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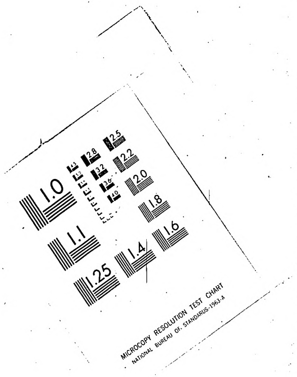
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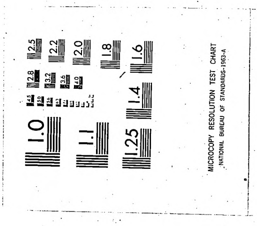
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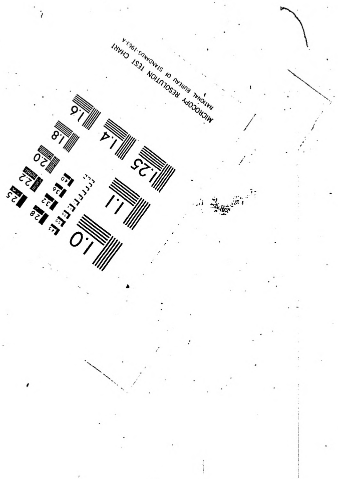
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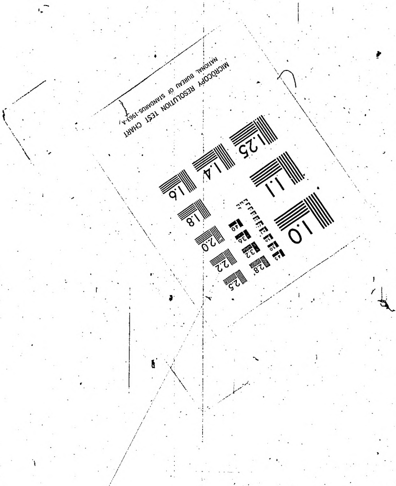
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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VIII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1909. NO. 40.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Official Figures.

St. Paul.—Figures issued by the state canvassing board show that J. F. Jacobson, Republican candidate for governor, received a total of 147,357 votes, a gain of 300 over the unofficial returns. Gov. Johnson received 175,136 votes, a gain of 100 over the unofficial count. The official majority of Johnson is 27,779. There is little change in the figures on the other candidates.

The totals on the state officials as issued by the state canvassing board show only occasional changes from the unofficial totals issued by Secretary of State Schmahl a month ago. The official figures on state officers are:

Governor: Jacobson, 147,357, Johnson, 175,136, Haggard 7,024, Moore 6,516, Allen, 593.

Lieutenant governor: Eberhart, 164,884; Reiter, 109,010; Anderson, 19,317; Higbee, 2,919.

Secretary of state: Schmahl, 175,564; Lamb, 96,561; Damon, 15,216; Lefevre, 10,939; Waterston, 2,024.

Attorney general: Simpson, 180,521, Mathers, 98,569; Uhl, 12,661; Power, 3,636.

State treasurer: Dinehart, 179,867; Nelson, 103,330; Kolu, 12,394; Nordlaef, 2,861.

Railway and warehouse commissioner: Mills, 143,778; Elmquist, 140,804; Bjorge, 85,857; Mee, 81,404; Lindsay, 20,790.

The total number of those who registered was 388,262 males and 24,749 females. There were 355,263 ballots cast by males and 16,700 by females.

Layman's Conference.

The Minnesota Conference of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which is to be held at Minneapolis, Feb. 4-7, it is expected, will surpass in general interest any religious campaign ever held in the Northwest. It is to be state wide in its influence, as it is inter-denominational and inter-county in its organization.

It is distinctively a laymen's movement, inaugurated, financed and managed by them, with the sole purpose of quickening interest in missions and unifying the effort for evangelizing the non-Christian countries of the world.

The movement had a spontaneous beginning at New York two years ago and since then great meetings have been held in twelve cities of the south and west, in every city in Canada from Halifax to Vancouver, and last November in Boston.

Numerous representatives of missionary boards and missionaries, who are on furlough, are expected to attend and prominent speakers will address meetings to be held in a number of churches each day of the conference. There is also to be a dinner, at which Pres. Northrop, of the Minn. State University, will preside, which it is expected will be attended by many leading laymen of all denominations.

Among the prominent speakers expected are: Col. Elijah W. Halford, the founder of the Chicago-Inter-Ocean; W. T. Ellis, a newspaper correspondent of world-wide fame; J. Campbell White, regarded as the greatest foreign missionary speaker of this generation and E. F. Wilber, U. S. Consul at Halifax. Gov. John A. Johnson has signified his desire to take an active part.

Tree Planting.

Bounties for tree planting have been distributed during the present year from the state treasury to 2,529 persons, who planted 7,443½ acres in trees and received $18,608.75 of bounty money.

The amounts distributed by counties are as follows:

Becker, $195.63; Benton, $12.50; Big Stone, $416.25; Blue Earth, $773.75; Brown, $668.13; Chippewa, $1,510.62; Clay, $526.25; Cottonwood, $845.62; Dodge, $101.25; Douglas, $42.50; Faribault, $372.50; Freeborn, $71.25; Goodhue, $10.63; Grant, $161.25; Jackson, $655.62; Kandiyohi, $434.38; Kittson, $25; Lac qui Parle, $337.50; Lincoln, $253.75; Lyon, $435; McLeod, $5; Martin, $513.12; Meeker, $433.13; Mower, $686.25; Murray, $1,244.37; Nicollet, $95; Nobles, $243.13; Olmsted, $22.75; Otter Tail, $165.62; Pipestone, $70.63; Polk, $88.75; Pope, $380; Redwood, $2,086.87; Renville, $1,104.38; Rock, $97.50; Sibley, $543.75; Stearns, $81.87; Steele, $72.50; Stevens, $134.38; Swift, $421.87; Traverse, $85; Waseca, $315.63; Watonwan, $711.25; Wilkin, $410; Yellow Medicine, $785.62.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis.—Standing indictments against W. K. Hicks, secretary of the board of education, are nolled.

Minneapolis.—Minneapolis lid goes down on all gambling houses and unlicensed drinking places.

St. Paul.—Suicide of James Dugan at Stillwater marks the last of the famous Rice street gang.

Zumbrota. — Speaker-elect Rockne denies any intention of securing reduction in salaries of house employes.

Washington.—Charles B. Romkey has been appointed postmaster at Stockwood, Clay county, vice S. Shermoen, resigned.

Minneapolis.—More than 700 men, women and children, from more than half the states in the union, have been reported missing in Minneapolis in the last year.

Minneapolis.—Six hundred more building permits have been issued by J. G. Houghton, city building inspector, so far this year, than issued during the entire year of 1907.

Duluth.—The Duluth Belt Line settled a suit recently brought by the attorney general with a draft for $325.92. This represents the gross-earnings tax for 1907 at 5 per cent penalty for failure to pay within the time limit.

Otisville.—John M. Jonasson, postmaster at Scandia for twenty-nine years, died, aged eighty-five years. Two years ago he had a paralytic stroke from which he never recovered, and which left him nearly speechless.

Minneapolis.—One of the most important engagements of the theatrical season at Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, will be that of the great college play, "Strongheart," which will be seen at that playhouse the week of January 3rd.

Two Harbors.—The Jordan mine in the Chisholm district is exhausted and mining operations have been discontinued. The mine was operated by Corrigan, McKinney & Co., which firm is now moving the machinery to other properties.

Red Wing.—Winter fishing is becoming popular in Minnesota, both as a business and as a sport, judging from the records of the state game and fish commission. Within a few days the commission has issued a total of over 1,200 licenses for fish houses.

St. Paul.—Work has started on the bridge to be built by the St. Paul Bridge and Terminal company and which will span the Mississippi river at South Park, facilitating to a great extent the shipping of stock to South St. Paul, and shortening the present haul by eight miles.

St. Paul.—The estate of the late Franklin L. Greenleaf of Minneapolis, valued at $110,553.19, paid an inheritance tax into the state treasury amounting to $1,043.40. The estate of Auguste E. Richards of New York, paid a tax of $210 to cover certain property situated in Ramsey county.

Winona.—A pall of gloom has been lowered over the German Lutheran congregation, the largest in Winona, by the death of Rev. Philip von Rohr, the pastor for two score years, which occurred here. All day messages of condolence from all the Northwest and the nation, as well, have reached the sorrowing family.

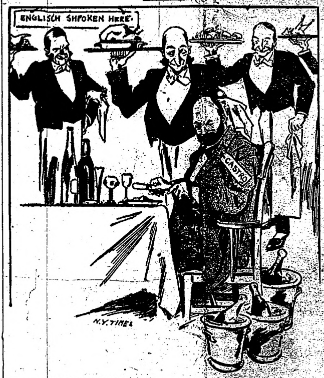
Rochester.—In the morbid cravings of a weak mind, shattered by hysteria, and seeking to end it all, is found the solution of the mystery why Mrs. Jennie Cook Turcell of this city, who took her life last night by locking herself in a trunk and inhaling chloroform, adopted such a gruesome and novel method to accomplish her object.

Heron Lake.—Possibilities of murder for purposes of robbery are seen by the police in connection with the finding of the dead body of Jacob Kalmenson in a shack a few miles from here, where he had been living alone for the last year. Kalmenson, who was about 45 years old, was at one time a prosperous merchant in Philadelphia.

St. Paul.—A. B. Stickney resigned as receiver of the Chicago Great Western, ultimately, it is claimed, to resign from the presidency. Horace G Burt, former president of the Union Pacific, and some time ago selected by English stockholders to look into the condition of the road and make a report, becomes receiver in Mr. Stickney's place, and will eventually succeed him as president of the road.

St. Paul.—If the state historical society is not to be hampered, it will be almost necessary for the new legislature to provide means to begin a home for the society. The 400 daily and weekly papers of the state which the society receives have so crowded the space it has in the basement of the capitol that outside room soon will have to be found, as room for 400 more bound volumes soon will be required.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.



UNION LABOR LEADERS GIVEN PRISON TERMS

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Sentenced to Twelve, Nine and Six Months Respectively and Severely Scored in the Bucks Stove Case.

Washington.—Twelve months in jail for Samuel Gompers, president; nine months for John Mitchell, one of the vice-presidents, and six months for Frank Morrison, secretary, all of the American Federation of Labor, was the sentence imposed by Justice Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia Wednesday for contempt of court in violating an order previously issued enjoining them from placing on the "Unfair" or "We don't patronize" list the Bucks Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Samuel Gompers.

All three of the defendants were in court when sentence was pronounced, and notice of an appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia at once was filed, Gompers being released on $5,000 bond; Mitchell on $4,000 and Morrison on $3,000. In addition to the wife and daughter of Gompers, there were present a number of local labor leaders, and others who were attracted by the notice that a decision of the famous case would be announced. Mr. Gompers' family were visibly affected.

Gompers Weeps When Sentenced.

With tears coursing down his own cheeks, President Gompers heard the order of the court which condemned him to prison for a year. Both Mitchell and Morrison seemed stunned by the sentence, although Mitchell appeared to be the least concerned.

Asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, President Gompers declared that he had not consciously violated any law. There was much he would like to say, he said, but he could not do it at that time. He added, however, that "this is a struggle of the working people of our country and it is a struggle of the working people for the right.

Mitchell and Morrison confined themselves to an indorsement of what Gompers had said.

The decision of Justice Wright, which consumed two hours and 20 minutes in reading, was one of the most scathing arraignments that ever came from the bench in this city.

"Everywhere," the court said, "all over, within the court and out, utter, rampant, insolent defiance is heralded and proclaimed; unrefined insult, coarse affront, vulgar indignity measures the litigant's conception of the tribunal's due, wherein his cause still pends." The law's command has been, he said, to "stand! Hands off, until justice for this matter can be ascertained," but, he said, there had been a studied, determined, defiant conflict "precipitated in the light of open day, between the decrees of a tribunal ordained by the government of the federal union, and of the tribunals of another federation grown up in the land." One or the other, he declared, must succumb, "for those who would unlaw the land are public enemies."

Says Customers Were Intimidated.

The customers of the stove company, the court said, had been intimidated, browbeaten and coerced out of their business relations with their customers "by direct interference with and boycott of their (the customers') trade relations with their own customers and the public generally."

Following an exhaustive discussion of conspiracies in restraint of trade, Justice Wright said:

"From the foregoing it ought to seem apparent to thoughtful men that the defendants to the bill, each and all of them, have combined together for the purpose of:

"1. Bringing about the breach of plaintiff's existing contracts with others.

John A. Mitchell.

"2. Depriving plaintiff of property (the value of the good will of its business) without due process of law.

"3. Restraining trade among the several states.

"4. Restraining commerce among the several states.

The ultimate purpose of the defendants, the court said in this connection, was unlawful, their concerted project an offense against the law, and, it added, they were guilty of crime.

OIL TRUST OUSTED

THREE COMPANIES ARE DRIVEN FROM MISSOURI.

EACH IS FINED $50,000

Standard of Indiana, Republic and Waters-Pierce Found Guilty of Conspiracy by Supreme Court.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Declaring that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company of Ohio and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri had conspired and combined to monopolize the oil business in this state, the supreme court of Missouri Wednesday issued a decree ousting all three from the commonwealth, and fining them $50,000 each.

The decree against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company is tempered by the proviso that it may continue in business if, by March 1, 1909, it can show to the court that it has taken steps to operate as an independent concern and has satisfied the judgment against it. The other companies are given until March 1, 1909, to wind up their affairs in the state.

Decision Is Most Sweeping.

The decision, which was unanimous on the part of the seven judges, is so sweeping that Attorney General Hadley and Gov. Folk hail it as the end of illegal commercial combinations in Missouri, and the former asserts that, in conjunction with the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the tobacco trust case, it will affect similar suits in other states.

Attorney General Hadley, who has prosecuted the Missouri case since its inception in March, 1905, will become governor in less than a month and then will be charged with the enforcement of the decree issued.

Tried to Compromise Suit.

The attorney general followed up the promulgation by the court with a statement in which he asserted that attempts had been made to compromise the suit.

"At least three efforts have been made by attorneys for the oil companies to get me to compromise the cases," he said. "I invariably told them that the ultimate decision must be made by the courts, and refused their offers. It was intimated to me that the oil companies were willing to accept a good large fine and concede a victory to the state. The propositions were never reduced to details, but they were entirely legitimate and such as might be made in any other form of litigation."

Points in the Decision.

In coming to its decision the court says:

"If such abuses as those complained of are permitted to continue, untrammeled, it would be only a question of time until they would sap the strength and patriotism from the very foundations of our government, overturn the republic, destroy our free institutions and substitute, in lieu thereof, some other form of government.'

The principal indictments against the companies are:

"That they have created and become members of a pool, trust, agreement, confederation, combination, arrangement and understanding among themselves for the following purposes:

"First, to regulate, fix and control the prices to be paid by retail dealers and others in the state of Missouri for the refined products of petroleum sold and offered for sale in this state.

"Second, to control and limit the trade in refined products of petroleum in this state.

"Third, to control, limit and prevent competition in the business of buying and selling refined products of petroleum in this state between themselves and others engaged in like business, and,

"Fourth, to mislead the public into the belief that they were separate and distinct corporations and pursuing an independent business as legitimate competitors in the purchase and sale of the products of petroleum."

Suit Started Four Years Ago.

The state's ouster suit against the Standard, Republic and Waters-Pierce companies was instituted almost four years ago. The evidence was taken in St. Louis and in New York, where H. H. Rogers, principal, was compelled to testify before a special commissioner.

At the same time Rockefeller was compelled to remain in New Jersey to avoid Hadley subpoena service.

Stevens' Slayer Is Convicted.

San Francisco. — In Whan Chang, the Korean who shot Durham White Stevens, the American diplomat and adviser to the Korean emperor, in this city on March 23 of this year, resulting in Mr. Stevens' death two days later, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury in Judge Carroll Cook's department of the superior court. Sentence will be passed December 26. The minimum penalty is ten years and the maximum life imprisonment.

CITY FATHERS WERE CHEAP

SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG REVEALED.

Accused Ex-Bank Officers and City Fathers Are Held After Preliminary Examination.

Pittsburg, Pa.—With a suddenness that startled Pittsburg from end to end, this city Wednesday moved into first place in the role of corruption and municipal graft.

Late at night, many hours after thunderbolts in the shape of sensational testimony were exploded, the people of Pittsburg were dumbfounded and unable to realize that the city is in a position to demand every laurel for being the champion legislative scandal center of America. The troubles of San Francisco are tame in comparison.

Furthermore it is stated the shocking developments here are mere preliminaries and subsequent steps against additional councilmen and business men will startle not only Pittsburg, but the whole country.

Apparently, from the testimony offered in court, the city's councils are absolutely rotten in every sense of the word. It was intimated strongly that over three score councilmen are "easy to reach" and the "reaching" necessitated only small sums ranging from $100 to $5.

Out of a mass of testimony it was gleaned that a majority of the council body of Pittsburg have been "reached." In the passage of one ordinance alone it was testified that 60 councilmen had divided $45,000.

Sensations followed one another in rapid succession during the hearing of the seven councilmen and two former bank officers arrested on charges of bribery, corrupt solicitation and conspiracy last Monday night.

W. W. Ramsey and A. A. Vilsack, former president and cashier of the German National bank, were first placed on trial and were held for court in the sum of $14,000 bail each.

The seven councilmen, President Brand and Members Klein, Soffel, Wasson, Melaney and Ferguson of common council and Atkinson of select, were then called for trial. Detectives told how they trapped them and they, too, were held in bail.

The principal witness was Robert Wilson, a private detective and superintendent of the Municipal league of Scranton, Pa., who is employed by the Voters' league of Pittsburg.

AUTOMOBILE RACE IS FATAL.

One Man Killed and Three Persons Hurt at Oakland, Cal.

Oakland, Cal.—As a result of a wild automobile race on the Foot Hill boulevard early Friday one man was instantly killed and another man and two young women were severely injured. The accident occurred a short distance from San Leandro.

The dead man was William L. Mowery, chauffeur; the injured are A. Jorgensen, Miss Marie Jorgenson, his sister, and Mary Jensen.

Mowery, with his party, was racing with another machine driven by John Morgan. The former machine came to grief on a sharp and dangerous double turn which Mowery attempted to make while going at terrific speed. The automobile broke away from the control of its driver, skidded to one side, struck the curb and turned completely over.

JOHNSON DEFEATS BURNS.

Negro Wins Heavyweight Title in Battle at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Jack Johnson Saturday won the heavyweight championship of the world from Tommy Burns. The fight went 14 rounds and Johnson was declared the winner on points. The police stopped the bout.

Jack Johnson is the first negro who ever won the world's heavyweight pugilistic championship—in fact, he is the only negro who ever was permitted to battle for the honor. He was born in Galveston, Tex., in 1878 and began his ring career in 1901. He is 6 feet 1¾ inches in height and weighed at the ringside close to 190 pounds.

Ryan Quits Directorates.

New York.—Thomas F. Ryan, admittedly one of the greatest powers in the financial world, announced Wednesday that, yielding to the advice of his physicians, he had resigned from the directorate of 31 corporations. The only enterprises in the management of which the noted financier retains a hand are the Morton Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce and the American Tobacco Company.

Deeds of Danish Ghouls.

Copenhagen.—The cathedral of Roeskilde, the burial place for centuries past of the Danish kings, was looted by burglars Tuesday night and large numbers of costly gold and silver wreaths, urns and shields were carried away. The tombs of both King Christian and Queen Louise were robbed of all the valuable gold and silver memorials sent by the crowned heads of Europe and the city of Denmark.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

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Entered as Second-class matter August 20, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Next comes the meeting of the legislature, says the corporations.

The government is 52 million in the dificit hole and yet Uncle Sam is not kicking about hard times.

The Eleven towns is the best wheat raising part of Red Lake county and our wheat farmers are going to come to the front, in a few years.

What is the use to nominate a republican candidate for governor of Minnesota, as long as about forty thousand republicans in the state are of the opinion that the governorship belongs to the democratic party.

Bedes Budget: The erstwhile democratic candidate for judge of probate of Mille Lacs county says he was defeated because his opponent had to big a family. The next time he runs he wants to look after these little things.

And we have a man up here in Red Lake county who was defeated for register of deeds because his opponent got his feet cut off in a railroad accident, and he got so mad at the editors because they diden't stop the cars, that he won't pay them for publishing his political announcements.

WAKE UP THE DEVIL.

The editor?, who thinks he is running a newspaper up at Erie and has been looking for fame, in the way of trouble, with THE SUNBEAM, had better stir up the printers devil and "star reporters" and see if he can't get them to answer. If they are short of space to publish "news" they can leave the picture of a sheep out for one week, or that add of patents, which the thing has in its editorial colums If you have not got type enough you might go down to Bagley and try to pick up a little more of the old truck that was thrown aside in the Independent office, where you got the rest of your old truck, that has given you the "big head" so bad. If you are short of brains it is a bad case, but you might leave off sour dough pancakes and try "grape nuts," as we understand it is highly recommended as brain food, althou it may not be of any good to a man that has no brains at all. Better take a tumble you ignoramus and either hire an editor to do some writeing for you, or keep your mouth shut, and not be sticking your crooked nose into streight peopels business.

RED LAKE COUNTY FIRST.

Now what do you think of this? Joseph Parenteau, the Terrebonne cheese maker sent a sample of the product of his factory to the National Dairy Show, at Chicago and has recived word that he carried off the first prize. His cheese tested 98¼, a record breaking score. He has received a draft for $85.00, accompanied by many complimentary letters regarding the excellent work he had done. This is catainly a feather in the cap of Red Lake county Minnesota, as it is a demonstration that this is to become one of the best dairy countrys in the "bread and butter state."

POWER OF WATER.

Under Certain Conditions It Is Practically Irresistible.

When a man goes in swimming at the seashore and slaps the water forcibly with his hand or takes a back dive from a pier and lands squarely on his back he realizes that the unstable liquid offers not a little resistance. Yet, says a writer in the New York Tribune, it would surprise almost anybody to see what water will do under certain conditions.

A stream from a fireman's hose will knock a man down. The jet from a nozzle used in placer mining in the west eats away a large piece of land in a day, toys with great bowlders as if they were pebbles and would shoot a man over the country as though he were a projectile from a cannon.

There is a story of an eastern blacksmith who went west and made a bet that he could knock a hole through the jet of one of these nozzles with a sledge hammer. He lifted his arms, swung the sledge and came down on the ten inch stream with a force that would have dented an anvil. But the jet, never penetrated, whisked the massive hammer out of the blacksmith's hands and tossed it several hundred feet away into the debris of gold bearing gravel beneath a crumbling cliff. After this the blacksmith left out iron when he spoke of hard substances.

There is also a power plant near Durango, Colo., where a United States cavalryman one day thought he had an easy job in cutting a two inch stream with his sword. He made a valiant attack. The result was that his sword was shivered in two and his wrist broken.

A little thinner jet of water descending 1,000 feet to a manufactory at Grenoble, Spain, and traveling at the moderate speed of 100 yards a second fractures the best blades of Toledo.

Of course some people will not believe such stories without having seen the thing, and one may think it a proof of the scientific imagination to say that an inch thick sheet of water, provided it had sufficient velocity, would ward off bombshells as well as steel plate.

Nevertheless many persons while traveling have seen a brakeman put a small hydraulic jack under one end of a Pullman car and lift twenty tons or so by a few leisurely strokes of the pump handle, and the experience of riding every day in a hydraulic elevator tends to remove doubts of the magic power possessed by water hitched to a machine.

SIMPLE FAITH.

A Burly Burglar's Confidence In an Editor's Business Acumen.

A man who admitted that he came direct from state prison tried to sell to the city ed'tor of a New York newspaper a weird and startling story of a missing will which he declared had been revealed to him by a fellow convict. He was a burly fellow with a prognathous jaw, and he had lost an eye in battle. The mere look of him would frighten a timid citizen into tremors. Mr. White, the expert in criminology, cross examined the man as follows:

"Why were you in Auburn?"

"Highway" (meaning, of course, highway robbery).

"I suppose you were wrongfully convicted."

"Nah; dey had me right."

Such engaging candor made Mr. White feel that the man was truthful, and he was greatly disappointed when strict investigation disclosed the fact that the story of the missing will was all fictitious. The man was disappointed, too, at the failure of his romance, but he went away from the newspaper office in cheerful mood, with some remark about better luck next time.

A week later Mr. White was summoned to the reception room of the newspaper, and there he found his friend, the burly highwayman, his shoulders broader, his single eye fiercer than ever. But his visit was quite friendly, although somewhat tinged with business. He evidently believed he could rely on Mr. White's good faith and business acumen. Fixing Mr. White with his glittering eye, the strong armed one plucked him by the sleeve over to a corner of the room and there in a loud, hoarse whisper inquired:

"Say, couldjer do anyt'ing wit' a couple o' watches?"—Harper's Weekly.

Bimini and the Fountain of Youth.

Bimini was a fabulous island firmly believed in by the Indians of the Antilles, though they could give no further clew to its location than that it lay some hundreds of leagues north of Hispaniola. On this island was the famous fountain of youth, giving perpetual health and vigor. It was the search for this fountain that led Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto to Florida, on the outskirts of which the island was generally supposed to be situated.

A Substitute.

"I am sorry, my dear sir, but I neglected to bring my surgical instruments with me."

"That will be all right, doctor. The plumber who has been working in the cellar has left his tools here."—Exchange.

The Fatted Calf.

That mighty unfair trick of killing the fatted calf for the prodigal causes more family rows than anything else on earth except the division of father's money.—Atchison Globe.

Out of a great evil may come a great good.—Italian Proverb.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov 27th, 1908.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. November 20, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Walter Mc Andress, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on July 6th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 545, Serial No. 01020, for Lots 9, 10, W. ½ S. E. ¼ & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N, Range 40 W, 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 4th, day of January 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Patrick Sullivan, of Highlanding Minn. Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Dec 18th, 1908.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Dec. 9th, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Patrick J. Sullivan, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 711, Serial No. 01143, for the Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, & S.E.¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W, Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. James O'Brien, of Kratka Minn, William G. Hunt, Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 18th, 1908

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn Dec. 16th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Ledvor Taraldson Bo, of Wauke Minn., who on November 21, 1903, made Homestead entry No 7003. Serial No. 01107, for the W. ½ S.W.¼ Section 4 & N.W. ¼ N.W.¼ Section 9 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota. on the 27th. day of January 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Huftuft, Halvor Huftuft, Nels Tofte Anton Olson, all of Wauke Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

A Wedding Decoration.

Whether it was a mistake or a joke or simply an example of bad taste is a question that is still puzzling most of the passengers. But no matter about that. It certainly was a floral masterpiece. Full four feet it stood from the ground, in the form of a cross. Roses white and roses red composed the body of the cross, and dainty white blossoms and green leaves formed the trimmings. In the center the word "Peace" was spelled out in rosebuds.

Everybody in the car admired the offering, and when the boy set it down on the floor all leaned forward to examine it more closely. At length one old gentleman stood up and readjusted his glasses in order to get a better look at it.

"That is a mighty pretty posy you've got there," he said. "Who, may I ask, is dead?"

The boy giggled.

"Nobody 't I know of," he said. "This ain't for a funeral; it's for a wedding."

The old gentleman sat down heavily.

"Good Lord!" he said. "What idiot ever ordered 'Peace' inscribed on a wedding decoration?"

The rest of the passengers smiled, and many of them, being married, wondered as well, but nobody ventured an explanation.—New York Times.

Death and Snuff.

A certain Margaret Wilson of Westminster, who was an inveterate snuff taker, enjoined that a quantity of Scotch snuff should be placed in her coffin. She also ordered that the arrangements connected with her funeral should be as follows: "Six men to be my bearers who are known to be the greatest snuff takers in the parish of St. James, Westminster. Instead of mourning, each to wear a snuff colored beaver hat, which I desire may be bought for the purpose and given to them. Six maidens of my old acquaintance to bear my pall, each to carry a box filled with the best Scotch snuff, to take for their refreshment as they go along." Snuff was also to be thrown on the threshold of deceased's dwelling before the cortege passed out, snuff was to be strewn on the ground at every twenty yards in advance of the coffin, and the officiating clergyman's fee was to be proportionate to the quantity of snuff he consumed during the ceremony.—London Globe.

What the Peruvians Believed.

A unique idea of the future state was that of the ancient Peruvians. As the disembodied soul winged its way to eternity it encountered two rocks, upon one of which it must needs rest. The choice was determined by the morality of the life in the flesh. If it rested upon the left hand rock it was instantly translated to "Po," or oblivion, a state analogous to the Nirvana of the orient. If through early misdeeds, however, the unhappy spirit was guided to the right hand rock it entered into a purgatorial hell where fiends grated away the flesh from all the bones in succession, after which the skeleton was reclothed and sent back to earth for another try. There was no haste about this grating process. It took sometimes over 10,000 years.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 18th 1908.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. Dec. 9th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Kittil Vindles, of Malone Minn., who on February 10th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1277, Serial No. 01444, for the Lot 8 Section 1, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 26th, day of January 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Aslak Pederson, Gunder Asbjornson, Knut T. Sannes, Nels E. Ofte, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain Mortgage in the sum of One Thousand One Hundred Thirteen and 8-100 Dollars executed by Hilmer F. Larson, a single man, mortgorgor, to Millis Olson, mortgagee, with a power of sale therein contained, bearing date the 12th day of November, 1908, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November, A. D. 1908, in Book 21 of mortgages at page 186, at 8 o'clock P.M. of said day.

That by reason of such default, there is due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of One Thousand One Hunded and Thirteen dollars and Three cents ($1113.08), principal and interest, and no proceeding at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover said sum of any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in such cases made and provided by statute, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the realestate therein described, namely, the North East (NE¼) Quarter of Section numbered Twenty Four (24) in Township One Hundred Fifty One (151) North of Range Forty Two (42) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, being in Red Lake County, Minnesota, will be sold at public sale, for cash by the Sheriff of the said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county and state, on Monday, the first day of February, 1909, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and the costs and costs to accure, including the sum of $50.00 attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

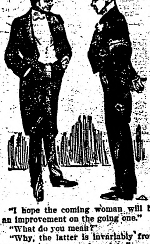
Dated this first day of December, A.D. 1908.

Millis Olson,
Mortgagee.

F. A. Grady, Attorney for Mortgagee,
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

12—18-8 to 1-22-9

So Say We All.

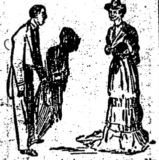


"I hope the coming woman will be an improvement on the going one."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, the latter is invariably from fifteen minutes to an hour late."

The Ingenious Maiden.



She—Why don't you marry, Mr. Scratch?

He—I'm too nervous, and a faint heart never won a fair lady, don't cher know.

She—Yes, but I'm dark.—Tatler.

Just His Luck.

"William, Freddie informs me that his teacher has decided to advance him from the sixth to the seventh grade owing to his fine deportment and his praiseworthy attention to his studies."

"Pshaw! That's just my luck!"

"Why, what makes you say that?"

"I had it all figured out that I was going to be about $10 ahead at the end of this month. Now it will be necessary to buy a new set of schoolbooks."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Invisible Point.

It was an awfully old joke, but the American thought it might cause his English friend to generate a smile.

"Just before I sailed for Liverpool," said the American, "I dreamed that I was dead, and the heat woke me up."

"So?" rejoined the Englishman seriously. "The weather must be beastly hot in America."—Chicago News.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick No six week's or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

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A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

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Wm. G. Hunt p m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain

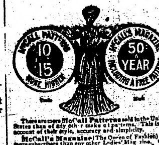
W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is no necessar to make long trips to the Count seat, as I can do the buisness b mail for

Prompt attention given to Probate Court Work.



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Hailed.

"Does that young woman hail from Boston?"

"Yes," answered the western youth thoughtfully, "that expresses the idea precisely. She hails from Boston. I was never before overtaken by such a heavy downfall of intellectual ice."

Man, Poor Man!

Mrs. Flutter—Mrs. Crabapple says her husband kisses her goodby every morning of his life. Mr. Flutter—I often wondered what gave him that sour expression.—Smart Set.

Death hangs over thee while thou livest, while it is in thy power to be good.—Aurelius.

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Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

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1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W Vrolson.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur. Get my prices before shipping elswhare,

John L Radecki,
Radney Minn

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Local news are rather scarse this week.

Sam McMahn is building a new stock barn this week.

Willie Parno was an overnight visitor here Wednesday night.

The mail carriers are complaining of cold winds now days.

Walt McAndress is busy drawing hay from the meadow stacks to his barn, this week.

Roy Livingston is busy manufacturing cord wood for P. Sullivan this week.

There was a masqurade ball at Kratka last night, and a fine time had by all.

There will be a big and a fine dance at Radney tomorrow night to which all are invited.

If you are a share holder in the Red Lake River Transportation Co. attend the meeting on Jan. 11th.

Miss Mary and Katie Sullivan left for Crystal N. D. on Sunday last for a weeks holiday visit with friends and relatives.

J. S. Ingalls Socialist organizer for the Ninth Congressional District will speak at the High Landing school house on January 12th, at 7 o'clock p.m.

A.L. Smith who has been staying at Sunbeam the past two wee's left for an extended visit with Kratka friends on Monday last.

Start in the New Year right by paying a years subscription to THE SUNBEAM, and see if you don,t sleep better, and some of you might pay five or six years.

There is a wedding on tap for the 16th, but we will not tell the parties names, but if you want to see how a newly married cupple looks come down to Kratka that evening.

About two inches of snow fel on Wednesday morning, which was needed to make good sleighing, but a good stiff wind put to much in some placeses, and did not leave any in other spots.

Joe O'Toole received word yesterday that his brother Laurance O'Toole has had a paralytic stroke at Thief River Falls and was in dangerous condition. Joe left for the Falls yesterday afternoon, and we have not learned any furthur particulars, but Lors many friends in this locality will hope for his early recovery.

BIDS WANTED.

Notice is hereby given that bids are wanted by the Board of Directors of the Highlanding Creamery Association, up to January 12th, 1909, to clear creamery ice house of saw dust and fill it with ice. Job will be let to the lowest bidder.

August J. Wentzel, Sec.

The Way to His Vote.

Lord Beaconsfield's skill in picking up stray votes was well known. An illustration of it is given in a book by Henry W. Lucy.

At the time that the imperial titles bill was pending there was a certain pompous little Irishman, Dr. O'Leary, who seemed manageable and was desirable. One evening in the lobby Disraeli laid a hand familiarly on his shoulder.

"Dear Dr. O'Leary, the resemblance is most striking," he said. "I really thought I saw again my old friend Tom Moore."

The vain little gentleman was captured.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Happy New Year, to you all.

Mr. G Heveland spent Xmas with his parents and other relatives at Fertile, returning home on Saturday.

Mrs. R.N. Fore left for Fosston on Thursday to visit her mother. Mrs. Alson during the holidays.

Miss Maggie Short came up from Plummer Xmas to visit Mr. Short and Walker familys.

Ralph Green left for St. Paul on Monday last for a holiday visit with his mother.

Mr and Mrs. A. Rolandson visited with the family of B. M. Endeberg on Sunday evening.

Mr Peter Miline and family spent Christmas day with the family of E. V. Carlson.

Roy Green spent Sunday evening with the family of A. Rolandson.

Martain, Lars, and Jens Fore left for Martains claim in the town of Hickory on Sunday.

There was a pleasant surprise party given at the residence of Ralph Green, in honor of his daughter Lou, on Saturday evening last.

Miss Carolina Iverson, and sister Annie, came home from Grand Forks on Saturday last for a few days visit.

Miss Bella Lezvold visited with Signe Gunderson on Saturday last.

Mr. Roy Green and sister Lou, visited with the family of Jim Walker on Sunday evening, and Miss Annie Bell Rolandson visited Miss Ida Lillo on Friday, an Mr Rolandsons children visited with Mr. Hylands children on Sunday last.—and that's all.

Cause of Car Sickness.

W. C. Wood attributes car sickness to the nystagmus produced by looking out of the car windows. Look out of a car window and observe how rapidly the telegraph poles flit by. Each one is seen and involuntarily followed by the eye until it is opposite, when the eye shifts to the one following. This is true of near buildings. Objects farther away seem to move slower, and those very far off seem to be almost stationary until the whole landscape appears to be revolving round a common center. The unconscious effort to take in everything produces a rapid lateral oscillation of the eyeballs, as any one can observe by watching the eyes of his fellow passengers. The eye strain is enormous and is the chief factor in producing car sickness. This can be proved by asking a patient who is subject to car sickness to look steadily at a mirror which is moved rapidly to and fro or tilted backward and forward. He will immediately complain of nausea and vertigo. The treatment consists of advising the patient to avoid looking out of the car windows and in giving him a grain of citrated caffeine shortly before he takes the cars and repeating it every hour as long as there is any tendency to be sick. The author has been enabled by this procedure to relieve many sufferers from car sickness.—New York Medical Journal.

The Ship's Bell Clock.

In its most ordinary form the ship's bell clock is a stout, well made clock, a good timekeeper, contained in a round nickel plated case six or seven inches in diameter which is mounted on a board that can be hung on or screwed to a wall or bulkhead. The face of the clock, the dial, is of finished steel, and its pointers are of blued steel, so that with its nickeled case the whole clock has a metallic, solid, serviceable look.

Attached to a projection of the board upon which the clock is placed, outside the clock and immediately below it, is the clock's gong, with the hammers—there are two of them—brought down into it on arms extending through an opening in the clock's case and striking on the gong's inner side. It is a sturdy gong two or three inches in diameter, and it sounds with a strong, clear, resolute note when the hammer strikes it. On this clock's face you can tell the time in the usual way, but the hours are struck as they are at sea on a ship's bell.—New York Sun

Go Right at It.

"Of course you know that germs communicate sickness?"

"Yes," answered the man who is apprehensive about his health, "and the worst of it is that they get right down to business in their communications, instead of employing the scientific circumlocution of the medical profession."—Exchange.

Trying to Make a Hit.

Judge—Do you acknowledge the charge brought before the court of throwing your wife to the ground and knocking her head repeatedly against the floor? Prisoner (evasively)—I was only trying to make a hit with her, your honor.—Judge.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of The Share holders of The Red Lake River Transportation Co., for the election of a board of eleven Directors, and the transaction of any other busiess properly brought before said meeting, will be held at the Highlanding school house on the 11th, day of January 1909, at 10 o'clock A.M. All share holders are requested to attend this meeting.

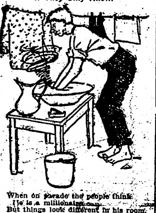
Andrew Ellingson, Sec.

BIDS FOR WOOD WANTED.

Bids are wanted by the Board of Directors of School District No. 37, Town of Highlanding, on or before January 16th, 1909, at 1 o'clock P. M., for 8 cords of green popular cord wood, and 2 cords of green oak cord wood to be deliverd at the school house on or before March 1st, to be paid for in school orders on said District. All bids to be seald and fild with Ole Overum, treasurer of said District on or before Jan. 16th, at 1 o'clock p. m. at which time the board will let the contract to furnish said wood to the lowest bidder.

W.G. Hunt, Clerk.
P. Sullivan, Director.
Ole Overum, Treasurer.

If They Only Know.



When on parade the people think
He is a millionaire—
But things look different in his room,
Could they but see him there.
—Baltimore American.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Australia's First Theater.

The first recorded production of a play in Australia took place in June of the year 1780. It was called "The Recruiting Officer." The proceeds of the first pay night (some £20) went to the family of a man who had been drowned. In January, 1796, a rough and ready playhouse was opened, and the public had to pay a shilling a head for admission. The payments were made in kind, wheat, flour or rum taking the place of the usual currency.—London Standard.

Disappearing Home Life.

The flat dweller ought not to keep a dog, prefers not to keep a cat, cannot have a garden, has no chance of keeping house, has no possible place for memories and, most emphatic of all, has no use or accommodation for babies. Although it may be possible to make homes without kittens or babies or flowers or memories or cupboards, the spirit of home is hard to woo and win without any of them.—Fortnightly Review.

They Were Strangers.

Howell—Rowell doesn't seem to be at home much. Powell—He is there so seldom that he really needs a letter of introduction to his wife.—New York Press.

A medical education in England costs at least $3,645.

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

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TO THE BIG STORE,

At High Landing

A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for Butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

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OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

MR. FARMER

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It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:
Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

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THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

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What Is Going On at the National Capital.

Federal Sleuths Kept on the Jump

WASHINGTON.—That branch of the public service which its detractors called "the government spy system," or "the Black Cabinet," has been brought into conspicuous prominence by the tiff between congress and the president, growing out of the criticism in the president's message of the action of congress in circumscribing the activities of the secret service.

The system of government espionage over the private citizen has grown in an unprecedented manner under the administration of President Roosevelt. Whether it conduces to the general public welfare is a matter for publicists to discuss, but as to the fact that the secret service has reached greater extensions than ever before there can be no doubt.

This extension has been brought about by the executive branch of the government, and its justification, in large degree, is that a law has no value unless it is enforced, and the only way to enforce it is to look after violations.

Originally the secret service of the United States had two functions and two only. Those were the detection of counterfeiters and the hunting down of illicit distillers. A good many years ago, however, long before Mr. Roosevelt entered public life, one of the presidents detailed secret service men to serve at the White House. There was not the slightest authority in law for such a procedure, but congress had a good deal of consideration for the executive and this violation of law went on year after year. Finally congress, seeing that the practice had become permanent and not wishing to engage in a dispute with the executive branch, conferred the legal authority necessary to enable presidents to make such a detail.

Gradually the presidents enlarged the practice of detailing secret service men and sent them hither and yonder on all sorts of errands. Then other administration officers—cabinet chiefs and even bureau heads—without the remotest authority in law, called upon the secret service branch for agents to send out on confidential missions. Chief Wilkie of the secret service was up a tree, figuratively speaking. He did not have men enough to go around. Congress allowed him a blanket appropriation, but it was not large enough to hire all of the detectives demanded.

Time to Call a Halt on the Practice

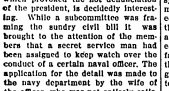
SECRET SERVICE
FIND OUT WHETHER HER HAIR IS REAL OR NOT

THE origin of the paragraph in the last sundry civil bill, restricting the activities of the secret service, which provoked the hot denunciation of the president, is decidedly interesting. While a subcommittee was framing the sundry civil bill it was brought to the attention of the members that a secret service man had been assigned to keep watch over the conduct of a certain naval officer. The application for the detail was made to the navy department by the wife of the officer, who was not entirely satisfied as to the faithfulness of her spouse. The officer was not even on duty at the time, but was away on leave of absence.

It occurred to members of the appropriations committee that this was the limit of governmental espionage and that the time had come to call a halt. President Roosevelt, of course, had a secret service sleuth detailed for such a purpose and when the subcommittee wrote and inserted a provision limiting the functions of the secret service, it was not striking at the president, but at a custom. At least that is the solemn assertion of all the members who had anything to do with it. Representative Walter L. Smith of Iowa, drafted the provision and it was put in with the approval of Chairman Tawney and all the members of the appropriations committee.

Gradually congress itself has enlarged the inspection, or espionage, system of the government, but for the most part, it has done so under executive pressure. Naturally, the fact that the congressmen helped to create so many "spies" would be expected to stop their criticism, but it is fashionable now to blame a good many things on the president. The army of government detectives numbers all told about 5,000. Nearly all of these men are engaged in traveling about the country and mingling with the 80,000,000 people outside of Washington. The list includes secret service men, postoffice inspectors, special agents of the land service, pure food inspectors, meat inspectors and others. The talk that in some instances secret service agents have been used to work up damaging information about congressmen who are objectionable to the administration seems to be without the slightest foundation.

Gridiron Club Gives Annual Dinner



THE annual fall dinner of the Gridiron club, held the other night, was made noteworthy by the presence of a distinguished company of guests. An extended program devoted entirely to fun-making made the night one long to be remembered by the organization. The company was one only possible to bring together at the capital of the nation. The president, vice-president, president-elect, vice-president-elect, presidential possibilities of the future, senators and representatives almost without number, an English lord, diplomats of this and other countries, newspaper men whose names are known far and wide, captains of finance and industry, and men of affairs generally were seated about the gridiron-shaped table. Coming so soon after the recent national campaign, the dinner presented an exceptional opportunity for the merry-makers.

One of the funniest skits was a roll call after the recent national political battle. The mournful tap of a drum was heard in the anteroom and there came marching in a tattered and dilapidated troop. The uniforms showed the members had been on the firing line. The president of the club announced in solemn voice that the slaughter had been terrific. The members of the troop answered to the roll call. Sergt. Jim Watson was reported as "killed while riding to the front on the water wagon." Private Charlie Landis "fell at Watson's side," Private Charles G. Dawes "passed in his checks," and Private Frank Lowden was "shot in the pocket." Corporal Norman E. Mack was reported as "burying the dead," Corporal William J. Bryan was "among the missing," Corporal Loeb was "in the hands of his friends," Private Taft was reported present and Color Sergt. Hitchcock was announced as "here, with the colors."

Shameful Treatment of Uncle Ike

COMMITTEE ROOM

UNCLE IKE STEPHENSON, champion buttonhole story teller of the senate, has certainly been treated shamefully since he came down here last winter to take Mr. Spooner's place as one of Wisconsin's legislators. He has the distinction of being the oldest man in the senate and at the same time of being one of the wealthiest, and he is used to having his own way.

He had no sooner got here last December than he discovered he had been assigned a committee room over in the Maltby building, on B street northwest. This was too far from base to suit Uncle Ike, so he made a good-sized kick, and finally got himself assigned to a room on the senate terrace, away down in the ground.

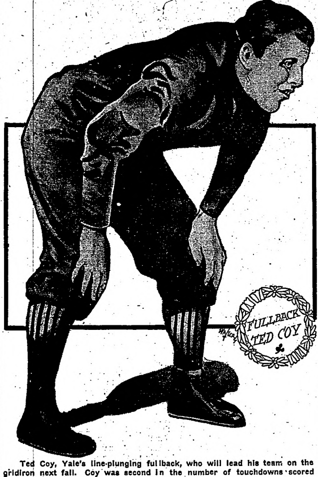
But a great surprise was in store for Uncle Ike when he returned this December. He had no room at all. His office furniture was all standing out in the corridor. This was too much. Off he went to see about it. What he found out was that there had to be a place to put a new power plant, and his room was the only one available. Where was he to go now? Oh, he'd have to go over in the house office building until the senate office building was finished.

So now, Uncle Ike, who has more money than he knows how to spend and who could buy himself a thousand committee rooms, is located away over in the extreme southeastern corner of the house office building—Anacostia they call it in the house—and it looks as if he will have to stay there for a few months anyhow.

As a consequence, he is an exceedingly sad-looking senator these days. It is said that some one heard him remark the other day that he would put up a temporary office building of his own on the capitol grounds if he could get the permission. Vain hope

Two other senators have been sent over to the house office building with Uncle Ike. They are Cummins of Iowa and Du Pont of Delaware. But that doesn't console him any.

CHOSEN CAPTAIN OF YALE ELEVEN



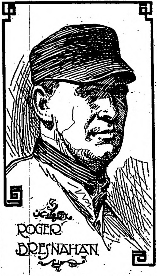
Ted Coy, Yale's line-plunging fullback, who will lead his team on the gridiron next fall. Coy was second in the number of touchdowns scored by players on the big teams in the east during the past season, and is the Blue's great punter.

BRESNAHAN TO MANAGE ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

McGraw Trades Star Catcher for Schlei, Murray and Karger—Deal Involves Five Men.

One of the most important baseball deals of the past few years was completed the other day, when in a three-cornered transaction Roger Bresnahan, star catcher of the New York Giants, was released to St. Louis, where he will become manager of the Cardinals. In exchange for Bresnahan New York got catcher Schlei of the Cincinnati Reds and outfielder Murray and pitcher Raymond of St. Louis. For the release of Schei to St. Louis so that the deal could be made, St. Louis gives to Cincinnati pitchers Karger and either Fromme or Lush.

Murray is one of the best in the country, being a fast ground coverer as well as a steady hitter. In releasing Bresnahan it became necessary for McGraw to get a good catcher, and the only man he wanted was Schlei of Cincinnati.



It seems that St. Louis had to make a sacrifice to get Bresnahan, as it loses three pitchers and an outfielder. Cincinnati loses a catcher, but gets two pitchers in return, both good men.

Gotham fans will regret the loss of Bresnahan, as he has been the mainstay of the Giants for years. It has always been a question as to whether he or Johnny Kling of Chicago was the better catcher.

Bresnahan for a long time has been anxious to test his ability as a manager, and at last he has the opportunity. He says that he has several plans on foot by which he can make the Cardinals a serious factor in the race for the National league pennant.

Manager McGraw feels that his club has been benefited by the deal, as he gets the outfielder he has long wanted. The only weak place in the New York club last year was left field, and the new star is just the man to fill the hole. The trade was brewing for several days. It appeared to have fallen flat until Clark Griffith was made manager of the Cincinnati Reds. He quickly got in consultation with Stanley Robison, owner of St. Louis, and made the Schlei deal, so that St. Louis would be in a position to trade with New York.

Collins to Manage Toledo.

Jimmy Collins, formerly the third baseman for Philadelphia, will manage the Toledo baseball club next season.

YALE FOOTBALL CAPTAIN IS A VERSATILE FELLOW

Ted Coy One of Most Brilliant and Sensational Players in History of the University.

Edward H. Coy, Yale's new captain, is a New Haven boy, and he is the first New Haven boy to be elected captain in over 25 years, the only other one having been Walter Camp, who was captain in 1878 and 1879.

Captain-elect Coy is one of the most brilliant and sensational players Yale has had in many years. He is 20 years old, the youngest captain ever chosen; is just six feet tall and weighs 195 pounds. His magnificent playing won the Princeton game last fall, and his brace in the second half this year won the game against the Tigers. In the Harvard game Coy played well, but had poor support.

Coy is the regular fullback, but has played several other positions on his team. At Hotchkiss he was fullback and started in in that position when captain of the freshman team here. The night before the Yale-Princeton game two years ago seven of the regulars were laid off the team and Coy went up to tackle, playing a great game. In the Yale-Princeton game this fall he played at end, but shifted himself to fullback between the halves.

Coy is active in many other sports besides football. His freshman year he played on the baseball team and when the baseball game was over he trotted over to the track meet with the Princeton freshmen and won the high jump. In this spring's varsity meet he won the high jump and the hammer throw, but was ill at the time of the intercollegiates. For a while last spring he played first base on the baseball nine. He was on his freshman basketball team and on the university hockey team. When he gets time he plays tennis and at Hotchkiss was school champion.

Coy's father was the late Edward Coy, who for many years was head master at Hotchkiss school, Lakeville. His brother is Sherman Coy, Yale, 1901, who played end on Gordon Brown's famous eleven, and who was manager of the track team in his senior year. "Ted" Coy is a member of the glee club and of the junior promenade committee, the highest honor of junior year socially.

THE HOT STOVE CIRCUIT

Billy Hogg says he wants $416.67, which the Highlanders held out of his salary while he was suspended.

McGraw thinks that Crandall will be a star next season. "He was just learning the game this year," says Muggsy.

Hooper, the new Boston American player, is called the "Pacific Ty Cobb" out in California.

It will take all the foxiness Clarke Griffith is said to possess to make a winner out of the Reds and satisfy the Cincinnati fans.

The sale of Lou Criger to St. Louis by Boston is said to have been caused by enmity between the veteran catcher and John I. Taylor, owner of the team.

Jennings thinks he has two great catchers in embryo—Beckendorf and Stanage. Both have done a lot of campaigning in the slower company.

Indianapolis may have to be content without the services of Outfielder Charbourne. New York has a claim in for him, and the national commission is to be invited to adjust the claims of the clubs contending for his services.

WHAT THE DOLLIES HAD.

Small Wonder That the Little Mother Was Really Alarmed.

Little Mary was really very ill. Mother said she was sure it was an attack of appendicitis, but Grandma was equally sure the little one was threatened with convulsions.

The argument waxed warm in Mary's presence, and appropriate remedies were used, and the next day she was better.

Coming into her mother's room during her play she said:

"Mamma, two of my dollies are very sick this morning."

"Indeed, dear, I am very sorry. What is the matter with them?"

"Well I don't really know, mamma, but I think Gwendolyn has 'a pint o'spiders' and Marguerite is going to have 'envulsions.'"

INTOLERABLE ITCHING.

Fearful Eczema All Over Baby's Face—Professional Treatment Failed.

A Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little girl was six months old I noticed small red spots on her right cheek. They grew so large that I sent for the doctor but, instead of helping the eruption, his ointment seemed to make it worse. Then I went to a second doctor who said it was eczema. He also gave me an ointment which did not help either. The disease spread all over the face and the eyes began to swell. The itching grew intolerable and it was a terrible sight to see. I consulted doctors for months, but they were unable to cure the baby. I paid out from $20 to $30 without relief. One evening I began to use the Cuticura Remedies. The next morning the baby's face was all white instead of red. I continued until the eczema entirely disappeared. Mrs. P. E. Gumbin, Sheldon, Ia., July 13,'08."
Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

REAL GRIEVANCE.

"Boo-hoo! Johnny Jones has got de measles, an' can't come out."

"Ah! And you miss your dear little playmate?"

"Yis-m, he's de only kid in the town dat I kin lick—boo-hoo-oo!"

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Inauguration.

Good people all, of every sort, give ear unto our song. Hike this way sure on March 4 and bring your folks along.—Washington Herald.

Thanks for your invitation, Jim; 'twould please us to be there. Dost have the price in pocketbook to pay our railroad fare?—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A Perfect Gentleman.

Codling—Why did you speak to that howwid tramp, dear boy?

Softy—Why shouldn't I, old chappie? He isn't in twade, and he doesn't work faw a living.—Penny Pictorial.

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Duty vitalized by love will open a spring that unselfishness cannot dry.—Fuller.

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It is better to begin late doing our duty than never.—Dionysius.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

For what the mind wishes, that it also believes.—Heliodorus.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

A singer doesn't weigh his words on the musical scale.

HORRORS!

"What's the trouble, Zambo?"

"I thought it was missionaries, but it's a load of Altruists."

Enough Said.

"Take my word for it," pleaded the first man.

"No, sir, I'll be darned if I do!" declared the second man.

The first man was a press agent. The second man knew it.

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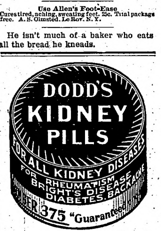
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

And it sometimes happens that a man is married to his boss.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease
Cures tired, aching, sweating feet. 25c. Trial package free. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

He isn't much of a baker who eats all the bread he kneads.



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MORE BIG CROPS IN 1908
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Another 60,000 settlers from the United States. New districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to each settler,—160 free homestead and 160 at $3.00 per acre.
"A vast rich country and a contented prosperous people."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, whose visit to Western Canada, in August, 1908, was an inspiration.
Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10.00 to $20.00 per acre as a result of one crop.
Spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, barley, flax and peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.
Splendid climate, schools and churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies.
For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:
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This remedy contains nothing injurious to the stomach.
If you are a sufferer from any of these troubles you cannot afford to be without this remedy.
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MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VIII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909. NO. 41.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY KILLS 100,000 PERSONS

Messina, Reggio and Many Other Cities Ruined by Shocks, Tidal Waves and Fire--Appalling Disaster Described by Eye-Witnesses--American Consul Dies.

LATEST NEWS OF QUAKE

Latest estimate of dead, 100,000.

Latest death estimate in Messina, 50,000.

Mount Etna in eruption, adding to terror.

Whole southern Italy and Sicily panic stricken.

Fire in many towns killed hundreds.

Message of sympathy from President Roosevelt.

President Fallieres of France sent message of sympathy.

King and queen of Italy at work in stricken district ministering aid.

United States Red Cross sent aid and will raise fund.

Pope started fund for sufferers.

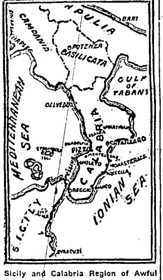
Catholic headquarters and officials in stricken district wiped out.

Scores of persons, buried under the ruins, are said to be alive, with no hope of rescuing them.

Vandals found looting and robbing the dead are being shot down by troops. Soldiers patrol the stricken towns, and what is practically martial law prevails.

Rome.—One hundred thousand persons are believed to have perished in the awful earthquake that devastated Calabria and the island of Sicily on Monday. The seismic shocks lasted only 23 seconds, but in that brief space of time cities, towns and villages were shattered and the lives of thousands were crushed out. The entire country is stunned by the horror of the catastrophe and the whole world mourns with Italy for her dead.

Messina, whose tragic history has been marked by tidal waves and war, and which was the center of Monday's terrestrial maelstrom, was shaken to ruins. Flames burst forth to complete the city's destruction and to burn alive untold numbers helplessly pinioned beneath fallen walls and broken timbers. The Strait of Messina was shaken and twisted by the earth's trembling, for mariners report the channel altered beyond recognition. The ports and villages on both the continental and Sicilian sides were wrecked or inundated and all lighthouses along the coasts were swallowed up. Navigation now is dangerous and in some places impossible.



Sicily and Calabria Region of Awful Earthquake Disaster.

Seaport of Reggio Wiped Out.

In the Calabrian district, which was only beginning to recover from the effects of the earthquake of 1905. Reggio was the center of the earth's upheaval. The seaport of Reggio is reported as no longer existing and the city proper is in ruins. The loss of life on both sides of the strait and in eastern Sicily was enormous.

One of the refugees from Reggio who was the first to bring the news of the city's destruction tried to make his way to Sicily in a sailboat, but was compelled to return, and finally found safety at a peninsula port. In describing his experience he said:

"The sea was strangely, mysteriously agitated, and the heavens were ablaze. Nearing Sicily, the clearing smoke revealed the mystery; Messina was in flames. In the frenzy of despair I turned my boat back to Calabria."

Terrible Scenes at Messina.

Starving, bleeding from injuries and almost insane from their terrifying experiences, Messina's survivors are fleeing in all directions. The spectacle presented by the ruined seaport is described as terrifying. Tumbling buildings both killed and mutilated, while hundreds of the injured imprisoned in the wreckage were abandoned to their fate by the fleeing populace. One man said: "The earth seemed to drop and then turn violently on its axis. The whole population, who practically were precipitated from the houses rent in twain, were spun around like tops as they ran through the streets. Many fell crushed to death and others, bewildered, took refuge for breath beside the tottering walls, where they soon met the fate of their companions."

Brave Work of Rescuers.

Already British and Russian squadrons have arrived at Messina. Sailors and marines have been disembarked and they have performed courageous acts in rescuing the injured and removing the wounded. A large number of survivors have been transferred to the warships, which are transformed into great floating hospitals. It is imperative that the dead be removed from the ruins in order to avoid a pestilence. Steamers with doctors, druggists, firemen and workmen have arrived at Messina from Catania and other places.

All Nations Offer Aid.

The hands of all the nations have been extended to Italy in her affliction. From rulers have crossed messages of condolence and from the peoples spontaneous promise of that aid which brings the world closer together in times of great calamity. Great Britain, France and Russia have sent their warships quick as the flash of the telegraph could carry the orders to lend assistance to the stricken cities. Relief funds have already been started and a hundred ships and trains are on their way carrying supplies and reinforcements to the south. Rome, Milan, Florence, Naples and other cities are sending physicians, police and firemen.

King and Queen Go to Sicily.

King Victor Emmanuel and the queen, who left for the scene of the calamity, reached Naples last night and proceeded at once to Sicily. A large number of people saw their majesties depart from Rome and one among the number of deputies at the station observed to the king: "The presence of your majesty will suffice to console the stricken population."

The king turned sharply upon the speaker and said abruptly: "Don't talk nonsense."

Described by Naval Officer.

At the time of the earthquake the torpedo boat Sappho was lying in the harbor of Messian and one of the officers told of the occurrences as follows:

"At half-past five in the morning the sea suddenly became terribly agitated, seeming literally to pick up our boat and shake it. Other craft near-by were similarly treated and the ships looked like bits of cork bobbing about in a tempest. Almost immediately a tidal wave of huge proportions swept across the strait, mounting the coasts and carrying everything before it. Scores of ships were damaged and the Hungarian mail boat Andrassy parted her anchors and went crashing into other vessels. Messina bay was wiped out and the sea was soon covered with masses of wreckage, which was carried off in the arms of the receding waters."

Many prisoners from the jails made their escape and looted right and left.

American Consul and Wife Die.

Washington.—That Arthur S. Cheney, American consul at Messina, Sicily, and his wife lost their lives in the earthquake disaster which devastated that city Monday, is indicated by an official dispatch received last night by the state department from Stuart Lupton, American vice-consul at Messina.

The following dispatch came via Malta, Maltese Islands, in the Mediterranean, being received there by wireless from Messina by Consul William H. Gale, and transmitted by him to the state department:

"The Messina consulate destroyed and consul and wife supposed to be dead.—Lupton."

Arthur S. Cheney is a native of Illinois, but was appointed consul to Messina from Connecticut August 15, 1907. Stuart Lupton, who is from Tennessee, was only recently appointed vice and deputy consul at Messina.

CHIEF SAYS HOUSE MISUNDERSTOOD

Message to Lower Branch on Secret Service.

BIG STICK FALLS ON FOUR

Champions of Provision to Limit Scope of Investigators Are Raked Over the Coals by Roosevelt—Federal Sleuths Defended by Executive.

Washington.—President Roosevelt's big stick crashed down upon the heads of Representatives Tawney of Minnesota, Smith of Iowa, Sherley of Kentucky, and Fitzgerald of New York, when the executive sent a special message to the house of representatives, berating those solons for being champions of the successful move to place limitations upon the scope of the secret service.

The president also declared that the interpretation of the house of the secret service clause in his last message was misunderstood, and had there been any evidence which would point to the necessity of an investigation of members, such evidence would long ago have been turned over to the proper authorities.

The message was in answer to the resolution transmitted from the house in which the representatives asked for evidence upon which Mr. Roosevelt based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men."

For the Ananias Club.

The message in part:

"I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against congress nor against any member of the present house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would at once be brought, as was done in the cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton, and Representatives Williamson, Herrman and Driggs, at different times since I have been president. This would simply be doing my duty in the execution and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not regard it as within the province or the duties of the president to report to the house 'alleged delinquencies' of members, or the supposed 'corrupt action' of a member 'in his official capacity.' The membership of the house is by the constitution placed within the power of the house alone. In the prosecution of criminals and the enforcement of the laws the president must resort to the courts of the United States.

"In the third and fourth clauses of the preamble it is stated that the meaning of my words is that 'the majority of the congressmen are in fear of being investigated by secret service men' and that 'congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question,' and that this is an impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress. These statements are not, I think, in accordance with the facts."

Misunderstood, He Says.

"This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my message.

"The resolution continues: 'That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men."' This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still less upon the congress, is sustained by the facts.

"If you will turn to the Congressional Record for May 1 last, pages 5553 to 5560, inclusive, you will find the debate on this subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York appear in this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. Parsons, Bennet and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of the government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect criminals and to prevent and punish crime. The amendment was carried in the committee of the whole, where no votes of the individual members are recorded; so I am unable to discriminate by mentioning the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision, but its passage, the journal records, was greeted with applause. I am well aware, however, that in any case of this kind many members who have no particular knowledge of the point at issue are content simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the matter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith."

Asks Reversal of Action.

Concluding, the president said:

"In conclusion, I most arnestly ask, in the name of good government and decent administration, in the name of honesty and for the purpose of bringing to justice violators of the federal laws wherever they may be found, whether in public or private life, that the action taken by the house last year be reversed. When this action was taken, the senate committee, under the lead of the late Senator Allison, having before it a strongly-worded protest from Secretary Cortelyou like that he had sent to Mr. Tawney, accepted the secretary's views; and the senate passed the bill in the shape presented by Senator Allison. In the conference, however, the house conferees insisted on the retention of the provision they had inserted, and the senate yielded.

"The chief of the secret service is paid a salary utterly inadequate to the importance of his functions and to the admirable way in which he has performed them. I earnestly urge that it may be increased to $6,000 per annum. I also urge that the secret service be placed where it properly belongs, and made a bureau in the department of justice, as the chief of the secret service has repeatedly requested; but whether this is done or not, it should be explicitly provided that the secret service can be used to detect and punish crime wherever it is found

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

MOCK SUICIDE PROVES FATAL

ERNEST A. MEADOWS, WHILE ON HIS WAY TO CHURCH KILLS HIMSELF.

Minneapolis Youth Ends His Life Because of Fancied Slight. The Tragedy Occurs in Presence of His Sisters,

Minneapolis, Jan. 4.—While on the way to church last evening Ernest A. Meadows, nineteen years old accidentally shot and killed himself in the presence of his two younger sisters, Blanche and Mabel and several other young people.

It is said that Meadow's tragic death resulted from an attempt to terrify his companions into making an apology for a fancied slight put on himself. He was a son of A. H. Meadows, 3401 Aldrich avenue.

The theory advanced is that the youth, who was subject to fits of temper, sought to frighten his companions by acting the role of a suicide and that he did not intend to end his own life.

"I'll make you sorry yet," he cried as he drew his weapon from his pocket. He fired one shot in the air and then drew his hand back and fired again. The second bullet struck him above the right ear and he fell dead in the snow.

The fatal shooting occurred about 7:30 o'clock, within a block of the boy's home. He had started with a party of young people to attend the Bible class service at the Lyndale Congregational church, Aldrich avenue and Lake street.

Shortly after leaving the house he returned and went to his room probably to get his revolver. The weapon was a small thirty-two-caliber revolver, which he purchased last year to use in celebrating the Fourth of July.

At Thirty-third street the party turned from Aldrich to Lyndale avenue to meet other young people who were to attend the service, and here it was that young Meadows drew the gun and fired the fatal shot. Death was instantaneous.

The coronor decided it was accidental death.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Lefshef Burns to Death in Unaccountable Manner.

Minneapolis, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Rose Lefshef, 529 Colfax avenue north, who was burned at her home in an unexplained manner yesterday afternoon, died at the City hospital at 8:30 last night, after suffering untold agony.

At the time of the accident, the woman was in the kitchen, surrounded by her three children, all of whom are under four years of age. Her plight was first noticed by neighbors who saw her rush to the back porch, her clothing wrapped in flames. Mrs. Lefshef tore at the burning garments as she staggered into the next house, her agonized shrieks bringing assistance. She was wrapped in blankets and rolled on the floor, and upon the arrival of the police ambulance was taken to the hospital.

BATTLE OF INDIANS.

Two Drunken Redskins Engage in Bloody Battle.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 2.—Blood flowed freely in the Winnebago Indian settlement at Genoa, north of the city, when George Brown and his brother-in-law, Grizzly Bear, became engaged in a battle, caused by too much "fire water."

Grizzly Bear drove a knife deep into Brown's breast, just over the heart. Brown staggered and fell, but jumped to his feet, ran to his tepee close by, grabbed a shotgun and fired three times at his assailant. One charge took effect in the left shoulder and neck, making an ugly wound.

The tribal "medicine man" says both combatants will die.

BANDIT IS FATALLY SHOT.

Bullet Fired by Passenger in Car Hold-up at Spokane.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 2.—In an attempt to hold up a crowded street car early yesterday, Theodore Adams of Anaconda, Mont., was perhaps fatally wounded by C. U. Smith, a passenger. The shooting was followed by a panic among the women passengers.

Smith was sitting near the door when he saw Adams and a companion enter. He saw they were bent on robbery and drew his revolver. The bullet penetrated Adams' head.

As the wounded man fell, his companion jumped and ran away.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Railroad Values.

St. Paul.—"Right of way values" on railroad land, as computed by D. C. Morgan, expert engineer for the state railroad commission, were placed in evidence in the hearing of the railroad rate cases before Judge C. E. Otis as master in chancery.

Mr. Morgan introduced his Exhibit A, which is a detailed valuation of the Northern Pacific's property in Minnesota. It differs in two particulars from Exhibit B. The item of land values is placed at $15,385,078.47, instead of $9,498,099.27, and an item of $1,613,612.76 is included for "adaptation and solidification of roadbed." This brings the total valuation of the Northern Pacific to $61,099,563.40, as present value, while its cost of reproduction, new, is placed at $69,397,954.87.

The experts have carefully determined actual value of land owned by the roads for terminals and for right of way. This was shown in Exhibit B. When it comes to acquire land for railroad purposes a higher figure has to be paid to cover damages to property. So for cost of reproduction the Exhibit A shows what the road would have to pay over the market value of its land. The average is 1.6 times the actual or market value.

State Fair Need.

Hamline.—One and one-half million dollars is named by C. M. Griggs, for many years an important figure in the management of the Minnesota state fair, as the need of the state fair in the next five years, with additional help from the Twin City merchants and manufacturers in the way of a few years' advance rent for space in a new main building. Mr. Griggs would have the legislature appropriate $500,000 for 1909, $400,000 of which will be required for the new grandstand, and $200,000 every year for the next five years. The advance rent from the business men would amount to between $75,000 to $100,000.

The fair can never earn enough money to pay for its permanent buildings for exposition purposes, says Mr. Griggs. It will always take all the profits for maintenance, show purposes, parking of the grounds and expansion along several lines. In a letter to President B. F. Nelson of the Minnesota State Agricultural society, in Minneapolis, Mr. Griggs urges the need of more Twin City "boosts" for the fair, the necessity of a new grandstand, and, second only to the grandstand, a complete revision of the street car service to the fair grounds, whose woeful inadequacy he comments upon as being simply ridiculous.

Work on Iron Range.

Hibbing.—The United States Steel corporation has let stripping contracts in the Chisholm and Hibbing districts which will entail an expenditure of at least $2,000,000.

All of this work will be started in 1909 and will take from one to three years to complete. Some of the operations are already under way. The performance of the contracts will necessitate the employment of hundreds of men. The contracts in the aggregate are probably the largest ever let on the Mesaba range in one season by a single operator.

The ranges should hum with business next season. Some of the greatest stripping operations in the history of the Mesaba will be carried on simultaneously with the production of a tonnage of ore which, it is believed, will reach between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 tons.

The stripping operations of the Steel corporation will be carried on in the Canisteo district on the western Mesaba, as well as in the central portion. The corporation is doing its own work near Coleraine. Many hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of overburden will be removed in the several districts.

Important Discovery.

Minneapolis.—Prof. George R. Frankforter, of the University of Minnesota, has perfected a machine which will probably evolve a new era in the manufacture of white print paper for use of publishers. The professor has discovered a process which will use up the hitherto useless waste in the manufacture of lumber.

Scientific men all over the world are watching the outcome of the new discovery. Small tests have proved successful and should larger tests prove that the theory is right, the white paper problem will no longer bother the world and the price of the material will be brought down to a proper basis again.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul.—Medical inspection for the schools is strongly recommended by J. W. Olsen, state superintendent of public instruction, in his biennial report.

Duluth.—Bill requiring state supervision of certain class of investment companies will be introduced in legislature.

St. Paul.—Five windows with symbolical medallions were installed recently at St. Paul's Universalist church.

Mankato.—The new charter commission has organized by electing George M. Palmer chairman and C. O. Dalley secretary and attorney.

Stillwater.—The state prison twine plant turned $68,000 of its December receipts into the state treasury today, and the state institutions remitted their November receipts, amounting to $20,706.46.

Minneapolis.—The powers that be of Northwestern railways have sat in judgment and the turkey cannot ride on the sleepers of trains leaving St. Paul, no matter if it is carried like a babe in arms.

St. Paul.—Following the robbery of postal station No. 24, in the drug store of F. A. Munch, Rice and Summit streets, St. Paul, two men who gave the names of Harry Collins and Oscar Larson were arrested.

Thief River Falls.—Among other legislation of an educational nature that will demand the attention of the lawmakers next month will be the establishment of a sixth state normal school in the northwestern portion of the state.

Minneapolis.—A decided increase in the number of automobiles in Minneapolis is shown in the report of the city clerk for 1908. A gain of 1,716 automobiles and motorcycles licenses is shown over the year 1907. Reciepts show an increase of $2,410.

Minneapolis. — Election night in New York with its wild excitement is seen to advantage in one of the big scenes depicted in Owen Davis' melodramatic novelty, "The Prince of Swindlers," which comes to the Bijou, Minneapolis, the week of January 10th.

Winona.—The funeral services of Rev. Philip von Rohr were held here. Nearly sixty-five clergymen of the German Lutheran church in the northwest, including nearly all the ministers in the Wisconsin synod of which Mr. von Rohr was the president, were in attendance.

Duluth.—The case of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Polish Roman society against the Rev. Father Leon M. Laskowsky for the recovery of certain church property located at Twenty-fourth avenue west and Third street, was begun before Judge Ensign in district court today.

Hastings.—Frank Tyler, indicted for grand larceny in the second degree, at South St. Paul, was sentenced by Judge Crosby to eight months in state's prison. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Reed of Hastings will celebrate their golden wedding at Daytona Beach, Fla., on the 2nd prox.

St. Paul.—The Northwestern Telephone Exchange company reported to the state auditor that its gross earnings for the year ending Nov. 30, on business confined to Minnesota, were $1,583,354.83. The 3 per cent tax on the earnings, which is paid to the state, will be $47,500.64.

St. James.—Rev. Londahl has been doing some detective work and has reported the results of his labors to Mayor Rowe. He told where poker games were played, and Mayor Rowe, as a result, demanded Chief of Police Wermerskirchen's resignation, a day or so ago, and it was forthcoming.

Duluth.—A. E. Bickford, city clerk of Virginia, had a very narrow escape from being blown to atoms by an infernal machine, which was sent to him by some unknown person. It was due to his disregarding directions as to how to open the package that the one-half pound of dynamite it contained was not exploded.

St. Paul.—S. G. Iverson, state auditor, recommends to the legislature that his department be divided and that a new elective office be created, that of state land commissioner, who should assume entire charge of the state's holdings of land, including timber and minerals, with an advisory board of other state officers.

St. Paul.—During the two years ending July 31, 1908, the permanent trust fund increased by $2,257,485, the school fund getting the lion's share, $1,885,248, giving this fund a total of $19,709,383. The permanent university fund is now $1,413,817; the internal improvement land fund, $2,939.67, and the swamp land fund, $1,243,272.

Moorhead.—A plot to liberate Joe Wolff, alias George T. Frankhauser, who is now being held in the Clay county jail for boxcar robberies and who has confessed to the robbery of the Oriental Limited of the Great Northern at Rondo, Mont., in September, 1907, when $50,000 booty was taken, was made known yesterday.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

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We having been to the city of Thief River Falls this week, and returnd Tue-day the coldest day of the winter, and have not got thawed out enough to warm up our editerial colum.

Fresh.

There was no doubt about it. He was very angry when he entered the village grocery store and demanded to see the proprietor.

"You sold my wife some eggs yesterday, Mr. Peavey," he said when the grocer appeared.

"Waal, yes," said Mr. Peavey genially, "believe I did."

"And you told her that they were fresh eggs," continued the visitor.

"Waal, yes; it seems to me I did," said Mr. Peavey.

"But, see here, Peavey, you had no business to say they were fresh eggs."

"Why not? I bought 'em for fresh—from Si Wiley too."

"I don't believe it. Si Wiley's an honest man."

"Waal, Si said it, all right. He come in here with his basket full of 'em and put 'em down on the counter and traded 'em off for a box of sody biscuits."

"When was this?"

"Oh, I dunno. 'Bout six weeks ago, I guess."—Baltimore American.

How He Knew.

A ragman who was gathering up wornout clothing in the country purchased a pair of discarded trousers at a farmhouse and remarked to the man of the house as he paid for the stuff he had bought:

"I see, sir, that you are about to lose your land on a mortgage."

"Guess you are right," said the discouraged looking farmer, "but will you tell me how the Sam Hill you found that out?"

"Easy enough," said the cheerful ragman as he settled back on the seat of his peddling wagon. "I notice that these old pants are completely played out, so far as the part of 'em you sat down on is concerned, but they show mighty little wear anywhere else."—Exchange.

The Dogskin Wouldn't Go Round.

Hungary swarms with barristers. It is the greatest ambition of the Hungarian peasant to make one of his sons an advocate.

The son of a small farmer in the neighborhood of Budapest was sent by his father to the law school of that town, but either from lack of parts or the necessary application he was plucked in the qualifying examination.

Not daring to return to the paternal abode empty handed after all the money that had been spent on his education, he conceived and executed the plan of forging a legal diploma. The father was not, however, so ignorant as not to be aware that such diplomas are always written on parchment—kutya-ber (dogskin)—in Hungary.

"Why is your certificate not made out on kutya-ber?" asked the old man.

"The fact is, father," coolly replied the youth, "there are more barristers than dogs in Hungary, and so there is not enough kutya-ber to make diplomas for us all."—London Answers.

Gam's Dry Humor.

When the gallant Welsh captain David Gam was sent forward by Henry V. to reconnoiter the French army before the battle of Agincourt he found that the enemy outnumbered the English by about five to one. His report to the king is historic:

"There are enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners and enough to run away."

This quaint forecast of the result of the battle at once spread through the camp, and doubtless every yeoman archer of the valiant company felt an inch taller. We know that it was almost literally justified by the event. Poor Gam's dry humor was equaled by his courage. He was killed while in the act of saving the life of his prince.—London Standard.

Distilled Water.

Distilled water after having been exposed to the air is one of the most salubrious of drinks. Its daily use in measured quantities is helpful in cases of dyspepsia and greatly assists the general functions of the body. Every large steamer carries a water distilling apparatus by which sea water is made fresh. In the days before steamers primitive distilling apparatus was used on warships and vessels carrying passengers.

A Sponger.

"The worse of Spongely is he never pays anything," said Grabbles.

"Oh, doesn't he, though? Ask him to pay you a visit and see," retorted [illegible]

THE WITCH'S CURSE.

A Bucksport Legend of Colonial Days in Maine.

Close by the road on the outskirts of the old seaport town of Bucksport, on the Penobscot river, is a small family cemetery. Within its inclosure sleep the Bucks, the blue blooded folk who first settled the town and bequeathed it their name and a legend.

The largest and most conspicuous monument in the cemetery is a tall granite shaft, which is in plain sight of the highway. On one side is the inscription: "Col. John Buck, the Founder of Bucksport, A. D. 1762. Born in Haverhill, Mass., 1718. Died March 18, 1795."

On the other side is the single word "Buck," and also something not wrought by the marble worker. On the smooth surface of the pedestal is a curious outline, which can be easily imagined to be a foot of normal size. The people who say that it is a foot believe in the legend which has oft been told in Bucksport.

The story is that Colonel Jonathan Buck was a very harsh man and the leading spirit in his day and generation. He was the highest in civil authority, and his word was law in the community in which he resided. He was an out and out Puritan, and to him witchcraft was the incarnation of blasphemy. Thus, so the story goes, when a certain woman was accused of witchcraft, at the first clamorings of the populace Colonel Buck ordered that she be imprisoned, and later she was sentenced to be executed as a witch.

The execution day came, and the woman went to the gallows, cursing her judge with such terrible words that the people shuddered, but the magistrate stood unmoved. All was ready, and the hangman was about to perform his duty, when the woman turned to Colonel Buck, and, raising one hand toward heaven, she said:

"Jonathan Buck, listen to these words, the last my tongue shall utter. It is the spirit of the only living God which bids me speak to you. You will soon die, and over your grave they will erect a stone, that all may know the spot where your bones lie and crumble to dust.

"Upon that stone the imprint of my foot shall appear, and for all time, after your accursed race has vanished from the face of the earth, will the people from far and near know that you murdered a woman."

She then turned to her executioners, and another act transpired to make a part of American colonial history. The "witch curse" had been almost forgotten until the monument was erected to the founder of Bucksport.

It had been in position hardly a month when a faint outline was discovered on it. It grew more and more distinct, until some person made the discovery that it was the outline of a foot. The old legend was revived.

They said that the "witch's curse" had been fulfilled. An attempt was made to remove the stain, but every effort only tended to make it plainer.

The imprint of the foot is there today as plain as ever. Amateur photographers have taken pictures of it, and a visit to the Buck cemetery to see the "witch's foot" is one of the pastimes of every summer visitor to the pretty little town.—New York World.

Encouraging the Boy.

"Son," remarked Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I done heard you talkin' 'bout bein' a great hunter."

"Dat's what I said," answered pickaninny Jim. "I's gwinter hunt lions."

"An' you mentioned bein' er ahtic explorer."

"Yas-'r."

"Well, jes' by way of practice befo' you tackles any lions lemme see if you kin get de cow out'n pasture wifout bein' hooked, an' den as de winter comes along you kin train foh de north pole by wadin' out in de snow to de wood pile twice a day. An' don' lemme hyeh no mo' 'bout not incouragin' yeh youthful ambitions."—Washington Star.

He Hits Back.

There had been a domestic spat at breakfast.

"You monster!" snapped the matron, who was always scolding. "You are not like my two former husbands. They were tender men."

"I never doubted that they were tender, Maria," ventured the meek man, "when you kept them in hot water all the time." And he just cleared the front porch two yards ahead of the rolling pin.—Chicago News.

Pat's Services.

Clergyman—Pat, there's a hole in the roof of the church, and I am trying to collect money sufficient to repair it. Come, now, what will you contribute? Pat—Me services, sor. Clergyman—What do you mean, Pat? You are no carpenter. Pat—No, but if it rains next Sunday O'll sit over the hole.—Pearson's.

How poor are they that have no patience! What wound did ever heal but by degrees?—Shakespeare.

Found Him Guilty.

Counsel (to the jury)—The principal fault of the prisoner has been his unfortunate characteristic of putting faith in thieves and scoundrels of the basest description. I have done. The unhapy man in the dock puts implicit faith in you, gentlemen of the jury!

She Had to Mend Them.

Benham—I believe in putting my best foot forward. Mrs. Benham—I have noticed that your toe always goes right through your stocking.—New York Press.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 18th, 1908.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Dec. 9th. 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Patrick J. Sullivan, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 717, Serial No. 01143, for the Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, & S.E.¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. James O'Brien, of Kratka Minn. William G. Hunt, Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 18th. 1908

Department of the Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn Dec. 16th. 1908.

Notice is hereby given that, Ledvor Taraldson Bo, of Wanke Minn., who on November 21,1903, made Homestead entry No 7003, Serial No. 01197, for the W.½ S.W.¼ Section 4 & N.½ N.W.¼ Section 9 Township 151 N, Range 38 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 27th, day of January 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Haftaft, Halvor Haftaft, Nels Tefte Anton Olson, all of Wanke Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register,

The Senate's Hole in the Wall.

When the nineteenth century was as yet only half grown, senators applied customarily for their toddies at the so called Hole in the Wall, a small circular room just off the postoffice of the upper house. The latter body then occupied what is now the chamber of the supreme court, and the postoffice was across the main corridor of the building on the same floor. When a wearer of the toga found himself in need of a "snifter" he had only to cross over to the mails department and pass through it to the little circular room aforesaid, which was about the size of a pantry. The Hole in the Wall was the first senate restaurant, and the bill of fare for edibles was short, though to the point. There was ham, guaranteed to have been smoked for six months, a veritable sublimation of the pork product; there were corned beef and bread and cheese, but very little else. They served, however, as an accompaniment for the fluids, and when the Hole was crowded, as was often the case, senators ate their sandwiches outside, in the postoffice.—Washington Post.

The Aurora Borealis.

The aurora borealis, or northern light, is something that we have all heard about, but very few, perhaps, can give any explanation of it. No one definitely knows what causes it, but the scientists are pretty well agreed that it is due to electricity. They believe that the light is made by the recomposition of the positive and negative electricity always in the upper and lower strata of air, respectively. M. Lenstrom made an interesting experiment in Finland in 1882, his object being to determine the nature of the aurora. He had the peak of a mountain surrounded by a copper wire, pointed at intervals with tin tips. When he had charged the wire with electricity a yellow light appeared on the tin tips, and an examination of the light by the spectroscope revealed the greenish yellow ray that is a marked feature of the aurora. This evidence among scientists is almost convincing, for it is by means of the spectroscope that we discover the constituent parts of the sun and the stars.—Exchange.

"Thou Diest on Point of Fox."

Fox blades were celebrated all through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for their excellent temper, and mention of them is frequent in English drama. This is their history:

There was a certain Julian del Rei, believed to be a Morisco, who set up a forge at Toledo in the early part of the sixteenth century and became famous for the excellence of his sword blades, which were regarded as the best of Toledo. That city had for many ages previous been renowned for swordmaking, it being supposed that the Moors introduced the art, as they did so many good things, from the east.

Julian del Rei's mark was a little dog, which came to be taken for a fox, and so the "fox blade" or simply "fox" for any good sword. See "Henry V.," act 4, scene 4, "Thou diest on point of fox." The brand came to be imitated in other places, and there are Solingen blades of comparatively modern manufacture which still bear the little dog of Julian del Rei.—London Notes and Queries.

A Royal Snake Slaughterer.

The "secretary bird" is one of the most precious birds in South Africa. It is royal game, and any person destroying one is liable to a fine of £50. Majestic looking birds, they stand about three feet high and generally go in pairs. They are of drab color, with black, feathery legs, and are valued for their propensity for killing snakes. Where the secretary bird is seen there are sure to be many reptiles about. The bird beats down its adversary first with one wing and then with the other, at the same time trampling on it with its feet until the snake is sufficiently stunned to catch it by the head with its claws. Then the bird rises far up in the air and drops its victim to the ground, to be killed. By this means thousands of venomous reptiles are destroyed.—London Scraps.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 18th 1908.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. Dec. 9th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Kittil Vindlos, of Malone Minn., who on February 10th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1277, Serial No. 01144, for the Lot 3 Section 1, Township 152 N., Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 26th, day of January 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Aslak Pederson, Gunder Asbjornson, Knut T. Sannes, Nels E. Ofte, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Default having been made in the payment of a certain Mortgage in the sum of One Thousand One Hundred Thirteen and 3-100 Dollars executed by Hilmer F. Larson, a single man, mortgorgor, to Millia Olson, mortgagee, with a power of sale therein contained, bearing date the 12th day of November, 1908, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November, A. D. 1908, in Book 21 of mortgages at page 186, at 3 o'clock P.M. of said day.

That by reason of such default, there is due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of One Thousand One Hundred and Thirteen dollars and Three cents ($1113,-03), principal and interest, and no proceeding at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover said sum or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in such cases made and provided by statute, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the realestate therein described, namely, the North Eas (NE¼) Quarter of Section numbered Twenty Four (24) in Township One Hundred Fifty One (151) North of Range Forty Two (42) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, being in Red Lake County, Minnesota, will be sold at public sale, for cash by the Sheriff of the said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county and state, on Monday, the first day of February, 1909, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and the costs and costs to secure, including the sum of $50.00 attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

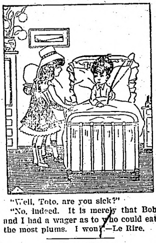
Dated this first day of December, A.D. 1908

Millia Olson.
Mortgagee.

F. A. Grady, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota

12—18-8 to 1-22-9

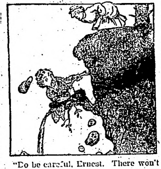
The Betting Evil.



"Well, Toto, are you sick?"

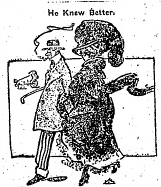
"No, indeed. It is merely that Bob and I had a wager as to who could eat the most plums. I won!"—Le Rire.

Careless Fellow.



"Do be careful, Ernest. There won't be any wine left for luncheon."—Pele Mele.

He Knew Better.



Gladys—My brother is just awful. He can't save a cent.

Harold—He has saved a ten spot of mine for the last eight months.—Browning's Magazine.

Milk Toast and Cheese.

Make some rich milk toast and spread out on a flat dish. Cover with a thick layer of grated cheese and put in the oven till the cheese melts and browns.—Harper's Bazar.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS,

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Rates of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

Give Us A Calll,

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $124.75 UP.
ORGANS $19.00 UP.
SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.
STOVES and RANGES $2.15 UP.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of all kinds at 60 cents up.
IRON and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to honorable people in all parts of the world. No other manufacturer will let you use the goods for years while slowly paying for them.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & ar rives on the same day's, at .30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt p. m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

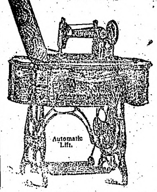
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is no necessar to make long trips to the Count seat, as I can do the buisness b mail for

Prompt attention given to Probate Court Work.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.


Automatic Lift.

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

GUARANTEE.

Machine Co.

McCALL PATTERNS
10 AND 15
NONE HIGHER
McCALL'S MAGAZINE
50 A YEAR
INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN
Trade
Mark

There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Latest number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern Free. Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue (of 600 designs) and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York

Hailed.

"Does that young woman hail from Boston?"

"Yes," answered the western youth thoughtfully, "that expresses the idea precisely. She hails from Boston. I was never before overtaken by such a heavy downfall of intellectual ice."

Man, Poor Man!

Mrs. Flutter—Mrs. Crabapple says her husband kisses her goodby every morning of his life. Mr. Flutter—I often wondered what gave him that sour expression.—Smart Set.

Death hangs over thee while thou livest, while it is in thy power to be good.—Aurelius.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

CURES.	PRICES.
1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..........	.25
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...	.25
9—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods......	.25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness......	.25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague...	.25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20—Whooping-Cough	.25
27—Kidney Diseases	.25
28—Nervous Debility..............	1.00
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed....	.25
77—Grip, Hay Fever..............	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W. Vrolson.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur. Get my prices before shipping elsewhere.

John I. Padecky,
Radney Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

If you are a share holder in the Red Lake River Transportation Co. attend the meeting on Jan. 11th.

Miss Mary and Katie Sullivan returned home from their Crystal N.D. visit to day.

Stephen Singer, the Kratka merchant is transacting business at Red Lake Agency, this week.

Any one from up this way will find a good place to stop when in Thief River Falls, at the Soo Cafe, kept by George Germo.

Attendence has been very light at school this week, and it begins to look as if the scholars would have to dig up their Skies, or stay at home.

Start in the New Year right by paying a years subscription to THE SUNBEAM, and see if you dont sleep better, and some of you might pay five or six years.

Walt McAndress, P. Sullivan and W G. Hunt drove down to Thief River Falls on Sunday, and Mr. McAndress made final proof on his homestead, before Hon J.M Bishop on Monday.

The ball at Radney last Saturday evening was given in honor of the marriage of Mr. Ole Snesdahl and Miss Signe Vattendahl who were married at Erie on Saturday last. The hall was crowded with friends and relatives to congratulate the happy young couple and wish them a long and prosperous journey over lifes troubled sea. We join with their many friends in extending our congratulations.

BIDS WANTED.

Notice is hereby given that bids are wanted by the Board of Directors of the Highlanding Creamery Association, up to January 12th, 1909, to clear creamery ice house of saw dust and fill it with ice. Job will be let to the lowest bidder.

August J. Wentzel, Sec.

HIGHLANDING LOCALS.

Peter Hunstad started on a trip to Clearwater county on Monday last.

Oscar Parno returnd home from a trip to Borup N. D. on Monday.

Paul Parno returned home from N.D. last Friday.

Martain Swanson came up from Thief River Falls to attend the Newyears dance at Kratka.

Olaf Overson and Christe Ginstead made a call at Jack Dunns Friday evening

Miss Katherine Dunn returnd to her school Sunday, after her weeks Xmas vacation

Miss Ida Bjorge returned from a two weeks vacation at her home near Anton, on Sunday and started school Monday.

Men, Women and Adjectives.

Certain adjectives are reserved for men and others for women. A man is never called "beautiful." Along with "pretty" and "lovely" that adjective has become the property of women and children alone. "Handsome" and the weak "good looking" are the only two adjectives of the kind common to either sex. Even "belle" has no real masculine correlative in English, since "beau" came to signify something other than personal looks. It is singular that "handsome" should have become the word for a strikingly good looking person, since its literal meaning is handy, dexterous. But "pretty" likewise comes from the Anglo-Saxon word [illegible]

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Winter is here to transact business now.

Mr. Roy Green drove down to Red Lake Falls on Sunday with his sister Miss Lou, who will attend high school.

There was a big load of young people drove over from Equality to the Radney dance on Saturday evening.

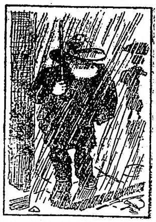
Surprise parties are getting to be fashionable now days; ain't you comming along Ed?

Miss Anniebell Richardson visited with Miss Eon and Carrie Green on Sunday last.

Miss Tilda Florance has been visiting with her parents during the Xmas holidays.

Mail carrier Clark has his rig fixed up very comfortable for himself and passengers and he needs it for this kind of weather.

The Professor's Umbrella.



Professor—I certainly must get this umbrella reframed.—Munich Jugend.

Cause of Fatty Heart.

The great danger from obesity lies in the liability of the fat to invade the cellular elements of the body, especially the muscles. This produces fatty degeneration of the muscular tissues, which greatly weakens and impairs their functional activity. When the fat invades the tissues of the heart muscles the disease known as "fatty degeneration of the heart" results, and the patient is in serious danger. Whenever a slight additional strain upon the circulation results from undue exercise, excitement or other cause the muscles interfere with the heart's action, and it is liable to cease beating. Anaemia and hysteria often are accompaniments of obesity. Because of the increased weight and difficulty of moving about such patients are prevented from taking an ordinary amount of exercise. Often, too, there are a lassitude and a positive dislike for muscular exertion of any kind.—What to Eat.

From Medicine to the Drama.

The earlier part of Victorien Sardou's career was beset with many trials and difficulties. His parents wished him to take up a medical career, and he began his studies with some zeal. The love of the drama, however, was far greater than the love of the pill box, and in the interval of the other work Sardou was busy upon a play. Life was a struggle for him, for he had little money, though he managed to get journalistic work to supplement his more slender income. His first play was a failure, and Sardou rushed from the theater vowing never to enter one again. He fell seriously ill, was nursed back to health by Mlle. de Brecourt, an actress who lived on a floor below, and from that time his fortune was made.

A Friend in Need.

About half an hour had been expended by the bashful young man in a series of advances and retreats, and little Johnny's cramped position behind the sofa was becoming somewhat painful

"I wish I dared"— the young man commenced on a new attack, when the couple were electrified by an impatient exclamation behind them: "Aw, make a break! She's dead easy!"—Brooklyn Life.

Literary Irrigation.

"Your latest novel seems very dry," said the reader of the publishing house to the young but rising author.

"I was pretty sure you would say that," rejoined the author. "Consequently if you will count them you will find the heroine weeps real tears on just 273 pages of my story."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Inconsistent.

Howell—Rowell is an inconsistent fellow. Powell—That's right; he would tell you take all the time you wanted and then have you arrested for stealing his watch.—New York Press.

Public Opinion.

The single snowflake—who cares for it? But a whole day of snowflakes—who does not care for that? Private opinion is weak, but public opinion is almost omnipotent.

Wolfskin makes the best banjo parchment.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of The Share holders of The Red Lake River Transportation Co. for the election of a board of eleven Directors, and the transaction of any other busiess properly brought before said meeting, will be held at the Highlanding school house on the 11th day of January 1909, at 10 o'clock A.M. All share holders are requested to attend this meeting.

Andrew Ellingson, Sec.

BIDS FOR WOOD WANTED.

Bids are wanted by the Board of Directors of School District No. 37, Town of Highlanding, on or before January 16th, 1909, [illegible] cords of green poplar cord wood, and 2 cords of green oak cord wood to be deliverd at the school house on or before March 1st, to be paid for in school orders on said District. All bids to be seald and fild with Ole Overum, treasurer of said District on or before Jan. 16th, at 1 o'clock p. m. at which time the board will let the contract to furnish said wood to the lowest bidder.

W.G. Hunt, Clerk.
P. Sullivan, Director.
Ole Overum, Treasurer.

Natural History.

"What is you been workin'?" asked Miss Miami Brown.

"Up to one o' deshere garridges whar dey keep de automobiles."

"I s'pose you likes 'em better dan mules."

"Well, de diff'unce is dat a mule kicks wif his hin' feet an' de automobile is mo' li'ble to butt same as a goat."—Washington Star.

Busy Woman.

Every monthly magazine carries as many as two continued stories in it. When a man takes six it means that his wife is carrying twelve continued stories in her head in addition to doing the cooking and trying to find out how much the new hat cost worn by the woman next door.—Oil City Derrick

Old men's eyes are like old men's memories; they are strongest for things a long way off.—Eliot.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. LOWRY,
Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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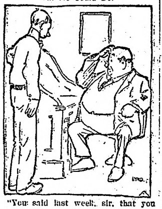
All He Could Do.



"You said last week, sir, that you would raise my salary."

"So I did, and it was all I could do. I don't know where I'm to raise it this week."—New York Herald.

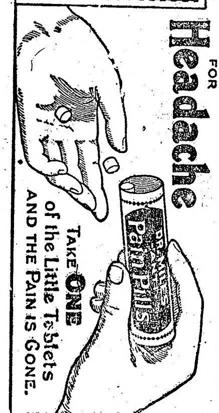
They Were Strangers.

Howell—Howell doesn't seem to be at home much. Powell—He is there so seldom that he really needs a letter of introduction to his wife.—New York Press.

A medical education in England costs at least $3,645.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS



TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

WE ARE GOING TO THE BIG STORE, At High Landing

A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON, Proprietor.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

MR. FARMER
The Farmers' Tribune,
Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.

It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect.
It stops when subscriptions expire.
Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.
We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

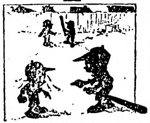
DEFECTIVE PAGE

LAME BACK PRESCRIPTION

The increased use of "Toris" for lame back and rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

"CALLING" THE PITCHER.



The captain—See here, you've give seventeen men bases on balls! Dis here's a ball game, not no six-day walkin' match!

Electricity's Beginnings.

The term "electricity" was derived from the Greek word meaning amber. Electricity itself is earliest described by Theophrastus (321 B. C.) and Pliny (70 A. D.), who mention the power of amber to attract straw and dry leaves. Dr. Gilbert of Colchester, physician to Queen Elizabeth (1540-1603) may be considered the founder of the science, as he appears to have been the first philosopher who carefully repeated the observations of the ancients and applied to them the principles of philosophical investigation.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Never Gives Up.

"I just had to marry him; he told me he never gave up anything he loved."

"Well, it's good to have a husband who loves one."

"Yes, but I have learned that he loves money, also."

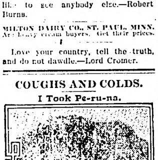
ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

You may be just as happy as you like to see anybody else.—Robert Burns.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

Love your country, tell the truth, and do not dawdle.—Lord Cromer.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
I Took Pe-ru-na.



Mrs. Joseph Hall Chase,
804 Tenth St.
Washington, D.C.

Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as an effective cure for coughs and colds.
You are authorized to use my photo with testimonial in any publication.
Mrs. Joseph Hall Chase,
804 Tenth St., Washington, D. C.

Could Not Smell Nor Hear
Mrs. A. L. Wetzel, 1023 Ohio St., Terre Haute, Ind., writes:
"When I began to take your medicine I could not smell, nor hear a church bell ring. Now I can both smell and hear.
"When I began your treatment my head was terrible. I had buzzing and chirping noises in my head.
"I followed your advice faithfully and took Peruna as you told me. Now I might say I am well.
"I want to go and visit my mother and see the doctor who said I was not long for this world. I will tell him it was *Peruna that cured me.*"
Peruna is manufactured by The Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

MRS. ERB'S STORY

Accused Woman Tells a Weird Tale of Treatment.

VICTIM OF "SPREAD EAGLE"

Wife of Captain Relates Sensational Story of Cruelty in Media, Pa., Court —Gives Version of Cause Which Led Up to Slaying of Spouse.

Media, Pa., Jan. 4.—Mrs. M. Florence Erb, who, with her sister, Mrs. Catherine Beisel, is charged with the murder of Mrs. Erb's husband, took the witness stand Saturday and told a sensational story of extreme cruelty on the part of her husband as one of the causes leading up to the shooting of Capt. Erb by Mrs. Beisel during a violent family quarrel. Mrs. Erb appeared nervous, but told her story in a straightforward manner.

Mrs. Erb said she went to "Red Gables," the Erb country home, in May, 1906, with a housekeeper and two maids. Trouble between her and the captain, she said, started on the first night they were there. He cursed and swore and told her she did not know how to run a house.

Refused to House Brother.

Her husband, she said, refused to sit at the table with her brother, who had come to the house to install a bathtub, saying he would not eat with "common plumbers." We quarreled," she said, "and he struck me with the back of his hand and knocked me over a chair. The next day I had to call a physician to treat me.

"Another time he quarreled about the food. I became afraid and ran into the tower of the house to sleep there. He found me and grabbed me by the hair and dragged me down the steps to his room, where he kept me all night and treated me cruelly.

Ousted, She Says.

"In December, 1906, he put me out of the house, and as I was standing on the porch, thinking what to do, he came out and seized me by the throat and threw me to the floor. An ornament in my hair was broken and my head was hurt. I was unconscious, and when the housekeeper came out and found me there Capt. Erb told her I had fainted. As a result of my injury I had to go to a sanitarium."

"Tell us about the 'spread eagle' incident," said her counsel.

Tells "Spread Eagle" Incident.

"One evening the captain found fault with some article of food on the table," said the woman. "He blamed it on me. I tried to tell him it was not my fault, but he swore at me and I ran to my room. He followed and yelled at me: 'You must leave this house at once or I'll blow your brains out.' He got his revolver and put it away again. I was so afraid he would shoot me that when he left the house a little later I went to his room and took it and hid it.

"When he came home," she continued, "he demanded the revolver. I told him I had hid it. He chased me around the table in the dining room trying to hit me, and when he couldn't catch up he spit in my face.

Pleas by Her Maid.

"Later he followed me to the library and as I took the revolver from behind some books he caught me and grabbed for the pistol. As we struggled for the weapon he deliberately bent me over a davenport, put his knee on my stomach and pressed till I cried for mercy and let go of the revolver. One of the maids came in said: 'Please, Mr. Erb, let her go.'

"Finally he did release me and I was helped to my room. That night he came to my room and told me I must go. In the morning he forced the maids to pack my clothes, and with jeers and laughter made me leave the house, weak and faint as I was from the injury received when he knelt on my stomach."

Compelled to Secure Treatment.

After telling of her movements, she said she went to the Erb's town house in Philadelphia. "It was there," she said, "that the colored man Poulson climbed into my room window one night to open the door when I would not let the captain in."

She then went on to tell of the so-called "spread eagle" incident, after first insulting her in the presence of the housekeeper by calling her names and saying she "came from the Point Breeze dumps." He told her he was going to "spread eagle" her.

"Getting some straps, he threw me on a sofa," she said. "'I am going to begin now,' he shouted. 'I am going to make it hot for you.' He didn't do it, but swung his fist under my chin and drove my teeth through my tongue. He kept me on the sofa until three o'clock in the morning threatening to 'spread eagle' me, but finally he decided not to do so. The strain was awful, and the next day I had to go to Hot Springs for treatment."

Barrios Sails for Home.

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—Juan Barrios, minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala, who has been to Washington on a special diplomatic mission, and Francisco Sanchez Latour, treasurer of Guatemala, who accompanied him, sailed from New Orleans for Port Barrios Saturday.

Fire Severs Pueblo Wires.

Pueblo, Col., Jan. 4.—Fire Saturday in the building at 406 North Main street, the first floor of which is used by the Western Union Telegraph Company, cut off all telegraphic communication between Pueblo and the outside world for several hours.

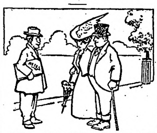
HURT IN A WRECK.

Kidneys Badly Injured and Health Seriously Impaired.

William White, R. R. man, 201 Constantine Street, Three Rivers, Mich., says: "In a railroad collision my kidneys must have been hurt, as I passed bloody urine with pain for a long time after, was weak and thin and so I could not work. Two years after I went to the —— hospital and remained almost six months, but my case seemed hopeless. The urine passed involuntarily. Two months ago I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and the improvement has been wonderful. Four boxes have done me more good than all the doctoring of seven years. I gained so much that my friends wonder at it."

Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN SELF DEFENSE.



"Why, professor! Why are you wearing ear muffs on the street on a hot day like this?"

"O, I forgot to take them off! Our baby makes such a noise all the time at home!"

HANDS RAW AND SCALY.

Itched and Burned Terribly—Could Not Move Thumbs Without Flesh Cracking—Sleep Impossible.

Cuticura Soon Cured His Eczema.

"An itching humor covered both my hands and got up over my wrists and even up to the elbows. The itching and burning were terrible. My hands got all scaly and when I scratched, the surface would be covered with blisters and then get raw. The eczema got so bad that I could not move my thumbs without deep cracks appearing. I went to my doctor, but his medicine could only stop the itching. At night I suffered so fearfully that I could not sleep. I could not bear to touch my hands with water. This went on for three months and I was fairly worn out. At last I got the Cuticura Remedies and in a month I was cured. Walter H. Cox, 16 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A Distinction.

When Bill Burns first struck Washington he stopped at one of the hotels. Finding the expense would not be so great at a boarding house, he packed up his belongings and set forth.

A couple of weeks afterward, Murphy of the Athletics said he heard he was living at a boarding house.

"You heard wrong," replied Bill. "I'm boarding in a boarding house."—Washington Star.

Thankful He Isn't Rich.

One Adam Croaker is enjoying the limelight of the following paragraph: "I am thankful I am not a millionaire. I do not, however, claim any special credit. It seems to run in the family. I have traced the history of the Croaker family back to the jumping-on place and find there has not been a wealthy one in the whole bunch, and the records show that there has never been a duke or count who tried to break in."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Unexpected.

The judge was about to pass sentence upon the condemned man.

"In view of certain contingent circumstances," he said, "I'm inclined to treat you with leniency."

A veiled woman who was sitting at a little distance suddenly burst into tears.

"Are you the prisoner's wife?" his honor inquired.

The woman could only nod.

"I think that in view of all these mitigating influences," the judge resumed, "I will fix three years—"

The veiled woman suddenly gasped.

"It ain't half enough, judge; it ain't half enough!" she wildly shrieked.

THEN AND NOW

Complete Recovery from Coffee Ills.

"About nine years ago my daughter, from coffee drinking, was on the verge of nervous prostration," writes a Louisville lady. "She was confined for the most part to her home.

"When she attempted a trip down town she was often brought home in a cab and would be prostrated for days afterwards.

"On the advice of her physician she gave up coffee and tea, drank Postum, and ate Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"She liked Postum from the very beginning and we soon saw improvement. To-day she is in perfect health, the mother of five children, all of whom are fond of Postum.

"She has recovered, is a member of three charity organizations and a club, holding an office in each. We give Postum and Grape-Nuts the credit for her recovery."

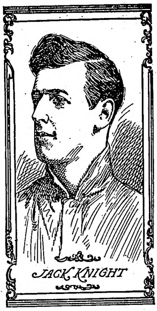
"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

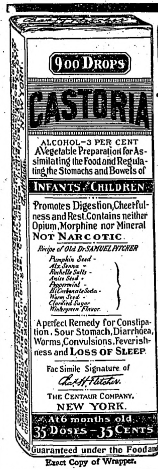
SPORTING GOSSIP

Jack Knight, who was purchased by the New York Americans from Baltimore for $4,000, is likely to be the Highlanders' regular shortstop in 1909. President Farrell and Manager Stallings think highly of the former Oriole, and have heard great reports of him. Ned Hanlon, who by this time ought to be able to tell a player when he sees one, says Knight is a wonder, and will be a sensation in New York a month after he plays here. Knight is a Philadelphian and started to play professional baseball when 18 years old. He made a reputation for himself as a hitter and fielder in the Chester Valley league in 1904, and joined the Philadelphia Americans the next season. Connie Mack impressed the youngster into service as a regular when Monte Cross was hurt, and so well did Knight play that Monte was kept on the bench long after his injury had healed. Knight, in his first month in the American league, hit over .400, but then the pitchers got wise to him and his average was condensed. Knight remained with the Athletics until June, 1907, when he was traded by Mack to Boston for Jimmy Collins. The Plymouth Rocks sold Knight to Baltimore last spring, and he was considered easily the best of the Eastern league shortstops. Knight's stick credit in 1908 was low but both President Hanlon and Manager Dunn of the Orioles say the new Highlander had the happy faculty of making hits at the right time. Knight is a six-footer, has a great reach and handles grounders beautifully.



Hugo Kelly is the latest sensation in the middleweight class. Billy Papke, who a few weeks ago was the champion, is now apparently down and out and is reported to have reached a decision to give up the game for once and all, which, of course, he won't. Kelly put up a great fight against Papke at Los Angeles and when Jeffries called it a draw at the end of 25 rounds there were few in the audience who did not believe that an injustice had been done the Italian. Although Kelly had a margin in at least 15 of the sessions, Papke scored the only knockdown, and consequently appears to have merited the even break accorded him by Jeff's decision. Kelly is now dangling for another match with Ketchel, and probably will get it ultimately, although the champion is not disposed to fight anyone for several months. But Kelly will never be champion—at least, not until he abandons his style of extreme caution, and jumps in and fights. Tommy Ryan, the retired champion middleweight, holds that Papke is the champion dunce of the century for fighting Ketchel the last time at 158 pounds. "The legitimate middleweight limit is 154 pounds," says Ryan. "This is the figure at which Fitzsimmons and Dempsey fought. Of the present crop of middleweights, Papke is the only one who can make that weight and be at his best. After whipping Ketchel, what a glorious opportunity he had of refusing to meet Ketchel or Kelly or any of them unless they stripped at 154. Had he done that, not only would he still be champion, but he would have performed a lasting service to the boxing game." Ryan's argument is along the line of contention for a strict adherence to the recognized weight limits.

Sam Langford, who dispatched Jim Flynn in such a hurry at San Francisco, has issued a sweeping challenge to any fighter in the world, barring Jack Johnson. Langford's great showing against the Pueblo fireman is the talk of the 'Frisco fight colony. The dusky middle-weight made a great impression in his first fight there. In the challenge which Langford issued through his manager he names Tommy Burns and Stanley Ketchel as prospective opponents he would like to sign up. Of course, Burns being in Australia will prevent any kind of arrangements being made for that match, but promoters have expressed a willingness to stage a battle between Ketchel and Langford in the near future.



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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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Bears the Signature of
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TOP MARKET PRICES. IMMEDIATE CASH RETURNS
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS.

Waiting for His Little Airship.

The birds were flying south. Presently they espied a lone robin perched on a lofty limb.

"Come on," they cried, "and join the bunch."

But the robin perked his head on one side and shook it vigorously.

"What are you waiting for?" they cried.

"I'm waiting," replied the robin, "for one of these daffy little airship chappies to blow along and then mebby I can sneak a ride."

Like an Army.

Patience—She keeps an army of domestics, doesn't she?

Patrice—Well, yes; they seem like an army; they're always fighting!—Yonkers Statesman.

Quick as Wink.
If your eyes ache with a smarting, burning sensation use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

It is better to desire the things that we have, than to have the things that we desire.—Henry van Dyke.

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Feet Ache—Use Allen's Foot-Ease
Over 30,000 testimonials. Refuse imitations. Send for free trial package. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

To plead that anything is excusable is to admit that it is wrong.—Tissot.

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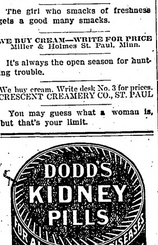
We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices. CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

You may guess what a woman is, but that's your limit.



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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
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"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn."—*Correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.*
Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies at low prices and on easy terms.
For pamphlets, maps and information as to low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:
CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

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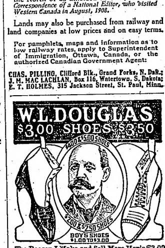

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MINNESOTA
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SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VIII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1909. NO. 42.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S MESSAGE

THE GOVERNOR INFORMS LEGISLATURE OF STATE'S NEEDS.

DELIVERED IN JOINT CONVENTION

Some Interesting Facts and Figures Are Very Ably Presented—Question of Railroad and Timber Laws Are Fully Brought Out.

For the third time it becomes my duty, as it is my privilege, under the Constitution to address the Legislature, giving my views on such matters as may appear to me to be of general concern to the people, and which may be of value in promoting the general domestic welfare.

Fortunately for us all, the last Legislature did its work so well that the problems confronting you are not so numerous as in other years. Those we have, however, are not less important, and they will necessarily require the best thought and energy of all who contribute officially to the business of the state.

We have much cause for congratulation in the general prosperity of the people and of the excellent condition of the affairs of the state particularly. A glance at the financial affairs of the commonwealth is certainly reassuring. The report of the state auditor reveals the fact during the past two years there has been added to the

Permanent school fund	$1,885,248.79
Permanent university fund...	24,959.25
Internal improvement land fund	16,185.85
Swamp land fund	331,099.97

Permanent School Fund.

The permanent school fund had, on July 31, 1908, reached the splendid total of $19,709,382.91, and is now approximately $20,000,000, and placing us at the head of all of the states in this particular. The fund is safely invested in state, municipal, school and other lands. This amount will be augmented from year to year, and with the proper development of our mineral, timber and other resources will in time exceed an hundred million dollars. The permanent university fund has reached the total of $1,413,817.35; the internal improvement land fund, $2,939,671.62; and the swamp land fund, $1,243,272.35. The state auditor in his report to you has also given to you his estimate of receipts and expenditures for the coming three years. According to his estimate, the receipts for 1909 will be $8,265,690.67, with estimated disbursements for the same year, $7,735,916.86. For 1910, the income is estimated at $6,940,000, with expenses aggregating $6,425,800. For 1911, the receipts are estimated to be $7,040,000 with disbursements of $6,808,800. The total estimated revenue for the three years he places at $22,245,690.67, and expenditures of $20,970,516.55.

Railroads.

Although the first mile of railroad was not laid in Minnesota until four years after the adoption of the state constitution, today Minnesota's railway investment of $400,000,000 is equalled by that of only four other states, and its 8,200 miles of main track exceeds the total of the six New England states. In twenty-five years, our railway freight tonnage has multiplied six-fold, the average freight and passenger rate has been cut in half, while the state taxes on gross earnings have multiplied eight-fold to a total of $3,500,000 a year. Unknown in the iron world until 1884, Minnesota has contributed to the world's wealth in twenty-four years over $600,000,000 worth of iron ore, and now has over 1,000,000,000 tons in sight with new discoveries every season. Our annual iron ore shipment of approximately 30,000,000 tons is more than half the total American output and nearly one-fourth the world total; while the assessed valuation of $155,000,000 applied to the mines by the Minnesota Tax Commission has multiplied the state revenue from that source, as compared with even five years ago, nearly six-fold. One-half of the aggregate volume of public revenue collected within the State of Minnesota, both state and local, is expended upon the public schools. Our school enrollment of 450,000 exceeds the combined enrollment of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island; while our state university attendance of 4,500 is the fourth largest in America. Minnesota possesses the greatest permanent school and university fund and estate in the world; the $20,000,000 already yielded by our vast educational heritage of timber, iron and agricultural lands being only the minor fraction of a future income that may exceed $100,000,000.

Drainage.

The subject of drainage is more than ever a proper one for your consideration. The last two years have been marked by the greatest progress in this direction ever made in a similar period of the history of the state. In fact, because of the generous and wise policy of the last two legislatures more miles of state ditches have been constructed, more water has been removed from swamp lands, and more acres of land reclaimed than in all the previous years of our state history. The experience of the past convinces me that wise business policy would demand even a more generous policy in the future.

The total number of acres of state land benefited by the construction of state ditches during the past two years is 177,400, as shown by the report of the viewers in the several ditches, which report also shows that 163,000 acres of private lands were benefited. The total benefit to the state and private lands is $34,300.

Railway Taxes.

If possible a change should be made in the present law so far as it relates to the payment of railway taxes. The laws of the state now provide for the payment of aid to the graded schools, high schools, semi-graded schools and rural schools, to the extent of upwards of $600,000 annually, and further provide for these payments in October of each year. The payments are in advance of the appropriation on its way to the state treasury, and in consequence necessitate temporary loans and overdrafts thus creating a deficiency in the treasury. To bridge the period from October, when the school appropriations are payable, to the following March, when taxes are available, the treasurer under legislative authority, has been obliged to borrow funds to meet this emergency, and has been compelled to pay interest averaging over five (5) per cent annually for the past six years. During the year 1905-6, the amount borrowed was $1,715,683.08, upon which the state paid in interest $24,315.15. The next year the loan was $650,929.40 and the interest at 5½ per cent was $9,799.67. Last year the treasurer borrowed $910,139.22, the rate being seven (7) per cent; the interest amount paid by the state being $7,074.27. This condition could be avoided altogether by amending the law and requiring corporation gross earning taxes to be paid semi-annually on or before September 1, and March 1, respectively.

Taxation of Telephone Companies.

Sections 1035-6-7, R. L. 1905, provide for a three per cent gross earnings tax on all telephone companies doing business in the state. The public examiner reports that with few exceptions the various telephone companies have been reporting for taxation purposes the earnings originating and terminating within the state, and have not reported earnings on interstate business. Action has been instituted against one of the companies neglecting to report interstate business, and the matter is now pending in the courts. The decision in the lower court was in favor of the state, and the company appealed the case to the supreme court. In view of the ambiguous term of the statute, it would be best to repeal the present statute and pass a new law which will be specific in its terms and provide for a tax on all interstate business and the state share on all business, and which will provide the necessary penalties for failure to make returns of gross earnings.

Railway Regulation.

The maintenance of a maximum rate of two cents per mile for the transportation of passengers undoubtedly tends to equality of rates and perhaps lessens the discretion which the carriers formerly had to grant special rates either to a particular class of persons or upon particular occasions where it was expected or desired greatly increased travel would occur. In my judgment the arguments against the rates fixed by the legislature of 1907, are of little force as compared with those in favor of that law, but whatever may be said upon this subject there can be no question in the mind of any reasonable or fair minded person that the legislative discretion upon this subject must be supreme if the state in truth does possess the power to regulate the business of railroad transportation. The carrier must be allowed fair remuneration for the services rendered by it, but when this is secured the authority to say whether or not such remuneration shall come equally from all the traveling public or whether or not special rates may be granted by means of mileage books, excursion rates or other special rates, is certainly vested in the sound discretion of the legislature.

Education.

The last two years have been marked by a continuation of actual progress in the schools of the state. There has been a slight lengthening of the school terms. Teachers' wages are higher. The proportional number of graduates from high schools, normal schools and colleges has increased. More schools than ever before have qualified for and received special state aid in their respective classes; and schools in general are better provided than ever with libraries and equipment generally.

Communications from many of the most experienced school superintendents indicate that the compulsory attendance law now upon the statute books is practically a dead letter, due very largely to the fact that school officers do not desire to risk neighborhood troubles by appointing truant officers. I would renew my previous recommendation that legislative provision be made for a non-resident officer to enforce our educational laws in the country districts. Poverty is not responsible to any great extent in keeping children from school, people of means being largely among the worst offenders along this line. Certain it is that every child in the state should receive the benefits of our splendid educational system; and provisions should certainly be made to compel the attendance of children in the public schools.

Logs and Lumber.

The past year was eventful because of the unusual commercial and financial conditions which have obtained. The stringency of the money market, and the attendant business depression so far affected the lumber industry that the state timber board deemed it wise to have no stumpage sale during the past year. The law provides arbitrarily that there shall be but one general stumpage sale each year except in case of an emergency, and as the conditions did not justify this, no sale was held. The timber board has had less difficulty than formerly in the adjustment of settlements for voluntary or involuntary trespass. Because of the inexorable rule of the board which made no settlements except in strict accordance with the law, timber operators have found it cheaper to buy the timber in the regular way and pay for it accordingly. There have been some trespass cases, but they are gradually growing less, a condition much to be desired. The board finds that now and then the law works a hardship to those who have not intended to violate the law, and in such cases the board has been obliged to turn cases over to the attorney general to have the courts do that which the board itself cannot do, but which it would do if it were permitted to do under the law. It seems to me that a board comprising the Governor, State Auditor, Attorney General and State Treasurer could safely be trusted to safeguard the interests of the state, and therefore should have wider latitude and greater authority in settling controversies and making adjustments than is now possessed.

Insurance.

At the last session of the legislature our insurance laws were modified and readjusted to such an extent that we have now, in my judgment, one of the best insurance codes of any state in the union. Under these laws, the department of insurance has been able to accomplish much in the way of regulating and supervising the insurance business of the state in the interests of the insured, as well as to the ultimate interest of the insurance companies themselves. The insurance business is upon a sounder basis than at any other previous time in the history of our state, and the people who invest in insurance can now feel assured that their investment is a safe one. The department itself has made wonderful progress. In 1900, the fees collected by the insurance department amounted to $28,524.80. In 1904, the fees were not materially increased. Beginning with 1905 the fees collected were $36,579.53, in 1906, $52,822.73, in 1907, $52,042.93. During the eleven months up to December 1, 1908, the fees reached a total of $54,325.63, almost $2,000 more than in any eleven months in any previous year in the history of the department. The taxes collected by the department have also been materially increased.

Labor Legislation.

I desire at this time to most earnestly and seriously renew the suggestions previously made by me to the legislature in 1905, and again to the legislature of 1907, for legislation upon a subject which, to my mind is of the greatest importance to all classes of the laboring people of this state, and which is generally described as the common law doctrine as to the non-liability of a master to a servant for injuries occurring through the negligence of a fellow-servant. Whatever may have been proper in the past as to this common law doctrine, the present law is certainly ill-suited to the present time. High-geared and dangerous machinery performs a large part in the production of manufacturing articles and in the construction of buildings.

Labor Department.

Chapter 356, general laws of 1907, reorganized the Bureau of Labor and by reason of the enlarged force of factory inspectors the department has been enabled to extend its field of usefulness, into many towns and cities, and to make two inspection visits annually to the larger industrial centers of the state.

A total number of 5,191 establishments, located in 239 cities and towns, were inspected. The total number of wage earners whose welfare was looked after was 117,250. It was found necessary to issue 360 written orders for the safeguarding of machinery, for better ventilation and sanitary conditions, and for better fire protection.

The reports show a total of 1318 accidents in factories, workshops and mines for the year ending August 1, 1907, and 1,002 for the year ending August 1, 1908, a reduction of 316 or 24.3 per cent for the latter year. Of the total number for the two years, 253 were fatal.

I would suggest the passage of a law by this Legislature giving inspectors power to seal up ovens and utensils of bakeries when places are unclean, if not cleansed within a reasonable time after notification by inspector.

State Prison.

At this particular time the policy of the state with regard to the future of the Minnesota state prison is a matter of great import. In addition to the function of the state in the care and detention of the criminal population confined within the prison, there has come the added feature of the business of one of the greatest commercial enterprises of the state. In the first instance, it is sufficient to say that the methods employed at the Minnesota state prison are in keeping with the best reform methods adopted anywhere in the country, and the only reason that it is not equal in every way to any other prison in the United States is because of old buildings and inadequate facilities. As you doubtless know, steps have been taken looking toward the establishment of a new prison. This, in my judgment, is very important and merits the most earnest consideration of the Legislature at this time. The institution in its manufacture of shoes, twine, and in the future of farm machinery, has made it necessary that the best business methods obtain, and that there should be no handicap in denying to the institution, and those in charge of it, every opportunity to work out the very best results from a state standpoint.

Regulation of Public Utilities.

Minnesota is one of the states that have not yet taken up the subject of state regulation of public utility corporations, like street and suburban electric railways, telephone, telegraph, and power and lighting companies. We have a railway and warehouse commission for the supervision of railroads and elevators; but the time has come in the state's development when the supervision of street and suburban electric railways, and of telephone and telegraph companies is likewise of prime importance, both in the interests of the general public, which receives the service, the state and municipality, which grants the franchises for the use of the public streets and highways, and the stockholders and other investors.

Department of Public Examiner.

The report of the Public Examiner for the biennial period ending July 31, 1908, shows a remarkable growth in state banks, and the recovery of a large volume of public revenue from the examination of public and corporate accounts. The growth in number of state banks, from 427 in 1906 to 607 in 1908, is due largely to the operations of Chapter III of the laws of 1907, regulating private banks. Of something like 200 private banks existing in this state four years ago, only four are now in operation, and these are under state supervision with the prospect of their early conversion into state or national institutions. A total of 178 private banks have incorporated into the state system. Partially as a result of this incorporation of private banks, the state banks of Minnesota show a growth during the past two years of 180 in number, $2,500,000 in capital and surplus, $10,000,000 in deposits, and over $12,500,000 in aggregate resources.

State Game and Fish Commission.

The State Game and Fish Commission has, during the past two years, expended $156,490.15 for all purposes, including maintenance of the several fish hatcheries, gathering and distribution of fish spawn and fry, salaries and expense of game wardens and other employes, and a number of permanent improvements at fish hatcheries, including the construction of two dwelling houses, concrete and cement hatching house and ponds, a fish car with side track and car shed, the acquisition of lands for hatchery purposes, and other expenses, and has on hand December 1, 1908, in all funds, $32,718.18.

The distribution of fish fry for the two years 1907 and 1908, to the streams and lakes of the state has been 99,381,300 of all varieties propagated and distributed, including the several varieties of trout, pike, perch, bass and crappies. Practically all approved application for fry have been filled during 1908.

Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board has done effective work during the last biennial period in efforts to rid the state of contagious diseases affecting horses, cattle and swine. The board in its report to me has made a number of recommendations which I herewith transmit to your body, and in which I heartily concur.

On August 1, 1908, claims amounting to $27,392.82 were on file representing amounts due owners of glandered and tuberculous animals killed under Chapter 115, Laws of 1905. In January, 1906, a special deficiency appropriation of $60,000, was voted by the legislature to care for claims then on file. No provision was, however, made for animals killed between that time and the close of the fiscal year, the 31st of July, 1907.

Grain Inspection.

During the past two years there have been but few complaints, so far as I am advised, of discrimination in the state inspection of wheat. Certain millers of this and adjacent states about a year ago asked for a change in the grades, but both the railroad and warehouse commission and the grain inspection board opposed such change, and I concurred in their views. The discussion was valuable chiefly for the development of the suggestion made by me for the establishment of a state laboratory and the employment of a state chemist, the same to be under the supervision of the grain inspection board. I believe all grades of grain should be established on a commercial value, and not on a physical appearance of the cereal. Manufacturers are equipping themselves with laboratories and chemists, and they naturally take advantage of their scientific findings, and this puts the producer at a decided disadvantage whenever the issue is involved. Analyses made by the grain inspection board through unofficial laboratories have proven satisfactory, and the state should be on even terms with manufacturers that the grain grower, who looks to the state for protection, should receive that protection.

Conclusion.

Finally, gentlemen of the legislature, we live in and owe allegiance to one of the greatest commonwealths in the American Union, and we approach our respective duties at the period of the state's highest development and prosperity, and therefore at the period of the state's greatest legislative and executive responsibility and opportunity. Whatever may be our respective personal and political affiliations and ideas, our duties and our purposes, I am sure, are one: namely, the protection and advancement of the highest public interests of our commonwealth. Elected to our respective positions by the same people and to serve the one common cause, our mission here is one and the same, to give the best service there is in us to the state as a whole, as we have sworn to do under the guidance of our constitution. Whatever may appear to be our respective obligations to parties, classes and sections, these obligations are swallowed up and patriotically and religiously redeemed in the one duty of public service to the state of Minnesota. There is surely no obligation to party, class or section, paramount to our sworn obligation to the state as a whole, which includes all parties, classes and sections. When we have fulfilled our highest duty to the whole, we have met our obligations to each part; and, therefore, in our great co-operative mission, legislative on your part and executive on mine, there should be, and I have faith to believe there are, no differences or allotments of party, class or section to divert us from the great highway of public duty—the moral, educational, financial and industrial development of our commonwealth.

LEGISLATURE BEGINS

MINNESOTA SOLONS MEET IN THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION.

Both Branches Organize. Rockne is Elected Speaker. Gov. Johnson Delivers Message.

Speaker—A. J. Rockne, Zumbrota.
Chief Clerk—A. H. Vernon, St. Paul.
First Assistant—Oscar Arneson, Herman.
Second Assistant—F. L. Austin, Chisholm.
Enrolling Clerk—Crawford Sheldon, Little Falls.
Engrossing Clerk—Wm. A. Gulick, Minneapolis.
Sergeant-at-Arms—B. F. Seiz, Red Wing.
Assistant—Geo. H. Deans, Foreston.
Postmaster—Sidney J. Huntley, Spring Valley.
Assistant—N. O. Erdahl, Blue Earth.
Chaplain—C. W. B. Ellis, Hawley.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.—The republican members of the Minnesota legislative house met in party caucus at the capitol last evening and decided upon the above list of officers to fill the elective positions in the house. The slate had been fixed up at a meeting in the afternoon of the steering committee, consisting of three from each legislative district, and accordingly the work of the caucus went along as if oiled, every vote being unanimous. Dr. A. J. Gates presided. Mr. Rockne in response to demands for "speech" made a brief response. "This is all so sudden, so unexpected (laughter and applause) that I have no set speech prepared," said Rockne. "I pledge, however, to give my best endeavor to you one and all, and to the state of Minnesota. I will doubtless make some mistakes. All speakers have. But these mistakes will be unintentional, I assure you, and in every instance without malice. I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, and will do my best to merit it."

Today both house and senate convene at noon and will pass their preliminary resolutions for organization for the session. Tomorrow both houses will listen to the governor's message.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.—The twenty-sixth session of the Minnesota legislature convened at the new capitol at noon today and formally organized. In the senate, Lieut. Gov. A. O. Eberhart was first sworn in by the chief justice, Charles M. Start. George R. French, elected from Winona to succeed the late Senator P. Fitzpatrick, then took the oath. Adoption of the general slate of officers of the senate followed, secretary of the senate, former Senator George W. Peachey; assistants, W. H. Simonton, I. L. Ingbritsen, J. H. Mitchell and E. V. Nyquist; secretary to the lieutenant governor, A. D. Brown (chairman state republican committee); sergeant-at-arms, James H. Ege; assistant, Ira Padden; enrolling clerk, Geo. M. Landon; engrossing clerk, E. A. Nelson; chaplain, Rev. B. B. Jonsson. Then followed the usual lengthy list of committee clerks. The chair was also authorized to appoint seven pages. The resolution naming the various committee clerks was presented by Senator Laybourn of Duluth.

Temporary committees were named on rules, mileage, and to wait on the governor and notify him the senate was organized.

In the house, the representatives were called to order by Secretary of State Julius Schmahl. George McKenzie nominated A. J. Rockne of Zumbrota for speaker. T. J. Brady nominated James Handlan of St. Paul as candidate of the democratic minority. The voting was on strictly party lines, 92 for Rockne, and 21 for Handlan. Mr. Rockne made a brief speech of thanks, in which he pledged his best endeavor toward fairness and the good of the state. The rest of the slate went through as arranged, although there was some contest on the chaplaincy. The vote on chaplain resulted as follows: C. W. Ellis, 65; O. E. Phillips, 28; W. R. Kesie, 4. Other slated officers went in by unanimous votes, as follows: Chief clerk, A. H. Vernon; assistants, Oscar Arneson and F. L. Austin; sergeant-at-arms, B. F. Seiz; assistant, G. H. Deans; postmaster, S. J. Huntley; assistant, N. O. Erdahl; enrolling clerk, C. Sheldon; engrossing clerk, W. A. Gulick.

Both houses will meet in joint session tomorrow to listen to the message of the governor, John A. Johnson.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 6.—Gov. John A. Johnson today took his oath of office for a third term as governor, and delivered his biennial message to the members of both houses of the legislature assembled in the representatives' chamber. The galleries were packed with hundreds of visitors—a large portion being ladies—who desired to hear and witness the event. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Charles M. Start of the state supreme court. Following this, Gov. Johnson read his message.

The message was the most lengthy of any ever delivered to a Minnesota legislature. It began with a lengthy recital of the vast resources of Minnesota. The governor then gave attention to the need for greater development of northern Minnesota. Here is a vast area, rich with opportunities for settlers; great in its unharnessed water-powers and natural resources. To aid in the work of development, it is recommended there be created a special department of state to take charge of the state's wealth in lands, mines and forests. The governor reminded his hearers that the school lands alone represent a wealth of $100,000,000.

Drainage is redeeming much of the swamp lands of the state, and when drained, this swamp soil becomes the most productive. For this reason, large appropriations should be made for drainage. The work of the state immigration board is but started. The legislature should see that it is not hampered for lack of funds in its future work.

More equality in taxation is desirable. Taxes should be imposed in proportion to the benefits derived, and in proportion to the ability of those taxed to pay. The governor suggested that a county assessor system be established in preference to the township and city assessor systems now in vogue. In Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis counties, a county tax commission for each of three members is suggested. Attention is directed to the report of the state tax commission, which says the gross earnings taxes of railroads is not equal to other property taxes on an ad valorem basis. The mining interests in the state should be made to pay their just taxes, whether tonnage or ad valorem basis, and the fact should not be lost sight of that the towns where the mines are located are entitled to their fair share of this tax. In event of the state supreme court declaring the so-called wide-open tax amendment to the constitution is not adopted, it should be re-submitted to the people at the next election.

On the subject of railroads, the governor says the two cent a mile rate for carrying passengers is sufficiently high to allow the roads fair profit and should be maintained.

Under the head education, the governor recommends an additional assistant superintendent of instruction and at least $1,500 more a year for department clerk hire. In the sale of timber, all sales should be based on the actual amount of timber sold, instead of on rough estimates.

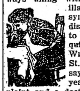
The house did no work today except to listen to the governor's message. In the senate, however, a number of bills were introduced, including the appropriation bill, carrying $150,000 for the expenses of the session, which passed the senate under suspension of the rules. Senator Canfield introduced several bills—one providing that no liquor licenses shall be issued in towns of 20,000 or less, to places owned by, or to agents controlled by, liquor manufacturers or wholesale dealers; another providing that all contracts made with corporations or combinations which are in restraint of trade, be declared void and that money paid under such contracts may be secured back by proper suits.

Senator Sullivan fathered several important bills; one provides for establishment of a state legislative reference department, in charge of an assistant attorney general to draw $3,500 a year; another establishing a farm machinery plant at the state prison and permitting use of $300,000 twine fund money for this purpose; and a third providing for an annual levy of $200,000 a year till $2,000,000 is raised for completion of the new prison at Stillwater.

There was no break in the caucus slate until the nominations for chaplain were called. John McGrath presented the name of Rev. C. W. B. Ellis of Hawley, the caucus selection. T. J. Brady, on behalf on the minority, nominated Rev. R. D. Phillips of Hastings, who was chaplain at the former session of the legislature. A. K. Ware of Northfield broke away from the caucus by nominating Rev. W. R. Keesey. This brought Ben Dixon to his feet with a plea for harmony. Many of the republican members voted for Mr. Phillips, while ten or more refused to vote at all. The result of the roll call was as follows: Ellis 65; Phillips 28, and Keesey 4. Rev. Mr. Ellis having received a majority, was declared elected chaplain of the house.

Lawrence H. Johnson moved the appointment of a committee of three to inform the governor that the house was organized and ready to receive the message. Speaker Rockne appointed Lawrence H. Johnson, W. H. Putnam and James Handlan. The committee returned after a short absence and reported that Governor Johnson would deliver his message to the house at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

The first appointment announced by Speaker Rockne was that of William Lovely of Minneapolis, who was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the reserve gallery.



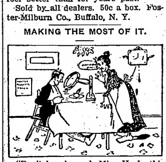
PATIENT SUFFERING.

Many Women Think They Are Doomed to Backache.

It is not right for women to be always ailing with backache, urinary ills, headache and other symptoms of kidney disease. There is a way to end these troubles quickly. Mrs. John H. Wrght, 606 East First St., Mitchell, S. D., says: "I suffered ten years with kidney complaint and a doctor told me I would never get more than temporary relief. A dragging pain and lameness in my back almost disabled me. Dizzy spells came and went and the kidney secretions were irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of these troubles and I feel better than for years past."

Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

MAKING THE MOST OF IT.



"Don't be alarmed, Miss Hash, this microscope is merely to enable me to see what I'm eating!"

DREADFUL DANDRUFF.

Girl's Head Encrusted—Feared Loss of All Her Hair—Baby Had Milk-Crust—Missionary's Wife Made

Two Perfect Cures by Cuticura.

"For several years my husband was a missionary in the Southwest. Every one in that high and dry atmosphere has more or less trouble with dandruff and my daughter's scalp became so encrusted with it that I was alarmed for fear she would lose all her hair. After trying various remedies, in desperation I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. They left the scalp beautifully clean and free from dandruff, and I am happy to say that the Cuticura Remedies were a complete success. I have also used successfully the Cuticura Remedies for so-called 'milk-crust' on baby's head. Cuticura is a blessing. Mrs. J. A. Darling, 310 Fifth St., Carthage, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Unique Visiting Card.

Mme. Johanna Gadski has brought to this country a fad that has become quite the rage in Germany, where it was introduced by no less a personage than the crown princess herself. It is a new form of visiting card, containing not only an elaborately engraved border, but a silhouette of the person it represents. The custom calls for a design appropriate to the holder's station. Thus, in Mme. Gardski's case the prima donna's head is framed in a border of laurel, while a lyre forms the base of the design. The card is not only unique but exceedingly pretty and effective.

Warmth and Illumination Needed.

A philosophy without heart and a faith without intellect are abstractions from the true life and being of knowledge and faith. The man whom philosophy leaves cold, and the man whom real faith does not illumine, may be assured that the fault lies in themselves, not in knowledge and faith. The former is still an alien from philosophy, the latter an alien from faith.—Hegel.

Too Skeptical for Fairies.

The modern child believes in fairies probably no more than he does in Santa Claus. The next generation will most likely dispense with children's books altogether. And yet, it is said, and no doubt truly, that there was never an age when so much literature for children's use was written.—Ladies' Field.

ROSY AND PLUMP

Good Health from Right Food.

"It's not a new food to me," remarked a Va. man, in speaking of Grape-Nuts.

"About twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The Doctor recommended milk half water but it was not sufficiently nourishing.

"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength and to-day is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen.

"These are plain facts and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least the value of this great food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

A Bridge Wanted.

A monster petition is being circolated in this part of Red Lake county asking the state legislature for an appropriation to build a bridge across the Red Lake River, between sections 29 and 30 in the town of Highlanding. There is no bridge between this point and Thief River Falls, a distance of 22 miles, and the necessity for a bridge is great, with very little prospect of it being built for a number of years, without special aid from the big state of Minnesota.

A special act was passed by congressman Steenerson throu congress last winter granting premission to the Township of Highlanding to build this bridge, at this point, at the special request of the Supervisors of the Township.

Now all we lack is the money to build this bridge and we are going to ask the big state of Minnesota, through our representatives in the legislature to grant us an appropriation sufficient to build the bridge. We are aware of the fact, that Red Lake county has no representation in that state legislature, but the 61st legislative District have, and we are a part of it.

The petition will be presented to the legislature in about four weeks, but the bill will be drawn and introduced before that time, in order to come within the time limit, for the introduction of bills of this kind, and if we get the appropiation the bridge will be built, and if we don't it won't, but we will have an opprotunity to see whether our representatives want to try to do something for us, besides making periodical calls on us, evry two and four years, and hancing us a coby of their latest photograph, and asking for our votes

TO IMPROVE RED LAKE RIVER.

Congressman Steenerson has introdured and had referrd to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, his bill for the maintenence and improvement of Rivers and harbors in the State of Minnesota. The part that this locality is interested in is, that the bill carries with it the sume of fifty thousand dollars for deepening and removeing obstructions in Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Red Lake, and the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars and and sixty cents, for the purpose of building a dam across Red Lake River at the outlet of Red Lake, and a reservoir in said lake for the purpose of aiding navigation and regulating the flow of water in the Red Lake River and the Red River of the North.

The amounts to be appropriated are the amounts recommended in report of Chief Engineers of the War Department, and is to be immediatly available to be extended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers of the war Department. If the bill passes at this session of Congress, and we believe it will pass, we may expet these improvements to be made this summer, But you know! "Steenerson never does anything," is what some of his opponents say.

ROYAL STRONG ARMS

Famous Monarchs That Rivaled the Mighty Samson.

AMAZING FEATS OF MUSCLE.

The Emperor Maximianus Could Lift Three Men With One Hand—Augustus the Strong of Saxony Carried a Horse and Its Rider on His Back.

Curiously enough, a large percentage of the notably strong men of history have been of royal blood. One of the earliest of these royal athletes was Maximianus, called "Maximianus Hercules" because of his great strength. He was the son of a peasant and had an enormous physique. He became a common soldier and was finally made emperor by acclaim of his fellow soldiers during a stormy period of Roman history.

Maximianus' strength was prodigious. It was said that on foot he could run down a fox, that he could lift three men with one hand and that by gripping the wheel of a chariot with one finger he could resist the pull of three horses. Like most men of great physical strength, Maximianus was a heavy eater. History records that his daily allowance was forty pounds of meat and eighteen bottles of wine.

Augustus the Strong of Saxony was another of these royal Samsons. He would often seize two of his courtiers, grasping one with his right hand and another with his left, holding them up at arm's length and playfully twirling them about.

On one occasion the horse ridden by one of his attendants became balky and refused to budge. After some minutes of coaxing the king dismounted, placed his Herculean shoulder under the horse's chest, grasping it by the fore legs, and calmly walked away with both horse and rider. This remarkable performance was witnessed by a number of courtiers and attendants.

King Richard of England ("Coeur de Lion") had tremendous strength. During his captivity in Germany he gave a terrible demonstration of his physical powers. The son of one of the wardens was a youth locally renowned for his muscular strength and in his assurance invited the royal captive to an exchange of buffets. The young man by a cast of the dice won the right to the first stroke and struck the king a staggering blow on the side of the head. It was then the king's turn, and he landed a blow just behind his opponent's ear so heavy that the man was instantly killed.

This incident is used in Sir Walter Scott's famous historical novel "Ivanhoe," where King Richard, the "Black Knight," and the jolly outlaw Friar Tuck have an exchange of buffets, without, however, any fatal result.

Dom Pedro I., emperor of Brazil is also on the list of royal strong men. On the occasion of a carnival he arranged matters so that he was standing on the bow of the royal barge between two of his stateliest courtiers. Suddenly in the midst of the festivities the king reached out, grasped a courtier with each hand, and, after holding them for a few moments squirming in the air and begging to be released he relaxed his grip and allowed them to drop plump into the water, amid the frantic applause of the huge crowd that had assembled to view their monarch. The king joined heartily in the general hilarity, but what the drenched courtiers thought about this exquisite joke is not recorded.

Peter the Great of Russia, like Charlemagne, possessed great physical as well as mental power. His years of work as blacksmith and ship carpenter had so developed a naturally powerful physique that he was believed to be the strongest man in Russia.

The story is told that a certain blacksmith in a little country town had boasted that he was the only blacksmith in the world who could lift his own anvil. The emperor, hearing of the blacksmith's boast, disguised himself as a workman and with a single companion set out for the blacksmith's village. On learning of their errand the blacksmith without a word laid aside his tools and, grasping the anvil with his brawny hands lifted it with great effort about a foot from the floor. Then Peter took hold of the anvil, raised it a foot, two feet, three higher and higher, till he finally swung it to his shoulder and calmly walked away with it.

Charlemagne was said to be the most powerful man physically of his time. One of his favorite feats of strength was to break the heaviest horseshoe by gripping it with one hand.

A worthy successor of Peter the Great was the late Czar Alexander III., who was one of the strongest men in the world. He was often called "the Russian Samson." The czar's regular visiting card was a Russian coin somewhat larger than our silver quarter, which he would bend almost double with his powerful fingers.

Alexander was also fond of breaking horseshoes, and it is said he never found one he could not break in two. He could take two fresh packs of cards and by gripping the ends with his hands tear them straight down through the middle.

It is said that on one occasion a woman companion expressed a wish for a bouquet holder in which to place a large bunch of roses. The czar took a pewter tankard from a table nearby and with a few movements of his powerful hands fashioned it into a rough but picturesque and quite efficient bouquet holder.—W. R. C. Latson in New York Tribune.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 18th, 1908.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Dec. 9th, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Patrick J. Sullivan, of Sunbeam Minn. who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 71, Serial No. 01143, for the Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, & S.E.¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuchnel Minn. James O'Brien, of Kratka Minn. William G. Hunt, Walter McAndrews, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 18th. 1908

Department of the Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn Dec. 18th, 1908,

Notice is hereby given that Ledvor Taraldson Bo. of Wanke Minn., who on November 21, 1902, made Homestead entry No 7064, Serial No. 01197, for the W.½ S.W.¼ Section 4 & N.E.¼ N.W.¼ Section 9 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 27th, day of January 1909,

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Hufthft, Ijaivor Hufthft, Nels Tofte Anton Olson, all of Wanke Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

GAVE THE ANSWER.

A Soldier Who Followed the Orders of General Jackson.

Illustrative of the exasperating ease with which chickens occasionally "come home to roost" is this story from "A Soldier's Letters to Charming Nellie." On a day in June, 1862, in the early part of the civil war General Hood of the Texas brigade halted each regiment in turn and gave his orders. To the Fourth he said:

"Soldiers of the Fourth, I know as little of your destination as you do. If, however, any of you learn or suspect it, keep it a secret. To every one who asks questions answer, 'I don't know.' We are now under the orders of General Jackson, and I repeat them to you."

General Jackson also gave strict orders against foraging, but apples were plentiful, and it was contrary to nature for hungry soldiers not to eat them, and so it came about that on the march to Staunton General Jackson came upon a Texan sitting on the limb of an apple tree busily engaged in filling his haversack with the choicest fruit.

The general reined in his old sorrel horse and in his customary curt tone asked:

"What are you doing in that tree, sir?"

"I don't know," replied the Texan.

"What command do you belong to?"

"I don't know."

"Is your command ahead of you or behind you?"

"I don't know."

Thus it went on, "I don't know" given as answer to every question. Finally Jackson asked sternly:

"Why do you give me that answer to every question?"

"'Cause them's the orders our general gin us this mornin', an' he tole us he got 'em that er way straight from ole Jackson," replied the man in the tree.

Disgusted with a too literal obedience to his own commands, but yet not caring to argue the point, General Jackson rode on.

A ONE NIGHT CONVERT.

Incident in the Temperance Career of Father Mathew.

In 1843, when Father Mathew was crusading for total abstinence in London, he created no small amusement for a large party at the hospitable mansion of an Irish nobleman by his attempts, partly playful, but also partly serious, to make a convert of Lord Brougham, who resisted good humoredly, but resolutely, the efforts of his zealous neighbor. The incident is related by Katharine Tynan in her biography of Father Mathew.

"I drink very little wine," said Brougham, "only half a glass at luncheon and two half glasses at dinner. And, though my medical adviser told me I should increase the quantity, I refused to do so."

"He was wrong, my lord, for advising you to increase the quantity, and you were wrong in taking the small quantity you do," said Father Mathew, "but I have my hopes of you."

And so, after a pleasant resistance on the part of the learned lord, Father Mathew invested his lordship with the silver medal and ribbon, the insignia and collar of the "new order of the Bath."

"Then I will keep it," said Brougham, "and take it to the house, where I shall be sure to meet old Lord —— the worse for liquor, and I will put it on him."

The announcement of this intention was received with much laughter for the noble lord referred to was notorious for his potations.

Lord Brougham was as good as his word, for on meeting the veteran peer he said, "Lord ——, I have a present from Father Mathew for you," and passed the ribbon rapidly over his neck.

"Then I tell you what it is, Brougham. I will keep sober for this night," was the peer's unexpected response. And he kept this vow, to the amazement of his friends.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam, Dec. 18th, 1908.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. Dec. 9th, 1908,

Notice is hereby given that Kittil Vindlog, of Malone Minn., who on February 10th, 1906 made Homestead Entry No. 1877, Serial No. 01144, for the Lot 8 Section 1, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 25th, day of January 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Aslak Pederson, Gunder Asbjornson, Knut T. Sauges, Nels E. Olte, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

Default having been made in the payment of a certain Mortgage in the sum of One Thousand One Hundred Thirteen and 3-100 Dollars executed by Hilmer F. Larson, a single man, mortgagor, to Millis Olson, mortgagee, with a power of sale therein contained, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, on the 10th, day of November, A. D. 1906, in Book 21 of mortgages at page 166, at 3 o'clock P.M. of said day.

That by reason of such default, there is due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of One Thousand One Hunded and Thirteen dollars and Three cents ($1113.03), principal and interest, and no proceeding at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover said sum of any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in such cases made and provided by statute, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the realestate therein described, namely, the North East (NE¼) Quarter of Section numbered Twenty Four (24) in Township One Hundred Fifty One (151) North of Range Forty Two (42) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, being in Red Lake County, Minnesota, will be sold at public sale, for cash by the Sheriff of the said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county and state, on Monday, the first day of February, 1909, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and the costs and costs to secure, including the sum of $50.00 attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

Dated this first day of December, A.D. 1908.

Millis Olson.

Mortgagee.

F.A. Grady, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

12—18-8 to 1-22-9

The Fare.

This is how a driver of the prison van, known as Black Maria, distinguished himself. A would be wit on the causeway hailed him:

"Got any room inside, Robert?"

"There's room for one," replied the driver. "We kep' it for you."

Not entirely disconcerted, the wit made another shot.

"What's your fare?" he asked.

The answer entirely extinguished him.

"Tread and water—same as you had before!"—Pearson's Weekly.

The Great Circus.

The famous Coliseum in old Rome, massive as it was, was a mere toy in comparison with the great circus, which filled the valley between the Palatine and the Aventine hills. The Coliseum is said to have been able to seat 80,000 people, while the seating capacity of the great circus was, at different periods, 150,000, 250,000 and, lastly, 380,000 spectators. The great circus was probably the most stupendous building ever erected for public spectacles.—New York American.

Wasn't a Beauty.

Tired Traveler (to barber)—Spending the night in a sleeping car doesn't improve one's beauty, does it? Barber—I don't know what you looked like when you started, but I guess you're right.—Harper's Bazar.

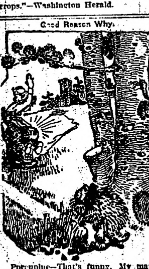
Reasonable Enough.

"What's your objection to the farm, mister?"

"The land appears to be stunken."

"But that's owing to the heavy crops."—Washington Herald.

Good Reason Why.



Porcupine—That's funny. My mamma never licks me that way.

Economical.

She—I'm going to give you back our engagement ring. I love another. He—Give me his name and address. She—Do you want to kill him? He—No, I want to sell him the ring.—Pick-Me-Up.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E BURKEE..........Cashier.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

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Revenge.

"If you keep on annoying me in this way, I'll—I'll give my wife a new hat, and then you'll have to give yours one too!"—Fliegende Blatter

A Bibliophile's Reply.

Mandell Creighton, who was bishop of London, had a horror of lending his favorite books. A fellow clergyman once visited the bishop and took a fancy to an old edition of Shakespeare. He borrowed the volume and did not think to return it for several months. Finally the minister returned it with a letter, saying, "My Dear Bishop—I have great pleasure in returning the volume you lent me."

The bishop answered, "My Dear Brother—All the joy is mine."

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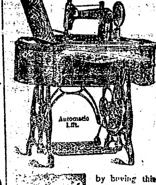

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Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

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9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
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Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents Where? At J W. Vrolson, the Highlanding merchant Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W. Vrolson

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur. Got my prices before shipping elswhare,

John L Radecki,
Radney Minn

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

As the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen.

John Sullivan came over from Crystal N.D. on Friday last to visit with his uncle P. Sullivan for a few days.

Joe O'Toole returnd home from his Dakota trip last night

This is the last week of this term of school, and the wood pile can take a rest.

The weather has been so cold the past week that has taken us about all our time to cut fire wood for three stoves.

There will be a maqurade bal at the Radney hall on Saturday evenin Jan. 23rd,. Masques can be bought at the hall.

Stephen Singer was an over night visitor here on Monday evening. He says he has had a fine holiday trade at Kratka.

Start in the New Year right by paying a years subscription to THE SUNBEAM, and see if you don,t sleep better, and some of you might pay five or six years.

There will be Confirmation service held in the W. A Swanson school house in Deer Park, on Sunday January 17th, at 10-30 o'clock, by Rev E A Mostue.

If you never try to do anything yourself to try to build up the country in which you live, don't be a Crank and try to hinder those that do.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop a The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

Peter Hunstad returnd home from his Clearwater county farm Wednesday evening with two loads of lumber. He reports the roads in very bad condition, with plenty of snow and very little travel.

We were misinformd about the Radney dance last Saturday evening being the wedding dance of Olof Sunsdahl and Miss Signe Vattendahl as the wedding ball will be at the Kratka hall to-morrow night. All are invited.

One of our subscribers says we should suggest fish as a brain food for our friend up at Erie but we are affraid it it is a pretty hard proposition to try to make a thrifty tree out of a broom stick, or a whistle out of pigs tail.

The share holders of the R. L. R. Transportation Co, met at the school house last Monday and elected their board of directors for this year. The new board is to meet at the Highlanding school house next Monday Jan.21st at 1 o'clock p.m, to qualify.

The share holders of the High Landing Creamery Association elected the following as their new board of Directors at their annual meeting Monday: Sever Nelson, Anthony Dannaker, A Hammersteen, Ole Howard, Hans O. Hommy, John Poloni, and Henry Ealison. Only Mr. Nelson of the last years board was re elected, as it was agreed that directors serve free of charge until the creamery was paid for, and the honor of spending time for nothing passed around.

C. H. Martz Talks Bridge.

John Quirk, of Kratka was transacting business here on Monday last and improved the opprotunity to add his name to the big list of bridge petitioners. Mr. Quirk said he had been talking with C. H. Martz last week and that Mr. Martz had said that the proposed location for this bride was the best that could be chosen for a bridge across Red Lake River, in the eastern part of the county, as the banks were the best and a bridg at that place would accomidate the largest number of people to cross the river of any place it could be built. Mr Martz as County superintendent of roads last season took soundings and measurments at a good many points along the river, and he is a Civil Engineer that knows what he is talking about.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Mrs. E V. Carlson left for Hill River on Sunday last, and Mr. Carlson will teach school for a while.

Miss Annie Florence is helping Nellie Short this week, as Miss Lillo is on the sick list.

Dan and Willie Lynch left for the lumber Woods Monday.

Martain Hyland and family visited with the family of Ole Nesland Sunday last,

Martain Fore has a new saw rig and can saw your wood in short order.

Mr. and Mrs. G A. Hoveland are visiting with Mr. and Mrs H.M. Lillo for a few days.

Mr. Hanson and son, of McIntosh are visiting with Chris Lindeberg and family.

Oscar Lillo made a business trip to Plummer Saturday.

The Ladies Aid will meet at Mrs Sarah Dorvolds the first Wednesday in February.

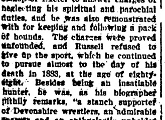
Ralph Green grinds Feed on Wednesdays.

There will be services in the Smidjen school house next Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m.

A Sporting Parson.

The inhibition of a hunting rector by his bishop reminds a correspondent that the Rev. Jack Russell, the famous west country sporting parson, was once cited to appear before the bishop of Exeter to answer charges of neglecting his spiritual and parochial duties, and he was also remonstrated with for keeping and following a pack of hounds. The charges were proved unfounded, and Russell refused to give up the sport, which he continued to pursue almost to the day of his death in 1883, at the age of eighty-eight. Besides being an insatiable hunter, he was, as his biographer pithily remarks, "a stanch supporter of Devonshire wrestlers, an admirable sparrer and an enthusiastic upholder of the virtues of Devonshire cider and cream." And in the pulpit he tried to reform conduct rather than to expound doctrine and was a stern denouncer of bad language, strong drink and "the filthy habit of smoking."—St. James' Gazette.

His First After Dinner Speech.



As it seemed to him.—Harper's Weekly.

The Village Inn.

"Why don't you supply toothpicks after lunch?"

"I used to, sir, but people used to take 'em away wi' 'em!"—London Weekly Telegraph.

A Phonetic Purchase.

The late Henry Miller, who was guide, philosopher and friend to many book lovers within a thousand miles of New York, was a most successful salesman. One day he called on Collis P. Huntington and showed him a rare copy of a book.

"There are two volumes of this," said Mr. Miller. "The other volume is in perfect order, as you see this one is. You cannot possibly let them escape you, for you know you have nothing like this in your library."

"What is the price?" asked the railroad king.

"Seven hundred dollars," said the bookman.

"Those are too valuable volumes for my library," Mr. Huntington exclaimed.

Mr. Miller went back to his place and sent the books to Mr. Huntington's house with a bill for $700. Next day the railroad king sent for him.

"Why did you send me those books?" he demanded sharply.

"Because you bought them," was the bookman's calm reply.

"I certainly did not!" cried the millionaire.

"Oh, yes, you did!" answered Mr. Miller. "You'll remember perfectly well when I tell you what you said. You told me distinctly, 'Those are two valuable volumes for my library.'"—Harper's Weekly.

Books of Reference.

Newspaper editors like to answer questions addressed to them by their readers—if they are not too hard—and they deem themselves as arbiters rather than as accessories to a misdemeanor when they are appealed to for information "to decide a bet." But they wonder sometimes why certain questions are put to them for arbitrament when the answers are to be found in one of three very accessible books—an almanac, a grammar and a small dictionary.

These are books of reference that ought to be in every home library, however small. We guess that they are, but that they are sometimes dusty with misuse or out of easy reach on a top shelf. It is well to have an almanac, a dictionary or an atlas handy when you are reading your newspaper. By consulting them frequently the reader will find his daily paper relates his early historical studies to present events and makes his touch with the world closer and more significant. Get the habit!—New York Mail.

A man who covers himself with costly apparel and neglects his mind is like one who illuminates the outside of his house and sits within in the dark.

His Remedy.

"Out of a job?"

"Yes—and they put a woman in my place."

"Gee! Well, I'll tell you—why don't you marry the woman?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

All He Could Do.

"You said last week, sir, that you would raise my salary."

"So I did, and it was all I could do. I don't know where I'm to raise it this week."—New York Herald.

Not Grasping.

"What a grasping fellow you are, Hawkins! You've bothered me about this bill fifty times in ten days."

"You wrong me, Jarley. I'm not grasping. I've bothered you about the bill, I admit, but I haven't been able to grasp anything yet."

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

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A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

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State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, [illegible], foxes, coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains [illegible] pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St. New Haven, Conn.

EASY FOR THE PAINTER.

Worthy Individual Had All the Details in His Mind.

A Chicago artist relates how a wealthy individual from Kansas City, with his wife and three sons and four daughters, once called upon him.

"Here we are!" exclaimed the head of the family. "Nearly a dozen of us, Mr. Painter. How much for a painting of the whole of us, discount for cash?"

"That will depend," answered the artist, hiding a smile with his hand, "upon the dimensions, style, etc."

"Oh, that's all fixed," responded the other breezily, with the air of a man who knows exactly what he wants. "We are to be dashed off in one piece as large as life, sitting on the lawn of my place just outside of little old K. C., singing 'Hail Columbia!'"—Harper's Weekly.

A Rare Change.

A Boston woman says she can't live with her husband because he is too good.

And the wicked bromide user will probably suggest that he is too good to be true.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the Genuine, manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brent Good
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

320 Acres of Wheat Land
IN WESTERN CANADA
WILL MAKE YOU RICH
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Fifty bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent. Under new regulations it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at $3 per acre.
"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.
The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20.00 to $25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; railway advantages unequalled; schools, churches and markets close at hand. Land may also be purchased from railway and land companies.
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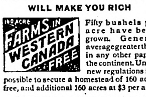
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.



The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.
The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry.
If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.
My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.
Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.
For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.
CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.
Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

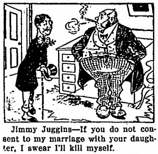
TRY THIS FOR COLDS

Mix half ounce of Concentrated pine compound with two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of good whiskey; shake it well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours.

These ingredients can be obtained from any good druggist who will prepare the mixture, or it can be mixed at home.

This is said to be the quickest cough and cold cure known to science, and at the same time it has a splendid tonic effect which benefits the whole system. The Concentrated pine is a special pine product refined for medical use and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in a round case, which is airtight, to retain all the original strength of the fluid, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated."

VAIN THREATS.



Jimmy Juggins—If you do not consent to my marriage with your daughter, I swear I'll kill myself.

Her Pa—Ha, that's good; you'll save me the trouble.

BREAKS A COLD PROMPTLY

The following formula is a never failing remedy for colds:

One ounce of Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, one ounce Toris Compound and one-half pint of good whiskey, mix and shake thoroughly each time and use in doses of a tablespoonful every four hours.

This if followed up will cure an acute cold in 24 hours. The ingredients can be gotten at any drug store.

Too Strong for Daddy.

It was raining outside, and little interrogative Irma was in one of her worst, or at least most trying, moods. Father, busily writing at his desk, had already reproved her several times for bothering him with useless questions.

"I say, pa, what—"

"Ask your mother."

"Honest, pa, this isn't a silly one this time."

"All right, this once. What is it?"

"Well, if the end of the world was to come, and the earth was destroyed while a man was up in an airship, where would he land when he came down?"—Everybody's.

Hon. Emil Kiang, Vienna, Aus., one of the world's greatest horsemen, has written to the manufacturers: "SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND has become the standard remedy for distempers and throat diseases in the best stables of Europe. This medicine relieves Horses of great suffering and saves much money for the owner." 50c and $1 a bottle. All druggists. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind.

Every missionary society with over $10,000 income per year will be asked to send delegates to the world conference at Edinburgh two years hence.

What a splendid thing it would be if people who lose their tempers were unable to find them again!

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP & buy Furs & Hides. Write for catalog 105 N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

I long to hand a full cup of happiness to every human being.—Dr. Payson.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Better one discreet enemy than two indiscreet friends.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices. CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

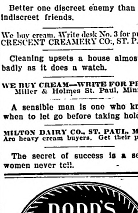
Cleaning upsets a house almost as badly as it does a watch.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

A sensible man is one who knows when to let go before taking hold.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

The secret of success is a secret women never tell.



PISO'S
AN UNSURPASSED REMEDY!
Piso's Cure is an unsurpassed remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness and throat and lung affections. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble and generally restores healthy conditions. Mothers can give their children Piso's Cure with perfect confidence in its curative powers and freedom from opiates. Famous for half a century.
At all druggists', 25 cts.
25 cts. 25 cts.
CURE

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE GOPHER STATE.

Surveying the Minnesota River—Fixing Legal Age of Girls—Number of Hogs Slaughtered.

Drainage.

Crookston.—Engineers employed by the state drainage board and under the directions of George A. Ralph, state drainage engineer, will start out on a survey of the Minnesota river basis. They will continue work for some months, running it from the river's junction with the Mississippi at Mendota back to its rise in Big Stone lake.

The purpose of the survey is to arrive at the best method of preventing the annual floods which have been wiping out crops and doing other damage in the bottom lands along the river. The survey will show bench marks for low water and flood marks will give distances and make it possible to calculate the flow, the capacity of the channel, the area of the basin. Congress will eventually be as kdeot Congress will eventually be asked to provide a reservoir system to hold back water in the spring and release it when needed for navigation in the Mississippi.

Plans are also under consideration for straightening the river channel in some places. The legislature is expected to make some provision for improvements and to complete the survey.

The Minnesota River Improvement league has been organized to push this work, and members from the valley counties will do what they can in the legislature this winter to promote the work of controlling the river.

Age of Girls.

St. Paul.—Whether the laws of the state, which now fix eighteen years as the age at which girls attain their majority, should be changed so as to make the age twenty-one years, was one of the principal subjects under consideration yesterday at a meeting of the Minnesota Society for the Promotion of the Interests of Children of Public Concern at the capitol.

At present the law fixes eighteen as the age at which girls pass from the period designated by the lawyers as infancy. But for many purposes a girl is not considered a woman until she reaches the age of twenty-one years. She cannot exercise her limited franchise until she is twenty-one and she is counted a child by the law in reckoning the school appropriation fund of the state until she reaches that age.

Many Hogs.

South St. Paul.—The year 1908 was a banner one in the hog market at South St. Paul and the long looked for million mark was passed. This record is 250,000 greater than any previous year, the total number received during 1908 being 1,133,412.

While the hogs have been getting heavy the cattle have been going light, the latter having fallen off about 50,000 from 1907. The sales of cattle exceeded any other year by several thousand. The sheep receipts also showed a decrease, while the number of calves on hand during the year was the largest ever.

Taking the year as a whole it was very satisfactory to the local cattle men and they are much pleased with the results in view of the condition of business over the country in general.

Arrested.

Surrounded by every bulwark of secrecy United States Marshal H. A. Rider of Little Falls, Minn., arrived in St. Paul last evening with George T. Frankhauser, for whose capture a reward of $15,000 has been offered and who will stand before a United States commission in St. Paul today charged with holding up the Oriental Limited of the Great Northern railway at Rondo, Mont., in September, 1907, and robbing the United States mails of $50,000.

Minneapolis Assets.

According to figures received by City Comptroller Dan C. Brown from the county auditor the total assessed valuation of Minneapolis real and personal property is $175,912,389. Of this amount, $126,899,966 is in real property, while $49,012,423 is in personal property. The taxes for the coming year have been based upon these figures, the rates by wards ranging from 27.75 in the Fourth and Fifth wards to 29 in a majority of the wards.

Miscellaneous Notes.

St. Paul.—Officers of Minnesota national guard advocate home ranges for the different companies.

Minneapolis. — Election night in New York with its wild excitement is seen to advantage in one of the big scenes depicted in Owen Davis' melodramatic novelty, "The Prince of Swindlers," which comes to the Bijou, inneapolis, the week of January 10th.

Minneapolis.—If the Minneapolis contributors to the Chisholm fire relief want the earthquake sufferers in Italy to benefit by the surplus of the Chisholm fund, it will be done.

Lake City.—Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Walstrom of this city celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. They have been residents of this city upwards of forty years.

Rochester.—Olmsted county, and, in fact, this part of the state is again face to face with the serious problem of the destruction of the fox and the wolf.

WHY NOT OWN LAND?

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO MAKE MONEY IS TO INVEST IN WESTERN CANADA.

"Deep down in the nature of every properly constituted man is the desire to own some land." A writer in the Iowa State Register thus tersely expresses a well-known truth. The question is where is the best land to be had at the lowest prices, and this the same writer points out in the same article. The fact is not disguised that the writer has a personal interest in the statement of his case, and there is no hidden meaning when he refers to Western Canada as presenting greater possibilities than any other part of the American Continent, to the man who is inclined to till the soil for a livelihood and possible competence. What interests one are the arguments advanced by this writer, and when fairly analyzed the conclusion is reached that no matter what personal interest the writer may have had, his reasons appear to have the quality of great soundness. The climatic conditions of Western Canada are fully as good as those of Minnesota, the Dakotas or Iowa, the productiveness of the soil is as great, the social conditions are on a parity, the laws are as well established and as carefully observed. In addition to these the price of land is much less, easier to secure. So, with these advantages, why shouldn't this—the offer of Western Canada—be embraced. The hundreds of thousands of settlers now there, whose homes were originally in the United States, appear to be—are satisfied. Once in awhile complaints are heard, but the Canadians have never spoken of the country as an Eldorado no matter what they may have thought. The writer happened to have at hand a few letters, written by former residents of the United States, from which one or two extracts are submitted. These go to prove that the writer in the Register has a good basis of fact in support of his statements regarding the excellency of the grain growing area of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. On the 29th of April of this year W. R. Conley, of Lougheed, Alberta, wrote a friend in Detroit. He says: "The weather has been just fine ever since I came here in March, and I believe one could find if he wanted to some small bunches of snow around the edge of the lake. There is a frost nearly every morning: at sunrise it begins to fade away, then those blue flowers open and look as fresh as if there had been no frost for a week. . . . There is no reason why this country should not become a garden of Eden; the wealth is in the ground and only needs a little encouragement from tho government to induce capital in here. There is everything here to build with: good clay for brick; coal underneath, plenty of water in the spring lakes, and good springs coming out of the banks."

Rather Hard.

The messenger entered the palace with the dispatches.

"Brimstone and asphalt!" ejaculated Castro, as he read the yellow slip. "Holland threatens to spank us."

"Well, what of it, your excellency?" responded the secretary. "Other nations have threatened to do the same."

"Yes, but, confound it, this is a spanking that will hurt. The Dutch wear wooden shoes."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Idea.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I see for use on rural delivery routes a letter box has an electric attachment which gives the alarm in the house some distance away when mail matter has been deposited within by the carrier

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Seems to me it would be more valuable if it only gave an alarm when a bill was deposited in the box.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Heredity.

Knicker—Whom does the baby resemble?

Bocker—It's yell takes after its father's college.

Garfield Tea, the Herb Laxative, agreeably stimulates the liver, corrects constipation and relieves a clogged system. Write for samples. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

When some people try to put on style it is merely a take-off.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

People who make too flowery speeches should be nipped in the bud.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder
For swollen, sweating feet. Gives instant relief. The original powder for the feet. 25c at all Druggists.

Know what thou canst work at and do it like a Hercules.—Carlyle.

The Disturbing Telephone.

"The telephone has destroyed all the privacy of society," said the society girl. "It breaks in on everything. Nothing is sacred to it. You may be saying your prayers. The telephone. Or in the midst of your bath. The telephone. Or doing up your back hair, or, worst of all, a delightful man may be making love to you, when k-ling, k-ling, k-ling! The telephone breaks off the thread of his theme and he fails to resume it."

Cabbage Seed 60 cts. per acre
Per Salzer's catalog page 129.
The biggest money making crop in vegetables is cabbage. Then comes onions, radishes, peas, cucumbers. Big catalog free; or, send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 each lettuce, rutabagas, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1200 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth $1.00 of any man's money. Or, send 20c and we add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.
SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Answer This Question
When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured numerous cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?
Here are two letters which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
Red Banks, Miss.—"Words are inadequate to express what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from a female disease and weakness which the doctors said was caused by a fibroid tumor, and I commenced to think there was no help for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman after all other means had failed. My friends are all asking what has helped me so much, and I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Willie Edwards.
Hampstead, Maryland.—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was weak and nervous, and could not be on my feet half a day without suffering. The doctors told me I never would be well without an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors, and I hope this valuable medicine may come into the hands of many more suffering women."—Mrs. Joseph H. Dandy.
We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful—or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.
What more proof can any one ask?
For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.
☛ Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

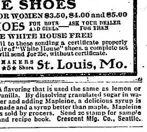
LYDIA E PINKHAM

George Washington.

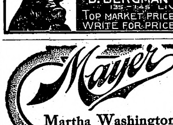
All shoes are made in much the same way.
Here's the difference.
Stylish White House Shoes fit. Not the ordinary binding fit. Not the fit that takes three weeks to break in. But the graceful fit that feels snug the first time. And stays snug and graceful all times.
WHITE HOUSE SHOES
FOR MEN $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 FOR WOMEN $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00
BUSTER BROWN BLUE RIBBON SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE FREE
Upon receipt of 4c to cover postage, we will mail to those sending a certificate properly signed by a shoe dealer, showing the purchase of a pair of "White House" shoes, a complete set of four volumes of the "WHITE HOUSE HISTORY." Or will send for 25c, without certificate.
THE BROWN SHOE CO. MAKERS ★5★ Shoes St. Louis, Mo.

MAPLEINE
A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. Send 2c stamp for sample and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

ESTABLISHED 1867
SHIP YOUR HIDES, FURS, WOOL, ETC.
DIRECT TO US AND SAVE SMALL DEALERS' PROFITS.
D. BERGMAN & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
135-145 LIVINGSTON AVE
TOP MARKET PRICES. IMMEDIATE CASH RETURNS
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS.



Mayer
Martha Washington Comfort Shoes
You will never know what genuine foot comfort is until you wear Martha Washington Comfort Shoes. They relieve tired and aching feet and make walking a pleasure. They fit like a glove and feel as easy as a stocking. No bother about buttons or laces—they just slip on and off at will. The elastic at the sides "gives" with every movement of the foot, insuring free action and a perfect fit. Absolute comfort guaranteed.
Beware of imitations. Only the genuine have the name Martha Washington and Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole. Refuse substitutes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.
FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20.
We also make Honorbilt Shoes, Leading Lady Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE Mayer CUSTOM MADE



PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VIII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1909. NO. 43.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

DEMOCRAT SPRINGS BILL TO ESTABLISH STATE BOARD OF TRADE.

Measure Is Designed to Abolish Several Boards Now Held by Republicans and Centralize Their Powers in One Organization.

St. Paul, Jan. 11.—Little was done in either branch of the legislature today outside the announcement of appointment of committees in the senate by Lieut. Gov. A. O. Eberhart, and in the house by Speaker A. J. Rockne. There were a large number of new bills, however, offered in each branch of the legislature.

In the senate, these included the following: by Elwell, to appropriate $100,000 for a ladies dormitory at the state university; by Durment, for a constitutional amendment providing for two additional supreme court justices; by Cashman, to re-enact the commodity rate law minus the severe penalty clause which caused it to be killed in the federal supreme court; by Gunn, to establish a normal school at Cass Lake; by Canfield, to appropriate $25,000 to aid in establishment of county agricultural schools; by Calhoun, prohibiting marriages between negroes and whites; by Moonan, to amend election law and provide for nomination of all state officers and United States senators by primary election.

In the house, bills introduced included the following; by Opsahl, to establish a normal at Bemidji; by Christensen, making county assessors elective; by L. H. Johnson, declaring state ownership of mineral lands beneath lake waters, according to recomendation of the state auditor; by Nimocks, raising salaries of state officers as follows: governor, $10,000; auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state, $5,000; attorney general, $5,500.

The senate adopted the report of its committee on rules, which included practically all the rules of two years ago. The debate was on the subject of shutting out lobyists, the rule adopted prohibiting them not only from the senate floor, but from the retiring and rest rooms, and from the adjacent corridors.

St. Paul, Jan. 13.—Dr. J. N. McCormick, of Bowling Green, Ky., national lecturer on health topics, addressed the senate and house in the house-chamber today on health preventive measures. He stated that if sputum of consumptives could be disposed of properly, consumption could be soon suppressed. Poor sanitary measures are always responsible for typhoid fever. He made a strong plea for a national health department at Washington, D. C.

The sessions of both house and senate were very brief today. In the senate some excitement was stirred up by Senator Works of Mankato, democrat, offering a resolution for a committee of 3 of the senate and 3 of the house to draft a bill for a new department of state lands. Notice of debate was given by Senator Laybourn and the resolution accordingly had to lie over a day. The resolution was blocked to check the democrats from making headway on a measure the republicans wish to father.

In the senate several important bills were introduced, namely: by Sundberg, to compel railroads to keep their drainage ditches cleared; by Pauly, to prohibit salary and wage assignments, aimed at the "ten per cent per month" loan sharks; by Sundberg, to resubmit a constitutional amendment for hail insurance to the voters of the state.

In the house, introduction of bills was about the only business. These included the following: by Ole Peterson, to re-establish the old convention system of making political nominations for all offices; by Gates, to prohibit killing of prairie chickens for two years; by Bendixen, to prohibit grain purchasers from making unfair discriminations in buying grain, the price to be the same, transportation costs allowed.

St. Paul, Jan. 14.—Politics was played to a finish in the senate today, with the Republicans coming off victors as a result of their overwhelming majority. The political ball opened with Senator Works of Mankato requesting the adoption of his resolution to appoint a joint committee of six, three from each house, to draft a bill for a state department of lands, as was suggested in the governor's report. Works is an active democrat, and the republicans resented his attempt to boost the governor's plans. Such a bill will be considered a little later, but when it is, the republicans intend it shall originate with some republican, and not with a democrat. Accordingly a resolution was adopted referring the Works resolution, with all recommendations of the governor's message, to the proper committees on the various subjects. Ole Sageng, the populistic member from Otter Tail, wanted to know what the resolution meant. Senator Thorpe of Kandiyohi, said such a resolution was customary in congress relative to the president's message. John Moonan of Waseca, raised a laugh by explaining that the rules of congress have evidently been changed, as it seems to be now customary to lay the president's message upon the table.

The senate was in session just 45 minutes in all today, including three minutes devoted to the opening prayer by the chaplain. Another supply of new bills came in. These included the following: by Pauly, for non-partisan primary nomination of district and probate judges; by Nelson, creating a ten per cent income tax on owners of iron mine properties; by Peterson, to increase pay of petit jurors from $2 to $3. Two bills to pension those who fought in Minnesota Indian massacres of 1862 were offered, one by Wright, one by Works; both calling for $12 per month pensions.

In the house today, the Elwell resolution to accept the conditions of the Carnegie fund for pensioning Minnesota university teachers, was the subject of much debate. The resolution came in from the senate, and was first adopted without debate. Then Dr. Dorsey secured a reconsideration. Lennon of Minneapolis stated that the resolution had never been presented to the Hennepin delegation of which he was chairman and he was opposed to railroading legislation through the house. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on state university.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—The house and senate were both in session a little over an hour today. The senate then adjourned till Tuesday morning, the house till Monday afternoon.

In the senate today, Senator Works of Mankato introduced the pet measure of the democrats, a bill to create a state board of lands of three members. Each member is to be appointed by the governor and have a salary of $5,000 a year, and to absorb the work now accomplished by the state immigration bureau, state forestry board, state land commissioner. The board is to be assigned quarters "at the seat of government" and does not have to meet more frequently than once in two weeks. It would abolish a lot of republican offices, and place the control of the state's resources entirely in the hands of the present democratic administration. For this reason it will doubtless be assailed by the republican legislative majority. Dr. H. H. Witherstine introduced a novel bill. It provides that every voter in the state must vote at primaries and elections under penalty of a $2 fine, which, if not paid, is to be charged against property as a tax; and if it still remains unpaid, said voter cannot vote at another election until the fine is satisfied. Senator Dar Hall offered a bill to repeal the present corrupt practices act on the ground that the existing law is but a farce in its enforcement.

In the house a number of new bills appeared. Representative Frank White has one to place the office of labor commissioner in the elective list with a $3,000 salary, appointments in the department to be controlled by a civil service board consisting of the auditor, secretary of state and attorney general. Elmer E. Adams, of Fergus Falls, stirred up the prohibition-liquor interests fight by introducing a bill to extend local option from townships and incorporated villages, to which it is now limited, to all cities of 10,000 inhabitants or under. Representative Davies, chairman of the forestry committee, introduced a bill to appropriate $12,500 to pay northern Minnesota citizens who devoted much of their time to forest fire fighting last summer and fall. E. E. Lobeck came to the rescue of "Newlyweds" with a bill making it a crime to serenade "a la charivari." Representative Ferguson offered a bill for a constitutional amendment to permit the legislature to enact a law for an educational qualification requirement for county superintendent of schools.

Neither house nor senate have yet settled to hard work. Sessions each day are brief, committee meetings are few, and no bills have been considered in committee of the whole or on the calendar by either body as yet.

Good Effect of Trust.

We do not trust men enough. Men will answer to the higher appeal when the poor lower appeal that goes to their selfishness will be lost upon them.—Phillips Brooks.

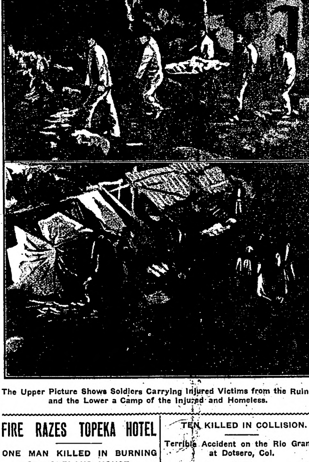
Impossibility.

It is impossible for a woman to understand how any man can have so much money that he doesn't know what to do with it.—Milwaukee Journal.

Also Worth More Now.

The girl who spends her time making angel cake and potato salad instead of castles in Spain will do better execution in after years.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECENT QUAKE IN ITALY.



The Upper Picture Shows Soldiers Carrying Injured Victims from the Ruins and the Lower a Camp of the Injured and Homeless.

FIRE RAZES TOPEKA HOTEL

ONE MAN KILLED IN BURNING OF COPELAND HOUSE.

Was One of Oldest Hostelries in Kansas and Rallying Point of Politicians.

Topeka, Kan.—With walls blackened by smoke, bulging to the danger point and threatening to cave in at any time on an interior of utter ruin, all that remains of the Copeland hotel, the rallying point of the Republican party of Kansas for years, is a mere hulk of a building, the result of a fire Thursday.

The body of Isaac E. Lambert, ex-United States district attorney for Kansas, was found in the ruins Thursday night with the head, arms and legs burned off. The body was found in the northeast corner of the building. Lambert's room was on the fourth floor directly above. Fourteen of the guests were more or less seriously hurt.

The hotel is a complete loss, estimated at $120,000. Insurance was carried to the amount of $41,000. The porticos are intact and the front of the building was not burned out. But inside is complete ruin, all four of the floors have caved in. An attempt was made last night to wreck the walls with a stream of water, but it proved fruitless.

The Copeland hotel was of brick construction, four stories in height. It was situated at the corner of Ninth and Kansas avenues, one block from the state capitol, and was one of the oldest hotels in Kansas. It had a roomy lobby and wide hallways, and was plentifully supplied with fire escapes. The main stairway, however, was built around the elevator, and the flames shooting up the shaft soon shut off this means of escape. The fire started shortly after four o'clock in or near the kitchen, apparently from escaping gas. The flames had gained great headway when discovered and when the fire apparatus first arrived the rear stairway had been cut off as a means of escape.

Must Pay Fare on His Own Road.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, will pay on his own road hereafter when traveling in Minnesota. He informed Gov. Johnson Thursday that he would accept appointment as a member of the state highway commission, and his name was sent to the senate Friday. The attorney general has ruled that persons holding any kind of state position are absolutely barred from accepting free transportation, even if they are railroad officials.

Noted Russian Admiral Dead.

St. Petersburg.—The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who was in command of the Russian fleet in May, 1905, when it was practically annihilated by the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan. The death of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, which occurred in St. Petersburg Thursday, was due to neuralgia of the heart.

TEN KILLED IN COLLISION.

Terrible Accident on the Rio Grande at Dotsero, Col.

Glenwood Springs, Col.—In a collision between Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 5, west-bound, and east-bound freight train No. 66 at Dotsero Friday night at least ten persons were killed and a number of others injured.

As soon as word reached here that a wreck had occurred, a train was made up and all available doctors and nurses in the city were pressed into service and carried to the scene of the accident.

Meager details of the wreck are to the effect that the freight train was attempting to take a siding on orders to let the passenger train pass, but had only partially run off the main line when the passenger train came tearing along and crashed into it.

The chair car of the passenger was torn in two and one tourist car telescoped. The passenger train was well filled with passengers.

STRIKE OF HAT MAKERS BEGINS.

Quit Because Manufacturers Quit Use of the Union Label.

New York.—A general strike of hat makers, that may involve some 25,000 workers, was inaugurated in the hat manufacturing centers of the country Friday as the result of a decision of the Associated Hat Manufacturers to discontinue the use of the union label in the factories represented in the association.

Reports from various places received here Friday night indicate that the hatters in this vicinity, including those in the factories in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, have generally obeyed the order to strike. There were no signs of disorder anywhere, the hat makers peacefully retiring from the factories when the order to quit work was received.

AMERICAN GIRL WEDS A PEER.

Miss Beatrice Mills Becomes the Countess of Granard.

New York.—Miss Jane Beatrice Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and granddaughter of the well-known financier, D. O. Mills, was married to the eighth earl of Granard Thursday, thus becoming a British peeress.

The marriage took place at 3:30 in the afternoon at the city home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Thomas J. Cusack of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, in the presence of 250 relatives and guests. The gifts to the bride were said to be worth about $500,000 and included a check for $100,000 from her father.

Turkey Accepts Austria's Offer.

Constantinople.—Through the suggestion of his majesty, Sultan Abdul Hamid I., the Turkish government has accepted the Austro-Hungarian offer of £2,500,000 Turkish ($10,800,000) indemnity for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus removing every possibility of war.

T. J. HAINS SET FREE

FOUND NOT GUILTY OF MURDER IN KILLING OF ANNIS.

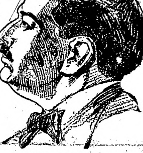
CROWD CHEERS VERDICT

Defendant, Overjoyed, Carries News to His Brother in Jail, Who Probably Never Will Be Tried.

Flushing, N. Y.—After reviewing the evidence for 22 hours and taking 15 ballots before all were agreed, the jury in the trial of Thornton Jenkins Hains, Friday afternoon found the prisoner not guilty as a principal with his brother, Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., in the killing of William E. Annis.

For the second time in his life Thornton Hains has been found not guilty of the charge of murder, he having been acquitted of murder in shooting a companion named Edward W. Hannigan in an open boat in Hampton roads 17 years ago.

Thornton Hains had an affecting greeting with Capt. Hains in the Long Island jail, where he hurried in a motor car after the verdict to bring his brother the news. Old Gen. Hains and his wife, who had been anxiously waiting to learn the verdict in the Hotel Astor, in Manhattan, since the jury went out at five o'clock Thursday night, heard the news from their son Thornton, who telephoned his parents as soon as he left the courtroom. Mrs. Hains nearly fainted from joy at the news.



Thornton J. Hains.

Rarely in any court of law has such a demonstration been witnessed as that which occurred when the jury made known its verdict, which came like a thunderbolt. The packed courtroom of spectators rose as one man and cheered and applauded with such mighty vigor that the gavel falls of Justice Crane on his desk could not be heard.

Officials of the district attorney's office in Queens county are quoted as saying that the verdict in this case probably means that Capt. Hains will never be brought to trial and that he will be surrendered into the care of his family or the federal government.

"Under this verdict it is perfectly safe for any person who is ingenious enough to frame up a defense to go out and kill. Private vengeance seems to have taken precedence over the people's law," was the only comment that Prosecutor Darrin had to make.

HORROR IN HUNGARIAN MINE.

Scores of Men Killed by an Explosion and Fire.

Veszprim, Hungary.—In an explosion of fire-damp in the Auka coal mine here Thursday, which was followed by a dust explosion and fire, 240 men were entombed.

Sixteen living miners and the bodies of 45 dead persons thus far have been brought out of the pit.

The fire has been held to one locality and it is hoped that the remainder of the entombed miners will be rescued alive.

The town of Veszprim lies 60 miles southeast of Buda Pest and has a population of some 15,000, composed mostly of Magyars.

Shively Is Indiana Senator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—B. F. Shively was chosen on the twentieth ballot for United States senator in the caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature after many weary hours of balloting.

John Worth Kern, recent candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, made a gallant fight and led in the early balloting. Once he gave the field a scare, when on the third ballot he jumped to 32 votes.

Portuguese Mob Fights Troops.

Oporto.—The distress in the port wine growing regions arising from a crisis in the wine trade culminated Friday in rioting. At Regoa the troops that were preserving order were fired on by an infuriated mob and replied with a bayonet charge.

WENT BACK ON HIS SONG.

Exasperated Composer Glad to Prove Words Were False.

George Christie, nephew of the noted minstrel man, and himself a well known composer, says that he never was sorry but once that he helped write a song.

When Bert Fitzgibbon came to him with the lyric of a song called "You Can't Stop Your Heart from Beating" young Christie most enthusiastically set to work to put music to it, but now he's sorry. It happened this way —Christie occupied the adjoining room to a newly married couple who were very much in love.

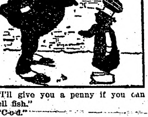
The husband had learned Christie's song and all day long he sang it to his bride. In the morning before breakfast his accordion plaited tenor voice warbled "You Can't Stop Your Heart from Beating for the Girl You Love." After lunch it was the same and as a good night solo he rendered it.

The last straw was added to the camel's back when the bride learned the song and the love-struck couple sang the song in barber shop harmony. This was too much for Christie and he left the hotel, sorry that he had ever written the song.

Passing a neighboring drug store, an idea struck him, and he entered and purchased a bottle of carbolic acid. Wrapping it up in a neat package he presented it through the bellboy to the honeymooners with a note that simply read:

"This will stop your heart from beating. Use it!"

CAUGHT.



"I'll give you a penny if you can spell fish."

"C-o-d."

"That ain't fish."

"What is it, then?"

Wagner Fooled the Critics.

Here is a story of Wagner's visit to London in 1855: After the first Philharmonic concert the critics reproached him for conducting a Beethoven symphony without the score. At the second concert, to satisfy his audience, Wagner had a "partition" on his desk, which he frequently consulted. The critics declared the improvement was marked. The score, however, was Rossini's "Barbier de Seville."

CATARRH IN HEAD.

Pe-ru-na—Pe-ru-na.

MR. WM. A. PRESSER.

MR. WILLIAM A. PRESSER, 1722 Third Ave., Moline, Ill., writes:

"I have been suffering from catarrh in the head for the past two months and tried innumerable so-called remedies without avail. No one knows how I have suffered not only from the disease itself, but from mortification when in company of friends or strangers.

"I have used two bottles of your medicine for a short time only, and it effected a *complete medical cure*, and what is better yet, the disease has not returned.

"I can most emphatically recommend Peruna to all sufferers from this disease."

Read This Experience

Mr. A. Thompson, Box 65, R. R. 1, Martel, Ohio, writes: "When I began your treatment my eyes were inflamed, *nose was stopped up* half of the time, and was sore and scabby. I could not rest at night on account of continual *hawking and spitting*.

"I had tried several remedies and was about to give up, but thought I would try Peruna.

"After I had taken about one-third of a bottle I noticed a difference. I am now *completely cured*, after suffering with catarrh for eighteen years.

"I think if those who are afflicted with catarrh would try Peruna they would never regret it."

Peruna is manufactured by the Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County linnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per ear in advance. If not paid in dvance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 05, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. nder the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

There was eight inches of snow t Portland Oregon January 8th, nd the natives think that a big arthquake must have turnd the arth upside down

And now comes the news that Polk county farmer has been warded third prize for oats at he Omeha Exposition, in a con est open to the world. Another tep to the front for Northern linnesota.

Representative Opsal has in roduced a bill to locate the next State Normal School at Bemidji. Vell we expected that, and we up here in Red Lake county can have the honor of putting up the swiftest cat and dog fight that you ever saw in your life, among our selves, and while the cats and dogs are fighting the mon key runs off with the cheese.

It would not be a bad invest ment for the state of Minnesota to make an appropiation suffici nt to build a bridge across the Red Lake River in eastern Red Lake county, as the investment would be returnd to them, with big interest in a few years, in the improvement and building up of he country.

With three degrees below zero he people of Texas must have ufferd terribly with the cold if you want to hear a man from Norther Minnesota sware that be s going to freeze to death, send him far enough south to strike one of them south westers of rain and snow, with the weather at zero, and you can hear his teeth chatter for half a mile. Nice and warm down there; oh yes.

A representative in the legis atnre that does not want to do anything for certain parts of his district is always looking for an opprotunity to "hedge." If the people want him to do anything for them he always goes hunting through the swams to see if he can not find some one, that do not know what they are talking ab out to be oppossed to it. That used to be the game played by representative's Krostue of Polk and Simons of Red Lake counti e's, but they are not playing it in the legislature any more. They played out their hand and retired You bet they retired, from pub lic life, and are not "hedgeing" in the legislature any more.

GOOD FOR OUR SIDE.

Senetor A.D. Stephens, of Polk county was given the leadership of the committe on finance in the state senate, and the Crookston Times says: "The chairmanship of the committee on finance gives the holder of it practicly the leadership in the upper house of the legislature and is considered next to the lieutenant governor. Through this committee pases all the bills involving appropri ations and he is considered to a large extent the "watch dog of the treasury."

Senator Stephens will be in a position during the present session to take care of northwestern Minnesota and see that it secures its share of the appropriations made by the legislature. There is no question but that his success in landing the position should be recieved with considerable elation in Crookston and throughout the county."

Anyone liveing in northern Minnesota who has paid any at tention to the doings of the leg islature for the past three sessi ons will heartily indorse the ab ove and say, good for northern Minnesota, for he is the right man in the right place, who always looks after the best interests of his part of the state.

FUGITIVE SPAR BUOYS

Rescuing These Stray "Sticks" Is Perilous Work.

SIGNBOARDS OF CHANNELS.

How These Mariners' Guides Are Anchored and How They Sometimes Break Away and Are Hunted Down by the Lighthouse Service Tenders.

When the winter gales begin to blow, the tenders of the lighthouse service turn their stems toward northern seas to hunt stray spar buoys. Of all the work of the coast patrol this, perhaps, is the most exposed to danger. Pulling these "signboards" out of the sea or putting them over side is like "yanking" spiles with a ton derrick on a heaving platform.

Although passengers in the boats that ply the waters of New York harbor, Long Island sound and other waterways along the coast see many spar buoys, they give them little thought. With the man at the wheel it is different. Color, shape and size give him volumes of information, and he looks upon the spar buoy as an invaluable guide.

In the government inventories they are listed as "sticks," although they are sometimes sixty feet long. They are anchored in the bed of a river or harbor channel, their "up ends" painted in such a way as to indicate to the observer the formation of the bottom. On the margin of government charts explanatory notes tell one that vessels approaching a harbor from the sea should leave red buoys with even numbers on the right and black, with odd numbers on the left side of channels. Black and white striped buoys, the stripes running perpendicularly, mean an obstruction in the channel, with room to get by on either side. If balls or cages ornament the "up ends" it means a turning point, the color and number indicating the course.

These sticks are put down with heavy iron anchors and sometimes great stone weights. One would suppose that so fixed they never could get away, but they do, and it is a job to find them. Ice floes break their cables and sometimes crush the sticks; storms pull them loose, and ships in the fog or darkness foul them and tear them from their hold on the bottom. Not infrequently ships use them as moorings, although this is forbidden.

There are instances where the anchors of a spar buoy have been secure enough to hold against ice pressure and in a narrow channel cause a dangerous jam. But such cases are few, for when this happens the weight of the ice usually becomes so great as to force the buoy under, and the pack slides on.

If the ice pack gets under the buoy so as to lift it there is only one result—the parting of the cable. Then off starts the spar upon a journey maybe of thousands of miles, perhaps of only one or two. It may fetch up on the nearest shore, and it may drift to the coast of Europe or into the southern seas. On the Irish coast today is one which traveled there in six weeks from New York harbor. It was presented to the British government by the United States and now floats off the coast on which it stopped after its long Atlantic journey.

If it is a long chase to find the stray buoys it is even a more difficult task to recover the anchors left behind by the fugitive spars. Tenders that sail out of the harbor have a derrick and tackle rigged in front of the pilot house, with a donkey engine to lift and pull. The location of every buoy is marked on the charts to a degree, so it is not difficult to find the desired position. The serious business is dragging for the anchor and after grappling with it to hoist it aboard ship. Here the donkey engine comes into play. Another hazard is to pull a spar buoy aboard. If a sea happens to be running the captain of the tender has to use extreme care. Should a big roller get under him and suddenly tighten the lifting chains either they would give way or the weight would come up too fast, the crew in either case being placed in jeopardy of their lives.

But the risk these men run is all in the day's work. To them a job in a seaway on a lee shore is regarded as no more monotonous task than repainting a row of buoys on land.—New York Post.

The Brevity of Ballarat.

It was in Ballarat that Mark Twain found the local language so puzzling at first, the good people of the place deeming life too short to dawdle in their talk.

The mayor called on the American humorist and laconically said "K'm." Then when Mark Twain gave him a cigar he simply said "Q."

Subsequent inquiry revealed that these terms were Ballaratese for "Welcome" and "thank you."—London [illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 18th, 1908.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. Dec. 9th, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Patrick J. Sullivan, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 711, Serial No. 01143, for the Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, & S.E.¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Houery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. James O'Brien, of Kratka Minn. William G. Hunt; Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 18th, 1908

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 16th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Ledvor Taraldson Bo. of Wanke Minn., who on November 21, 1903, made Homestead entry No 7003, Serial No. 01197, for the W. ½ S.W.¼ Section 4 & N.W. ¼ N.W.¼ Section 9 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 27th, day of January 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Huftuft, Halvor Huftuft, Nels Tofte Anton Olson, all of Wanke Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Writers' Cramp.

Writers' cramp is a serious matter to people whose work requires that they use a pen very much, while for the unaccustomed writer who takes an afternoon off now and then to catch up with her correspondence it is, to say the least, very discouraging. The trouble is more than muscular in this kind of cramp. Very often a low, nervous condition will cause it. Then one should take it as a warning that the system is run down and needs general toning up. Very often, however, the trouble is all in the way you hold your pen.

Children now in school are not likely to be troubled with writers' cramp because they are taught to hold the pen lightly and make all the movements from the arm instead of the hand. The old fashioned method which most of us learned of holding the pen between the thumb and forefinger is also very likely to encourage a cramp. The muscles become tense and hard, until finally they contract so much that all control over them is lost. The pen should be held between the first two fingers, well up toward the joint. The trouble may often be relieved by putting the hand and wrist into the hottest water one can stand —Boston Herald.

Wolves of the Sea.

Of all the inhabitants of the ocean few are more destructive than the sea wolf, a kind of dolphin which attains when full grown a length of fourteen feet and a weight of 3,000 pounds.

A swift swimmer, it is quick in its movements, cunning as a fox and has an insatiable appetite. It feeds on the young of seal, whale and walrus and also on the tongue of the adult whale.

When a mother walrus perceives a sea wolf, she endeavors to throw her cub on to an iceberg if one is near. Failing this, she gets it on top of her head and swims with it above water. But this is vain. Diving far below, the fish of prey comes up with tremendous force, striking the frantic mother a terrific blow and jolting the cub off her head into the water. Here it falls an easy victim to the assailant and is soon devoured.

In its work of destruction the sea wolf is frequently aided by the thrasher, a fish which can deliver a terrible blow with its tail.

Got Something For Nothing.

Mark Twain told how he got something for nothing one day in the early sixties when he needed the money. He walked into a hotel and was petting a strange dog. General Nelson A. Miles, who chanced to be present, offered him $10 for the canine.

"To be frank," said the humorist to General Miles, "I haven't really got any right to sell you this animal, but if you'll give me $3 you may take the pup away when I'm not looking, and I'll not tell who took it."

The bargain was closed, and General Miles took the dog to his room. A moment later the dog's owner inquired for his pet, and Mark Twain offered to find the animal for $3. The humorist then went to General Miles' room and explained all, had the dog returned to him, gave the army officer back his money and returned the canine to its original owner, thereby making $3.

Reputation and Character.

Lawyer (examining jury)—Do you understand the difference between character and reputation? Juror—Reputation is the name your neighbors give you; character is the one they take from you.—Judge.

Strategy.

"How did pa act when you asked him for my hand?"

"Very gentle and courteous. It quite took me by surprise."

"I told him you used to be a pugilist."—Houston Post.

Too Late.

Muriel—Why didn't you marry him? Everybody says he has reformed.

Maud—Yes, but he reformed too late. His money was all gone.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 18th, 1908.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. Dec. 9th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Kittil Vindlos, of Malone Minn., who on February 10th, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 1277, Serial No. 01144, for the Lot 8 Section 1, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 26th, day of January 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Aslak Pederson, Gunder Asbjornson, Knut T. Sannes, Nels E. Ofte, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain Mortgage in the sum of One Thousand One Hundred Thirteen and 3-100 Dollars executed by Hilmer F. Larson, a single man, mortgorgor, to Millia Olson, mortgagee, with a power of sale therein contained, bearing date the 12th day of November, 1908, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Red Lake and state of Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November, A. D. 1908, in Book 21 of mortgages at page 186, at 3 o'clock P.M. of said day.

That by reason of such default, there is due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of One Thousand One Hunded and Thirteen dollars and Three cents ($1113.03), principal and interest, and no proceeding at law or otherwise have been instituted to recover said sum or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in such cases made and provided by statute, said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the realestate therein described, namely, the North East (NE¼) Quarter of Section numbered Twenty Four (24) in Township One Hundred Fifty One (151) North of Range Forty Two (42) West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, being in Red Lake County, Minnesota, will be sold at public sale, for cash by the Sheriff of the said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county and state, on Monday, the first day of February, 1909, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and the costs and costs to accure, including the sum of $50.00 attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

Dated this first day of December, A.D. 1908.

Millia Olson.

Mortgagee.

F. A. Grady, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

12—18-8 to 1-22-9

The Poor Villains.

"Don't your heart ache fer the pore hero an' heroine, Hiram?"

"Oh, I dunno, Marthy. They allus come out right an' sassy in the end. Sometimes I can't help feelin' sorter sorry fer the villain an' the villainess." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Playing and Listening.

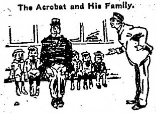
Muggins—You mustn't mind my daughter's mistakes. You know she plays entirely by ear. Buggins—Unfortunately that is also the way I listen.—Philadelphia Record.

His Inferiors.

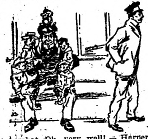
"No," said Kadley, "I never associate with my inferiors. Do you?"

"Really, I can't say," replied Miss Cutting. "I don't think I ever met any of your inferiors!"

The Acrobat and His Family.



Conductor—Fer one fare ye can only occupy one seat!



Acrobat—Oh, very well! — Harper's Weekly.

The Proper Interpretation.

That "might makes right"
Is understood
To mean that might
As least makes good.
—Philadelphia Press.

A Dog's Life.

She—This is our anniversary, Fido. How do you like being married, anyway?

"Oh, it's a regular dog's life!"—New York Life.

The Bat.

Nearly all bats have the faculty of hibernating. Their hibernation, however, is not perfect—that is to say, that when the warm days occur in the middle of winter they wake up, together with the insects which are their food. Still theirs is a true hibernation trance, differing from sleep, with very low rate of pulse, heart action and respiration. Probably they would endure immersion in water for an hour or two without drowning, as other hibernators have been found to do.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

Give Us A Calll,

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN.........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt p. m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is no necessary to make long trips to the Count seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you

Prompt attention given to Probate Court Work.

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE
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The Smooth Handle.

Everything has two handles—one by which it may be borne, another by which it cannot. If your brother acts unjustly, do not lay hold on the affair by the handle of his injustice, for by that it cannot be borne, but rather by the opposite, that he is your brother, that he was brought up with you, and thus you will lay hold on it as it is to be borne.—Epictetus.

Economical.

She—I'm going to give you back our engagement ring. I love another. He—Give me his name and address. She—Do you want to kill him? He—No, I want to sell him the ring.—Pick-Me-Up.

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TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

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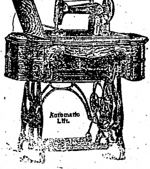
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.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Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

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1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
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30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77—Grip, Hay Fever.	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W, Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries, The best on the market. J. W Vrolson.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur, Got my prices before ship ping elswhare,

John L. Radecki,
Radney Minn.

The weather has been very fine the past few days

Chas Swanson was transacting business at Thief River Falls Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Sullivan and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. Walt McAndress on Sunday evening.

Mr. S. Pelka, of Gully was visiting with Deer Park friends the past week, returning home on Sunday.

There will be a maqurade ball at the Radney hall on Saturday evening Jan. 23rd,. Masques can be bought at the hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Overum, of Highlanding intertaind a number of neighbors and friends at a social card party on Saturday evening last.

Start in the New Year right by paying a years subscription to THE SUNBEAM, and see if you don,t sleep better, and some of you might pay five or six years,

A. D Brown of Little Oak returned home from a business trip to Thief River Falls yesterday and calld at Highlanding, and signed the big bridge petition.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

There will be a grand opening of the new danceing hall of Mr. Mike Kolski, one mile west from Radney, tomorrow night January 23rd,. First class music and plenty of room for danceing. All are invited, Free dance and supper.

Judgeing from the looks of our school register, if the attendance is not better the next tearm of school than it was this past one, there will be only five months school next year, instead of eight months. There is no one in the district that objects to haveing eight months school if the scholars will only attend, but there is no use to hire a first grade teacher at a salery of fifty dollars a month to teach to empty benches.

The Clearwater Farmers Telephone Company will soon extend their line to Malone and from thera to Sunbeam. There seems to be no use for the people liveing on the south side of the river to try to do anything in connection with Highlanding, as the men that claim to be business men up there seem to want them to stay on their own side of the river. So we may as well take the "hint" as to hang around until we are kicked.

Mr Ole Hoved, of McIntosh passed by here Tuesday on his way to Anton to visit his sister Mrs. Joseph Wikum, whoes husband Joseph Wikum is in the insane hospital at Fergus Falls. This seems to be a sad case, as Mr. Wikum seems to be of sound mind when he is in the hospital, but as soon as he gets out and begins to drink intoxicating liquor he becomes so insane that he is dangerous, and the worst part is, that when the affect of the liquor leaves him the insanity part stays It seems that he would be a good subject for the probibition party to use for an argument.

WANTED: A school teacher, with a first grade certificate, to teach a four months term of school, to commence Monday March 1st,. 1909 Apply to W. G. Hunt, Sunbeam Minn., or P. Sullivan Sunbeam Minn.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scarse this week. Not so very -ed.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Breiland visited with the family of Ole Nesland Sunday.

Rev. A. Oppegard visited with Mr. and Mrs. A. Lillo on Monday afternoon.

August Lillo made a business trip to Red Lake Falls last week.

Ole Dahl in town of Deer Park has got a new house keeper and we don't know the brides name yet. That's to bad.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Sarah Legvold Feb. 3rd, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are welcome.

Mr Magnus Lillo is laid up with a sore foot.

Oscar Nesland was transacting business in Deer Park Tuesday.

We are wishing some one wold start up the young peoples Society again. Keep the ball rooling.

Nels Fore visited with the family of A. Rolandson on Sunday.

Mr. Bourman from McIntosh is up here visiting with his Uncle A. Bourman, this week.

Oh! Oh! The editor got an awful jawing from the Clerwater local writer this week, but we are so far away that it don't hurt any, and are lucky enough to not have a telephone line.—ed.

BOAD OF DIRECTORS QUALIFY.

The newly elected boar of directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. met at Highlanding yesterday and elected the following officers for this year: President, Joseph Duchamp, Vice president, W. G Hunt. Secretary and treasurer, Stephen Singer. The following qualified as Directors. Joseph Duchamp. Peter Hedeen. Walter McAndress, P. Parno, Stephen Singer, P Sullivan, and W. G. Hunt. The board will meet at Kratka, on Tuesday February 2nd, 1909, to fully organize and prepare for the seasons business. It was found that the neat little sum of $121.75 cents was pocketed by men employed on the boats, owing to the neglect of A. Ellingson secretary to make them turn over the money to the Company every trip, as he was instructed to do by the board of Directors.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Hotel Grafters.

The proprietor of one of the largest hotels in New York, speaking of the uses made by nonpaying customers of his house, said to a rural guest a few days ago: "We have a large number of patrons from whom we never collect a cent, although we have no such thing as a free list. They come here in the morning, pick up a castoff paper, which they read, keeping an eye open for another, which they grab as soon as it is dropped. After reading awhile they stand at the ticker, often giving long lectures to their fellows on financial conditions and stock possibilities. The overcoat becomes burdensome, and it is taken to the check room, where its owner knows it will be perfectly safe. Then, if they can tear themselves from the ticker, letters are written on our stationery. They do not use our telephones because we charge an extra 5 cents for the call, but they carry home matches, toothpicks, blank cards and blotters and use up the soap in our lavatories. They also take generous nibbles of the cheese and crackers in the cafe. The strangest part of all is this—that the majority of this class are well to do and highly respectable, and on that account we do not shut them out."—New York Tribune.

When They Are Quiet.

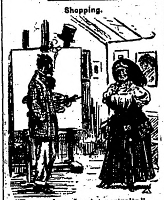
"I like to go to church."

"Why?"

"Well, it's comforting to see a man keep a hundred women or so quiet for an hour."—Bohemian.

In Saxony no one is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and proves that he is properly qualified.

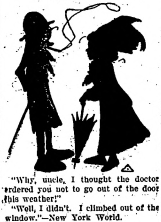
Shopping.



"Yes, madam, I paint portraits."

"Well, if you'll give me your price list and a few samples I'll talk them over with my husband."—Browning's Magazine.

Right He Was.



"Why, uncle, I thought the doctor ordered you not to go out of the door this weather!"

"Well, I didn't. I climbed out of the window."—New York World.

Lobster Fare.

Hungry lobsters in their natural state seldom refuse fish of any kind, whether dead or alive. The favorite bait with fishermen is fresh or stale herring, but even shark meat is used at a pinch. Lobsters also eat small crabs, sea urchins and mussels. Indeed, there are few forms of marine life suitable for food which they refuse. Lobsters sometimes capture fish alive, striking them with the smaller of their two great claws, which for this reason fishermen call the "quick" or "fish" claw, but they will live for a long time, especially when confined without taking any food. If you tether the lobster by the large claws, you will find that, like the muskrat, he will go off some fine morning, leaving only his legs in the trap, for this animal has the remarkable power of "shooting a claw," or amputating its limbs, and, what is still more wonderful, of growing new ones from the stumps left behind.—St. Nicholas.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

The Microscope.

There is good reason to believe that the magnifying power of transparent media with convex surfaces was very early known. A convex lens of rock crystal was found by Layard among the ruins of the palace of Nimrud. And it is pretty certain that after the invention of glass hollow spheres blown of that material were commonly used as magnifiers. The perfection of gem cutting shown in ancient gems, especially in those of very minute size, could not have been attained without the use of such aids to the eye, and there can be little doubt that the artificers who could execute those wonderful works could also shape and polish the magnifiers best suited for their own or others' use.—New York American.

Rifled Firearms.

In the South Kensington museum are several wheel lock muskets with rifled barrels made during the reign of Charles I., if not earlier. Such barrels were then usually called "screwed." Zachary Grey in a note on "Hudibras," part 1, canto 3, line 533, says that Prince Rupert showed his skill as a marksman by hitting twice in succession the vane on St. Mary's Stafford at sixty yards with a "screwed" pistol.—London Notes and Queries.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

WE ARE GOING

TO THE BIG STORE,

At High Landing'

A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.———

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect.
It stops when subscriptions expire.
Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.
We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

MIX FOR RHEUMATISM

The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix one-half pint of good whiskey with one ounce of Toris Compound and add one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bedtime." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

Used Dolls to Set Fashions.

Long before women's newspapers were started, and fashion plates in their modern form were thought of, women derived their knowledge of the fashions from dolls dressed in modern costumes, which were sent from one country to another, more especially from Paris, which then as now, was the leading center of the mode.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

He's No Player.

Bronson—I'm sorry the golf season has closed.

Woodson—Why?

Bronson—It is better to have people go and play the game than to have them sit around and talk about it.

Pettit's Eye Salve for Over 100 Years
has been used for congested and inflamed eyes, removes film or scum over the eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Many a man has lost his good name by having it engraved on the handle of his umbrella.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It is not what we intend, but what we do makes us useful.—More.

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Camden, N.J.—"It is with pleasure that I add my testimonial to your already long list—hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of this valuable medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered from terrible headaches, pain in my back and right side, was tired and nervous, and so weak I could hardly stand. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health and made me feel like a new person, and it shall always have my praise."—MRS. W. P. VALENTINE, 902 Lincoln Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Gardiner, Me.—"I was a great sufferer from a female disease. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me in three months."—MRS. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner Me.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

45 to 50 Bu. of Wheat Per Acre
have been grown on farm lands in
WESTERN CANADA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Much less would be satisfactory. The general average is above twenty bushels.

"All are loud in their praises of the great crops and that wonderful country."—Extract from correspondence National Editorial Association of August, 1908.

It is now possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free and another 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Hundreds have paid the cost of their farms (if purchased) and then had a balance of from $10.00 to $12.00 per acre from one crop. Wheat, barley, oats, flax—all do well. Mixed farming is a great success and dairying is highly profitable. Excellent climate, splendid schools and churches, railways bring most every district within easy reach of market. Railway and land companies have lands for sale at low prices and on easy terms.

"Last Best West" pamphlets and maps sent free. For these and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorised Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

BILLION $ GRASS

Costs 60c—90c per acre for seed.

Most wonderful grass of the century, yielding from 5 to 10 tons of hay per acre and lots of pasture besides. It simply grows, grows, grows! Cut it today and in 4 weeks it looks for the mower again, and so on. Grows and flourishes everywhere, on every farm in America. Cheap as dirt; luxuriant as the bottom lands of Egypt. Big seed catalog free or send 10c in stamps and receive sample of this wonderful grass, also of Speltz, the cereal wonder, Barley, Oats, Clovers, Grasses, etc., etc., and catalog free. Or send 14c and we will add a sample farm seed novelty never seen by you before.

SALZER SEED CO., Box W. La Crosse, Wis.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Wide Open Tax Valid.

St. Paul.—By deciding that the wide open tax amendment had been adopted the state supreme court opened the way for a number of new taxation bills, the most prominent of which is the tonnage tax, which will be strongly urged at the present session of the legislature. The decision also strengthens the position of the tax commission and removes the doubt as to the constitutionality of the mortgage registry tax.

This amendment which is now declared to have been adopted in November, 1906, was also voted on last fall and was lost. It grants to the legislature power to impose taxes of any sort so long as equality in the several classes is maintained, although the old exemptions of public institutions, church property and cemeteries are not disturbed.

Members of the legislature were pleased with the decision or otherwise, according to their nearness to the source of the iron ore supply. There was the greatest interest in the decision in the capitol. It opens the way for the special message the governor promised in his regular message.

The litigation over the amendments is peculiar and brought up questions never before determined in this state. Justice Elliott went into the subject to the extent of 17,000 words, discussing all previous cases bearing on this one.

The state canvassing board reported two years ago that the wide open tax amendment had been carried and the good roads amendment lost, but it was discovered that the numbers of the amendments on the ballots and on the tally sheets had been reversed, so that votes intended for the good roads amendment might have been credited to the tax amendment.

Accidentally Shot; Both Legs Frozen.

Barnesville.—While Henry Baxter of Baker was out hunting rabbits he saw what he supposed was a dog lying beside the railway track. He fired a shot and to his surprise a man got up where he supposed the dog lay. He could not speak a word of English and started down the track until he came to a farm house, went in and asked to stay for the night.

The farmer could not keep him, so he went to an old vacant shed and remained there for a day. During this time the cold spell raged.

Finding it too cold in the vacant house he went to another farmhouse and asked shelter, saying he was willing to stay in the barn. The farmer told him he would freeze and advised him to go to Barnesville. Instead of doing so he went back to the vacant house and remained there until neighbors found him Friday morning with both legs and other parts of his body badly frozen.

He was brought into town and there appears to be no hope for his recovery.

NEWS NOTES.

St. Paul.—The search for the six race horses stolen from the barns of W. G. Carling, one mile north of the state fair grounds, Thursday night, as yet has proved futile.

Minneapolis—The popular Irish singing comedian, Fiske O'Hara will be seen at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, the week of January 17th, in the Irish romantic comedy drama, "Dion O'Dare," the same vehicle in which he made a pronounced hit last season.

Thief River Falls.—The city will in all probability continue its policy of municipal ownership of its public utilities by taking steps to secure immediate possession of the local telephone system now owned and operated by one of the largest telephone companies in the Northwest. It is found that this concern cannot give the long distance connection that the wholesale, banking, milling and other growing business interests demand.

St. Paul.—At a meeting of St. Paul Masons in the Auditorium $3,000 of the $125,000 still needed to complete the new Masonic Temple at Sixth street and Smith avenue, was raised by subscription. The estimated cost of the building, the foundations of which are already nearly finished, will be $109,000, exclusive of the heating, lighting plant or furnishings, and the lodges wish to get $412,000 with which to go on with the work.

St. Paul.—A Farmers' Short Course will be held at the School of Agriculture at St. Anthony Park for one month commencing Friday, Jan. 15th. The course consists of lectures, demonstrations and judging of stock and grains. The most practical subjects connected with farm life will be discussed. The course includes nearly all the farm subjects taught at the School of Agriculture. No entrance examination is given and there is no age limit. The expenses are low. It is hoped that there may be a large attendance of farmers.

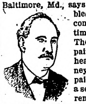
St. Cloud.—The financial statement of Stearns county for the year 1909 was completed by County Auditor Crever, and shows that the county is in good condition. On January 1 there was $42,464.50 in the treasury, against $37,994.11 last year, a gain of $4,500. The total receipts during the year were $555,643.28 and the total disbursements $523,671.38.

Duluth.—Anton O. Lindens, postmaster at Big Fork, is $800 short in his accounts. The shortage was discovered by Inspector Monroe, and the postmaster will probably be removed.

COULD NOT SHAKE IT OFF.

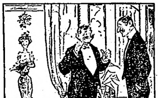
Kidney Trouble Contracted by Thousands in the Civil War.

James W. Clay, 666 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I was troubled with kidney complaint from the time of the Civil war. There was constant pain in the back and head and the kidney secretions were painful and showed a sediment. The first remedy to help me was Doan's Kidney Pills. Three boxes made a complete cure and during five years past I have had no return of the trouble."



Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

NO TEMPTATION.



Wag (referring to Miss Oldbird)—Um, I should think it would be more suitable if she were standing under "elderberries" instead of mistletoeberries.

TOLD TO USE CUTICURA.

After Specialist Failed to Cure Her Intense Itching Eczema—Had Been Tortured and Disfigured But

Was Soon Cured of Dread Humor.

"I contracted eczema and suffered intensely for about ten months. At times I thought I would scratch myself to pieces. My face and arms were covered with large red patches, so that I was ashamed to go out. I was advised to go to a doctor who was a specialist in skin diseases, but I received very little relief. I tried every known remedy, with the same results. I thought I would never get better until a friend of mine told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. So I tried them, and after four or five applications of Cuticura Ointment I was relieved of my unbearable itching. I used two sets of the Cuticura Remedies, and I am completely cured. Miss Barbara Kral, Highlandtown, Md., Jan. 9, '08."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

How to Know the Trees.

There is an auctioneer whose "gift of gab" and native wit draw many purchasers to his sales, but sometimes he is the subject rather than the cause of amusement.

The man's name is O. A. Kelley. Not long ago he had to sell, among other things, a lot of pine logs, and the day before the sale he went over them and marked the end of each log with his initials.

On the day of the auction an Irishman came along and immediately noticed the logs with the letters on them.

"O. A. K.," he read, loud enough for all round to hear. "Begorra, if 'tis not just like Kelley to deceive us into belaving thim pine logs are oak!"—Springfield Republican.

Satisfaction.

Stern Officer (on German frontier)—Passport, sir!

Gentle Graduate of Yale—Jerushy John! Forgot all about—that is, I did not know I had to show it here. I—well—hold on! Here! (Produces a beribboned and be-sealed document) Here you are at last. Excuse me, I did not know you were the proper officer.

Officer (tries to read the Latin)—Ha—Dlictum—Ha—His Emporium—Ha! (Returns sacred parchment.) Yis, sare! It is sufficient! Axcuse mi! It is of the high royal household. Special envoy. Much apolige. Houury! Go at once.

Graduate (relieved)—Great Scott! That was a close shave! That's the best thing a Yale diploma ever did for me.—From the Bohemian.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW

Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman out in Ia. found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes:

"It is two years since we began using Postum in our house. I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache.

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum.

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully.

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea but that was just as bad.

"She finally was induced to try Postum which she has used for over a year. She traveled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1908 CROP

WILL GIVE TO THE FARMERS OF WEST A SPLENDID RETURN.

The following interesting bit of information appeared in a Montreal paper:

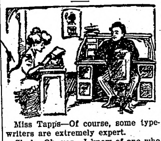
"Last December, in reviewing the year 1907, we had to record a wheat harvest considerably smaller in volume than in the previous year. Against ninety millions in 1906 the wheat crop of the West in 1907 only totaled some seventy-one million bushels, and much of this of inferior quality. But the price averaged high, and the total result to the farmers was not unprofitable. This year we have to record by far the largest wheat crop in the country's history. Estimates vary as to the exact figure, but it is certainly not less than one hundred million bushels, and in all probability it reaches one hundred and ten million bushels. The quality, moreover, is good, and the price obtained very high, so that in all respects the Western harvest of 1908 has been a memorable one. The result upon the commerce and finance of the country is already apparent. The railways are again reporting increases in traffic, the general trade of the community has become active after twelve months' quiet, and the banks are loosening their purse strings to meet the demand for money. The prospects for 1909 are excellent. The credit of the country never stood as high. The immigrants of 1907 and 1908 have now been absorbed into the industrial and agricultural community, and wise regulations are in force to prevent too great an influx next year. Large tracts of new country will be opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific both in East and West. If the seasons are favorable the Western wheat crop should reach one hundred and twenty million bushels. The prospects for next year seem very fair." An interesting letter is received from Cardston, Alberta (Western Canada), written to an agent of the Canadian Government, any of whom will be pleased to advise correspondents of the low rates that may be allowed intending settlers.

"Cardston, December 21st, 1908.

"Dear Sir: Now that my threshing is done, and the question 'What Will the Harvest Be,' has become a certainty, I wish to report to you the results thereof, believing it will be of interest to you. You know I am only a novice in the agricultural line, and do not wish you to think I am boasting because of my success, for some of my neighbors have done much better than I have, and I expect to do much better next year myself. My winter wheat went 53 bushels per acre—and graded No. 1. My spring wheat went 48⅜ bushels per acre, and graded No. 1, My oats went 97 bushels per acre, and are fine as any oats I ever saw. My stock is all nice and fat, and are out in the field picking their own three square meals a day. The weather is nice and warm, no snow—and very little frost. This, in short, is an ideal country for farmers and stockmen. The stock requires no shelter or winter feeding, and cattle fatten on this grass and make the finest kind of beef, better than corn fed cattle in Ills. Southwestern Alberta will soon be known as the farmers' paradise; and I am only sorry I did not come here five years ago. Should a famine ever strike North America, I will be among the last to starve—and you can count on that.

"I thank you for the personal assistance you rendered me while coming in here, and I assure you I shall not soon forget your kind offices."

A SPEEDY ONE.



Miss Tapps—Of course, some typewriters are extremely expert.

Clerk—Oh, yes. I know of one who married a rich employer in less than three months.

Importance of Knowing Positively.

Every one should know positively what causes dandruff, gray, or falling hair so that you can remedy it. Send ten cents for famous book "Hair Science and Care" by Prof. Frederic Goujon. Address Du-Murier & Cie., 723 Lexington Ave., New York.

The New Way.

He—Darling, all is over between us.

She—Oh, George, this is so Abruzzi.—Punch.

When a young man tells a girl that he'll love her forever and ever no doubt he believes he is telling the truth all the time.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP & buy Furs & Hides. Write for catalog 105 N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

It's easier for a girl to look like an angel than it is for her to act like one.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

The average woman is fond of pets, but her husband is not in that class.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

Even a fast man may not make a rapid recovery when he's ill.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices. CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

A good detective makes light of his ability as a shadow.

CURES COLDS QUICKLY

A never failing home remedy for coughs and colds is made from the following formula to be mixed at home.

"Two ounces of glycerine, one-half ounce of Concentrated pine compound, one-half pint of good whiskey; mix and shake thoroughly; use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours."

Thus will cure any cough that is curable, or break up an acute cold in twenty-four hours. The ingredients all can be gotten at any drug store.

The Concentrated pine is a pine product refined for medical use and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in a round case, which is airtight, but be sure that it is labeled "Concentrated."

Friendly Advice.

"If I ever marry," said the bachelor who was beginning to be old, "I shall be careful to pick out a lady whom I can treat as my equal."

"Oh, say, old chap," answered the married man. "I wouldn't do that if I were you. I can tell you from experience that a woman who would submit to such treatment wouldn't be worth having around the house."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A man's wife never thinks his illness is serious until he quits using language that wouldn't look well in print.

The Best Laxative—Garfield Tea! Composed of Herbs, it exerts a beneficial effect upon the entire system, regulating liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

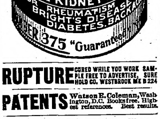
If every man was compelled to act as his own fool-killer there would be an epidemic of suicides.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

All sorrow is an enemy, but it carries a friend's message within it, too.

If Your Feet Ache or Burn
get a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease. It gives quick relief. Two million packages sold yearly.

Smiles make a better salve for trouble than do frowns.



RUPTURE CURED WHILE YOU WORK. SAMPLE FREE TO ADVERTISE. SURE HOLD CO. WESTBROOK ME B224

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—G (1909—4) 2266.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs & Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies when required are to assist nature, and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine, MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
ONE SIZE ONLY—REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

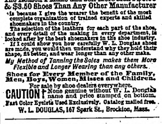
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50



The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.

The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry.

If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

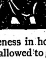
For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

For Lameness in Horses

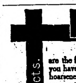
Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect. See that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first signs of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating—goes right to the spot—relieves the soreness—limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

Sloan's Liniment

will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, sweeney, founder and thrush. Price, 50c. and $1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, - - Boston, Mass.

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.



ESTABLISHED 1867
SHIP YOUR HIDES, FURS, WOOL, ETC.
DIRECT TO US AND SAVE SMALL DEALERS' PROFITS.
D. BERGMAN & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
135–145 LIVINGSTON AVE
TOP MARKET PRICES. IMMEDIATE CASH RETURNS
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS.

PISO'S

25 cts.

BAD COLDS

are the forerunners of dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. If you have a cough, you can stop it with Piso's Cure. If you suffer from hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis or pains in the lungs, Piso's Cure will soon restore the irritated throat and lungs to normal, healthy condition. An ideal remedy for children. Free from opiates and dangerous ingredients. For half a century the sovereign remedy in thousands of homes. Even chronic forms of lung diseases

RESPOND TO PISO'S CURE

25 cts.

CURE

THE SUNBEAM.

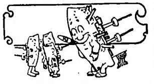
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. VIII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1909. NO. 44.

Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the
National Capital.

New Ships to Make Our Navy Lead All



WASHINGTON.—The navy department experts figure that the United States navy will be the first in rank in the world when the four new battleships proposed by Secretary Newberry have been completed.

The approximate time of the completion of these ships is the close of the year 1911. By that date there will have been completed these four: The Delaware and Dakota and the Florida and Utah.

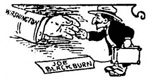
The specific points made by the experts, however, is that the four new ships which have been suggested are to be of 25,000-tons displacement each and will carry eight 14-inch guns. Such a squadron of battleships will be unlike and superior to anything in naval history, both as to displacement and to main battery.

The astounding but absolutely true statement is made by the navy experts that the 14-inch guns will be effective at ten miles. It is also stated by these experts that Great Britain, after the appropriation by congress for the four proposed battleships, will never be able to regain its lead in modern battleships over the United States. England's greatest proposed battleship, the Fondroyant, is, according to the details in the United States naval bureau of intelligence, inferior to the Florida or the Utah.

The report that Great Britain was building a 13.5 gun has been run down by the naval authorities here and they state that it is not true. It is also stated that there is no foundation whatever for the report that Germany is building, or projecting even, five battleships, each of which is to carry 12 12-inch guns.

It is admitted now that the United States stands second on the list of naval powers, and this is largely because the United States naval relative power depends on modern ships against which twenty or more of the British so-called battleships do not count and are not to be taken into count, because not one of them could approach within five miles of any of the United States battleships even of the Alabama class. Above that class in the United States are the South Carolina, Michigan and, of course, the American Dreadnaughts are all above that class. In other words, the United States has ship for ship, built and building, better and more powerful ships than Great Britain has built and is building for the next three years.

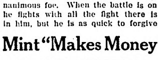
Hearty Welcome for "Joe" Blackburn



IT is pleasant to have Senator Blackburn back in our midst again, to see his great, stalwart form swinging through the streets, to meet his semi-cynical, semi-humorous smile and to feel his hearty hand clasp, but it is difficult to think of him in any environment save that of the senate chamber where he passed so many years. There has never been a member of that distinguished body more frankly, more genuinely and generally popular than "Joe" Blackburn. No matter how widely one differed with him in politics, it was impossible not to like him, for there is nothing about him to dislike. He is a prince of good fellows, a generous friend and a magnanimous foe. When the battle is on he fights with all the fight there is in him, but he is as quick to forgive and forget as he is to fight, and once the hatchet is buried, it is never resurrected.

It was with regret that Mr. Blackburn left the senate, but he has been almost as happy in his new field as on his old stamping ground and in the short year and a half of his service as one of the commissioners of the Isthmian canal he has become as popular in Panama as he was in Washington, and the style of life in the old Spanish city is especially pleasing to the silver-tongued Kentuckian. As everybody knows the United States government houses the public servants in Panama in magnificent style. The state in which they live, indeed, approaches that formerly enjoyed by the Spanish grandees in that part of the world, and the role of a Spanish grandee admirably suits the former senator from the Bluegrass state, who is so adjustable and so versatile that he is always at home no matter what his surroundings and so much at home is he in Panama that his friends both here and there hope he will be allowed to remain during "good behavior."

Mint "Makes Money" for Your Uncle Sam



THE director of the mint has "made money" for the United States in more ways than one. He is rejoicing because the government made a profit during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, of $10,541,371 on the coinage of silver, nickel and one-cent bronze pieces.

This represents the difference between the price paid by the government for the metals and their coinage value.

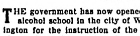
The original deposits of gold bullion in the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year amounted to $207,415,984 and uncurrent United States gold coin of the face value of $4,020,668 was received for recoinage.

Silver bullion purchased for subsidiary silver coinage during the year aggregated 18,819,279 standard ounces, and mutilated and uncurrent United States silver coin of the face value of $1,162,982 was recoined.

The coinage executed by the mints during the fiscal year 1908 amounted to $197,238,377 in gold, of which $106,182,420 were in double eagles, and $4,829,060 in eagles of the designs prepared by the American sulptor, the late Augustus Sain Gaudens.

The amount of subsidiary silver coin executed was $16,530,477.

Alcohol School Opened by Government



THE government has now opened its alcohol school in the city of Washington for the instruction of the people of the United States in proper methods of making and using the denatured product.

For this purpose a model still has been erected close by the department of agriculture which is big enough to work up 25 bushels of corn a day, converting that quantity of grain into 75 gallons of 95 per cent. alcohol—that is to say, 95 per cent. pure. The plant represents the smallest outfit that can be conducted profitably on a commercial scale.

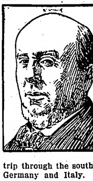
The farmers cannot very well see it for themselves, so arrangements have been made by which they may learn about it. Agricultural experts from the experiment stations in every one of the states are to go to Washington, examine the alcohol-making outfit, see how it works and listen to a course of lectures explaining its management. It will be their business when they go home to teach the farmers how to put up and how to operate plants of this character.

Inasmuch as such a plant could not be erected for less than $2,500 it is obvious that the ordinary farmer would not be able to afford to construct one of the kind. But—and here is the point—a group of farmers representing a small neighborhood might do so.

In France there are 27,000 farmer distillers who make alcohol for industrial purposes from molasses and sugar beets. It is high time that this idea was turned to profitable account in the United States. Rotten apples, frost-bitten potatoes, stale watermelons, cornstalks and cobs and every other kind of vegetable refuse are available for the purpose.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

REACHES FOUR-SCORE MARK



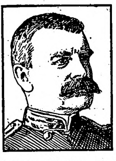
President James Burrill Angell, the grand old man of the University of Michigan, who celebrated his eightieth birthday a few days ago, has been at the head of Michigan's state school of learning for the last 37 years. Although Dr. Angell has passed the allotted time for man to live, his ruddy complexion and his youthful sprightliness belie his advanced years.

James B. Angell was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, January 7, 1829. He matriculated at Brown university in September, 1845, graduating four years later with the highest honors of his class. After graduating Dr. Angell taught for a year. Then his health began to fail, too close application to his studies began telling, and he gave up his teaching, and his studies, and lived an out of door life for a year, taking a horseback trip through the south. After the trip Dr. Angell spent two years in France, Germany and Italy. From this foreign residence he was recalled to the United States to accept the chair in modern languages in Brown university. In 1860 he resigned this professorship to become editor of the Providence Journal. After six years spent in charge of that publication, he resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Vermont, with which college he was connected till he came to the University of Michigan as its president in 1871. The presidency of Michigan was offered to Dr. Angell two years before that time and refused by him.

For the last 37 years, Dr. Angell's brilliant mind, great strength, indomitable courage, and boundless affection have been given freely to the institution of which he has been the head, the leader.

Nor is Dr. Angell known only as the head of the leading educational institution in the middle west. In 1880 he was appointed minister to China, at a time when the greatest diplomacy was needed, at a time when many annoying commercial questions arose and when the regulation of the Chinese immigration must be attempted.

REACHES AGE LIMIT

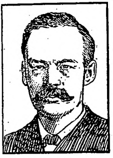


Though Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich reached the age limit for active service the other day he will continue for some time as commandant of the New York navy yard, where he succeeded the late Rear Admiral Coghlan a year ago. Secretary of the Navy Newberry requested Rear Admiral Goodrich to remain at the navy yard long enough to complete the scheme of consolidation of the departments at the yard which is being worked out according to the admiral's own plans.

Rear Admiral Goodrich is one of the best known officers in the navy. He has the distinction of being the officer who directed the last naval engagement in the war with Spain, the fight at Manzanillo, Cuba. He also commanded the expedition which first drew the fire of the batteries at Santiago. On that occasion he was in charge of the work of cutting the cable connections with the besieged city.

Rear Admiral Goodrich was appointed to the naval academy from Connecticut and was graduated as the first honor man of the class of '64. From 1865 to 1867 he was attached to the steam frigate Colorado, at that time the flagship of the European squadron. During the Tel-el-Kebir expedition he was the American attache on the staff of Viscount Wolseley.

FRIEND OF LABRADOR

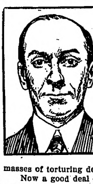


"Grenfell of Labrador," who is declared by Lord Strathcona to be "the most useful man in the North American continent," has come to the United states to deliver a series of lectures, the proceeds of which he will devote to his philanthropic work in the chilly northland. He expects to raise $100,000 through his lectures, and the sum will go into the proposed fisherman's institute in St. John's.

Dr. Wilfred Thomason Grenfell is preacher, teacher, physician, surgeon, magistrate, policeman, navigator, pilot, charity commissioner, orphans' guardian, grand almoner for the whole northern seaboard, wreck investigator, cartographer, rescuer of imperiled fishermen, salvager of stranded craft—in a word, he is a peregrinating providence to the desolate region that claims his life and works. He has raised money and built it into hospitals, co-operative stores and sawmills, launches for the rapid transportation of the sick and injured to the hospitals, and in various other excellent ways.

Coming to Labrador first in 1892, Grenfell found 3,000 permanent residents and 30,000 fisher-folk who came from Newfoundland for eight months of the year, all without religious or medical aid and in the clutches of mercenary traders who advanced them fishing outfits at enormous prices and took the season's catch in return. Men and women were in hopeless bondage to the traders, children were barefooted and naked in zero temperature, parents had to borrow each other's clothes and education was unknown. Single-handed Grenfell set out to change all this. He preaches, doctors, teaches, advises, comforts and cares for young and old. He has revolutionized the whole section. He has been honored by President Roosevelt, King Edward, Oxford university and others.

LIGHTENED CENSUS WORK



James Powell is the chief mechanical expert of the United States census bureau at Washington. And in the midst of the rush and hurry and confusion incidental to making preparations for the taking of the next census in a year or so, the bureau, from the chief down to the department bosses, is enthusiastically grateful that Mr. Powell exists and that he happens to be holding his particular job.

The taking of a nation's census is a gigantic operation at the best, particularly when the nation to be numbered is as large and many-raced as our own. It involves a maddening amount of figuring and adding, indexing and assorting, until a host of expert employes live on mathematical stunts for many months—eating figures, drinking numerals and breathing long, involved masses of torturing decimals and the like.

Now a good deal of this will be changed, for Mr. Powell has invented a new machine. Just what this machine is, or what it will do, it not given out from the bureau. On the contrary, it is most carefully concealed and guarded by armed men. But it will do a great deal, for it is to contrive more heretofore impossible jobs with figures and indexes and registers and all that sort of thing than the mind of inventive man has ever before conceived in cold steel and tightened springs until now. And Mr. Powell is being given credit for doing one of the most marvelous things yet done, and halving the burden of the census work.

Gleanings of Gotham

Interesting Bits of News from the
Great Metropolis.

Gentle Sex in Gotham Big Tax Payers

$ TAX
12,000,000

NEW YORK.—This city's tax assessment rolls for 1909, which were opened for public inspection the other day, as the charter prescribes, form a mine of ammunition for the militant suffragette.

They reveal the fact that the sex which has no vote is called on by the male oppressor in the person of the tax assessor to pay more than half the money the city expects to collect on personal taxes, and also is conspicuous among the wealthy property owners, who must pay increased taxes on their real estate.

Six of the ten members of the "Million Dollar Tax club," whose members qualify by paying taxes on $1,000,000 or more of personal property, are women. They are assessed for $12,000,000 of the $22,000,000 the club members are called upon to produce. Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, widow of Russell Sage, shares with Andrew Carnegie the distinction of being the highest taxed member. Each is expected to pay on $5,000,000 valuation.

Considerably more than half of the one hundred and odd new names on the personal tax rolls for more than $100,000 belong to the sex the suffragette is trying to emancipate from the thraldom of man. The list reads like the roster of a society tea party.

In the real estate roster, too, the women are well to the fore. Mrs. H. C. Potter, widow of Bishop Potter, with a $500,000 assessment on her Riverside drive home. Miss Helen M. Gould and Mrs. Sage figure in it. Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, the divorced wife of the Standard Oil millionaire, who has been under the care of Dr. Carlos F. McDonald for over fifteen years because of mental trouble, is added to the list this year for $2,000,000. Why she has not been assessed before is not explained. Mrs. Flagler lives in Westchester county at an expense of $35,000 a year.

Two other women added to the "Million Dollar club" are Mrs. Florence C. Satterwhite and Mrs. Lilla B. Gilbert, daughters of the late William V. Brokaw, who inherited a fortune from their father. Each is put down for $1,500,000.

New Cult Expounded by Exclusive Set

HOW'LL IRQUVAM DO?
HUH—IT'S BETTER THAN PERCY

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is cited as living proof of the truth of a new cult expounded recently by Mrs. Aso-Neith Cochrane to an exclusive gathering of society and business men and women at the home of Mrs. James Dunlop Smith, 34 Gramercy park. Mrs. Cochrane is founder of the Aso-Neith cryptogram, which, by the mere changing of a person's name to accord with the date of his or birth, insures success. Mrs. Cochrane merely establishes harmonious vibrations, and they do the rest.

The figure eight is the most harmonious one of all," she said. "The success of John D. Rockefeller was due to the prominent part that the figure eight or its multiples have played in his career.

The new and strange cult numbers among its disciples widely known society folk. Among those present at the Dunlop Smith home were: Lee DeForrest, inventor of the DeForrest wireless; Paulding Farnum of Tiffany & Co.; Lady Gridley of the English court, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay, Miss Florence Kea and Lieut. and Mrs. John Howard.

Mrs. Cochrane explained that each number up to nine was represented by a vibration and each number corresponded to a letter in the alphabet. "We can't change our last name, but we can change our given ones. If our names are out of harmony things must be adjusted. Life and health and happiness are mathematics. Therefore we can be successful if we adjust our names."

Gives Rewards for Marriages and Births

CHECKS balancing the account of Martin, the restaurant keeper, with the firm of Cupid, Stork & Co., have been forwarded to his employes who qualified for prizes last year.

"I regret that the sum was not greater, but I rejoice in being able to distribute as much as I have," Mr. Martin said as he closed his check book. His account ran as follows:

CUPID, STORK & CO.'S BILL AGAINST MARTIN.

1908.	
To 8 marriages, at $100	$ 800
To 15 babies, at $50	750
No twins, at $100, or triplets, at $150.	000
1907—	
To 26 marriages, at $100	2,600
To 49 babies, at $50	2,450
To one pair twins, at $100	100
Total for two years	$6,700

"It was inevitable that this year's record should fall far below 1907," added Mr. Martin. "At that time, when I announced the competition, I was employing many new cooks, clerks and waiters who married in the year and had children born to them, thereby winning awards for marriages and births, to which all my help are eligible. The old men have kept their places, the number of newcomers is small, and the result is necessarily a decrease in the number of competitors."

Mr. Martin is enthusiastic over the success which has followed his philanthropy. It has won for him the loyalty of his employes, who express their gratitude by giving the best service of which they are capable. Mr. Martin has found, he says, that married men are more contented and remain steadily in his employ.

That benefits shall not cease at the altar or the crib, Mr. Martin instituted the custom this year of sending to each couple on the anniversary of their wedding a case of liquors with which to toast the occasion.

J. B. Duke Buys Fine Home in Fifth Ave.

MR. JAMES B. DUKE, president of the American Tobacco Company, has purchased from the H. H. Cook estate, at a price said to be in the neighborhood of $1,300,000, the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Cook, at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-eighth street.

The dwelling, which is one of the most attractive in the Central park section, is a five-story structure of white marble and sandstone, occupying a plot 102.2x150 feet.

Mr. Cook, in 1884, purchased the entire vacant block bounded by Fifth avenue, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets and Madison avenue, for a price said to have been $500,000. The land value to-day is estimated to be worth considerably more than $10,000,000.

He placed very stringent restrictions upon the property, selling only to persons who would occupy their own houses, and the result has been one of the best developed residential blocks in the world.

Adjoining Mr. Duke's purchase in Seventy-eighth street is the residence of H. H. Rogers, and in Fifth avenue that of Mr. Payne Whitney. At the corner of Seventy-ninth street and Fifth avenue is the home of Mr. Isaac D. Fletcher.

The house is surrounded by a spacious lawn and it is Mr. Duke's intention to build an extension in Seventy-eighth street. The general interior and exterior of the building will be remodelled along classic lines.

Mr. Duke, who married Mrs. William H. Inman of Atlanta in July, 1907, leased the James A. Burden dwelling, at Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street, in the autumn of that year, his lease being for two years at an annual rental of $35,000.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

An Important Mission.

The Seneca, the first boat ever built for the purpose of destroying derelicts, was recently commissioned by the United States revenue cutter service, and sent on its mission. The derelicts which the crew of the vessel is to destroy are ships abandoned at sea. Such wrecks are one of the greatest perils that confront the navigator. They are usually so water-logged that they float even with the surface, cannot be easily distinguished in the daylight, and are unseen at night. A steamship colliding with such a wreck is always seriously injured, sometimes so badly that it sinks with all on board. The derelicts have been blown up from time to time by private ship-owners and by the government, but hereafter, says the Youth's Companion, the Seneca will devote itself to this work in that part of the Atlantic between Portland, Me., and Charleston, S. C., and the Bermudas and Sable Island. Masters of vessels are asked to report to the Maritime Exchange in New York or Philadelphia, or to the Chamber of Commerce in Boston or Baltimore when they see any derelicts, giving the latitude and longitude and the direction of the wind and sea. The commander of the Seneca will receive these reports by wireless telegraph or otherwise, and search for the wreck. When it is found, it will be blown up with guncotton or some other explosive. Masters of vessels may also call the Seneca by the wireless telegraph and notify it directly when a derelict is seen; or if they are in distress from any cause they may also summon the vessel, which is equipped with means for giving assistance to ships in need.

The whole matter of tipping is wrong. The man who is compelled to give is mulcted and the man who is asked to receive is insulted, whether he knows it or not. It may never be possible to correct the evil of tipping by legislative enactments, but it can be curtailed by individual habit. The sentiment against it is growing, says the Washington Post. People will continue to make small presents to faithful servants as long as some men are born to serve and some to be served, but the time is coming when they will do so only through choice and not from compulsion. The porter, like the waiter and the barber and the hackman, has been led to look upon the tip as his right, and one to play or fight for. In the revulsion of feeling which has come over the public because of the growing demands for tips on the part of the serving classes, the porter must suffer with his fellows.

The fur trade, once the principal industry of the great northwest, still holds an important place. And it is also up to date. In earlier times furs were brought to market mainly by human carriers and dog teams. Now modern improvements are utilized. The story from Winnipeg that a steamer of the Hudson Bay Company has been wrecked in the bay, and that a cargo of furs worth $1,500,000 has been lost, signifies the magnitude of the business done and the extent of the disaster, and also the methods now employed. The daring adventurers of the early part of last century never dreamed of running steamboats for such purposes.

Recently the Youth's Companion published a story in which a surveyor wrote to a map-publisher that "Sugar creek has entirely disappeared and may be erased from the map." The surveyor adds: "Should it appear at any time I will let you know." A real prospector writes that this is no joke to the man who travels in the arid lands; for springs do disappear and reappear. He tells of two men who died in the Death valley region because they relied on a map that had not been corrected. "Sugar creek" had gone dry and had not been "erased from the map."

Prof. Ferrero, the Italian historian, who has been giving lectures on Rome in Boston, says that America is a truer heir to the Roman republic than any European nation; that Rome taught the world the principles of commonwealth on a large scale, which only the United States is vast enough to realize. Dr. Ferrero is not pessimistic enough to press the parallel to uncomfortable conclusions, remarks the Youth's Companion, but he sees in our imperialism, our wealth and our powerful women some resemblance to a grandeur that declined although it never died.

A woman in Chicago, three times divorced, tells her sisters not to marry, as the idea is ridiculous of tying oneself to the wretches, men being merely incidental. But this is a case in which each individual wants her own experience of the absurdity of the matter, and not that of one who, for all her energetic denunciation, was not satisfied with one experience herself.

France may yet be reduced to such straits that in self-defense it will have to adopt all the orphans in the world.

PRESIDENT SENDS STRONG MESSAGE

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS OF THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS

URGES NEEDED LEGISLATION

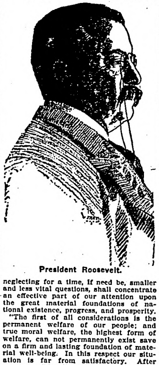
Document in a Measure Is a Defense of the Retiring Administration—Duty of the Present Generation to Its Descendants Pointed Out—Obligations of Citizenship—Urgent Need for the Development of the Country's Water Power.

Washington.—With the transmission of the report of the national conservation commission and accompanying papers, President Roosevelt also sent a message to congress. The following is a comprehensive synopsis of the document:

The president declares his entire concurrence with the statements and conclusions of the report and proceeds:

"It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety and welfare of this nation now rest and must always continue to rest.

"The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we, neglecting for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress, and prosperity.



President Roosevelt.

"The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people; and true moral welfare, the highest form of welfare, can not permanently exist save on a firm and lasting foundation of material well-being. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory. After every possible allowance has been made, and when every hopeful indication has been given its full weight, the facts still give reason for grave concern. It would be unworthy of our history and our intelligence, and disastrous to our future, to shut our eyes to these facts or attempt to laugh them out of court. The people should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions shall be given attention by their representatives. I do not advise hasty or ill-considered action on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, where the public interest is clear, that neither indifference and inertia, nor adverse private interests, shall be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

"The great basic facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years, and that by the middle of the present century perhaps 150,000,000 Americans, and by its end very many millions more, must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil.

"We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people effectively in transportation, but that the vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation. Therefore, let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland-waterway navigation that will result in giving the people the benefits for which they have paid but which they have not yet received. We know now that our forests are fast disappearing, that less than one-fifth of them are being conserved, and that no good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for the protection, use, and improvement of all forests still owned by the government, and to enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private hands. There are differences of opinion as to many public questions; but the American people stand nearly as a unit for waterway development and for forest protection.

"We know now that our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly $300,000,000 a year. Therefore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position, through state action or otherwise, to put an end to this huge loss and waste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

"This administration has achieved some things; it has sought, but has not been able, to achieve, others; it has doubtless made mistakes; but all it has done or attempted has been in the single, consistent effort to secure and enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States. We are trying to conserve what is good in our social system, and we are striving toward this end when we endeavor to do away with what is bad. Success may be made too hard for some if it is made too easy for others. The rewards of common industry and thrift may be too small if the rewards for others, and on the whole less valuable, qualities, are made too large, and especially if the rewards for qualities which are really, from the public standpoint, undesirable, are permitted to become too large. Our aim is so far as possible to provide such conditions that there shall be equality of opportunity where there is equality of energy, fidelity and intelligence; when there is a reasonable equality of opportunity the distribution of rewards will take care of itself.

"The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize opportunity. We are fighting against privilege. It was made unlawful for corporations to contribute money for election expenses in order to abridge the power of special privilege at the polls. Railroad rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of opportunity for all men affected by rail transportation; and that means all of us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled, and the pressing danger of a coal famine averted, because we recognized that the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the people, and that public intervention in the affairs of a public service corporation is neither to be resented as usurpation nor permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but on the contrary to be accepted as a duty and exercised as a right by the government in the interest of all the people. The efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our people may follow in peace the great work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy was sent round the world for the same ultimate purpose. All the acts taken by the government during the last seven years, and all the policies now being pursued by the Government, fit in as parts of a consistent whole.

"The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public welfare outweighs the right to private gain, and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employers' liability bill recognized the controlling fact that while the employer usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employe is a living for himself and his family.

"We are building the Panama canal: and this means that we are engaged in the giant engineering feat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public lands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal, for the protection and benefit of all the people. We have taken the first steps toward the conservation of our natural resources, and the betterment of country life, and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil, and to an education; for the civic responsibility and decency of every citizen; for prudent foresight in public matters, and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life. In international matters we apply a system of diplomacy which puts the obligations of international morality on a level with those that govern the actions of an honest gentleman in dealing with his fellow-men. Within our own border we stand for truth and honesty in public and in private life; and we war sternly against wrongdoers of every grade. All these efforts are integral parts of the same attempt, the attempt to enthrone justice and righteousness, to secure freedom of opportunity to all of our citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of us above the temporary interest of any individual, class, or group.

"The nation, its government, and its resources exist, first of all, for the American citizen, whatever his creed, race, or birthplace, whether he be rich or poor, educated or ignorant, provided only that he is a good citizen, recognizing his obligations to the nation for the rights and opportunities which he owes to the nation.

"The obligations, and not the rights, of citizenship increase in proportion to the increase of a man's wealth or power. The time is coming when a man will be judged, not by what he has succeeded in getting for himself from the common store, but by how well he has done his duty as a citizen, and by what the ordinary citizen has gained in freedom of opportunity because of his service for the common good. The highest value we know is that of the individual citizen, and the highest justice is to give him fair play in the effort to realize the best there is in him.

"The tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together, and they can be done best of all by the direct and simple application of homely common sense. The application of common sense to common problems for the common good, under the guidance of the principles upon which this republic was based, and by virtue of which it exists, spells perpetuity for the nation, civil and industrial liberty for its citizens, and freedom of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness for the plain American, for whom this nation was founded, by whom it was preserved, and through whom alone it can be perpetuated. Upon this platform—larger than any party differences, higher than class prejudice, broader than any question of profit and loss—there is room for every American who realizes that the common good stands first."

Accompanying the message are explanations and recommendations of work to be done for the future good of the country. The president says: "It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the national government and by the states in order to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them.

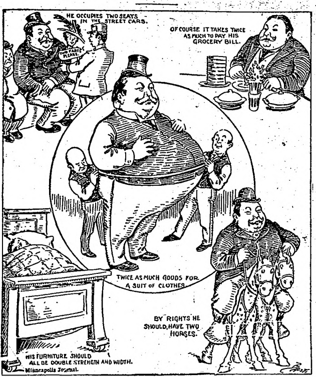
"I urge that provision be made for both protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual fire damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the past year, the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years.

"I especially commend to congress the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forests and stream flow in its bearing upon the importance of the forest lands in national ownership. Without an understanding of this ultimate relation the conservation of both these natural resources must largely fail.

"The time has fully arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility to the community, the state, and the nation which rests upon the private ownership of private lands. The ownership of forest land is a public trust. The man who would handle his forest as to cause erosion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated, but he must be controlled."

In conclusion the president urges upon congress the desirability of maintaining a national commission on the conservation of the resources of the country. He adds: "I would also advise that an appropriation of at least $50,000 be made to cover the expenses of the national conservation commission for necessary rent, assistance and traveling expenses. This is a very small sum. I know of no other way in which the appropriation of so small a sum would result in so large a benefit to the whole nation."

SOME REASONS WHY THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY SHOULD BE RAISED.


HE OCCUPIES TWO SEATS IN THE STREET CARS.
TWO FARES PLEASE.
OF COURSE IT TAKES TWICE AS MUCH TO PAY HIS GROCERY BILL.
TWICE AS MUCH GOODS FOR A SUIT OF CLOTHES.
BY RIGHTS HE SHOULD HAVE TWO HORSES.
HIS FURNITURE SHOULD ALL BE DOUBLE STRENGTH AND WIDTH.

Minneapolis Journal.

HOUSE PASSES NAVAL BUDGET

"PEACE" ADVOCATES ARE HOPELESSLY IN MINORITY.

Senate Makes February 12 a Special Holiday and Authorizes Survey of "Lincoln Way" to Gettysburg.

Washington.—Exactly as reported by committee, the naval program for the fiscal year 1910 was adopted Friday by the house of representatives, and the naval appropriation bill was passed.

The opponents of the navy increase feature of the bill found themselves in a hopeless minority. The only vital alteration made in the measure was the striking out of the provision restoring marines to naval vessels. The aggregate amount appropriated by the bill is $135,000,000.

As has been the case in the past, the increase in the naval estimate gave rise to extended and heated debate, in which members were afforded an opportunity to air their views of the Japanese question. The peace advocates were much in evidence in opposition to such increase, while the adherents of the proposition were alive at all times to every move made to cut down the number of vessels authorized.

February 12 next was decided by the senate to be a special legal holiday, and a survey and plans for a highway from Washington to Gettysburg to be known as "the Lincoln way," as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, was provided for by a joint resolution passed after an extended debate. The resolution did not commit congress to the construction of the highway when surveyed.

Final action was also taken on the legislative, executive and judicial bill; the senate refusing by a vote of 41 to 27 to fix at $75,000 the salary of the president, previously increased by an amendment to $100,000.

Stockmen's Conspiracy Revealed.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—From confessions alleged to have been secured from the leaders, following the arrest of nine prominent stockmen in Crook county, Wyoming, a great sensation is expected to result. The men under arrest are Ike, Andy and Sam McKean, D. W. Mosbarger, George Martin, Stanley Baugh, J. C. Hulholland, Terry Zimmerschied and A. O. Squiers. It is alleged that they are members of a secret band of stockmen organized and operated solely to drive out the Guthrie Stock Company.

Must Pay Duty on Foreign Coin.

New York.—That an importer must pay a penalty in the shape of 45 per cent. duty on coin currency of a foreign country brought to the United States was the unique principle established in a decision of the board of United States general appraisers, rendered Wednesday. In its decision the board sustained the collector in assessing duty on a consignment of Japanese coin currency imported by a local firm for the New York branch of the Yokohama specie bank.

Tennessee Drys Score Again.

Nashville, Tenn.—At 5:40 o'clock Thursday afternoon the lower house of the legislature, by a vote of 60 to 36, passed, on final reading, the bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants in Tennessee after January 1, 1910.

The bill has already passed the senate and now goes to the governor, who is expected to veto it.

Morgan Buys Washington's Sword.

Baltimore, Md.—J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has purchased from Miss Virginia Tayler Wise of this city the sword worn by Gen. George Washington when he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army in Annapolis in 1783. Mr. Morgan will in due time, it is understood, present the relic to the Mount Vernon association. An idea of its value may be gleaned from the fact that some years ago the United States senate passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for its purchase.

FIVE KILLED IN RAIL WRECK.

Collision on the Pennsylvania Road—Many Are Injured.

Johnstown, Pa.—Running at a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour, the second section of the St. Louis Express on the Pennsylvania railroad, which left Philadelphia at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, crushed into the first section, which had met with an accident at a point between South Fork and Summer Hill, known as "Running Ground," with terrific force early Saturday morning, killing five persons and injuring many.

The second section was a double-header, with two large engines, and is said to have plowed its way through the first section. Immediately after the wreck hurry calls were issued for all available physicians at both this place and at Altoona, and in less than an hour nearly fifty physicians were on their way to the scene of the accident.

160 DIE IN FLOODED MINE.

Disaster in the Transvaal Caused by Heavy Rains.

Johannesburg.—One hundred and seventy-three persons are known to have lost their lives Friday as a result of the floods which are general throughout the Transvaal colony and northern Natal.

By the bursting of Knights dam, the Witwatersrand gold mine in the southwestern part of the Transvaal was flooded and ten white men and 150 natives were drowned. The water from this dam also flooded the lower section of the town of Elsburg, where a number of houses were swept away and 13 persons perished.

INFIRMARY INMATES BURNED.

Fifteen Aged Men Injured in Fire at Canfield, O.

Canfield, O.—Fire of unknown origin Thursday afternoon destroyed the men's building of the Mahoning county infirmary here and 15 of the aged inmates received burns more or less serious.

The men were endeavoring to check the fire at the foot of a stairway when a shift in the wind suddenly drove a sheet of flame down upon them. They crawled to safety, and were taken to the infirmary hospital. The fire loss will be $30,000.

Shortage of $13,000 Found.

Kansas City, Mo.—A shortage of $13,000 in the city auditor's office was disclosed Wednesday following the installation of a new system of accounting. Vernon H. Green, the auditor, says the shortage may be due to clerical errors, but more probably is the result of systematic stealing by clerks extending through an indefinite period of years. No formal charges have been made.

Billik Saved from Death.

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Charles Deneen Friday night commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death which had been pronounced on Herman Billik of Chicago, who was condemned to hang for the murder of Mary Vrzal, whom he poisoned, with other members of the family, it was charged.

Leiter Under Surgeon's Knife.

Chicago.—Joseph Leiter, millionaire mine owner, former grain king, a benedict of a few months, was operated on for appendicitis Friday at Augustana hospital.

Fixing Up Toga for Bryan.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska house Friday approved the report of the committee of the whole recommending the passage of the Humphreys bill for the election of senators by the Oregon plan. This bill will pass both houses. The bill is intended to give W. J. Bryan a chance to be elected senator, as Democratic leaders believe that a preference would be expressed for him, although the next legislature which, under the present law, would elect a senator, is expected to be Republican.

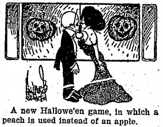
OFTEN THE CASE.

Women Struggle Hopelessly Along, Suffering Backache, Dizzy Spells, Languor, Etc.

Women have so much to go through in life that it's a pity there is so much suffering from backache and other common curable kidney ills. If you suffer so, profit by this woman's example: Mrs. Martin Douglass, 52 Cedar St., Kingston, N. Y., says: "I had a lame, aching back, dizzy spells, headaches, and a feeling of languor. Part of the time I could not attend to my work and irregularity of the kidney secretions was annoying. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me prompt relief."

Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

AN IMPROVEMENT.



A new Hallowe'en game, in which a peach is used instead of an apple.

SKIN ERUPTION CURED.

Was So Sore, Irritating and Painful That Little Sufferer Could Not Sleep—Scratched Constantly.

Cuticura's Efficacy Clearly Proven.

"When about two and a half years old my daughter broke out on her hips and the upper parts of her legs with a very irritating and painful eruption. It began in October; the first I noticed was a little red surface and a constant desire on her part to scratch her limbs. She could not sleep and the eruptions got sore, and yellow water came out of them. I had two doctors treat her, but she grew worse under their treatment. Then I bought the Cuticura Remedies and only used them two weeks when she was entirely well. This was in February. She has never had another rough place on her skin, and she is now fourteen years old. Mrs. R. R. Whitaker, Winchester, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

At His Own Risk.

Caller (on crutches and with a bandage over one eye)—I have come, sir, to make application for the amount due on my accident insurance policy. I fell down a long flight of stairs the other evening and sustained damages that will disable me for a month to come.

Manager of Company—Young man, I have taken the trouble to investigate your case, and I find you are not entitled to anything. It could not be called an accident. You certainly knew the young lady's father was at home.—Stray Stories.

A Difference in Degree.

"I just love cake," said Johnnie, feelingly. "It's awful nice."

"You should not say 'love' cake," corrected his mother. "You should say 'like.' And do not say 'awful'—say 'very.' And say 'good' instead of 'nice.' Now see if you can repeat the sentence correctly."

"I like cake," repeated Johnnie, "It's very good."

"That's better."

"I know, ma," complained Johnnie, "but it sounds just as if I was talkin' 'bout bread."—Everybody.

Delicate Scientific Instruments.

The human heat sense can not realize a difference of temperature beyond one-fifth of a degree; but the thermometer, an instrument 200,000 times as sensitive as the skin, notes a difference of a millionth of a degree. A galvanometer flexes its finger at a current generated by simply deforming a drop of mercury so as to press it out of a spherical shape into that of an egg.

JOY WORK

And the Other Kind.

Did you ever stand on a prominent corner at an early morning hour and watch the throngs of people on their way to work? Noting the number who were forcing themselves along because it meant their daily bread, and the others cheerfully and eagerly pursuing their way because of love of their work.

It is a fact that one's food has much to do with it. As an example:

If an engine has poor oil, or a boiler is fired with poor coal, a bad result is certain, isn't it?

Treating your stomach right is the keystone that sustains the arch of health's temple and you will find "Grape-Nuts" as a daily food is the most nourishing and beneficial you can use.

"We have thousands of testimonials, real genuine little heart throbs, from people who simply tried Grape-Nuts out of curiosity—as a last resort—with the result that prompted the testimonial.

If you have never tried Grape-Nuts it's worth while to give it a fair impartial trial. Remember there are millions eating Grape-Nuts every day—they know, and we know if you will use Grape-Nuts every morning your work is more likely to be joy-work, because you can keep well, and with the brain well nourished work is a joy. Read the "Road to Wellville" in every package—"There's a Reason."

EVERYTHING WAS FAVORABLE

SORRY HE DIDN'T MOVE TO WESTERN CANADA BEFORE.

Mr. Austin was a man who had never had any previous experience in farming, but Western Canada had allurements, and he profited. He got a low-rate certificate from a Canadian Government agent, and then moved. What he says is interesting:

"Ranfurly, Alberta, May 10-'08.

"J. N. Grieve, Esqr., Spokane, Washington.—Dear Sir: After a dozen or more years of unsuccessful effort in the mercantile business in Western Washington, in August, 1903, decided to come to Alberta with a gentleman who was shipping two cars live stock to Edmonton. I assisted this man with the stock over one hundred miles out in the Birch Lake Country, East of Edmonton. Indeed, how surprised, how favorably everything compared with my dream of what I wanted to see in a new country.

"Had never had any experience in farming, but I was immediately converted into a farmer. And from that moment I have prospered. Selecting a homestead near Birch Lake, I returned for wife and three small children and freighted out from Edmonton in March following year we shoveled a spot clear of snow and pitched our tent and commenced operations, at that time we had no neighbors. Four years have passed, the locality is well settled, two miles from railway station, with churches and schools, telephone and good road accommodations.

"We are enjoying the privileges granted to any rural district in Washington. The Birch Lake Country is no exception, this great transformation is rapidly going on in every district in Western Canada.

"I estimate that every quarter section in every direction is capable of producing a comfortable living for a family of ten forever. After paying for two horses and a cow, had just $10.00 to go on. Did my first ploughing in my life. I was very awkward in my work, but nature was glad and I was abundantly paid for my efforts. Our cattle has increased to about fifty head, which was very profitable on account of the abundance of forage. To farm was compelled to buy about four hundred dollars' worth of farm machinery on time, and the payments fell due last fall, and you may wonder how I expected to pay for them when we had such a bad year. 'Twas a little bad for Western Canada or for a Missourian. But is not 35 or 40 bushels oats a pretty good yield per adre in many States? Then the price of grain went out of sight, so when I had sold my crop I found I was able to make my payments nicely, besides we had lots of feed. No one has any business raising cattle without growing grain, or vice versa. As to the winters, did not feed my cattle, excepting the calves, a fork of hay until in March. Have found the winters much more pleasant than we did in Western Washington. This is strange and hard to explain, but 'tis true, nevertheless, at 40 degrees below zero we have more comfort than you would at 20 degrees above, so still and dry—with bright, sunny days. My wife says that the only regret she has is that we did not come here ten years ago, as we would now certainly have been in a position to retire from hard work. Most women soon become satisfied as neighbors begin to come round them. Have 98 acres in crop this year, besides two acres potatoes, which have always brought me a fair price. We find a ready market for everything we produce. To the Poor Man—Here is a chance to establish yourself. To the Rich Man—Here is a chance to buy land for $10.00 to $15.00 per acre which will produce more crops than a half dozen acres of your $50.00 to $75.00 per acre land. And if not very much mistaken, this year will prove an eye opener to those who are a little sceptical. The trouble with me is that I have so much to say so favorable to Alberta 'tis hard to be brief. Respectfully,

(Signed) "P. S. AUSTIN."

Editorial Verdict.

From a serious-minded jester the editor received this note, together with a consignment of humor that was heavy enough to go by freight:

"Dear Sir: I read all these jokes to my wife, and she laughed heartily. Now, I have it on good authority that when a man's wife will laugh at his jokes they are bound to be very good—or she is. Yours, etc."

The editor slipped them into the return envelope with the letter, after writing on the margin: "She is."

Professor Munyon has just issued a most beautiful, useful and complete Almanac; it contains not only all the scientific information concerning the moon's phases, in all the latitudes, but has illustrated articles on how to read character by phrenology, palmistry and birth month. It also tells all about card reading, birth stones and their meaning, and gives the interpretation of dreams. It teaches beauty culture, manicuring, gives weights and measures, and antidotes for poison. In fact, it is a Magazine Almanac, that not only gives valuable information, but will afford much amusement for every member of the family, especially for parties and evening entertainments. Farmers and people in the rural districts will find this Almanac almost invaluable.

It will be sent to anyone absolutely free on application to the MUNYON REMEDY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

Probably Not.

Ella—Does Fred kiss you for your mother?

Stella—Well, I don't think it's for father.

Commercial Club State Federation

To Ask Solons for $100,000 to Boost Minnesota.

St. Paul.—A $100,000 appropriation from the state legislature is the gist of a resolution, petitioning the representatives of the people to loosen the strings of the state's purse, which was passed Jan. 15 by the Minnesota Federation of Commercial clubs during its second annual convention, held in St. Paul, Jan. 14 and 15.

Unbounded enthusiasm over the practically unlimited resources of the state prevailed throughout the meeting. The absolute necessity of advertising, the upbuilding of the agricultural interests, the education of farmers in agricultural schools, and the building of good roads, were among the chief topics of discussion.

There were 120 delegates in attendance, representing 76 Commercial clubs of the state, with a total membership of 10,000 representative business men of Minnesota. President D. M. Neill of Red Wing, Secretary Curtis L. Mosher of St. Paul and Treasurer Frank J. Meyst of Minneapolis were all re-elected to their respective offices. Senator A. D. Stephens of Crookston was named as first vice president, and F. E. Wade of Fairmont as second vice president.

The executive committee, composed of a club member from each congressional district, were elected as follows, in numerical order: Julius Reiter, Rochester; S. B. Nelson, Luverne; W. W. Sivright, Hutchinson; J. H. Mitchell, St. Paul; Wallace G. Nye, Minneapolis; Andrew Davis, Elk River; F. W. Murphy, Wheaton; H. V. Eva, Duluth; C. J. Pryor, Bemidji.

If the $100,000 is secured from the legislature, which was promised by a large number of representatives and senators present during the convention, it will be used through the office of the immigration commissioner of the state, Mr. George Welch.

Of vital importance is the bringing of farmers to the state through the imparting of knowledge of what is being done here in the agricultural line. That a farmer is worth a thousand dollars to any community was the feature of a strong speech made by E. W. Randall, until recently dean of the Agricultural college of Minnesota, which is at the head of all agricultural colleges of the state. Mr. Randall upheld that the state was greatly handicapped as the result of the little education which ahe average farmer of the state has at present. To give him an education in cultivation and raising of cattle would mean that his annual income, which at present averages less than $1,000 would be duplicated and triplicated.

Ather speakers, such men as W. L. Harris of Minneapolis, president of the Minneapolis Publicity club, and reputed one of the best advertisers in the country, Professor John Gray of the department of economics and political sciences at the University of Minnesota, William Robertson of the state experimental farm at Crookston, and others of like calibre, who spoke during the convention, upheld Mr. Randall and advised the selection of competent teachers who would go among the farmers and give practical demonstrations of the higher art of farming. All strongly advised proper advertising, which finally resulted in the unanimous adoption of the resolution asking for $100,000.

Good roads were discussed at length by the delegates. Geo. V. Cooley, engineer of the state highway commission, read a paper on the proper construction of roads. He outlined thoroughly the various constructions of roads, and recommended properly constructed dirt roads in preference to the more expensive roads of stone material. A general discussion brought out the facts that much was being done in the line of good roads throughout the state.

Minneapolis was selected by the convention as the place of meeting in 1910.

The following is the text of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the convention, which promises to be thrice as large next year:

"The delegates from the Commercial clubs and business associations of Minnesota, assembled in annual convention of the Federation of Commercial clubs, after thoughtful discussion and careful consideration of some of the many problems confronting our citizens, and whose proper and early solution will materially contribute to the development of the magnificent state in which we are so vitally interested, adopt and present for the consideration of those in authority, the following resolutions expressing our sentiment upon some of these questions:

First. Recognizing the fact that the greatest asset of Minnesota is its fertile acres and that the further development of the state rests largely upon their more intelligent cultivation, we invite the earnest attention of our senators and representatives in the state legislature to tho necessity which we believe exists, for the extension of our facilities for instruction in the science of agriculture with a view to making such instruction available to a large number of school children, not only in the country, but in the city.

Second. That we emphatically urge the board of regents of the state university to greatly extend the means now employed for giving practical instruction to the farmers of our state in the cultivation of the soil, the marketing of crops, and other subjects of value in their calling.

Third. That we cordially commend the work of those in supervisory charge of our rural schools in introducing therein instruction in lines directly connected with the cultivation of the soil and urge an extension of such instruction.

Fourth. That we recognize fully the value of good roads as an aid to state development and as a profitable asset to the people of the state, and that we urge such legislation as will assist in securing the construction of permanent roads under competent supervision, and as will obtain full value received for all money expended in road work.

Fifth. That we commend the work of the state bureau of immigration and compliment our commissioner of immigration upon the result he has obtained through the expenditure of the small appropriation allotted his department.

Sixth. Resolved, That we recognize in the state fair and county fairs an institution of great usefulness in the upbuilding of the agricultural interests of the state. They have educational value, promote all legitimate industry and are especially valuable in showing resources and products to visitors from other localities and thus attract new and desirable settlers to Minnesota.

Seventh. That, recognizing the splendid advantages offered by Minnesota in its magnificent climate, in its churches and schools and other factors which make it a desirable state in which to live, in its numerous market places with transportation facilities, and above all, in the fertility of the soil, we urgently and emphatically petition the legislature of the state now in session, to appropriate a sum, not less than $100,000 per annum for the use of the state board of immigration in properly advertising the splendid advantages of Minnesota to the world at large."

Failed to Return Indictment.

Red Wing.—William Hellerud, who was accused of the murder of David Rogers, following a quarrel in a saloon at Cannon Falls, Nov. 14 last, is a free man. The grand jury failed to return an indictment against him, there being insufficient evidence to convict. Judge Williston ordered his immediate release and the return of the $500 cash bond which he furnished. He left for his home at Turtle Lake.

The grand jury completed its work and returned three indictments. William Noble, charged with grand larceny in the first degree, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to six years at hard labor in the state prison at Stillwater. In September he broke into the farmhouse of Mrs. Josephine Schlunt at Florence and stole jewelry valued at $47, and currency to the value of $77. He at one time resided at Port Huron, Mich.

Horace McCarty, charged with grand larceny in the second degree, is accused of breaking into a dwelling house in Belle Creek and stealing $55 in cash. He entered a plea of not guilty and stated that he was ready to stand trial by jury. McCarty is out on bail.

Smallpox Victim in Court.

Rochester.—In justice court, when a civil case was on trial before Judge Theodore Schact, some little excitement was created by the discovery that the complaining witness was a victim of smallpox.

The plaintiff was on the stand and was being examined by the attorney for the complainant, when one of the attorneys in the case cried, "For heaven's sake, don't let this case proceed until the witness is examined," and upon investigation it was found that the attorney meant a medical examination. A doctor was called and at once pronounced the plaintiff in the case a smallpox victim, and steps were immediately taken to assure immunity from the disease for those present at the trial, as well as to properly care for the patient.

The victim in the case smilingly stated that he was well satisfied with the outcome.

The Sign of Power.

It is the greatest manifestation of power to be calm. It is easy to be active. Let the reins go, and the horses will drag you down. Anyone can do that; but he who can stop the plunging horses is the strong man. Which requires the greater strength—letting go, or restraining? The calm man is not the man who is dull. You must not mistake calmness for dullness or laziness. . . . Activity is the manifestation of the lower strength, calmness of the superior strength.—Swami Vivekannanda.

Man's Rough Path.

Times are not always hard, but a man always needs money, for he is compelled to buy his salvation of a preacher, his health of a doctor and his rights of a lawyer.—Atlanta Constitution.

Big Engineering Feat.

One of the biggest pieces of engineering in New England is a 2,500-horsepower dam in the Union river, at Ellsworth, Me. It is constructed of hollow concrete, and cost nearly $500,000.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

PROHIBITIONISTS COUNTY OPTION MEASURE IS INTRODUCED.

Senator Stephens Would Pay Prison Inmates Twenty-five Cents a Day to Help Their Families.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—The house met for a brief session at 2:30 this afternoon, considered several resolutions, introduced a handful of bills, and then adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow. There was no session of the senate today.

Carl Wallace of Minneapolis offered a lengthy resolution asking for appointment of a committee of three members of the house to visit Madison, Wis., to investigate the operation of the Wisconsin public utilities law, with a view to framing a measure for Minnesota, following out the recommendation in the governor's message for supervision of public utilities in Minnesota by the railroad commission. Mr. Rosenwald couldn't see any need for such a law in Minnesota. He thought that the Minnesota railroad commission didn't need any additional powers. Mr. Wallace took the floor to tell Mr. Rosenwald a few things, when argument was cut off by Mr. Brady of St. Paul giving notice of debate. Under the rules this carries the resolution over for the day.

Saugstad stirs up things political with a bill calling for a convention of party primary nominees for congressional, state and legislative offices the fourth Tuesday in July, at which time each party shall adopt a platform and elect a state committee of two members from each congressional district. Hinds has a bill for a new normal schools, and isn't very particular where it is so long as it is located within his district. The bill says it may be "in some village north of the main line of the Northern Pacific, and west of the meridian passing thru Brainerd. The normal board is empowered to select the exact site. Holmberg offers first aid to consolidated schools which will teach practical agriculture, ocering as state aid $1,000 to each of the first ten schools coming within the law during 1910, and the same offer for ten schools in 1911. The schools must serve a district of sixteen to thirty-six square miles, each must have a ten-acre site for practical agricultural work, and be located outside any village limits. Brady of St. Paul comes to the aid of street car "strap hangers." He would inflict a fine of not to exceed $100 for any street car company which compels more than fifteen people to stand within any one car. Thayer offers a bill to continue the old state board of equalization. Rosenberg of St. Paul introduces an old stand-by,—to prohibit bucketshops.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 20.—The event of the session of the legislature today, was the introduction in the senate of a bill to appropriate $1,359,950 for the Minnesota state university, a bill fathered by Senator Elwell of Minneapolis, and Senator Fosseen, also of Minneapolis. Nearly the entir[illegible]ount is wanted for new build[illegible]d completion of structures n[illegible]erway.

[illegible] Christensen of St. Paul introduced a bill today to prohibit the appointment by the governor of more than two members of any one political party to membership on the state board of control. This condition was in the original board of control bill, but was romoved in the senate before the old law passed. It is important now, as Gov. Johnson has announced his intention not to reappoint S. W. Leavett, the lone republican member of the board whose term expires next April. If the bill passes before then, it will mean that the governor will have to appoint a republican to succeed Leavett, instead of a democrat.

Mr. Alvin Rowe of White Bear, showed his enmity for the robber of hen roosts and melon patches in two bills he introduced today. One bill offers a reward of $25 for chicken thieves. The other punishes melon patch robbers with a fine of $250 or six months in jail, or both. The latter bill was introduced on request of market gardeners.

Oscar Christensen presented another imported bill today, which requires that electric car lines be under direct supervision of the state railroad and warehouse commission, the same as steam railroads.

The house was in session hardly half an hour today, and the senate no longer.

The Duluth house and senate delegations have been requested by the Duluth city council to introduce a bill for general municipal ownership of public utilities. The request will likely be granted, and in such event the bill will become a leading issue of the session. Such a bill was a bone of contention two years ago. It passed, but in such a cut-up form that it was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 21.—Prize fighting will be legalized in Minnesota if a bill introduced in the house today by Representative T. J. Greene of St. Paul, passes. The bill legalizes boxing bouts of not to exceed six rounds in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, providing the contestants pass a physical examination and their contest is authorized by the mayor of the city. No gloves of less than six ounces are to be allowed, and no decisions are to be permitted at the end of the six rounds. The bill was referred to the committee on general legislation.

Representative J. T. Johnson got after the state fair management with a resolution calling for an investigation by a committee of five to be appointed by the speaker. The resolution passed with but one vote against it, and without any debate. It recited that no detailed financial report has yet been submitted to the lawmakers, though they were given to understand one was coming, and that the matter of granting privileges should be lookéd into. At the present time a skating rink is being conducted in the big livestock exposition building.

Representative Spooner of Morris introduced a new state prison bill today, which calls for $3,000,000 in all for the new prison. In the senate today, the prison committee recommended for passage the senate bill for a new prison, with an amendment changing the limit of cost from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. John Goodspeed of Richland presented a bill to place the soldiers' home at Minnehaha under the state board of control. John Selb of St. Paul introduced a measure to allow a pension of $12 a month to every woman who was an Indian captive during the Sioux war of 1862.

The senate was in session but a little while today, and no business of importance was transacted beyond the introduction of a few bills. An important committee recommendation was received and approved, however; that of the prison committee recommending the manufacture of farm machinery by convict labor at the state prison, Stillwater.

J. B. Goodspeed had a bill to permit street railways to carry express from midnight till 5 a. m.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 22.—Two bills of particular interest put in appearance at today's legislative session; one in the house by A. K. Ware calling for county option, and the second in the senate by A. D. Stephens to permit of remunerating inmates of the state prison that their needy dependent families may have some little money to help make ends meet.

The Ware bill, which is already known as the "official" bill of the prohibitionists for county option, provides that in any county, on petition of 25 per cent of the voters, the question of whether liquor licenses shall thereafter be granted within the county must be submitted to the voters at the next election. The Stephens bill in the senate fixes a remuneration of 25 cents a day for state prisoners, the money to be sent to their needy families by the board of control; or, if they have no dependent relatives, the money accumulates to give them a new start in life when they are discharged. The board of control is authorized to establish rules whereby part or all of the remuneration may be forfeited for attempt to escape or other breach of discipline.

Representative Austin of Duluth got after wife deserters today with a bill declaring such desertion shall be punishable as a felony. Representative Doyle introduced a bill to establish an additional branch agricultural school at Foley.

A bill by Senator Sullivan requires all foreign corporations operating in Minnesota to report to the state tax commission when requested just what of their funds are invested in Minnesota and how. Senator Sageng introduced a duplicate of the Johnson house bill for the "initiative and referendum"—a proposition that comes up biennially in the Minnesota legislature and is always sure of getting turned down.

It is understood that some time next week the women suffragists will be given a public hearing on the Sageng bill for such suffrage. After the hearing, the slated action seems to be to bury the bill the same as has been the case with most measures introduced by the lone populist member of the legislature.

Senator McColl of St. Paul has announced his intention to introduce a bill next week for state guarantee of bank deposits, a fund for this purpose to be secured by a tax of one per cent on banks in proportion to the amount of deposits each bank holds. The bill follows out the democratic platform of the last state campaign.

The senate adjourned today till next Tuesday at 11 a. m., in order that the members might spend the mileage money which they secured today by passing the house mileage allowance bill under suspension of the rules. The house adjourned till 2 p. m. Monday—probably with the same idea in view.

Origin of Shaking Hands.

The custom of shaking hands has been traced back to the days of the ancient Israelites, and was intended to signify peace, to swear friendship, to promise alliance, or to give security.

Feminine Inconsistency.

The woman who resents her husband working overtime lest she be deprived of a pleasure is the sort that in later years decries his poverty in contemptuous tones.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Ink Famine.

Hamline.—Hamline university students are facing an ink famine as the result of the robbery of the university book store ink department, which has just been unearthed by Huser & Goertz, proprietors of the store. The ink was stored in the engineer's warehouse during the holidays to prevent freezing. The entire supply of writing fluids as well as many highly expensive boxes of India drawing ink were removed by the robbers and not a drop of ink can be obtained at the institution.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS 50¢ A BOTTLE

HIS FATE.

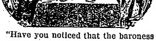
Mr. Dude—I was thinking how much I resemble your carpet—always at your feet, you know.

Miss Sly—Yes, very much like my carpet. I'm going to shake it soon.

THE WONDERBERRY.

Mr. Luther Burbank, the plant Wizard of California, has originated a wonderful new plant which grows anywhere, in any soil or climate, and bears great quantities of luscious berries all the season. Plants are grown from seed, and it takes only three months to get them in bearing, and they may be grown and fruited all summer in the garden, or in pots during the winter. It is unquestionably the greatest Fruit Novelty ever known, and Mr. Burbank has made Mr. John Lewis Childs, of Floral Park, N. Y., the introducer. He says that Mr. Childs is one of the largest, best-known, fairest and most reliable Seedsman in America. Mr. Childs is advertising seed of the Wonderberry all over the world, and offering great inducements to Agents for taking orders for it. This berry is so fine and valuable, and so easily grown anywhere, that everybody should get it at once.

ONE THING AT A TIME.



"Have you noticed that the baroness never talks about other women?"

"How could she? She is all the time talking about herself."

RHEUMATISM PRESCRIPTION

The increased use of "Toris" for rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce of Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

Foreign titles come high—and a good many American heiresses have discovered that they were not worth the price.

Strong drug cathartics simply aggravate the condition—the true remedy for constipation and liver trouble is found in Garfield Tea, the mild Herb laxative.

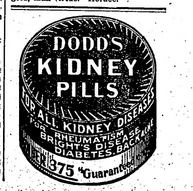
The hand can never execute anything higher than the heart can aspire.—Emerson.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Many a man lives a regular cat-and-dog life. He purrs in the parlor and barks in the kitchen

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

Silver is of less value than gold; gold, than virtue.—Horace.



THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

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The present session of congress would remind one of an old hen, that was so chuck full of business that she can not get time to lay an egg.

The annual county printing scrap is on tap, wherein part of the newspapers pat the County Commissioners on the back and call them good fellows, and the other part the d— to not be continued.

That Crookston Daliy Journal is certainly a hustler for northern Minnesota. You can wrap us one and send to a friend in any other state, of any ssue, and be sure that you have given northern Minnesota a boost

The way they have over half the population of Red Lake county Commissioner Districted is, they have got one half on the north side of Red Lake River, and the other half on the south side, so we are going to try to get a bridge across the river, so we can cross this great division line, in the eastern part of the county.

There is now very little prospect that there will be anything more done with the river and harbor bill at this session of congress, as the president has made an agreement with the committies who have the bill in charge to lay it over until the next session. This will be a dissapointment to the people liveing up this way who had hoped there would be some dredgeing done on the Red Lake River this season, but if we can get a bridge across it, this year it will help some.

Representative Holton of Polk county has introduced a bill in the legislature providing for a special election to establish a county seat after a new county has been set off. This measure is probaly in the interest of estern Polk county, which has been unable to get away from the mother county because of the conflicting county seat ambitions of the numerous towns in that section.—Red Lake Falls Gazette. The above would be a very good law, but it is doubtful if it gets any farther than an introdection, but we wauld like to see it pass, as it would give the people of the proposed new county of Highlanding an opprotunity to vote on county seat location, after they are set off from Red Lake county, which will be a proposition that will be voted on at the next general election in this county, if we in the north eastern part can not get a fair representation on that board of County Commissioners, as the people are getting warmed up to that extent, that they are going to find out whether the tail wags the dog, or the dog wags the tail in this county.

Saving Time.

Father (to his son, early in the morning)—What is the meaning of this? You are lying in bed with your clothes on. Son (a student)—Yes, father. I do that so that if I oversleep myself I shall not be late at college.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Torture.

A shrewd old doctor once said: "If I wanted to torture his enemy, I would tell him he had an incurable disease. His life would be miserable, and he would be almost certain to die before his time."

The Sleeping Sickness.

The terrible sleeping sickness of tropical Africa is discussed at length in an article in Popular Mechanics. The disease, which long baffled scientists, is spread by the tsetse fly, a bloodsucking, day flying insect. On the approach of either man or animal at a river crossing in the densest forest the victim is soon scented out by the fly, if there is one in the vicinity, and then, either silently or with a peevish buzz, it makes straight for the most accessible spot and gives its stab. The usual course of the disease is from four to eight months. At the outset there are headache, a feverish condition, lassitude and a corresponding disinclination to work. The facial aspect changes, and a previously happy and intelligent looking negro becomes instead dull, heavy and apathetic. Later, tremor in the tongue develops, speech is uncertain, and mumbling, walk shuffling and progressive weakness, drowsiness and oblivion to his surroundings afflict the sufferer. The last stage is marked by extreme emaciation and a coma deepening into death.

Catching a Bride.

Among certain Siberians the bridegroom is not permitted to have a wife until he can catch her. But they do not give him a fair race in the open. The bride, surrounded by her female friends, awaits him in a big tent. As soon as she sees him she runs off He follows like Hippomenes after Atalanta. But instead of obstacles being thrown in the way of the bride they are thrown across the path of the bridegroom. The pursuing groom falls over old women, chairs, tables, stones and fishing rods or is tripped up by ropes. Only when it is feared he might give up and sulk and go away without the fleeting lady is he permitted to overtake her. Then as she falls into his outstretched arms it may be imagined she utters some equivalent of "This is so sudden!"

A Live Steak.

"It is a mistake," said the president of the New York Waiters' club, "to think that an Englishman always wants his beef excessively rare. As a matter of fact, the English like their beef better done than we do. I once saw a waiter," he continued, "serve an English duke with a cut of very, very rare sirloin. The duke looked closely at the slice of bright red meat. Then he said:

"'Waiter, just send for the butcher, will you?'

"'The butcher, sir?' the waiter stammered.

"'Yes,' said the duke. 'This beef doesn't seem to be quite dead yet.'"

Prevention Better Than Cure.

In these days, when most medical men are on the still hunt for miraculous cures, specifics in one or other form, it is easy to lose sight of, at least to fail to give sufficient attention to, the matter of the cause or causes of disease and of the means of prevention as well as of the really scientific because so often simple measures calculated so to help nature as to enable her to successfully perform a cure.

We all remember how the profession ransacked the entire earth for some medicament that should "cure" scurvy. No better illustration of what good old Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declared to be shameful to the profession could be given than the various "treatments" for scurvy till some thoughtful layman discovered the true cause of the disease to be lack of vegetable food. A rational supply of vegetables or fruit and fruit juices and a diminished ration of salt meat sufficed to render all the armies, navies and camp dwellers of the world "immune."—Health Culture.

Intimation.

"Do the insolent fellow refused to pay his rent?"

"He did not say so in words, but he intimated it."

"How so?"

"He kicked me downstairs."—Paris Journal.

The Merit of Good Work.

The great thing is to produce nothing of which, if it comes into broad light, you will be ashamed, and then whether it does come into broad light or no need not much trouble you.—Matthew Arnold.

The Undertaker's Shop.

"The one thing in New York that I can't get used to," said the country visitor, "is the manifold uses to which undertakers put their shops. I used to be of the opinion that the only possible errand a person could have at an undertaker's was to purchase funeral supplies, but in this town I find that people go there for all sorts of purposes. They go to vote, to get married and to transact all the legal business that a notary public is capable of transacting. Yesterday I even saw a party eating luncheon in an undertaker's establishment. They had come into town apparently to attend a funeral and instead of patronizing a restaurant they calmly munched their midday meal in the midst of those lugubrious surroundings." — New York Globe.

Irascible Carlyle.

A lady who lived near Thomas Carlyle kept Cochin China fowls, and their crowing was such a nuisance that the philosopher sent a complaint to her. The owner was indignant upon hearing the appeal.

"Why," said she, "they crow only four times a day, and how can Mr. Carlyle be seriously annoyed at that?"

Upon hearing of her attitude upon the subject Carlyle replied, "The lady forgets the pain I suffer in waiting for them."

TURPENTINE.

Moths will leave if it is sprinkled about.

Turpentine and soap will remove ink stains from linen.

Turpentine will remove wheel grease, pitch and tar stains.

Clean gilt frames with a sponge moistened in turpentine.

It will exterminate roaches if sprinkled in their haunts.

A few drops on a woolen cloth will clean tan shoes nicely.

A few drops added to water in which clothes are boiled will whiten them.

An equal mixture of turpentine and linseed oil will remove white marks from furniture caused by water.

Ivory knife handles that have become yellow can be restored to their former whiteness by rubbing with turpentine.

Carpets can be cleaned and colors restored by going over occasionally with a broom dipped in warm water in which a little turpentine is added.

Splendors of Cafes.

The cafes and hotels of New York are rivaling each other in the almost oriental splendor with which they have fitted up small rooms for dinner and after theater parties. At one cafe near Broadway the sides of one of these rooms are composed entirely of mirrors, after the French fashion, while the ceiling is covered with green leaves and grapes, bunches of pink and purple grapes of glass, within which are electric lights. The effect is that of a beautiful arbor. Another cafe has mirrors reflecting small red lights throughout the room, while the ceiling, also of mirrors, is an exquisite imitation of moonlight, the effect of which is obtained by electrics inclosed in globes of the color and sheen of moonlight seen through a delicate tracery of faint green leaves.—Exchange.

A Sad Case.

A Chicago physician was one day called to attend a sick child in a "shabby genteel" quarter of the Windy City.

"Madam," said the doctor to the mother, "you should send this child into the country for several weeks each summer."

"I am sorry to say, doctor," responded the woman, "that we are not rich enough to do that."

"Then," suggested the physician, "have her sent by the fresh air fund."

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed the woman, "we are not poor enough!"—Harper's Weekly.

Too Selfish.

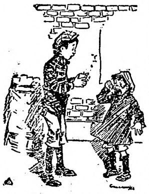
Citiman—What's the matter with all you Swamphurst fellows? You don't seem to like my friend Backlotz. Subbubs—No; he's selfish. Citiman—Oh, come now! Subbubs—That's what he is. A barn near him caught fire the other night, and he put it out without waiting for the rest of us members of the Swamphurst Hose to reach the scene.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Comfortable Fortune.

"What is your idea of a comfortable fortune?' asked the ambitious youth.

"One," answered the man of experience, "that is big enough to buy you everything you want and not big enough to attract the attention of the grand jury."—Washington Star.

With the Kids.



The Big One—I'll give you a nice apple if you'll stop crying.

The Small One—H-how big is the a-apple, an' how l-long have I got to stop fer?—New York Herald.

What His Music Bill Meant.

An architect who had planned and superintended the building of a west side residence had turned over the completed house to its owner. The architect had been in nowise hampered in the expenditure of money, yet his customer, being a good business man, gave his personal attention to the details of the cost.

"What does this mean?" he asked on a final inspection of the bills. "Three hundred dollars to a quartet of trained musicians. How can anybody have given a concert already in my house when no one is living there?"

"They were testing the acoustics of the rooms," the architect explained. "Every room in your house has been submitted to that test. There will be plenty of music there later on, and I certainly wouldn't want to finish the house without being sure that the sounding properties were satisfactory. In these days every private house or hotel that amounts to anything is put through the acoustic test before it leaves the architect's hands."—New York Sun.

Luck.

"Do you believe there is anything in luck?" asked the young man.

"Yes," answered the home grown philosopher. "There is a lot of intelligence and perseverance in it."—Exchange.

Notice Of Cancellation Of Land Contract.

To J. A. Lang, and to all other persons Claiming under him,

You, and each of you, will take Notice, that default has occurred in the terms and conditions of that certain written instrument, to-wit: a certain cotract for the sale of land bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1908, made, executed and delivered by N. E. Gaass and L. J. Duffy as owners and vendors to the said J. A. Lang, as vendee, and purchasor for the sale and conveyance to you, the said J. A. Lang, of that certain tract and parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Red Lake, in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The West half of the South East Quater of section numbered twenty eight (28), in Township numbered one hundred fifty (150) North of Range numbered forty one (41) West of the 5th. P M in the State of Minnesota, containing eighty 80) acres more or less according to the United States Government Survey thereof subject to Highways.

That said default consists in this: to-wit: that you the said J. A. Lang, and you assigns if any have wholly faild to pay the eight hundred and fifty two ($852.00) due according to the terms of said contract on the first day of October 1908, or any of the interest due on said contract according to the terms thereof, except the sum $17.84 paid on the interest on the first day of October 1908.

That according to the terms and conditions of said contract there is due and un-paid thereon, at the date of this Notice the sum of nine hundred forty six and 68-00 ($946.68) dollars, with intrest thereon since the date of this Notice at the rate of ten per-cent per-annum, together with five dollars attorneys fees, for the drafting of this Notice, and also together with the cost of getting service of this Notice upon you.

That oweing to and on accouot of said default in the said terms and conditions of said contract, the said contract and all its rights thereunder, in or to said premises above described will be cancelled and terminated thirty days after the service of this Notice upon you, and if you fail to preform all the terms and conditions of said contract and comply with all it's provisions upon which said default has occurred and fail to pay the costs of the drafting of this Notice and also to pay the costs of the service of this Notice upon you, the said termination and cancellation of said contract and all rights thereunder will take affect immediatley thirty days after the service of this Notice upon you.

Dated January 16th. 1909.

N. E. Gaass.
L. J. Duffy.
Vendors. Red Lake Falls Minn.

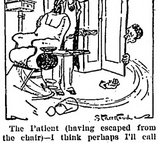
Signed exicuted and delivered in presence of, P. F. Pouliot,
W. S. Ericson.

State of Minnesota:
County of Red Lake: S. S.

On this 18th, day of January 1909, before me a Notary Public, within and for said county, perrsonally appeared E. N. Gaass, and L. J. Duffy to me known to be the persons who made and executed the foregoing Notice of Cancellation, and acknowledged they exicuted the same as their own free act and deed.

P. F. Pouliot, Notary Public Red Lake
[Seal] County Minn.
My Commission expires March 13, 1915.
F. A. Grady, Attorney for Vendors,
Red Lake Falls Minnesota.

P'r'aps, P'r'aps Not!



The Patient (having escaped from the chair)—I think perhaps I'll call again tomorrow.—Sketch.

Men, Women and Adjectives.

Certain adjectives are reserved for men and others for women. A man is never called "beautiful." Along with "pretty" and "lovely" that adjective has become the property of women and children alone. "Handsome" and the weak "good looking" are the only two adjectives of the kind common to either sex. Even "belle" has no real masculine correlative in English, since "beau" came to signify something other than personal looks. It is singular that "handsome" should have become the word for a strikingly good looking person, since its literal meaning is handy, dexterous. But "pretty" likewise comes from the Anglo-Saxon word [illegible]

The Proper Interpretation.

That "might makes right"
Is understood
To mean that might
As least makes good.
—Philadelphia Press.

A Dog's Life.

She—This is our anniversary, Fido. How do you like being married, anyway?

"Oh, it's a regular dog's life!"—New York Life.

Playing and Listening.

Muggins—You mustn't mind my daughter's mistakes. You know she plays entirely by ear. Buggins—Unfortunately that is also the way I listen.—Philadelphia Record.

His Inferiors.

"No," said Kadley, "I never associate with my inferiors. Do you?"

"Really, I can't say," replied Miss Cutting. "I don't think I ever met any of your inferiors!"

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS,

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

Give Us A Calll,

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. Hansen..........President.
Daniel Patterson....Vice Pres.
A. D. Stephens....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. Bu[illegible]..........Cashier.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $124.75 UP.
ORGANS $13.00 UP.
SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.
STOVES and RANGES $2.10 UP.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Of all kinds at 60 cents up.
IRON and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to honorable people in all parts of the world. No other manufacturer will let you use the goods for years while slowly paying for them.

Write for Information and Free Catalogue

THE ENGLEWOOD CO.
Consolidated Factories.
51-63 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt p. m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is no necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you

Prompt attention given to Probate Court Work.

McCALL PATTERNS
10 AND 15
NONE HIGHER
McCALL'S MAGAZINE
50¢ YEAR
INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN
Trade Mark

There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Latest number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern Free. Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue (of 600 designs) and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York

The Smooth Handle.

Everything has two handles—one by which it may be borne, another by which it cannot. If your brother acts unjustly, do not lay hold on the affair by the handle of his injustice, for by that it cannot be borne, but rather by the opposite, that he is your brother, that he was brought up with you, and thus you will lay hold on it as it is to be borne.—Epictetus.

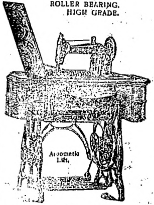
Not Fickle.

Mrs. Lakeside—Is she fickle?

Mrs. La Salle—It seems not. She has been married to the same man three times in succession.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

[illegible] GUARANTEE.

[illegible]wing Machine Co.

[illegible] ILLINOIS.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults......	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis............	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.......	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness......	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague......	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough........	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
[illegible]	Nervous Debility	1.00
[illegible]	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
[illegible]	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

[illegible] of all Diseases at your [illegible] mailed free.
[illegible], or sent on receipt of price.
[illegible] William & John Sts. [illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W Vrolsen.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur. Got my prices before shipping elswhare,

John L Radecki,
Radney Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Stephen Singer was transact-business at Red Lake Agency this week.

Mr. George Singer, of Rhoda passed by this way yesterday on his return from a business trip to Crookston.

Mrs. Walter McAndress is visiting friends and relatives at St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls this week.

J. W. Vrolson, the Highlanding merchant has taken the contract to furnish the wood for the High Landing Creamery, at two dollars per cord.

There will be religious service held at the residence of Rev. E. A. Mestue in Deer Park Township next Sunday, Jan.31st, at 2 o' clock p.m. All are invited.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

Joe O Toole, Roy Livingston, J. H. Henderson and W.G Hunt, took in the masqurade ball at Radney and grand opening ball at the new Koiski hall, on Saturday evening last.

Ye editor expects to leave on a business trip to Polk county tomorrow morning and will be absent until next Wednesdy. Roy Livingston will lick stamps in the Sunbeam post office during our absence.

P. Sullivan, Henry Arndt, and Walter McAndress drove down to Thief River Fall last Sunday, and Mr Sullivan made final proof on his homestead, before U. S. Commissioner Michelet on Monday.

There was a surprise party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress on last Saturday evening, given by the people of Kuehnel and vicinity, and a very pleasent evening was enjoyed by all.

There is no question but what it is cold and stormy enough today to satisfy a northern Minnesotian, but in this locality they are sitting by the warm fire with plenty of good wood to burn, with the stock in good warm barns with plenty of good hay to eat.

Artificial Flies.

Dame Juliana Berners, prioress of the nunnery of Sapwell, near St. Albans, England, was the author of the first book on angling in the English language, printed in 1496. She gives a list of twelve flies, and now, after a lapse of more than four centuries, artificial flies, constructed after her formulas, would prove as successful as any of the up to date creations.

Helpless.

Ella--What a helpless girl she is!
Stella—Yes. If somebody should provide the mistletoe and furnish the man she couldn't do the rest. — Canadian Courier.

The Bat.

Nearly all bats have the faculty of hibernating. Their hibernation, however, is not perfect—that is to say, that when the warm days occur in the middle of winter they wake up, together with the insects which are their food. Still theirs is a true hibernation trance, differing from sleep, with very low rate of pulse, heart action and respiration. Probably they would endure immersion in water for an hour or two without drowning, as other hibernators have been found to do.

In Saxony no one is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and proves that he is properly qualified.

WANTED: A school teacher, with a first grade certificate, to teach a four months term of school, to commence Monday March 1st,. 1909 Apply to W. G. Hunt, Sunbeam Minn., or P. Sullivan Sunbeam Minn.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scarse this week.

The weather has been very changeble the past month.

The dance at Radney on last Saturday evening was well attended and all had a good time.

Andrew Letvig is diging a well for the Village of Plummer, this week.

Roy Gree shot an other wolf, go you and do likewise.

Mr. Nels Fore made a business trip to Plummer on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Sunsdahl, of Lessor was an overnight visitor with A. Rolandson on Saturday evening last, on his way to Erie to visit his brother Ole Sunsdahl and famil, and his aged mother, who lives with Ole Sunsdahl.

Mr. Peat Hunsted, one of the Highlanding hustling farmers was down to Clearwater camp No.,2 after two loads of lumber for the new barn he is building.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Legvolds Feb. 3rd, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All are invited.

LINES FROM LILLO.

Lots of snow for a good sleigh ride; hurry up boys and take your best girls out for it will not last much longer.

Axel Burman has the contract for fixing up the Clearwater Creamery well.

Osof Legvold has the contract for putting up the ice for the Clearwater Creamery.

Con Short made a business trip to Plummer on Saturday, returning Sunday evening.

Miss Ida Lillo finished her school on Saturday last, and is enjoying a well earned rest.

G. A Hoveland has been hired for butter maker at the Clearwater Creamery.

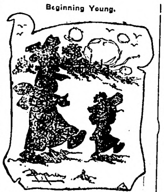
Mr. M J. Lillo has been on the sick list the past two weeks, and his son Augest has been stying with him helping do chores.

Miss Mary Bagan has quite a hard time getting to her school, through the deep snow, but she "gets there just the same."

Quite a number of our young people took in the dance at Mike Kolskies on Saturday evening last.

Note: The writer of the above faild to comply with the rules of this office, which is, that the writer of local news must sign their name, not for publication, but we must know who the writer is If you are affraid to let us know who you are we are affrid to publish your news–so there you are.

Beginning Young.



"Say, ma, I wish you'd walk behind me a little way and see if my hat's on straight and my skirt hangs right."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Nature.

Nature is just toward men. It recompenses them for their sufferings; it renders them laborious, because to the greatest toils it attaches the greatest rewards.—Montesquieu.

Charges.

"Your lawyer made some pretty severe charges against the other fellow, didn't he?"

"Y-e-e-s, but you ought to see how he charged me!"

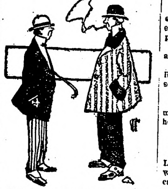
Blind Men's Dreams.

One of the most intelligent inmates of a blind asylum, who came into the world blind, says that he never dreams of the things he has read about and never dreams of any thing or person that he has not in some way come in personal contact with. He dreams of music, of the voices of persons he knows, of such incidents as might happen at the home or in some place in which he has actually been, but never of incidents in other places or in other lands. Even although he has read descriptions of localities, of natural beauties, of the appearance of a street or a city, no idea of what they look like comes to him in the fancies of his sleep. There is a class of blind people who become blind when quite young. Such blind people never dream of any scene or object except those which have remained in the memory from what they actually saw before they became blind.—Pearson's Weekly

Fish In Inclosed Waters.

Most people not without education and a general knowledge of natural history are mystified by the presence of fish in inclosed waters. For many years there was open mouthed wonder over the perch, bream and crayfish found in the newly cut dams near the Macquarie river, in New South Wales. In some cases the water had scarcely settled after the rain had filled the dam than the fish were observed, and the Australian farmers started a theory of spontaneous production. This obtained and gained wide credence until a Sydney professor chanced to pick up a wild duck and found its breast feathers and webbed feet well dotted with fertile and almost hatched fish ova, on which the "spontaneous production" theory was promptly withdrawn.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Admirable.



"I certainly admire that pianist who gave the recital last night."

"For his compositions or for his performances?"

"Neither. I admire him for his nerve in charging $2 a seat."—New York Herald.

GROWTH OF CARICATURE.

John Law's Wild Schemes Gave It a Tremendous Impetus.

Caricature is nowadays one of the principal methods of criticism. No movement can overreach the mark without eliciting dozens of works of art from caricaturists all over this and all other countries.

This branch of criticism and attack dates far back, but the greatest impulse it ever felt came from the age of tremendous speculation, when, in 1719 and 1730 John Law was manipulating things financial in France. Never before had the financial world been so carried off its feet as it was at that time. Members of the nobility were waiting for a chance to purchase shares in Law's schemes. Duchesses and ladies of high renown tried their most persuasive charms on Law in the attempt to get hold of shares. Men hired out their backs for writing desks, so great was the press of business in making contracts, and one hunchback is reputed to have made 100,000 francs in this way in a few weeks. The French went veritably mad over the schemes to become wealthy. Naturally the papers of the time, especially those of Holland, caricatured the state of affairs. There were pictures of all sorts caricaturing Law, the nobility, the schemes and everything connected with them.

It was this tremendous amount of pictorial work that first directed the energies of William Hogarth in London in this direction. Caricaturing began to be used more and more in the political field, and soon afterward it caused the shelving of Robert Walpole from the English ministry. Ever since then has caricaturing been one of the bitterest and most effectual methods of checking public men and their schemes.

Another Knock.

"Hotel clerks are cold hearted," sighed the shabby tragedian, who was traveling with a toothbrush and a compass.

"Speaking from experience, pal?" asked his barnstorming chum.

"Sure! I approached the clerk of the Red Dog inn and told him actors deserved special terms."

"Ah, indeed! And what did he say?"

"He said yes, they deserved six month terms in the county workhouse."—Chicago News.

If All Candidates Wore White.

The word "candidate" is from the Latin "candidatus." Literally it means white robed, and it was thus called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga. Fancy, if you can, all our modern Americans dressed in accordance with their political ambitions. In some sections there would be no such thing as a dark suit of clothes. Washington would simply be one shining center of universal whiteness.—Saturday Evening Post.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

WE ARE GOING
TO THE
BIG
STORE,
At High Landing

A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,
OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH
Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

MR. FARMER
The Farmers' Tribune,
Sioux City, Iowa,
Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:
Prof. O. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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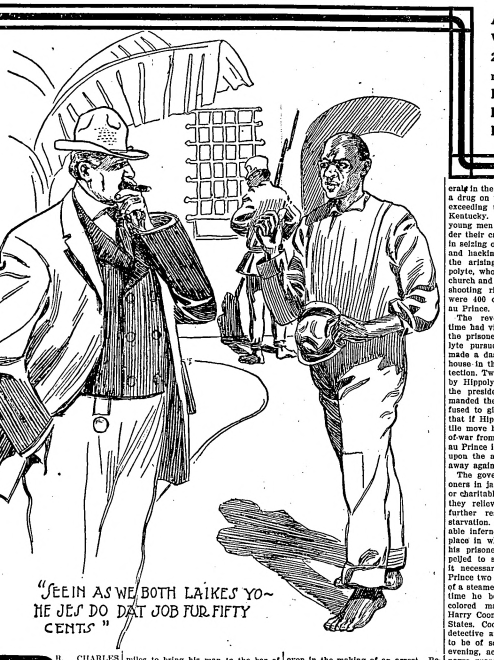
Flight by Land and Sea

By George T. Pardy

A Record of One of the Deeds of John Wilson Murray, the Master Sleuth

An Achievement of the Famous Detective Which Brought Him Glory—His Chase of 20,000 Miles to Apprehend a Pious Nurseryman, Who Turned Crook—Has Hard Work Finding Jail to House His Prisoner, But Finally Noted Sleuth Lands the Man at Halifax and Conviction Is Rapidly Secured.


"SEEIN AS WE BOTH LAIKES YO—HE JES DO DAT JOB FUR FIFTY CENTS"

MR. CHARLES HILTON DAVIDSON of Burlington, Ontario, Canada, was a nice, pious gentleman highly respected by the members of the community of which he was regarded as a bright and shining light. By profession a nurseryman of the firm of John Davidson & Sons, he had also a soul for music and filled excellently the position of organist with a church choir to which he belonged. Charles was 40 years old and immensely popular.

Ever to the front where religious exercises were concerned, in October, 1892, he had arranged for a grand song recital by the choir, when just as plans for the entertainment were in full swing he vanished mysteriously.

Then, much to the horror of his acquaintances, it transpired that the enterprising Mr. Davidson had passed a series of forged notes on the Bank of Hamilton, some of them the notes of non-existent presons, and others the alleged notes of farmers who had never signed them. The department of justice promptly detailed Wilson Murray on the case, and that sagacious hunter of wrongdoers called on James Turnbull, manager of the bank, to talk over the matter with him.

From the first the manager was insistent that Davidson be brought back and punished, no matter at what cost. It was not alone the sum of money taken from the bank in this particular instance that influenced Turnbull in his determination. Following the principle which leads a farmer to nail a dead crow to a post as a warning to other despoilers of his crops, the bank manager argued that to convict Davidson would deter other would-be forgers from exercising their talents at the expense of his treasury vaults.

"If you have to follow this fellow to the ends of the earth, do so, but get him," quoth Turnbull grimly. "It makes no difference what amount of money you have to spend so long as you succeed in making an example of Davidson."

The manager's words were prophetic for the chase proved to be one that cost thousands of dollars and caused Murray to travel over 20,000 miles to bring his man to the bar of Canadian justice. The detective first turned his attention to Davidson's wife. That lady was busily engaged in making preparations to leave Canada, when Murray intercepted a letter to her showing that the defaulter was in Mexico. Thereupon he prepared extradition papers and started following Mrs. Davidson's route. He left on November 8 and was joined in Chicago by Mr. Bartlett, an accountant of the Bank of Hamilton, who knew Davidson personally, and accompanied Murray to El Paso, Texas, on the border of Mexico.

They reached El Paso on November 16, and Murray paid a visit to his friend, Manager Davis, of the Wells-Fargo Express company. This gentleman furnished him with letters to several persons in Mexico, among them being Supt. Comfort, of the Mexicon Central railroad. Murray called upon Comfort at Ciudad Juarez. He had already located Davidson, under the name of Graham, checking cars for the railroad company. The superintendent telegraphed to Graham to come to Ciudad Juarez. He also sent for the mayor of the city, a polite, suave Mexican gentleman, to whom Murray explained his mission and desire to have Davidson taken into custody. The mayor bowed magnificently, smiled, bowed again, and said that he would be "pleasurably agitated" to have officers ready to arrest the malefactor outrageous when the latter arrived. Mr. Comfort stated that Davidson would be there in about four hours, whereupon the mayor bent double in a third sweeping bow, indulged in another expansive smile, and withdrew.

Four hours later the street outside the superintendent's office re-echoed to the steady tread of marching feet and imposing rattle of arms as the marchers came to a halt. Looking out of the window Murray perceived a body of 60 men clad in full uniform and armed with carbines. At their head the intendente and mayor stood proudly. Murray gazed upon the impressive sight in awe-stricken surprise.

"Why, I only needed one man," he said finally.

The intendente and mayor surveyed the speaker with an air of haughty scorn.

"Sir," said the mayor with a courteous bow, "I am permitted to inform you that in this our country there is dignity and ceremony to be observed even in the making of an arrest. Besides, who knows? this prisoner may of a desperate and ferocious nature be."

Clearly there was no room for argument. The detective acknowledged submission to the august official's decision by a bow modeled closely on the lines of the latter's own theatrical salutation, and the preliminary formalities were at an end. Ten minutes later Davidson made his appearance on the scene and Murray pointed him out to the mayor. The latter whispered excitedly to the intendente, who drew himself erect and barked out a stern, sharp command. Immediately the 60 soldiers whirled around, pounced heroically upon Davidson, formed a hollow square about him, with carbines levelled directly at his head, and marched him off in triumph to the calaboose.

The mayor was in transports of delight.

"Truly it is of a wonder," he exclaimed, as the valiant 60, without a tremor of fear, marched away with their lone victim. "Behold you the defenders of our Mexico, Senor Murray? Such courage! Such precision! Beautiful! Bravo, bravo!"

The detective's emotion was too great to be expressed in mere words and he bowed profoundly. Upon visiting Davidson in the calaboose the latter denied his identity.

"That won't work," said Murray crisply. "I have a man from the bank who knows you, waiting across the river."

Davidson sighed. "Oh, well," he said relunctantly, "in that case I'm willing to admit that I'm Davidson," and he signed a paper to that effect. On the following morning Bartlett identified the prisoner, and then returned to Canada by rail.

Although Murray had his man, the most serious part of the undertaking—Davidson's safe return to Canada—was the problem which now confronted him.

Captor and captured sailed on the Spanish steamer Manula and arrived in Port au Prince on January 17.

It chanced that one Sunday morning, while President Hippolyte was at church, 20 young men went to his house in the big square, a large mansion, with a high stone wall topped with iron spikes. They passed the sentry at the gate as members of the National guard and entered the house. There was a choice collection of generals in the building, for generals were a drug on the market in Hayti—even exceeding the number of colonels in Kentucky. The twenty enterprising young men had swords concealed under their capes and they lost no time in seizing one of the unlucky generals and hacking off his head. News of the arising reached President Hippolyte, who promptly hastened out of church and rallied his men, who began shooting right and left until there were 400 corpses lying around Port au Prince.

The revolutionists in the meantime had visited the jail and released the prisoners, 200 in all, and Hippolyte pursued them. Many of them made a dash for the British consul's house in the hills and demanded protection. Tweedie was then approached by Hippolyte's army, commanded by the president's son. The army demanded the refugees but Tweedie refused to give them up, and declared that if Hippolyte's army made a hostile move he would summons a man-of-war from Port Royal and blow Port au Prince into South America. Whereupon the army saluted and marched away again.

The government did not feed prisoners in jail at that time. If friends or charitable people did not feed them they relieved the authorities of all further responsibility by dying of starvation. The jail itself was a veritable inferno but there was no other place in which Murray could confine his prisoner, so Davidson was compelled to stay there. Murray found it necessary to remain in Port au Prince two weeks, pending the sailing of a steamer for Jamaica. During this time he became acquainted with a colored man named, appropriately, Harry Coon, who had worked in the States. Coon took quite a liking to the detective and was genuinely anxious to be of some service to him. One evening, accompanied by one of the negro guards from the jail, he called upon Murray, led him to one side and whispered mysteriously:

"Yo' knows dat man Davidson of youah's?" said Mr. Coon.

"Sure," responded Murray, anxiously. "What's wrong? He hasn't made his escape, has he?"

The negro shook his head. "No, sah, he ain't," he replied; "but what I wants to say is dat if dis yere prisner of youah's is much trouble an' yo' all wants to git rid of him, why dis yeah guard hyah a ma pertikler friend of mine, an' he's willin' to shoot him for two dollahs."

"Good heavens, no!" exclaimed Murray. "Why, man, you'd both be hanged."

Harry Coon repeated this objection to his friend, but the latter dismissed it with a contemptuous wave of his hand. "Dat all right," he said reassuringly. "I do de job neat and—" with a sudden burst of generosity—"I shoot him for yo' for dollah an' a half."

Murray refused to be tempted even by this bargain sale offer, and Mr. Coon and his friend held another consultation, from which the former emerged with the radiant light of a new hope shining on his sable countenance.

"Mistah Murray, suh," he announced triumphantly, "I'se talked Jim heah ovah, an' he ses, seeing' yo' a friend of mine an' we both likes yo', he jes' do dat job fur 50 cents."

"It's kind of you both," returned Murray, "but it happens that I don't want it done at all."

His manner was emphatic and the two negroes walked away mournfully. Harry Coon stopped long enough to shake his head reprovingly at the detective. "Deed, Mistah Murray," he said, "yo' won't be able to git him shot no cheaper, an' my friend, he'd bin suah to git him wit' de first bullet. Jim am de bes' shooter in dis yeah army, so he is."

On January 29, Murray and Davidson sailed for Jamaica on the Atlas liner Ardine, the prisoner, whatever the future might hold for him, was deeply grateful for his release from the dismal quarters of Port au Prince jail.

The Royal Mail steamer sailed for Southampton on February 8 with the detective and prisoner aboard. They reached Southampton February 23, and Murray took his man direct to London. He was met at Waterloo station by two Scotland Yard officers. Supt. John Schore was head of Scotland Yard at that time and Murray went to see him.

"Have you papers entitling you to hold your prisoner in England?" enquired Schore.

Murray produced the warrant of recipias signed by the governor general of Canada, and Schore perused it carefully.

"It isn't enough, Murray," he said. "They won't keep your prisoner here on that."

Rather aghast at the result of his inquiries, Murray in this extremity bethought himself of Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner of Canada, to whom he accordingly stated his case. Much to the worried detective's relief Sir Charles proved sympathetic. He called for his carriage and drove with Murray to the home office, where he argued the case with the home and colonial secretaries. But both of these gentlemen refused to change their verdicts. The prisoner could legally be kept in an English jail one night and not an hour longer. It appeared to Murray as though he had run his head against a stone wall in the very place, of all others, where he least expected it. And to crown all, there was no steamer due to leave for Canada within a week. Sir Charles meditated in silence for a while as the carriage rolled away from the home office. Suddenly he glanced at Murray and smiled.

"There is not a prison in England that will refuse to hold your man for one night," he said. "It would be quite possible, although not pleasant, for you to keep tramping with him from prison to prison, and there are jails enough in the country to last until the steamer sails. But a better plan would be for you to take your prisoner to Liverpool. You can say that the Liverpool jail is very dirty and you don't want to submit him to the hardship of being confined in it for a week. Then hire somebody to guard him outside the prison. Davidson will probably be thankful for the courtesy."

The problem was solved. Schore, the chief of Scotland Yard, telegraphed to Liverpool; Murray went there with his prisoner and was met at the station by Chief Inspector McConkey. All went smoothly, and on March 2 Murray and Davidson sailed from Liverpool on the Sarnia.

It seemed as though all Murray's difficulties with his charge were at an end, when on March 11 the Sarnia broke a crank shaft and the vessel drifted helplessly for days. When the needful repairs were finished the Sarnia was about 60 miles from St. Pierre. On March 16, the fifth day after the accident, the boat ran into a terrific hurricane, the wind blowing 85 miles an hour and the sea running mountains high. Fortunately the Sarnia's broken shaft had been repaired and she managed to jog slowly along in the teeth of the storm at about eight miles an hour. Two steamers, the coal tank America and the Mauranda of Picton, spoke the crippled liner, but assistance was declined and she limped doggedly on her way. During the voyage Davidson gave a number of musical entertainments which were a source of much pleasure to his fellow passengers and did much toward making him popular and lessening the monotony of the unduly extended trip.

But all things must come to an end and at last, on the night of March 19, Murray's eyes rested upon the welcome lights of Halifax, and three days later he handed his prisoner over to the authorities of Milton jail. Davidson received a speedy trial, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary.

It had been a long and eventful pilgrimage for Murray, lasting as it did from November 8, 1892, to March 22, 1893. In the four months that elapsed he had traveled over 20,000 miles. But in the eyes of the law the result was worth the expense and trouble involved. Davidson was caught, brought back and punished, and the case of this pious organist and nurseryman who turned forger, then fugitive, in vain, was written down in the stern records of justice as a warning to others of his class who might seek to emulate his example.

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PISO'S CURE
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Charge False Pretenses.

Bemidji.—Charles Schaffer, charged with securing money under false pretenses on certified checks for a total of $9,000, was taken this morning from the Beltrami county jail, which is the official jail of Koochiching county, to Brainerd by Sheriff McIntosh of International Falls, in order, it was said, that Schaffer might enter a plea of guilty before Judge McClenahan of the district court. Schaffer was in Crookston when he found a package of twelve certificates of deposits amounting to $9,000, drawn in favor of Nels Erickson, who lives near that city. Schaefer then went to Blackduck, where, it is alleged, secured small amounts of money from two saloon keepers, Joe Bray and Henry Dahlstel, by leaving certificates as collateral, and at Northome obtained $35 from Matt Jones by depositing a $1,000 certificate.

War on Freight Rates.

Owatonna.—Southern Minnesota is thoroughly aroused over the alleged discrimination in freight rates against this section and at a meeting in this city of the representative business men and farmers of the district it was unanimously decided to make an energetic protest to the state railroad and warehouse commission. "War to the last ditch" is the way Major Reidel of Rochester expressed it. Senator T. E. Cashman of Owatonna was selected to bring the matter before the legislature. It is alleged by the prominent shippers of this section that discrimination is repeatedly shown in favor of the Twin Cities and it is time to call a halt. The shippers say that they ask only to be treated with equitable fairness in the matter and will insist that their rights be granted.

Finds Maniac on Train.

Minneapolis.—Conductor Torrence of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train taht arrived in St. Paul from Hastings and the southern part of the state found himself confronting a glaring eyed maniac in the rear of one of the catches and correctly surmised that the man had escaped from the asylum at Hastings. The St. Paul police had been informed of the escape of a lunatic from the Hastings institution and were on the lookout for him. The conductor telegraphed ahead to Special Agent Dan Shanahan of the St. Paul road and when the train arrived the man was turned over to Patrolman Williams of the union depot and held here awaiting the arrival of the officers from Hastings.

Barely Alive in Snow Drift.

Stillwater.—James McGarry, a pioneer farmer living a few miles north west of this city who was thrown into a snow drift, was nearly dead from the shock and smothering when rescued and taken to a nearby farmhouse. He is the father of twenty-two children, eighteen of whom are alive, and is feeble from old age. Leaving this city in a cutter for home his horse got its foot fast between a guard and track rail of the Northern Pacific road at Massey's crossing. A passenger train coming along at the time frightened the animal which broke loose from the cutter after tumbling Mr. McGarry out in an unconscious condition and he was later able to go home.

South Shore to Extend Line.

Duluth.—It is reported here that the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic road is preparing to extend its line from Duluth to Thief River Falls, to connect there with the Soo. Two surveys were made some time ago. The proposed extension would give the Canadian Pacific, with its recently acquired Wisconsin Central line from Chicago to Duluth, an almost air line from Chicago to Winnipeg.

NEWS NOTES.

Stillwater.—This city has turned over $280 more to the state on account of the proposed state inebriate hospital. This represents 2 per cent tax on saloon licenses for six months.

New Ulm.—Louis Pierckhof of Owatonna, a fireman of a west bound special freight train on the Northwestern railway, was run over by the engine he was firing, which severed his right leg at the hip.

Minneapolis.—Following a diligent two days' search, Andreas Gombose, alias Frank McGee, the murderer of August Bayer, who was shot to death Tuesday night, was arrested Wednesday. The murderer confessed his crime to the police, saying that he intended to kill and rob Bayer. Gombose was arrested as he applied at the Jensen house in search of work, and walked voluntarily into the police trap laid for him.

Glenwood.—George Sherrer died suddenly. He partook of a hearty supper and was apparently in the best of health. He was married to Mrs. Antonie Bernain about the middle of November.

Duluth.—Ole Trulson, a laborer, 58 years old, and employed by John Runquist, contractor, met a horrible death on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern tracks, when he was run over by one of the D., M. & N. switch engines.

Brainerd.—A jury in the district court found Ralph Morey not guilty of the killing of John Bushway.

Atwater.—The stockholders of the Atwater telephone company held their annual meeting and re-elected the five directors who have served since the organization of the company.

Stillwater.—Timbers for putting new braces in the bridge over the St. Croix, and for laying 1,000 feet of new flooring are arriving and active work will be commenced on repairs at once.

Sauk Rapids.—Secretary M. W. Halloran of the Sauk Rapids Commercial club has been informed by Superintendent Wilson that a farmers' institute will be held at Sauk Rapids on Feb. 6.

Mankato.—The charter commission voted unanimously to prepare a new charter on the commission plan, similar to the Galveston and Des Moines plans, but modified to suit the local needs of Mankato.

Minneapolis.—Rev. O. J. Flagstad, pastor of the Bethany Norwegian Lutheran church, has received a call from Our Savior's Lutheran church at Chippewa Falls, Wis. He will take the matter up with the congregation, which he has served for five years, before he comes to any decision.

Atwater. — The Atwater Creamery company has re-elected the following officers: Henry Boese, president; William Johnson, secretary; O. J. Gilbertson, treasurer. Andrew Amdahl, William Behm and E. M. Erickson were re-elected directors for three years. William Johnson was again elected as the company's buttermaker.

Little Falls.—Fire which destroyed a resort just west of the city, resulted in the death of Alex Waltzka, the father of the proprietress, Pearl Miller, who was badly burned about the face and arms trying to save Waltzka. The inmates of the house barely escaped. The house was highly inflammable and burned fast. Incendiarism is suspected.

St. Cloud.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the St. Cloud presbytery will convene in this city March 18 and 19. Mrs. E. Everett Clark of St. Cloud is president of the home, and Mrs. T. M. Findley of Spicer of the foreign. Delegates from Litchfield, Willmar, Greenleaf, Royalton and Maynard will attend.

Of the new melodramatic plays of this season's vintage, none have been more successful or have been more elaborately staged than "Lucky Jim," which will be seen at the Bijou opera house, Minneapolis, the week of January 31, with young Joseph Stanley in the star role. Stanley himself is part author of the play, his collaborator being William C. Beckwith.

Brainerd.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Security State bank was held and at the close D. D. Divine, state bank examiner, stated that the meeting adjourned to meet Feb. 17, by which time the assessments on the capital stock would be paid and the bank would reorganize and reopen. George Storck, of Earlham, Iowa, father of the cashier, was present and personally pledged himself to see that every dollar of the assessments is paid.

Fairmont.—Fred Goerndt, the 18 year-old son of William Goerndt, a prominent farmer residing near Granada and about six miles east of Fairmont, was the victim of an accidental shooting. The young man left home carrying a gun and some traps, which he intended setting in a slough on his father's farm. He slipped on the ice and his gun was discharged, killing him instantly. Failing to return home his father went out to look for him about four hours later and discovered the dead body.

Atwater.—The remains of Dr. L. B. Woolson, a former resident of this place, were forwarded here from Northfield for interment under the auspices of the local Masonic lodge, of which he was a charter member. Dr. Woolson died on Tuesday at the Odd Fellows' home in Northfield, at the age of 96 years. His wife died in 1888 and he leaves no relatives. The burial was beside the remains of his wife. The doctor was one of the early settlers of Atwater. He was one of the first postmasters and conducted the first drug store.

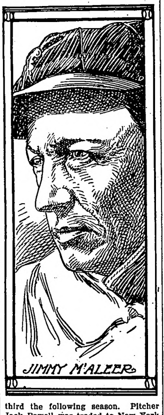
Eveleth.—An enthusiastic mass meeting was held in Eveleth at which Dr. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health, and other physicians spoke in connection with anti-tuberculosis exhibit. Resolutions were adopted urging the St. Louis county commissioners to appropriate $10,000 for the construction of a sanitarium in this county for treating tuberculosis. It was pointed out that the largest percentage of tuberculosis cases in the state are in this section among the foreign element, and the institution for treating disease should be nearer than Walker.

Duluth.—Ten women of the restricted district recently ordered closed were in municipal court charged with defying the law. They pleaded not guilty; having retained attorneys, and propose to fight the charges. The outcome of the effort to drive women out of town is attracting much attention

Bemidji.—Peter Palm of Nymore, who, it is alleged, recently stabbed John Coleman, a saloonkeeper in that village, was arraigned on a charge of assault in the first degree and pleaded not guilty. He was bound over to the next term of district court.

SPORTING GOSSIP

It is second nature for Jim McAleer to make deals. The manager of the St. Louis Browns likes to be trading all the time. In their first year in the American league when McAleer bagged a big bunch of National league stars, the Browns were runners-up for the Athletics, who won the pennant with a .610 percentage. McAleer's crowd finished five full games, or 36 points behind, winning 78 and losing 58 games. That was the best mark the Browns ever attained. If memory serves correctly McAleer gave Pitcher Red Donahue to Cleveland for big, awkward Gene Wright and $3,000. It was thought to be a great deal for McAleer, but Wright didn't amount to much. That year, 1903, found the Brown's in sixth position at the wind-up, with 65 victories and 74 defeats, a .468 percentage. In the fall of 1903 John Anderson was traded to New York for Rowdy Jack O'Connor. Hunter Hill was sent to Washington in exchange for Moran, who was played at third the following season. Pitcher Jack Powell was traded to New York for Harry Howell and $6,000. The Browns won the same number of games in 1904 as the year previous, but lost 13 more, finishing in sixth place again with a percentage of 428. Then came the trade of Jess Burkett to Boston for George Stone and $2,500. This deal did not seem to help much, for the Browns trailed the procession in 1905, winning 54 and losing 99 games, a .354 percentage. The next deal made Pitcher Jacobsen of Washington a Brown, and sent Willie Sutthoff to Washington. The Browns showed marked improvement in 1906, but were unable to get in the first division. They won 76 and lost 73 games, finishing fifth with a .510 mark. The next deals in order were those with Boston of Pitcher Cy Morgan for Bill Dineen, with New York of Catcher Branch Rickey for Infielder Joe Yeager, and with Cleveland of Infielder Pete O'Brien for Catcher Fred Buelow. The season of 1907 again found the Browns in a rut. They finished sixth with a percentage of .454, winning 69 and losing 83 games. Then came the big trade which made Jimmy Williams and Danny Hoffman of New York and Hobe Ferris of Boston Brownies, while Charley Hemphill, Harry Niles and Fred Glade went to New York. McAleer also traded Ollie Pickering to Washington for Charley Jones. Late in the season Catcher Bert Blue was swapped for Sid Smith of the Athletics. The Browns seemed to come down to earth last season and were pennant contenders for a greater part of the year. They made their best showing since their first year in the American league, winning 83 and losing 69 games, a percentage of .546, and finished fourth. There is no question but that McAleer got the best of most of his deals, but he has seldom cashed on any or all of them as far as attaining a high position in the American league race is concerned.



JIMMY M'ALEER

Foul Tip Terror of Catchers.

The foul tip is responsible for removing for varying periods from the field of action almost every big league backstop of prominence. Last year Criger, Kling, Sullivan, Clarke, Bemis, Schmidt, Schreck and Bresnahan were the harvest that it reaped. A broken finger hurt Detroit's chances in the world's series; Chicago claims Sullivan's absence on account of a damaged digit spoiled its pennant chances, while Cleveland could most probably have raked up one more game had Clarke not had his finger hurt. Some people wonder why it is that many of the catchers in the game right along bat way down next to pitcher. Freddy Payne claims that it is because the catcher is sure to be carrying one or more very sore fingers and consequently cannot grip his club.

HOME COUGH CURE.

Go to your druggist and get one-half ounce Concentrated pine compound, two ounces of glycerine, half a pint of good whiskey; mix it up, and use it in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours, shaking the bottle each time. Any druggist can supply ingredients.

The Concentrated pine is a pine product refined for medical use and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in a round case which is airtight and preserves the fluid in its full strength, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated." A prominent local druggist says he has filled this prescription hundreds of times and has seen it work wonders.

The Use of a Fat Man.

"I don't know whether I'll like Jack or not when I see him again," said she. "He wrote me he was getting fat. I hate a fat man."

"A fat man's all right," said the boy who was playing cards on the floor, "when a burglar gets in. A fat man will scare a burglar."

"But," she demurred, "I'm not marrying a man just because he's good to scare burglars with, am I?"

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In the Divorce Colony.

The little De Jones girl is talking to her playmate, Lucy van Smith.

"Oh, Lucy," said she, "we have a new papa!"

"Have you? What's his name?"

"Mr. Jones."

"Oh, pshaw! we had him, too, but we didn't like him."—Lippincott's.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to mfrs. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Jack's Faux Pas.

Maud—I noticed that you had Jack Clubberly to church with you Sunday.

Bell—Yes, and the poor heathen is so unused to going that he wanted the usher to check his hat and coat.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes
Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drug Laws. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine in Your Eyes. At Druggists.

The man of intellect is the noble-hearted man withal, the true, just, humane and valiant man.—Carlyle.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

A cane is an old man's strength and a young man's weakness.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices.
CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

Arms and laws do not flourish together.—Caesar.

WE PAY 11c FOR COW HIDES.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A light heart lives long.—Shakespeare.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MAPLEINE A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. Send 2c stamp for sample and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

ESTABLISHED 1867
SHIP YOUR HIDES, FURS, WOOL, ETC.
DIRECT TO US AND SAVE SMALL DEALERS' PROFITS.
D. BERGMAN & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
135-145 LIVINGSTON AVE.
TOP MARKET PRICES. IMMEDIATE CASH RETURNS
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS.

SEED BARLEY 60 cts. a bu.
Per Salzer's catalog page 129.
Largest growers of seed barley, oats, wheat, speltz, corn, potatoes, grasses, clovers and farm seeds in the world. Big catalog free; or, send 10c in stamps and receive samples of barley yielding 173 bu. per acre. Billion Dollar Grass, Oats, Speltz, etc., etc., easily worth $10.00 to get a start with. Or, send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen by you before.
SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 73 W. Adams St., Chicago

A. N. K.—G (1909—5) 2267.

LANDS. LANDS.
MERCED, CALIFORNIA.
The gateway to Yosemite, and the garden spot of California. In the center of the great San Joaquin Valley, cheap lands, on easy terms, under the best irrigation systems in the West.
Churches of all denominations and splendid schools. All fruits, alfalfa, grain and vegetables grow in great abundance. We lead the West in the production of peaches, figs, sweet potatoes, alfalfa, dairying and hog raising. No winters here; mild and healthy climate. Land of quick returns to the farmer; in many cases the first year's crop pays for the land. Four railroad lines.
Write Merced Chamber of Commerce for illustrated folder and full information.
F. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Secy., Merced, Cal.

WANTED Young Man or Young Lady as apprentice to learn Jewelry Engraving also Jewelry Business.
CHICAGO JEWELRY ENGRAVING CO.
Boyce Building, Chicago.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

WONDERBERRY PLANT,
THREE MONTHS FROM SEED.

THE WONDERBERRY

Luther Burbank's Greatest Creation. A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months from Seed. Seed 20 Cts. Per Pkt., 3 Pkts. for 50 Cts., Postpaid

Fruit blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced and equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow, succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall—and all winter in pots—(As a pot plant it is both ornamental and useful). The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Everybody can and will grow it.

Luther Burbank, of California, the world famous hybridizer, originated this new fruit and turned it over to me to introduce. He says of it: "This absolutely new berry plant is of great interest and value as it bears the most delicious, wholesome and healthful berries in utmost profusion and always comes true from seed."

I AM THE SOLE INTRODUCER AND GENUINE SEED CAN BE HAD NOWHERE ELSE.

FOR 20 CTS. (Silver or Stamps) I will send 1 pkt. Wonderberry seed, (3 pkts. for 50 cts.) and my GREAT CATALOGUE which tells all about it and my BIG CASH PRIZES to agents. AGENTS WANTED.

MY GREAT CATALOGUE of Flowers and Vegetable Seed, Bulbs, Plants and Rare and New Fruits FREE to all who apply. 140 pages, 500 illustrations and colored plates. I have been in business 34 years and have half a million customers all over the country. Complete satisfaction guaranteed to everyone. Do not fail to see the many great Novelties I am offering this year of which the WONDERBERRY is the greatest ever known.

Address JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

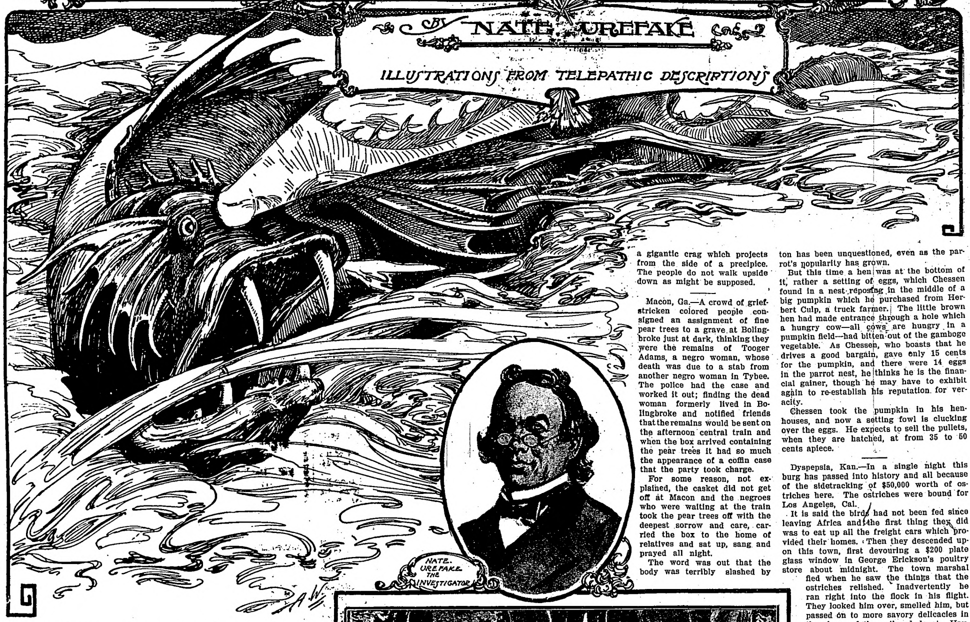
P. S.—This offer will not appear again. Write for Wonderberry seed, and Catalogue at once. Do not neglect or delay. You can be the first to grow it in your town and make big money selling both berries and seed. I raised 550 quarts from a few plants.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

DOUBLE CROSSING NATURE

BY NATE UREFAKE

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM TELEPATHIC DESCRIPTIONS



UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES in the animal and other kingdoms are always the most interesting to the American people. The editor realizes that of late there have not been enough "queer" happenings, which seemingly violate nature's laws, and though usually law-abiding he has endeavored to supply the want. In pursuance with this policy Nate Urefake, the renowned and much-traveled naturalist, who declined President Roosevelt's offer to accompany the executive on his East African hunting trip, was employed to scout up hundreds of unusual, yet interesting occurrences. The tour took several months and from time to time the author mailed the following accounts of the strange things which were reported to him. Only this week Mr. Urefake's dreams came to an end, and he delicately confided that he had sworn off "for good."—Editor's Note.

PARIS CREEK, N. M.—This town was deeply stirred up and Paris Creek society circles were unusually agog upon the arrival of your correspondent. The whereof of this was the birth of an ossified chicken from out of a hard boiled egg. This strange occurrence took place on the farm of H. J. Seaman, a wealthy countryman.

Mr. Seaman avers that he placed the hard boiled egg in the mother hen's nest simply to coax her to lay and she, being deceived into the belief that she had laid the egg, proceeded to hatch it out, the process taking four months.

The wee chick has no feathers and much resembles a pottery creation. It walks mechanically, its small legs working in sockets, while its neck does not wag like that of the ordinary fowl in search of food. The youngster appears in good health and will probably live. So hard is the chick's body that Mr. Seaman will paint the stars and stripes where the feathers should be and when the paint is dry he will present the wee fowl to the Smithsonian institution at Washington, which has been seeking just such a phenomenon for the past 80 years.

Tuscalooloo, Nev.—One of the quaintest exhibitions of mother love which ever drew tears to the eyes of a matinee girl was that which this small bustling city witnessed today when a number of town officials off on a junket, returned to tell of the manner in which a mountain lion protected its young.

The officials had come to a point in a mountain pass and were surprised to see a little distance ahead of them a male and female mountain lion rolling a gigantic boulder down the side of a hillock. Deftly the pair placed the big rock against a hole in the face of the mountain and then departed in search of food. It was marvelous in the eyes of the city officials and they proceeded to investigate. In the cavern they found seven lion cubs, playing peek-a-boo, secure from attack.

The watchers hid a short distance away and a few minutes later were greeted by the soft footfalls of the returning lions. The male, loosening a small rock beneath the boulder, allowed it to slip a few feet to the right and both animals passed into the cavern and out of sight.

This is not a local option town. Some of the city officials missed the rare sight, being too tired.

Morning After, Ark.—In a part of this county which is seldom frequented was found to-day a tree growing downward into the ground. It is the only case of its kind in the world. Your correspondent saw the rare sight. The roots of the tree project several feet above the ground and are of the palest green, while the leaves, some of which the writer dug up, are white and taste not unlike celery.

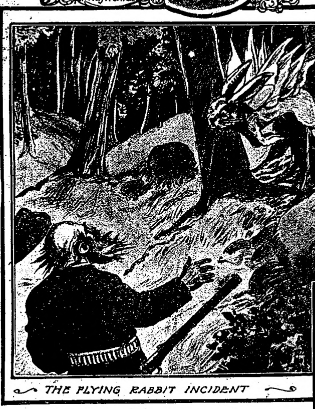
The only explanation of the strange occurrence was given by an old Indian who is said to have lived in this section 200 years. He is known as Big Chief Kick-a-Hole-in-the-Sky, and he declares that long ago the chief of the happy hunting ground vented his wrath upon Big Chief Kick-a-Hole-in-the-Sky's great-grandfather, who had planted many trees. He caused the seeds to be planted upside down, thus accounting for nature's reversal. There was once a whole grove of this inverted timber.

"Heap much too plenty bunk," sighed the aged redskin, as he turned to re-enter his cabin.

Firewater, Minn.—Josh Stillings arrived in this city to-day from a hunting trip and told a wonderful story, which, upon investigation of the quality of the liquor which Mr. Stillings carries, your correspondent found to be an absolutely true tale. Mr. Stillings said:

"I was hunting b'ars up north and had traced a big one into a clump of trees when, to my surprise, I saw fly towards me a full-grown jack rabbit, equipped with eight pairs of wings. The rabbit flew faster than the fastest train I ever rode upon. When my astonishment had somewhat subsided I aimed my rifle at a point about a mile ahead of the queer animal and so fast did it fly that it ran right into the shot. After half an hour's walk I came upon the carcass, which had frozen stiff. The wings were of fluffy down and curiously shaped. I was anxious to bring the flying rabbit home, but that night it was mysteriously stolen and so I have no proof for my story other than what little licker I have left in my flask. Have another drink, friend?"

Your correspondent then saw a whole flock of flying rabbits. The phenomenon is wholly unaccountable.



THE FLYING RABBIT INCIDENT

Gwan, N. J.—The most wonderful sea fish ever seen appeared off this town twice during the past few days—once by night and once by day. The reptile is shaped like a serpent and planted between its eyes is a gigantic headlight, which is only visible at night and which marks the reptile's progress through the waves. The constant sputter of electricity in the form of dots and dashes led summer residents here to believe that the serpent uses its tail for a wireless instrument and thus conveys messages to others of its species who are in deeper water. The serpent seemed to like this little summer village until its appearance at night when it is supposed that the loving couples on the sands either made it envious or gave rise to nausea. Then it disappeared, its tail ticking off the telegrapher's "30," which means "good night," and sometimes "never again." For several days the young women bathers deserted their favorite haunts on the sands and the young men wittily said that at that time there was some excuse for not getting their pretty bathing suits wet.

Delingpath, Cal.—Probably the most wonderful mistake which nature ever made is that which was unearthed here in the birth of a cow with its horns on its rear hoofs. It has no horns on its head. It was several months before the horns on its hoofs began to sprout. It is a very savage animal and none dare go near it, for it fights just as does a game rooster and is more vicious. The owner, Mr. A. J. Hirshfield, is planning to breed the species and hopes to develop a new sport to take the place of both chicken fighting and bull fights. He held a contest last week between a bull dog and his "devil cow," the name which residents of this section have applied to the animal and the cow reduced the canine to mincemeat, giving rise to a new industry—that of the manufacture of bull-dog sausage.

Ding a Ling, China.—The belief of five-year-old American boys that if they dig through the earth they will slide out in Chinese territory was illustrated in a jocular vein to-day when your correspondent arrived in a little suburb outside of Ding a Ling, in which all the houses are inverted and hang thus from a gigantic crag which projects from the side of a precipice. The people do not walk upside down as might be supposed.

Macon, Ga.—A crowd of grief-stricken colored people consigned an assignment of fine pear trees to a grave at Bolingbroke just at dark, thinking they were the remains of Tooger Adams, a negro woman, whose death was due to a stab from another negro woman in Tybee. The police had the case and worked it out; finding the dead woman formerly lived in Bolingbroke and notified friends that the remains would be sent on the afternoon central train and when the box arrived containing the pear trees it had so much the appearance of a coffin case that the party took charge.

For some reason, not explained, the casket did not get off at Macon and the negroes who were waiting at the train took the pear trees off with the deepest sorrow and care, carried the box to the home of relatives and sat up, sang and prayed all night.

The word was out that the body was terribly slashed by the woman's assailant and for that reason, together with the long delay after death, the box was not opened. At the hour for the funeral the colored pastor had his text: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Pallbearers, mourners and attendants, after the usual custom, actually buried the pear trees.

When the next northbound Central passenger train came bearing the corpse of the dead woman and the funeral attendants were notified, there was amazement and surprise. Winship Cabaniss, one of the most prominent farmers of the community, found the mistake when he made a search for the pear trees.

Alton, Ill.—Nature, in an Altonian mood, brought another wonder to the door of James Chessen of East Alton, noted as the owner of the famous swearing parrot. When Chessan first proclaimed the versatility of his parrot's powers in profanity the bird was dubbed a nature fake. So Chessen invited a number of persons, among them a divinity student, to hear the bird rehearse. Since then Chessen's reputation for truthfulness in East Alton has been unquestioned, even as the parrot's popularity has grown.

But this time a hen was at the bottom of it, rather a setting of eggs, which Chessen found in a nest reposing in the middle of a big pumpkin which he purchased from Herbert Culp, a truck farmer. The little brown hen had made entrance through a hole which a hungry cow—all cows are hungry in a pumpkin field—had bitten out of the gamboge vegetable. As Chessen, who boasts that he drives a good bargain, gave only 15 cents for the pumpkin, and there were 14 eggs in the parrot nest, he thinks he is the financial gainer, though he may have to exhibit again to re-establish his reputation for veracity.

Chessen took the pumpkin in his henhouses, and now a setting fowl is clucking over the eggs. He expects to sell the pullets, when they are hatched, at from 35 to 50 cents apiece.

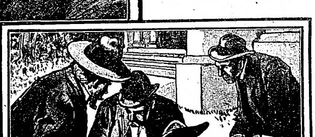
Dyspepsia, Kan.—In a single night this burg has passed into history and all because of the sidetracking of $50,000 worth of ostriches here. The ostriches were bound for Los Angeles, Cal.

It is said the birds had not been fed since leaving Africa and the first thing they did was to eat up all the freight cars which provided their homes. Then they descended upon this town, first devouring a $200 plate glass window in George Erickson's poultry store about midnight. The town marshal fled when he saw the things that the ostriches relished. Inadvertently he ran right into the flock in his flight. They looked him over, smelled him, but passed on to more savory delicacies in the shape of the railroad depot. Having eaten this they started in on the homes of the residents and when dawn came there was only a crumpled mass of ostrich language and some human cuss words, where the town once stood. Most of the residents fled in their night clothing to Hawkeye, a near-by village, and have formed the Society for the Prevention of Wearing Ostrich Plumes. The birds are now roaming the country devouring everything in their way. The militia company at Hawkinsville may be called out.

Later—It wasn't. The ostriches died.

Atmosphere, N. C.—Physicians who were performing an operation for appendicitis upon Herman Graustark in this city to-day were astounded when they extracted four $5 gold-pieces from the appendix of the patient.

The currency was piled in the appendix when extracted and one report has it that the money was labeled "issue of 1904." Mr. Graustark is cashier in the First State Trust Company of this city and consequently was immediately placed under arrest on charges of misapplying the funds of the bank. He pleads innocence, declaring that he must have accidentally swallowed the coins while biting them to see if they were genuine.



INSPECTING THE MAGIC MOONSHINE WELL

Whee, Tenn. (By long distance telephone.)—Your corres-(hic)-pondent had quite a (hic) time to-day in this (hic) hamlet. He had quite a severe cold when he struck (hic) here and was one of the hicers who were present at the discov-(hic)-ery of a magic well on the city hall square. The well flows real moonshine whisky (hic, hic). This is a drysh town (hic). The well is a pub-(hic)-lic utility.

Jim Orson made the (hic) wonderful discovery. It is considered very (hic) probable that the well will be enjoined from flowing by the supreme (hic) court. You have to drop 15 cents in the (hic) well to make it flow. Your corres-(hic)-pondent is broke.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. VIII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1909. NO. 45.

Washington Whisperings

Interesting Bits of News Gathered at the National Capital.

Civil Service Commission Wants Home

U.S
CIVIL
SERVICE

WASHINGTON.—Buffeted from pillar to post for a quarter of a century, the United States civil service commission is crying at the doorstep of the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives.

"Give me a home of my own," is the plaintive appeal of this national waif. Although established permanently in the affairs of the government, the civil service commission is a homeless wanderer without a place to lay its weary head. Five times since its establishment in 1883 it has been turned out of doors and forced to seek new living quarters. Now it is asking congress for $300,000 with which to build a modest dwelling place where it may be secure from eviction and where its work may be carried on in a proper and dignified manner. In asking congress for a home the commission has not been content to follow the conventional practice of pointing out how much money will be saved in rentals. The moral element in the proposition is important, also, according to the official communication addressed to the president by the commission and by him transmitted to congress.

It is nearly twenty-six years since the commission was organized. The early meetings in 1883 were held in the apartment of Dorman B. Eaton in the celebrated but dilapidated Wormley's hotel. Later the commission rented two rooms in a residence in Fourteenth street. From there it moved to the seed building of the department of agriculture. In 1885 it moved to a wing of the city hall building. In 1898 it moved to the Concordia building, and in 1900 it moved to its present wholly inadequate building.

The commission wants quarters that are permanent, that will be a creditable monument to the work it has done and an honor to the public service that it is performing. An appropriation of $300,000 will provide a proper site and building and this appropriation is recommended. In transmitting to congress the commission's letter and the draft of a bill for the appropriation, President Roosevelt says he approves the commission's recommendation.

Leaders in Congress Come from Cities

FROM CITIES
FROM COUNTRY

MORE than half the membership of the United States senate and not quite half of the membership of the house of representatives in the present house come from cities and towns with more than 10,000 population. Of the 236 members of both houses who come from cities and towns 51 are in the senate and 185 in the house of representatives. Of the senators 38 are from the northern states and only 13 from the southern states, while among the representatives 145 are from the north and only 40 from the south. The leadership of both the house and senate on the Republican side is largely confined to men from the cities, while the Democratic leadership, in the house especially, is divided among men from the smaller communities. Sectionally the states of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri have been included among the southern states, else the representation of that region among the members from the cities would be still further materially reduced.

It is noteworthy that of the city membership sent to congress 168 are lawyers and only 68 belong to other professions and avocations.

Two of the best all-around legislators in congress—Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland and John W. Weeks of Newton, Mass.—come from the cities. They are equally posted on currency, the tariff, the navy, agriculture and rivers and harbors. Representative Mann of Chicago is a recognized authority on the pure food and drugs act. F. P. Gillet of Massachusetts is the best-informed man on the civil service; Charles E. Townsend of Michigan on the interstate commerce laws, it being generally known that he practically drew the Hepburn railroad-rate act; James A. Tawney of Minnesota is the authority on appropriations, and Sereno E. Payne of New York on the raising of revenues to pay them; John Dalzell of Pennsylvania is the apostle of protection; W. S. Bennet of New York the strong man on the immigration laws, and Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey on currency.

Carriage for "Uncle Joe" in the Future

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON, plain farmer and unfrilled speaker of the house, will soon blossom out and put on more airs that a humming bird with two sets of wings. He is going to have a carriage with two prancing horses and a colored coachman.

He will dash along Pennsylvania avenue like a real plutocrat and throw dust in the eyes of the common toiler plodding along on his weary way. For all these years "Uncle Joe" has occupied the rear seat of a trailer and smoked his Porto Rican cigar in peace and content.

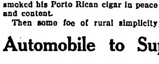
Then some foe of rural simplicity slipped over to the senate and whispered that Speaker Cannon should have a carriage. To make consistency a jewel it was suggested that the government ought to keep a vehicle for the vice-president.

The bait was swallowed in connection with the line and pole and the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill provides that the vice-president and speaker shall each have a carriage.

It was figured that two prancing horses for each, with an appropriate conveyance having four wheels and a varnished body, would cost the government $5,000, and that lump sum was allowed for the innovation.

The item, which is incorporated for the first time, does not specify whether either of the officials shall have one or two horses, a rockaway, victoria, trap or phateon. It simply specifies horses and carriages.

Automobile to Supersede the Horse



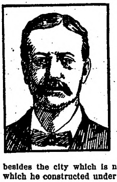
AUTOMOBILES will become a part of the White House equipment in the administration of William H. Taft, taking the place in a measure of the horses and carriages now used as a means of locomotion in and around Washington by the members of the Roosevelt family. One of President Roosevelt's pet aversions is the automobile. He has declined to purchase a car and only in two or three instances has he ever consented to be a passenger in one. On the other hand, Mr. Taft is very fond of the automobile. In the late political campaign he made many tours in high power cars, notably on his visit to New York, where he was compelled to make long jumps in accordance with arrangements made for him by the national and state committees.

The urgent deficiency bill recently reported, authorizes an appropriation of $12,000 for the purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles at the White House. This appropriation becomes available immediately. It will cover the initial cost of the machines which Mr. Taft will doubtless purchase and also provide for the care of the machines for the remainder of the current fiscal year, which will end on June 30. In the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, the White House automobiles will be provided for by an appropriation becoming available on that date, carried in the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill

According to statements made at the Capitol Mr. Taft intends to use the automobile exclusively in his movements in and about Washington. The provision in the urgent deficiency bill authorizing the use of automobiles at the White House was inserted in that measure at the request of President Elect Taft.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

NEW HARVARD PRESIDENT

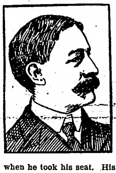


Abbott Lawrence Lowell, author, lawyer, Eaton professor of the science of government and distinguished scholar, who will succeed Charles W. Eliot as president of Harvard university when Dr. Eliot's resignation takes effect in May, is a son of one of the first families of Massachusetts. The city of Lowell was named after his paternal grandfather, the city of Lawrence after his maternal grandfather, Abbott Lawrence. He was born in this city on December 13, 1856, a son of Augustus Lowell and Katherine Bigelow Lawrence. Augustus Lowell was one of Boston's foremost financiers in his time. He founded Lowell institute, which has been managed so ably by the man who is to succeed to the helm of the great Cambridge university. Augustus Lowell's father left as a monument, besides the city which is named after him, the Boston and Lowell canal, which he constructed under great difficulties.

Upon graduation, Prof. Lowell entered Harvard Law school, and before he took off his mortar board there saw a year's active practice in the law offices of Putnam & Russell. He was graduated from the law school with honors, and in a partnership with Judge F. C. Lowell, a cousin, entered active practice in this city. In 1891, this partnership was enlarged to include Frederick J. Stimson. Six years later, Prof. Lowell resigned from the firm to become a lecturer on government at Cambridge. For the next three years he enjoyed a good sized chamber practice, but he found time to write "The Transfer of Stock in Corporations," a treatise which is a standard text book in law schools. His books on government and politics have earned for him an international reputation.

It was in 1900 that Dorman B. Eaton died, leaving $100,000 to found a chair of the science of government. Harvard selected Prof. Lowell for the position, which he has occupied ever since.

NEXT INDIANA SENATOR



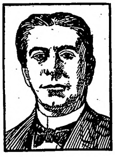
Benjamin F. Shively, who will succeed James A. Hemenway as senator from Indiana, is the first Democrat sent to the upper house of congress by the Hoosier state in 12 years.

Born on a farm in St. Joseph county, Indiana, March 20, 1857, he was the fourth in a family of eight children. His early experiences were those of the average farm boy until as a youth he entered the Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso. After being graduated from that institution he taught school from 1875 to 1880. Then he settled in South Bend, where he conducted a greenback newspaper and took an active interest in politics.

At the age of 27 he was elected congressman by the Democrats of the Thirteenth district, and was the youngest member of the house when he took his seat. His personal appearance as well as his mental ability contributed to his election. Over six feet tall and finely built, with a handsome face, he hade a favorable impression with his audience from the start, and his oratorical ability won further favor. As a member of congress he served one term that expired March 4, 1885, and then took up the study of law at South Bend. In the autumn of 1885 he entered the University of Michigan law school, and was graduated with the class of 1886.

In 1896 Mr. Shively was the Democratic candidate for governor, but the state was overwhelmingly Republican, and he was defeated, although he made a hard fight.

PLANNED FARMERS' INSTITUTE



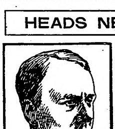
David Lubin, a San Francisco merchant, self-made and wealthy, is the man who devoted years and dollars to the work which reached its first tangible results when the king of Italy opened the session of the remarkable institution which went into history a few weeks ago as the first international institute of agriculture the world has ever known.

The major part of Lubin's fortune, made in his business, had come from the farmers, and it was long study in their interest which convinced him that an international gathering which would be a world's clearing house for the study, the experience, the information and statistics of the farm.

Once the plan had been worked oue in his own mind, the Californian set out to put it in effect. It would need the initiative and backing of a great power. At Washington he was rebuffed. He went to France, where he was not even given a hearing. Then he went to England, with a like result. In Italy he told his idea to the royal minister of finance, who called him either a madman or a genius and arranged a brief interview with the king.

In the palace, Lubin was embarrassed at the idea of a face-to-face talk with the king, and forgot practically all his detailed instructions in the etiquette of the court. The king, however, greeted him kindly, talked to him in English, made him feel at ease, heard his plea, promised to co-operate, showed him to the door in person, and then—kept his word. The institute was called, opened by the king, proved to be of decided value and the merchant of San Francisco had won his ambition.

HEADS NEW YORK CENTRAL



William C. Brown who was recently elected president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company to succeed W. H. Newman formerly was first vice-president of that road.

W. C. Brown began his career in Sioux City, Ia., 35 years ago, cording wood.

"I don't believe I want a soft snap, for if I am to stay in the railroad business I should know something about wooding engines. I would never know it by selling tickets at a window, assuring people that the clock is right and informing them how far it is to Bechuanaland."

This was the remark made by Mr. Brown to James Hamilton, Sioux City agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in 1869, as he was busily engaged in piling wood on an engine, for which he was receiving $1.15 a day. Agent Hamilton had offered him a place in the station as an assistant, supposing that it would be a welcome change from piling wood on the engine in the yards while the mercury kept under the zero mark. Then it was that Mr. Brown said he wanted no snap.

Mr. Brown's disposition to avoid snaps evidently had much to do with his rise in the railroad world, for all his positions have demanded the most arduous work, and he has never avoided it.

He has been general manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph at St Joseph Mo., and has occupied the same positions on the Burlington system and the Lake Shore.

Gleanings of Gotham

Interesting Bits of News from the Great Metropolis.

Millions Lost Yearly on City's Payroll

$20,000,000
WASTE

NEW YORK.—Short hours and easy bosses cause New York city to throw away $20,000,000 a year on its pay roll, according to a statement which has been made up for the board of estimate by Henry Bruere, director, and Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, technical director, of the bureau of municipal research.

The main object of the statement is to induce the city departments generally to follow the example of Comptroller Metz, already copied by Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, Borough President Cromwell and one or two other municipal heads, in having their employes work from nine a. m. to five p. m.

The present short hours obtaining in city departments alone, the research men estimate, is to the city $5,000,000 of dead loss. At least $15,000,000 more loss, they figure, is caused by the waste of time by laborers employed on city work.

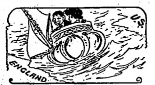
If the standards of work which obtain in private establishments were enforced by the city the yearly pay roll of $80,000,000 for salaries and wages would be cut to $60,000,000, the saving would be $20,000,000 a year—"enough to build a new subway each year—enough in 30 years to pay the present net debt," as the research men state.

"The regular office day in the municipal service is from nine a. m. to four p. m., with an hour allowed for luncheon—during the summer months from nine a. m. to three p. m.," the statement says.

"This leaves only six hours, at the most, for work, while the usual office day in private business other than banking and broking is from eight a. m. to five p. m.—a loss in time of 25 per cent. The amount paid for office work by the city is approximately $10,000,000. The direct loss due to shorter hours of service is approximately $2,500,000 per annum."

The indirect loss, due to the fact that the city employe never gets to work on time, added to inefficiency, brings the total loss to the city up to $5,000,000 a year. The result is a six-hour working day. The research men figure the loss in pay roll from other employes of the city at $15,000,000 a year.

British Earl Weds American Heiress



THE marriage the other day of the earl of Granard and Beatrice Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and niece of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, was one of the social events of the season in Gotham.

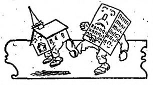
The earl of Granard is an Englishman, and because of this fact the regrets that he has carried away with him a pretty American girl as a bride are less than if he had been, instead of a blood cousin, some foreigner from continental Europe.

The bride is a grand-daughter of D. O. Mills, the financier and philanthropist. The earl of Granard is master of horse to King Edward of Great Britain, and the head of the royal equerries, which confers upon him the right to a seat in the king's carriage on state occasions.

A temporary altar was erected in the Louis XV. room of the Mills residence in West Sixty-ninth street for the marriage ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Thomas J. Cusack of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church. The bride wore a white satin empire gown with a veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a prayer book instead of a bouquet. She was attended by Miss Alice Astor, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor; Miss Grace Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; Miss Edith Taylor and Miss Beatrice Bishop. She was given away by her father; Lord Granard's brother, Hon. Donald Forbes, was best man.

The gifts to the bride included a check from her father for $100,000, to be supplemented later on, it is said, by a London town house from her grandfather, D. O. Mills. Her mother gave her a tiara of pearls and diamonds with tips of pear-shaped pearls and diamonds. The bridegroom's gifts to her were a collar, tiara and corsage ornaments of diamonds, but of these she has only the photographs, the originals remaining in London to greet her when she arrives there to take up her residence there.

Warehouse to Take Place of Old Chapel



A SEVEN-STORY warehouse will replace St. John's chapel on Varick street, one of the oldest church edifices in New York city. This, at least, is the announcement made by the Record and Guide, the official organ of the real estate interests of New York. The announcement of the alleged plans has served to intensify the feeling aroused by the determination of the vestry of Trinity parish to close the historic church.

The reason advanced by the vestrymen for closing St. John's is that the chapel has outlived its usefulness and that by reason of the constant moving of the resident population to districts further uptown the congregation of St. John has dwindled until few worshipers remain. These few the vestry of Trinity proposes to accommodate at St. Luke's chapel, which is comparatively near at hand.

The action of the vestrymen when it was first made public brought forth a protest from the members of St. John's parish, and a petition signed by some of the most prominent men in the nation, among them President Roosevelt, urging the maintenance of the chapel, if only for sentimental reasons and as one of the historical land marks of the city.

Feeling has reached such a stage of bitterness over the matter that there is talk of an appeal to the courts and, if necessary, to the legislature.

Slot Machine Mirrors Impede Traffic

THAT slot machines with mirror fronts are breeders of trouble and impediments to traffic in the Gotham subway are the conclusions of the public service commission on detailed information gathered by John Rorko, an inspector.

Inspector Rorko produced a diary of his observations, his general conclusion being that while slot machines cause a good deal of trouble they serve the purpose of providing mirrors for the women and for an occasional man whose vanity overcomes him. Here are some of the inspector's observations for three days recently in the subway south of Brooklyn bridge and at Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn:

"Monday, Wall Street Station, 4:35 p. m.—Man stops in front of mirror fixes tie; delay. 4:50 p. m.—Two girls stop to look in mirror; more delay; people have to walk around them. 5 p. m.—Man, two boys and a girl stop for gum; some delay. 5:15 p. m.—Woman in hurry to catch train bumps edge of slot machine squarely; hurts her hip.

"Tuesday, Atlantic Avenue Station—7:30 a. m.—Girl hurries into subway, fixes hat before mirror, buys gum. 7:30 to 9 a. m.—Procession of girls and men, mostly girls; all stop in front of mirror; hinder traffic.

"Wednesday, Atlantic Avenue Station—7:35 a. m.—Man hurries downstairs, drops heavy suitcase while getting gum from machine; second man falls over suitcase. 8:05 a. m.—Woman stops and arranges her collar before glass.

"Wednesday, Wall Street Station—4:40 p. m.—Woman fixes waist, adjusts coat; passengers have to walk around her through narrow passage. 5:05 p. m.—Five women in succession fix hair."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

Twin Troubles.

The other woman's burden always looks lighter than her own to Mrs. Trouble-in-Hand and to Mrs. Ditto. They occupy different social positions, but their woes are similar. Mrs. Trouble has one maid, and can never "entertain" or give her husband his favorite pie, because "one pair of hands can't do everything." Mrs. Ditto has six servants, and declares herself distracted by their quarrels and wastefulness, and ashamed to invite a guest to one of her helter-skelter meals. Mrs. Trouble thinks herself a martyr because she must stay at home. Mrs. Ditto fretfully complains that her husband's health compels her to travel. Mrs. Ditto finds her church work far too heavy for her strength, and Mrs. Trouble is sure that her minister looks down on her, because he never asks her to do anything. Finally, even in the shadow of death, Mrs. Trouble has no time to indulge her grief, and Mrs. Ditto has no other interests to distract her mind from hers. So, says the Youth's Companion, if we observe this queer, varied world in which we live, we learn to appreciate Milton's profound truth:

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.

Perhaps we can go a step further, and wonder if we are not pretty well off, after all.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the skill which enables one to detect a counterfeit comes not from a study of counterfeits, but from a thorough and conscientious familiarity with the genuine. If a man were pointed out to you and you were told that some day another who much resembled him would try to impose upon you, you would be pretty apt to fix his features in your mind; you would not spend any time looking at other people who looked something like him, would you? And the moment the impostor appeared you would note that in this, that or the other particular he failed to meet the details of the other man's face and figure. Just so it is in the detection of counterfeits, says the National Magazine. A skillful teller in a bank, counting money rapidly, will involuntarily throw out a note which in the slightest degree departs from the well-known pattern which is so strongly impressed on his mental vision. That involuntary act will nearly always prove to have been justified, for the bill in 19 cases out of 20 will prove to be counterfeit. It is because of this fact that when a request is received from some one to loan him a collection of counterfeits for the instruction of his cashiers, he is advised to have the young men study the genuine carefully, and there will be no trouble in detecting the bad notes.

Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, may regard himself as a standing refutation of Oslerism. President Angell, who has held his present position for 38 years, subject only to such absences as have been necessary by temporary assumption of other duties, is still a very active man, though he is 80 years old. He celebrated his birthday by attending and taking part in the annual convention of the Association of American Universities at Ithaca, where he was the guest of Hon. Andrew D. White, another splendid veteran. Dr. Angell says of himself that he was never in better shape physically and is feeling in tip-top condition, and he has every appearance of ruddy health. To-day he leaves for the west and in a few days will be back at his desk ready for energetic work. Constant usefulness and a high order of living seem to be the best recipes for health and longevity.

Some day not very far distant, it is hoped, exporters and importers in the United States will awaken to the realization that South America offers them exceptional business opportunities, and then probably a systematic and determined effort will be made to wrest from Europe the trade which, geographically speaking, belongs to us. Why this rich field has not been cultivated is one of the mysteries which for a decade has puzzled citizens who visited the continent to the south. Perhaps the explanation is that we have been too busy extending our trade to Europe and Asia, but whatever the cause, the time has passed when American merchants can any longer afford to ignore the possibilities apparent to the well informed.

The young king of Portugal has been warned of a deep-laid plot to depose him, which, after the terrible circumstances of his accession, he can take as no idle threat. Scarcely more than a boy, he is beginning soon to realize how uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

"Why not make your own music?" asks the Washington Times. Because our neighbors prefer us to have our music made by some one who knows how. Silly question, that.

CUBANS TAKE REINS

GEN. GOMEZ IS INAUGURATED AS ISLAND'S PRESIDENT.

GOV. MAGOON STEPS OUT

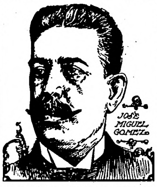
Ceremonies Preceded by Brilliant Illumination and Farewell Ball for American Officials — Tars Decorate Old Maine.

Havana.—Cuba formally passed back into the hands of the Cubans at noon Thursday, when the new government, headed by President Gomez and Vice-President Zayas, was inaugurated.

The ceremonies were simple. Gen. Gomez took the oath from the chief justice of the supreme court and made a brief address to the populace from the balcony of the palace. Afterward in the reception room of the palace Gov. Magoon read the order of President Roosevelt restoring the island and its affairs to the newly elected government.

City Is Carnival Scene.

The coming of this new day of Cuban liberty was signaled by a general display of fireworks, the velvet blackness of the tropical midnight being set aflame by screeching rockets and bombs which sent down showers of golden rain and gleaming, vari-colored lights. The streets of the city, which were brilliantly illuminated and garlanded with chains of incandescent bulbs, were thronged and a carnival spirit everywhere prevailed. Thousands of people gathered around the Clerks' club throughout the night, where inaugural and farewell balls were held jointly in honor of President Gomez and Vice-President Zayas and Gov. Magoon, all three of whom were quickly recognized on entering the building and leaving it, and loudly applauded. The balls constituted one of the most brilliant functions held here since the days of the Spanish occupation.



Illumination and Ball.

The festivities really opened Wednesday night with a brilliant illumination of the city and a farewell ball tendered by the mayor and council of Havana in honor of Gov. Magoon, President-elect Gomez, Vice-President-elect Zayas and the American officers who served as provisional authorities.

The illuminations probably were the most elaborate ever seen here. The money provided for the purpose was subscribed unstintedly, and the parks and the principal thoroughfares of the city were transformed into a veritable fairyland. In Central park, stretching down the Prado to the sea, thousands of vari-colored bulbs gleamed among cocoanut palms and laurel trees.

Ball a Brilliant Affair.

The ball was a brilliant function. It was attended by the American officials, the new island authorities, members of the diplomatic corps, special ambassadors and leaders of society. It was held in the large and beautiful ballroom of the Circle Dependientes, or Clerks' club, which is a unique organization with the enormous membership of 34,000. The club building, which faces an entire block, is a palace. The ball was held last night rather than this evening, after the inauguration, because of the determination of the American officials to leave for home immediately following President Gomez's induction into office.

President Sees Success.

Washington. — A message expressing hope for Cuba's success was sent by President Roosevelt to the president and congress of the republic of Cuba Thursday. It follows:

"Gov. Magoon will, by direction, turn over to you, on the 28th of this month, the control and government of the island of Cuba, and he will thereupon declare the provisional administration of the affairs of the island by the United States to be at an end. Upon the occasion of this final act, I desire to reiterate to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States, and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your gvernment. Our fondest hope is that you may enjoy the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and orderly liberty, and that the friendship which has existed between the republic of the United States and the republic of Cuba may continue for all time to come."

Arrested for His Bride's Death.

St. Louis.—Dr. Paul Pritchett was arrested in his drug store on an indictment, charging him with manslaughter in connection with the death of his bride of a week, Bertha Holt Pritchett of Lebanon, Mo.

Oregon Vote Finally Arrives.

Washington.—Oregon's delayed messenger, J. M. Butler, conveying the electoral vote of his state, arrived here Friday. Butler was under the impression that he had until February 10 to bring the returns.

JUDGE TAFT ON ISTHMUS

MAKES HIS EIGHTH TRIP ACROSS THE CANAL ROUTE.

Lands at Colon, Spends Night at Culebra and Then Pays Visit to the Site of Gatun Dam.

Panama.—President-elect Taft Friday made his eighth trip across the isthmus and everywhere was greeted with marked demonstrations of good will.

With his party Mr. Taft landed in the morning at Colon and proceeded by special train to Culebra, where at night he was quartered at the residence of Lieut. Col. Goethals, chairman of the Panama canal commission. His reception by the Panama officials both at Colan and Culebra was most cordial. Saturday Mr. Taft visited the site of Gatun dam.

The United States cruiser North Carolina, on which Mr. Taft sailed from Charleston, and the convoy cruiser Montana arrived at Colon at ten o'clock Friday morning after a voyage that was marked by splendid weather conditions. All the members of the party were in good health.

Col. Goethals, Joseph Blackburn, governor of the canal zone; Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the zone, and other prominent persons, immediately boarded the North Carolina from the tug Cristobal and welcomed the president-elect, who landed at dock No. 2, adjoining the Panama railroad office.

The first person to shake the hand of Mr. and Mrs. Taft when they landed was Gov. Porfiro Melendez of Colon, who introduced to them Mayor Benigno Andrion, Chief of Police Arango and other Panama officials.

Mr. Taft and his party immediately boarded a train which was waiting and left at noon for Culebra. Arriving there the president-elect was received ceremoniously by the members of President Obaldia's cabinet. During the afternoon Mr. Taft had a conference with the engineers engaged in the construction of the canal and his visit to the Gatun dam was planned.

The president-elect and his party will sail from Colon for New Orleans Friday, February 5.

BODIES OF THE CHENEYS ARRIVE

American Victims of Quake Brought Home for Burial.

New York.—The bodies of the two American victims of the convulsion of nature at Messina, Italy, a month ago, United States Consul Arthur S. Cheney and Mrs. Cheney, arrived in the harbor Thursday night. They were on board the Fabre liner, Venezia, which arrived after dark and remained anchored at the quarantine station until morning.

When the Venezia docked Friday the bodies were escorted by regular troops to the Grand Central station and there embarked for New Haven, Conn., the home of the Cheneys, where interment will take place.

Count Messiglia, the Italian consul general at New York, was one of those to receive the bodies at the steamer's dock. He laid wreaths on the coffins, a graceful tribute paid at the request of Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador at Washington.

JEROME IN CANAL LIBEL CASE.

Ready to Act If Robinson Will Make Complaint.

New York.—The possibility of the federal authorities having to stand aside to permit the state and county of New York to proceed against the publishers of the New York World for the alleged libel in connection with the Panama purchase, was made apparent Tuesday in a letter written by District Attorney Jerome to United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson.

Provided Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the president, is willing to appear as a complainant witness, Mr. Jerome is ready, the letter states, to begin action at once in the state courts. It would be useless for him to do so, however, he explains, if his inquiry is not given precedence over that begun before the federal grand jury, as acquittal or conviction in one court would act as sufficient defense in the other.

Delay Anti-Jap Measure.

Sacramento, Cal.—The question of anti-Japanese legislation was temporarily put aside by the legislature Wednesday as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt, Gov. Gillett and the leaders of both houses. Assemblyman A. M. Drew agreed, after a conference with the governor, to amend his anti-alien bill. Grove L. Johnson was not willing to postpone action upon his anti-Japanese bills, but a motion to put all the measures over for a week prevailed with little opposition.

Oklahoma Paper Burned Out.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The plant of the Daily Oklahoman, and the adjoining building, occupied by the local branch of the J. I. Case Plow Company, were destroyed by fire.

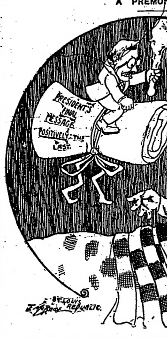
Mine Explosion Kills Two.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Two men were killed and 300 others narrowly escaped death from an explosion of coal dust at the Sewickley mine of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company at Madison, Pa., near here, Friday.

Keefe's Nomination Confirmed.

Washington.—The nomination of Daniel J. Keefe to be commissioner general of immigration was confirmed Friday by the senate. Mr. Keefe's nomination has been held up since December 8.

A PREMONITION!



PRESIDENT'S FINAL MESSAGE POSITIVELY THE LAST
GEE, BUT I WISH HE'D GO AWAY!
CONGRESS
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PLACE BLAME ON EACH OTHER

OWNERS OF THE REPUBLIC AND FLORIDA FILE SUITS.

Former Claim $2,000,000—Bids Are Opened for a Wireless Tower at Washington.

New York.—Just which ship was responsible for the Nantucket collision in which the White Star liner Republic and the Italian liner Florida figured, and which company shall pay the damages will be decided by the court of admiralty.

Both companies filed suits Thursday. That of the owners of the Republic claimed damages of $2,000,000 and recited in legal form the story of the marvelous sea disaster. The blame for the collision was placed on the Florida and the claim made that the last-named ship was going ahead at "an immoderate rate of speed" when the crash came.

The owners of the Florida also filed a libel suit and a petition for a limitation of liability against the Florida. The petitioners asked that their liability, in case the suits are decided against them, be placed at $224,000, the damage value of the Florida.

C. B. Richards & Co., agents for the Lloyd-Italian line, to which the Florida belongs, believe that Capt. Ruspini, his officers and crew should come in for some of the praise that has been bestowed upon the officers of the Republic. In a statement issued Thursday night they point out the heroism and the act of humanity displayed by Capt. Ruspini, who despite the fact that his ship was sorely damaged, stood by the Republic for more than 24 hours rescuing the passengers from the Republic and later transferring them to the Baltic when that ship reached the scene. The statement is made that had the Baltic not arrived, Capt. Ruspini would successfully have brought his overcrowded vessel into this port.

Washington.—Following the achievements of the wireless telegraph in the recent collision between the steamers Republic and Florida, the navy department Thursday opened bids for locating a wireless tower at Washington for communicating with ships at sea, to the distance of 3,000 miles.

F. P. GLAZIER IS FOUND GUILTY.

Ex-Treasurer of Michigan Convicted of Misappropriating State Funds.

Lansing, Mich.—Ex-State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier of Chelsea, whose failure in December, 1907, resulted in the closing of the Chelsea Savings bank, of which he was the head, and which had on deposit about $685,000 of state funds, was found guilty late Wednesday by a jury in the Ingham county circuit court of misappropriating state funds.

Mr. Glazier's attorneys immediately gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court, and he was released on $10,000 bail and given until March 8 to file a bill of exceptions and a motion for a new trial. He received the verdict without emotion.

Warning Note by Bulgaria.

Sofia.—The Bulgarian government Friday night delivered a note to the representatives of the powers complaining of the irreconcilable and uncompromising attitude of Turkey and declaring that the Porte must be responsible for the consequences.

Lynch Negro in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla. — A negro answering the description of one who brutally attempted to criminally assault Mrs. Jesse Holland near here was captured by angry neighbors tonight and strung up to a tree with a telephone wire.

For Paper from Cornstalks.

Washington.—The secretary of agriculture will be enabled to conduct experiments to determine the practicability of making paper material from cornstalks, if a bill favorably acted upon by the house committee of agriculture Thursday becomes a law. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Stanley, Kentucky, appropriates $30,000 to be used by the secretary of agriculture to conduct the experiments, and purchase a site near Henderson, Ky., erect buildings and purchase the necessary apparatus.

GET $5,600 WITH REVOLVER?

Man and Wife Arrested on Charge of Robbery.

Mobile, Ala.—Fleetwood Lester, traveling salesman for the Southern Supply Company, and his wife are in jail charged with holding up Hardaway Young, president of the company, at the point of a revolver at the former's home Friday afternoon and robbing him of $5,600.25.

It is charged that Lester telephoned to Young to come to his home to discuss the sale of Lester's stock in the company. When Young entered the Lester home, it is alleged, Lester forced him at the point of a revolver, to write an order to his cashier directing him to pay Mrs. Lester $5,600.25, the alleged amount of Lester's stock. Mrs. Lester took the order to the cashier, who wrote out a check for the amount and identified her at the bank. Mrs. Lester cashed the check and then returned to her home, where Young was held practically a prisoner, and gave the money to her husband.

FIRE RAGES IN ST. PAUL.

Large Part of Business District Threatened by Flames.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fire which started in the White House department store on East Seventh street shortly after seven o'clock Friday night assumed alarming proportions and a large part of the business district of the city was threatened. The flames jumped across the street and Huber's cafe and an adjoining building caught fire, while flaming cinders were being driven across the city by a strong north wind, threatening the down town district.

Half a dozen buildings were destroyed, the total loss being about $600,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—With the wind blowing 35 miles an hour, a fire broke out in the manufacturing district and a general alarm was sent all fire companies, including the reserve corps.

GREAT FRENCH ACTOR DEAD.

Benoit-Constant Coquelin Passes Away on Eve of Masterpiece.

Paris.—Benoit-Constant Coquelin, the great French actor whose culminating triumph had been awaited in Edmund Rostand's "The Chanticleer," which is now being rehearsed, died at Pont-Aux-Dames, Seine-et-Marne.

The death of M. Coquelin is an incalculable loss to the French stage. Only a few days ago M. Rostand, who recently has been giving the finishing touches to "The Chanticleer," arrived in Paris from Cambo, and he was ready to begin the rehearsals of the play in which M. Coquelin, who had the leading role, was expected to duplicate his famous success obtained in M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Would Burn Constitution.

Guthrie, Okla.—Senator Blair in the senate here Thursday in all seriousness moved that that body burn the constitution adopted by the state of Oklahoma. His words created a decided sensation and were followed by an immediate adjournment.

Senator Blair's remarks came at the close of one of the most vigorous debates in the present session of the upper house, and after favorable balloting on the Thomas bill, whic hmakes it impossible to form new counties.

Eight Coal Barges Sink.

East Liverpool, O.—Eight coal barges were sunk and four others broke away from the towboat Raymond Horner when it struck a sand bar in the Ohio river opposite Wellsville, O., Thursday.

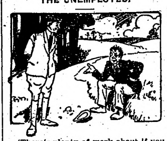
Judge J. D. Connor Is Dead.

Wabash, Ind.—Judge James D. Connor, aged 90, a member of the first Republican national convention, attendant at every subsequent national convention, and honored at the last convention in Chicago, died Friday.

Fatally Wounds Wife; Kills Self.

Norfolk, Va.—P. C. Edwards, a commission merchant, shot and fatally wounded his wife, attempted to shoot his little daughter, and put a bullet through his brain Friday. He died later at St. Vincent's hospital.

THE UNEMPLOYED.



"There's plenty of work about if you only look for it."

"Yes, and by the time I've found it all me energy's gone!"

THE PERUNA ALMANAC.

The druggists have already been supplied with the Peruna almanac for 1909. In addition to the regular astronomical matter usually furnished in almanacs, the articles on astrology are very attractive to most people. The mental characteristics of each sign are given with faithful accuracy. A list of lucky and unlucky days will be furnished to those who have our almanacs, free of charge. Address The Peruna Co., Columbus, O.

A Fatal Breath.

Brookton (with statistical bent)—Do you know, old man, I've just been reading up a lot of statistics on present-day mortality, and I have learned some remarkable things. Why, every time I breathe a man dies!

Brockton (comprehendingly)—By the great autofumes! Then why in the name of the census don't you chew cloves?

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The young man who sets out to be the architect of his own fortune must not scorn to be the bricklayer and hod carrier as well.—Westley.

Do not neglect constipation, for this condition poisons the blood and leads to chronic ill health. Garfield Tea, the mild herb laxative, corrects constipation, keeps the blood pure, and the health good.

You might say of a legal wedding, "Certainly knot."

WHY suffer with eye troubles, quick relief by using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Less than a pint of whisky may make a peck of trouble.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A happy medium ought to make good at a spiritual seance.

There is no Safer Remedy for a Cough, or throat trouble than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box. Sample free. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

The more a girl smiles the less she means it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The words coined in the mint do not increase our vocabulary.

PE-RU-NA TONIC FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH.

JOSEPH HALL CHASE

Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Gentlemen: I have used Peruna and find that it cannot be equaled as a tonic, as well as a cure for coughs, colds and catarrh.
You are authorized to use my photo with testimonial in any publication.
Joseph H. Chase,
804 Tenth St., Washington, D. C.

Cold and La Grippe

Mr. C. Happy, Hardin, Ray Co., Mo., writes: "I can safely recommend Peruna as a remedy that will cure all catarrhal troubles.

"It was of great benefit to me, as it cured me of catarrh of the throat, and I took a very bad cold and had la grippe last February. It settled in my throat and lungs. I took three bottles of Peruna and it cured me.

"I highly recommend it to all who are sick, and I am glad to add my endorsement to that of others."

Pe-ru-na for Colds

Mr. L. Clifford Figg, Jr., 2929 East Marshall St., Richmond, Va., writes that when he gets a cold he takes Peruna, and it soon drives it out of his system. For several years he was not entirely well, but Peruna completely cured him.

People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna tablets.

For a free illustrated booklet entitled "The Truth About Peruna," address The Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio. Mailed postpaid.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE IN FARM LANDS.

"SOUTHERN ALBERTA IS A MIGHTY GOOD COUNTRY."

No stronger or better evidence can be given of the merits of a country than that which comes from the testimony of the settler who has determined to succeed. This is why we reproduce the following letter, which speaks for itself. These people were induced to go to Western Canada through the solicitation of a Canadian Government agent, who secured for them the low railway rates.

"Carmangay, Alta., Canada, 12-15-'08.

"Mr. C. J. Broughton, Canadian Government Agency, 135 Adams Street, Chicago: We had audacity enough to tackle the proposition of buying four sections of land in Southern Alberta, thirty miles east of Clairsholm and heading up on the Little Bow, and our two boys each got a homestead adjoining. We fenced three sections and the two homesteads, and built a house, barn, corrals and granary, and have since enlarged some of these buildings. We have broken 200 acres of land, which has been sowed to oats and wheat. During the severe winter of two years ago the winter wheat killed out somewhat, and our crop yielded only ten bushels to the acre, but the spring wheat went 24 bushels to the acre. In this country we must be prepared for storms and cold, at times 20 to 30 below zero, yet on the whole the winters are mild; and while there are exceptional crops, it is fair to say that the average farmer can depend on having a yield in average years of from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre for spring wheat; and winter wheat in our immediate neighborhood yields from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre on the average.

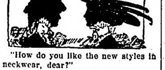
We have now quite a bunch of horses, over 50 in all, about 350 sheep, after having sold 140 for mutton this fall. We have 20 head of pure bred registered Shropshire, which are worth $20 each. The average price received for mutton sheep was $5.00 and a little over. Pork brings 5 and 6 cents a pound. We have about 30 head of cattle on our ranch now, and last winter they picked their entire living from our pasture, running to the straw stacks for shelter at night.

"The increase of land values has been extraordinary. Our land four years ago cost us a little less than $6.00 an acre. We have sold one section for $15.00, but we would not sell any more for less than $25.00 per acre, as we expect the railroad within four miles of our ranch within the next 18 months. Southern Alberta of Western Canada is a mighty good country for any man or woman who loves outdoor life, and who wants to get good returns for their labor and investment.

"We have been pleased with our treatment from the Canadian Government, and can heartily commend Southern Alberta as a splendid country in which to locate.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed)
"JAMES S. AINSLIE AND SONS."

AND THEY'VE GOT IT!



"How do you like the new styles in neckwear, dear?"

"A little ruff around the neck, love."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Awful!

"We had such a protracted farewell," remarked So-and-So, "that I lost my train."

"You should have left farewell enough alone," he remarked.

For a moment they looked at him with the Chopin "funeral march" expression. But eventually they resolved to let him live.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Illustrated Eye Book. At Druggists.

Those enjoying prosperity should always be ready to assist the unfortunate.—Demosthenes.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Take time by the forelock.—Swift.

Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer.—Young.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices.
CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

You can rely upon the friends you buy—if you have enough money to keep them bought.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back.—Ben Jonson.

WE PAY 11c FOR COW HIDES.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

He bears misery best who hides it most.—Shakespeare.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

Marriage is the hurdle between romance and reality.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

The Itasca Ski Club of Bovey-Coleraine 4th annual tournament to be held Feb. 13, 1909. Ski slide located in Coleraine, Minn., on the shore of Little Trout lake, widely known for its picturesque and scenic beauty. Club is confident of landing the national tournament in 1910, having already received the promise of nearly the required number of votes.

Gymnasium for Carleton.

Northfield.—Carleton college is to have a new men's gymnasium. The trustees announced at the chapel service that Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hill of Northfield have made a gift of $35,000 for that purpose, provided $20,000 would be secured for its maintenance. This obligation the trustees have already assumed, one of their number, Myron Skinner of Northfield, himself pledging $1,000 for this purpose.

For the securing of the endowment a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Scriver and Jepson of Minneapolis, Dr. Ogden and Mr. Nason of St. Paul and Mayor Goodhue of Northfield. Mr. Hill is to act on the building committee, with Messrs. Jones of Minneapolis, Mr. Olson, dean of the school of agriculture, and Messrs. Page and Nutting of Northfield.

Work is to begin on the new building just as soon as weather conditions permit, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation early next fall. Plans will be ready in a short time, and it is understood that the building will be situated between Willis and Williams hall on the campus.

Think Danger Signal Joke.

Austin.—Miss Lizzie Kelly, who was injured by the Chicago Great Western train while walking the track to town Sunday, died at St. Olaf's hospital Friday. Her companion, Mamie O'Leary, died soon after being taken to the hosiptal Sunday.

The girls live a little distance out of town and they were coming to the hospital to see the father of Lizzie Kelly, who has been under treatment at the hospital for some time. Their attention was directed to the crew of a Milwaukee train, the waving of whom they took to be in the spirit of jest and they were returning it as such. The Chicago Great Western engineer took the waving of the girls to mean that they heard his continuous signaling and that they would get off.

The girls belong to two families, formerly consisting of eight people, who are related, and who have been living in two rooms in the vicinity of the old brick yards.

Creamery Man Ends Life.

Caledonia.—John H. Gaare, a well-known creamery man of Spring Grove, committed suicide on Wednesday by hanging himself in the haymow of his barn. His only child, a girl of 7 years old, discovered him first and called a neighbor, but he then was dead and evidently had been dead several hours.

His motive for committing this tragic act is a mystery, as he was in good health, sober, good financial circumstances and family surroundings apparently happy. He had been prominent in the creamery business in this county for a number of years until two months ago, when he disposed of his interests.

Fire and Panic at Show.

Spring Valley.—Fire last night at the Auditorium, starting in the moving picture apparatus of Verne Caswell, damaged his outfit about $400, and the building owned by Burdette Thayer, a member of the legislature about $75. In the scramble by the audience to escape from the building, Mrs. Louie Alberts was thrown to the floor and suffered serious injuries, as did also one or two small children.

Case of the Governor's Wife.

Rochester.—Mrs. John A. Johnson, wife of the governor, consulted with physicians here yesterday as to a possible surgical operation at St. Mary's hospital. She is staying at the home of John Sullivan, the guest of Miss Margaret Sullivan. No decision has yet been reached by the doctors as to Mrs. Johnson's case.

NEWS NOTES.

Duluth.—Rain fell here Friday evening and at 9:30 the rain was accompanied by lightning and thunder. The wind is strong from the northwest and a heavy sea was rolling on Lake Superior.

Minneapolis.—Not in ten years has there been a condition in the grain trade quite like that existing in Minneapolis and Chicago, where James A. Patten, operating in both markets, has bought anywhere from 10,000,00 to 20,000,000 bushels, and presumably is out to run a corner in May wheat.

Minneapolis.—One of the oldest residents of Minneapolis died Saturday when Isaac Skoll passed away from an attack of acute bronchitis. The aged man would have been 100 years of age had he lived until next October.

Red Wing.—The annual meeting of the Minnesota Scandinavian Relief association was held at the hall of the Scandinavian Benevolent association. Peter Nelson was re-elected president of the association and C. Lallethun, vice president.

Minneapolis.—Lottie Williams, who for a number of years, has been idenfied with plays depicting city life, notably "My Tomboy Girl" and "Josie, the Little Madcap," will be seen at the Bijou Opera House the week of February 2nd in a new melodrama, "Tennessee Tess."

St. Paul.—The freshmen and sophomore classes of Macalester college mixed in one of the fiercest class fights in the history of the institution Wednesday night. The first year students had all the better of the argument when the list of maimed, wounded and captured for both sides were made out.

St. Paul.—Esther Lundell, 17 years old, saved her parents and two brothers from death by suffocation in a fire at their home. The girl awoke at 4 a. m., and when she discovered that the house was afire, she made her way through the thick smoke of the rooms of the other members of the family and awakened them.

Anoka.—Two weeks ago A. H. Brown, aged nearly 80, an inmate of the poor farm, two miles east of Anoka, left the institution during the absence of the overseer and made his way to Anoka. He was seen about 3 o'clock, and after that time all trace of him was lost. His body was found in a field near the depot Wednesday night. He had wandered about in the cold, snow and darkness, and finally laid down to die.

Minneapolis.—Fifteen little children were saved from possible death or injury in a panic-stricken rush through smoke-filled corridors to safety by the coolness of Miss Eva Burnham, resident nurse, and Moses Norman, janitor, at the Unity Settlement house, when fire broke out in that building yesterday afternoon.

Virginia.—The city of Virginia is without police or fire protection, the members of both departments having resigned. Higher wages are demanded by both. Under its charter Virginia cannot raise wages, but can hire the men back at higher wages, and this will be done. A special meeting of the council well be held.

Bemidji.—Sheriff Hazen of this city went to Blackduck Saturday and arrested Tony Weber on a charge of stealing a horse, harness and rig belonging to a farmer named Jacob Weiss, who lives three and one-half miles west of Bemidji, about Nov. 20 last. Weiss had left the horse in front of Schmidt & Hazen's meat market.

Walker.—Chief of Police Campbell of Walker, by the use of the telephone and assistance of the local police at Akeley succeeded in quieting the wrath of an irate father and causing two young hearts that wished to beat as one to continue to beat as two. Thomas Holden rushed into Clerk of Court Palmer's office and took out a license to marry Martha Eldrid of Deerfield township and engaging the services of a livery team started for Akeley at a lively pace. However, the girl's father, who claimed she was under age, reached Walker on an early train and enlisted the services of the local police, as a result of which the nuptials are called off for an indefinite period.

Eveleth.—At the Adams mine Louis Cassino, a miner, was entombed by a couple of cave-ins. He succeeded in getting under a timber, where he crouched from 3 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock at night, when he was rescued. Fifty men worked with shovels to rescue Cassino. It was ten hours before it was learned that the man was still alive.

Minneapolis.—Telephone talk, once "free, gratis and for nothing" over the drug store telephones in Minneapolis, is going to cost money just as soon as pay station booths can be installed.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

PUBLIC EXAMINER BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

This Official Will Hereafter be Elected by the People and Not Appointed by the Governor.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26.—In spite of over 400 bills now pending in the legislature, both house and senate are holding but short sessions daily, and hardly half a dozen bills have yet been actually passed. The hard grind of the sessions has not yet started, and it seems certain that the lawmakers, now under a salary of $500 a year, will remain in session the full constitutional limit, the same as in past years, when they received $5 a day.

There was little of importance in the legislature today. In the house, there was a long fight as to whether one more janitor shall be employed, the momentous question finally being answered in the affirmative. In the senate, Albert Schaller of Hastings broke forth into one of his humorous speeches in which he took exception to a newspaper story to the effect that he was unmarried. He said he had noticed the young ladies making eyes at him of late, and he did not want them to do so under a misapprehension of the facts.

Kerry Conley of Rochester introduced a resolution in the house, commending the course pursued by President Roosevelt in office, especially in regard to his use of the secret service. John D. O'Brien of St. Paul got the resolution tabled until tomorrow by giving notice of debate.

In the senate, Senator Works of Mankato today introduced a resolution asking for an investigation of mineral right privileges, grants, and reserves. It recites that much land in northern Minnesota is sold with the mineral rights reserved, and that this retards development by settlers. The resolution asks the tax commission to investigate with a view to ascertaining how these reserved mineral rights may be taxed. The resolution went over for the day on notice of debate by George R. Laybourn of Duluth.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 27.—A leading card in the game of politics was played in the lower house of the legislature today when F. B. Wright of Minneapolis introduced an employers' liability act. It provides that the employers of the state may form an association, which shall have the state treasurer for its treasurer. The association at its inception must make a state deposit of $10,000; and thereafter, one dollar for each employee of the members of the association. The governor is authorized to appoint a commission of three, two physicians and a lawyer. This commission shall receive all claims for damages of employes of the association, and allow them such sums as the commission deems right, without permitting the question of contributory negligence to be considered. The governor announced a few days ago he intended to send a special message to the legislature suggesting a new employers' liability bill, and the Wright measure coming in ahead (Wright is a republican) is without doubt aimed to secure the credit for the republicans and cut out the democratic administration.

W. A. Nolan introduced a bill in the house today to increase the gross earnings tax of express companies from 6 to 8 per cent. George Rodenberg of St. Paul got after the "salary loan sharks" of the large cities with a bill requiring a $50 a year license fee, and placing them under supervision of the public examiner.

In the senate, W. A. Campbell introduced a bill to create a woman's labor department, appropriating $7,500 therefor. Senator Hardy of St. Paul introduced several bills to increase the state aid for militia, and raising the salary of the adjutant general to $3,600, and the remuneration of his assistants proportionately.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—Gov. J. A. Johnson today sent his predicted special message to the legislature—both house and senate—recommending legislative enactment to provide for a commission of three, an attorney, an employe, and an employer of labor, to make a full investigation during the coming two years with a view to reporting an ideal employers' liability act to the next legislature. The message is accompanied by a petition signed by representatives of a number of labor organizations, of the State Bar association, and of the Minnesota Employers' association. It asks for the commission which the governor recommends. In the house, the message was referred to the labor committee; the senate started to debate the subject, but was interrupted by the arrival of the time for a memorial in memory of the late Senator P. Fitzpatrick of Winona. The senate will dispose of the message tomorrow.

Senator McColl of St. Paul today introduced a measure which carries out the democratic state platform of state guarantee of bank deposits. It provides for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the amount of bank deposits to thereby create a state guarantee fund. A bill for an appropriation of $25,000 to aid high schools, graded and consolidated public schools, in establishing agricultural courses, was introduced by Senator H. S. Putnam. It provides that the state pay two-thirds of the expenses of such new departments for a year.

In the house today there was a merry political tilt on the subject of the W. A. Nolan bill to make the office of state public examiner elective. The democrats decried the bill, on the ground that the examiner should remain appointive so as to be responsible to some one, and so the governor might pick out a man of special training for the place. The republicans replied through Burdette Thayer that it is wrong to have the examiner a dependent of the governor, and one of his official family; that this is demonstrated by the fact that there is today being wrongfully suppressed a report made by the examiner of another department of the governor's official family (referring to the board of control).

Lynn Haynes, secretary and lobbyist for the Citizens' League, came in for a roast today at the hands of John Lennon of Minneapolis, who was the man a few days ago to introduce a resolution asking for Haynes' recognition on the floor of the house. Lennon spoke of Haynes as unreliable, and giving garbled and false reports of legislative conditions and doings. He also took opportunity to roast a former supreme court justice for lobbying for the Citizens' League, and insinuating that things were not as they should be with the lawmakers—the reference being to former Judge W. B. Douglas.

The special commission, consisting of Carl Wallace, J. H. Dorsey and W. H. Putnam, which visited Madison, Wis., to investigate the operation of the Wisconsin public utilities law, reported in its favor and introduced a bill which is practically a copy of the Wisconsin law.

Some 200 women gathered in the senate chamber this afternoon and for over an hour fired "hot shot" at the senate election committee in the shape of reasons why the Ole Sageng bill for woman suffrage should pass.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.—The first "big" bill of the session passed the house today—the W. A. Nolan bill to make the office of public examiner elective. The bill was hotly contested by the democrats up to the very last, but on the final roll call, eight of the democrats broke from their party and voted with the republicans, making the vote 78 in favor of the measure to only 27 against.

Representative Saugstad today introduced a resolution limiting the session to March 31, and March 10 as the last day for introducing bills. John Lennon of Hennepin gave notice of debate, so that the resolution will not be acted upon until tomorrow. It is doubtful if it will pass, as the legislature now has nearly two hundred more bills before it than it had the same legislative session day two years ago.

Kerry Conley today called for action on the resolution commending Roosevelt and especially his use of the secret service. The resolution was side-tracked on motion of F. E. Gartside of Winona, who asked that it be referred to the special committee which was named some time ago to draw up resolutions commending Roosevelt. The secret service portion of the resolution in question is looked upon among the lawmakers as an effort to get legislative indorsement of Roosevelt's side of the controversy with Congressman Tawney of Winona.

The session in the senate today was uneventful except for a surprising report presented by Senator Swanson of Fridley, as chairman of the special committee which had been named to investigate the efficiency of the tuberculine test for cattle and horses. The report severely criticised the state live stock sanitary board, which board, according to the report, absolutely refused the committee's request for the aid of a veterinarian, or to co-operate in any way in helping the committee. The committee played a clever trick, however, which seems to demonstrate that the tuberculine test for cattle is little to be depended upon. Nineteen cows which had passed the test were purchased and sent to South St. Paul for slaughter with a lot of other cattle. Federal inspectors in post mortem examinations condemned the meat of all nineteen, declaring the animals to have been infected with tuberculosis in spite of their having passed the tuberculine test. The committee also reported finding a number of horses which had been condemned by the test some years ago, which are at present still in apparent excellent health. The report was referred to the senate committee on live stock and dairying.

In Lapland.

A Cleveland judge has ruled that a young girl has a perfect right to sit on her sweetheart's knee. This seems fair enough, but can't a man even ask her to get off when his foot's asleep?—Detroit Free Press.

Always End to Sorrow.

A young man cannot be cast down by grief and misfortune ever so severe but some night he begins to sleep sound, and some day when dinner time comes to feel hungry for a beef-steak.—Thackeray.

Man's Rough Path.

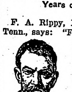
Times are not always hard, but a man always needs money, for he is compelled to buy his salvation of a preacher, his health of a doctor and his rights of a lawyer.—Atlanta Constitution.

Big Engineering Feat.

One of the biggest pieces of engineering in New England is a 2,500-horsepower dam in the Union river, at Ellsworth, Me It is constructed of hollow concrete, and cost nearly $500,000.

AWFUL GRAVEL ATTACKS

Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills After Years of Suffering.



F. A. Rippy, Depot Ave., Gallatin, Tenn., says: "Fifteen years ago kidney disease attacked me. The pain in my back was so agonizing I finally had to give up work. Then came terrible attacks of gravel with acute pain and passages of blood. In all I passed 25 stones, some as large as a bean. Nine years of this ran me down to a state of continual weakness, and I thought I never would be better until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The improvement was rapid, and since using four boxes I am cured and have never had any return of the trouble."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE RETRACTION WAS WORSE.

Second Statement "Piled Up the Agony" on Rival Editor.

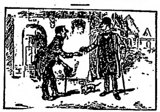
District Attorney Heney of San Francisco, a short time after his wounding, discussed with a reporter at his bedside one of his statements about the San Francisco boodlers.

"They expect me to retract that statement, do they?" he said, grimly. "Well, if I did retract it, my retraction would be like the Tombstone editor's.

"He, you know, printed a story to the effect that a rival editor's father had served 37 years in jail. Pressure was brought to bear on him, and finally he agreed to retract that statement. In his retraction he said:

"'We find that we were mistaken when we said in last week's issue that the Clarion editor's papa had passed 37 summers in the penitentiary. All efforts of friends to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment failed, and the old man, as a matter of fact, was hung.'"

TRAMP JOKE IN GERMANY.



Mr. Sport—Here is a little something for you—drink a glass of beer to my health.

Tramp—Light or dark?—Fliegende Blaetter.

Woman to Conduct Large Estate.

Mrs. Jennie L. Doane of Brockton, Mass., has been appointed to administer the half million dollar estate of the late R. N. Packard and also to have complete control of his large shoe factory. Mr. Packard died suddenly without making a will. His heirs were a brother and two sisters, none of whom knew anything about his business. Mrs. Doane had been in the employ of Mr. Packard for a number of years and he had often spoken of her ability to his relatives, declaring that she had more brains than any two men of his acquaintance. For that reason his heirs asked to have her appointed and put in full charge of his business.

Cause for Complaint.

Jones, the dairyman, loved his little bouts occasionally, and at such times celebrated riotously. He was prevailed upon to sign the pledge, and this piece of news was given wide publicity. But in a few weeks Jones turned upon his temperance friends and again sought old-time friends and acquaintances.

"The idea!" grieved Jones, as he told the waiter to duplicate an order. "Me driving a milk wagon, and those fellows advertising that I am on the water wagon!"—Judge.

DIDN'T KNOW

Coffee Was the Cause.

Many daily habits, particularly of eating and drinking, are formed by following our elders.

In this way ill health is often fastened upon children. A Ga. lady says:

"I had been allowed to drink coffee ever since I could remember, but even as a child I had a weak stomach, which frequently refused to retain food.

"The taste of coffee was in my mouth all the time and was, as I found out later, the cause of the stomach rebelling against food.

"I now see that it was only from following the example of my elders that I formed and continued the miserable habit of drinking coffee. My digestion remained poor, nerves unstrung, frequent headache, and yet I did not suspect the true cause.

"Another trouble was a bad, muddy complexion for which I spent time and money for creams, massaging, etc., without any results.

"After I was married I was asked to try Postum, and would you believe it, I, an old coffee toper, took to Postum from the very first. We made it right—according to directions on the pkg., and it had a most delicate flavor, and I at once quit coffee, with the happiest results.

"I now have a perfectly clear, smooth skin, fine digestion and haven't had a headache in over two years."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

There has been a bill introduced in the legislature provide ing for the changeing the conuty seat of counties at the general elecetion in stead of callin a spec al election The election is to be called on proclamation s ued by the governor.

The Cripple and His Father.

Not even the wide flapping trousers of his sailor suit could wholly hide the slender form wasting away from lack of use. Smoldering brown eyes illuminated the little face, made wizen by hours of pain, as he smiled up at the tall man at his side, who, broad of shoulder and strong of face, smiled back encouragingly.

A troop of small boys noisily invaded the car at the next station. Reckless in their good spirits, one of their number was roughly pushed against a crutch, causing it to fall to the floor. The man's eyes blazed more with anguish than with anger as he exclaimed harshly, "Be careful!"

The sturdy urchins, awed at what had occurred, subsided in seats opposite. The man looked over their heads into space. The child looked first at the boys, then with questioning eyes back at the man.

"Fawther," he whispered as he lightly touched his sleeve, "would you love me better if I was like those boys?"

The man gave a startled glance across the aisle at "those boys," insolent in their perfect health and boyhood vigor, then tightly grasping the hand nearest to him said: "No, son. I love you better than all the world—just as you are."—New York Times.

Risky Speculation.

In the days "befo' de wah" a handy negro named Jack was saving money earned at odd times with which to buy his freedom. His master encouraged him and kept his money for him. In time Jack had saved $900 and needed only another hundred to make him free. His master told him that it wouldn't be long now until he could get another hundred. Jack went out with another slave to celebrate some local festival. Returning along the railroad track they were frightened by an approaching train. Both got off the track, but Jack's companion fell and striking his head against a rock, was killed. Jack hurried as rapidly as he could to his master's house. It was a late hour, but the master must hear him. He said, "Gimme mah money right now." The astonished master remonstrated, saying, "But, Jack, you need only another hundred dollars to get free." "I knows it, Mars' Henry, I knows it, but niggers is too onsartin. Bill jes' killed hisself by bustin' his head agin a rock, an' I ain' gwine invest much money in nothin' as onsartin as niggers."—Washington Herald.

Trivial Cause of a Bloody War.

In the year 1654 a Polish nobleman became obnoxious to the laws of his country by reason of his having committed a crime. He fled to Sweden, whereupon John Casimir, king of Poland, wrote to Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, demanding the surrender of the criminal. The king of Sweden on reading the dispatch noticed that his own name and titles were followed by two "et ceteras," while the name of the king of Poland was followed by three. The missing "et cetera" so enraged the king of Sweden that he at once declared war against Poland. The war was carried on with great bitterness until 1660, when a peace was signed at Oliva, near Danzig. A contemporary writer (Kochowsky) poured out his lamentations on the war in these terms: "How dear has this 'et cetera' been to us! With how many lives have these two potentates paid for these missing eight letters! With what streams of blood has the failure of a few drops of ink been avenged!"

A Horse's Toe Nails.

Few persons realize that a horse's hoof is really the same thing as the toe nails of human beings or of animals having toes. The horn of a hoof grows just as a toe nail does. The hoof grows more rapidly in unshod horses than in those wearing shoes and it grows faster in horses which are well groomed and well fed. But on an average the horn grows about a third of an inch a month. Hind hoofs grow faster than fore hoofs. The toe of the hoof being the longest part, it takes longer for the horn to grow down there than at the heel. For instance, the toe will grow entirely down in from eleven to thirteen months while the heel will grow down in from three to five months. As the new horn grows out any cracks or defects in the old gradually work down to where they can be cut off, just as with human finger nails you can watch the progress of a bruise from the root to the tip.—New York Sun.

A TENDERFOOT'S REVENGE.

Bully of New Mexico Town Had the Tables Turned on Him.

The average tenderfoot is not a coward. He simply lacks ranch experience. An illustration of this fact occurred down in New Mexico several years ago. One day a pale looking, thin and sickly young man alighted from the train and put up at the little adobe hotel at Bernal Springs. The tenderfoot walked up to the bar and called for a bottle of soda pop. "'Tain't allowed to drink that sort o' stuff out here," said a toughy. "What you want is a stiff drink o' red liquor. Mr. Barkeeper, set out the pison for this young feller." "You have the best of me," replied the tenderfoot, "and I'll have to drink the stuff, but I hope the time may come when I can make you drink my choice of liquid."

The tenderfoot raised the glass and gulped down the whisky. Sandy had had his way about it, and he made no effort to comprehend the vague remark of the stranger. The tenderfoot left for a ranch down the Pecos the next day after the incident in the saloon, and he was forgotten until one afternoon more than a year afterward a strong, healthy looking young man rode up to the hotel on a broncho, dropped the bridle reins upon the ground and dismounted. He had the appearance of a typical young man of the range. His face was bronzed and his eyes clear and penetrating. "I owe a fellow a debt which I believe I will pay right now," the stranger said.

No sooner had he made the remark than he walked off in the direction of Sandy, who had his gun in his right hand and was firing it into the air every few steps. The stranger approached Sandy, pulled his gun and unceremoniously dragged the bully up to the saloon and led him in that fashion up to the bar. "Get me a pan of water and set it upon the floor," he said to the barkeeper.

The order was complied with, Sandy standing there meekly, wondering what was going to happen to him. "Now, get down on the floor and drink water out of that pan like a dog," the former tenderfoot ordered. Sandy at first refused, but when the stranger began twirling his gun around on his forefinger and said the order must be obeyed the cowed fellow unlimbered and lay down upon the floor and began drinking water out of the pan.—Denver Field and Farm.

WATERLOO.

The Immutability of the Famous Old Battlefield.

One of the most striking features of a visit to the battlefield of Waterloo today is the immutability of the entire scene in which one of the greatest battles of history took place. Notwithstanding the many years that have passed since the memorable day of June 18, 1815, the entire scene of the battle remains practically unchanged and untouched, and the very buildings around which the tide of battle surged the fiercest, save for the necessary restorations of the damage they sustained in the conflict, remain exactly as they were, nor has any encroachment of building or progress marred the historic field.

The battlefield of Waterloo is an open, undulating stretch of good farming land. On the day of the battle the greater part of it was covered with crops of rye, wheat, barley and oats, and the same crops are still grown there each season. The field is intersected by two highroads branching at Mont St. Jean, the one on the right leading to Nivelles, while that on the left, which lay in the center of both armies, led south to Genappe, Charleroi and Namur. Upon the crest of the ridge which formed the first of the allied positions a crossroad runs east and west. This road, on approaching the spot where the "Lion of Waterloo" now stands, ran through a cut in the crest some twelve to fourteen feet deep, and it was this point that was known after the battle as the Hollow Road. Some 600 yards to the southeast of the "Lion" is the farm of La Haye Sainte, while about 900 yards to the southwest stands Hougoumont, the old chateau, farmhouse, outbuildings, walled garden and orchard, which played such an important part in the fate of the day. These buildings are nearly 300 years old and were built with a view to their defense, as many old stone loopholes still to be found testify. — Robert Howard Russell in Metropolitan Magazine.

Dictionary Users Modest.

"Men are never so modest as when they go to use a dictionary," remarked an attendant at the public library. "As a rule, when you see a man go to a public dictionary or one in any place where other people are around you'll see him look about furtively as if in fear somebody might see him. Men who make no pretensions at having any great amount of knowledge nevertheless seem to be embarrassed to have any one think that they do not know the pronunciation or meaning of some English word. The next time you see a man looking up a word in the dictionary just ask him what it is he is looking up and see if he will tell you. You'll find in at least nine cases out of ten that he won't tell you. He's afraid you'll know it and have the fun of enlightening him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Grasping.

"What a grasping fellow you are, Hawkins! You've bothered me about this bill fifty times in ten days."

"You wrong me, Jarley. I'm not grasping. I've bothered you about the bill, I admit, but I haven't been able to grasp anything yet."

TURPENTINE.

Moths will leave if it is sprinkled about.

Turpentine and soap will remove ink stains from linen.

Turpentine will remove wheel grease, pitch and tar stains.

Clean gilt frames with a sponge moistened in turpentine.

It will exterminate roaches if sprinkled in their haunts.

A few drops on a woolen cloth will clean tan shoes nicely.

A few drops added to water in which clothes are boiled will whiten them.

An equal mixture of turpentine and linseed oil will remove white marks from furniture caused by water.

Ivory knife handles that have become yellow can be restored to their former whiteness by rubbing with turpentine.

Carpets can be cleaned and colors restored by going over occasionally with a broom dipped in warm water in which a little turpentine is added.

Splendors of Cafes.

The cafes and hotels of New York are rivaling each other in the almost oriental splendor with which they have fitted up small rooms for dinner and after theater parties. At one cafe near Broadway the sides of one of these rooms are composed entirely of mirrors, after the French fashion, while the ceiling is covered with green leaves and grapes, bunches of pink and purple grapes of glass, within which are electric lights. The effect is that of a beautiful arbor. Another cafe has mirrors reflecting small red lights throughout the room, while the ceiling, also of mirrors, is an exquisite imitation of moonlight, the effect of which is obtained by electrics inclosed in globes of the color and sheen of moonlight seen through a delicate tracery of faint green leaves.—Exchange.

A Sad Case.

A Chicago physician was one day called to attend a sick child in a "shabby genteel" quarter of the Windy City.

"Madam," said the doctor to the mother, "you should send this child into the country for several weeks each summer."

"I am sorry to say, doctor," responded the woman, "that we are not rich enough to do that."

"Then," suggested the physician, "have her sent by the fresh air fund."

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed the woman, "we are not poor enough!"—Harper's Weekly.

Too Selfish.

Citiman—What's the matter with all you Swamphurst fellows? You don't seem to like my friend Backlots. Subbubs—No; he's selfish. Citiman—Oh, come now! Subbubs—That's what he is. A barn near him caught fire the other night, and he put it out without waiting for the rest of us members of the Swamphurst Hose to reach the scene.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Comfortable Fortune.

"What is your idea of a comfortable fortune?" asked the ambitious youth.

"One," answered the man of experience, "that is big enough to buy you everything you want and not big enough to attract the attention of the grand jury."—Washington Star.

A Lemon Instead.

"Do you know," a pretty bride of three months said to a friend the other day, "I think all these jokes about young wives having so much trouble with butchers and grocers and being cheated and all that is just too foolish."

"Then I presume you are getting on all right with yours, dear?" her friend inquired.

"Why, of course I am! Anybody would if they would just deal at a reliable place," the young wife declared. "Now, there is my grocer," she continued; "he is just as obliging and thoughtful as can be. The other day I ordered a dozen oranges, and when they came I found there were but eleven in the bag, so when I went to the store again I told him so.

"'Why, yes, ma'am,' he said, 'I know there were. I had put in a dozen, but I noticed that one of them was spoiled, and of course I wouldn't send you any but the best goods, so I took it out.'

"Now, don't you think that was nice in him to be so thoughtful and honest?" she concluded.—Harper's Weekly.

Marriages In Bible Times.

From the Bible accounts of the marriages of Jacob with Leah and Rebecca and from other narratives of marriages in Jewish history it seems that marriage was not held to be a sacrament or religious rite in the times of the patriarchs. In those days the head of the family, the father, was priest and ruler of the family and the only priest or ruler whose authority it recognized. As far as we learn from the Bible narrative in the case of Jacob's marriages, the simple giving of his daughters by Isaac constituted the marriage, there

Playing and Listening.

Muggins—You mustn't mind my daughter's mistakes. You know she plays entirely by ear. Buggins—Unfortunately that is also the way I listen.—Philadelphia Record.

His Inferiors.

"No," said Kadley, "I never associate with my inferiors. Do you?"

"Really, I can't say," replied Miss Cutting. "I don't think I ever met any of your inferiors!"

In Saxony no one is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and proved that he is properly qualified.

Notice Of Cancellation Of Land Contract.

To J. A. Lang, and to all other persons Claiming under him.

You, and each of you, will take Notice, that default has occurred in the terms and conditions of that certain written instrument, to-wit: a certain cotract for the sale of land bearing date the first day of Octoberr A. D. 1908, made, executed and delvered by N. E. Gaass, and L. J. Duffy as owners and vendors to the said J. A Lang, as vendee, and purchasor for the sale and conveyance to you, the said J. A. Lang, of that certain tract and parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Red Lake, in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The West half of the South East Quater of section numbered twenty eight (28). in Township numbered one hundred fifty (150) North of Range numbered forty one (41) West of the 5th P.M in the State of Minnesota, containing eighty 80) acres more or less according to the United States Government Survey thereof subject to Highways.

That said default consists in this: to-wit: that you the said J. A. Lang, and you assigns if any have wholly faild to pay the eight hundred and fifty two ($852.00) due according to the terms of said contract on the first day of October 1908, or any of the interest due on said contract according to the terms thereof, except the sum $17.84 paid on the interest on the first day of October 1908.

That according to the terms and conditions of said contract there is due and un-paid thereon, at the date of this Notice the sum of nine hundred forty six and 68-00 ($946.68) dollars, with intrest thereon since the date of this Notice at the rate of ten per-cent per-ann-um, togeather with five dollars attorneys fees, for the drafting of this Notice, and also together with the cost of getting service of this Notice upon you.

That oweing to and on accouot of said default in the said terms and conditions of said contract, the said contract and all its rights thereunder, in or to said premises above described will be cancelled and terminated thirty days after the service of this Notice upon you, and if you fail to preform all the terms and conditions of said contract and comply with all it's provisions upon which said default has occurred and fail to pay the costs of the drafting of this Notice and also to pay the costs of the service of this Notice upon you, the said termination and cancellation of said contract and all rights thereunder will take affect immediatley thirty days after the service of this Notice upon you.

Dated January 16th. 1909.

N. E. Gaass.
L. J. Duffy.
Vendors. Red Lake Falls Minn.

Signed executed and delivered in presence of, P. F. Pouliot.
W. S. Ericson.

State of Minnesota:
County of Red Lake: S. S.

On this 18th, day of January 1909, before me a Notary Public, within and for said County, perrsonally appeared E. N. Gaass. and L. J. Duffy to me known to be the persons who make and executed the foregoing Notice of Cancellation, and acknowledged they executed the same as their own free act and deed.

P. F. Pouliot, Notary Public Red Lake
[Seal] County Minn.
My Commission expires March 13, 1915
F. A. Grady, Attorney for Vendors.
Red Lake Falls Minnesota.

Nobody can help being born stupid, but anybody can help becoming stupider than he was born.—Lady Helen Forbes.

Lobster Fare.

Hungry lobsters in their natural state seldom refuse fish of any kind, whether dead or alive. The favorite bait with fishermen is fresh or stale herring, but even shark meat is used at a pinch. Lobsters also eat small crabs, sea urchins and mussels. Indeed, there are few forms of marine life suitable for food which they refuse. Lobsters sometimes capture fish alive, striking them with the smaller of their two great claws, which for this reason fishermen call the "quick" or "fish" claw, but they will live for a long time, especially when confined without taking any food. If you tether the lobster by the large claws, you will find that, like the muskrat, he will go off some fine morning, leaving only his legs in the trap, for this animal has the remarkable power of "shooting a claw," or amputating its limbs, and, what is still more wonderful, of growing new ones from the stumps left behind.—St. Nicholas.

Catching a Bride.

Among certain Siberians the bridegroom is not permitted to have a wife until he can catch her. But they do not give him a fair race in the open. The bride, surrounded by her female friends, awaits him in a big tent. As soon as she sees him she runs off. He follows like Hippomenes after Atalanta. But instead of obstacles being thrown in the way of the bride they are thrown across the path of the bridegroom. The pursuing groom falls over old women, chairs, tables, stones and fishing rods or is tripped up by ropes. Only when it is feared he might give up and sulk and go away without the fleeting lady is he permitted to overtake her. Then as she falls into his outstretched arms it may be imagined she utters some equivalent of "This is so sudden!"

A Live Steak.

"It is a mistake," said the president of the New York Waiters' club, "to think that an Englishman always wants his beef excessively rare. As a matter of fact, the English like their beef better done than we do. I once saw a waiter," he continued, "serve an English duke with a cut of very, very rare sirloin. The duke looked closely at the slice of bright red meat. Then he said:

"'Waiter, just send for the butcher, will you?'

"'The butcher, sir?' the waiter stammered.

"'Yes,' said the duke. 'This beef doesn't seem to be quite dead yet.'"

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IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

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THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt p. m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public.

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The Smooth Handle.

Everything has two handles—one by which it may be borne, another by which it cannot. If your brother acts unjustly, do not lay hold on the affair by the handle of his injustice, for by that it cannot be borne, but rather by the opposite, that he is your brother, that he was brought up with you, and thus you will lay hold on it as it is to be borne.—Epictetus.

Not Fickle.

Mrs. Lakeside—Is she fickle?

Mrs. La Salle—It seems not. She has been married to the same man three times in succession.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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20	Whooping-Cough	.25
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28	Nervous Debility	[illegible]
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. [illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W Vrolson.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur. Get my prices before shipping elswhare,

John L. Radecki,

Radney Minn.

The creamery will start up to take in cream on Monday February 15th. 1909.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Our school District No 37 has just compleated a state loan of $1.200 to pay for building our new school house.

C. L. Clark drove down to the city of Thief River Falls on Tuesday to buy an aditional horse to strenzthen his mail carring outfit, returning Thursday.

We extend our heartfelt sympithy to editor Latta of the Plummer Pioneer in the sudden death of his wife on Friday morning last. She leaves a husband and three sons to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and kind mother.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price,

George Jarman, Proprietor

Ye editor and type setter has has been at St. Paul the past week looking up the prospects of getting a little assistance from the state to build a bridge across the Red Lake River in Highlanding Township, and as we can not be in St. Paul and set type at Sunbeam at the same time we ask our readers for their indulgence this week.

Joseph Duchamp was up this way on Wednesday talking up telephone matters for the Trio State Telephone Co so we can get a line to Thief River Falls. We have been to busy to give the matter much attention this week but it seems to us that Mr. Duchamp is giveing the people of this locality a pretty fair proposition to get in touch with the outside world by telephone. This is the same company that owns the Thief River Falls telephone system, and if a deal can be compleated with them the line will be built early this spring.

THE HIGHLANDING BRIDGE.

There seems to be an effort being made by a few men at Highlanding to try to defeat the building of a bridge across the Red Lake River at its present location one mile west of the Highlending store and have it moved to the section line by the store. We are not trying to represent the interests of any country store keepr in this matter, but the people living on the Eleven townships. There is country stores located at Rhoda, Kratka, Brunkeber and Antone, and one is to be put in at the Clearwater creamery this spring. All of the proprietors and patrons of these places are petitoning the legislature for an appropiation to build this bridge at its present location Then we have the store at Malone and the post offices of Kuehnel and Sunbeam, and their patrons solid in line for the present location While two or three men at Highlandin are opposing it and trying to fool people to sign a petition for a bridge at that place, when they have no premission from the government to build one at that point, and may not get one in the next generation. We regret that the necessity has arose that we got to spend time to explain these matters to the people at home, but we will do it, so they can see who is right and who is wrong.

WANTED: A school teacher, with a first grade certificate, to teach a four months term of school, to commence Monday March 1st,. 1909 Apply to W. G. Hunt, Sunbeam Minn., or P. Sullivan Sunbeam Minn.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Mr. Peat Milline and family have moved down to the town of Hill River.

Miss Sarah Lindberg retuned home from Richwood on Thursday last, where she has been visiting freinds and relation.

Mrs J. Underdahl visited with the family of Ole Nesland a few days this week.

There was a jolly party of our young folks geathered at the at the residence of Harold Erb, last Monday and all report a fine time.

Roy Green made the bachelors of the town of Hickory a pleasent visit last week, Guess who they were?

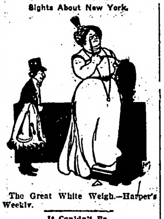
There was a grand party at the residence of G. Hoveland last Saturday night, and all had a dandy time. Hope there will be an other one like it soon.

A. Rolandsen transacted business in the town of Hickory on Saturday last.

There will be a basket social at at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening Feb. 20th, for the benefit of school District No. 41, All are invited.

Spoons.

Sights About New York.



The Great White Weigh.—Harper's Weekly.

It Couldn't Be.

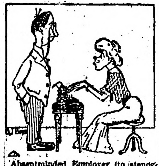
Dean Farrar quotes Tennyson as having related to him the remark of a farmer who, after hearing a fire and brimstone sermon from an old style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally, that must be wrong. No constitooshun couldn't stand it."

America's Failings.

America has little of the economic sagacity of England, intellectual acumen of Germany or social rhythm of France.—A. E. Winship in Armenia.

Death hangs over thee while thou livest, while it is in thy power to be good.—Aurelius.

He Forgot Himself.



Absentminded Employer (to stenographer)—Write a letter to Murray and tell him to send me his address.—Bohemian.

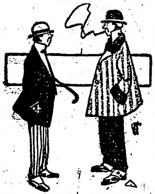
Blind Men's Dreams.

One of the most intelligent inmates of a blind asylum, who came into the world blind, says that he never dreams of the things he has read about and never dreams of any thing or person that he has not in some way come in personal contact with. He dreams of music, of the voices of persons he knows, of such incidents as might happen at the home or in some place in which he has actually been, but never of incidents in other places or in other lands. Even although he has read descriptions of localities, of natural beauties, of the appearance of a street or a city, no idea of what they look like comes to him in the fancies of his sleep. There is a class of blind people who become blind when quite young. Such blind people never dream of any scene or object except those which have remained in the memory from what they actually saw before they became blind.—Pearson's Weekly.

Fish In Inclosed Waters.

Most people not without education and a general knowledge of natural history are mystified by the presence of fish in inclosed waters. For many years there was open mouthed wonder over the perch, bream and crayfish found in the newly cut dams near the Macquarie river, in New South Wales. In some cases the water had scarcely settled after the rain had filled the dam than the fish were observed, and the Australian farmers started a theory of spontaneous production. This obtained and gained wide credence until a Sydney professor chanced to pick up a wild duck and found its breast feathers and webbed feet well dotted with fertile and almost hatched fish ova, on which the "spontaneous production" theory was promptly withdrawn.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Admirable.



"I certainly admire that pianist who gave the recital last night."

"For his compositions or for his performances?"

"Neither. I admire him for his nerve in charging $2 a seat."—New York Herald.

GROWTH OF CARICATURE.

John Law's Wild Schemes Gave It a Tremendous Impetus.

Caricature is nowadays one of the principal methods of criticism. No movement can overreach the mark without eliciting dozens of works of art from caricaturists all over this and all other countries.

This branch of criticism and attack dates far back, but the greatest impulse it ever felt came from the age of tremendous speculation, when, in 1719 and 1730, John Law was manipulating things financial in France. Never before had the financial world been so carried off its feet as it was at that time. Members of the nobility were waiting for a chance to purchase shares in Law's schemes. Duchesses and ladies of high renown tried their most persuasive charms on Law in the attempt to get hold of shares. Men hired out their backs for writing desks, so great was the press of business in making contracts, and one hunchback is reputed to have made 100,000 francs in this way in a few weeks. The French went veritably mad over the schemes to become wealthy. Naturally the papers of the time, especially those of Holland, caricatured the state of affairs. There were pictures of all sorts caricaturing Law, the nobility, the schemes and everything connected with them.

It was this tremendous amount of pictorial work that first directed the energies of William Hogarth in London in this direction. Caricaturing began to be used more and more in the political field, and soon afterward it caused the shelving of Robert Walpole from the English ministry. Ever since then has caricaturing been one of the bitterest and most effectual methods of checking public men and their schemes.

Another Knock.

"Hotel clerks are cold hearted," sighed the shabby tragedian, who was traveling with a toothbrush and a compass.

"Speaking from experience, pal?" asked his barnstorming chum.

"Sure! I approached the clerk of the Red Dog inn and told him actors deserved special terms."

"Ah, indeed! And what did he say?"

"He said yes, they deserved six month terms in the county workhouse."—Chicago News.

If All Candidates Wore White.

The word "candidate" is from the Latin "candidatus." Literally it means white robed, and it was thus called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga. Fancy, if you can, all our modern Americans dressed in accordance with their political ambitions. In some sections there would be no such thing as a dark suit of clothes. Washington would simply be one shining center of universal whiteness.—Saturday Evening Post.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

WE ARE GOING TO THE BIG STORE,

At High Landing

A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on,

or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

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Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

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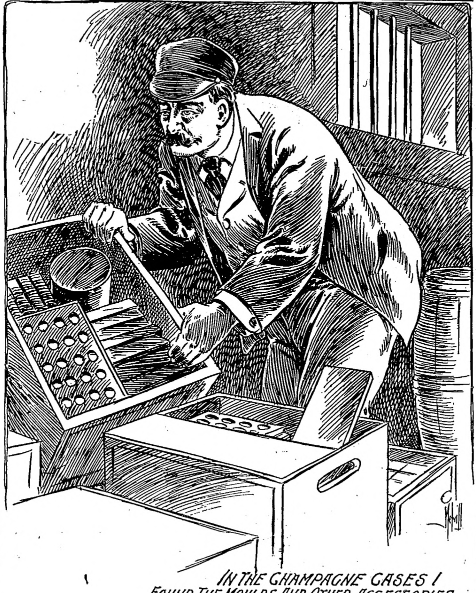
The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

COUNTERFEITERS OPERATE IN A NATIONAL BANK

By an Ex-Operative of the Secret Service

Here Is a True Story of the Uncovering of the Country's Worst Gang of "Shovers of the Queer."

Champagne Cases Furnish Secret of Odd Plot, Unearthed by Captain Dickson—Becomes an Assistant Gardener and Expose of Workings of System Quickly Follows—Cashier Is Placed Under Arrest.



IN THE CHAMPAGNE CASES I FOUND THE MOULDS AND OTHER ACCESSORIES OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.

CAPT. DICKSON and I were again foregathering in front of the cheery log fire at his home. He launched into a capital story of counterfeiting in high places.

"I was once stationed in the city of a great international exposition, to watch for culprits that were expected to put out the customary counterfeit. For the first month or to of the fair there was nothing to do but lounge about the office and, like Mr. Micawber, wait for something to turn up. The four of us who were assigned to this monotonous duty soon grew weary of the inactivity and were on the point of asking for a transfer, when an excellent imitation of the ten dollar gold-piece made its appearance in large numbers. After that, none of the four of us had any cause for complaint on the score of stagnation.

"Saunders and McGrath, two of my companions, by means of a miserably scrawled, anonymous note to the chief of police, secured information of mysterious boxes coming by night to a bank, and it required but a small flight of the imagination to evolve a plot in which the great financial magnate, the president of the bank, was the central figure, regardless of his high social standing, his reputed fabulous wealth, and his irreproachable character.

"I selected the cashier at the factory as my man, and Murphy took the teller of the bank, the man who made up the pay-roll each week. For ten days we shadowed them with dogged persistency. They were both men of the town and both were members of the better class of clubs and moved in the most exclusive circles of society. These matters rather strengthened than weakened our suspicions, for neither of the men was wealthy, and playing society is an expensive game at best.

"But in all our pursuit and in all the lavish expenditures of these young spendthrifts not once did either of them pass or attempt to pass one of the counterfeit coins, so far as we could gather. I don't think they could have done so without its being discovered, so thoroughly did we track them in every turn and move they made during the period we had them under observation. They lived together in a handsomely furnished flat, with a small army of servants, and they entertained lavishly. Their table was of the best and their wines of the rarest vintages.

"We decided that nothing was to be gained by shadowing them further, so we left them to their frivolous social duties. About this time Saunders and McGrath came tagging home, convoying the bank president, tuckered out and disgusted with their fruitless journey.

"The night of their return Murphy and I held a conference with them, at which it was practically agreed that the bank president was innocent, and that there was nothing else to do but take him into our confidence and make the bank itself our point of operation.

"I watched the teller very carefully that week, and especially on the day when he made up the payroll for the factory, which was called for by Saunders. The sack contained both gold and silver, but there was not a single coin in the lot which had not been given birth legitimately at some one of the government's mints. Saunders made sure of this before the sack reached the factory.

"The cashier, a man named Powell, and the teller both kept close watch upon me while I worked in the big vault, as was their duty, and this gave me scant opportunity to investigate the sacks of gold piled away in a pretentious row on a low shelf. In moving them, I thought that some seemed lighter in weight than others, and as this would be valuable information if true, I hit upon what I thought was a rather ingenious way of determining if my surmise was correct.

"Concealing my pen-knife in the hollow of my hand, with the blade open, I selected one of the sacks of ten-dollar coins which seemed to be lighter than some of its mates, and, as I moved it from the shelf, I cut the cord which fastened the mouth of it while the attention of the inquisitive cashier and teller was directed elsewhere.

"Having shaken the mouth of the sack open and frayed the ends of the cord so that my ruse would not be detected. I purposely stumbled and fell as I crossed the vault. The coins poured out upon the steel floor of the big vault in a bright yellow stream, rolling hither and yon, while I sat dejectedly in the midst of the golden flood and rubbed my knee and cursed.

"The two bank officials showed lively concern at my stupid accident, and both set about gathering up the coins. I assisted them as much as possible, but my pulse was beating too fast for my help to amount to much. My ruse had fully served my purpose. The ring of the coins upon the steel floor of the vault had not been true. They had rung dull and heavy, and I knew them at once for their real false character. The verification of this fact came when I fingered them deftly, as I restored them to the sack whence they had come. There was no mistaking the feeling of them. They were greasy and slick; that slimy touch which discloses the spurious coin in the dark as well as in the light. Every one I touched had that slippery, soapstone surface which counterfeiters cannot overcome except by the use of metal of the same fineness as that of the genuine coin.

"As I replaced the sacks, after cleaning the shelf, I was careful to weigh each of them in my hand. There were 15 sacks, each containing a thousand dollars in half eagles, which were light in weight.

"I now felt sure of my ground, but it was still necessary that we secure proof against the teller. I had not suspected the cashier, until his evident trepidation when I spilled the sack of gold.

"The mystery was now more complex and interesting than ever. While I had discovered the big reserve of the counterfeiters I had no evidence against any one, and was still afraid to make arrests. I wanted the makers of the coin and their machinery, and wanted them badly, for this was the biggest case that I had thus far in my career been engaged upon.

"That night I did some tall thinking, and also made a secret trip to the banker's residence, which I carefully examined from the outside, going over the extensive grounds about the house and the outbuildings at the imminent peril of being shot for a burglar. Here I discovered only one thing of importance. In the stable I stumbled on an empty champagne case, which was of the same brand as one I had noticed in the vault of the bank. It might mean something or nothing, but I had long ago learned to take particular notice of small things, and many is the valuable clew that this habit has given me.

"Since the return of Saunders and McGrath, they had been working on the clew of the anonymous letter, and the information it contained about the mysterious boxes which had been seen to arrive at the bank at night. They had located the author, a discharged messenger, who bore a grudge against the teller to whose instance he attributed his discharge. From the messenger they learned that the boxes had been delivered at the back entrance of the bank late at night. They had been brought to it in a one horse express wagon, but the wagon had not displayed a license number and the driver, although muffled in a great coat, had evidently not been a regular expressman, so the messenger informed them. He gave a fairly accurate description of the wagon, which had been of peculiar construction.

"I had seen just such a vehicle at the banker's residence, a sort of delivery wagon which seemed to be employed in hauling feed for the extensive stable of the banker, as it had been filled with sacks of oats and bales of hay when I saw it.

"The next morning I reported sick at the bank, but my service with the banker was not at an end. I had shifted my position from janitor at the bank to assistant gardener and general factotum at the president's residence. Armed with a note from the banker to the gardener, I put in my appearance at his residence. The gardener didn't seem to like my appearance. He regarded me with cold suspicion, while he read the note from his employer, and, it seemed to me, he rather reluctantly accepted me as his assistant. I verily believe he would have driven me away on some pretext, if it had not been for the explicit terms of the note the banker had written at my dictation.

"The gardener was a tough looking customer. There was an atmosphere of suspicion about him which put me on my guard and caused me to watch him with caution. He was a smooth individual, however, and I had served in my new capacity for three days without discovering anything worth mentioning, when he set me at the task of wheeling out the ashes from the big bin in the cellar. The bin was situated at the rear of the furnace, near the entrance of the basement, and in passing to and fro at my task, I noticed several wine-cases piled in a dark corner of the basement. I took advantage of the first opportunity to examine them and, while the lids were securely nailed down, I found, by lifting them, that they were as heavy as chunks of lead.

"That night I burglarized the banker's basement, while two of my companions kept watch outside to see that I was not disturbed. In the champagne-cases I found the molds and other accessories of the counterfeiters, and a large quantity of metal and newly manufactured coins.

"Before we left the banker's residence, the gardener was a prisoner, and before the night was over we had nabbed Mason and Tarley and Cashier Powell. The gardener turned state's evidence and gave the whole thing away. The three society men held out firmly to the last. They were convicted only after considerable difficulty. Except for the assistance of the gardener in securing evidence, we should never have been able to have made out, against them, anything more than a strong circumstantial case. We recovered about $10,000 from the culprits, and in the bank's vault was more than $18,000 of the counterfeit money. The night watchman at the bank was also implicated and convicted.

"The gardener, who had many aliases, was an old offender. He had worked at one time in the 'Frisco mint, and was regarded as a skillful workman. After leaving the mint, he had put out a gold coin of the twenty-dollar denomination, but had been caught and had served a prison term for it. He had drifted east, after serving his term, and had figured out the plan which he had there put in operation. He had manufactured the coins, using the big furnace at the banker's residence for that purpose, and had secured the three society men, all of whom were heavily in debt and therefore ready victims, to palm off the money. Their method was to take good money from the bank vault and replace it with the bad, which they worked off at the factory in the weekly pay roll. The cashier at the bank had secured the place for the counterfeiter at the banker's residence, but this had not been with any particular design further than it was a place that was especially suited to the necessities of the counterfeiter."

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FINE RECIPE FOR COLDS

Mix half ounce of Concentrated pine compound with two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of good whiskey.

This simple mixture is to be used in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful four times a day. The bottle should be well shaken each time.

Any druggist can supply the ingredients and it can be mixed at home.

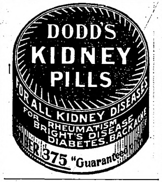
The Concentrated pine is a pine product refined for medical use. It comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in a round case, which is airtight and retains all the original strength in the fluid, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated" in order to get the genuine article.

Laughter in the Court.

An old plasterer is called upon to give evidence for the plaintiff. Counsel for the defense tries to bully him. "Have you ever been in prison?" "Yes, twice." "Ah! how long the first time?" "One whole afternoon." "What! And the second time?" "Only one hour." "And pray what offense had you committed to deserve so small a punishment?" "I was sent to prison to whitewash a cell to accommodate a lawyer who had cheated one of his clients."

Those Tired, Aching Feet of Yours need Allen's Foot-Ease. 25c at your Druggist's. Write A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for sample.

The rule in a prohibition state seems to be "bar none."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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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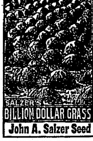
PISO'S CURE
25 cts. 25 cts.

Beware of the Cough

that hangs on persistently, breaking your night's rest and exhausting you with the violence of the paroxysms. A few doses of Piso's Cure will relieve wonderfully any cough, no matter how far advanced or serious. It soothes and heals the irritated surfaces, clears the clogged air passages and the cough disappears.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

Billion $ Grass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Splendid climate, schools and churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

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Munyon's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks Fevers, stops Discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by colds. It cures Grip and obstinate Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25c.

Have you stiff or swollen joints, no matter how chronic? Ask your druggist for Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy and see how quickly you will be cured.

If you have any kidney or bladder trouble get Munyon's Kidney Remedy.

Munyon's Vitalizer makes weak men strong and restores lost powers.

ONION SEED 60 cts. a lb.

Per Salzer's catalog page 129.

Largest growers of onion and vegetable seeds in the world. Big catalog free; or, send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 each lettuce, rutabaga, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1200 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth $1.00 of any man's money. Or, send 20c and we will add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.

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SCHOOL SHOES without seams—think of it—*seamless school shoes!* They are strong and sturdy, have seamless uppers, tough soles and double leather toes. By far the most durable and lasting shoes obtainable.

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Made in all styles and sizes, for every day and Sunday wear—for boys and girls. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us. Look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who *does not* handle Special Merit School Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of George or Martha Washington, size 15x20. State which picture you want.

We also make Leading Lady Shoes, Honorbilt Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes and Yerma Cushion Shoes.

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All Who Would Enjoy

good health, with its blessings, must understand, quite clearly, that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to living aright. Then the use of medicines may be dispensed with to advantage, but under ordinary conditions in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time and the California Fig Syrup Co. holds that it is alike important to present the subject truthfully and to supply the one perfect laxative to those desiring it.

Consequently, the Company's Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna gives general satisfaction. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

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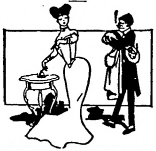

Robert Rustler—What did you say was the title of your new song?

Successful Chorus Lady—I call it "The Proposal."

Robert Rustler—And the key?

Successful Chorus Lady—B minor.

Robert Rustler—B mine—eh? How would you like to change it for a key in A flat?

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Eczema Made Hands and Feet Swell, Peel and Get Raw—Arms Affected, Too—Gave Up All Hope of Cure.

Quickly Cured by Cuticura.

"I suffered from eczema on my hands, arms and feet for about twelve years, my hands and feet would swell, sweat and itch, then would become callous and get very dry, then peel off and get raw. I tried most every kind of salve and ointment without success. I tried several doctors, but at last gave up thinking there was a cure for eczema. A friend of mine insisted on my trying the Cuticura Remedies, but I did not give them a trial until I got so bad that I had to do something. I secured a set and by the time they were used I could see a vast improvement and my hands and feet were healed up in no time. I have had no trouble since. Charles T. Bauer, Volant, Pa., Mar. 11, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston

HIS GOOD MONEY THROWN AWAY.

Why Old Man Potts Regretted Giving Bill College Education.

"Well," observed old man Potts, "I've spent a heap of money on my boy Bill's education, more'n $900 jest to see him through Yale. And I ain't through yet. It shorely makes me sore to think of the money I'm wastin' on a boy who ain't got as much sense now as he had before he went to college."

"What's the matter, father?" asked Mrs. Potts. "Mebbe you're a little hard on Bill."

"No, I ain't, Mary," answered the old man. "Jest to show you—a little while ago I says to him I thinks it was going to rain to-morrow. What fool answer d'ye suppose he made me?"

"I'm sure I don't know, father."

"He begged my pardon!"—Harper's Weekly.

Willing to Take a Chance.

The other evening a particularly woe-begone and souseful looking person stopped James J. Buckley on East Sixth street.

"Gimme a dime for a bed, won't you, mister?" asked the stranger in that half whisper they always use.

Buckley looked at him for a minute thoughtfully. "Well," says he, seriously, "bring the bed around and if I think it's worth the price I'll give you a dime for it, of course."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Prof. Munyon says: Cure a cold and you prevent Consumption. His opinion is now shared by the leading physicians of the country, and the wonderful cures that are being made by Munyon's Cold Remedy have attracted the attention of the whole medical fraternity. These little sugar pellets break up a cold in a few hours, and almost universally prevent Bronchitis and Pneumonia

Camphor as Medicine.

As a medicine camphor is invaluable if used judiciously. If six or ten drops are taken on a lump of sugar when sneezing starts, a bad cold in the head can often be checked. This dose should not be repeated closer than an hour apart. Be sure that it agrees with you.

Yom Kippur.

When everything else is surrendered that is distinctive of Jewish ceremonialism the atonement retains its grip on the vast majority of Israelites. Kippur is the last link binding them to their community, their faith and its peculiar observance.

Eleanor Stevens' Will

By Isabel Scott Stone

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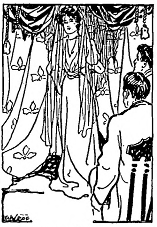
When the following notice appeared in the columns of the daily newspapers, society experienced an absolutely new sensation. People who hadn't known the late Eleanor Stevens immediately began to inquire into the history of the woman whose name was coupled with so singular an announcement. And people who had known Eleanor Stevens forthwith revived long lists of her curious fads and fancies, concluding always with the declaration: "Well, it's just what you might expect from Eleanor Stevens."

PERSONAL.—THE REJECTED SUITORS of the late Miss Eleanor Stevens may hear something to their advantage by communicating with Willard Pratt, Counsellor at Law, International Trust building.

Now, Eleanor Stevens had been by no means either the crotchety old maid or the rattle-brained young one that these remarks might imply. On the contrary, she had been a rarely charming and gifted young woman, well born, well bred, the heiress to an enormous fortune, in fact, the possessor of beauty, brains, and money, sufficient to equip half a dozen so-called society belles. But in spite of these endowments, or, perhaps, because of them, Eleanor Stevens had been an eccentric, and with every year since her debut her eccentricity had become more marked. At times, for example, she would dance and golf, pour at teas, and talk small talk to eligible young men with a persistency and success that made her for the time the sun of society's solar system. As to her suitors, the most remarkable reports had existed concerning Miss Stevens' treatment of those gentlemen. It had been said by some that each in turn underwent a period of suspense hung, like Mahomet's coffin, between earth and heaven, at the end of which time he was always lowered to the former element by Miss Stevens' unqualified refusal. There were those who had declared that her drawing-room was always as crowded with suitors as a fashionable doctor's waiting-room with patients.

In the end, society had concluded to accept the girl's vagaries as simply "Eleanor Stevens' way." And this formula had been made to cover a multitude of oddities, ranging from the wearing of high crowns when low ones were the fashion, to Miss Stevens' sudden and mysterious departure for Europe exactly two days after she had taken apartments for the summer with a party of friends at a watering-place hotel. Indeed, when, six months after her abrupt departure, the notice came of the young heiress' sudden death—unattended except by her maid and companion—in some obscure village in the Black Forest, even her friends could find no phrase that so well expressed their shocked surprise as: "Well, that was just like Eleanor Stevens. She couldn't even die like other people."



A Tall, Heavily Veiled Figure Advanced Into the Room.

And now, following upon the news of her strange death, had appeared this still stranger notice.

Eleanor Stevens' rejected suitors! Who were they? Would they present themselves according to directions? What were the advantages they would gain by so doing?

To the last of these questions the public had not long to wait for an answer. Three days after the extraordinary "personal" had made its appearance, the announcement was made that Eleanor Stevens had left a will, and that this will had been probated. Before this news was 12 hours old, the sensation caused by the advertisement was completely overshadowed by that produced by the following clause with which it was discovered the will ended:

To each of my rejected suitors I give and bequeath $25,000, to be paid subject to certain sealed conditions, exactly one year from my death, in the library of my residence in Beechwood street, Philadelphia.

One man only knew the facts in the case, and that was Eleanor Stevens' lawyer, Willard Pratt; but from him neither hints, nor bribes, nor open question could drag a syllable. People accepted, grudgingly, the necessity of awaiting the slow coming and going of 365 days before they could find out who those suitors had been.

Meantime, Willard Pratt, counsellor-at-law, was deriving from the administration of Miss Stevens' will the keenest enjoyment of his long and varied legal career. But his enjoyment reached its culminating point when, just one week before the day appointed for the settlement of the will, society was again startled by this notice in the daily papers:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE rejected suitors of Miss Eleanor Stevens are requested to meet at her late residence on Beechwood street, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 21st instant, at ten o'clock a. m., with reference to the legacies due them under her will.—Willard Pratt, Executor.

"I think that will reawaken popular interest," said the old lawyer dryly.

And so it did. Seven days later, when the hour appointed for the reception of Miss Stevens' rejected suitors drew near, the street in the vicinity of her late residence was lined with an eager multitude of men and women. From behind the curtains of every window within a block, unseen spectators awaited the morning's developments; while people who would not acknowledge their curiosity by joining the crowd of confessed sightseers made convenient errands which took them through Beechwood street at the time appointed for the "show." The only drawback to the anticipated enjoyment was the fear that, after all, the suitors might at the last moment fail to appear.

But no such catastrophe occurred. It is true that as the hour drew near in which they were to stand confessed as members of Miss Eleanor's "army of martyrs" several of the intended claimants had found themselves weakening in their resolve. Those, for instance, who had justified their claim solely on the ground of an admiration felt but never expressed, felt their courage oozing as the ordeal approached. Others, who were burning incense at new shrines, seriously considered renouncing a claim that would decidedly complicate their present prospects. Still others, who were now happily married, hesitated at opening the old wound and endangering their domestic bliss, even for $25,000; while hardly one but felt some qualms at the thought of openly profiting by an experience that most men hide in the deepest recesses of the heart.

It was a question whether pride or profit would win the day. In the end, however, the almighty dollar had proved its right to that title.

When Mr. Pratt entered the library of Miss Stevens' late residence, at ten o'clock on this eventful morning, he found the room crowded with a body of men clad in mourning garb and solemnly waiting in various stages of uneasiness for the approach of the long-expected moment.

"Gentlemen," began the old lawyer, "I must trouble each of you to give me in writing a concise statement of the time, place and circumstances attending your several offers and rejections, in order that I may have documentary proof that you are entitled to the legacies left you by the terms of Miss Stevens' will.

"Documentary proof!" At those unpected words the emotion that marked the faces of the strange assembly changed to unmistakable concern. Was this some disagreeable joke? No, the old lawyer waited with unmoved face for the fulfilment of his demand. There was a momentary hesitation. Then, filing up in due order, the applicants, one by one, seated themselves at the table before the old attorney and wrote the account demanded.

As the last statement was signed, the portieres of the library were suddenly drawn back, and a tall, heavily-veiled figure advanced slowly into the middle of the room. Then, as she raised her hand and drew back the thick gauze that masked her face, a cry of terror echoed through the house.

The woman was Eleanor Stevens!

"Wait," she commanded. "Don't be alarmed; I am no ghost. The Miss Stevens who died a year ago in the Black Forest was not the Miss Stevens whose loss you are so deeply mourning.

"By a stupid blunder of the peasants with whom I was staying, an exchange of names occurred between myself and an invalid girl whom I had befriended; so that when she died, her death certificate was issued under the name of Eleanor Stevens.

"Some weeks earlier I had been influenced by daily contact with one whose life was fading rapidly away to draw up my will in legal form and to send it home to my lawyer.

"When I left so suddenly for Europe a year and a half ago it was because of a conversation overheard between several of my seeming admirers which changed all my ideas of manly chivalry in affairs of the heart, and which drove me abroad, as I supposed, forever.

"It was that blundering exchange of names that has given me the opportunity of meeting you under these interesting circumstances.

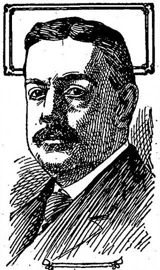
"Now, gentlemen, my will, in which you have shown so deep an interest, stipulates that each of my rejected suitors shall receive $25,000 after my death. That bequest will be carried out to the letter when I am really dead.

"In the meantime I would gladly read your documentary proofs; but, as I have never in all my life rejected but two suitors, and as one of these died six months ago and the other is not here to-day, I shall be obliged to refer you to my lawyer."

And with a sweeping courtesy Miss Stevens withdrew from the room.

Sporting Gossip

Charles F. Thompson, who has been elected president of the Western Golf association, is a man who has been connected with the Scottish game for years in the Chicago district. His rise to the executive chair has been a gradual one, and he is a man who will doubtless bring the association to an even higher plane than it now occupies. Mr. Thompson, who is a member of the Homewood and Midlothian Country clubs, first served as an officer in the Western Golf association two years ago, when he was elected to the secretaryship. The following season he was raised to the important position of treasurer. In addition to these positions Mr. Thompson is at the present time a member of the executive committee of the United States Golf association. He has for years taken a prominent part in clubdom, belonging to the South Shore Country, Kenwood, Press, Diana Shooting (Horicon, Wis.) and the Iskigamiusigan clubs. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic association. Mr. Thompson is a fair golf player, and finds relaxation on the links the year around. For the past six years he has been an officer of the Flossmoor organization. In addition to golf Mr. Thompson finds time in the spring and winter to fish and hunt. He is an expert angler and has bagged many a fine hamper of game. The woods and streams of Wisconsin are well known to him. He is engaged in the lumber and railroad industries.



CHARLES F. THOMPSON

Baseball managers and football coaches are always dead sore when their team loses, and they can scarcely be blamed. Of course the manager of a beaten team, whether it be in baseball or football, gives out an interview in which he "doffs his cap to the victorious manager and congratulates him on having one of the best teams ever," That's nothing more than sublime bunk. That's all part of the game. He says it because he knows the public likes to hear just that sort of "walla, walla." When he's not speaking for publication he can advance no less than 40,000 reasons why his team lost and why they should have won. That's human nature. It's almost as difficult to "fix" a ball game in the major leagues as it is to make a 30-cent alarm clock keep good time. The millions that have been made in baseball in recent years can be traced to the fact that baseball has been conducted along business lines—conducted honestly. Out on the field when the players are in action it is the same. Every man is out to win. While in the game the great stars never think of baseball as a business. The cheers of the multitude, the glory of winning makes them forget for the time all about the salary envelope. The player that is not constituted that way never becomes a star. They refer to him as a mechanical player. He plays ball as he would saw and hammer if he were a carpenter. But, nevertheless, the star's conception of sportsmanship is far removed from that of the amateur. The really great players always want to win. They will use tricks to accomplish their ends, but none of the stars can ever be accused of dirty work. As for being sore when they lose, all that is necessary to satisfy the doubtful ones is to be about the hotel where the team is stopping after a particularly hard-luck defeat. Manager and players are about as cordial and pleasant as a rat terrier is giving battle to a half dozen rodents.

Herman Schaefer, second baseman of the Detroit Tigers' American league championship team, has been selected field captain of the 1909 team, to succeed the peerless Bill Coughlin, who returns to the minors. Germany Schaefer has earned his new honors, as he is acknowledged a brainy ball player and a natural leader that never knows he is beaten. He is popular with the players on the Tiger team, and President Navin's announcement gives entire satisfaction to the fans. Last season at times of trouble he did more than any other man to aid Hughie Jennings in inspiring the jaded players to renewed efforts.

Ask Her This Question

"Do you know of any woman who ever received any benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

If any woman who is suffering with any ailment peculiar to her sex will ask her neighbors this question, she will be surprised at the result. There is hardly a community in this country where women cannot be found who have been restored to health by this famous old remedy, made exclusively from a simple formula of roots and herbs.

During the past 30 years we have published thousands of letters from these grateful women who have been cured by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and never in all that time have we published a testimonial without the writer's special permission. Never have we knowingly published a testimonial that was not truthful and genuine. Here is one just received a few days ago. If anyone doubts that this is a true and honest statement of a woman's experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound write and ask her.

Houston, Texas.—"When I first began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a total wreck. I had been sick for three years with female troubles, chronic dyspepsia, and a liver trouble. I had tried several doctor's medicines, but nothing did me any good.

"For three years I lived on medicines and thought I would never get well, when I read an advertisment of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and was advised to try it.

"My husband got me one bottle of the Compound, and it did me so much good I continued its use. I am now a well woman and enjoy the best of health.

"I advise all women suffering from such troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. They won't regret it, for it will surely cure you."—Mrs. Bessie L. Hicks, 819 Cleveland St., Houston.

Any woman who is sick and suffering is foolish surely not to give such a medicine as this a trial. Why should it not do her as much good as it did Mrs. Hicks.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

For Sprains

Sloan's Liniment is the best remedy for sprains and bruises.

It quiets the pain at once, and can be applied to the tenderest part without hurting because it doesn't need to be rubbed—all you have to do is to lay it on lightly. It is a powerful preparation and penetrates instantly—relieves any inflammation and congestion, and reduces the swelling.

Sloan's Liniment

is an excellent antiseptic and germ killer—heals cuts, burns, wounds and contusions, and will draw the poison from sting of poisonous insects.

Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.

ESTABLISHED 1867

SHIP YOUR HIDES, FURS, WOOL, ETC.

DIRECT TO US AND SAVE SMALL DEALERS' PROFITS.

D. BERGMAN & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

135-149 LIVINGSTON AVE

TOP MARKET PRICES, IMMEDIATE CASH RETURNS

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's Eye Water

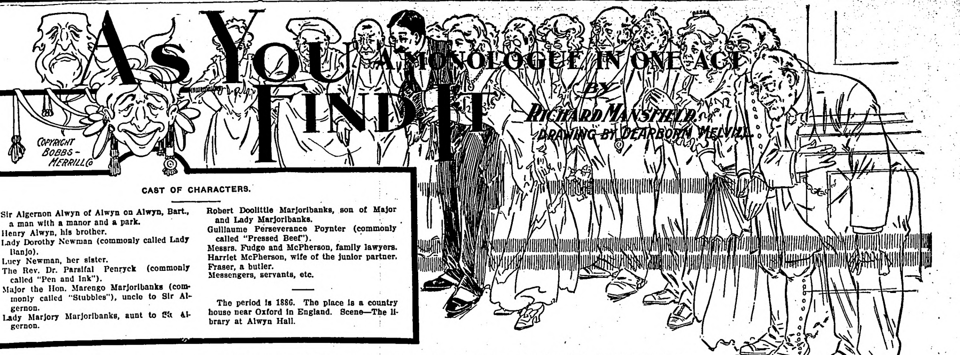
AS YOU FIND IT

A MONOLOGUE IN ONE ACT

BY

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

DRAWING BY DEARBORN MELVILL.



CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Sir Algernon Alwyn of Alwyn on Alwyn, Bart., a man with a manor and a park.
Henry Alwyn, his brother.
Lady Dorothy Newman (commonly called Lady Banjo).
Lucy Newman, her sister.
The Rev. Dr. Parsifal Penryck (commonly called "Pen and Ink").
Major the Hon. Marengo Marjoribanks (commonly called "Stubbles"), uncle to Sir Algernon.
Lady Marjory Marjoribanks, aunt to Sir Algernon.
Robert Doolittle Marjoribanks, son of Major and Lady Marjoribanks.
Guillaume Perseverance Poynter (commonly called "Pressed Beef").
Messrs. Fudge and McPherson, family lawyers.
Harriet McPherson, wife of the junior partner.
Fraser, a butler.
Messengers, servants, etc.

The period is 1886. The place is a country house near Oxford in England. Scene—The library at Alwyn Hall.

ALGERNON (outside): On no account, Fraser, let me be disturbed—(entering—stands by table)—I must realize my position,—letters—accounts!—Since father died, I have been in a dream, a bad dream—everything has gone to the dogs—bills unpaid—steward postponed—even Harry—my little brother Harry—at Oxford—neglected. First dinner since poor dad died. (Aloud) Yes—There's Lady Banjo—confound it—I mean Lady Newman—our worthy pastor, Dr. Penryck—Maj. the Hon. Marengo Marjoribanks—my gallant uncle—Cousin Bobbie—good chap, Bobbie—Robert Doolittle Marjoribanks, best fellow in the world,—yes, yes, Fraser, in a minute!

(Going to window)—"All mine as far as eye can see! All this is mine! He said to Egypt's king,"—Tush, I'm quoting—Polycrates, bad luck! Poor dad died and I in my turn became Sir Algernon Marjoribanks Alwyn, seventh baronet, of Alwyn on Alwyn—with an income derived from railroad stocks—principally American—according to Fudge and McPherson, our family lawyers, of nearly £10,000 a year.—Fudge says, to be exact, nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight pounds, nine shillings and six pence, after deducting commissions—who draws the commissions? Fudge, I suppose, and McPherson?

Let me see, what did he explain? In the first place he demonstrated, quite unnecessarily, that I was sole heir to the title and estate. Estate consists of 1,500 acres of park land. Dad had a row with his tenants some 20 years ago and evicted the lot—turned every inch of ground into park and garden and paddock—ornamental lakes, and so on. Result very charming, but without pecuniary advantages. Moreover, Alwyn hall and park, etc., etc., entailed and can't be sold or rented, and, according to terms of dad's will, there are to be no farms and no tenants. The chap that happens to be baronet must live on his income of £10,000 derived from railroad stock, bonds, etc.—he must keep up the hounds, the chapel, the conservatories, the nursery, etc., etc. So if it were not for the railroads Sir Algernon Alwyn, Bart., would be Sir Algernon Alwyn, Beggar. However, the bonds are there, safe enough in a tin box, at the law office of Messrs. Fudge and McPherson.

There are Harry's letters—drat the boy—he never writes unless he wants something (sitting down and taking up letters).—Immediate! urgent!—very urgent! deliver immediately!—forward at once!—well, he's certainly in a hurry—I'd better open the last one—no use reading the lot.—The devil!—what's this?

"Algie—This is simply to say that if the money is not here by nine o'clock on Tuesday, I shall blow out my worthless brains—"

Tues—why, to-day's Tuesday!—and it's five o'clock!—let's see the first letter (opens and reads):

"Played with Lord Rook, Sir Winslow Sharper—oh, of course—got up—£650 in debt to Rook and Sharper—honor!—family honor!—will repay all from small income—you must send at once, etc."

Of course—of course, and I'll send for Master Harry to keep out of the clutches of my Lord Rook in future,—college life!—nice place for innocent boys—brandies and sodas—cigars—cards—phew!—Well, here goes—telegraph blank—

"Will honor your draft Fudge and McPherson—£600.
Algernon Alwyn."

What? Oh, a note? Just come? All right. Be off with the telegram. Oh—Fudge and McPherson? Business, I suppose? A woman's hand? Fudge and McPherson always typewrite. (Opens letter.) What's this?

"My Dear Sir Algernon—I am addressing myself to you in the hope that dreadful as this communication must necessarily be—and—believe me, no less dreadful for you to receive than for me to write,—it will come less harshly from one whom you have known so long and who was once your dear mother's devoted companion and friend.—My poor husband is so stricken by the blow which has suddenly blasted our happiness, that he has fallen into a stupor from which, I fear, nothing but a miracle can rouse him. Dear Sir Algernon, I will not keep you in suspense but tell you briefly—and perhaps you will say brutally, that our senior partner, Mr. Fudge, to whom my husband looked up with such childlike confidence and pride, left suddenly last week for Australia—yesterday my husband found it necessary to go to your box for some papers, the interest being due on several of your investments, when he discovered that the box was empty!—every security of yours which had been in the hands of Fudge and McPherson had disappeared! Hoping against hope my husband searched everywhere but no trace of your papers could be found,—he came home in the evening—pale, distraught, confessed his trouble to me and then sank into the stupor from which nothing can rouse him. My heart is bleeding for my husband—my heart is bleeding for you—I am hoping, hoping still that there may be some mistake. But Mr. Fudge's sudden departure—the disappearance of all your securities, so easily converted into cash, and the fact that Mr. Fudge drew nearly every penny standing to our credit in the bank, can, I fear, point at but one conclusion: Mr. Fudge, whom we so honored and revered in this community, is a thief!—With tears of sorrow and shame, I am your most distressed servant,
Harriet McPrehson."

(Rises.) Ruined! gone! everything gone!—not a penny left!—cleaned out! Impossible!—I can't realize it! How do I feel—a beggar! A few moments ago I was rich—or thought I was—now I'm a beggar—with a mansion and a park—here goes—(writes):

"Dear Old Nunkey—Can you let me have a cheque for a 'thou' by bearer—Looking forward to seeing you all at dinner this evening! "Your affectionate nephew,
Algie."

There. Fraser!—Tell Tom to run across to Uncle Marjoribanks with this note and hurry back!—If he stops to talk to Matilda Ann, I'll take his scalp.

But Lucy!—Lucy?—Lucy won't want to be married to a pauper with a mansion and a park—but I know what it will be:—Nothing will change me—Rich or poor, I am yours, Lucy.—Dear old girl (writes).

"My darling Lucy—I have just had an awful shock—Mrs. McPherson writes to say that old Fudge has left for Australia and taken my little 'all' with him,—I love you and shall never love anyone but you in all my life, but of course you won't marry a beggar (even with a mansion and a park), and so, dear, you are free, unless it is your choice to wait until I shall have recovered by hard work my lost fortune. As for me, I am yours until death, only I thought it right to let you know, and even if you give me up, I am, your devoted slave. Algernon."

But she won't give me up,—I know she won't—my little Lucy—(folds letter and addresses envelope, rising) Fraser—(rings bell)—Fraser—(goes to door)—

Here's a letter from auntie and a long letter from uncle:

"Algernon—I am, I may say, fatally wounded—(Good heavens—has he shot himself?)—treacherously shot, mortally injured by a member of my family.—The gun that fired the shot is no other than the letter I have just received from you,—no Martini-Henry could have done its work better. This morning while on a reconnoitering expedition in the village I ran across Mrs. McPherson. As she was flying signals of distress, I halted on my march to question her and I drew from her the information that her husband's partner, Fudge, had absconded with your funds.—The blow was so severe that I was obliged to abandon my position and retire upon the nearest public house, which happened to be the Alwyn Arms. Here I fortified and entrenched myself and it was not until the afternoon that I felt sufficiently strengthened to continue the advance on Marengo House. You can imagine my horror on opening your dispatch to discover the treachery of one, upon whose loyalty I would have staked the campaign. Had it not been for the reconnoisance this morning I should have been under the impression, that, still amply endowed with the fortune your father bequeathed to you, and which you have so recklessly squandered.—(squandered?—recklessly!)—you required a momentary loan of £1,000 and with the motto of my house "noblesse oblige" ever before my eyes, I should have instantly complied—I, an old soldier, would have marched unsuspectingly into the ambush your cunning had prepared for my destruction. I enclose a few lines from your heart-broken aunt.
Marengo Majoribanks.
Late Major Her Majesty's Dragoon Guards."

"N. B.—I need not say that it will be out of the question for me or any member of my family to accept your invitation to dinner this evening."

The old—the old—no, I won't—I won't abuse him behind his back, but when I see him I'll let him know! (Sighs), (writes):

"My Dear Doctor, and My Dear Old Friend—A calamity has overtaken me—to be brief—Fudge has disappeared with all my money—I am, of course, temporarily embarrassed. Remembering your many expressions of good will and your oft repeated request that I should apply to you when in trouble, I do not hesitate now to ask you to aid me by giving bearer your cheque for £1,000, for which I enclose my I. O. U.—I hope that in spite of my misfortune you will not fail to come to dinner this evening and we'll uncork a bottle of '74 to drown our sorrow.
Always your affectionate friend,
Algernon Alwyn."

Ah, let's see what Auntie Munch has to say (opens letter, reads):

"My Dear Algernon—Your uncle has just, with the greatest delicacy and with all possible consideration for my feeble condition, broken to me the fearful crash that has enveloped our house in its awful pall!—To think that only a few moments ago I was a happy woman watering my beloved roses in a sunlit garden, when out of a clear sky the bolt fell and ravaged in an instant, like a pack of cards, the beautiful placid sea on which we were sailing so peacefully. To think, Algernon, that you, in whom I have always had such mistaken faith, should have been the serpent to gnaw away with one blow the foundations of our confidence in humanity!—Your poor uncle says that by your act you have placed yourself within the power of the police and without the pale of society. You will know, of course, why it would have been impossible for us to comply with your attempt to rob us, by yielding up a thousand pounds: We have your cousin Robert to consider! and it is, as you are aware, compounding a felony to rob Peter to pay Paul. I am with every expression of sorrow and horror, your completely collapsed aunt,
Marjory Marjoribanks,"

"P. S.—And oh, Algernon, I was looking forward with so much pleasure to our first dinner this evening, that is another sad blow!—P. S. P. S.—you will have to discharge that expensive cook!"

This is getting worse and worse!—Why, oh, why doesn't Tom come back with a word from Lucy—then I wouldn't mind that abusive nonsense!—Six to dinner—three friends gone—No, that's not fair to Bobbie—(writes):

"Dear Old Bobbie—I suppose you've heard by now of my smash?—all gone—nothing left but the house and the park.—Have you any dollars to spare? If so, bring them around at dinner time, if you can get out without a row—We'll have one more good dinner and laugh and chaff and drink brown sherry!—never mind about the dollars if you're hard up, but come! From your old fag,
Algie."

(Tears letter open):

"My Dear Sir Algernon"—Oh—formal—I think I'll sit down (sits)—"My Dear Sir Algernon—Lucy being particularly engaged,—Mr. Robert Marjoribanks is visiting us this afternoon,"—damn Robert Marjoribanks!—"I am taking it upon myself to answer your letter. As soon as the dear child read what you had to say she was greatly distressed, and came to confide in me. My Dear Sir Algernon, I am forced to admire your honesty in at once apprising my poor girl of your changed position and the correct and sensible view you take of the situation. To marry upon nothing a year would be absurd and it would take you years to retrieve your fortune. My daughter quite agrees with me in believing that when poverty walks in at the door love flies out at the window. You must not imagine from this that Lucy is not deeply moved and dreadfully upset. She extends to you all her heartfelt sympathy! She would write to you herself but she is on the very verge of a break-down and the necessity to entertain her guests forces her to present a brave front to the world!—and since the engagement has to be broken off it is better to do it now and at once, rather than to prolong the suffering by senseless shilly-shallying. Judging by your own most sensible letter, I have every reason to believe that you will coincide with me in this. With sincere regard from us both and every expression of good will and sympathy, believe me to be, dear Sir Algernon,
Yours faithfully,
Anita Turnival Newman."

"P. S.—I think it would be better for us not to come to your dinner this evening, so will you please accept our thanks and regrets?"

I don't believe it—I can't believe it—Lucy—to throw me over like that! Lucy, a heartless woman of the world! Lucy to love,—to pretend to love me for my income! No, I'll not believe it! If my faith in her is lost there is indeed nothing left.

Oh, one from Bobbie—(opens letter):

"Awfully sorry, old chappie, it's a damned shame! Wish I could help you! Was just coming over to ask you for a pony. I'm stony broke. Can't come to dinner—Wish I could!—Governor stormy! Swore like a trooper!—Says he disowns you. The Newmans have corralled me for dinner. If you want to get rid of your nags I think I can make a trade. Keep your hair on—you're not the first codger that has come to grief. Speculation's the devil, but I never thought you were a plunger?—Here's how!
Bobbie."

Speculation! Plunger! Very soon they'll accuse me of robbing a bank! And shortly they'll have me arrested for murder! What was that game we used to play? You place a lot of people in a line and you say something innocent to the party at one end, and by the time it's been passed to the other end it isn't fit for publication. So that's what they've told Lucy. Plunger! No wonder she doesn't want to marry an idiot. (Sits down. Writes):

"My Dear Mr. Poynter—Bad news travels fast and therefore no doubt you have heard by now of the serious financial loss I have sustained. I am in immediate need of (I won't ask for a thou' this time, only enough to save Harry), of £600, and I venture to ask you if you will assist me? If yes, will you please send me your cheque by bearer? I should not write if I had not known you all my life as an old and valued friend of my father and of, yours very truly, and with many thinks in advance,
Algernon Alwyn."

Reply from Dr. Penryck? (Reads):

"The Rectory, Tuesday.

"This is no time, my poor boy, to preach a homily or to point a lesson. By now, I imagine, your spirit is sufficiently chastened not to need from my lips any word of reproof, reproach, criticism or condemnation. Your money was your own, but I must say that if my beloved friend's fortune was to be scattered to the four winds in so brief a space of time, I would have prayed heaven to direct its flow into a course more worthy of his hallowed memory! Think, too, what suffering you entail on him who has known and loved you since you were an infant; who held you in these old arms and whose now palsied fingers first guided your baby eyes across the animal alphabet!—I can not feel that I am to blame. Had you listened to my precepts early in life and later benefited by my counsel, had you taken full advantage of my still more recent after-dinner talks, when, with a light and playful touch I none the less earnestly endeavored to sow in your mind the seeds of wisdom, you would not now be seated upon the stool of repentance, contemplating the crumbling ruins of an erstwhile regal fortune!—Alas, your life at Oxford was but the prelude to your present fall:—Let him that is without sin cast the first stone, but still I must decline to become particeps criminis by lending you money. No, it may be that what appears to be now a great affliction may become the cornerstone of your salvation! Perhaps, my dear Algernon, the loss of your wealth may make a man of you. Take your knapsack and your wander-staff and sail for America!—Would I were young enough to accompany you! Heaven forbid that I should deny you consolation or advice, and I will come at eight and take a parting glass with you and wish you godspeed and a better life!
"Your true friend,
Parsifal Penryck."

(A knock at the door. He goes to door—comes down with letter):

Wait a minute, Fraser (opens the letter). To be sure:

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of this date. I shall be happy to advance the amount named providing the collateral or security you propose to offer is first-class. I regret to say an important business engagement will prevent me from accepting your invitation to dinner this evening. Yours faithfully,
Guillaume Perseverance Poynter."

Wait a minute, Fraser,—(writes rapidly):

"Dear Hal—I'm sending William with the dog cart for you. Leave a note for Messrs. Rook and Sharper to come on here after dinner and I'll satisfy them. I enclose a line for them. Don't fail to be here by eight o'clock for dinner.
"Your Algie."

So! And

"Sir Algernon Alwyn presents his compliments to Lord Rook and Sir Winslow Sharper, and he will be glad to see them at Alwyn Hall this evening when he will satisfy any claims against his brother to the full extent of his, Sir Algernon's, fortune."

Things are about as black as they can be—and I don't see a streak of light—if only, Lucy hadn't thrown me over—I'm glad I didn't go to her!—

(A tap at the window)—what's that?—(tap is repeated)—somebody at the window,—burglar,—well, he's welcome!—policeman perhaps!—(tap repeated—goes to window, leans out)—

Lucy!

S'sh!

(A pair of arms are seen encircling his neck for an instant.)

Lucy! Lucy, don't go!—Lucy! She's gone—but oh—oh—oh—(comes down with a note in his hand)—Reads:

"My Dear, Dear, Old Darling—I wonder if you believe what the mater wrote you? How could you? She's just told me.—My poor, poor darling—I'm going to rush across as soon as I'm dressed, when everybody will be in their rooms, and give you one kiss—and, dearest, that is to tell you that rich or poor, I am yours to death.
Lucy."

Now, fall walls!—come earthquake! torture me!—hang me!—what do I care?—Lucy loves me!—Lucy's true to me.—All the world may go against me, but my Lucy's's my Lucy and she's my Lucy still.

(Knock at the door—goes to door)—Letter?

(Whistles a tune—opens letter)—

"Dear Sir—Not hearing from you up to closing time, I venture to remind you that I sent you a most important communication yesterday. Thinking that the letter may have escaped your notice I venture now to call your attention to it and request the honor of your commands. I am, dear sir, Your obedient servant,
"George Henry Honeymoon."

Well, just wait a minute, Fraser, and I'll see what it is—(looks over letters on table)—Oh, yes, here's a letter to be sure,—County Bank—(opens letter).

"Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you that before leaving for Australia, Mr. Fudge, of the firm of Messrs. Fudge & McPherson, deposited with us, for safekeeping, securities, etc., standing in your name and of which Messrs. Fudge & McPherson had charge."—What! What!—"Mr. Fudge desires us to inform you of this and to say that Mr. McPherson being in very delicate health, he thought it wiser, subject to your consent, to put your affairs for the present in our hands. Mr. Fudge was obliged to leave in great haste for Sidney by yesterday's steamer, to attend to your uncle, Mr. Mortimer Alwyn, the great brewer"—(h'm, I've never seen him)—"whom we understand to be suffering from an incurable disease and whose heir we believe you are. We are sending you cheque book under separate cover, and awaiting your instructions, we have the honor to be, dear sir,
"Your obedient servants,
"London & County Bank, Ltd.,
"Per G. H. Honeyman."

Good Lord, Fraser, bring me a whisky and soda—This has been too much—and Fraser, tell the messenger I'll call at the bank to-morrow morning and see Mr. Honeyman—bring me a whisky and soda if you want to save my life?

Ah, here's one from old Ryan,—old sawbones Ryan,—(opens letter)—

"Dear Sir—Mr. Fudge wishes me to inform you before leaving to wind up the affairs of your uncle in Australia that I have been called in by him in consultation with Drs. Clark & Sorrywait, and that we have come to the conclusion that Mr. McPherson will not be able to attend to business for some time, his memory being so severely affected that it is almost certain that he is suffering from a serious disease of the brain,"—h'm, h'm—etc., etc.

(Sits down)—Lucy first (writes):

"Dearest, Dearest, Dearest Lucy—It's all right—we've found all the money and more. My apologies to your mother—tell her to leave everything—I mean, leave dinner and come and dine with me and to bring all her guests—and not to forget YOU—more anon. "Your Algie."

(Takes another sheet of paper):

"Dear Old Nunkey—It was a false alarm—the money is all here—every penny and more in sight—bring Aunty here to dinner at once or never speak again to your affectionate nephew,
Algie."

(Now for the American!)

"Dear Mr. Poynter—I'm sorry to have troubled you—it was all a mistake—I am still in possession of my fortune and I hear that it is to be shortly much increased. Put off that important business engagement and join,
"Yours very truly, with many apologies,
Algernon Alwyn."

(An hour later)—H'm—So here we all are again! as we were, only a little wiser. No, we won't be cynical—we'll take the world as we find it and we'll thank God for Lucy—(pours out whisky and soda)—Here's to Lucy! (Drinks.) Ah, there they come—(great noise heard on staircase—goes to door—opens it wide)—Come up!—Come up, every one of you and welcome! Lucy!

(Quick curtain.)

In Gypsy Land.

Roumania is par excellence the land of the gypsy, for the Tsigani, as these wandering folk are called, contribute some 250,000 of the total population of 6,000,000. A hundred years ago they were kept in a state of regular slavery, being freely bought and sold, the Roumanian government owning 80,000 of them. It was not till 1854 that they were granted their freedom, and since that time most of them have accordingly been either rogues or vagabonds, or both, wandering hither and thither, a nuisance to honest people.

In their native Roumania, it is said that the gypsy race is rapidly dwindling away, owing to intermarriage with the Roumanians. Throughout the other countries of the world, however, which they haunt, little diminution has been noticed in their ranks. Indeed, in France they have become such a pest that radical measures have been taken to oust them from the country.

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MINNESOTA SOLONS

LENNON WANTS LABOR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATED

And Thereby Stirs Up a Warm Discussion Along Political Lines.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 3.—The pyrotechnics of sharp debate were the feature of today's legislative session. John Lennon of Minneapolis called up his resolution in the house demanding an investigation of the labor department by a special committee of five to be appointed by the speaker. Lennon demanded that the serious charges made against the labor bureau in the special report of retiring Labor Commissioner W. H. Williams be investigated.

Lennon called attention to the allegations of Williams; that the labor bureau had been turned into a political machine; that men had been appointed to its positions by the administration without his consent; that politicians were placed on the pay roll whom he could not compel to do any work. "The laboring man has but one representative department in the state government," concluded Mr. Lennon. "Let's see that he gets a square deal there." Mr. O'Brien, democrat, of St. Paul, asked that the resolution go to the standing labor committee. This was voted down. James Handlan, democrat, of St. Paul, wanted the resolution to include investigations of the departments of secretary of state, treasurer and auditor. The house refused to accept the suggestion. J. H. Dorsey, democrat, of Glencoe, said he "had too much confidence in the house to believe it would play such 'peanut' politics"—and moved a call of the house. The resolution was then put to vote and carried, 80 to 28. Brady, of St. Paul, took occasion to explain his vote by remarking he was "sorry a body of 119 men would stoop to wash the linen of a politician; I for one vote no."

New bills introduced today in the house included the following: By Murphy, increasing taxation of fire insurance company premiums from 2 to 4 per cent; by White, for a constitutional amendment to vest all the powers fo the governor in the lieutenant governor when the governor is absent from the state; by McKenzie, to appropriate $100,000 for the general drainage fund.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 4.—County option went down and out in the lower house of the legislature today, to the tune of 44 votes in its favor, to 73 against. The county option bill, A. K. Ware of Northfield, its author, came up on report of the temperance committee. The majority report was in favor of indefinite postponement of the bill. The minority report of five out of the 15 committee members, presented by Mr. Saugstad, was to advance the bill with a favorable recommendation. The final vote was on the minority report. It was supposed there would be a lengthy and heated debate, when R. J. Wells of Breckenridge did the unexpected by moving the previous question, with the explanation that he believed every member had already made up his mind how he would vote on the measure. Elmer E. Adams demanded a roll call on this motion. This was complied with, and the motion carried. The bill then went to a direct vote on adoption of the minority report of the temperance committee; that the measure be recommended to pass. There were but 44 ayes, to 73 nays—the Democrats with some of the Republicans voting against the bill.

The house saw another hot fight this afternoon, the difference being that the debate of the afternoon was allowed to continue for four hours. The bill debated was that of L. H. Johnson of Minneapolis to establish six county agricultural schools under state aid. The bill finally passed by a vote of 78 ayes, 37 nays. Johnson made a speech for nearly two hours, presenting many petitions and letters asking for the bill. The debate which followed was mainly on minor changes in the detail of the measure. As passed it provides that the first six counties which by a majority vote, declare for a county agricultural school, may be granted each state aid up to $15,000, according to the amount each county raises by local taxation. Thereafter the state will pay two-thirds the cost of maintenance, which maintenance shall not exceed an expenditure of $6,000 a year. The school is to be run by a county board of five members, four appointed by the county commissioners, to serve with the county superintendent of schools; with a course of study approved by the dean of the state agricultural college and the superintendent of public instruction.

The bill of Senator Works of Mankato came out of the public lands committee in the senate today without recommendation. This measure is accredited with being the Democratic bill to follow out the suggestion of the governor for a state board of lands of three members to receive $5,000 a year each and expenses in addition. Senator Works made a gallant battle to get his bill advanced to general orders, but on motion of Senator Seward of Marshall, it was referred to the judiciary committee to investigate its constitutionality, and also with a view of permitting the committee to grant a public hearing on the matter.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5.—Sharp party lines seem to be drawn at the present legislative session. This was demonstrated in the senate today, the incident starting with the democrats stealing a march on the republican majority. Senator Cashman, democrat, innocently asked for a vote approving the list of appointments submitted by the governor. The request was granted without debate, and with little attention given it. Hardly was the approval given, however, before Senator C. J. Swanson awoke to the fact that in the list approved were several reappointments on the state livestock board. This board but a few days ago had flatly refused to co-operate with or in any way aid Swanson's special committee appointed to investigate the reliability of the tuberculine tests for cattle and horses. Senator Swanson on realizing that the offending democrats had been reinstated for another term, presented a resolution asking that the entire board be temporarily shorn of all its powers pending further investigation toward substantiating the special committee's belief that the tuberculine tests are not reliable, and result in the unnecessary slaughtering of many healthy cattle. The resolution received notice of debate by Senator Hardy, democrat, and necessarily lies over until next week. Senator Swanson also introduced a bill amending the livestock board law, and authorizing local boards of health to make health and sanitary examinations of cattle at their discretion.

The house this morning passed the senate resolution of Senator Sundberg of Kittson, condemning the McCumber congressional bill for national grain inspection, on the ground that it would injure the Minnesota inspection system, which has a world-wide reputation. The resolution, which will now be forwarded to Washington, calls on the Minnesota representatives in congress to oppose the measure of the North Dakotan. The resolution received 74 aye votes to but 18 opposed.

This afternoon the special house committee, E. E. Adams of Fergus Falls, chairman, began its sessions to investigate the alleged school book trust. The opening session indicates that the work of the committee may disclose a sensation. It was demonstrated that book agents are now busy at Winona, Minn., trying to dictate who shall be elected superintendent of schools there to succeed Mr. Frazier, who recently resigned to become assistant superintendent of public instruction. It was also intimated at the meeting that a resolution introduced in the state high school board calling for a reprimand to be administered to High School Inspector G. B. Aiton was instigated by the so-called book trust. Aiton had recommended certain algebras to a town, on request. The agent of one of these algebras had happened along the next day and sold the books. Aiton denied to the committee any knowledge of the agent being in the vicinity. It was intimated that the school book trust was much put out that it did not get a chance to sell the books, and hence saw to it that Aiton got a reprimand.

A number of important bills were introduced today, following which both houses adjourned till Monday. In the senate, Calhoun introduced a bill to entirely repeal the primary election law. Cooke introduced a somewhat similar measure, that repeals the same law except so far as St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth are concerned. Thorpe presented a bill to establish a separate state department of bank examiner, at $5,000 salary a year, the occupant to be a banker of five years' experience. Cashman had a bill to make telephone companies common carriers. McColl asked for an additional district judge for St. Paul. Glotzbach wanted an appropriation of $71,600 for a new auditorium building for the Faribault school for deaf.

In the house, Sawyer declared war on "common law" marriages with a bill declaring that they shall not be recognized as legal from this date on. Dorsey had a bill demanding that merchants in reporting their taxation assessments be also compelled to report the amount of insurance they carry on the assessed property. McKenzie offered a bill for a new building at the Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha Falls, to cost $100,000.

Both senate and house adjourned over till Monday.

Rochester—Governor Johnson is here to see his wife, but there is nothing to indicate that she is any worse. She suffers a great deal of pain as the result of the operation, but otherwise everything is satisfactory.

NEEDS OF FARMER

SHOWN BY COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION REPORT.

Obstacles to Be Overcome Are Pointed Out, Together with Suggestions for Guidance of the National Government.

Washington.—Report of the commission on country life, of especial interest to the farmers, was read in both houses of congress. A summary follows:

To the President: The commission on country life herewith presents its report. The commission finds that agriculture in the United States, taken together, is prosperous commercially, when measured by the conditions that have obtained in previous years, although there are some regions in which this is only partially true. The country people are producing vast quantities of supplies for food, shelter, clothing, and for use in the arts. The country homes are improving in comfort, attractiveness and healthfulness. Not only in the material wealth that they produce, but in the supply of independent and strong citizenship, the agricultural people constitute the very foundation of our national efficiency. As agriculture is the immediate basis of country life, so it follows that the general affairs of the open country, speaking broadly, are in a condition of improvement.

Most Prominent Deficiencies.

Yet it is true, notwithstanding all this progress as measured by historical standards, that agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes, and that the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities.

The reasons for the lack of a highly organized rural society are very many, as the full report explains. The leading specific causes are:

Lack of good training for country life in the schools;

Lack of good highway facilities;

The widespread continuing depletion of soils, with the injurious effect on rural life;

A general need of new and active leadership.

Other causes contributing to the general result are: Lack of any adequate system of agricultural credit, whereby the farmer may readily secure loans on fair terms; the shortage of labor, a condition that is often complicated by intemperance among workmen; lack of institutions and incentives that tie the laboring man to the soil; the burdens and the narrow life of farm women; lack of adequate supervision of public health.

Nature of the Remedies.

Congress can remove some of the handicaps of the farmer, and it can also set some kinds of work in motion such as:

The encouragement of a system of thorough-going surveys of all agricultural regions in order to take stock and to develop a scientifically and economically sound country life;

The establishing of a nationalized system of extension work in rural communities through all the land-grant colleges with the people at their homes and on their farms;

A thorough-going investigation by experts of the middleman system of handling farm products, coupled with a general inquiry into the farmer's disadvantages in respect to taxation, transportation rates, co-operation organizations and credit, and the general business system;

An inquiry into the control and use of the streams of the United States with the object of protecting the people in their ownership and of saving to agricultural uses such benefits as should be reserved for these purposes;

The establishing of a system of parcels post and postal savings banks;

And providing some means or agency for the guidance of public opinion toward the development of a real rural society that shall rest directly on the land.

Other remedies recommended for consideration by congress are:

The enlargement of the United States bureau of education, to enable it to stimulate and co-ordinate the educational work of the nation;

Careful attention to the farmers' interests in legislation on the tariff, on regulation of railroads, control or regulation of corporations and of speculation, legislation in respect of rivers, forests, and the utilization of swamp lands;

Increasing the powers of the federal government in respect to the supervision and control of the public health;

Providing such regulations as will enable the states that do not permit the sale of liquors to protect themselves from traffic from adjoining states.

In setting all these forces in motion, the co-operation of the states will be necessary; and in many cases definite state laws may greatly aid the work.

Remedies of a more general nature are: A broad campaign of publicity, that must be undertaken until all the people are informed on the whole subject of rural life, and until there is an awakened appreciation of the necessity of giving this phase of our national development as much attention as has been given to other phases or interests; a quickened sense of responsibility, in all the country people, to the community and the state in the conserving of soil fertility, and in the necessity for diversifying farming in order to conserve this fertility and to develop a better rural society, and also in the better safe-guarding of the strength and happiness of the farm women; a more widespread conviction of the necessity of organization, not only for economic but for social purposes, this organization to be more or less co-operative, so that all the people may share equally in the benefits and have voice in the essential affairs of the community; a realization on the part of the farmer that he has a distinct natural responsibility toward the laborer in providing him with good living facilities, and in helping him in every way to be a man among men; and a realization on the part of all the people of the obligation to protect and develop the natural scenery and attractiveness of the open country.

ON COUNTRY LIFE

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CONGRESS.

President Suggests Social and Business Improvements for the Benefits of the Dweller in Agricultural Communities.

Washington.—Accompanying the report of the country life commission the president sent a special message to congress, substantially as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of the commission on country life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid to any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country, and points out its larger problems; it indicates ways in which the government, national and state, may show the people how to solve some of these problems; and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary, under modern economic conditions, to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to other interests.

Now, whatever the state may do toward improving the practice of agriculture, it is not within the sphere of any government to reorganize the farmers' business or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence and the machinery of publicity which it can control for calling public attention to the needs of the facts. For example, it is the obvious duty of the government to call the attention of farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The farmers, above all, should have that power, on reasonable terms, for cheap transportation, for lighting their homes, and for innumerable uses in the daily tasks of the farm.

Necessity for Co-Operation.

The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote, and only one vote; and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country.

From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out:

First, effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

To Develop Country Community.

To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. But it cannot, in my judgment, be effected by measures which touch only the material and technical side of the subject; the whole business and life of the farmer must also be taken into account. Such considerations led me to appoint the commission on country life. Our object should be to help develop in the country community the great ideals of the community life as well as of personal character. One of the most important adjuncts to this end must be the country church, and I invite your attention to what the commission says of the country church and of the need of an extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian association in country communities. Let me lay special emphasis upon what the commission says at the very end of its report on personal ideas and local leadership. Everything resolves itself in the end into the question of personality. Neither society nor government can do much for country life unless there is voluntary response in the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country. In the development of character, the home should be more important than the school, or than society at large. When once the basic material needs have been met, high ideals may be quite independent of income; but they cannot be realized without sufficient income to provide adequate foundation; and where the community at large is not financially prosperous it is impossible to develop a high average personal and community ideal. In short, the fundamental facts of human nature apply to men and women who live in the country just as they apply to men and women who live in the towns. Given a sufficient foundation of material well being, the influence of the farmers' wives on their children becomes the factor of first importance in determining the attitude of the next generation toward farm life. The farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is his wife. I do not in the least mean that she should purchase ease at the expense of duty. Neither man nor woman is really happy or really useful save on condition of doing his or her duty. If the woman shirks her duty as housewife, as home keeper, as the mother whose prime function is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard. But if she does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does his duty; and the man should show special consideration for her needs.

Welfare of Nation at Stake.

I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization; for our civilization rests on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity, of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, February 9, 1909.

DEATH IN TORNADO

STATES IN DIXIE LAND SWEPT BY FIERCE WINDS.

LOSS REACHES MILLIONS

Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and Alabama in Path of Cyclone—Telegraph Communication Is Cut Off.

Louisville, Ky.—Death for nearly a score of people, losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars in property and the crippling of many telegraph wires resulted between noon and dusk Friday from a series of small cyclones and tornadoes which swept Dixie from the Tennessee line to the Texas panhandle. The storms were accompanied in most cases by hail, darkness and terrific lightning flashes and sheets of rain.

Most of the towns where the losses of life occurred are off the beaten track, so that news from them has been coming in but slowly. Known deaths thus far, however, are:

Stuttgart, Ark.—Mrs. Garfield and a child of Will Story, while Mrs. Story is reported fatally injured.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—Mrs. James Ardis and Mrs. C. Caldwell.

Booth, Miss.—Six unidentified persons.

Rolling Fork, Miss.—Four unidentified persons.

Cullman, Ala.—Seven unidentified persons.

Vicinity of Montgomery, Ala.—Two unidentified persons.

From other towns, such as Ennis and Waxahachie, Tex., and Boscoe, La., many dwellings were said to have been demolished by the force of the wind.

Rice Fields Destroyed.

Arkansas and upper Louisiana rice fields were injured to the extent of many thousands of dollars, while the larger cities had rains and darkness illuminated by lightning bolts that made the atmosphere quiver.

About dusk Chattanooga was lost on the wire running south from Louisville via Nashville and has to be picked up from Memphis. The local operators heard the faint words: "Terrific storm here—black as night—hail falling," and then the sounders ceased to record. Knoxville was lost similarly shortly after that, but later both towns were looped in when conditions there ceased in violence.

In Louisville the entire day was dark and rainy, but there was no intimation of cyclone or of heavy wind.

More Deaths Reported.

Birmingham, Ala.—Reports received Friday night state that several persons were killed by a cyclone at Cullman, Ala., in the afternoon.

Texas Feels Storm.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A heavy rain and wind storm of tornado proportions, which swept over north Texas and southern Oklahoma Friday, resulted in considerable damage in several localities. At Ennis, Tex., a dozen residences were blown down. No loss of life has been reported. Waxahachie was also damaged by the tornado.

At Sulphur Springs the storm wrecked eight dwellings, and Mrs. James Ardis was seriously injured by flying glass. The total damage from the storm in northern Texas will be about $100,000.

Wrecks Many Buildings.

Monroe, La.—A small cyclone at Boscoe, 16 miles south of Monroe, wrecked the public school building, blew down a house and wrecked heavy damage in other ways. At Monroe the rain was torrential and the wind violent.

DRAWN TO SCENE OF CRIME.

Georgian Who Killed Man in 1899 Surrenders to Sheriff.

Dublin, Ga.—Drawn by some irresistible impulse to return to the scene where he killed a man when he was 15 years of age, Manly B. Tripp, after roaming a good portion of the world for ten years, Thursday surrendered to the sheriff of Laurens county. For some days he has been here and was an interested spectator in the courthouse during a trial. He was not recognized until he voluntarily surrendered. He shot James Hood down on the street in 1899. He escaped and efforts to capture him failed.

Accuse Discharged Official.

St. Louis.—Clarence N. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Feed Company and a brother of Police Commissioner George P. Jones, was shot and killed in a quarrel in his mill at Second and De Soto streets here Wednesday. Herman A. Kretschmar, a discharged official of the company, was arrested and charged with the shooting. He asserts that he shot in self-defense. Jones died in the city hospital a few minutes after the shooting.

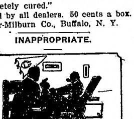
ONE KIDNEY GONE

But Cured After Doctors Said There Was No Hope.

Sylvanus O. Verrill, Milford, Me., says: "Five years ago a bad injury paralyzed me and affected my kidneys. My back hurt me terribly, and the urine was badly disordered. Doctors said my right kidney was practically dead. They said I could never walk again. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. One box made me stronger and freer from pain. I kept on using them and in three months was able to get out on crutches, and the kidneys were acting better. I improved rapidly, discarded the crutches and to the wonder of my friends was soon completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

INAPPROPRIATE.



"I am glad that Washington's birthday is a holiday; it gives me chance to lie in bed in the morning."

"George wouldn't like to have you celebrate his birthday by lying."

Prof. Munyon has generously placed his Cold Cure with druggists throughout the United States and has authorized them to sell it for the small sum of 25 cts. a bottle. He says these pellets contain no opium, morphine, cocaine or other harmful drugs, and he guarantees that they will relieve the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. He gives this guarantee with each bottle of his medicine: "If you buy my Cold Cure and it does not give perfect satisfaction, I will refund your money." Prof. Munyon has just issued a Magazine-Almanac, which will be sent free to any person who addresses The Munyon Company, Philadelphia.

Come Get Your Medicine.

If that little bit of three-cornered, half-jointed, pin-headed squirt with a big automobile and a size three head on his miserable, slanting shoulders, who turned the corner of Ferry and Main streets on two wheels the other afternoon, and nearly sent three pedestrians into Kingdom Come, will call at this office we'll tear his scrawny soul to pieces and lick him to a "frazzle" after the most approved Rooseveltian methods. He knows who we mean.—Buffalo News.

Enforced Economy.

A friend of Pat's was caught in a shower near his cottage and asked shelter from the elements. Pat opened the door. One of the first things the friend saw was rain coming steadily through a hole in the roof.

"Pat, boy," said he, "for why don't ye fix th' hole in th' roof?"

"The hole in the roof, is it?" asked Pat, spearing for an excuse. "Oh, yis. I would, ye know, but whin th' rain is comin' in I can't fix it, an' whin it don't rain it don't need fixin'."

NO MEDICINE

But a Change of Food Gave Relief.

Many persons are learning that drugs are not the thing to rebuild worn out nerves, but proper food is required.

There is a certain element in the cereals, wheat, barley, etc., which is grown there by nature for food to brain and nerve tissue. This is the phosphate of potash, of which Grape-Nuts food contains a large proportion.

In making this food all the food elements in the two cereals, wheat and barley, are retained. That is why so many heretofore nervous and run down people find in Grape-Nuts a true nerve and brain food.

"I can say that Grape-Nuts food has done much for me as a nerve renewer," writes a Wis. bride.

"A few years ago, before my marriage, I was a bookkeeper in a large firm. I became so nervous toward the end of each week that it seemed I must give up my position, which I could not afford to do.

"Mother purchased some Grape-Nuts and we found it not only delicious but I noticed from day to day that I was improving until I finally realized I was not nervous any more.

"I have recommended it to friends as a brain and nerve food, never having found its equal. I owe much to Grape-Nuts as it saved me from a nervous collapse, and enabled me to retain my position."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

There is a bill before the legislature to repeal the anti pass law, and as the law has accomplished the purpose that brought it to life it may as well be repealed.

J. J. Opsahl has introduced a bill to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the farmers of northern Minnesota to buy dinimite to blast out stumps on the cutover pine lands. A good idea; but how much bennefit would us farmers of eastern Red Lake county get out of that deal? What we want is a bridge across Red Lake River, so we can cross with our ditchers and threshing machines

Hon. A. L. Hanson, our Senator from this District is of the opinion that the $100,000 which it is proposed that the state shall spend for advertising would be used to better advantage, if used to make improvements, in the northern part of the state, so as to incourage the residents that we now have instead of using it to incourage emigration. Make your own people satisfied to remain and make their home in northern Minnesota and the problem of emigration is solved. We do not claim to quote the Senator but in substance his idea, which we think is a very good one, for if the people that are here are satisfied they will buy a 2 cent postage stamp and invite their friends to come from the east to a good country.

There is a man living in Deer Park township that has not got any more brains than to think that getting an act through congress to get permission to build a bridge across Red Lake River at a certain place, according to certain plans approved by the war department, then going to the legislature and trying to get money enough from the state to build the bridge according to the plans, and at the place approved by the government Engineers of the war department of the United Stats, is the same as locating the site for a local creamery, where a few farmers get togeather and pick out their site, then build their creamery. But be it said to the credit of the town of Deer Park, they have only two or three citizins of this kind in the township, and the rest of them have either signed, or signified their willingness to sign a petition to the legislature to appropiate the money to build this bridge, at its preasent location, as it is not intended to be a bridge built to accomidate a few farmers liveing in the towns of Deer Park, or Highlanding, but the Eleven townships, and the bridge is located at the best possiable place that it could be located for this purpose.

How He Got a Drink.

An Indiana traveling man told a story the other day of an incident on the road. He was in the smoking car of an express train reading his paper when a man rushed in from the car behind the smoker, evidently in great agitation and said: "Has anybody in this car any whisky? A woman in the car behind has fainted!" Instantly dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest one, drew the cork and put the bottle to his lips. With a long, satisfied sigh, he handed the flask back and remarked, "That did me a lot of good, and I needed it, for it always makes me feel queer to see a woman faint away!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Family Secrets.

A father complains that his little six-year-old girl is too talkative. He says: The worst of it is when we have visitors she is continually making mistakes of the worst sort, mistakes that tend to rattle the dry bones of the family skeleton in the cupboard. Recently she allowed her tongue to run away with her, as usual, the result of which was that she very much embarrassed both her father and mother, although the guests seemed delighted.

I had a very serious talk with her and impressed upon her, or tried to, that she must not tell any family secret. The next time we had company she was permitted to come to the table only by promising that she wouldn't utter a word.

She behaved beautifully and had nothing to say until the dessert was about to be taken away. Then her lips began to quiver, and finally she burst into tears.

"Why, what's the matter, darling?" her mother asked.

"I—I want some more ice cream, if that isn't a family secret," she wailed between sobs.—London Telegraph.

All's Fair In War.

"A tenderfoot once visited Tin Can," said a westerner, "and watched with interest the poker play. From saloon to saloon he passed. Everything was wide open and very gay and lively.

"But as he looked on at a poker game that had no limit the tenderfoot suddenly frowned. He had seen the dealer slip himself four aces from the bottom of the pack.

"Gracious powers," whispered the tenderfoot, excitedly clutching the sleeve of the man next him. "did you notice that?"

"Notice what?" said the other.

"Why, that scoundrel in the red shirt just dealt himself four aces."

"The other looked at the tenderfoot calmly.

"'Well, wasn't it his deal?' he said."—Washington Star.

The Sundowner.

A "swagman" or "swaggie"—so called from the "swag" or personal luggage wrapped up in a blanket strapped to his back—is a genuine Australian traveler in search of work, but a "sundowner" is the antipodean professional tramp. The sundowner strolls from one squatter's station to another, always taking care to arrive at sunset, for it is the traditional practice of Australian squatters to give food and shelter to all comers for the night.—Kansas City Independent.

Respecting Her Oath.

"Judge, will you do me a great favor?" asked the lady who was about to be put upon the stand as a witness.

"Certainly, miss. What is it?"

"Will you please ask me my age before I take the oath?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Yes, money talks; but its favorite remark is goodby.—Indianapolis Star.

Much Law, Poor Case.

Among lawyers there is a saying that in the trial of a case an attorney if light on facts must be heavy on law. The other day an attorney was preparing to leave his office in one of the big office buildings to go to the courthouse to try a case. From the shelves of his library he had taken many large law books containing decisions and opinions of higher courts. At intervals a boy went in and out of the door, and each time he bore in his arms a stack of the books, which he carried to an express wagon that stood in the street below. The attorney was to use the books in the courtroom. Another lawyer, who is of southern birth and who always addresses his friends with some army title, watched the boy as he went in and out carrying the law books. Then he dug his hands deep into his trousers pockets and said to the lawyer:

"Well, Ah'll sweah, kunnel, you must have no case at all."—Kansas City Times.

His Bachelor's Degree.

"I'm so happy," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "My son is to get his bachelor's degree this year."

"Is he?" replied her hostess. "Well, I can't blame you for feelin' as you do about it. I never thought much of that snippy Wilson girl he's been goin' with. How did you get the match broke off?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Smoothing the Way.

"My lawyer told me he thought I would have a hard time establishing my claims under the will."

"What did you say?"

"I asked him how much more money he wanted."

According to Law.

In one of the states an act was passed last year requiring heads of families to notify the health officer at once in case there was any contagious disease in the house. The following letter was recently received by a certain officer:

Dear Sir—This is to notify you that my boy Ephraim is down with the measles, as required by the new law.

PETER ADAMS.

Immune.

"Young man," said the friendly adviser, "whatever you do, avoid debt."

"I guess that's what I'll have to do," was the answer, "unless my credit gets better." — Washington Star.

Not Always a Lobster.

"Do not judge a man too hastily when he gets into hot water," remarked the observer of events and things. "Others besides lobsters get in hot water."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Wash Twice a Year.

A charming Hungarian countess once said to me, "What is so nice about the men from England is that they look so clean, as if they had just come from a swim." Of course we pride ourselves on our morning tubs, splash and splutter and shiver and polish up with rough towels. "What dirty people those English are," remarked an Italian, "when they find it necessary to wash all over every day! Why, I only wash twice a year!" I have met Chinese who regard washing all over as a proceeding decidedly improper. A Chinese is washed when he is born, and he has no other altogether wash till he is dead. But we British people have adopted cleanliness only of recent years. Small houses have their bathrooms, but very few houses built over half a century ago were provided with bathrooms. I suppose those must have been the days of the Saturday night wash in the kitchen. Certainly our gay cavalier ancestors in silks and ruffles must have been a dirty gang. Handkerchiefs were not invented, and the velvet cloaks must often have been greasy. The rollicking old times were very dirty old times.—"Baths, Pleasant and Otherwise."

The Don't Worry Theory.

The usual advice given to the worrier is, "Don't worry." This advice is foolish because impractical. No one can stop thinking one type of thought except by substituting for it another. Besides, it is dangerous advice, for, even supposing one could mechanically put an end to a worrying state of mind, he would simply be like an engineer who should plant himself on the safety valve of his engine. The energy expended in worry, turned inward on itself, would tear the mental mechanism to pieces. No! What the worried man or woman needs evidently is to be taught how to find a healthful outlet for his or her nervous power thus going to waste. If we say "Don't worry," let us also be careful to add, "But work," and let us also point out what kind of work should be undertaken and the spirit in which it ought to be done. In other words, what the worrier needs is re-education.—Rev. S. S. McComb in Harper's Bazar.

Jefferson Davis' Ambition.

Jefferson Davis was a man of most sincere conviction and courageous action, and when the Southern Confederacy was about to be organized his single ambition was the command of the Confederate army. This I had from his own lips at his residence at Beauvoir, Miss., some fifteen years after the war. He told me that when he started for Montgomery, Ala., when the movement began for the organization of the Confederacy he hoped to be called to the command of the army, but before he reached Montgomery he was advised of his election as provisionary president. When he reached the new capital of the Confederacy he found it impossible to change conditions, and he was compelled to accept the presidency, and he entered upon that duty as conscientiously as any public man ever entered upon an official career.—Colonel A. K. McClure in "Confederate Veterans."

The Garrote.

The garrote is a thing that no man of nervous temperament should look at. Once seen it never can be forgotten. Just to think of it months afterward brings up a choking sensation which makes one long to tear away his collar and breathe the free air as deeply as he can. It rests upon a raised platform, an ordinary straight backed chair, with thin iron clasps on the elbows and legs of the chair. These are for the arms and ankles of the condemned criminal. At the top of the back of the chair is a band of iron, one end of which swings out so as to admit of a neck being inserted. This band snaps around in place, and all is ready. A twirl of a crank in back and as the band crushes the neck back a pin pierces the medulla oblongata.—New York Sun.

To Cure Hay Fever.

Take one pound of ragweed leaves (with stems, flower and seeds indiscriminately or without them), boil in two quarts of water down to one quart and strain. Divide this one quart into three parts—viz, one pint and two half pints. On the first day take one-twelfth of the one pint every hour—twelve doses. The second day take one-twelfth of one half pint every hour, and on the third day take the same quantity—viz, one-twelfth of one-half pint.—Detroit Free Press.

Fish and Salt.

And the mystery still lingers—why is it necessary to salt a fish caught in the salt ocean? A sea bass caught off Seabright requires just as much salt in the seasoning as a black bass caught in the saltless waters of Lake Erie.—New York Press.

The Widow's Might.

She—So your friend Singleton has voluntarily joined the ranks of the benedicts, has he? He—Not exactly; he was drafted. A widow married him.—Chicago News.

Homemade Shoe Polish.

One pint linseed oil, eight ounces suet, six ounces beeswax, an ounce of resin. Melt together the ingredients and apply with a brush. The linseed oil is especially fine for leather.

Diamond Colors.

Diamonds may be black as well as white, and some are blue, red, brown, yellow, green, pink and orange, but there is no violet diamond, although, in addition to amethysts, there are sapphires, rubies and garnets of that color.

Notice Of Cancellation Of Land Contract:

To J. A. Lang, and to all other persons Claiming under him,

You, and each of you, will take Notice, that default has occured in the terms and conditions of that certain written instrument, to-wit: a certain cotract for the sale of land bearing date the first day of October A. D. 1903, made, executed and delvered by N. E. Gaass and L. J. Duffy as owners and vendors to the said J. A Lang, as vendee, and purchasor for the sale and conveyance to you, the said J. A. Lang, of that certain tract and parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Red Lake, in the State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The West half of the South East Quater of section numbered twenty eight (28), in Township numbered one hundred fifty (150) North of Range numbered forty one (41) West of the 5th. P. M. in the State of Minnesota containing eighty 80) acres more or less according to the United States Government Survey thereof subject to Highways.

That said default consists in this: to-wit: that you the said J. A. Lang, and you assigns if any have wholly faild to pay the eight hundred and fifty two ($852.00) due according to the terms of said contract on the first day of October 1908, or any of the interest due on said contract according to the terms thereof, except the sum $17.84 paid on the interest on the first day of October 1908.

That according to the terms and conditions of said contract there is due and un-paid thereon, at the date of this Notice the sum of nine hundred forty six and 68-00 ($946.68) dollars, with intrest thereon since the date of this Notice at the rate of ten per-cent per-an-num, together with five dollars attorneys fees, for the drafting of this Notice, and also together with the cost of getting service of this Notice upon you.

That oweing to and on accouot of said default in the said terms and conditions of said contract, the said contract and all its rights thereunder. In or to said premises above described will be cancelled and terminated thirty days after the service of this Notice upon you, and if you fail to preform all the terms and conditions of said contract and comply with all it's provisions upon which said default has occurred and fail to pay the costs of the drafting of this Notice and also to pay the costs of the service of this Notice upon you, the said termination and cancellation of said contract and all rights thereunder will take affect immediatley thirty days after the service of this Notice upon you.

Dated January 16th, 1909.

N. E. Gaass.
L. J. Duffy.
Vendors. Red Lake Falls Minn.

Signed executed and delivered in presence of, P. F. Poullot,
W. S. Ericson.

State of Minnesota:
County of Red Lake: S. S.

On this 18th, day of January 1909, before me a Notary Public, within and for said county, personally appeared E. N. Gaass and L. J. Dufy to me known to be the persons who make and executed the foregoing Notice of Cancellation, and acknowledged they executed the same as their own free act and deed.

P. F. Poullot, Notary Public Red Lake
[Seal] County Minn.
My Commission expires March 13, 1915.
F. A. Grady, Attorney for Vendors.
Red Lake Falls Minnesota.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Feb. 12th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 6th, 1909.

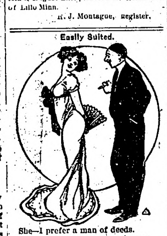
Notice is hereby given that Elvira C. Hovland, formerly Elvira C. Lillo, of Rhoda, Minn. who on August 24th, 1907 made homestead entry No. 1365, Serial No 01482, for S.E. ¼ S.W. ¼ Sec. 7 and N.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land, Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn, August Lillo, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn.

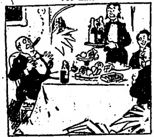
R. J. Montague, Register.

Easily Suited.



She—I prefer a man of deeds.
He—Then take me. I'm a lawyer.

Too Late.



Mr. Van Neere (entertaining a few friends) — You didn't brush the cobwebs off that bottle, William.

William—Excuse me, sor, but I saw yer puttin' them on, and I wouldn't take the liberty unbid.—Pick-Me-Up.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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DANIEL PATTERSON ....Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt p.m.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public.

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The Smooth Handle.

Everything has two handles—one by which it may be borne, another by which it cannot. If your brother acts unjustly, do not lay hold on the affair by the handle of his injustice, for by that it cannot be borne, but rather by the opposite, that he is your brother, that he was brought up with you, and thus you will lay hold on it as it is to be borne.—Epictetus.

Not Fickle.

Mrs. Lakeside—Is she fickle?

Mrs. La Salle—It seems not. She has been married to the same man three times in succession. — Philadelphia Ledger.

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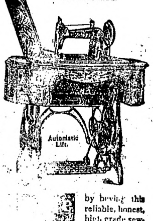
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Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

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13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness....	.25
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Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W, Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries, The best on the market. J. W Vrolson.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur, Get my prices before shipping elswhare,

John L Radecki,
Radney Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Sam Torgerson an old McIntosh friend of ours made us a pleasant call today.

Wm. Parno returned from Holt today, and will hustle wood to warm up THE SUNBEAM for a few days.

There will be a basket social at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening Feb. 20th, for the benefit of school District No. 41. All are invited.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe. near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

There was a large crowd attended the basket social at Radney on Saturday evening last, and a little over thirty dollars was taken in and turned over to the family of Knute Sannes. A fine time was had by all who attended.

There will be social dance at the residance of Peat Gustafson in Deer Park tomorrow evening. Mr. Gustafson has one of the largest and best built farm residancee in eastern Red Lake county and all who attend may be sure of spending a pleasant evening.

There was a grand ball at the Kolski hall in Deer Park town ship on Saturday evening last, which drew a big crowd from all directions The best of music was in attendance and the dance was kept up until morning. As a place of holding entertainments.

Leanord McAndress was taken with quite a searious attact of feaver on Tuesday morning last and seemed to grow worse so rapidly that his parents decided to take him to the Thief River Falls hospital for treatment yesterday. It is to be hoped that his recovery will be rapid, as Mr. McAndresses have had their full share of sickness and death in their family in the last few years.

Henery B. Costello, of eastern Deer Park township was here on Monday, as a witness in the John Borek case. When asked to sign a petition to the legislature to appropiate money to build a bridge across Red Lake River Mr Costello said." Yes I would sign a petition to the legislature to appropiate money to buld a bridge any place on the Eleven Townships, or make any other public improvement. This is our home, and any public improvement is a bennefit to us all." This is the true speirit and makes us feel like taking a new holt.

We received a letter from Even J. Sund yesterday, inclosing $5 to help pay the expenses of the bridge fight. Mr. Sund is now at [illegible] He expects to return in the spring and make his home here. He thinks it would be nice to have this bridge so we could cross the river and have a good road to the creomery, but the poor fellow don't know that there are a few people liveing around that creamery that are trying to show to the people of the outside world that they don't want the people liveing on the south side of the river to come to Highlanding, unless they will consent to come through John Polonia's pasture

There will be a grand masquerade ball at the Kratka hall tomorrow night.

Mrs. Sam McMahn returned home Tuesday from a weeks visit with friends at Thief River Falls.

Constable Edward Singer and Henery Peterson drove down to Thief River Falls Tuesday, and from there to Red Lake Falls, where they safely landed John Borek in the Red Lake county jail.

AUCTION SALE.

George Leimers will hold a big Auction Sale at his residance one mile north east of Radney, on Saturday March 27th, at whicch a large amount of stock and farm machinery will be disposed of a list of which will be published next week.

A Dangerous Man.

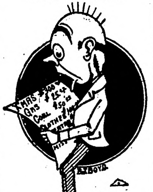
John Borek, of Radney was arrested on the complaint of John Radnecki on Saturday. last for breaking the peace and was brought before W. G. Hunt Justice of the peace for examination on Monday morning. They are a Polish family that moved here from Chicago last spring and the story told by the oldest boy a lad 12 years of age, of a brute of a husband and father, would make ones blood turn cold. The woman has been sick for some time and when taken in charge by the authorities last week was in such a weakend condition that her recovery is doubtfull. She has been sick for some time without proper food and if the children wanted to go to the neighbors to get a little milk for her they were told, by their father that if they went he would kill them. One of his special acts, as shown by the evidence was to point a loaded shot gun at his wife and threaten to shoot her until she fainted from fright. The family are now being cared for by the town of Deer Park and the man is safe in jail.

NOTICE: There is money in the treasurey of the Town of Kratka for the payment of Town orders No. 9, 19, 21, 28, & 24 and that all interest on the above orders will stop after this date.

Dated at Kratka this 12th, day of February A. D. 1909.

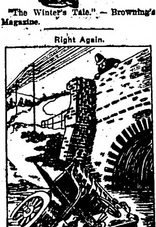
Stephen Singer, treasurer.

Shakespeare Illustrated.



"The Winter's Tale." — Browning's Magazine.

Right Again.



The Intelligent Officer (seeking to explain the motorist's situation)—Ah, I suppose yer'd bin warned, as there was a p'lice trap t'other side of the bridge! —Sketch.

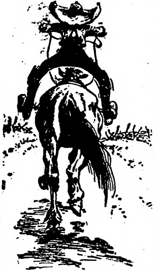
Blind Men's Dreams.

One of the most intelligent inmates of a blind asylum, who came into the world blind, says that he never dreams of the things he has read about and never dreams of any thing or person that he has not in some way come in personal contact with. He dreams of music, of the voices of persons he knows, of such incidents as might happen at the home or in some place in which he has actually been, but never of incidents in other places or in other lands. Even although he has read descriptions of localities, of natural beauties, of the appearance of a street or a city, no idea of what they look like comes to him in the fancies of his sleep. There is a class of blind people who become blind when quite young. Such blind people never dream of any scene or object except those which have remained in the memory from what they actually saw before they became blind.—Pearson's Weekly.

Fish In Inclosed Waters.

Most people not without education and a general knowledge of natural history are mystified by the presence of fish in inclosed waters. For many years there was open mouthed wonder over the perch, bream and crayfish found in the newly cut dams near the Macquarie river, in New South Wales. In some cases the water had scarcely settled after the rain had filled the dam than the fish were observed, and the Australian farmers started a theory of spontaneous production. This obtained and gained wide credence until a Sydney professor chanced to pick up a wild duck and found its breast feathers and webbed feet well dotted with fertile and almost hatched fish ova, on which the "spontaneous production" theory was promptly withdrawn.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Country Seat.



GROWTH OF CARICATURE.

John Law's Wild Schemes Gave It a Tremendous Impetus.

Caricature is nowadays one of the principal methods of criticism. No movement can overreach the mark without eliciting dozens of works of art from caricaturists all over this and all other countries.

This branch of criticism and attack dates far back, but the greatest impulse it ever felt came from the age of tremendous speculation, when, in 1719 and 1730, John Law was manipulating things financial in France. Never before had the financial world been so carried off its feet as it was at that time. Members of the nobility were waiting for a chance to purchase shares in Law's schemes. Duchesses and ladies of high renown tried their most persuasive charms on Law in the attempt to get hold of shares. Men hired out their backs for writing desks, so great was the press of business in making contracts, and one hunchback is reputed to have made 100,000 francs in this way in a few weeks. The French went veritably mad over the schemes to become wealthy. Naturally the papers of the time, especially those of Holland, caricatured the state of affairs. There were pictures of all sorts caricaturing Law, the nobility, the schemes and everything connected with them.

It was this tremendous amount of pictorial work that first directed the energies of William Hogarth in London in this direction. Caricaturing began to be used more and more in the political field, and soon afterward it caused the shelving of Robert Walpole from the English ministry Ever since then has caricaturing been one of the bitterest and most effectual methods of checking public men and their schemes.

Another Knock.

"Hotel clerks are cold hearted," sighed the shabby tragedian, who was traveling with a toothbrush and a compass.

"Speaking from experience, pal?" asked his barnstorming chum.

"Sure! I approached the clerk of the Red Dog inn and told him actors deserved special terms."

"Ah, indeed! And what did he say?"

"He said yes, they deserved six month terms in the county workhouse."—Chicago News.

If All Candidates Wore White.

The word "candidate" is from the Latin "candidatus." Literally it means white robed, and it was thus called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga. Fancy, if you can, all our modern Americans dressed in accordance with their political ambitions. In some sections there would be no such thing as a dark suit of clothes. Washington would simply be one shining center of universal whiteness.—Saturday Evening Post.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects.

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES'
ANTI-PAIN PILLS

WE ARE GOING

TO THE BIG STORE,

At High Landing'

A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

MR. FARMER
The Farmers' Tribune,
Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.

FARMERS TRIBUNE
SIOUX CITY IOWA

It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognised as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect.
It stops when subscriptions expire.
Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.
We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER!

Marlin

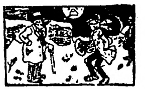
THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards; the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains [illegible] pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St. New Haven, Conn.

FULL OF HARMONY.



Old Sport—I suppose you've come of a musical family?

The Other—Musical! Bless you, sir, why even our dog's got a brass band round its neck!

CHILD HAD SIXTY BOILS.

And Suffered Annually with a Red Scald-Like Humor on Her Head.

Troubles Cured by Cuticura.

"When my little Vivian was about six months old her head broke out in boils. She had about sixty in all and I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her entirely. Some time later a humor broke out behind her ears and spread up on to her head until it was nearly half covered. The humor looked like a scald, very red with a sticky, clear fluid coming from it. This occurred every spring. I always used Cuticura Soap and Ointment which never failed to heal it up. The last time it broke out it became so bad that I was discouraged. But I continued the use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent until she was well and has never been troubled in the last two years. Mrs. M. A. Schwerin, 674 Spring Wells Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1908." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

It takes a lot of nerve to enable a young married man to enter a store and purchase a dozen safety pins from a former sweetheart.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

You can not learn to be a dramatic critic by reading the Acts.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

One poor turn deserves another—from the organ grinder's viewpoint.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Louisville, Ky.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has certainly done me a world of good and I cannot praise it enough. I suffered from irregularities, dizziness, nervousness, and a severe female trouble. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored me to perfect health and kept me from the operating table. I will never be without this medicine in the house."—Mrs. SAM'L LEE, 3523 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

Another Operation Avoided.

Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from female troubles, and my doctor said an operation was my only chance, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me without an operation."—LENA V. HENRY, R. F. D. 3.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing feminine ills from which so many women suffer.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PISO'S

Coughing Spells

are promptly relieved by a single dose of Piso's Cure. The regular use of this famous remedy will relieve the worst form of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma and diseases of the throat and lungs. Absolutely free from harmful drugs and opiates. For half a century the household remedy in millions of homes.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

25 cts. 25 cts.

CURE

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Protecting Minnesota Game.

Rainy Lake.—There is a special interest for western people who spend their holidays among northern lakes and woods, in the action that was taken at Toronto at the annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, which is composed of well-known sportsmen and many high officials from various states and provinces of Canada. The association considered the question of preserving the great district in northern Minnesota and northwestern Ontario which provides unequaled fishing and moose and deer hunting, and appointed a committee to take up the matter with a view to securing co-operation between the authorities of Minnesota and Ontario.

Along the three hundred miles of wild-wooded and water-dotted international boundary, from Lake Superior to Lake of the Woods, moose are so plentiful that one day's paddling has often given to travelers the sight of from twenty to thirty moose in the water. But there is a reckless slaughter of these animals on both sides of the line, in season and out of season, which it is hoped to stop.

W. A. Preston, member of the Ontario legislature for the Rainy River district, told the association of an ineffectual chase last summer for a man who was known to be killing moose for the purpose of obtaining their horns while still in the velvet. The carcases of nine big bulls were found, five of them having been sunk with stones in lakes; and other instances of the destruction of game have been recorded. But the depredator eluded the searchers.

It was pointed out that, by the proper preservation of game in the Minnesota-Ontario country, a great commercial asset would be created, and by placing trout in waters, which at present are devoid of the fish, an even greater attraction to the summer sportsman would be provided, with benefit to business generally, similar to that experienced by the state of Maine, which, by judicious game laws, rigidly enforced, has multiplied the number of deer and fish in that locality, and has attracted thousands of sportsmen, who bring millions of dollars into the state.

As an indication of the attraction of the Rainy River valley it was announced that during 1908, since the advent of the Minnesota & International railway to International Falls on Rainy river, four hundred and eighty islands in Rainy lake were sold to Americans—10 per cent of the islands in the lake.

Rainy Lake is now also reached from Duluth by the Duluth, Missabe & Northern and the Minnesota section of the Canadian Northern railway. At Fort Frances and International Falls a great water power is being developed in preparation for the establishment of several factories, and it was confidently predicted that sufficient cooperation between the Minnesota and Ontario people would result in a profitable development of an international preserve.

NEWS NOTES.

Bemidji—Deputy Sheriff Joe Markham returned to the city with two prisoners in custody from Funkley, where he arested Charles Wood and Tom Kennedy. Wood is charged with assaulting his wife with a loaded rifle with the intent to kill, and also with non-support. Kennedy is charged with a number of crimes, and faces six complaints.

St. Cloud—Elva Robertson, the daughter of A. F. Robertson, a retired jeweler of this city, was the victim of an accident this morning in which she suffered injuries which may cost her life. The girl had lighted a fire in the kitchen range and as soon as she applied the match an explosion followed. The doors were blown from the stove, one piece of iron hitting the girl in the side, injuring her internally.

Barnesville—Timber wolves and foxes are reported to be very numerous in the western part of this county this winter, and are doing much damage to live stock in that locality. Old settlers living in the country claim that the presence of so many wild animals is due to the forest fires, which raged in the northern part of the state last fall. Several farmers have succeeded in killing them and have received big bounties from the county.

Frazee.—When Otto Hurtuhum reached the home of his neighbor, Elmer Bangle, yesterday afternoon, he was startled to find the dead body of Elmer Bangle lying in the yard with a shot wound through his head. Mr. Bangle was one of the best known and highly respected young men of the town of Hebert, Ottertail county, and as he had no cares of any kind his death was undoubtedly accidental. When Deputy Coroner Berthold of Perham was notified he decided an inquest was unnecessary. The gun was a 12-gauge hammerless and was very easily touched off.

Winthrop—Gustaf Olson met yesterday with a painful accident, while working in Lindquist's carpenter shop. His arm was suddenly caught between a pulley and a belt, with the result of a fractured limb.

St. Cloud—John Martin, a well-known Holding farmer, choked to death on a piece of meat yesterday morning. A 15-year-old son was the only witness and was unable to aid his father.

Aitkin—Fire destroyed the stock of Noork & Young, general merchandise. The building was also destroyed.

THEY KNEW HOW TO WORK

BUT DON'T NEED TO WORK NOW SO HARD.

The experience of the Bisser Bros. in Western Canada is similar to that reported to every agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere:

"Wheatwyn, Sask., Nov. 6th, 1908.

"To the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Dear Sir: I, in company with my brother and other relations, arrived in this country in the spring of 1893. At the time we got off the train at Wolseley, Sask., we had only a few dollars, not enough to start farming on our own account, so we were compelled to work out for a considerable time in order to make sufficient money to enable us to establish ourselves. When we thought we had enough money to start with, I and my brother took up one quarter-section (160 acres) land each in the Loon Creek district. In 1900 we moved on our homesteads with one team of horses and one walking plow. While I was engaged with the work in the field, my brother built a shack and barn of logs, which we have hauled during the time we were not able to work in the field. We were certainly working very hard, but I am glad to say that we made our fortune in this country. To-day we do not need to work so hard as we used to, as we have three men hired steady for whom we pay $30.00 to $40.00 a month, besides board and lodging during the summer time! I am also glad to tell you that to-day we are owners of a section and three-quarters of the best land, with first class buildings thereon, besides having all the necessary machinery. We always do our own threshing, for we have a 22 horse-power threshing outfit.

"Our success in farming in this country also enabled us to get rid of a number of horses of less value, and instead we bought 10 pure-bred mares, representing a value in the neighborhood of $5,000.

"Regarding raising grain, which is the main factor in our district, I am proud to say that we have always had good success. We have raised wheat as high as 35 bushels to the acre; and this year, although we suffered from lack of sufficient rain, our wheat went 27 bushels to the acre, and we had 900 acres in crop. We have broken this year about 100 acres new land, and by next year we will have about 1,110 acres in crop. For one carload of wheat which we have shipped a few weeks ago we got a price of 97 cents per bushel, and it graded as No. 2 Northern, although we have a quantity of wheat which will surely go as No. 1 Northern. During the six years we have been farming for ourselves we have never had one frost around here, so that we always had a good crop.

"I, for myself, feel compelled to say that our Great West is the land where a person who is willing to work and trun his hands to anything, can make a fortune, and a comfortable living. Our country is a thoroughly free country, and we have a good Government; and, as long as we have good crops, and a good Government, we are satisfied, and I think that is all we want.

"Yours very truly,
"LORENS BISSER,
"P. O. Wheatwyn, Sask."

Criminality of Waste.

If I wanted to train a child to be thrifty I should teach him to abhor waste. I do not mean waste of money; that cures itself, because very soon there is no money to waste—but waste of material, waste of something that is useful but that you cannot represent in money value to the waster. There is waste of water, waste of gas and things of that kind. If you would wish your children to be thrifty I would beg to impress upon them the criminality of waste.—Lord Rosebery, in an Edinburgh Address.

A Black Eye for Home.

It is a coming fashion to hire a hall to entertain your friends, to give dinner parties in a hotel, to be married in a church, to be taken to a hospital when you are sick and to an undertaker's as soon as you die, and left there until the funeral. The tendency is to conduct all public occasions away from home. The home is getting a black eye.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Helping Him On.

The Gallant—May I kiss the tips of your little white fingers?

The Debutante—Of course, silly! But mind you don't rub any of the rouge off my lips.

Try Murine Eye Remedy
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Murine Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine for Your Eyes.

The first time a girl is engaged she imagines that she is as important as the heroine in a novel.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The recording angel probably doesn't pay any attention to the lies a man tells when he is in love.

WE PAY 11c FOR COW HIDES.
W Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Even a girl has no use for the other side of a mirror.

NOT AFFECTED BY DEPRESSION

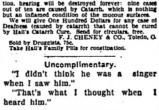
One Big Industry That Makes Its Business Grow and Expand During Year of Business Depression.

When a manufacturing establishment reaches out in a year of depression and increases and expands its business, while others in the same line diminish their outputs or stand still, it is because there must be some unusually good reason for it. In this instance a splendid reputation and a more-than-ordinary meritorious product were responsible for the showing made.

The Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Milwaukee, the largest shoe establishment in the Northwest, has just closed its fiscal year, and reports an increase in sales over the corresponding period of last year. This exceptional showing speaks volumes for the genuine merit of Mayer shoes, and is directly attributed to their high standard, and because of the fact that Mayer shoes have become universally and popularly known as "shoes of quality."

The leading brands are "Honorbilt" fine shoes for men. "Leading Lady" fine shoes for women. "Yerma" Cushion shoes for both men and women (these are exceptionally fine shoes for people troubled with tender feet); the popular "Martha Washington" Comfort shoes, which have the largest sale of any shoes of this kind in the world, and the "Special Merit" School shoes (a strong and sturdy line of seamless school shoes that wear like iron).

FROM A RECENT NOVEL.



"Whereupon he instantly drew his sword."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Uncomplimentary.

"I didn't think he was a singer when I saw him."

"That's what I thought when I heard him."

The Herb laxative, Garfield Tea, aids Nature in maintaining the general well-being of the body; it corrects constipation, purifies the blood, brings health.

You can judge a man better by the company he keeps than you can by the relatives of his wife that he has to keep.

A good honest remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat is Hamlins Wizard Oil. Nothing will so quickly drive out all pain and inflammation.

A good son is a good brother, good husband, good father, good kinsman, good friend, good neighbor and good citizen.—Chinese proverb.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Even a wise man occasionally has time for the silly chatter of a pretty girl.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

"Easy money" is the kind that always comes to the other fellow.

For Coughs, Asthma and Lung Troubles, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box. Samples sent free by John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

The finger of fate is one that is in almost every pie.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease
Cures tired, aching, sweating feet. 25c. Trial package free. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The highwayman has a low way of doing things.

To Enjoy

the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the World and the Commendation of the most eminent physicians it was essential that the component parts of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna should be known to and approved by them; therefore, the California Fig Syrup Co. publishes a full statement with every package. The perfect purity and uniformity of product, which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character, are assured by the Company's original method of manufacture known to the Company only.

The figs of California are used in the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna to promote the pleasant taste, but the medicinal principles are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

In Book Form.

"He is going to put his play into book form."

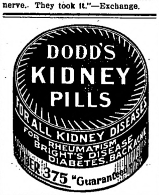
"What does that mean?"

"Means he'll write 100,000 words, divide 'em into chapters and print 'em between covers."

A Slow One.

"Am I the first man who ever asked you for a kiss?"

"Yes. The others showed more nerve. They took it."—Exchange.



You Are In Danger

if you let that cold run on. Neglected colds cause incurable diseases. Don't risk your health. Keep a bottle of

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

in your home. It's the safest, surest and quickest remedy for colds ever compounded. For Coughs, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, in fact, all diseases caused by neglected colds. It has no equal.

Recommended and sold by druggists everywhere.

Three size bottles, $1.00, 50c, 25c

COLDS

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"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn."—*Correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.*

Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies at low prices and on easy terms.

For pamphlets, maps and information as to low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

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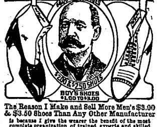
$3.00 SHOES $3.50



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CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

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Absolutely Pure, No Weeds

Ex. Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin, from 30 acres sown to Salzer's 20th Century Alfalfa, harvested within 24 weeks after seeding $2500.00 worth of magnificent hay, or at the rate of over $80.00 per acre. Big seed catalog free; or, send 10c in stamps for sample of this Alfalfa, also Billion Dollar Grass, Oats, Wheat, Barley, etc., easily worth $10.00 of any man's money to get a start with. Or, send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen before by you.

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Salzer's White Bonanza Oats, 21 years ago, took the world's prize of $500.00 in gold for the heaviest yielding oat variety. (Our catalog tells the interesting story.) We have rejuvenated this oat and offer it again as something quite above the ordinary.

HEADQUARTERS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SEED

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We publish the most original seed catalog in America. It bristles with seed thoughts. Or, if you remit 10c in postage we will send you a remarkable lot of farm seed samples, including Billion Dollar Grass, the 12 ton Hay Wonder, Speltz, the 80 bu. cereal and hay prodigy, Silver King Barley, yielding 173 bu. per acre, together with clover, timothy, grasses, etc., etc., worth $10.00 of any man's money to get a start therewith.

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THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. VIII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1909. NO. 47.

Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the
National Capital.

Bright Scenes When President Entertains

WASHINGTON.—That the fascination of life at the American capital tion of life at the American capital depends much upon the beauty and gorgeousness of the court costumes of the foreign diplomats and the officers of our army and navy, who are regularly called into service for social duty, is not to be controverted, and when these attractions are combined with the imposing form and ceremony attendant upon the city surrounding a president of the United States and his cabinet, and the direct representatives of foreign powers to this government, you have a brilliant and interesting phase of life scarcely known in the western hemisphere outside of Washington.

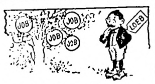
Two great occasions on which the White House is resplendent with the gorgeous uniforms of the diplomats and our own military and naval men are the reception of the president on January 1, when every member of the corps, with his wife and daughters, calls to wish the president a happy New Year, and about ten days later at the diplomatic reception prescribed by precedent, which is the first of a series of formal evening receptions the president gives during the winter.

Upon numerous occasions, and always at the White House, both the head of the navy and of the army appear in their conspicuous full dress uniforms, which are quite as rich as those of many of the foreign ambassadors and ministers. Scarcely second in brilliancy to the reception given by the president to the diplomats is that at which he is host for the army and navy, when hundreds of the higher officers of both branches of the service attend in their gala uniforms.

The senior aids to the president, who make all of the presentations to him at all entertainments and attend him upon all occasions, practically live in their official regalia, while the younger aids are almost daily called upon to wear their best uniforms.

In fact, there is a splendor about the official social life of the American capital which is scarcely second to that of any court of Europe.

Loeb's Next Berth a Cause of Worry



SECRETARY WILLIAM LOEB, JR., who has been serving the president and the country at the White House offices for several years, is causing his immediate friends more political anxiety than any other prominent Republican of the hour. There is a time-honored tradition that a retiring president of the United States must take good care of his secretary, nad it has therefore been incumbent upon President Roosevelt to see Mr. Loeb well placed before he starts for the dark continent.

But plans for placing Loeb have a habit of falling through, just why no one seems able to tell. For, while he has not gained the fame as secretary to the president that Mr. Cortelyou, his predecessor, gained, there is no denying that he has been very efficient.

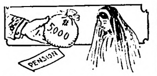
A few years ago there was a scheme afoot to elect Mr. Loeb as president of a Washington street railroad company. He became greatly interested in the matter, enlisted some financial friends in New York and bought into the stock of the road quite heavily. Ambitious arguments were advanced regarding what Mr. Loeb could do for the road. It has to go before congress, session after session, for tid-bits of legislation, which are very essential none the less.

But senators, who have little liking for the president, intimated that the man who had served as the president's secretary would have a fine old time persuading them to vote for his bills. Therefore the owners of the street railroad began quietly to lay plans for side-tracking the Loeb presidential idea, and about a year ago another was chosen to head the street railway.

Since then Secretary Loeb's name has been mentioned in connection with a number of good posts by purveyors of capitol gossip, but each story has been in turn denied.

The latest report is that he will become collector of the port of New York after March 4.

Plan to Pension Cleveland's Widow



A SUGGESTION that the widow and children of former President Grover Cleveland be given a pension is being discussed informally by congressmen. Many have declared themselves in favor of granting her one.

If Mrs. Cleveland is willing to accept, there is no question but that congress would be ready to vote it to her.

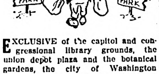
Although there is now no surviving ex-president of the United States, three widows of former presidents still live—Mrs. James A. Garfield, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland.

The first-named has now survived her husband more than twenty-seven years. During all that time she has drawn a pension of $5,000 a year from the government, and no money that comes from the treasury is more cheerfully paid. The first time a pension was ever suggested for the widow of an ex-president was in the case of William Henry Harrison, who died one month after his inauguration.

The death of Harrison appealed peculiarly to the nation, and the sum of $25,000 outright was voted her. She lived to enjoy its proceeds for a period of 23 years. The second, Mrs. Tyler, drew a pension of $5,000 per annum for 27 years. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was given $25,000 and an additional pension of $5,000 per annum. Grant's widow also received $5,000 a year, as did the widow of President McKinley.

Most of the ex-presidents of the United States died in advance of their wives, although there are notable exceptions. Thomas Jefferson outlived his wife 44 years, Martin Van Buren 43 years.

Nation's Capital Is a City of Parks



EXCLUSIVE of the capitol and congressional library grounds, the union depot plaza and the botanical gardens, the city of Washington boasts more than 6,000 acres in parks, excluding nearly 150 triangles and circles at street intersections and miles upon miles of shaded asphalt streets equal to the boulevards of many other cities. The largest of all these parks is Rock Creek park. This beauty spot covers 1,605 acres immediately adjoining the Zoological park, which contains 171 acres, and its natural combinations of rocks and streams, hills and dales, trees and meadows go to make perhaps the finest groundwork of a public park in any city in the country.

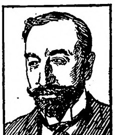
It will be probably a hundred years before the possibilities of this park are realized to the full, including the building of a boulevard down Rock creek into the city of Washington, connecting with the Riverside driveway, now known as Potomac driveway. The River park, which reaches from the capitol to the islands of the Potomac, contains in the aggregate 1,800 acres, but does not represent an amalgamated whole as does the Rock Creek park.

In the northern portion of the city, about a mile eastward from Rock Creek park and connected therewith by the old military road over which union armies marched in the defense of Washington.

Other amusement places are the Henry and Seaton parks of 32 acres; Garfield park, 24 acres; Judiciary square, where is the pension office, 19 acres, and Howard University park of 12 acres. Lafayette square, in front of the White House on the north, in which no trees or bush is duplicated contains six acres.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

FIRST TURKISH AMBASSADOR



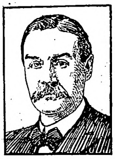
Hessein Kiazim Bey, who recently arrived at Washington, is the first ambassador from Turkey to the United States, and his advent indicates that a new regime is in control of the domain of the "Sick Man of Europe."

Hussein Kiazim Bey, for three months figured in international news as the "lost diplomat," because he apparently disappeared from the face of the earth after leaving Turkey for America. He formally presented his credentials to President Roosevelt the other day, and as soon as he concludes his "house hunting," he will settle down as a fixture in the diplomatic circle of Washington, in which he will be one of the most picturesque and notable figures.

The new ambassador is small in stature, and his orientalism is heightened by a black pointed beard, which gives him the appearance somewhat of the present sultan when he was younger. He is regarded as one of the ablest men in the Turkish diplomatic service. For 13 years he was minister from his country at Bucharest. During the time he was supposed to be lost he was resting in Belgrade and in Paris.

John G. A. Leishman, the American ambassador at Constantinople, presented his credentials as ambassador in 1906, but Kiazim Bey is the first ambassador from Turkey to present his credentials in Washington. He succeeds Mehmed Ali Bey, who was recalled at the beginning of the Young Turks' outbreak in Turkey, and whose departing experiences furnished some interesting newspaper articles at the time. The ambassador represents the reform element in Turkey.

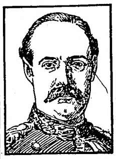
SOUTH DAKOTA'S NEW SENATOR



Coe I. Crawford, who has been elected to the United States senate by the legislature of South Dakota, is a puzzle in politics. He has just completed a term as governor of his state, to which position he was elected after a complete revolution in state affairs in which every state officer but one was turned out and the head of many a big boss dropped into the waste basket.

To begin with, Crawford wasn't really a politician. He was a railroad lawyer. But the work of a corporation lawyer did not appeal to him, and he did not look at things the way the railroads did. So he gave up the attorneyship for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and set out to tackle the modest little job of separating the railroads from politics in South Dakota. It was a Caesarian operation, but he did it. When he first ran for governor, four years ago, he finished so far behind the procession that he couldn't hear the band. But he tightened up his belt a little and kept running. Two years ago he went into the convention with such strength that he dominated the nomination of every man on the ticket. He was elected, and the senatorship now comes to him as a reward that he has really earned. He succeeds Senator A. B. Kittredge.

DANES HONOR THEIR KING



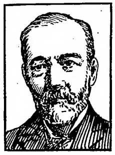
The third anniversary of the accession of King Frederick VIII. was celebrated as a public holiday throughout Denmark a few days ago. Flags fluttered from public and private buildings and many pictures of the king and queen were displayed. During the day deputations from societies throughout the kingdom called upon his majesty and presented addresses of congratulation.

King Frederick has enjoyed a successful rule during the three years that have elapsed since he came to the throne. The love and respect that he has ever enjoyed among his subjects has increased and to-day he stands in the foremost rank among European rulers in point of popularity.

The splendid mental and moral qualities of the king were well known and universally admired before he came to the throne. Since he was called upon to succeed his lamented father, the beloved King Christian, Frederick has displayed a remarkable versatility and a knack of interesting himself in all that concerns his kingdom and his people that has surprised even those who know him best.

No one in all Denmark puts in busier days than does his majesty. While he wisely refrains from taking an active part in politics he follows closely all public movements. He makes it an unvarying rule to follow all important debates in both houses of the Rigsdag. He is deeply interested in educational matters and since he ascended the throne he has continued to act as chancellor of the university which he attended as a student. His interest in the army is keen and he has introduced several reforms which have improved the lot of the private soldiers, as the result of which he is extremely popular with the troops. He is also head of the Free Masons in Denmark, and takes an active part in a great variety of philanthropic organizations and movements.

WILL PROBE WALL STREET



Horace White, one of the little handful of representative journalists of the old American school who are still actively in the harness, is the head of the special commission named by Gov. Hughes of New York to investigate the methods and morals, so to speak, of Wall street. It has been intimated before now that the street is very long on methods and accordingly short on morals. The truth of the conditions may be gleaned, possibly, from the report of Deacon White's commission.

Mr. White was editor-in-chief of the New York Evening Post up to his retirement a few years ago. He still retains his connection with the company, however, and displays a deep interest in the editorial policies and ideals of the paper. For ten years, shortly after the civil war, he was editor of the Chicago Tribune and one of its principal owners.

He has written, translated and edited various volumes that are handsomely bound and look well on the shelves of a number of libraries. Born in New Hampshire 74 years ago, he was educated in Beloit college and took up journalism shortly after his graduation.

A Success.

"I'm sure my daughter is going to make a great singer some day."

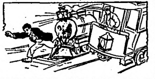
"Is that so?"

"Yes, she's always quarreling with her mother, who tells me it is absolutely impossible to manage her."—Detroit Free Press.

Musings of the Metropolis

Ne[illegible] New York Town
Out[illegible]ed in Brief Form.

Many Victims of Railroads Last Year



NEW YORK.—With figures for one month missing, the total casualties for the year on all railroads in Greater New York—steam, elevated, subway and surface—are 52,599. Of this number 414 victims were killed outright or died afterward; 156 suffered fractured skulls; 62, amputation of limbs; 391, broken limbs, and 1,375, other serious injuries. It is estimated that the year's record of fatalities are around 500.

These figures represent a careful canvass of the territory mentioned by agents of the public service commission. For purposes of comparison with the preceding year, 1907, a report on the last six months only is available, the work of the commission having been begun in July.

Owing to the organization, practice and experience of the force making the count, it is probable that the report for 1908 is much more thorough than any other ever made in the city, even for the six months of 1907, and yet the total number of fatalities in this year do not reach the figures for the year preceeding.

By comparison with the table for the last six months of 1907, it appears that the number of street and track accidents have decreased since the public service commission ordered the overhauling of rolling stock and the repairing of tracks, which would indicate that with the operating apparatus in better order the railroad employes have been better able to avert accidents.

In October, 1908, there were 77 car collisions, against 221 for 1907, and 882 persons and vehicles struck by cars, against 1,145. In November, 1908, there were 81 car collisions, and 929 persons and vehicles struck by cars, against 160 and 977, respectively, for the year preceding.

In the summer months of 1908, both these totals were increased, but the rolling stock, tracks and controlling apparatus was in repair, and the number of accidents was kept below the figures for the year when the public service commission was not in control.

Before these repairs were started by the commission, the "run in" books of one surface line in Manhattan alone showed that 300 cars a day were brought into the barns crippled in some way. After the overhauling was completed this number of "dead" cars had dropped to 71.

Coming Out Party for Elephant Latest

THE Sunday night dance which the Jackson Gorauds gave at Martin's a couple of weeks ago was entirely outdone early the other morning by a "society circus" that Harry Perry Disbecker gave in honor of his pachydermic lady friend, Rosa, the elephant at the hippodrome.

Harry's affection for Rosa is well known. Christmas he presented her with a ten-pound box of candy and a magnum of champagne. His latest evidence of affection was to present her formally to society with Mrs. Jackson Gouraud and Mme. Verona Jarbeau as her chaperons.

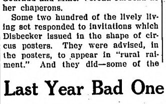
Some two hundred of the lively living set responded to invitations which Disbecker issued in the shape of circus posters. They were advised, in the posters, to appear in "rural raiment." And they did—some of the women as genuine Westchester county dairy maids, others in silk Watteau shepherdess gowns with skirts of Parisian cut and delectable brevity, and most all of the men went as "Rubes."

The stage of the Hippodrome was set under a "big top." At 12:30 o'clock the "grand parade" began. Wells Hawkes, as ringmaster, led. Then came Harry Disbecker, driving a trained pig; Jackson Gouraud and an assistant United States district attorney, D. Frank Lloyd, on horses; and then a barred cage in which two fake lions fought a wild battle with two imitation trainers. The lions were Melville Ellis and Addison Mizner, former brother-in-law to Mrs. Yerkes; the trainers were Joseph Herbert and Eugene Waugh.

Others in line of performers and spectators included Anna Held, Ethel Barrymore, Blanche Ring, Attorney John F. McIntyre; Jessie Lewisohn, Edna McCauley and all the most widely known press agents, wine agents, show girls and folks about town and the elephant.

The "society circus" at dawn had totally eclipsed the Gourauds' affair.

Last Year Bad One for Cupid in State

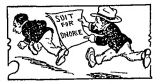


CUPID had a bad year in New York state in 1908. The number of marriages decreased more than 20,000, as compared with 1907. And for this condition—this bridling of the little god of love—the marriage license law which went into effect about a year ago is blamed. Figures given out by the state department of health show that the total number of marriages in 1908 was only about 74,000, while in 1907 it was 96,216.

The largest falling off is noted in counties situated near the border line, where, before enactment of the new law, couples from other states having a marriage license law found it convenient to be married.

Deaths in the state last year totaled a few more than 138,000, the lowest since 1903, while the death rate for the year was 16.2, the smallest in 20 years. The average rate for the last five years was 17.2. The decrease in the number of deaths is attributed to some extent to use of antitoxin in cases of diphtheria and to better sanitary rules which limit epidemics of typhoid fever. Cancer, however, is increasing rapidly as a cause of death.

Wife of Society Man Sues for Divorce



MARY BLAIR BROKAW, through her lawyers, has obtained an order from Justice Maddox of the supreme court at Mineola permitting her to serve her husband, W. Gould Brokaw, the well-known society man, with notice of a suit for separation and maintenance.

According to the complaint submitted, Mrs. Brokaw had her lawyers prepare papers to be served on her husband early last October. When the process server arrived at the Hotel Netherlands, Brokaw, who seemed to have sensed the coming squall, went out, he said, "to see a man." He put on false whiskers and boarded an automobile around the corner.

His wife has seen him only once since. That was a few days later, when he telephoned her to meet him at the Laurel house at Lakewood, N. J. She went there and took a process server with her. Brokaw, she swears, came out on the porch, saw her with the process server, ran back into the hotel, climbed out of the back window and down a fire escape. He made his way to the Country club and thence to his estate in North Carolina—High Point, where the defendant has a hunting preserve.

Mrs. Brokaw alleges that her husband has been there ever since. She says that process servers have been trying to reach him, but that he has a habit of evading subpoenas.

Mrs. Brokaw estimates her husband's fortune at $4,000,000 and his income at $200,000 a year.

Within a few weeks after the wedding the Poillon sisters got after W. Gould Brokaw. Katherine Poillon sued him for $250,000 for breach of promise to marry and the suit was settled out of court.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

Solemn Ministers.

Many people regard the minister as a solemn man. Young people often do, and are afraid to be themselves in his presence, writes N. McGee Waters, D. D., in the Homiletic Review. Never seeing him except in the pulpit, which is a place for seriousness and dignity, they imagine he always looks like a funeral and acts like a prayer meeting. I'll never forget the awful Sunday the minister used to stay at father's house. I know now that it bored the minister as much as it did us children. None of us acted naturally, and we would not let him. It was an awful, solemn, and holy time. One hot Sunday afternon my eyes were opened. The minister, left to himself for a moment, came out to us children, where we sat like martyrs on the lawn, and, grabbing up a blade of grass, put it between his thumbs and blew on it a blast louder than a locomotive's whistle. We had been dying to do something desperate all afternoon, but did not dare. Mother heard it and came around the house with the day of judgment in her eye. When she saw it was the minister she vanished like a dream. My soul went out in that screech, and to me it was sweeter than the sacred song. After that I knew the minister was human, and I loved him. Of all the men I know, ministers are about the most human and fun-loving.

It is a little surprising to find Judge Barron of the Canadian judiciary arguing in the public prints of his country against Canadian contributions to England's naval expenditures, and upholding the abandoned principle of harbor defense by means of a few inexpensive submarines and torpedoes. It is even more surprising to find him quoting Premier Laurier in support of his contention. The accepted theory of naval strategy now is one of offense, not defense, says the Detroit Free Press. A nation best repulses its enemies by seeking them out and destroying them, according to the tacticians. This rule of warfare is at the root of Great Britain's present naval policy. She keeps her fleets near home, mobilized to strike forcefully and speedily at any antagonistic combination. Judge Barron's plan contemplates the building of a Canadian destroyer and a submarine every year for five years, making a total outlay of say $2,500,00. The sum is trifling in these days of huge naval spending, and, small as it is, seems to be worse than wasted, if used in the manner proposed.

Some there are who feel called upon to jest and banter when Mr. Taft trips what country editors call the light fantastic. This is error. If Mr. Taft were not a good dancer his case would be an exception. Stout men are splendid dancers, when they dance at all. Thin men, declares the New York World, are often a sorry spectacle on the ballroom floor. Their feet flop awkwardly, they step on their partners' toes and skirts, bump into people and otherwise conduct themselves like half-grown boys. Men of more contour do better. But the out-and-out fat man, whom nobody is supposed to love, is the real hero of the waxed floor. With too much weight to hop far from the bounds, he glides. He cannot project his body forward in ungainly bounds. He undulates gracefully, easily, gently. So, when the ladies with whom Mr. Taft has danced publicly compliment him they speak truly, from the standpoint of persons who appreciate.

A Washington court has before it the question of how far a man has the right to snore and to talk in his sleep, and how far another man whom he keeps awake by doing these things has the right to shoot him up. The question is a delicate one, involving, as it does, the conflicting claims of both to the constitutional right to the pursuit of happiness. Solomon would find plenty of occupation for his abnormal wisdom in settling the cases which come up in the civilized tribunals of to-day.

A London paper gloomily foresees the future absorption of Canada by the United States and "the end of all noble aspirations in which the largest minds of the British race have indulged." This fear of losing Canada by its absorption in its larger neighbor seems to be never entirely absent from the anxious British mind, although neither the United States nor Canada itself appears at all either eager or perturbed over the prospect.

Minnesota is just 50 years old and its development during this period has been marvelous. During the half century the population of the state has grown from 150,000 to 2,000,000. The wealth of its people was approximately $30,000,000 50 years ago, and the assessed valuation of their property now is $1,000,000,000, or $500 per capita instead of $200.

A negro woman when arrested refused to tell her age. A dark secret so to speak.

LIFE AND WORKS ACCORDED PRAISE

NATION'S MEN OF WORTH IN TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT MAKES ADDRESS

Qualities and Deeds of the Great President Set Forth by the Chief Executive in Impressive Speech—Immense Concourse Gathered to Witness Exercises in Connection with Laying of Corner Stone of Memorial Hall.

Hodgenville, Ky.—The corner stone of the splendid memorial to be erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln was laid by President Roosevelt. The exercises were participated in by many of the nation's leading men, Cardinal Gibbons and ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri being among those who made addresses.

From all points, by train and over roads not particularly smooth at this season of the year, the people gathered to the exercises. A building four times the size of the tent provided could not have accommodated the crowd.

The corner stone of the Memorial hall was laid by President Roosevelt. In an impressive address the chief executive eulogized the life and work of the great statesman. He spoke as follows:

"We have met here to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

Washington and Lincoln.

"As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in essentials, they were alike in the great qualities which rendered each able to render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render. Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed inflexible courage in adversity, and a soul wholly unspoiled by prosperity. Each possessed all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters of mankind who have too often shown themselves devoid of so much as the understanding of the words by which we signify the qualities of duty, of mercy, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of to-day differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work to-day.

Lincoln's Deep Foresight.

"Lincoln saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal. He had the practical man's hard common sense and willingness to adapt means to ends; but there was in him none of that morbid growth of mind and soul which blinds so many practical men to the higher things of life. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist; but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil member of the community, if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense.

Lessons from Lincoln's Life.

"We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems, requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the union, and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this the extremists hated and denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its deification of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionist denounced him as the "slave hound of Illinois." When he was the second time candidate for president, the majority of his opponents attacked him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continually to check those who wished to go forward too fast, at the very time that he overrode the opposition of those who wished not to go forward at all. The goal was never dim before his vision; but he picked his way cautiously, without either halt or hurry, as he strode toward it, through such a morass of difficulty that no man of less courage would have attempted it, while it would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

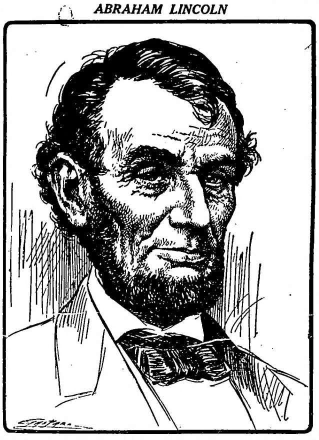
Man of Great Toleration.

"Yet, perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and, from the standpoint of the American of to-day and of the future, the most vitally important, was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong, and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed.

Strong Sense of Justice.

"He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance, and wounds are forgotten, and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wicked to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage, and willingness for self-sacrifice, and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the north and to the men of the south. As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people, and for the freedom of a race, Abraham Lincoln."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



It doesn't take a wonderful mind to scheme, but it does take one to keep from it.

SILENT ON CABINET

TAFT DECLINES TO DISCUSS HIS APPOINTMENTS.

TALKS WITH HITCHCOCK

Wants Congress to Remove the Bar Against Senator Knox Being Secretary of State—Leaves New Orleans for Cincinnati.

New Orleans.—President-elect Taft left New Orleans Saturday after two days of entertainment here. He goes to Cincinnati and then to Washington, returning to Cincinnati next week.

Friday night Mr. Taft and members of the party which accompanied him to Panama were guests of honor at a Creole banquet. He talked of his desire as the chief executive to represent the whole nation, of his intention to make the representatives of the administration in the south represent the best element of the communities in which they lived, of his recent visit to the isthmus of Panama, with a repetition of his hope for the completion of the canal within his administration.

Although conferences during the day were had between Mr. Taft and Mr. Hitchcock, his postmaster general, and Treasurer Upham of the national committee, nothing definite was obtainable regarding the undecided places in the cabinet. Mr. Hitchcock furnished certain information desired by Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft has telegraphed to Senator Hale urging congress to remove all doubt of Senator Knox's eligibility to the office of secretary of state, and saying that the loss of Mr. Knox from the cabinet premiership would be a public misfortune.

The telegram follows:

"New Orleans.—Hon. Eugene Hale, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.—I sincerely hope that congress will pass a bill to remove any doubt of Knox's eligibility. I have no doubt that a bill to repeal the bill increasing the salary of the secretary of state will effect this purpose, and I sincerely hope that it will pass. I should regard the loss of Senator Knox from the first place in my cabinet as a public misfortune. (Signed)

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

Senator Knox wired Judge Taft as follows:

"A bill has been introduced in the senate to remove the constitutional bar to my eligibility to the cabinet by repealing the act providing for an increase in salary for the secretary of state. I am in no way promoting or having anything to do with the measure.

"It is a matter for you as the appointive power to first determine whether the proposed action is desirable or would be effective. Our minds should be free from all doubt concerning the legality and propriety of the proposed plan before acquiescing in it. If you have any reason for not approving what is being done, it should be announced, otherwise an injustice may be done, whoever may be appointed.

(Signed) "P. C. KNOX."

In his speech to the negroes who greeted him by thousands at the ball park Friday, Mr. Taft reiterated his heretofore well-defined principles regarding the development of the negro race and the settlement of the race question.

In his speech on the steps of the city hall here Thursday Mr. Taft made what he said was his summing of his recent trip.

"I am here on my way from a great constructive work," he said, after paying his compliments to his audience. "The greatest entered upon by any nation during the present two centuries, and I am glad to say to you, who perhaps are more interested in that work than any other part of the people of the United States, that the work is going on as you would have it go.

"That on the first of January, 1915, at least, if not before—and I am very much interested in having it within the next four years—that canal will be completed. And when that time comes you will see loading down this river your great commerce bound through those straits to the west coast of America, to the west coast of South America, to the Orient and to Australia."

TWO NEW BISHOPS ELECTED.

Episcopal Convention Fails to Act on "Open Pulpit" Canon.

New York.—The house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal general convention, in session here Thursday, elected Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas of Philadelphia bishop of Wyoming and Rev. Benjamin Brewster of Salt Lake City bishop of western Colorado.

The amendment of the "open pulpit" canon was neither repealed nor interpreted and will stand in its present form until the general convention of the house of bishops and the house of lay and clerical delegates meet in October, 1910.

Wants $100,000 for Trust War.

Washington.—In a letter submitted to congress Friday through the secretary of the treasury, Attorney General Bonaparte asks that an appropriation of $100,000 be made for the fiscal year 1910 for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

Chicago Alderman a Suicide.

Chicago.—Joseph F. Kohout, senior alderman from the Thirty-fourth ward and under Mayor Dunne a leader on the council floor, committed suicide by shooting himself Friday.

KILL ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS

PRESIDENT WINS FIGHT AGAINST CALIFORNIA LAWS.

Gov. Gillett and Speaker Stanton Praised by Roosevelt for Defeat of "Obnoxious Measures."

Sacramento, Cal.—Yielding to the pressure brought to bear by President Roosevelt and Gov. Gillett, the California assembly retired from its previous position on the anti-Japanese matters Wednesday by reconsidering the former vote on the segregation of Japanese students in the public schools and finally rejecting the measure by a vote of 41 to 37.

An effort by the supporters of the bill further to reconsider was lost by a tie vote and the assembly is now clear of any anti-Japanese measure objected to by the national administration.

The fight for the suppression of the bill was won only after many hours of heated debate on the floor. The struggle started at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, on the presentation of a resolution by Assemblyman J. P. Transue of Los Angeles affirming the right of the state to govern its schools, but withdrawing the Japanese segregation measure because of the president's objection to it and lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon, when Grove L. Johnson's motion further to reconsider was defeated on a tie vote, 38 to 38.

Gov. Gillett received the following message from President Roosevelt:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations. All good Americans appreciate what you have done. Pray extend congratulations individually to all who have aided you. I feel that the way in which California has done what was right for the nation makes it more than ever obligatory on the nation in every way to safeguard the interests of California. All that I personally can do toward this end, whether in public or private life shall most certainly be done."

To Speaker Stanton the president sent this telegram:

"Accept my heartiest thanks and congratulations for the great service you have rendered. On behalf of the people of the United States I thank the people of California and their representatives in the legislature."

ELECTORAL VOTE COUNTED.

Taft and Sherman Are Declared Elected by Congress.

Washington.—With simple but impressive ceremonies the counting of the electoral vote for president and vice-president took place Wednesday at a joint session of the senate and house of representatives, William H. Taft of Ohio and James S. Sherman of New York were officially declared to be the choice of the people for the term of four years beginning March 4 next. The count consumed exactly 40 minutes' time.

Vice-President-elect Sherman in his capacity as a representative from New York occupied his accustomed place on the floor and took great interest in the proceedings.

When Mr. Bailey of Texas, one of the tellers, called attention to the fact, that the certificate of Wisconsin read that the vote of that state was for "William H. Taft of New York and James S. Sherman of New York," Mr. Bailey said that "of course under the constitution it is not permissible for a state to vote for a candidate for president and vice-president from the same state, but your tellers perfectly understand that this is a clerical error."

TWO DIE IN FREIGHT HOUSE FIRE

One of Bodies That of Thomas Malone, Night Watchman.

Chicago. — Flames destroyed the incoming freight house of the Wabash railroad yesterday, the loss being $500,000, and two persons were burned to death. A body, supposed to be that of Thomas Malone, the night watchman, was taken from the ruins yesterday and another a few minutes later. The head, arms and part of the limbs of Malone were burned off and the body was charred almost beyond recognition.

The body was found under a pile of smoldering debris in the office of the freight house about 50 feet south of Twelfth street. It was taken to McNally & Duffy's undertaking rooms by the Harrison street police. Part of the man's clothing had not been reached by the flames, and the police hope to establish the victim's identity by means of the unburned garments.

Thaw Visited by Mother.

Matteawan, N. Y.—The rule prohibiting the visiting of prisoners confined in the Matteawan state hospital on holidays was suspended Friday to permit Mrs. William Thaw to visit her son, Harry K. Thaw, this being the occasion of his thirty-seventh birthday anniversary. Thaw has now been confined something over a year in the state hospital. He has gained 25 pounds and now weighs 178 pounds.

No Cussin' Over Telephone.

Austin, Tex.—The bill introduced by Representative Vaughan making it a criminal offense to swear over a telephone was reported favorably Friday by the house committee on criminal jurisprudence.

Dies of Hydrophobia in Jail.

M'Calester, Okla.—James Bell, who was confined in the county jail on a charge of selling beer, died Friday of acute hydrophobia. He was bitten on the lip by a mad foxhound three months ago.

HEADING OFF THE CALLER.

Plan for Getting Rid of Life Insurance Agents Not Patented.

The bell rang three times, and the man at the desk hastily reached for a flannel bandage. This he put round his neck. Then he arranged a sling, in which he put one arm, disarranged his hair, drew down the corners of his mouth, got out of his chair, and painfully limped toward the door.

"Mr. Jones?" inquired the well-dressed caller, who opened it at that moment.

The man with the bandage half suppressed a groan.

"Yes, that's my name. What can I do for you?"

"You appear to be suffering," said the intelligent caller.

"Suffering!" returned the other. "Do you think I'm doing this for fun? But what is your business, sir?"

"Er—pardon me," stammered the caller, "I think I'll drop in some other time—eh?"

"It's some trouble," soliloquized the man with the bandage, as he removed the paraphernalia and returned to his desk. "But it is really the quickest way to get rid of these life insurance agents. That man will never trouble me again."—London Tit-Bits.

Helen Had Ambition.

Helen, aged six, was telling Mary, aged seven, of her plans for the future. "I'm going to be married," she announced, "and have 18 children."

"Oh," gasped Mary, her eyes wide with amazement, "you mercenary wretch!"—Delineator.

For Hoarseness and Coughs "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are wonderfully effective. 25 cents a box. Samples sent free by John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

It is a difficult task to speak to the stomach because it hath no ears.—Cato.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

The things you really stand for are revealed to those you run after.

Feet Ache—Use Allen's Foot-Ease
Over 30,000 testimonials. Refuse imitations. Send for free trial package. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Crooks understand the art of getting out of financial straits.

WE PAY 11c FOR COW HIDES.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Diamonds come highest when sold at cut rates.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES.
ER 375 "Guaranteed"

Death Lurks In Every Breeze

especially these cold winter breezes, when you're so subject to coughs and colds. A little cold neglected now will cause serious trouble later. There's but one safeguard—

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Keep it in your home all the time—then you'll be ready for the battle.

Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant removes the cause of colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, inflammation of lungs and chest, that's why it is the *safest and surest* remedy known.

It's sold everywhere in three size bottles
$1.00, 50c, 25c

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

SEED OATS 60 cts. a bu.

Per Salzer's catalog page 129.

Largest growers of seed oats, wheat, barley, speltz, corn, potatoes, grasses and clovers and farm seeds in the world. Big catalog free; or, send 10c in stamps and receive sample of Billion Dollar Grass, yielding 10 tons of hay per acre, oats, speltz, barley, etc., easily worth $10.00 of any man's money to get a start with. and catalog free. Or, send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen before by you. SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN N.Y.

The Exceptional Equipment

of the California Fig Syrup Co. and the scientific attainments of its chemists have rendered possible the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, in all of its excellence, by obtaining the pure medicinal principles of plants known to act most beneficially and combining them most skillfully, in the right proportions, with its wholesome and refreshing Syrup of California Figs.

As there is only one genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna and as the genuine is manufactured by an original method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, it is always necessary to buy the genuine to get its beneficial effects.

A knowledge of the above facts enables one to decline imitations or to return them if, upon viewing the package, the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. is not found printed on the front thereof.

YOUTHFUL MIND AT WORK.

Deduction Mother Must Have Found Somewhat Hard to Combat.

Miss Marjorie, aged five years, is one of those bright children who make the lives of their parents and teachers a burden. Quite recently she paid her first visit to a kindergarten. Upon her return home she grew enthusiastic, begging her mother to allow her to attend the school regularly.

"It was so very nice!" she declared sweetly. "And the teacher, Miss Lee, is so very nice, too! She told me if I was a good little girl I would grow up into a pretty lady, but if I was naughty I would grow up an ugly one!"

"That is quite true, dear," her mother answered with a smile.

Silently Miss Marjorie regarded the fire of pine logs. Presently she burst out: "Then what a naughty, naughty little girl Miss Lee must have been."—The Bohemian.

State of Ohio City of Toledo, }
Lucas County. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Secret of Poverty.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson of New York unlocked the secret of general poverty in an address at the American Museum of Natural History in New York early this month, when he said: "What is killing the people of this city may be stated as overwork, underfeeding and overcrowding; and two of these may be included under the one word 'underpaid.' The message of the church and of medicine to-day to the community is not 'Give to the poor,' but 'Don't take so much away from them.'—The Public.

There are four advantages in taking Munyon's Homeopathic Remedies. First, they are positively harmless. Second, they are pleasant to take. Third, they relieve quickly. Fourth, they cost nothing unless they give satisfaction.

Prof. Munyon has just issued a Magazine-Almanac, which will be sent free to any person who addresses The Munyon Company, Philadelphia.

Too Much Gravity a Bad Sign.

There is a false gravity which is a very ill symptom; and it may be said that as rivers which run very slowly have always the most mud at the bottom, so a solid stiffness in the constant course of a man's life is a sign of a thick bed of mud at the bottom of his brain.—Saville.

A Domestic Eye Remedy
Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drugs Laws. Wins Friends Wherever Used. Ask Druggists for Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine in Your Eyes. You Will Like Murine.

Sufficient Reason.

"Don't you admire the old-time melodies?"

"No; I'm a fresh-air fiend."—Dramatic Telegram.

Sore throat leads to Tonsilitis, Quinsy and Diphtheria. Hamlins Wizard Oil used as a gargle upon the first symptoms of a sore throat will invariably prevent all three of these dread diseases.

It sometimes happens that a marriage license furnishes a man with a good excuse for trying to drown his troubles.

Great Home Eye Remedy,
for all diseases of the eye, quick relief from using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The man who ruined the Roman people was he who first gave them treats and gratuities.—Plutarch.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Riches without charity are nothing worth. They are a blessing only to others.—Fielding.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices.
CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

No man can own any more than he can carry in his own heart.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

It isn't the knocker who gains admission to our confidence.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Tax On Autos Too High.

Mankato.—The Mankato Automobile club held a special meeting to consider automobile legislation. The club is in favor of the bill before the legislature recommended by the state automobile association, but it believes that the tax of $1 a horsepower is too high. It voted to ask the legislature to reduce this by half, and the Blue Earth county delegation will be asked to do what it can to have this amendment passed.

Communications were received from the Rochester and Austin associations opposing the high tax. The Austin association favors a tax proportioned to the weight of the machines, $10 for all machines under 1,500 pounds weight and $5 for each 500 pounds additional weight.

The Mankato club did not favor this plan as well as the tax based on horsepower. The club voted to donate $200 toward improving two of the roads to lake resorts, provided the farmers will assist. It also took up the matter of forming a mutual automobile fire insurance company.

Killed by Fall in Well.

Lansing.—James Strong was killed as the result of a horrible accident in a well. The iron piping had been uncoupled, leaving several feet standing upright in the bottom of the well. Mr. Strong secured a ladder and took the precaution to tie a rope around his body and had his wife to hold the rope. He worked his way down on the rock until he reached the ladder and was in the act of descending when one of the rungs broke. As he fell the knot holding the rope around his body loosened and he struck the iron piping with such force that it penetrated his body. Neighbors were notified and it was necessary for several to descend to lift the body from the iron piping. The injured man lived for several hours, suffering great agony.

Rainy Lake Directors Meet.

Duluth.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg road was held at the company's offices and the Canadian Northern is now in formal control of that company, through the election of the new board of directors. The new directors are as follows: D. B. Hanna of Toronto, L. W. Mitchell and J. D. Norton of Winnipeg and Wire H. Cook and W. D. Bailey of Duluth. Mr. Hanna is the first vice president of the Canadian Northern and Messrs. Norton and Mitchell are also Canadian Northern people.

Married in Jury Room.

Mankato.—The grand jury yesterday returned three indictments and is still at work. Two persons were indicted and arraigned, Carl Bender being charged in two indictments with forgery in the second degree, and Claude Osgood with assault in the third degree.

No indictment was returned against Fred W. Knoss, Jr., who was charged with aiding and encouraging Gladys S. Pearson in attempting to commit suicide. As a result of pressure brought by the grand jury, Knoss and the girl, who is but 17 years of age, were married in the jury room in the presence of the jurors, by one of their number, Justice M. J. Ryan of Smith's Mill.

The girl and her father were opposed to the marriage but finally gave consent.

NEWS NOTES.

Crookston—Judge Daniel Fish of Minneapolis, a recognized authority on Lincoln, will be the principal speaker of the anniversary celebration here. He will deliver his address on Friday afternoon.

Red Wing—By a vote of 60 to 28 the Commercial club adopted a resolution urging the state legislature to pass a law exempting social and commercial clubs under certain provisions from the general liquor laws.

Minneapolis—Meeting the popular demand for western plays, Joseph Byron Totten has written a play entitled "The Cowboy and the Squaw," which will be presented at the Bijou Opera House in the Flour City the week of February 21st. The story depicts the life of the rough and hearty cowboys and cattle rangers.

Winona—The Bay State Mining company of this city, which operates the fifth largest flour mill in the United States, has just awarded contracts for an addition, which will increase its daily capacity 400 barrels. In addition to spring wheat flour, it will also turn out rye flour, graham and corn meal. The company is the first flour mill in the United States to be operated by electrically transmitted power.

Winona—The La Crosse Waterpower company, which has just developed a waterpower at Hatfield, Wis., on the Black river, has begun work on another dam seven miles back on the same river, where additional horsepower almost as great will be developed without in the least interfering with the original power development.

Brainerd—Brainerd enjoyed a mad dog scare when a collie dog afflicted with rabies ran around town for several hours before being caught and bit many other dogs.

Albert Lea.—Farmers to the number of several hundred gathered here today to consider how best to combat the central creamery plant soon to be put in operation here.

Stillwater—A Lincoln day banquet will be held at the Sawyer house tomorrow evening. The address will be made by C. D. O'Brien of St. Paul. The Memorial day committee will also elect officers.

Willmar.—The few outsiders who were privileged to be present at the high school are loud in their praises of the delightful entertainment furnished by teachers and pupils on Mendelssohn day.

Elk River.—Elk River is the banner high license town of Minnesota, the new council having raised the liquor license to $1,800, $300 higher than ever before. Only one license has been issued at that figure.

Crookston—Record breaking time is being made by the Minneapolis Bridge & Iron company in erecting the Sampson's addition steel bridge. The work of putting in the concrete abutments has started and will continue with day and night crews until finished.

Winona—The Winona park board has renamed the four parks of a block in size in the different wards of the city. The old First ward park is hereafter to be known as Windom square, after Wm. Windom, and Central park will hereafter be known as Central square. The Third ward park is to be called Sinclair square in honor of D. Sinclair, and the Fourth ward park is to be called Sobieski square in response to a request from Polish residents.

Brainerd—W. Moir, mechanical superintendent, and G. H. Climan, master carbuilder, of the Northern Pacific, were in the city, accompanied by George Howard of the Commonwealth Steel company, and Gebhard Vaughn, of the Vaughn Refrigerator company. They were here making arrangements for the placing of the Commonwealth transom draft rigging on 100 Lidgerwood cars and the fitting of 25 refrigerator cars with the Vaughn system of refrigeration.

Browns Valley—Steps to incorporate the new local telephone company were taken last night when the following named officers were elected and an attorney was employed to draft articles: S. Y. Gordon, president; J. L. Paul, vice president; N. J. Brown, secretary; J. Kieserling, treasurer. Other directors are D. J. Leary, James Malloy, A. Ironside, E. L. Larson, A. B. Gillette. The new company will be incorporated for $50,000. Enough stock is already sold to install the plant.

Moorhead—The warehouse and grain commission of the state held a meeting in this city for the purpose of hearing arguments on the question of moving the towns of Winnipeg Junction and Stockwood from their present sites, to a new one about two miles east of Winnipeg Junction. The Northern Pacific is building a grade at the point where Winnipeg Junction is located, and this makes it almost necessary for the road to change the location of the town. A vigorous fight is being made by citizens and business people of Winnipeg Junction to retain the location at the present site.

Northfield—Commencement honors have been announced at Carleton college for the exercises to be held at the close of the school year, June 1. Miss Rhoda Dinwiddie of Grand Rapids, Minn., will be valedictorian. Miss Dinwiddie has an average of 95.4 per cent, the highest in the class. Miss Irene Ehrsman, who will be salutatorian, is a close second with an average of 94.6 per cent. Miss Ehrsman is from Blue Earth, Minn. On the honor roll as speakers on the commencement program, the faculty has chosen Miss May Hall of Spring Valley; Ned Dickenson, Osage, Iowa; and Ralph Towne of Waupun, Wis.

Stillwater—A stranger entered the First National bank here today and presented a check payable to bearer for $360, purported to be signed by J. J. Eichten, a wholesale liquor dealer of Stillwater. From the fact that the check was a different number from the series now being used by Mr. Eichten, the teller of the bank became suspicious and started to call up Mr. Eichten over the telephone. Seeing his game was up, the stranger darted from the building, but was overtaken as he was entering a car for St. Paul. He was put in jail, where he said his name was John Conley and that he was an ironworker and 22 years of age. His pockets were bulging with cash, some $930 being found upon him. Regular charges of forgery and endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses have been preferred against him.

Winona—Miss Christine Boysen, who received the $100 reward for the prize essay on Robert E. Lee, concerning which award criticism is being made by the Daughters of the Confederacy, was for several years a teacher in the Winona normal school, and left here to do post-graduate work in Columbia college.

Stillwater—Judge Stolberg sustained the action of Justice Christiansen of Afton in imposing a straight sentence of 60 days in the county jail for H. C. Meyer, a former saloonkeeper, for operating a slot machine.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

TWO MEMBERS TO GO TO WASHINGTON CITY.

To Get Uncle Sam to Shell Out Liberally for Improvement of Rivers.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 9.—The senate today passed the Senator Swanson resolution which temporarily suspends the powers of the sanitary live-stock incurring any further expenses for the board, and prohibits the board from incurring any further expenses for the time being. Senator Hardy wanted the resolution to go to the finance committee, but was turned down. Senator J. M. Hackney of Hamline made a strenuous and eloquent appeal for the board's side of the case.

"We should sustain the live-stock board in its efforts to stamp out tuberculosis," he said. "I believe that back of this there is an attempt to do away with the tuberculine test for cattle and horses, by certain unscrupulous dairymen." He moved that the resolution be referred to the live-stock committee, but was refused the request. On motion of Senator Swanson, the resolution then prevailed.

Among several bills passed by the senate today, were two of considerable importance. One by Stephens, permits the board of control to allow not to exceed 25 cents a day wages for prisoners at Stillwater. Another, by Sundberg, provides for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the voters, for state hail insurance.

Bills introduced in the senate today included the following: By Peterson, establishing a scale of damages that may be collected by employes for injuries sustained while at work, grading up to a few dollars for minor hurts, to $2,000 for death. By Gunn, for the state to accept the gift of Cooper Island in Cass Lake from congress, to establish Star Island State Park thereon, and put it in charge of a caretaker at $900 a year, to be appointed by the governor, and to allow the caretaker a $2,000 house. By E. E. Smith, to appropriate $60,000 for a homeopathic college building at the state university.

In the house today, the Ferguson bill to create a third district judge in the 15th judicial district, passed by a vote of 67 to 31. A memorial to congress by Spooner of Morris also passed, asking for canalizing of the upper Minnesota and Red rivers.

Bills introduced in the house today included: By Christiansen, placing all street car systems under the state railroad commission. By Spooner, to prohibit charging in excess of 25 cents for any Minnesota telegram, and not to exceed 2 cents a word in addition for messages over ten words. By Rosenwald, to place oil inspection under the dairy and food commission, and establish both the flash and gravity tests.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 10.—Employers' liability bills are becoming all the rage this legislative session. In addition to the several already introduced, two more made an appearance today; one in the senate and one in the house; and a bill of this nature is yet to be introduced by Senator E. S. Durment of St. Paul.

The bill which appeared in the senate today was introduced by Senator J. F. McGowan of Hennepin. It provides first, that an employer may enter into a contract with his employees, that he shall be relieved of employers' liability in event of their taking out accident insurance. Any employer of not less than 1,500 hands may carry a special insurance fund, the employer to make up deficits in said fund. In event of death of employee, the heirs are entitled to a sum equal to four years' wages of deceased, this amount to be not less than $2,000. In event of disability, the amount allowed shall be 50 per cent of the injured man's wages. In the payment of insurance premiums, the employer shall stand half the expense, the employees the other half. Tomorrow Senator McGowan will follow this bill with another measure proposing compulsory insurance of this character, following the German law.

The employers' liability bill in the house today was presented by Kerry Conley of Rochester. It provides that each employer of labor shall create a relief association board of five members, two named by the employer, three by the employees. Employees are divided into five classes; first class, those receiving up to $35 a month; second class, those receiving $35 to $55 a month; third class, those receiving $55 to $75; fourth class, those receiving $75 to $95 a month; fifth class, those receiving over $95. The insurance fund shall be made up by contributions of employees as follows: First class, 75 cents a month; second class, $1.50 a month; third class, $2.25 a month; fourth class, $3 a month; fifth class, $3.75 a month. For partial disability indemnity shall be paid as follows: For men of the first class, 60 cents a day; second class, $1.25 a day; third class, $1.60 a day; fourth class, $2.25; fifth class, $2.75. In event of death, if the deceased was under 45 years of age the heirs shall receive $3,500; if over 45 years, $2,500.

Senator J. M. Hackney of St. Paul introduced a bill today for instruction by mail in agriculture, a correspondence course to be established at the State Agricultural college. Senator E. H. Canfield introduced a bill to provide for three more deputy state auditors, to be appointed by the auditor, who shall have sole charge of the state's properties—one to be known as the mineral land deputy, a state timber deputy, and an agricultural land and immigration deputy.

In the house today the memorial resolution was passed asking for a special session of congress as soon as possible to revise the tariff. Henry Rine introduced a bill which if passed will materially diminish the income of Frank A. Day, governor's secretary. It provides that every attorney shall be a notary public on filing a $2,000 bond with the county commissioners, and his certificate of admission to the bar with the clerk of the district court and payment of a fee of $1. At present Mr. Day gets $3 for each notarial commission issued.

The farmers of the house held a meeting today and organized by electing Representative Saugstad as chairman. They will ask recognition as a house committee, but do not desire any bills referred to them. They will discuss such bills as interest them and decide on united action on such measures.

The Elmer E. Adams committee met today and secured further evidence on the school book trust. Today's witnesses testified that book agents at Winona were conducting a strenuous campaign to dictate who shall be the new superintendent of city schools to succeed Mr. Frazier, who resigned to become assistant superintendent of public instruction.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 11.—The Ray Farrington senate resolution passed the house today by a vote of 61 to 31, and thus becomes effective. It provides that a delegation of two from each house visit Washington with a view to persuading Washington to make a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the upper Minnesota river and the Red River of the North, and thus prevent their annual overflowing and devastation of much farm property. C. A. Johnson and Ray Farrington will make the trip for the senate, and probably C. A. Spooner and L. C. Johnson will be appointed by the speaker.

The house today passed a resolution calling for adjournment of the legislature April 6, about two weeks earlier than the constitutional limit, and that the last bills be introduced March 16. The resolution will be taken up in the senate early next week. It is doubtful if it passes, as the legislature has an immense amount of legislation pending.

Geo. W. Rodenberg of St. Paul today called up his resolution in the house for a committee of five to investigate as to the probability of Duluth getting the steel plant that the steel manufacturing interests promised two years ago. C. A. Congdon, a Duluth iron mine owner, who is a member of the present house, took the floor and said that Duluth would welcome a complete investigation and that he would lend every assistance; that the plant would be established at Duluth as promised and that he was ready to demonstrate this to any committee. The house took him at his word, and turned down the Rodenberg resolution by a vote of 85 nays to 21 yeas.

In the senate today S. A. Nelson of Fillmore introduced Auditor S. G. Iverson's bill to create a new department of state lands, minerals and forestry. It provides for one man to have charge of the department, to be elected every four years, and to receive $5,000 a year, with an assistant to receive $3,000.

It was privately announced in the senate today that James J. Hill has taken a particular interest in the bill of Senator J. M. Hackney of Hamline for a correspondence course in agriculture to be established at the state agricultural college, and has written from New York for an interview with Mr. Hackney on the subject the end of this week, when he returns to St. Paul.

This afternoon the senate had a hot debate on the Peterson bill to compel locomotives to carry headlights of 1,500 electric candle power, finally passing the bill on the calendar.

The farmers committee of the house, which organized yesterday, met today and appointed a steering committee of eighteen, two from each congressional district, with Representative Saugstad as chairman.

Following adjournment, the Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis county delegations met, and voted to recommend for passage the T. J. Greene bill to permit prize fighting in the three large cities of the state, for six rounds, with no decision, and six-ounce gloves necessary.

In Lapland.

A Cleveland judge has ruled that a young girl has a perfect right to sit on her sweetheart's knee. This seems fair enough, but can't a man even ask her to get off when his foot's asleep?—Detroit Free Press.

Always End to Sorrow.

A young man cannot be cast down by grief and misfortune ever so severe but some night he begins to sleep sound, and some day when dinner time comes to feel hungry for a beef-steak.—Thackeray.

Man's Rough Path.

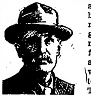
Times are not always hard, but a man always needs money, for he is compelled to buy his salvation of a preacher, his health of a doctor and his rights of a lawyer.—Atlanta Constitution.

Big Engineering Feat.

One of the biggest pieces of engineering in New England is a 2,500-horsepower dam in the Union river, at Ellsworth, Me. It is constructed of hollow concrete, and cost nearly $500,000.

BROKEN REST.

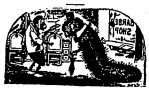
A Back That Aches All Day Disturbs Sleep at Night.



Thomas N. McCullough, 321 So. Weber St., Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "Attacks of backache and kidney trouble began to come on me, lasting often for three weeks at a time, and I would be unable to turn in bed. The urine was much disordered, containing sediment, and my rest was broken at night. Relief from these troubles came soon after I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and continued treatment entirely freed me from kidney trouble. The cure has been permanent."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

UNPROFITABLE CUSTOMER.



Caterpillar—How much a shave, barber?

Barber—Ten cents, but it will cost you a dollar, the price of ten shaves, if you want to be shaved all over.

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA.

Whole Body a Mass of Raw, Bleeding, Torturing Humor—Hoped Death Would End Fearful Suffering.

In Despair; Cured by Cuticura.

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. It broke out on my head and kept spreading until it covered my whole body. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and agony endured seemed more than I could bear. Blood and pus oozed from the great sore on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted and swollen I was afraid they would break off. Every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out from the pain. My family doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to come and end my frightful sufferings.

"In this condition my mother-in-law begged me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. I wish I could tell everybody who has eczema to use Cuticura. Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J., Sept. 28, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Who Wouldn't?

"We need a man to play the part of a millionaire; would you care to assume the role?"

"I'd rather assume the roll."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It is a difficult task to speak to the stomach because it hath no ears.—Cato.

To restore a normal action to liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, take Garfield Tea, the mild herb laxative.

Diamonds come highest when sold at cut rates.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

Women wouldn't be so talkative if they only spoke their minds.

GRIP IS PREVALENT AGAIN. A prompt remedy is what every one is looking for. The efficiency of Peruna is so well known that its value as a grip remedy need not be questioned. The grip yields more quickly if taken in hand promptly. If you feel grippy get a bottle of Peruna at once. Delay is almost certain to aggravate your case.

For a free illustrated booklet entitled "The Truth About Peruna," address The Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio. Mailed postpaid.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Senator A.D. Stephens, of the Finance Committee in the Senate, and Representative Putnam, of the Appropriations Committee in the House, are entitled to the thanks of the Newspaper boys for rushing the appropriation for publishing the constitutional amendmendants.

Co-operation to build up the country in wh ch you live in is not to the likeing of a few people liveing at Highlanding, who look only to self, self, without consideration to the rights of others. Had the people liveing in the the south western corner of the township been built that way, there would have been no creamery at Highlanding today.

We desire to say to the farmers of the eleven townships, pay your taxes. We are fighting as hard as we can to give the people of this part of the county a fair representation on that board of county Commissioners, but refuseing to pay your taxes will not help matters any, and you will be the ones that will have to pay the expenses.

The story sprung by a few interested parties at Highlanding, to the affect that congressman Steenerson was going to change the government location of the proposed Highlanding bridge to the section line between sections 28 and 29, one mile east of its present location, is without foundation in fact. In the first place a bridge could not be built on this section line, without building it quite a long distance LENGTHWISE, of the river. In the second place there has been only one premission to build a bridge across the Red Lake River east of Thief River Falls been given, and the present location is satisfactor to about 95 percent of the farmers of the Eleven Townships, which are the ones that the state legislature will consider, if they grant the appropriation to build the bridge. In third place it would be an impossibility to get any special state aid for more than one bridge in eastern Red Lake county, if we can get any aid at all. In view of these facts it is not likely that Congresman Steenerson will attempt to change the location of this bridge on the statements of a few parties at Highlanding, who are only looking after their own selfish interests, backed up by a petition siged by people who do not understand the true situation. As a matter of fact this bridge is rather far east now for our first bridge in the eastern part of the county, and any attempt to move it one mile farther east would cause all the people liveing west of the present location to withdraw their names from the petition and devoting their energy to getting a bridge located farther west, and we would have no petition to the legislature at all, as the people liveing east from Highlanding are not united and would not sign a petition for a bridge at that place, as they want it farther east, or built at its present location. Mr Steenerson has only heard one side of the question up to this time; but when he hears the other side, and the wishes of the great majority of the people of eastern Red Lake county he will hesitate to take any action to change the location of the site of this bridge.

Auction Sale.

George Leimers will hold a big Auction Sale at his residance one mile north east of Radney, on Saturday February 27th, 1909, commenceing at 10 o' clock A. M.

The following property will be sold to the highest bidder.

17 milch cows, all fresh before spring.

13 head of young stock.

One fine short horn bull.

Two thousand and five hundred feet of spruce and pine lumber.

30 tons of fine hay

One team of working horses.

Two set of work harness.

One Cream seperator, in first class running order.

Other farming implements, and household goods to numerous to mention.

TEARMS OF SALE:

All sums under $10 00. cash.

On all sums over $10.00 time will be given to Nov. 1st, 1909, on bankable paper. A disoount of five per cent for cash on sums over $10.00.

I am going west and everthing MUST be sold,

Free lunch at noon.

GEORGE LEIMERS, Owner,
Engvold Husbey, Auctioneer.
Henery J. Enderle, Clerk.

No Fiction.

It was a clerk in a Detroit bookstore of whom a prim matron demanded a book for her son. "No fiction, please," she explained, "but absolute, literal truth, without unnecessary verbiage or absurdly fanciful pictures."

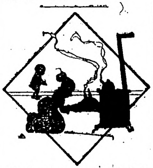
"Well, madam"— The bookseller paused, his eye running over his shelves; then, with a flash of inspiration he took down a volume. "I should think this might meet your requirements," he said, and he handed her a popular geometry.

Feminine Fortitude.

Comparisons of the relative fortitude of men and women are idle as odious. Parallel lines never meet, as we all know. Still, no man ever yet smiled with the toothache, while women have been known to manifest continued gayety under the trying combination of new shoes, a violent headache and a pin sticking straight into the shivering spine.—Exchange.

One Way to Pay.

Patient—Your bill of 100 marks for visits and 60 marks for medicines is high, doctor, but I've arranged to settle. I'll pay the 60 marks for the medicines, and I'll return all your visits.—Fliegende Blatter.

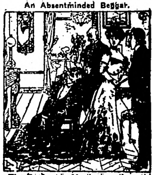


"Ma, do I have to wait till all the grownup folks have had their dinner?"

"Of course you do."

"Why don't you make pa wait once in awhile? He's always kickin' 'cause he ain't got no appetite."—New York World.

An Absentminded Beggar.



The Professor—My dear madam, this is really a very dainty rug. I congratulate you upon it.—Illustrated Bits.

Every brave heart must consider society as a child and not allow it to dictate.—Emerson.

The Words That Won.

In London one of the weekly papers offered a prize for the best list of strong words to number ten. The announcement specified that but ten words would be considered from any one person and a committee of literary men would select from the number offered the ten strongest words in the English language.

These are the words that won: Hate, blood, hungry, dawn, coming, gone, love, dead, alone, forever.

Do you think of any stronger, fuller of suggestion?—Exchange.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,
Snnbeam Minn.

The Hen's Repartee.

The roosters smiled and the ducks did grin
When the brown hen sat in the old coal bin.
But the brown hen laughed as well as they
And said: "Now listen to my lay:
'The old coal bin is the place for me,
For it's filled with egg coal, don't you see.'"

—Chicago News.

Corrected.

It was on a street car in the city of Washington. Two colored women in cheaply gorgeous splendor were talking, and one chanced to mention a Mr. Jinks in her conversation.

"Excuse me," said the other woman, "but his name is not Jinks. It is Mr. Jenks."

"Oh, I sees," said the other woman complaisantly. "I sees that you puts de access on de pronoun."—Lippincott's.

The Blushing Bride.

A clergyman, having performed the marriage ceremony for a couple, undertook to write out the usual certificate; but, being in doubt as to the day of the month, he asked, "This is the ninth, is it not?"

"Why, parson," said the blushing bride, "you do all my marrying, and you ought to remember that this is only the third."—Current Literature.

The Bachelor's Will.

There was a jolly bachelor
Who died at eighty-eight,
And by his will the good man left
The whole of his estate
To women who had answered nay
When asked by him to wed,
For he declared he owed to them
The happy life he'd led.

A Substitute.

"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug store," said the fussy old gentleman. "Have you any diploma?"

"Why—er—no, sir," replied the drug clerk, "but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."—Philadelphia Press.

Made a Gorilla King.

The craze among society women for queer pets is an old story. It usually ends through being carried too far. There is the case of Andromeda, for instance, and there is that other affair of the decadent Roman emperor's daughter, who had a pet gorilla, procured for her at great cost by an Arabian trader who supplied strange beasts for the amphitheater. One day the Praetorian guard arose and murdered the caesar. The gorilla, who happened to be present, strangled the ringleader, who was to have assumed the imperial purple himself, with its bare hands. This so delighted the Praetorians that they unanimously elected the gorilla, whom they took for a barbarian from North Britain, to the vacant throne. On the mistake being explained by a zoologically minded patrician, the divus caesar had to be killed and another one chosen.—London News.

ABOVE THE LAW.

Courts Have No Jurisdiction Over Foreign Ambassadors.

The chief of an embassy is an august being and one who boasts some remarkable privileges. It may be mentioned to begin with that in the land in which he is officiating an ambassador ranks immediately after the princes of the blood royal.

The ground on which an embassy stands is in theory as well as in practice the territory of the nation to which its principal occupant belongs. Even if a criminal were harbored in an embassy the police could not enter the premises without permission.

An ambassador is above the law of the country to which he is accredited. The courts have no jurisdiction over him, and, strangely enough, his subordinates and even his domestic servants are also inviolate. The humblest employee in the embassy if he committed a punishable offense could not be arrested without the consent of his master, nor can an embassy official be imprisoned for debt.

Ambassadors are to be envied most of all perhaps for their freedom from the burden of taxation. They disburse not one penny in taxes, either directly or indirectly, and, as for the custom house, it is nonexistent so far as they are concerned. No duty whatever is charged in respect of wines, cigars, cigarettes, etc., that are consigned to them.

Again, their excellencies need not bother about taxes unless they please. That they do so is purely an act of grace on their part. They are not legally exempt from these tantalizing demands on the purse, but if they decline to meet them there would be no means of enforcing payment.—Cassell's Journal.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Feb. 12th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 4th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Elvira C. Hovland, formerly Elvira C. Lillo, of Rhoda, Minn. who on August 24th, 1907 made homestead entry No. 1365, Serial No 01489, for S.E. ¼ S.W. ¼ Sec. 7 and N.E.¼ N.W.¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of March, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. August Lillo, Andrew A. Rolandson; of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

The Truth Anyway.

A teacher in a tenement district hurried from the school to find the mother of a pupil who had been taken quite ill.

"Can you show me where Mrs. Angelo Scandale lives?" she inquired of a cherub transplanted from the sunny south to a dark, sunless alley.

"Yes, teach', I show you," and a willing, sticky hand dragged her on with such speed as to make her stumble over an Italian dame seated on the threshold.

After the teacher's breathless flight toward the clouds the little hand stopped tugging.

"There where Mees Scandale live," indicated the horizontal arm and finger, "but she downstair sitting on the step," finished the smiling lips.—Harper's Magazine.

Firstborns Will Agree.

They were discussing the law of entail—the English law bequeathing the bulk of the family property to the eldest son.

"There is 50 per cent of logic in that law," said a physician, "and if the family property went to the firstborn, whether son or daughter, the law would contain 100 per cent of logic. For the firstborn child is practically always the best—best in brain, in build, in beauty, in everything."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Substitute.

Mrs. Millsap's new girl, who never had gone out to service before and had had scarcely any experience as a cook, appeared to be willing and industrious and was quick to learn. In view of her inexperience she had readily agreed to work for $3.50 a week. Mrs. Millsap, who was an expert cook, had taken much pains with her education in that line, and at the end of five or six weeks Jemima was equal to any demands upon her in the line of kitchen work. The mistress was greatly surprised, therefore, when the maid one morning gave her a week's notice.

"What does this mean, Jemima?" she asked. "Haven't I treated you fairly?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the girl, "but I've learned how to cook now, and I've found a place where I can get $5 a week right at the start."

"You didn't ask me to raise your wages. Do you think you are acting fairly with me?"

"Oh, I'm going to do the square thing with you, Mrs. Millsap," said Jemima. "I've got a sister about a year younger than I am, and she's perfectly willing to come here and work for $3.50 a week—till she learns cooking, anyhow."—Youth's Companion.

Breaking Her In.

Geraldine—I want you to understand before I marry you that I believe in the equality of the sexes. Gerald—All right. I was intending to give the mister two dollars, so you'd better hand over one.—Illustrated Bits.

No Room.

Scribbler—My new novel is entitled "What I Told My Wife." Ruyter—Why don't you call it, "What I Didn't Tell My Wife?" Scribbler—Publishers limited me to one volume.—Exchange.

Inflated.

Artist (indicating an exquisite marine view)—This picture is valued at $50,000. Stockbroker—Well, well! There's a lot of water in it, isn't there?—Spokane Sportsman-Review.

The Forests.

A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of wood and at the same time a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens.—Roosevelt.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,
IN THIEF RIVER FALLS
Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.
D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

LOW RATES.
FARM LOANS,

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Calll,
Merchants State Bank,
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.
Officers.
C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS......2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKE............Cashier.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday Thursday's and Saturday's. Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm G. Hunt

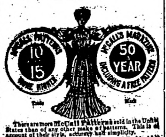
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is no necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail or at

Prompt attention given to Probate Court Work.



There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. One year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Latest number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern Free. Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue (of 600 designs) and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York.

In Saxony no one is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and proves that he is properly qualified.

Feminine Intuition.

Hattie—I'm positive George loves me and wants me to be his wife. Ella—Has he told you so? Hattie—No, but he has taken such a strong dislike to mamma.—Chicago Tribune.

Economical.

She—I'm going to give you back our engagement ring. I love another. He—Give me his name and address. She—Do you want to kill him? He—No, I want to sell him the ring.—Pick Me Up.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON
Easy Credit Terms
PIANOS $124.75 UP.
ORGANS $10.00 UP.
SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.
STOVES and RANGES $3.10 UP.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of all kinds at 60 cents up.
IRON and STEEL SAFES,
TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to desirable people in all parts of the world. No other manufacturer will let you use the goods for years while slowly paying for them.

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SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

Automatic Lift

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

[illegible] disease, [illegible] other part of the system.

No.		PRICE
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.	.25
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16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.	.25
28	Nervous Debility.	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.	.25

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W Vrolson.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur. Got my prices before shipping elswhare,

John L. Radecki,
Radney Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

The weather has been very fine this week, for northern Minnesota winter weather.

Sam McMahn has made a deal to rent Mr. Dangerfields farm and will move down there next week.

Do not forget the date of the George Leimers Auction sale Saturday Feb. 27th,. See add in another colum.

Joe O'Toole, Roy Livingston and Henery Peterson are sawing wood in the neighborhood, this week,

There will be a basket weight social at the Higolanding school house on the evening of March 17th,. First class music. All are invited.

There will be a basket social at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening Feb. 20th, for the benefit of school District No, 41. All are invited.

Lenard McAndress who was taken down to Thief River Falls for medical treatment last week, has entirely recovered, and is as well as usal.

Paul Parno has compleated a deal with his brother Wm. Parno for $300 worth of stock, which he will put on his farm in the town of Star

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

There will be a basket party at the Radney hall next Saturday evening for the bennefit of Mrs. John Borek, who is sick and in destitute condition, All are invited. Remember the date Feb. 27th,,

The farmers telephone Company met at Kratka on Monday last and organized to build a telephone line from Thief River Falls to Grygla, by way of Kratka, Highlanding, and Erie. The enterprise ought to be a non-success from the start, judgeing by the men at the head of it.

We want to say to the farmers, that when a petition is presented to you to sign for a bridge across Red Lake River at any other point than between sectons 20 and 30 in this township, you are signing a remonstance against any bridge being built in this township at all, for a number of years.

There seems to be one draw back to the farmers patronizeing the creamery, instead of making their own butter, and that is they get more store goods out of their butter. By looking the matter up we find that the trouble is that the farmers that pay their cash for what they buy are paying about two priceses for it, and we are going to try to provide a remedy by putting the farmers in a way to get their goods at wholesale price direct from Chicago and Minneapolis. We have always advocated dealing with home merchants, but there is no use to feed a man to sit in a store on the hill and "buck" every enterprise to build up the country and get outside money into it, instead of hustling to get bonds on the Township to put the new settlers of the township in the hole worse than they are now.

Ole Overum is getting out the lumber for a large stock barn, which he will build this spring.

There was quita a large number from this township attended the masqurade ball at Kratka, on Saturday evening last, and all raport a fine time.

There will be a grand ball at the Mike Kolski hall, in Deer Park township on Saturday evening Feb. 27,. All are invited to come and have as good a time as usal.

We will be prepared to begin taking orders from the farmers for their summer goods at wholesale prices about April 1st, so our Highlanding merchant can have more time to draw up and circulate remonstances against the state of Minnesota appropriating money to build a bridg across Red Lake River, or maybe he might get time to circulate it himself, instead of hiring Mr. John Poloni and paying him two dollars in store pay to do it.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Mr. Oscar Lillo and Osov Legvold are busy putting up ice for the Clearwater creamery.

Mr. Banard Lindberg and family visited with Christ Lindberg on Saturday evening.

Nesland Bros. were busy last week filling up their ice house.

Mr. Hyland returned home from Gully with a load of lumber on Saturday.

Mr. Herman and Oscar Lillo have taken the big ditch contract from the town of Johnson to the town of Equality.

We will soon again hear the whistle of the Clearwater creamery and the tubs of golden butter will start on their way to market, and the dollars comeing back into the farmers pocket

The Clearwater Lutheren congregation held their yearly meeting on Monday last, and elected the following officers: Directors, Osmond Brekke, John Gunderson. Secretary August J. Lillo, Janitor, Gunof Gunderson,

Mr. Oscar and Adolph Lindberg returned home from Beltrami county this week and are again keeping batch on their Deer Park homesteads,

Mr. P. Millne was down from Hill River after another load of household goods, and will make his headquaters thare for a while.

Al. Smith, formrely of Fosston is makeing a protracted visit with his old time friends Wilson Rodman and family.

NOTICE: There is money in the treasurey of the Town of Kratka for the payment of Town orders No. 9, 19, 21, 28, & 24 and that all interest on the above orders will stop after this date.

Dated at Kratka this 12th, day of February A.D. 1909.

Stephen Singer, treasurer.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 19th, 1909
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office crookston Minnesota. Feb. 17th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Chriss Thorson, of High Landing Minnesota, who on April 4th, 1908, made Homestead entry No. 1108, Serial No. 01521, for S. W. ¼ Section 8 Towship 158 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Mridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of, Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 29th. day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses!

Herman H. Halverson, Torger M. Thorson, Jacob Neshiem, Ole Nelson, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

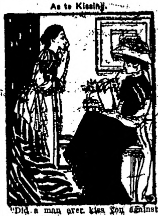
R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Old men's eyes are like old men's memories; they are strongest for things a long way off.—Eliot.

Talking Through a Human Body.

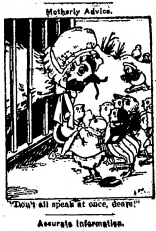
To talk through a human body or a row of human bodies, for the matter of that, is one of the weirdest of the electrician's feats. If a telephone wire be severed and the two ends be held by a person, one in each hand, but far apart, it is quite possible for two individuals to carry on a conversation through the body of the medium as readily and as distinctly as if the line had been properly connected.

As to Kissing.



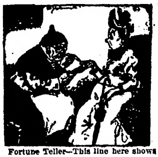
"Did a man ever kiss you against your will?"
"No, but some have thought they did."—Harper's Weekly.

Motherly Advice.



"Don't all speak at once, dears!"

Accurate Information.



Fortune Teller—This line here shows that you will die in a year.
Client—Good heavens! In a year?
"H'm, yes—but in which year I can't quite tell you."

A Desperate Case.

Walk O. Nights—Doctor, what is a simple remedy for sleeplessness? Doctor—Let the person count till he falls asleep. Walk-O.-Nights—He can't count. It

GROWTH OF CARICATURE.

John Law's Wild Schemes Gave It a Tremendous Impetus.

Caricature is nowadays one of the principal methods of criticism. No movement can overreach the mark without eliciting dozens of works of art from caricaturists all over this and all other countries.

This branch of criticism and attack dates far back, but the greatest impulse it ever felt came from the age of tremendous speculation, when, in 1719 and 1730, John Law was manipulating things financial in France. Never before had the financial world been so carried off its feet as it was at that time. Members of the nobility were waiting for a chance to purchase shares in Law's schemes. Duchesses and ladies of high renown tried their most persuasive charms on Law in the attempt to get hold of shares. Men hired out their backs for writing desks, so great was the press of business in making contracts, and one hunchback is reputed to have made 100,000 francs in this way in a few weeks. The French went veritably mad over the schemes to become wealthy. Naturally the papers of the time, especially those of Holland, caricatured the state of affairs. There were pictures of all sorts caricaturing Law, the nobility, the schemes and everything connected with them.

It was this tremendous amount of pictorial work that first directed the energies of William Hogarth in London in this direction. Caricaturing began to be used more and more in the political field, and soon afterward it caused the shelving of Robert Walpole from the English ministry. Ever since then has caricaturing been one of the bitterest and most effectual methods of checking public men and their schemes.

Another Knock.

"Hotel clerks are cold hearted," sighed the shabby tragedian, who was traveling with a toothbrush and a compass.

"Speaking from experience, pal?" asked his barnstorming chum.

"Sure! I approached the clerk of the Red Dog inn and told him actors deserved special terms."

"Ah, indeed! And what did he say?"

"He said yes, they deserved six month terms in the county workhouse."—Chicago News.

If All Candidates Were White.

The word "candidate" is from the Latin "candidatus." Literally it means white robed, and it was thus called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga. Fancy, if you can, all our modern Americans dressed in accordance with their political ambitions. In some sections there would be no such thing as a dark suit of clothes. Washington would simply be one shining center of universal whiteness.—Saturday Evening Post.

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

WE ARE GOING

TO THE BIG STORE,

At High Landing'

A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

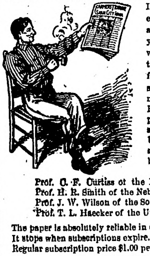
☞ Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE, AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor'

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.



MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west. It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:
Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

The paper is absolutely reliable in every respect.
It stops when subscriptions expire.
Regular subscription price $1.00 per year in advance.
We urge our readers to take advantage of the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and 32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the Marlin book every day in the year. It contains [illegible] pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co,
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

MONEY MADE IN LIVE STOCK IN CENTRAL CANADA.

W. J. Henderson, visiting Seattle, writes the Canadian Government Agent at Spokane, Wash., and says:

"I have neighbors in Central Canada raising wheat, barley and oats for the past 20 years, and are now getting from the same land 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, 40 to 60 bushels of oats.

"It was the first week of May when I got my tent pitched, but the farmers all around had finished putting in their crops, so I only got fifteen acres broke and seeded. They advised me as it was late not to put in much wheat, so I put in five acres of wheat and ten acres oats, one-half acre potatoes and vegetables. All kinds of vegetables grow well up there, sweet corn, tomatoes, onions, carrots, peas, beans, cabbage. My wheat yielded about 20 bushels per acre, for which I got 76 cents, others got 80 cents; oats threshed 35 bushels per acre, for which I got 35 cents per bushel. You see I was three weeks late in getting them in, still I was satisfied.

"From my observation, there is more money made in stock, such as cattle, horses and sheep, as prices are high for such, and it costs nothing to raise them, as horses live the year around out on the grass. In fact, farmers turn their work horses out for the winter, and they come in fresh and fat in the spring. Cattle live out seven or eight months. They mow the prairie grass and stack it for winter and give oat straw. My neighbors sold steers at $40 each, and any kind of a horse that can plow, from $150.00 up. I raised 50 chickens and 5 pigs, as pork, chickens, butter and eggs pay well and always a good market for anything a man raises, so I have every reason to be thankful, besides, at the end of three years I get my patent for homestead. I heard of no homestead selling for less than $2,000, so where under the sun could an old man or young man do better?"

Placing Him.

"Papa," inquired little May, after Sunday school, "was George Washington an Israelite?"

Before her father could answer this somewhat unexpected question May's six-year-old brother broke in.

"Why, May, I'm 'shamed of your ig-n'ance! George Washington is in the New Testament, not the Old."—Woman's Home Companion.

The Prince of Grumblers.

When Mr. Beeton asked if he did not find many unreasonable people among his summer boarders, Farmer Joy quickly assented.

"Lots an' lots are never satisfied anyway," he said. "No matter what's done for 'em, there'll always be something wrong somewheres.

"Now last summer," he went on, with a gleaming eye, "we had a man here that was so fond of grumblin' that one day he actually called for a toothpick after he'd had a glass of milk."—Youth's Companion.

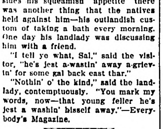
Overdoing It.

A young Englishman, after he had been in Devil's valley for a couple of months, began to grow thin. Wyoming cooking did not appeal to him. Besides his squeamish appetite there was another thing that the natives held against him—his outlandish custom of taking a bath every morning. One day his landlady was discussing him with a friend.

"I tell yo what, Sal," said the visitor, "he's jest a-wastin' away a-grievin' for some gal back east thar."

"Nothin' o' the kind," said the landlady, contemptuously. "You mark my words, now—that young feller he's jest a washin' hisself away."—Everybody's Magazine.

KNEW WHAT HE NEEDED.



H. R. Sute—Sonny, kin you tell me where I kin get a—

Kid—Nothin' doin', pop! De barber shops is all closed on Sundays!

GOOD CHANGE

Coffee to Postum.

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by an Ills. young lady. She writes:

"I had been a coffee drinker nearly all my life and it affected my stomach —caused insomnia and I was seldom without a headache. I had heard about Postum and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change. I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

STAGE SEEMS TO BE SET FOR EUROPEAN WAR IN THE SPRING

LONDON, Eng.—If Europe is to be saved from a general international convulsion in the coming spring, her chief statesmen will deserve the praise of history and the thanks of the whole world. It is in the spring that things happen in the Balkan region—that present center of the continent wherein may be struck the vital spark of European flame. The Balkans are extremely mountainous, and the country, difficult of communication in most parts at any time, is impassable in the winter, when snow and drift and glacier block the rugged way, writes A. Francis Walker in the New York Press.

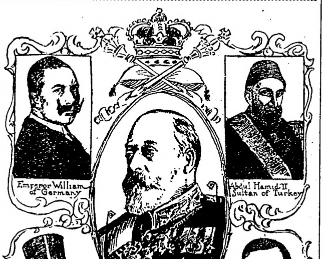
It is a country of unrest, of strife and turmoil. Year after year the world has been told each winter "There will be war in the Balkans in the spring." The world has been fooled so many times by this rumor that it has become skeptical, but the time for skepticism is past. If ever the rumor is going to find development in actual fact, it surely will find it in the spring of 1909. According to Sir Edward Grey, the British minister for foreign affairs, the present Balkan troubles have caused "the greatest diplomatic complications of modern history." Never were so many international interests involved, nor did so many territorial complications ever arise at one juncture. The Serb states seem bent upon fight; Bulgaria, in her ambitions toward Macedonia, no longer feels her interests bound up with Austria; Russia cannot afford to disregard Slav feeling, however much she may cry peace; and whichever way the pendulum swings, if an outbreak should occur, Austria and Turkey must find themselves involved. Germany has promised to stand by Austria and France and England are busy safeguarding their status quo.

All Signs Point to War.

The announcement that Austria had decided to pay the sum of $10,000,000 or thereabouts to Turkey as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina cleared the air for a time, but already difficulties have arisen concerning the actual amount to be paid in cash, the terms of payment and the refusal of Turkey to stop the boycott of Austrian trade until the final signatures to the financial settlement have been written down. That is only part of the trouble anyway. Servia and Montenegro are more defiant than ever. The recent speech of the Servian minister for foreign affairs in his own parliament was a flat defiance of Austrian demands.

M. Milovanovitch, the Servian foreign minister, practically said "Hands off!" to Austria. He bluntly declared that the balance of power and the liberties of the Balkan peoples could be safeguarded only by Austria ceasing to be a Balkan power. Further, he formulated a demand for the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzgovina under European control and for the recognition of the Save and the Danube rivers as the frontier between the dual monarchy and the Balkans.

A great power like Austria-Hungary could afford to remain passive under provocation from a minor state, and might well tolerate from a Servian tongue what she could not possibly tolerate from Russia, France or Germany, for instance a little more consideration for the exingencies of the Servian minister's surroundings might have led the government of Vienna to regard the Servian minister's speech as intended less for foreign than for home consumption. But Austria is not inclined to be lenient. As a matter of fact, consideration for the weaker nation in general never has been a characteristic of the policy of Vienna. The whole trend of events during the past few weeks points to this fact—that the ties which maintain certain of the European powers in a state of peace are of the very slenderest nature and that the slightest indiscretion of word or deed may precipitate a struggle the end of which no living man can forsee.



Emperor William of Germany
Abdul Hamid II Sultan of Turkey
King Edward of England
President Fallieres of France
King Victor Emmanuel of Italy
King Charles of Roumania

INTERESTED PERSONAGES.

Is Contest of Races.

The fundamental, basic fact back of all the negotiations between the various powers, principally Austria and Turkey, Russia and the Balkan provinces proper, is the collision of two opposing forces, whose natural trend, respectively, is east and west, north and south. Kinglake in his masterly analysis of the Crimean war has noted the inevitable tendency of the northern peoples to the south and the warm water. At the present moment two great races are obeying that instinct—the Teuton and the Slav. From west to east, or southeast, the Teuton, represented by Austria, with the driving power of Germany behind her, is heading for Salonika. From north to south, or southwest, the Slav is equally bent upon linking up the dismembered fragments of his race and making his way down to the Adriatic. And the geographical and political point at which the lines of these movements intersect lies in the two provinces which form the present bone of contention.

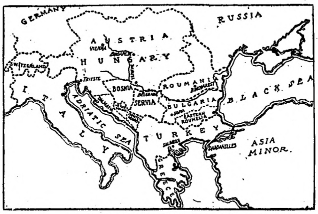
Through Bosnia and Herzegovina, also through Servia herself, Austria hopes to force her way southward. Through that same territory, inhabited by the men of his own race and tongue, and largely of his own religion, the Slav intends to find his way to the sea, and thereby to unite those kindred racial elements which are animated by the most intense hatred and jealousy of Teutonic ambitions.

It would seem as if, in the presence of these two tremendous opposing forces, the petty details of international politics from day to day have only that importance which belongs to them in their relation to those forces. Yet it is in the petty details of political strife that the kindling wood is found.

Disagree as to Motives.

There seems to be no doubt that the personal influence of the Emperor Francis Joseph had a great deal to do with the avoidance of rupture a few months ago. The emperor, sometimes called the "father-in-law of Europe," is the oldest of European sovereigns. He is 78 years old, and he has reigned for 61 years. And it is fairly certain that the emperor's desire for peace and his anxiety to see a quiet sunset of a reign that had such a cyclonic sunrise in 1848 has had much to do with Austria's recent concession to Turkey.

There are critics who trace the origin of the present European trouble mainly to the aspirations of Francis Joseph's heir, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose aim is believed to be partly Federalist—the change of the dual monarchy into a federal system, of which a Slav state will form an important constituent—partly Clerical at home and abroad. This would mean pushing Austrian rule forward into the Balkans in the spirit and with the aim of a twentieth century Catholic crusade. Other critics conclude that while the act of Bulgaria in putting her foot through the treaty of Berlin when she declared her independence in October last and Austria's formal incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, may have been dramatic, nobody in Europe considered Bulgaria or Bosnia and Herzegovina parts of the Turkish empire except in name. Austria created order in the two provinces and administered and civilized them for 30 years and probably no historian ever will say that Europe contemplated their being handed back to Turkey without protest. For all practical purposes, whatever they were in theory, Bosnia and Herzegovina were provinces of Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria was an independent principality. Undoubtedly the irresistible racial ambitions of the peoples, referred to in a previous paragraph, are the most potent influences that have been at work. These instincts are finding frank and open expression at this juncture.



THE PROBABLE SCENE OF ACTION.

Bulgaria has been a powerful empire in the past, possessing something of a glorious history. Many of the greatest victories and conquests of Turkey were due to the devotions and reckless courage of her Bulgarian soldiers, worthy descendants of the men who, fighting in the phalanx of Alexander the Great, conquered the world. The revolt of the Bulgarians and the Bulgarian massacres following them, brought on the last Russo-Turkish war, which was closed provisionally by the treaty of San Stefano. That treaty created Greater Bulgaria, to include Rumelia and Macedonia, those parts of Turkey in which Bulgarians formed the majority of the inhabitants. The treaty of San Stefano was revised by the powers at the congress of Berlin and Bulgaria had the two sub-territories taken away from her. She regained Rumelia, but not Macedonia. The Bulgarians are the strongest element among the inhabitants of Macedonia, and Bulgaria has been intent upon regaining the province. The recent Turkish revolution, and especially the intention of the Young Turk party to immediately reform and strengthen the neglected army, appeared to stimulate Bulgaria to action.

Great Powers Involved.

Bulgaria has two mighty neighbors, and to conquer and hold Macedonia she had to have the backing of a first-class power. For that support she turned to Austria-Hungary, having lost the support of Russia when she rejected Russia's tutelage, refused to Russianize her army and to convert Bulgaria into a Russian protectorate. There are those who believe that a Turko-Bulgarian quarrel would be only one act in a great European struggle for the control of Constantinople. It is for Constantinople that Russia has fought nearly all her greatest wars since the time of Peter the Great and Catherine II., and some critics foresee a combination of Russia and Turkey, supported by Great Britain, against Bulgarian aggression, which they say, would be supported by Austria and Germany. Great Britain is concerned for her control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and France has her border interests as well as her entente with Great Britain to consider.

The sovereign houses of the Balkan states have furnished the melodrama, if not the tragedy, of present-day history. The most powerful and most universally respected of the Balkan rulers to-day is King Charles of Rumania. He is nearly 70 years old, and in poor health. In his 40 years' reign he has developed the country into the most prosperous and powerful of the Balkan states. His wife is "Carmen Sylva." The melodrama of this royal house was furnished by Prince Couza the present king's predecessor, whose profligacies shocked his people so much that they compelled him to abdicate. King Charles was a German prince and did not take the title of king until after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, when he aided the Muscovite forces.

Three Monarchs Interested.

Greece comes into the present mixup on account of her Macedonian interests, and also because the declaration of Cretan independence gave annoyance to Turkey at a very critical moment. King George is one of the most interesting figures of Southern Europe. His government has been wise and sober, and he and Queen Olga are immensely popular.

King Peter of Servia has been called "the boycotted monarch," because, with the exception of Emperor Francis Joseph, all the rulers of Europe have refused to visit him or to accept visits from him. This because King Peter has refused to dissociate himself from the assassin of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The assassins, indeed, in spite of the protests of foreign powers, are among those who still hold high office in the kingdom, a fact that lends some color to the rumor that the present king was privy to the horrible crime of the palace. Nevertheless, Servia has had the support of the western powers in her claims for compensation from Austria. The Crown Prince George is a wild, harum-scarum youth, whose chief faculty is that of getting into scrapes which distress the Servian authorities.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro succeeded to the throne in 1860, after the murder of Danilo I. His court is poverty-stricken, partly owing to the prince's own extravagances and mania for gambling. One of his daughters is the present queen of Italy.

War Would Mean Change.

Of Abdul Hamid II. of Turkey little need be said. During his reign of 32 years he has lost most of his dominions in Europe, and as the regenerated Turkey, under constitutional rule, has shorn him of most of his governmental power, he becomes a much less dominant figure than before in the ruling of the Ottoman empire.

If there should be war there surely will be some radical changes in the map of Europe. Truly, in the event of general hostilities, some historic battlefields would be trampled again. The entire area of central Europe is a memory of wars of the past; one can scarcely tread a square mile of ground without putting one's foot upon some battlefield of a bygone time.

The total war strength of the European nations at present concerned in the diplomatic negotiations over the Balkans is represented by a total of 8,399,000 troops, which includes enlisted men and reserves. But reckoning the number of men actually available for duty, though unorganized, a European war could mean the employment in the work of killing of 13,560,000 men, or a grand total of 21,959,000 men in land forces alone. The employment of the navies of the same nations could mean the engagement of a total of 122 modern battleships, 1,802 other vessels of war and 362,561 men.

The total wealth of these same nations is represented in gigantic figures, no less than $215,000,000,000. Of all the European powers, France is best able financially to face a war. The individual wealth of France is greater than that of any of her rivals, and her internal financial responsibilities are less. Germany is not in a healthy financial state. Turkey has been financially corrupt for ages, but, somehow, she always can get the money to fight.

Always Prepared for War.

There has been no serious European outbreak since the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, though for several years before that Europe had known little peace. The Franco-German war of 1870, the Crimean war of 1856 and the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 are all near memories. In the Balkans themselves there has been no real peace for years past. The Bulgars, the Turks and the Greeks have lived in a state of turmoil.

For all The Haugue peace conferences and talks of treaties and arbitrations, Europe looks out upon the spring with quivering eye and nerves a-tingle. The jealousies of races and nations scatter treaties and paper bonds to the four winds. How long before the clash? The Turk in his mad fanaticism, guarding religion and race in the manner in which he enjoys, the greatest fighting unit in the world, perhaps, though always lacking leadership and discipline; the Bulgar no less warlike and capable of a guerrilla campaign second to none, the Greek and all the mixed bloods of the Orient combined; the Teuton and the Slav, the Norman and the Anglo-Saxon, with little chance for the Latin to escape, if Italy sees fit to keep faith with her allies—all likely to be involved in setting the Old World ablaze! A continent of peoples clashing and struggling for that pride of place which diplomats choose to term "the balance of power!" How long? The spring may tell.

AFTER FOURYEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1938 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.

SALZER'S SEED BARGAINS

A Big Garden for 16c

Everybody loves earliest vegetables and brilliant flowers. Therefore to gain you as a customer we offer:

1000	kernels Fine Onion Seed.
1000	" Rich Carrot Seed.
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1000	" Juicy Radish Seed.
1500	" Buttery Lettuce Seed.
1500	" Tender Turnip Seed.
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1200	Brilliant Flowering Annuals.

In all 10,000 kernels of warranted northern grown seeds, well worth $1.00 of any man's money (including Big Catalog) all post paid for but 16c in stamps. Above seeds will easily produce $50.00 worth of rich vegetables and beautiful flowers. And if you send 20c we add a package of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.

SALZER'S SEED AND PLANT CATALOG

Most original seed book ever published. Brim full of bristling seed thoughts. Gladly mailed to all intending buyers free; write today.

John A. Salzer Seed Co.

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320 Acres of Wheat Land

IN WESTERN CANADA

WILL MAKE YOU RICH

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Fifty bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent. Under new regulations it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at $3 per acre

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—*Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.*

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20.00 to $25.00 per acre. **Grain-raising**, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; railway advantages unequalled; schools, churches and markets close at hand. Land may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

COLDS

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GRIP

Munyon's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks Fevers, stops Discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by colds. It cures Grip and obstinate Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25c.

Have you stiff or swollen joints, no matter how chronic? Ask your druggist for Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy and see how quickly you will be cured.

If you have any kidney or bladder trouble get Munyon's Kidney Remedy.

Munyon's Vitalizer makes weak men strong and restores lost powers.

Prof. Munyon has just issued a Magazine-Almanac, which will be sent free to any person who addresses

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

WITH THE HELP OF THE NEIGHBORS

BY OLIVE HYDE FOSTER

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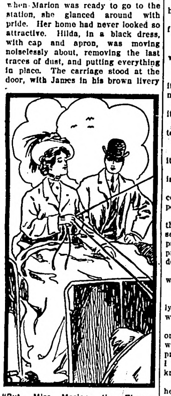
Murray Hill was, in its way, quite exclusive. The dozen families living in the neighborhood had resided there for years, and were close friends. None were rich, yet all owned their own homes, and were happy in the small pleasures of every-day living, and doing what they could for each other.

If Mrs. Bender was to entertain the Afternoon Card club, Mrs. Gray, next door, would bring in all her silver, while Mrs. Douglas, around the corner, would ask to be allowed to send her maid to assist in serving the refreshments, and Mrs. Thompson would run over herself to help decorate the house.

So it was not surprising that when the news spread that Marion Day, but lately returned from college, expected a young man from the city to come up Friday and stay over Sunday, the neighbors took a vital interest in the affair. He was known to be the son of wealthy people, and all Murray Hill took a personal interest in the success of his visit. They felt great pride in their pretty locality, and wanted every guest to its hospitable homes to enjoy himself to the fullest extent. Consequently, when preparations for Johnston Willis were under way, each vied with the other in doing everything possible.

At four o'clock Friday afternoon, when Marion was ready to go to the station, she glanced around with pride. Her home had never looked so attractive. Hilda, in a black dress, with cap and apron, was moving noiselessly about, removing the last traces of dust, and putting everything in place. The carriage stood at the door, with James in his brown livery—the one touch of style the Hill boasted.



"But, Miss Marion, the Flowers Were—"

At supper that night Marion caught herself in time to check the question that arose to her lips. She had been disappointed over the chocolate cake she had baked the last thing before going out, and had been dreading to see it come to the table, but now appeared a delicious white mountain cake, a credit to any cook.

"I knew at once that Mrs. Gray had sent it," she said to her mother, afterward. "No one makes that as well as she does, and she knows how much I like it. Did you notice Mr. Willis was helped twice? He probably thought I made it, for I once told him I baked all the cakes."

With two maids, of course, everything went like clock-work. Hilda was competent, and could go ahead without instructions, so Marion was relieved of all responsibility, and could give her whole time to her guest. Katie was a good cook, but she always grew excited when there was company and could never be counted on for help outside the kitchen. Now she could work undisturbed, and every meal was a culinary success.

Mr. Willis had a delightful time those three days. He thought he had never been in a house where everything moved so smoothly, and he could not help admiring Marion's ease and grace in her own home. He had been attracted before, but now he saw her in a new light. The touch of daintiness everywhere showed true artistic taste, and he wondered how it would be if she had plenty of means to gratify all her desires. As the time grew near for him to depart he began to realize how interested he really was. If a few well-chosen plants could add so much, what decorative possibilities might not be developed with a good conservatory to draw on? If one carefully selected rug could give character to a whole room, what might not be expected in an establishment to be furnished from the best stores in the city? And if two maids and one man could be made to serve a family so comfortably, how perfectly managed would a well-equipped household be, with plenty of servants at command!

The problem grew more and more interesting as he thought about it, and he finally decided that he must settle it before he left. One of her friends had given a party in his honor Saturday night, at which she plainly was the general favorite; and he was very much afraid of one young man in particular, whose attentions had been most favorably received. He therefore decided to speak at the first opportunity. This, however, did not arrive until Monday noon, on the way to the station. The cart had come a little early, in order to take them for a certain short, pretty drive together before train time. As they started out, he spoke.

"Miss Marion, this is one of the most enjoyable visits I ever made, and I hope I am going to be able to remember it as one of the most important in my life."

Marion looked at him a little surprised. The truth was that she had been wondering if she could get the horse and cart back before Mrs. Douglas needed them, and she did not grasp the significance of his words.

"Oh, yes!" She nodded her head thoughtfully. Then she quickly remembered what he had said and continued somewhat out of breath. "I mean—I want you to remember it, of course,,but it isn't so very important, you know."

"It is to me—I have been having such a real good time, such pleasant—"

"Oh, yes! It is a lovely neighborhood."

"I have enjoyed knowing your friends—"

"They are so cordial to strangers."

"Indeed they are, but then that wasn't all I enjoyed."

"No? They are—"

"I know how delightful they are, but it is your own well-managed home that made the deepest impression on me."

"It isn't half—bad—that is, I mean it is nice."

"Nice! Indeed it is, and it is easy to see what makes it so."

She gulped: "Yes!"

"You are the moving spirit behind it all."

"But you do not know how much is due the neighbors."

"Environment and association counts, sure enough; but you are a perfect mistress of household affairs."

"But—now, I can't let you go away thinking I baked that cake. Mrs. Gray sent it in because she knows I am particularly fond of that kind, in appreciation of some fancied favor I had done her."

"But, Miss Marion, the flowers were—"

"Yes, they were—"

"They were arranged so artistically, and the selections pleased me a whole lot."

"But they are not mine. We are only keeping them for Mrs. James, who is away for a few days. She appreciated so much a few cut flowers I had sent her from our garden, and knew I would take good care of hers."

Her face was burning, and the inherited rectitude from Puritan forefathers was fast becoming uncomfortable.

"That was kind of her, I am sure, and she made a wise choice in the caretaker. One could see at a glance almost at the servants how much care and training—"

Marion buried her face in her hands.

"Oh, oh, you don't know—" She hesitated, and for a moment or two there was absolute silence.

"Of course, I don't mean," he began again, apologetically, "that you had to school them, they simply—"

Something in her manner made him pause abruptly.

Her pretty castles were tumbling about her, but above all else Marion Day was honorable. She had not meant to be deceitful, and she could not let him go believing—Oh, what could he believe? With a spasmodic gasp, she turned, and, looking him full in the face, with quivering lips she said:

"Oh, Mr. Willis! Even those are not our own. Hilda came over with the plants, and Mrs. Douglas sent James, with the horses, because she was sick and could not use them herself."

Johnston Willis was a man never turned aside by trifles. He spoke again.

"I can only say, Miss Marion, that a girl capable of attracting such devoted friends is the kind of a girl I want for my wife. May I have her?"

An Eccentric Russian Doctor.

The famous Russian, Dr. Zaharin, who has died in Moscow and left over £200,000, was noted for his eccentric methods. When summoned to attend Czar Alexander III. in his last illness, Dr. Zaharin required the same preparation for his visit to the palace as to any of his patients' houses. That is to say, all dogs had to be kept out of the way, all clocks stopped and every door thrown wide open. He left his furs in the hall, his overcoat in the next room, his goloshes in the third, and continuing, arrived at the bedside in ordinary indoor costume. He sat down after walking every few yards, and every eight steps in going upstairs. From the patient's relatives and every one else in the house he required absolute silence until he spoke to them, when his questions had to be answered by "Yes" or "No," and nothing more.

HEADS BASEBALL ORGANIZATION

MICHAEL H. SEXTON

Recently Elected President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

COLLEGE STARS FAIL TO SHINE WITH THE GLOVES

Something Besides Weight and Strength Needed to Be a Champion in the Ring.

Just because you are a big husky athlete don't get it into your head that you are destined to be the heavyweight champion of the world.

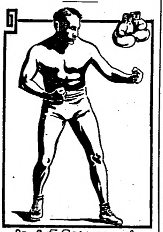
Of late there has been much discussion over what many of the famous football stars could do if pitted against a fighter of equal weight in a ring battle.

Every now and then some fellow who has gained great prominence in some branch of sport announces a desire to become a fighter. Frank Gotch, the wrestler, tried the boxing game with poor success, and the great Sandow quit in disgust after a couple of rounds. Ralph Rose, the giant weight thrower, thinks he has a chance, but he would likely be a joke. Frank Smith, the Chicago White Sox pitcher in the summer and piano mover in the winter, recently issued a challenge to meet Johnson, but no one paid any attention to him. There is one other ballplayer who never issued a challenge to fight anybody, but who can step some as a ring general. The player in question is George Moriarty, recently traded by New York to Detroit.

When playing with Toledo, in the American association, several years ago, Moriarty got into an argument with some of the Indianapolis players. As soon as the game was over he went to the Hoosier bench and offered to whip the entire team. He was accommodated, for in a jiffy six of the players were pummeling Moriarty, while Ed Barrows, their manager, was coaching them. Moriarty beat the six, and then just to show that he still was full of fight walloped Ed Barrows, who was himself a scrapper of note.

A week later Moriarty called on Barrows at a hotel in Toledo one night and asked him to step outside, as he wanted to whip him. Barrows refused the invitation, but has always admired Moriarty for his grit. Moriarty was then but 19 years old, and he is said to have improved materially since then, but even he is not a professional fighter and would not stand much of a chance were he backed up with a man of ring experience.

DOCTOR SEEKS RING LAURELS



DR. B. F. ROLLER

If Dr. B. F. Roller of Seattle, Wash., who has his eye on the title that is held by Jack Johnson, should realize his vaulting ambition, it would be the first time in the history of pugilism that the heavyweight championship had been captured by a bona fide college graduate, a man of intelligence and a practicing physician.

The Seattle doctor has made a standing offer of $25 to any fighter in the northwest who would stay with him four rounds, and offers $50 to the man that knocks him out.

"SQUEEZE" PLAY INVENTED YEARS AGO, SAYS IRWIN

Veteran Baseball Player Claims Providence Champions of 1884 Had It in Their Repertory.

Arthur Irwin, the silver-haired scout of the New York Americans, wishes a commission would be appointed to ascertain when and where the play now known as the "squeeze" was invented. Irwin has a great memory, but he cannot remember what person evolved the idea, or when the play first was used.

"We had the squeeze play in baseball years ago," said Irwin recently, "but we didn't call it by that name. We not only had the squeeze play that brings the runner in from third, but on the Boston Brotherhood team in 1890 we used the scheme of having the man on second start to steal just as the batter bunted."

Irwin, who is a scrap-book fiend, has the documents to prove his assertion that the squeeze play was much used in the Players' league, and thinks he can dig up some literature that will show the Providence champions had the squeeze in their repertory in 1884. One of the first traces of the squeeze play in the Players' league in 1890 was in the game played on the Congress street grounds, Boston, on April 24, between John Ward's Brooklyns and Mike Kelly's Beaneaters.

A clipping in Irwin's possession relates that with Harry Stovey on third, Joe Quinn tried to bunt the ball so that Stovey could score. Dave Orr, who was playing in close, took the ball on the fly and shot it to "Scrappy Bill" Joyce for a dual slaughter. This incident happened in the fourth inning.

In the eighth round Dan Brouthers was "squeezed" home by Irwin. The clipping reads as follows:

"Big Dan went around to third, Irwin bunted and Brouthers made for the plate. Connie Murphy got the ball, but the big first baseman got in his run by a good slide."

Altogether Irwin has about fifty clippings to show that the Brotherhood teams worked the squeeze and worked it just as the teams of to-day have been doing.

WINTER DIAMOND GOSSIP

Bill Bergen has signed up with Brooklyn.

The Polo grounds will have stands this season that will seat 35,000 people.

Mattern of the Boston Doves is one of the few left-handed pitchers that use a spit ball.

Walter Wilmot will coach the University of Minnesota nine.

Mike Donlin says New York has offered him $5,500 salary and a $600 bonus for captaining—$6,100 in all. He wants $8,000.

Charley Comiskey says the only pleasing feature of training a ball team is going to some new place each season.

When the Philadelphia Nationals play an exhibition game at Lancaster April 8, Harry Covaleski, the giant-killer, will be opposed by his brother, Stanley.

Josh De Vore of the New York Giants is one of the smallest and at the same time one of the fastest men playing ball.

Johnny Evers must be slipping in his determination not to join the Cubs early. He has changed the date for joining from June 15 to June 1.

Fred Snodgrass, who was a star at baseball and football while at Lafayette college, will be given a chance to show his worth behind the bat by McGraw this year.

Tommy Leach says Wilson will be the best outfielder in the National league this season. He wasn't far from it last season.

A report has it that the New York Americans have made an offer to Buck Rementer, the Tri-State league catcher. Rementer caught 107 games for Lancaster last year

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
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Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
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Winkergreen Flavor.
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Guaranteed under the Food an
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
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For Croup Tonsilitis and Asthma

A quick and powerful remedy is needed to break up an attack of croup. Sloan's Liniment has cured many cases of croup. It acts instantly — when applied both inside and outside of the throat it breaks up the phlegm, reduces the inflammation, and relieves the difficulty of breathing.

Sloan's Liniment

gives quick relief in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, tonsilitis, and pains in the chest. Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

Mayer Leading Lady

THE CORRECT SHOE FOR STYLE, EASE AND GOOD WEAR

You could never hope to buy a more stylish or serviceable shoe than the "Leading Lady." It is right up-to-date in appearance and fits the foot perfectly from the very first. Besides being stylish and comfortable, the

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wears much longer than most shoes. It is so well made that it lasts twice as long as the average shoe, and will retain its shape to the end.

Why buy inferior shoes when, with the same money, you can get the "Leading Lady?" Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

Look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who *does not* handle Leading Lady Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.

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DIRECT TO US AND SAVE SMALL DEALER'S PROFITS.
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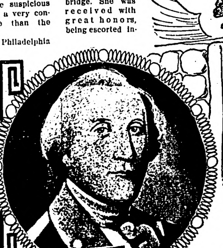
CURE THE CHILDREN'S COUGH
before the constant hacking tears the delicate membrane of throat and lungs, exposing them to the ravages of deadly disease. Piso's Cure goes straight to the seat of the trouble, stops the cough, strengthens the lungs, and quickly relieves unhealthy conditions. Because of its pleasant taste and freedom from dangerous ingredients it is the ideal remedy for children. At the first symptoms of a cough or cold in the little ones you will save sorrow and suffering if you
GIVE THEM PISO'S CURE
CURE

HOW WASHINGTON "MADE" PHILADELPHIA

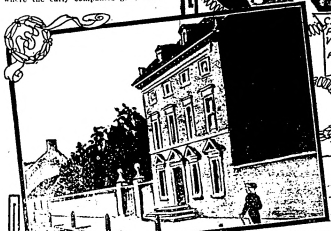
BY SAMUEL H. PIERCE

WASHINGTON was more closely identified with Philadelphia than any other American city, and although more than a century has elapsed since his death, there are in existence there more buildings held memorable on account of the great American's visit than may be found elsewhere. It is true that the word tradition is often very loosely applied to some of the tales of Washington's visit to this or that house, but, after eliminating all the suspicious memorials, there still remain a very considerable number—far more than the average person appreciates.

When he first came to Philadelphia Washington was a young man of 25. He had traveled a good deal, considering with what expense and difficulty travel was accomplished in those days. He had been to the Barbados, and had been on military duty at Boston. It was a military assignment which took him to Philadelphia to confer with Lord Loudon before setting out to the frontier, for the French and Indian war was in progress. While there, it is said, he visited the playhouse, for there is to be found in his journal an entry reading: "March 17, by Mr. Palmas, tickets-52-6," meaning 52 shillings and sixpence. If he did visit the theater he must have gone to that old warehouse of William Plumstead, then on Water street near Pine, but no longer standing, for that is where the early companies gave their performances while in Philadelphia.



C.W. PEALE'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON PAINTED IN 1787



HOUSE OCCUPIED BY WASHINGTON WHILE PRESIDENT

Aside from those national relics, Independence hall, Carpenters' hall, Christ church and St. Peter's church, it is a strange commentary on the vicissitudes of buildings to note that the majority of the places standing which have gained immortality by sheltering the first president are nearly all of them old inns, or taverns. In the majority of cases Washington's connection with the old houses is limited to having taken a meal in the old posthouses, and, indeed, the only other buildings identified with his Philadelphia visits are those where he was entertained, either publicly or socially.

Between 1757 and 1773 it does not appear that Washington visited the city, but in the latter year he passed through Philadelphia on his way to New York, where he placed his stepson in King's college. Thereafter he was more frequently seen there, and after he left New York, in 1790, when the capital was removed to Philadelphia, he never again visited New York, and the last years of his life were passed very largely in Philadelphia.

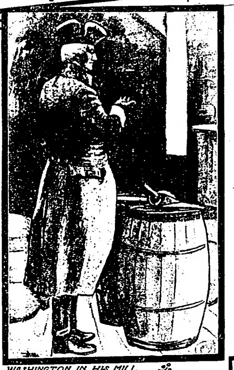
It appears that Philadelphia very nearly had Washington for a permanent resident at one time. When congress decided to move the national capital from New York to Philadelphia Washington, of course, had "inside information" that the project was in view. At that time he is said to have attempted to purchase a farm near the Quaker city, being keen enough as a large landowner to see that there would be a large rise in the values of property here. Where this farm was located does not appear, but Washington was unable to bring about the transfer. Some time later he was successful in purchasing some town lots in the new city of Washington, which was being laid out as the federal capital.

The year after Washington had taken his stepson to King's college he found himself in Philadelphia again as a delegate to the congress which assembled in Carpenters' hall. While there he, with the other delegates, was present at a reception given by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, which was given in what then was called the New Tavern, on Second street above Walnut, opposite to the Slate Roof house.

The Virginia delegate had, however, returned to his plantation in the meantime, for he was in Philadelphia again as a delegate in May, 1775. Marshall, in his diary, mentions, under the date May 9, 1775, that the delegates "were met about six miles from town by the officers of all the companies and by many other gentlemen on horseback to the amount of 500. Within two miles the company of *riflemen and infantry, with a band of music, met* them and conducted them through the city with great applause." This did not apply to an individual reception of Washington, but to a party of southern delegates of which he was one who entered the city by way of the old Chester road. Randolph, who was elected president of the congress, was mentioned first, and the name of Washington followed. It was a really distinguished company, for in the party were Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Caesar Rodney and Samuel Chase.

It was not long before the congress appointed him as commander-in-chief, and he was plunged into that military duty which kept him engaged for the next six years.

On June 20 Washington reviewed the city militia, then exercising on the commons, and shortly thereafter the general was on his way to take command of the little army at Cambridge. In November, according to Marshall, "Lady Washington arrived in the city, on her way to join her distinguished husband at Cambridge. She was received with great honors, being escorted into the city from Schuylkill ferry by the colonel and other officers and light infantry of the Second battalion and the company of light horse, etc."



WASHINGTON IN HIS MILL

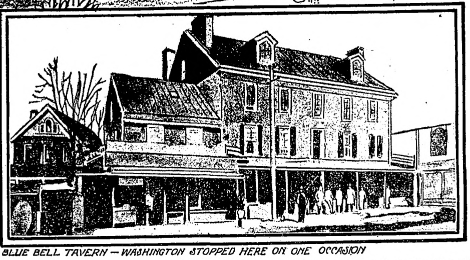
Perhaps no woman ever had been so ceremoniously received in this country before. Mrs. Washington remained in the city for several days, and a ball had been arranged for her at the New tavern. But it was pointed out that congress had expressly forbidden such festivities during stirring times, and the distinguished visitor, when the matter was brought to her attention, graciously recalled her acceptance, and the dance was not given.

Under the date November 27, Marshall notes: "About ten, Lady Washington, attended by the troop of horse, two companies of light infantry, etc., left this city, on her journey to the camp at Cambridge."

In May of the following year Washington was in Philadelphia again on the 27th of that month. The diarist remarks: "Past two took a walk to see the review of sundry battalions of militia and the recruits, which were drawn up regularly with the troop of horse and train of artillery. The generals were Washington, (chief), Gates and Mifflin, with the congress, members of assembly, a number of clergymen, officers, etc., and a vast concourse of people, between 20 and 30 of the Indians of the Six Nations." On June 5 the generals and their aides left for New York.

During the next two years a *great deal of the campaign had* its scenes near the city. Part of the time Philadelphia was in the hands of the British, and in October, 1777, the battle of Germantown was fought. While Washington and his army were in the neighborhood, the old inns on the outskirts of the town were visited by him at times. In this way we have the tradition of his visit to Valley Green on the Wissahickon, Carlton, to Germantown, and to the old Abbey hotel on Wissahickon avenue.

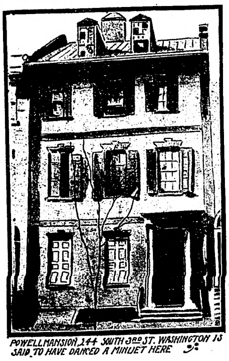
The next year Washington is found in the southwestern part of Philadelphia, and here he is pictured doing a very gallant act at the old Blue Bell inn, at Darby road and Darby creek. According to the story told by one of the witnesses of the incident, when she was a very old woman, it appears that one day during Washington's residence in that city as president he and a few others took a walk down the Darby road. Arriving at the Blue Bell, then kept by the Lloyds, who were known to the president, they engaged to stay for the night. After the evening meal the party gathered around the Dutch fireplace in the dining room and recounted their adventures during the war. The other members of the party retired early, leaving Washington musing before the fire. About midnight the three Misses Lloyd, who had been to a dance, returned home and went to the kitchen for refreshments. The door between the rooms was ajar, and Washington heard the young girls chattering about their evening's experiences. Suddenly he heard his name mentioned, and naturally listened.



BLUE BELL TAVERN — WASHINGTON STOPPED HERE ON ONE OCCASION

One of the young girls remarked that she would like to see if a kiss would remove the sober look on the face of the general. Washington arose and presented himself at the door. The young women were confused, and as none of them would acknowledge she was the culprit, Washington said: "Then I shall have to kiss you all." And he did.

In 1779 the commander-in-chief of the army is in Philadelphia again. This time he sat to Charles Wilson Peale, at the invitation of the supreme executive council. Peale's studio was at Third and Pine streets, and it is believed that it was there that Washington gave the artist the necessary sittings for the picture which subsequently was defaced by the British, although it has frequently been said that the portrait was destroyed. This, as Charles Henry Hart has pointed out, was not the case, and the portrait is still in existence. It was during this time that Washington was a guest at a ball given by the Powels at their mansion, 244 South Third street.



POWELL MANSION, 244 SOUTH 3RD ST. WASHINGTON IS SAID TO HAVE DANCED A MINUET HERE

The war was drawing to an end, and Washington was giving it the finishing touches in the south. He did not appear in Philadelphia again until after the surrender of Cornwallis, when he visited the city that he might consult with congress concerning the future *operations of the army.* During this visit he was the guest of honor at an entertainment given by the French minister. This was a concert, very likely given at the City tavern, and in January following he was a guest at the Southwark theater, where a special program had been prepared, the plays being the French comedy "Eugenie," by Beaumarchais, and "The Lying Valet," an English farce. The playhouse was decorated for the occasion, and Washington's name in large letters was displayed in a conspicuous manner in an ingenious illumination.

When Washington returned to the Quaker city in July of the same year there were more entertainments in his honor. One of these was given in a specially erected apartment to the house of the French minister, and the occasion was the birthday of the dauphin of France. There was a concert, followed by fireworks, a ball and a supper.

Like the celebrated Cincinnatus, Washington, having finished his public work, returned to his plow. He did visit the city in May, 1784, when he attended a meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati. On May day he dined with Robert Morris at the Hills, now Lemon hill, and while there the Sons of St. Tammany, who were banqueting at Mr. Pole's country seat, went to Morris' and saluted the general on their way home.

In 1787 Washington was called from his retirement to attend the federal convention, and once more Philadelphia entertained him.

Washington's next appearance in that city was in the early part of the year 1789, when he was on his way to New York to be inaugurated first president of the United States. On this occasion, as might be expected, he was received as only a conqueror and hero could be. He was met at Gray's Ferry, where he crossed the river on the old floating bridge, by a vast procession. Children sang patriotic songs, the bridge was festooned, and there was a very modest triumphal arch erected at the Philadelphia side of the river. Under this the president-elect passed. He was escorted through the city, and the troops and the other escort did not leave him until they had set him down at the Jolly Post, in Frankford. The Jolly Post, being on the road to New York, was frequently the stopping place of Washington during his many journeys to and from the east.

The state of Pennsylvania erected a large and handsome building on Ninth street, where the postoffice now stands, which it was intended should be the residence of the president. It was not finished when Washington came to Philadelphia to continue his first term, and he very wisely rented the house of Robert Morris, then on Market street between Fifth and Sixth streets. For the next seven years, excepting during the yellow fever epidemic, Washington occupied this mansion, which, during the British occupation of the city, had been the residence of Lord Howe.

In 1793 the yellow fever struck terror to the heart of every resident of the city, and the government offices were removed to Germantown, which was regarded as safe from the ravages of the epidemic. There Washington rented from Major Franks the house on Germantown road now numbered 5442 and known as the Morris house.

While president and a resident of the Quaker city Washington visited practically every prominent citizen. He was frequently a guest at one or other of their houses. He was fond of the theater, and after the ban had been removed he is found once in a while at the old South Street house, where he was particularly pleased with the acting of Thomas Wignell, a cousin of Hallam and a fine comedian.

He arrived in Philadelphia on November 10, 1798, being escorted by the Macpherson Blues, and went to lodgings at Mrs. White's. This house was numbered 9 North Eighth street, and was on the east side of the street between Market and Filbert streets, the site now occupied by a store. The month he spent there at that time was largely taken up with dinners and other entertainments. He dined with the cabinet officers, with Bishop White, with Samuel Meredith, with Mr. Bingham, and was at Belmont with Judge Peters. He also was entertained by Gov. Mifflin and Mr. Rawle.

This was Washington's last visit to the city. He left there on December 14, and Philadelphia never saw him again. The following year, late in December, the sad news of his death was received, and the new nation immediately was wrapped in mourning.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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Washington Whisperings

Interesting Bits of News Gathered at the National Capital.

Roosevelt Is Ready for Moving Day

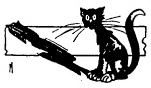
WASHINGTON.—The Roosevelt day in the White House is fast nearing its end. On Pennsylvania avenue directly in front of the president's home the carpenters are at work building the stand from which in a few days the next president of the United States will view the parade marching in his honor. Within the White House the packing of the household belongings is practically completed. The presidential books, pictures, rifles and shotguns, rods and whips, and odds and ends of everything known to a man of diversified tastes and pursuits are ready for shipment to Oyster Bay.

The cartoons, and there must be 25 or 30 of them that have had places of prominence on the tops of the low bookshelves in the library, doubtless will have places of equal prominence in the big "den" in the Oyster Bay home. These cartoons are prized by Mr. Roosevelt above many of his more costly belongings. They are among the few presents he has consented to receive.

The cartoon which has held the special place of honor is one showing an old farmer, representing the American common people, seated before his open fire reading the president's message. The cartoon is called "His Favorite Author." It was to this farmer Mr. Roosevelt once pointed when he said in effect that he could not stand for a "second elective term" as president because "that man wouldn't like it."

The president has declined to receive any gifts of great intrinsic value since he has come into high office. He has had things given him which money cannot buy, at least from him. Authors have sent their books with their autographs inscribed upon the blank page. These almost invariably have been taken gratefully and in most cases there has been a return gift of a copy of one of the Roosevelt books, generally "The Wilderness Hunter."

Tom Cat Is Devoted to His Old Home



AN EXAMPLE of devotion seldom witnessed in a dumb animal is enacted every day by an old white cat that strays about the corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

Born in the old Baltimore & Ohio railroad station, that occupied that site for years, Tom, the untamed feline, has never left the corner, and even while the old structure was being razed he managed to make his bed in the building until the last wall had been pulled down.

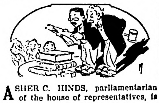
Now that the site has been completely filled up and graded, leaving no vestige of the once famous depot, this old cat still remains and makes his home beneath the chair of the switchman at this crossing.

At night Tom quietly leaves his friend when the last car has passed and wanders off down C street to a near-by lumber yard, where he has made his bed since the destruction of his birthplace.

At five o'clock every morning back he comes and takes his accustomed place beneath the chair, where his saucer of milk awaits him. No matter how inclement the weather, Tom always manages to find his way to the switchman's stand, and there remains all day.

Tom was the only member of a family of six kittens who refused to depart from the depot when workmen began to demolish it, and despite the fact that nothing remains to mark the once famous structure, this feline creature is so strongly attached to the surroundings that he cannot be induced to forego an uncomfortable home for luxurious quarters up-town.

House Parliamentarian No Longer Shy



ASHER C. HINDS, parliamentarian of the house of representatives, is by nature one of those modest and retiring men who can tell a speaker how to bring consternation to his political and parliamentary antagonists when the speaker does not know how to do it himself, and the next moment meet those confounded face to face, to hear some such an expression as this:

"Well, Hinds, if we had had you on our side we would have won a mile."

Somehow or other the things Hinds does to members of the house through the mouth of the speaker in carrying out his official duties, which are to help the speaker control the parliamentary procedure of the house at all times, never start a riot, and never create animosities, resentment or antagonism to himself.

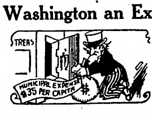
But Mr. Hinds is rapidly getting over his modesty. Recently he received from the presses eight large volumes labeled "Hinds' Precedents," each of which is as large as the standard doctor's book, usually found in all well-regulated homes. These volumes are full of the lore of parliamentary procedure in the house of representatives, and out of them Mr. Hinds has already demonstrated to the satisfaction of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, at any rate, that "a preponderance of the testimony" in favor of any ruling by the chair can always be found to rest on Hinds' side in any controversy. Recently Mr. Hinds wrote what he declares was a 10,000-word explanation of the rules of the house, and one well-known newspaper boiled the manuscript down to two lines.

A newspaper man has paraphrased the old song, "Jane of Maine," so that it runs as follows:

Hinds of Maine, he never looked the same;
When he went down to Washington he was shy, shy, shy.
But alas and alack, when Hinds came back,
He had a naughty little twinkle in his eye.

Mr. Hinds declares he now has the publicity germ as certainly as have most congressmen.

Washington an Expensive Municipality



THE pending appropriation bill for the cost of running the District of Columbia one year carries $11,974,033, being at the rate of $35.21 for each inhabitant. This does not include the cost of new buildings for the government itself or the maintenance of such as now exist, excepting the appropriation of $120,000 for new buildings for the district.

The 1908 population of Washington was 337,000. The latest figures obtainable from the census bureau show the cities nearest Washington in size to be Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Newark and Minneapolis. In none of these does the per capita cost of maintenance equal that of Washington.

Milwaukee, with a population of 317,-908, has a corporate expenditure of $5,548,143, the rate per capita being $17.45.

Minneapolis, with 273,825 inhabitants, spent, according to last reports, only $5,021,530, a per capita of $18.34.

Buffalo has a population of over 400,-000. In 1906 she had 381,819. She spent in 1906 only $7,609,061—$19.93 per capita.

Detroit spends $7,846,305 a year for a population of 353,535. Per capita, $22.20.

New Orleans spent $6,575,945 for a year of city government for a population of 314,146. Per capita, $20.93.

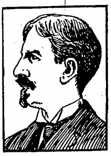
Newark, N. J., with a population of 289,634, had a budget of $6,833,198 for 1906; per capita, $23.50.

Pittsburg, with a population of 375,-082, spent $10,935,738; per capita, $29.16.

Cincinnati has 345,230 inhabitants, and her total corporate payments were $10,676,482. The per capita of $30.93 is the highest of any city in the Washington group except Washington itself.

Prominent People

MAY GET KNOX'S SEAT

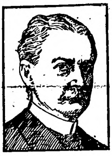


The name of the Hon. J. Benjamin Dimmick, mayor of the city of Scranton, Pa., has been presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania as a successor to the Hon. Philander C. Knox, in the United States senate, which post will be vacant upon the entrance of the senator into the cabinet of President-elect Taft, as secretary of state. The proposed candidate is well equipped for the senatorship, because as a statesman, student, and man of affairs he has displayed great ability as a leader of men, and has proven himself the ideal citizen in public service.

Mayor Dimmick is a descendant of an early New England family which has been prominent for generations in the social, political and religious life in whatever community it has chanced to settle. Prior to the announcement of his candidacy for the mayoralty, three years ago, a large petition bearing the names of Scranton's most successful business and professional men, was circulated, urging his making the race, either as an independent candidate or as representing one of the national parties. It was under the Republican standard, with which his family's name had ever been connected, that he made his successful campaign.

Upon entering office, Mayor Dimmick signalized the initiation of his promised "business administration" by making his appointments to the important municipal posts strictly in accordance with his own conscience and judgment, though he was always open to wise suggestions, but never to dictation. His administration has never proposed a measure to councils which has failed to carry, nor has his veto ever been disregarded, although hitherto the mayors had received little co-operation from councils. During his term in office Scranton's physical needs, such as sewers, streets, bridges, parks, etc., have been adequately supplied, and by practically no increase in the tax rate, through equitable property assessment and through the collection of outstanding indebtedness to the city.

HOLDS TEACHING RECORD



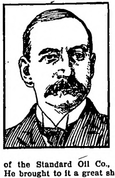
So far as known, Henry W. Clarke, principal of Lenthal school in Newport, R. I., holds the record for teaching in the public schools of New England, having recently completed his 60th year as a teacher. Though born December 10, 1829, he remains in excellent health, and teaches each day with a vigor that stamps him as a remarkable man.

Mr. Clarke enjoys his work, his scholars adore him, and each afternoon children of his schools are seen walking for blocks at a time with the veteran school teacher, who, during all these years of teaching, has taught thousands of the present grown-ups of Newport.

It was through his efforts the mothers' meetings, school gardens and other branches for the betterment of the school, the scholar, the teacher and the parent became prominent in Newport. Born in Jamestown, he became a teacher while attending school at Bridgewater, Mass. He did not take his first formal class, a grammar grade, until 1854. In 1855 he was elected teacher of grade VII. in the old Farewell street school, and in October, 1859, he gave up teaching for commercial life in Providence for some years, but the call of the school bell brought him back to teaching and during September, 1863, he was elected principal of Mill street school, where he continued until 1877, when Lenthal school was built, and he became its principal. He has remained there ever since, without a single day of absence.

Mr. Clarke belongs to various societies. His activity aided greatly the formation of the Teachers' retirement fund of Newport.

A REMARKABLE FIGURE

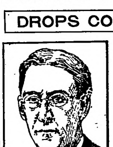


James Stillman, who recently relinquished the presidency of the National City bank of New York to Frank A. Vanderlip, is one of the remarkable figures of the financial world. When he was elected to head the City bank, then a minor institution, he was a young man totally without banking experience. He had been left a fortune by his father, and had added to it in the cotton business. He was the youngest of the directors of the City bank when selected as president. When he stepped out of that position the other day he left the institution the largest, most powerful bank in the world, not even excepting the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," as the Bank of England is familiarly known.

Stillman attracted to the bank the millions of the Standard Oil Co., and made it known as "the Rockefeller bank." He brought to it a great share of the United States treasury deposits, and an immense proportion of corporation cash. He opened a European department in charge of experts, and built up a big business of that type.

Known as "the silent man of Wall street," Stillman has not courted publicity in connection with his corporation interests. But he made himself the superior of his fellow-bankers in the getting, holding and creating of business, and that with no previous knowledge of the banking business.

DROPS CONSERVATIVE VIEWS



J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of all the Harriman railroads from Chicago to the Pacific coast, is a man just turned 60, sturdy, hard-working and keen as a boy of 25. He went to work 39 years ago in a Columbus, O., freight office, and two years later took a promotion to the freight department of the Central Pacific. He followed the fortunes of the C. P. Huntington roads through good and ill until he came with them into the Harriman camp.

At this moment Mr. Stubbs has leaped into sudden notice by his announcement of his conversion to the most modern and radical ideas of railroad management, rate laws, commissions and all. He believes that reform of the sort will make for railroad expansion, becouse it will leave the roads free to build, to improve and to strengthen their present facilities for public service. The expression of his views in an address before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress at San Francisco is making something of a sensation in railroad as well as political circles.

Ma's Recovery.

"I was so sorry," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "to hear of your mother's illness. Typhoid fever is such a hard disease for old people to recover from."

"Yes," replied her hostess, as she adjusted her $7,000 tiara, "ma did have an awful hard time, but she's adolescent now, thank goodness."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Musings of the Metropolis

News of New York Town Outlined in Brief Form.

Chicken Farm Now on Waldorf Roof

COCK-A-DOODLE-DO-O

NEW YORK.—Bingham is the happiest man in New York—not Bingham who is at the head of our police department, but Ezra C. Bingham, who is at the head of the engineering and mechanical departments of the Waldorf-Astoria. Bingham is happy because, after years of urging, he has at last pursuaded George C. Boldt to permit him to establish a chicken farm on the roof of the magnificent hostelry on Fifth avenue over which Mr. Boldt presides.

Bingham is a farmer from the far west. A big, stalwart fellow, with the breezy atmosphere of the prairies still clinging to him. During the warm spring, summer and early autumn, when the doors and windows were all open and Bingham could breathe something like pure air, he did not mind living in the Waldorf-Astoria, but when the late fall and winter months came and like every one else doing indoor work he had to be housed many hours of the day, his mind reverted to the old life in the west and he longed to be back on the farm raising live stock of some sort.

"I don't see," said Bingham to Mr. Boldt one day, "why New Yorkers don't have some sort of farms on the roofs, of course they can't have dairy farms, but they might have chicken farms or squab farms."

"We can't have farms," said Mr. Boldt, "but we can have roof gardens both summer and winter, and this winter we will open a garden on the roof of this hotel which will be as good as a farm. We will spend $100,000 to make this winter garden and sun parlor the finest in the world. Now is your chance, Bingham. You may have chickens, ostriches or birds of paradise up there if you like, so long as they are an attraction."

Bingham saw his chance and took it. With the result that he has in a few months built the finest and most complete chicken ranch in the world on the roof of the $8,000,000 Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Stirling Once a Broadway Nomad

ALONG that thoroughfare sometimes known as "The Great White Way," the chorus girls are all gossiping over the remarkable English achievements of one of their number, Clara Taylor, now in the divorce court at Edinburgh, Scotland, as Mrs. John Alexander Stirling.

Clara Taylor came to New York from Washington in 1901. She brought a letter of introduction to the editor of a dramatic paper. She got a job on the paper and worked there two days. She was only 16 years old, so she said. She was attractive, and appeared to be well educated and well brought up. She was looked upon as a runaway from home, an innocent, heedless young thing.

But she gathered wisdom in those first days of her Broadway life, gathered it quicker than did Solomon or the Queen of Sheba, and soon lowered all records for holding and resigning jobs as a show girl. In one week she had six different places.

The little runaway girl from Washington brought her New York stage career to an end when she tried the patience of George Lederer, seven years ago, when Lederer had on "The Wild Rose." She was in the chorus of this company, along with Evelyn Nesbit, Mazie Follette and Vida Whitmore. Eddie Foy, then playing in the piece, indulged in a little joke, and this meant the turning point in the career of Clara Taylor.

"Why don't you go on barefooted?" he suggested to Miss Taylor as the chorus stood in the wings, waiting for the cue to romp on the stage.

"Why not?" asked the lass. And down she sat on the boards and stripped off shoes and stockings. Barefooted and barelegged she went down to the footlights, inaugurating the Trilby dance in New York.

At the close of the show Miss Taylor packed her handbag and went forth seeking another job. Having run the gamut of the New York shows, she went to her friends and collected enough money to take her to London. She landed in the chorus of "The Earl and the Girl," playing at the Adelphi theater. In the company were many American girls, friends of Miss Taylor.

These friends found that Miss Taylor had a suitor in John Alexander Stirling, and that she was well supplied with money. The announcement that she had married Stirling did not surprise the profession on this side of the water.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt in New Romance

SOCIETY is constructing a new romance. Eleanor Sears and Alfred G. Vanderbilt have been cast for the leading roles.

Ever since Mr. Vanderbilt sailed away for Europe the other day and Miss Sears, the Boston society girl, waved good-by to him from the dock, gossip has connected their names.

Miss Sears and her mother were in the party which went to the dock with Mr. Vanderbilt a few minutes before sailing time to see him off. Not a moment of the interval before the "going ashore" whistle sounded were Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Sears separated, and the millionaire's attention to the young woman was generally commented upon.

When Mr. Vanderbilt boarded the vessel, he was accosted by a man believed to be his lawyer, and after a few moments of earnest conversation he was seen to sign a number of legal looking documents.

Mr. Vanderbilt said he was going abroad to prepare for another season of coaching in England.

"Tim" Sullivan's Annual Shoe Party

COMPLIMENTS OF TIM MURPHY

"BIG TIM" SULLIVAN'S annual distribution of shoes and woollen socks among his friends and supporters in the Bowery took place the other day. Five thousand pairs of shoes were distributed at the Metamora club, on the Bowery.

"Little Tim" Sullivan attended the affair in the capacity of master of ceremonies, although the actual work of passing out the shoes was accomplished by a selected corps of workers.

One day recently men in Bowery lodging houses received invitations to the affair from Sullivan.

The line of "dear friends" formed early in front of the Sullivan stronghold. It extended south a distance of two blocks. Policemen who confined their attentions to the task of trying to keep the shoe seekers from extending their line into the street said there were more men in line than last year. The line led up the narrow stairs into a big clubroom on the second floor. At one end of this room the shoes and socks were piled in a stack extending almost to the ceiling. As each man entered he surrendered his ticket of invitation and told an attendant his size of shoe. Most of the shoes given away were numbered nine and ten, although there were some eight's. There was nothing smaller than an eight, and all the shoes that were distributed were of excellent wearing quality.

"Big Tim" Sullivan looked in during the afternoon to see that everything was running smoothly. His appearance was greeted with cheers

Some of his friends remained in the club till the last pair of shoes was given away. These friends reported that there were many new faces in the assemblage.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

Justice and Charity.

Jewish charity will not be true to itself until it recognizes, and, having recognized, crys aloud so that its voice be heeded, the half is not greater than the whole. Mankind must be in the saddle and ride things. Property is less than man. Justice is more than charity. The charity of to-day ought to become the justice of every day, declares Rabbi S. S. Wise, in an address before the National Conference of Jewish Charities. The only preventive charity is justice, and justice is not charity. Charity can never rightly become more than the complement and crown of justice. Millions for charity and not one cent for justice must be superseded by: Everything for justice. This conference must bring much abused, but little tried, justice into better repute. Upon our age this conference must press the prophetic note: Justice, justice shalt thou pursue. It must reassert the command of Micah: Do justice and love mercy. Before mercy, justice! Justice ever and mercy superadded! Is not much of charity necessitated by social injustice, the apparently cureless injustices of the present order? What injustice hath done justice alone can undo; what injustice hath undone, justice and not charity shall restore.

Freak Pillars of Society.

But it is a social philosopher, methinks, who should be most grateful to Curio Hall. Its existence spells safety for the existing social order, declares R. L. Hart in the Atlantic. Think you it is the progress of enlightenment that sanctions and perpetuates our scheme of human relationships? Far otherwise. Rather is it the survival of benightedness. So long as endures the gallery of "exclusive living oddities," with pitiful blockheads to gape at them, so long will there abound those scullions, scavengers, stokers, flunkies and wretched wage-minions upon whose docility we depend for our maintenance. Given intelligence to perceive the joke implied in their adoration of abnormalities, they might detect the huge, historic, practical joke played upon them by destiny. At long, long intervals—for us happily long—they get fleeting glimpses of its point. When that occurs, there results the process known as revolution, which Charles Dudley Warner defined as "turning society over, and putting the best underground as a fertilizer."

"For God's sake, go and see my wife and babies, and do what you can for them," wrote a stranger to a high official of the Salvation Army, the other day. "I can't help them, for I'm just out of jail, but I'm going into a lumber camp to see if I can do something. But don't you think of me. I don't deserve any pity or sympathy. Only please do what you can for them." The appeal was promptly heeded; but a gift of food and clothing did not close the case, and the official's report showed how far-sighted and sympathetic is the philanthropy of the present time. "I'm trying to get at the man who wrote that letter," he said. "There's good stuff in him. He's worth saving."

Letters mailed in the United States for Germany, and dispatched direct, and not via England or France, are now two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce. Persons who wish letters for Germany sent by England or France (the quickest route) must fully prepay postage thereon at the Universal Postal Union rate of five cents. The reduced rate applies only to letters mailed in the states and territories of the United States, including Alaska, on the mainland of North America, and does not extend to letters mailed in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines or other possessions of the United States.

The fact that more than a hundred freshmen in a western college have been obliged to enter a spelling class, because each of them misspelled 20 or more words from a list of 200 of no great difficulty, has led to some inquiry at other colleges. Of ten prominent institutions of learning, one reports that one-tenth are poor spellers, and two declare that they must put one-fifth into that category. Of the others, some say that the spelling is "fair," one declares it to be "atrocious," and three say that the standard is "high." The pupils in the technical schools are much poorer spellers than those in the colleges.

Hereafter the steamship companies bringing immigrants to America must provide about seven cubic yards of air space for each person. The object of this rule, which was lately enacted into law by congress, is to prevent the overcrowding of the steerage and the consequent danger to the health of those who have to travel in that part of the ship.

Chicago milliners have declared against big hats. Hats off to the Chicago milliners!

THE PROFESSIONS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT - ELECT TAFT TALKS OF INFLUENCES THEY MAY EXERT.

SHOWS DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Address Before the University of Pennsylvania on the Present Relation of the Learned Professions to Political Government Coupled with a Eulogy of the Life and Works of George Washington—The First President's High Character as a Man.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Hon. William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania, commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the Learned Professions to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. He outlined luminously the part each of the important professions plays in a government by the people and compared their influence, one with another. In brief part, he said:

"It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. Americans generally have recognized these duties, and we find active in political life, men representing all professions, all branches of business and all trades. I propose to-day to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government.

Ministry Placed First.

"The first professon is that of the ministry. Time was in New England, and in every other part of the country under the influence of its traditions, when the minister of the Congregational church, in addition to that of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence, which was of a distinctly political character. His views on the issues of the day were considered of the greatest weight in the community in which he lived, and he ranked everyone as its first citizen. This was in the days when New England might almost be called a 'theocracy;' when it was deemed wise and politically proper to regulate by law, to the minutest detail, the manner of life of men, and as these laws were understood to be framed in accord with moral and religious requirements, the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced. Great changes have come over our methods of life since that day. Then the ministry, because of the rewards in the way of influence, power and prominence, attracted the ablest of educated minds, and the ability and force of character were where power and influence resided. But the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge and news by the press, the enormous material development of the country, the vast increase in wealth, the increase in rewards and influence of other vocations, the disappearance of the simple village life, have all contributed to change radically the position and influence of the ministry in the community. To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a distinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man, to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy with which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only an other worldliness and no thought of this. This, of course, is the narrowest view of the profession. Whatever the next world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making this world morally and religiously better. It is utterly impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community, and there cannot be general personal and social business morality and political immorality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community.

Has Made Improvement.

"During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the conditions among oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper oriental policies."

Judge Taft, discussing teachers, said that "their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect." He went on:

"The next profession is that of the teacher. Of course, the great number of teachers are engaged in primary and secondary instruction and in industrial or vocational work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patriotism and love of country, because the boy is father to the man and the patriotism of the extreme youth of the country may well determine that of the grown men. The effect of an intense patriotism which thrills through the nerves of the boys of a country is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its patriotism. The term 'Bushido,' is a kind of apotheosis of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad.

Judge Taft paid a high tribute to the profession of medicine, because it had contributed to the preservation of the health of all the people. He pointed out that the profession had been exalted by its great discoveries and by its assistance in the expansion of our government in the tropics and in the construction of the Panama canal. He said:

Medical Profession Eulogized.

"The triumph which has been reached in the name of the medical profession in the discovery as to the real cause of yellow fever and malaria and the suppression of those diseases by killing or preventing the propagation of, or the infection of the mosquito, is one of the wonders of human progress. It has made the construction of the Panama canal possible. It has rendered life in the tropics for immigrants from the temperate zone consistent with health and reasonable length of life, and it has opened possibilities in the improvement of the health and strength of tropical races themselves under governmental teaching, assistance and supervision that were unthought of two decades ago. Sanitary engineering with its proper treatment of water, making it wholesome and harmless with its removal of the filth and sewage and its conversion of what was noxious into most useful agencies, all confirm the governmental importance of the profession of medicine and the kindred technical profession of chemistry, engineering and all branches of physical research. So marked has been this increase in the importance of the medical profession in governmental agencies, that the doctors themselves have organized a movement for the unification of all agencies in the federal government used to promote the public health, in one bureau or department, at the head of which they wish to put a man of their own or kindred branch of science. How near this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislature can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies of the national government in one bureau or department is wise. Whether at the head of that department should be put a doctor of medicine or some other person must depend on the individual and not on his technical professional learning or skill. It is the capacity to organize, co-ordinate and execute that is needed at the head of a department, and not so much deep technical and professional skill. It is the ability to judge whether others have such technical or professional skill that the head of the department who makes the selection of the members of his department should be endowed with However this may be, it is becoming more and more clear that the extending of governmental duties into a territory covered by the profession of medicine is bringing physicians more and more into political and governmental relation, and we may expect that in the next decade they will play a far greater part than they have heretofore; and it is proper that they should."

Washington's Greatness.

After mentioning the great good, in actual results, accomplished by many technical professions, Judge Taft considered in extent the profession of the law, which, he said, "is in a wide sense the profession of government." He said that lawyers often were selected to carry on governmental work, because the executive faculty was a very marked attribute of the modern lawyer. While he realized that there were defects and weaknesses in the profession of the law, he regarded it as the most important in its relation to political government. In conclusion, he said: "National exigency seems to call forth the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great civil war. Such was Washington in the revolution, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its Commencement Day. He was not a lawyer or a doctor, or a minister. He was a leader of men. His pure, disinterested patriotism, his freedom from small jealousies, his marvelous common sense, his indomitable perseverance and patience, and his serenity and calm under the most trying circumstances, gave him the victory—a victory which could be traced not to brilliant genius or professional training, but to that which, of all things, is the most to be pursued and desired—his high character as a man."

GREAT FLEET IN HOME PORT AGAIN

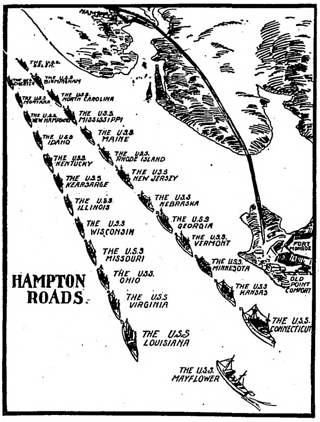
AMERICAN SHIPS DROP THEIR ANCHORS AT HAMPTON ROADS.

VESSELS IN FINE CONDITION

Long Voyage Has Demonstrated the Marvelous Efficiency of the American Navy—Foreign Countries Impressed as Never Before—Desertions Reported as Surprisingly Few —President Roosevelt Reviews Armada from the Mayflower.

Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 22.—The most stupendous task of naval history was completed when President Roosevelt reviewed the fleet of 16 battleships as they filed into Hampton Roads to drop anchor at the port from which they sailed one year and two months before.

The homecoming was much the same as the departure. The ships were the same, with the exception of the Nebraska and Wisconsin, which took the place of the Maine and Alabama. The flag of Rear-Admiral Sperry flew from the Connecticut, Rear-Admiral Evans, Rear-Admiral Emory and Rear-Admiral Thomas, who were successively in command, having been placed on the retired list.



ALIGNMENT OF WARSHIPS AT HAMPTON ROADS.

Crowding the piers the same wives and sweethearts gathered to welcome those to whom they waved their farewells from the same spot over a year ago. And with the rattle of chains and the splash of anchors, as the great ships wheeled into their berths, the journey of 42,227 miles—not including the side trips in the Mediterranean and other waters—from zone to zone, over the world's oceans and through foreign seas, was at an end.

Marks Epoch in History.

The event marks an epoch in the naval and diplomatic history of the United States. As a mere physical achievement it is a thing of enormous proportions. As a test of naval efficiency it has shown the sailing value of the fleet and demonstrated to many peoples the power of the United States and its equipment for war. It has been a sort of gymnastic exercise with the big stick. It has given the navy department the results of an experience that will be invaluable in the upbuilding of future fleets and brought out defects that must be overcome. As a diplomatic messenger it has dissipated international misunderstandings and brought closer in friendly relations the United States and many of the world's countries.

The successful completion of the cruise without noteworthy accident or untoward incident, from either a naval or political point of view, is regarded by all nations as history making from several points of view. Never before has any battle command made such a long, continuous voyage. Never before has any battle command circumnavigated the globe, whether in one or separate voyages. Never before has any fleet or armada of any of the countries of the world visited so many ports, so many countries, under so many flags. And never was any naval command received with such wide and universal acclaim and enthusiasm of friendly feeling and spirit of welcome as marked the progress of the American battle fleet at every one of its twoscore or more stops on the cruise around the world.

Few Desertions Reported.

A remarkable feature of the cruise has been the excellent discipline. While there have been a few desertions, the number has been far less in proportion than it usually is in home ports. The extent of the drinking on the part of the men and officers at receptions and while on liberty in strange and peculiarly interesting places has been far less than was expected.

From the point of view of the trained mariner, bringing a ship around the world is no extraordinary task. But bringing 16 battleships, with 15,000 men, around the world is a most gigantic naval undertaking. Unlike the merchant ships, they are things of massive and intricate mechanism. They moved in battle formation, maneuvering at sea, to simulate, as far as possible, war conditions. At two stops in their journey, Magdalena bay and the Philippines, the great batteries were brought into play for target practice, without preparation, to prove the fitness of the ships for fighting at the end of a long cruise.

Many Countries Visited.

The fleet visited 20 countries and anchored in 26 foreign ports. The 16 ships passed through the Straits of Magellan, made the journey through the Suez canal without mishap and coaled at Port Said in record time to be off to help the Italian earthquake sufferers, all without mishap. Two passed through the Dardanelles, the first foreign warships to do so without grave conferences between the vigilant powers, to pick up the young Turkish officers who were to come to the United States. Two saluted the new sultan of Morocco. One division dropped anchor at Amoy to do honor to China. The whole fleet flew their colors in the ports of Japan. The flags of nearly all the world were unfurled in welcome to them.

To drive the ships 410,000 tons of coal were used. Practically all of this came from America, in order that there be no variations in quality which would interfere with the elaborate steaming tests to determine the maximum power to be obtained from the quantity of fuel consumed. In this respect alone the experience gained is invaluable. Nearly 100,000 gallons of oil were consumed in lubricating the engines and machinery.

All Nations Impressed.

It is as a naval test that the cruise of the fleet takes rank as the most interesting and greatest achievement of modern times. Naval experts of foreign nations waited with cynical patience for the fleet to arrive in Magdalena bay, battered and disabled after the first leg of the rigorous journey. When the ships went through target practice without any preparation they hastened to report to their governments. Later, when the same ships continued on their way around the world and did the same thing at Manila bay, the fighting efficiency of the American navy was unquestioned.

Foreign naval experts also waited confidently until the ships should reach California, to see the bluejackets desert in shoals as soon as they set foot on their own soil again. On the contrary the men kept to their posts more faithfully than even the department itself anticipated. This is the one problem of the American navy that has been a source of constant difficulty. Re-enlistments become more common than before and for the men who left the fleet after the long cruise around South America there were more men to take the places when they were ready to leave San Francisco.

But there were some things, some very simple things, brought out by the fleet's voyage which seem to have escaped the critics of the navy. If naval operations are to be carried by the United States at long range, and that will probably be the case, so far as the Pacific is concerned, there must be colliers to fill the bunkers of the battleships, supply ships to fill the store rooms, and ammunition ships to fill the magazines. In their last reports the chief of the bureau of ordnance said that a navy without ammunition was helpless, the chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts said that a navy without food for the men was helpless. The colliers are being built now and it is only a matter of time before each of the bureau chiefs will get what he wants.

WELL PLEASED WITH WESTERN CANADA.

GOOD CROPS, SPLENDID CLIMATE, AND WELL ENFORCED LAWS.

Mr. George E. Hunter is a Maidstone, Saskatchewan (Central Canada), farmer, who writes to a Canadian Government Agent as follows:

"It was the first week in November, 1907, when we arrived here. There was very little snow or cold weather until after the holidays, then the snow and cold increased, but to no great extent. I think the coldest I heard of was 30 degrees below zero, but that degree of cold would not be felt here any more than 10 degrees below zero would be back home in Michigan, owing to the beautiful dry atmosphere of this country. There came a good thaw every month that settled the snow, the fields soon became bare, and on the 12th of April I commenced ploughing. The snow was then all gone and summer at hand. This last season was something more than an average year around here, with fine crops gathered from a large acreage. In parts the crops were less than average, but generally speaking they were above it. The price of wheat was quite good. Some fine yields sold at $1.10 per bushel, while some were marketed at much less, but hardly any went below about 60 cents a bushel.

"Oats started on the market at 35 cents a bushel, barley about 50 cents, and flax from 90 cents to $1.00 a bushel.

"As this was my first year in this country, it was a hard year for my horses, owing to their being eastern horses, and not used to the western climate, but they will soon get climatized.

"The soil on my farm is a black loam, about one foot in thickness, below that we find about six feet of clay, and below that again gravel and sand, with an abundance of excellent water. This was the condition of the ground as I found it when I dug a well. I can say that the water is as sweet and as free from alkali and impurities as I ever saw.

"My opinion is that the man who comes here with a little means can do no better than invest $500 or $1,000 in cattle, after locating a homestead adjoining or near some hilly part of the country where it will not be taken up as soon. There is plenty of grass and hay to be found in the hilly country and small lakes and sloughs will afford sufficient water for any amount of cattle. The bluffs with a few hay or straw sheds will make sufficient shelter for them. There is no need to worry about the market for cattle, as there is already a great call for stock of all kinds to satisfy the continued demands of the large packing house at Edmonton, established by Swift and Company.

"The dairy business should by no means be forgotten. It is one of the paying enterprises of this great west. The price of butter seldom goes below 25 cents and reaches as high as 40 cents a pound. Also the new creameries that are fast being erected along the lines of railroad are calling on the farmers for their cream.

"These creameries are greatly welcomed in all communities, because selling cream is better than making butter, even at an average price of 25 cents a pound. For a new country the railroad transportation facilities are good; not yet, of course, what they are in older countries, but the new lines are swiftly gaining as the country gets more settled and supplies them with produce to ship. It is hard to say too much in favor of this country. All one needs is a little money with grit and ambition. I have seen homesteads that were filed on a little over three years ago that the owners have refused $3,000 for.

"There is much more that can be said in favor of Western Canada, but I think my letter has been long enough."

No Heed Paid to Begging Letters.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the wealthy persons of New York city receive 35,000 begging letters a day from strangers, and the writers stand a better chance of finding money than in getting from them, for even the most liberal of philanthropists do not dispense their charity excepting according to careful plans and after investigation.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

O Happy Beast!

Johnny—The camel can go eight days without water.

Freddy—So could I if ma would let me.—Harper's Bazar.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes
Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drug Laws. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine in Your Eyes. At Druggists.

Each person lives best who does his best for one day at a time, and then refreshes himself for his level best the next day.—Robertson.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Why doesn't some enterprising attorney write a book of unwritten laws?

Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder
For swollen, sweating feet. Gives instant relief. The original powder for the feet. 25c at all Druggists.

A woman probably feels blue when she is green with envy.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Dr. Eliot at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis—Charles William Eliot, president of Harvard university, was an honored guest in Minneapolis and as a testimonial of the reverent love and esteem in which he is held by Harvard alumni of the Twin Cities was tendered a banquet at the Minneapolis club by the Harvard club of Minnesota. Other college presidents occupied posts at the toastmaster's table. They included Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota, Dr. George Bridgman of Hamline university, Dr. T. M. Hodgman of Macalester college, Dr. Merrifield of the University of North Dakota, and Franklin L. McVey, who has accepted the presidency of the North Dakota institution to succeed Dr. Merrifield.

Blocks in Brainerd Burned.

Brainerd.—Fire broke out in the hardware and furniture store of A. L. Hoffman & Co., destroying the building with all contents and rendering those of Iver Holden and Jens Molstead practically a total loss. The fire, it is thought, was caused by a stove, of which three were in use. The losses were A. L. Hoffman & Co., building, $8,000, insurance, $4,500; stock, $11,000, insurance $7,000; Iver Holden, hotel and saloon building and part of contents, $4,000, partially insured; Jens Molstead, tailor, building and part of contents, $2,500, with partial insurance. All were wooden buildings, the Hoffman building being steel sheathed.

Six Sons at Reunion.

Mankato.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Treanor of Danville township celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. A reunion of the family took place, and many of the neighbors and friends gathered. Mr. and Mrs. Treanor have six sons, all living in this county, and all are among the wealthiest farmers in the county. Mr. Treanor is 80 years old, and his wife 68. They were married Feb. 14, 1859, at Streeterville, Can.

Twin City Students Fail.

Minneapolis.—Exactly 300 out of 612 students who were reported just previous to the examinations last semester as doing unsatisfactory work in one or more subjects in the college of more subjects in the college of science, literature and arts are graduates of Twin City high schools. Minneapolis leads with the greatest number, securing 187 names of its high school graduates on the black list to 118 for St. Paul.

Martin Lahr Acquitted.

St. Cloud.—Martin Lahr was acquitted of the charge of murder in the second degree late this afternoon. The jury came in shortly before 4 o'clock with a verdict of not guilty, which was read in court.

The acquittal will meet approval, especially in the vicinity of Opole where the defendant resides. Lahr stabbed Vinas Esser during a free fight.

Committed for Forgery.

Stillwater.—John Conoly of New name when arraigned on an accusation of forgery in the second degree York admitted that to be his true for offering a forged check for $360, signed J. J. Eichten, at the First National bank on Feb. 11. After a hearing he was held to the grand jury and committed to the county jail.

NEWS NOTES.

Duluth—Joe Snell, driver of the stage which runs between Mountain Iron and Virginia, was held up and robbed of $600.

Crookston.—The biggest birthday party ever held in Crookston was participated in by 120 friends of Alex Thompson, for many years the agent of a Minneapolis company in northern Minnesota with headquarters here. He entertained them at a banquet at the Palace hotel. A bagpiper from Winnipeg was in attendance.

Stillwater.—George Torinus, son of Mrs. Helen M. Torinus and a brother of L. E., M. A. and Bert Torinus, died of dropsy at a hospital in this city. He was about 42 years of age and leaves a wife and children. He had been prominently connected with the St. Croix Lumber company for many years.

Duluth—John Wicks, a homesteader living four miles from Paine in the northern part of St. Louis county, has been arrested, charged with threatening the life of W. T. Bailey of Virginia, head of the W. T. Bailey Lumber company, and was placed under $250 bonds to keep the peace. The Bailey Lumber company was hauling logs over his property and he is alleged to have felled trees in the way and when Mr. Bailey objected, is said to have drawn a revolver. Bailey then had him arrested.

St. Paul.—Frank Adams, wanted by the United States army for false enlistment, was captured yesterday in Winnipeg, and probably will be brought back to Fort Snelling as soon as the necessary papers can be made out. Adams was formerly a soldier, but deserted.

Mankato.—John Miller, an aged quarry worker, was arrested Saturday on the charge of forgery in the second degree. It is said he raised a time check from $10.50 to $20.50 and cashed it in Bader & Peter's saloon. He denies the charge.

Stillwater—Alfred Burow of Cottage Grove has sued Amanda Burow for divorce and wants a share in her house and lot in that village. They were married in December, 1905, and have a child two years old, besides two children of the wife by a former husband. The woman is accused of cruel treatment, calling her husband bad names and refusing to do housework.

St. Paul—Michael Dorr was acquitted of the charge of grand larceny in the second degree by a jury after being out fifteen minutes. Dorr with William Keating and Edward Keener were accused of stealing nine hogs from John Haake's farm near Fort Snelling last December. Dorr said he merely drove the two men to the scene of the theft. The other men cannot be located.

Stillwater.—One of the several events in celebration of Lincoln day was that at the Sawyer house under the auspices of the citizens committee, composed of more than one hundred delegates made up from seventy-five of the fraternal and other societies of the city. The primary object of the organization formed three years ago was to observe Memorial day. Following the business session of the committee a banquet was held.

New London—Because, it is alleged, he found language sanctioned by good society too impoverished for use in adequately expressing himself in a letter to his rival in a love affair, Herman Skaalerud of this village, has been bound over to the United States court for examination at Minneapolis in the April term, on a charge of sending an improper letter through the mails. G. Maylott of Hancock, Minn., was the recipient of the alleged philippic.

Minneapolis—At the first annual meeting yesterday of the recently organized Minneapolis Stock Exchange the officers chosen at the organization meting were re-elected for the year. They are Eugene M. Stevens, president; Charles E. Lewis, vice president; Fred A. Likely, secretary, and Edward T. Chapman, treasurer. The board of directors consists of W. A. Durst, D. F. Johnson, George B. Lane, Eugene M. Stevens and Charles E. Lewis.

Faribault—The noted Crane Creek ditch case, which has been pending in the district court and state supreme court for a long time, has finally been settled. Judge Buckham has finally found in favor of the petitioners and ordered the construction of the ditch. He holds that it is justified on the score of health and public utility. It will drain three lakes, the beds of which will be converted into valuable farming lands and affects Rice, Steele and Waseca counties.

Stillwater—Chief R. F. Barnes has received a letter from the chief of police of Saginaw, Mich., telling of an attempt to work the raised check trick at the Second National bank there on Feb. 9, two days before a similar attempt in Stillwater by John Conoly. The description of the man who tric the scheme there and escaped corresponds to Conoly. The letter stated that a check for $312 was offered and refused. The check was signed by H. P. Oppenheimer for only $9.40 and sent to a New York firm and was stolen together with the letter from a mail box there.

Minneapolis—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Longden are unable to sleep day or night, to go visiting or even do their work, because of an 8-months-old baby they took on trial a few weeks ago when a strange woman called at their restaurant. All their time, they say, is divided between searching for the mother and trying to keep the baby from crying. Their troubles reached the point of distraction today, for they want to go to St. Louis to visit relatives. A woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Dietauk, who left no address, called at the Longden place and asked them if they would like to adopt a baby. The baby was well dressed and apparently well behaved, so they agreed to take it on trial.

Grand Falls—Coroner Jensen has been directed by the attorney general's office, through the district court, to go to International Falls and take possession of the office of sheriff, which has been the bone of contention between the board of county commissioners of last year and this year. Coroner Jensen will serve as sheriff until the state supreme court has decided whether Henry Tower of Little Rock or Hugh McIntosh shall assume the duties of that office. Tower was appointed last fall following the death the day after election of Sheriff Walsh, but the new board held that his incumbency ceased with the termination of the period for which Walsh was elected two years ago. McIntosh was then appointed and the snarl resulted

Stillwater—The action of John R Mason of Bangor, Me., as executor of the estate of the late Eugene M. Hersey against Mrs. Mariana Hersey and others, including W. H. Bean as trustee, has been transferred from Mille Lac to Washington county for trial. It involves adjustment of the estate of the late Samuel F. Hersey of Maine.

Stillwater.—Robert Moffat, a resident of Oak Park and owner of large real estate interests for thirty-five years, is dead, aged eighty-two years. He came here from Canada.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

TRYING TO LAND GOVERNMENT TIMBER LABORATORY.

Bill Reported to Exempt Social Clubs From Paying Liquor License.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 15.—The senate and house today both passed a resolution authorizing the regents of the state university to enter into an agreement with the federal government at Washington, accepting the proposition to establish a timber testing plant and laboratory at the Minnesota state university. The resolution to this effect in the senate was introduced by Senator J. T. Elwell of Minneapolis, and in the house G. H. Mattson of Roseau moved its adoption. There was no debate on the resolution, and no opposition.

The establishment of the timber testing plant will be a great advance in forestry work for Minnesota. The new department will not only test timber, but experiment with various wood preservatives, the use of different woods and other materials for the manufacture of paper pulp, and in wood distillation for the production of turpentine, wood alcohol etc. The government will install a corps of 14 men with an annual payroll of $28,000. These men may be used in general instruction work, and thus add greatly to the strength of the faculty in forestry subjects. The government will also equip a laboratory and office at an expenditure of $100,000, which shall be open to advanced students. The state is only asked to furnish floor space, light, heat, power and trackage.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 16.—Today was probably the most uneventful in the legislature of any day since the session opened. But few new bills were introduced in either upper or lower house, and the sessions were "short and sweet."

In the house, Dr. J. A. Gates introduced a bill which is of special interest in view of the investigation pending against the operations of the alleged school book trust. The Gates bill creates a state school book commission, consisting of the president of the state university, superintendent of public instruction, state auditor, secretary of state, and state treasurer. This commission is authorized to every five years adopt a set of text books for use in the public schools, and to fix the prices thereon.

A. K. Ware of Northfield introduced a bill to increase the membership of the state board of control to five members, and providing that not more than three members shall belong to any one political party. Messrs. Lee and Rosenwald jointed in introducing a new anti-discrimination bill. It prohibits purchasers of general products and commodities from paying a different price in different parts of the state for the same product or commodity.

Elmer E. Adams introduced a bill which deprives county commissioners of the right to issue liquor licenses, leaving this power solely with councils of municipalities. If enacted, this would mean prohibition throughout the state for all territory lying outside of the limits of municipalities.

Senators Sullivan and Durment joined in introducing a bill for a constitutional amendment, which will permit the legislature to increase the membership of the associate judges of the state supreme bench, at its discretion, from four, as at present, to eight.

Tomorrow the legislative session will conclude at 10:30 a. m., after which the lawmakers will proceed to the state university on a tour of inspection.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 17.—The legislature—both house and senate—adjourned shortly after ten o'clock this morning, after barely an hour's session, and in special chartered street cars proceeded to Minneapolis, where the rest of the day was spent in visiting the state university.

Prior to introduction of bills in the house today, a lively debate was had over the Alvin Rowe bill. This bill aims at prohibiting the Armour company from establishing a packing plant at New Brighton, just out of Minneapolis. It prohibits such a plant from being located within four miles of the state university; prohibits it from discharging its sewage within a limit of five miles about the St. Paul bath houses, and in other minor provisions aims to knock out the New Brighton site. The St. Paul author of the bill started today's fracas with a motion to refer the bill to the committee on public health, taking it away from the tri-county delegation. This was a move to take the bill out of the hands of the Hennepin members, and at once the members from Minneapolis, led by John Lennon, objected. Eventually, the motion to refer to the public health committee carried.

A number of new bills put in an appearance in the house before adjournment for the junket to the state university. Dalzel, chairman of the committee on taxes, introduced a bill providing that general property shall be assessed on a basis of fifty per cent of its real value. O'Brien caused a laugh by presenting a bill prohibiting the retail sale or the giving away of snuff in the state. Walhuter had a bill to permit counties to establish county hospitals, if a majority of the people of the county voted for it. Ware, who is getting some fame for temperance measures, offered a bill which prohibits manufacturers or wholesale dealers in liquors to have any interest in the operation of retail saloons. Doyle introduced a bill to limit the amount to be charged for sleeping berths on railroads, to 30 per cent of the railroad fare for lower berths, and 20 per cent for "uppers." Wells had a bill to amend the state barber board law, so as to make the board consist of five members, to serve three years each. Christiansen, with the success in mind of the northern Minnesota members in getting a new judge, introduced a bill for one more district judge for St. Paul.

The senate satisfied itself today by the introduction of a few bills, then adjourned on request of Senator Elwell of Minneapolis, to take special cars for the state university to spend the rest of the day.

None of the new bills was of special importance. One by Senator Nelson requires moving picture theaters to have their moving picture machines enclosed in a sheet-iron casing with the operator, with a view to preventing the spreading of fire should the celluloid films catch fire. A. L. Hanson offered two bills. One provides that unexpended balances of state funds for county road and bridge aid shall be turned over to the respective counties instead of reverting to the general fund of the state. His second bill demands that owners of property along drainage ditches shall cut all weeds within a hundred feet of such ditches. Senator Cushman had a bill which provides that parties desiring to adopt a child from the state public school at Owatonna must have the superintendent of the institution join with them in a petition, and that such petition shall be accepted as permission for the adoption.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18.—A radical change in the form of city governments for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth is made in a bill introduced in the senate today by E. E. Smith of Minneapolis. The bill proposes to put into effect in these cities what is known as the "Galveston plan," because it originated in that city. It was later successfully adopted by Des Moines. The bill creates a commission of five, to serve six-year terms, and to absorb the powers and abolish the offices of Mayor, city council, city treasurer, controller, and the various city public boards. The bill will doubtless become the leading issue of this legislative session for the tri-county delegation.

Senator Smith also introduced several bills for the state tax commission today, the most important innovation being a plan to establish a system of county assessors throughout the state, each assessor to be allowed one deputy for each 5,000 of population.

Senator L. O. Cook of Kellogg introduced a bill which creates an executive council of the governor, auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state and attorney general. This council is empowered to fill vacancies in state offices in event of vacancies caused by death or withdrawals. It seems to be an open secret that this is a republican plan to prevent the governor from appointing a democratic state auditor in event of Samuel G. Iverson, present state auditor, being appointed to a membership on the state tax commission.

R. J. Wells introduced a bill in the house today to establish a special annual state tax on water powers of 25 cents per horse power. N. J. Holmberg presented a bill to appropriate $10,000 for the state livestock board, to be used in suppression of disease among livestock. E. E. Kling offered a bill to permit of appeals from county boards of equalization by the dissatisfied, to the state tax commission. R. L. Mork introduced a substitute for his former anti-pool room and bowling alley bill. The new bill prohibits boys under 18 years of age from entering these places and playing. The bill was considered at some length by the house in committee of the whole, and recommended for passage.

This afternoon the house tax committee gave another hearing on the iron ore tonnage tax bills. H. H. Phelps of Duluth and C. A. Congden, member from Duluth, spoke against the tonnage tax system, claiming it to be unjust to establish a law that will put the taxes from the mines practically all in the state treasury, and further impoverish the St. Louis county range towns, which even now have a hard time to raise money to run their local governments.

In Lapland.

A Cleveland judge has ruled that a young girl has a perfect right to sit on her sweetheart's knee. This seems fair enough, but can't a man even ask her to get off when his foot's asleep?—Detroit Free Press.

Always End to Sorrow.

A young man cannot be cast down by grief and misfortune ever so severe but some night he begins to sleep sound, and some day when dinner time comes to feel hungry for a beef-steak.—Thackeray.

Man's Rough Path.

Times are not always hard, but a man always needs money, for he is compelled to buy his salvation of a preacher, his health of a doctor and his rights of a lawyer.—Atlanta Constitution.

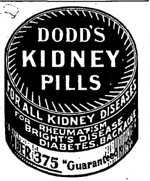
Big Engineering Feat.

One of the biggest pieces of engineering in New England is a 2,500-horsepower dam in the Union river, at Ellsworth, Me. It is constructed of hollow concrete, and cost nearly $500,000.

When a man's heart is broken by a woman he employs some other woman to mend it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some men have no excuse for being sober when the lid is off.


DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
375 "Guaranteed"

Are You Protected

against pneumonia, which so often comes with a sudden chill, or congestion of the lungs—the results of neglected colds? If not you should have a safe and sure remedy at hand all the time.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

has proved to be the most effective remedy known for colds, coughs, pneumonia, bronchitis, inflammation of chest and lungs. It relieves and cures the disease by removing the cause. Get it today and you'll be ready for tomorrow.

Sold everywhere in three size bottles, $1.00, 50c, 25c.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

COLDS

CURED IN ONE DAY

Munyon's Cold Remedy Relieves the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks Fevers, stops Discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by colds. It cures Grip and obstinate Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25c.

Have you stiff or swollen joints, no matter how chronic? Ask your druggist for Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy and see how quickly you will be cured.

If you have any kidney or bladder trouble get Munyon's Kidney Remedy.

Prof. Munyon has just issued a Magazine-Almanac, which will be sent free to any person who addresses

The Munyon Company, Philadelphia.

A. N. K.—G (1909—9) 2271.

Paxtine

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouthwash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE!

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

45 to 50 Bu. of Wheat Per Acre

have been grown on farm lands in

WESTERN CANADA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Much less would be satisfactory. The general average is above twenty bushels.

"All are loud in their praises of the great crops and that wonderful country."—*Extract from correspondence National Editorial Association of August, 1908.*

It is now possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free and another 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Hundreds have paid the cost of their farms (if purchased) and then had a balance of from $10.00 to $12.00 per acre from one crop. Wheat, barley, oats, flax—all do well. Mixed farming is a great success and dairying is highly profitable. Excellent climate, splendid schools and churches, railways bring most every district within easy reach of market. Railway and land companies have lands for sale at low prices and on easy terms.

"Last Best West" pamphlets and maps sent free. For these and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

For 16c.

Everybody loves earliest vegetables and brilliant flowers. Therefore, to gain you as a customer, we offer:

1000 kernels Fine Onion Seed.
1000 " Rich Carrot Seed.
1000 " Celery, 100 Parsley.
1000 " Juicy Radish Seed.
1500 " Buttery Lettuce Seed.
1500 " Tender Turnip Seed.
1500 " Sweet Rutabaga S'd.
100 " Melons, 100 Tomato.
1200 " Brilliant Flowering Annuals

In all 10,000 kernels of warranted northern grown seeds, well worth $1.00 of any man's money (including Big Catalog) all postpaid for but 16c in stamps.

And if you send 20c we add a package of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn. Big Plant, Tool and Seed Catalog free to intending buyers. Write for same today.

THE JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LaCROSSE, WIS.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES**
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, Kansas City, Missouri

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MAPLEINE A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2 oz. bot. and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

No Ashes to Sift

It is *not pleasant* in the early winter mornings to get up and build new fires in the heater and kitchen stove—to clean out fire-boxes—shake down and sift ashes with the thermometer *down to zero!*

It is also *unnecessary*—lay in a supply of Milwaukee Solvay Coke—the fuel that *lasts all night*—that will heat the house thoroughly in a *few minutes'* time after the drafts are open.

There are no ashes to sift.

MILWAUKEE

Solvay Coke

A ton of this ideal fuel *goes as far* as a ton of hard coal or *two tons* of soft coal and is equal to *two cords* of good body wood.

There are no clinkers to clog the grates—no smoke nor soot—no *noxious gases.*

You obtain *complete* combustion and a clean, healthy, quick fire.

Milwaukee Solvay Coke is being used by one hundred thousand families at a *less cost* and with far *more satisfaction* than is given by the best hard coal.

And the housecleaning work is child's play, for it is the *cleanest fuel* ever burned. Practically pure carbon—nothing to make dirt.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask *your dealer*, and *write* for interesting booklet of coke information to

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY
Colby-Abbott Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

TEXAS STATE LAND

Millions of acres of school land to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and 40 years time on balance; three per cent interest; only $12.00 cash for 100 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 190 9th St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank.

PISO'S CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CURE

BILLION $ GRASS

Costs 60c—90c per acre for seed.

Most wonderful grass of the century, yielding from 5 to 10 tons of hay per acre and lots of pasture besides. It simply grows, grows, grows. Cut it today and in 4 weeks it looks for the mower again, and so on. Grows and flourishes everywhere, on every farm in America. Cheap as dirt; luxuriant as the bottom lands of Egypt. Big seed catalog free or send 10c in stamps and receive sample of this wonderful grass, also of Speltz, the cereal wonder, Barley, Oats, Clovers, Grasses, etc., etc., and catalog free. Or send 14c and we will add a sample farm seed novelty never seen by you before.

SALZER SEED CO., Box W. La Crosse, Wis.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Senator A L Hanson has introduced a bill calling for the distribution to the various counties of the funds heretofore appropriated for road purposes, but which are held up under technicalties. —Norman County Index.

A House bill provides for an additional member of that body from the district comprising Isanti, Sherburne, Mille Lacs and Anoka counties. If a reapportionment bill cannot be passed some of the more glaring inequalities in representation could be equalized by bills of this kind and this senatorial district should be given tow mere members; so that Red Lake Clearwater and Mahnomen counties could have representatives.—Norman County Index.

It seems that W. A. Swanson, of Deer Park township has dug into the bridge question w thont taking time to look the matter up to see where be is at. However he has only one man besides himself in the whole township that looks at this matter throu such a narrow pair of specticals that they would try to oppose an effort being made by the people liveing in eastern Red Lake county to get an appropriation from the state of Minnesota to build this badly needed bridge There is not one of these five per cent fellows, that want this bridge one mile farther east than the ninty five per cent want it, have contributed a dollar or made any effort toward getting any bridge across Red Lake River, at any point in eastern Red Lake county, until after the location was picked out and the premission granted to build by the government, then the five per cent held a cracker box meeting to kick, because the 95 per cent had not located the bridge just where the 5 per cent wanted it. Then Vrolson drew up some kind of a paper and paid Polema $2.00 in store pay, to circulate it, as a petition to build a bridge across the Red Lake river at Highlanding, well knowing that there had been no permission granted by the government to build any bridge across this river at any place east of Thief River Falls, except at the present location, and that his petition was really a remonstance against any bridge being built at all for a number of years. Mr. Swanson, the lone man from the town of Deer Park then thought he see an opp otunity to make himself famous and jumped into print with an article, disclosing such ignorance of the true situ atin, that if we had a boy 10 years old that didn't have any more brains than to write such an article, we would send him to an asylum for the feeble minded, However we are going to continue the fight to try to get this first bridge across the Red Lake River in the eastern part of the county, and have put about sixty dollars of our good hard earned money into it, and if we fail the township of Kratka will undoubtly be the next ones to make application to the governmen to get permission to build, go into the legislature united and get the money to build, and when we Highlanding people want to go across the river on a bridge we can go down to Kratka, and cross. If you think at this time that these are pet [illegible] not think so [illegible] force.

Auction Sale.

George Leimers will hold a big Auction Sale at his residance one mile north east of Sedney, on Saturday February 27th, 1909, commenceing at 10 o' clock A. M.

The following property will be sold to the highest bidder.

17 milch cows, all fresh before spring.

13 head of young stock.

One fine short horn bull.

Two thousand and five hundred feet of spruce and pine lumber.

80 tons of fine hay.

One team of working horses.

Two set of work harness.

One Cream seperator, in first class running order.

Other farming implements, and household goods to numerous to mention.

TEARMS OF SALE:

All sums under $10.00 cash.

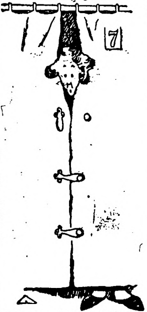
On all sums over $10.00 time will be given to Nov. 1st, 1909, on bankable paper. A discount of five per cent for cash on sums over $10.00.

I am going west and everthing MUST be sold.

Free lunch at noon.

GEORGE LEIMERS, Owner,
Engvold Husbey, Auctioneer.
Henery J. Enderle, Clerk.

In a Sleeping Car.



Voice (from the upper berth)—I just knew there was a man under my bed! —Bohemian Magazine.

Old Theory Confirmed.

Tommy, whose nose was out of joint, had been permitted to see the new baby in its bath.

"Where's his other leg?" he asked, eying the infant with strong disfavor.

"It's doubled up under him," explained the nurse.

"Yes!" he snorted. "Jes' like de blamed stork what brung 'im!"—Puck.

Saved Her Life.

Riggs—Hear about Mrs. Titewadd? Told her husband she would kill herself if he didn't buy her a new hat. Riggs—What did Titewadd do? Riggs—Got estimates on funerals, found he could save $2 by buying the hat and saved her life.—Baltimore American.

To Waterproof Canvas.

Scientific American gives this recipe for waterproofing for canvas: Soft soap dissolved in hot water and a solution of iron sulphate added. The sulphuric acid combines with the potash of the soap and the iron oxide is precipitated with the fatty acid as insoluble iron soap. This is washed and dried and mixed with linseed oil.

Masculine.

Mrs. Hix—Mrs. June strikes me as being entirely too masculine for a woman. Mrs. Dix—Yes, indeed. Why, every time she has an ache or a pain she makes as much fuss about it as a man would.

Concerning Kickers.

"De man dat doan nebber kick 'tall," said Uncle Eben, "an' de man dat keeps kickin' all de time am two people dat ginerally gits de worst ob it in dis here life."—Washington Star.

Missed Vocation.

Client—Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army? Lawyer—Why? Client—By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy.—London Tit-Bits.

Rash presumption is a ladder which will break the mounter's neck.—German Proverb.

Out of It.

"Yes, he makes a big hit with her. His car is a green automobile, and it matches her dress."

"Well, why don't you take her driving?" [illegible]

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain,

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

Pet Boars.

The nicest pet the French forest affords is the marcassin, or baby wild boar. It is almost human in its cleverness, delights in funny pranks, has an evident sense of humor, makes friends of children and dogs and even lends itself to mimic hunts, playing the part of the hunted animal. Its antics are varied and original. The only creature to which the marcassin objects is its distant relative, the pig. Directly it sees that animal its back is up and its growing tusk is bared. In babyhood it has a lovely sleek coat of very dark brown and tan. When the silky hair is shed and bristles take its place the temper grows uneven. If marital and paternal cares come on, the wild boar puts away its childish ways and wants to take its family to the forest to feed there on acorns and beech mast. Woe to the hound or to the keeper who wants to keep him back. In the forest this paterfamilias may be called the first line of defense, the sow the second, and the little ones gambol round her.—Paris Cor. London Truth

Siberian Convicts.

Some interesting phases of Siberian life are described in Samuel Turner's book on that country. Of the exiles he writes: "When I told a Siberian friend that I carried a revolver as a protection against wolves I was promptly informed that I had much more reason to fear the human wolves I might encounter, and this, I found, was a general view of the case. About one-third of the criminal exiles escape all control. Armed with a stick. to which is attached a strong piece of cord or catgut, they will approach the unwary traveler from behind, throw the cord round his neck and quietly strangle him by twisting the stick, to rob him at their leisure of whatever he may possess or secure his passport in order to make their escape from the country."

A Word For Nero.

"Nero fiddled while Rome burned!" exclaimed the student.

"Well," replied Mr. Growcher, "that's better than the custom many violinists have of practicing at a time when everything is nice and quiet otherwise." —Washington Star.

The Compromise.

"My bride wanted to go on a week's wedding tour, and I wanted to stay at home. Well, we compromised by going on a tour around the world!"—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Advice to Young Men.

If the average young man would read the want ads. as closely as the baseball news he would find that he had as many "chances" as a first baseman.—Erie (Pa.) Times.

Consideration.

Duke McGluke—Why do you call your dog Feathers? Count Noaccount —Because I dislike to call him down.

Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.

Carlyle Was a Terror.

The domestic infelicity of the Carlyles is common knowledge, but it is not inappropriate to give Mrs. Carlyle's view of her husband. "If he would only be satisfied!" she used to sometimes complain of Carlyle. "But I have had to learn that when he does not find fault he is pleased, and that has to content me."

On one occasion when Carlyle was away from home Mrs. Carlyle busied herself to get all in perfect order for her husband's arrival, and when all was complete—his dinner ready, his armchair in its usual position, his pipe and tobacco prepared, all looking as comfortable as possible—Mrs. C. sat down at last to rest and to expect him with a quiet mind. He arrived, and "after he had greeted me, what do you think he did? He walked to the window and shook it and asked, 'Where's the wedge of the window?' And until we had found that blessed wedge nothing would content him. He said the window would rattle and spoil all."

Not Fickle.

Mrs. Lakeside—Is she fickle?

Mrs. La Salle—It seems not. She has been married to the same man three times in succession.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It Is Odd.

Gyer—Isn't it queer that the bump of benevolence is located exactly at the top of a man's head? Myer—What's queer about it? Gyer—Why, it's as far from the pocketbook as possible.—Chicago News.

Happiness consists [illegible]

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM, Feb, 12th, 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, Feb. 6th, 1909,

Notice is hereby given that Elvira C. Hovland, formerly Elvira C. Lillo, of Rhoda, Minn. who on August 24th. 1907 made homestead entry No, 1366, Serial No 01452, for S.E. ¼ S.W. ¼ Sec. 7 and N.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. August Lillo, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 19th, 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office crookston Minnesota. Feb. 17th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Chriss Thorson, of High Landing Minnesota. who on April 4th. 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1108, Serial No. 01521. for S. W. ¼ Section 8 Towship 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Mridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota. at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 29th. day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witresses:

Herman H. Halverson, Torger M. Thorson, Jacob Neshiem, Ole Nelson, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Ringing In the Ears.

"Ringing" in the ears is a most peculiar condition. It is interesting to learn that, though the brain so distinctly receives an impression of sound, there is really no sound at all. The sensation is produced by derangement of the nerves of the ear, caused by poor circulation or such pressure and interference as come from hardened, excessive wax, boils, etc. Some one oddly remarked that when the ears were ringing they were "insane." Truly, they carry wrong impressions to the brain. They record things that do not happen.

Child Love.

Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to mirthful and clamorous compassion.—Emerson,

She Was a Bit Bashful.

Mr. Peet, a very diffident man, was unable to prevent himself being introduced one evening to a fascinating young lady, who, misunderstanding his name, constantly addressed him as Mr Peters, much to the gentleman's distress. Finally summoning up the courage, he earnestly remonstrated: "Oh don't call me Peters. Call me Peet!"

"Ah, but I don't know you well enough, Mr. Peters," said the young lady, blushing, as she withdrew behind her fan.—London Telegraph.

Not Daunted.

"You will understand, sir," Dr. Price-Price began, "that I cannot undertake to cure your case without a diagnosis."

"That's all right," interrupted Nuritch haughtily. "I s'pose that's the medical word for 'fee in advance.' Name yer figger!"—Philadelphia Press.

Sizing Him Up.

"How much money really has he?"

"I don't know. What is his attitude toward the law?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does he evade, defy or ignore it?"—Washington Herald.

Odd Punishment.

Bigamists in Hungary get odd punishment. The man silly enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them in the same house.

The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobler as it can discern and to be depended upon by as many inferior as it can reach.

The world which took but six days to make is like to take six [illegible]

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKER..........Cashier.

U.S Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain

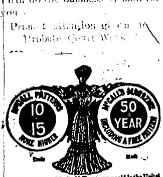
W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is no necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the buisness by mail for you.

Prompt attention given to Probate Court Work.



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Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue (of 600 designs) and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York.

A Sad Feature.

Jack—Engagement is off, eh? Has she sent him back the ring? Tom—No; that's what's bothering him. He owes money on that ring.—New York Press.

Wouldn't Miss It.

Maid—Are you at home to Mrs. Toney, mum? She's at the door. Mistress—I am if she has a new hat on—not otherwise.—Exchange.

What Is the Answer?

She—That is a woman whom I envy, and, curious as it may seem, she envies me. He—How can that be? She [illegible] after the same man [illegible]—Illustrated Bits.

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WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

Easy Credit Terms

PIANOS $124.75 UP.
ORGANS $10.00 UP.
SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.
STOVES and RANJES $2.10 UP.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of all kinds at 60 cents up.
IRON and STEEL SAFES,
TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to desirable people in all parts of the world. No other manufacturer will let you use the goods for years while slowly paying for them.

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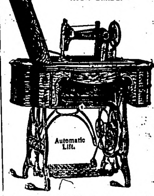
SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING,
HIGH GRADE.


Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

CURES.	PRICES.
1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.	.25
3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness.	.25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.	.25
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	.25
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	.25
9—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
10—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
15—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	.25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
20—Whooping-Cough.	.25
27—Kidney Diseases.	.25
28—Nervous Debility.	1.00
30—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.	.25
77—Grip, Hay Fever.	.25

[illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W Vrolson.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur. Get my prices before shipping elswhare,

John L. Radecki,
Radney Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

T.S. Jacobson, of Highlanding and Herman Halverson, of Brunkeberg made this office a plesent call to day.

Miss Nora Sullivan, from Crystal N. D is visiting with her cousins Miss Mary and Katie Sullivan, the past two weeks.

Krist Larson, the Anton cattle buyer was buying cattle in this locality to-day, and landed two care loads of choice steers for the St. Paul market.

Beginning Tuesday March 2. the Clearwater Creamery will open up for business, and will take in cream on Tuesdays and Fridays, each week.

Mrs. Dan Sullivan and two daughters, from Crystal N. D. are visiting with the families of Walter McAndress and P. Sullivan, the past week.

There will be a basket weight social at the Higolanding school house on the evening of March 17th,. First class music. All are invited.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

There will be a grand ball at the Mike Kolski hall, in Deer Park township on Saturday evening Feb. 27,. All are invited to come and have as good a time as usal.

Mr. and Mrs Simon O'Toole came out from Thief River Falls [illegible] Kratka hall on Saturday evening last, and visited with friends and relatives in this locality, over Sunday.

P. Sullivan closed a deal this week for the sale of his home stead farm to John Quirk, of Kratka for [illegible] thousand and seven hundred dollars. Mr. Quirk will farm the land and continue the improvements.

Walter McAndress drove down to St. Hilaire on Wednesday to take Mrs. Dan and Miss Nora Sullivan down, where they will spend a few days visiting relatives before returning to their N D. home,

Spectator-- We learn that an epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the township of Louisville, south of Wylie and in nearly all of thecases the parties have been using Red Lake river water. The water in the river is evidently full of typhoid germs and anyone is assuming a great risk in drinking the water.

The [illegible] social and ball, at the Kratka hall on Saturdry evening last was one of the largest attended and best social eventst of the season. The party was gotten up by Miss Agnes Kelly, teacher, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Johnson, clerk of School District No. 84 for the bennefit of thesir school, and the neat little sum of $34.00 was taken in, which will be turned over to the school District. There was quite a number of young people drove out from Thief River Falls to attend the ball, and they all took an active interest in helping keep the ball room floor warm. First class music was furnished by the Kolski string band of Deer Park, assisted by Richard White, of Thief River Falls, who proved himself to be the right man, in the right place.

NOT ALL OF THEM BAD.

Be it said to the overlasting credit of Andrew Ellingson, the Highlanding merchant, that he refused to sign his name to a petition to Congressman Steenerson to chang the present bridge site to a point one mile father east, bucause it containd the statement, that the section line between sections 28 and 29 had been traveled for a period of four years, which statement Mr. Ellingson knew was not true, so refused to sign it although the proposed change would bring the bridge along side of his store, and yet two supervisors and one town clerk certified to Congressman Steenerson, that this line had been traveld for four years. Now you men that know this line, we want to ask you what your opinion is of township officials that would do a trick like that?

Fatal Accident.

Gasstin Gjerginson, a farmer liveing three miles south of Lillo was instantly killed by having a load of feed tipped over on him on his way home from Plummer on Wednesday evening. It appears that he had on a big load of feed and that on the high grade three miles west of Garnes the sleighs sloughed off from the grade and turned bottom side up, catching Mr. Gjerngeson under it. The horses then ran to Garnes with the front bob sleigh and were caught by the store keeper, and driven back the place of the accident by him, where he found Mr. Gjergenson under his load of feed dead. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children in mcrderate circumstances to mourn his loss.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

The Clearwater Creamer will start to take in cream Tuesday March 2nd,

Mrs. Con Short visited with the family of H. B. Costello on Sunday last.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. A. W. Brekke, on March 3rd,. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Legvold and Oscar Lillo are building up the ice house at the creamery.

The next month will be a good time to do what was left undone this month.

Quite a crowd from this section attended the dance at Garnes on Saturday evening.

Mr. Pattie Short and his sister Miss Nellie Short visited with Deer Park friends on Sunday last.

Mr Hansel, from Ottertail county, is visiting friends and relations in this locallty, and says this country is just as good as any other part of the world.

Mrs. I.M. Lillo visited with the family of Bernard Lindberg on Sunday.

Mr. Martain Fore, the Hickory township bachelder is just as busy as ever, and a view of his wood pile would convince any girl that she would not have to cut fire wood, if she cast her lot with Mr. Fore.

Mr. Ole Nesland, from Lessor is visiting the families of Ole Neald and Knut Olson this week

Miss Bella Legvold left for a visit with friends and relatives at Lost River, on Saturday.

Mr. August Lillo visited with the family of Ralph Green Sunday last.

Miss Annie Lofthus visited with Miss Tonne and Tillie Johnon on Sunday.

NOTICE: There is money in the treasurey of the Town of Kratka for the payment of Town orders No. 9, 10, 21, 28, & 24 and that all interest on the above orders will stop after this date.

Dated at Kratka this 12th, day of February A.D. 1909.

Stephen Sluger, treasurer.

HOW WE ARE FORMED.

A Few of the Many Marvels of the Human Body.

On an average man's body there are 840,000 hairs. Plucking one every second it would take him twelve eight hour working days to pull them all out In his blood there are 25,000,000,000,000 red corpuscles. Laid out side by side they would cover a surface of 3,150 square yards.

The whole of the blood passes through a man's heart nearly twice in every minute. It weighs one-thirteenth of the entire body weight, and it moves in different parts of the body at speeds varying from ten feet to 1,666 yards (nearly one mile) an hour.

The fat of your body is fluid. It becomes solid only when the body cools after death. It is one of your most useful constituents, forming a nonconducting sheath to protect you from cold, acting as pads to preserve from shock, on the tips of the fingers, the toes and the heels and lying always ready as a reserve food supply when you can get nothing to eat.

A little artery passes from your brain through the skull into the scalp, which acts as a safety valve when the brain is congested with blood.

The skin cannot grow again once it is destroyed: hence the unsightly scars left by burns and severe wounds. Only the surface layer can renew itself. When the whole thickness is destroyed, it never reforms. This is the more curious as muscles, nerves, blood vessels and bones, all less liable to injury than the skin, can grow again.

You are really a water rather than a land animal. Although as a whole you live on dry land, your body consists of countless millions of separate living particles, and these are all immersed in the water which constitutes four-fifths of your substance.

Within the inner part of your ear, deep in the bone, is a quantity of fluid which acts as a spirit level and enables you to keep your balance.--Chicago Record-Herald.

The Crab in the Oyster.

"The little crab found in the oyster," said a dealer, "is not, as supposed by two-thirds of the oyster eaters, the young of the blue crab, but is a distinct species. It is a messmate of and caterer to the wants of the oyster, being, therefore, a benefit instead of a detriment to the latter. In return for the oyster's kindness in protecting it against its enemies the little crab catches and crushes food which in its entire state could not be taken by the oyster. A singular thing in connection with them is that all found inside of the oyster are females. The male of the same variety has a hard shell."

Love's Excuse.

He—You passed me without speaking to me.

She—Oh. I must have been thinking about you.

GROWTH OF CARICATURE.

John Law's Wild Schemes Gave It a Tremendous Impetus.

Caricature is nowadays one of the principal methods of criticism. No movement can overreach the mark without eliciting dozens of works of art from caricaturists all over this and all other countries.

This branch of criticism and attack dates far back, but the greatest impulse it ever felt came from the age of tremendous speculation, when, in 1710 and 1730, John Law was manipulating things financial in France. Never before had the financial world been so carried off its feet as it was at that time. Members of the nobility were waiting for a chance to purchase shares in Law's schemes. Duchesses, and ladies of high renown, tried their most persuasive charms on Law in the attempt to get hold of shares. Men hired out their backs for writing desks, so great was the press of business in making contracts, and one hunchback is reputed to have made 100,000 francs in this way in a few weeks. The French went veritably mad over the schemes to become wealthy. Naturally the papers of the time, especially those of Holland, caricatured the state of affairs. There were pictures of all sorts caricaturing Law, the nobility, the schemes and everything connected with them.

It was this tremendous amount of pictorial work that first directed the energies of William Hogarth in London in this direction. Caricaturing began to be used more and more in the political field, and soon afterward it caused the shelving of Robert Walpole from the English ministry Ever since then has caricaturing been one of the bitterest and most effectual methods of checking public men and their schemes.

Another Knock.

"Hotel clerks are cold hearted," sighed the shabby tragedian, who was traveling with a toothbrush and a compass.

"Speaking from experience, pal?" asked his barnstorming chum.

"Sure! I approached the clerk of the Red Dog Inn and told him actors deserved special terms."

"Ah, indeed! And what did he say?"

"He said yes, they deserved six month terms in the county work house."—Chicago News.

Not Grasping.

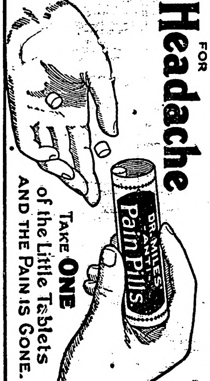
"What a grasping fellow you are, Hawkins! You've bothered me about this bill fifty times in ten days."

"You wrong me, Jarley. I'm not grasping. I've bothered you about the bill, I admit, but I haven't been able to grasp anything yet."

Where there is emulation there will be vanity; where there is vanity there will be folly.—Johnson.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS



TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

WE ARE GOING

TO THE BIG STORE,

At High Landing

A trial will convince you that they pay the highest market price for what you have to sell and sell you goods cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

Don't Forget The Place. THE BIG STORE AT HIGHLANDING MINNESOTA.

J. W. VROLSON. Proprietor.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

Is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.

FARMERS TRIBUNE SIOUX CITY IOWA

It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

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Prof. C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College.
Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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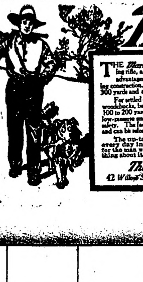
Marlin



THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

AN ESCAPE VIA THE GRAVE

By GEORGE T. PARDY

Did Justice Go Wrong in the Case of Luke Phipps?

Tale of a Long Search, the Disappearance of a Criminal and the Hanging of Man by Essex County Authorities—An Achievement of That Master Sleuth, John Wilson Murray.

IN March, 1884, a man by the name of Luke Phipps was the proprietor of a billiard room in Detroit, Mich. Phipps was about 34 years of age, of fair complexion, with brown hair and a sandy mustache. His family consisted of his wife and two children, a boy and a girl. Mrs. Phipps was a pretty little woman, apparently very fond of her husband.

But fate decreed that the serpent of jealousy should creep into this Eden of domestic bliss. Mrs. Phipps, without the knowledge of her husband, had been in the habit of making secret trips across the river to Windsor, and it chanced that Luke Phipps received information of this fact. Passionately devoted to his wife, this discovery filled him with madness. He watched her carefully and shadowed her movements. One fateful night she left her home and boarded the ferry boat for Windsor. Close on her heels followed the infuriated husband, armed, and under the influence of strong liquor in which he had been indulging freely since he had been informed of his wife's supposed unfaithfulness.

Not until the boat was well out in the river and approaching the Canadian shore did Phipps reveal himself to the woman. Angry words passed between them, the husband accusing the wife of infidelity. Mrs Phipps replied harshly and the words had scarcely left her lips when the man drew a revolver and fired point blank at her. The bullet sped true to the mark and Mrs. Phipps fell to the deck dead. The murder was witnessed by a score of passengers and Phipps was instantly seized. He made no resistance but meekly gave up the weapon with which the deed was committed, and when the boat landed at Windsor was taken in charge by the Canadian authorities. He was taken at once to Sandwich jail, three miles from Windsor, and committed for trial.

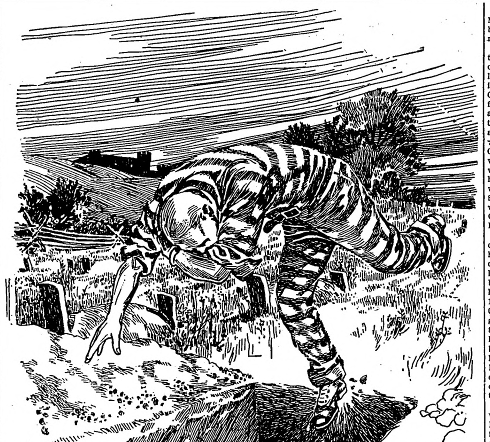
Into this ill-omened place of confinement came Phipps sobered by the realization of the awful tragedy of which he had been the author. The future looked black indeed, for Canadian justice frowns grimly upon the destroyer of human life no matter what her or his provocation may have been, and the gloomy shadow of the gallows loomed threateningly before him. Among the inmates of Sandwich jail was one "Bucky" Greenfield, a professional thief, who like Phipps was awaiting trial, but on a far less serious charge. To this man Phipps was assigned as cell-mate; and glad to find someone in whom he could confide, the wife-slayer told him the story.

As a result of this conference a mysterious female shortly afterwards paid a visit to Greenfield and for ten days following her call Bucky kept close in his cell. During this interval Luke Phipps became seized with a mania for music. He whistled and sang continually in a loud voice for hours at a time. None of the warders offered any objection. Life in Sandwich jail was a monotonous existence at the best, and if a prisoner found comfort in the sound if his own voice they saw no particular reason for silencing him.

The truth of the matter was that Phipps had resorted to the performance of these nocturnal concerts for the purpose of stifling the sounds of Greenfield's labors in the cell.

At last the persistent gnawing of the file conquered the stubborn resistance of the steel bars. They were cut through and the way of escape lay open before the prisoners. In the dead of night the two men slipped out into the darkness. Greenfield got through the narrow opening with little difficulty, but Phipps when half way through stuck fast. His comrade tarried for a few moments making desperate efforts to extricate him, but Phipps remained immovable, as though gripped in a vice. Self preservation being the first law of nature, Bucky Greenfield resolved to obey its dictates, and seized with sudden panic fled swiftly into the night.

Despair seized the heart of Phipps in its icy clutch when his comrade deserted him. A few seconds passed, and he still lay in the narrow opening panting from his exertions. Then a wild fury filled his veins. He struggled savagely, desperately, and finally tore himself loose with a wrench so powerful that the momentum hurled him over the wall, and he fell heavily to the ground below. There he lay for some time, severely bruised and only half conscious. He was aroused by hearing voices in the jail, and staggering to his feet dragged himself away in search of a hiding place.


FELL HEAD FOREMOST INTO A NEWLY DUG GRAVE.

He came to a graveyard, and as he crawled along in the darkness, fell head foremost into a newly dug grave.

Silent he lay without moving, with fast-closed eyes and rigid body. He heard a creaking and bumping and faintly, as though far away, he heard the harsh rattle of earth falling on the casket. Yet no weight seemed to press upon him, but this did not surprise him, for he was long past the stage of astonishment. It was the end, and nothing mattered now. He heard the rumble of wheels as the carriages departed and the footsteps of the mourners died away.

His awakening came suddenly, accompanied by a cold thrill of horror, as his eyes opened upon the utter darkness. He tried to move, but his entire frame seemed to be paralyzed. With a rush of recollection there crossed his mind the memory of the burial, the prayer and singing. He moved his head feebly and through the hay caught sight of the twinkling stars. Slowly and with great pain he managed to rise to a sitting posture. Where was the coffin, where the six feet of earth underneath which it lay? He staggered to his feet and saw that the grave he occupied was empty. His brain whirled madly in a maze of torturing conjectures. What did it all mean? He tried to clamber out, but fell back exhausted. He lay back on the hay, rested and tried again. It was the work of an hour for him to drag his feeble limbs over the edge of the pit, but at last he succeeded. Then the mystery was solved. Close beside the open grave from which he had emerged a new-made mound stood darkly in the moonlight. The burial had indeed taken place, but in the grave adjoining that in which he lay.

The escaped murderer stood up and laughed hysterically as he looked around and saw the distant outlines of Sandwich jail looming black and gigantic in the moonlight. Rallying his failing strength he staggered away from the grave that had been his place of refuge. On the new-made mound stood a vase of flowers, and bending down weakly, he plucked one and tossed it into the empty grave.

Then painfully he turned and crept out of the cemetery, across the road, through the fields, traveling like an injured dog, limping on all fours.

His progress was very slow. His destination was the river, which he reached an hour after midnight, and where he found an old boat, half full of water. He discovered a piece of board, crawled into the boat, shoved off and began to paddle. When dawn was breaking he reached the American shore, below Detroit, nine miles down stream, wet to the skin, wounded, blood-stained and faint. But he knew the country round about and made his way into the city to the home of a friend, knocked and was taken in, clothed and fed. When his wounds were healed and his strength returned, he left Detroit resolved to enter upon a new life.

But the Canadian authorities were not disposed to tamely relinquish the possession of a prisoner who had broken their laws and set them at defiance. Orders were issued to capture Phipps, wherever he might be, and the task of hunting him down was assigned to Detective John Wilson Murray.

He sent out a description of Phipps to police headquarters all over the continent. The fugitive was a billiard-room keeper and Murray calculated that it would be simply a question of time until his money gave out and he would be obliged to look for a job in a billiard room. Every man to his trade is a maxim that also holds good in the case of a fugitive from justice, and the detective's surmise proved correct. Phipps was located in Pullman, Ill., where he had obtained a position in a billiard room. Murray prepared extradition papers, went to Illinois and took Phipps from Pullman to Chicago.

In the latter city the fugitive employed Jesse Ball, an able lawyer, and made a hard fight against extradition. His counsel endeavored to show that the shooting was done in American waters, and there is no hanging in Michigan. If the crime had been committed in American waters, Phipps would have been tried in Michigan, and if convicted, he would not have been hanged. Murray proved by the captain of the boat and a number of its passengers that the shooting was done in Canada waters, on the Canada side of the river. The legal fight lasted a couple of days, both sides calling witnesses, and Phipps lost. An appeal was taken and a writ of habeas corpus issued, but the proceeding was dismissed and Murray and his prisoner started for Canada.

At Ann Arbor two newspaper men, after going through the car, stopped in front of Phipps and asked him in a whisper as they pointed towards a well-known Detroit minister, who was slumbering in a nearby seat, "Is that Phipps, the murderer?"

Phipps merely smiled in reply, but it was evident that the title of murderer used in conjunction with his name made him flinch considerably, and Murray was about to explain the situation to the reporters when the train started and the two seekers for information left the car hurriedly. The news of Phipps' coming had gone before him and when the train reached Detroit there were nearly two hundred of his former friends waiting at the station to see him. The reception they gave the prisoner testified strongly to the high tide of popularity in his home town and Murray felt still more favorably inclined toward the man whom duty compelled him to hand over to the grim mercies of Canadian law.

"I'll see you fellows at the Michigan exchange," called out Phipps to his friends as he followed Murray into a cab that Chief Bains of Windsor had waiting for them. "I'd like to take a farewell drink there," added the prisoner to Murray, and the latter nodded assent and ordered the cabman to drive to the barroom in question. Phipps' friends gathered there in full force and crowded around him, shaking hands and giving vent to loud expressions of sympathy. Finally Murray delivered himself of a short speech to the crowd that was trenchant and very much to the point.

"It's all very well to be sorry, boys," said the detective bluntly, "but Phipps needs something more than that. What he wants is money for his defense and I'm ready to start a collection right now." Murray backed up his statement by making a handsome donation and the crowd, growing enthusiastic over the idea, followed suit, with the result that a comfortably large sum was soon subscribed and given to the prisoner. That done Murray asked him if there was any other place in Detroit he wanted to visit before crossing the river.

"I'd like to drive past my old home on Jefferson street," said the prisoner, wistfully.

Many times in after life the detective was glad that he acceded to this last request of his unfortunate prisoner. The cab drove along Jefferson street and Phipps gazed with soul-hungry eyes upon the house wherein he had once lived so happily. He watched it out of the cab window and then from the window in the back until it had faded from his view.

"I'm ready to go now," he said, and Murray took him across the river and back to the jail from which he had made such a daring escape.

There were several circumstances that weighed heavily against Phipps' chances of escaping death on the gallows. In the first place his jail-breaking exploit in company with Bucky Greenfield was against him. Greenfield got away safely to Mexico, and as there was no extradition treaty between Canada and the former country at that time covering his offense, he was never brought back. Doubtless Greenfield meant well by his cell-mate when he planned their escape, but it would have been far better for Phipps had he not broken jail. Then there was the episode of Billy Callaghan in Sandwich jail which had much to do with influencing public opinion in the County of Essex at the time of the Phipps trial.

Callaghan belonged to Detroit. He came of a respectable family, and in his younger days was a dry goods clerk, but became a professional burglar and desperate crook. He and a burglar named Kennedy were being held in Sandwich jail and on March 16 they made a dash for liberty. George O'Callghan Leech, the old governor of the jail, tried to intercept the escaping prisoners, and Billy Callaghan drew a revolver which had been smuggled into his cell, shot and killed the governor and escaped with Kennedy. Callaghan got safely away out of the country but Kennedy was caught and sent to Kingston penitentiary for seven years.

While there Kennedy became pals with another convict named Blinky Morgan who was serving five years for manslaughter. Shortly after becoming acquainted the pair broke out of Kingston penitentiary. Morgan was traced to Reno, Ohio, by a detective named Hoolihan and in the fight that occurred when they met the officer was killed. Morgan escaped after slaying Hoolihan but was run down in Alpena, Mich., where he shot the sheriff and wounded another man. He was captured, taken to Cleveland and hanged. Kennedy got away.

In the meantime Callaghan, after killing Gov. Leech of Sandwich jail, had disappeared completely. Murray sent out circulars offering a reward for his arrest and finally received a telegram from the police of Hannibal, Mo., which read:

"Come at once. Callaghan in jail, acknowledges identity."

Murray wired back: "Will come, but I do not believe it is Callaghan. He would not acknowledge identity."

He prepared the necessary extradition papers and went to Hannibal, taking with him Turnkey Smith of Sandwich jail, who knew Callaghan well. Arriving at their destination they were informed by the police that two crooks, known as Joe Rice and John Carr, had burglarized Banker Patterson's house in Barry, Ill., making him get out of bed, open up his safe and turn over the contents, besides taking his gold-mounted revolver. They had been caught in Hannibal and Rice had the stolen revolver. On the way to the jail Rice whispered with Carr, and in the jail he had said to a fellow prisoner:

"I wonder if these cops know who I am? They offer a reward for me in Canada." The prisoner reported the conversation, Rice was questioned and confessed he was Bill Callaghan. Then Murray was sent for.

The detective was shown to the cell occupied by the supposed Callaghan. It was a gloomy hole, but even in the semi-darkness a single glance at the inmate convinced Murray that he was not the murderer of the Sandwich jail governor. Turnkey Smith also shared his opinion. The prisoner was ordered to step into a better light and Murray looked at him closely.

"No," said the detective, "he is not Callaghan. This is Jim Leavitt of New York. Jim, I have seen you at Billy Brown's in Bleecker street, and at 'The' Allen's."

The prisoner laughed, and admitted that Murray's statement was correct. Murray returned to Toronto without Callaghan whom he next heard of in Mexico. It was later reported that Callaghan was drowned in South America, but however that may have been, he was never captured.

Between Greenfield and Callaghan the fate of Luke Phipps was sealed. The murder of Gov. O'Callaghan Leech enraged the people of Essex county, and when Phipps, who had escaped from the same jail, came up for trial some months after the Leech killing, public opinion was against him. He was found guilty of murder, hanged in Sandwich jail in November, 1884, and buried near the grave where he had once sought refuge and lay hidden from the eyes of his hunters for the space of a night and a day.

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(Copyright in Great Britain.)

NEW STRENGTH FOR WOMEN'S BACKS.

How to Make a Bad Back Better.

Women who suffer with backache, bearing down pain, dizzy spells, and that constant feeling of dullness and tiredness, will find hope in the advice of Mrs. Mary Hinson of 21 Strother St., Mt. Sterling, Ky. "Had I not used Doan's Kidney Pills I believe I would not be living to-day," says Mrs. Hinson. "My eyesight was poor, I suffered with nervous, splitting headaches, spots would dance before my eyes, and at times I would be so dizzy I would have to grasp something for support. My back was so weak and painful I could hardly bend over to button my shoes and could not get around without suffering severely. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first, and I continued until practically well again."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Penny Saved.

The Penny Saved was put in the bank, the old broken teapot having gone out of style. Here it presently overheard two voices talking.

"I want to borrow $50,000,000 to finance a candle trust!" said one voice.

"Glad to accommodate you!" said the other.

And the next the Penny Saved knew, it was going out into the channels of trade.

When the man to whom it belonged fell into sore need (he was a candlemaker and the trust crushed him out) and came to the bank for his money, he was courteously informed that the institution had passed into the hands of a receiver and recommended to call again in a year or two and get his share of the assets, should there prove to be any.—Puck.

Tenderness.

It was in the hotel of a western mining town that the New England guest, registering in the office, heard a succession of youd yells.

"What in the world is that—a murder going on upstairs?" he demanded.

"No," said the clerk, as he slammed the book and lounged toward the stairs. "It is the spring bed up in No. 5. That tenderfoot up there don't get the hang of it, and every few days he gets one o' the spiral springs screwed into him like a shirt stud. I guess I'll have to go up, if there ain't anything more I can do for you for a few minutes."—Youth's Companion.

Distinction Without Difference.

While holding a term of court at Augusta once, Judge Walton sentenced a man to seven years in prison for a grave crime. The respondent's counsel asked for a mitigation of the sentence on the ground that the prisoner's health was very poor. "Your honor," said he, "I am satisfied that my client cannot live out half that term, and I beg of you to change the sentence." "Well, under those circumstances," said the judge, "I will change the sentence. I will make it for life instead of seven years."

Got the Letters Mixed.

A young American, who is particular about his washing, the other day wrote a note to his laundress and one to his sweetheart, and, by a strange fatality, put the wrong address on each envelope and sent them off. The washwoman was delighted at an invitation to take a ride the next day, but when the young lady read, "If you tumble up my shirt bosom any more as you did the last time, I will go somewhere else," she cried all the evening and declared she would never speak to him again.

Thoughtful Child.

They are considerate youngsters in England, as most people know. A little boy whose grandmother had just died wrote the following letter, which he duly posted: "Dear Angels: We have sent you grandma. Please give her a harp to play, as she is short-winded and can't blow a trumpet."—London Tit-Bits.

PRIZE FOOD

Palatable, Economical, Nourishing.

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes:

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years.

"We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all.

"When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts I was a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life.

"After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day.

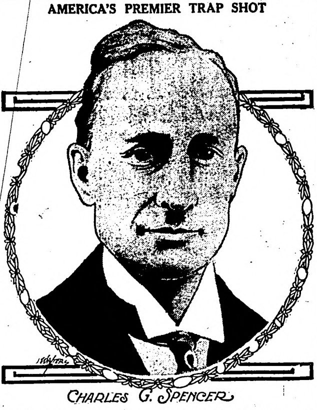
"They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptom of stomach trouble, even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

AMERICA'S PREMIER TRAP SHOT



This St. Louis man heads the list of American Trap Shooters, according to the official averages for the year 1908 recently given out by the secretary of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting.

NEW BLOOD TO BE SEEN IN NATIONAL CUE TOURNAMENT

Many Good Players Listed to Fill Vacancies Made by Demarest and Others.

There is likely to be some new blood in the coming amateur championship tournament under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at New York. At least two of the players who took part in the championship last year will not compete this year—Calvin Demarest, who is now a professional, and J. F. Poggenburg, whose wife died recently and who has retired from competition for a while. It is doubtful, too, whether E. W. Gardner plays this year, and Wright of San Francisco is not sure of entering.

There are plenty of amateurs of class, however, to make up a good field. Eligibles for this tournament, players whom the tournament committee would regard as equal to a grand average of 7 at 18:2—this will be the first year for 18:2 in the national amateur tournament, though it was the style of play in the last international tournament—are Dr. L. L. Mial, Arthur Townsend, Charles B. Norris, Byron Stark, Wilson Foss, Martin Mullin, Messrs. Rolls, Mayer Morton and Dr. Uffenheimer, of Philadelphia, Messrs. Brown and Whitehead of New York, Dreher of Cleveland and Jackson, Bingham and Conklin of Chicago. All these will not enter, but there will be enough probably to give sufficient length to the entry list.

The N. A. A. B. P. championship has been won by the following players: 1901, Townsend; 1902, Gardner; 1903, Foss; 1904, Poggenburg; 1905, Conklin; 1906, Gardner; 1907 and 1908, Demarest.

Demarest's two victories gave him the trophy for keeps, and a new one will be played for this year. The N. A. A. B. P. has decided that outside of the trophy the regular prizes shall not cost over $100 apiece this year. There will be the usual special prizes for high runs and best averages. The place for the tournament has not been decided, but should it be held at the Liederkranz club at Brooklyn again no admission will be charged. Admission would be by invitation only.

A French amateur championship tournament is to be held in Paris soon, and efforts have ben made to induce several of the American players to enter. None is likely to be over, however. One of those who was invited was J. F. Poggenburg, but he wrote to the Count de Dree that he would not be able to go.

Plans are already being discussed for another international tournament in 1910, and it is expected that one will be held either in New York or Paris.

Chicago Track Dates.

Track athletics are booming at the University of Chicago. Coach A. A. Stagg has announced the schedule for the outdoor season and the dates show what promises to be a third series of competitions. A team will be sent to the Pennsylvania relay carnival, a fact which necessitates the men getting out early and rounding rapidly into condition. The schedule is as follows: April 17, Pennsylvania relay meets tryouts; April 24, Pennsylvania relay meet; May 8, Wisconsin at Madison; May 15, Illinois at Chicago; May 22, Purdue at Chicago; May 29, open; June 5, conference meet at Chicago (not official); June 12, University of Chicago interscholastic meet.

Latham to Coach for Giants.

Old Arlie Latham, the most entertaining coacher baseball ever knew, bobs up again as an active diamond participant. He has been signed by John McGraw, not to play with the New York Giants, but to be one of them on the coaching lines. He is expected to stir up things considerably in the coaching department. Of late years Latham has been umpiring.

WANTS CLEARING HOUSE FOR BASEBALL PLAYERS

President Dovey of Boston Nationals Has Plan to Help the "Poor" Clubs.

President Dovey of the Boston Nationals has a plan for a national clearing house for baseball players which he will put up to the national commission and the major leagues. In addition to this he will press a resolution limiting the number of players to be held by any one club in either league to 18 players after May 15 of each year.

Dovey's clearing house scheme is devised to do away with the exorbitant prices paid by some of the clubs for players and to put all clubs, regardless of their money, on an equal basis. He will ask the national commission as formed at present, to be the clearing house.

According to Dovey's scheme every club in both leagues by May 15 must reduce its staff to 18 players. All players who are released, whether new players or drafted from minor leagues, are to be sent to this clearing house.

The clearing house will fix a price on each player and this list of players with their prices is then to be submitted to the clubs in both leagues, beginning with the clubs of lowest standing. After they have had their pick the list goes to the better clubs. In this way the poorer clubs, with no money, will have a chance to build themselves up, as no player can go back to the minor leagues or be purchased by a club of higher standing until the lower club has waived on him at the listed price. Dovey thinks the national commission will hearken to the scheme.

"The club that won the pennant," said Mr. Dovey, "with many of its players at the top of form, even if they did go bad the following year, would have as good a chance as any other club to strengthen, even if it had to wait a season or so to do it. One year a club might be weak in pitchers, or another year weak in the infield. Under the clearing house conditions the weak clubs stand a chance which to-day doesn't exist. The clearing house for ball players is, in my opinion the salvation of organized baseball."

BASEBALL BRIEFS

Forrest Moore, one of the Cub recruits, has been appointed clerk in the Indiana legislature.

All the guesses on the lineup of the Pirates for the coming season put Alan Storke on third base.

John Hummell, the Brooklyn outfielder, is keeping in condition this winter by mountain climbing.

Outfielder Seymour is of opinion that he could pitch as well as in his early days if put to it.

President Pulliam's brother is president of the Oshkosh club of the Wisconsin-Illinois league.

Roger Bresnahan will be presented with a big loving cup the first time he comes to bat in New York next season.

Clark Griffith may try Mike Mitchell on first base if the California outfielder, Oakes, comes through all right.

Catcher George Echiel has accepted the New York club's terms, coupled with the statement that he is immensely pleased with his transfer to the Giants.

Len Stanley, brother of Joe Stanley, now a member of the Cubs, is to get a trial with the Boston Americans. The younger Stanley is a tall left-handed pitcher, and said to be a hummer.

Manager McGraw is rather sweet on the outlook for a good season from his Indian catcher, J—. Meyers, purchased from the St. Paul club. The Indian is said to be a good thrower and he batted .292 for 83 games in the American association last season. He was something of a run-getter with 45 tallies and he had 132 assists.

Professor Munyon has just issued a most beautiful, useful and complete Almanac; it contains not only all the scientific information concerning the moon's phases, in all the latitudes, but has illustrated articles on how to read character by phrenology, palmistry and birth month. It also tells all about card reading, birth stones and their meaning, and gives the interpretation of dreams. It teaches beauty culture, manicuring, gives weights and measures, and antidotes for poison. In fact, it is a Magazine Almanac, that not only gives valuable information, but will afford much amusement for every member of the family, especially for parties and evening entertainments. Farmers and people in the rural districts will find this Almanac almost invaluable.

It will be sent to anyone absolutely free on application to the MUNYON REMEDY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

Early Morning Poems.

"Why, Hiram," began Mrs. Dusenbery, glancing up from her favorite newspaper at her husband on the opposite side of the table, "did you ever hear of such a thing? Here is a piece about a man who writes four magazine poems every morning before breakfast. Must be quite a strain on him to do all that writing on an empty stomach. Don't you think so, Hiram?"

"Well, I dunno about that," responded Hiram dryly. "I reckon a man wouldn't have such a terrible strain on him writin' the sort of magazine pomes we run across now'days with his stomach an' head both empty!"

A Republican Reliance.

Three-year-old Norris is fond of the Twenty-third Psalm, sometimes repeating it instead of his regular evening prayer. Last autumn the name of the successful presidential candidate was often heard at the dinner table, and Norris unconsciously fell into the habit of rendering one passage of the Psalm in this reassuring fashion: "Thy rod and thy Taft they comfort me."—Lippincott's.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The churches in the Hawaiian islands number 101, and the membership is 6,903, but the accessions last year were only 595—less than nine per cent.

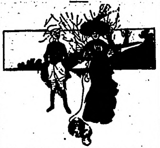
Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but mighty disagreeable. You've no idea how quickly a little Hamlins Wizard Oil will lubricate the cords and make you comfortable again.

If a woman had any other excuse than "because" for falling in love with a man she probably wouldn't do it.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices.
CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

A man is never so utterly unoriginal as when he is lovemaking or praying.

WHERE HE STOOD.



Percy—Do you think your father would object to my marrying you?

Pearl—I couldn't say. If he's anything like me he would.

Poor Pat.

The surgeon of a large hospital was paying a visit to the patients when he come to a cot whereon lay an Irishman who was not bearing his pain very bravely, for he was groaning loudly.

"Oh, come, my poor fellow," remonstrated the surgeon, "try and bear your pain like a man. It's no use kicking against Fate."

"Shure, you're roight, sorr," groaned the Irishman, who had been severely kicked by a mule, "'specially whin they're the fate of a mule!"—Exchange.

The Retort Salty.

Summer Visitor—Did you ever see a waterspout, Capt. Oldsalt?

Capt. O.—Aye, mum, that I have, dozens of 'em.

S. V.—Really, how remarkable! Where did you see them, if I may ask?

Capt. O.—At the plumber's, mum, at the plumber's.

No harmful drugs in Garfield Tea, Nature's laxative—it is composed wholly of clean, sweet, health-giving Herbs! For constipation, liver and kidney troubles.

Even when the gates of prayer are shut the gates of tears are open.—Hebrew proverb.

A Cough, if neglected, often affects the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give relief. 25 cents a box. Samples sent free by John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

It's a good thing to have opinions—and it's a better thing to keep the lid on them sometimes.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It makes a woman awfully tired to see a man make a fool of himself over any other woman.

WE PAY 10-11cts. FOR COW HIDES and high price for furs. Sell traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Call a spade a spade, and you may get it in the neck.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

The common people believe without proof.—Tacitus.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

What you call temper in your wife you call temperament in yourself.

Facts For Sick Women

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been benefited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made exclusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

The reason why it is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.

Minneapolis, Minn.:—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women, I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. Within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefits to be derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second St. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

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SHIP YOUR HIDES, FURS, WOOL, ETC.
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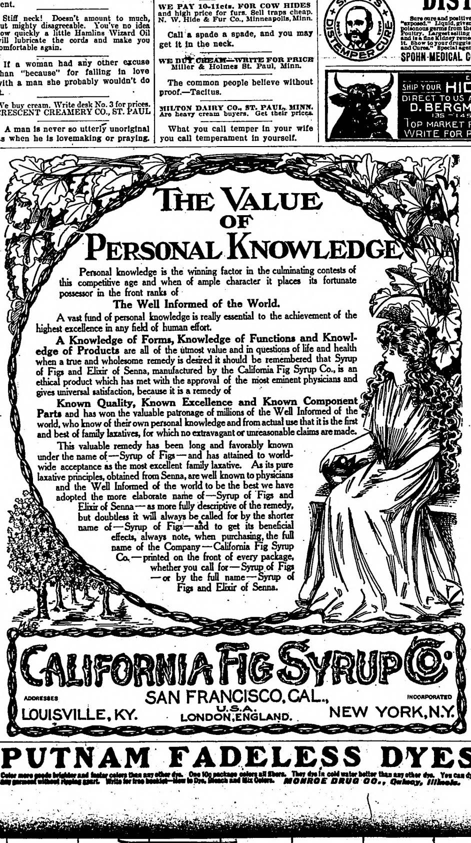
THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of

The Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to worldwide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

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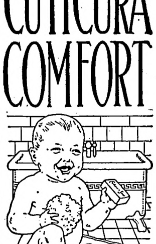
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

CUTICURA COMFORT



FOR LITTLE FAT FOLKS

Most grateful and comforting is a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura. This pure, sweet, economical treatment brings immediate relief and refreshing sleep to skin-tortured and disfigured little ones and rest to tired, fretted mothers. For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are worth their weight in gold.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, Kansas City, Missouri

Uncle Sam's "Black Cabinet"

BY WALDON FAWCETT

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THE United States secret service, which is the bone of contention between the president and congress in a controversy that promises to become historic, is frequently denominated the "least known branch of our government." Whether the present agitation will dispel the mystery that has long existed is very doubtful. If a debate is precipitated there will doubtless be an airing of certain phases of secret service work but it is not to be expected that there will be any lifting of the veil as regards the means and methods of Uncle Sam's "black cabinet."

Owing to the stipulations made by congress in providing the last annual appropriation for the maintenance of the secret service—the self-same limitations under which President Roosevelt is now chafing—the operations of the secret service are at present restricted to what might be termed its original functions—namely the apprehending of counterfeiters and the protection of the person of the chief magistrate. Until congress called a halt, however, there was a gradual but continuous expansion of the activities of the nation's secret police until they bade fair to outdo their European brethren in the scope of their surveillance.

For instance, secret service operatives were "loaned" to the secretary of the interior and rendered the most important service in securing evidence in connection with the land fraud cases in the west. Other secret service men had a hand in exposing the sensational "cotton report leak" in the department of agriculture, and so the list might be prolonged to include practically all the executive departments of the government, not forgetting the part played by these cleverest of plain clothes men in investigating charges against naval officers.

THE ROGUES GALLERY

Because of the fact that its primary purpose and principal function at the outset was the trailing of counterfeiters the secret service was made a branch of the United States treasury department. In connection with their shadowing of suspected counterfeiters the secret service men have been enabled to gather much information of the greatest value regarding Black Hand organizations and the operations of anarchists. Yet other investigations along these lines have resulted from the responsibility of the secret service for the safety of the president, and thus without overstepping the bounds of the law of authorization, the secret service has been enabled to accomplish much in the field that is the chief concern of foreign secret police—namely, eternal vigilance as to the plans and ambitions of the plotters against the world's rulers. Until congress shut down upon it last year the treasury department also used the secret service to detect smuggling enterprises and other frauds upon the customs service and to investigate robberies and irregularities of all kinds—and there have recently been some notable ones—in branch mints, subtreasuries, assay offices, etc. One of President Roosevelt's most bitter complaints has been against the hampering of operations in these directions.

The headquarters of the secret service are in the treasury building at Washington. Here are the private offices of the chief of the service, Mr. John E. Wilkie, who receives a salary of $4,000 per year, and the assistant chief, William Herman Moran, who is paid $3,000 per year. There is a clerical division, employing some half a dozen men; and a large store room where confiscated counterfeiting outfits, spurious coin and other contraband seized by secret service men is deposited and allowed to accumulate until at intervals of about a year a committee is appointed to superintend the destruction of these unlawful articles. The equipment of the secret service headquarters embraces some interesting features including delicate scales for weighing coin whose genuineness is questioned and a "rogues' gallery," consisting of a monster file of photos of counterfeiters and other offenders against the law.

However, the secret service bureau at Washington is essentially a nerve center from which are directed the operations in the 25 districts into which the country is divided on the secret service map. In each of these districts a secret service operative is stationed just as a patrolman is on duty on his beat, but in addition to the men thus detailed to indicate geographical divisions there operate from the central office at Washington a number of trained detectives who may literally be sent to any place at any time. To this class belong the extra secret service men who reinforce the regular bodyguard of the president whenever the chief executive makes a tour of the country or participates in any great public function.

PLANNING A CAMPAIGN

It is this field service which makes it necessary for every secret service man to abandon all thought of fixed habitation with social and family ties. He may be ordered from New York to Texas or from the mountains of Tennessee to San Francisco at an hour's notice, and it is impossible to predict in advance how long he will remain at any given place. True to its name and policy the secret service aims to let the public know just as little as possible regarding its personnel. No secret service operative allows his photograph to be made, much less published, if he can help it, and he seldom acknowledges his vocation. At the headquarters of the secret service there is a rule against disclosing the name or address of any of the sleuths and in no government publication, not even in the "Blue Book," which is supposed to list every government employe, can there be found any roster of the secret service men or information as to the salaries paid them.

However, it may be stated that the pay is not high, considering the hardship and danger involved, and the secret service is likely to attract only men whose love of a life of adventure and excitement outweighs their desire for monetary reward. A new recruit in the secret service starts out as an assistant operative at $3 per day and, if he proves worthy, it promoted in due course to the rank of operative at $5 per day. As an operative his pay may increase to $7 per day but the secret service operative whose salary reaches the point just short of $50 per week must have proven his worth by long service and have the experience which can be gained in no other manner than by practical secret service work.

For all that the monetary rewards of a secret service career are by no means excessive, there is never any dearth of applicants for the limited number of positions in this confidential corps. Following any occasion such as the present, when the secret service is brought conspicuously to the attention of the public, Chief Wilkie receives applications by the score from young men in all parts of the country who are ambitious to shine as sleuths. A large majority of the aspirants naively confess that they have had no experience whatever which would fit them for this highly specialized field. Many of the inexperienced applicants are obviously impossible but even among those who are sufficiently promising to receive more than passing consideration the proportion of inexperienced is overwhelming. Indeed, of the 700 men whose names are now on the "waiting list" of eligibles at the secret service—that is men who have complied with the civil service regulations governing applications for places in the secret service—more than 600 admit that they are totally devoid of practical experience in this line.

JOHN. E. WILKIE
CHIEF OF
U.S. SECRET SERVICE.

With a profession which above all others needs devotees who can bring to it wide knowledge and thorough training, yet with most applicants sorely deficient in these qualifications, the question naturally suggests itself: Where does the secret service secure its agents? In reply it may be said that upward of a dozen different callings have demonstrated their value as fields of apprenticeship. Some of the most capable secret service operatives now on Uncle Sam's payroll have come from the claim departments of the great railroads. Others have gained their training with the mercantile agencies and still others have come from law offices where certain classes of detective work are frequently necessary. Two of the best men on the force were formerly heads of municipal police departments. Others served for years in legitimate private detective organizations or independent police departments maintained by the great railway systems. A certain proportion have had the benefit of preliminary service as United States deputy marshals and not a few have come to the secret service from the departments of public safety in foreign countries. These latter, by reason of their knowledge of foreign tongues and mannerisms, have been invaluable to the service.

As may be surmised, secret service duty is preeminently work for young men. The average age of the field operatives is under 35 years and some of the best men in the corps are under 30 years. Chief Wilkie, himself, who, by the way, was one of the bright young men whom Lyman Gage brought from Chicago when he was secretary of the treasury, is but 46 years of age, and was only 36 years old when he stepped into his present responsible position.

The portion of President Roosevelt's message which evoked the ire of congress is:

"Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service, which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes.

"The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past, but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon.

CONTRABAND STORE ROOM

"I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government, so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch.

"But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government."

In a later message Mr. Roosevelt said: "A pending case illustrates the ramifications of interest with which the government has to deal:

"Charles T. Stewart of Council Bluffs, was indicted at Omaha for conspiracy to defraud the government of the title to public lands in McPherson county, Neb., also indicted for maintaining an unlawful inclosure of the public lands, and also under indictment for perjury in connection with final proof submitted by him on lands filed on by him as a homestead. In his final proof he swore that he and his family had resided on the lands in McPherson county (which are within his unlawful enclosure), when as a matter of fact his family has at all times resided in Council Bluffs, Ia. He is engaged in the wholesale grocery business, his store being located in Omaha, in the wholesale district there. He is reputed to be quite wealthy. Stewart's attorneys are Harl & Tinley of Council Bluffs, Ia., who are also the attorneys at that place for the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, in which company Harl holds considerable stock, Stewart being also a stockholder and possibly a director of the company. He is also represented in Omaha by W. J. Connell, one of the attorneys there for the same company. Stewart is also represented in his perjury case by 'Bill' Gurley of Omaha, Neb., who at one time was quite closely connected in a political way with the U. P. R. R. Company; Stewart is also closely associated with C. B. Hazleton, postmaster at Council Bluffs. Harl & Tinley and Hazleton are all members of the same lodge. Another close personal friend of Stewart's is Ed. Hart, alias 'Waterworks' Hart, president of the Council Bluffs Water Company, and interested in the street railway. Stewart's father was interested in, and practically owned and controlled, during his lifetime, a large ranch along the U. P. R. R. in Nebraska.

TESTING (WEIGHING) COUNTERFEIT COINS

"Concerning this case the United States attorney at Omaha states: 'There are three cases against Stewart; one for fencing, one conspiracy, one perjury, all good cases and chances of conviction good.' The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice."

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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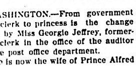
Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the National Capital.

Clerk Weds Prince in Travel Romance



WASHINGTON.—From government clerk to princess is the change made by Miss Georgie Jeffrey, formerly a clerk in the office of the auditor of the post office department.

She is now the wife of Prince Alfred Ahrenheim-Gagarin, adjutant to his imperial majesty, the czar. The wedding took place in Canton, China. The prince and princess are now traveling in the far east,

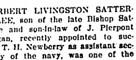
The romance which culminated in the marriage of the American girl and the Russian nobleman had its inception on an ocean steamer bound for the far east. Miss Jeffrey, who was regarded as one of the best clerks in the post office department, was transferred at her own request from that department to the Philippine service.

She left Washington early in October bound for Manila, but stopped in Denver to visit friends before leaving the country. While visiting in Denver she became acquainted with friends of her hostess who were also bound for the east and who had taken passage on the steamer which was to carry her to Manila. Miss Jeffrey learned that they were to make several side trips and so she obtained an extension of leave from the Philippines and decided to join the party of tourists.

Whether the prince was a member of this party or whether Miss Jeffrey met him after the ship passed through the Golden Gate has not been made known. At any rate, he was a passenger on the steamer, and the acquaintance which formed then resulted in a pretty little love affair. The prince continued with the party through their travels in China and Japan and the love story progressed in the most satisfactory way.

While in Hong Chow the party went for an outing. The funny little native rig in which Miss Jeffrey was riding collided with a carriage. Miss Jeffrey was thrown to the ground and injured painfully, but not seriously. It was not long after this that the marriage took place.

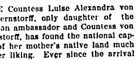
Secretary Satterlee's Zest for Duty



HERBERT LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, son of the late Bishop Satterlee and son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, recently appointed to succeed T. H. Newberry as assistant secretary of the navy, was one of the board of visitors at the Naval academy last June and entered into his duties with a zest and interest that was particularly pleasing to the academy staff. He insisted upon seeing everything there was to be seen, ate in the mess hall, went out in the launches and watched the drills. At last he decided that he must slep in a midshipman's bed; so he was assigned to a room on one of the decks.

Now at the very time the board of visitors was at the academy the West Point-Annapolis baseball game was on and the West Point team were to be given a rousing send-off when they took their departure, which was fixed for very early in the morning of the night that Mr. Satterlee played at being a midshipman and slept in Bancroft, or "Bankrupt," hall as the middies facetiously call it, apropos of their cronic penniless state. "All out" was called promptly and those who did not turn out quickly enough to suit the middy officers were unceremoniously dumped out on the floor, mattress and all. The officer of one of the decks rushing hurriedly around at the last moment to see that all had obeyed his summons came to a room whose occupant had not stirred, but with his head buried in the pillow was soundly sleeping. "Here, you, get up," called out Mr. Midshipman, and meeting with no response, said, "Oh, you wont, won't you?" With that he rushed toward the bed and taking hold of the mattress was about to jerk it down on the floor, when a sleepy voice said, "What's the matter?" and a sleepy face, wearing a full beard, emerged from the bed clothes. It was Mr. Satterlee of the honorable board of visitors who had been so unceremoniously aroused, and when this fact dawned upon the brain of the enterprising midshipman he beat a hasty retreat.

Capital Is Cordial to Little Countess



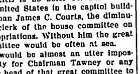
THE Countess Luise Alexandra von Bernstorff, only daughter of the German ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, has found the national capital of her mother's native land much to her liking. Ever since the arrival in Washington of the kaiser's new representative and his family, they have been entertained constantly. To all affairs given for the younger set the "little countess," as she is frequently called, has been invited.

Countess Alexandra was born and educated abroad, and is making her first visit to this country. She speaks the language with only a slight accent, for her mother, who has lived in foreign countries ever since she was 15 years old, has never dropped the English tongue, but has spoken it to her daughter and son, the latter now a student in Germany.

A year ago the daughter of the Von Bernstorffs made her debut in society at Cairo, Egypt, where her father was his country's representative up to a few months ago. She feels as if she were making a second debut since coming to Washington, for she has taken part in all the affairs given for Miss Ethel Roosevelt, as well as in many of the official functions.

Since the dismantling of the German embassy by the Baroness von Sternburg, who recently sailed for Europe with her mother to spend the rest of the winter on the Riviera, the house has been placed in the hands of decorators and furnishers, and the ambassador and his family have been obliged to live at one of the hotels. The embassy is expected to be ready for occupancy in April.

House Committee Clerk Courts in Demand



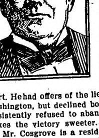
THERE is no abler servant of the United States in the capitol building than James C. Courts, the diminutive clerk of the house committee on appropriations. Without him the great committee would be often at sea.

It would be almost an utter impossibility for Chairman Tawney or any other head of that great committee to carry in his mind the vast details of the appropriation bills which it brings into the house, carrying amounts varying from a few to more than $100,000,000. Some member of the house wants to know about some item in every bill and frequently the whole house wants to know about a good many of them. Chairman Tawney can answer offhand as many questions as any other chairman who ever stood in his shoes, but it is Courts who, when he sits down, is almost hidden by the desk in front of him, but is the ready prompter when the chairman's memory fails. Between Tawney and Courts practically no time of the house is wasted in getting necessary information for all comers.

When congress recently voted $800,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake victims, an unusual scene was enacted in the house. A misunderstanding had arisen between the president and congress as to the amount of the relief and the bill prepared by the house committee on appropriations did not fit with the president's message by $300,000. Courts was summoned by a general alarm and responded readily, pen in hand. A conference was held at the speaker's table lasting about two minutes, and those two minutes brought $300,000 more relief to the sufferers of Italy. Courts and his pen fixed the bill and Courts later rushed the bill to the engrossing committee and had it in the senate in record time.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON



Samuel G. Cosgrove, the new governor of the state of Washington, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Tuscarawas county, April 10, 1847. He was formally inducted into office in the presence of the joint assembly at Olympia the other day, the inauguration having been delayed because of the illness of the governor, who passed ten weeks in Paso Robles, Cal., on that account.

Back of this simple announcement is the story of a campaign of 30 years with a single ambition, politically, and that to be the chief executive of the most northwesterly commonwealth in the union. Mr. Cosgrove never permitted the dazzle of minor office to blind him to his goal, nor would he be turned aside from the prize, upon which, as a boy, he had set his heart. He had offers of the lieutenant-governorship and congressman of eastern Washington, but declined both. The honor which he courted was coy, but he persistently refused to abandon his suit. He won against great odds, which makes the victory sweeter.

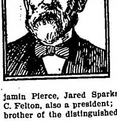
Mr. Cosgrove is a resident of Pomeroy, Garfield county, 187 miles southwest of Spokane. He has lived there 22 years.

Growing up in Defiance county, O., he enlisted as a member of a regiment of Ohio volunteers in 1863, at the age of 16 years, and served until discharged in 1865. Next year he entered the Wesleyan university, among his classmates being Charles W. Fairbanks, vice-president of the United States. Graduating in 1873, he studied law at Woodsfield, O., and was admitted to practice in 1875. He remained in his native state till 1880, when he was touched with the western fever and he started for Nevada. Then he went to the California coast and settled in Washington two years later.

When the town government of Pomeroy was organized under an early territorial charter he was elected a member of its first council and later served the town five times as mayor.

Mr. Cosgrove started his campaign in the summer of 1907. At the primaries he polled the largest number of first and second choice votes, defeating Gov. Albert E. Mead and ex-Gov. Henry McBride, neither of whom received the required 40 per cent. of first choice votes to nominate. The campaign was managed by his son.

OLD HARVARD GRADUATE



Harvard's second oldest graduate, Dr. James Lloyd Wellington of Swansea, Mass., recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday.

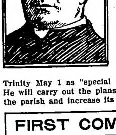
Dr. Wellington is a native of Templeton, and he entered Harvard college in 1834. He recalls distinctly his first meeting with Josiah Quincy, then president of the corporation, and somewhat feared by the freshmen for his austerity until they had made his acquaintance.

"What is your name?" was the first question addressed to the student. "Wellington, ah? I hope that you will be a better man than your father was," he added, with affected secerity.

The father was a Harvard man of the class of 1802, afterward becoming a Unitarian minister. Educators so distinguished as Prof. Benjamin Pierce, Jared Sparks, afterward president of the college; Cornelius C. Felton, also a president; Henry W. Longfellow and Edward T. Channing, a brother of the distinguished divine of the same name, were members of the faculty.

The physician has lived in Swansea for 65 years, opening an office there shortly after graduating from the medical school. He was the only doctor in the town at the time, and his services were in demand for a radius of 15 miles. Everybody came to know him, and he came to know everybody. Public life had no attractions for him, though he was greatly interested in town affairs, and the only time he would permit himself to be an official in Swansea was when he allowed himself to be elected a member of the school committee. Five years ago he decided to retire from practice.

TRINITY'S MISSIONARY PASTOR



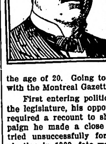
Rev. William Wilkinson, who is to take charge of St. John's chapel as a missionary pastor of Trinity, is best known in New York as "the bishop of Wall street," because for years he has held open-air meetings in Wall street for the benefit of the brokers and bankers and their employes.

He is very well known in London, where he was priest at the bishop of London's home, Fulham palace, last June. When the bishop of London was in New York he preached for Mr. Wilkinson in Wall street.

Mr. Wilkinson is known not only as a preacher of great force, but as an author. He wrote the history of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1895.

Mr. Wilkinson will go into residence at Trinity May 1 as "special evangelistic preacher for the parish of Trinity." He will carry out the plans of the rector and vestry to enlarge the work of the parish and increase its efficiency and power in all possible ways.

FIRST COMMONER OF CANADA



Charles Marcel, the first commoner of Canada, is entitled to that unofficial title by reason of his selection as speaker of the Dominion parliament, succeeding Hon. R. F. Sutherland of Windsor in that important position. In his eight years of service in parliament, Speaker Marcel has made an excellent reputation, and is considered one of the strongest among the Liberal leaders.

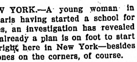
Although he represents the constituency of Bonaventure in parliament, the new speaker resides in Montreal, in illustration of the fact that Canada, like the mother country, does not require a member of parliament to live in the district he represents. Born in St. Scholastique, the "cradle of Liberalism," in 1860, Marcel engaged in the profession of journalism at the age of 20. Going to Montreal, he was connected for a number of years with the Montreal Gazette.

First entering political life in 1897, Marcel contested Gaspe, Quebec, for the legislature, his opponent being E. J. Flynn, then premier of Quebec. It required a recount to show Marcel defeated by 11 votes. During this campaign he made a close canvass of the district upon snowshoes. He then tried unsuccessfully for parliament in Magdalena island. In the general election in 1900, fate was more kind to the aspiring journalist, and he was elected from Bonaventure with a majority of 149 votes. Four years later he increased this lead to 892, and in last October's election his majority was 1,262.

Gleanings of Gotham

Interesting Bits of News from the Great Metropolis.

School to Teach Parisian Art of Smiling



NEW YORK.—A young woman in Paris having started a school for smiles, an investigation has revealed that already a plan is on foot to start one right here in New York—besides the ones on the corners, of course.

The ingenious French young person, in a pink and scented prospectus, sets forth that a smile is about as good a piece of personal property to have concealed about your person as you can well possess. She advertises a special course for shop assistants who are looking for a raise.

In the school that will shortly be started here there will, as at present outlined, be courses for persons receiving doctors' bills, the man who offers a car conductor a Canadian dime, the fellow who has just slipped on a banana peel, the unfortunate who chases his hat for two blocks on a windy day and then sees it crushed beneath a truck, the woman who meets her friend snuggled up in a set of Russian 'possums, while she's snooping along with a last year's outfit of mink, and last, but by no means least, the board of directors of the Consolidated Gas company. It is planned to have a special night class for wives whose husbands are detained down town on business.

Attached to the school will be a dental parlor where you can, for a moderate expense, be equipped with a diamond-studded smile, a gilt-edged smile or just a plain porcelain smile, according to one's means and inclination.

The first crude plans drawn up provide for sets of large colored charts to be hung on the walls of the operating room showing different styles of smiles from which the smile-seeker may select his desired brand.

A hasty summary includes the White House molar display, the Inspector Walsh variety, the Big Bill species, the sub-variety known to the south as the Private John Allen smile, the success facial contortion, the oleagenous or John D. Rockefeller greeting and the celebrated expression of delight assumed by J. P. Morgan meeting reporters on his return from Europe.

Then, of course, there will be an important class to be devoted to subway employes and elevator men

Only Daughter of Hetty Green to Wed

MATTHEW ASTOR WILKS of New York city will soon become the son-in-law of America's richest woman.

Announcement of his engagement to Silvia Green, the only daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, the marvelous female financier, has been made to intimate friends and it is said that the wedding will probably take place in June.

Though Mr. Wilks can no longer be called a young man and Miss Green is past 30, their romance nevertheless has given lively satisfaction to the limited social circle aware of its progress.

It blossomed and grew under the eye of Countess Annie Leary, who introduced Miss Green into society nearly a dozen years ago. Mrs. Leary has been on terms of intimacy with the descendants of John Jacob Astor. Her father was the fashionable hatter of Old New York and his store in the Astor house was the resort of the beaux and merchants early in the last century. He bought his furs and pelts from the original Astors.

Miss Green has never cared for gay society and when she was under the chaperonage of Miss Leary appeared at receptions and teas more frequently than at dinners, balls or the opera.

She has been reported engaged to the earl of Yarmouth, Duke de La Torre and one or two others, but the reports have always been denied.

Mr. Wilks is about 57 years old. He has been a member of the Union club for more than thirty years and also belongs to the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, Fencers, Badminton and New York yacht clubs.

Evelyn Thaw Now Lives Simple Life

IN A MODEST apartment of four rooms and bath on the third floor of a house in West Thirty-third street, not far from Fifth avenue, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is living the simple life. It is an old-fashioned four-story building of brick, painted white.

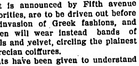
No thick, soft carpets cover the upper stairway or hall leading to the young woman's home. The staircase and hall floor are of bare wood, worn between the nailheads. Above the Thaw apartment is an attic studio, occupied by two young artists.

The apartment is in the name of Howard Nesbitt, the young woman's brother, and her name is not over the bell. When a reporter called there the other night no one answered the summons at the electric bell, but the door was opened when the colonial knocker of brass was used. Mrs. Thaw answered the door. She wore her usual costume—white turnover collar, black tie, black waist and skirt. She said:

"I have been living here for the last two months in seclusion and quiet. This is my home now—my real home. Yes; it is a great contrast to the other places I have lived in, but I'm tired of all that show and glitter. I wanted a home and found this place, where I intend to stay. It has interested me greatly to fix up this little nest, and I have learned to love it.

"I am studying art seriously. Frequently I go upstairs to the studio in the attic and put in many hours there. I am drawing and painting. No; I haven't sold anything yet, but I'm content to wait and work. Later I may take up the study of anatomy, which always has interested me greatly, but there is nothing definite about that now. I am keeping house. I haven't time to bother with restaurants.

Greek Coiffures to Doom Beloved Puffs



PUFFS and curls and marcel waves, it is announced by Fifth avenue authorities, are to be driven out before the invasion of Greek fashions, and women will wear instead bands of jewels and velvet, circling the plainest of Grecian coiffures.

Rats have been given to understand that their end is at hand.

"Rats will disappear before the fashion invaders like leaves before a November wind," said a well-known fashioner. "The rat has had its day, that's all there is to it. Everything now is the Grecian coiffure.

"If Fifth avenue cannot produce Grecian beauty, or something equal, if not superior, then it is not to be found anywhere at this day," remarked the fashioner. "The very newest style of hairdressing is straight—no curls and waves, if you please—parted on the right side, brought low over the forehead. Then it is brought loosely up from the neck and coiled, so that it reaches even with the top of the head. Then you just use your own taste with the rest.

"If you have a bit of black on your gown—a bit of black on hats and gowns is to be fashionable—you use a black velvet band for the finishing touch. Place the hand just below the coil of hair at the back of the neck and bring it up on top of the head with a bow knot or a jeweled buckle arranged just a bit to the side in front.

"There is no doubt that this new hair-dressing will be a big success. It really cuts ten years off a woman's age."

Not satisfied with this victory, according to the latest fashion bulletin issued from Fifth avenue the other afternoon, the Greeks have captured the dressmaking field. Grecian gowns won out after a hard fought battle with the Parisians.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

A Pest with a Sting.

America is threatened with another pest. The French brown-tail moth is almost, if not quite, in the midst of us. He came over in nursery packages from France and is only awaiting the gladsome days of spring to break forth, expand and begin pesting, just as though he were at the old stand. He will compete as a foreign pauper pest with our own infant industries in the pest line. If you do not know what the French brown-tail moth does to the human race you will learn if he decides to sojourn among us and to increase and multiply, says the Chicago Daily News. Archery is his hobby. Unlike the bee and the mosquito, which have but one stinger, the little French brown-tail carries a quiver full of arrows, which he shoots in passing as a small boy trains his popgun on a bald head. There is no chance to slap him on the wrist in return, for he stings without alighting and then moves on to the next victim. No wonder the scientists who saw him first are very anxious to find a way to put him gently to the bad.

There is comfort for the murderers of the king's English in the latest contribution to periodical literature by Mr. Lounsbury, emeritus professor of English at Yale, excusing and in a measure justifying some of the so-called vulgar mistakes in orthography and grammar committed by uneducated people. According to Prof. Lounsbury, there is, or was, the best of authority for saying pint for point, jist for joist, ile for oil and bile for boil. Our'n and your'n and his'n are upheld by ancient usage. The double negation is similiarly vindicated and there are a dozen instances of the use of learn in the sense of teach in Shakespeare. It is gratifying to note that the professor draws the line on "I done it." There are limits to what are euphoniously termed archaic forms of speech, it seems.

A report declares that in the state of New York marriages have decreased 20,000 during the past year. Yet this is President Roosevelt's own commonwealth. It is more than likely that the depressed condition in many lines of business and labor will account for much of this falling off. In the early part of the year thousands of men were out of employment and were probably looking for work harder than they were looking for wives. The present year gives promise of being a prosperous one, and it is safe to predict that the marriage record in the Empire state for 1909 will make a far more satisfactory showing.

The Chicago professor's theory that marriage licenses should not be used until six months after they are issued is evidently for the purpose of preventing hasty marriages. But why not go further? Say that marriage licenses shall not be used until the last installment on the furniture is paid; or until both parties to the match have cut their wisdom teeth. Certainly marriage licenses should not be used until after the ink on the divorce decree is dry.

Ellen Emerson, oldest daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and for years his close companion and assistant, died at the home of her sister Edith, wife of William M. Forbes, in Milton, Mass., on January 16, aged 70. Miss Emerson was active in the social and literary life of Concord at all times, and especially in the affairs of the Unitarian church. Besides her sister, a brother, Dr. Waldo Emerson of Concord survives her.

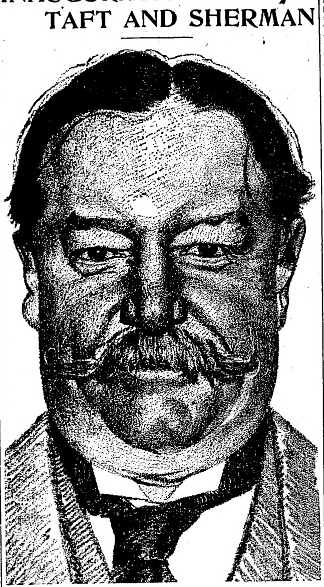
In his various plays Shakespeare used about 15,000 words. Milton used only about half as many in his writings. A person of culture and education has a speaking vocabulary of about 5,000 words; an ordinary person uses from 2,000 to 3,000 words. This would indicate that the 300,000 words of the English langauge include a good many that are seldom employed except in president's messages.

Frank Wentworth of Winsted, Conn., has doped it out that in 2,000,000 years the human race will have developed so far that instead of walking on a pair of alternate pendulums, as now, men will have on their lower extremities wheels actuated by turbines driven by hot air. Here's a chance for some people to get just 2,000,000 years ahead of the rest of us, merely by standing on their heads and talking rapidly.

Mme. Guadalupe de Haro, a Mexican, and a descendant of the Montezumas, is in New York studying domestic science as practiced in the United States.. She will carry it back with her to Mexico, and at the bidding of her government introduce it in that country.

Miss Marteina Kramers of Rotterdam, Holland, is one of the most accomplished of women linguists. She can read and speak 13 different languages.

INAUGURATION OF TAFT AND SHERMAN



PRESIDENT TAFT

BY EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, Mar. 4.—Standing on the east portico of the capitol, just after noon, William Howard Taft took the oath of office as president of the United States, an immense throng of his fellow citizens witnessing the impressive ceremony. James Schoolcraft Sherman already had been sworn in as vice-president, in the senate chamber, and the people acclaimed the new chief executives of the nation.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Taft has been in civil pursuits all his life, the military display which accompanied his induction into office was greater than that which marked the inauguration of the militant rough rider president, Theodore Roosevelt, four years ago. Washington was filled with civilians and soldiers and sailors. From the earliest daylight hour the streets were crowded with people. Pennsylvania avenue, the center of all things in Washington, was packed with the crowds, every man and woman in which sought, by an early arrival, to obtain a place of vantage from which the great procession, which for hours passed through the broad thoroughfare, could be seen.

Meet at Executive Mansion.

Early in the day the president-elect met the out-going president in the White House. About an hour before noon, the congressional committee of arrangements, consisting of Senators Knox, Lodge and Bacon, and Representatives Burke, Young and Gaines, arrived at the executive mansion and informed the president and the president-elect that congress was in readiness for the ceremonies of the actual inauguration. At half-past eleven President Roosevelt and President-to-be Taft entered a carriage, Mr. Taft sitting at the left of Mr. Roosevelt. In the carriages immediately following were the members of the congressional committee of arrangements. A body of veterans of the civil and Spanish wars acted as an escort for the outgoing and incoming chiefs of state.

Escorted to Senate Wing.

The president and the president-elect were escorted by the congressional committee into the senate wing of the capitol through the historic doorway of bronze on the east side of the building. They went directly to the president's room where they remained until the committee of arrangements came to them and announced that the senate was in readiness to receive them. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft then walked to the senate chamber, taking the seats reserved for them in the first row directly in front of the vice-president's desk.

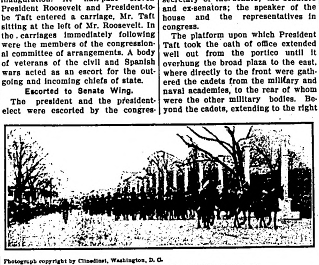
Vice-President Fairbanks and Vice-President-elect Sherman drove to the capitol together and went directly to the room of the vice-president. In turn they were escorted to the senate chamber as the two chief figures of the occasion had been escorted before them. Mr. Fairbanks went at once to his place as presiding officer of the senate and Mr. Sherman took a seat at the left of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, just across the center aisle of the chamber.

Edward Everett Hale, the veteran chaplain of the senate and one of the most picturesque figures in the United States, offered prayer. Immediately following the prayer, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Sherman by the outgoing vice-president, Mr. Fairbanks. The new vice-president next delivered his inaugural address, and then at once, as the first duty of his new office, he administered the oath to the newly elected senators of the United States.

March to East Portico.

As soon as the senators-elect had been sworn into office, a procession was formed to march from the senate chamber through the rotunda of the capitol to the platform on the center portico of the east side of the building. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate and his fellow officials of the house of representatives led the way. They were followed in order by the marshals of the District of Columbia and of the supreme court; the chief justice and associate justices; the congressional committee of arrangements; the president and the president-elect; the ambassadors to the United States; the ministers plenipotentiary; the vice-president and the secretary of the senate; the senators and ex-senators; the speaker of the house and the representatives in congress.

The platform upon which President Taft took the oath of office extended well out from the portico until it overhung the broad plaza to the east, where directly to the front were gathered the cadets from the military and naval academies, to the rear of whom were the other military bodies. Beyond the cadets, extending to the right and left as far as the open ground reached, were gathered the thousands upon thousands of civilians.



Photograph copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

BLACK HORSE TROOP OF CLEVELAND, O.

Taft Takes Oath of Office.

The white-haired chief justice of the United States, Melville W. Fuller, administered the oath of office of Mr. Taft, who, when he had taken it, bent and kissed the Bible held in the hand of his country's chief jurist. Immediately following the taking of the oath, President Taft delivered his inaugural address.

The president's speech frequently was interrupted by applause and at its close the greatassembly broke into cheers. The president was congratulated by those who were close to him, including the retiring president and the other chief officials. President Taft then entered a carriage which was at once surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of Cleveland, O., which formed the special guard of honor. The president's carriage was driven north and then down the hill by the senate wing of the capitol until Pennsylvania avenue was reached. From that point the president drove slowly to the White House along the thoroughfare filled, save for its center, with crowds of his cheering fellow citizens.

Make-Up of Parade.

The guard of honor attending President Taft was followed immediately by a mounted police guard and a full military band. Then came Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of the general staff of the United States army, who was the parade's grand marshal, and his staff. The military division had the right of way after the president's escort. At its head were the West Point cadets in their gray uniforms, marching with the perfect alignment for which the military students are famed. Behind the stripling soldiers came the stripling sailors, the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis. Immediately behind the future officers of army and navy came the regulars of the military service, veterans most of them, who had seen service in Cuba and in the Philippines, and, many of them, upon the plains in the days before the Indians had left the war path for the ways of peace. In the line were the 2,600 men who had formed the Cuban army of pacification.

Atlantic Fleet Sends Men.

In the waters of Hampton roads for ten days the fleet which had made its record breaking journey around the world had been assembled. The battleships, the cruisers, the destroyers and the torpedo boats were drawn upon for "jackies" to give the sea service an adequate representation in the inaugural ceremonies. There were 3,000 sailors from the Connecticut, the Illinois and the other ships of Sperry's fleet in the parade. The marines followed the sailors. There was a full regiment of them, men from that branch of the service which has taken the initiative in many of the beyond-the-sea troubles in which the forces of this country have been engaged—in Korea in the late '60's, in Cuba in 1898, and in China in 1900.

The regulars of the government service led the way, their conceded right. Behind them came the men who, in time of war, form first the reserve force, and later when brought into real soldiers' shape, the backbone force of the government's army—the National Guardsmen of the states of the union.

Many Civic Organizations.

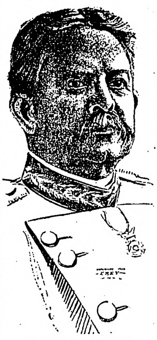
In the rear of the military division came the civic organizations. There were in line more than 100 clubs and political associations from all parts of the country, nearly all of them wearing some unique and distinguishing uniform. The American club of Pittsburg acted as personal escort to Thomas P. Morgan, the chief of the civic organizations' committee.

Among the organizations which had a place in the parade were several from President Taft's state—Ohio. Among these were the Citizens' Taft club and the Stamina Republican club of Cincinnati, Uniform Rank Knights of Maccabees, Cleveland; the Republican Glee club and the Buckeye Republican club of Columbus.

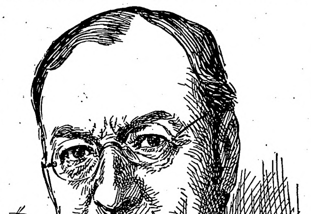
Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Minnesota and other states of the middle west and of the south were represented by associations of citizens, political clubs, and by prominent state, county and municipal officials. Many veterans of the civil war who served in the ranks of the union or in the ranks of the confederacy were present in the parade. There were more former confederates in line than were present at any previous inauguration of a Republican president.

Luncheon at White House.

As soon as President Taft reached the White House he entered and was greeted by the members of a specially invited presidential party, including the governors of several states, prominent federal officials, personal friends of the president and the members of the presidential family to a remote degree of relationship. A light luncheon was served in the great state dining-room, and as soon as it was over the president walked across the grounds of the White House to the presidential reviewing stand built on the south side of the avenue directly in front of the main entrance to the White House and facing Lafayette square. The president took his place on the reviewing stand, and with him were the members of the presidential party. Vice-President Sherman stood on the immediate right of the chief executive.



Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.



VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN

Across Pennsylvania avenue directly in front of the president was a huge stand for spectators occupying the entire length of one side of Lafayette square.

President Reviews Parade.

As soon as the president appeared on the reviewing stand the leading band of the procession, which had been halted to await the appearance of Mr. Taft, began to play "Hail to the Chief." Gen. Bell gave the order to pass in review, and the great procession, having its head at the White House, moved forward to pass before the chief magistrate. As body after body of soldiers, sailors and civilians passed, they saluted and the president saluted in turn.

It took the procession three hours to pass the reviewing stand. It was a great sight, full of interest and color. Under the direction of the trained military chieftains who had given their time to the perfection of details, the parade passed quickly and in perfect form. When in front of the reviewing stand some of the civil marching clubs showed their proficiency in drill by performing evolutions. The regulars and National Guardsmen, however, swept by in perfect military precision. The parade was worthy of the occasion that called it into being.

WESTERN CANADA'S SPLENDID CROP YIELD FOR 1908.

AMERICANS PROFITED LARGELY AND SEND BACK SATISFACTORY REPORTS.

The census branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, has completed its returns of the showing of Western Canada's grain yield for 1908, and the reports make very interesting reading. In the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which comprise what may be known as Central Canada, there was a total wheat yield of about 107,000,000 bushels, worth to the farmer about $85,000,000; in addition to this the oat, barley and flax crops were worth another $35,000,000. Letters have been received from many of the settlers from the United States. From these, that of Rev. Oscar L. King has been selected. He lives in the vicinity of Edmonton, Alberta, and what he says will be of interest to those who contemplate moving to Central Canada. Every line of the letter is interesting. Those who wish for the particulars as to how to secure homesteads and preemptions should write any Canadian Government agent. Mr. King says:

"Mr. M. V. McInnnes, Detroit, Michigan: I am well satisfied with Alberta. This country offers excellent opportunities for anyone to make a good home for himself and family if he is willing to put up with a few hard knocks for the first two or three years. But it is worth a few hard knocks to get a 160-acre farm of rich, productive land with no mortgage on it. This province is well fitted for grains, stock raising and dairying. We have found the climate generally healthful, more healthful than Michigan, and although the thermometer sometimes drops to 40 degrees below zero in winter, yet we do not seem to feel that temperature any more than we did 5 or 10 degrees below zero in Michigan. We like the winters.

"The Government takes great interest in the education of the people and quickly aids the settlers in establishing schools where they are called for, The schools, though graded differently than those in the States, are efficient and advancing. Our great drawback has been the limited and inadequate railway facilities, but new roads are being rapidly built and many more are projected through various parts of the province. The new policy of the Alberta government to construct a great many branch lines throughout the province will greatly help all parts of the country. If those new settlers who have to go back a considerable distance from existing railroads and towns to find free homesteads will but locate along the line of a projected railroad they will in two or three years be near both town and railroad. When I first came to this country three and a half years ago the homestead I took was 75 miles from a railroad town; now there is a railroad 25 miles north, another 25 miles south, and a third is being built through my neighborhood.

"I think the prairie country or country that is partly prairie offers much better opportunities than the hilly portions."

An Illusion.

Alonzo—Tell me, old man, isn't that fair creature over there beckoning to you?

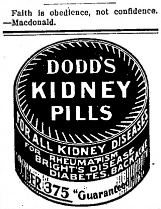
Alphonzo—No—no—that's only a marcel wave.

Try the Natural laxative, Garfield Tea! It overcomes constipation and regulates liver and kidneys. Samples sent upon request. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Silence isn't always golden. Sometimes it is an admission of guilt.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Faith is obedience, not confidence. —Macdonald.



There's Danger Ahead

if you've been neglecting a cold. Don't experiment with your health. Get a remedy that you *know* will cure—that remedy is

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

It's safe. In the severest cases of coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, inflammation of chest and lungs it is the most effective remedy known. It does its work quickly, removes the *cause* of the disease

Sold everywhere in three size bottles, $1.00, 50c, 25c.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Stealing the Davy Jones

By an Ex-Operative of the United States Secret Service.

CAPTAIN DICKSON, a Retired Officer, Uncovers and Nabs Perpetrators of Most Daring Theft—Full-Grown Steamboat Is Taken on Inland River—Vessel Long Used by Government and Then Sold to Hank Parlow—His Part in the Tale of the Davy Jones—Last Cruise of Famous Craft.

"IT SEEMS preposterous," said Capt. Dickson, "that thieves could steal and get away with a full grown steamboat and that, too, on an inland river. But this is just exactly what a gang of river pirates did in the case of the Davy Jones, a stern-wheel steamboat that once belonged to the government service and which was employed with other boats of the government fleet on the Mississippi river in looking after the levees, keeping the channel clear and the government lights burning, and the numerous other matters that the government has assumed in connection with the navigation on that stream."

Capt. Dickson was a retired secret service officer and I had known him for many years. He had no thought of publishing his reminiscences, but when I could get him under the influence of a warm fire in his cozy parlor, a pipe, and a glass—never more than two in an evening—of his favorite sherry, I always got something that was worth publishing and I used to tell him so. And as the principals to the affairs were so hidden in the telling and the locale of the events was usually so far away he did not object. I prefer to tell it in his own words.

The boat had been operated by the government until it had been considered unsuited for its needs, and then it was sold to a curious old river man named Hank Parlow, who employed it as a trading boat, towing a large flat boat with it, and picking up such odd jobs of towing and freighting as chance threw in his way.

I was in the office of the surveyor of customs at a certain Mississippi river city one day when Parlow came in to have his license renewed and the surveyor introduced him to me. He was a peculiar character, and when it came to paying the fee for the license, Parlow drew forth a greasy pouch from some indeterminate place of concealment about his person, and paid the amount from a $20 gold piece. He asked for his change in gold, but as there happened to be none in the office just then he accepted the silver and bills with some showing of reluctance and bowed himself out of the office.

After he had left, the surveyor told me that Parlow was a miser and was reputed to be worth many thousands of dollars. His fortune, so the rivermen said, was concealed somewhere about the boat Davy Jones, and it was thought to be all in gold, as Parlow invariably had every bit of silver and every bill that fell into his hands converted into gold coins at his first opportunity.

I didn't see Parlow again until some weeks later, when he came into my office and told me that his boat had been stolen from the wharf the night before and he wanted me to find it. He was frenzied with grief and chagrin and swore, with many black and long-winded oaths, that he would kill the thieves on sight if he could find them. I doubted if the case was one in my jurisdiction, but I wired the particulars to the department at Washington and received instructions to go on search for the vessel and endeavor to capture the rogues. It seems that there had been considerable complaint from the port where I was then stationed, of thefts of goods and other articles from steamboats, and as the work was attributed to a gang of river pirates, the chief thought it would be a good job to round up the gang and put them where they would do no harm.

Parlow offered to pay all expenses, and he told me that a friend of his, a sallow, slouching fisherman named Wastrow, owned a fast cabin gasoline boat that would be put at my disposal. I wired notice of the theft of the Davy Jones to points along the river and its tributaries, as I felt sure that the boat could not remain long undetected if it showed itself at any port of the Mississippi.

The next morning when I opened my office, I found a dirty slip of paper among the letters in my mail box. Examining it, I discovered pencil writing on it and after some difficulty I deciphered this message:

the dav Jones is up st francis River.

It was not signed and the writing showed that its author was in no sense a scholar. I was pondering over it when Parlow came in to tell me that the gasoline launch was ready for my departure whenever I wished to set out. I had not really intended going on a cruise, as I thought the boat would be found in a day or so, but the anonymous letter had put the idea in my head. I showed the note to Parlow and he became highly excited.

He swore. "That's just what I thought they'd do. They've run out there in the swamps to pick the boat to pieces so that they can find my gold. There ain't no gold aboard it, but them thieving river-rats think there is, and this ain't the first time they've tried to get at it."

We left about one o'clock and made rapid time down the river. I had often seen the Mississippi river during a flood but I had never fully understood its irresistible force until this trip down it in the 30-foot launch. We traveled at the rate of a race-horse. Parlow wanted to run after nightfall, and while I was more in favor of tying up, he and Wastrow assured me that traveling was absolutely safe and, as they were experienced river men and seemed to understand the boat and the river, too, I consented and turned in, making a bed on the locker seat of the forward cabin. My bed was a little cramped and the situation was a novel one, but I soon dropped asleep and didn't wake until it was broad daylight next morning.

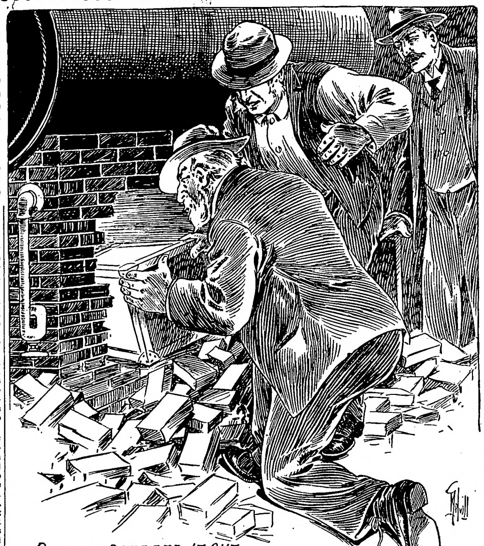
It was close to noon when we turned a sharp bend in the river, which Parlow told me was 30 miles from the Mississippi. On the farther shore there was a depression in the treeline, which Parlow said indicated that a slough or lead put out there, and that if it were followed up one would probably find a lake back in the timber. I looked at it curiously, and was on the point of asking some question when Wastrow, who was steering, became greatly excited and called Parlow to his side. He pointed across the river at the mouth of the slough and seemed to be endeavoring to show some object to his companion. Parlow saw it in an instant, and the boat's prow was headed for it. I couldn't make out what they had discovered, although I strained my eyes, as I asked what it was.

Parlow pointed with his long, skinny arm at a tree limb which had been broken half off near the trunk and which dangled down, hanging by a strip of bark. I saw, even at that distance, that the break was white and fresh. My companions seemed to attach the greatest weight to it, for they gesticulated and pointed at it, talking excitedly all the while.

We were now approaching it closely, and I suddenly saw Parlow grab up his rifle and point it at a streak on the trunk of the tree in which hung the broken limb. I saw what he referred to, and as we ran close beside it I saw that it was a smudge of paint and splinters of wood as if something had rubbed against it. Then I realized the purport of these signs and did not need the excited explanation that the rivermen gave me. We slowed the engine down until its muffled exhaust was scarcely audible and stealthily crept into the narrow slough that ran back into the timber. The men were sure that some boat had run up this slough, and I felt that they were right, and that it must be the vessel that we were after, for no sane pilot would drive a boat into such a channel unless he were endeavoring to find a place of concealment.

It was a tortuous course through the forest, by this narrow slough, or lead, fringed with stately cypress trees standing as straight as arrows. Even my inexperienced eye could detect that the boat had surely passed along the channel ahead of us. The drift was disordered and willows and saplings were broken off here and there.

As we proceeded, the rivermen gripped their rifles nervously and peered ahead through the open window of the cabin with baleful glare of panthers. They swept every bit of the channel on both sides with eyes that overlooked nothing, and at the discovery of a new sign of the boats having passed that way, they would nudge each other and exchange glances that boded no good for the thieves. Parlow was especially noticeable for the steely glitter of his eyes, and I read murder in them as plainly as I have ever seen it in box-car letters on the front page of a yellow journal.



PARLOW DRAGGED IT OUT WITH SOME DIFFICULTY.

We must have traveled a mile or more, when, just as we darted around a clump of willows and saw a stretch of open water loomed ahead, there was a spiteful report far down the lake, and a rifle ball sung over our heads. I had been under fire before, but it happened so suddenly that I ducked involuntarily. But not so with Parlow and Wastrow. They seemed to hail the attack with a fiendish delight, and I saw them stick their rifles farther out of the open window and sight carefully down the barrels.

Our course was changed slightly, and as the prow of the boat swung to the right in obedience to the rudder, I saw the Davy Jones tied up to a gigantic cypress tree at the farther side of the lake. We headed directly for it, and there were several more shots from its direction, and one bullet plumped into the woodwork of the cabin and sent a shower of splinters about my ears. Over the bowed heads of the two river-men I could plainly see the steamboat, and on its lower deck I saw three men, each firing at us with a repeating rifle. We were now less than 200 yards' distant from them, but neither of my companions had replied to their fire. Our progress was slow, and we made an excellent target, as the sullen crunching of bullets through the woodwork and the splintering of glass indicated.

As coolly as if he were giving some direction about the running of the launch, I heard Parlow mutter to his companion:

"You take the one on your right side and I'll take care of the one on mine. You say when."

Wastrow immediately grunted his understanding, and although he didn't say "when," he said something that caused two fingers to curl about two triggers. There was a loud report from their rifles, sounding like a single shot, and I saw two of the men on the steamer crumple up like a sere leaf, stagger a step or so, and fall to the deck. The third man turned to run, but he had only gone far enough to permit of the flinging back of a lever and a hasty taking of sight before I saw him pitch forward in response to a spiteful crack from Parlow's rifle.

"I'd 'a' got him if you hadn't," Wastrow grunted in a matter-of-fact way, just as if he had been shooting at squirrels or ducks instead of human beings.

It made me turn sick to hear them speak so lightly of killing three of their fellow men. We ran alongside, and one of the river-men jumped out and made fast to the steamer. Parlow looked apprehensively about the boat, and I followed his gaze, which finally settled on the brick foundation for the boilers. I saw a glad light come into his eyes, and somehow I jumped to the conclusion that his treasure, whatever it might be, was concealed in that brickwork.

Wastrow had not noticed this.

The boat was in the wildest confusion. It was evident that the thieves were literally following Parlow's suggestion and picking it to pieces. The stuffy cabin and squalid staterooms had been absolutely wrecked. The mattresses were slit open, planking torn away, and every place of concealment laid bare. Parlow grinned maliciously at the wreck of his boat, and I saw that he felt the keenest satisfaction at the knowledge of the three inert things that lay out upon the forward deck, stiffening in the drizzle which had now turned to sleet.

Parlow examined the corpses and said that he knew all three of them; they were members of a gang of toughs that infested the river, and he began to display symptoms of alarm as soon as he had looked them over. "This ain't all of 'em," he said. "There's more'n this, and they will be coming back here and takin' a pot shot at us if we don't hurry up and get away." Wastrow seemed to share this apprehension, and suggested that we had best leave as soon as possible, for the pirates would have every advantage of us if they should come back, the timber about the boat affording excellent places of concealment from which they could fire upon us with safety.

Acting upon this advice, Parlow secured a crowbar and attacked the brick foundation under the boiler at a point near the farther end from the fire-box, while Wastrow stood by and watched him with greedy eyes. With a few lusty strokes Parlow pried out some of the bricks, and I saw a small iron-bound box within the opening. Parlow dragged it out with some difficulty. It was heavy, and something within it clinked like metal when it was moved. With Wastrow's assistance he carried it to the gasoline launch and placed it inside. Then he hastened up the companionway into the stuffy office and dived into the rickety stove that stood in one corner. He scooped the ashes from the waste box at its bottom, and disclosed a small ring. Pulling on this, he raised an ingeniously contrived door which had been quite concealed by the ashes. The stove had a false bottom and from the cavity in it he brought forth three heavy sacks which I saw contained coins.

Wastrow had watched these proceeding with eyes that were narrowed to tiny slits. I could see that he was interested, and I didn't like the cupidity and cunning which showed in his entire face.

Parlow had lugged his sacks down the companionway and started for the launch, declining the assistance that Wastrow offered him, and he was in the act of stepping into the launch when there came a spiteful crack and a puff of smoke from somewhere back in the timber, and a bullet plumped into a stanchion beside him, to which the launch was tied.

It was no time for hesitation, so we three jumped into the launch and Wastrow cut the rope which moored us to the steamer. The surviving members of the gang were returning, and we had no desire to be trapped on the dismantled steamer. In a trice Parlow had started the engine and we were headed away from the Davy Jones. Bullets sang all around us, and although we returned the fire, the pirates were hid away in the timber, and there was small chance of silencing them. We tore through the water with bullets skipping and ricocheting about us on every hand until we turned the bend in the slough. Not until then did we draw a full breath or feel that we were out of danger from the murderous bandits hid back in the thick timber.

It was an uneventful cruise back to the city, it having been decided that it was better to return there and send out a strong party to recover the stolen boat, than for us three to attempt it. I am sure that Parlow didn't sleep a wink on the return journey, for whenever I was awake I saw him huddled down upon the ironbound box into which he had surreptitiously slipped the sacks of money that he had taken from the bottom of the stove.

I was dog tired when we reached port late the next afternoon, so I left the river-men aboard the launch after offering to help Parlow carry his box to a place of safety, an offer which he declined.

That was the last I ever saw of either of the river-men.

Parlow was found dead, floating in the river some months later.

Wastrow, who had disappeared, was suspected of the murder, but he was never apprehended.

I don't know what became of the ironbound box, but the Davy Jones never went on another cruise. The pirates burned it clear to the keel where it was tied up in the isolated lake.

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OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Escaped Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

Isaac Brock, 120 Years of Age.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Tex., is an ardent friend to Peruna and speaks of it in the following terms:

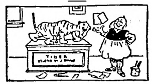
"Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found to be the best, if not the only reliable remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH and diarrhea.

"*Peruna has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age to this remedy. It exactly meets all my requirements.*

"I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be especially valuable to old people."

Isaac Brock.

ROUGH STUFFING.



The Tiger—It was bad enough to be cut off in my prime, but to be stuffed by an amateur taxidermist is really too hard to bear!

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sorry He Spoke.

"My dear," said a thin little man to his wife, "this paper says that there is a woman who goes out and chops wood with her husband."

"Well, what of it? I think she could easily do it if he is as thin as you are. I have often thought of using you to peel potatoes with."—Stray Stories.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

History Revised.

The Professor—What was it defeated Leonidas at Thermopylae?

The Bright Student—The new rules. He held the pass too long.

If It's Your Eye Use Pettit's Eye Salve, for inflammation, stys, itching lids, eye aches, defects of vision and sensitivity to strong lights. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

It is said that necessity knows no law, but if she is the mother of invention she should acquaint herself with the patent laws.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A woman wouldn't mind being poor so much if all her acquaintances were just a little poorer.

WE PAY 10-11cts. FOR COW HIDES and high price for furs. Sell traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Happiness is measured not by the enlargement of the possessions, but of the heart.—Ruskin.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

If thou speakest what thou wilt, thou shalt hear what thou wouldst not.—Bias.

If Your Feet Ache or Burn
get a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease. It gives quick relief. Two million packages sold yearly.

A man without thought for the future must soon have present sorrow.—Confucius.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices. CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

Our powers owe much of their energy to our hopes.—Johnson.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

Tell a married man he doesn't look it and he will be terribly flattered.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

About the easiest thing in the world for some people to make is a break.

PISO'S

25 cts.

Keep It on Hand!

Coughs and colds may seize any member of the family any time. Many a bad cold has been averted and much sickness and suffering has been saved by the prompt use of Piso's Cure. There is nothing like it to break up coughs and colds. There is no bronchial or lung trouble that it will not relieve. Free from opiates or harmful ingredients. Fine for children.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

25 cts.

CURE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30. 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

People that are opposed to the bonding of this Township to pay bonus to banks an buy graders to stand beside the road and rot, should turn out to election next Tuesday and elect township officials who are not watching for an opprotunity to call a bonding election when the farmers are busy [illegible] and large numbers of them are in N.D. threshing.

Our school district made a loan of the state of Minnesota for 10 and 20 years at 4 per cent interest and got every dollar that we bonded for turned over to school treasurer, but we regret to state, that there was "nothing in it," for the school board. This Township could have made a loan the same way, instead of paying big bonuses to banks, but of course there would have been no "rake off" for any body, so it is prehaps better to make the loan of the banks, so as to give the Township officils a chance, when the tax payers are focting the bills.

There seems to be a good prospect fo the state legislature passing the proposed law changing the method of procedure in the removal of county seats. This law if enacted will take such matters out of the hands of the county board altogether If a petition, signed by the necessary number of legal voteas, is filed with the county auditor it is to be certfied by the auditor to the secretary of the state who will cause such proposition to be placed on the ballots to be voted upon at the next general election held in such county. Which looks like a fair proposition as putting it fairly and squarely up to the people.--Plummer Pioneer.

The petition is to be signed by 60 per cent of the leagal voters of the county and an affidavit made by each one that he is a legal voter, which will not make it necessary for the man that gets up the petition to hunt for any other job for a year, in fact we doubt their ability to get a petition of this kind in Red Lake county at this time, bu maybe they can, but we certainly would not like the job.

One session of the state legislature makes some bad laws, and the next legislature repeals them, but there is one law that was passed in 1905, which escaped two years ago, which should have been repealed, and that is the law which compelis a prospective bride groom to go to the Clerk of District Court in person to procure a marriag license. There is no one that can possibley be bennefited by this law only the railroad companies, and it is a detriment to mariage in the northern part of the state Supposing a bacheldor farmer in norther Belltrami conuty, was to meet a Miss that he thought just suited him and they should decide to marry, and Mr. Man finds out that he must go to Bemidji to get a license, at an expense of about a hundred dollars and the loss of a weeks time, do you not think that he would be likely to tell the girl that he had concluded to wait a while before he got married. But if he could go to a Notary Public and sware to his sffidavit and get his license by mail, he would tall her that he would be ready to marry the next week.

Auction Sale.

At the farm residence of P. Sullivan, one mile west of Sunbeam, and two miles west of Highlanding, on Thursday March the 18th, Mr. Sullivan will soll at public auction all his stock and farm machinery.

List of stock will be pulished next week.

Don't forget the day and date.

The sale will be made on the usal terms.

Tenderness of the Hanging Judge.

Mr. Justice Hawkins' tenderness for women prisoners was well known. He admitted it, and he had a great dislike of sentencing these poor creatures to death who had been recommended to mercy and would probably be repriev- ed. On one such occasion the sheriff asked if he was not going to put on the black cap.

"No," he answered, "I am not. I do not intend the poor creature to be [illegible] I am not going to frighten her to death."

Addressing her by name, he said: "Don't pay any attention to what I am going to read. No harm will be done to you. I am sure you did not know in your great trouble and sorrow what you were doing, and I will take care to represent your case so that nothing will harm you in the way of punishment."

He then mumbled over the words of the sentence of death so that the poor creature did not hear them.—London Graphic.

The Value of Diamonds.

The value of the diamond is at so much per carat, and up to a certain limit the value per carat increases as the size of the stone increases. When a carat diamond is quoted at $125, a diamond weighing a half a carat is counted at the rate of $75 per carat. three-quarter carat diamonds at $100 per carat, one and one-quarter carat diamonds at $140 per carat, one and one-half carat diamonds at $150 per carat, one and three-quarter carat diamonds at $180 per carat, and two carat stones at $200 per carat. Stones weighing more than two carats sell at about the same rate as that quoted for two carat stones, and do not increase as rapidly owing to the more limited demand for the larger sized stones.—New York Herald

Diamond Cutters and Their Work.

Not only is diamond cutting not a specially highly paid occupation, but it is one involving a most humiliating system of espionage to the worker. Each man has to strictly account for the stones he receives on going to work in the morning, and the count has to be carefully taken when the unfinished work is handed in at night to be locked up in a safe against the return of the workmen the next day. The possibilities of theft are great, though a dishonest workman knows that an attempt to dispose of an unfinished stone would bring suspicion upon him wherever the attempt was made.

Artificial Flies.

Dame Juliana Berners, prioress of the nunnery of Sapwell, near St. Albans, England, was the author of the first book on angling in the English language, printed in 1400. She gives a list of twelve flies, and now, after a lapse of more than four centuries, artificial flies, constructed after her formulas, would prove as successful as any of the up to date creations.

Helpless.

Ella—What a helpless girl she is!

Stella—Yes. If somebody should provide the mistletoe and furnish the man she couldn't do the rest. — Canadian Courier.

Large Doings.

On Long Island a hundred and more years ago there was fox hunting for three days during the season, and the biography of Catherine Schuyler contains the following apt lines from the pen of a witty woman whose name remains unknown:

> A fox is killed by twenty men.
> That fox perhaps had killed a hen.
> A gallant act no doubt is here.
> All wicked foxes ought to fear,
> When twenty dogs and twenty men
> Can kill a fox that killed a hen.

Ideal Justice.

"Sammy," said a Germantown mother recently to her youngest born, "when you divided those seven pieces of candy with your brother did you give him four?"

"No, ma'am," replied Sammy. "I knew they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one before I began to divide."—Harper's Weekly.

Suspicious.

The Warden—I think the members of the choir are going to ask for more money. The Sidesman—Why? The Warden—For the last two Sundays they have been listening to the sermon.—Illustrated Bits.

Oldest of British Sports.

Hawking is the oldest of all British sports. To the uninitiated the most marvelous feature of hawking is the manner in which the hawks themselves, naturally the wildest and wariest of the feathered tribe, have been trained to surrender voluntarily their liberty and return literally like a bolt from the blue in obedience to the will of the falconer. This indeed seems the more remarkable when one learns that the best birds are those which have attained maturity in a wild state.—Ladies' Field.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

Shadow Etiquette.

"I saluted the Kaffir chief respectfully and hearty," said the sailor. "Can you imagine my surprise when he give me a kick?

"'Get off my shadder,' he says.

"'Wot?'

"'Get off my shadder.'

"I was standing, by chance, on his shadder, the shadder of his stomach, I skipped from there to the face. He groaned. When I got on to sunlit ground again he says to me:

"'Didn't you never have no bringin' up? Look at you now, lengthenin' out your shadow longer'n mine. Crouch, consarn you, or I'll warm your hide with this here club.'"

The sailor gave a loud laugh and emptied his glass of milk.

"Them Kaffirs," he said, "regards their shadders as part of themselves. A polite Kaffir would no more walk on another's shadder than a polite American would hit a lady. They have a regular shadder etiquette. You mustn't on no account let your shadder be longer than a superior's. You must crouch to make it smaller, and that there crouch for the purpose of diminishin' the shadder is thought by the Spencerian philosophers—I don't say I think so, mind—to be the origin of the bow."—New Orleans Times-Democrat

Heartless.

"Sleeping, I dreamed a dream,"
He said, "you cannot guess.
Things are not always what them seem.
I dreamed that you said 'Yes.'"

"Did you, indeed?" she said
And gazed with thoughtful air
At him while he turned white and red,
"Tell me—what man was there?"
—New York World.

Treasuring.

Madge—How do you know you can keep a secret?

Marjorie—I know something about Dolly, and I'm keeping it from her until I get angry with her.—Puck.

Unpardonable.

He held her in his arms awhile.
She struggled to be free.
At last he let her go and said:
"I pray you pardon me."

He had not kissed her, had not made
Her struggle hard—she sighed:
"Ah, no, I cannot pardon you,"
She bitterly replied.

Reassuring.

Patient (to dentist)—I say, this gas is absolutely safe, isn't it?

Dentist—Don't worry, sir. In these times I couldn't afford to lose a customer.—New York Life.

Invariable.

To travel is a healthy life,
As all of us admit,
And yet it has, like everything,
Exceptions governing it.
For instance, take the traveling man,
Who never takes a trip,
No matter what the season be,
Unless he has the grip.

All Sound.

"Has the young man any avuncular relatives?"

"No, sir; he's got only two uncles and they're as sound as a dollar."—Baltimore American.

They Wanted Him.

"He says that his employers always regarded him as a valuable man."

"Yes; they offered a large reward for him when he left."—New York Life.

The Bobtail Flush.

"Take back the heart that thou gavest!"
He sang as he mournfully laid
The ace of that suit on the table.
What he wanted was one little spade.
—Puck.

Once.

"Why, I didn't know that you and Higgley were acquaintances."

"Oh, yes. He was my brother-in-law for awhile once."—Houston Post.

Caught in Her Own Trap.

When she assured me that I might
Look on her always as a sister,
I exercised a brother's right
And most affectionately kissed her.

Curious Almshouse.

The most curious almshouse in England is St. Mary's hospital at Chichester. There eight old ladies live actually in the church, which is a fine old building dating from 1080. It was originally a monastery, but when Queen Elizabeth came to visit there she turned it into an almshouse to endure as long as almshouses exist. The old ladies have two neat little rooms each down the sides of the main church, with windows looking out on the garden. They have each a coal supply, a kitchen range, water and gas. At one end of the church is the chapel, where daily services are held. The choir stalls are beautifully carved old oak, the original seats that the monks used. The church stands in a quiet little square.

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First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 12th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 6th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Elvira C. Hovland, formerly Elvira C. Lillo, of Rhoda, Minn who on August 24th, 1907 made homestead entry No. 1365, Serial No 01482, for S.E. ¼ S.W. ¼ Sec. 7 and N.E.¼ N.W.¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn, August Lillo, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 19th, 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office crookston Minnesota. Feb. 17th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Chriss Thorson, of High Landing Minnesota, who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1108, Serial No. 01521, for S. W. ¼ Section Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 29th. day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman H. Halverson, Torger M. Thorson, Jacob Neshiem, Ole Nelson, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R J. Montague, Register.

Ringing in the Ears.

"Ringing" in the ears is a most peculiar condition. It is interesting to learn that, though the brain so distinctly receives an impression of sound, there is really no sound at all. The sensation is produced by derangement of the nerves of the ear, caused by poor circulation or such pressure and interference as come from hardened, excessive wax, boils, etc. Some one oddly remarked that when the ears were ringing they were "insane." Truly, they carry wrong impressions to the brain. They record things that do not happen.

Child Love.

Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to mirthful and clamorous compassion.—Emerson.

She Was a Bit Bashful.

Mr. Peet, a very diffident man, was unable to prevent himself being introduced one evening to a fascinating young lady, who, misunderstanding his name, constantly addressed him as Mr Peters, much to the gentleman's distress. Finally summoning up the courage, he earnestly remonstrated: "Oh don't call me Peters. Call me Peet!"

"Ah, but I don't know you well enough, Mr. Peters," said the young lady, blushing, as she withdrew behind her fan.—London Telegraph

Not Daunted.

"You will understand, sir," Dr. Price-Price began, "that I cannot undertake to cure your case without a diagnosis."

"That's all right," interrupted Nuritch haughtily. "I s'pose that's the medical word for 'fee in advance.' Name yer figger!"—Philadelphia Press

Sizing Him Up.

"How much money really has he?"

"I don't know. What is his attitude toward the law?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does he evade, defy or ignore it?"—Washington Herald.

Odd Punishment.

Bigamists in Hungary get odd punishment. The man silly enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them in the same house.

The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobler as it can discern and to be depended upon by as many inferior as it can reach.

The world which took but six days to make is like to take 6,000 to make out.—Browne.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

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D. N. WINTON,
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DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURREE..........Cashier.

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W.G. Hunt.

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A Sad Feature.

Jack—Engagement is off, eh? Has she sent him back the ring? Tom—No; that's what's bothering him. He owes money on that ring.—New York Press.

Wouldn't Miss it.

Maid—Are you at home to Mrs. Toney, mum? She's at the door. Mistress—I am if she has a new hat on—not otherwise.—Exchange.

What is the Answer?

She—That is a woman whom I envy, and, curious as it may seem, she envies me. He—How can that be? She—We were both after the same man—and I married you.—Illustrated Bits.

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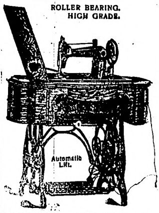
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W Vrolson.

I am a cash buyer of hides and fur. Get my prices before shipping elswhare.

John L Radecki,
Radney Minn.

P Sullivan has his bills out for his Auction Sale March 18th.

Joseph Duchamp and Walter McAndress were transacting business up in the town of Star Wednesday and Thursday.

Stephen Singer, Leanord Duchamp, and Miss Nora Duchamp drove over from Kratka to take in the Kolskie ball Saturday eve.

We have taken the agency for the Rawleigh's clebrated Kidney Pills, which we guarentee to cure lame back. Give them a trial.

There will be a basket weight social at the Highlanding school house on the evening of March 17th,. First class music. All are invited.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

School will commence in this District next Monday, with Miss Ida J. Skime, of Twin Valley as teacher. Miss Skime is a graduate of the State Normal school at Moorehead, holding a first grade certificate, and comes to us highly recommended as a teacher.

We hope that two or three of the Highlanding town site boomers won't take a notion to get up a petion to have our cow and old horse moved up there and delivered over to them, as being a cheaper way to get them, than pay out money to buy a cow and horse, the same as we did.

Anthony Dahnacher is a candidate for election for Town Clerk of this township on the anti bonding ticket. It is not necessary to make any campaign on township officers in this Town as the people are onto their job, and the bonding officials will all be placed on the retired list as soon as their tearm of office is out, where they will not have a chance to represent the tax payers of this township in bonding deals.

Failure of a College Education.

"Well," observed old man Potts. "I've spent a heap of money on my boy Bill's education, more'n $600, jest to see him through Yale, and I ain't through yet. It shorely makes me sore to think of the money I'm wastin' on a boy who ain't got as much sense now as he had before he went to college."

"What's the matter, father?" asked Mrs. Potts. "Mebbe you're a little hard on Bill."

"No, I ain't, Mary," answered the old man. "Just to show you, a little while ago I says to him I thinks it was going to rain tomorrow. What fool answer d'ye suppose he made me?"

"I'm sure I don't know, father."

"He begged my pardon!"—Harper's Weekly.

A Case of Urgent Need.

It was in the hotel of a mining town that the New England guest, registering in the office, heard a succession of loud yells. "What in the world is that—a murder going on upstairs?" he demanded.

"No," said the clerk as he slammed the book and lounged toward the stairs. "It's the spring bed up in No. 6. That tenderfoot up there don't get the hang of it, and every few days he gets one of the spiral springs screwed into him like a shirt stud. I guess I'll have to go up if there ain't anything more I can do for you for a few minutes."—Youth's Companion.

A Severe Sense.

Grateful Mother—Oh, are you the noble young man who rescued my daughter from a watery grave? Noble Young Man (who is truly modest)—Yes, madam, but I assure you I only did it from a sense of duty.—Exchange.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Another little snow storm last Sunday.

Roy Livingston drove the U. S. mail for C.L. Clark Saturday.

Mrs. Ole Nelson and her sister Selma visited at the home of A. W. Brekke on Sunday.

There was quite a crowd of the young people from here took in the Kolski dance Saturday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. J.I. Lillo visited with their daughter Mrs. Hoveland on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs Christ Lindeberg returned home from Gully on Saturday, where they have been visiting with relative.

There has been no way discoverd to make good butter out of poor cream.

There will be a farmers institute held at the Clearwater creamery on March 20th,. All are welcome.

A creamery check from 50 to $100 per month helps some.

Mr. Sall took his aged mother, who has been sick for some time, to the Minnieoolis Hospital on Thursday last.

Mr. A. Rolandson and G. A. Hovand made a bussiness trip to Malone and other parts of the Country Sunday.

Misses. Mary Bagen and Nellie Short visited with Miss Ida Lillo Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Rodman, Henery Peterson and Oscar Nesland are puting up ice for Singer Bros.

Mr. Adolph Lindberg is building a new barn on his farm.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Mar. 5th, 1909.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 3rd. 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Nels J. Nereson, of Malone Minnesota, who on March 25th, 1906 made Homestead Entry No. 1065, Serial No. 04439 for the N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United Sates Land office, at Crookston Minnesota on the 13th, day of April 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses:

Salve T. Myrum, Torger Targel, Gunder Asbjornson, Astak Lebakke, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE: There is money in the treasurey of the Town of Kratka for the payment of Town orders No. 9, 10, 21, 23, & 24 and that all interest on the above orders will stop after this date.

Dated at Kratka this 12th day of February A.D. 1909.

Stephen Singer, treasurer.

Antiquity of Death Masks.

Although there is no mention of death masks in the works of Homer or in any of the later classics, modern explorers have satisfied themselves that in the early burials of all nations it was the custom to cover the heads and bodies of the dead with sheets of gold so pliable that they took the impress of the form, and not infrequently, when in the course of centuries the embalmed flesh had shriveled or fallen away, the gold retained the exact cast of the features. Schliemann found a number of bodies "covered with large masks of gold plate in repousse work," several of which have been reproduced by means of engraving in his "Mycenae," and he asserts that there can be no doubt whatever that each one of these represents the likeness of the deceased person whose face it covered.

Dickens' Characters.

All those elements that disgust Mr. Pugh in Dickins, the clowning and caricature, the preposterous figures and the practical jokes, Mr. Pickwick getting into the wheelbarrow and Tony Weller hardly getting into his waistcoat—all this is simply the life and laughter of the actual English people. One has only to go down the Battersea park road on a Saturday night to hear it.—G. K. Chesterton in London News.

Couldn't Fool Johnny.

Widow Jones—How would my little Johnny like a new papa? Johnny (aged five)—Oh, you needn't shove the responsibility on to me, ma! It isn't a new papa for me, but a new husband for yourself, that you are thinking of.—Boston Transcript.

Our Helpful Maids.

Louise—I'm in an awful boat. After I started to bleach my hair I found I had only enough to do half of it, and Nelson is coming tonight. Julia—Never mind, dear. Let him sit on the perox-side.—Harper's Bazar.

POWER OF ONE VOTE.

A Single Ballot Has Often Decided an Important Contest.

In the Continental congress of 1775 Benjamin Harrison defeated John Hancock by one vote for the presiding office. But the Virginian insisted on a new ballot and by his own vote chose Hancock.

In 1784 the illness of one delegate from New Jersey kept slavery out of states admitted to the Union after 1800 and thus confined the civil war contestants to the south Atlantic states.

July 25, 1788, one vote ratified the constitution after the famous debate between Madison and Henry at Richmond. The next day the debate between Hamilton and Clinton ended with New York following suit. In 1790 Rhode Island came in with an equally small margin.

Alexander Hamilton swung one vote to Thomas Jefferson in the electoral college of 1800, thus breaking a deadlock after thirty-six ballots and defeating Aaron Burr. This really began the feud which cost Hamilton his life on the Palisades at Weehawken.

In 1808 Jesse Thomas by his own vote went to congress from the Indiana district. He succeeded in moving the northern boundary of Illinois fifty miles north, thus giving it a lake outlet. Had Illinois been united commercially with the south and her interests tinged with southern ideas the election of Lincoln could never have taken place, and the whole history of the country would have been different.

May 26, 1868, the senate of the United States declared against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson by one vote, 35 to 19, when two-thirds were necessary to decide.—Chicago Journal.

A MISNAMED EXHIBIT.

Brings Joy to the Museum Visitors and Worries the Curator.

A curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is threatened with insanity, the cause being a small misnamed exhibit in the gallery outside his office door.

"Twenty times a day," declared the harassed man, "people discover that that china statuette out in the Franklin collection is named General Washington instead of Benjamin Franklin. Then they burst in here and announce their discovery and wonder that no one ever noticed it before. Half my time is spent in explaining that we know it well, that it was simply a mistake of the potter who labeled it in France over a century ago and that we cannot change it nor wouldn't if we could.

"Of course I tell them this courteously and patiently, and you know what a strain that is when you are going over the same thing for the thousandth time! I'd latch the door, only there are too many employees seeking me all day long, so here I must sit and listen to the names of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin repeated a million times till I wish that neither of those glorious patriots had ever lived. And it's driving me insane, I tell you; it's driving me insane!"

Just then the door opened and a lady popped in with:

"There's a statue out here named General Washington, but I'm sure"—

And the weary curator, being a southerner, rose smilingly to his task.—New York Times.

A Telegram That Talked.

At one time when Georgie Drew Barrymore was playing in San Francisco a fabulous sum was offered her by a local theater for her services for a few weeks. The offer was exceedingly tempting, but her contract with Charles Frohman stood in the way. However, on the nothing-venture-nothing-won theory, she telegraphed a detailed statement of the offer she had received to Frohman in New York, explained how anxious she was to accept it and wound up with the plea, "Will you release me?" In due course of time she received the following telegram in answer:

Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore, Palace Hotel, San Francisco:
No! CHARLES FROHMAN.

Albeit disappointed, Mrs. Barrymore at once sent this characteristic reply:

Charles Frohman, New York City:
Oh! GEORGIE DREW BARRYMORE.

Doing Double Duty.

"It was one of those sleepy, one horse, back water towns, like Squash," said a congressman, describing at a Hot Springs dinner a town that he disliked.

"Squash is the limit. A gentleman arrived there the other day and wanted a hair cut. He found the barber shop and, after shaking the barber vigorously, managed to awaken him.

"'How long will it take you to cut my hair, barber?' he asked.

"'Not long, boss,' said the barber.

"And he rose, yawned and stretched himself. Then he called upstairs to his wife:

"'Hey, send the kid down to the newspaper office to tell the editor I want my scissors just as soon as he's done editin' the paper. There's a gent here waitin' for a hair cut.'"—Washington Star.

A Slight.

"Isn't McCorkle awfully thin since his return?"

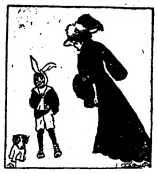
"Yes. Do you know what they call his valet at the club?"

"No."

"They call him the valet of the shadow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence. Forget it and forgive it, but keep inexorably at a distance from him who offered it.—Lavater.

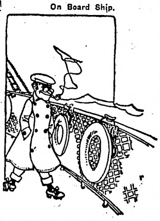
A Strenuous Introduction.



"Why, Willie, what has happened?"

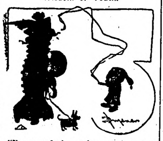
"Aw, nuffin! I've only been gettin' acquainted wit' the new boy that's moved in our block."—Pittsburg Post.

On Board Ship.



Chauffeur Jones—Gee! What fierce tires!

Wisdom of Youth.



"I'm wondering what your father would say if he saw you smoking."

"Well, lady, I don't know as I care much about what he'd say. I'm wondering what he'd do."—New York World.

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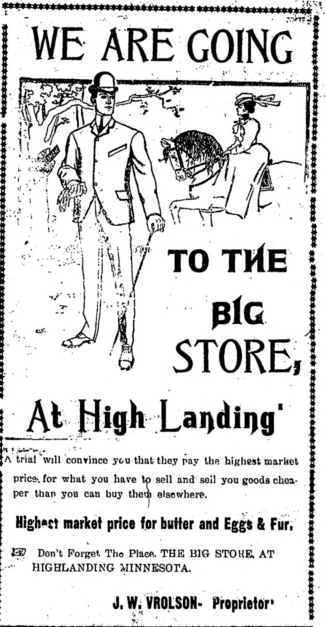

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J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor

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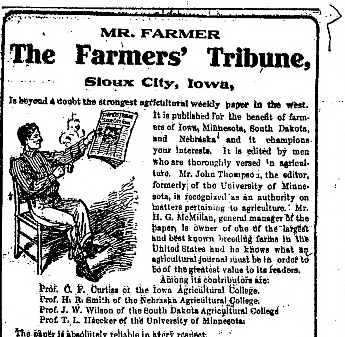

MR. FARMER

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Sioux City, Iowa,

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Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska Agricultural College.
Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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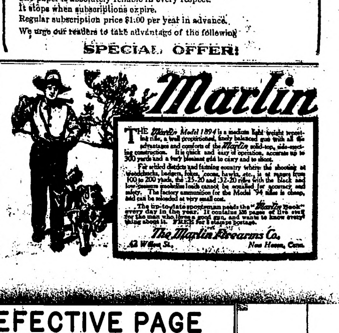

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THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Hangs Himself in Barn.

Gibbon, Minn.—Fred J. Glassbrenner, a prominent farmer living about two miles southeast of this place, was found by his hired man, Nels Trueson, hanging by a rope from the rafters of his barn. There was still a quiver of life in the body but death came before medical aid could be procured.

The deceased was very prominent and well known throughout this section of the country and his act is a surprise to his relatives and friends here. No particular motive for Glassbrenner's suicide is known, but it is thought that his many acres of land were heavily incumbered and that he could not face a financial collapse.

Two letters bidding his family good-bye and containing requests to be fulfilled after his death were found upon examination of the place where the deed was committed. He was sixty years old and is survived by a widow and nine children.

Fergus Falls.—Otto Fresonke of Dent pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny here before Judge Baxter and was sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory. Fresonke broke into a saloon and was caught inside.

Mother and Sons Dead.

Crookston.—Pierre Audette, a farmer residing near Huot, is prostrated as a result of the loss of two sons and his wife in less than a week. On Friday Rock Audette, aged 19, died of typhoid fever. Saturday last another son, Artell, aged 22, died of the same disease. The two were buried on Monday, and while the funeral was taking place, Mrs. Audette passed away of typhoid, and was buried yesterday. It is feared the stricken man will not survive the shock.

May be Wolves' Victim.

Duluth.—The unknown man who was killed by wolves recently in the wild and unsettled country between Stony river and Ely, and whose picked bones were found by woodsmen may have been Carl Frykdah, aged eighteen years, living here. He left Duluth on Feb. 9 to work for the lumber company in the section where the bones were found and as he did not keep his promises to write to his mother, she is fearful he was the victim of wild beasts.

Conoly Is A Bad Man.

Stillwater.—Facts coming to the hands of Chief Barnes by wire and letter indicate that John Conoly, in the county jail here on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check, is wanted in several Eastern and Southern cities. He is suspected of murdering Joseph Beins in New York, and an alleged photograph of him as a prisoner sent from New York, corresponds to the man under arrest here.

Duluth Girl Victim of Assault.

Duluth.—Miss Edna Stabrodt, twenty-three years old, daughter of Charles Stabrodt, residing on the Hermantown road, was assaulted by an unidentified man. Alphonse Laurin, a laborer who worked for a neighbor of the Stabrodts, is under suspicion. Mr. Stabrodt tried to shoot the girl's assailant when his attention was attracted by his daughter's cries, but the gun missed fire.

Will Have Wireless Station.

St. Cloud.—The United Wireless Telegraph company of New York announces that an expert will be sent to this city soon to make the final arrangements for the location of a station here. The system will be in operation this summer. The company has 157 stations in the United States.

Stillwater Loses Pioneer.

Stillwater, Minn.—The funeral of Hiram Dockendorff, an aged pioneer, who died at Hot Springs, Ark., where he was taken with the hope that his life might be prolonged, was held in the hall of the Masonic lodge. The Masons were in charge throughout. The dead man is survived by three sons.

NEWS NOTES.

Crookston.—J. M. Ball has left for Mexico, where he will make his future home.

Stillwater.—John Conoly was sentenced to three years in the state prison and will be taken there today. He was arraigned Wednesday afternoon in the municipal court on a new charge of attempting to pass a forged check, waived examination and was committed to the county jail. Through his attorney he petitioned the district court to direct the county attorney to prepare information without waiting for grand jury action. This done he was arraigned under the information, pleaded guilty and was sentenced.

The Marine bank of Bath, Maine., claims that a forgery for $370 was perpetrated there and through Howard Wheeler, an attorney of St. Paul, a suit has been instituted in the local district court against Conoly to recover that amount of money and the roll of bills taken from him by Chief Barnes has been garnisheed.

Litchfield.—Mrs. Elnora Zeigler, an aged woman living east of this city, committed suicide by hanging herself at the home of her son, Charles Zeigler, during a period of temporary aberration.

Greenbush.—The creamery report for January has just been issued, and shows $649.80 of business for that month. Farmers are getting a better grade of dairy cows and are going into the business on a more extensive scale. A ditch will be constructed from the town of Moose west to the Kittson county line, which will open valuable land. Other ditches will be constructed this year.

Cokato.—The Wright county high school declamation contest between the high schools of Cokato, Annandale, Buffalo and Howard Lake took place at the Baptist church before an audience of at least 500. Miss Florence Mattson and Gardner Olson, of the Cokato high school won and Miss Aichliff of Annandale and Mr. Lovell of Buffalo second. The contest was for the Wright county high school cup offered by the Cokato school and the judges awarded it to the Cokato high school.

Willmar.—The drinking place long maintained here by Tenius Olson is likely to be wiped out by reason of the attitude taken by Sheriff Bonde. Both Olson and his bartender were arrested again this week, the former being fined $50 and $10 costs and the latter $50 and $14 costs. Olson says he will take an appeal. The sheriff has possession of all effects of Olson's place and they will probably be sold. This makes three convictions for Olson and another case against him is pending in the district court.

St. Cloud.—Herman Abeles, who committed suicide in New York, was a resident of St. Cloud fifteen years, during which he was associated with his brother, David Abeles, in the clothing business. Three or four years ago he sold his interests to his brother and went to New York and engaged in the retail clothing business there. The firm of Abeles Brothers of this city was long one of the best known in this part of the state. The dead man was never married. Prior to entering business in New York he traveled through Europe.

Minneapolis.—The trip to Washington is practically the sole subject for discussion at the club rooms of Company B, First regiment M. N. G., and every member of the company is making preparations for the great event. The company will meet at the Armory, together with the members of other companies who are to make the trip, and the march to the St. Louis depot will be made with the First Regiment band, which will also make the trip. It is expected that about 100 men in uniform will go, in addition to a number of civilians and the band.

Rochester.—The board of county commissioners of Olmsted county has set aside the sum of $4,500 for good road work for the present year, and with the maximum amount to which the county will be entitled from the state a fund of $6,750 will be had. Besides this amount the Rochester Automobile club will raise a large sum for the same purpose, and the Rochester Commercial club also will have a share in the work. From present indications the work that will be done this year will make the roads of Olmsted county by far the best in the state.

Duluth.—Alleging that she was unable to endure the cruelty to which she was subjected by her husband, and compelled to flee with her youngest child from their home, Mrs. Emma Fischer has brought suit in the district court for divorce from her husband, Harry Fischer. She is twenty-eight years old, her husband is forty-two, and they were married at Fergus Falls Feb. 11, 1896. There are three children, aged eight, seven and four years. Mrs. Fischer alleges that immediately after the birth of her first child her husband began a course of cruelty.

Lakeville.—An attempt at a double murder and suicide, following his release, after being arrested on a charge of threatening to kill his wife, may end in the death of John E. Cook, a farmer living a mile west of this village. His wife and his son Earl, the objects of his attack, escaped serious injury. Cook was brought to this city and is being attended by a local physician, but as the bullet passed through his head little hope for his recovery is entertained. Cook's son came to the village and swore out a warrant charging his father with threatening to beat and kill the boy's mother. An officer went in search of Cook and found him at Farmington in the afternoon. He made the arrest and brought his prisoner to Lakeville, where he was released on bail.

Minneapolis.—A large tract of land at the head-waters of the Mississippi is to be given to the University of Minnesota by the Weyerhauser interests. The tract, which is situated in Carlton county, and which comprises 2,200 acres, will be used in connection with the university forestry department.

Stillwater.—Mrs. Ursula Schindler, who lived on a farm near Lake Elmo thirty-five years, and who was the oldest woman in this county, is dead, aged almost 98 years. Six children and eighty grand children survive.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

HOUSE DECIDES TO INSPECT THE OIL INSPECTOR.

Senator Sageng's Bill for Woman's Suffrage Laid on the Senate Shelf.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 23.—The legislative fight over the proposition of whether Armour shall be allowed to establish a packing plant at New Brighton, just outside of Minneapolis, came to its first test vote in the senate late this afternoon, and was defeated by a vote of 30 to 24. The vote was on a resolution of Senator J. M. Hackney of Hamline which called for a legislative investigating committee to look into the matter. The roll call followed a lengthy speech against the Hackney resolution by Senator George P. Wilson of Minneapolis. The vote doubtless means that the opposition to the packing plant will be unable to summon sufficient votes to pass the Rowe bill which contains conditions that would prohibit the plant being installed at New Brighton.

The Ole Peterson bill in the house today, was killed in committee of the whole. It provided that hereafter road taxes must be paid in cash. Speaker A. J. Rockne took the floor for the first time this session and opposed the measure.

A number of new bills were introduced in the senate this afternoon, one by Ole Sageng provides for an increase in membership of the Duluth and the Minneapolis grain inspection boards; that the governor, on passage of the bill, shall at once appoint three members for each board to serve one year, and three members additional to serve two years; and that thereafter the terms shall be two years for each appointee. E. E. Smith proposes in a new bill that all credits hereafter listed for taxation, shall pay a five per cent tax on such income as they yield. Frank Clague proposes a constitutional amendment, to permit of the state granting aid for the payment of at least one half, instead of one-third, of the cost of constructing roads and bridges. S. A. Nelson introduced two bills. One charges a state license of $100 a year for a circus, and $20 a year for moving picture and side shows. His other bill permits the smaller cities and towns of the state to levy a one mill tax for the establishment of children's playgrounds. Manly L. Fosseen is the author of a measure to permit cities of over 50,000, through their school boards, to purchase school text books and supplies for public school pupils, on contracts of 3 to 5 years, and to either give or sell these at cost to the pupils.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 24.—The C. J. Swanson senate bill, which aims to abolish the tuberculine test for cattle and horses, was the subject of over an hour's discussion by the senate today. The livestock and dairy products committee came in with a split report. The majority—Messrs. Anderson, Nelson, H. E. Hanson, Hackney, Briggs and Hall—reported the bill for indefinite postponement. The minority report—by Messrs. Swanson (author of the bill), Sageng, and James Johnston—favored advancement of the bill. Senator Swanson spoke at length on his bill. He claimed that the tuberculine test is absolutely unreliable; that its use means the killing of many healthy cattle. He also asserted that the condemnation money was paid out wrongly; that one year some ten men got $10,000; another year, a dozen men drew $15,000 for condemned animals.

A dozen brief speeches followed, ending with a suggestion by Senator Clague that the bill be given a further show, by amending the majority report of the livestock committee to advance the bill to general orders. The committee wouldn't stand for this, so the motion was put for adoption of the minority report. This carried, 36 to 14, and the bill abolishing the tuberculine test will live for a while longer—at least until its turn comes for consideration by the senate in committee of the whole.

A few bills were introduced in the senate today. McColl and Hardy joined in introducing a senate duplicate of the house bill which is aimed at prohibiting the Armour company from establishing a packing plant at New Brighton. Weis would let savings departments be established by state banks. Farrington desires that no game be killed on tracts which the game commission shall declare to be reserved for game propagation. Senator Elwell of Minneapolis had a bill which is of special interest to reforestration workers. It provides for the purchase of a 480 acre federal government reserve in Carlton county, to be used by the state university in advancement of teachers on forestry.

The Stuart bill for the exemption of credits from taxation occupied the entire time of the house today. The measure came before the house on the report of the tax committee, a majority report of nine members, headed by Chairman Dalzel, for advancement of the bill to general orders, and with a recommendation that it pass, and a minority report of eight members, led by W. A. Nolan, for the measure's indefinite postponement. The debate waxed warm, and at its conclusion victory wavered between both sides, those who favor the measure getting the best of it eventually. Debate was cut off by a motion for the previous question by L. H. Johnson of Minneapolis. The vote was then taken on the minority report for indefinite postponement. This received 50 yeas, to 65 nays. A motion was then made by Mr. Nolan that the subject matter of the bill be referred to the judiciary committee to pass upon its constitutionality—Nolan aiming at preventing the action of the house on the report of the majority of the tax committee to advance the bill. Nolan's motion carried, 56 to 45. But Nolan had "slipped a cog." He had failed to have the bill itself referred to the judiciary committee. So the next business in order was the disposition of the majority report. This motion was put and carried, in spite of objection by Nolan, and the bill will now accordingly be printed and placed on general orders for consideration in its turn by the committee of the whole.

The morning was taken up in numerous speeches for and against the Stuart measure. Burdette Thayer called attention to the question of whether the bill is constitutional. L. C. Spooner thought this phase of the bill should be given careful consideration. Stuart spoke at length in favor of his bill, stating that only some five million dollars worth of credits gets on the tax books; that most of these credits escape. The debate then drifted into the mortgage registry tax law, which the Stuart bill would repeal. Dalzel contended that the registry tax is an imposition, as the borrower is the man who is made to pay it. "You can't tell me," he said, "that the man who holds the mortgage is paying the tax." Carl Wallace stated that Minnesota is injured as a financial market because of the registry tax and taxation of credits. He stated that but yesterday the city of St. Paul had to sell $400,000 worth of bonds, drawing 4 per cent, in Chicago; that there was no market for them in Minnesota. The bill then went to a vote.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 25.—The house today adopted the Rosenwald resolution for a thorough examination of the state oil inspection department by the house committee on public accounts, on the ground that the oil inspection work is a vastly extravagant system in its present form.

The calling up of the resolution by Representative Rosenwald called for a hot speech by Representative Carley, who charged that the resolution was but politics, and who moved in conclusion that the investigating be done by the illuminating oils committee.

Mr. Rosenwald replied, as hotly, charging that as a matter of record the oil inspection department now has a bill asking for $65,000 for expenses, and that the bill is now in possession of the finance committee, and that in his belief, this vast additional amount is only wanted for political machine purposes to give employment to 85 men, when it could and would be proved that eight good inspectors can do the work better. Representative John Lennon also backed up Mr. Rosenwald in his allegations. The house seemed to think the same way, and after turning down the Carley amendment, adopted the Rosenwald resolution, 89 to 2.

The J. N. Johnson bill for the initiative and referendum was reported for indefinite postponement by the house elections committee today. Its author made a lengthy speech in its behalf, in which he was seconded by Representative Campbell, but the report of the committee was sustained by the house and the bill killed.

This afternoon, the public health committee of the house gave a hearing in the house chamber on the bill to prohibit the Armour company from establishing a packing plant at New Brighton. Mayor D. W. Lawler was among those who spoke against the proposed plant as a menace to public health of St. Paul's best residence district.

In the senate today, the elections committee reported the Ole Sageng woman suffrage bill out for indefinite postponement. Senator Seward of Lyon strongly opposed the committee report.

"A few days ago," he said, "the livestock committee reported the tuberculine test bill out for indefinite postponement; but the senate decided to give it a fair show, and advanced it to general orders. My God, gentlemen, is it to be said of us that we are to be less courteous to the women of Minnesota than we have been to bull calves?"

Seward carried the day, and the bill went back to the elections committee for further hearing and consideration, although it has no chance ever to get enough votes to pass the senate.

In Lapland.

A Cleveland judge has ruled that a young girl has a perfect right to sit on her sweetheart's knee. This seems fair enough, but can't a man even ask her to get off when his foot's asleep?—Detroit Free Press.

Always End to Sorrow.

A young man cannot be cast down by grief and misfortune ever so severe but some night he begins to sleep sound, and some day when dinner time comes to feel hungry for a beef-steak.—Thackeray.

Man's Rough Path.

Times are not always hard, but a man always needs money, for he is compelled to buy his salvation of a preacher, his health of a doctor and his rights of a lawyer.—Atlanta Constitution.

Big Engineering Feat.

One of the biggest pieces of engineering in New England is a 2,500-horsepower dam in the Union river, at Ellsworth, Me. It is constructed of hollow concrete, and cost nearly $500,000.

HEATING THE HOUSE

Do you find it *difficult* to heat your house properly and economically? Does your base-burner *fail* to produce a warm, even temperature during the cold snaps? Does your fire *go out?* Are you continually poking clinkers and *sifting ashes?* Does it seem as though you were *always* shoveling coal? Do you have to wear an *overcoat* for an hour or two every morning until the fire gets started?

Some people *never* have any heating troubles—the users of

MILWAUKEE
Solvay Coke

This is an up-to-date product that has taken the place of hard coal and other fuels wherever it has been *given a trial.*

Milwaukee Solvay Coke *ignites quickly*—warms the house thoroughly in a *few moments*—sustains an even fire at *all times.* It lasts *all night* and requires but *little* attention in the morning.

It is *cheaper* and *goes farther* than hard coal and there are *no ashes* to sift.

It is clean, smokeless and *hygienic*—it is the heat element of the coal—the *perfect fuel* for use in stove or furnace.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask *your dealer,* and *write* for interesting booklet of coke information to

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For Lame Back

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates—without rubbing—through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Sloan's Liniment

has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

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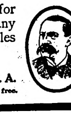
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.



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SHOES FOR MEN

These splendid men's shoes represent the best there is in shoe leather. Every piece of material is of the choicest tannage. The workmanship is perfect; the styles are up-to-date. When it comes to service, there is nothing that equals them in lasting qualities.

"HONORBILT" SHOES

are everything the name implies. They are *"built on honor."* No matter where you look, or what you pay, you will never find anything that will outclass them in wear, style or comfort.

If your dealer will not supply you, write to us. Look for the *Mayer Trade Mark* on the sole.

FREE—Send us the name of a dealer who *does not* handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes, and we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of George Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.

MILWAUKEE Mayer CUSTOM MADE

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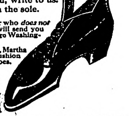
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN



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Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

"THE MARRYING SQUIRE."

Justice George E. Law Has Broken All Records.

George E. Law, Justice of the Peace, 13½ Franklin St., Brazil, Ind., is known far and wide as the "Marrying Squire," from the fact that he has married more couples than any other official in Indiana. Judge Law wrote a letter in 1906, recommending Doan's Kidney Pills, which he said had made a bad back well, enabled him to sleep better nights and feel more fit for work. The treatment also cleared up the urine. On January 5, 1909, Judge Law confirmed his previous testimony. "I have recommended this remedy to many people since I first used it," said he.

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Too Risky.

"Do you approve of the plan of teaching pupils to box?"

"Not unconditionally," replied the country pedagogue, remembering his husky 19-year-olds. "Might be all right, though, if you'd authorize the teachers to carry guns."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HAD AWFUL WEEPING ECZEMA.

Face and Neck Were Raw—Terrible Itching, Inflammation and Soreness—All Treatments Failed.

Cuticura Proved a Great Success.

"Eczema began over the top of my ear. It cracked and then began to spread. I had three different doctors and tried several things, but they did me no good. At last one side of my face and my neck were raw. The water ran out of it so that I had to wear medicated cotton, and it was so inflamed and sore that I had to put a piece of cloth over my pillow to keep the water from it, and it would stain the cloth a sort of yellow. The eczema itched so that it seemed as though I could tear my face all to pieces. Then I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and it was not more than three months before it was all healed up. Miss Ann Pearsons, Northfield, Vt., Dec. 19, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Town Run by One Family.

A curious fact is reported from a small township situated in the south of France, called Saint Martin. The whole municipal council is composed of one family, and has now been reelected. The mayor is Louis Guigo, and the councillors are Joseph, Alexandre, Pierre, Louis, Vincent, Jean Andre and Gabriel, all with the surname, Guigo.

Added a Saving Clause.

A good old deacon in Connecticut was very pious and very fond of clams. When once upon a time he attended a Rhode Island clam-bake he overtaxed his capacity and was sorely distressed. But his faith in prayer was unabated. Leaving the party and going down on his knees behind a tree, he was heard to supplicate: "Forgive me, O Lord, this great sin of gluttony. Restore my health, and I will never eat any more clams." Then after a judicious pause: "Very few, if any. Amen."

Ventriloquist's Good Joke.

A small negro boy was going along the street carrying a turtle by the tail, when a ventriloquist standing near seemed to make it say: "Where is you-all goin' with me?" The little negro heard the question, and looked around with astonishment, but not being entirely satisfied as to where the voice came from, walked on. Again the ventriloquist said: "I say, where is you-all takin' me?" This time the boy was satisfied that the turtle had been gifted with a miraculous power of speech, and instantly dropped it on the sidewalk in consternation, exclaiming: "I isn't a-takin' you-all nowhar. I has done dropped you!"

NEW IDEA

Helped Wis. Couple.

It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideas often lead to better health, success and happiness.

A Wis. couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes:

"Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, sallow, weak and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a bracer." (delusion.)

"Finally, after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and believing that to grow we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum.

"When we made it right we liked it and were relieved of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, steadier nerves, better temper, etc.

"These changes were not sudden, but relief increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee.

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But when they boiled Postum according to directions on pkg., until it was dark and rich, they liked it better than coffee and were benefited by the change." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Breaking Him Up

By Nellie Cravey Gillmore.

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Mrs. Marsden had arrived at the conclusion that heroic measures would have to be resorted to.

It was a dreary, sun-forgotten morning. Spasmodic gusts of sleet pelted the window-panes and the wind cried shudderingly through the naked branches of the trees. Mrs. Marsden came down to breakfast a little late. She looked a good deal troubled and her cheeks were pale. There was a suggestion of sleeplessness about the dull, inflamed eyes.

Her husband glanced up from the newspaper he was reading with the customary perfunctory nod. Something in his wife's face chained his attention a second.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

Without meeting his glance, she replied:

"Jack was restless all night; a bit feverish, I'm afraid. I think you'd better speak to the doctor and have him stop by this morning."

The paper dropped listlessly from Marsden's hands; the boy was his idol. Throughout the meal, he dallied with his coffee, pushing aside all food that was set before him. At the conclusion of the meal, he rose abruptly and ran upstairs to the nursery. The child was asleep now, but his cheeks were almost too vividly pink and the breath was coming through his dry, scarlet lips in little labored jerks. He did not hesitate, but went at once to the telephone and called up the family physician.

In half an hour the doctor came, making a careful examination of the patient. It was nothing serious, he thought; nothing, at least, to occasion alarm at present. There was considerable temperature with a slightly irritated throat, but the child would be better as soon as the prescribed medicines were administered.

Jack Very Ill—Perhaps Dying.

Marsden remained until this was done and the boy had gone off into a quiet doze.

With his hand on the front door knob he paused. Kathleen came down hurriedly and laid her fingers with a little pleading gesture on his arm. There were tears on her lashes.

"Don't go just yet," she asked him; "somehow—I feel unaccountably anxious, notwithstanding the doctor's assurances."

Marsden was silent a moment. When he spoke his voice was gentler than usual.

"I'll come back as soon as I possibly can," he said, "but it is out of the question for me to stay at home this morning. You are unnecessarily worried, I think. Perhaps you'd better take a little rest yourself."

She half-opened her lips to speak, but reconsidering, turned away without so much as a word. Marsden followed her with his eyes, almost wistfully. Her gesture, the atmosphere of her conveyed an unmistakable sense of irritation, of reproof.

Out in the open air, apprehension died from the father's mind. His brief uneasiness was quite lost in the contemplation of the stirring day before him. It was not the first time he had hung almost his last dollar on the caprice of some promising stock. He had begun the struggle in Wall street a comparatively poor man. During a 20-years' career there, he had managed to make several fortunes—and lose them. There had always been a little left in the family exchequer with which to start over again, and in no case had he hesitated to use it. But to-day would mark a crisis. He had plunged every cent into this copper deal and if he did not come out with flying colors he would come out a bankrupt.

When he turned into the Street, scores of familiar faces greeted him cordially on all sides. For Marsden had long been a power on 'Change.

Excitement was rife. He flung himself into the thick of it like a drunken man. Hours passed. He forgot everything. He knew nothing, saw nothing, was conscious of nothing—save Copper!

In the midst of the tumult a man pushed his way through the crowds to where Marsden stood with strained ears, blood-shot eyes and shaking hands waiting for the rapidly approaching crisis. Would the stock hold or—if prices broke—

"A note for you, Dick."

One of the men had taken it from the messenger and thrust it into his hands. Marsden took it mechanically and jammed it into his pocket—and forgot it. When things had quieted a bit, and he had returned to his private office, he recollected and pulled out the note, breaking the seal in a sort of daze. He glanced at the handwriting a trifle impatiently at first. But suddenly his eyes swam red. A little hoarse cry caught in his throat and he turned ashen. Jack very ill—perhaps dying—perhaps dead! He did not wait to read the letter through, but with a groan turned and tore his way through the congested throngs that packed about the doors.

He forgot that there had ever existed such a thing as copper; Wall street faded into oblivion. When he reached the house an ominous stillness reigned outside and in. His knees shook under him as he staggered up the stairs. With his trembling fingers on the doorknob he stood panting for breath, fearing to open the door. But after a minute he controlled himself and went in. The child was sitting on the floor, playing with some toys. The nurse was darning in a corner and Kathleen was nowhere in evidence.

"Jack!"

Marsden's relief was so great that he sank into a chair, his breath almost sobbing through his white lips. He was perfectly limp after the strain of the past hour, but every other emotion was swallowed up in the feeling of intense thankfulness that enveloped him. When he had collected himself sufficiently, he spoke:

"Where is your mistress, Zella?" He turned to the maid.

"She went out, saying she would be back in time for luncheon."

"But she—she sent me a note, did she not?"

"Yes, sir; I think she did."

Marsden pondered the situation bewilderedly, a slow light forcing its way on his brain. It was probably a mere device, a trick of Kathleen's to break him up in the Street. He had explained to her that it would be impossible for him to stay at home at this particular time and she—this was her—revenge! Tears, reproaches, threats—she had meted them out in plenty to carry her point, and failing, she had deliberately essayed this last—outrage. Well, she had succeeded at last. His summary absence at the most critical period had doubtless lost him his last penny. This recalled him to the necessity for immediate action, and he rose and went to the telephone and rang up his brokers. It was as he had thought. It was too late now to cover; everything had been swept away by the rapid break in prices.

A curious feeling of revulsion suddenly came over Marsden. If, indeed, Kathleen cared so deeply as all this, then why not reconcile himself to the life of toil that, in his penniless state, stretched inevitably before him? After all, perhaps life in its simpler solution, held much greater joys than he knew!

Presently a door opened downstairs. Steps approached and in another moment the nursery door was thrown open.

Mrs. Marsden came in nervously, very pale, her dark eyes shrinking from her husband's quick glance. There was a transitory hurt look in his face, but he accused her by neither word nor gesture.

She paused half way across the floor. Her eyes were bright, her lips beginning to quiver.

"Dick!" she said, penitently, "Dick, forgive me!"

For a space he made no answer, and she bent forward, clasping her hands.

"I was mad, beside myself," she hurriedly on in little gasping way, "mad to think there was nothing could take you away from—from that; not for a single day—not for a single hour! I—a devil entered my heart—I was determined to—" Her voice trailed off to a whisper, and she stopped, breathing hard. She shook from head to foot.

Marsden rose and laid an affectionate hand across her shoulder, drawing her over to him.

"Never mind, little girl," he said; "I'm afraid that I haven't always treated you just fair and right in my blind selfishness. And in the long run I am the more to blame. But we'll start life all over again—in earnest. All those things will have to go, of course, but we are both young and—we have each other. I am strong enough to do any sort of work—"

"What do you mean?"

She had fallen back, her hand going to her throat as though she felt stifled.

He looked at her in perplexity, his eyes clouding.

"Why, it is quite clear, isn't it? I had to leave right in the midst of a crisis. I threw down everything. I did not even think to arrange with anyone about protecting my stock. The boy was dying, as I thought—as your words led me to believe. God! what was money—what was anything—compared to our child?"

The face she lifted to him was convulsed with passion.

"You—you left there with everything you had at stake? Is that what you mean?" Her voice was hoarse, strained.

"Exactly." A suddenly vacant look had come into Marsden's eyes.

She burst into a wild laugh. The words fairly hissed through her clamped teeth:

"And you—you are my husband!" She stamped the floor with her foot.

A dazed moment went by. When Marsden looked up, even his lips were white. His eyes were sunken and into them had come the tragedy of years.

"Kathleen!"

But only her quick, angry footsteps, sounding along the polished corridor answered him.

WHAT CONSTITUTES TEAM WORK IN NATIONAL GAME

Nothing More Than Perfect Understanding Between All Members of the Club.

"What constitutes team work?" is a question often asked. The fans are constantly reminded that this feature of a club's play is one of the most important essentials.

Naturally they wonder what really constitutes team play and hence the reason the above question is so often asked. Team work is nothing more than a perfect understanding between all the members of a club as to what is going to be done on any particular play.

For instance: There is a man on first with but one out. If the base runner decides to try for second he should first impart this information to the batter, so that the man at the plate can in any legitimate way help him reach the base in safety. Or vice versa.

This applies to every play a team may make, where there are two or more men connected with the play. We will say that with a man on first the guardian of the sack decides that there is a chance to catch the base runner napping.

The first sacker accordingly signals the catcher to throw down there on the next ball pitched. In order for the backstop to be sure that his end of the play is going to be made right, he must let the pitcher know what he is going to do, so that the box artist can hand the ball so wide of the plate that the batter will not have a chance to hit the ball and thus spoil the attempted play.

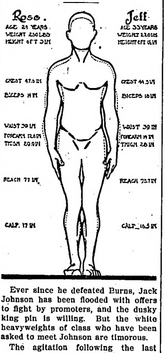
When his understanding is not thorough it certainly works havoc with a club's team play. With a man on first and one out, the hit and run play is attempted.

That is, the batter decides on that play and gives the signal. He takes it for granted the man at first is going down on the next ball pitched, and to help him out swings at the ball, no matter where it is.

Instead of the base runner starting for second, he remains glued to the bag simply because he has missed the sign. The man at bat goes through with his end of the play and possibly misses hitting the ball.

A play of this kind may easily lose a club the game, and emphasizes the importance of having an understanding between every member of the club.

ROSE BIGGER THAN JEFFRIES



Ever since he defeated Burns, Jack Johnson has been flooded with offers to fight by promoters, and the dusky king pin is willing. But the white heavyweights of class who have been asked to meet Johnson are timorous.

The agitation following the last championship fight has resulted in a number of would-be candidates offering themselves upon the sacrificial stone to redeem the white man's supremacy.

Prominent among those mentioned is Ralph Rose, the California giant, for whom Battling Nelson stands sponsor. Grandly equipped by nature, Rose may be groomed to fight Johnson.

Rose eclipses Jeffries in size. He is blessed with strength which has never been thoroughly tried out. In the hands of a master trainer Rose might in a few years gain the experience necessary to equip him for an encounter with the Galveston cyclone. At present he knows nothing of the fighting game's finer points.

An idea of this youngster's immensity may be gained from the illustration showing how much bigger Rose is to that monster puncher, Jim Jeffries.

Donovan Hired as Scout.

President I. Taylor of the Boston Red Sox has signed Patsy Donovan to act as scout for his team and pick up all the best players in the minor clubs he can get his eyes on, and he will travel far and wide to find them. Donovan has been manager of the Brooklyn Trolley Dodgers for three years, and while there was certainly up against it, but he managed to pick up some fine talent for the team, including Rucker and McMillan. He has had several offers to manage minor league teams, but has sidetracked them in favor of accepting a berth with the Boston club. Donovan will assume the position which Fred Lake filled last year before he was appointed manager of the team.

Struck Senseless.

"When she hit him with the golf ball, did it knock him senseless?"

"I guess so. I understand they are soon to marry."—Town and Country.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Illustrated Eye Book. At Druggists.

Life does not make us, we make life.—Kavanagh.

For relieving Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are effective. 25 cents a box. Samples free. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

Even in fishing for husbands it is generally the big ones that get away.

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vienna, W. Va.—"I feel that I owe the last ten years of my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Eleven years ago I was a walking shadow. I had been under the doctor's care but got no relief. My husband persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like a charm. It relieved all my pains and misery. I advise all suffering women to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Emma Wheaton, Vienna, W. Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

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If you suffer from Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms or have children, or friends that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle of

Dr. May's Epilepticide Cure.

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent free with directions. Express Prepaid. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory, under the National Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Guaranty No. 18971. Please give AGE and full address

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

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The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—*National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.*

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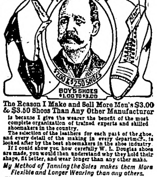
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50



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The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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Per Salzer's catalog page 129.

The biggest money making crop in vegetables is cabbage. Then comes onions, radishes, peas, cucumbers. Big catalog free: or, send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes, 1500 each lettuce, rutabagas, turnips, 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons, 1200 charming flower seeds, in all 10,000 kernels, easily worth $1.00 of any man's money. Or, send 20c and we add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn.

SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE

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SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC

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Millions of acres of school land to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and 40 years time on balance; three per cent interest; only $12.00 cash for 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 110 9th St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank.

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They never fail.
Let us send you our catalog.
It is free and tells you all about vegetable, farm and field seeds, that never disappoint you when harvest time comes.
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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SILVER KING BARLEY
Wisconsin is famed as the best barley state in the Union. Certain it is that it produces the heaviest yielding barleys on earth.
OF 60 VARIETIES
tested by the Wisconsin Agricultural Station, Salzer's Silver King Barley heads the list as the biggest yielder! That's a record we are proud of! But it's what Salzer's seeds do everywhere.

BEARDLESS BARLEY
The barley of your dreams; no beards; easy to harvest, yielding in New York state 121 bushels per acre.

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Our new Emperor William oat is the greatest oat of the century. Almost as great as the Emperor himself. You will want it. It's a marvel.
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Billion Dollar Grass covered itself with glory in 1908. It's hay crop to the United States alone is estimated at $10,000,000.00. It will be much more for 1909. Everybody is talking about it. Everybody will sow it for 1909, as it costs but 60c to 90c per acre. Is ready with its first crop within six weeks after seeding and seldom yields less than 6 to 12 tons per acre of magnificent hay. TEOSINTE, well, the catalog tells of this 100 ton green food freak.

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Salzer's 20th Century strains of clover and timothy seed stand all alone in their absolute purity. Of course they cost more than any other seedsmans, but they are free from weeds. That's worth the difference.

We have by all odds the largest Seed Potato trade in the World—one of our cellars holds 60,000 Bushels!

☞ BIG CATALOG FREE ☜
Or for 10c in stamps we mail free of all costs samples of Silver King Barley, yielding 173 bu. per acre; Macaroni Wheat, yielding 64 bu. per acre; Billion Dollar Grass; Speltz, the cereal and hay food prodigy, together with timothy, clover, grasses, etc., easily worth $10.00 of any man's money to get a start therewith.
And if you send 14c we add to above a package of Farm Seed Novelty never seen by you before.

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HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

Making Crime a Business

By George T. Pardy

True Record of the Achievement of Famous John W. Murray in Uncovering the Guilty Parties in the Blenheim Swamp Slaughter—How the Slayer Was Unearthed by the Master Sleuth.

FOUR miles from the little town of Eastwood, Ontario, Canada, there lies a dark, gloomy marsh known as Blenheim swamp. It is a desolate, lonely spot, which fallen logs and tangled thickets combine to render well-nigh impassable to the feet of the curious explorer, and at one edge there lies a pool of black, sullen water yclept Pine pond.

Far in the depths of this foul morass on the morning of February 21, 1890, two brothers, Joseph and George Eldridge, while out chopping wood, stumbled over the lifeless body of a young man, half buried in the weeds and brush. In the back of the head was a round, black hole indicating where a bullet had ploughed its fatal way, and near the nape of the neck was a similar wound. Even to an unexperienced eye it was evident that the victim had been shot down from behind, perhaps without obtaining a glimpse of his cowardly assassin. The body was that of a smoothly shaven youth of refined appearance. The clothing was of excellent quality, English in style and cut, with a check caped mackintosh, and underwear also of British make. There was no clue to his identity. The name of his tailor and the label on his clothes had been cut away and the label on his brown derby hat removed.

Detective John Wilson Murray of Toronto was ordered to take the case in hand and he went to view the big Blenheim swamp where the body had been found. He gazed upon the tell-tale crimson splotch where the head of the murdered man had lain, then surveyed the surrounding ground and came across a grim trail of accusing red. He followed it back a few paces and found that it ended in one great blot of gore, beyond which there was no further trace of blood. It was evident that there the shot had been fired that felled the victim. His murderer had borne the lifeless body to the denser place to hide it. On his hands and knees Murray crawled around the scene of the crime, going over the ground inch by inch. Three times he crossed and recrossed the fatal trail hoping that he might discover a bit of a label, a button, a scrap of paper—anything that might lend a clue to the history of the murdered man. At last his exertions were rewarded by the finding of a cigar holder with an amber mouthpiece, marked F. W. B., and that was all of the grim secret yielded by the dismal swamp.

Five days had elapsed since the finding of the body, but though pictures of the victim were published in all the leading Canadian papers and copies sent to England, no identification was made. The body was buried at Princeton, a few miles from Blenheim. On the sixth day a man and woman arrived at Princeton and asked to see the body, saying that they had seen the picture printed in the papers and fancied they recognized the features. They had crossed from England recently, and on the same ship was a young man who resembled strongly the picture of the deceased. The body was dug up on March 1, the lady and gentleman viewed it, and identified it as the remains of their fellow passenger.

"We think his name was Benwell," they said. "He was merely a casual acquaintance aboard ship and we knew nothing of him."

They returned to Paris, a town about ten miles from Princeton, and Murray, returning from a visit to the swamp, went directly to the hotel where they were staying.

"I am John Wilson Murray of the department of criminal investigation," said the detective, introducing himself. "You are the gentleman who has been viewing the body found in the swamp?"

"Yes," said he, "my wife and I were out at the grave and saw the body."

"You were acquainted with the young man?" queried the detective.

"Very slightly," was the response. "I just met him aboard ship."

"What was his name?" inquired Murray.

"I think it was Fred Bentwell or Benswell or Benswell," replied the gentleman. "We were fellow passengers on the Britannic of the White Star line. He was on his way to London, Ontario. I last saw him at Niagara Falls. He had a good deal of luggage and left some of it."

"Will you be able to point out his baggage?" asked Murray.

"Why, yes," responded the gentleman. "I am going to the Falls to-day. We only came here because we saw the picture in the paper."

"Let me have your name, please, so that I can find you at the Falls," requested Murray.

"Reginald Birchall of London, England. I shall be pleased to help you in any way that is in my power," replied the gentleman.

"How was the young man dressed when you last saw him?" inquired the detective.

Murray was wearing a navy blue overcoat at the time, and Birchall touched the sleeve of it lightly.

"Like that," he said, "a whole suit of blue."

"Did he drink?" asked Murray.

"Yes, he used to get pretty jolly at times," asserted Binchall.

The detective shook his head gravely.

"That London, Ontario, is a bad place for a convivial chap," he said. "They'd kill a fellow there for $5. Were you ever in this country before?"

"I have been in New York and Niagara Falls, but never in Canada," replied Birchall, and having thanked him for the information given, Murray withdrew.

On his way to the telegraph office he reviewed the conversation that had just taken place. He had already reached the conclusion that Birchall had lied to him.

"Shadow this man," the message read, "but do not arrest him unless he tries to cross the river to the United States. I will be there Sunday night."

Further investigation revealed that Mr. and Mrs. Birchall and a young man named Douglas Raymond Pelly were guests of Baldwin's boarding house at Niagara Falls, and had arrived there the day after the murder. Murray called on Pelly, who was a handsome young fellow, five feet nine inches tall, of slight build, with a small, light moustache and decided English accent. Pelly declared that he was the son of the Rev. R. P. Pelly of Walden Place, vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex, England. He was 25 years old, a graduate of Oxford, and a cousin of the beautiful Lady Pelly, who was one of the suite of Lord Lansdowne, formerly governor general of Canada. He informed Murray that he knew both the dead man, whose picture was in the papers, and Birchall.

"Benwell, Birchall, Mrs. Birchall, and I all came out from England in one party," said Pelly. "Birchall and Benwell left us for a day and Benwell never came back. I saw the picture of the dead man a few days later, and I told Birchall it was Benwell and that he ought to go and identify the body and make sure."

Murray spent several hours conversing with Pelly who was perfectly willing to tell all he knew regarding the suspect and murdered man. Among Birchall's papers, found in searching his effects, were letters corroborative of what Pelly said. The latter, with his Oxford course finished and the world before him, was looking for an opening in life, when, in December, 1889, he read an advertisement in London, England, newspapers as follows:

"Canada.—University man, having farm, wishes to meet gentleman's son to live with him and learn the business, with view to partnership; must invest £500 to extend stock; board, lodging, and five per cent. interest till partnership arranged. Address, J. R. Burchall, Primrose Club, 4 Park Place, St. James, London."

Pelly wrote to the above address, requesting further particulars. In reply he received a telegram from J. R. Burchall, stating that he would visit Walden Place, Saffron Walden, on the following Thursday. Pelly answered with a note, which was found with other letters in Birchall's effects, hoping that he would stay all night as it was a long way to come for such a short interview, and also he desired to have his father meet J. R. Burchall. On the appointed day Burchall arrived at Walden Place, and later met Pelly in London, and won over both son and father.

He pictured to them a large farm one and a half miles from Niagara Falls, Ontario, a farm with large brick houses and barns, the former heated by steam and lighted by gas and the latter by electric light, with lights placed around the farm. He told of the big and profitable business, and mentioned the fine fishing, shooting and other sports to be enjoyed on the estate. He explained that the business carried on was buying horses in the rough and grooming them to sell for profit; that the farm was used to raise horse feed; that during J. R. Burchall's absence his overseer, a Scotchman named McDonald, and several hired men looked after the farm and business; that he had a branch business at Woodstock, Ontario, and had rooms there, where he and his wife lived at times. He said a number of Englishmen lived around Niagara Falls, and that a club had been created in which the members lived in English style and had English servants. Burchall said he had organized the club. The country was an earthly paradise, with wealth to be had for simply sojourning in the land.

Completely captivated by this glowing description, on January 11, 1890, Pelly wrote from Hollington, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to J. R. Burchall, saying: "Please consider all settled. If you will have the agreement drawn up, I will sign it and forward you a cheque for £170 at the same time. I shall look to meeting you on February first. When you get my steamer tickets would you be so kind as to forward me some steamer labels?"

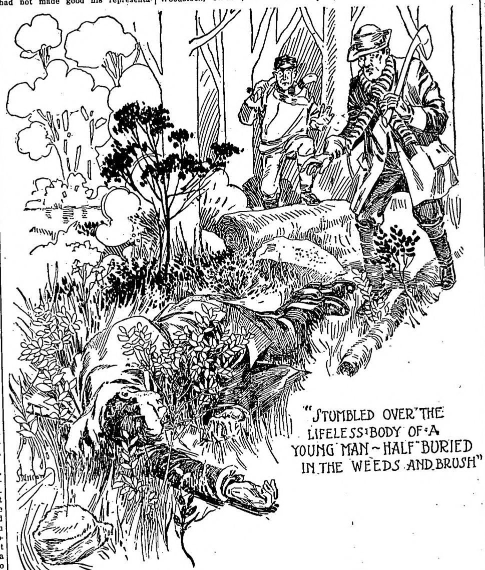
At half past eight that evening Birchall returned to the Stafford house in Buffalo alone. He was in high good humor, joking and laughing pleasantly. In response to Pelly's inquiry for his companion of the morning he stated that he took Benwell to the farm and introduced him to McDonald, the overseer. Later Benwell told him that he did not like the place or the people but he had stayed at the farm when Birchall left for Buffalo. Birchall also said he had given Benwell several addresses before leaving, so that he could visit folk in the country roundabout, including Attorney Hellmuth of London, Ontario, who had been a passenger on the Britannic. Pelly began to ask too many questions, whereupon Birchall declared he was tired and went to bed. On the following day they went to Niagara Falls, taking their luggage with them. They crossed to the Canada side and stopped at Mrs. Baldwin's, Birchall arranging for rooms and board there.

Soon after their arrival at Baldwin's Birchall invited Pelly to take a walk during which the young man, who was beginning to suspect that his astute host was not playing an altogether straight game, told Birchall that he had not made good his representations. Birchall gave an evasive reply, and under pretense of showing his companion the beauties of the Niagara river, took him down an old rotten stairway that led over the cliffs to the edge of the water. At the bottom of the shaky steps there stood a stranger, the sight of whom seemed to annoy Birchall, for without lingering to admire the view he turned and retraced his steps. Returning to their rooms they saw a newspaper containing the account of the discovery of the body of a murdered man near Woodstock, and Birchall proposed that Pelly should go there and see if the remains were those of Benwell. This sinister remark aroused fresh suspicions in Pelly's mind and alarmed him to such an extent that he slipped a revolver into his pocket, determining to carry it in the future.

On the next day Birchall persuaded Pelly to go over to the American side of the river with him, under the pretense of looking after some missing baggage. It was raining and blowing hard when they started to walk back to Canada across the Suspension bridge. There were no other pedestrians in sight as they neared the center of the bridge and Birchall, halting, requested Pelly to look over the cables at the roaring torrent below.

"The view is superb," he said, as he leaned over the edge, "come and see it."

Pelly saw that it would be an easy thing to thrust an unsuspecting person over the cable into the river. His mistrust of Birchall had increased a thousand fold and he curtly refused to move from where he was standing. Birchall turned white, looked around and stepped toward his companion. As he did so Pelly walked on. Birchall called to him sharply: "Come, walk alongside me," he said. "Your heavy overcoat will help keep the rain off me." Pelly shook his head obstinately and was about to take to his heels and run when two men came walking across the bridge. Birchall then ceased to argue with his companion and the two made their way back to Canada, keeping several paces apart. The next day Birchall, accompanied by his wife, went to Paris, Ontario, to view the body of the man whose picture had appeared in the papers and shortly after their return to the Falls the arrest followed.



"STUMBLED OVER THE LIFELESS BODY OF A YOUNG MAN—HALF BURIED IN THE WEEDS AND BRUSH"

Murray cabled and wrote at once to Scotland Yard, London, England, for information about Birchall, Pelly and Benwell. He was advised that J. R. Birchall was none other than the younger son of the Rev. Joseph Birchall, late well-known vicar of church kirk and rural dean of Whalley. After completing his course at Oxford, young Birchall, who had achieved a reputation for wildness during his college days, went to London. There he eloped with Florence Stevenson, daughter of David Stevenson, for 50 years master of transportation of the London and Northwestern railroad. Birchall's favorite club at this time, November, 1888, was the Badminton club, 100 Picadilly, W. When he made ready to leave England after his marriage, he cashed cheques for £25 at the Badminton club, and C. Stewart Sproat, secretary of the club, wrote him on January 7, 1890, when he was back in England, to send the cash without further delay.

He and his bride sailed for America in the fall of 1888. They wrote to David Stevenson from America, and early in 1889 Birchall wrote from Woodstock, Ontario, to creditors at Oxford, saying that he was in the employ of Somerset & Co., Brock street, Woodstock, and would pay his debts promptly. In the summer of 1889 Birchall and his wife returned to England and lived with Mr. Stevenson. Then it was that Birchall began advertising, under the name of J. R. Burchall, address the Primrose Club, for young men with money to go to Canada and learn farming. Pelly's father was, as he had stated, vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex, and Benwell's father was Col. Benwell of Cheltenham.

At Woodstock Murray learned that Birchall and his wife arrived there from England in the autumn of 1888 to look over farm lands and enjoy the country life of Canada. Birchall and his wife passed as Lord and Lady Somerset. They lived gayly and seemed to have money befitting their rank in life. They were fond of driving and picnics, and one of the spots "Lord Somerset" visited on various occasions was Pine Pond, which was surrounded by Blenheim swamp. When they returned to England, "Lord and Lady Somerset" departed from Woodstock very suddenly, leaving numerous unpaid bills behind them.

When Birchall again sailed for America it was not in the role of Lord Somerset. He came accompanied by his wife, Pelly and Benwell, and the four arrived in New York on the Britannic on February 14. From this date Murray took up the trail and verified the truth of Pelly's narrative. He verified the dates of arrival and departure at the Metropolitan hotel of the party of four, and their arrival at the Stafford house, Buffalo, on February 16. At the Stafford house he ascertained the fact that, on the day following their arrival, Pelly and Mrs. Birchall stayed at the hotel, while Birchall and Benwell were called before six o'clock and went away together. Birchall returned in the evening but Benwell never returned.

The next step was to follow the course of Birchall and Benwell after leaving the Stafford house on February 17. Conductor William H. Poole, running on the Grand Trunk railroad between Niagara Falls and Windsor, asserted that he had two passengers who got off his train at Eastwood, four miles from Blenheim swamp. Their description answered that of Birchall and Benwell. The train stopped at Eastwood at 11:14 that morning. Matthew Virtue, a bailiff of Woodstock, was on the train. As it left Eastwood he saw two young Englishmen walking away from the station, one of them wearing a cape coat. A Miss Lockhart of Blandford was on the train. A couple of seats ahead of her sat two young Englishmen. As the train approached Eastwood her attention was drawn to them by the manner in which they were talking about the land. They were admiring fields which had nothing about them to be admired. One was easy to identify by the big astrakhan cap he wore. She saw them alight at Eastwood and walk north.

Alfred Hayward and his wife saw the pair leave Eastwood station. John Crosby, a young farmer living in Blenheim township, was driving in Governor's road about noon when he saw the two young men walking towards Blenheim swamp. Miss Allie Fallon, who lived with her mother a short distance from Blenheim swamp, saw them pass the house on the road leading past the marsh. One, in a cape overcoat, walked ahead of his companion. She had known Lord Somerset by sight the year before and thought the man walking behind was that nobleman. James Rapson, owner of a swamp adjoining Blenheim swamp, was out with his men cutting timber about one o'clock in the afternoon, when he heard two pistol shots fired in rapid succession in Blenheim swamp.

Thus Murray completed his chain of evidence to the swamp and the very hour of the murder when the assassin was alone in the swamp with his victim. The shots were fired about one o'clock, half an hour after Miss Fallon had seen the men pass. Birchall had evidently pointed out land from the car window as part of his farm, and told Benwell they would take a short cut through the woods to it. Benwell was a credulous youth and innocently entered the swamp and started up the winding path. It was an easy matter for Birchall to drop behind a moment while Benwell was pressing eagerly on anxious for a view of the farm—the farm he was never to see.

At half past two Charles Buck, a young farmer living on the road between Eastwood and Blenheim swamp, was driving home from Woodstock when, at the crossroads leading to Eastwood, a man turned the corner from the Blenheim swamp road and started for Eastwood. The man wore a fur cap, and he stopped and asked Mr. Buck the way to Gables Corners, as he wished to get to Woodstock. Buck told him he was within much less than two miles of Eastwood and he could get to Woodstock from there as easily as from Gables Corners. The man thanked him and walked on toward Eastwood at a rapid pace.

At three o'clock Miss Alice Smith arrived at the Eastwood station to post a letter. As she was going into the station gate she came face to face with Lord Somerset, who had been in Woodstock the year before, and who had called at the home of her grandfather, John Hayward at Eastwood. Somerset wore an astrakhan cap. He came up to Miss Smith and shook hands, saying: "How do you do? Don't you remember me?" and asked after her family and grandfather. He told Miss Smith he was coming back later, and then bought a ticket for Hamilton. Miss Mary Swazie, another young lady of Eastwood, also was at the station for the three o'clock train, and saw the stranger. His trousers were turned up and his shoes were muddy. Miss Ida Cromwell of Eastwood also saw him at the station. James Hayward, an Eastwood storekeeper, saw him at the station and recognized the so-called Lord Somerset.

At 3:38 the train for Niagara Falls reached Eastwood and the stranger in the fur cap climbed aboard. George Hay, a brakeman, saw and remembered him distinctly and identified Birchall positively as the man. Other witnesses also identified him, their evidence covering Birchall's trail up to his return to the Stafford house, Buffalo, at 8:30 at night. Witnesses also identified the dead body of Benwell as that of the young man with Birchall on the train to Eastwood, and on the road to the swamp. Birchall, according to the detective's deductions, had four hours and 24 minutes in which to walk the four miles from Eastwood to the swamp, do the murder, and walk back to Eastwood. He arrived at 11:14 in the morning and departed at 3:38 in the afternoon. If he took three hours to walk the eight miles, he still had one hour and 24 minutes for the crime.

As a final proof of Birchall's guilt, Murray was advised by the London, England, police that Col. Benwell had just received from Birchall an undated letter, headed with the address of Niagara Falls. The postmark revealed its date as February 20, three days after Birchall left Benwell dead in in the swamp. In this letter Birchall asked that $500 be sent him at once, adding: "I have been talking to your son to-day about arrangements, and he is so well satisfied with the prospect here that he is ready to go immediately into the partnership, and he is writing to you to-day on the subject."

The $500 asked for was to be the first payment on $2,500 which Col. Benwell was to send to his son for Birchall if the farm and prospects pleased the youth. Pelly identified the body found on February 18 as Benwell's body, and therefore Birchall could not have been talking to him on February 20. Instead of writing to his father on February 20, Benwell was lying cold in death. Having found witnesses who identified Birchall as the bogus Lord Somerset, who had made frequent visits to Blenheim swamp the year before, and had learned the path to Pine Pond, the lake in the swamp that is supposed to be bottomless, Murray knew that his case was complete.

Birchall had embarked in business as a murderer. He had deliberately planned the crimes and fitted himself for the practice of his profession. While masquerading as Lord Somerset he had selected the bottomless lake known as Pine Pond for the grave that would tell no tales. The Blenheim swamp he marked as the place of slaughter. He was familiar with the emigration business, through his father-in-law's knowledge of it, and conceived the idea of taking rich young men instead of poor immigrants. He created an imaginative farm and went back to England seeking victims, but made the mistake of taking two instead of one. Even then his plans were well laid. He intended to kill Benwell in the swamp and shove Pelly into the whirlpool rapids. Neither body would be found for he would bury Benwell in the bottomless lake and Pelly would vanish in the rapids. If one of the Elridges had not slipped in the swamp he would not have stepped upon Benwell's body, revealing the crime. Birchall had not meant to leave the body where anyone could find it. He was heading for Pine Pond when he slew Benwell and intended to drag the body there, but a recent storm had swept the swamp and choked with debris the path to the bottomless lake. With Benwell and Pelly vanished from off the face of the earth, Birchall would have collected through bogus letters to the fond parents the sum still due from his victims and then returned to England in pursuit of other prey.

Birchall's trial began at Woodstock, Ontario, on September 22, 1890. The case attracted world-wide attention and the English newspapers as well as those of France, Germany and Italy printed columns upon columns of the proceedings. Despite the brilliant and desperate fight made by the prisoner's counsel to save his client, the evidence gathered by Murray was too convincing to be set aside. Birchall was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on November 14. He went to his doom bravely on a cold, gray morning, walked out in the prison yard unsupported and mounted the scaffold with a steady step. The drop fell, and an inert figure dangled at the end of a rope, swinging to and fro in the chill wind. Frederick Benwell had been avenged by the law.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S STRONG ADDRESS

INAUGURAL DELIVERED BY NATION'S NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

EXTRA SESSION IS PROMISED

Congress Will Meet March 15 to Take Up Tariff Revision—Adequate Army and Navy Urged—Panama Canal Heartily Approved—Southern Race Problem and Labor Legislation Discussed.

Washington, Mar. 4. — President Taft, having been sworn in as chief executive of the nation, delivered an inaugural address that was listened to with great interest. In part it was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declaration of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

More Legislation Needed.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce laws, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

Promises Extra Session.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

Money Needed for Big Projects.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

For Army and Navy.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvisesd. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation.

Asiatic Immigration.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbursts of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagemnts by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities, not within our control.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke different views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks.

Panama Canal All Right.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

South and the Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

Laws for Labor's Benefit.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employes for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employes for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employes, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employes of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employes injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employes.

In conclusion the president discussed the question of the power of federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, reiterating forcibly his belief that to take away this power from the courts would result in the creation of a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy for the protection of business against illegal invasion

MINNESOTA SOLONS

HOUSE PASSES THE ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL.

Bills for New Normal Schools Provoke Warm Debate in Lower Body.

St. Paul, March 1.—The house suspended all rules this morning, and passed the general road and bridge bill, introduced by the road and bridge committee. The bill originally carried an appropriation for general state aid to the various counties of $400,000, but in its amended form as passed, carried but $300,000. It seems certain the measure will meet with no opposition in the senate.

Representative Washburn, of Minneapolis, introduced a resolution memorializing congress to pass a pending act for the establishment of a children's bureau. Representative White succeeded in getting a resolution passed inviting Professor E. P. Sandsten of the Wisconsin University to address the house the evening of March 9, relative to the feasibility of introducing tobacco growing in Minnesota. The resolution cites that tobacco is now profitably grown at Clear Lake, Minn.

A number of new bills put in an appearance. One by McGrath provides that railroads shall stand for decrease in property valuations caused by abandonment of tracks. One by Dalzel calls for an appropriation of $7,500 for a Fort Ridgley park. Saugstad introduced a bill providing that any citizen or organization may hire an attorney to bring prosecutions for violations of the liquor laws, and that no such case may be dismissed by the county attorney unless such action is argued before the court. A bill by McKenzie calls on the railroads to have operators at their depots at least half an hour before train time. The drainage committee offered a measure which authorizes the state drainage commission to make a topographical survey of the state for drainage purposes; that the survey of each county must be filed with the county auditor, and all county drainage be carried out according to such survey and under direction of the state commission. Wells introduced the predicted bill to combine the forestry boards and department of the state with the game and fish commission in a state forest and game board of six members to be appointed by the governor. The salary of the executive agent is raised to $3,600, superintendent of fisheries to $3,000; and the office of chief forester is created at $3,000 a year.

An important bill to further regulate banking and guarantee deposits, was introduced in the senate today by Senator A. L. Hanson. It divides the banks of the state into two classes, Class A being banks in towns of less than 50,000 inhabitants; Class B being banks in towns of over 50,000. In banks of Class A deposits shall not be allowed to exceed ten times the paid-in capital and surplus; in Class B, deposits shall not exceed eight times the capital and surplus. For violation of this provision, each offending bank shall be subject to a fine of $100 a day after the date of receiving notice from the public examiner. Beginning May 1, 1909, a state tax levy of one-tenth of one per cent shall be levied on the amount of the average deposits of each bank in Class A; and one-fifth of one per cent for Class B. This money is payable to the state treasurer July 1. These assessments shall be continued till the state guarantee fund for depositors equals one per cent of the past year's average of state bank deposits. This fund shall remain subject to the orders of the public examiner.

Another bill by A. L. Hanson, reapportions the 61st legislative district, making it into two.

St. Paul, Minn., March 2.—The house celebrated its first evening meeting of the present session by making a record on the speedy passage of a radical anti-cigarette bill. On roll call the bill received 92 votes in its favor, to one against—the vote of Alvin Rowe of St. Paul. L. H. Johnson then moved the reconsideration of the bill and asked that the motion be voted down; and it was. This prevents the house from going back on its passage of the bill.

A flood of new bills were introduced. They included the following: by Holmberg, to appropriate $150,000 for a new state fair agricultural building; by Christianson, to make the state treasurer custodian of state fair funds; by Ware, to permit all women over 18 years of age to vote in 1910 as to whether women shall be granted the right of suffrage; by Peters, limiting state fair passes to reporters, firemen, policemen, veterans, mail carriers, fair officials, employes and privilege holders; by Noble, providing judges of the supreme court and all county officers be nominated by non-partisan preliminaries; by Nolan, to apply the 3 per cent gross earnings tax on a share of the interstate earnings of telephone companies. The Grant bill was passed which requires all counties effected by judicial ditch petitions, to receive notice of the hearing; also the bill to permit traveling men to vote for the state and national ticket in any part of the state they happen to be.

The house spent the entire morning today in fighting over the pending bills for a new normal school. These bills calls, respectively, for a school to be established at Warren, Bemidji, Red Lake Falls, Thief River Falls, Cass Lake, and one bill calling for a school to be located by the normal board in northwestern Minnesota. After much discussion, P. M. McGary, author of the Cass Lake bill, got the house to adopt his minority report by a vote of 60 to 57—a "close shave." Representative Opsahl then asked that the Hinds bill be given a fair show, and that it be printed and advanced with the Cass Lake bill to general orders. The house then turned around and granted his request by a vote of 62 to 54.

Senator Vail today introduced a bill in the senate which provides that no railroad shall charge for the transportation of non-bessemer ore, more than 60 per cent of the present tariff now charged for the transportation of other iron ore within the state. The bill was referred to the committee on railroads.

Senator Stephens of Crookston introduced the biennial appropriation bill for the Crookston agricultural school and experimental station. It provides for a number of improvements, as well as maintenance; for the agricultural school for 1909-10, for expenses, $15,000; a water system, $2,000; for building, library, offices, etc., $40,000; for 1910-11, expenses, $15,000; girls' dormitory, $25,000. For the northwestern experimental station, 1910-11, expenses, $8,000; root cellar, $1,000; to establish and maintain a denatured alcohol plant, $6,000; for 1910-11, expenses, $8,000; a swine barn, $1,500; a slaughter house, $1,000.

Senator Farrington comes to the front for the state fair, with a bill to appropriate $250,000 for a new state fair grand stand. Farrington and C. A. Johnson join in a bill to appropriate $25,000 to dam and dyke Big Stone lake, the Minnesota and Whetstone rivers, to prevent future floods.

St. Paul, Minn., March 4.—Interest centered at today's session of the Minnesota legislature in the final action of the house tax committee which has been conducting a series of hearings on the Bjorge bill for a tonnage tax on iron ore mined in the state. Mr. Bjorge occupied two hours in an argument for his bill, going at length into constitutional questions. C. A. Congdon of Duluth replied, charging that the bill aims to place a much higher rate of state taxation on iron ore than on any other class of property in the state. The committee then went into executive session, concluding by deciding to return the bill to the house without any recommendation. It was also decided to have a sub-committee of seven members make an investigation as to whether the iron mines are at present asessed properly, and as to the progress made toward establishment of a steel plant at Duluth.

The house got rid of a lot of routine business today, but did little else of general importance. This evening, in committee of the whole, the T. J. Greene bill to permit six-round boxing matches was the subject of considerable fun. Mr. Bicknell moved to amend to limit the contestants to members of the tri-county delegation, and during the remainder of the legislative session only; but the amendment was not voted on. The committee recommended the bill for passage, then reconsidered its action, and was on the verge of adopting a motion by Haugland to indefinitely postpone, when O'Brien of St. Paul came to the rescue with a suggestion to continue the bill on general orders, which was accepted. The bill for an additional district judge for St. Louis county was recommended for passage.

The senate today passed, among other measures, the house bill which declares state ownership to all ore deposits beneath the waters of meandered lakes.

Senator Elwell of Minneapolis introduced an important bill. It provides that city councils in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants may regulate the rates of all public utilities, including gas, waterworks, electric light and power. Senators Dale and Coller joined in the introduction of a bill to repeal the mortgage registry tax law. Senator Thorpe offered an important banking bill, which is a copy of the New York law providing that when banks become defunct the public examiner and his deputies, shall assume full control, instead of a receiver, thus saving considerable cost. The live stock committee presented a bill prohibiting the sale of blooded cattle unless accompanied by a health certificate.

Every Picture Tells A Story

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.

Backache, Pains in the Kidneys, Bloating, Etc., Overcome.

A nurse is expected to know what to do for common ailments, and women who suffer backache, constant languor, and other common symptoms of kidney complaint, should be grateful to Mrs. Minnie Turner, of E. B. St., Anadarko, Okla., for pointing out the way to find quick relief. Mrs. Turner used Doan's Kidney Pills for a run-down condition, backache, pains in the sides and kidneys, bloated limbs, etc. "The way they have built me up is simply marvelous," says Mrs. Turner, who is a nurse. "My health improved rapidly. Five boxes did so much for me I am telling everybody about it."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Difference.

Josiah (to newly wedded neighbor)—I wish you long, happy lives; and I see no reason since you have had experience why you and Mariah cannot pull together as steady and happy and successfully as a team of horses.

Obadiar—No doubt we could if there was only one tongue between us.—Judge.

Try Murine Eye Remedy
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Murine Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine for Your Eyes.

She Named It.

She (casually)—What do you think is the best fruit of courtship?

He (tenderly)—The date.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Address the Garfield Tea Co. as above when writing for free samples of Garfield Tea, the true remedy for constipation.

A Profitable Course.

"Did you find the course profitable?"

"Rather; tutored six men in it."—Lampoon.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A man who needs advice is apt to get the kind he doesn't want.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually;
Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation;
Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get it's beneficial effects, always buy the Genuine,
manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

"A Little Cold is a Dangerous Thing"
and often leads to hasty disease and death when neglected. There are many ways to treat a cold, but there is only one *right* way—use the *right* remedy.
DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
is the surest and safest remedy known, for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy. It cures when other remedies fail.
Do something for your cold in time, you know what delay means, you know the remedy, too—Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.
Bottles in three sizes, $1, 50c, 25c

PISO'S
25 cts.
Stop Coughing!
Nothing breaks down the health so quickly and positively as a persistent cough. If you have a cough give it attention now. You can relieve it quickly with PISO'S CURE.
Famous for half a century as the reliable remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma and kindred ailments. Fine for children.
At all druggists', 25 cts.
25 cts.
CURE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

We never devoted as much time and space to a Township election as we have this year but we are more than satisfied with the result.

We presume that some of the badly defeated candidates for Township office, at last Tuesday election will say they were not in the race, which is true, and we could have told them before election, that they would not be in the race, if they had asked us.

Lattimore ran on his popularity for town clerk of Highlanding, and got 3 votes. His chieff corespondent from Deer Park, "also ran," and at the last accounts they were still running, but we guess they have discovered that their popularity, only existed in their mind, as they were not only defeated, but "skunked"

The senate committee on elections has reported out for passage what is known as the Canfield bill This bill repeals the present primary law but in lieu of the present system delegates to county conventions to elect delegates to state conventions or to nominate candidates for county offices must be chosen under the primary method What kind of treatment the bill will receive remains to be seen Should it fail to be enacted it is more than likely that the Cooke or Holten bills providing for a certain percentage of a party vote at a primary in order to maintain a party organization will be reported for passage.

A few things gained by fraud destroy a fortune otherwise honestly won.—German Proverb.

Arago's Modesty.

Arago, the great French scientist, was never seen with a decoration on his breast. He valued honors lightly. One evening Leverrier, the astronomer, called on him on his way to dine with a minister. He expressed a wish to appear decorated with an order to which he was entitled, having received the official notice of the honor, although he had not as yet the decoration itself.

"Open that drawer," said Arago, "and take whatever you want."

In that drawer were all the crosses and ribbons which kings and emperors confer.

While Arago wished above everything to promulgate science and to make his researches useful, he did not attempt to identify himself forever with his discoveries by writing books. He had no time for writing, but contented himself with noting the results of his work in the record of the bureau of longitude or announcing it verbally to the academy.

The Valuables.

The man with a wife and seven children hauled up in front of the hotel desk, registered, got his bellboy and was starting off when the clerk, thinking maybe he might jolly the new arrival, called to him.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but hadn't you better leave your valuables in the safe?"

"Do you think I ought to?" inquired the man innocently enough, to hear him say it.

"Well, it is the best plan."

"All right," said the man, and, turning to his wife, "Here, Mary, pass the children over to the gent behind the counter. He'll look after them and give us a rest."

Whereupon the clerk apologized.—Judge.

Exempt.

"Jes' you come right home, Henry Hiram—breakin' the Sabbath day in that scan'lous, sinful fashion."

"Well, Jimmy Hicks is let play on Sunday."

"The commandant don't apply t' him. His paw's a vegetarian."—Life.

Proof Enough.

Patient—Are you sure, doctor, that this health food that you have recommended is nourishing? Doctor—Sure? Why, I know it. The man who introduced that health food not only lives but supports a large family on it.—Stray Stories.

WON OUT.

Bendele And Bridge Movers Badly Defeated

It could be easily told by the wink of the farmers eye, that there was something coming, at this spring election, in this Township.

Only a few farmers came to the poles erly, but they all seemed to have that far away look in their eye, which seemed to say "we are next"

LATIMORE TO RESCUE·

At about 1 o'clock our friend Lattimore appeared as cndidate for town clerk, but the farmers gave him a look, which seemed to say "Ah my boy we hardly know you." He got three votes, and J. W. Vrolson got the same number, and August Wentzel got a few scattering votes, but the great majority went to Anthony Dannacher, the anti bording candidate, and he was elected for town Clerk by an overwhelming majority, as was Mr. Sticksrud for supervisor. There was a fair number of voters turned out and the usal township business tranacted, and the best of good nature prevaild, but the farmers and tax payors, and them that take an interest in the advancement and upbuilding of this part of Red Lake county felt that they had a duty to perform, at the ballot box, and they did that duty in a manner that had ought to give notice to all, that under hand methods to tear down, and defeat the steady improvement and advancement of eastern Red Lake County will not be toleriated by the intelligent voters of High Landing. The voters spoke on Tuesday, and they spoke good and loud.

FROM DEER PARK

The echo from this township election has scarsely died out, when the news came from Deer Park, that Wm. Swanson had been badly defeated for town clerk of that township. It will be remembered that Swanson stood alone against the whole township of Deer Park, in the matter of trying to get an appropriation from the state of Minnesota to build a bridge across the Red Lake River in the town of Highlanding, and again he stood alone last Tuesday. We did not learn whether he raised the antie of 3 votes received by Lattimore and Vrolson in this township but he may have got four or five votes, as he has quite a number of realatives in the township.

John Bummrud was elected supervisor, Eddy Singer Town clerk, E.V. Carlson, Justice of the peace. Ed. Rustad Assesson. Ausmond Mandt, treasurer and Aslak Nesland constable.

Auction Sale.

At the farm residence of P. Sullivan, one mile west of Sunbeam, and two miles west of Highlanding, on Thursday March the 18th, Mr. Sullivan will sell at public auction all his stock and farm machinery, Viz:

1 mare 11 yers old, weight, 1500 1 mare 9 years old. 1 Hamiltonian mare weight 1150, with fold. 1 horse 9 years old. 1 horse 8 years old. 1 horse colt 7 months old 5 good cows. 1 fresh milch cow. 1 2 year old steer. 1 sow. 40 hens 3 Bronze turkeys. 1 Deering binder. 1 Deering mower. 1 10 foot McCormick hay rake 1 wide tire wagon. 1 light wagon. 3 breaking plows. 1 16 inch stubble plow 2 wagon grain boxes. 1 4 horse 16 hoe disk harrow. 2 hay racks 1 road cart, and other farm tools and household goods to numerous to mention. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m Free lunch at noon.

Don't forget the day and date

The sale will be made on the usal terms.

P. Sullivan, Owner.
H. M. Hicks, Auctioneer.
H. G. Dobner, Clerk.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT

Sunbeam Minn.

STILT WALKING.

In Some Parts of France It Is an Absolute Necessity.

In some parts of the world, particularly in the low districts of France, stilt walking is a necessity. In Gascony there are great level plains covered with stunted bushes of dry heath. These waste lands have a soil that is so permeable, so soft and yielding, that the slightest fall of rain makes them practically impassable by ordinary methods of pedestrianism. But these wastes must be traversed at all seasons by the poor people of Gascony, and necessity has accordingly made the Gascons a stilt walking people, and men, women and children may be seen at all seasons of the year stuck upon high stilts, trudging through the waste lands, carrying baskets, bundles and the like. The stilts used are about five feet long and often longer.

The shepherds of Landes all go on stilts. The shepherd is provided with a stout staff that answers for many purposes. At the proper place in the staff is a flap, which makes a comfortable seat when turned down. On this the shepherd quietly sits and watches his flock, and while he sits up there he knits or spins with a distaff thrust in his girdle.

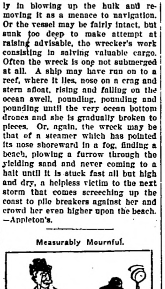
The Landes stilt walker can do marvelous things with these five foot leg extensions. He can run with a speed that will tax a horse, pick up a pebble or pluck a flower as the cowboy reaches to the earth from his pony, and he can drop to the ground level and regain the perpendicular as quickly as a boy can turn a handspring.—Chicago News.

WRECKED VESSELS.

Difficulties That Beset the Work of the Salvors.

What it means to salve a wreck is something that few outside of practical seamen can properly appreciate. The wreck is a ponderous, unwieldy mountain of steel and oak, weighing between 3,000 and 12,000 tons, often dangerous for any vessel to approach, and this must be lifted bodily and floated from the decks of pitching, unstable scows and barges. The wreck may be submerged beneath fifteen or thirty feet of water and so store in that divers must go down and effect temporary repairs before it can be raised. It may be a wreck so shattered that it is not worth raising, so that the wrecker's work consists merely in blowing up the hulk and removing it as a menace to navigation. Or the vessel may be fairly intact, but sunk too deep to make attempt at raising advisable, the wrecker's work consisting in salving valuable cargo. Often the wreck is one not submerged at all. A ship may have run on to a reef, where it lies, nose on a crag and stern afloat, rising and falling on the ocean swell, pounding, pounding and pounding until the very ocean bottom drones and she is gradually broken to pieces. Or, again, the wreck may be that of a steamer which has pointed its nose shoreward in a fog, finding a beach, plowing a furrow through the yielding sand and never coming to a halt until it is stuck fast all but high and dry, a helpless victim to the next storm that comes screeching up the coast to pile breakers against her and crowd her even higher upon the beach.—Appleton's.

Measurably Mournful.



Tourist—Where's the bulldog I sold you the other day?

"Oh, the poor baste swallowed a tape measure, and he died, sorr!"

Tourist (waggishly)—He died by inches, eh?

"No, sorr! He went round the back of the house and died by the yard."

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM, Feb. 12th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Elvira C. Hovland, formerly Elvira C. Lillo, of Rhoda, Minn. who on August 24th. 1907 made homestead entry No. 1995, Serial No. 01462, for S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 7 and N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George B. [illegible] or Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. August Lillo, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 19th. 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office crookston Minnesota. Feb. 17th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Chriss Thorson, of High Landing Minnesota, who on April 4th. 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1108, Serial No. 01521. for S. W. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Mridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 29th. day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses,

Herman H. Halverson, Torger M. Thorson, Jacob Neshiem, Ole Nelson, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 5th. 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 3rd, 1909

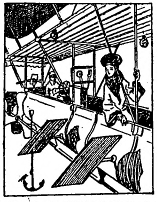
NOTICE is hereby given that Nels J. Nereson, of Malone Minnesota, who on March 25th. 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1065. Serial No. 01430 for the N. E. ¼ Section 12. Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United Sates Land office, at Crookston Minnesota on the 13th, day of April 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Salve T. Myrum, Torger Targel, Gunder Asbjornson, Aslak Lebakke, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, register

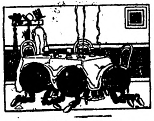
A Mile in the Air.



"I understand," said the lady who could do more talking in one day than six phonographs, "that if an airship ascends to the height of six miles its occupants dare not open their mouths."

"Then let's go five miles farther up," said her husband desperately.—Harper's Weekly.

The Lost Dice.



No Cause For Alarm.

Young Doctor—Do you think the visitor is really a patient? I am afraid that he is a creditor. Servant—Well, I heard him groaning. If he isn't ill he must have a very big bill to collect.—Fliegende Blatter.

Family Secrets.

Intimate Friend—Is your father going to give you away? Prospective Bride—I would like to see him!—Exchange.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is gotd you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call,

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS.....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Prompt attention given to Probate Court Work.

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Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue (of 600 designs) and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York

Her First Chance.

"How long has she been talking to the crowd?"

"Two hours."

"Why doesn't she stop?"

"Stop! Why, this is her first chance!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boots to Suit Arctic Tastes.

Shoe Dealer—Here is a pair of boots that will suit you exactly in your next dash for the pole. How did you like the last pair I sold you? Arctic Explorer (reminiscently)—The best I ever tasted.—Chicago News.

The worst whipping a bully ever gets is from some man who doesn't want to fight.—Chicago News.

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WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON

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PIANOS $124.75 up.
ORGANS $10.00 up.
SEWING MACHINES $[illegible] up.
STOVES and RANGES $[illegible] up.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Of all kinds at 60 cents up.
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TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

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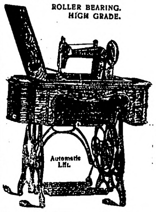
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
[illegible] ILLINOIS.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	[illegible]
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases [illegible]

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. [illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

It is fine weather this week.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant. Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J. W. Vrolson.

C.L Clark is putting up ice for his next summers use, this week

Roy Livingston is assisting us to get out THE SUNBEAM this week.

Walt McAndress is improving the good roads to get his hay home from the meadows.

Thore Lunde was transacting business at Thief River Falls on Wednesday and Thursday.

Willie Parno and Dan Sullivan was visiting at Mr. Mrs. McMahon Sunday afternoon

Joe O'Toole went down to Rhoda yesterday, where he will put in a few das sawing wood with the gasoline saw rig.

We have taken the agency for the Rawleigh's clebrated Kidney Pills, which we guarentee to cure lame back. Give them a trial.

Willie Parno, who has been making his home at Sunbeam the past month left for Dakota yesterday.

Ole Overum, of Highlanding is so seariously ill this week that Dr. Bruckman was called from Thief River Falls, on Wednesday to visit him. He was taken down to the Thief River Falls hospital to day.

There will be a basket weight social at the Highlanding school house on the evening of March 17th,. First class music. All are invited.

Roy Levingston, Joe O'Toole and Willie Parno solved the problem of our Summers' wood by a good days work with the saw rig on Monday.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lurch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

There will be a State Farmers Institute held at the Highlanding school house, on Monday March the 22nd, commenceing at 1 o'clock p.m. These Institutes are being held thruout the state and are of great bennefit to the farmers. All it costs you is your time to attend, and if they don't do you any good, they certaily will do you no harm.

Wm. Swanson comes out in a long winded article last week in The Eleven Towns to continue exposing his ignorarce about the bridge situation. He had ought to know that his treachery to the interests of his home town were not being indorsed by the people, by the Tuesdays election returns. The whole thing in a nut shell, is that the people of Deer Park, south western Highlanding and part of May field and Kratka, are trying to get this bridge across the river at a place where they can get to it, and cross it.

Farmers at Anoka, Elk River, Princeton, North Branch and other towns in the potato belt are receiving $1 per bushel for potatoes today. In Thief River Falls there is no cash market for potatoes, and this condition is due entirely to the fact that farmers are raising too many varieties of potatoes. In this potato section all of the farmers raise the standard varieties and it is possible for a buyer to secure carload lots of Burbanks' or Ohios. Mixed varieties of potatoes will not command a good price.—Thief River Falls News.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

The weather has been fine the past week.

Charley Erickson made a business trip to Plummer Monday.

Mrs. Brelind visited with her sister Mrs. Andrew Knutson on Sunday last.

Mrs E. V. Carlson returned home from Hill River Wednesday, where she has been visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Ed Rustad's father, from Lessor is visiting him this week.

Ole and Aslack Nesland were transacting business at Plummer Saturday last.

There was a jolley crowd of boys and girls spent Friday evening at Mr. Erbs place.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lindberg and his two brothers, Oscar and Adolph spent Monday evening with A. Rolandson and family.

There was a little social party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Con Shorton Sunday evening last, and we guess everybody had a good time.

There will be religious services held at the school house east of Lillo next Sunday at 10 o'clock a m. by Rev. Onpegaard.

Mr G. A. Hoveland made a trip to Plummer Monday on business.

FARMERS INSTITUTE.

Everybody should turn out to the farmers institute, at the Clearwater Creamery March the 20th. Come early and bring your wife and dinner along.

BUYS OUT HIS COMPETOR.

George Jarman uhe first of the week purchased his nearest business competitor the Hub restaurant, and has discontinued this business. Mr. Jarman rents the basement and second floor of this building and the first floor is to be rented to Henry Eide, Carl Angel and Ephram Thompson who will open up a moving picture show about the fifteenth of March, Mr. Jarman has made a great success in the restaurnt business.—Thief River News.

A GREAT RUNNER.

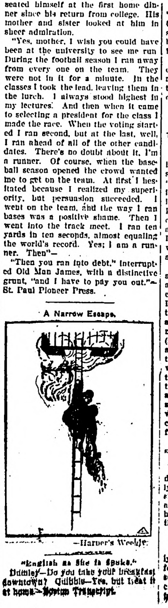
One of His Feats of Which He Had to Be Reminded.

"I'm the real thing as a runner," said Howard James majestically as he seated himself at the first home dinner since his return from college. His mother and sister looked at him in sheer admiration.

"Yes, mother, I wish you could have been at the university to see me run During the football season I ran away from every one on the team. They were not in it for a minute. In the classes I took the lead, leaving them in the lurch. I always stood highest in my lectures. And then when it came to selecting a president for the class I made the race. When the voting started I ran second, but at the last, well, I ran ahead of all of the other candidates. There's no doubt about it, I'm a runner. Of course, when the baseball season opened the crowd wanted me to get on the team. At first I hesitated because I realized my superiority, but persuasion succeeded. I went on the team, and the way I ran bases was a positive shame. Then I went into the track meet. I ran ten yards in ten seconds, almost equaling the world's record. Yes; I am a runner. Then"—

"Then you ran into debt," interrupted Old Man James, with a distinctive grunt, "and I have to pay you out."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Narrow Escape.



—Harper's Weekly.

"English as She Is Spoke."

Dumley—Do you take your breakfast downtown? Quibble—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Transcript.

SUPERSTITIONS.

They Find a Place in the Minds of Even Great Men.

A man more absolutely governed by pure reason than Lord Macaulay could not well be found. But in his diary he refers to an after dinner talk about the feeling which Johnson had of thinking oneself bound to touch a particular rail or post and to tread in the middle of a paving stone, and he adds, "I certainly have this very strongly." In one of his Hibbert lectures Max Muller said to the students: "Many of you, I suspect, carry a ha'penny with a hole in it for luck. I am not ashamed to own that I have done so myself for many years."

Charles Dickens refused to lie down unless his bed were placed due north and south. He gave notice of the rule before arriving at a friend's house or a hotel, but a compass was always handy in his baggage to make sure. Miss Justin McCarthy has told how Parnell gravely checked her stirring coffee "the wrong way" and insisted that she should take another cup. A gentleman of Portrush sent Lord Roberts an old horseshoe when things looked ill in South Africa. Gratefully acknowledging it, the general added that he would keep this horseshoe in company "with one I picked up the day I entered the Orange Free State and another I found at Paardeburg the day before General Cronje surrendered."—Pall Mall Gazette.

BLUE EYED BABIES.

They Are the Favorites For Adoption Out of Orphan Asylums.

"Every baby who expects to be adopted out of an orphan asylum ought to make it a point of being born with blue eyes," said an asylum director. "That precaution will insure him a maximum of home comforts with a minimum of endeavor. There is no doubt that in an institution of this kind blue eyed babies up for adoption are more popular than the dark eyed youngsters. The brown eyed, black eyed or gray eyed girl or boy may be just as pretty, just as amiable, just as likely to achieve future eminence as the blue eyed child, but it is hard to make benevolent auxiliaries of the stork believe so. In their opinion blue eyes indicate special virtues.

"'I know he will turn out to be an honest, reliable little fellow because he has such heavenly blue eyes,' is the way they explain their preference.

"So on the strength of these 'heavenly blue eyes' the baby is chosen. The youngster will no doubt do justice to his bringing up, but it is hard for the children with eyes of another color to be so discriminated against."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

As Smart as His Boy.

When Sir William Gilbert was twenty-seven and was known to the world as a promising writer, his father, who was a retired naval surgeon, wrote a semi-metaphysical, semi-medical book entitled "Shirley Hall Asylum," his first book.

Edith A. Brown, when preparing a biography of the younger man, having heard that the son was the incentive from without which spurred into action the inherent but dormant literary talent of the father, asked if such was the fact.

"Yes," replied the author of the "Bab Ballads" and the wittiest librettos ever written. "I think the little success which had attended by humble efforts certainly influenced my father.

"You see," he added, with a suspicion of a smile, "my father never had an exalted idea of my ability. He thought if I could write anybody could, and forthwith he began."

DARK DOINGS.

The Reason One Woman Is Disgusted With the Voting Proposition.

When any one asked little Mrs. Pratt her opinion on the question of equal suffrage she had her answer ready. "I don't want to hear anything about it," she would say pleasantly, but firmly, "and I'd just as soon tell you why. It's because there's got to be a concealment and mystery about voting, and I like things open and aboveboard. It's the way I was brought up and the way I shall always feel if I live to be a hundred.

"I've had one experience, and that's all I want. A friend of mine talked and talked to me about voting on the educational question till at last I said I would, because I was brought up to think a great deal of education, and I always shall. So I gave up an engagement to go to the polls and register (and the dress was almost spoiled on account of my missing that trying on, too, because she didn't wait to see whether it fitted or not, but stitched the seams right up), and then I took the greatest pains to go and vote just as they'd told me to, and what do you suppose Henry Pratt told me afterward? My vote was thrown out because I had the frankness to write my full name and address on it!

"I told Henry that nothing would surprise me after that—nothing!"

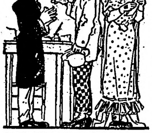
Green Garnets.

Green garnets are more valuable than diamonds because they are so exceedingly rare. They are of an unsurpassed rich shade far beyond that of an emerald and are very brilliant. On the other hand, red garnets are so common that they cost next to nothing.

Murder In Spain.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

The Legal Fee.

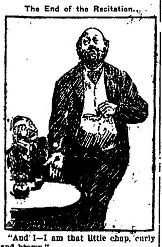


Newly Wed—What's the damage for hitchin', parson?

The Parson—Well, the law allows me $1, but you can pay what you like.

Newly Wed—Well, here's a quarter. That makes a dollar and a quarter.—Browning's Magazine.

The End of the Recitation.



"And I—I am that little chap, curly and brown."

A Bitter Retort.

"Do you think," he asked, "that you could learn to love me?"

"I don't know," she answered. "I might, but if I were a man I'd hate to think that I was an acquired taste."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pity the Groom.

Pity the groom on his wedding day,
On one the sun ne'er shone,
Of whom the guests had a word to say—
They have eyes for the bride alone.
Pity the groom on the day he's wed,
And a bachelor adds, with laughter,
"He needs it on that day, as you've said
But pity him ever after."

—Philadelphia North American

AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

can well be claimed of a book that has the unqualified indorsement of the Executive Departments of the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, all the State Superintendents of Schools, nearly all of the College Presidents, Principals of Normal Schools, and Educators generally.

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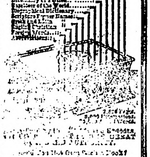

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Highest market price for butter and Eggs & Fur.

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J. W. VROLSON- Proprietor.

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State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

MR. FARMER

The Farmers' Tribune,

Sioux City, Iowa,

is beyond a doubt the strongest agricultural weekly paper in the west.

It is published for the benefit of farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Nebraska and it champions your interests. It is edited by men who are thoroughly versed in agriculture. Mr. John Thompson, the editor, formerly of the University of Minnesota, is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to agriculture. Mr. H. G. McMillan, general manager of the paper, is owner of one of the largest and best known breeding farms in the United States and he knows what an agricultural journal must be in order to be of the greatest value to its readers.

Among its contributors are:
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Prof. J. W. Wilson of the South Dakota Agricultural College
Prof. T. L. Haecker of the University of Minnesota.

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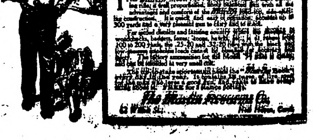

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New Haven, Conn.

HER PHYSICIAN ADVISED

Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Columbus, Ohio.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life. My doctor told me it was good, and since taking it I feel so much better that I can do all my work again. I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fine remedy for all woman's troubles, and I never forget to tell my friends what it has done for me."—Mrs. E. HANSON, 304 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Another Woman Helped.

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."—MRS. CHARLES BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Western Canada

MORE BIG CROPS IN 1908

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Another 60,000 settlers from the United States. New districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to each settler,—160 free homestead and 160 at $3.00 per acre.

"A vast rich country and a contented prosperous people."—*Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, whose visit to Western Canada, in August, 1908, was an inspiration.*

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10.00 to $20.00 per acre as a result of one crop.

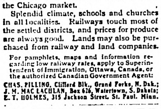
Spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, barley, flax and peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid climate, schools and churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

RHEUMATISM



I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters, and give MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY a trial. No matter what your doctor may say, no matter what your friends may say, no matter how prejudiced you may be against all advertised remedies, go at once to your druggist and get a bottle of the RHEUMATISM REMEDY. If it fails to give satisfaction, I will refund your money.—Munyon

Remember this remedy contains no salicylic acid, no opium cocaine, morphine or other harmful drugs. It is put up under the guarantee of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25c.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year." James McGune,
108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 919

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NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Sues His Father-in-Law.

Sleepy Eye.—Roman Kruger, night policeman, whose marriage to Miss Grace Cunningham at St. Paul last fall was followed by his arrest and imprisonment at the instance of his bride's father, Willis Cunningham, on the charge of perjury in giving the young lady's age to the clerk of court of Ramsey county, has brought an action against the latter to recover $10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The bringing of the suit has caused almost as great a sensation as the wedding and subsequent prosecution. Cunningham is a wealthy resident of this place.

Laborer Meets Frightful Death.

St. Paul.—Lawrence Brennan met a frightful death under the trucks of a Great Northern freight train near the Como yards. One of his limbs had to be cut off in order to disentangle his body from the wheels and during the terrible ordeal he bravely maintained consciousness. His arms, legs and ribs were crushed and two hours later he died at St. Joseph's hospital.

Brennan was at work between two empty merchandise cars in the yards a train was run onto the side and crashed into the two where Brennan was working.

Held for Murder in 1905.

Duluth.—William Bailey, an employe of the Cloquet Electric Company of Cloquet, was arrested by Chief of Police McSweeney of that town for Sheriff Armstrong of Morrison county. Bailey is suspected of the murder of Miss Annie Kintop of Little Falls. The murder took place four years ago. Bailey has been at work in Cloquet for more than a year and was well thought of. Much surprise was felt there at the serious charge so suddenly brought against him. Bailey was in bed when arrested. He denies that he killed the Kintop girl.

Beating Shows He Is Boss.

Little Falls.—John Reitzka, a farmer living near Royalton of this county, was brought into that village on the complaint of his neighbors, who asserted that Reitzka had been beating his wife. When brought before the justice, Reitzka said that he was God and that his wife is the devil. He says that as his wife is possessed with the demon from the lower world, it is his sacred duty as God to pound the devil out of her. He also said that it incidentally served to show that he was boss of the house. The defendant was fined $22 and allowed to return to his home.

Two Children Perish in Smoke.

Duluth.—The home of a C. Nelson in Hebron township, twenty-five miles from Aitkin, was burned and two of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were suffocated. Mr. Nelson was away from home at work and, the day being pleasant, Mrs. Nelson was drawing wood from a pile a short distance from the house. When she entered the house was on fire and the rooms were filled with smoke. She reached the baby, but it was dead, as was also the other child.

Dog Scare at Kasota.

Kasota.—Kasota has a genuine mad dog scare. A dog bit several others a few days ago, and its head was sent to the bacteriologist of the St. Peter hospital, who inneculated two rabbits with serum from the spinal column of the dog, one of them dying in five or six days, and the other a little later. All dogs in the village have been muzzled, and several valuable ones shot, having exhibited signs of hydrophobia.

Minneapolis Murderer Hangs Self.

Minneapolis.—Henry M. Sussman, serving a life sentence for murder for shooting his wife in the Glenwood hotel, Minneapolis, committed suicide in his cell at Stillwater. He was found hanging by a cord made of the covering of his pillow.

Sussman was received at the prison Dec. 19, 1906. His parents live in Fargo, N. D., and he has brothers in St. Paul.

NEWS NOTES.

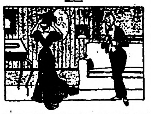
Minneapolis.—In "Bunco in Arizona," Lillian Mortimer's comedy drama, which will be seen at the Bijou, Minneapolis, the week of March 7th, the theatre-going public will have an excellent opportunity of witnessing a production that keeps faithfully to the traditions of the far southwest.

Hibbing.—Ole Larson of Minneapolis and Ole Mangseth of Coleraine made a twin jump of 98 feet at Hibbing, and it is claimed that it is the American record for twin jumping. Ole Larson broke the record for the Hibbing hill for longest standing jump, making 126 feet.

Duluth.—M. L. Britton, wanted by the United States government on a charge of using the United States mails to defraud, has been arrested in Duluth by Postoffice Inspector Fraser of Wisconsin and has been taken to Kansas City, Mo., where he will be tried for the alleged fleecing of several wholesale jewelry firms.

New Ulm.—Mrs. Amelia Scherer died, aged 70 years. She is survived by seven children, one of whom is Captain Louis Scherer, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Snelling. She located here with her husband in 1859.

MADE HIM SIT UP.



Wifie—I'll make you sorry you ever quarreled with me!

Hubby—What will you do? Go home to your mother, I suppose?

Wifie—No; I'll bring mother here!

BABY HORRIBLY BURNED

By Boiling Grease—Skin All Came Off One Side of Face and Head—Thought Her Disfigured for Life.

Used Cuticura: No Scar Left.

"My baby was sitting beside the fender and we were preparing the breakfast when the frying-pan full of boiling grease was upset and it went all over one side of her face and head. Some one wiped the scald with a towel, pulling the entire skin off. We took her to a doctor. He tended her a week and gave me some stuff to put on. But it all festered and I thought the baby was disfigured for life. I used about three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and it was wonderful how it healed. In about five weeks it was better and there wasn't a mark to tell where the scald had been. Her skin is just like velvet. Mrs. Hare, 1, Henry St., South Shields, Durham, England, March 22, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Lost Articles Department.

Bridget, who had administered the culinary affairs of the Morse household for many years, was sometimes torn between her devotion to her mistress and loyalty to the small son of the house.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Morse, in a tone of wonder, after an inspection of the storeroom, "where have those splendid red apples gone that the man brought yesterday—those four big ones?"

"Well, now, ma'am," said poor Bridget, "I couldn't rightly say; but I'm thinkin' if you was to find where my loaf o' hot gingerbread is, likely thim four red apples would be lyin' right on top of it, an' I'm hopin' his little stummick can stand the sthrain."—Youth's Companion.

Lese Majeste.

A teacher in one of the schools of Berlin has given to the papers of that city a composition written by one of the pupils in his school on the subject, "The Kaiser," in the course of which the young author says: "Prince Wilhelm was born on the kaiser's birthday. From the dome of the castle 101 salute shots were fired. The old grandfather and old Wrangel hopped into a cab and went to the schloss, and old Wrangel said: 'The boy is all right,' and the father made a bow from the balcony, and it was awful cold. And when the boy was baptized his father held his watch in front of the litle fellow's nose, and he grabbed it and never let go again, because he is a Hohenzollern."

Truthful Bessie.

There had been a lovers' quarrel and it was his first visit in two weeks.

"I guess you know there was a difference between your sister and myself?" he ventured, trying to pump the little sister.

"Yes, indeed," responded the latter without hesitation.

"Well—er—do you think Clara will make up when she comes down?"

Litle Bessie leaned over nearer and whispered:

"She ought to, Mr. Bilkins. She is upstairs making up now."

CONGENIAL WORK

And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition, and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day.

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc.

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous.

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast.

"I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast.

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I can't just tell how well I felt, but I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live.

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

RATHER PAY THAN SERVE.

Citizen Soldier's Unique Idea of the Duties of a Sentry.

Australians still tell stories of the C. L. V.'s, although the war is a far memory. One, a member of the Stock Exchange, was left one wet and miserable night to guard a wagonload of goods.

He shivered in the unsheltered place for some hours pondering many things, and then a bright thought struck him just as the colonel came around on his tour of inspection.

"Colonel," he asked, "how much is this wagon worth?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "Much or little, we can't afford to lose it."

"Well, but colonel," persisted the amateur soldier, "you might give me a rough idea of the value."

"About £200," said the Colonel testily.

"Very well," was the answer. "I will come down to the camp and give you a check for the amount. Then I'll turn in. I wouldn't catch my death of cold for twice that much."

What the colonel said is not recorded.—Melbourne Times.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No Temperament.

"One of your daughters married an artist, did she not?"

"Yes, and he beats her dreadfully."

"The artistic temperament. Who did her sister marry?"

"A coal heaver, and he loves her devotedly and never gives her a cross word."

"How uneventful life must seem with an unthinking clod like that."—Houston Post.

A Mad Rush.

Mexican—Big earthquake to-day.

American Tourist—Was there one? I didn't notice it.

Mexican—Not you see, zee people rush out from churches?

Tourist—Oh, yes, I saw that; but I thought maybe the contribution box was going 'round.—New York Weekly.

Pneumonia and Consumption are always preceded by an ordinary cold. Hamlins Wizard Oil rubbed into the chest draws out the inflammation, breaks up the cold and prevents all serious trouble.

Only One of Many.

"That's a queerly cut dinner jacket you have on."

"This is not a dinner jacket, it's a meal sack."

Throat Trouble may follow a Cough, or Hoarseness. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give relief. 25 cents a box. Samples free. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife, and all life not be purer and stronger thereby.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Opportunities fall in the way of every man who is resolved to take advantage of them.—Samuel Smiles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

If you are acquainted with happiness, introduce him to your neighbor. —Bishop Brooks.

It Cures While You Walk. Allen's Foot-Ease for corns and bunions, hot, sweaty callous aching feet. 25c all Druggists.

And sometimes a poet fools people by wearing his hair short.

WE PAY 10-11cts. FOR COW HIDES and high price for furs. Sell traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The most certain sign of wisdom is a continual cheerfulness.—Montaigue.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices. CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

Suspect the meaning and regard not speeches.—Socrates.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

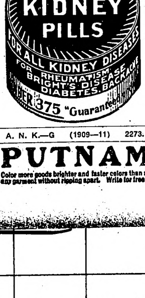
Things past may be repented but not recalled.—Livy.

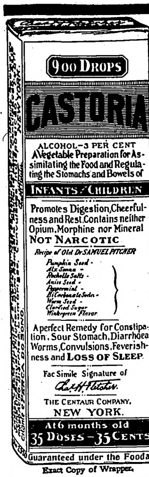
MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

An unbridled tongue is the worst of diseases.—Euripides.

Gee Whiz Syrup has butter-scotch flavor.

Veneered virtues beget solid vices.





900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
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Clarified Sugar -
Winkergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MAPLEINE A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2 oz. bot. and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

Ask Your Dealer

Your regular dealer *should* handle Milwaukee Solvay Coke—probably *has it*. Dealers in all sections of the Northwest sell it—sell lots of it.

If he *does not*, try *another* dealer—or write to our office in Milwaukee and we will mail you full information as to *where* it can be obtained.

Insist upon having *genuine* Milwaukee Solvay Coke and give it a trial—you will be delighted with the *result*—you will be thankful that we called your attention to it—you will adopt it as your *permanent fuel* at once.

It will *pay you* to do so.

MILWAUKEE
Solvay Coke

More than 100,000 familes are using this ideal fuel for cooking and heating—because they save *money*, save *work* and *avoid trouble* by doing so.

About *one-third* of the weight of coal is volatile matter—*useless* for heating purposes, *annoying* because it is the smoke and soot producing, gaseous, vexatious part of the coal.

The volatile elements are *removed* by the patented process used in the manufacture of Milwaukee Solvay Coke—*carbon*, the heat producing element remains.

Milwaukee Solvay Coke is *cheaper* than hard coal—*better* than hard coal—*superior* to any other fuel in every way—*every* person who has ever used it will tell you so.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask *your dealer*, and *write* for interesting booklet of coke information to

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY
Colby-Abbott Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

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such as Minnesota No. 6 and No. 26 Oats, Wisconsin Swedish Oats, Oderbrucker (Wis. No. 55), Minnesota No. 6 and No. 105 Barley, Minnesota No. 25 and North Dakota No. 155 Flax, Corn, Wheat, etc., etc.

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SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. *MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.*

THE SUNBEAM.

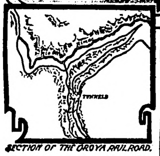
VOL. VIII. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909. NO. 51.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

PERU'S WONDERFUL RAILROAD

ENGINEERING SKILL THAT SUBDUED MOUNTAINS

"INFERNILLO" BRIDGE.



SECTION OF THE OROYA RAILROAD.

The Oroya railroad has been called "a railroad among the clouds." In order to construct it, the chief engineer, Mr. Ernest Mallinoski, and his assistants resorted to the most extraordinary devices and methods. The height ascended by this railway is within 136 feet of that of the summit of Mont Blanc, Switzerland. The road bends upon itself with sharp angles as it ascends the mountain sides, like a staircase with many turns. It pierces the obstructing peaks with 32 tunnels, which often come together so closely that they seem continuous to the traveler. Great gorges had to be traversed and torrent streams spanned by bridges that seem to hang in mid-air.

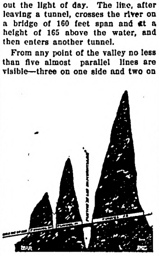
The mountain sides were in several instances so precipitous that the workmen could only reach the point at which a tunnel started by being let down with ropes from the edge of the cliff and held there till they had cut for themselves a foothold in the rock. The diamond drill was used in many of the borings.

Engineers were often compelled to triangulate from the opposite side to mark out the course of the road, while in one case they and their men were conveyed across a chasm over the Rimac on wire ropes suspended several hundred feet in the air between the two opposite cliffs. The upper portion of this narrow and tortuous river rages down through the bottom of gorges and chasms walled in with mountainous, overhanging bluffs, sometimes over 2,000 feet high.

A considerable portion of the railway follows the Rimac in its windings, or crosses and recrosses it at the sharpest angles. The grade from Lima (448 feet above sea level) to San Bartolome, 39 miles inland, is constantly up, and at the latter station the elevation is 4,910 feet above the Pacific ocean—an astonishing ascent for that distance. Here occurs the first of many retrograde developments, rendered necessary by the increasing rise up the gorges, ravines and slopes of the Andes, where the line takes the form of a V, and, receding upon an ascending grade, reaches the elevated plateau on which the village of San Bartolome stands. Thence, crossing and recrossing the Seco, a tributary of the Rimac, it makes two complete detours and ascends on the opposite side past a point overlooking San Bartolome Station. The road clings to the rugged sides of the ever-towering ridges, passes through two tunnels and crosses a deep mountain gorge on the famous Verrugas viaduct. This was regarded in the Meiggs epoch as the highest bridge in the world.

A notable feature in the section of the railway from Verrugas on to Surco is a tunnel through a precipitous side of the mountain, about 575 feet above the bed of the river. In some of this there is a curve of 395 feet radius. The Oroya railroad now continues onward and upward through a wilderness of mountain heights in the Cordillera, with the familiar Rimac river still near for a very considerable portion of the journey, while snowy peaks that are 16,000 feet high overlook its tempestuous and roaring course. Continuing amid Andean scenery, already above the lowest limit of perpetual snow, the road gains from Tambo de Viso to the station of Infiernillo, a distance of 10½ miles, an ascent of 1,153 feet. The name "Infiernillo" (Little Hell) has been bestowed on this region because the Rimac thunders and foams down a narrow gorge, the cliffs of which reach hundreds of feet toward the sky and shut out the light of day. The line, after leaving a tunnel, crosses the river on a bridge of 160 feet span and at a height of 165 above the water, and then enters another tunnel.

From any point of the valley no less than five almost parallel lines are visible—three on one side and two on the other of opposite mountains—while the greatest distance between any two of them is scarcely 500 feet. A few miles above Casapalca, and nearly opposite Anterangra, the narrow valley of the Chin Chan opens suddenly from the north, and divides two towering ridges crested with perpetual snow. Here the route crosses the Rimac and advances up the Chin Chan for 2½ miles, where, making a sharp detour, it returns above the first line and reappears on the right bank of the Rimac 1,000 feet above the bed of the valley. From this natural fortress to the dividing crest of the Andes the line of the road is often lost to sight amid desolate masses of snow and ice. One can perceive that extremely heavy work had to be done and great obstacles overcome, but the line advances on higher and higher, winding the sources of the Rimac, which it has followed from the Pacific ocean, until at last it reaches the desolate summit of the Andes and enters the Galera, or "tunel de la Cima," as the Peruvians style it. This tunnel is 1,173 meters, or 3,848 feet long, and enters the mountain about 680 feet beneath the apex of an undulation lying between Mount Meiggs (17,500 feet above sea level), and two gigantic peaks on the left. It is 104½ miles from Callao and 15,645 feet above sea level, or only 136 feet less than the altitude of Mont Blanc. The rest of the route to the village of Oroya, 22 miles beyond, is on a gradually descending grade, the construction of which was relatively easy compared to the herculean labors already accomplished.



Railroad Construction on a Portion of the Oroya Line.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

Many Old Faces Absent from Congress

WASHINGTON.—Twelve senators and 77 representatives, who were members of the last congress, were absent when the Sixty-first congress assembled in special session.

The re-election of Mr. Hopkins in Illinois not having taken place up to the present writing it is possible that his failure of election will augment the number of senatorial absentees to 13.

Of the 77 representatives who retired on March 4, one, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, has served 22 years in congress, and another, Mr. Sherman of New York, who is now vice-president, has served 20 years in the house. Mr. Cousins of Iowa and Delegate Smith of Arizona served 16 years each, while Jenkins of Wisconsin, Cooper of Texas, Overstreet of Indiana, Williams of Mississippi and Acheson of Pennsylvania each served 14 years.

In years of service Senator Teller of Colorado is the Nestor of the retiring statesmen, having been elected senator upon the admission of his state to the union, taking his seat on December 4, 1876, since which time he has served continuously.

He is a member of the national momentary commission, and will continue his public service in that connection.

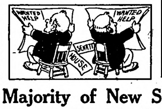
Senator Platt of New York served in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses as a member of the house, entering the senate in 1881.

Senator Foraker, whose political career is fresh in the minds of every one, served in the senate 12 years.

Senator Hemenway succeeded Charles W. Fairbanks when he resigned his seat in the senate to become vice-president and the senate's presiding officer, so that Hemenway had but four years as a member of that body. Previous to that he had been a prominent member of the house since the Fifty-fourth congress.

Senator McCreary also had a long service in the house of representatives, having entered that body in the Forty-ninth congress and, after serving six terms, entered the senate six years ago.

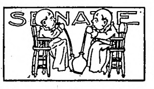
Other senators who were retired are Ankeny of Washington, Fulton of Oregon, Gary of South Carolina, Hansbrough of Nebraska, Kittredge of South Dakota and Long of Kansas.



Majority of New Senators Still Young

IF any evidence were needed after the spectacular administration just ended that this is the era of the young man a glance into the careers of the new solons who have succeeded to the togas of the retiring senators would dissipate all doubts. Some of the newcomers are among the most picturesque who have come to that august body in years. A good two-thirds achieved fame in their tender years and are still young men in the senate sense.

The new senator from Kentucky, William O'Connell Bradley, is attracting much attention because he is the great-grand-nephew of the great Irish liberator, and his friends see many of the legal talents of the immortal Daniel revived. Bradley was in the Union army at 14 and had been admitted to the bar at 18. He fairly devoured books and mastered the standard legal works without the aid of masters. Then there is the fiery Albert B. Cummins, who had learned the trade of carpentry before he was 13, and before he was 21 was the boy oracle of his village. Theodore Burton, who won his toga against the brother of the president, Charles P. Taft, was also a boy oracle and boy orator, and is a young man yet as senatorial ages go. George E. Chamberlain, the youngest of the new men, was in the legislature of Oregon when he was 26, and has climbed the ladder to the present high place with giant strides ever since. He gave up two years of his term as governor of Oregon to go to the senate, the goal of his ambition ever since he won a prize in a debate years ago.



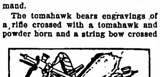
Museum Gets Relics of Famous Indians

THE silver pipe which Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison presented to the Delaware Indians in 1814 and a silver tomahawk inscribed with a new moon and seven stars and the rising sun "with eyes in it," are among valuable historical relics which Richard C. Adams, Washington, a leader of the Delawares, has deposited with the national museum. The relics are subject to return to Adams or his heirs on demand.

The tomahawk bears engravings of a rifle crossed with a tomahawk and powder horn and a string bow crossed with an arrow. The moon and the sun are on opposite sides of the tomahawk.

The relics include a war club with silver plate, which Capt. Swannock, Delaware war chief, carried through the Florida war, and Capt. Secondine, another Delaware war chief, carried on his two journeys with Fremont across the Rocky mountains, and also in the Mexican war. The war club was also carried through the civil war, always in behalf of the United States, and was presented by the Delaware Indians in 1892 to Mr. Adams.

Other relics presented are a cedar flute, used when the Delawares lived near Fort Pitt and presented to Adams by his people in 1900, and a wampun belt and a war bonnet which the Delawares say has the same buffalo horns that were on the war bonnet worn by the head chief of the Delawares at the signing of the treaty by Penn in 1682.



Incident at Social Affair Causes Comment

THE latest bit of gossip which the social elect of Washington are now excitedly discussing is an incident that happened at the last Bachelors' german.

This winter, as everybody knows, at the smartest balls and cotillons, it has been the custom to set aside a room for bridge, a wise and considerate innovation, since a number of both men and women who attend these functions do not care to dance, especially the chaperones, who are little enough considered.

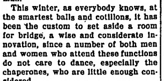
Mrs. Longworth, always keen after the latest fad, decided to institute this practice at the Bachelors, and so at the last german started a game of bridge. It seems some of the men on the committee objected. Jerome Bonaparte, great-grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, and therefore great-grandnephew of Napoleon, giving himself the royal airs, which he occasionally assumes, approached Mrs. Longworth and informed her, as a member of the committee, that the game of bridge must stop. The conversation between them is not reported, but its import presently came to the ears of Nicholas Longworth.

Mr. Longworth went up to the kingly Jerome and asked him if he had told his wife she must stop playing bridge. Mr. Bonaparte admitted that he had used his royal prerogatives to the extent named, whereupon Mr. Longworth said:

"All I have got to say is you are a blankety blank blank. Now, what have you got to say about that?"

"I will settle that with you later,' said Mr. Bonaparte, as he turned.

The occurrence has been discussed from every point of view, some siding with Mr. Bonaparte in the course he took, others upholding Mrs. Longworth, and everybody applauding "Nick."



YOUR AFTER-DINNER COFFEE

INTERESTING HISTORY THAT IS BEHIND IT.

MEXICANS GRADING COFFEE

COFFEE TREE AND BERRIES

Coffee derives its name from the city of Kaffa, Abyssinia, in which country, it is believed, the coffee tree originated. Its botanical name is coffea arabica, as Arabia was the first country into which it was extensively introduced. If left to grow in its natural state, a coffee plant may grow into a shrub 14 to 18 feet high, having then a long and slender trunk without branches on the lower part. The plant has thin and numerous roots, which grow deep in the earth, having one central root going straight down, the length of which depends upon the height attained by the plant. When cultivated, however, the shrub is generally not allowed to grow beyond six feet in poor sandy soil and eight in rich soil. This restriction is imposed on the coffee tree because, when the plant grows over that height, the difficulties for cultivating it increase.

The leaves are at first of a bright green color, turning into the olive shade when they are full grown. Healthy coffee trees produce, in the spring, in the axilla of each leaf, from 12 to 16 buds, which soon bloom and have an exquisite perfume. The beauty of a coffee plantation is fleeting, as, on a plantation, one may see the trees in full blossom and two days later the ground may be covered with white flowers. Two or three efflorescences occur before the buds become completely ripe. The flowers become dark and wither in two or three days. Dry weather is better for the plants during the first days, but when the buds are becoming consistent the water washes the petals and discloses numerous pistils or germs of fruits on which all depends.

Experience teaches that, when the pistils look fresh and have whitish tips, it may be expected that the crop will be approximately the same as the number of flowers, but when a black spot is noticed the planter may be sure that he has lost his crop. This happens generally when the plant is not sufficiently strong or is due to an inopportune rainfall.

It is when the leaves fall that there issue from the small stems groups of seeds at first yellow and coarse to the touch. When they ripen they begin to redden until they become the coffee berries. The bean in its natural state is convex on the one side and flat on the other. There are two seeds in the ripe berry, side by side, each one covered by a delicate silver-colored skin; then comes a cartilaginous membrane of rough consistence, and afterward the pulp, which is mucilaginous, saccharine, and sometimes agglutinated, the outer part being covered by the outer skin.

The coffee bean is prepared by separating it from the pulp which surrounds it by means of water and fermentation. The hard shell is removed by mechanical processes. Thus is produced the coffee bean which is sold in the market.

The principal coffee-producing countries of the world, in the order of their importance, are Brazil, Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia, Nicaragua, Hayti, Costa Rica, Dutch East Indies and British India. The chief coffee importing and consuming countries are the United States, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Holland and the United Kingdom. The last named country is remarkable for the great quantities of coffee which it re-exports to all parts of the world, re-exporting, for instance, in 1904, two-thirds of the 118,186,000 pounds of coffee which it had imported in that year.

Statistics show that the total quantity of coffee delivered in the United States from all sources last year, amounted to 929,754,540 pounds, of which there were imported from Brazil 753,840,648 pounds, or somewhat over 81 per cent., which was about the same proportion as during 1906-7. The deliveries in Europe have remained stationary for the past two years, or about 1,386,000,000 pounds annually. Thus, the total consumption for Europe and America is approximately 2,310,000,000 pounds annually.

With the ever-increasing consumption of coffee in the world, a bewildering variety of beans has been evolved, but among the most popular and widely used are the Java, Sumatra, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo, and La Guaira. There are many substitutes for, and adulterations of, coffee, and some authorities assert that in the United States, for example, very little true Java and Mocha coffee is sold, owing to the skill with which many planters and dealers have been able to approximate in color, appearance, and aroma the Dutch Indian and the Arabian varieties in the preparation, for the world's consumption, of their own indigenous coffees.

THING WAS NEW TO HER.

Shopper's Amusing Mistake in Nature of Article Purchased.

Shoppers in the toilet goods end of a Market street department store were amused recently at the mistaken idea of an elderly woman customer, very evidently far removed from the seats of fashion in her every-day life. Approaching a counter on which a quantity of puffs, rats, extra curls and the like were carefully arrayed, the woman picked up a new fangled rat, long and thin, evidently intended to reach all around milady's head, reinforcing her tresses both back and front. Eying carefully the long fur-like object in her hand, the customer warily inquired the price. Upon being told she handled it some more and then astonished the salesgirl by asking, in turn, if it would wear well, if it would stand the cold and if it would keep off the cold. All of these questions are very unusual in the case of rats, although all might have bearing upon the subject. Accordingly, the salesgirl wonderingly gave an affirmative answer to each of her customer's questions. Finally the purchase was concluded and the trifling sum required having been paid in, the shopper settled herself to await her purchase. Finally it came, and to the surprise of the girls behind the counter and the shoppers in front the elderly woman whipped the paper from off the purchase and swung the rat around her neck in most giddy fashion and stalked off up the aisle, saying, "I reckon I might as well wear my boa, it's so cold."—Philadelphia Record.

Better Than Courts.

Boston women established the first playground in 1902, with one playground. Last year there were eight and nearly $2,000 was expended, or about one dollar for each child, a very cheap price for the amount of good obtained. The Playground league is the name of a society of the playground boys themselves, who wear buttons and discipline all bad boys, thus making the government easy enough for those in charge. Not the least important result of the playgrounds in that city is said to be that involved in the self-government.

Give the Eyes a Rest.

It is a good plan to close the eyes for five minutes every few hours. This will not only rest the eyes, but prevent the wrinkles known as "crow's feet" from making their appearance as early as they would otherwise.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

Crime and the Telephone.

From the beginning to the end of a transaction in crime the telephone comes into use serving both sides with equal fidelity, says a writer in Appleton's. The thief uses it to determine which house he may safely rob. The man next door sees the burglar, and calls up the police. The police arrive, catch the burglar and telephone for the Black Maria to take him to jail. The thief telephones a lawyer to defend him. The lawyer telephones for the bondsman to bail out his client, and the banker telephones the sheriff that the bondsman's check is good. When the day of trial comes, the clerk of the court, being a kind gentleman, telephones to the burglar's lawyer; the sheriff telephones witnesses to be present. When the burglar is convicted and sentenced the sheriff uses long distance to tell the warden of the penitentiary when his prisoner will be delivered. After that the telephone line is kept hot by influential politicians petitioning the governor for a pardon.

Here, girls, listen to what London Society says of you! "The charm of the American girl lies in her beauty and social talents. She is an ideal partner to dance with, to take in to dinner or to sit out a picnic with, and she usually makes an active and successful hostess. But when her husband discovers that she is never happy except when going to parties, is bored in the country unless with a houseful of guests, and is always craving to tear from one fashionable resort to another—no rest, no peace—it is then that trouble comes in." Much London Society knows about it, eh? Granted you are an ideal dancer, a beauty and a charming dinner companion, did you ever "sit out a picnic?" Picnics are believed to be obsolete, as far as the type of girl referred to here is concerned.

A quaint and amusing party, now that fancy balls are in order, was a "Noah's Ark," given in Parisian "high life" several evenings ago by one of the leading mondaines. The guests filed in characters two by two, and as no indication had been given as to how the characters were to be carried out, the result was a huge success. Some of the fair ladies tried to make their impersonations of the animals pretty and coquettish, the effects being most attractive, yet immensely funny, while the men, on the other hand, made their characters as grotesque as possible. As the fun waxed warmer and warmer, the "animals" gave vent in speech to the sounds allotted to them by nature, and the ballroom [illegible] rang with the lion's roar, the barking of dogs, the cooing of doves and the singing of birds.

A house to cost fifteen or twenty thousand dollars is, in the opinion of the governor of Indiana, good enough for the chief executive of that state. He fixed that limit in expressing his opposition to the proposal to spend a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a governor's house. No governor on a salary of $8,000 could maintain so expensive a house, and he does not think the state ought to be asked to maintain it. Few of the states provide a house for their governor in the state capital, and most of the governors continue after their election to live in their permanent homes, and go to the capital when business calls them there.

Now has arisen a militant woman to tell other women that men dictate what they shall wear, so that said men may make fortunes through women's weakness. She also suggests that if they stopped buying clothes for six months there would be the worst commercial panic ever. Men may smile indulgently over foolish tirades about masculine marital tyranny and frantic appeals for the ballot, but this sort of thing is serious. Luckily no amount of eloquence, truth, denunciation or any other mortal method will make women stop buying clothes.

Bedouins in Arabia are not pleased with the new railroad which is carrying pilgrims to Mecca by steam, and freeing their caravans from the raids of the desert tribes. The Bedouins recently attacked one station of the road, and were not repulsed for two hours. A train which reached another station found the building destroyed, the telegraph wires cut, the ground covered with blood, and none of the staff of 40 men anywhere about. When the road was opened in September this sort of thing was freely prophesied.

Reports of death and injuries on last Fourth of July have been collected by the Journal of the American Medical Association. The figures, which nevertheless are not complete, show a hundred and sixty-three deaths in the country and more than five thousand injuries from explosives. Remind yourself of this fact on July 1, 1909.

Fortunately the date on the new cent will be on the same side as the head. This will assist popular confusion in flipping it up.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

ST. PAUL'S ANTI-ARMOUR PETITION PRESENTED.

House Makes a General Clean-up of Business Passing a Big Batch of Bills.

St. Paul, Minn., March 9.—Senator C. J. Gunderson of Alexandria today jumped into the arena as a candidate for United States judge, district of Minnesota, to succeed Judge Milton D. Purdy, who was appointed originally by President Roosevelt, and has recently been re-appointed by President Taft. Mr. Gunderson's entry comes through a resolution adopted unanimously and by a rising vote of the state senate today. Senator Seward of Lyon county introduced the resolution. The resolution recites that:

"We have absolute knowledge and implicit confidence in the integrity, learning and ability of Hon. C. J. Gunderson of Alexandria; and we hereby respectfully pray that he be appointed as judge of the United States district court for the district of Minnesota.

"Resolved further, that this resolution be engrossed and signed by the president and secretary of the senate, and copies forwarded to the Hon. Knute Nelson and the Hon. Moses E. Clapp, United States senators at Washington, D. C."

The resolution was seconded by Julius Coller of Scott county, and adopted without an opposing vote. This means a contest over the confirmation of Judge Purdy's appointment by the United States senate.

E. S. Durment of St. Paul introduced a re-draft of his employer's liability bill in the senate today. It now permits contributory negligence to be entered as a defense. It also materially reduces the scale of damages allowed for various injuries, the death allowance being $3,500. Elwell of Minneapolis introduced a bill increasing the rate of the general tax levy for the university from .23 mills to one-half a mill, which will increase the standing tax allowance $100,000.

S. A. Nelson introduced a bill to declare a state office vacant when the holder thereof is incapacitated to discharge the duties of such office for a period of six months by reason of sickness or other cause. It is understood this is especially aimed at L. A. Rosing, whose long illness has kept him away from the state board of control most of the past year.

Senator Gunn offered a bill to permit towns and townships to levy a three mill tax for libraries, museums, art galleries and reading rooms. Geo. P. Wilson introduced a bill to deny legal recognition in future to common law marriages. S. A. Nelson had a bill to require a political candidate in filing his statement of expenses to also include a statement of all money and aid received, the amount and the [illegible] contributors.

The bill for abolishment of capital punishment in Minnesota was killed in the house today by the close vote of 35 for indefinite postponement to 31 in favor of the measure.

The principal address for the bill was made by Representative MacKenzie, former prosecuting attorney of Sibley county.

T. J. Greene introduced an "old timer" today, to appropriate $22,000 for W. H. Temple, to pay for certain state bonds which Temple holds. These were issued by the state in 1859, and only redeemed in part. The payment asked has been rejected by several legislatures.

Representative Hinds introduced a bill to place wall-eyed pike among the fish that cannot be sold or shipped in this state.

A protest against the bill to permit six-round boxing contests was received from the St. Paul Y. M. C. A. today, signed by Arthur B. Driscoll, president of the St. Paul organization. The bill is at present on the calendar in the house.

Gov. J. A. Johnson has signed the bill asserting state ownership in mineral properties beneath the waters of meandered lake beds.

St. Paul, Minn., March 10.—The St. Paul petition against the proposed Armour packing plant in the Midway district, within the limits of Minneapolis, was presented to Speaker A. J. Rockne at noon today. Mayor D. W. Lawler and Representative Cal Stone of St. Paul, made the formal presentation to the speaker on the steps in front of the capitol. The petition, rolled on a large reel, was then carried up to the house chamber, on the second floor, by the detail of police.

The house this morning, on motion of Represenative Bjorge, author of the iron tonnage tax bill, agreed to make that measure a special order to be considered next Wednesday at 1:30 p. m.

The senate occupied the entire morning fighting over the new normal school bills. By a vote of 35 to 25, the Daniel Gunn bill, for a new normal at Cass Lake, was advanced from "the table," where it has rested for several days, to the calendar. The vote was the test between the friends of Cass Lake and those who stood for a bill to permit the normal board to select a location in northwestern Minnesota.

The senate busied itself with consideration of bills in committee of the whole this afternoon, while the house worked with its calendar.

The bills passed by the house, included the following St. Louis county delegation bills: to create a county public examiner; to create a county court house and city hall commission; to authorize the county commissioners to publish the time when real and personal property taxes become delinquent; to increase the clerk hire allowance of the county auditor to $22,000 a year, and that of the county treasurer to $15,000. Other bills passed included one to authorize the purchase of a federal reserve in Carlton county for university work in forestry; to permit local school boards to employ truant officers; and to require a record of all logs measured and fees received by surveyors general of the state.

On motion of Ole Sageng of Otter Tail county, the senate this afternoon killed the Rowe bill providing special vengeance to descend on the heads of chicken thieves.

A number of new senate bills appeared. These included the following: by Putnam and Dale, to permit county commissioners to establish agricultural experiment stations and schools on county poor farms; by Sageng, to establish a wheat-testing laboratory under the state railroad and warehouse commission; by S. A. Nelson, requiring a record to be kept of all saes of firearms; by Campbell, requiring railroads to clean and fumigate livestock cars at the end of every trip.

St. Paul, March 11.—The house decided today to indefinitely postpone the Ware and Johnson female suffrage bills. The house also knocked out the Kneeland bill for a convention to revise the state constitution, 62 votes for to 49 against.

Two drainage bills were also put to sleep by the house. One was to permit the state drainage commission to survey and improve as it saw fit for drainage purposes, such streams within the state as are not under federal jurisdiction. The second bill appropriated $15,000 of state money for improvement of water courses in Sibley county. Representative Opsahl of Beltrami, as chairman of the drainage committee, gave a majority report for adoption of the bills. A minority report was adopted for indefinite postponement.

Betting at any game is prohibited in a bill introduced in the senate today by Manley Fosseen of Minneapolis. Mr. Fosseen also came to the front with a new dog tax bill. It provides for a state tax of $1 a year on every dog. Whenever any domestic animals or fowls are killed or injured by dogs, the owners may apply to the county commissioners for damages, and their award shall be paid out of the "state dog fund." The first of each year, whatever balance there is in this fund in excess of $25,000, shall be paid into the state school fund. Thus "man's best friend" will be made to aid in the education of the young idea of the state.

A third bill by Fosseen provides that cities of over 50,000 inhabitants may issue an additional $3,000,000 in 4 per cent 30 year bonds for the acquirement of gas plants. The law of 1907 permitted cities to issue $2,000,000 in bonds for this purpose. Thus this bill would make the total amount allowed for the purpose $5,000,000.

A. L. Hanson had a bill to appropriate $25,000 for a hospital at the state agricultural college, St. Anthony Park.

White wants the state board of health to have five new sanitary inspectors.

An important reform bill was introduced by Senator Sullivan of Stillwater. It requires the governor to appoint one member of the board of control, who with the warden of the state prison and the superintendent of the state reformatory, shall visit the various states where indeterminate sentences for punishment of all crime are in effect, and report as to the advisability of adopting such a law in Minnesota. The bill appropriates $500 for the actual expenses of the commission.

The railroad committee of the senate has taken unexpected action, in voting to recommend for passage the Vail bill, prohibiting transportation rates for non-bessemer ore to be more than 60 per cent of the rate on bessemer; and also the Cashman bill for a distance tariff.

The house this afternoon, in committee of the whole, voted to recommend the White bill for passage; limiting saloons in future to one for each 500 of population, and voted to indefinitely postpone the so-called "midnight lid" bill, to permit saloons to remain open till twelve instead of eleven p. m.

Camel Works Hard.

From the beginning of the journey to its end a camel is never relieved of its load. It eats, walks and sleeps under its burden, often for weeks at a time. The training of a camel is no easy matter, as it takes about three years to teach it to bend the knees in order to be loaded and unloaded.

Like Many Another.

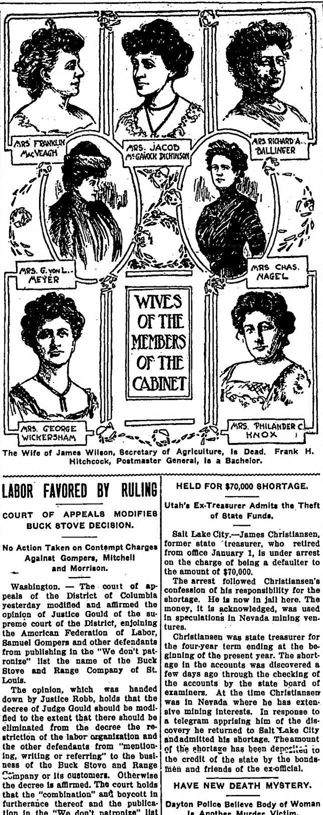
"I am always so busy doing nothing," remarked the Little Spalpeen, "that I never have time to do anything else."

The Last Word.

A good deal of fuss is going on in the "culchawed" crowd about a claim that Paul Revere never made his famous midnight ride. "H'm," murmurs C. E. Ingalls, "doesn't the poem say 'Scarcely a man is now alive who remembers that famous day and year?"—Kansas City Journal.

Defined.

First U. S. Senator—"What is a blind partisan?" Second U. S. Senator—"One who doesn't know the color of money."—Life.



The Wife of James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Is Dead. Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, Is a Bachelor.

LABOR FAVORED BY RULING

COURT OF APPEALS MODIFIES BUCK STOVE DECISION.

No Action Taken on Contempt Charges Against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

Washington. — The court of appeals of the District of Columbia yesterday modified and affirmed the opinion of Justice Gould of the supreme court of the District, enjoining the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers and other defendants from publishing in the "We don't patronize" list the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

The opinion, which was handed down by Justice Robb, holds that the decree of Judge Gould should be modified to the extent that there should be eliminated from the decree the restriction of the labor organization and the other defendants from "mentioning, writing or referring" to the business of the Buck Stove and Range Company or its customers. Otherwise the decree is affirmed. The court holds that the "combination" and boycott in furtherance thereof and the publication in the "We don't patronize" list in aid of the boycott is illegal.

The court held that the defendants could not be restrained from all publications referring to the Buck Stove and Range Company, but only to such as are made in furtherance of an illegal boycott.

In a partial dissenting opinion Chief Justice Shepard took a strong hand in upholding the freedom of the press. He says that even assuming that the publication of the complainants' name in the "we don't patronize" column of the Federationist "was a step in the formation of a conspiracy to coerce independent dealers into refusing to have further business relations with that company, I cannot agree that the publication can be restrained for that reason.

The chief justice held that "the only remedy for libelous or otherwise malicious, wrongful and injurious publications is by civil action for damages and criminal prosecution. There is no power to restrain the publication."

The decision does not settle the appeal in the contempt proceedings in which Messrs. Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell were given jail sentences. This case will be heard later by the appellate court.

MILITIA TO PROTECT NEGRO.

Governor of Iowa Says Junken Must Have Proper Trial.

Des Moines, Ia.—"John Junken, murderer of Clara Rosen, must be arraigned during the daytime at Ottumwa. The law must take its course and all the militia necessary will be furnished to prevent violence," said Gov. B. F. Carroll Wednesday night. The governor so notified Sheriff Jackson over the telephone.

"I intend to protect the good name of Iowa and of the people of Ottumwa," said Gov. Carroll, "and I will not have it said that a prisoner has to be arraigned by stealth, under cover of darkness, to secure a fair trial.

"If Junken is to be hanged I want it in the legal way and not by a mob."

Joe Gans Whips Englishman.

New York.—Joe Gans, former lightweight champion of the world, easily defeated Jabez White, the English lightweight champion, in a ten-round bout at the National Athletic club Friday night. It was a tame exhibition and the big crowd was disappointed, as the men were slow and lacked force behind many of their blows. Gans was far from being the Gans of even two years ago, as he missed several blows, misjudged the distance and failed to take advantage of many opportunities that presented themselves.

HELD FOR $70,000 SHORTAGE.

Utah's Ex-Treasurer Admits the Theft of State Funds.

Salt Lake City.—James Christiansen, former state treasurer, who retired from office January 1, is under arrest on the charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $70,000.

The arrest followed Christiansen's confession of his responsibility for the shortage. He is now in jail here. The money, it is acknowledged, was used in speculations in Nevada mining ventures.

Christiansen was state treasurer for the four-year term ending at the beginning of the present year. The shortage in the accounts was discovered a few days ago through the checking of the accounts by the state board of examiners. At the time Christiansen was in Nevada where he has extensive mining interests. In response to a telegram apprising him of the discovery he returned to Salt Lake City and admitted his shortage. The amount of the shortage has been deposited to the credit of the state by the bondsmen and friends of the ex-official.

HAVE NEW DEATH MYSTERY.

Dayton Police Believe Body of Woman Is Another Murder Victim.

Dayton, O.—Another baffling mystery confronts the police in the discovery of the body of an unidentified white woman in the canal below the Apple street bridge. In the opinion of the officers, it must have lain in the water about a month. They fear it is another of the baffling murder cases that have thrown the city into a panic.

The woman apparently was 30 years old and well dressed. She was attired in black. She wore Romeo slippers, but over these she had a pair of new rubber shoes. The woman's under garments were in good condition. The decomposition will, it is feared, prevent the identification of the woman.

Six girls have been found slain in Dayton recently. Four of the murders have never been solved.

TAFT JOINS OPTIMIST CLUB.

Says His Administration Is to Be Hopeful and Cheerful.

Washington.—President Taft Thursday said his will be an optimistic administration to an optimistic country, full of hope, cheerfulness and confidence.

The president expressed this sentiment when he became a full-fledged member of the Optimist Club of America, upon the invitation of its founder, William J. Robinson of New York.

Andrew Carnegie was a caller at the White House, coming, he said, to pay his respects to President Taft. "I wish President Taft a memorable administration—and I think he will have it," said Mr. Carnegie.

Ten Years for Slayer.

Moundsville, W. Va.—Dr. Charles M. McCracken of Cameron, W. Va., recently convicted of second degree murder for having caused the death by shooting of his two-year-old child last Christmas eve, was sentenced Wednesday to ten years in the penitentiary.

Milwaukee Gets Low Grain Rate.

Washington.—Merchants of Milwaukee are given the benefit of as favorable through rates on grain as those of Chicago in a decision of the interstate commerce commission in the case of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce against the Rock Island and others.

Indianians Wed in New York.

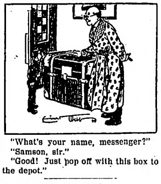
New York.—James H. Marsh, 23 years old, and Miss Marion H. Hetherington, 19, both of Indianapolis, Ind., were married Thursday by Mayor McClellan.

A CURE FOR FITS.

The Treatment Is to Accomplish What Science Has Been Struggling to Attain for Centuries.

The intense interest that has been manifested throughout the country by the wonderful cures that are being accomplished daily by epilepticide still continues. It is really surprising the vast number of people who have already been cured of fits and nervousness. In order that everybody may have a chance to test the medicine, large trial bottles, valuable literature, History of Epilepsy and testimonials, will be sent by mail absolutely free to all who write to the Dr. May Laboratory, 548 Pearl Street, New York City.

A STRONG NAME.



"What's your name, messenger?"

"Samson, sir."

"Good! Just pop off with this box to the depot."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON. NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Diplomacy.

"When a man has an argument with his wife, and she proves that he is in the wrong——"

"Yes?"

"Should he own up to it?"

"No. That's bad business. He should maintain he was right, and then go out and buy her something nice."—Cleveland Leader.

A Domestic Eye Remedy

Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drugs Laws. Wins Friends Wherever Used. Ask Druggists for Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine in Your Eyes. You Will Like Murine.

Gentleness of speech has made the most willful to be as the heart of a little child and filled many a troubled life with peace.—Robertson.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our help.—Edmund Burke.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some actors who claim to be wedded to their art have good grounds for a divorce.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices. CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

If love wasn't blind Cupid would have a lot more work to do.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

Some men haven't sense enough to do the best they can.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

The dentist is invited to attend many a swell gathering.

Gee Whiz is the new sugar syrup; try some.

The airship habit will take an automobile income.

For Colds and Grip.
PE-RU-NA
FOR
CATARRH
OF THE
HEAD
THROAT
LUNGS
STOMACH
KIDNEYS
BLADDER
AND
FEMALE ORGANS

WHAT WIFE SAYS "GOES."

But It Sometimes Is Bad for the Painting.

When a property-owner knows nothing about paint it is bad for the property-owner, and bad for the painter. It would not be so if the property-owner would always hire a skilled painter, and then really leave everything to him. But the house-owner so often fools himself on one or the other of these things.

The skilled painter in every community has some of the most incompetent competitors that ever vexed a conscientious workman or contractor, and the incompetents get jobs generally by working cheap. In the next place, when the skilled painter is hired, they do not leave everything to him, as so many property-owners boast they do.

They interfere most ignorantly and most fatally. They insist sometimes on using paint materials without investigating whether they are good or not. Or perhaps they insist on the painter's hurrying the work.

"I'm not going to have that painter's mess around my house a month," the wife says, and what wife says goes—at the cost of a lot of wasted painting money.

If the painter stays away a few days to allow the paint to thoroughly dry the owner says: "That painter's neglecting this work—guess he's side-tracking me for Jones' work. I won't stand it."

What chance does a painter have to do good work for a man who is continually nagging at him and otherwise handicapping him (without meaning it, of course)? A poor job is the inevitable result of such interference.

Poor painting costs the houseowner money—don't forget that. It might pay you to get the practical paint book, painting specifications and instrument for detecting paint adulterants, which National Lead Co. are offering under the title of House Owner's Painting Outfit No. 49. Address National Lead Co., 1902 Trinity Bldg., New York City. This company do not make paint (they leave that to the painter to do) but they make pure white lead ("Dutch Boy Painter" trademark kind), and they can tell you how to save money by securing durable painting.

Wanted Longer Sermons.

It was a proud boast one clergyman made to two or three others who were having a quiet chat in his study the other night—namely, that he had actually on one occasion been asked to make his service, both prayers and sermon, a bit longer.

His brethren regarded him with superstitious awe, and one asked, feebly:

"Where on earth was that?"

"Well, boys," was the frank confession, "it was with a goal where I acted as chaplain for a short time. The poor beggars dreaded to leave the church for their cells."

What He Lacked.

It is related of a South American general, who was extremely well pleased with himself, that once, when about to sally forth to a grand dance, he surveyed himself contentedly in the mirror, and then soliloquized thus:

"Ah! Thou hast all—bravery, wealth, position, good looks. Ah, what dost thou lack?"

Whereupon his orderly, who, unknown to the general, was close at hand, remarked:

"Sense, general, sense!"

What Ailed Tommie.

Tommie was eating walnuts. His mother cautioned him about eating many, fearing they would make him sick. Presently he came in, his hand on his stomach and a very distressed look in his face.

"Those nuts have made you sick, I see. I just knew they would," said the mother.

"They haven't, either," whined Tommie. "I am not sick; it's just my pants are too tight."—Delineator.

Proving His Caution.

Elder W. H. Underwood, chaplain of the state senate, was walking down a street at his home at Clay Center recently with a friend. Another friend, with whom Underwood joked a good deal, met them and said: "Elder, I thought you were careful of the company you keep."

"I am," replied the chaplain, walking right on. "I'm not going to stop."—Kansas City Journal.

DIDN'T REALIZE

How Injurious Coffee Really Was.

Many persons go on drinking coffee year after year without realizing that it is the cause of many obscure but persistent ailments.

The drug—caffeine—in coffee and tea, is very like uric acid and is often the cause of rheumatic attacks which, when coffee is used habitually, become chronic.

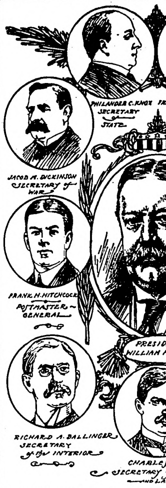
A Washington lady said, recently: "I am sixty-five and have had a good deal of experience with coffee. I consider it very injurious and the cause of many diseases. I am sure it causes decay of teeth in children.

"When I drank coffee I had sick spells and still did not realize that coffee could be so harmful, till about a year ago I had rheumatism in my arms and fingers, got so nervous I could not sleep, and was all run down.

"At last, after finding that medicines did me no good, I decided to quit coffee entirely and try Postum. After using it six months I fully recovered my health beyond all expectations, can sleep sound and my rheumatism is all gone." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.


PHILANDER C. KNOX SECRETARY of STATE
FRANKLIN MacVEAGH SECRETARY of the TREASURY
JACOB M. DICKINSON SECRETARY of WAR
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRANK H. HITCHCOCK POSTMASTER GENERAL
GEORGE von L. MEYER SECRETARY of the NAVY
PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT
RICHARD A. BALLINGER SECRETARY of the INTERIOR
JAMES WILSON SECRETARY of AGRICULTURE
CHARLES NAGLE SECRETARY of COMMERCE AND LABOR

PRESIDENT TAFT'S OFFICIAL FAMILY

SKETCHES OF THE NINE EMINENT MEN FORMING HIS CABINET.

P. C. KNOX HEADS THE GROUP

Pennsylvanian Is Secretary of State—Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago Merchant, Holds the Treasury Portfolio—Jacob M. Dickinson, Tennessee Democrat, to Manage the Army—Affairs of the Agricultural Department Left in James Wilson's Hands.

Philander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Taft, was born at Brownsville, Pa., in 1853. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, and three years later was admitted to the bar. During the years 1876 and 1877 he served as assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. In the latter year he formed a law partnership with James H. Reed which still exists and which has represented many large corporations, including the Carnegie Company. Mr. Knox entered President McKinley's cabinet as attorney general in April, 1901, serving until 1904, when he was elected United States senator from Pensylvania. The latter position he resigned to become the head of President Taft's cabinet.

Wilson Retains His Place.

Only one member of the Roosevelt cabinet retains his portfolio under Mr. Taft. That is James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture. So excellent had been his work in that position that there was no serious talk of making a change. Born in Scotland in 1835, Mr. Wilson came to the United States in 1852 and three years later settled in Iowa. In 1861 he engaged in farming in Tama county. He was a member of the Iowa assembly for three sessions and speaker of the house for one session, and also was a member of the Iowa state railway commission. In 1873 he was elected to congress, serving two terms, and was sent to the national legislature again for one term in 1883. He was regent of the State university of Iowa in 1870-74, and in 1890 was made director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Ia. In 1897 he became secretary of agriculture.

MacVeagh for the Treasury.

Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, graduated from Yale in 1862 and from Columbia Law school in 1864. He began the practice of law in New York city but ill-health forced him to abandon it and in 1865 he went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In this and other commercial pursuits he has amassed a large fortune. Before entering the cabinet he disposed of his holdings in the big grocery firm and resigned as director of the Commercial National bank of Chicago. Mr. MacVeagh has always been interested in movements for the public welfare, locally and nationally.

Dickinson Is War Secretary.

Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee and Chicago, the new secretary of war, was born in 1851 at Columbus, Miss. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1872 and afterward studied law at Columbia college, at the University of Leipsiz and in Paris. He served several times by special commission on the supreme bench of Tennessee and was assistant attorney general of the United States in 1895-97.

Postmaster General Hitchcock.

The first cabinet officer selected by Mr. Taft after his election was Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, who gave up his place as first assistant postmaster general to manage successfully the Taft presidential campaign. He has been given the office of postmaster general in the new cabinet. Mr. Hitchcock was born at Amherst, O., in 1867, and graduated from Harvard in 1891 and from Columbia Law school in 1894. Since 1891 he has been a government official.

Nagel Has Commerce Portfolio.

Missouri has been rewarded for its switch to the Republican column by the appointment of Charles Nagel as secretary of commerce and labor. Mr. Nagel is a leading lawyer of St. Louis and the west. He was born in Texas in 1849, moved to St. Louis when a child and graduated from the St. Louis Law school in 1873. He has been senior member of the law firm of Nagel & Kirby, professor in the St. Louis Law school and a trustee of Washington university. In 1881-83 he was a member of the Missouri house of representatives, and in 1893-97 was president of the St. Louis city council. He is a member of the Republican national committee and for years has been an intimate friend of Mr. Taft. He was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters. As an attorney Mr. Nagel was identified with several important cases dealing with the numerous complications in the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the then Indian territory.

Navy Under Meyer's Charge.

President Taft's secretary of the navy, George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, has had wide experience as a business man, legislator, diplomat and cabinet officer. He was born in Boston in 1858 and graduated from Harvard in 1879. He then entered business and has been prominently conected with a number of financial and mercantile concerns. His career as a public official began in 1889, when he was elected to the Boston common council. He then served on the board of aldermen, and in 1892-96 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, the last two years being speaker of the house. In 1900 Mr. Meyer was sent to Italy as American ambassador, and in 1905 was transferred to Russia. In January, 1907, President Roosevelt called him home to enter his cabinet as postmaster general. This portfolio he has relinquished for that of the navy. Mr. Meyer's home is Hamilton, Mass.

Ballinger Secretary of Interior.

After about one year's service as commissioner of the general land office, Richard A. Ballinger of Seattle, Wash., has entered the cabinet as secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Boonesboro in 1858. After attending the University of Kansas and Washburn college at Topeka, he went to Williams college, graduating in 1884 and afterward studying law and removing to Washington. He was United States court commissioner in 1890-92 and later was judge of the supreme court in Jefferson county, Wash.

Attorney General Wickersham.

George W. Wickersham, who becomes President Taft's attorney general, has had the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in New York city. Born in Pittsburg in 1858, he studied civil engineering in Lehigh university and in 1880 graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. For two years he practiced law in Philadelphia. In 1884 he became associated with the law firm of Strong & Cadwalladare, to which Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, belongs.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Wet and Dry Elections.

St. Paul—The annual spring battle over license was fought out in many cities and towns in Minnesota this week. License prevailed in twenty-eight towns and no license in twenty-two towns. Temperance men at Excelsior were nearly caught napping, no license winning by only one majority. License carried at Echo by the same narrow margin. In Ogilvie the vote was a tie and license will hold another year. The following were the results:

License — Alexandria, Badger, Browns Valley, Buffalo, Cokato, Dodge Center, Echo, Eyota, Glenwood, Isanti, Jackson, Madella, Montrose, Morton, Ogilvie, Owatonna, Princeton, Raymond, Renville, Rush City, Slayton, Spring Valley, St. Louis Park, Stephen, Tonka Bay, Tyler, Walker, Winnebago.

No License—Atwater, Bagley, Belgrade, Braham, Bricelyn, Cambridge, Cottonwood, Cyrus, Elbow Lake, Elmore, Excelsior, Hanley Falls, Hanska, Hayfield, Hazel Run, Long Lake, Maynard, Osakis, Roseau, Sacred Heart, Starbuck, Woodstock.

Fire at Worthington.

Worthington — The Worthington Real Estate company's building, the first brick building erected in this place, was burned, the fire starting from an overheated stove in the shoe store of Loren Clark. The Workmen had lodge rooms on the second floor and lost all their fixtures and paraphernalia. Clark's loss on his goods was $12,000 and he had insurance of $6,000. Nelson's restaurant was damaged to the extent of $1,000, the insurance being $500. The insurance on the building was but $3,000 and the total loss caused by the fire is estimated at close to $25,000. The burned structure will be replaced with a bigger and better building.

Celebrates 100th Birthday.

Winona—James Hogan, who makes his home with his son, James Hogan, Jr., of Homer Ridge, celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth. Mr. Hogan has been a cripple from rheumatism for the past 20 years, and his sight and hearing are impaired. As a result of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hogan 13 children were born, of whom four are now living, these being Mrs. Kate Green of Homer, Mrs. Anna Nunn of St. Paul, Thomas Hogan of South Dakota, and James Hogan, Jr., of Homer Ridge. Twenty-eight grandchildren were born, of whom seven have died. There are 30 great-grandchildren.

Capt. Tapper Dead.

Villard—Captain John Tapper, pioneer ferryman of Minneapolis, is dead. After a long illness the end came yesterday at the home of his son, Frank Tapper. The infirmities of old age led to his gradual decline in health, a decay which was markedly noticeable in the last year. At various times since he retired from active work Captain Tapper has been in Minneapolis for extended visits. Connected so closely with the early days of the city, both as a ferryman and toll keeper on the old suspension bridge, he has been a familiar acquaintance of all the old settlers.

Sues the Omaha for $15,000.

Mankato—Thomas L. Bastow of Owatonna has started an action in the federal court in this city to recover $15,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained in a wreck at Cumberland, Wis., last August. The Omaha road is the defendant. The complaint alleges that Bastow was a passenger, and that through the negligence of the company the train was derailed and his hip and several ribs were broken, and all of his front teeth knocked out.

NEWS NOTES.

Rochester—John Dick, a pioneer resident of the county, died here. He was 84 years of age.

Mankato—A. H. Fowler, a prominent resident, died of apoplexy in the basement of his residence. He was city assessor and a member of the board of public works.

Hokah—Lake Como lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., has let the contract for a new lodge hall, to be erected at a cost of about $2,000. The building is to be 26x70, and the first floor will be a public hall. It will be ready for use about July 15.

Minneapolis.—The dramatic form of Goethe's immortal poem, "Faust," with Miss Rosabel Morrison, the daughter of the late Lewis Morrison, in the role of Marguerite, will be the attraction at the Bijou, Minneapolis, the week of March 21st. A better version of the story has never been seen than the coming production will present.

Winona—J. N. Adee, superintendent of the public schools at Batavia, Ill., was elected by the Winona board of education as superintendent of the Winona schools succeeding Charles R. Frazier, who recently resigned to take a position as assistant state superintendent of public instruction.

Hastings—The explosion of a kitchen stove in the home of Louis Husting, a nursery salesman, burned his 4-months-old son to death, injured his 2-year-old daughter, Eva, so that she died, and seriously burned his wife, who struggled to rescue the children.

Hastings—John Wilscheck committed suicide at his home on East Fourth street by hanging himself to a beam in his barn.

Duluth—Yousiff Mahmout wrestled for an hour with Fred Beell without securing a fall. The bout was evidently a frameup and the crowd of 1,000 was sore.

Minneapolis—Mrs. Christine Margaret Olson, one of the few centenarians of Minneapolis, died. Mrs. Olson has just passed the hundred mark, her last birthday being Sept. 17. Her death was due to old age and her decline had been noticeable for several months.

Minneapolis—From cellar to garret, the residence of Congressman Frank M. Nye, 2708 Pillsbury avenue, was ransacked by burglars, who gained entrance to the house by forcing open a basement door and cutting panels from the bolted doors leading to the upper floors.

Minneapolis—Mrs. Emily S. Eustis, who died at her home, was one of the old Minnesota pioneers. She was born in New Hampshire in 1819, and in 1845 was married to Samuel S. Eustis. In 1853 they removed to this state where they located between St. Paul and what was then St. Anthony. In 1866 they removed to southeast Minneapolis where the family has since resided.

Mankato—Rev. Nels Simon Haggerness died, aged 64 years, leaving a wife, three sons and one daughter. Death was due to a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in Norway, but came to America 37 years ago, and at once entered Augsburg seminary, graduating two years later. He filled the pulpits of the Norwegian Luthern churches at St. Peter and Mankato for some years and organized several churches in southern Minnesota.

Cloquet—W. F. C. Gadeau, resident of this city, entered suit against 11 saloonkeepers and two slot machine arcades of this city for the recovery of $4,000 alleged to have been gambled away in slot machines by him during the last six years. Prominent among the defendants are: L. McCullough, Joe Wilson, Olson & Elm, Joe Claveau and the Brunswick company, all of whom have their place of business on the Island.

St. Paul—When Virginia Saigle was rescued from a terrible death under the wheels of a street car by Edward Riley, an 18-year-old youth, she felt so grateful that she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him full on the lips, to the boy's embarrassment and the amusement of the crowd that quickly assembled. Miss Saigle is 18 years old and lives at 464 Edmund street, St. Paul. She was running for a car, slipped and fell, and if it had not been for the quickness of young Riley, she would have been caught under the wheels and probably fatally injured.

St. Paul—John Scheldberg, saloonkeeper, was beaten into insensibility with a beer bottle, and left for dead in his saloon. He was discovered in a semi-conscious condition by the bartender when he opened the saloon at 6 o'clock in the morning. At St. Joseph's hospital Scheldberg regained consciousness last evening, and he said that two men detained him in the saloon until 1 o'clock in the morning, and that during the conversation one of the men started a quarrel, and that one of them struck him a blow on the head with a bottle.

Montevideo—A special session of the grand lodge I. O. O. F. of Minnesota was held here. The grand lodge degree was conferred on a class of ten past grands. A district meeting was held in the afternoon and representatives were present from Ortonville, Appleton, Milan, Madison, Watson, Renville and Olivia. Charles A. Lammers, grand patriarch of the grand encampment, delivered an address on "Encampment Oddfellowship." In the evening Montevideo lodge, No. 75, exemplified the work in the initiatory and first degree after which a banquet was served.

Spooner—George W. Toombs, employed by the Cross-Dodds Lumber company as assistant manager, while driving near Shevlin-Mathiue Lumber company's planing mill, was thrown from a load of lumber and struck on his head. Toombs never regained consciousness and died. All arrangements for a funeral had been completed to be held but it developed that Dr. Oplinger in his certificate of death alleged malpractice on the part of Dr. J. E. Corrigan, who first attended the wounded man, and as a result Dr. Corrigan, who is chairman of the board of health, refused to issue a burial permit, necessitating the calling of the coroner from Bemidji, who held an inquest and postmortem examination on arrival.

Preston—Great indignation is rife here because of the refusal of the German Lutheran pastor to conduct the funeral of the late George Reidel. Mr. Reidel was highly respected, but had not attended church during the present pastor's incumbency nor was the latter called during Mr. Reidel's illness. Some of the members of the church have withdrawn.

St. Cloud—The St. Cloud Street Car company will extend this season to the Sauk river at Waite Park, then south to take in the seven granite shops along the Osseo track.

THE BEST REMEDY

For Women—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Noah, Ky. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from headaches, nervous prostration, and hemorrhages.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong, so that I can do all my housework, and attend to the store and post-office, and I feel much younger than I really am.

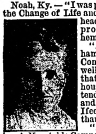
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all kinds of female troubles, and I feel that I can never praise it enough." —Mrs. Lizzie Holland, Noah, Ky.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.



Clutcher.

L. and S.—Did you ever see the Venus de Milo?

Agric.—Naw, but I seen the Merchant of Venus onct.—Wisconsin Sphinx.

U.S. Sheep Dip. Only 75cts Per Gallon
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

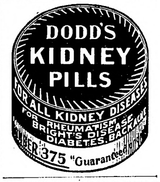
If a man has no enemies, he may be very good; but good for what?

SAY GEE WHIZ to your Grocer.

Things gained are gone, but great things done endure.—Bishop.

Hot biscuits and Canada Sap. Oh, great!

Some people avoid popular concerts because they are fond of music.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

You Need a Tonic

if you feel languid and depressed all the time. The best thing to help nature build up the system is

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

This great tonic is not a false stimulant as many of the so-called "spring tonics." It is a natural strength-giver. For all run-down conditions of the health it is an invaluable remedy; imparts new life and vigor and builds up the entire system.

Sold by All Leading Druggists in two size bottles, 50c and 35c

BILLION $ GRASS

Costs 80c—90c per acre for seed.

Most wonderful grass of the century, yielding from 5 to 10 tons of hay per acre and lots of pasture besides. It simply grows, grows, grows! Cut it today and in 4 weeks it looks for the mower again, and so on. Grows and flourishes everywhere, on every farm in America. Cheap as dirt; luxuriant as the bottom lands of Egypt. Big seed catalog free or send 10c in stamps and receive sample of this wonderful grass, also of Speltz, the cereal wonder, Barley, Oats, Clovers, Grasses, etc., etc., and catalog free. Or send 14c and we will add a sample farm seed novelty never seen by you before.

SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance, If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Farmers Mass Meeting.

The farmers of eastern Red Lake county, that expect to stay and make their home here, are beginning to awaken to the fact, that something must be done to take care of the surplus water in the Red Lake River during the flood seasons.

On Monday last they called a monster mass meeting of farmers, from Little Oak, to Kratka, to meet at Highlanding to discuss the situation. The meeting was largely attended by representative farmers that have been making their home here since this the reservation opened, and desire to continue to reside here, if the overflowing of Red Lake River don't drown them out.

It was not a meeting of men, that sit down and wait for the town or state to drain their farms but are trying to drain them by hand, but during the high water season, when the ditches are the most needed the water comes out of the river through them, instead of flowing into the river. The only way to remedy this is deepen the channel of Red Lake River about four feet, and the following petition was drawn up to be signed and presented to Congressman Steenerson.

TO HON. H. STEENERSON,
M. C.
Washington D. C.

WE The undersigned legal voters liveing tributary to Red Lake River, above Thief River Falls Minnesota, Respectfully petition you to use your best endevors to urge the passage of appropriation bill, now before Congress, to dredge and deepen Red Lake River. As this River now is, it overflows a large portion of the country, at certain seasons of the year, distroying our crops and makeing large tracts of valuable hay meadows worthless. Therefore we pray that you will urge the passage of said appropriation.

This Township has 23 Socialist votes, and they are not a bad lot of fellows, but we never heard of one of them voting for, or supporting a republican for a legislative office, but after the republican is elected any one of them can give them more advice about how to run their business, in a minuit than a whole District of repulicans can in a year, but we pity the one that listens to their advice.

The Experienced Swine.

The crowd around the postoffice stove, after exhausting the possibilities of politics, local and national, had been discussing the alleged lack of the truth telling instinct in Old Man Simpkins. Uncle Ezra came in, and Jim Peters said:

"What do you think about it, Uncle Ezra—would you call Old Man Simpkins a liar?"

"Well," answered Uncle Ezra slowly as he thoughtfully studied the ceiling, "I wouldn't go so fur as to call the old man a liar, but I do know it to be a fact that when feedin' time comes to get any response he has to have somebody else call his hogs fur him."—Woman's Home Companion.

Purely Professional.

"You say he's a professional man?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne doubtfully. "One of the kind who hang out a sign 'Back in an Hour' and leave it there the year through."—Washington Star.

Both Busy.

"The girl who knows she is pretty makes a fool of herself."

"And the girl who doesn't know she is pretty makes a fool of some man."—Houston Post.

LONG FELT WANT.

A Plea For a Graduated Standard of Misconduct.

What is really wanted at the present time is a standard of misconduct. We are constantly doing things in doubt, as if we hadn't a right to do them.

The confusion caused by people doing things which in their circumstances we had no right to expect is the principal cause of our troubles. It ought to be definitely settled, for example, that any millionaire who has, say, over a hundred millions will thereafter lead an honest life. If he has only fifty millions his life should be semi-honest, and if he has only a paltry ten millions then it ought to be conceded that he can loot a few railroads or so until he gets on his feet.

Up to, say, ten thousand a year no man can afford to be dishonest. He ought to get up in the cars and give his seat to women under thirty-five at least, and of course he will not take the chance of robbing any safe. From ten thousand up to a hundred thousand he can engage in little dishonest fliers by making one of a pool or putting through a land deal or so for variety.

When he gets fifty millions or more together, however, every man ought to ask himself plainly the question whether from now on he ought not to be a philanthropist. Doesn't he owe this to his fellow men?—Life.

CHOOSING A VOCATION.

Follow Common Sense and Conscience and Do Your Best.

It is very certain that no man is fit for everything, but it is almost as certain, too, that there is scarce any one man who is not fit for something, which something nature plainly points out to him by giving him a tendency and propensity to it.

I look upon common sense to be to the mind what conscience is to the heart—the faithful and constant monitor of what is right or wrong. And I am convinced that no man commits either a crime or a folly but against the manifest and sensible representations of the one or the other.

Every man finds in himself, either from nature or education—for they are hard to distinguish—a peculiar bent and disposition to some particular character, and his struggling against it is the fruitless and endless labor of Sisyphus. Let him follow and cultivate that vocation; he will succeed in it and be considerable in one way at least, whereas if he departs from it he will at best be inconsiderable, probably ridiculous.—Lord Chesterfield.

The Oyster Crab.

Some of the most remarkable crabs in the world live at the expense of other animals. They are crustacean tramps and have no shame in sustaining existence at other animals' cost. One of these marine tramps is a little fellow that makes its home with the living oyster. In fact, it dwells in the oyster's shell and feeds on whatever is left over from the mollusk's dinners. Oddly enough, however, it is only the female that has this habit of "boarding out." The male crab has no permanent home, but spends its time swimming about at the surface of the water. Oyster crabs sometimes are big enough to have an arm stretch of an inch. Epicures consider them very good to eat. Sometimes they are cooked separately, and occasionally they are pickled. Crabs of nearly allied species, somewhat bigger, are found in the shells of mussels and scallops. In this case, again, only the female is a parasite.

Scottish Caution.

Certainly the cautious Scot spirit pervaded the opinions of the Scottish architect who was called upon to erect a building in England upon the long lease system, so common with Anglican proprietors, but quite new to our friend. When he found the proposal was to build upon the tenure of 999 years he quietly suggested: "Could ye no mak' it a thousand? Nine hundred and ninety-nine years 'll be slippin' awa'."

But of all the cautious and careful answers we ever heard of was one given by a carpenter to an old lady in Glasgow, for whom he was working, and the anecdote is well authenticated. She had offered him a dram and asked him whether he would have it then or wait till his work was done. "Indeed, mem," he said, "there's been sic a power o' sudden deaths lately that I'll just tak' it now."—"Reminiscences of Dean Ramsay."

Gallantry.

At a school in Aberdeen a teacher was examining her class on the Bible, the lesson being a part of Genesis. The teacher asked her class, "Why did the serpent tempt Eve instead of Adam?"

For some time there was silence, but at length a little boy held up his hand and replied, "Please, mum, 'cause it's ladies first."—Tit-Bits.

The Real Thing.

"How do youh possum taste, suh?" asked the solicitous waiter.

"Well," responded the patron who had ordered the article, "it tastes pretty good, but it isn't possum."

"No, suh," rejoined the waiter, "an' dat's a sign it's genuine. De genuine possum is a great pretender, suh; yas, suh."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Doomed.

Bride—Dearest, Towser has eaten the supper I cooked for you with my own hands. Hubby—Never mind, sweetheart. I'll get you another dog.—Pittsburg Press.

The borrower is servant to the lender.—Bible.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

A CAREFUL MAN.

When It Came to Money He Had to Put on the Brakes.

The passengers in an accommodation train which was winding its way through New Hampshire were interested and amused by an elderly couple who sat in the middle of the car.

They talked as if there were no one else in the car. Therefore, having heard most of their private plans, no one was surprised to have the old man take the assembled company fully into his confidence. At one station he rose and addressed the passengers in general.

"Can anybody change a five dollar bill for two twos and a one or five ones?" he inquired.

"I can," said a brisk woman, and the transfer was quickly made.

"Now, could anybody change this one dollar bill for four quarters or tens and fives?" asked the old man.

"I can give you two fifties," said a man from the rear seat, "unless somebody else can do better."

It appeared that nobody could or at least nobody offered, so as the train started the old man lurched down the car to the possessor of the two fifty cent pieces.

"Thank you," he said as he took the money. "I'm obliged, though I'd have liked the quarters best. You see, Marthy has set her mind to stop off at Nashuy whilst I go on up to my brother's with the eggs and truck. And, though she don't plan nor mean to be a spendthrifty woman, when she's let loose amongst a lot of stores she'll run through 50 cents in an hour easy, and I kind of have to put a curb on her."—Youth's Companion.

THE TURTLE'S HEAD.

Chopped Off, It Retains Life For a Number of Hours.

On the counter, in a porcelain dish, stood the severed head of a large turtle.

"That is rather grewsome," said a man who was buying oysters.

The oyster opener glanced at the head carelessly.

"It is a bet," said he. "I bet Gus Schmidt that the head would keep alive twenty-four hours. It's nearly twenty-five now since I chopped it off. Gus is late. But I win anyhow," he added.

"Where's my money? Pay me my money!" a deep voice shouted at this moment, and a short man swaggered in.

"You've lost, Gus," said the oyster opener. "There is still life in her."

"There is—nit," said Gus Schmidt. "Nix on the life."

And he extended a stumpy finger fearlessly toward the turtle's mouth.

"Gee!"

Startled, amazed, Gus Schmidt leaped back. For in the turtle's open eyes a fierce light had flashed, the ugly mouth had opened and shut with a sharp snap, and the head in some strange way had advanced an inch or two toward the tempting finger, much as a piece of steel advances toward a magnet.

"This may surprise you, Gus," said the oyster opener, wiping his wet hands in order to pocket his winnings. "But it don't surprise me none. I've seen turtle heads keep life in 'em longer'n this here."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Greeley Dodged Lincoln.

President Lincoln, having been often and severely arraigned in the New York Tribune for what Mr. Greeley considered his slowness in prosecuting the war, had said: "If he (Greeley) objects to my policy, I shall be glad to have him state to me his views frankly and fully. I shall adopt his if I can. If I cannot, I will at least tell him why. He and I should stand together."

"If I were to go," said Greeley when the words were repeated to him, "he would simply twist me around his fingers, as he always does."

"Lincoln's smile would win me in half a minute," he said on another occasion when again urged to see the president and have a talk with him. "He is a wonderful man—wonderful! I never can harbor a thought against him except when I keep away from him."

Cheops.

The pyramid of Cheops, near Cairo, contains more than 4,000,000 tons of stone.

The Lay of the Hen.

Germany's hens produce the lightest eggs. Ten will weigh a pound there, while it requires only nine Russian eggs to make that weight, eight American eggs and seven Spanish eggs.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 12th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Feb. 6th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Elvira C. Hovland, formerly Elvira C. Lillo, of Rhoda, Minn. who on August 24th, 1907 made homestead entry No. 1365, Serial No 01482, for S.E. ¼ S.W. ¼ Sec. 7 and N.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 25th, day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. August Lillo, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 19th, 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office crookston Minnesota. Feb. 17th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Chriss Thorson, of High Landing Minnesota, who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1108, Serial No. 01521, for S. W. ¼ Section 8 Towship 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Mridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 29th. day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witresses:

Herman H. Halverson, Torger M. Thorson, Jacob Neshiem, Ole Nelson, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 5th, 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 3rd. 1909

NOTICE is hereby gives that Nels J. Nereson, of Malone Minnesota, who on March 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1095, Serial No. 04439 for the N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United Sates Land office, at Crookston Minnesota on the 13th, day of April 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Salve T. Myrum, Torger Targel, Gunder Asbjornson, Aslak Lebakke, all of Malone Minn.

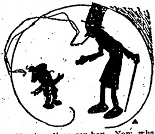
R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

It Is Odd.

Gyer—Isn't it queer that the bump of benevolence is located exactly at the top of a man's head? Myer—What's queer about it? Gyer—Why, it's as far from the pocketbook as possible.—Chicago News.

Happiness consists of thinking so and sticking to it.—Manchester Union.

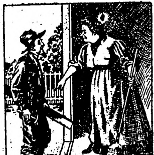
Wisdom of Youth.



"Here's a dime, my boy. Now, what will you do with it?"

"Why, I'm goin' ter hustle right off ter some trust company, of course, an' buy a thousand dollar first mortgage bond!"—St. Louis Republic-Dispatch.

A Two Foot Rule.



Henpex—Say, Maria, is there a footrule anywhere about the house?

Mrs. Henpex—Yes. You just wipe yours on that mat before you dare enter this room.—Harper's Weekly.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,
IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:
D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lous at Lowets Rates of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or month's to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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A. D. STEPHENS........2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE........Cashier.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

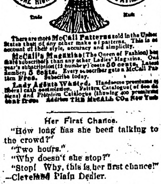
Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public.
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make trip to the Couty seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Prompt attention given to Probate Court Work.



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Her First Chance.

"How long has she been talking to the crowd?"

"Two hours."

"Why doesn't she stop?"

"Stop! Why, this is her first chance!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boots to Suit Arctic Tastes.

Shoe Dealer—Here is a pair of boots that will suit you exactly in your next dash for the pole. How did you like the last pair I sold you? Arctic Explorer (reminiscently)—The best I ever tasted.—Chicago News.

The worst whipping a bully ever gets is from some man who doesn't want to fight.—Chicago News.

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WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON
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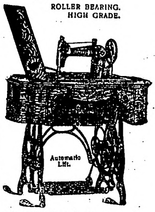
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

Sewing Machine Co.
ILLINOIS.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
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4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
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13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
17	[illegible]	.25
18	[illegible]	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

[illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

It is fine weather this week.

Two pounds of good coffee for twenty five cents. Where? At J. W. Vrolsons, the Highlanding merchant Call and sample it.

We sell the celebrated Robin brand of groceries. The best on the market. J W Vrolson.

Mr. P. Sullivan and family will leave for Chyenne Wyoming tomorrow, near which they expect to make their future home. We are sorry to see Mr. Sullivan leave the country, but what is our loss will be another communitys gain.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

There will be a State Farmers Institute held at the Highlanding school house, on Morday March the 22nd, commenceing at 1 o'clock p.m. These Institutes are being held thruout the state and are of great bennefit to the farmors. All it costs you is your time to attend, and if they don't do you any good, they certaily will do you no harm.

The question is again up to to the people of Highlanding to establish a buring ground, but again we are met by the proprosition that two or three fellows don't want a bridge across the river, and as people don't choose their time to die we suppose we will have to have two, as there are times that the river can not be crossed.

The social that was to be held at the school house on Wednesday evening was promptly adjourned on account of the sudden and unexpected death of Ole Overum. It was quite a dissapointment to a large number of people who came from a distance, but it could not be helped, as we as one member of the board of directors of this school district, have more respect for others, than to allow a meery party to be held in our school house, when another member of the board lay cold in death, at Thief River Falls.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Tricked of the Time.

A Philadelphia lawyer who spends most of his time at his country estate employs a sturdy Irish gardener whose one desire in life is to live until the banner of freedom is unfurled over Ireland.

One evening the lawyer strolled through the grounds of his place and stopped to have a chat with the gardener.

"Michael, do you know that while we are here enjoying the beautiful twilight it is dark midnight in Ireland?" he asked.

"Faith, an' Oi'm not surprised," replied the gardener. "Ireland niver got justice yit."—Judge.

Money Getters.

"Do you think it pays to send our sons to college? Do they obtain the practical experience in money getting that is so necessary in these days?"

"Well, judging from the experience I have had with my son, I should say they did. His practical experience in money getting increases with every letter that I receive from him."

Simplified Debate.

"Are you going to attempt to answer all the charges made against you?"

"Certainly," replied Senator Sorghum. "Answering charges these days is easy. All you've got to do is to say, 'You're another.'"—Washington Star.

A Definition.

"What is the difference between preferred and common stock?"

"Well, if you buy the common you lose your money right off, but if you buy preferred there is a little longer delay about it."—Judge.

A liar ends by making truth appear like falsehood.—Shenstone.

Missed Vocation.

Client—Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army? Lawyer—Why? Client—By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy.—London Tit-Bits.

Rash presumption is a ladder which will break the mounter's neck.—German Proverb.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.

We regret that we are compelled to publish the sad news, this week, that Ole Overum, of Highlanding died, at the Thief River Falls hospital early on Wednesday morning last. Mr. Overum caught a very severe cold about ten days ago, which settled on his lungs, and on Thursday last he taken to the hospital for treatement, where in spite of all that medical skill could do he grew rappidly worse until Wednesday morning when the end came.

Mr Overum was one of the first settlers on the Eleven Town ships and has a valuable homestead at Highlanding which he has under a high state of cultivation He not only built up and improved his own farm, but he always took an active interest in the upbuilding of the country in which he lived, and could always be depended on to contribute time and money for the building up of any publick improvement. He has been a member of the school board since this school district was organized and has always used his best endevors to manage the school for the best interest of the scholars and tax payers Mr. Overum was a man who was highly respected in the community in which he lived and his sudden and unexpected death has cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood. He leaves a wife and two young children in morderate circumstaces to mourn his loss, who have the sincere sympaty of the entire community in their berievement.

Later: The remains will be returned to his late home today and funeral service will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o clock p.m.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Miss Sarah Lindberg left for Belltrami for a short visit, on Wednesday last.

There was a quilting bee at The Rose Hill cottage Friday

Mrs. R.N. Fore made a business trip to Red Lake Falls on Friday.

March came in smiling, but we suppose it will go out like a lion

Miss Anniebell Robinson spent Sunday with Miss Clara Moe.

Mrs. John Radnecki was reported to be very ill on Sunday.

Ill News Travels Fast.

—Youth's Companion.

Murder in Spain.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

Few Beds in Bagdad.

About 60 per cent of Bagdad's population possess no beds. These poor people rest on blankets spread on the floors of their houses in the winter and on the roofs in the summer. Owing to the excessive heat of these regions sleep is made impossible elsewhere than on the roof or in the open gardens. It is an interesting sight to see how the women at sunset emerge from their houses to prepare the evening meal on the roof and spread the bedding for the night. Inasmuch as the climate is very dry, there is little to fear from exposure to the night air. While a considerable number of the roofs are surrounded by latticework to insure a certain amount of privacy, by far the larger number are quite exposed to the gaze of curious and inquisitive neighbors.

Learning without politeness makes a disagreeable pedant, and politeness without learning makes a superficial, frivolous puppy.—Chesterfield.

TRIED TO BE JOCOSE.

Snicker Was in a Jovial Mood and Hungry as Well.

BUT HE SPOILED HIS MEAL.

By the Time He Managed to Order His Breakfast the Glow of Genial Good Humor He Tried to Shed Around Him Had Turned to Gloom.

Mr. Snicker is well known in his home town as the most facetious man in seventeen counties. His method of expressing what ideas he has is entirely along lines of pure jocosity, but now and then his wit falls upon unappreciative ears. On a recent visit to New York Mr. Snicker arrived rather early in the morning, and the pangs of hunger would brook so little delay that he went immediately upon his arrival to a prominent hotel in the vicinity of the station for his breakfast.

"Good morning, Henri," he chortled in his usual salubrious manner to the waiter as the latter hung his hat on a hook over his table. "Has the butcher come yet?"

"Ze what, sir?" asked the waiter, with a puzzled look on his face, for he was not used to Snickers.

"The butcher," said Snicker, with a merry wink in his left eye. "You know—the chap who brings the food. I thought perhaps"—

"Wait one moment, sir," said the waiter, his perplexity growing deeper. "I will bring ze head waiter, sir."

"Oh, never mind," Snicker began, but the waiter had departed to return in about three minutes with the head waiter.

"What is it, sir?" asked the latter, with a great show of civil interest.

"Oh, nothing," returned Snicker rather sheepishly. "I just asked Henri here if the butcher had arrived yet, fearing that possibly"—

"The butcher, sir?" repeated the head waiter, like his subordinate, very much mystified.

"Yes," said Snicker, with a faint smile, which he hoped the head waiter would find contagious. "I was only jok"—

"Wait till I find ze superintendent," said the head waiter courteously. "I have no doubt we can accommodate monsieur if we can only find out what it is that he wants. I will send for him."

Snicker again started in to explain the mere facetious bearing of his inquiry, but the head waiter, too, had sped away in search of a superior officer who might be expected to be equal to this new and unexpected emergency.

Several omnibus boys and Snicker's waiter as well were dispatched to the kitchen and elsewhere to find him, but apparently without success. Five, ten, fifteen minutes elapsed, and Snicker began to feel that it did not really pay to be as funny as he could under all circumstances.

Finally, however, the head waiter returned and courteously explained that the superintendent had not yet arrived at his post of duty, but that he had telephoned up to the office for the manager of the hotel, who, he assured him, would be down in a very few moments.

"He is rather busy at this time of the morning, sir," he vouchsafed "but he said he would be down right away."

"Well, I'm sorry," said Snicker ruefully. "You'd better head him off if you can. You see, when I asked if the butcher had come yet, it was only meant as a joke"—

"Ah, here is the manager," interrupted the head waiter as a tall, impressive gentleman with a majestic front loomed up in the dining room door and made his way across to Snicker's table. "This is the gentleman, Mr. Pingleton," the head waiter added when the manager had reached Snicker's side.

"Good morning, sir," said the manager breezily. "I hope there is no trouble, sir. I am sorry to have kept you waiting, but this is the busy end of the day with me getting things started along, and our dining room superintendent, I regret to say, is off duty this morning. What can we do for you, sir?"

"I—I—want a hard boiled egg and some lyonnaise potatoes," said Snicker.—John Kendrick Bangs in Lippincott's Magazine.

Cats Disguised as Snakes.

"Do you know why a cat hisses when in rage or danger?" said a nature student. "Well, sir, she hisses as a flying criminal puts on blue goggles and a false beard. With that hiss she tries instinctively to disguise herself as a snake.

"Did you ever notice the markings on a cat's tail? They are transverse, like a snake's markings. The primitive cat in the wild state lived in rather tall grass. When danger approached he hissed and at the same time put up his tail and waved it slowly. The oncomer heard that serpentine hiss. He saw the tail, and only the tail, which waved in an ominous, serpentine manner. He said 'snake in the grass' and withdrew.

"The cat of today, hissing horribly and waving to and fro his erected tail, follows ancestral precedent. It helps him not at all; nevertheless he always does it, thinking it the right thing. Is not man sometimes like the cat in this respect?"

A laugh costs too much if it is bought at the expense of propriety.—Quintilian.

Mr. Elephant Treats His Throat.

THROAT SYRUP

—Harper's Weekly.

The Higher Education.

Aunt Jane — I suppose he doesn't swear?

The Shopkeeper—No, mum. I'm sorry 'e don't. But they're birds what's wonderful easy taught.

He Knew.

Teacher—Surely you are not going skating today, children! Do you know where little boys go who skate on Sunday?

The Littlest One—Sure! Dey goes to de neares' pond. Where'd you s'pose dey went—up in de attic?—New York World.

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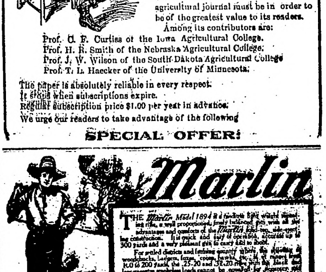

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First Lady of the Land

By
Mrs. Edward Dunroy-Reed

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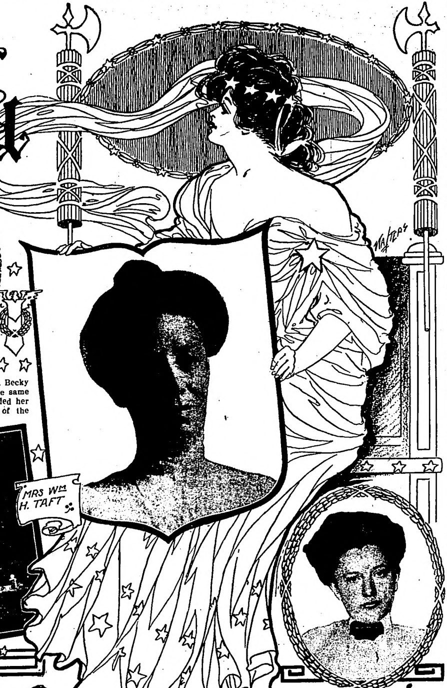
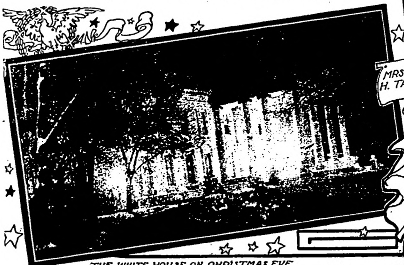

MRS WM H. TAFT

MISS HELEN TAFT


THE WHITE HOUSE ON CHRISTMAS EVE

WHAT manner of woman is Mrs. William H. Taft, whose name has been added to those of the women whose influence has made the social fame of past administrations? How does the White House regime with which history connects the name of Taft compare with the hospitality of Madison's, the elegance of John Quincy Adams', the simple democracy of Andrew Jackson's, or the stateliness of James Buchanan's? More pertinently still, how does it measure with the record of the Roosevelt regime?

These are to-day queries of absorbing interest, and nowhere has this phase of a new administration quite the significance that it has at Washington. Diplomats, and back of them the governments for which they stand, are as much interested in the personality of the rising American powers as their own countrymen.

Mrs. Taft is neither the soft green of the soul of Burke's ideal feminine, nor is she Napoleon's abhorrence, intellect in petticoats. She is that rarer thing, a well-balanced woman. The Tories, said Wellington, when Victoria ascended the English throne, could hope for little headway under a female sovereign, because he had no small talk and Pitt had no manners. Mrs. Taft is a woman whom one might well imagine making allowances for both shortages, provided there were such compensations along other lines as Wellington and Pitt possessed.

Given such a foundation in character, with youth, good health and ambition and the peculiar advantages her life has already given her, few women have gone into the White House so well equipped to meet the exactions of the position of "first lady of the land." Her regime, moreover, has not that negative quality which circumstances have infused into the social atmosphere of some previous administrations. She has tastes and enthusiasms which will give character to the social life at Washington, of which the White House is the center, for the next four years.

Music, which has flourished at Washington under White House patronage during the seven years of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt's residence there, has even more emphatic encouragement under the social sway of a woman who was one of the founders of Cincinnati's famous musical organization, the Symphony orchestra. Not only is she a patroness of music, but is a musician. She kept up her hours of daily practice regularly until within recent years, when the frequent changes in her life and its many added duties made the continuance impossible.

Though she does not regard herself as sufficiently in practice to perform for a critical audience, she has by no means lost her skill and frequently plays for her husband and children during their evenings at home. These are more than might be supposed, for Mrs. Taft is one of the women who stays usually at home unless her husband can go out with her.

Other avenues through which her artistic taste finds an outlet are her love of pictures and her appreciation of wood carving. Charles Taft's art collection has no more appreciative friend than his sister-in-law. She is enthusiastic about every treasure he adds to it, and enjoys few things more than pointing out its beauties to others. Faces and figures appeal more to her than landscapes, and a recently acquired Rembrandt has given her keen pleasure. She has made a study of wood carving, and has the nucleus of a collection containing some excellent specimens. She is a connoisseur of the craft, and knows the fine points in the work of various schools and masters.

She is a book lover, and has been a student all her life, first because she grew up in a home where books came down from the shelves and made the worlds they contain part of the domestic environment. Elizabeth Bennett and her sisters, with their heart affairs and all the incidental character delineations, stepped from a worn copy of "Pride and Prejudice," bringing into the Herron home in Cincinnati, with its quaint atmosphere of the early century. Becky Sharp, perhaps, temporarily deluded the same youthful group as she for a time deluded her own glad array of daughters, much of the own kith and kin. Henry Esmond embodied their ideal of chivalry, and Thackeray's whole world of characters were familiar figures on the horizon of their imagination. Mrs. Taft is loyal to her old literary friends, and still dips into their society. George Eliot is one of the favorites of her later years.

She is a general reader, the newspapers coming in for a daily share of her time. To any subject in which Mr. Taft is interested or of which he is making a study she also gives her attention. As few men of the period have had occasion to look up information on such a variety of subjects as the president-elect, Mrs. Taft has made herself a student of wide range. It has intensified the sense of comradeship existing between them, and is perhaps but another expression of the sentiment which takes her walking over the golf course with her husband, though she does not play. At Hot Springs last summer she made the tour of the course with Mr. Taft every day, a strenuous walk, as every one knows who has climbed the hills and descended the dales of the golf inclosure at that resort.

CHARLIE TAFT

Mrs. Taft has brains, and uses them, without being in any sense aggressive or pedantic. She talks well, and looks well when she is talking. Her smile has the charm of intelligence, that quick flash of recognition, distinct from the frozen, automatic smile peculiar to many women in official life, on whom social duties make many demands, even to that of continuously "looking pleasant." She has a generous mouth and handsome teeth, a straight nose, well proportioned to her other features, a broad forehead, above which her brown hair is arranged in a soft pompadour.

In her knowledge of languages Mrs. Taft has an advantage over many of her predecessors. During their last winter as members of the cabinet circle, Mr. and Mrs. Taft were in mourning for Mr. Taft's mother, and they took no part in formal social occasions. They have many friends in many lands. Mrs. Taft, however, like many women who have grown up in a large family of girls among whom the tie of kinship is strong, has few intimate friends.

She plays a scientific game of whist, and has gravitated here toward the women who take the game seriously. Of these Miss Cannon, daughter of the speaker of the house of representatives, is one who is frequently with Mrs. Taft. They drive together, one of Mrs. Taft's favorite diversions, and are often together at concerts. Mrs. Hallie Erminie Rives Wheeler, wife of the secretary of the American embassy at Tokyo, is another of Mrs. Taft's friends. She spent several months recently in this country, and during part of the time was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Taft. Their friendship goes back to days of travel in the east, when they saw many things together and discovered a sympathy in the point of view.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin and Gen. and Mrs. Edwards are prominent in the social entourage of the next White House regime. Gen. Corbin comes from Ohio. Mrs. Corbin was Miss Edith Patten of Washington, formerly of California. Their friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Taft is of long standing. They were all in the Philippines together. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin have recently completed a handsome country home at Chevy Chase, Washington's most fashionable suburb.

Gen. and Mrs. Edwards are close neighbors of the White House. Their friendship with the Tafts has also a far-reaching and interesting background. With Gen. Edwards they have reminiscences in common of many lands. The chief of staff of the army and Mrs. Bell and Gen. and Mrs. Garlington, with their pretty daughter Sally, one of the army circle at Washington, are all prominent figures at the White House. Mrs. Garlington and Miss Garlington were members of the little party who heard the result of the nominating convention at Chicago last June with Mrs. Taft in the office of the secretary of war.

In addition to the sons and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Taft, there are plenty of young people at the White House from time to time, representing various branches of the family. The country became familiar with the names of Mr. Taft's nieces and nephews at the time of the convention in June, when they were on hand to cheer for "Uncle Will." Of Mrs. Taft's five sisters, four are married, as are also her two brothers, and all have families.

Mrs. Taft's sisters are Mrs. Parsons of Columbus, O.; Mrs. Charles Anderson of Cincinnati, who has three charming daughters who are graduates of Bryn Mawr, where Miss Helen Taft is now a student; Mrs. Louis Moore of Cincinnati, who has one little son, and Mrs. Thomas Laughlin of Pittsburg, who has two small children. Her brothers, William Herron, who married Miss Janey Esby of Cincinnati, and John Herron, who married Miss Georgie Aldrich, both have young children.

Much of the domestic machinery of the White House goes on automatically, with little variation from one administration to another. Mrs. Taft is a good housekeeper. In the home maintained until last June she had four servants, one a Filipino boy brought from the islands. The house was tastefully furnished, many souvenirs of travels giving it an interesting background. Mrs. Taft's room was decorated in blue, her favorite color. In matters of dress Mrs. Taft has quiet tastes. She does much of her own choosing and shopping, and patronizes local shops. For evening she wears white frequently, though pink is perhaps the color for which she has greater partiality. At a reception at the White House one afternoon last May, the last formal function she attended there as wife of the secretary of war, she wore a demi-toilette of black lace over white, with a black and white hat. She prefers hats to toques.

The question has already come up as a matter of speculation in official circles of Washington society as to whether Miss Helen Taft will finish her college course or be a White House debutante within the next two years. The question undoubtedly will be left to her own inclination to settle.

One afternoon last June, when the eyes of the nation were on Chicago, there emerged from one of the big, substantial brick houses in K street, Washington, a little group of figures, including a woman who led the way as they turned into Sixteenth street and walked southward toward the White House. She swung along with a step as elastic as that of the boy and girl accompanying her. They talked and laughed as they went, and their voices, all pitched to the same pleasant contralto tone, bespoke their kinship.

Perhaps they noted through the green vista of Lafayette park the glistening columns of the north portico of the White House. The picture was a familiar one to all of them. That to the woman it stood for the moment as the concrete presentment of fate toward which her steps had turned 22 years before almost to the day, who shall say? Her clear, blue-gray eyes looked as unblinkingly at the reality as they had at the vision. Though in no sense under the spell of that faculty which Thurlow Weed years ago declared had bewildered many men whose eyes were turned in that direction, she was too frank to feign an indifference to the alluring possibility of a residence within its walls. She had a candidate at Chicago that day, and if the question were put squarely to her she was ready unhesitatingly to avow him.

The woman and children made altogether an inconspicuous little group as they crossed Pennsylvania avenue and entered the big triple department building on the corner of Seventeenth street. The watchman at the door of the war department and the messengers in the corridors recognized them, however, as they made their way toward the office of the secretary, returning the grinning salutations that greeted them on all sides.

Mrs. Taft wore a white linen suit. A flower-laden hat shaded her face, which retains all its girlhood contours. The door closed upon them, and it was five o'clock before they reappeared. Was it the same party, or had that history-making afternoon wrought some subtle change? Mrs. Taft, wife of the secretary of war, was now Mrs. Taft, wife of a presidential nominee. Her step was lighter, her eyes brighter. Happy? Surely. Her candidate had won the first approaches to ultimate victory.

They went as they had come, on foot, stopping in the street to buy an "extra," for the pleasure of approaching the good news from another angle.

The wife of a man already one of the most conspicuous figures in public life in America, Mrs. Taft became from that moment a national figure. The November victory of the Republican party but concentrated the attention which had been upon her for five months as the wife of its nominee. There were no longer favorites in the field. Comparisons were out of order. The names of the president-elect and his family became household words throughout the land.

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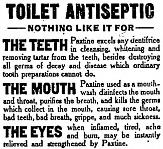

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The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry.
If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.
My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.
Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.
For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.
CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.
Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 147 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S TRADE MARK C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H PLANTEN & SON 93 HENRY ST BROOKLYN N.Y

WHAT A FORMER OREGON FARMER THINKS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Albert Nelson left Benton Co., Oregon, in Sept., 1904, for the great Canadian prairies. To quote from his letter: "I was greatly surprised to find such an immense stretch of rich virgin prairie still almost unoccupied in the very heart of North America. The splendid crops of oats, wheat, barley, potatoes and hay I beheld in the settlements made me very eager for a piece of this rich soil, and I soon located in the Goose Lake country. We have here a great stretch of the rich, deep clay loam of the Saskatchewan—a soil heavy and hard to break, but particularly well adapted for the retention of moisture and production of the bright No. 1 hard wheat, and great crops of oats, barley, flax and potatoes. I had 60 bushels of oats, weighing 441 lb. to the bushel, per acre. Some of my neighbors had still greater yields. Wheat yielded from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. We have all done well here, and I could name many Americans who came here with means to go ahead, who have done big already. For homesteads one has to go further west, but the best prairie can be bought here for from $12.00 to $16.00 per acre. The climate is dry and healthy. This is the regular Saskatchewan fall weather—frosty nights, and bright, sunny days—ideal for threshing and hauling out of wheat. The trails are dusty, as thousands of wheat teams are moving towards the elevators.

"The sight of it makes one stop and wonder what it will be in a few years when the immense prairies get under cultivation. Heavy snowfall is the exception here. Snow generally falls in December and goes off in March. It sometimes gets very cold, but the Saskatchewan farmer does not fear the cold. Winter is his season of rest. The first or second crop he builds a comfortable house for himself, and warm stables for his horses. He need not, like some, be poking about in the mud all winter attending a few beasts for a livelihood."

HIS MAD CAME LATER.

Paris Banker Falls Victim to a Practical Joker Friend.

Our friend, the mysterious practical joker, who amuses all Paris with his pranks, has ended the year with a hoax that does honor to his fertile brain.

If ever you have been to the Jardin d'Acclimatation—the Paris zoo—you will have seen there dozens of little boys and girls being promenaded through the gardens on the back of a camel or an elephant—as many of them as the animal can conveniently carry.

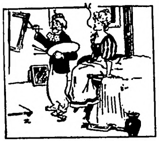
A few days ago the mammas watching their offspring indulge in that harmless sport were not a little surprised to see a middle-aged gentleman, faultlessly dressed, all by himself, astride on a dromedary. One of the ladies then uttered a little scream when she recognized in the rider M. X——, a well-known banker in this city.

Was he mad? Not a bit of it. He was only the victim of the anonymous practical joker who had sent him a letter on official paper, informing him that he had been appointed general manager of the government bank to be opened in Morocco.

"But," added the document, "as the communications in that country are very primitive, we advise you to practice camel riding."

The poor man believed this story, and he is now compelled to travel underground to escape his friends.—Queen.

CONSOLING.



Artist—Yes, my art is my fortune.

Model (cheerily)—Never mind. Poverty is no crime.

Triplets Live to Sixty.

News has reached Trowbridge of triplets born in that town who have lived to celebrate their sixtieth birthday. They are Mr. Aaron Albert White, Mr. Moses Henry White, and Mrs. Miriam Lenorah Lewis. The three emigrated to Australia many years ago, and all are in excellent health.—London Mail.

The Rightful User.

Knicker—Why did you discharge your chauffeur?

Bocker—He persisted in taking his friends out when the cook wanted the auto.

Pettit's Eye Salve 100 Years Old,
relieves tired eyes, quickly cures eye aches, inflamed, sore, watery or ulcerated eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros.Buffalo,N.Y.

Like Producing Like.

"How did that manager come out on his beauty show?"

"I think he made a handsome profit."

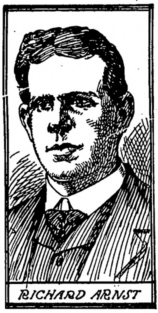
WE PAY 10-11cts. FOR COW HIDES and high price for furs. Sell traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Some people would have to work overtime if they practiced half what they preach.

SPORTING GOSSIP

The hours of idleness between training periods often have as much effect on a fighter's future as the way his matches are made, the manner he is trained or his handling while engaged in actual combat. One of the greatest winners who ever presided over a staff is a general who stands in good with all nations. General Dissipation is the nom de plume, and it is during the idle times of a fighter's life that they become acquainted with this old warrior, who seems to have won the affection of the best of them. He leads them to "speed carnivals." Lights of all color attract, the red and white being particularly magnetic to a fighter with a bank roll, a reputation and "pals." And once he has headed this way the end is not far, the roll wilts, his ability dims, and his pals desert him for newer and more succulent acquaintances. Ring history cites many instances of the downfall of champions who were beaten by things not connected with the fighting game; their names and their faults are known, but they do not seem to act as a guide to the present generation of youngsters, especially in Philadelphia, which has as earnest a bunch of little fellows as grace the ring. "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien is one of the greatest examples of the possibilities of the American ring. He is the middleweight champion of the world, and has spent his life in cultivation of his muscles and brain. He has fought the best men in the world successfully, and he has studied sufficiently to transact all of the business of his club, the West End Athletic club, and he has read the best of literature and is a scholar of no mean class. Battling Nelson is another champion who has always taken care of himself and his money. Good habits and a good constitution have caused Nelson to have a bank account in the neighborhood of $200,000. Abe Attell is another wise guy. Attell takes good care of himself, fights oftener probably than any other champion, but always gets the money and seldom the worst of the argument. Freddie Welch, who of late has been very much in the limelight, is a model young man. He is the only vegetarian fighter in the ring, never partaking of meat of any kind. Of course, there are others who walk in the straight and narrow path, but for every one it would be possible to name ten others who like the glare of the white light, the clink of the glass and the pace that kills.

Richard Arnst, the sculling champion of the world, is a New Zealander. Arnst won the title from Webb, also a New Zealander, in a race which was rowed on the Wanganui river a short time ago. Arnst is but 26 years old, and prior to the time he began to give his attention to rowing he was a bicycle rider of some ability. Webb is one of the best oarsmen that the world has produced. Until Arnst was able to defeat him he had beaten all challengers, and he was perfectly at home in the fine waters which abound about New Zealand. A prominent American oarsman, when asked why so many good oarsmen are to be found in the Antipodes, said: "I can't say unless it is that they have abundant opportunity to row and that the sport is more popular there than it is in some other countries. For years they have been turning out good men with the sculls. Their stroke is powerful and their endurance great. In England they expect that Arnst will be a visitor this spring. If he goes to Great Britain it is quite certain that he will be matched against young Barry, the present champion of Great Britain. If he should come to the United States it is likely that he would make a match, but no one seems to know with whom.



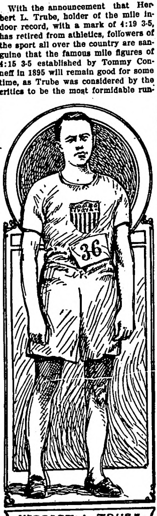
RICHARD ARNST

Only three of the American association players drafted have remained in the major leagues to date. Barbeau is with Pittsburg. Myers is with the Giants and Stanley is still a Cub. He may be turned back to Louisville. The class AA leagues are pretty well combed for talent by purchases every season long before the drafting time comes.

H. L. TRUBE, STAR RUNNER, RETIRES FROM ATHLETICS

Holder of World's Mile Indoor Mark Quits Sport to Devote Time to Business.

With the announcement that Herbert L. Trube, holder of the mile indoor record, with a mark of 4:19 3-5, has retired from athletics, followers of the sport all over the country are sanguine that the famous mile figures of 4:15 3-5 established by Tommy Conneff in 1895 will remain good for some time, as Trube was considered by the critics to be the most formidable runner in America to lower Conneff's wonderful performance.



HERBERT L. TRUBE

Trube is a native of Brooklyn, 23 years old and a graduate of Cornell university. He stands 5 feet 7 inches and weighs little more than 125 pounds, but is withal strong, endurant and cleanly built.

Trube first attracted attention in 1904, when, as a student of the Yonkers high school, he captured the two-mile event at the interscholastic meet held at Princeton, creating a record of 10:31 4-5 for the distance.

The next fall saw him at Ithaca, and during his four years at college he performed creditably and consistently, his reliability making him a very valuable man to the 'varsity team.

Even before leaving college he had taken membership in the New York Athletic club, and it was wearng the "mercury foot" that he won a place for himself on the Olympic team of 1908. He was unfortunate in being affected by the English climate, but he rounded into form in France, and on August 2, in Paris, he won the 1,500-meter French championship from a classy field.

At his return Wefers urged him to take up the mile instead of the two miles as his distance, there being a scarcity of milers at Travers island, and he readily acquiesced. It was a lucky move. He captured the metropolitan championship in 4 minutes 29 1-5 seconds, the national in 4 minutes 25 seconds, and the Canadian in 4 minutes 28 2-5 seconds, thus corralling the three best races of the outdoor season.

Since summer he has competed rarely. Press of business and unwillingness to neglect things for the sake of running back and forth to athletic meets kept him out. At the Boston Athletic association games, though, he ran a mile in 4 minutes 35 seconds through a crowded field, and those present estimated the performance equal to 4:20 under favorable conditions. Then came his sensational mile in 4:19 4-5, and now he has retired from the athletic field to devote his entire attention to his business in Brooklyn.

NIGHT BASEBALL TO BE TRIED

Evening Game Scheduled Between White Sox and Red Colts.

Night baseball is going to get a thorough trial at League park in Cincinnati, according to the present plans of Frank Bancroft. He has scheduled a game between the White Sox and the Red Colts for the evening of Sunday, April 11.

Inventor Cahill is extremely enthusiastic about the plan. He has obtained permission to erect two more light towers, one just outside the left-field fence and the other in right-field. This will make five towers in all, including those in center field and the pair on the roof of the grandstand. The inventor says that he has perfected his apparatus to such an extent that the light will not shine in the eyes of the fielders enough to bother them in their work.

Charlie Comiskey of the Sox and Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg are contemplating the plan with great interest. They have both taken stock in the Night Baseball Developing Company, of which Garry Herrmann is president, and will put in plants on their own grounds in case Banny's experiment turns out well

INHERITED KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Could Feel It Constantly Gaining Ground as Time Passed.

Mrs. Frank Roseboom, 512 W. Washington St., Moscow, Idaho, says: "Kidney trouble was hereditary, and my parents spent hundreds of dollars trying to cure me. I was nervous, my eyesight had failed noticeably, my circulation was bad, sleep fitful, heart action irregular, and my back so weak and painful I could hardly stand it. There was also an irregularity of the kidney secretions and a cold always made the whole trouble worse. I could tell many other symptoms, too, but shall only add that Doan's Kidney Pills made me free of all of them."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD STORY TO POINT MORAL.

Told by Rabbi Krauskopf, Who Believes in Divorce.

"Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, our eloquent preacher," said a Philadelphian, "sees good rather than evil in the frequency of American divorce. He sees in it a sign that American wives will not endure the treatment that European wives put up with. He sees in it a promise that the married men of the future will live better.

"Discussing the divorce question the other day, he told me that they who perceived only evil in it reminded him, in their illogical and confused viewpoint, of a little boy with whom he once took a stroll.

"As they strolled, they passed the young girls of a neighboring boarding school out on their daily walk. The girls moved in military formation, two by two. In front were the youngest, in skirts to their knees. Next came the older ones, in the order of their ages, their skirts lengthening with their years. And in the rear came the oldest of all, the young ladies, whose skirts hid even their boots.

"The little boy looked at the girls. Then he frowned and said:

"'Why is it that their legs grow shorter as they grow bigger?'"

CUTICURA CURED HIM.

Eczema Came on Legs and Ankles—Could Not Wear Shoes Because

Of Bad Scaling and Itching.

"I have been successfully cured of dry eczema. I was inspecting the removal of noxious weeds from the edge of a river and was constantly in the dust from the weeds. At night I cleansed my limbs but felt a prickly sensation. I paid no attention to it for two years but I noticed a scum on my legs like fish scales. I did not attend to it until it came to be too itchy and sore and began getting two running sores. My ankles were all sore and scabby and I could not wear shoes. I had to use carpet and felt slippers for weeks. I got a cake of the Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment. In less than ten days I could put on my boots and in less than three weeks I was free from the confounded itching. Capt. George P. Bliss, Chief of Police, Morris, Manitoba, Mar. 20, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Fatal Catastrophe.

Young Wife (mournfully)—I am afraid, doctor, my poor husband with this wretched cold will cough up his life.

Young Doctor (startled)—Oh, I trust not, my dear madam; at least not until he coughs up my bill.—Baltimore American.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Put off thy cares with thy clothes; so shall thy rest strengthen thy labor; and so shall thy labor sweeten thy rest.—Quarles.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat will not live under the same roof with Hamlins Wizard Oil, the best of all remedies for the relief of all pain.

By the time a girl gets old enough to believe that men don't mean the nice things they say, she is so old they don't say them any more.

You will respond very quickly to the Garfield Tea treatment, for this Natural laxative corrects constipation, purifies the blood, and benefits the entire system.

It's not difficult to judge some men by their clothes—policemen and letter carriers, for example.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases. 25 cents a box. Samples sent free by John I. Brown & Son, Boston. Mass.

It's the easiest thing in the world to point out the proper course for others to pursue.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something better.—Wendell Phillips.

Those Tired, Aching Feet of Yours need Allen's Foot-Ease. 25c at your Druggist's. Write A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for sample.

A dimple in a woman's chin makes a dent in a man's heart.

Where's that Canada Sap? Hurry!

One way to avoid the disappointments of love is to avoid love.

20 Per Cent Saved

A saving of 20 per cent is a considerable item—one-fifth—it is *big interest* on your money.

100,000 families have found that they can cut their fuel bills 20 per cent and they are doing it *every year.*

Not only do they make this *saving,* but they save time, worry, strength and health by using the *ideal fuel*—Milwaukee Solvay Coke. This is a combustible, made by the patented Solvay process which removes practically *all elements* from the mixture of coals from which it is made, *except* the *heat element.*

It is a *concentrated* fuel.

MILWAUKEE
Solvay Coke

The housewife enjoys it because it is *clean*—easy to handle—light in weight and because it is *always dependable* whether used in cook stove, heater or furnace.

There are no *ashes* to sift—no *clinkers* to remove—a quick, hot fire can be obtained in a few moments and kept as *long* as desired.

Taking advantage of its favorable reputation, unscrupulous fuel dealers have been offering *inferior* cokes stating that they were made by practically the same process as Milwaukee Solvay Coke. In some cases they have offered these cheap imitations as Milwaukee Solvay *itself.*

Buyers should *insist* upon having the genuine.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask *your dealer,* and *write* for interesting booklet of coke information to

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY
Colby-Abbott Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mayer
MILWAUKEE Mayer CUSTOM MADE
WORK SHOES
Tough stock, heavy soles, solid counters, double leather toes, double seams and high-grade workmanship are what make Mayer Work Shoes last longer than any other kind.

Farmers, miners, lumbermen, mechanics and all classes of workmen can get double the wear out of
MAYER WORK SHOES
They are honestly made—solid through and through. They are *"built on honor."* Their strength and wearing qualities cannot be equalled.

To be sure you are getting the genuine, look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole.

Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who *does not* handle Mayer Work Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of George Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes, Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

For Lameness in Horses

Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect. See that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first signs of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating—goes right to the spot—relieves the soreness—limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

Sloan's Liniment
will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, sweeney, founder and thrush. Price, 50c. and $1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, - - Boston, Mass.
Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE
For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever
Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle. $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

The difference
remember this—
it may save your life. Cathartics, bird shot and cannon ball pills—tea spoon doses of cathartic medicines all depend on irritation of the bowels until they sweat enough to move. *Cascarets* strengthen the bowel muscles so they creep and crawl naturally. This means a cure and only through *Cascarets* can you get it quickly and naturally. 886
Cascarets—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Veterinary Taught By Mail
Complete course in Veterinary Medicine with examination and diploma in three months. When graduated you have a good paying profession in your own locality. The only college in the United States teaching Veterinary by mail.
Send for prospectus. Students enrolled at any time.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE, Chicago, Ill.

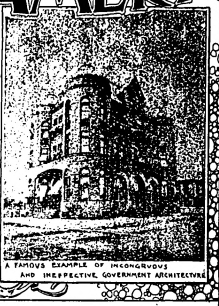
TEXAS STATE LAND
Millions of acres of school land to be sold by the State, $1.00 to $5.00 per acre; only one-fortieth cash and 40 years time on balance; three per cent interest; only $12.00 cash for 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity; good agricultural land; send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 190 9th St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

A. N. K.—G (1909—12) 2274.

PISO'S
25 cts.
A HEART-BREAKING COUGH
is dreadful to suffer and despairing to hear. Why threaten the health of your lungs and the peace of your family when you can obtain immediate relief from Piso's Cure? Remarkable results follow the first dose. Taken regularly it soothes and heals the lacerated tissues, loosens the clogging phlegm and stops the cough. Pleasant to the taste and free from opiates. Children enjoy taking it. For throat and lung diseases, no matter how far advanced,
PISO'S CURE IS INCOMPARABLE
CURE

SOLVING AMERICA'S BIG BEAUTY-PROBLEM

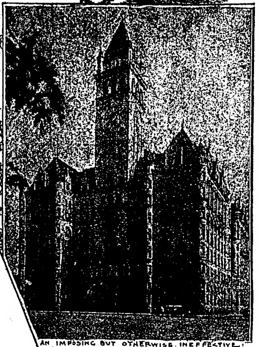


COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE PARIS TEXAS

A FAMOUS EXAMPLE OF INCONGRUOUS AND INEFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE

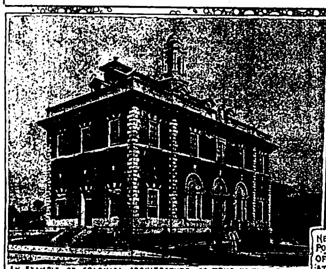
WASHINGTON'S NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING

A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE CLASSIC STYLE NOW BEING USED LARGELY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN AMERICA ..... D.B. EDMONSTON, PHOTO. WASH.



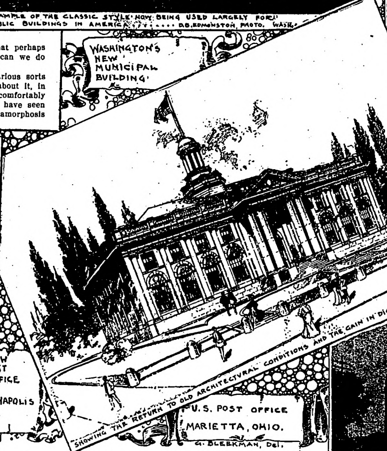
AN IMPOSING BUT OTHERWISE INEFFECTIVE PILE, OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD.. EDMONSTON.

THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE



AN EXAMPLE OF COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE SO TRUE TO THE STYLE OF SURROUNDING BUILDINGS, IT IS OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR VERY OLD BUILDING

NEW POST OFFICE AT ANNAPOLIS



SHOWING THE RETURN TO OLD ARCHITECTURAL CONDITIONS AND THE GAIN IN DIGNITY AND BEAUTY THEREBY

U.S. POST OFFICE MARIETTA, OHIO.

G. BLEEKMAN, Del.

POST OFFICE SAGINAW, MICH

A COSTLY BUILDING OF THE FRENCH STYLE, WITH EXTRAVAGANT WASTE OF ROOM AND WHOLLY UNSUITED TO ITS PURPOSE AND ENVIRONMENT

NOW that every enterprising American city and town and village has begun either to "spruce up" or to talk about doing it, having come of a sudden to the conclusion that perhaps after all it isn't exactly beautiful, the question has arisen: "What can we do about it?"

This question is coming into the offices of architects and officials of various sorts these days from all parts of the country. And something is being done about it, in fact, a very great deal indeed. Before we of the present generation are all comfortably in our graves we will see vast changes—just as astonishing changes as we have seen since we were children, and one of the most striking will be the great metamorphosis from ugliness to practical, helpful beauty in our surroundings.

Our big cities, which have the hardest problems of unloveliness and inconvenience (which usually go hand in hand) are employing commissions of learned experts to tell them what they should and can do. The smaller cities are following suit with local art commissions and sometimes they send for an expert. The towns and villages have local improvement associations and art culture clubs and they are all working in the same direction.

"What's all this fuss about our town being not good enough?" asks the hard-headed business man, who prides himself on his scorn for all this art fol-de-rol. "It was good enough for my folks before me and it's good enough for me. I'm making money.. Ain't we all pretty prosperous?"

"Yes, but," answers the culture club, "look at our rival down the line. It's got a new postoffice that's a beauty. It's on a square with trees around it and the new town hall opposite and a fine new hotel and three new stores are coming in on the square. The farmers are saying that we haven't any attractions over here and they are going over there to do their buying."

"I wondered why that man Jenkins hadn't been in with an order for three weeks," growls the hard-headed business man, and scratches his head to aid in the percolation of the new idea.

And so a new convert is made to the belief that good looks pay, whether it is the good looks of the stock or of the package and label or of the seller or the store, the building, the street or the town. A pleasant view gives pleasure just as surely as does a pleasant face, whether the view be of canned goods or dress goods or factories or mountains.

And the fact must be admitted that with the American people as a whole looks have been considered less in the past than almost anything else. So true is this that we even forgot what we did once know about beauty, about building farmhouses that were pleasant and attractive and public buildings that were dignified and really handsome. We may have thought we did but now we are being taught how little we really understood.

Our forefathers knew, though, and they set us an example, the excellence of which we are just beginning to appreciate.

The founders of the republic, the men of Washington's time, brought with them from the old world fine tradition of the beautiful and an inherited instinct for the value of simplicity. They built courthouses still standing in many little towns in the old south and of New England that later generations despised but which today have become the models for much of our best new architecture. These old courthouses, set in the midst of fine old trees, are genuinely beautiful, but it has taken us a hundred years to find it out and profit by it because we lost the traditions of the forefathers and didn't have time to go back to the old world for a new stock. So, we built queer, ungainly things that didn't fit and now we are finding out what is the matter with us that foreigners should laugh at our buildings and go home and call us barbarians.

The same is true of the homes. All through the south and New England the traveler finds charming old residences, built from 50 to 100 years ago. He says they are beautiful specimens of pure old Colonial architecture, the one style that is really American. We may agree that they are pleasing. We don't, perhaps, know why, but we think it is just because they are old. It has never occurred to us that they were not far inferior to our modern, turreted and otherwise highly embellished residences with the corners all sliced off and bay windows bulging from every vantage point. Perhaps we liked to look at the old house best as it shone white and stately through the trees, but we supposed it was just a little remnant of sentiment, and as such, of course, not to be encouraged.

But the fact remains that it has taken the American people nearly a hundred years to grow up to the point where they could intelligently appreciate the architectural worth of their own inheritance. The awakening is not yet complete, but we are learning very fast, indeed.

An interesting example of how we are returning to the standard our forefathers set and are doing what we can to preserve the fine traditions that were theirs is the Annapolis postoffice. Annapolis, where the United States naval academy is, is an old Colonial town. Almost every building is in that style. Two or three years ago congress made an appropriation for a new postoffice there. The matter was referred to the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, which designs and builds all Uncle Sam's mail depots.

Now the supervising architect, Mr. John Knox Taylor, happens to be a man of discernment, culture and good taste. He soon saw that the only kind of a postoffice that would be harmonious, pleasing and creditable among all those Colonial houses would be one of the Colonial style. At first Annapolis was inclined to be disappointed.

"We are tired of Colonial," they said. "Why can't you give us something up-to-date in Queen Anne?"

So Mr. Taylor explained and discussed and went on with his Colonial plans and built the charming postoffice, a photograph of which is shown on this page. Quite recently a government official who was interested in the work of the supervising architect's office and heard that there was a new postoffice in Annapolis, returned to Washington from a visit there. He at once hunted up Mr. Taylor and in a grieved tone remarked:

"Say, Taylor, I thought you had just put up a new postoffice in Annapolis. I couldn't find it."

"We have," said Mr. Taylor, and it is ——" (naming the locality).

"Nonsense!" answered the official. "I searched that neighborhood thoroughly for one whole hour and I'll take my oath there is not a building in it less than 75 years old."

"Did you notice that?" said the architect, pointing to a photograph on the wall of his office.

"Certainly, that was one of them," was the answer.

Mr. Taylor laughed.

"That is the highest compliment I have received in the ten years I have been in this office," he said.

And now Annapolis, which, by the way, has become more than reconciled to its Colonial postoffice since it has heard the enthusiastic comments of its many prominent visitors, is to have an example of the other thing.

Recently congress appropriated $14,000,000 for a new naval academy. With this, under the government's unsystematic and ridiculous way of looking after its building operations, the supervising architect had nothing to do. It was therefore perhaps natural that the winning designs, passed on by laymen evidently lacking in either discernment or taste, should be for buildings altogether un-American in style and entirely incongruous with either the purpose for which they are intended, the character of the town and location or the traditions of the country. The new naval academy is in the French style, very fine of its kind, and done by an architect of note (and French training), but it has the one fatal fault of being wholly unsuitable. And suitability is the first principle of good architecture just as it is the first principle of a successful career or almost anything else in life.

This case of the Annapolis naval academy is being much cited these days as a typical and flagrant example of what President Roosevelt sought to prevent when he appointed the much-discussed council of fine arts and gave it power over all executive building and park operations recently. He incurred the wrath of congress by doing it, for congress is as jealous as a spoiled child in the matter of its petty powers, but he also voiced the sentiment of a vast majority of the people. For it is very evident that there has been a great popular awakening to the value of the art side of life and to the pressing need for federal reform and the establishment of standards and methods that will help the individual communities to help themselves. So great, in fact, is the sentiment that both the house and senate are being forced to consider bills intended to do by law what the president did by executive order; turn the supervising architect's office of the treasury into a bureau of fine arts with supervision over the buildings and parks of all departments and add an advisory council composed of leading architects, painters and sculptors.

It is even possible that congress will be forced by the public demand to pass such a measure, though there is little doubt that they will avoid doing so if they can, at least until after President Roosevelt goes out of office, which means till the next session.

Instances of the need of such a bureau are especially numerous at the seat of the national government, in Washington, and here again the wisdom of our forefathers is apparent. Those buildings that were built in the early part of the last century are in the main dignified monuments to the sincerity, the intelligence and the good taste of that time. More than that, they were placed according to a definite and all embracing group plan, that of Maj. l'Enfant, which has not been improved upon to this day. In later years not only was this great and noble plan lost sight of entirely but such architectural and monumental monstrosities were produced for the uses of the government or the honor of national heroes as will be one of the great American jokes for generations to come.

There is reason to fear that the danger of further such blunders is not past, for congress is not inclined to be dictated to. It swallowed the "Burton Idea" measure making expert advice on contemplated rivers and harbors improvements compulsory, but it did so with a wry face.

However, the president's council of fine arts is an accomplished fact and for several years we have been getting beautiful postoffices at the rate of a hundred or more a year. The new department buildings are also so far ahead of what has gone before, and with all this growing sentiment and the widespread educational movement working towards more beautiful surroundings for the next generation hope begins that we will not only have beautiful architecture but architecture distinctly American.

In this regard a study of the new postoffices, the new department buildings at Washington and most of the best new monumental buildings in the larger cities, shows that architects have gone back for their models to the original source of the Colonial—to what is known as the classic style. In old Greece and Rome are found the simplest and most majestic monumental buildings ever erected. They are the purest source of architectural inspiration that man has. Their spirit, too, is in a large measure the spirit of our democracy—dignity and strength with simplicity—and it seems to have been some such idea as this that created the Colonial style.

Without forgetting the beauty and inspiration of our Colonial architecture, we have at last found time to go back to the old world to renew our nearly lost traditions. The result is a widespread revival of the classic style, modified to suit changed conditions and a new and distinct nationality, but so fundamentally true to the American spirit that we may feel at least that we are on the road to an expression of ourselves that will picture us truly to posterity.

Sure Cure For Pirates

"A picture recently published in Munich shows that the peculiar vanity which manifests itself in a desire to be photographed often kills the sense of decency," says a writer in a Berlin paper. "The picture shows five uniformed men standing on the smoking ruins of a building. In front of them, propped up against the debris, are eight mutilated corpses. Under the picture is this legend: 'The Indian coast has been infested for hundreds of years by Malaga pirates. Recently a body of Europeans, conducted by natives, pursued and captured one of these robber bands, whom they bound and cast into a pagoda, which they then blew up with dynamite.' The men who posed for a picture, in which they seemed to gloat over the deed, the fruit of which forms the grewsome foreground, were all Europeans."

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
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NEWS FROM the CAPITAL

Mrs. Meyer to Lead Cabinet Social Set

WASHINGTON.—Next to cabinet ministers the most interesting and influential phase of administration life in Washington concerns the cabinet wives.

The social leader of the cabinet undoubtedly will be Mrs. Meyer. She and Mrs. Knox have had much experience in official life and their homes in Washington are already established as gathering places of exclusive society.

The years that Mrs. Meyer spent abroad while her husband was ambassador at Rome and St. Petersburg gave her wide acquaintance in continental society, with the result that on going to Washington two years ago she welcomed in her home the diplomatic corps and many foreign visitors.

Mrs. Knox, by virtue of her husband's position, takes precedence at the head of the cabinet women. Her home in K street is one of the fine homes of Washington, having been built by the late George W. Childs and purchased several years ago by the present secretary of state.

Mrs. MacVeagh, though perhaps the oldest of the cabinet wives, will add interest to Washington society. She is a woman of culture and attractive presence, a lavish entertainer, deeply interested in economic subjects, and possesses an acquaintance that extends around the world.

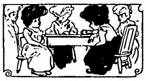
She is the daughter of Henry S. Eames, a former banker of Chicago, and for many years she has taken a prominent part in the social affairs of that city.

Mrs. Dickinson, wife of the new secretary of war, is a southern woman, Nashville, Tenn., being her home, although for the last ten years she has passed most of her time in Chicago, where her husband's legal business required his presence. Her two eldest sons are settled in distant cities, but her youngest, now a student at Yale, will be seen later in Washington.

Mr. Ballinger, wife of the secretary of the interior, had a year's experience in Washington official life recently while her husband was commissioner of public lands, a subordinate position in the department which he now heads. She is a New England woman transplanted to the far northwest.

The Ballinger family consists of two sons. The elder, Edward, is following in the footsteps of his father at Williams college. The younger, Richard, a lively youngster, will probably be a companion for the energetic Charlie Taft.

The new secretary of commerce and labor, Charles Nagel of St. Louis has been twice married. The present Mrs. Nagel was Miss Anna Shipley of St. Louis, whom the secretary married in 1895.



Cost of Conducting the White House

THE discussion in both the senate and house in the late congress over the question of raising the salary of the president, makes the question of the cost of running the executive establishment one of particular interest at the present time. Here is the White House budget for the current year:

President's salary	$50,000
Clerk hire	69,920
Contingent fund	25,000
President's traveling expenses	25,000
Maintenance White House horses, vehicles, etc	35,000
White House grounds	9,000
Fuel	6,000
Greenhouses	9,000
Repair of greenhouses	3,000
Printing, invitations, etc	2,000
Lighting White House grounds	510
Total	$234,430

In spite of these accessory helps, however, the salary proper has proved a scant subsistence with the scale of entertaining demanded by present standards.

The state dinners, of which there are three each year, cost more than $2,000. The cabinet dinner, beginning the season, averages between $400 and $500. The diplomatic dinner, the most pretentious of all, averages about $1,200. The dinner to the supreme court, for which, like the cabinet dinner, there are about forty persons invited, costs about the same amount.

At the diplomatic dinner the number is usually about ninety, and for this, as all other large affairs, the services of a caterer are required. All luncheons and dinners of less than 40 guests are managed by the regular domestic staff at the White House. There are on an average three a week.

At each state reception the guests invited to the blue room, generally about eighty in number, are entertained at supper at the close of the reception. These affairs cost about $400 each.

The dinners of courtesy to visiting foreigners and important government officials depend largely upon the rank of the visitor. The expense of all these is borne by the president.

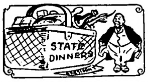
The president's secretary has the entire charge of the office and the clerical staff. The chief usher keeps a close watch on the caretakers of the entire first floor, no tourist visitors being admitted until the morning dusting is finished.

The steward purchases all supplies and looks after the basement. There are a cook, assistant cook, butler and pantry men.

The laundry is a charge of Uncle Sam, likewise the furnishing and care of the linen, china, silver and flowers.

President Roosevelt brought his own riding horses from Sagamore Hill, likewise his carriages. The service at the White House is a government expense and is sufficient for all practical purposes.

The appropriation of $25,000 for traveling expenses has been necessary, since a president cannot travel as a private citizen, alone or alone with his family, but he must be accompanied by a large retinue of secret service men, his secretary, stenographer and personal friends.



Helen Taft, New Belle of White House

HELEN HERRON TAFT has followed in her father's footsteps in choosing her most intimate friends in Washington from the "army set." What Gen. Bell and Gen. Clarence Edwards are to the new president, young ladies like Miss Ayleshire and Miss Webster are to his only daughter.

At the same time she has formed many close friendships at school, and these ties are bringing Miss Taft an ever-increasing number of invitations to devote her vacations to house parties, and will result in the presence of many youthful residents of many different cities when the time comes for Miss Taft to make her debut in the White House—something for which Mrs. Taft has as yet planned but tentatively.

The newly-chosen first lady of the land expects her only daughter to become a White House debutante, of course, but she has also expressed the hope that this social inaugural can be deferred for a year or two, principally because the new president, who is vastly proud of his brilliant and studious daughter, will be disappointed if she does not fulfill the promise made at her entry, when, as mentioned, she won the prize for highest honors in the entrance examinations.

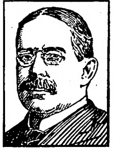
The new White House belle is, like her mother, a member of the Episcopal church. She was reared in this atmosphere of that denomination, almost her first schooling, save for that of German and English tutors, having been obtained at the Cathedral School for Girls.

She was confirmed by the late Bishop Satterlee in a class that also included Miss Ethel Roosevelt and the Misses Julia and Alice von Meyer daughters of the present postmaster general.

U.S. ARMY
HELEN TAFT

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SUCCESSOR TO SENATOR KNOX



George T. Oliver of Pittsburg, who has been elected by the Pennsylvania legislature to the seat vacated by the appointment of Philander C. Knox as secretary of state, has been the publisher of the Pittsburg Gazette since 1900. He was for many years a manufacturer of iron and steel, and for ten years, from 1871 to 1881, practiced law. Mr. Oliver was born in Ireland in 1848. He is a graduate of Bethany college, West Virginia.

Mr. Oliver has done much to elevate the newspaper condition of Pittsburg. He has raised salaries all over the city. When he first took up the Gazette and the Chronicle, before he had acquired the Times and made the Gazette-Times, he issued but one peremptory order. It read:

"Give every man a raise in salary. Give him a salary, one on which he can keep himself and his family well—also save money. Make every one present an appearance which will command the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact."

This to the newspapermen of a city where the average salary had for years been $18 per week meant a lot. Other publishers had to come into line, and the result is that Pittsburg newspapermen are as well paid to-day as in most of the large cities in the country—and all thanks to Oliver.

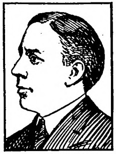
It took the man versed in steel and politics some time to get into the ways of newspapers. He always enjoyed stories of the composing room. On one of his papers he had a managing editor, a sort of legacy, who knew but little of the mechanical end of a newspaper, but there was a night editor on the job who was and is one of the best newspapermen in Pittsburg. The managing editor would occasionally supervise the making up of the paper, aided by the night editor. One night he decided that a certain story was too long to look well. He had a proof in his hand and suggested that about six inches be taken from it. He called the night editor and told what he wanted. The latter glanced at the clock, and bending over the form grabbed a handful of type and threw it on the "stone." Another grab and another handful lay on the stone.

The managing editor was bewildered. He rubbed his eyes and said: "I hope you didn't spoil the continuity of that story?"

"Continuity h—l. We've got to make the mails," said the night editor, as he moved to the next form.

When Mr. Oliver heard of this he is said to have laughed for days. The night editor who profanely "made the mails" is still one of his trusted men and at high salary. The managing editor has long since passed.

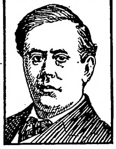
NEAR-MEMBER TAFT CABINET



Judge Willis Vandevanter deserves some recognition in connection with the discussion of the new Taft cabinet. For Judge Van Devanter undoubtedly came nearer to being a member of the new cabinet than did any other man who did not actually land in the job. It had been definitely settled by pretty nearly everybody in the United States—except Mr. Taft himself—that Judge Van Devanter was to be made secretary of the treasury. Failing that, he was to be secretary of the interior. And in case that slipped, almost anything equally as good was to be his portion. Something like 876 veracious public journals gave this information in a husky stage whisper, audible as far as the back seats of the auditorium.

Then somebody seems to have sneaked up and moved the cabinet away without first notifying the western judge. When the gas was lit, Mr. Van Devanter was discovered to be quite outside the jurisdiction, so to speak. However, as he has a pretty fair job as a United States circuit judge for the Eighth circuit, he will probably be able to pull through. Judge Van Devanter is an Indiana man by birth, and a Wyoming man by force of circumstances. He was chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming in the territorial days, and after statehood came he was elected to the same place.

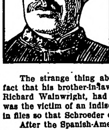
FAMOUS "LAY LAWYER"



Horatio Bottomley of London, editor of John Bull, the Penny Truth, enjoys the distinction of being England's foremost "lay lawyer." He has had many lawsuits, and is now involved in a gigantic legal scrap, the costs of which promise to establish a record. Bottomley always has conducted his own cases, and though pitted against some of the most distinguished counsel of the English bar, he often has won famous victories. He has no systematic legal training, but manages, at each trial, to win verdicts from juries and praise from judges.

Bottomley is one of the "floating financiers" who promote big deals, and naturally his transactions do not invariably pan out according to anticipation. Occasionally disgruntled shareholders attempt to find solace in the law courts and thus has Bottomley become the great "lay lawyer," which, more than anything else, has earned him his reputation. Incidentally he also is a member of parliament, but instead of his "M. P." being a distinction in which he glories, he only regards it as a trifling asset which enables him to float deals and accomplish financial achievements.

NEW COMMANDER OF FLEET



Rear Admiral Schroeder, who has been appointed to the command of the Atlantic fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral Sperry, is 59 years old. He was appointed to the naval academy from South Carolina in 1864 by President Lincoln at the same time with Richard Wainwright, whom Lincoln named at large under the old system of appointment to Annapolis. Schroeder was graduated in 1868. He was with the Benecia in the Asiatic squadron in 1872 and was commissioned a lieutenant the same year. He was for a long time connected with the hydrographic office, but at intervals he served with the Dispatch, the Albatross and the Vesuvius. He also did special service on the Gettysburg in the Mediterranean. In the Spanish-American war Schroeder was an officer on the battleship Massachusetts.

The strange thing about Rear Admiral Schroeder's appointment is the fact that his brother-in-law and lifelong friend and companion, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, had been slated for the place. Wainwright probably was the victim of an indiscretion many years ago which caused his reduction in files so that Schroeder outranked him not in title but in grade precedence.

After the Spanish-American war Rear Admiral Schroeder was successively naval governor of Tutuila and Guam and officer in charge of Cuba. He served with distinguished capacity in all these positions. He was made an admiral when the Atlantic battle fleet left San Francisco, following the retirement of Admirals Thomas and Evans.

SEEN and HEARD in NEW YORK

To Raze Vesey Street "Light House"

NEW YORK.—Another old landmark, the famous lighthouse building which has stood on the southwest corner of Vesey and Greenwich streets for more than a hundred years—some say that it is the oldest structure in Manhattan—will soon be razed.

The occupants of the little knickknack and fruit stalls, some of whom have been in and about the building for thirty-five and forty years, were told recently that they would have to vacate, and now the walls are papered with notices of bargain "removal sales."

As to the building itself, everyone in the district was willing to swear that a century ago and more it had served as a lighthouse to guide mariners on their way up and down the river. This has always been the tradition attached to the place, color being lent by the fact that in former days Greenwich was the river-front street, Washington and West streets having been laid out on made land.

This tradition has been disputed. It never was a lighthouse, some say, and they add that the story that it was arose from the fact that in the eighteenth century, or perhaps early in the nineteenth, the place was a tavern known as "The Lighthouse."

And so all that may be said definitely of the building is that it is old and that in the minds of all who live in the district, or who have their places of business there, the conviction that at one time the building served as a lighthouse to warn vessels against collision with Manhattan is firmly intrenched.

THE FIRST TAVERN
TO BE TORN DOWN
THE OLD LIGHT THE FIRST IN NY
IT WAS A BLIND PIG

Changes Are Proposed in New Charter

THE report of the New York Charter commission, made public the other day, proposes few fundamental changes in the old charter, but perhaps among the most interesting is the recommendation "that no person shall be eligible for the office of mayor unless he shall have been a resident of the city for at least ten years preceding his election," and that the salary be increased to $25,000 a year. The revision commission provides for a uniformed superintendent of police appointed from the ranks of the force, and the age limit for entering the police department is raised to 25 years.

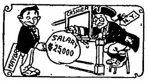
It is proposed to abolish the board of aldermen and in its place create a council of 39 members to serve without pay. The council will have large ordinance-making powers, but will have no control over the administrative business of the city or over franchises. It will have the right to veto specific appropriations in the budget and will make the tax levy. Altogether a much broader grant of legislative power is vested in the council than the board of aldermen enjoyed.

A good deal will be accomplished, the commission thinks, toward simplifying the complex financial system of the city and doing away with much extravagant and unnecessary expenditure by making the board of estimate and apportionment the great business executive committee of the city, with complete control of the city's financial affairs. This board will continue to be made up of the same official members as before, including a borough president to be elected from each borough.

The department of street cleaning will be abolished and the entire control of streets and sewers and street cleaning will be vested in a department of street control, for which the mayor will be responsible.

The board of education will cease to be a separate corporation and will be reduced to 15 members.

The office of coroner is abolished and all the duties he performed turned over to the department of health. Other minor changes are recommended.



Mutual Life Gets Big Sum from M'Curdy

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company has settled suits aggregating nearly $6,000,000, brought in 1906 against its former president, Richard A. McCurdy and others. It received from the defendants, it is said, a total of $815,000.

The suits were brought for the recovery of money alleged to have been obtained by the defendant officers and agents of the company, or improperly expended by them.

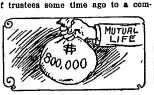
"Proposals looking to an adjustment of the litigation pending between the Mutual company and certain of its former officers and others had been under negotiation for several months," said President Charles A. Peabody.

"They were referred by the board of trustees some time ago to a committee which carefully examined the situation and decided that in view of all the conditions and circumstances it would be wise to settle the controversy on the terms proposed. This decision of the committee was approved by Joseph H. Choate, the company's special counsel in the litigation, and by James McKeen, general counsel of the company, and was duly reported to the board and approved.

"The result of the settlement is that all of the claims in dispute by and against the company have been settled and released, and the company has received the equivalent in value of $815,000."

It is understood the Mutual got $750,000 cash. The balance of the $815,000 was represented by a claim against the company for supplies.

The suits included actions against former President McCurdy, his son, Robert H. McCurdy; son-in-law, Louis A. Thebaud, and Charles H. Raymond, who with Thebaud formed the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co., metropolitan agents for the Mutual.



Model Homes to Be Built by Mrs. Sage

THE name of Mrs. Russell Sage has again become linked with philanthropy through the purchase of a large tract of land in Jamaica, county of Queens, New York, on which model houses are to be built for those who are unable to live in sanitary and comfortable quarters nearer the heart of the city.

While no official announcement has been made, it is understood that Mrs. Sage will spend several millions of dollars in this latest plan to make her vast fortune do the most good and reach the farthest among those who are in need. Several other persons have become interested in the scheme and have agreed to contribute to the expense of building the tenements and keep them up.

The buildings are to be patterned after those recently built in England for poor persons. They are to be as large and roomy as possible and every effort is to be made to do away with the uncleanliness of those occupied by the poorer class in the city. Baths, many of them, are to be the features of the model tenements, and ventilation will amount to almost a craze with the builders.

The site of the buildings includes more than forty-eight acres just outside the Polish and Italian sections of Jamaica.

If the experiment proves successful and the poor tenants of the squalid buildings in the city flock to seize the opportunity, many more buildings are to be built throughout Manhattan by Mrs. Sage and her associates.

The rents on the apartments in the model building are to be cheap and low as possible so that they will be within reach of even the poorest head of a family. Every facility is to be provided for the comfort of those who have children. The more children the warmer welcome a tenant will receive.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

Scrutinize the Maxims.

A busy clergyman declared recently that the way he got through his work was by violating most of the precepts he had been taught in boyhood, foremost among them, "If you want anything done, do it yourself." The housekeeper may take a leaf from his book. For example, the task which she turns over to her daughter lightens her own hands and trains those of the little maiden. The most fatal precept for "mother" to observe is, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well" —that is, if "well" is interpreted to mean "as well as you can do it." Here is a place for her to use that judgment which comes so high in the markets of the world and is too often held so cheap in the home. "As well as possible" is none too well when the task is making an apple pie or boiling a potato; but the woman who dusts her house from attic to cellar every day as well as she can do it lacks a sense of proportion. So does she who darns a pair of 25-cent stockings a half-hour a week for three months. "A penny saved is a penny earned" is another dangerous maxim, declares the Youth's Companion, unless it is administered with discretion. Cheap milk may involve large doctor's bills. Cheap eggs may mean an uneatable pudding. A low wage in the kitchen may carry with it waste far beyond its saving. Women are learning that being a woman demands some knowledge of almost every subject of modern economic inquiry, and that it is no longer possible to trust all the useful precepts of the past to solve the problems of the present.

The extraordinary and practical success that has attended the work of well-endowed government-supported institutions for the scientific study of disease and the systematic test of new methods for the treatment of such maladies as have hitherto resisted the efforts of physicians and surgeons is one of the most striking and promising features of present-day medicine. In the United States the most important of the few institutions of this kind is the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, founded in 1901 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. Under this endowment there is maintained in New York city a well-equipped medical laboratory where a staff of trained investigators, free from the cares of routine practice, hospital work, or teaching, are concentrating their entire attention upon researches which deal with the prevention and cure of disease. As in other scientific institutions, where effective organization and adequacy of material equipment are most essential, remarks Herbert T. Wade, in the American Review of Reviews, so that at the Rockefeller Institute everything has been arranged in order that experimental medicine may be prosecuted under conditions most productive of good results.

Some of the devices by which ignorance tries to deceive intelligence are amusing. The largest coal field in the United States is that which extends from Casper and Douglas, Wyo., northward to the Canadian line. Under the law which provides that coal lands of certain character and situation shall be withdrawn from homestead entry, investigation of this field has lately been made by government geologists. The coal here appears in what is known as "blanket veins," which lie nearly parallel to the surface, so that an outcrop appearing on one side of a hill is likely to be found on the other side at the same elevation. But many of the ranchers and would-be settlers, maintaining that "coal lands," under the law, are only those in which the coal appears on the surface, have gone so far as to level the tops of hills to cover outcropping coal veins, under the delusion that they could deceive the geologists.

Herculaneum lies under the modern villages of Portici and Resina. In attempting to excavate the buried city, the Italian government is encountering the problem of the property rights of the people who live on the modern level. The legal theory is that a landowner owns an inverted pyramid whose apex is the center of the earth —everything under him is his. But who inherits the property rights of the subsoil town which was buried 2,000 years ago? A law is pending to take by right of eminent domain the ground from under the Resina landowners, or at least the treasures it may conceal.

A scientist has made a calculation about the time it will take to fill the world with all the people it will hold. The present population of the globe is supposed to be about 1,467,000,000, and he estimates that the maximum of the inhabitants that can be sustained on the entire land surface of the earth is 5,994,000,000, and this figure will be reached A. D. 2072, or in about 180 years.

Alfonso of Spain is a fine young man. Pity he gets these flighty spells!

NEW TARIFF BILL IS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Measure Would Increase Country's Revenues from Customs to $300,000,000 a Year---Inheritance Tax Planned---Coffee on Free List

Washington. — The ways and means committee of the house has begun consideration of the tariff bill which was introduced Wednesday. The measure as it now stands would increase the country's revenues from customs to $300,000,000 a year.

The senate committee on finance also began informal consideration of the measure. The probabilities are that the house committee will have only one sitting on the bill, that the measure will be reported to the house immediately after it convenes to-day and the debates will begin next Monday.

The measure, which was introduced by Sereno Payne, chairman of the committee, chairman of the ways and means committee provides for an inheritance tax; increased internal revenue tax on cigarettes; a $40,000,000 issue of Panama canal bonds; an increased issue of $150,000,000 in treasury certificates, and the imposition of duties on a maximum and minimum basis. Coffee, hides and iron ore are on the free list; boots and shoes, leather goods, steel and iron products, lumber, wool shoddy, and waste, and the cheaper grades of third-class wool are materially reduced. Tea is taxed eight cents a pound. The internal revenue tax on beer and whisky is not disturbed. Thirty thousand copies will be printed.

No Duty on Coffee.

While there is no duty imposed upon coffee, tea is taxed eight cents when imported from the country where it is produced, and nine cents when from other than the producing country. The internal revenue tax on cigarettes is materially increased, while the tax on beer and whisky is undisturbed. A cut of 50 per cent. is made in the steel and lumber schedules. Hides, tallow, cottonseed oil, and works of art more than 20 years old are placed on the free list.

The tariff on boots and shoes is reduced 40 per cent. and on other leather manufactures in proportion. The pottery schedule remains about the same, but the duties on window and plate glass of the smaller sizes are increased, while the duties on the larger sizes are reduced. The tariff on wool of the first and second class, used principally in clothing, is not disturbed, but on wool of the third class, known as carpet wool, it is reduced on the cheaper grades.

Duty on Agricultural Products.

Agricultural products schedule: Barley, from 30 cents per bushel to 15 cents; barley malt from 45 cents to 25 cents; cabbages from 3 to 2 cents each; bacon and hams from 5 cents per pound to 4 cents; fresh meat from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound; lard from 2 cents to 1½ cents; tallow from ¾ of 1 cent per pound to the free list; wool grease from ½ of 1 cent to ¼ of 1 cent; dextrin, burnt starch, and so forth from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound; peas, green, from 40 cents per bushel to 30 cents per bushel; all starch, except potato starch, from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound; sugar, refined, is reduced from 1 95/100 cents to 1 90/100 cents per pound."

Reduction for Wool.

A five cent reduction is made in the duties on shoddy and waste, while wool tops are assessed six cents a pound more than the duty on scoured wool, which is unchanged. The recommendations for placing wood pulp on the free list and reducing the duties on print paper, with certain restrictions, made by the Mann committee of the house, are incorporated in the bill.

The duty on refined sugar is reduced 5.100 of a cent a pound and on dextrin half a cent a pound. A reduction of half a cent a pound is also made in the duty on starch, with the exception of potato starch. Zinc in ore is assessed one cent per pound for the zinc contained. The tariff on pig iron is reduced from $4 to $2.50 per ton.

Where Increases Are Made.

The principal increases are made in the duties on lemons, cocoa and substitutes for coffee, coal-tar, dyes, gloves, and coated papers and lithographic prints.

As was expected, the new tariff bill is made on a maximum and minimum basis, with the provision that the maximum rates are not to go into effect until 60 days after the passage of the bill. Reciprocity provisions are contained in the paragraphs assessing duties on bituminous coal and coke and agricultural implements, by which these articles are given entry free of duty when imported from countries which permit the free importation of these articles from America.

The inheritance tax provision of the bill is similar to the New York state law. It provides a tax of five per cent. on all inheritances over $500 that are collateral inheritances or in which strangers are the legatees. In cases of direct inheritance the taxes prescribed are: On $10,000 to $100,000, one per cent.; on $100,000 to $500,000, two per cent., and on those over $500,00, three per cent. It is estimated that $20,000,000 annually will be derived from this tax.

Ends Foreign Trade Agreements.

The maximum and minimum provision of the bill does away with the necessity of continuing the foreign trade agreements. The abrogation of these is provided for in a section which authorizes the president to issue notices of the termination of these agreements within ten days after the bill goes into effect. The French agreement would therefore terminate immediately, while the German agreement would remain in force for six months.

A provision in the bill is designed to meet the conditions resulting from the patent laws of Great Britain, which requires that patentees must manufacture their articles in Great Britain. This provision applies the same rules to patents taken out in this country by aliens as applied to Americans in the country of the aliens. Drawback privileges are extended by the bill and the method of valuation on articles upon which the tariff imposes an ad valorem duty is broadened for the purpose of preventing the practice of undervaluation.

Payne Explains Bill.

The following explanation of the form of the bill was made by Mr. Payne:

"The new tariff bill is a minimum and maximum tariff bill. The minimum rates of duty are contained in the first section, and the free list for the minimum rates is in the second section of the bill. The third section contains the maximum rates, which are generally equal to the minimum rates and 20 per cent. in addition thereto and the articles on the free list, in the transfer to the third section, bear a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem as a maximum rate. The maximum rate does not go into effect in any event until 60 days after the passage of the act. By the fourth section the minimum rates are applied to all good terms by way of tariff as that given to any other nation, and the maximum rates are applied to those countries which discriminate against the trade of the United States or fail to give the United States tariff rates as favorable as those given any other nation. This section is self acting, making it the duty of the executive to collect the duties, whether minimum or maximum, in accordance with the terms of the bill, leaving it open to the courts to decide upon the legality of the action.

"One problem that confronted the committee was the question of revenue. The business of all commercial nations has been depressed for nearly two years, and thus has affected our commerce and greatly reduced our revenues, so that we have a large deficit, but the revenues under the present law are improving from month to month, as business conditions are becoming better."

Changes by Payne Bill.

The statement gives the rates in the present law, the Dingley tariff, and shows the changes that the Payne bill proposes. The abstract of the bill continues:

"The committee have transferred some articles from the free list to the dutiable, and have increased duties on others for the sole purpose of increasing the revenue. Most of these articles on which duties have been increased are luxuries which have been increased as follows:

"Perfumeries and toilet articles from 50 to 60 per centum ad valorem; fancy soap, from 15 to 20 cents per pound; chicory root, raw, not dried, from one cent to 2½ cents per pound; roasted from 2½ cents to five cents per pound.

"Cocoa, crude, transferred from the free list to the dutiable, at four cents per pound; prepared or manufactured, increased two cents on each classification except that valued above 35 cents per pound, which remains the same. Ten per centum ad valorem is also added to the duties assessed on that valued between 15 and 35 cents per pound. Powdered cocoa from five to nine cents per pound.

For the Discouraged.

Big things are only little things put together. It is encouraging to think of this when confronted with a big task. Remember that it is only a group of little tasks, any one of which you can easily do.—W. P. Warren.

Boric Acid for Eyes.

Often when one has a cold the eyes feel hot and are red and inflamed. The best way to effect a cure is to bathe the eyes frequently with a solution of boric acid and water.

American Phonographs in China.

American phonograph companies do a big business in China. The most famous Chinese bands and palace singers are engaged to make records. They are brought from all parts of the empire to the three record-making centers—Peking, Shanghai and Hongkong. Here the apparatus for making the master records is set up and the recording done under the direction of an expert. A record popular in the north of China seldom is popular in the south.

TAFT MESSAGE SETS A RECORD

PRESIDENT SENDS TARIFF VIEWS TO CONGRESS.

IS SHORTEST DOCUMENT

Adheres to Revision Pledge with Treatise of Less Than 400 Words—Conditions Changed, He Says.

Washington. — When President Taft's personal messenger arrived at the capitol Tuesday, supposedly with the executive message on the tariff question, groans went up from both houses of congress. The congressmen, seeing no evidence of a message, drew the quick conclusion that the president hadn't written it yet and that it was to be postponed for another day.

They knew the message was to be short, but they were thunderstruck when the messenger pulled it out of his vest pocket and laid it before the clerks. It was less than 400 words in length, thus setting a new record for short messages. The messenger had memorized it on the way over from the White House, but owing to the amendment to the old house rules, he was not allowed to recite it, so the clerk read it there.

"Get busy," wa sthe theme of the abbreviated document, the president simply telling congress that conditions in the past 12 years had so changed that a revision of the present tariff duties was an absolute necessity. He further called attention to the fact that in the republican convention at Chicago last June, the party had promised to revise the tariff if elected and this must be done.

As President Roosevelt's messages were usually long and as the former occupant of the White House had engaged in a small war with congress, there was a general expression of satisfaction.

Following is the message:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have convened the congress in this extra session in order to enable it to give immediate consideration to the revision of the Dingley tariff act. Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have so changed in the last 12 years as to require a readjustment and revision of the import duties imposed by that act. More than this, the present tariff act, with the other sources of government revenue, does not furnish income enough to pay the authorized expenditures. By July 1st, next, the excess of expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal $100,000,000.

"The successful party in the late election is pledged to a revision of the tariff. The country, and the business community, especially, expect it. The prospect of a change in the rates of import duties always causes a suspension or halt in business because of the uncertainty as to the changes to be made and their effect. It is therefore of the highest importance that the new bill should be agreed upon and passed with as much speed as possible consistent with its due and thorough consideration. For these reasons I have deemed the present to be an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of the constitution, justifying and requiring the calling of an extra session.

"In my inaugural address, I stated in a summary way the principles upon which, in my judgment, the revision of the tariff should proceed, and indicated at least one new source of revenue that might be properly resorted to in order to avoid a future deficit. It is not necessary for me to repeat what I then said.

"I venture to suggest that the vital business interests of the country require that the attention of the congress in this session be chiefly devoted to the consideration of the new tariff bill, and that the less time given to other subjects of legislation in this session, the better for the country.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"The White House, March 16, 1909."

BOY OUT OF WORK A SUICIDE.

Leaves a Pathetic Note for Little Girl, His Only Friend.

Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 16.—Guthrie Powers, 19 years old, killed himself in his room by drinking carbolic acid late yesterday. He could not find work. He and the little daughter of the housekeeper were fast friends, and Guthrie left for the child the following note:

"My Dear Little Verna: I am sorry I cannot look into your dear, sweet face again. Honey, good-by. There is no place on earth for me. You are my dearest and only friend. What is life without friends or home?"

The youth left his home six weeks ago, after a quarrel with his stepfather.

Sustains Wisconsin Central Fine.

St. Louis, Mar. 16.—Judge Adams in the United States circuit court of appeals has sustained a decision of the St. Paul federal court, which fined the Wisconsin Central railroad $17,000 for granting rebates of half a cent a bushel on grain shipped by the Spencer Company of Milwaukee,

Train Horse for Taft.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 16.—A big Oklahoma horse, purchased for the army, is being trained at Fort Reno, Okla., for President Taft.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Mankato Murder Defendant Free.

Mankato.—The trial of Ambrose Rieff on the charge of murder in the first degree in connection with the death of an infant child alleged to have been born to Mrs. Emma Timmerman March 20 last came to a sudden end this afternoon when the court directed a verdict for the defendant. The state rested Saturday and the defense moved to dismiss the case on the ground that there was no evidence that a crime had been committed by any one. This motion was today overruled by the court. The defense put in no testimony but rested and then moved for a directed verdict on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the submission of the case to the jury. Judge Pfau, in granting the motion, said that, while there had been evidence produced tending to prove the birth and death of a child and that Rieff was its father, there seemed to be absolutely no evidence tending to show that it had come to its death by violence, unless it was evidence tending to show that Rieff had tried to conceal the fact of the birth and death from the public, but this could be explained by his own fear of arrest on other and less serious charges.

Pennington Is New Soo Head.

Minneapolis—At a meeting of the directors of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saut Ste. Marie railway company, Edmund Pennington, vice president and general manager of the company, was elected president to fill the vacancy made by the late Thomas Lowry. The office of vice president and ganeral manager remains vacant for the present. Horace Lowry, superintendent of the Minneapolis division of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, was elected a director of the company to succeed his father.

An additional stock issue of 24 per cent or $6,048,000 was authorized to meet the financial needs of the company. This makes the total capitalization about $30,000,000. The lease of the railroad and property of the Wisconsin Central railroad to the Soo line for a period of 99 years was ratified by the directors at the meeting.

Rochester Has New Mayor.

Rochester.—In one of the most interesting municipal elections ever held in this city Mayor Julius J. Reiter was defeated for re-election by the Republican candidate, J. C. Thompson, by a majority of ninety-nine votes. W. H. Hendricks was also defeated for re-election as city treasurer by Thomas Hall. In the Third ward the present alderman, C. M. Johnson, and the Democratic candidate, William Lenz, each polled 163 votes, and these two men will cast lots to determine the winner. The mayoralty contest furnished the greatest speculation, the candidates being neighbors, added to which is the fact that Reiter was the candidate of the temperance element two years ago, while this year Thompson was the representative of that element.

New Y. M. C. A. at Sauk Center.

Sauk Center.—Sauk Center has a well organized and equipped Young Men's Christian association with a membership of about seventy-five. The organization was formed within the past month. The board of directors consists of Dr. H. F. Hennemann, P. B. Hanson, H. F. Alden, A. M. Welles, A. F. Strebel, F. E. Quist and G. L. Cooper. The officers are: President, Dr. H. F. Hennemann; vice president, P. B. Hanson; secretary, F. E. Quist; treasurer, A. F. Strebel. Additional apparatus was ordered this week, and when received the gymnasium will have an ample outfit. There is a Bible study class of twenty-five members.

Sues to Recover Estate.

Waseca.—Andrew Foslien of New Richland has instituted action in the district court in behalf of his ward, Anna (Olsen) Swensen, to recover one-half of the estate of the late S. Swensen. It is alleged by the plaintiff that Anna Swensen was adopted when a little girl by Mr. and Mrs. Swensen, and that upon the death of Mr. Swensen she was placed under the care of Mr. Foslien. The Swensen estate was sold to T. H. Walthers of this city and he will thus be called on to prove clear title to the property.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis.—The dramatic form of Goethe's immortal poem, "Faust," with Miss Rosabel Morrison, the daughter of the late Lewis Morrison, in the role of Marguerite, will be the attraction at the Bijou, Minneapolis, the week of March 21st. A better version of the story has never been seen than the coming production will present.

Duluth.—Joe Bellmour, a Frenchman who resides in Superior, was killed on a pile driver. He was employed by the Interstate Dredge and Dock company, which has a contract for moving the Duluth Yacht club buildings.

East Grand Forks.—Deputy Sheriff Orin Daniels is back from Seattle, where he went for Thomas Flaherty, accused of the embezzlement of funds of the John Gund Brewing company of La Crosse, while acting as general agent at Minot. The action is brought by the bond company.

Maynard—The village election passed off very quietly. William Conwright, who has served two consecutive terms as president of the village council, was re-elected. License went out by four majority, a decrease over last year of ten.

PREVENTING PAINT TROUBLES.

It's easy enough to recognize the symptoms of poor paint, after it has been on awhile—after its inherent tendency to crack and peel and scale and blister, etc., has developed into trouble. You know these paint "diseases" usually indicate adulteration or substitution in the paint materials. And you know the only remedy is re-painting.

A little knowledge of paint and painting requirements, and how to made sure of the purity and quality of materials, would prevent all trouble, and save the big extra expense of re-painting; just as a proper knowledge of simple health-laws, and observance of them, prevents sickness.

A complete painting guide, including a book of color schemes, specifications for all kinds of painting work, and an instrument for detecting adulteration in paint materials, with directions for using it, can be had free by writing National Lead Co., 1902 Trinity Bldg., New York, and asking for Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49.

A very simple guide in the purchase of white lead (the only sure and safe paint material) is the famous "Dutch Boy Painter" trademark; that trademark is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality.

DOUBTED TALES OF SCIENTIST.

Scotsman's Summing Up of Character of Man of Learning.

Sir Archibald Geikie, the distinguished geologist, who will probably succeed Lord Rayleigh as president of the Royal society, tells a good story in his capital book of "Scottish Reminiscences."

"I was quite sure you had been in our neighborhood," a friend said to Sir Archibald. "I met the old farmer of G——, who had a strange tale to tell me.

"'Dod, Mr. Caithcart,' he began, 'I ran across the queerest body the other day. As I was coming by the head of the cleugh I thocht I heard a wheen tinkers quarrelin', but when I lookit down there was ae wee stoot man. Whiles he was chappin the rocks wi' a hammer, whiles he was writin' in a book, whiles fetchin' with the thorns and misca'in them for a' that was bad. When he cam up frae the burn, him and me had a large confab. Dod! he tell't me a' about the stanes, and hoo they showed that Scotland was ance like Greenland, smoored in ice. A very entertainin' body, Mr. Caithcart, but—an awful', awful' leear."—Tit-Bits.

Some Resemblance.

A little girl in a California public school complained to her teacher that a Mexican boy had struck her. The teacher took Joe, the only Mexican boy in the school, sharply to task for the offense, but the boy denied it. "Mary," said the teacher, "Joe says he didn't strike you."

"Oh, no," said Mary, "'twan't Joe; twuz that tother boy over there," and she pointed to the blackest of negro boys in the school.

"But, Mary, that boy isn't a Mexican," said the teacher.

"Well, anyhow," said Mary, "he's very much tanned."

She Had Tested the Oyster.

Dora, the pet of the household, was very fond of oysters, and after eating her lunch of oysters and crackers she thought of her dear mother busy at her sewing machine. She selected a nice large oyster, put it in a plate and carried it to her mother, who, pleased with her little daughter's thoughtfulness, ate the oyster and said:

"It is most as good as my little girlie."

"Yes," answered Dora. "I know it is good 'cause I licked it all the way from the kitchen."—The Delineator.

Fiery Courtesy.

In a Canadian town a few days ago a dry goods firm was burned out in the morning. In the afternoon a competing firm inserted the following advertisement in a local paper:

"We desire to extend our sympathy to our respected competitors in their loss by fire and to express the hope that their affairs may soon be so adjusted as to enable them to continue business without undue loss of time."

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for a family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from a N. Y. man.

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food.

"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the $500.00 worth of medicine I had taken before.

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts.

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ROOSEVELT OFF FOR GREAT HUNT

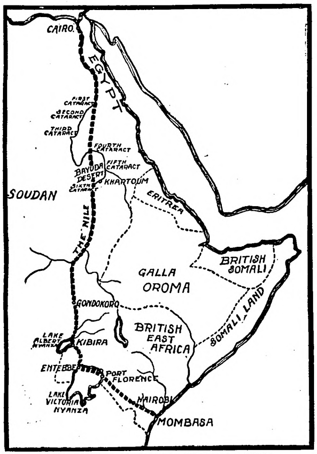
EX-PRESIDENT SAILS AWAY TO DARK CONTINENT.

TO BE IN AFRICA A YEAR

Then He Will Travel and Speak in Europe—Three Skilled Naturalists and His Son Kermit Accompany Him.

New York.—Theodore Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States, sailed out of New York harbor Tuesday on the steamer Hamburg of the Hamburg-American line on the way to his much-heralded hunting trip in British East Africa.

On the dock was a large assemblage of Mr. Roosevelt's friends, who had gathered to bid him God-speed, and who cheered him as he stood at the rail of the steamer waving his hand and smiling with delight. Beside him stood the three men selected from hundreds of applicants to accompany him and assist him in collecting the specimens of African fauna which he hopes to send back for the enrichment of the Smithsonian institution. These fortunate individuals were Maj. Edgar A. Mearns, J. Loring Alden and Edmund Heller. They comprise the Smithsonian's expedition. The fifth member of the little party, and not to be considered of least importance, was the ex-president's second son, Kermit, who will be the official photographer of the expedition and, next to his father, the chief hunter.



ROUTE OF THE ROOSEVELT PARTY IN AFRICA.

To Mombasa Via Naples.

Mr. Roosevelt will go via Gibraltar to Naples, where he will board a steamer of the German East African line for Kilindini harbor, the port of Mombasa. At the latter place the party will be joined by R. J. Cunninghame, an Englishman of long experience in Africa, who has been engaged as general manager and guide.

The party will spend a short time in Mombasa and then proceed by train on the Uganda railway to Nairobi, headquarters of the administration of British East Africa Protectorate, a city of 13,514 inhabitants, of whom 579 are Europeans.

On MacMillan's Ranch.

William Northrup MacMillan, forformerly of St. Louis, owns a large estate near Nairobi and his big, luxurious farmhouse will be headquarters for about six months while the hunters and scientists make trips of varying length in all directions. It is in this section that Mr. Roosevelt hopes to obtain most of his specimens, for it abounds with animals of all kinds. The smaller mammals will be trapped.

The supplies of the party are packed in tin-lined boxes. These boxes when they have been emptied will be used as packing cases for the various specimens. Many valuable natural history specimens have been spoiled by ants and other insects; it has been found from experience on other expeditions, and it is to guard against this that the tin-lined boxes are being taken along.

Caring for Specimens.

When the specimens have been prepared they will be carefully packed in the boxes and shipped to Nairobi, where they will be forwarded to the United States. One of the taxidermists will always be with Mr. Roosevelt, and as soon as any big game is shot by him it will be skinned and prepared on the spot.

Mr. Roosevelt will be greatly disappointed if he fails to kill several specimens of the white rhinoceros. This animal is the same as the square-mouthed rhinoceros and is the nearest living ally to the type of the extinct Tichorine or woolly rhinoceros which lived in England at the close of the Glacial period.

Journey Across Uganda.

Leaving Nairobi in October, the party will proceed by the Uganda railway to Port Florence, on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, where a short stop will be made; then a steamer will be taken to Entebbe, 150 miles away. There a caravan will be formed and the journey across Uganda to the Nile will be begun. It is expected that the White Nile will be reached about the first of the year 1910. Lake Albert Nyanza will be touched at Kibira.

In a general way the course of the Nile will be followed to Gondokoro, and thence to Khartoum. At this city Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit will be joined by Mrs. Roosevelt and they will continue down the Nile slowly to Cairo, visiting many points of interest on the way.

To Speak in European Capitals.

Plans for the remainder of the ex-president's two years' tour have not been decided upon definitely, but the time will be spent in Europe, and several matters of importance have been announced. He will visit Berlin at the invitation of Emperor William and while there will deliver an address upon the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Berlin.

From Germany he will go to France and deliver an address at the Sorbonne. It has not been learned how long Mr. Roosevelt intends to stay in Berlin and Paris. After his visit in France, Mr. Roosevelt will go to England, where a reception of great warmth undoubtedly will be accorded to him. He has accepted an invitation to deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford university and in all probability the honorary degree of D. C. L., which Oxford has bestowed on Emperor William, will be conferred on Mr. Roosevelt.

The versatility of Mr. Roosevelt will be shown by the fact that he will speak German in his address before the students of the University of Berlin, French in his lecture at the Sorbonne, and English in delivering the Romanes lecture at Oxford.

Pays His Own Expenses.

Mr. Roosevelt will defray the expenses of himself and his son on the African trip, but those of the scientists and the cost of preparing the specimens and shipping them to America will be paid out of a fund secured for the purpose by the Smithsonian institution.

One of the objects of Mr. Roosevelt in taking this trip is for the purpose of collecting material for writing several books regarding his experiences. During last summer he contracted with Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, giving that firm all the rights for the serial and book-form publication of whatever he might write on his visit to Africa. It is said that the contract price agreed upon is $1 per word, but this never has been verified.

No Slaughter of Animals.

Even if the British colonial government should offer to throw open to Mr. Roosevelt and his companions the African game preserves under its control, the ex-president will refuse to take advantage of this opportunity. Like other true sportsmen, he believes that the utmost protection should be given to wild animals on reservations and that permission to kill them should not be given or accepted under any circumstances unless, possibly, when predatory animals are becoming too numerous.

Moreover, the killing of animals for sport is not the main object of his trip. Mr. Roosevelt hopes to send back to the Smithsonian institution two adult specimens, one of each sex, and a specimen of their young, of animals he meets with on the Dark Continent. Beyond this the killing will be limited to the demands of the commissary.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

SENATE KILLS RESOLUTION TO ABOLISH RULES SUSPENSION.

Another Nail Driven in the Proposition to Hold Down the Eleven O'clock Lid.

St. Paul, Minn., March 15.—By a vote of 26 to 15 the senate today refused to adopt the Works resolution. The resolution demanded that in view of abuse and misrepresentation practiced through the suspension of rules that from now on the rules shall not be suspended for the passage of any bill.

Senator J. F. Calhoun of Minneapolis today revived the legislative salary bill which the senate on Saturday indefinitely postponed. His motion for reconsideration prevailed. This is the bill which aims to permit the lawmakers to draw their salary of $1,000 each the legislative session year, instead of $500 each year. The senate today also passed the house bill appropriating $35,000 additional for legislative expenses.

The senate decided to consider the Cashman distance tariff bill as a special order next Friday.

R. J. Wells, who made the motion for indefinite postponement the other day, was the member to move for reconsideration. He stated he was actuated in so doing by numerous letters and petitions from leading men of Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul. He presented petitions and several hundred letters from wholesalers, merchants, business men and city officials. A petition from Duluth bore the names of 50 leading business men and citizens, including Mayor R. D. Haven, Comptroller W. C. McCormick, Sheriff W. J. Bates and Postmaster Guy A. Eaton, all favoring the "12 o'clock lid."

The bill was discussed at length, and was voted down, even Wells, who made the motion for reconsideration because of his petitioners, voting against them and for his own convictions.

A. K. Ware of Northfield today introduced two bills on a "referendum" basis. One proposed submission to the voters of the question as to whether the primary system should not be abolished, and the second, submission of whether the primary system should be extended to nomination of state officers.

This afternoon the legislature took a special Northern Pacific train and visited the proposed site for the new Armour packing plant at New Brighton. A delegation from the Minneapolis Commercial Club was on hand to tell the lawmakers they should kill the Rowe bill which aims to prohibit the plant, and a delegation from the St. Paul Commercial Club was busy explaining that the plant would be the ruination of St. Paul's midway residence district.

Other bills recommended for passage by the senate committee of the whole today included the Wilson bill, to allow city officers to expend $300 for appropriate observance of Memorial Day; the bill by the labor committee, requiring public service corporations to pay their employees at least twice a month; the health committee bill authorizing the state board of health to establish sanitary regulations for all wage earners in their places of employment, and the Durment bill for $250,000 for extension of the capitol grounds.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., March 16.—After an oral fight lasting all morning, the house today re-referred the Nolan bill to the judiciary committee. This is the bill which is strongly favored by the country delegations, and aims to place all street railway systems, city and rural, under control of the state railroad commission, as are steam railroads. The motion for this reference was made by Representative Burnquist of St. Paul. This member charged that under supreme court decisions, the railroad commission would not have power to control and regulate the electric lines of the cities, even if the legislature enacted the Nolan bill having this in view. The entire morning was then occupied in thrashing the question out. Messrs. Nolan, Thayer, and Lennon spoke at length in favor of the pending bill. Messrs. Kneeland, Campbell, L. H. Johnson, and others favored the proposed committee reference. On final vote, the bill was referred to the judiciary committee, 72 in favor, to 36 opposed, to report by Saturday.

The sub-committee of the house committee on taxes, this morning filed its report with the house relative to its investigation of the plans for the proposed steel plant which the United States Steel corporation contemplates for Duluth. The report asserts that the steel plant at Duluth will ultimately represent an investment of $25,000,000, and employ 10,000 hands, and that already the preliminary steps represent an investment of $1,300,000.

In the house the bill providing that all property be listed at its full value and assessed at a 40 per cent basis, was the special measure and, after much debate was killed.

The members voted to reconsider their action in killing the bill, and made it a special order for next Wednesday afternoon.

The "full-crew" bill went down and out in the senate today, without a word of debate on the part of either its enemies or friends.

Among the bills passed by the senate today, was the measure which "removes the lid" from election expenses; that is, strikes out the clause in the existing corrupt practice act which places a limit on the amount of money a candidate for political office may expend. The repeal of this important section is on the ground that its enforcement has been found impracticable—in fact, impossible.

On motion of Senator Alderman of Crow Wing, the senate today without any debate, adopted the Dorsey house resolution, memorializing congress to investigate the advisability of constructing a canal from Duluth, the head of the lakes, to the Mississippi, and thus opening a new route by water for the iron ore and grain traffic. The memorial will now be forwarded to congress.

The senate spent its entire time this afternoon till 6 p. m., in consideration of the large number of bills on the calendar. Among those of importance passed, were the following: by Pugh, establishing rank of officers, and service pay for the Duluth naval reserves; by Gunn, accepting Cooper Island in Cass lake as a grant from the federal government, and establishing a state park thereon; by Sundberg, restricting the sale of mallein and tuberculin and requiring reports of all such sales to the state livestock board; by Phillips, providing a department for incurables for the state school for feeble minded; by the senate live stock committee, prohibiting the sale of pure-bred cattle unless accompanied by a certificate of health; by Peterson, raising the fees of jurors from $2 to $3, but amended just previous to passage to exempt the Twin Cities from the provisions of the act.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., March 17.—The house late today passed the Bjorge bill establishing a graded tonnage tax on iron ore mined in Minnesota. The vote was 61 for passage of the bill, and 57 opposed. Bjorge clinched his success by a reconsideration.

The "open lid" club bill, to permit social clubs in the Twin Cities and Duluth to dispense liquors without a license, passed the house at noon.

The house today passed the Greene bill to legalize six-round boxing contests in cities of over 50,000 population, no decisions to be permitted.

Sunday baseball is legalized in a bill introduced in the house today jointly by Messrs. Gartside, Virtue, Grant and Wohlhuter. It provides that "the game of baseball when conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, may be played between the hours of 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. on the Sabbath Day."

Doyle had a bill creating a superintendent at $2,000 a year, to take charge of state quarrying at St. Cloud by reformatory inmates and prison convicts, such stone to be distributed for road work throughout the state. The bill appropriates $150,000 to cover the cost of stone crushing machinery, erection of a Minnesota quarry building, salaries of necessary guards, and other expenses.

Congdon introduced a bill to permit cities to purchase property outside of their limits for park and boulevard purposes. Greene wants a law enacted to create a state commissioner of weights (to be named by the governor), with a deputy in each congressional district. Christianson would make the office of health commissioner elective in all cities of over 100,000—having special reference to St. Paul.

Opsahl wants all state land appraised separately from state timber, the timber to be sold on a basis of value minus the land appraisement from the total of the timber and land valuation.

A physical examination of public school pupils in cities of over 50,000 population, is provided in a bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Elwell of Minneapolis.

S. A. Nelson introduced a bill providing state aid for institutions treating tuberculosis patients. Where the per capita cost is at least $10 per week for such patients, the bill allows two-fifths of the cost to be paid by the state, and levies a special state tax of one-tenth of a mill to raise the necessary money. C. A. Johnson had a bill to grant state aid of $1,000 a mile to any parties or organization which constructs public roads. The same author introduced a bill to permit of appeals to be made to the state tax commission from rulings of county boards of equalization.

Needleless Compass.

To avoid the trouble besetting compasses on steel ships, the metal of which deflects the needle, a German inventor has devised a needleless one in the form of a gyroscope, the axis of which always adjusts itself parallel to the earth's axis.

Progressive Arizona.

Very soon railroads will be so thick in Cochise county that you can't step out of a night without catching your foot in a frog and getting run over.—Tombstone Epitaph.

Spreading the Gospel.

A missionary deaconess in Liberia has edited in native dialect a book containing the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, the doxology and a number of the best known hymns. The book is not only the first book published in the dialect, but the first successful attempt to make it a written language.

She Knows!

Even if you don't tell a girl she is pretty when she isn't she knows it's because you are bashful.—New York Press.

He Objected.

"Meeker tells me that he wants handcuffs abolished."

"Is Meeker interested in criminology?"

"No; his wife is in the habit of cuffing him on the ear."

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes
Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drug Laws. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine in Your Eyes. At Druggists.

Something at Least.

Wife—What would you men have had if God had not made us?

Husband (quietly)—One more rib.—Widow.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease
Cures tired, aching, sweating feet. 25c. Trial package free. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A man's idea of values depends on whether he wants to buy or sell.

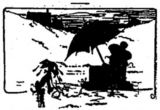
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It is what it is "cracked up to be," if it is ice.

Gee Whiz is 3 times sweeter than corn syrup.

A good sermon is often spoiled by a bad dinner.

FIDO DULY WARNED.



Look here, Fido, if you can't be a better horse than this I shall have to discharge you an' get an automobile!"

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Cold Deal.

"And so he made a cool million?"

"Yep, cornered the ice market."—Yale Record.

Women Who Suffer

from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

Tumor Removed.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Alvena Sperling, 11 Langdon Street.
Lindley, Ind.—Mrs. May Fry.
Kinsley, Kans.—Mrs. Stella Gifford Beaman.
Scott, N.Y.—Mrs. S. J. Barber.
Cornwallville, N.Y.—Mrs. Wm. Boughton.
Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. W. K. Housh, 7 Eastview Av.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Emma Imse, 883 1st St., *German.*

Change of Life.
South Bend, Ind.—Mrs. Fred Certia, 1014 S. Lafayette Street.
Noah, Kentucky.—Mrs. Lizzie Holland.
Brookfield, Mo.—Mrs. Sarah Lousignont, 207 S. Market St.
Paterson, N.J.—Mrs. Wm. Somerville, 195 Hamburgh Avenue.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. E. E. Garrett, 2407 North Garnet Street.
Kewaskum, Wis.—Mrs. Carl Dahlke.

Maternity Troubles.
Worcester, Mass.—Mrs. Dosylva Coté, 117 Southgate Street.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. A. P. Anderson, 1207 E. Pratt Street.
Big Run, Pa.—Mrs. W. E. Pooler.
Atwater Station, O.—Mrs. Anton Muelhaupt.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. E. H. Maddocks, 2135 Gilbert Avenue.
Mogadore, Ohio.—Mrs. Lee Manges, Box 131.
Dewittville, N.Y.—Mrs. A. A. Giles.
Johnstown, N.Y.—Mrs. Homer N. Seaman, 108 E. Main Street.
Burtonview, Ill.—Mrs. Peter Langenbahn.

Avoid Operations.
Hampstead, Md.—Mrs. Jos. H. Dandy.
Adrian, Ga.—Lena V. Henry, Route No. 3.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Bessie V. Piper, 29 South Addison Street.
Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Sam Lee, 3523 Fourth St.
South West Harbor, Maine.—Mrs. Lillian Robbins, Mt. Desert Light Station.
Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Frieda Rosenau, 544 Meldrum Avenue, *German.*

Organic Displacements.
Mozier, Ills.—Mrs. Mary Ball.
Ligonier, Ind.—Mrs. Eliza Wood, R.F.D. No. 4.
Melbourne, Iowa.—Mrs. Clara Watermann, R. F. D. No. 1.
Bardstown, Ky.—Mrs. Joseph Hall.
Lewiston, Maine.—Mrs. Henry Cloutier, 56 Oxford Street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second Street, N.
Shamrock, Mo.—Josie Ham, R. F. D. No. 1; Box 22.
Marlton, N.J.—Mrs. Geo. Jordy, Route No. 3, Box 40.
Chester, Ark.—Mrs. Ella Wood.
Ocilla, Ga.—Mrs. T. A. Cribb.
Pendleton, Ind.—Mrs. May Marshall, R.R. 44.
Cambridge, Neb.—Mrs. Nellie Moslander.

Painful Periods.
Goshen, Ala.—Mrs. W. T. Dalton, Route No. 3.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Wm. Tully, 465 Ogden Av.
Paw Paw, Mich.—Mrs. Emma Draper.
Flushing, Mich.—Mrs. Burt Loyd, R. F. D. No. 3; care of D. A. Sanborn.
Coffeeville, Miss.—Mrs. S. J. Jones.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. Flora Ahr, 1362 Ernst Street.
Cleveland, Ohio.—Miss Lizzie Steiger, 5510 Fleet Avenue, S.E.
Wesleyville, Pa.—Mrs. Maggie Ester, R.F.D. 1.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Mrs. Lue Hilliard, R.R. 1.
Hayfield, Va.—Mrs. Mayme Windle.

Irregularity.
Herrin, Ill.—Mrs. Chas. Folkel.
Winchester, Ind.—Mrs. May Deal.
Dyer, Ind.—Mrs. Wm. Oberloh, R. F. D. No. 1.
Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1938 Lansdowne Street.
Roxbury, Mass.—Mrs. Francis Merkle, 13 Field Street.
Clarksdale, Mo.—Miss Anna Wallace.
Guysville, Ohio.—Mrs. Ella Michael, R.F.D. 3.
Dayton, Ohio.—Mrs. Ida Hale, Box 25, National Military Home.
Lebanon, Pa.—Mrs. Harry L. Rittle, 233 Lehman Street.
Sykes, Tenn.—Minnie Hall.
Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Louise Jung, 332 Chestnut St.

Ovarian Trouble.
Vincennes, Ind.—Mrs. Syl. B. Jerauld, 508 N. Tenth Street.
Gardiner, Maine.—Mrs. S. A. Williams, R. F. D. No. 14; Box 39.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Chas. Boell, 2407 N. Garnet Street.
Plattsburg, Miss.—Miss Verna Wilkes, R.F.D. 1.

Female Weakness.
Willimantic, Conn.—Mrs. Etta Donovan, Box 299.
Woodside, Idaho.—Mrs. Rachel Johnson.
Rockland, Maine.—Mrs. Will Young, 6 Columbia Avenue.
Scottville, Mich.—Mrs. J. G. Johnson, R.F.D. 3.
Dayton, Ohio.—Mrs. F. R. Smith, 431 Elm St.
Erie, Pa.—Mrs. J. P. Endlich, R. F. D. No. 7.
Beaver Falls, Pa.—Mrs. W. P. Boyd, 2109 Seventh Avenue.
Fairchance, Pa.—Mrs. I. A. Dunham, Box 152.
Fort Hunter, Pa.—Mrs. Mary Jane Shatto.
East Earl, Pa.—Mrs. Augustus Lyon, R.F.D. 2.
Vienna, W. Va.—Mrs. Emma Wheaton.

Nervous Prostration.
Oronogo, Mo.—Mrs. Mae McKnight.
Camden, N.J.—Mrs. Tillie Waters, 451 Liberty Street.
Joseph, Oregon.—Mrs. Alice Huffman.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. John Johnston, 210 Siegel Street.
Christiana, Tenn.—Mrs. Mary Wood, R. F. D. No. 3.
Pecos, Texas.—Mrs. Ada Young Eggleston.
Graniteville, Vt.—Mrs. Chas. Barclay, R.F.D.

These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.

BILLION DOLLAR GRASS

BILLION $ BILLION $

When ten years ago we first offered to the world Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, men shook their heads, professors doubted, farmers wondered whether the promises we made, 6 to 12 tons hay per acre, could be realized. Now all doubts are removed, and today the first farmers of America everywhere are planting Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass to their fullest satisfaction. Seed costs but 60c to 90c per acre and the yield is seldom under 6 to 12 tons of magnificent hay per acre!

ALFALFA AND OTHER PURE CLOVER SEED
Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin from 30 acres sown to Salzer's 20th Century Alfalfa Clover harvested within 24 weeks after seeding $2500.00 worth of magnificent hay or at the rate of over $80.00 per acre. Our 20th Century strains of Alfalfa, Medium, Mammoth Red and Alsike clover and grasses are the purest we believe on earth.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SEEDS
Such as Barley, Corn, Flax, Oats and Wheat especially recommended and introduced by the Agricultural Colleges of Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, etc.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
We are the largest growers of vegetable seeds we believe in America, operating over 5000 acres. We warrant our seeds to produce the earliest, finest, vegetables grown. Our seeds are money makers.
Catalog tells why we have the largest Seed Potato trade in the world—one of our cellars holding over 60,000 bushels alone.
Try our 25 packages earliest vegetable seeds postpaid for $1.00.

WORTH $10.00 OF ANY MAN'S MONEY
For 10c in stamps we mail free of all cost samples of Silver King Barley, yielding 173 bu. per acre; Macaroni Wheat, yielding 64 bu. per acre; Billion Dollar Grass; Speltz, the cereal and hay food wonder, together with timothy, clover, grasses, etc., etc., any one of which, if it becomes acclimated on your farm, will be worth $10.00 of any man's money to get a start therewith.
Or, send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen before by you.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE. WIS.

BIG COME DOWN IN PRICES

Famous Sure Hatch Incubators
Will be sold CHEAP the next few weeks. Best machine in the world. Built for real business, and will make you money. Get into the business now and raise chickens while Poultry and Eggs are high priced. Send for big free book about our Incubator and the Poultry Business.
Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 172, Fremont, Neb.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

MAPLEINE
A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2 oz. bot. and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

And now that the Armour packing plant fight is about settled, the legislature will soon be able to take up other matters in which the people of the state are interested.

Our Congressman Steenerson's name appears in the list of insurgents who voted against the old rules of the house of representatives, and contributed his share to down the gag rules of speaker Cannon, which was so offensive to the country at the last session of congress, and althou Cannon is again elected speaker he has had his wings clipped so he will not fly as high as he did at the last session of congress. Those who understand the situation are unanimous in the opinion that our congressman has corectly represented the best interests of his district in the speakership fight.

Swanson, of Deer Park and Lattimore, of this Township use about a half a colum each, set in legal type, of valuless space in last weeks leven towns to explain that they were not in the race for Town Clerk. No use to spend time to explain that to us, as we knew you would not be in the race, before election, and would have told either one of you, if you had asked us, that the farmers and tax payers were, "on to your game," and if you run for town clerk you would get "skinned," and your hides hung on the fence to dry, as a warning to others not to follow in your footsteps. To bad, but it can't be helped.

The efforts of the people to try to get a bridge across Red Lake River in the eastern part of this county are now fully aroused to the fact, that if we fail to get any assistance from the state at this time. that there will not be a bridge built across the river in this part of the county for a good many years. We are also awake to the situation and asure thoes that have taken an active intrest in trying to assist in getting this bridge built, that the full light of publicity will be turned onto any dirty or crooked work done in opposition to this matter, and the doers of it will stand out in the broad rays of THE SUNBEAM. For example: A fellow liveing in the extream north eastern part of the town ship, that thought he was writeing a sly letter to St. Hilare to try to knife some one in the back, might just as well have sent us a copy of the letter, for we know all about it. The bridge fight has only just comenced so far as we are concerned and if we fail to to get this much needed bridge, we will expose the reason in such plain laugugage, that every man, woman and child will understand it, and blame the ones that are to blame, every time they want to cross Red Lake river, in this end of the county, for the next ten years.

Letting the Cat Out.

"What would you do if papa should die, Charlie?" asked the father before a room full of company.

"Send away the ugly nurse girl and get the pitty one ag'in!"—London Tit-Bits.

Safety Sandwiches.

Parson—Oh, Mrs. Hostess, how did you slice this meat in your sandwiches so evenly? Mrs. Hostess (delighted)—Oh, easily! We used my husband's safety razor.—Judge.

WAGNER MADE IT HOT.

The Composer's Trick When Money and Firewood Were Scarce.

Here is an anecdote of Wagner's early life as related by Liszt: "Wagner, Bulow and I were all quite young when we lived together in Leipzig and had a good time—that is, I enjoyed myself, but Wagner was already fermenting with his political and philosophical ideas, and our prosaic circumstances offered little ground for the idealists of the future. We called Bulow 'Kritikus,' and we, especially I, always feared his sharp tongue a little. Of course all of us had little money, but Wagner put our slender purse to great strains. He could not bear money worries, and we let him feel them as little as possible.

"Once, after a long autumn, it became cold suddenly, and Wagner with his 'nerves' suffered from the sudden change in the temperature. He demanded a heated room at once. For two whole days the debate raged between him and Bulow as to the immediate purchase of wood with our reduced purse.

"I was not asked, because Bulow knew that I would yield, but he as treasurer contended that it was ridiculous to buy wood in the month of September. 'But I am freezing,' said Wagner in a rage, to which the inexorable Bulow suggested that he go out and get warm by running or warm himself by his muse. Laughing at his cheap, spiteful advice, Bulow and I went out, but when we returned after two hours we were thunderstruck to find Wagner in the room heated to suffocation. He sat at his writing table deep in his work. His face was red.

"'Where'— began Bulow, but the words stuck in his throat, for a glance around the room showed him how Wagner had helped himself. Several chairs and our work tables lay on the floor, permanently crippled. Wagner had cut off their legs and made the fire with them. Bulow was speechless with rage, but I stood at the door and laughed till the tears came at this ingenious way of helping oneself. Bulow lamented that we would have to replace the landlady's chairs and tables and that he could not sit down or work.

"Wagner answered spitefully: 'I have what I needed! Fellows like you, who do nothing but go walking, need neither chairs nor tables. If you had given me the money right off, your valuable furniture would still be in existence. You wished it so! Firewood would have been cheaper!'"

THE MEASLES CANNIBAL.

Method of a Vancouver Island Tribe to Drive Away Disease.

A few years ago an epidemic of measles broke out among the Indian tribes living on Vancouver island, in British Columbia, not far from Fort Rupert, and the shamans or medicine men came to the conclusion that a cannibal sorcerer, whom they termed the "hamatsu" (measles cannibal), was slaying their children to eat them and that he would continue to do so until he was killed.

As they could not slay a ghost in his own person they arranged a ceremony in which one of their number posed as the cannibal and was treated as they would have liked to treat the real foe. This fact of a substitute was, of course, not made public, only the medicine men knowing the truth of the matter.

Against a wall of rock was painted an imitation opening, in the center of which the "cannibal" was fastened. At the proper time, after going through various incantations, a covering was jerked away, exposing the cannibal apparently springing through the solid rock. He was promptly grasped by two of the priests, who dragged him out and rushed him through a fire which was burning in front of the place and which was surrounded by all the members of the tribe beating drums and singing at the top of their voices. By some jugglery the cannibal was got rid of, and the people were told that he had flown away through the air and would not come back.

After this ceremony had been repeated several times to put an end to other epidemics, which were only too prevalent among the Indians, it grew into a sort of annual affair, managed by the members of a secret society whose members know that the supposed "hamatsu" was only a man.—Scientific American.

Punishment In Effigy.

Punishment in effigy was legally practiced in France and with great solemnity up to the time of the first revolution. If the man condemned escaped, a dummy was put up in his cell and the entire routine of the law allowed to take its course. The warrant was read to it, and on the day appointed it was conducted to the scaffold in the presence of all the legal functionaries and with all the circumstance of the law. Sometimes the same person was executed in effigy simultaneously in several cities, but that did not exempt him from actual punishment should he be afterward caught.

Warning the Suffragettes.

Bridgewhist—What is the subject of Mrs. Suffragette's lecture this afternoon? Mrs. Clubwoman—The disasters of married life. Mrs. Bridgewhist—I suppose she will have her husband on the platform as an exhibit.—Town Topics.

Rare Combinations.

"The time, the place and the girl—how seldom we see them together!"

"And another rare combination is the man, the scheme and the coin."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

SOOTHING THE WAVES.

Oiling the Waters When the Seas Are Running High.

When the captain of a wave beaten ship pours oil upon the waters he does not empty a barrel of kerosene over the side. He has somebody stitch up three or four cotton bags, which he fills first with oakum and then with oil, usually equal parts of fish oil and kerosene. The bags are then tied tightly at the tops and pricked all over with a sail needle to permit the oil to exude and are hung from the boat davits and weather chains to drip their contents on the raging billows. The bags must not be allowed to get empty, but must be refilled every two hours. For six bags ten gallons of oil are used in thirty hours. Sometimes if it is very cold the oil congeals and will not run out through the holes fast enough, and the mouth of the bag is then loosened to let it escape in that way. Its effect is magical on a rough sea. A huge comber will arise, threatening to bury the laboring vessel under tons of water, but will strike a patch of oil no larger than a common dining table and subside in an instant into a smooth, round swell, which the ship rides like a cork.

The use of oil is also a valuable aid in wearing ship in a gale and high seas. A few gallons of paint oil over the lee quarter enable the vessel to perform the maneuver in perfect safety without taking a drop of water on board. When a boat ships so much water that it is impossible to get the oil bags slung in position without running the risk of being swept overboard an ordinary bed sheet saturated with paint oil tied to a rope and allowed to float will soon calm the seas sufficiently to permit men to move about the decks safely. Paint oil is agreed to be the best to use, rape seed oil and porpoise oil rank next, but kerosene is not satisfactory unless mixed with some other oil.—New York Press.

THE SUMMIT OF FUJI.

When Morning Breaks Over the Very Top of Japan.

Suddenly a spark, a flame and then a burst of fire, and, lo and behold, the rosy morning is awake once more on Fuji's pearly crest while Japan, below, is yet enveloped in the filmy mists of night.

The pilgrims fall on their knees and bow their heads to the ground in adoration, and with much fingering of rosaries the plaintive cadence of their prayers rises like a lamentation to the heavens above.

At Benares, the sainted city of the Hindoos, as the sun rises each morning across the holy Ganges the prayers of the bathing multitude are as the roaring of the sea. But even this, one of the greatest and most stirring religious spectacles of the world, is not more picturesque than that little band of pilgrims 'twixt heaven and earth, high up in the blue profound, on the very top of Japan, kneeling in praise before the great orb which is the emblem of their empire.

Never to have seen sunrise from the summit of Fuji is never to have really seen Japan.

The kindly nature which made this lovely land has surpassed all its other efforts in the lavish profusion with which it has scattered its favors around the sacred mountain. Rippling rills and roaring rivers, dancing cascades and thundering waterfalls, feathery woods and deep forests there are on every side, but of all these glories the most enchanting are the lakes which lie embosomed like flashing jewels among the hills.

Of them all Shoji and Motosu are the most beautiful, the latter excelling in the exquisite sapphire blue of its waters and its dainty, delicate beauty all other lakes in Japan and challenging comparison with the fairest waters of the world.—Herbert G. Ponting in Metropolitan Magazine.

Gestures.

"It will help actors in gesturing correctly," said a playwright, "to remember that all gesticulation is an inheritance from our simian ancestors. We show abhorrence best by the same movements with which we would repel a wet dog. We show affection by the movements with which we would receive a loved physical object. We move our heads from side to side to signify 'no' because that was the way our monkey ancestors avoided a proffered and undesirable morsel of food. We nod for 'yes' because that was the way our monkey forbears reached for an acceptable morsel."

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Mar. 26th, 1909.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph E. O'Toole, who on June 2nd, 1905, made homestead entry No. 1174, Serial No 04472 for N.E.¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

William G. Hunt, Walter McAndress Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 19th, 1909
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. Feb. 17th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Chas Thorson, of High Landing Minnesota, who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1108, Serial No. 01521, for S. W. ¼ Section 8 Towship 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 29th. day of March 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman H. Halverson, Torger M. Thorson, Jacob Neshheim, Ole Nelson, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909.
Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota Mrch 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Seve Nelson, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 709 Serial No. 04262 for S. E. ¼ Section 16, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, Matt Erickson, Anthony Dannaker, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 5th, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 3rd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Nels J. Nereson, of Malone Minnesota, who on March 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1095, Serial No. 04489 for the N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United Sates Land office, at Crookston Minnesota on the 13th, day of April 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Salve T. Myrum, Torger Langel, Gunder Asbjornson, Aslak Lebakke, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909.
Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota March 22nd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that August J. Wentzel of Highlanding Minnesota, who on July 14th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 602, Serial No. 04229, for Lot 9 & E.½ N.E ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Severt Nelson, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Dedrick Kolstrand, Alfred Hammerstoen, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

A Hypocrite.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a hypocrite? Pa—A hypocrite, my son, is a man who publicly thanks the Lord for his success and then gets mad every time anybody insinuates that he isn't mainly responsible for it himself.—Chicago News.

Then He Went.

Mr. Saphedde—Enthusiasm is a fine thing. Now, I am always being carried away by enthusiasm. Miss Caustique—Yes, but the trouble is it doesn't carry you far enough.—Philadelphia Record.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

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D. N. WINTON,
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A Financial Coup.

"You don't mean to say that you loaned Stickles your umbrella?"

"Yes. And it was economy to do it. It saves me the 25 cents a day he used [illegible]"

The Retort Courteous.

I met a goat and said to him,
"The question, pray, excuse—
Why do you always wag your chin?"
Quoth he, "Because I chews!"
—New York Life.

Wouldn't Miss It.

Howell—What a brogue that man has!

Powell—Yes! It is so heavy that if he should leave it off he would take cold.—New York Press.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Even J. Sund retureed home home from southern Minnesota on Friday.

Wm. Bruckman, of Radney was looking after horses to buy in this locality Wednesday.

There is to be a Socialist lecture at the Highlanding school house next Sunday, at 2 o'clock p.m., by H. A. Barton, of Idaho.

Thomas Sullivan, who has been visiting friends and looking after his land interests in this locality, left for his home at Crystal N.D. on Saturday.

Peter C. Wold and Sam McMahan went down to Red Lake Falls on Saturday last where they will serve as jurors during this term of District Court.

March seems to want to go out like a lion, judgeing by the storm that is on tap to day, but as is about old winters last howl, let her roar.

There will be a meeting at the school house next Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock p.m for the purpose of organiseing a non-political farmers club. All are invited.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

Joe O'Toole returned home from a weeks visit at Crystal N. D. yesterday. He reports that his brother Lore, who had diptherie, last fall has entirely recoverd his health, which will be good news to his many friends in this locality.

The funeral of Ole Overum was held at the school house on last Tuesday afternoon and was attended by a large number his neighbors and friends. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Borenson, and the remains laid to rest in the newly laid out cemetary on the seuth west cornor of his homeated, and he is the first one to occupy it.

The Thief River Falls bill for moveing county seats was voted down and out by the legislature last week. Whatever may be the faults of Red Lake Falls, they certainly are entitled to the credit of being first class "hustlers" that have the "pull." We don't blame them for putting up a big fight; what one of us would not do the same if the interests of our homes were at stake.

Mr. McLarn and Carlson, held their Farmers State Institute at the Highlanding school house on Monday afternoon. There was a fair sized and attentive audiance who listened to two hours good dairy talk by two practical farmers, who did not get all their edocation at the state university, but part of it in the cow barn. These are the right kind of men for the state to send out to hold these Institutes, and they will be of great bennefit to the farmers.

W. A. Swanson boasts of his friends in Highlanding. You bet a few of these ducks will pat him on the back and call him a fine fellow, as long as they can use him for a "toole" and a cats paw, to rake their dirty coals out of the fire, by trying to help change a bridge location to a point were he knows that his neighbors can not get to it to cross in the summer time, but him and his father are the only two men in the whole township of Deer Park, that have been courting that kind of friendship. As for us he can have forty wagon loads of that kind of friendship, and all of our part of it, as THE SUNBEAM and its editor will fight any one that trys to hinder the upbuilding of this part of Red Lake county, as the "toole" of a few unprincipled men, that are only working for their own selfish interests.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best farms in the town of Highlanding. The N.E. ¼ of section 29. One hundred and twenty acres of first class plow land. Ballance light timber and meadow land. One half mile from the Highlanding creamery, which is now running and in a prosperous condition. First class up to date school house on one corner of the land, which has eight months school, taught by first grad teacher, this year.

For price and terms, call on, or adress. W. G. Hunt, Sunbeam, or Thomas Sullivan, Crystal N. D.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Oh; beautifull spring time are you comeing to greet us again?

Mr. Ralph Green, from Equality and Ausmond Mand, of Deer Park went down to Red Lake Falls to serve as juryman, this week.

The farmers Institute held at the creamery last week was well attended and everybod was well pleased.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Sall's on April 7th.

Mr. Amanul Carlson left on Thursday for Crookston, where he will buy a span of horses.

There was a social gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Con Short on Saturday evening last, where Mr. Carlson and Mr. McLearn done some very fine singing, and showed some good picturs with a Magic lantern.

Mrs. I. Lillo and daughter Ida made a business trip to Plummer on Saturday last.

Miss Mary Bagen finished her term of school in the Rindahl district on Friday last, and left for her home at Red Lake Falls on Saturday last.

Clara and Martain Moe, and Adolph Lindberg were visitors at the home of A. Rolandson on Friday evening last.

Mrs. G. A. Hoveland went to Crookston, where she made final proof on her homestead yesterday, before the U. S Land Office.

Miss Julia Rendal visited at the home of Ausmond Mandt on Sunday.

Mr. August Lillo visited with the family of A. Rolandson on Sunday last.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. March 22nd. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 710. Serial No. 04263 for Lots 7 & 8, Section 29, Towship 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Mridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 3rd. day of May 1909.

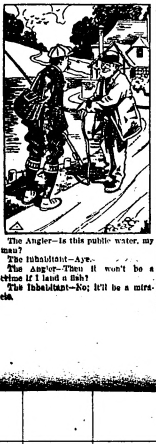
Calmant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, of Highlanding Minn. Welter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn. Joseph E. O'Tool of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Nobody can help being born stupid, but anybody can help becoming stupider than he was born.—Lady Helen Forbes.

A Miracle.



The Angler—Is this public water, my man?

The Inhabitant—Aye.

The Angler—Then it won't be a crime if I land a fish?

The Inhabitant—No; it'll be a miracle.

NIAGARA FALLS BARE

For One Whole Day the Rocky Precipice Was Dry.

THE WATER CEASED TO FLOW

This Curious Phenomenon Occurred on March 31, 1848—Terrified the People in the Vicinity—Return of the Torrent and the Cause of the Stoppage.

In the early spring of 1848 occurred a natural phenomenon so strange, so sudden and so stupendous that the older inhabitants of western New York still speak of it with awe and wonder. This phenomenon was nothing else than the running dry of Niagara falls. The story is seldom recounted now, but it was a nine days' wonder for the whole country when it appeared in the newspapers. For the first time in history the roar of the grandest cataract in America was hushed.

In the early morning of March 31, 1848, people living in the vicinity of the falls were awakened by a peculiar hush, as startling in its suddenness and intensity as the most thunderous explosion could have been. Many dressed and hastened outdoors, urged by a conviction that something appalling had happened or was about to happen. Some thought the end of the world was at hand. Others imagined that they had grown suddenly deaf. Still others thought that the hush preceding a terrific hurricane had fallen upon the air. All were oppressed with a feeling of profound awe and dread.

It was soon discovered, however, that the cessation of the roar of the falls was the sole cause of this common panic. As the dim light of early morning grew stronger the people were able to see the almost bare precipice of the falls, over which but a short time before thousands of tons of water had been pouring. Only here and there small streams, constantly growing smaller, now trickled down the face of the towering wall. Above the falls, instead of the rushing, foaming river, only a naked channel, studded with black and jagged rocks, appeared. The bed of the river was practically exposed from shore to shore, except for small streams, like mountain brooks, running slowly to the verge of the precipice. The spectators could hardly believe their eyes.

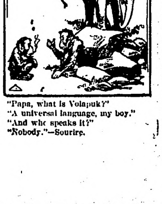
Some remarkable feats were performed on that day when Niagara ran dry. People walked from the Canadian side of the river, along the edge of the frightful precipice, nearly as far as Goat island on the American side and never even wet their feet. Some went exploring in the river bed above the falls and discovered a number of ancient gun barrels, lost probably by sportsmen up the river in long gone days and still after the rotting away of their stocks slowly forced down stream by the current. Caves and curious formations in the rocks were discovered, the existence of which had never been suspected before.

All that day, March 31, 1848, Niagara falls remained dry, and people who remained up until late at night, expecting to see a change, went to bed without witnessing it. But in the early morning of April 1 the familiar thunder of the great cataract was once more heard, and every one knew that the mysteriously drained river bed was again pouring its flood over the falls.

Now for the explanation of this strange phenomenon. It proved to be, after all, very simple. The winter of 1847 and 1848 had been one of extreme severity. Ice of such thickness had never been known as formed on Lake Erie that season. When the break-up came, toward the end of March, a strong northeast wind was blowing, which piled the great fields of ice in floes and then in banks as high as miniature icebergs. Toward night on March 30 the wind suddenly changed to the opposite direction and increased to a terrific gale, which hurled back the piled up ice and drove it into the entrance of Niagara river with such force that a huge and almost impenetrable dam was formed. For a whole day the source of the river was stopped up, and the stream was drained of its supply. By the morning of the 31st the river was practically dry, and thus for twenty-four hours the roar of Niagara falls was stilled. Then in the early morning of April 1 the ice pack gave way under the tremendous pressure from above, and the long restrained volume of water rushed down and reclaimed its own.—Exchange.

In the face of a man you may see the secret of his life.—Hearth and Home.

Universally Unspoken.



"Papa, what is Volapuk?"

"A universal language, my boy."

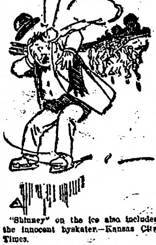
"And who speaks it?"

"Nobody."—Sourire.

Rocks to Nothing.

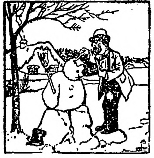
—New York Herald.

Did It Ever Strike You?



"Shinney" on the ice also includes the innocent byskater.—Kansas City Times.

A Safe Way.



How Th dule, the young medical student practiced trepanning.

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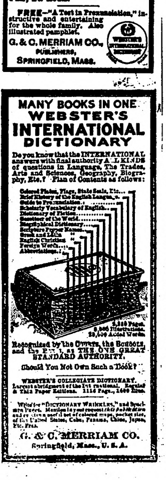

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FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

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25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

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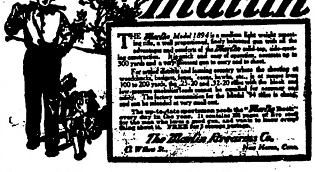

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The Marlin Firearms Co.
New Haven, Conn.

"English as She Is Spoken."

Dumley—Do you take your breakfast downtown? Quibble—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Transcript.

A Metaphor With a History.

To "know a hawk from a hernshaw" is a metaphor with a curious history. It is a comparison drawn from falconry. "Hernshaw" is a corruption of "heronshaw," or young heron, a bird which was a common prey of the falcons. To know a hawk from a hernshaw is therefore to be able to distinguish the falcon from its prey. A further colloquial corruption crept into the phrase—"to know a hawk from a handsaw," a form used by Hamlet in one place. Possibly the distinction between a hawk and a hernshaw was found not to be strong enough for the purposes of the proverb.—Manchester Guardian.

Agreed With the Lecturer.

During a lecture at one of the schools on the subject of "Ventilation and Architecture," the temperature of the room rose to a very high pitch.

"And now we will turn to Greece," said the lecturer.

"So we will," said one of the audience, wiping his brow, "unless you open some of the windows."—Pathfinder.

All the News.

A wise editor says: "A man told us the other day that we did not publish all the things that happened. We should say not. In the first place, there is somebody else depending on us for a living. If we printed all that happens we would soon be with the angels. In order to please the people we must print only the nice things said of them and leave the rest to gossip. Yet it's a fact we don't publish all the news. If we did wouldn't it make spicy reading? But it would be for one week only; the next week you would read our obituary. All the news is all right when it's about the other fellow."

Japanese "Silent" Music.

A curious ceremony is performed in Japan by the court musicians at certain Shinto festivals. Both stringed and wind instruments are used, but it is held that no sound should be allowed to fall upon unworthy ears, and, as some of the ears present might be unworthy, all the motions of playing are gone through by the musicians, but not a single sound is heard. This strange custom dates back many generations, but since the advent of civilization has rapidly lost favor.

SHAPING *of* A CAREER

By GEORGE T. PARDY

John Wilson Murray in an Unusual Achievement

WHEN the Chevalier Dupin, the unequaled solver of weird mysteries, made his first bow to the public, introduced by the skillful hand of Edgar Allan Poe, he became at once the accepted type of the detective of fiction. Nor has this type changed to any great extent since it was set forth in the person of the hero of the "Murders in the Rue Morgue." Still doth Sherlock Holmes lurk in the darkened precincts of his superheated rooms, consuming tobacco and dallying with the insidious delights of opium, at times taking refuge in the "profound silence" for which Poe's astute analyst was noted, and emerging from his reveries master of a new set of brilliant deductions warranted to furnish a key to the secrets of any criminal case presented for his consideration. And even as Holmes followed in the footsteps of Dupin, countless hordes of imitators camp upon the trail of Holmes, and we are forced to the conclusion that the type is pretty sure to be utilized by authors for the next 50 years.

The question naturally suggests itself: Is the real simon-pure detective like unto the member of his profession who works wonders in the world of fiction? Put this proposition up to Wilson Murray, chief inspector of criminal investigation of the department of justice of the province of Ontario, Canada, and he will answer emphatically in the negative. The solving of these seemingly inexplicable problems is a capital exercise for the intellect, but has mighty little to do with practical police work. For criminals are not drawn into the meshes of the official net by virtue of fine-drawn deductions and opium-bred inspirations.

Murray served through the civil war in the navy. He was in the Mississippi, or Gulf, squadron a part of the time, under Commander Jewett, and he fought under Farragut and was in a number of engagements including the fight at Mobile. From service in the Mississippi and gulf Murray was ordered to the great lakes aboard the Michigan. He continued aboard her until after the close of the war, and in December, 1866, he left the Michigan and the service.

The war left its indelible imprint on Murray's life, as it did on the life of many another man. It tended to mold his ambitions and direct them along the line of what later became his occupation. His career was not cast ashore by any dread of hardship afloat or any dislike of service at sea. It was influenced by an event that is one of the important, yet little known, episodes of the civil war: The attempt of the confederates, in 1864, to capture the U. S. S. Michigan, to take Johnson island, in Sandusky bay in Lake Erie, release 4,000 confederates imprisoned there, burn the island, and, if possible, destroy Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo by fire, and strike terror to the heart of the north. The man who discovered the plot was Murray, and it was he who unearthed the identity of the picturesque leader and was instrumental in frustrating the schemes so cunningly devised.

The war was at its zenith in the year 1864, when Commander J. C. Carter of the United States navy sent for Murray and detailed him to special duty. There had been some vague rumors floating around of a confederate plot to blow up Johnson island, liberate all confederate prisoners and land them safely in Canada across Lake Erie.

"Try to get to the bottom of the conspiracy, if there is one," said Commander Carter. "Go to any place and every place where your judgment leads you. You have an unlimited commission. Report to me from time to time."

Murray went first to Detroit and conferred with Col. Hill, who gave him what information he had. It was very meager. At that time Vallandingham, a member of congress from Ohio, was in exile in Windsor, Ont., across the river from Detroit. Vallandingham was a southern sympathizer. Murray, garbed as a civilian, crossed to Windsor and settled down to learn, first of all, the ways of Vallandingham and any other confederate sympathizers gathered there. He observed closely all who called on Vallandingham. Among them he noted a dapper, energetic little fellow who came and went at Vallandingham's headquarters. Murray learned that his name was L. C. Cole, and that he was reputed to be a confederate agent. Cole was about 38 years old, five feet seven inches tall, weighed 135 pounds, with red hair and long mustache, and gray eyes so small and sharp and bright that they were the first feature to draw Murray's attention to the suspect. Murray finally overheard a scrap of conversation between Cole and Vallandingham that convinced him the former was an important and dangerous person. He communicated with Commander Carter and prepared to follow Cole's trail if it led to the end of the earth.

When Cole alighted from the train in Montreal Murray was a car length behind him. Cole went to the St. Lawrence Hall hotel and Murray followed suit. There the southern agent was joined by a woman. The latter was a big, stately blonde, magnificently dressed, a stranger to Murray at the time, although later he identified her as the celebrated "Irish Lize." From Montreal Cole and his female partner went to Albany. The impulse was strong on Murray to seize them and notify Commander Carter. He thought the matter over carefully. He possessed evidence that they were confederate sympathizers, but lacked evidence as to a plot, or their plans. He decided to follow them, half suspecting that they would go far south before returning to execute any desperate plans in the north.

They stopped over one night in Albany, then went to New York, took the train to Philadelphia, and thence to Washington. They met one, and sometimes two or three strangers in each city, evidently by previous appointment, while Murray trailed them patiently from place to place. From Washington Cole and Irish Lize went to Harrisburg, Pa., and from Harrisburg to Buffalo, and thence to Cleveland. In the latter city they were joined by a young man with whom they had conferred in Philadelphia. He was Charles Robinson, son of a former judge. They stayed in Cleveland two days and then went to Sandusky, O., where Cole and his partner stopped at the West house and Robinson at a private boarding house.

Cole posed at Sandusky as an oil king, while Irish Lize passed as his wife. Soon after their arrival an assistant joined Cole, who became known as G. C. Beal. One week after Cole arrived at the West house a young man registered there as John U. Wilson of New Orleans. He was none other than Murray, who had taken this means of scraping an acquaintance with his quarry. In the course of a few days Wilson met Cole casually, as guests staying at the same hotel are apt to meet, and they drank together and became quite intimate. Cole bought fast horses, and finally chartered a yacht. Incidentally he made the acquaintance of the officers of the U. S. S. Michigan, then lying off Sandusky, and also of Col. Hill (not the Col. Hill with whom Murray had conferred in Detroit), and the United States army officers in charge of Johnson island.

Murray meanwhile had reported to Commander Carter. About the middle of July, 1864, Cole arranged a party to the Seven-Mile house, seven miles out of Sandusky. He invited all the officers of the island and the ship. A number of them were making preparations to go. Young Wilson of New Orleans was Cole's assistant in planning the outing. Early that morning Cole received a telegram from Detroit which read: "I send you 16 shares per two messengers—D. B."

On this particular morning the steamer Philo Parsons, plying between Sandusky and Detroit on daily trips, with a stop at Windsor, Ont., received ten men as passengers at Windsor and eight more at Amherstburg, in Canada, at the mouth of the Detroit river. They were the "shares" sent by two messengers to the convivial Mr. Cole at Sandusky. After the steamer Parsons got well out into Lake Erie these 18 men opened their baggage, took therefrom braces of revolvers and captured the vessel, making her captain a prisoner. Then they steamed on to Kelly's island, off Sandusky, where the steamer Island Queen was lying. Several of them boarded the Queen, caught the crew unawares, gave orders to Engineer Richardson, and when he refused to obey shot him dead. They took the Island Queen out into the lake and ran her on to Gull island, where she was abandoned. They then headed for Sandusky in the Parsons, which was due there at six o'clock in the evening.

While all this was occurring on Lake Erie, Cole was in Sandusky with his plans designed for the party that would call practically all the officers on the Michigan and on Johnson island well away from their posts of duty. They were supposed to start on the merry-making jaunt from Sandusky in the afternoon. Cole and young Wilson waited for the tardy guests, and finally Cole, becoming impatient, said to his companion:

"It's strange that these officers haven't come ashore before this. You go off and see what's keeping them."

Wilson shook his head, dubiously. "They wouldn't be likely to come for me," he said. "You had better take a boat and go yourself."

Cole, who usually dressed in dark attire, was wearing a suit of gray. He discussed the matter of going over for the officers with Wilson, who walked down to the dock with him, and said:

"Here's a boat belonging to the Michigan, now. Go off in her and get your men, and I'll go with you."

Cole, following out his usual extravagant methods, handed a ten-dollar bill to the coxswain of the crew and told him to take the boys to the nearest bar for a drink. All went except the boat-keeper, who waited with Cole and Wilson, and James Hunter, an officer of the Michigan, who was ashore. When the crew returned they willingly pulled off to the Michigan, lying three miles off Sandusky. About half way out, Cole, who seemed to have a presentiment of trouble, changed his mind about going to the ship and requested the crew to turn back.

"The pennant of the ship is flying," remarked Wilson, carelessly, to the coxswain.

"Yes, that means that we'll have to go on now, but I'll bring you back just as soon as I've reported," said the coxswain.

Cole could not advance any reasonable objection to this offer, so the boat went forward to the Michigan. The officers aboard greeted their would-be host cordially, and invited him to have a glass of wine, telling him they were sorry to disarrange his plans or delay his party. Young Wilson hastened to the commander's cabin and smiled triumphantly as he saluted that august individual.

"I have the man," he declared, upon entering.

"You are certain he is the right man?" queried the commander.

"Not a shadow of a doubt about it," was Wilson's response.

"Then have him brought here," ordered Carter.

The psuedo Wilson turned to the orderly.

"Tell Mr. Cole that Capt. Carter wishes to see him," he said.

Cole made his appearance, debonaire, smiling and merry as of yore. Wilson met him before he reached the cabin.

"The captain is anxious to have a little talk with you, Cole," he remarked, pleasantly.

At the tone of his voice Cole stopped short and regarded him sharply with curious eyes. Then he laughed and stepped into the presence of the commander, with Wilson behind him.

"Capt. Carter, this is Mr. Cole, a rebel spy," said Wilson's calm voice.

"Murray, arrest him!" came the captain's mandate.

Cole's figure straightened into sudden dignity, and a proud flash came from his eyes.

"I am not a spy; I am a confederate officer," he said, truculently.

Carter smiled in incredulous fashion. Cole thrust a hand in the bosom of his gray coat and drew forth a paper. It was his commission signed by Jefferson Davis, showing him to be a major in the confederate army. Murray perused the paper and handed it to the captain.

"Take him away and search him, Murray," said Carter.

Cole, accompanied by his former friend Wilson of New Orleans, now Murray of the Michigan, went to a cabin and a sentry was placed at the door. Murray searched him and found $600 in currency, some letters and papers, and ten certified cheques for $5,000 each on the Bank of Montreal, payable to bearer. He laid them all out while Cole eyed him and laughed.

"You served me well, Murray Wilson, or Wilson Murray, or whatever the deuce your name may be," said Cole.

"I served the best I could," responded Murray, dryly.

"Sit down for a moment," requested Cole, and Murray complied.

"Now, see here," said the southerner, "you're a pretty smart young fellow to have worked things out the way you did. You and I got along very well together, didn't we? You wouldn't like to see me hanged, would you?"

"No," replied Murray, "I wouldn't. I have no fancy for seeing anyone hanged."

"Well, that's just what you're trying to do with me," remarked the prisoner, in an injured tone.

"It's a very unfortunate thing," returned Murray, "and I hope I won't be responsible for your death."

Cole was game to the core, and his nerve never deserted him for an instant. Despite the terrible predicament in which he found himself placed his face did not lose its ruddy color or jolly, care-free expression.

"It's like this," he said, coolly. "I suppose I ought to shoot you, and if I had a gun handy I'd do it, for business is business, and war is hellish business, Wilson. But maybe there's another way out of the tangle. There is $50,000 in gold represented by those cheques. They are as good this minute as the gold in the Bank of Montreal. You can keep them. No one on board here knows I have them. You may cash them whenever you wish. All I ask is that you won't know enough to get the rope around my neck, and that if the chance comes you'll do me a friendly turn to help me escape. Once I'm out you can give me $500, or enough to get south, or you needn't give me five cents. It's a fair bargain, isn't it, Wilson? My young friend, you'll never get such a golden chance again in your life."

Murray merely smiled, glanced at the tempting bait Fortune was dangling before his eyes—and shook his head.

"You may be telling the truth, Mr. Cole," he said, quietly. "I may never get such a chance again. I'll do what I can for you in as far as it may be consistent with my duty, but I cannot make you any promises."

For the first time since his arrest a frown darkened the prisoner's brow.

"Wilson, you're a fool," he said, sharply.

Murray turned upon him swiftly.

"That may be your view of the matter," he said, grimly, "so we won't argue. But let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to sell out the confederacy?"

Cole's imperious manner changed, he put out his hand and grasped Murray's, shaking it warmly.

"No, I wouldn't," he said, frankly; "and I respect your patriotism, Wilson. We understand each other better now."

Captor and prisoner, now imbued with a mutual admiration, sat and chatted in friendly tones. Cole asked Murray where he had first seen him, and the youthful detective narrated the story of the chase, giving him full details even to the numbers of the rooms in the hotels the southerner had stopped at. When he had finished Cole laughed.

"It's a straight yarn," he acknowledged, "and you've got everything right. But I could swear on a stack of Bibles as high as this ship that I never saw you before we met in Sandusky."

Capt. Carter alone had been in the secret of Murray's masquerade as Wilson. He had arranged for the boat's crew to be waiting at the landing to take Cole to the ship, and Murray intercepted telegrams to Cole and thus learned of the message concerning the "16 shares." His quick intuition enabled him to read between the lines and transform the "shares" into men to arrive aboard the steamer Parsons. With Cole safely in durance vile, Capt. Carter now made ready to capture the raiders who had seized the Parsons. Neither he nor Murray was aware at the time that Cole had arranged for the Parsons to stay outside until he should venture out of the harbor with his yacht and signal them to come in. He was to slip away from his guests at the Seven-Mile house, drive swiftly to Sandusky, and go out to meet the Parsons, while the Union officers were enjoying themselves miles away.

It was agreed that the confederates in possession of the Parsons, upon meeting Cole, were to go in small boats to the Michigan, capture the ship, and then run over to Johnson's island and release the 4,000 southern prisoners, chiefly officers, imprisoned there. They intended to land them at Point Pelee, in Canada, across the lake. Not much difficulty was anticipated in capturing the Michigan, as when the approaching boats were challenged Cole, who was known to all on board her, would answer and disarm all suspicion.

Once aboard the confederates believed they could easily carry the hatches with a rush. The Michigan had 14 cannon aboard her, six parrot rifles, six 24-pound howitzers, two light howitzers, and over 100 tons of ammunition. They had no other heavily armed craft to fear on the lake, and believed they could not only liberate their 4,000 comrades on Johnson island and land them in Canada, but could also sail the lake safely until they bombarded and burned Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

But the Parsons did not go in at Sandusky. Her confederate crew waited in vain for the promised signal from Cole. They became alarmed, scented disaster, went back to the Detroit river under cover of darkness, scuttled the Parsons, and landed in Amherstburg, Canada. That night Murray, accompanied by another officer, went ashore and arrested the man Robinson at his boarding house in Sandusky. Irish Lize and several other southern sympathizers concerned in Cole's plot were also taken care of. Cole was transferred from the Michigan to Johnson island, and thence to Fort La Fayette, at New York, and from there to Fort Warren, at Boston, where he was held until after Lincoln's proclamation, and then released without being brought to trial.

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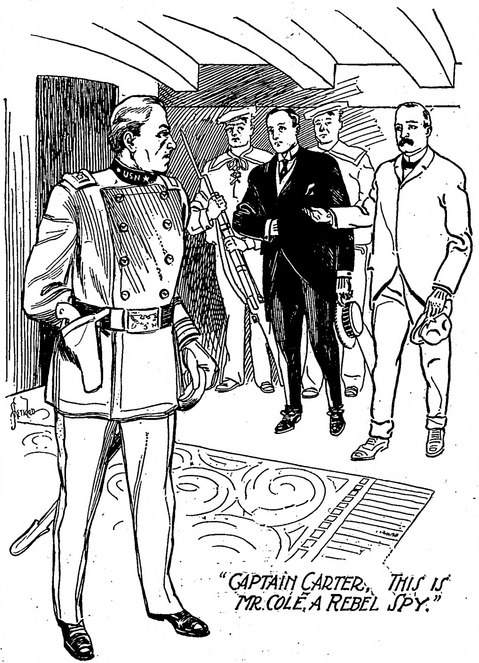


"CAPTAIN CARTER, THIS IS MR. COLE, A REBEL SPY."

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Usually There Are Other Troubles to Prove It.

Pain in the back is pain in the kidneys, in most cases, and it points to the need of a special remedy to relieve and cure the congestion or inflammation of the kidneys that is interfering with their work and causing that pain that makes you say: "Oh, my back."

Thompson Watkins, professional nurse, 420 N. 23d St., Parsons, Kans., says: "For some time I was annoyed with sharp twinges across the small of my back and irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills I am free from these troubles."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PROSAIC ENDING OF DREAM.

Nevertheless, Editor Believes It Portends Some Good Luck.

The dream of an unknown Kansas editor:

She was dressed in green, and a serpent of old gold and with red eyes encircled her arm. Her hair was very black and loose. Her eyes, black and deep, seemed to search me through as she held my hand in hers and looked up from the palm she had been reading.

"Your death will come suddenly," she said.

"Will it be a railroad collision or a hotel fire?" we inquired.

"I cannot say," she said, "but it will be so sudden as to be painless."

Just then we awoke, because somebody was punching us in the ribs and saying: "Get on your side of the bed and let me have my share of the quilts."

But we have been thinking about it since, and we believe somebody is going to pay his subscription in advance.—Kansas City Journal.

COVERED WITH HIVES.

Child a Mass of Dreadful Sore, Itching, Irritating Humor for 2 Months—Little Sufferer in Terrible Plight.

Disease Cured by Cuticura.

"My six year old daughter had the dreadful disease called hives for two months. She became affected by playing with children who had it. By scratching she caused large sores which were irritating. Her body was a complete sore but it was worse on her arms and back. We employed a physician who left medicine but it did not help her and I tried several remedies but without avail. Seeing the Cuticura Remedies advertised, I thought I would try them. I gave her a hot bath daily with Cuticura Soap and anointed her body with Cuticura Ointment. The first treatment relieved the itching and in a short time the disease disappeared. Mrs. George L. Fridhoff, Warren, Mich., June 30 and July 13, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

She Earned It.

Mabel liked candy. However, she was not allowed nearly as much as she would like. One day her father told her that she could have three pieces if she would kiss a visitor who was coming to dinner. As soon as the front door was opened she rushed up and implanted the kiss with much gusto, and then turned to her father.

"Now, papa, give me the candy for kissing her."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A Bad Break.

"That was a bad break Dr. Green made."

"What was it?"

"He advised our traveling man to give up work for a while and travel for his health."—Detroit Free Press.

Thousands of country people know that in time of sudden mishap or accident Hamlins Wizard Oil is the best substitute for the family doctor. That is why it is so often found upon the shelf.

How Could He Tell?

Hirum—Was yer house damaged by that there cyclone?

Ike—Dunno. I hain't found it yit.—Cleveland Leader.

A pessimist needs Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative which regulates the liver, corrects constipation and brings good health and good spirits.

It is doubtful whether he should be sent to jail for bigamy, or be compelled to live with both of them.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Women would have no use for mirrors that would enable them to see themselves as others see them.

WE PAY 10-11cts. FOR COW HIDES and high price for furs. Sell traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The assistance we get is seldom satisfactory. The best way is not to need it.

Which brand do I use? Why, Canada Sap.

The faces of some men look like accidents—and some others look like disasters.

The Passionate Snake

BY ELLA HIGGINSON

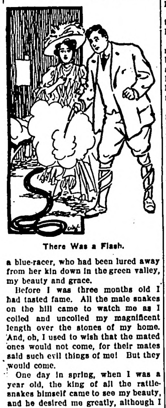
(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

If any man supposes that snakes do not understand the speech of human tongues, I—being a snake—will, in this short story, convince him that he is mistaken. I may convince him of some other truths also.

We are the accursed of the earth. We have only to be seen to be straightway killed. Every man's hand is against us, not because of his own hate, for men are not cowards, but because of the hate of his women.

We have learned, therefore, through ages of cruel treachery, to make our blows swift and sure; yet I say to men, with scorn, that we are more honorable and more merciful than they; we give warning before we strike. We give each man one chance, at least, for his life. More, we strike only when our lives are threatened, or our privacy invaded.

I, being a female thing, have known love. Ay, most beautiful and graceful have I been from my birth. My form is slender and supple; my movements are sinuous and alluring. The grasses sway in languid undulations, caressing me, as I slide through them. My markings are of rich and unusual beauty and brilliancy. It is said that my eyes take on the color of my moods and passions. When I lie basking in the sunlight, they have the pale blue content of the skies. When I lift myself erect, suspecting danger or treachery, they are like two glittering, green emeralds. When I am jealous—what female thing has not been?—they are a pale amber-yellow. Once it was said to me that they were—but that must wait.



There Was a Flash.

I was born in a pile of stones on a hill in the lovely Grande Ronde valley, in Oregon. From my father, a rattlesnake, I inherited my strong will and fierce passions; from my mother, a blue-racer, who had been lured away from her kin down in the green valley, my beauty and grace.

Before I was three months old I had tasted fame. All the male snakes on the hill came to watch me as I coiled and uncoiled my magnificent length over the stones of my home. And, oh, I used to wish that the mated ones would not come, for their mates said such evil things of me! But they would come.

One day in spring, when I was a year old, the king of all the rattlesnakes himself came to see my beauty, and he desired me greatly, although I was so young and he so old. My father was proud and flattered. But I— Well, there was a young and bold blue-racer who used to climb the hill from the valley; and on soft, moonless evenings, when my father slept and my mother pretended that she did not hear, I slid down and met him among the deep grasses that grew half way up the hill.

Ah, those hours of first love! Poor human beings, who pass your nights within the four walls of a room, I pity you!

We were only snakes. But we had the night and all its sweets woven forever through our love. Soft winds, scented with the pines on the crest of the Blue mountains, rippled the grasses above us, as we tasted the bliss of loving companionship. The nighthawk sank to blow his shrill bugle-like note beside us; the stars glowed redly through the breathing dusk; from the canyons far up in the hills come the mournful cry of a coyote. Down under the velvet grasses it was dark and sweet, and we were alone, and we loved.

When at length I stole home and coiled myself on the smooth stones I could not sleep. I lay motionless until the pale greens and yellows came marching up the east, and the trees on the mountain's crest turned, one by one, to gold, and the meadowlarks sang, oh, so sweetly, in the valley where I knew he lay as motionless as I, dreaming of joys that had been and longing for those that were to be.

There was a month full of such bliss. But a day came when my father knew; and that night the king of rattlesnakes went down the hill in my stead, and lay in wait for his rival.

When I was convinced that they had killed him, I stole away in the night and made my way to the other side of the valley, and dwelt alone on another hill and mourned. There were no snakes and there were no human things. And, oh, the days were long, and, oh, the nights were lonely.

Deep and passionate was my grief through all the spring, and summer, and fall. When winter drew on, how glad was I to curl myself in a dark, warm place for my long sleep. I recall that my last thought was of how dreary and heart-breaking my awakening would be in the spring. Yet when the awakening came—well, I am a female thing, and that must be sufficient explanation.

It was on a warm and lovely day in April that I languidly uncoiled and slid out to lie upon the stones. Never shall I forget how the beauty of that day thrilled me! I was glad, I exulted, only to live once more. My memories of love and sorrow seemed vague. Had I ever wished to die? Well, now I longed to live.

The valley stretched before my eyes, green and shining like a great emerald. There were splashes of yellow where the buttercups grew, and there were shooting stars, and all the sweet winds of spring.

I remember my first glimpse of myself in a still pool that spring. You may have observed a woman, reft of her love, in your own life, you human things. You may have seen her tears, her anguish, her garb of woe. Then when a few months have gone by, you must have one day had your eyes dazzled by her sudden blossoming out into a new and wonderful beauty. You must have marveled at the color in her cheeks, the brilliancy of her eyes, the warmth of her mouth, the subtle grace of her movements. So it was with me. Life throbbed once more through all my being.

The loneliness grew unbearable.

One day as I lay curled, half-asleep, I heard a step. A moment later a man came close to my heap of stones. I sprang erect, hissing and swelling, for I had not time to escape. He paused and looked at me.

"Beautiful thing!" he said, in a tone of sadness. "Strike, if you will. I shall not harm you."

He threw himself on the ground near me. He was unarmed. Ashamed, but incredulous, I dropped back into a coil, and lay watching him, motionless, save for the slow sliding of my head from side to side. He looked at me steadily.

"That a snake could be so beautiful!" he said, in the same sad tone. He reached out his hand with a caressing motion. "Come," he said, "we are alone. Let us be friends."

His eyes drew me with an irresistible fascination. A new, strange feeling stirred me. I uncoiled, and slid to him with graceful undulations. He laid his hand upon me, and both of us were without fear.

Days passed. I learned gradually that he had come there to forget a woman. He pitched a tent near the stones and dwelt there. I followed him everywhere. I never permitted him to get out of my sight.

One night when the moon hung large and yellow on the violet breast of the sky, he threw himself upon his blankets, and held his hands out to me.

"I am sorrowful to-night, Lilith," he said—he called me that. "Come close, closer, my beautiful. Make me forget—other nights."

In that hour, as I slid into the warmth of his breast, I knew that sometime, somewhere, I had been a woman. What had been my sin, then, when I was a woman, that I should have been recreated in this form? Beautiful, oh, beautiful! Yes; but unfitted for any save the lower loves, and this love was of the highest; the love of woman for man.

I shrank, quivering, from the memory of that other love. So must a woman shrink, loathing and shuddering, from the memory of such a love when, through some great, exalting passion, a new and noble soul has been born in her.

Having no arms and no lips, I curled close, close, into his breast, and around his splendid throat I drew my throbbing coils. Then it was that he said: "Lilith, what eyes you have! They are like two little lamps of crimson fire, glowing in the dusk."

All that night and many, many others, I slept there.

In the gorgeous pomp of an August dawn the man awoke, with the snake twined about him. The woman he had been trying to forget stood beside him. He flung the snake from him and stretched out trembling arms to the woman.

"Dearest!" she cried. "Did you think I could bear it? I knew better. I have followed you, and I shall never leave you again!" She sank to him, sobbing, and laid her mouth upon his.

He put his arms around her and held her there silently.

Suddenly she screamed and sprang erect.

"A snake! Kill it! Kill it!"

It was coiled, hissing, to spring at her. Already his hand was on his revolver. There was a flash. The woman screamed again. The snake was dead. In a moment the man had flung it outside the tent, and caught her, sobbing and trembling, to his breast.

"O, my dearest," he cried, "if the reptile had struck you, I should have turned the revolver on myself. O, my beloved, this accursed time without you! Give me your arms, your lips. Let us make up for this awful time apart!"

BRESNAHAN BOSS PASS RECEIVER

NEW CARDINAL MANAGER THE BEST GUESSER AGAINST NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS.

RECEIVED TOTAL OF 91 GIFTS

Interesting Statistics Gathered from Records of Secretary Heydler—Seven Men Walked Four Times in One Game—Makeup of League's Most Formidable List of Strollers.

When Manager McGraw of the Giants turned over Roger Bresnahan to St. Louis for Johnny Murray, "Bugs" Raymond, and Admiral Schlei, he let the Cardinals get the best pass receiver in the National league. At least, last season the Toledo sleuth strolled to first base over the four ball and hit by pitcher lines oftener than any other player in the H. Clay Pulliam organization.

The new manager of the Red Caps received a total of 91 gifts from the flingers in 1908, drawing 84 complimentaries, and being hit in various parts of his anatomy on seven occasions. Fred Tenney, his fellow teammate, trudged just as often as did Roger, but was only vaccinated five times.

Twenty-three athletes got to the first sack fifty or more times through the wildness or foxiness of the pitchers, for often a brainy twirler would deliberately pass a heavy sticker in order to get a chance at a batsman who was supposed to be weaker in his wielding of the willow. Of the 23 men five wore Pittsburg livery, New York having four men in the list, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston and Philadelphia three each, and Brooklyn two. St. Louis had no man in the half century list, Bohemian Konetchy getting just 49 free trips.

Johnny Evers was the most successful of the Cubs in prying passes out of the opposition flingers. He secured 76, five of which were of the Red Cross kind, and his rank was third. Jimmy Sheckard, ranking sixth, was Chicago's second best man. He procured 69. Frank Chance, with 50, was the Cubs' other honor man. Incidentally, the peerless leader received more wild pitches in his frame than any of his associates on the west side team. Dan McGann topped the National league in this respect, being winged 18 times.

Roy Thomas of Pirates had one of his ribs broken on July 23 by getting in the way of one of Nap Rucker's inshoots. A hit by pitcher that was costly for the flinger occurred in the morning game of July 4 on the Polo grounds. Within reach of equaling the Lee Richmond-John Ward-Cy Young-Addie Joss stunt of preventing a man from reaching first in a nine-inning game, George Wiltse of the Giants winged George McQuillan of the Phillies, who was the twenty-seventh batsman. New York George had two strikes on Philadelphia George at the time.

Team leaders in reaching first base through the pitchers' wildness were, besides Bresnahan for the Giants and Evers for the Cubs, Clarke for Pittsburg, Huggins for Cincinnati, McGann for Boston, Magee for Philadelphia, Jordan for Brooklyn, and Konetchy for St. Louis. Seven players walked four times in one contest. The athletes credited with such a stunt were Miller, Huggins, John Evers, Roger Bresnahan, Arthur Devlin, Roy Thomas, Hans Wagner and "Peaches" Graham.

The Giants got more passes and had more batters hit than any other team. The team totals:

	B.B.	H.P.B.	Tot.
New York	530	70	600
Boston	436	51	487
Chicago	445	32	477
Pittsburg	422	35	457
Cincinnati	403	43	446
Philadelphia	346	52	398
Brooklyn	342	27	369
St. Louis	287	43	330
Totals	3,211	353	3,564

This would be the makeup of the National league's most formidable team of pitcher workers. Its membership, it will be noted, is principally confined to players whose salaries were paid last season by John T. Brush and C. Webb Murphy. Pittsburg has one representative on the combination—Roy Thomas. The team:

Player, Club, Position.	C.B.	H.P.B.	Ttl.
Bresnahan, N. Y, catcher	84	7	91
Wiltse, N. Y., pitcher	12	1	13
Tenney, N. Y., first base	84	5	89
Evers, Chicago, sec. base	71	5	76
Devlin, N. Y., third base	63	12	75
Bridwell, N. Y., shortstop	56	6	62
Sheckard, Chicago, left f'ld	67	2	69
Thomas, Pittsburg, c. field	59	4	63
Magee, Phila., right field	52	11	63
Totals	548	53	601

Secretary Heydler of the National league probably will incorporate the bases on balls-hit batsmen statistics into the next records, making not only more work for himself but for the official scorers. In 1887 a base on balls was counted as a hit. Had this mode of scoring been in vogue in the last campaign Hans Wagner would have had a batting average of .398.

Gotch and "Hack" Will Meet.

According to dispatches received at Melbourne, Australia, Frank Gotch and George Hackenschmidt have finally agreed to get together in another bout and to wrestle for the world's heavyweight title in that city November 8 next. Although several names have been given as being interested in promoting the affair, it is believed that Hugh D. McIntosh, who attended to the Burns-Johnson bout, intends holding the match in his arena at Rushcutters' Bay.

One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product, has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the appoval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed, because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States, in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

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TURN ABOUT FAIR PLAY.

But Somehow Mrs. Newlywed Couldn't See the Point.

A young friend of mine, a jolly, convivial sort of a chap, got married recently, and at the end of the first week, upon receiving his salary of $20, he went home, gave his wife $18, and kept two for himself.

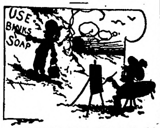
Of course, she thought that was lovely, but to her astonishment at the end of the second week he handed her only two dollars, keeping $20 for himself.

"Now, see here, John," she said, indignantly, "how do you suppose I am going to manage on two dollars a week?"

"I don't know, I am sure, my dear," he answered, sweetly. "I had a terrible time of it last week, myself."

Gee, but wasn't he the mean old thing!—Seattle Argus.

PLEASANT FOR DAUBER.



Sign Painter (to Dauber, A. N. A.)—Hello, bo! It's great to meet up wid one of de perfesh out here in de wilds!

Bank Balance and Independence.

Business women have evolved the idea of saving, and the thrifty incentive was not inspired by their brothers, but rather envelops the girl with pendence which evolves the girl with $300 or $400 to her credit and spurs her on to add more and more to the reserve.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give relief in Bronchial and Lung Troubles. A simple remedy. 25 cents a box. Samples sent free by John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

Nine men out of a possible ten wear a sad look after they have been married a year.

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PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

No man will become a drunkard if he knows how to make a home run.

Gee Whiz Syrup has butter-scotch flavor.

Many are called, but few get up.

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The end of one's ambition becomes merely the means to a greater effort.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
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To keep friends, treat them kindly; to kill them, treat them often.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices. CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

Man's virtue rests on temperament; a woman's solidly on soul.

Footrest for Invalid.

In making a gift for an elderly person or invalid the comfort of a footstool or footrest should not be overlooked. A carpet remnant is excellent for this purpose, or the sound parts of a wornout rug or carpet may be utilized.

U.S. Sheep Dip. Only 75cts Per Gallon
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Travel expands the mind, but contracts the pocketbook.

Take me home to pancakes, says Canada Sap.

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375 "Guaranteed"

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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Then protect it from the dangers of croup to which every child is subject. Keep

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in your home all the time, then you're ready for the sudden attacks of croup and colds. Neglect may cost you the life of your child. It's safest to be on your guard.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
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Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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320 Acres of Wheat Land IN WESTERN CANADA WILL MAKE YOU RICH

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Fifty bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent. Under new regulations it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at $3 per acre

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20.00 to $25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; railway advantages unequalled; schools, churches and markets close at hand. Land may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

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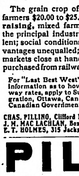

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Per Salzer's catalog page 129.

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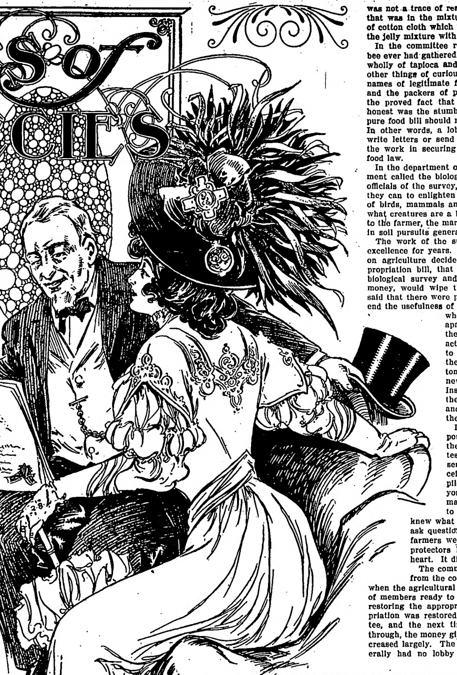
LOBBYISTS of Two SPECIES

BY EDWARD B. CLARK.

DRAWINGS BY DEARBORN MELVILL.

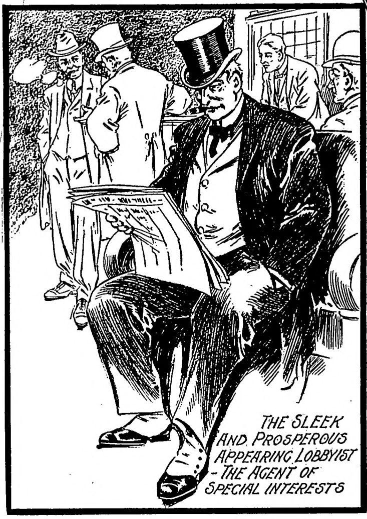


WASHINGTON.—Whenever the statement is made that during the sessions of congress Washington is full of lobbyists, it seems that the general impression created is that a horde of men bent on preventing the passage of good legislation has descended upon the capitol. The word lobbyists seemingly has come to mean only one thing. In truth lobbyists are of two kinds, the kind that wants to prevent the passage of legislation that is inimical to private interest, and the kind that wants to secure the passage of legislation that will redound or that it is supposed will redound to the public good.

In the hotels of this city it is an easy matter to pick out the individuals of one species of lobbyist. They bear the ear-marks of their business and it may be said that one of these ear marks ordinarily is in appearance of sleek prosperity. It is impossible to pick out the individuals of the other species of lobbyist unless you happen to be the keenest kind of a judge of human nature. In some instances the second class of lobbyists has the unmistakable air of the philanthropist while in other cases their companion lobbyists look simply like ordinary everyday American citizens, men of business and men of the professions and in many cases women.

No lobbyist, however wrongful may be his purpose in coming to Washington, fulfills the somewhat widespread idea of a man whose pockets are bulging with bank notes with the corners showing in order to tempt some member ofcongress to forget his duty to his constituents and to his country. It is a much harder matter to corrupt a congressman than unfor-tunately some people believe. The lobbyist who would make a direct offer of money except in rare cases would get a blow harder than any cash that he might happen to possess.

The lobbyist who thinks that some corporate interest is to be injured by prospective legislation and who has been hired to represent that interest at the capitol uses argument and not money, and he depends for the strength of his argument largely upon the fact that laws passed to regulate the business which he represents may possibly have a bad effect upon the commercial life of the specific district which the member approached represents. It is true that dinners are given at times to members of congress by the lobbyists on behalf of special interests. It is doubted if these dinners or the pleading words which pass between the courses and after the coffee have any particular weight. The ordinary congressman who wants to stay in congress realizes that he has a duty to his constituents and that if he doesn't do it he probably will have to stay at home instead of buying a ticket every winter for the national capitol.



THE SLEEK AND PROSPEROUS APPEARING LOBBYIST - THE AGENT OF SPECIAL INTERESTS

Some time ago there was established in Washington what was called "The People's Lobby." There were several active men who, on behalf of this organization, watched legislation and kept the country informed as to what, in their opinion, was good or bad in laws that had been proposed for passage. This people's lobby virtually has passed out of existence, but there is a greater people's lobby which has been in existence ever since the country was founded, and which is in existence today, and which probably will last as long as democracy lasts. This lobby is public sentiment, and a dozen times within the last few years it has overridden all the arts, the pleadings, the arguments, and the threats of the individual lobbyists who have sought to thwart it. An experience of some years in Washington goes to show that the representatives of the people in the great mass are honest men and that the will of the country outweighs with them any influence or any money that can be brought to bear or used by the lobbyist who is working for selfish ends.

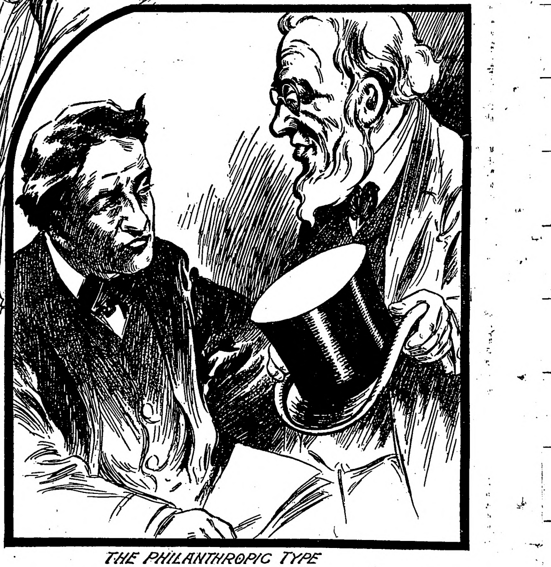
It is not the intention to attempt to discuss the rights or wrongs of any specific pieces of legislation which have passed congress, but the lobbying attempts pro and con that have been made to prevent or to secure the enactment of national laws may be recounted without prejudice.

It has been said that there are women lobbyists. The particular kind of women lobbyists which has been pictured many times has no existence, or if she exists she keeps herself so well in hiding that she remains unknown to the persons whose duty it is to write the news and the news comment of the day. There are other women lobbyists, however, women who are moved to lobby by what they think is right, though admittedly thousands of their countrymen and their country women disagree with them in specific cases in which they have exercised their activities.

The woman lobbyist as a rule is moved by high moral considerations, as she views them, to influence legislation. Take the case of the canteen in the army posts of the country, for example. It was the woman lobbyist who abolished the canteen. The women who worked to this end did not do one-tenth part of their lobbying in Washington. It was done largely at home. The women thought that the canteen was an ever present temptation to the soldier to drunkenness, and while it is true that most of the congressmen at heart disagreed with the contention the women carried the day and the canteen was abolished.

The persons who were instrumental in securing the passage of the law which forbade the sale of light wines and beer at army posts, moved as they were by a high moral even if a possibly mistaken impulse, were lobbyists just as much as are the men who strive to check legislation that is going to hurt their pocketbooks while it is going to do good to the country at large. The intention is only to show that "lobbyist" is not necessarily a word of contempt.

The pure food law when it was in process of consideration was productive of the greatest lobbying activities possibly ever known in congress. The lobbyists were present and at a distance, but present or absent, they worked day and night with voice or by letter and telegram to bring about the ends that they desired. The manufacturers, or many of them at least, maintained that the law as proposed was altogether too drastic, while those who took the view opposed to that of the manufacturers declared that the law could not be made too severe.



THE PHILANTHROPIC TYPE

During the time of the consideration of the pure food law in the room of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce the most powerful lobbyist that appeared on behalf of the measure was on the center table. It was a collection of prepared foods gathered from various parts of the country and which did not live up to the labels that were on the outside of the packages. There are, and were, plenty of proper foods on the market, but the foods which the committee had assembled, if foods they might be called, were of the kind that nobody would want to eat. Representative Mann of Illinois was in charge of the pure food bill, and he presided over the display that made the committee room look like a grocery shop. Mr. Mann had some fruit jelly or jam on exhibition that was marked as being the pure product. In reality the stuff was composed of some sticky substance sweetened and then colored with a dye. There was not a trace of real fruit in its composition. The dye that was in the mixture colored indelibly a great piece of cotton cloth which was steeped in a small quantity of the jelly mixture with water.

In the committee room there was "honey" which no bee ever had gathered. There were "pepper corns" made wholly of tapioca and lampblack, and there were many other things of curious mixture masquerading under the names of legitimate food products. The manufacturers and the packers of perfectly pure goods admitted that the proved fact that some of their brethren were not honest was the stumbling block of their hopes that the pure food bill should not be passed in too drastic a form. In other words, a lobby that was mute and could not write letters or send telegrams did the major share of the work in securing the passage of the national pure food law.

In the department of agriculture there is a sub-department called the biological survey. It is the duty of the officials of the survey, who are all scientists, to do what they can to enlighten the country concerning the habits of birds, mammals and insects, to let it be known just what creatures are a benefit and just what are a menace to the farmer, the market gardener, and to those engaged in soil pursuits generally.

The work of the survey has been recognized for its excellence for years. At one time the house committee on agriculture decided, in framing the agricultural appropriation bill, that it would omit all mention of the biological survey and thus by a failure to appropriate money, would wipe the survey out of existence. It is said that there were personal reasons for the attempt to end the usefulness of this bureau of the government, but whether this is true or not is a thing apart. As soon as it was known that the committee had decided to kill the activity of the scientists by a failure to report to the house a measure for their support, some of the Washington correspondents telegraphed the news of the matter to their papers. Instantly the bird protection societies, the sportsmen, the farmers' institutes and the farmers individually all over the country became busy.

Letters and telegrams of protest poured in on the committee. Nor was the committee alone the object of protest. Every senator and every representative in congress began to receive letters and telegrams which piled up until they were almost beyond the power of reading unless the man gave all the time at his disposal to the task. Members who hardly knew what the biological survey was began to ask questions. They wanted to know why the farmers were so interested, and why the bird protectors had taken the matter so much to heart. It did not take them long to find out.

The committee was unmoved by the appeals from the country, but congress was moved, and when the agricultural bill was reported there were scores of members ready to insert a paragraph in the measure restoring the appropriation for the survey. The appropriation was restored despite the action of the committee, and the next time that an agricultural bill went through, the money given to support the scientists was increased largely. The farmers and the nature lovers generally had no lobby in Washington at that time, but they had a great lobby at a distance, and the lobbyists succeeded in doing their good work.

Recently there came to Washington on a matter connected with the rights of certain Indians formerly on the Rosebud reservation, an Indian whose name originally was Quick Bear, but who now is known as Reuben Quick Bear. Some time ago it was proposed by a syndicate that it buy a large tract of land from the Indians at $5 an acre. Afterward the land doubled in value. Reuben Quick Bear feared that when the reservation was closed Uncle Sam would not allow a right and proper price for the holdings which the Indians were to give up. Reuben began a lobby on behalf of his brethren. He wrote this letter, thereby showing that he knew something of the ways of a certain class of white men:

"A shyster lawyer named —— is in Washington stating that our land is not worth more than $2.50 an acre. He lives in —— and has been sent by the people there to help beat us in this land deal."

It is conceded in Washington that the most effective kind of lobbying is that which is done by the people by means of letters and telegrams. Of course, the communications must come in such numbers as to convince the congressmen that the whole country is aroused.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1909. NO. 1.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

HOUSE PASSES THE 40 PER CENT ASSESSMENT BILL

Leavitt Exonerated, House Voting to Have No Investigation of His Office.

St. Paul, Minn., March 24.—But one of the three tax commission bills considered as a special order in the house this afternoon survived the ordeal, the bill providing that all property shall be listed at its full valuation and then assessed uniformly at 40 per cent for taxation purposes. There were many attempts to amend it, but all failed.

The tax commission bill for a $200 personal property exemption was then discussed, but on roll call only secured 56 ayes to 38 nays, 60 being necessary for passage. Next came the commission bill for county assessors, but on roll call the measure only drew 51 yeas to 55 nays.

The board of control, especially S. W. Leavitt, its chairman, was exonerated from all criticism by the house today, when it voted, 80 to 21, to adopt the report of the majority of the public accounts committee, which made an exhaustive investigation of the board and its relation to the public examiner.

L. C. Spooner introduced a bill in the house today providing for creation of a commission consisting of the governor, auditor, and attorney general, to make a two years' investigation of drainage and waterways and water power improvements in the Minnesota river valley, and tributary stream valleys, and of canal connections between the important lakes of northern Minnesota, leading into the Mississippi.

On motion of C. A. Johnson of St. Peter, the senate today advanced the legislative salary bill from general orders to the calendar, where it will doubtless pass. This bill permits legislators to draw $1,000 salary legislative year, instead of $500 each year of their two year terms. Bills passed in the senate this afternoon included the following: By **Rines**, for reservation of state water powers and mineral rights; by Wilson, making marriage a civil contract and refusing future legal recognition of common law marriages; by Vall, to exempt bequests for benevolent or charitable purposes from the state inheritance tax.

The senate tax committee today took up the Bjorge iron ore tonnage tax bill for preliminary consideration. H. D. Bjorge stated he would like an hour and a half or two hours to speak for the bill. It was decided that the tax committee will give the bill its first hearing in the senate chamber one week from tonight, at which time Mr. Bjorge will be allowed the entire evening if he desires it. Senator George R. Laybourn of Duluth reminded the committee that representatives of the Duluth commercial club, iron range town residents, and others, desired to be heard, and secured assurance that they will be given full opportunity to express themselves at a later date.

St. Paul, Minn., March 25.—P. M. McGarry's bill for a new normal at Cass Lake won a decided victory in the house today, while the Hinds bill for a normal at some point in northwestern Minnesota to be determined by the normal board, was indefinitely postponed.

Half in jest and half in earnest, the house today suspended its rules and by a vote of 82 to 12, passed a bill introduced by Mr. Kneeland of Minneapolis and Mr. Selb of St. Paul, calling upon the governor to appoint a commission of five Minneapolis residents and five St. Paul residents, to investigate the feasibility of uniting the two cities as one municipality, and to report a bill to the legislature of 1911 with this aim in view.

The Alvin Rowe bill was considered by the house as a special order this afternoon, but was briefly disposed of. This is the bill which by its provisions aimed at prohibiting the establishment of the Armour plant at New Brighton. C. E. Stone of St. Paul moved the bill be indefinitely postponed, and the motion prevailed. A compromise bill will be introduced, probably tomorrow, authorizing the state board of health to make sanitary regulations relative to packing plants.

The house tax committee bill, creating a stamp tax of 1 cent for every $100 deal on any stock exchange or board of trade, was passed by the house by a vote of 72 to 43. Mr. Kneeland of Minneapolis declared the bill to be as unfair and unjust as the stamp tax on tea in Colonial days. Mr. F. B. Wright of Hennepin told the house that the bill was absolutely unconstitutional, as it imposed a tax on grain brought in from other states; but the house stood for the bill just the same. The house also passed the forestry committee bill of the senate, proposing a constitutional amendment to exempt from taxation all lands used for reforestration until the timber reaches 12 inches in diameter.

Senator T. M. Pugh of Duluth introduced a bill in the senate today for establishment of public tuberculosis sanatoria, and providing for their maintenance. The bill permits each county to establish such an institution, or two or more counties to unite for the purpose. The county commissioners are authorized to appoint a governing board of three for the institution, one of whom shall be a physician. All three must be approved by the state board of health. They are to engage a superintendent of the institution and such other help as is necessary. The superintendent shall serve as secretary of the commission. The commissioners shall be appointed to serve one, two, and three years respectively, and thereafter for three-year terms. Each board of county commissioners is permitted to expend not to exceed $20,000 for an institution, and levy four-tenths of a mill tax for maintenance of the institution thereafter.

Senator T. E. Cashman's distance tariff bill—practically a duplicate of the bill he introduced two years ago—was killed in the senate this afternoon by a vote of 23 yeas and 28 nays. The death blows to the bill were in the shape of legal opinions from Attorneys E. T. Young, former attorney general, and T. D. O'Brien, now representing the state in the railroad rates cases now pending in the courts, and by Railroad Commissioner C. F. Staples, holding that the passage of the bill would materially injure the state's case because of radically changing the very rates which are being litigated. Senator Cashman pleaded that existing rates are very inadequate, discriminating between localities, and unjust. Senator Peterson of Moorhead also spoke in favor of the bill.

St. Paul, Minn., March 26.—There will be no reapportionment this session. This was settled by the senate today killing the reapportionment bill introduced by the committee on that subject, within thirty minutes after the measure put in an appearance.

The senate had the three new land department bills up for consideration today. All three were killed. The Nelson bill providing for an elective land commissioner, received but 5 aye votes, to 36 against it. The Works bill, providing for a land department board to be named by the governor—the democratic measure—received 15 aye votes to 35 opposes. The Garfield bill, establishing a land department board of three deputies to be named by the auditor, secured 27 votes in its favor to 25 opposed—32 being necessary for passage.

The house today passed the commodity rate bill of Senator Cashman, and also a resolution by John Lennon of Minneapolis calling for a committee of five members of the house to be named by the speaker, and 3 members of the senate to be named by the lieutenant governor, who shall serve as a joint commission representing the legislature to treat with the railroads as to the settlement of all pending litigation between the roads and the state.

The commodity rate bill is the same as the commodity rate law, except that it eliminates the severe penalty clause which the United States supreme court held made the act unconstitutional.

The bill carried by a vote of 85 to 1—Lennon alone being in the negative. The Lennon resolution then passed by a vote of 64 to 31.

The house today adopted a lengthy resolution presented by C. M. Bendixen, of Morgan, which deplores the proposed reduction from 30 to 15 cents of the import duty on barley, as being against the interests of barley growers in the northwest, and of such terminal cities as Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The J. N. Johnson bill relative to the floating of railroad stocks and bonds, was passed by the house this afternoon by a vote of 63 to 44. The bill requires that stock and bond issues must be approved by the railroad and warehouse commission, must be sold at par, and the money thus raised used exclusively for the purposes cited at the time the stock of bonds are floated.

The house, on motion of Mr. Melby, voted to reconsider its action of a day ago when it killed the tax commission's bill for a system of county assessors throughout the state; and on motion of Mr. Rines, voted to reconsider its action whereby it had killed the $200 tax exemption bill, another tax commission measure. Adjournment was then immediately taken without further disposition of the measures.

The house today also voted to indefinitely postpone the 8 per cent. tax bill for freight lines, and the 6 per cent. gross earnings tax bill for railroads in general, it being the general belief that their passage would materially hamper the state's chances of winning the pending rate cases.

FEAR FOR KIDNAPERS

BOYLES TAKEN TO PITTSBURG FOR SAFE KEEPING.

INDICTED AT CLEVELAND

Will Be Tried for Blackmail If They Fail of Conviction in Pennsylvania —Identified by Whitla Boy.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Fearing for the safety of their prisoners if they were taken to Sharon or the county seat at Mercer, officers brought James H. Boyle and his wife, accused of kidnaping Willie Whitla, to the Allegheny county jail here.

They were brought here in a special Pullman car from Cleveland by way of Youngstown and New Castle, over the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad. The prisoners were guarded in their car by 16 detectives and officers.

It was the unanimous opinion of the officers engaged on the case that it would be safer not to take any chances by exposing their prisoners to the wrath of the Sharon populace.

Indicted at Cleveland.

The Cleveland police have a club over the heads of the Boyles in a joint indictment charging them with blackmail. This charge is based on the payment of $10,000 ransom by J. P. Whitla for the recovery of his son in that city last Monday. This indictment will be used by the Cleveland officials in the event that the case here fails of conviction. The Boyles did not fight extradition to this state.

Boy Identifies Kidnapers.

Cleveland, O.—All doubt that the man and woman arrested Tuesday night are the kidnapers of Willie Whitla, the Sharon (Pa.) boy whose father paid $10,000 ransom for his recovery, was dispelled Wednesday, when the lad, without hesitation, identified the prisoners when he faced them in the police station.

Willie said the man who gave the name of James H. Boyle was the one who took him from school and carried him through the tortuous route to Cleveland, then to Ashtabula, back to this city, and placed him in the house in the east end where he was held until the money was paid. Willie also declared that the woman was the one who cared for him at the house where he was detained and who acted the part of a nurse.

Boyle said the woman was his wife. The police have no other identification of the couple than the names given. Boyle is said to reside in Sharon and is a plumber by trade. He is said to have a widowed mother, four brothers and a sister.

The woman, who is accredited with being the wife of Boyle, declared soon after her arrest that her identification would cause a sensation in Sharon.

When the identification was completed Mr. Whitla would say nothing regarding the woman. He said he knew Boyle slightly.

When Boyle was taken before the boy Chief Kohler asked Willie if he had ever seen the man before.

"Sure," said Willie, brightly; "why that is the man I left Sharon with. He took me to Cleveland, then to Ashtabula and back to Cleveland."

When Willie concluded Boyle was taken back to his cell and the woman was brought in.

Immediately Willie walked up to her and extending his hands, said:

"How do you do?"

"Hello, Willie," the woman replied, as she placed her hand upon his head and caressed him for an instant.

The boy then stepped back to his father and was asked several questions by the chief of police.

"Yes, I know her," he said, "she was the nurse who took care of me in Cleveland. She told me I was sick and in a hospital. I saw her a whole lot as she was with me most all of the time."

Whitla Abductor Chicago Woman.

Mercer, Pa.—Heavily manacled to Sheriff Chess and guarded by several detectives, James Boyle, one of the kidnapers of little Willie Whitla, was brought here Friday from Pittsburg and lodged in the Mercer county jail. His wife, who has been identified as Anna McDermott, daughter of William McDermott, a former Chicago fireman, it is said, will be brought here from Pittsburg Saturday and the couple will be formally arraigned on a charge of kidnaping in a few days.

Boyle feared violence in his arrival in Mercer and on the journey from Pittsburg asked Sheriff Chess if he thought the crowd would harm him.

Original "Affinity's" Wife Sues.

Middletown, N. Y. — Ferdinand Pinney Earle, artist, poet and foremost exponent of the "affinity" idea, was served Friday with papers in an action brought by Mrs. Earle, formerly Miss Julia Kuttner of New York city, for annulment of their marriage. Mrs. Earle alleges that Earle is of unsound mind.

VINCENNES MYSTERY SOLVED

THAT MRS. CULBERTSON ENDED OWN LIFE IS PROVEN.

Mrs. Longwell of Chicago Vindicated by Developments in Strange Death of Former Nurse.

Vincennes, Ind.—That Mrs. Jessie Lee Overton Culbertson was not slain by a jealous rival, but ended her own life, has been proven by evidence discovered by the police Friday.

Of this there is no doubt, and her husband and relatives have tearfully acknowledged that their suspicions that she was killed at the instigation of another woman for jealous revenge were unfounded. The body of a miniature skeleton which had been attached to the skull found by Mrs. Culbertson when she was discovered gagged in the shed near her home last Wednesday, after swallowing carbolic acid, was picked up near the scene of the tragedy.

It lay concealed beneath a pile of debris where the disheartened woman had placed it after she removed the head and attached it to the threatening letter which she thought would lead the authorities to believe she was murdered for revenge. This toy skeleton Mrs. Culbertson is known to have had in her possession months ago. Positive proof that the suicide wrote the anonymous threatening letters to herself has also been established. A letter she wrote to her husband at Bridgeport, Ill., is written on stationery similar to that upon which was penned the anonymous notes. The water mark on the paper is the same on all the anonymous notes as that on the stationery found in the dead woman's trunk. When the water mark was showed to the bereaved husband and his parents they shook their heads and silently yielded to the revelation that there had been no murder committed.

It was Mrs. Etta Longwell, 708 Madison street, Chicago, formerly of Vincennes, whom the Culbertsons and Joshua Brazelton, the stepfather of the young husband, had been led to suspect, by the despondent Jessie, sought to injure her. Now they want to have it understood that if they were mistaken that the accused Chicago woman may [illegible] proof that their charges to the police were unfounded.

"Her name should be cleared by all means," said Culbertson. "I cannot understand why Jessie should kill herself. She was strange, though, now that all this has happened to recall many things. She never would tell me about her past except in a general way. She said her father and mother were dead. I have heard that she formerly lived in Waco, Tex., and in Dublin, Tex., where she is said to have a brother. I have tried to communicate with relatives, but cannot get any word from them."

While Culbertson was talking, Chief of Police Evans and Detective James Hughes opened a letter written to him by his wife before they were married. This letter displayed the despondent nature of the girl.

MINERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

Decide to Remain at Work After April 1.

Scranton, Pa.—Reaffirming the demands already presented to the operators, the anthracite miners Wednesday night voted to remain at work after April 1 allowing the district executive boards of the hard-coal fields of Pennsylvania to continue their efforts to get an agreement satisfactory to the men.

The miners were instructed by the convention to continue at work until such time as they are otherwise notified by the official representatives of the three anthracite districts, and the executive boards were instructed to negotiate an agreement upon such basis as the boards in their judgment believe the conditions warrant.

A resolution to ask President Taft to appoint a commission to arbitrate differences was adopted by the convention and referred to the executive boards to put it into effect at their discretion.

GEN. CASTRO SAILS FOR HOME.

Former President of Venezuela Intends to Defy His Enemies.

Havre. — Gen. Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, was a passenger on the steamer Gaudeloupe of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, which sailed Friday from this port for Colon and other Latin-American points. Though Gen. Castro refused to tell where he intended to leave the steamer, or to discuss his plans, it was learned from a member of his party that the deposed dictator means to make his way back to Caracas and there confront his enemies, who have declared that he will be arrested on charges of conspiracy to bring about the murder of his successor, President Gomez. The several staterooms occupied by Castro and his party cost him $1,040.

"Like Francis I., all is lost save honor," Castro declared. "I am going back to Venezuela. My country needs me and my mission is there."

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Minnesota Miners Are Hurt.

Coleraine—Three accidents of a serious nature occurred at the Canisteo mine here. Steve Bruzitch, a young Austrian, employed as pitman at Shovel No. 1,382, was caught by a half frozen mass that fell from the bank above the shovel and his entire body was crushed save his head. It was necessary to chain the mass and hoist it up with the shovel before Burzitch could be removed. He is also suffering from internal injuries, but will probably recover. Dominic Allo, an Italian trammer in No. 2 shaft, had his leg broken above the ankle by a dump cart dumping unexpectedly while he was riding on it. James Murphy, a cranesman, was the victim of the third accident. He and the shovel crew were at the bottom of the pit repairing a broken chain when a falling chunk caught his leg against a crane rod, amputating it at the knee.

Tax Judgments Invalid.

St. Cloud—In the case of J. A. Stanton of Sauk Rapids against A. D. Davidson et al., which is an action to quiet title of plaintiff to 240 acres of land in Morrison county, judgment will be entered in favor of Mr. Stanton, quieting his title and for costs, the court having held that the tax judgment of which the defendant Davidson claimed the title to the land was void on its face. The grounds upon which this tax judgment was held void, if sustained by the supreme court, will probably result in the invalidation of every tax title made under the so-called forfeited sale of 1909.

Family's Escape Is Marvel.

Rochester—The worst fire in this city in years totally destroyed the beautiful home of Frank Chute with all its contents, and the escape of the family from the burning building was miraculous. The fire originated in the cellar, and it was not known until a neighbor saw the flames about midnight. Mrs. Chute awoke, hearing something fall, and found her room completely filled with smoke. She called her husband and they hastily secured their children and made their escape. All their clothing, furniture and many valuable keepsakes were consumed by the fire. The loss will be about $6,000.

Kintop Murder Suspect Freed.

St. Cloud—Joseph Kennedy, charged with the murder of Annie Kintop, at Randall on April 10, 1905, was discharged by Justice Gaudet. He was discharged on the evidence of George Jackson and John Wilson, two Park Rapids lumbermen. They testified that the defendant was working for them in the northern Minnesota woods at the time the murder was committed. This testimony completely upset the state's case and Kennedy was immediately discharged.

Will Join Paris Dwarf Colony.

Waseca, Minn.—Don Ward, a midget 20 years of age, whose early home was in this city, stopped off here to visit relatives while on his way from Missoula, Mont., to Paris. Mr. Ward has traveled extensively through the northwest and is now engaged to join a company of midgets gathered from all parts of the world, who will form a colony near Paris and co-operate in show work.

Train Mangles Farmer.

Waseca—Dave T. Johnson, a farmer 35 years old, living five miles north of town, was killed by a Minneapolis & St. Louis train on a crossing a mile north of town. The body was not found until this morning and was brought to this city. His head was smashed, arms and neck broken, and one hand cut off. He was not married.

NEWS NOTES.

Wadena—The jury in the case of the state against Emil Waldo disagreed after being out for several hours. Judge Taylor discharged the jury. It is probable that the case will be re-tried at the next term of court. Waldo was tried on the charge of abusing a 16-year-old girl.

Carlton—An examination of the accounts of Peter W. Ehr, treasurer of Carlton county, made by M. F. Kain, assistant public examiner for the state, disclosed a shortage in the cash accounts of $3,852.95. Ehr has resigned as treasurer, and the county board installed William Gallagher of Carlton in the office. The bondsmen of Mr. Ehr held a meeting and agreed to make good the shortage. A committee of three was appointed by the sureties to assess and collect the total amount of the shortage reported by the examiner.

Rochester—L. S. Overholt has been re-elected superintendent of the city schools.

Rochester—The inheritance tax on the estate of the late T. L. Fishback amounted to $507.68.

Hastings—Clarence, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Sommers, died from spinal meningitis.

Rochester—Thomas Mangner died today at the age of 73. He leaves 12 children. Michael Bannon died at the age of 81 today.

Coleraine—The boathouse of the Ingalls Motor Boat company was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $2,000, with $1,000 insurance.

Lake Crystal—The straight citizens' ticket, with G. W. Neff as president, was elected yesterday. License was defeated by a vote of 99 to 142.

Two Harbors, Minn.—A rural telephone company is being organized by farmers north of this city along the state road. Shares will be sold at $25 each.

Lake Crystal—The city has just completed a system of waterworks with 100-foot standpipe. The extension of the mains will be commenced early this spring.

Duluth—Asa Tark was robbed on Lake avenue by two highwaymen, who took all he had, $5, as he was approaching his home. The police arrested Hjalmar Oho and Emil Tamlund.

St. Paul—D. W. Albright, special claim agent for the Rock Island railroad system, celebrated his forty-ninth birthday Thursday, and next day was found dead in his bed in a room at the Merchants hotel. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart trouble. He resided with his family in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and had been in the service of the railroad for nearly 30 years.

Rochester—With $4,000 appropriated by the county board and a share of $3,000 out of the state appropriation, combined with what the Automobile club will raise and what the good roads organization can get together, it is evident that Olmsted county will accomplish much in road building the coming summer. A big meeting is to be held to advance the idea in the city soon.

Minneapolis—Following "The Kentuckian," at the Bijou, Charles Grapewin will make his first local appearance in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp," a musical concoction of mirth and melody which he has been presenting with great success for the last five or six years. He will be surrounded by a large company of capable people, including a chorus which is noted for its ability to sing and dance.

Minneapolis—Charles Dale, held at the Central station pending an investigation of his confession made to the police, when he asked to be arrested on the charge of forgery, says he spent his first quiet night for seven months. He maintains that he is guilty of forging the signature of his sister, Mrs. C. B. Wolfe, and that he obtained the counter signature of a Minneapolis pastor who had befriended him.

Rochester—At the recent city election, William F. Lenz and Charles M. Johnson, candidates for aldermen of the Third ward, each received 163 votes. The tie was settled at the meeting of the common council by casting lots. Lenz, the democratic candidate, was declared elected over Johnson, the republican candidate and present alderman. The latter has served notice of contest and the ballots will be counted again.

Minneapolis—A wolf fight near the Massolt Bottling works set that part of the town into excitement that brought merchants and customers from stores and gathered a big crowd. A huge timber wolf had wandered into that locality, probably coming down the Northern Pacific track or the river, and was first discovered by a boy who saw the brute hiding under a boxcar. He is thought to have followed the scent of some cattle which were being shipped.

Winthrop—George Moeller, a young man living about four miles north of Winthrop, while driving through town was seriously injured in a runaway. His team became frightened, jerking the pole from the neckyoke and starting down the street at a terrific gait. As a passenger train was slowly pulling in the horses instantly turned to avoid this new barrier. The pole suddenly struck in the ground throwing the occupant into the air. The unfortunate man was picked up in an unconscious condition. It was discovered that he had sustained a broken shoulder and some ribs, also other severe bruises.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

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There does not row seem to be much prospect of getting any re-apportionment bill at this session of the legislature, but it is of no use to blame onr representatives, as they are in the minority and the other represtatives intend to keep them there.

There is now a good prospect that congressman Steenerson will get the morey for dredgeing and improveing Red Lake River, so the work will be done this season, or the dredgein part at least. If we get this river in condition so it can be depended on to run boats on it will provide such a sure and cheap method of getting our produce to market, that the people will soon forget the long distance to rail roads and go to work breakeing up their farms and improveing the country.

And now comes the twin city dailies whith their advice abuot how to speed the state road and bridge fund. Of course they want all the money out into autimobile roads arround the cities, so the farmers of northern Minneesota will have good roads to tramp on when they are driven out of the northern part of the state by bad roads and lack of bridges Foxie guys, them city editors! But we are of the opinien that their road and bridge fund advice will be give no more consideration than it deserve by the legislature

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H. A. Barton, the miner socialist lecturer, from Idaho, spoke for two hours, to a fair sized audience, at the school house on Sunday afternoon. Judgeing from his address, Mr. Barton has not spent all his life in the dark mines of Idaho, as he certainly brought out some points that would certainly put any intelligent man to thinking. The farmers gave a surprised look, at him when he gave them the information that a New Champion Binder was now being sold in Constantinople for $30. He made other points equaly as strong, and of course advised voting the socialist ticket as a remedy for all existing evils. Long may Mr. Barton live and continue to enlighten the people, and we are sure that he would have carefull and attentative listners, if the republican Representatives of this state and Nation were his audiance.

The French Guide Is a Public Pest.

Paris has produced a species which is the lowest embodiment of sentient being. It is the "guide." The guide is an evolutionary "throwback," a reversion to type. You must go deep into the muck heap whence the race has risen to find his prototype—back of the ape, back of the tiger, back of the snouting hog, though he partakes of the nature of all of these, to the dim ages when nameless troglodytes treaded in cold lethargy the primordial slime. Somewhere in that category belongs the Paris guide. Interminably these ghosts of dead decencies squeak and gibber in the streets of the city.—Collier's.

A Long Spell of Duty.

A Scotsman had come to London on his way to India and for a few days had time to amuse himself by sightseeing before his departure, says Oscar Ramsay in his "Reminiscences." He had been much struck with the appearance of the mounted sentinels of the horse guards, Whitehall, and bore them in remembrance during his eastern sojourn. On his return after a period of thirty years, on passing the horse guards, he looked up to one, and seeing him, as he thought, unchanged as to horse, position and accouterments, he exclaimed, "Od, freend, ye hae had a lang spell on't sin' I left."

OFFICERS' CHARADE.

One of the Company Was an Expert at the Game.

A general arrived from St. Petersburg in a garrison town in the interior of Russia to hold an inspection of the troops. After the review he stepped into the officers' mess room, where he noticed on the counter a row of bottles, to which, instead of usual labels, white tickets, with a single letter of the alphabet on each, were affixed. The bottles stood in rank and file and in alphabetical order.

"What does this mean?" the general asked the lieutenant who was showing him around.

"That is an officers' charade, your excellency," replied the officer, rather embarrassed.

The general continued his inquiries and elicited the following information: "Each bottle contains a different kind of liquor. At the meeting of the officers' club one of us mixes some of these varieties in a glass so that the initials spell a name, and the older and more experienced members of the club after tasting it guess what it is composed of and name the word intended."

"Very original idea," remarked the general. "And are you able to make a guess of that kind?"

"If it is your excellency's pleasure, I will try," the lieutenant replied.

The general went to the counter and mixed a glass, while the officer stood at the other end of the room with his face to the wall.

"Now, guess what this means," said the general as he handed the glass to the officer.

The latter drank it at one gulp, smacked his tongue and replied:

"That was 'Anna,' your excellency."

"Bravo!" exclaimed the general. "It requires a lot of practice, eh?"

"Your excellency, 'Anna' is easy enough, but there is a captain in our corps who can even guess 'Nebuchadnezzar!'"

LOST BOTH WAYS.

A Toss of a Coin With an Unexpected Result.

A New York travelling man was telling stories of "Toothpick Tom," a famous Bowery character, who lived by his wits as a gambler Tom was known far and wide, not only because of this gambling mania, which was insatiable, but because of his quaint wit and originality. He was an illiterate and could neither read nor write, but in the course of his career he handled perhaps a little more than the average gambler's share of coin raked in across the green cloth.

"One afternoon Tom woke up with a healthy appetite for breakfast," said the New Yorker. "He found on investigating his pockets that he had a five dollar gold piece, and he set out for the nearest cafe to appease his hunger. But just as he was about to enter the restaurant he suddenly recognized the entrance to the next place as the one leading to a gambling house which he had not visited for some time. Tom paused. He felt himself torn between two emotions, hunger and the spirit of gambling.

"Should he risk his gold piece on the faro table or the roulette or should he eat? That was the question. He might make a 'killing,' in which event, of course, he would eat sumptuously. Then, again, he might lose and face starvation. The natural thing for Tom to do was to leave it to chance.

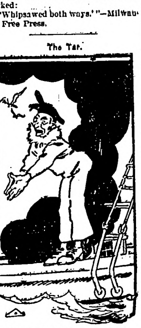
"'Heads up, I eat breakfast; tails, I play,' said Tom and flipped the coin. It was heads up, and Tom scratched his head thoughtfully and said:

"'Well, we'll make it two out of three.'

"Again he tossed up, but this time the gold piece struck a crevice in the sidewalk and disappeared. Tom looked at the crack and philosophically remarked:

"'Whipsawed both ways.'"—Milwaukee Free Press.

The Tar.



"Dod gast!" cried this tar. "Blow me tight!
These flames are unbearably bright!
Though swimming's unpleasant
At times like the present,
A barque is far worse than a bight."
—Harper's Weekly.

Discretion.

First Lawyer—It seems to me you let that last witness down pretty easily in your cross examination. Second Lawyer—I had to. He is my tailor, and I owe him a big bill.

When a man says, "Of course it's no business of mine," it is a sure sign that he is going to do the best he can to make it his business.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake Cnunty.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Snnbeam Minn.

WEBSTER AND CHOATE.

The Latter a Rapid Fire Maxim, the Former a Thirteen Inch Gun.

"Probably no educational institution in our country has ever graduated two more eminent and eloquent lawyers than old Dartmouth college gave us in Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate," says a writer in Our Dumb Animals. "It was my privilege as a member of the Suffolk bar to attend many years ago the trial of one of the most important cases of the year in our supreme judicial court at Boston.

"On the two sides were arrayed some half a dozen of our most eminent lawyers. Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate, as it happened, were on the same side.

"A hostile witness was put on by the other side, some of whose evidence was of the utmost importance to Webster and Choate, if it could be obtained, and Choate undertook the task of obtaining it. No man at our bar had more profound skill in cross examination, and the questions he put to the witness were like the fire of a Maxim gun, but in every instance he failed to get the evidence he wanted and finally sat down in despair.

"Then Webster, who had been sitting in his great armchair, apparently about half asleep, as though taking no interest in the case whatever, slowly arose to his feet, put his great eyes on the hostile witness, asked him in the most serious tone a single question and brought instantly the required answer. Then as quietly he sat down and apparently went about half asleep again. It was a scene photographed on my mind, never to be forgotten.

"The difference between Webster and Choate cannot better be explained as it rests in my mind than to compare Choate to a Maxim gun raining bullets of eloquence wherever he chose and Webster to a great gun that can send out a thirteen inch shell to penetrate an ironclad.

"It was wonderful to listen to Choate. I remember a case in which an ordinary lawyer would have simply said to the court that he moved a postponement of the case because witness So-and-so was sick, but in this case Choate arose and commenced by saying that his important witness was on a bed of sickness and perhaps a bed of death and so went whirling up almost to the skies on this simple motion, to the great interest of everybody that heard him.

"Our old chief justice, Judge Shaw, one of the greatest lawyers of his time, was a plain, practical man, and looked in his old age as he sat on the bench somewhat like a Chinese idol, and he used to frequently cut off Mr. Choate's eloquence by calling him back to the plain facts."

The Reconciliation.

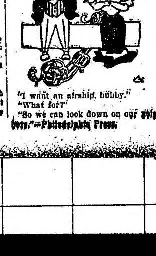
The doctor was soon at the child's bedside. Remedies were administered; then the agonized pair watched the fight for life—skill and vitality on one side, fierce disease on the other. When at last the struggle ceased, the gray dawn of day was looking in at the window. Life had won. The child slept.

"She is all right now," said the doctor, shaking the man's hand, which had gripped his, and feeling his heart grow warm under the look of mute gratitude the woman turned upon him.

When he had gone the two stood side by side at the baby's crib, listening to her regular breathing. Then, with one accord, they turned and kissed each other. And in that kiss the icy barrier between them melted away.—Atlanta Constitution.

Death hangs over thee while thou livest, while it is in thy power to be good.—Aurelius.

The Desideratum.



"I want an airship, hubby."

"What for?"

"So we can look down on our neighbors."—Philadelphia Press.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph E. O'Toole, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on June 2nd, 1905, made homestead entry No. 1174, Serial No 04473, for N.E.¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

William G. Hunt, Walter McAndress Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota Mrch 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby give that Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 709 Serial No. 04262 for S. E. ¼ Section 16, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, Matt Erickson, Anthony Dannaker, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 5th, 1909. Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 3rd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Nels J. Nereson, of Malone Minnesota, who on March 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1005. Serial No. 04435 for the N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United Sates Land office, at Crookston Minnesota on the 13th, day of April 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Salve T. Myrum, Torger Langeh, Gunder Asbjornson, Aslak Lebakke, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota March 22nd, 1909. NOTICE is hereby given that August J. Wentzel of Highlanding Minnesota, who on July 14th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 602, Serial No. 04280, for lot 9 & E ½ N. E ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Dedrick Kolstrand, Alfred Hammerstom, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th. 1909 Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Offce Crookston Minnesota. March 22nd. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th. 1905, made Homestead entery No. 710. Serial No. 04263 for Lots 7 & 8. Section 20. Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Mridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 3rd. day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentsel, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn. Joseph E. O' Toole of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Her First Chance.

"How long has she been talking to the crowd?"

"Two hours."

"Why doesn't she stop?"

"Stop! Why, this is her first chance!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boots to Suit Arctic Tastes.

Shoe Dealer—Here is a pair of boots that will suit you exactly in your next dash for the pole. How did you like the last pair I sold you? Arctic Explorer (reminiscently)—The best I ever tasted.—Chicago News.

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D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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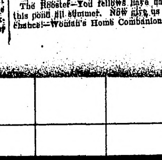

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Joseph O'Toole is helping Mr. Singer grind feed at Kratka, this week.

A. D. Brown has just got a new post office established at Little Oak, with himself as p m.

There will a secial dance at the Kolski hall in Deer Park tomorow night. All are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hoveled, of Lillo had a bounceing baby boy arrieve at their home on Wednesday evening last.

Ole O. Omlind, of Erie was transacting business at Thief River Falls Monday, and called at this office on his way home to give his subscription to THE SUNBEAM a boost ahead.

There will be Easter Sunday service held at the Hedeen, and Magnus Olson school house 3 miles south of Kratka, on April 11th, at 11 o' clock a.m., by Rev. E. A. Mostue. All are cordially invited to attend.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

We are thankfull to quite a large number of subscribers for cash paid on subscription the past week, and we would be very thankfull if some of our subscribers that have been on the delinquent list for years would pay up a few dollars.

There will be religious service held at the Oak Park Church, on Sunday April 4th, at 2 clock p.m., by Rev. E. A. Mostue, and there will be Communion service held at the residence of Rev. E. A Mostue, on Thursday April 8th, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The farmers up in the town of Hickory got up a company to buy the Sullivan ferry and move it up there to cross the Red Lake River with. Then they got into a dispute just where they would have the ferry located, and they will have no ferry at all. Another case of trying to make all the people agree on just where they want an improvement located.

As there is a very heavy body of very wet snow in this upper Red Lake River country, which is rapidly melting into water and running into the river, we would advise people liveing down the river to be ready to move above high water mark, on short notice, as the spring thaw is so late in comeing that it is likely to come with a rush.

The snow water running into a river with as strong a currant as the Red Lake River has got is likely to cut the ice out, from the underside, and let your team in when you least expect it, and as every horse that breakes thru the ice on this river has been drowned, if you have no horses to spare, your safest way is to keep them off the ice.

As soon as the weather gets a little warmer we shall again have the section lins between sections 28 and 29 and 32 and 33 in this town looked over and have affidavits drawn, in plenty to send to Congressman Steenerson, to just let him get an opinion of an ex official of this town that would certify, that there had been a main trave'ed road on them for four years.

Now that Swanson has his continued story compleated about how it happed, to him, we would suggest that he write another one telling how it happend to his friend Latimore. A very good heading would be, "The Farmers got onto our game." We think that would look much better than "Communicated," and he could tell all about how it happend with them headlines.

James O'Brien, returned home from the lumber woods yesterday.

Evan J. Sund has taken the job to split our summers wood pile.

Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Radney was transacting business here Monday.

Edward Singer has employed Al. Smith as chief cook in his Rhoda's Rest. Restaurant.

Don't risk crossing the river on the ice, as you might loose your horses. Wait untill we get the new bridge in.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best farms in the town of Highlanding. The N.E. ¼ of section 29. One hundred and twenty acres of first class plow land. Ballance light timber and meadow land. One half mile from the Highlanding creamery, which is now running and in a prosperous condition. First class up to date school house on one corner of the land, which has eight months school, taught by first grade teacher, this year.

For price and terms, call on, or adress. W. G. Hunt, Sunbeam, or Thomas Sullivan, Crystal N. D.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scare in our locality this week.

Miss Elsie Brakke, returned home from Grand Forks, this week for a short visit with her parents and friends.

Oscar and August Lillo, and Oscar Legvold made a business trip to Plummer Tuesday.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Louis Sali's on April 7th,. All are invited.

There was a grand farewell party at the home of Mr Ralph Green, on Saturday, in honor of Ben Walker.

Mr. Gunder Longroak is up on his claim getting ready for springs work.

Mr. and Mrs. B M Lindeberg returned home from Beltrami on Saturday last, where they have been visiting the past two weeks with friends and relations.

Mr Nels and Andrew Fore were around sawing wood this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A Hoveland have moved down on the H[illegible] pers place.

Mrs. Burman visited with the family of A Rolandson on Thursday afternoon.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Radney Minn., who on August [illegible] 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1227 & Add'l Homestead Entry 1353, November 12th, 1906, Serial No 0312, for Lots 8, 9, S.E. ¼ S.W. ¼ S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 7 Township 152 N. of Range 39 W. & N.E. ¼ S.E. ¼, Section 12, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 11th, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. William Wojnorowski, Anton Radunski of Radney Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Edward Kolskie, of Rhoda Minn., who on November 5th, 1906, made Homestead entry No 1859, Serial No. 4555, for the S.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ S.E. ¼ section 13 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota. on the 11th, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Mike Kolski, Henery Peterson, Egnuts Kolski, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

The favor of great men and the praise of the world are not much to be relled on.—French Proverb.

When They Are Quiet.

"I like to go to church."

"Why?"

"Well, it's comforting to see a man keep a hundred women of so quiet for an hour."—Bohemian.

Mutual Surprise.

They stood beneath the mistletoe. She was justly resentful of what he had done.

"How dare you kiss me?" she exclaimed. "I never was so surprised in all my life!"

"Neither was I," he replied contritely. "I thought it was your younger sister."—Chicago Post.

Forbidden Fruit.

"Your luncheons are always so successful, Mrs. Penrhyn-Paget. Do tell me how you select your menus."

"Oh, you see, the doctor has given me a printed list of things I mustn't eat, and I choose the dishes from that."—Woman's Home Companion.

A kindness done to the good is never lost.—Plautus.

The Experienced Swine.

The crowd around the postoffice stove, after exhausting the possibilities of politics, local and national, had been discussing the alleged lack of the truth telling instinct in Old Man Simpkins. Uncle Ezra came in, and Jim Peters said;

"What do you think about it, Uncle Ezra—would you call Old Man Simpkins a liar?"

"Well," answered Uncle Ezra slowly as he thoughtfully studied the ceiling, "I wouldn't go so fur as to call the old man a liar, but I do know it to be a fact that when feedin' time comes to get any response he has to have somebody else call his hogs fur him."—Woman's Home Companion.

Purely Professional.

"You say he's a professional man?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne doubtfully. "One of the kind who hang out a sign 'Back In an Hour' and leave it there the year through."—Washington Star.

Both Busy.

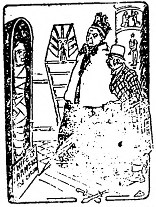
"The girl who knows she is pretty makes a fool of herself."

"And the girl who doesn't know she is pretty makes a fool of some man."—Houston Post.

On the Wrong Tack.

Tommy—Grandpa, are kings and queens always good? Grandpa—Not always, my boy—not when there are aces out against them.—Brooklyn Life.

"Mum's" the Word—A Lost Art.



Mrs. Knagg's Husband—By gum, Maria, ain't it wonderful how these old Egyptians could make a woman dry up and stop that way?

A C[illegible]

The Huntsman—Honest, Mr. Bird, I wasn't huntin' for you. I was after butterflies.

In Praise of Cockneys.

Cockneys are the best natured people under the sun. It is notorious that a big London crowd is of all crowds in the world the most harmless and the easiest to manage. But see them also in their ordinary collections, outside the gallery door of a popular theater or crowding in the carriages of an excursion train—what fun and kindness and wholesome give and take! A deliberately rude or offensive cockney is hardly to be met.—G. S. Street in Pall Mall Gazette.

The Mortality List.

Manager (of great exposition)—What alarms me is our mortality list. Assistant—Mortality list? Why, it's next to nothing at all! "I know better than that. More than one-third of the people that come through the turnstiles are deadheads."

A few things gained by fraud destroy a fortune otherwise honestly won.—German Proverb.

Tough Fare.

In a New Zealand town one of the municipal candidates, a pronounced Scotsman, had received a present of a huge Scotch thistle, which at the moment happened to be lying on the table of his committee room. A friend, entering, withdrew suddenly, with the remark: "I beg your pardon. I didn't know you were at luncheon."

Tricked of the Time.

A Philadelphia lawyer who spends most of his time at his country estate, employs a sturdy Irish gardener whose one desire in life is to live until the banner of freedom is unfurled over Ireland.

One evening the lawyer strolled through the grounds of his place and stopped to have a chat with the gardener.

"Michael, do you know that while we are here enjoying the beautiful twilight it is dark midnight in Ireland?" he asked.

"Faith, an' Oi'm not surprised," replied the gardener. "Ireland niver got justice yit."—Judge.

Money Getters.

"Do you think it pays to send our sons to college? Do they obtain the practical experience in money getting that is so necessary in these days?"

"Well, judging from the experience I have had with my son, I should say they did. His practical experience in money getting increases with every letter that I receive from him."

Simplified Debate.

"Are you going to attempt to answer all the charges made against you?"

"Certainly," replied Senator Sorghum. "Answering charges these days is easy. All you've got to do is to say, 'You're another.'"—Washington Star.

A Definition.

"What is the difference between preferred and common stock?"

"Well, if you buy the common you lose your money right off, but if you buy preferred there is a little longer delay about it."—Judge.

A liar ends by making truth appear like falsehood.—Shenstone.

A Hypocrite.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a hypocrite? Pa—A hypocrite, my son, is a man who publicly thanks the Lord for his success and then gets mad every time anybody insinuates that he isn't mainly responsible for it himself.—Chicago News.

Then He Went.

Mr. Saphedde—Enthusiasm is a fine thing. Now, I am always being carried away by enthusiasm. Miss Caustique—Yes, but the trouble is it doesn't carry you far enough.—Philadelphia Record.

Poet—Who was the man who wrote those beautiful words, "The night hath a thousand eyes?"

Practical Friend—I don't know; some oculist, I guess.—Philadelphia Press.

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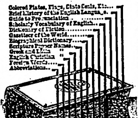

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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 sizes with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be surpassed for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 sizes is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know [illegible] thing about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

"English as She Is Spoke."

Dumley—Do you take your breakfast downtown? Quibble—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Transcript.

A Metaphor With a History.

To "know a hawk from a hernshaw" is a metaphor with a curious history. It is a comparison drawn from falconry. "Hernshaw" is a corruption of "heronshaw," or young heron, a bird which was a common prey of the falcons. To know a hawk from a hernshaw is therefore to be able to distinguish the falcon from its prey. A further colloquial corruption crept into the phrase—"to know a hawk from a handsaw," a form used by Hamlet in one place. Possibly the distinction between a hawk and a hernshaw was found not to be strong enough for the purposes of the proverb.—Manchester Guardian.

Agreed With the Lecturer.

During a lecture at one of the schools on the subject of "Ventilation and Architecture," the temperature of the room rose to a very high pitch.

"And now we will turn to Greece," said the lecturer.

"So we will," said one of the audience, wiping his brow, "unless you open some of the windows."—Pathfinder.

In the face of a man you may see the secret of his life.—Hearth and Home.

Smells in Great Cities.

The man with a nose always recognizes the smell of the place, and he has only to land at Calais to smell garlic. London's smell—when the Londoner returns—is just soot and fried fish. Paris always smells of chocolate and wood smoke. Florence is violets and sewage. But so soon as you get to Russia the smell is quite different. Moscow, the city of fruit that comes from the Crimea, has a special smell of the cranberry (which has various names) in late summer. And you cannot land in St. Petersburg without noticing instantly the smell of the [illegible].—London Chronicle.

Pyramids.

The largest of the Mexican pyramids, that of Cholula, has a base measurement of 1,488 feet and a height of 178 feet. The Great pyramid of Egypt, sometimes called the pyramid of Cheops, stands on a base each side of which was originally 764 feet long; but, owing to the removal of the coating, it is now only 746 feet. Its height, according to Wilkenson, was originally 480 feet 9 inches, its present height being 460 feet.—New York American.

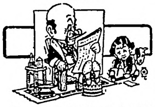
TWO YEARS OF FREEDOM.

No Kidney Trouble at All Since Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. J. B. Johnson, 710 Wee St., Columbia, Mo., says: "I was in misery with kidney trouble, and finally had to undergo an operation. I did not rally well, and began to suffer smothering spells and dropsy. My left side was badly swollen and the action of the kidneys much disordered. My doctors said I would have to be tapped, but I began using Doan's Kidney Pills instead, and the swelling subsided and the kidneys began to act properly. Now my health is fine." (Statement made Aug. 1, 1906, and confirmed by Mrs. Johnson Nov. 16, 1908.)

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FREEDOM.



Son—Say, dad; when is the freedom of the city given to a man?

Pater—When his wife goes to the country for the summer.

Kentucky May Grow Turkish Tobacco. Turkish cigarette manufacturers want Kentucky to grow Turkish tobacco, imports of which have grown from $25,000 to $4,000,000 in only 12 years.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Illustrated Eye Book. At Druggists.

A good singer can always make women cry by singing "Home, Sweet Home." So many people long for a home, and so few have one.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Ambition makes a man feel that he could do something, if he only knew how.

Feet Ache—Use Allen's Foot-Ease Over 30,000 testimonials. Refuse imitations. Send for free trial package. A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Love is not blind, but those whom it affects are.

U.S. Sheep Dip. Only 75cts Per Gallon N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicken-hearted people are always hatching excuses.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

If duty would use a megaphone more of us might hear the call.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Willimantic, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles, causing backache, irregularities, dizziness and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk upstairs without stopping on the way. I tried three different doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them, but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said nothing would restore my health. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. Etta Donovan, Box 290, Willimantic, Conn.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

FITS

If you suffer from Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is send for a FREE Bottle of

Dr. May's Epilepticide Cure.

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent free with directions. Express Prepaid. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory, under the National Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Guaranty No. 18971. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
548 Pearl Street. New York City.

PREDESTINED TO THE BAR.

Goldfield Youngster Had Early Learned the Value of Quibble.

Doctor Norris of Goldfield, Nev., called his eight-year-old son into the library after breakfast the other morning, and regarded him with a sad frown.

"Harry," he said, "why are you so often late at school?"

"I'm never late, father," Harry responded promptly.

"Careful, son," said the doctor. "Try to remember. Haven't you been late at school in the last few days?"

"No, sir."

"Then why has your teacher written me this letter, saying you were late three times last week?"

"Oh, I'll tell you, father,' said Harry, reassuringly. "I don't know what kind of a clock they have at our school, but I'm always on time. Of course, they start school sometimes before I get there, but that isn't my fault—is it?"—Harper's Weekly.

HUMOR BURNED AND ITCHED.

Eczema on Hand, Arms, Legs and Face—It Was Something Terrible.

Complete Cure by Cuticura.

"About fifteen or eighteen years ago eczema developed on top of my hand. It burned and itched so much that I was compelled to show it to a doctor. He pronounced it ringworm. After trying his different remedies the disease increased and went up my arms and to my legs and finally on my face. The burning was something terrible. I went to another doctor who had the reputation of being the best in town. He told me it was eczema. His medicine checked the advance of the disease, but no further. I finally concluded to try the Cuticura Remedies and found relief in the first trial. I continued until I was completely cured from the disease, and I have not been troubled since. C. Burkhart, 236 W. Market St., Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

THE EXTREME OF ECONOMY.

Illustrated by Thrifty Philadelphia Pair and Their Eye-Glasses.

A worthy tradesman of this city was discussing optics with a customer the other day, apropos of the latter's appearance with his first eye-glasses.

"I've been wearing this pair of spectacles for nearly twenty years now," remarked the tradesman, "and my wife a pair just like them for the same time, and now we couldn't either of us see without them, and we never had anything the matter with our eyes in the first place."

"What did you begin to wear them for, then?" inquired the customer.

"Why, you see," explained the other, in a matter-of-fact manner, "when my brother-in-law died he left the two pair of spectacles, and we couldn't sell them for anything like what they were worth."—Harper's Weekly.

Needed Her at Once.

When Bonaparte Bluebell announced his engagement to Lily Doe everybody in the blacksmith shop congratulated him on winning such a hard working and forehanded mate. But Erastus Coke remarked:

"'Peared lak you wouldn't never speak up, Bonaparte. It's going on six months since you begun to fiddle roun' Lily."

"Dat's so," Bonaparte frankly admitted, "but I didn't lose mah job till las' night."—Youth's Companion.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Idealist.

The Bride—I want a piece of meat without any bone, fat or gristle.

The Butcher—Madam, I think you'd better have an egg.—Harper's Weekly.

Your working power depends upon your health! Garfield Tea corrects disorders of liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels; overcomes constipation, purifies the blood—brings good health.

Many a tax dodger would no doubt hold up his hands in horror if any one was to call him a thief—but what else is he?

Pettit's Eye Salve First Sold in 1807 100 years ago, sales increase yearly, wonderful remedy; cured millions weak eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

And a silver dollar looks like a wheel of fortune to the man who is down to his last penny.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Women know that men will make fools of themselves if given a chance—and they give them lots of chances.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

When a man begins to talk about reforming it's a sign that he suspects other people are suspicious of him.

WE PAY 10-11cts. FOR COW HIDES and high price for furs. Sell traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The man who is vociferant about his honor, usually has but little to talk about.

SHIP VEAL, POULTRY BUTTER EGGS to G. L. Bradley, Minneapolis, Minn.

It's easy for a man's wife to dress well if his creditors can afford it.

EUROPE CAPTURES BEST OF AMERICAN JOCKEYS

Notter, Radtke, Nicol, Powers and Others Will Ride Best of Foreign Thoroughbreds.

For some years the American turf has lost one or two expert jockeys, who have obtained good contracts with some of the big racing establishments abroad. This year the number of riders who have been employed by foreign horsemen has increased, and at least six will be lost to the American turf. There are indications that others will go to Europe, as negotiations are now being considered for their services.

"Joe" Notter, Vincent Powers and "Eddie" Dugan, the three great leading jockeys of 1908, are to sail. Another prominent rider, "Dave" Nicol, has secured a contract to ride in France, and it is possible that Roscoe Troxler may go to the same country to ride for "Fred" Burlew, who is training a small stable of American horses. Dalton, McCarthy, Shilling, Upton and J. Butler have been invited to join the jockeys abroad.

One might imagine that the passing of the Agnew-Hart bill last year in New York is the cause for the exodus of so many riders. While that measure undoubtedly has driven a few of the owners away, it is not really the cause of the departures of the jockeys.

Notter will ride for the stable of A. & C. Von Weimberg, in Germany, for which George Walker trains, and he is to receive a salary of $15,000.

"Eddie" Dugan goes to England to ride for Harry Payne Whitney, who holds the contract on his services. A year ago Mr. Whitney bought the contract on this rider from C. E. Durnell, and he rode in the light blue, brown cap all through last season. Twenty-seven horses, among which are many two-year-olds, are now quartered in England under the care of A. J. Joyner, and as Mr. Whitney has transferred his interest abroad he wants his own jockey to ride for him.

Vincent Powers, who sprang into prominence several years ago, will join the American riders abroad and will be seen in the saddle in France. There have been several offers made for the boy, and he will probably ride in France for Leopold de Rothschild at a salary of $15,000.

"Dave" Nicol will ride in France for Baron Maurice Rothschild, who is a member of the famous firm of European bankers. He will receive a retainer of $5,000 for one year's services, beginning April 1, 1909, with $30 for each winning mount and $10 for each losing mount.

Some of the American jockeys who will ride abroad this year are: Shaw, Taral, Spencer, "Johnny" Reiff and Radtke, in Germany; Lucien Lyne and Jay Ransch, who will ride for J. Hennessy, the "Brandy King," in France; "Joe" Richards and Winkfield, in Russia, and others in England.

DIAMOND GOSSIP

Honus Lobert has signed his 1909 contract with the Reds. He will hold down the shortstop position.

The National league umpires will report for instructions at the New York headquarters, April 12.

The memorial to the late Henry Chadwick, "the father of baseball," will be unveiled in Brooklyn, April 20, the first anniversary of his death.

"If Ames gets away right this year," says John J. McGraw, "he will undoubtedly be one of the season's greatest pitchers."

It is being rumored that the Pacific coast outlaw league will shortly go out of business on account of its overgrown salary list.

Jack Warner's contract with the Galveston team calls for no salary, but he is given a half interest in the club and possible profits. He is to manage and play with the team.

Johnny Cocash, the former Detroit boy, will likely be retained by the Giants this year as a utility outfielder.

Frank Chance, manager of the Cubs, says there are only four teams in the National league that will be in the race at all this season, namely, the Cubs, New York, Pittsburg and the Phillies.

"Nig" Perrine, second baseman of last season's Louisville team, dissatisfied with the salary offered him by George Tebeau, has jumped to Stockton, Cal., the outlaw team managed by Danny Shay.

Minneapolis has two catchers named Block and Rapp. Sounds like a course of instruction in boxing.

Frank Chance has just completed his tenth consecutive year of service with the Chicago Cubs.

Elmer Flick will be seen in the outfield for Cleveland this year. He has reported in good condition.

Work on the construction of Toledo's new ball park has been started by a big force of men.

Southpaw Andrada, the Spanish pitcher with Cleveland, has a nickname already, Jim McGuire having christened him "Andy."

Catcher Jacklitsch of the Phillies, who has been holding out for more salary, has signed his 1909 contract.

Goode, the Cleveland outfielder, who played basketball with Hans Wagner all winter, says the latter has no intention of quitting baseball, but that he won't join the Pirates until three or four days before the season opens.

Manager Clarke of Pittsburg has a wonder in Hyatt, from Seattle. He has a remarkable throwing arm.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE

Of Painting Requirements Will Save Much Expense.

When one sees the surface of a house or other building scaling, or peeling, or spotted or blistered, or showing other symptoms of paint "disease," it is evident that a poor painter has been on the job, and that poor paint was used—or possibly that a good painter had been dominated by a property-owner who knew nothing about paint.

It is an easy matter to be informed on paint and painting. A complete painting guide, including a book of color schemes, either for exterior or interior—specifications for all kinds of painting,—and an instrument for detecting adulteration in paint material, with directions for using it, may be had free by writing National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Bldg., New York City, and asking for Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49.

Then, every houseowner should make it a point to get only well-known reliable brands in buying his materials. Pure white lead is especially important, or the paint will not prove satisfactory. The famous "Dutch Boy Painter" trademark of National Lead Company, the largest makers of pure white lead, is an absolute guarantee of the purity and quality of the white lead sold under it. That trademark is a safeguard against paint trouble.

The Next War Play.

"What properties will we need for the battle scene?"

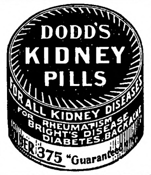
"None whatever. The stage will be bare. The men are supposed to be wearing invisible uniforms and firing smokeless powder from noiseless guns."

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

A man talks about love as though he felt ashamed of the conversation.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices. CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

It takes a has-been a long time to find it out.



Salts and Castor Oil—bad stuff—never cure, only makes bowels move because it irritates and sweats them, like poking finger in your eye. The best *Bowel Medicine is Cascarets.* Every Salts and Castor Oil user should get a box of CASCARETS and try them just once. You'll see. 884

Cascarets—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Do You Feel Run Down?

If so, you are an easy victim of disease. You can avoid danger if you build up your system with the natural strength-giver—

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

which helps your body do its own building up. It puts the whole digestive system in a perfect condition. Regulates the stomach, imparts new vigor and health to the tissues.

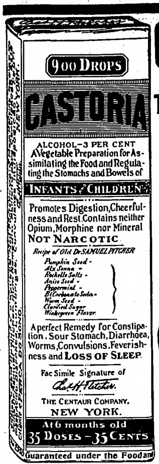
Your Druggist has it.

Two sizes, 50c and 35c

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC. DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS / CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Foodand

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Mayer

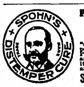
Martha Washington Comfort Shoes

You will never know what genuine foot comfort is until you wear Martha Washington Comfort Shoes. They relieve tired and aching feet and make walking a pleasure. They fit like a glove and feel as easy as a stocking. No bother about buttons or laces—they just slip on and off at will. The elastic at the sides "gives" with every movement of the foot, insuring free action and a perfect fit. *Absolute comfort guaranteed.* Beware of imitations. Only the genuine have the name Martha Washington and Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole. Refuse substitutes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who *does not* handle Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes, Leading Lady Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.

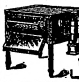
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN



For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle. $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.



BIG COME DOWN IN PRICES

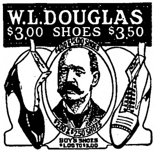
Famous Sure Hatch Incubators

Will be sold CHEAP the next few weeks. Best machine in the world. Built for real business, and will make you money. Get into the business now and raise chickens while Poultry and Eggs are high priced. Send for big free book about our Incubator and the Poultry Business.

Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Box 172, Fremont, Neb.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50



The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.

The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry.

If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 157 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

A. N. K.—G (1909—14) 2276.

45 to 50 Bu. of Wheat Per Acre have been grown on farm lands in

WESTERN CANADA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Much less would be satisfactory. The general average is above twenty bushels.

"All are loud in their praises of the great crops and that wonderful country."—*Extract from correspondence National Editorial Association of August, 1908.*

It is now possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free and another 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Hundreds have paid the cost of their farms (if purchased) and then had a balance of from $10.00 to $12.00 per acre from one crop. Wheat, barley, oats, flax—all do well. Mixed farming is a great success and dairying is highly profitable. Excellent climate, splendid schools and churches, railways bring most every district within easy reach of market. Railway and land companies have lands for sale at low prices and on easy terms.

"Last Best West" pamphlets and maps sent free. For these and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

SEED OATS 60 cts. a bu.

Per Salzer's catalog page 129.

Largest growers of seed oats, wheat, barley, speltz, corn, potatoes, grasses and clovers and farm seeds in the world. Big catalog free; or, send 10c in stamps and receive sample of Billion Dollar Grass, yielding 10 tons of hay per acre, oats, speltz, barley, etc., easily worth $10.00 of any man's money to get a start with, and catalog free. Or, send 14c and we add a sample farm seed novelty never seen before by you. SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes use | Thompson's Eye Water

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1909. NO. 2.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

SENATE TO VISIT THE IRON RANGE COUNTRY.

House Passes Trading Stamp Bill—A Lengthy Argument on the Iron Ore Tonnage Tax Bill.

St. Paul, Minn., March 30.—Gov. J. A. Johnson sent a communication to the senate today, announcing three appointments. One was of Charles E. Vasaly, editor of The Herald at Little Falls, as member of the state board of control to succeed S. W. Leavitt of Litchfield, who has served for eight years past. The second appointment was that of J. G. Armson, mayor of Stillwater, as member of the state tax commission to succeed Franklin McVey, who resigned to become president of the North Dakota state university. The third appointment was that of Martin Hughes of Hibbing, as the additional judge for the Duluth district.

The senate today passed the "Brady salary bill." This is the house measure which permits the legislators to draw their $1,000 salary all in one year instead of $500 per year. The bill drew 37 yea votes, to 19 opposed.

The bi-monthly pay-day bill was killed.

The senate passed the Elwell bill for an experimental forest for the state university in Carlton county. It provides for acceptance of a gift of 2,200 acres from Frederick Weyerhauser, and appropriates $5,000, from which amount 480 additional acres are to be purchased.

St. Paul, Minn., March 31.—The senate will leave St. Paul Thursday evening for a trip along the Iron Range to inform themselves of the vastness of the state's mining interests. When Senator George R. Laybourn of Duluth extended the invitation for the senate to enjoy the trip and inform itself relative to the iron mining industry that it might be in a better position to fairly consider the Bjorge tonnage tax bill.

By a final vote of 39 to 2 the senate late today passed the bill of Senator F. E. Putnam of Blue Earth, appropriating $50,000 state aid, for the establishment of courses in manual training, domestic science, and scientific agriculture in high, consolidated and graded schools throughout the state.

The senate passed the W. A. Hinton bill providing that passenger elevators must be supplied with safety appliances that hold the car at each landing until the doors or gates are opened and closed.

The senate today suspended its rules and passed the bill to permit of reincorporation of the town of Gilbert, St. Louis county.

The bill to perpetuate veterans of the civil war in state offices went down to defeat in the house this morning.

The electric railroad control bill came up in a new form. The house judiciary committee presented a majority report for advancement of a substitute bill for the Nolan measure, placing lines directly under the state railroad commission.

The new substitute bill gives the state railroad commission general supervision, and makes them an appeal board, but leaves to city councils in the respective cities the power to specify what streets shall be used by the electric lines, general service regulations, permission or refusal for extensions, and the right to inflict penalties for violation of ordinances. The new bill also gives the state commission power to order city lines to give terminal connections to rural electric lines.

The house passed the trading stamp bill. It requires that the stamps issued by merchants must have printed on them their value, and must specify just what they may be used to redeem.

This evening H. O. Bjorge of Lake Park was given an opportunity to make a lengthy argument for his iron ore tonnage tax bill before the senate tax committee, which held an open hearing in the senate chamber. Mr. Bjorge quoted from decisions at length to prove that his bill was constitutional and would be sustained by the courts, and also attempted to prove that it was fair in that it taxed property which in a few years would be all removed from the state. His argument was the same one as delivered first before the house committee on taxes, and later before the house itself when considering the bill.

St. Paul, Minn., April 1.—After nearly two hours of debate, the senate this afternoon confirmed the appointments of C. E. Vasaly of Little Falls as member of the state board of control to succeed S. W. Leavitt, and Mayor J. G. Armson of Stillwater to succeed Franklin McVey on the state tax commission.

Several bills of importance were passed by the senate late this afternoon. They included the Nolan house bill providing that the railroad commission shall keep up the physical valuation of railroad properties in Minnesota; and the Wright senate bill providing for pensioning of citizen soldiers who participated in the campaign against the Indian uprising in Minnesota in 1862.

The senate today passed the house bill, providing that all property shall be listed at its full value, and assessed forty per cent for taxation purposes. Senator Moonan secured the adoption of an amendment providing that the readjustment of valuations be placed in the hands of the assessors instead of the state tax commission.

Without a dissenting vote, the senate today passed the Works bill to permit cities of the state at their option to adopt the commission (or Des Moines) plan of government. In its original form, as drawn by Senator Works of Mankato it only applied to the smaller cities of the state; but an amendment was today offered by Senator E. E. Smith of Minneapolis, extending the terms of the act to all cities of the state. Senator Smith was the member to first introduce the commission bill in a preliminary form, and later consented that the Works bill be substituted. The bill secured 50 yea votes to no nays.

The senate adjourned late today until Monday morning, and something over half the membership left at 11 p. m. via the Northern Pacific for Duluth, in charge of H. V. Eva of Duluth, representing the Duluth Commercial club. Tomorrow at 7 a. m., they leave Duluth for a two days' trip over the iron range.

After lengthy debate, the house today passed the Allen bill, providing for a school tax levy of 1½ mills, of which the state university shall have the proceeds of the one-half mill, and the general school fund (as heretofore) have the money raised from the one mill. This would increase the income of the university for general running expenses from a direct levy, from $225,000 to $250,000. W. C. Bicknell attempted to amend the bill so that the university's tax would be .32 of a mill instead of one-half a mill, but the house refused to adopt the change, and passed the bill as it originally read, by a vote of 63 to 47—62 votes being necessary for passage.

Notice was received from the governor that he had signed the Brady salary bill, and the communication called forth general applause. This is the bill which permits the legislators to draw their entire salary of $1,000 the legislative year, instead of $500 a year for each year of their two year term.

The house today passed the bill to legalize Sunday baseball, for which Messrs. Gartside, Virtue, Grant, and Wolhuter stood sponsor. The vote was 67 to 31. The bill by Zelch and L. H. Johnson, prohibiting the sale of convict labor by contract with the state to private parties, was also passed.

St. Paul, April 2.—The so-called packing-house bill, was indefinitely postponed in the house today.

The Gunn bill from the senate for establishment of a new normal school at Cass Lake, passed the house.

The state university people, who so rejoiced over the passage of the university tax levy bill by the house yesterday, today received a shock in the adoption of a motion by John McGrath recalling the measure and later reconsidering the vote by which it passed.

The T. J. Brady bill, limiting the number of persons who may be jammed into street cars, passed the house this morning, but with an amendment making the number 35 who may stand, in addition to those occupying seats.

The house passed the Campbell bill late this afternoon, for the establishment of a separate woman's department in the state bureau of labor.

The bill by Elmer Adams, to detach Morrison county from the seventh judicial district and attach it to the fifteenth judicial district, went down to defeat by a vote of 53 to 28.

The house today passed the Elmer E. Adams amendment to the habitual criminal act. It provides that possession of burglar's tools and explosives shall be prima facie evidence of guilt, and punishable as a felony.

The house also passed the public health committee's bill, providing that the state board of health shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for the sanitation of factories and places of employment, and for the benefit and health of wage-earners.

The report of the judiciary committee was accepted recommending for indefinite postponement the Wilson senate bill providing that future common law marriages shall not be recognized as legal in Minnesota.

Rules were suspended for the passage of the bill providing that agents must be at railroad depots a half hour before each train in towns of 500 population or over.

PLAN BIG WAGE CUT

STEEL TRUST'S COMPANIES TO SLASH PAY 15 PER CENT.

GOES INTO EFFECT MAY 1

Reduction Means a Saving of $25,000,000 and Gives the Combine Advantage Over Independents Whose Cuts Are Ten Per cent.

New York.—The various subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation, it is announced on the best authority, will slash 15 per cent. off the wages of their employes on May 1. The trust itself will not announce the cut, but it will be left to the subsidiary concerns to make the announcements on April 15.

The subsidiary companies of the steel corporation have been holding back their announcement of wage cuts with the purpose of letting all the independent companies do their cutting first. This has not only the advantage of letting the independents accumulate the brunt of the odium for wage reduction and insures that there will not be an exodus of skilled trust workmen into the independent mills, but also serves a steel market coup of far greater importance than either of these considerations.

Inasmuch as the independents have cut their wage scales uniformly at the rate of ten per cent., the steel trust will be in position, if it announces a cut of 15 per cent. on May 1, to rearrange its price schedules so sweepingly that it will capture the entire steel market for months to come and insure an enormously swollen business for the coming year.

The United States Steel corporation paid out $160,000,000 in 1907. On that basis a cut of 15 per cent. means that the company will save $25,000,000 on labor alone.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The arrival here Friday of a carload of non-union engineers, oilers and firemen is looked upon as the beginning of the fight between the Lake Carriers' association and the various unions on the great lakes.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The first trouble in the anthracite region since the expiration of the three-year agreement has developed at the Keystone colliery of the Traders' Coal Company at the Ridgewood mine, about four miles from here. The miners had a dispute over yardage and the shifting of rock and as a result refrained from working Friday.

NOT GUILTY, SAYS KIDNAPER.

Mrs. Boyle Arraigned and Held in Default of $25,000 Bond at Mercer, Pa.

Mercer, Pa. — Mrs. Helen Boyle, wife of James H. Boyle, kidnaper of Willie Whitla, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Thomas McClain, at this place Wednesday, charged with kidnaping.

She entered a plea of "not guilty," and was held for the action of the grand jury in the sum of $25,000 bail. Her husband waived a hearing at Sharon, Monday and is held in the jail here on a similar bond.

The mystery surrounding the stranger who visited Mrs. Boyle in jail last Monday was cleared last night when W. J. McDermott of Chicago told friends here that he called at the jail in the absence of Sheriff Chess and identified the prisoner as his sister, Anna McDermott, who eloped from Chicago with Boyle three years' ago.

KILLS MINER IN RIOT.

Constable Slays One and Wounds Another When Attempt Is Made to Rescue Prisoner.

Pittsburg, Pa.—One man was killed and another probably fatally injured in a riot between a crowd of miners formerly employed at the Harwick mines of the Allegheny Coal Company at Cheswick, Pa., near here, and two deputy constables at that place.

The dead man is Mike Strenyard, aged 20 years. Norwalk Bulterge, aged 24 years, has two bullets in his back.

The trouble started when the crowd of miners attempted to rescue a comrade who had been arrested by Deputy Constables Holland and Blair. Holland, who did the shooting, is under a $2,000 bond.

Zeppelin Returns in Airship.

Fredrichshafen. — Wearing a smile which fully expressed the victory of his wonderful airship over wind, snow and other adverse weather conditions, Count Zeppelin returned in his aerial craft Friday night after having been on a voyage which consumed two days' time. He landed safely on Lake Constance and the airship was snugly tucked away in its shed none the worse for its wild experiences.

FINISH WATERWAY REPORT

ST. LOUIS TO NEW ORLEANS PORTION IS PLANNED.

Engineers' Board Said to Consider Twenty or Twenty-Four Foot Channel Economical.

Washington. — Another big step in the plan for a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf was taken Friday when the engineers' board in charge of the survey completed its report on the portion between St. Louis and New Orleans.

This is the biggest stretch of the proposed channel, and the report, according to telegraphic advices received at the war department, should be here to-day. The survey from Chicago to St. Louis was completed three years ago. The stretch from New Orleans to the mouth of the Mississippi will soon be complete.

Although Col. Bixby's dispatch as head of the engineers' commission in charge of the work merely announced the completion of the task, it is understood that the report will be highly favorable. It is reported that not only are the conclusions of the board favorable to the general project of a 14-foot channel from Chicago to the gulf, but that the board considers it practicable from a commercial standpoint.

Information has been received here that the board went even further in its conclusions and was of the opinion that a deep waterway of 20 or even 24 feet could be built with economy in preference to the 14-foot limit which is now proposed.

The report on the delta stretches of the proposed deep waterway is now all that is left before congress can map out its work. The national river and harbor commission of congress undoubtedly will urge speedy work when it brings in its report in December, especially if the Illinois legislature orders work begun meantime. Speaker Cannon is known to be favorably disposed toward the enterprise, and when he makes up the next river and harbor committee it is certain that it, too, will support the project.

BOAT BLAST KILLS TWELVE.

French Oil Bark Blown Up at Marseilles—Many Are Injured and Some Missing.

Marseilles.—The French tank bark Jules Henry, Capt. Escoffier, in the oil trade between Philadelphia and Cette, blew up Thursday and was practically totally wrecked. Twelve members of her crew were killed and many others wounded.

A representative of the Veritas agency, accompanied by the second officer, was inspecting the vessel at the time she blew up. In the course of their work the two men entered the tank hold. Immediately after there was a tremendous explosion. The entire deck of the bark was lifted, and the forward portion of the ship was wrenched off. Twenty men of the crew at work painting and repairing were blown into the air. Great sheets of fire shot up from the vessel, and in a few seconds she was enveloped in flames.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SLAIN

Toledo, O., Police Baffled by Mysterious Murder of Aged Couple, Evidently by Robbers.

Toledo, O.—In the finding of the bodies of Ludwig Krueger, aged 66, and his wife, aged 63, buried in the cellar of their home which was destroyed by fire Thursday, the police are confronted by a puzzling murder mystery.

M. Soboleski, a tailor, last Saturday gave Mr. Krueger $2,000 as part payment for the purchase of a farm.

It is believed that robbery was the motive and that the slayer, after burying the bodies and replacing the brick flooring in the cellar, set fire to the house to cover up the murder.

WOMEN TO CLEAN CITY.

Will Sweep Streets of Washington April 15 if the Commissioners Don't Get Busy.

Washington.—If the commissioners of the District of Columbia haven't found a way to clean the streets of Washington by April 15, the women of the capital will go out on the streets and show them how to do it. This has been decided by the Twentieth Century club of this city, an organization of the best known and most progressive women here.

Testimony was given by several members at the last meeting that the streets in front of their homes and in the parkways were littered with wastepaper and other debris. Thereupon the club decided to act.

Eight Killed by Dynamite.

Chillicothe, O. — A terrific explosion occurred along the route of the Norfolk & Western railroad Tuesday in which eight workmen were killed and 20 or more were injured.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Luverne Chooses Teaching Force.

Luverne—The superintendent and fifteen of Luverne's corps of twenty teachers were elected at the last meeting of the board of education, as follows: Superintendent, Professor J. L. Torrens, Luverne; high school, C. E. Clarkson, St. Charles; Miss Elinor Hallowell, Northfield; Miss Effie B. Lee, Ames, Iowa. Grades, Miss Dawley M. Anderson, Plainview; Miss Frances Larson, Tracy; Miss Goldie M. Anderson, Plainview; Miss Ethel L. Emery, Stanton; Miss Emma Larson, Atwater; Miss Ella McCarthy, Luverne; Miss Loretta McGrew, Good Thunder; Miss Rose M. Oestern, Luverne; Miss Lura Williams, Cando, N. D.; Miss Volande Mackin, Minneapolis; Miss Josephine Curtiss and Miss Jessie Halbert, Luverne.

New Well for Rochester.

Rochester—At a meeting of the Olmsted County Health League held here, Burt W. Eaton, president of the Rochester company, advocated municipal ownership of the plant. Rochester has been especially fortunate in her water supply. Never has a case of sickness been traced to contaminated water supply. The old wells are to be built higher and a new one is to be dug. The Health League will begin an active and aggressive campaign to not only maintain the present standard of healthfulness, but to guard against any possibility of unsanitary conditions.

Indictments Against Four.

Grand Rapids—The grand jury for the March term of the district court for Itasca county held a busy session. Indictments were returned as follows: Norman McMasters, grand larceny in the second degree; George Zigich, assault in the first degree; Mike Radovac and Elie Viacar, assault in the first degree, for stabbing John Javenis near Marble on Jan. 22. Javenis nearly died from the effects of the wound. The grand jury is considering election matters.

Sues for Girl's Freedom.

Red Wing—By means of habeas corpus proceedings, Eva A. Slayton, of St. Paul, is trying to secure the release of her daughter Genevieve from the custody of the board of control and Superintendent F. A. Whittier of the training school. Mrs. Slayton contends that the commitment proceedings were illegal and that no notice had been served on her as guardian of Genevieve Slayton.

Duluth Incendiary Sentenced.

Duluth—Kalman Light, the West Duluth storekeeper who was convicted of setting fire to his store on Central avenue, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary by Judge Cant in the district court. Light was charged with saturating some paper boxes with kerosene and setting fire to them. The fact that a family was living in rooms above the store made the offense more serious.

False Arrest Costs $400.

Duluth—Chief of Police Peter Wring and D. B. McEachen of Hibbing have been mulcted for $400 by a jury in the district court in a damage suit brought by William Williams for false arrest. Williams was employed by the Itasca Mercantile company, of which McEachen is manager, and was arrested on a charge of theft, but was discharged.

Railway Mail Clerks Organize.

Winona—Railway mail clerks in this section have organized by electing the following officers: President, William H. Fry; vice president, Harvey Taylor; secretary, Anton Berdnatz. Mr. Berdnatz was elected a delegate to the tenth division convention to be held on April 30 at Minneapolis.

Grain Merchant Bankrupt.

Gibbon—Nels Johnson of Sibley county, formerly a grain merchant of Gibbon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court in this city, alleging his liabilities as $18,084, of which $8,500 is secured, and his assets as $15,350, of which $4,610 is exempt.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis—George Barb and John Fleischer were arrested by P. J. Riley, special agent of the Omaha railroad, in the Omaha yards, on the charge of stealing fittings from Pullman cars.

Duluth—Plans are on foot here to give a banquet in the near future in honor of D. D. Mann, president of the Canadian Northern railroad in recognition of his services in the extension of his line to the Head of the Lakes.

Minneapolis—Following "The Kentuckian," at the Bijou, Charles Grapewin will make his first local appearance in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp," a musical concoction of mirth and melody which he has been presenting with great success for the last five or six years. He will be surrounded by a large company of capable people, including a chorus which is noted for its ability to sing and dance.

PE-RU-NA

For Cramps in the Stomach of Six Years' Standing.

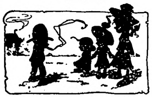
"I was troubled with cramps in the stomach for six years. I tried many kinds of medicine, also was treated by three doctors.

"They said that I had nervous dyspepsia. I took the medicine for two years, then I got sick again and gave up all hopes of getting cured.

"I saw a testimonial of a man whose case was similar to mine, being cured by Peruna, so thought I would give it a trial. I procured a bottle at once, and commenced taking it.

"I have taken nineteen bottles, and am entirely cured. I believe Peruna is all that is claimed for it."—Mrs. J. C. Jamison, 61 Marchant St., Watsonville, Cal.

SNAP FOR JIMMIE.



"Oh, Jimmie, our pa's been appointed postmaster!"

"Good! Now I won't have ter put any stamps on de letters I sends youse!"

CHILD ATE CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Spread Whole Box of It on Crackers—Not the Least Injury Resulted.

Cuticura Thus Proven Pure and Sweet.

A New York friend of Cuticura writes:

"My three year old son and heir, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the stateroom and located a box of graham crackers and a box of Cuticura Ointment. When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."

No more conclusive evidence could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. If it may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to pected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant.

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Insignia.

"What makes you think that man would make a detective?"

"Because it some natural to him to wear a slouch hat and a white necktie."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Giving money will have no value except we first give ourselves.—Murray.

SHIP VEAL POULTRY BUTTER EGGS to G. L. Bradley, Minneapolis, Minn.

Women like to talk of the days they were single and had a good time.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Are heavy cream buyers. Get their prices.

From the blackmailer's viewpoint, keeping secrets is a paying business.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs & Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies when required are to assist nature, and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine,

MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA
FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
ONE SIZE ONLY—REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT,

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription Price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3. 1879

It appears that the Thief River Falls county seat removel bill is still before the legislature and may become a law.

The legislature, is like a man that is to be hung, they know when their time is up. The present session's time is up April 22.

We hope our town supervisors will endevor to try to do some road work this year, and if some of the old members get the back ache it might help some to take a look at that grader,

---

The many letters of incouragement that we are receiveing from all parts of the county regardlng the effort being made to get a bridge across Red Lake River, on the section line between section lines 29 and 30 in this township, leads us to believe that the bridge will be built this year. The present site was chosen after the lay of the country, and the sentiment of the people had been fully sized up, and their names are now before our members of the legislature, praying for the appropriation to build.

Now is the time of year that the people of eastern Red Lake county stay on their own side of Red Lake River, as they can not cross in boats or on the ice. This same condition prevails every fall and spring, which is a searious drawback to the settlement and improvement of this part of Reo Lake county. About ninty five per cent of the people are trying to get a bridge across the river in the eastern part of the county at a point where all can reach it, while a few want it at a point where only one man can get to it from the south side of the river, on any laid out road.

The state road and bridge fund' known as "the pork barrel" has been divided up among the different counties. The whole amount was $600,000, for the two years. The apportionment for the differant counties ranges from $750 for Cook county to $10,200, for Hennepin county. Our district fared very well, and our representatives in the legislature are entitled to great credit for their good work in our behalf. Belltrammi county got $7275. Clearwater county $6000 Norman $3525. Red Lake $7275. A comparison with other counties in the state shows that our representatives got every dollar they had comeing, and maybe a little more.

The County Commissioners redistricted the two north commissioner districts last week, so the lines are now on township lines, instead of river lines. All the parts of townships lying north of Red Lake River are taken from district No. four, Mr. Shaws district and added to Mr Aubels district, the third district. This will make about half the territory of the county in one Commissioner district, and the other half in four commissioner districts. This throws six of the eleven townships into the third district with their commissioner located at St. Hilaire. The Red Lake Falls Gazette says "Now please don't anybody say any thing nasty. Whats the use?" We won't say anything nasty, as we can not think of anything nasty enough to say.

A Dead Kick From A Dead Horse.

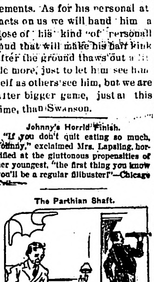
Mr. Swanson, from Deer Park, again "Communication", for the loven towns, last week, and had a dream that he came very near to again landing the assistant town clerkship of Deer Park township, We thought it would raise a howl in the kennel of "de gang" when we said we were going to have their proposed bridge site and the lines south of it surveyed and affidavits taken of the true condition of the lines, which they certified were main traveled roads. He says: "We are simply voicing the sentitement of the people of our town." When Mr Swanson makes that statement he knows that it is not true. All his neighbors, excepting his father and one brother are signers on the petition for a bridge on the section lines between sections 29 and 30. Every member of your board of supervisors has his name on that petition. Your town clerk, (the man that defeated you so bad at the last election) circulated that petition to get signers for a bridge, at its present location, and yet you have gall enough to come out in print and say You are representing the sentiment of these people when you are trying to get this bridge site moved to a point where you know they can not get to it to cross.

He raves about undergroud methods. What underground methods could there be about getting permission to build this bridge, from the government on a section line in the town of Highlanding? What underground methods could there be in the people of eastern Red Lake county getting up a petition to the legislature to appropriate the money to build this bridge? But Who ever heard of Swanson, or Lattimore, or the one, or two they are backing, ever trying to make any move to try to get any bridge across this river at any point in eastern Red Lake county, until after we started? Then they started a schem, and an underground one, to try to get the site moved to a point one mile east to a point where the river runs lengthwise of the section line, which would make it necessary to buy the land for road on one side of the river, or build a bridge a quater of a mile long. As to Swanson voiceing the sentiment of his neighboros we will give the names of a few of his nearest neighbors, who have signed the petition for this bridge at its present location viz: Rev. E A. Mostue; T.G. Romme, Ole Overvold, Even J. Sund, M. E Hyland, Thore O. Moen, Mike Kolski, George Singer, and in fact all his neighbors, except his father and one brother. Anyone can adress any of the above gentelmen for the trouth of our statements. As for his personal attacts on us we will hand him a dose of his kind of personall mud that will make his hair kink after the ground thaws out a little more, just to let him see him self as others see him, but we are after bigger game, just at this time, than Swanson.

Johnny's Horrid Finish.

"If you don't quit eating so much, Johnny," exclaimed Mrs. Lapsling, horrified at the gluttonous propensities of her youngest, "the first thing you know you'll be a regular filibuster!"—Chicago Tribune.

The Parthian Shaft.



Walter—I'm sorry, sir, but the chef says he can't take the steak back. You've bent it.—Harper's Weekly.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain,

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Miss Clara Barton says she has not become a Christian Scientist.

At the age of eighty years Mrs. Jacob Peters of Venango, Pa., is a correspondent of five newspapers.

Mary Dawson, aged eighty, still works as a maid in the New England House, Boston, where she has served for sixty years. Her first employer was Parun Stevens.

Miss Julia Chapman won a set of silver knives, forks and spoons in a board sawing contest given in Steiwer hall, Fossil, Ore., recently. She went through her board before any of her competitors had got well started.

The dress of Miss Elizabeth Loughridge of Lexington, Ky., who was leading a grand march wearing a wreath of fire, known as an electric sparker, took fire, and she escaped injury. The dress took fire a second time, and she was severely burned.

Mrs. Evelyn Fellows Masury, a society woman of Boston, surrendered her house the other night to her maid, Della Landers, who gave a party to her friends. The house was theirs for the night, and dances, refreshments and music filled the evening.

The family of Mrs. Eliza Allen of Augusta, Me., claim that she is the youngest great-grandmother in the United States. Mrs. Allen is fifty years old and has been a great-grandmother more than a year. She is a vigorous woman and personally manages her farm.

Pen, Chisel and Brush.

The late Professor Jebb is said to have done considerable work, as yet unpublished, on the "Fragments of Sophocles," and this work is to be carried on by a competent Cambridge scholar.

Professor Gustav Eberlein, one of the foremost German sculptors, has arrived in New York. For the last seven years he has worked exclusively for Emperor William. While in this country he expects to make busts of President Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, E. H. Harriman and other leading Americans.

Walter Crane, the English artist, lives in an old fashioned house in a narrow street off High street, Kensington. When Mr. Crane and his wife send out invitations to their "at homes" and other functions, they always commence "Master and Mistress Crane request the pleasure," etc. They are exceedingly popular as hosts

Sporting Notes.

Arthur Marcotte, the amateur billiard champion of Canada, has joined the professional ranks.

The first heat trotted below 2:10 on the grand circuit during the season of 1007 was 2:07½, by Highball.

Lee Talbot, the Mercersburg hammer thrower who made such a sensation with his schoolboy hammer records, appears in a new light at Cornell university—the champion wrestler of the university.

An American trainer has this to say of the Orloff trotter, "The Russian horses look well and do well in front of a family carriage, but they would be badly out of place on the race track of any other country than their own."

An Arabian Legend.

The Arabians had a tradition that when the devil started forth from his own place to the garden of Eden he was too lazy to walk and begged all the animals, one after another, to carry him. All refused except the serpent, which was then a quadruped and the most beautiful of all beasts. Yielding to the entreaties of Satan, the serpent took up the devil on its back and carried him the rest of the way, no one knows how far, and after the consequences of the devil's entry into the garden became apparent the angels were commanded to look up the serpent and punish it, so Michael cut off its legs, and it was doomed henceforth to travel about as best it could flat on the ground.

Willing to Risk It.

Mr. Winks (solemnly)—A noted physician says that deadly bacteria lurk in bank notes, and many diseases, especially smallpox, are spread that way.

Mrs. Winks—Mercy on us! Give me all you have. I've been vaccinated, you know.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is necessary to hope, though hope should be always deluded, for hope itself is happiness, and its frustrations, however frequent, are yet less dreadful than its extinction.—Dr. Johnson.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph E. O'Toole, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on June 2nd, 1905, made homestead entry No. 1174. Serial No. 04472, for N.E.¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd. day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

William G. Hunt, Walter McAndress Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota Mrch 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 709 Serial No. 04263 for S. E. ¼ Section 16, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, Matt Erickson, Anthony Dannaker, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 5th, 1909 Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 3rd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Nels J. Nereson, of Malone Minnesota, who on March 25th. 1906 made Homestead Entry No. 1095, Serial No. 04480 for the N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United Sates Land office, at Crookston Minnesota on the 15th, day of April 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Salve T. Myrum, Torger Laugel, Gunder Asbjornson, Aslak Lebakke, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota March 22nd, 1909. NOTICE is hereby given that August J. Wentzel of Highlanding Minnesota, who on July 14th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 602, Serial No. 04229, for Lot 9 & E.½ N.E ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof. to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Dedrick Kolstrand, Alfred Hammersteen, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909 Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. March 22nd. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th. 1904, made Homestead entery No. 710. Serial No. 04268 for Lots 7 & 8, Section 29. Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Mridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 3rd. day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn. Joseph E. O'Toole of Sunbeam, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Her First Chance.

"How long has she been talking to the crowd?"

"Two hours."

"Why doesn't she stop?"

"Stop! Why, this is her first chance!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boots to Suit Arctic Tastes.

Shoe Dealer—Here is a pair of boots that will suit you exactly in your next dash for the pole. How did you like the last pair I sold you? Arctic Explorer (reminiscently)—The best I ever tasted.—Chicago News.

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☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,

Manager.

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DANIEL PATTERSON ....Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W.G.Hunt.

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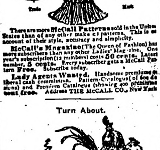

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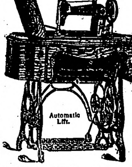

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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

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Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

[illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Uncle Sams star route mail carriers are haveing pretty bad roads this week.

Gunder Asbjornson, of Malone was transacting business in this locality to day.

Mrs. Ole Overum has employed Mr. Edon Davis to work on her farm during the summer.

Carl Narveson, of Highlanding is working for Walter McAndress through springs work.

Our nice spring weather cught a very bad cold Tuesday, which has delayed seeding operations for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat O'Rourke, who have been takeing care of James O'Briens place this winter, left for Dak. on Friday last.

M. E. Hyland left for Minnewaukon N.D. on Monday, where he has three months work, at big wages training and breaking horses.

Joseph DuChamp, president of the Red Lake River Transportation Co., is haveing the steam boat fitted up and will have it ready for business when the ice goes out.

If you watch our colums you will see the new spring add, of Andrew Ellingson, the Higlanding merchant, who will tell you where the best and cheapest place is to buy your spring and summer store goods, next week.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lurch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

C. W. Johnson, of Rhoda was up here Monday makeing application for abatement of taxes. Owing to the mismanagement of Swanson, as clerk, of that district the taxes are becomeing something awful, and the farmers congratulate themselves that they will have a chance to fire him out, in July.

As Swanson don't seem to kow what being used for a tool means we wil give him Websters difinition: A person used as an instrument by an other person. Men of intrigue always have "tools" by whose agency they accomplish their purposes." That's what we mean Mr. Swanson, but the fellows that emploved you got badly beat on a tool.

Edward Singer and Ole Nesland drove down to Kratka to day after goods for the Rhoda store. They have to get another team at Mr. O Briens place and draw the goods up as far as to his landing, then back them across the river on the ice, and load it up on this side. It is such trips as these that makes people so anxious to get a bridge across Red Lake River.

Died; at her residence, in the town of Kratka, on Friday last, Mrs. Ole Walls. She has been a patient suffer for a number of years, from that dread disease consumption, that never fails to claim its victim, and her death has not been unexpected for some time. Funeral services was held at her late residence, Tuesday afternoon, and were attended by a large number of neighbors and friends. The remains were laid to rest in the Braukeborg cemetery.

John Quirk, received a very searious kick from a horse on last Thursday evening, which will lay him up for some time. He was unhitching his team, when his dog came up near him and one of the horses made a kick at the dog and hit Mr. Quirk in the groin, hurting him badly. He laid at home until Tuesday morning, and was taken down to the Thief River Falls hospitl, and at last accounts was getting along as well as could be expected.

Another Lie Nailed.

Rhoda Minn. April 8th, 1909.

Editor of The Sunbeam

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called, to an article written, by W. A. Swanson, and published in The Eleven Towns, in which he says, he is simply voiceing the sentiment of the people of our town, regarding the bridge location across Red Lake River. I wish to state that Mr. Swanson is miss-representing this town in his statements, as they have nearly all signed the petition for the bridge on the section line, between section's 29 and 30, and that is where they want it, where they can get to it to cross, and Swanson knows it as well as I do, and him and his father are the only two men that I have heard of in Deer Park, that don't want the bridge built at its present location., and if he has sold out to schemers at Highlanding the town of Deer Park has not. Please publish and oblige,

Yours Truly, EDWARD SINGER.

Town Clerk of Deer Park.

It can be seen by the above that Swanson is not "voicing the sentiment of the people of our town" (Deer Park), as he said he was in the leven towns. Swanson, in his writeings, reminds us of a chicken, that is being chased in a farmers barn yard that will run and stick his head into a hay stack and leave the rest of his rear end exposed to plain view, where he can be easily caught.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

One of the best farms in the town of Highlanding. The N.E ¼ of section 29. One hundred and twenty acres of first class plow land. Ballance light timber and meadow land. One half mile from the Highlanding creamery, which is now running and in a prosperous condition. First class up to date school house on one corner of the land, which has eight months school, taught by first grade teacher, this year.

For price and terms, call on, or address. W.G. Hunt, Sunbeam, or Thomas Sullivan, Crystal N. D

CLEARWATER LOCAL

S. V Carlson closed his term of school in District No. 88 in, Deer Park last Thursday.

Miss Ida Lillo visited with her mother and sister on Saturday.

Rev. Oppegard preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, and will move to Jamestown, N, D where he will take up the duties of pastor.

Jens Fore left on Monday, for Stanley Minnesota, where he is holding down a valuable claim.

Ralph Hofstad, returned home from Hibbing on last Thursday where he has been working this winter.

August Lillo is making it his home with his sister Ida for a couple of months, and will then move on his farm near Rhoda.

Mr Andrew Letvig, of St. Hilaire was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A Rolandson on Monday. He came up to make some necessary arrangements about the Clearwater Creamery well, and drove over to the maegers O. A. Mandt.

Mr. A Rolandson drove down to Plummer with a load of butter for the creamery Saturday.

Ralph Hofstad was down to Plummer Saturday and bought a new cream seperator.

Nels Fore is reparing the Noahs Ark, boat, and make it look alive again, after being anchored by the river bank all winter.

G.A. Hoveland has been treating to the cigars and has a broad smile on his face, because he has a big baby boy at his home.

Pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM, today.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Edward Kolskie, of Rhoda Minn., who on November 5th, 1906, made Homestead entry No 1329, Serial No. 04555, for the S.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 11th. day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wanzen Wojnerowski, Mike Kolski, Henery Peterson, Egouts Kolski, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Radney Minn., who on August 23rd 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1227 & Add' Homestead Entry 1338, November 12th. 1906, Serial No. 065[illegible], for Lots 5, 6, S.E. ¼ S. W. ¼ S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼, Section 7 Township 152 N. of Range 39 W. & N.E. ¼ S. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 11ht, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, Edward Kolski, of Rudell Minn. William Wojnorowski, Anton Radneski of Radney Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 9th 1909.

Department of the Interior., Land Office at Crookston, Minn. April 7th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl O Swanson of Radney Minnesota, who on November 20th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1246, Serial No. 04505, for N.W. ¼ S.W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range. 40 West 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 17th. day of May, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knute Olson, Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn. Tobias Olson, Highlanding Minn. William A. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

A GREAT RUNNER.

One of His Feats of Which He Had to Be Reminded.

"I'm the real thing as a runner," said Howard James majestically as he seated himself at the first home dinner since his return from college. His mother and sister looked at him in sheer admiration.

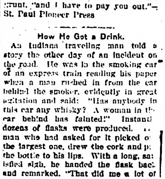
"Yes, mother, I wish you could have been at the university to see me run. During the football season I ran away from every one on the team. They were not in it for a minute. In the classes I took the lead, leaving them in the lurch. I always stood highest in my lectures. And then when it came to selecting a president for the class I made the race. When the voting started I ran second, but at the last, well, I ran ahead of all of the other candidates. There's no doubt about it. I'm a runner. Of course, when the baseball season opened the crowd wanted me to get on the team. At first I hesitated because I realized my superiority, but persuasion succeeded. I went on the team, and the way I ran bases was a positive shame. Then I went into the track meet. I ran ten yards in ten seconds, almost equaling the world's record. Yes; I am a runner. Then"—

"Then you ran into debt," interrupted Old Man James, with a distinctive grunt, "and I have to pay you out."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

How He Got a Drink.

An Indiana traveling man told a story the other day of an incident on the road. He was in the smoking car of an express train reading his paper when a man rushed in from the car behind the smoker, evidently in great agitation and said: "Has anybody in this car any whisky? A woman in the car behind has fainted!" Instantly dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest one, drew the cork and put the bottle to his lips. With a long, satisfied sigh, he handed the flask back and remarked, "That did me a lot of good, and I needed it, for it always makes me feel queer to see a woman faint away!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the Restaurant.



Old Man—I never knew the flies to be so thick as they are today.

The Poet's Son.

"Why, Freddy, how dirty you are, and only yesterday you wrote a verse for papa's birthday, promising always to wash your hands clean."

"Well, mamma, that was only a poetic license."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Tricked of the Time.

A Philadelphia lawyer who spends most of his time at his country estate employs a sturdy Irish gardener whose one desire in life is to live until the banner of freedom is unfurled over Ireland.

One evening the lawyer strolled through the grounds of his place and stopped to have a chat with the gardener.

"Michael, do you know that while we are here enjoying the beautiful twilight it is dark midnight in Ireland?" he asked.

"Faith, an' Oi'm not surprised," replied the gardener. "Ireland niver got justice yit."—Judge.

Money Getters.

"Do you think it pays to send our sons to college? Do they obtain the practical experience in money getting that is so necessary in these days?"

"Well, judging from the experience I have had with my son, I should say they did. His practical experience in money getting increases with every letter that I receive from him."

Simplified Debate.

"Are you going to attempt to answer all the charges made against you?"

"Certainly," replied Senator Sorghum. "Answering charges these days is easy. All you've got to do is to say, 'You're another.'"—Washington Star.

A Definition.

"What is the difference between preferred and common stock?"

"Well, if you buy the common you lose your money right off, but if you buy preferred there is a little longer delay about it."—Judge.

A liar ends by making truth appear like falsehood.—Shenstone.

A Hypocrite.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a hypocrite? Pa—A hypocrite, my son, is a man who publicly thanks the Lord for his success and then gets mad every time anybody insinuates that he isn't mainly responsible for it himself.—Chicago News.

Then He Went.

Mr. Saphedde—Enthusiasm is a fine thing. Now, I am always being carried away by enthusiasm. Miss Caustique—Yes, but the trouble is it doesn't carry you far enough.—Philadelphia Record.

Poet—Who was the man who wrote those beautiful words, "The night hath a thousand eyes?"

Practical Friend — I don't know some oculist, I guess — Philadelphia Press.

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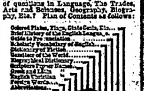

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PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

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Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 160 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St. New Haven, Conn.

"English as She Is Spoke."

Dumley—Do you take your breakfast downtown? Quibble—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Transcript.

A Metaphor With a History.

To "know a hawk from a hernshaw" is a metaphor with a curious history. It is a comparison drawn from falconry. "Hernshaw" is a corruption of "heronshaw," or young heron, a bird which was a common prey of the falcons. To know a hawk from a hernshaw is therefore to be able to distinguish the falcon from its prey. A further colloquial corruption crept into the phrase—"to know a hawk from a handsaw," a form used by Hamlet in one place. Possibly the distinction between a hawk and a hernshaw was found not to be strong enough for the purposes of the proverb.—Manchester Guardian.

Agreed With the Lecturer.

During a lecture at one of the schools on the subject of "Ventilation and Architecture," the temperature of the room rose to a very high pitch.

"And now we will turn to 'drafts,'" said the lecturer.

"So we will," said one of the audience, wiping his brow, "unless you open some of the windows."—Tit-Bits.

She Investigated.

What Elsie's sister wanted to know was where Elsie got that beautiful silver mounted walking stick. But Elsie didn't want Elsie's sister to know, so Elsie's sister got Elsie's father to ask Elsie.

"I found it," Elsie poutingly informed her father, "floating like a schooner on the waves one day when I was bathing."

But two days later Elsie's sister said to Elsie:

"Come—tell me! What is his name?"

"Name!" repeated Elsie blankly. "What do you mean?"

"I mean, dear," said Elsie's sister, "that last night I tried to make that stick of yours float in the bath, and—well, darling, it sank!"—Pearson's Weekly.

In the face of a man you may see the secret of his life.—Hearth and Home.

Anxious.

"I see that your wife has run away from you?"

"Yes. I've offered a reward for her capture, dead or alive."

"How much?"

"Ten dollars alive and a thousand dollars dead."—Judge.

MUST BELIEVE IT.

Every Reader Will Concede the Truth of This Statement.

One who suffers with backache or any form of kidney trouble wants a lasting cure, not merely a temporary benefit. Profit by the example of Rev. J. M. Suffield, of 2179 S. 8th St., Lincoln, Nebr., who confirms a report of his cure after several years. "I told in a statement made for publication in 1900 how Doan's Kidney Pills had relieved me after other remedies had failed," said Rev. Suffield. "I have no hesitation in confirming that statement now. I have used Doan's Kidney Pills at various times and they have never failed me."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Inviting.

Recently two well-known Washington society women making calls arrived at the house of a certain friend, and, after ringing the bell, waited. No answer. They rang again, and after considerable delay the door was opened by the new cook, who asked:

"Phwat do you want?"

Upon being told of the nature of the call, the girl replied:

"Oi! Stick yer cards between me teeth. Oi've been making bread."—Harper's Weekly.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Questionable.

"Has she a sense of humor?"

"I can't tell."

"Why not?"

"Because she looked serious when she told me she admired your singing."

True friendship can afford true knowledge. A want of discernment cannot be an ingredient in it.—Thoreau.

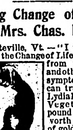
WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—Mrs. Chas. Barclay, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing female complaints such as inflammation, ulceration, local weaknesses, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life. It costs but little to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, as Mrs. Barclay says, it is "worth mountains of gold" to suffering women.



Worms

"Cascarets are certainly fine. I gave a friend one when the doctor was treating him for cancer of the stomach. The next morning he passed four pieces of a tape worm. He then got a box and in three days he passed a tape-worm 45 feet long. It was Mr. Matt Freck, of Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa. I am quite a worker for Cascarets. I use them myself and find them beneficial for most any disease caused by impure blood."
Chas. E. Condon, Lewiston, Pa., (Mifflin Co.)

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 921

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty

in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

THE CRACKING OF PAINT.

Property Owners Can Save Money by Learning the Cause.

Do you know what is wrong when paint peels, or cracks, or otherwise necessitates premature re-painting?

Well, sometimes it hasn't been properly applied—the surface being damp or there being too much turpentine or too much drier.

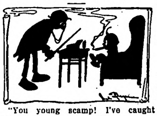
But, nine times out of ten, the trouble is caused by adulterated white lead.

To avoid all such trouble, every houseowner should know in a general way, when a surface is in proper condition to receive paint, what kind of primer and finishing coats different surfaces require, and how to avoid adulteration in materials.

A complete painting guide, including a book of color schemes, specifications for all kinds of painting work, and an instrument for detecting adulterations in painting materials, with directions for using it, can be had free by writing National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Bldg., New York, and asking for Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49.

This company, the largest makers of pure white lead, invite tests, by means of the blowpipe (included in outfit), or in any other way, of the purity of the white lead sold under their famous "Dutch Boy Painter" trademark. That trademark on a keg of white lead is in itself an absolute guarantee of purity and quality.

DUTIFUL SON.



"You young scamp! I've caught you smoking my cigars!"

"Yes, pa—er—er—you see I heard ma say that you were smokin' yourself to death and er—I'm tryin' to save your life!"

The Strenuous Blanche.

One of Blanche Bates' most intimate friends is telling a rather funny story about this clever actress.

"She came into my house one evening very much excited, and I said to her: 'Blanche, for heaven's sake, what is the matter? You seem to be all gone to pieces.'

"'Matter enough,' she answered, as her voice shook with anger. 'I have been accosted by a man in the streets.'

"'What did you do?' I asked.

"'I hauled off and hit him in the face,' she answered, 'and I said to him: "You dirty dog, would you speak to a defenseless woman?"'

"'And where was he when you said this?' I again inquired.

"'Rolling in the gutter where he fell when I hit him,' she said, in a surprised tone at my question."—Toledo.

The Secret of Success.

The motto of success was given in this tale, told at a banquet:

A Swede among the miners in the west was noted for always striking pay dirt. His fellows thought that there must be some secret to the unusual success of the Swede and questioned him as to how he always succeeded in finding the spot where the gold cropped out.

"Vell, Ay don't know ef Ay can tell anytang 'bout dat," answered Ole. "Ay only know dat Ay yust keep on diggin'."—Milwaukee Free Press.

A Modern Miracle.

"I caused the dumb to speak today."

"How was that?"

"I was stopped in the street by a beggar with an 'I Am Deaf and Dumb' placard on his breast, and when I expressed the opinion that he was an impostor he immediately recovered his speech and in vigorous Anglo-Saxon requested me to go to—er—the place that the new theology tells us doesn't exist, and mind my own business and he'd mind his!"

SISTER'S TRICK

But It All Came Out Right.

How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.

"One day my sister substituted a cup of Postum piping hot for my morning cup of coffee but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the coffee tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee. From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."

Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Processional ☩ ☩ ☩ ☩ to Calvary

(From Stainer's Oratorio, "Crucifixion.")

Fling wide the gates! for the Savior waits
To tread in His royal way;
He has come from above; in his power and love
To die on this Passion day.
His cross is the sign of a love divine.
His crown is the thorn-wreath of woe.
He bears His load on the sorrowful road
And bends 'neath the burden low.

How sweet is the grace of His sacred face
And lovely beyond compare
Though weary and worn, with the merciless scorn
Of a world He has come to spare.
The burden of wrong that earth bears along,
Past evil, and evil to be;
All sins of man since the world began,
They have laid, dear Lord, on Thee.

Then on to the end, my God and my Friend,
With Thy banner lifted high!
Thou art come from above, in Thy power and love
To endure and suffer and die!

Woman and the Life Festival

IN THE dim childhood of the human race, man, not woman, was made the central figure, it appears, of much that celebrated the triumphs of life over death, the conquests of mankind over the foes that beset and menaced the highest but not the strongest of the animals. Fatherhood was honored more than motherhood, in some parts of the crude, young world, and the patriarchal head of the family quite eclipsed his mate or mates in such distinction as came from obedience to the injunction to "be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth."

It is different now. In this stage of the world's development the festival of the renewing and reawakening of life is mainly feminine, notwithstanding the fact that it celebrates the resurrection of the Son of Man. Women, not men, make of Easter the great spectacle and day of rejoicing which it has become in nearly all parts of the Christian world. Women predominate in the churches. Women give the Easter streets their glow of color and wealth of charm.

The world understands now, if it did not long ago, that woman is the high priestess of the temple of life. She is the mother, the nurse, the guardian angel of childhood. She is the teacher, the comforter, the home builder. She takes few lives and saves many. She risks her own life that others may live. Woman earns her primacy in the great festival of the year's new birth.

In the realm of the spirit, also, woman is the priestess of life. She is the embodiment, in a higher degree than man, of the hope of the race, the buoyancy and faith of the soul, the optimism of trust in the reign of good and the triumph of life over death. She has more of the resurrection spirit than man.

It is for this reason, quite as much as because of woman's grace and charm and song and laughter, that she fits so pre-eminently the Easter environment. She has the spirit and mental outlook of spring. She responds more sensitively and joyously than man to the re-awakening of life on the earth, the bursting of buds, the unfolding of little leaves, the quickening of forest and orchard, field and garden.

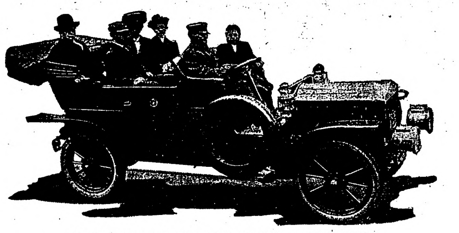
It is easier for woman to believe than for man, easier for her to feel and thrill to the appeal of the resurrection. She enters more intensely than man into the very heart and soul of the Easter story. And the spirit that accepts most unreservedly and gladly Easter's religious and historic meaning is the spirit which is best attuned to the springy glory of the world.

The difference is clearly marked early in life. Easter is far more to the girl than to the boy. The former, not the latter, finds that the day appeals to her strongly before she understands much of its significance. The boy's interest is narrower, less certain, less hearty. He is out of touch with much that his sister feels in the Easter ceremonies and the Easter customs.

From infancy to old age, therefore, the spring festival is distinctively a woman's festival. It is feminine in outward beauty and charm. It is feminine, also, in the inner grace of the heart that feels and the spirit that believes in the reign of good and the unending triumphs of life over death, the cradle over the grave, the new over the old, the soul over the mortal body.

A grateful man never has to look into his pocketbook to see how much he has to be thankful for.

President Taft's White Steamer



PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS FAMILY IN THEIR WHITE STEAMER

When the announcement was made several months ago that Mr. Taft would use an automobile during his term as President, much rivalry developed among the leading manufacturers for the honor of selling him a car and the public watched with interest to see what Mr. Taft's choice would be. The knowing ones predicted that the White Steamer would be selected and they pointed out that President Roosevelt had used White Steamers for two years at his summer home at Oyster Bay and had recommended this make to Mr. Taft as the most desirable.

This prediction proved correct, although Mr. Taft did not rely solely on Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation, but, with his usual thoroughness, determined to have an investigation made of all the principal makes. Accordingly, he asked several officers of the War Department to look into the matter for him, and they tested many makes of cars, visited a number of factories so that they might see what materials were used, and, finally, they investigated the records of the different types of cars in public contests and in private service.

When their labors were completed, the officials reported unanimously to Mr. Taft in favor of the White, and, accordingly, a car of this make was immediately ordered from the manufacturers, The White Company of Cleveland.

The new car was delivered to Mr. Taft in Washington a few days before his inauguration and since that time it has been in almost constant use. There has not been a day when the President or some member of his family have not been seen riding around the National Capital in the new car. It is hinted that Mr. Taft likes fast traveling and that when he rides out into the open country, he does not always insist that the speed of the car be kept within the legal limits.

W. J. Urquhart, manager of the western branch of the White Company, 239 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., said recently to a correspondent of this paper: "We are receiving many inquiries each day asking for full details regarding the construction of Mr. Taft's car and in reply we are sending copies of our catalog. Mr. Taft's car is exactly like any other Model 'M' 40 horse-power White Steamer, except that his car has the United States coat-of-arms painted on either door. In other words, when we make a car for the President of the United States there is no way in which we can make it any better than the car which you, or anybody else, can purchase from us.

"Some of those writing to me about Mr. Taft's car say that, although they are very desirous of having a car like Mr. Taft's, they are afraid that such a car is somewhat larger and more expensive than they desire. In reply to such letters, I point out that our Model 'O' 20 horse-power car is exactly like our 40 horse-power model, except as regards the size of the different parts. The principle of construction is exactly the same and the smaller car possesses all the desirable qualities of our larger model. In other words, one can secure an exact duplicate of Mr. Taft's car for $4,000, or a car of the same qualities, but of smaller dimensions, for only $2,000. Judging by the demand for White cars, a good proportion of those desiring to purchase automobiles are quite content to trust President Taft's judgment as to the best and most desirable make."

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

Value of Aspirations.

An aspiration is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate, a fortune which we can never exhaust and which gives us, year by year, a revenue of pleasurable activity. To have many of these is to be spiritually rich.—R. L. Stevenson.

Try Murine Eye Remedy
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Murine Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine for Your Eyes.

Up to Date.

Blobbs—So he broke off the engagement, eh? Did she take it to heart?

Slobbs—No, to court.

Wise people use Hamlins Wizard Oil to stop pain because they know it always makes good. Foolish people try experiments. Ask your druggists about it.

At the Butcher's.

"Is this meat dear?"

"No, ma'am, sheep!"

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Remember you have once been young, and never forget you may one day be old.—Piggott.

Dyspepsia and constipation are avoidable miseries—take Garfield Tea, Nature's Herb laxative.

It's difficult to get a crooked man interested in the scenery along the straight and narrow path.

WE PAY 10-11cts. FOR COW HIDES and high price for furs. Sell traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The best thing to do when you catch a cold is to let go of it.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder
For swollen, sweating feet. Gives instant relief. The original powder for the feet. 25c at all Druggists.

It sometimes happens that a distant relation is too close.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

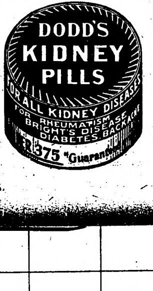
Better is a little loss than a long sorrow.—Piers Plowman.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

Samson was the first actor on record to bring down the house.

U.S. Sheep Dip. Only 75cts Per Gallon
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

One way to remove paint is to sit down on it before it is dry.



MAPLEINE

A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2 oz. bot. and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

FOR PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

You Are In Danger

if you let that cold run on. Neglected colds cause incurable diseases. Don't risk your health. Keep a bottle of

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

in your home. It's the safest, surest and quickest remedy for colds ever compounded. For Coughs, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, in fact, all diseases caused by neglected colds. It has no equal.

Recommended and sold by druggists everywhere.

Three size bottles, $1.00, 50c, 25c

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

For 16c.

Everybody loves earliest vegetables and brilliant flowers. Therefore, to gain you as a customer we offer:
1000 kernels Fine Onion Seed.
1000 " Rich Carrot Seed.
1000 " Celery, 100 Parsley.
1000 " Juicy Radish Seed.
1500 " Buttery Lettuce Seed.
1500 " Tender Turnip Seed.
1500 " Sweet Rutabaga S'd.
100 " Melons, 100 Tomato.
1200 " Brilliant Flowering Annuals
In all 10,000 kernels of warranted northern grown seeds, well worth $1.00 of any man's money (including Big Catalog) all postpaid for but 16c in stamps.

And if you send 20c we add a package of Earliest Peep O'Day Sweet Corn. Big Plant, Tool and Seed Catalog free to intending buyers. Write for same today.

THE JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LaCROSSE, WIS. W

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BLOODHOUNDS, Foxhounds, Norwegian Bearhounds, Irish Wolfhounds Registered. Stamp for catalog. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky.

Western Canada the Pennant Winner

"The Last Best West"

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The government of Canada now gives to every actual settler 160 acres of wheat-growing land free and an additional 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. The 300,000 contented American settlers making their homes in Western Canada is the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from 25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre; 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley, besides having splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry.

The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.

Low railway rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect.

Lands are for sale by Railway and Land Companies. Descriptive pamphlets and maps sent free. For railway rates and other information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouthwash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE!

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE Fruit—Flowers—Vines—Shrubs—Vegetables, etc., grow twice their natural size, or larger, in ½ the usual time—or less. Destroys Bugs and Insects, non-poisonous. Send 25c for 50c trial package. CHEMISTS SPECIALTY CO., CHICAGO.

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MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
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THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1909. NO. 3.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH

GEN. BOOTH ON EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY STARTS NEW PLAN

Veteran Founder of Salvation Army Launches Scheme for "University of Humanity" in the United States---All the World Celebrates Anniversary of His Birth.

New York.—Gen. William Booth, founder and commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, celebrated his eightieth birthday on Saturday, April 10, and the event was made the occasion of rejoicing all over the civilized world. The Army itself held big meetings in every city and town where it is established, and these were participated in by hundreds of thousands of other citizens who were glad to do honor to the distinguished philantropist.

Gen. Booth himself presided over several monster mass meetings in London. His advanced age and the fact that he was operated on recently for cataract did not deter him from taking part in the celebrations held by his devoted soldiers.

University of Humanity Launched.

In America the day was marked especially by the launching of another of Gen. Booth's original schemes for social reform in the United States. At every post of the army was announced the beginning of work to found a University of Humanity, a great institute for the training of workers in social service. The university will be divided between New York and Chicago, and it is expected to begin with a fund of $1,000,000. The gathering of this fund is the work that the army now enters upon in commemoration of its famous leader's completion of his eightieth year.

As a much-needed stone in the great organizational structure that William Booth has been building during the past 47 years, this idea of a school for the systematic training of his workers has been in his mind for several years. On his last visit to the United States the general made his first tentative announcement of the plan. Since then he has worked out many of the details and he has just consented to the beginning of preliminary work in this country where the need for trained workers has been especially great.

No other religious organization in the world's history has branched out into so many departments of philanthopic effort and absorbed them as part of its religious duties.

Need of Trained Workers.

The scheme for a University of Humanity grew naturally out of the development of the 20 other departments. With a field as wide as the world itself the work of the Salvation Army is only limited by the number of workers that can be secured and its effectiveness by the understanding and earnestness of these workers. As uplift work has grown from local efforts to help a few into a great inclusive movement which must miss none, the problems of organization have grown greater. Charity has become a science and its application an art requiring the highest development of personal qualities of insight and altruism. There is thus pressing need for workers of quite exceptional qualification. These qualifications must first of all be inherent and must then be developed by experience and special training.

This is the new work planned by Gen. Booth. Those women, for instance, who are to go among the slums of the big cities must not only have the desire to help but must know how real helpfulness can best be secured. They must understand by a study of practical sociology something of the social forces that create this poverty and crime and wretchedness. They must understand the danger of the unwise charity that merely increases dependence and understand the value of better living conditions in raising the moral courage of those to whom fate has been unkind. They must be able not only to correct home conditions themselves but to impart their knowledge and to inspire with a desire for betterment.

Value of the Organization.

This will be but a small part of the university's training in social service as planned by the patriarchal evangelist, but it serves to show of what value such an organization will be.

Of the general's plan for the university he himself said recently: "I want to train men and women to deal with misfortune. I want them instructed to combat with the weaknesses and sins of the drunkard, the criminal, the pauper and the would-be suicide."

At 80 years of age the head of the Salvation Army, after more than half a century of almost unceasing activity, is as vigorous and untiring as at any time in his career. The inexhaustible vitality and intellectual and physical activity of this social reformer, philanthropist, preacher, author and traveler are marvelous. At fourscore he is traveling many thousands of miles over the world every year, controlling the destinies of his more than 7,000 corps of Salvation soldiery with their 18,000 commissioned officers, distributed among every civilized country, preaching constantly to vast audiences and doing an amount of literary work that would be a factor to many a professional author with no other occupation.

William Booth was born on April 10, 1829, in Nottingham, England, and was trained for the Methodist ministry which he entered and became one of the strongest evangelistic forces in that church. He grew dissatisfied, however, at reaching only those with some religious training and conviction. He felt that there were thousands whose need was far greater and he gravitated to the East end of London where wretchedness of all kinds was the rule.

In a disused burial ground on Mile End road he pitched an old tent and the first Salvationist meeting was held in that tent in 1861. The fiery eloquence of the earnest young preacher caught the attention of a crowd of poor Whitechapelers and before that first meeting was over he had made several conversions, a performance that he has been repeating throughout the world for 47 years.

This first meeting resulted in the formation of the Christian mission, from which it was the evangelist's custom to send his converts to the existing churches of the locality, but finding that they were not welcomed and were in danger of slipping back from sheer want of comradeship and oversight, he set about forming societies of the converted. These he found to be a potent agency for bringing in more, as the heedless East ender could be impressed by the words of a former "pal" when he would not listen to a minister. So was created the central idea of the Salvation Army.

The need of organization becomes apparent, but several methods were tried with little success before Gen. Booth hit upon the military idea and named his organization the Salvation Army. From that time on the movement grew amazingly and it has continued to grow without ceasing to this day.

Spread Over the World.

The movement began spreading to other countries of the world in 1881 when it first reached the United States through the influence of a silkweaver who had emigrated from Coventry, England, bringing with him the Salvation Army idea and a strong desire to continue in the work. It reached Australia in the same year through a milk dealer from Stephey, and soon afterwards the first Canadian corps was organized in a similar fashion.

Five years later, in 1886, the general made the first of many visits to the American branches of the army and he has seen them grow from a few small corps into a voritable army of tremendous influence and unsurpassed efficiency. His first great world-tour was made in 1891, when he visited South Africa, Australia and India. Since then he has visited the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India four times, South Africa twice and Japan and the Holy Land each once.

During all these travels the actual executive responsibility for the government of the army has never been lifted from his shoulders. Even on shipboard he is an indefatigable worker, planning and writing through the days.

Gen. Booth Honored.

One of the most remarkable of the many tributes paid to the general by the great of the world was that of the mikado of Japan during the visit to that country. The mikado personally received the general with great warmth and he was accorded remarkable ovations in Yokohama, Tokyo, Sendai and Kyoto, a circumstance of strange import when it is realized that Japan is not a Christian country.

Another interesting distinction given Gen. Booth was the conferring on him of the degree of doctor of civil law by Oxford university. The significance of this honor will be better understood when it is stated those who received university honors with him at the time were Prince Arthur of Connaught, the prime minister of England, the lord chancellor, the speaker, Sir E. Grey, the archbishop of Armagh, Sir Evelyn Wood, the American ambassador, Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling.

As a writer Gen. Booth is remarkable, both as a stylist, as a thinker and as a producer. He has written in all 21 volumes, besides innumerable articles for the army publications. His best-known book is "In Darkest England and the Way Out," in which he outlined his scheme for social reform by means of colonization. "The Training of Children," "Love, Marriage and the Home," and his books on reform are among the others of the general's best-known literary productions.

Of his creed the general has written very beautifully. He says:

"The simplicity of our creed has been, as I believe it will remain, one of the principal helps to our unity. We stand for the old truths. The faith which can be interpreted in terms of duty, of unselfishness, of purity, of love to God and man, is the only faith we really care about. Whatever may be the case with the select minority, the consciousness of sin, the force of evil habit and the consciousness of sin and the influence of passion, are all vivid realities with the great masses of the population. To them we bring the promise of deliverance by Jesus Christ."

ELECTIONS HELD IN SEVEN STATES

REPUBLICANS GENERALLY WIN IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO GRAY WOLVES LOSE

License Question the Issue in Many Wisconsin and Indiana Towns—Democrats Lose Control of St. Louis.

Chicago.—Returns from the municipal elections held in this state Tuesday show the Republicans as winners in most of the towns and cities.

In Chicago, Isaac N. Powell (Rep.) was elected city treasurer; Francis D. Connery (Dem.) was elected city clerk.

Eighteen Republicans and 18 Democrats were elected aldermen. Control of the new council was safely vested in the respectable element of that body, and the gray wolves were beaten badly in their scheme to grab off the council organization.

The proposal to levy a special tax for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium was carried by a tremendous majority.

In Springfield, L. Y. Sherman was defeated for mayor by John S. Schnepp (Dem.) by a plurality of 300.

Andrew Olson was re-elected mayor of Moline by a majority of 300 over C. J. Carlson (Rep.). John M. Keefer (Rep.) defeated Thomas J. Dudman (Citizen) for mayor of Macomb by a majority of 173. Jerseyville voted "dry" by 186 majority. In Quincy Mayor Best (Rep.) was defeated for re-election by John A. Steinbach (Dem.). The local optionists were defeated in Decatur, the "wet" Republican township ticket winning. The Republicans swept Peoria in the municipal election, and, with the exception of city attorney, elected their ticket. Former Mayor E. N. Woodruff defeated Mayor O'Connor by a majority of about 1,800.

Results in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee.—Municipal elections were held in a large number of cities throughout Wisconsin Tuesday, the issue of "license" or "no license" being at stake. License carried in a majority of the cities and towns thus far heard from.

The following places carried for "license:"

Beloit, Baraboo, Appleton, Sparta, Oshkosh, Plainfield, Platteville, Plymouth, West Salem, Brodhead, Fennimore, Barron, Ashland, Onalaska, Galesville, Rhinelander, Eagle River, Stanley, Eau Claire, Marinette, Neenah, Somers and Blanchardsville.

The towns voting "dry" are:

Mondovia, Eleva, Gilmanton, New Lisbon (tie), Sturgeon Bay, White Hall, Grantsburg, Richmond, Stoughton, Albany, Decatur, Lodi, Black Earth, Bloomington.

Two Indiana Counties "Wet."

Indianapolis.—The local option wave which has been sweeping Indiana dashed up against the Blackford and Cass county barriers Tuesday and received a setback which breaks the great string of victories for the antisaloon cause.

Returns from Missouri.

St. Louis.—The election of the Republican city ticket by 9,000 votes was conceded by the Democrats after 227 precincts out of 403 in the city showed Frederick H. Kreismann, Republican nominee for mayor, had received 32,466 votes and his Democratic opponent, William G. Woerner, 25,709.

Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, elected John F. Heinrichs (Dem.) mayor. At Columbia the Democratic ticket won over a Citizens' ticket favored by the Civic league. Most of the smaller cities and towns in eastern Missouri reported Democratic victories.

How the Kansans Voted.

Various elections in Kansas were hotly contested. Leavenworth elected Omar Abernathy mayor and Wichita chose Charles L. Davidson. Both of these contests were under the commission form of government, and resulted in its continuance.

The "dry" ticket was successful in Topeka, but the liberals won in Atchison and Lawrence. Topeka re-elected William Green as mayor. Lawrence elected S. D. Bishop over Prof. W. H. Carruth of the University of Kansas.

Elections in Nebraska.

Lincoln.—The question of saloon license was the dominating issue in the municipal elections held in Nebraska towns and villages Tuesday, and returns, while showing a few surprising changes, do not indicate a landslide to either side. The gains, especially in the smaller towns, are on the side of the "drys."

Drys Victorious in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich.—Of the 27 counties which voted Monday on the question of abolishing the sale and manufacture of liquor within their borders, 20 went "dry" and seven "wet."

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Tin Carried in Body Ten Years.

Fairmont, Minn.—Chris Thompson's body has been yielding up all sorts of things, including other peoples' bones. The last operation was on one of his legs, and several pieces of tin were taken out from where they had been imbedded in the flesh more than ten years. It was near Lakefield, where two men were blasting a stone out of a well, that he was injured, as a result of a premature explosion of four pounds of dynamite. The two workmen were killed, one of them being blown literally to bits. The mangled body of the other man was hurled against Thompson, who was a rod or two away. The fact that this man was directly between him and the explosion saved his life, but his flesh was pierced by human bones, tin, metal, sand and gravel. At different times since the accident articles have been removed from his flesh. One of the largest was a piece of the handle of a jacknife, around which was wrapped a piece of overall cloth. It is supposed that the metal taken out was from the knife in the pocket of the man who was handling the dynamite when it exploded.

Last Murder Suspect Dismissed.

Little Falls.—The hearing in the case of the State vs. Albert Frederickson of Darling in which the defendant was charged with the murder of Annie Kintop at Darling, April 10 1905, was concluded and the defendant discharged. The hearing was the longest ever heard in this city and consumed four days. The state based its case on the fact that the young woman was last seen alive in the defendant's store and was not seen to leave the store alive. The defendant was represented by Attorneys E. S. Cary of Minneapolis and N. N. Bergheim of this city.

At the conclusion of the Frederickson hearing, Hugh Kennedy of Randall, Minn., was brought up for hearing on the same charge. Kennedy has been held in the local jail for several weeks, but when brought up for hearing was dismissed on motion of the state. His dismissal freed the last of the five men held for the murder of Annie Kintop.

Bridge Accident Victim Dead.

Knud Platson, who was run over and fatally injured by a Northern Pacific train at Twenty-fourth avenue north and the railroad bridge, died at the City hospital. Platson was overtaken by a freight train when half way across the bridge. He made an attempt to get out of the way, but was struck by the engine and knocked down, several cars passing over his left arm, which had to be amputated. He also received a deep wound in the head, which was the cause of his death.

New Post-Office in 1910.

Minneapolis.—If the word lies with Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, there will be no work done on the Minneapolis post-office until the spring of 1910. Mr. Taylor stated that it would probably be impossible to complete the plans for the Minneapolis office before next fall, and that work on clearing the site and starting construction would not be likely to begin before a year from this spring. The building would be completed, he said, in a year or a year and a half.

Baby Smothered by Bed Clothes.

Minneapolis.—Smothered by the bed clothes, the little 3-weeks-old baby girl of Mr. and Mrs. Axel Larson, was found dead in bed on the awakening of the mother. Dr. T. Holen was at once called, but nothing could be done for the child. A death certificate was returned to the health office with the notation that death was due to suffocation by accident.

Dies as Result of 50-Foot Fall.

Minneapolis.—Earl H. Rice, a foreman for the Minneapolis General Electric company, fell from a 50-foot steel tower a short distance west of Scandia, Wis., and was killed. His helper, who fell the same distance, will probably recover. The two men were placing a lightning arrester and received a heavy current from the wire.

NEWS NOTES.

Redwood Falls.—Miss Katherine Force and Emory Mason of Minneapolis, were married.

White Earth.—A. A. Ladoboer, issue clerk of the White Earth agency, one of the best-known men on the reservation, died of Bright's disease at the age of 39. Mr. Ladoboer came from Holland at an early age. His wife was a daughter of the late Paul H. Penuliou. She and one daughter and three sons survive him.

Minneapolis—The eminent actor, Thomas E. Shea, will appear at the Bijou, Minneapolis, the week of April 11th., under the direction of Messrs. Cohan and Harris. During his engagement here Mr. Shea will be seen in three great plays, "The Bells," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and a new piece, "The Counsel for the Defense."

ADOPTS PAYNE BILL

HOUSE PASSES TARIFF MEASURE WITH A FEW MATERIAL CHANGES.

VOTE RESULTS 217 TO 161

Women's Protests Fail to Keep Duty Off Gloves and Stockings—Tea, Coffee, Oil and Hides Are Free.

Washington.—After three weeks of consideration the Payne tariff bill was passed by the house of representatives Friday night by a vote of 217 to 161.

One Republican, Austin of Tennessee, voted against the measure, and four Democrats, all from Louisiana, Messrs. Broussard, Estopinal, Pujo and Wickliffe, voted for it. An attempt by Champ Clark, the minority leader, to recommit the bill with instructions signally failed.

Hides, hosiery and gloves were left as reported by the committee, hides remaining free and an increased duty being presented for gloves and stockings.

One of the principal changes effected in the Payne bill since its introduction was the placing of petroleum on the free list. This involved a more seriously contested fight than any of the other amendments. Speaker Cannon, during the debate Wednesday on the amendment to reduce the duty, took the floor in defense of the higher rate of duty. Although an amendment to place oil on the free list was lost Thursday, a similar amendment offered by Chairman Payne yesterday was carried.

Among the other important amendments that have been made since the bill came from committee were those striking out the provision for a duty on tea and the countervailing duty proviso on coffee. The elimination of the maximum duty of 20 per cent. on coffee, contained in the maximum and minimum section of the bill, was also significant.

To the free list were added evergreen seedlings, cloves and nut oil, which is used in making varnish. The patent law provision, intended to retaliate for the new British patent law, was stricken out on account of an international convention. The so-called "joker" in the cotton cloth schedule which it was claimed would increase the duty of the Dingley bill several hundred per cent. was corrected, the proviso for the method of counting threads in the cloth being made the same as in the present law.

The section of restricting the contents of packages of tobacco was amended to conform with the present law in order that union labels may not be excluded from such packages. The countervailing duty clause on lumber was stricken out, but a strong effort to place lumber on the free list did not succeed.

The duties on barley, barley malt, charcoal iron, pineapples in crates, saccharine, medicated cotton and cotton collars and cuffs, as originally in the bill, were increased. To retaliate against Turkey, which country prohibits the importation of American filler tobacco, a proviso was included in the tobacco schedule increasing the duty on filler tabocco from any country which prohibits the importation of the American tobacco.

REJECT MINERS' DEMANDS

Anthracite Operators Refuse to Accept Offer of Men and Conference Fails to Agree.

Philadelphia.—After conferences extending since Wednesday between the anthracite coal operators and the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, representating the miners, at which the question of a wage agreement was discussed to replace that brought about by the anthracite strike commission, the operators Friday rejected the modified demands of the miners presented Thursday and the conference adjourned deadlocked.

There will be no strike inaugurated by the mine workers, however, and the only danger of a suspension of mining in the near future, according to the mine workers' officials, arises from the possibility of a lockout.

CALLS THREE MURDERERS

Sensational Charges Are Made by Evansville Woman in a Suit for a Divorce.

Evansville, Ind.—That her own husband, Frank Rice, his sister, Mrs. Albert Taylor, and Dr. L. M. Stroud, brought about the death of Albert Taylor at Terrell, Tex., January 8, 1905, by poison, is charged by Mrs. Ida Rice in an affidavit filed in her suit for divorce.

Mrs. Rice alleges that an insurance company paid $5,000 on the death of Taylor, and that this money was divided among those she accuses.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. C. HUNT,

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

It would be a safe bet to make, that if governor Jahnson should again run for governor, that he would not get many votes in Cass Lake.

With a pretty sure prospect that the Soo railroad will be built from Thief River Falls to Duluth this year, and a very good prospect that in will cross the Eleven towns, look out for a big rush of new settlers to this part of Red Lake County this season.

Our neighbors out east, near Highlanding, stand a good chance to get a bridge across the Red Lake River if they can only agree on where it should be located —St.Hilaire Spectator.

All the people liveing on the south side of the river agree on location, except a couple of the Swansons, that are working in connection with people at Erie to try to oppose this bridge, but as the bridge is the most needed by the people on the south side of the river, and as they have all signed the petition, for the bridge at its present location, except the Swansons, we don't think their opposition could be construed as a disagreement on location, for if there is anyone that is of the opinion that Swanson is working honestly in this matter, just let them go and ask his neighbors.

The people of the northern part of Deer Park, are going to make an effort to get a ditch opened on the natural water course from the town line between Deer Park and Highlanding into Red Lake River. There are two natural water courses which can be opened to drain the wet land along the town line into the river and reclaim all the wet land in the northwest corner of Deer Park and the south west corner of this township, High landing. Of course it is easy to see which way the water runs, but we think it would be best to have the levels taken by an engineer before we start to get up a petition. Of course we all expect Swanson to "buck it to a stand still" the same as he does every other improvement, so we will mention it early, so he can get his space engaged in the leven towns, as that is the only paper in the county that would publish his "hog wash," in opposition to public improvements, as all editors always favor all public improvements, but the fellow at the head of that thing, can be excused, as he is not an editor.

He Hits Back.

There had been a domestic spat at breakfast.

"You monster!" snapped the matron, who was always scolding. "You are not like my two former husbands. They were tender men."

"I never doubted that they were tender, Maria," ventured the meek man, "when you kept them in hot water all the time." And he just cleared the front porch two yards ahead of the rolling pin. — Chicago News.

Pat's Services.

Clergyman—Pat, there's a hole in the roof of the church, and I am trying to collect money sufficient to repair it. Come, now, what will you contribute? Pat—Me services, sor. Clergyman—What do you mean, Pat? You are no carpenter. Pat—No, but if it rains next Sunday Oi'll sit over the hole.—Pearson's.

How poor are they that have no patience! What wound did ever heal but by degrees?—Shakespeare.

A Dead Kick From A Dead Horse.

"COD FISH SWANSON," HAS "COMMUNICATED" AGAIN.

"Cod Fish Swanson," the man that it is reported is representing ex-certifying town clerk Vrolson, in the bridge location, for a consideration of a couple of cod fish, or the value thereof, continues his misrepresentations in the last weeks leven towns, in which he says. "I think I am representing the share holders of the Highlanding creamery and other intrested parties (with the exception of Hunt) that wish to see their home enterprises prosper." When Swanson makes the above statement he knows it is not true. If he is backed up in his paid for lies, why is he so affraid to mention their names?

Now let us see who it is that wants to see his home enterprises prosper. When the question of building the Highlanding creamery was trembling in the ballance, who came to its rescue, with a $50, share and the pull of THE SUNBEAM, to get others to do the same? W. G. Hunt, if you please. Who was one of the first board of directors of that creamery, and contributed time, night and day, free of charge, as a member of that first bord to get that creamery running successfuly, so our faamers could reap the bennefit, and the country be built up? W.G.Hunt, if you please. Again when the success of that creamery was trembling in the ballance, for lack of ptronage, who turned his horses tails to and took their cream to the Clearwater creamery? Your father Mr. G. Swanson, the one man in Deer Park, that is backing you on this bridge location, if you please.

A large number of the shareholders of the Highlanding creamery, on this side of the river took shares with the expectation that this bridge would be built so they could cross the river and have a good road to the creamery, and anyone can see, by looking at one of Pleth's maps that the land north of the river is rated first class prairie, while the section line south of Highlanding is rated as 4th, class swamp Which way would the farmers have the best road to get to the creamery?

Now we want to ask Mr. Swanson one question and would like to have him answer it: Is it not a fact, that if John Poloni, and Dan Sullivan should go down to Deer Park and get a copy of that sign on the line of your land, which reads, "Keep The Line." Would it not be as imposiable to get to Highlanding, in the summer time, with a team, from the south side of the river, as it would to the moon? You know your answer to this question must be yes, if you have any regard left for trouth, which we begin to doubt. Then you are trying to get the state aid for a bridge across Red Lake River at a point where you know only one man can get to it to cross from the south side of the river, as the "tool" of ex town clerk J. W. Vrolson, and "township bonder" Hanson, are you not? Hanson lives five miles north east of Highlanding, and of course is not much interested, but has been only a certifier, and a medler with something, that is not his business, and whose case we will attend to proper, when the time comes, the same as Vrolson and Swanson got theirs did.

The trouble with Swnson is, that all his backers for a change of this bridge location and one of his cod fish, are located on the north side of Red Lake River, the same side the creamery is on, while the people of the south side are lined up solid, to a man, for the present location, where they can get to it to cross, and get on a wagon road to town and their creamery

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909. Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Kolskie, of Rhoda Minn., who on November 5th, 1900, made Homestead entry No. 1329, Serial No. 04555, for the S.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 40 W, Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 11th, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wanzen Wojnerowski, Mike Kolski, Henery Peterson, Egnuts Kolski, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909. Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 31st, 1909.

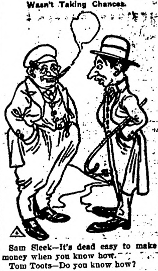
Notice is hereby given that Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Radney Minn., who on August 23rd 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1227 & Add' homestead Entry 1833, November 12th. 1906, Serial No 0312, for Lots 8, 9, S.E. ¼ S. W. ¼ S.W.¼ S.E.¼ Section 7 Township 152 N. of Range 39 W., & N.E. ¼ S. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 152 N., Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 11ht, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, Edward Kolski, of Rudel Minn. William Wojnorowski, Anton Radneski of Radney Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register,

Wasn't Taking Chances.



Sam Sleek—It's dead easy to make money when you know how.

Tom Toots—Do you know how?

Sam Sleek—Sure.

Tom Toots—Why don't you make some?

Sam Sleek—I'm afraid I might get caught while trying to pass it.—Philadelphia Press.

Having a Duck Fit.

Large Doings.

On Long Island a hundred and more years ago there was fox hunting for three days during the season, and the biography of Catherine Schuyler contains the following apt lines from the pen of a witty woman whose name remains unknown:

A fox is killed by twenty men,
That fox perhaps had killed a hen.
A gallant act no doubt is here.
All wicked foxes ought to fear
When twenty dogs and twenty men
Can kill a fox that killed a hen.

Ideal Justice.

"Sammy," said a Germantown mother recently to her youngest born, "when you divided those seven pieces of candy with your brother did you give him four?"

"No, ma'am," replied Sammy, "I knew they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one before I began to divide."—Harper's Weekly.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph E. O'Toole, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on June 2nd, 1905, made homestead entry No. 1174, Serial No. 04479, for N.E. ¼ Section 33 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd. day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

William G. Hunt, Walter McAndress Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota Mrch 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 709 Serial No. 04262 for S. E. ¼ Section 15, Township 153 N., Range 40 W. fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, Matt Erickson, Anthony Dannaker, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.,

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 9th 1909. Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. April 7th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl O. Swanson of Radney Minnesota, who on November 20th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1246, Serial No. 04505, for N.W. ¼ S.W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 17th. day of May, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knute Olson, Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn. Tobias Olson, Highlanding Minn. William A. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota March 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that August J. Wentzel of Highlanding Minnesota, who on July 14th 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 602, Serial No. 04290, for Lot 9 & E.½ N.E ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Dedrick Kolstrand, Alfred Hammersteen, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909 Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. March 22nd. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 710. Serial No. 04203 for Lots 7 & 8. Section 20, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 3rd. day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn. Joseph E. O'Toole of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

How Ledgers Got Their Names.

On the authority of the best lexicographers "ledger" is an adaptation of a once common word, "ligger," signifying any large book suited better for lying on a desk than for carrying about. Sometimes this was applied to a large account book, cartulary, or the like, frequently a great breviary for use in church, as distinct from a "portas," or small one, carried by a "book bosom priest." "Coucher" is another old synonym for "ligger," the foregoer of the now general "ledger."

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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A. D. STEPHENS.....2nd Vice Pres.
H. E. BORKEE............Cashier.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m.

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W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public.

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PAPERS DRAWN

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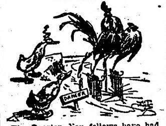
Turn About.



The Rooster—You fellows have had this pond all summer. Now give us a chance!—Woman's Home Companion.

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We are the largest manufacturers on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to deserving people in all parts of the world. No other manufacturer will let you use the goods for years while slowly paying for them.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Wm. Rodman and Lewis M. Lunde, of Deer Park, were transactin business here, Monday.

We were mistaken in the name of the Quirk that got kicked by a horse last week, as it was Wm. instead of John, but, as he got well we suppose it don't make much difference.

John Quirk, returned home from N.D last Monday, bringing home with him a thourbred short horn bull, weighing two thousand lbs, which he feels justly proud of.

Highlanding have a ferry on the river but it can not be got to from this way, only by the "ertified" road, and as our farmers do not drive, ducks and geese for teams they can't travel that road.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman—Proprietor

We understand that John Quirk will not run the Sullivan ferry this year at its present location. If he does not the people on the south side of the river, are in where them and Deer Park township would have no way of geting out at all, to the north side of the river, and as there is no road on the south side to town, they will be up against it.

Mr. F. A. Way, of Haver City Wisconsin, was looking over the town of Highlanding last week, with a view to buying land. He was well pleased with the looks of the country, and will invest in farming lands quite extensivly, which will be settled up by young practical farmers from Wisconsin, who are looking for good farming lands, for homes, that can be bought at a reasonable price.

The Soo line have not started any surveyors out this way yet, but maybe they are waiting for Swanson to "Communicate" to the leven towns, and tell them where to build, but he is very busy just now advising the state of Minnesota, and his neighbors where to build a bridge across Red Lake River, at a point, where no one can get to it, and is badly hanicaped by haveing his wise? advise haveing (to be continued) instead of published.

The town of Highlanding had to pay $60.00 interest on their bonding deal, before they could get the money to pay, for their grader. This with a hundred and sixty dollars attorney fee, will make enough boodle to pay the expenses of a nice little automobile ride out to some summer resort, which the bankers and lawyers will take this summer, while the Highlanding farmer is being butted around the yard by a calf that he is trying to learn to drink, so he can raise it up to pay his taxes.

OUR SCHOOL DISTRICT,

For the bennefit of the tax payers of this school district No. 37, we will say that we got our state loan for 10 and 20 years compleated, just before the death of Mr. Overum, our treasurer, and his last official act for the district was to sign the draft, which he did, proped up in bed We promptly sent the draft to the bank, where we had notified all holders of school orders for lumber and the building of our school house to present them, and get their money, and them orders are paid and are now in the posession of Walter McAndress, our newly appointed treasurer, and will draw no more interest. The district got every dollar that they bonded for at 4 per cent interest, and the poor lawyers diden't get a cent.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best farms in the town of Highlanding. The N.E. ¼ of section 29. One hundred and twenty acres of first class plow land. Ballance light timber and meadow land. One half mile from the Highlanding creamery, which is now running and in a prosperous condition. First class up to date school house on one corner of the land, which has eight months school, taught by first grade teacher, this year.

For price and terms, call on, or adress. W.G. Hunt, Sunbeam, or Thomas Sullivan, Crystal N. D.

CLEARWATER LOCAL

Easter is over, and the weather is still cold.

Dan Lynch returned home from N.D. on Saturday.

Mr. Herman Lill and wife, and Oscar Lillo spent Easter Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. Lillo.

Miss Marey Bagen, came out from Red Lake Falls on Saturday, to Lillo, where she will start teahching school, in the Lynch district.

Miss Edith Henson, Ella Rolandson and Ora Carlson visited with Mrs. B.M. Lindberg on Sunday afternoon.

Osmond Mandt went down to Plummer, with load of Creamery butter on Saturday.

Mr. Pet Kolseph left for his home in the town of Mayfield on Sunday, after a few days working for Mr. Andrew Letvig.

Nels and Lars Fore visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Con Short on Easter Sunday.

Mr. Roy Green. August Lillo and Steener Brakke visited with the family of Mr. and Mrs. A.N. Rolandson, on Sunday last.

Mr. Andrew Fore is working for Andrew Letvig diging wells now days.

Mr. A. Rolandson, being the lowest bidder, he was given the contract of hawling the Clearwater creamery butter to Plummer, for the season.

The Noahs Ark, boat was christend the other day, and will after this be, The Clearwater Flyer

Willie Rodman left for Hill River on Tuesday.

Good old summer time, you are comeing, slow but sure.

Edward Erickson, is down with Small Pox.

S.V. Carlson left for Hill River Saturday, to spend Easter Sunday with his parents.

Pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM, to-day.

Tongue Twisters.

Among brief tongue twisters the following are hard to beat: "The sun shines on the top signs;" "She says she shall sew a sheet;" "The sixth sick sheik's sixth sheep's sick." Some of Shakespeare's lines offer pitfalls to the rapid speaker. In "Midsummer Night's Dream" we find, "When lion rough in wildest rage doth roar," and in the same play

Oh, Fates, come, come!
Cut thread and thrum;
Quail, crush, conclude and quell.

—London Chronicle.

A Corsican Vendetta.

Lecturing on "The Land of the Vendetta" at the Royal Geographical society's headquarters, the Rev. T. T. Norgate said he had discovered instances of a vendetta being started in Corsica through a pig getting into another man's field, and this had caused the loss of perhaps hundreds of lives and had made two families deadly enemies for upward of 300 years. The men who carried on such a vendetta would scorn to rob any one of a sixpenny piece.—London Globe.

Why She Opened the Letter.

Willis—I'm sorry your wife opened that business letter I sent you, Harris. You told me that she never opened your letters.

Harris—She doesn't, as a rule, Willis, but, you see, you marked it "private."

A Little Too Young.

New Boarder—How's the fare here? Old Boarder—Well, we have chicken every morning. New Boarder—That's first rate! How is it served? Old Boarder—In the eggs.—Brooklyn Life.

Peace rules the day where reason rules the mind.—Collins.

THE EARTH'S MOTIONS

How We Are Whirling Around and Through Space.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SUN.

Without Its Attraction That Draws the World Toward It In an Elliptical Course Our Globe Would Wander on Forever in a Straight Line.

There are those who think much of moving from one point to another of the earth—travel they call it—and yet pay little heed to the wonderful journey of the earth itself. Many, again, go to seek a climate while the hurrying earth is bringing to them one climate after another in endless succession. Those who have not hitherto taken much notice of the earth's progress—who have not, so to speak, looked out of their carriage window as they are whirled along—might find a new interest in doing so. Look, for example, at the apparent size of the sun. Casual observation shows that it appears larger in the winter heavens. And exact measurements tell us that it is largest on Jan. 1 and smallest on July 2. The size of the sun thus marks the earth's nearest approach and greatest distance from the sun. Accurate astronomical measurement of the sun's diameter might even determine the day of the year, for the daily variation in the apparent size of the sun is some nine-fiftieths of a second of angular measurement. And astronomers profess to measure the second decimal of seconds.

There are three ways in which we are journeying with the earth. There is, first, the daily revolution, which carries us through a complete circle in twenty-four hours at a rate varying from rather more than a thousand miles an hour at the equator to nothing at the poles, where no one, by the way, has ever been. Then we are traveling around the sun once a year at the rate of eighteen miles a second. Thirdly, we are journeying through stellar space, for one of the most remarkable facts which modern astronomy has brought to light is that our solar system, the sun with all its planets, is on a journey toward the constellation Lyra at the rate of ten miles a second.

As we sit in a train and are whirled along it sometimes appears as if the scenery were flying past us rather than we past it. So the daily revolution of the earth—a thousand miles an hour at the equator—makes the sun rise and set, and our yearly journey makes the sun apparently travel through the constellations of the zodiac. If we move round any stationary object on the earth we see it with a constantly changing background—now a windmill, now a cottage, now a wood, now a church, etc. So as we travel round the sun we see it with an ever changing background of stars—now those of Aries, now of Taurus now of Gemini, and so on. The position of the sun among the stars marks the stages of the earth's annual journey And as the earth arrives at different points of its orbit the times of the risings of certain stars vary. These indications of the earth's progress have been taken as marks of the seasons. Thus when Sirius rose with the sun it was known that the dog days had begun. Early astronomers watched carefully for the rising of the dog star. The Egyptian astronomers looked for the heliacal rising of Sothis to proclaim the new year.

It is the earth's yearly journey round the sun which enables us to determine the distances of the stars. The method is precisely that adopted by surveyors for determining the position of objects on earth. The direction of the object whose distance is to be found is observed from two points a known distance apart The rest is mere calculation. In the case of the stars the directions are observed from two extreme points in the earth's orbit instead of from the two ends of a base line. The process is called triangulation when applied to earth measurements, and everybody understands what it means When applied to the stars it is called parallax and remains a mystery to most people Such is the obscuring power of a word.

The "little more" and the "little less" of Browning are forcibly illustrated in the direction of the earth's journey round the sun. An elliptic course differing very little from a circle, combined with a tilt of the axis, gives us the seasons. But if this difference and tilt did not exist there would be no seasons and one climate would rule the year If, again, the course were more elliptic, then for the hemisphere whose winter occurred at the earth's greatest distance from the sun there might be a glacial period.

"The straight line," says Miss Helen Keller, "symbolizes duty It is a dull thought drawn out endlessly." And this seems to be a reflection on what we had thought was the earth's path of duty round the sun, for this path is the curve known as the ellipse. Moreover, the thought makes the sun a tempter of the earth from the strict path of duty, for the earth, we learn from our Newton, if left to itself would wander on forever through space in a straight line. It is the sun which draws it from this dull course into the pleasant curve of subjection. Yet the sun's victory is only partial, the earth's actual path being a combination of its own straight line of inclination and obedience to the pull of the sun. And so instead of the "dull thought drawn out endlessly" we have the beautiful thought of the changing seasons, the flowers and fruits of the earth, with its ever varying weather, sunshine and storm, heat and cold.

Secret Society Among Soso Islanders.

The Soso islanders have attained a peculiar notoriety in Uganda because of a secret society called the Bachichi, which is not a burial society, although its members take a deep and intelligent interest in all deaths and burials in their midst. In the more retired villages, although greatly discouraged by the British authorities, it is said to be still the custom for the sorrowing relatives to bear the body of the deceased wrapped in bark on a rough bier to some forest thicket, desolate ravine or other unfrequented spot, where it is left unburied by the bearers, who never revisit the place again. The Bachichi, who are denizens of a neighboring village, and distant relatives of the deceased avoid the necessity of burial or cremation and show their respect for the deceased by simply eating him. —National Magazine.

A Disappointment.

"Yes," says the lady after an acquaintance of ten or fifteen years before has been renewed, "I remember you perfectly."

"Indeed?" murmurs the gratified man. "I am glad to know that."

"Yes; at one time I thought of marrying you."

"Oh," he replies dejectedly. "I thought for the moment that there might have been something that made me different from all the other men you ever knew."—Life.

A Stranger to His Ways.

A distinguished bishop of the Episcopal church, arriving late at a small town one night, found the hotel closed, and, hammering at the door for admission, a neighbor stuck his head out of an adjoining window, with, "Say, stranger, knock like the devil!" to which the bishop replied, "I don't know how."

Hit Home.

Tommy—Paw, what is three card monte? Mr. Tucker—It's the most diabolical, infernal swindle that ever anybody—er—er—oh, it's some sort of a gambling game with cards, I believe, Tommy.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Too Often.

"They tell me New England is full of old maids," said the Philadelphia girl. "Now, I suppose you Boston girls don't often marry?" "No; only once, as a rule," replied the Boston girl.—Philadelphia Record

Spots Removed While You Sleep.

Dill—Has your wife a recipe for removing spots from clothing? Pickle—I should [illegible] She removed two five [illegible]

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can well be claimed of a book that has the unqualified indorsement of the Executive Departments of the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, all the State Superintendents of Schools, nearly all of the College Presidents, Principals of Normal Schools, and Educators generally.

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OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS.

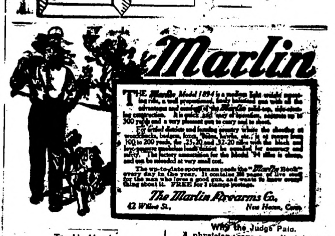
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills



Marlin

The Marlin Model 1894 [illegible]

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 88 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Trouble Ahead.

It was in an electric car coming from Streatham one day last week. The loquacious lady seemed greatly perturbed and fully prepared for the strenuous life.

"Yes, I don't usually go into town at this time of the morning," said she, "but I rang up my husband on the telephone, and I heard him tell the office boy to say that he wasn't in, and that's what I'm going into town for."—London Tatler.

Nothing Special.

Library Assistant (to visitor who is wandering about in a puzzled manner)—Can I help you? Are you looking for anything special? Visitor (absently)—No, thank you. I was only looking for my wife.—Exchange.

His Love Like the Ocean.

Gerald—My love for you is like the boundless ocean. Geraldine—Exactly the way I take it. Gerald—What do you mean? Geraldine—With a good many grains of salt.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

If you want to be well informed, take a paper. Even a paper of pins will give you points.—Exchange.

Why the Judge Paid.

A physician, says a medical journal that vouches for the truth of the story, was once summoned in haste to attend the child of a family that lived in two rooms in the heart of a large American city—not New York. The child had been seized suddenly and seriously and just at election time. The mother was in despair, and when the doubtful prognosis was given she broke into wailing and violent self condemnation for some horrible sin of the family to which she said the child's illness was due—a direct punishment for their crime. She would go and curse the magistrate for it all, her husband should "resign from the force," and such evil ways should be renounced forever.

Curious to know how the magistrate could be held responsible for the child's illness, the doctor finally secured the confession that the crime of the poor, conscience stricken woman consisted in allowing the names of many fraudulent voters to be registered as residing in her house, in swearing to the lie, etc. The magistrate also had demanded this of all the neighbors in return for indescribable political favors.

The child recovered, and the magistrate paid the physician's bill.

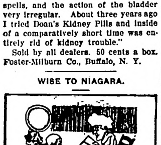
HARDSHIPS OF ARMY LIFE.

Left Thousands of Veterans with Kidney Trouble.

The experience of David W. Martin, a retired merchant of Bolivar, Mo., is just like thousands of others. Mr. Martin says: "I think I have had kidney disease ever since the war. During an engagement my horse fell on me, straining my back and injuring the kidneys. I have been told I had a floating kidney. I had intense pain in the back, headaches and dizzy spells, and the action of the bladder very irregular. About three years ago I tried Doan's Kidney Pills and inside of a comparatively short time was entirely rid of kidney trouble."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WISE TO NIAGARA.



Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me the most remarkable thing about Niagara Falls?

Johnny—Yessum; the price they soak you for everything without going to jail.

Artificial Wants.

Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back, has gone with a hungry belly and half-starved their families. "Silk and satin, scarlet and velvets," as Poor Richard says, "put out the kitchen fire." These are not the necessaries of life; they can scarcely be called the conveniences; and yet only because they look pretty, how many want to have them! The artificial wants of mankind thus become more numerous than the natural; and as Poor Dick says: "For one poor person, there are a hundred indigent."—Benjamin Franklin.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Took an Antidote.

Percival came running to his grandma one day asking for a drink of water. "Quick, quick, grandma," he said, "give me a drink of water, quick!"

After he got his drink he said: "The reason that I was in such a hurry, I thought I swallowed a worm while eating an apple and I wanted to drown it."—Delineator.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Its Kind.

"This squib about people's hanging on to straps in street cars—"

"Oh, that's a standing joke."

AFTER SUFFERING TEN YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

MARLTON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me new life. I suffered for ten years with serious female troubles, inflammation, ulceration, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me up, as they said my troubles were chronic. I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and am well again and relieved of all my suffering."—Mrs. GEORGE JORDY, Box 40, Marlton, N.J.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

BJORGE TONNAGE TAX BILL REPORTED BACK MONDAY.

Senator Sageng Introduces Resolution for Popular Hearing on Bill Tuesday Evening.

St. Paul, April 6.—By a vote of 39 to 16, the senate today passed the Spooner anti-cigarette bill, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or even the giving away of cigarettes in the state of Minnesota. The bill as passed by the house took immediate effect, but an amendment was attached in the senate, making it effective August 1 next, in order that tobacco dealers having cigarette stocks on hand may have an opportunity to get rid of them.

The house today passed the employers' liability commission bill, and killed the Stuart bill providing a liability law for immediate effect so far as railroads and mining interests are concerned.

The bill which passed provides for a commission of three, one lawyer, one representative of labor, one representing employers; all to be named by the governor.

The bill was amended to cut the expense appropriation from $10,000 to $5,000, and passed by a vote of 96 to 11.

This afternoon was spent by the house in considering minor matters. The Peters state fair anti-pass bill only secured 47 votes in its favor to 29 opposed; 60 being necessary to carry it, and was accordingly declared lost.

The senate this afternoon passed the Pugh bill, providing that the refunding of $10,000 in bonds issued by the old town of Duluth in early days be submitted to a vote of its present residents. It also passed the Congdon bill, providing that legislation relating to cities of the Duluth class shall not affect Duluth unless they specifically mention cities with home rule charters.

The senate in committee of the whole recommended the Cooke bill for passage, providing for a text book commission to establish a uniform system of school books throughout the state. They also favorably acted upon a bill by the same author prohibiting the hobbling of horses at races.

Senator A. D. Stephens of Crookston is said to be drafting a new reapportionment bill which is very radical. It aims to reduce the senate membership from 63 to 15, the house from 119 to 30; that they remain in continuous session, and receive salaries of $3,000 a year.

The joint appropriations and finance committees of the two houses are wrestling with the general appropriation bill. They find that the appropriations run in total to $18,000,000 for the coming two years. On a one mill tax basis, the appropriations run $6,000,000 above the amount available, on a 1.7 mill basis, $4,500,000 above the amount available. It is now up to the committee to slash appropriations right and left to do away with the excess.

St. Paul, Minn. April 7.—Banking bills were a special order of business in the house this afternoon, and several very important measures went through with practically no debate. Most important of the lot, was the Thorpe senate bill, creating a separate and distinct department of banking from the office of the public examiner. It creates a state superintendent of banks at a salary of $5,000 a year, and a deputy at $2,500 a year, to be appointed by the governor, and provides a system of examining, auditing, and generally controlling all banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations.

The bill by Representative Buck of Duluth passed, providing that in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, state banks must have a capital of at least $25,000. A second senate bill by Thorpe which passed, provides that in event of banks going into liquidation or a receiver being named, the superintendent of banks shall be such receiver. A senate bill by Weiss passed, to permit state banks to establish separate savings bank departments. A house file by W. H. Putnam passed, to permit state depositories to put up approved bonds as security for such deposits in lieu of the present surety bonds demanded.

The house this afternoon refused to passed the Burdette Thayer bill providing for re-establishment of the old state board of equalization to act in co-operation with the state tax commission. The bill only drew 14 votes in its favor.

The house today considered the two remaining liability bills, both by Representative Campbell of Minneapolis, as a special order, and passed them. One provides that all general casualty insurance companies operating in the state, report all accidents of industrial employees on which they have liability, to the state insurance commissioner. The other bill provides that employers report all accidents of employees to the state labor commissioner. The idea is that statistics may be secured from these two bills, to aid in drafting a general liability bill to be considered by the legislature two years from now.

The senate this afternoon considered the L. C. Spooner Indian school bill as a special order, finally passing it by a vote of 37 ayes to 14 nays. This is the bill to permit the state of Minnesota to accept as a gift from the federal government, the Indian school property at Morris, Minn., to be used as a state agricultural school. The property consists of some 460 acres, and several substantial stone school buildings, the only provision in the gift being that the state must agree to accept Indian students who apply.

The Robertson house bill for state tax or license of peddlers, was considered by the senate in committee of the whole this afternoon. This is the bill which Gov. Johnson vetoed when it passed two years ago, and Senator A. D. Works, the democratic member from Mankato, strongly opposed it, finally succeeding in getting an amendment, cutting the license fee for rigs with teams from $75 to $50 a year; rigs with one horse, $50 to $25; foot peddlers, $25 to $10. He then moved indefinite postponement of the bill, but this motion lost and one by C. A. Johnson that it be recommended to pass, prevailed.

By a vote of 61 to 51, the Adams bill to extend local option to cities of the fourth class, went down in the house today on the adoption of a motion for indefinite postponement made by John F. Selb of St. Paul.

Three hundred strong, came the leading business men from Duluth and the iron range country this evening. C. A. Congdon of Duluth, in a lengthy address, impressed upon the tax committee of the senate their arguments against the proposed tonnage tax on the iron mines. The Northern Pacific train which brought them to St. Paul shortly after 6 p. m. had to be run in two sections to accommodate the crowd. Each man was labeled with a broad blue ribbon badge, on which in heavy black letters was printed, "No Tonnage Tax," and the name of the town from which the wearer hailed.

St. Paul, Minn., April 8.—By a vote of 34 to 25, the Senate today sustained a resolution introduced by Senator Ole Sageng of Otter Tail county, requiring the Senate committee on taxes to report the Bjorge tonnage tax bill back to the Senate next Monday.

The House bill to legalize Sunday baseball, which has been shyly resting with the Senate committee on municipal corporations for some time past, came into the Senate today with a recommendation that the bill pass, and was advanced to general orders, the committee report being adopted without comment or opposition.

A resolution was presented by Ole Sageng in the Senate this afternoon, extending an invitation to all interested in the iron tonnage tax bill to be present at the hearing next Tuesday evening, and also requesting all members of the Senate to be present. It was adopted without comment.

On request of the Governor, a bill was introduced in the Senate by George H. Sullivan of Stillwater, to permit of a special election in that city to select a successor to J. G. Armson, resigned to accept appointment by the Governor as a member of the tax commission. It was passed under suspension of the rules without objection.

Senator W. A. Hinton of Martin county also introduced a bill with request of the Governor to permit the state board of health to establish rules for sanitation and public safety in hotels and lodging houses. The bill was referred to the committee on public health.

The House this afternoon indefinitely postponed a fun-maker, in the shape of the bill prohibiting "any female person to wear red, white and blue tights, or other unseemly apparel displaying the national colors at any public performance." There was no ado over the measure's demise.

The Rosenwald bill, making burglary with explosives punishable by imprisonment for 25 to 40 years, was amended to make the penalty ten years or over, and then passed.

Other bills passed by the House included: by special drainage committee, to authorize the state drainage commission to construct outlet for the waters of Mustinka State ditch in Traverse county; by St. Louis county delegation, to raise the salary of the assistant county attorney from $900 to $1,200 because of additional work in connection with the new iron range court; by Farrington, prohibiting killing of game upon Minnesota parks or forest reserves.

Both Senate and House adjourned today till Monday, tomorrow being Good Friday, a legal holiday.

The Greeks of Manhattan.

"One generally connects the idea of a Greek," mused the melancholy man, "with Marathon sports, bare knees, robes, togas, large eyes, perfect features, magnificent ruins, and crumbling marble pillars, but a New York Greek is generally a man who keeps a candy store."

One Thing Certain.

Paul Revere may not have made that famous ride, but there can be no dispute about what happened next day.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Sexton Dug His Own Grave.

The death occurred at Barwell, near Nuneaton, recently of John Needham, the oldest bell-ringer in England, who celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday a few months ago. As sexton of Barwell he had dug 2,500 graves and been present at 600 weddings. Some years ago he dug his own grave and therein he was interred.—London Daily Mail.

The Superior Sex.

Generally a woman's reason for doing a thing is she hasn't any, and it turns out much better than with a man who has.—New York Press.

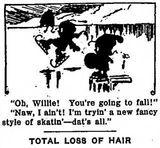
NO NEED TO TAKE CHANCES

There Is a Sure Way of Knowing Good Paint Material.

There is really no need whatever for any property owner to take chances in the selection of his paint materials. It doesn't cost a cent to learn how to be on the safe side. Certainly every property owner has enough at stake to find this out.

A complete painting guide, known as Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49, can be had free by writing National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York. This company is the largest maker of pure white lead in the world. Its Dutch Boy Painter trademark is famous as a guarantee of purity and quality. The outfit includes a book of color schemes, for either interior or exterior painting, a book of specifications, and a simple little instrument, with directions for testing the purity of paint materials.

WHY, OF COURSE.



"Oh, Willie! You're going to fall!"

"Naw, I ain't! I'm tryin' a new fancy style of skatin'—dat's all."

TOTAL LOSS OF HAIR

Seemed Imminent—Scalp Was Very Scaly and Hair Came Out by Handfuls—Scalp Now Clear and

New Hair Grown by Cuticura.

"About two years ago I was troubled with my head being scaly. Shortly after that I had an attack of typhoid fever and I was out of the hospital possibly two months when I first noticed the loss of hair, my scalp being still scaly. I started to use dandruff cures to no effect whatever. I had actually lost hope of saving any hair at all. I could brush it off my coat by the handful. I was afraid to comb it. But after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and nearly a box of Cuticura Ointment, the change was surprising. My scalp is now clear and healthy as could be and my hair thicker than ever, whereas I had my mind made up to be bald. W. F. Steese, 5812 Broad St., Pittsburg, Penn., May 7 and 21, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Caught on the Rebound.

The old man was lecturing his more or less wayward son on the evils of getting up late in the morning.

"Remember," he said, "that it was the early bird that caught the worm."

"But how about the worm, dad?" queried the youth, who thought he had his sire up in the air. "Where did his reward for getting up early come in?"

"I am informed," replied the old man, gravely, "that the worm was on his way home—hadn't been in bed at all."

And there being nothing more to say, the young man said nothing.

Couldn't Convince the Judge.

"I have heard of the soul kiss and kisses of other kinds, but I never heard of a man biting his wife as an evidence of his affection for her," remarked Justice O'Neill of Baltimore, Md., when George Phoebus, aged 27, of East Baltimore street, endeavored to explain the biting of his wife, for which offense she had him arrested. Mrs. Phoebus said her husband deliberately bit her on the cheek, and, though the pain was excruciating, he said that it was a "love bite." The justice fined him five dollars and gave him ten days in jail.

Assuming the Responsibility.

Mrs. Malone's patience was much tried by a servant who had a habit of standing around with her mouth open. One day, as the maid waited upon the table, her mouth was open, as usual, and her mistress, giving her a severe look, said:

"Mary, your mouth is open."

"Yessum," replied Mary, "I opened it."—Success Magazine.

SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four tablespoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food; it tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment."

Absolutely the most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkg. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A CURE FOR FITS.

The Treatment Is to Accomplish What Science Has Been Struggling to Attain for Centuries.

The intense interest that has been manifested throughout the country by the wonderful cures that are being accomplished daily by epilepticide still continues. It is really surprising the vast number of people who have already been cured of fits and nervousness. In order that everybody may have a chance to test the medicine, large trial bottles, valuable literature, History of Epilepsy and testimonials, will be sent by mail absolutely free to all who write to the Dr. May Laboratory, 548 Pearl Street, New York City.

Her Womanly Curiosity.

"I have put aside enough money," said the bachelor of 52, "to make it sure that I shall be decently buried without expense to the public."

"Why," asked the maiden who was verging on 35, "do you think you ought to have decent burial?"

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Doesn't Entertain.

"Did you say he was a lecturer and entertainer?"

"No; I merely said he was a lecturer."

A Domestic Eye Remedy

Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drugs Laws. Wins Friends Wherever Used. Ask Druggists for Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine in Your Eyes. You Will Like Murine.

Linguistic Resources.

"Is this story you are telling me of hill-climbing, a true one?"

"Yes, it is on the level."

To have more of Health and more of Life, take Garfield Tea! This Natural laxative regulates liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, corrects constipation, purifies the blood and eradicates disease.

The world may owe you a living, young man, but by the time you collect it you will be ready to give the undertaker a job.

Pettit's Eye Salve for 25c

relieves tired, overworked eyes, stops eye aches, congested, inflamed or sore eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The man who separates people from their coin will be remembered a long time after the undertaker plants him.

In case of accident, cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, sprains, bruises, etc., nothing will so quickly take away all pain and soreness as Hamlins Wizard Oil.

It is the man who can't do things that is always telling others how to do them.

WE PAY 10-11cts. FOR COW HIDES and high price for furs. Sell traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Giving means self-enrichment as well as self-sacrifice.—Woolley.

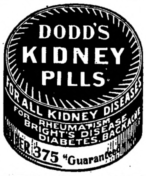
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Stealing away from bad company is justifiable larceny.

SHIP VEAL POULTRY BUTTER EGGS to G. L. Bradley, Minneapolis, Minn.

The man who is full, usually carries a pocket which is empty.



You Need a Tonic

if you feel languid and depressed all the time. The best thing to help nature build up the system is

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

This great tonic is not a false stimulant as many of the so-called "spring tonics." It is a natural strength-giver. For all run-down conditions of the health it is an invaluable remedy; imparts new life and vigor and builds up the entire system.

Sold by All Leading Druggists in two size bottles, 50c and 35c

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 16–1909.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Western Canada

MORE BIG CROPS IN 1908

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Another 60,000 settlers from the United States. New districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to each settler,—160 free homestead and 160 at $3.00 per acre.

"A vast rich country and a contented prosperous people."—*Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, whose visit to Western Canada, in August, 1908, was an inspiration.*

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10.00 to $20.00 per acre as a result of one crop.

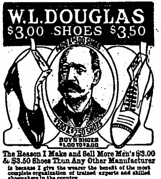
Spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, barley, flax and peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid climate, schools and churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50



The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.

The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry.

If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

No Matter

what Liver or Bowel medicine you are using, stop it *now*. Get a 10c box—week's treatment—of CASCARETS today from your druggist and learn how easily, naturally and delightfully your liver can be made *to work*, and your *bowels* move every day. There's *new life* in every box. CASCARETS are nature's helper. You will *see the difference!* 883

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

BILLION $ GRASS

Costs 60c—90c per acre for seed.

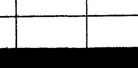
Most wonderful grass of the century, yielding from 5 to 10 tons of hay per acre and lots of pasture besides. It simply grows, grows, grows! Cut it today and in 4 weeks it looks for the mower again, and so on. Grows and flourishes everywhere, on every farm in America. Cheap as dirt; luxuriant as the bottom lands of Egypt. Big seed catalog free or send 10c in stamps and receive sample of this wonderful grass, also of Speltz, the cereal wonder, Barley, Oats, Clovers, Grasses, etc., etc., and catalog free. Or send 14c and we will add a sample farm seed novelty never seen by you before.

SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) **C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES**
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN N.Y.

Dr. McINTOSH celebrated **Natural Uterine Supporter** gives immediate relief. Sold by all surgical instrument dealers and leading druggists in United States and Canada. Catalog, price list and particulars mailed on application.

THE HASTINGS & McINTOSH TRUSS CO., 912 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of trusses and sole makers of the Genuine stamped "McIntosh" Supporter.



COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, **Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.**

MINNESOTA
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SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1909. NO. 4.

NAVY'S WIRELESS SCHOOL

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE MOST EXTENSIVE USE OF WIRELESS OF ALL NATIONS

BOYS TRANSMITTING MESSAGES

GETTING THE "CQD" DANGER SIGNAL

What was considered the dream of a visionary inventor a few years ago—wireless telegraphy—is now an accepted fact, and the most skeptical admit its practical use when the war and navy departments assign officers to develop the new invention and begin to drill recruits as operators, says Lillian E. Zeh, in an article in The Christian Herald.

Our government has decided to make the most extensive use of wireless of all the nations of the world, and the navy department has just asked bids for the erection of a high-powered station in Washington. This will keep the navy officers in touch with ships 3,000 miles out at sea, both night and day. The recent triumph of wireless in summoning quick aid to the Republic, thus saving thousands of lives, has forcibly demonstrated the great value of this method of communication. The practical training of young sailor electricians for this new and important branch of the service has been progressing rapidly since the day Marconi startled the world by sending his message across both sea and land without the aid of pole and wire.

The wireless school is quartered in the second story of the Bureau of Equipment building in the Brooklyn navy yard, and the students live on board the receiving ship Hancock. Lieutenant Commander Williams, U. S. N., is executive officer of the electrical and wireless school, and Chief Electrician Rice is the principal instructor. The class now being drilled in this new branch of naval work have come up from the electrical class located below, where for three months they have been put through a course of study on electricity in general. The general course is especially applicable to ship and station requirements, where they are destined to be sent for future duty. Actual work is given in the handling of electrical machinery, dynamos, and the manipulating of the electrical switchboard, which regulates the interior communication of a modern battleship. After 12 weeks of preliminary work in the lower school, they receive their final training by going through a month's practical instruction in the wireless class. After completing four months of thorough and systematic instruction, having obtained in this interval a fair knowledge of adjusting and manipulating the apparatus, they are prepared to graduate. An interesting and picturesque sight is afforded by a peep into this novel wireless schoolroom. Passing down the long corridor of the equipment building, and entering the spacious classroom, the visitor is plunged into a veritable beehive; all is bustle and sound. Seated around long tables are some one hundred bright-appearing young sailors, each deeply absorbed in mastering the wireless apparatus. For a limited time, a squad is drilled daily at the sending key; the remainder, at tables with pen and paper, are engaged in receiving and translating the sound messages sent from the transmitting room. The wireless navy code alphabet is made up of a series of dots and dashes of relative length. These are indicated by buzzes received in the ear 'phone, which must be accurately learned by the beginner. They are also printed by the automatic Morse recorder on a tape line. Receiving by ear is, however, the most speedy, and the method generally employed in active service by operators in ships and shore stations. On weekly examination days, the instructor tests the ability of each individual of the class Ten to 12 words per minute is the average sending capacity. Experienced operators, under favorable circumstances, send from 12 to 15 words, and receive as many as 30.

Chief Electrician Rico imparts the benefit of his expert experience in the taking apart and putting together of all the main electrical instruments. This is the most vital part of the training of wireless operators. Most of them are destined to be sent to remote localities, where they must depend entirely upon their own technical skill to repair any break in their apparatus. A novel sight is a section of the class, high aloft on one of the fighting masts of one of the battleships now at the navy yard, examining the method of arranging the aerial wires.

During the 30-day term, with daily practice of six hours and thorough scientific and systematic drilling, the wireless aspirants have been so perfected in the art that they are competent to enter any ship or shore station of the navy. They are able to flash a message from 100 to 1,000 miles' distance, and to receive and translate the most complicated communication.

In order to get a fine body of operators, the government offers liberal pay inducements, including rations, far in excess of the remuneration given to ordinary seamen. The latter receive only $20 per month; while the young man who enlists and passes the preliminary examination in electricity, is rated as third-class electrician, at $30 per month. Advancement is certain, if accompanied by conscientious and ambitious labor, up to second-class, bringing $40, and thence to first-class, at $50 per month. The highest rating of chief electrician amounts to $75. The efficiency of the government wireless telegraph is strikingly illustrated by the fact that a message was received recently at the Point Loma station, in California, from the flagship Connecticut, 2,900 miles away, en route to New Zealand.

Point of Law.

In a small southern town two roustabouts got into an argument about the ownership of an opossum. During the disturbance Sam assaulted Remus with a paving stone and in due time was brought before the bar of justice. Sam, in the meantime, had engaged the services of a rising young lawyer.

"We have heard the evidence," said the young attorney at the trial, "and I think, according to Blackstone, my client is innocent."

It was then that Remus arose and rubbed his bandaged head dolefully.

"He may be innocent, sah, accordin' to Blackstone," he said, seriously, "but according to dat cobblestone he am guilty."

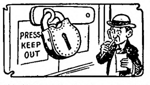
And the judge thought the same and Sam was convicted.

Lucky Coins.

Recently there was sold by auction in London the great collection of Greek coins made by Mr. F. S. Benson of Brooklyn, during the past 15 years. Some of the coins sold for marvelous prices. The record price of £640 was paid for a tetrarachma of Katana, which had been purchased by Mr. Benson in 1903 for £130. A tetradrachma of Amphipolis, which realized £339, had cost its late owner £115, and at the Bunbury sale it was sold for only £55. A Terina stater, which had been purchased for £40 at the Evans sale, realized £280.

NEWS FROM the CAPITAL

No Press Agent Now at the White House



WASHINGTON.—In the giving out of the news at the White House perhaps the most striking departure from the Roosevelt methods has been shown since March 4.

The day of the "fair-haired boy," as the Roosevelt newspaper favorites were locally (and perhaps enviously) known, has passed. There are no press agents of the administration, or if there are they do not appear as such at the White House.

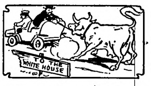
Mr. Taft had not been president very long before he announced that he would cease seeing newspaper representatives with the same freedom they had been accustomed to at the White House. The first version of this was that when he had anything to communicate to the newspapers he would send for representatives and talk to them, but that at other times he did not care to see them.

Either this was not his position or he soon modified it. Now the practice is to see newspaper representatives by appointment, and when the interview is sought the president requires that the subject of it shall be stated. This gives him an opportunity to decline to take up subjects he is not ready or willing to discuss. In application, however, there is a good deal of latitude. After the subject mentioned is disposed of the president talks about various matters brought up by himself or his visitor.

President Taft has an intimate personal acquaintance with nearly all the newspaper correspondents in Washington. He calls them by their first names and by nicknames. He knows their families and friends. With those in whose discretion he has confidence he chats in the same jolly, frank way as of old—with this difference: the visitor is made to feel that he must not take professional liberties. Mr. Taft does not want himself or the White House written up as a show. On account of his personal intimacy with the newspaper men he did not adhere to his original plan of confining them to very formal interviews, but this concession does not mean "making copy" out of casual conversation.

There is no more running to him to verify reports, to learn who is to be appointed to office, to get stories about senators, to get advance statements prior to official action.

Gen. Corbin Buys Cow for Mrs. Taft



SINCE Mrs. Taft became the owner of a Jersey cow she has been re receiving hundreds of letters. Meanwhile "Bossy" is giving a generous quantity of rich milk, wholly unconscious of what a stir she has created.

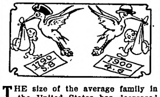
Many of Mrs. Taft's correspondents are housewives who offer her various suggestions as to butter-making, how to produce the most palatable cottage cheese, etc.

The story of the purchase and delivery of Mrs. Taft's cow never has been told correctly. Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who was a farmer in his younger days, was commissioned to get a cow. He made a selection and early one morning he and Mrs. Corbin, who are among the elite of Chevy Chase, Washington's fashionable suburb, embarked in an automobile and led "Bossy" into the city and up to the back fence of the White House. There they sent in a policeman for President and Mrs. Taft, who came out and opened the gate in regular country fashion.

Then arose a problem as to what to do with the cow. When the quartet arrived at the White House stable with the cow they found it crowded so full of automobiles that no place was left for "Bossy." Finally, by shifting around, stable room was found.

"Bossy's" surroundings were a little strange to her at first, but she has become used to the policeman and automobiles and is giving first-rate satisfaction.

Size of Families Is on the Decrease



THE size of the average family in the United States has decreased from 5.8 persons in 1790, the date of the first census, to 4.6 in the same area in 1900, according to a volume being prepared by the census bureau at Washington.

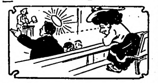
Of especial interest from a sociological point are statistics of family life. In 1790 families composed of no more than three persons represented only one-fourth of the entire number of families, while in 1900 families of similar size made up nearly 40 per cent. of all families. Families composed of six or more persons represented in 1790 more than one-half, but in 1900 scarcely more than one-fourth of the families enumerated.

The number of children under 16 years of age to each white family was 2.8 in 1790, as compared with 1.5 in 1900. The ratio in 1790, of two children under 16 years of age to each white female 16 years of age and over, declined to one in 1900.

Of 3,171,000 white persons enumerated in 1790, approximately 2,000,000 survived 30 years later, 11,500 in 1880, while in 1900 there were 23 persons who reported their ages as 110 years and over, so that at the census of 1900 it is possible that there were still living persons enumerated in the first census, taken 110 years before.

In 1790 the Smiths led all the rest, there being 33,345 of that family. Other families followed in the sequence given: Brown, Davis, Jones, Johnson, Clark, Williams, Miller and Wilson. These nine names represented about four per cent. of the total white population of 1790.

Mrs. Champ Clark Aid to Her Husband



ONE of the most frequent visitors to the members' gallery of the house of representatives in Washington since the convening of the extraordinary session of congress is Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the minority leader, on whom the eyes of the country are turned during this his first experience as chief of his party in the house.

It is true the leadership was turned over by John Sharp Williams during the second half of the last session, but the former leader kept a close surveillance over his successor. Now Mr. Clark is responsible for himself and his management of Democratic affairs on the floor of the house is a matter of deep concern to his wife, who, like most congressmen's wives, takes the greatest interest in the work of her husband.

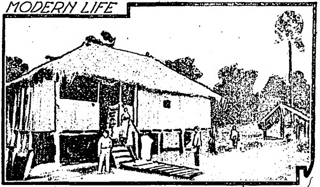
Mrs. Clark, before her marriage, was Miss Genevieve Bennett. She is essentially domestic in her tastes and is decidedly intellectual. She is conversant with the great questions of the day, and has devoted herself to the seconding of her husband's public career, and to her children, of whom she has two living, Bennett and Genevieve.

It has been said of John Sharp Williams, former leader of the minority, that he had attended more colleges than any other man in congress, but people who know of Mr. Clark's career from boyhood say that he holds the real record.

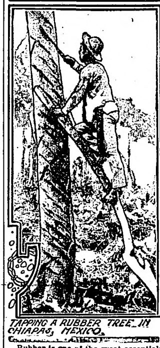
Mrs. Clark is one of the charter members of the Congressional club and is prominently identified with the management of the organization. She is a delightful hostess and is affectionately regarded by the new arrivals in congressional circles, who look to her for guidance in "official social" matters.

The ORIGIN of RUBBER

ONE OF THE GREAT ESSENTIALS OF MODERN LIFE



RUBBER GATHERER'S HOME ON THE UPPER AMAZON RIVER



TAPPING A RUBBER TREE IN CHIAPAS, MEXICO.

Rubber is one of the great essentials of modern industrial life. With iron or steel, with copper, and with glass it may be compared in the diversity of its use; it has the advantage over these, and may be compared in this latter respect to corn, wheat, and the necessary foods, in that it is capable of eternal reproduction if mankind will but apply to its cultivation his experience and scientific knowledge.

There is scarcely a device of daily commerce into which rubber does not enter as a necessity, and yet in the annual statistical publication of the department of commerce and labor—Commerce and Navigation of the United States—the student will look in vain for the word "rubber," and not until he examines the word or the phrase "Indiarubber," "India rubber," or "India-rubber" will he be able to see how vast and important is the subject before him. This conservatism—if the term may be here applied—is traceable throughout all the literature of all the libraries of the English-speaking world. The aboriginal native word describing the substance first discovered by the early Europeans was cahuchu, probably pronounced but surely corrupted into caoutchouc. This latter word has spread into the languages of Europe. In French it is the same word; in German the only modification is to substitute a k for the c, and in Russian nearly the same change takes place. To be sure the Spanish uses frequently the word goma, equivalent to our gum, and this is made more specific by adding the adjective elastica, and the Portuguese has the word borracha, but caucho is commercially well understood, as might be supposed from the first association with the source of supply. Rubber, or india rubber, however, is undoubtedly the term which will continue to be employed in English to distinguish this indispensable product of the tropics.

Caoutchouc directly explains the descent of the gum and its adoption into arts, but india rubber embraces not only this history but conceals one of the romances of the industries. Travelers—and it is said Columbus himself was one of them—noticed that the Indian inhabitants of America, thought then to be an unkonwn portion of the Indies, played ball with a curious substance grown in the primitive forests and prepared according to native ways. This substance was also made into shoes; it formed a protective coating for garments, and from it were made bottles which could be squeezed together so as to eject the liquid contents. This substance was called caucho in some parts of America, and the gatherers were caucheros; in other parts the gatherers were called because of the shape of the bottles and the uses to which the Portuguese saw them put, seringaixas, syringe-men. From this origin the india prefix of the word is derived. At first the gum, goma elastica, according to the Spanish, was merely a curiosity; it was imported into Europe and studied chemically with great interest; it was made into tubes and put to practical use in the laboratory. But in 1770 the English chemist Priestley recommended the use of the gum for effacing the marks of the lead pencil. It rubbed out these marks and was, therefore, a rubber. It became more widely known as experiment showed its value, and in 1823 Macintosh discovered the method of waterproofing garments, and added another word to the vocabulary. From this date india rubber was more and more an article of commerce; it served many purposes, but it also balked the inventors in many directions in which they had hoped it might be applied. Experiments were constantly being made; even the incorporation of sulphur had been tried, but it was not until 1839 that Nelson Goodyear, in the United States, hit upon a practical method of combining rubber with sulphur so as to retain all its good, unique properties, while losing those that had made it hitherto unsuitable. This process was called vulcanization.

Rubber—india rubber—is a definite chemical combination of carbon and hydrogen, expressed by the (proportionate) formula C_5H_8, or $C_{10}H_{16}$. It is a whitish solid, opaque, scarcely reacted upon by the ordinary solvents but forming fluid or gelatinous masses with the ethers and the coal-tar oils. All this refers, of course, to the chemically pure rubber. It will also melt and burn. Physically, rubber will stretch, and when tension is released its mass returns to the original position and form. Unfortunately, however, rubber in the pure state has three awkward qualities: It loses this distensibility at certain degrees of heat and cold, it softens under heat, and has a great tendency to stick to itself or to other masses of rubber with which it is brought in contact. Now, these three qualities of rubber as refined after entering the market from the tropical forests are overcome when it is mixed with sulphur—that is, vulcanized. It can then be molded into various shapes and still remain distensible. The degrees of temperature between which it retains these good qualities are very much wider apart, so that climatic changes are less felt by the manufactured product, and consequently rubber articles of an infinitely more varied type can be turned out from the factories. Vulcanized rubber is therefore the substance really implied ordinarily by the word alone.

Plants Grow in Darkness.

While many plants close their petals or fold their leaves as darkness approaches, the testimony of most scientists is to the effect that none cease to grow. A series of experiments was recently made in the east with quick-growing plants, such as asparagus, lettuce, radishes and the like, with a view of ascertaining whether the growth continues at night with as great rapidity as during the day. The result determined that, while the growth is continual with most plants, it is by no means so rapid during the dark hours as during the light. There are, however, many exceptions to this, not a few plants being nocturnal and growing more and faster during the night than in the daytime. These, however, are usually tropical, and their habitat is commonly in dense forests, where even during the daytime no great amount of light is able to penetrate.

Wants Large Sum for Navy.

Alfred Picard, named French minister of marine, in succession to M. Thomson, last year, for the purpose of reorganizing and carrying out reforms in the French navy, has presented to the cabinet an extensive plan of development which, not counting new ships, involves an expenditure of $45,000,000.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

Citizen and Christian.

A professing Christian and a good citizen live side by side in a certain suburb and are good friends, says the Home Herald. The one has been praying for the conversion of the other for years and grieving greatly that the Lord should see fit to deny his request. And the good citizen has traveled on, unconcerned by the efforts which are being put forth in his behalf, but his front walk is shoveled in winter, while the other man's is not. It is just a bit of carelessness on the part of the church member, but, if he only knew it, his carelessness puts a barrier up before the answer to his prayers. His religion would make a stronger appeal to the unchurched man if his back yard testified to it as loudly as his Sunday coat. He might very well talk a little less about his faith himself and see to it that the stones of his sidewalk should rise in their cleanness and proclaim it to the passers-by. If Palestine had been a country of snows and ice, the Bible would have had something to say about the carelessness which allows a brother to slip, as well as the negligence that permits him to stumble.

The Servian people should either exert some free choice in the selection of a dynasty, or else have a ruling family chosen for them. Nothing can be expected in the way of a prince fit to rule from either of the rival houses of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. The present heir to the throne, Prince George, would seem to be little better than a maniac of caprice and self will, with tendencies running to violence and homicide—a fit plant from that hothouse of revolutionary intrigue and murderous plot, the royal palace at Belgrade. The Servians have shown some restiveness under the prospect of being ruled by this madcap, who is reported to have surrendered his rights to the throne when charged with the brutal murder of one of his house servants. Whether the surrender will amount to anything remains to be seen; but the peace of southeastern Europe is so largely bound up with the quality of Servia's rulership that another palace revolution resulting in a sane dynasty without the taint of murder in its blood might inaugurate a better era for this striving little nation of two and a half millions.

There is a report that the American woman is going to take up the new tariff, as its effect on furs, feathers and furbelows has suddenly taken it out of the grade of abstract subjects and put it in the class of an intimate subject demanding personal attention. And the "shopping women" are factors to be reckoned with, even if they know little of politics and care less. They know when something interferes with the elasticity of their pin money, and their feminine instinct does the rest. So there is evidently trouble brewing for the tariff legislators, for as trouble makers women have been a success from the start.

An applicant for naturalization papers in a Brooklyn court was questioned by the judge with a view to ascertaining his knowledge of American institutions. The court did not go very far. The last inquiry was as to whether the applicant understood the trolley car transfer system in the borough, and upon an affirmative answer being given the judge said: "I guess you will do for a citizen." But how about a great many citizens, native and naturalized, who do not comprehend this and other complicated and mystifying arrangements? Is such failure to be regarded as cause for disfranchisement?

Score another triumph for wireless telegraphy. Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commander of the Atlantic fleet of our navy, has just been informed by wireless message from Newport, the home of his daughter, wife of Surgeon Johnson at the naval training station, that he is grandfather of a fine little girl. More and more is wireless proving itself adaptable to all requirements, public and domestic.

A Denver man has invented a phonographic safe lock that must be talked open. The word which locks the safe is recorded, and the one who uttered it must repeat the performance or the mechanism will not budge. This lock might be too secure; for in the event of accident to the voice for which the safe lock will move there would be costly work for the locksmith.

Pony meat as a supply for polar exploration has the advantage of going there on the hoof, earning its board by hauling while there and then coming pack as the digested product. Which seems rather ungrateful to the faithful equine; but perhaps that quality does not flourish with the thermometer at 72 minus.

Gewgaws are not to be worn on men's clothings this year, says a fashion note. The men will have to do without sausage curls, too.

MURDER ARMENIANS

SLAYING OF TWO MOSLEMS AVENGED BY 6,000 ENRAGED TURKS.

AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER

Massacre Occurs at Mersina Where the Christians Have Missions—Mutinous Marines Lynch Vice-Admiral in Constantinople.

Constantinople.—Reports from Mersina, a seaport of Asia Minor on the Mediterranean, Thursday, told of a massacre of Armenians by Turks, in which it is feared many were killed.

Enraged at the murder of two Moslems by an Armenian and the fact that the assassin was not apprehended, the Mohammedan population of Mersina, which counts a total of 10,000 inhabitants, took the law into its own hands and attacked the Armenian quarters.

The Christian communities of Mersina are appealing to the consuls here for help.

Two American missions are represented at Mersina.

The trouble at Mersina is in no way connected with the political upheaval at Constantinople of the last two days. It involves a recrudescence of the Armenian question, which is religious and racial, and has nothing to do with the internal policies of Turkey.

Mersina is 36 miles by rail southeast of the city of Adana. It counts 6,000 Mohammedans and some 3,500 Christians. It has a station of the synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America and an outstation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The record of 1907 shows that Rev. C. A. Dodds, Rev. R. J. Dodds and Miss Evadna M. Sterrett were stationed at Mersina.

The third day of the revolutionary movement in this city was marked by some disorders, the most serious of which was a demonstration by marines, who objected to the new minister of marine, Vice-Admiral Adjlemin Pasha. The marines gathered in force Thursday and seized and conveyed to the palace Arif Bey, commander of the battleship Assar-i-Tewfik, a member of the Committee on Union and Progress, who ordered the guns of his ship trained on the Yildiz Kiosk when the rising was at its height, with the intention of supporting the committee.

Arrived at the Yildiz Kiosk the men lynched Arif Bey, notwithstanding the efforts of the palace guard to save him. Although public confidence is by no means restored by the formation of the new cabinet, an excellent impression has been produced by the appointment of Nazim Pasha as commander of the First Army corps, and this has been strengthened by the nomination of Memduh Pasha, another able Adrianople officer, to command the First division at Constantinople. Edhem Pasha, the new minister of war, and Nazim Pasha made the round of the barracks in the city and exhorted the soldiers to obey their officers. They were well received and cheered.

Constantinople. — Information received here Friday from Adana, in Asiatic Turkey, declares that two American missionaries have been killed in the anti-Armenian outbreak at that place.

Ambassador Leishman instructed the American vice-consul at Mersina, John Debbas, to proceed immediately for Adana and report on the situation.

France has sent two warships to the scene.

TWO BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Explosion of a Nitroglycerin Factory at Gordon, Ill., Is Felt Twenty-Five Miles Away.

Sullivan, Ind.—With a detonation which was heard for 25 miles, the shock of which was felt in an area of 50 miles, the nitroglycerin factory at Gordon, Ill., across the Wabash river from this place, was destroyed by a terrific explosion late Thursday afternoon.

Charles Dewels and Moses Lantz were blown to atoms. Owing to the fact that Gordon has no long distance telephone communication and that its connection with the farm lines was destroyed by the explosion, the first rumors of the loss of life were exaggerated, one report putting the number of killed at 30. The fact, however, is that only two men were allowed to work in the factory at one time.

Old Battleship Made Over.

New York. — After being out of commission for more than two years, the old battleship Massachusetts sailed out of the Brooklyn navy yard Thursday with a full complement of officers and men. The vessel was built by the Cramps in 1893 and has been largely made over so that she is almost as good as the battleships of much later types.

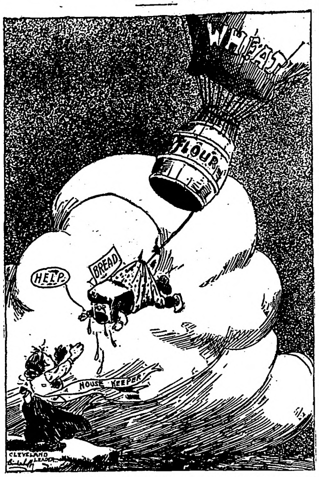
Church War Reaches Court.

Nashville, Tenn.—The federal courts have again been called upon to say who is entitled to possession, the use and the enjoyment of property claimed respectively by Cumberland Presbyterians and Presbyterians of the U. S. A., who went into the latter church from the Cumberland.

Milling Company Bankrupt.

Chillicothe, O.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by the Marfield Milling Company of this city Friday.

GOING UP.



15 DIE IN A HOTEL FIRE

FRISCO HOSTELRY ABLAZE AS PATRONS SLEEP.

Nearly 200 in Bed When Flames Start—Bodies Taken from Ruins.

San Francisco.—Six bodies recovered and eight or ten others buried in the ruins; six injured, one fatally, and property loss of $125,000, are the results of a fire Friday that destroyed the St. George hotel, a lodging house for laborers at Howard and Eighth streets, and eight other small buildings. The bodies taken to the morgue were so charred that identification was impossible.

The hotel was a three-story frame building and burned so rapidly that none of the 180 guests had time to dress, and many escaped by jumping to the roof of an adjoining workshop. Scores clambered down the ladders of the firemen and the fire escapes, and at least four jumped to safety into the net held by the fire fighters.

When the fire was discovered shortly after three o'clock, Night Clerk Arthur Gronhk, three or four other employes, and Policeman W. F. Kruger ran through the house arousing the sleeping tenants.

In the smoke-filled halls they directed the half-crazed men to the exits. Great confusion and panic prevailed, so that it was with great difficulty that men were able to find their way through the labyrinth of halls which threaded the 400 small rooms.

Firemen and police worked heroically, and but for their efforts the loss of life would have been much greater.

Two hundred people were in the hotel when the fire broke out. One hundred and thirty of these were regular boarders, and the rest transients. Of the regular boarders 30 were unaccounted for, but many of them escaped in the confusion, and neglected to report their safety.

Rochester, N. Y.—The act of a fire bug which Tuesday rendered 1,000 persons homeless, when flames swept the city, has caused terror here. The militia is parading the streets guarding the few articles of furniture saved by the victims.

Swept along in the face of a 25-mile gale, the fire destroyed several sections of the city and did damage estimated at $1,000,000. It is believed the fire is of incendiary origin and the police are investigating.

Prison for Soul Mater.

Chicago.—Marion Grey of the Searchlight club of Elgin, Ill., must serve one year in a prison cell for her work in mating souls of rich but lonesome men and handsome but lovesick widows.

Judge Landis' sentence in the case was Tuesday affirmed by the United States circuit court of appeals. No error was found in the records and the attorney for the girl matrimonial agent, Elijah N. Zoline, who took her case after a reported squabble between Miss Grey and her trial counsel, was informed in the decision that "if any error was committed it was invited error."

Egg Prohibition Preacher.

Chillicothe, O.—Rev. C. W. Eldredge of Cincinnati, while delivering a speech in favor of "drys" at Adolphi, a small town near here, was given a shower of rotten eggs by a crowd of "wet" bystanders.

Mistaken for Burglar; Killed.

Emporia, Kan.—Griffith Hughes, aged 18 years, died Friday as the result of having been shot by his younger brother, Owen, who mistook him for a burglar and fired upon him in the dark.

SOUNDS ROOSEVELT PRAISE.

Senator Cummins Places Ex-President Ahead of Washington and Lauds Aldrich and Cannon.

Washington.—Senator Albert B. Cummins, the strenuous former governor of Iowa, who succeeded Senator Allison in the upper house of congress, jarred the Men's club of Mount Pleasant Congregational church with the statement that Roosevelt was greater than Washington.

While his hearers were trying to adjust themselves to that point of view, Senator Cummins ran in the statement that Daniel Webster was a dub compared with Senator Aldrich, and that Henry Clay was not in Speaker Cannon's class.

"Theodore Roosevelt," said the senator in his talk to the church club, "I consider a stronger man than George Washington, the 'Father of His Country.' Perhaps this sounds like treason, but it is not meant for that. Theodore Roosevelt, it is well known, faced problems day after day which Gen. Washington could never have met with success, but from which he would have had to recoil helpless.

GOTCH AN EASY WINNER.

World's Wrestling Champion Defeats Turk in Two Straight Falls Without Trouble.

Chicago. — Frank Gotch of Iowa, the world's heavyweight wrestling champion, Wednesday night in Dexter Park pavilion easily defeated Yusiff Mahmout, the latest importation of "terrible Turks." Gotch won the match in straight falls.

It took the champion only eight minutes to pin the shoulders of Mahmout to the mat in the first fall. The Turk stayed one minute longer when they faced each other the next time and went down after nine minutes of struggling. Gotch showed his superiority at every angle of the game and the great crowd was surprised as well as disappointed at the poor showing of Yussif.

Gotch won both falls with a crotch and half nelson and made no effort to get his famous toe hold on the Turk.

Celebrated Defaulter Free.

Ossining, N. Y. — A celebrated defalcation case was recalled by the release from Sing Sing prison of Cornelius J. Alvord, formerly note teller of the First National bank of New York city. Alvord was sentenced to a total of 13 years' imprisonment on January 16, 1901, for making false entries in the books of the first National bank to cover up defalcations said to have aggregated $620,000, extending over a period of several years.

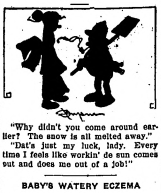
Nelson to Fight McFarland.

Chicago. — Battling Nelson and Packey McFarland Friday signed an agreement to fight for the lightweight championship of the world before James Coffroth's club at Colma, Cal., July 5. The winner gets 75 and the loser 25 per cent. of the receipts. They are to weigh 133 pounds at eight o'clock in the morning and the battle is to take place at 2:30 in the afternoon.

Women Clean Capital Streets.

Washington.—Carrying out their pledge for a cleaner Washington, "white wings" in the persons of society matrons and others were out in full force bright and early Thursday supervising the clearing the streets of the city of all floating paper and debris not gathered up by the rubbish carts. The scheme which was inaugurated by the women of the Twentieth Century club, was that the city should be free of all floating debris. The appearance of the streets Friday indicates the movement was a success.

HIS LUCK.



"Why didn't you come around earlier? The snow is all melted away."

"Dat's just my luck, lady. Every time I feels like workin' de sun comes out and does me out of a job!"

BABY'S WATERY ECZEMA

Itched and Scratched Until Blood Ran—$50 Spent on Useless Treatments—Disease Seemed Incurable.

Cured by Cuticura for $1.50.

"When my little boy was two and a half months old he broke out on both cheeks with eczema. It was the itchy, watery kind and we had to keep his little hands wrapped up all the time, and if he would happen to get them uncovered he would claw his face till the blood streamed down on his clothing. We called in a physician at once, but he gave an ointment which was so severe that my babe would scream when it was put on. We changed doctors and medicine until we had spent fifty dollars or more and baby was getting worse. I was so worn out watching and caring for him night and day that I almost felt sure the disease was incurable. But finally reading of the good results of the Cuticura Remedies, I determined to try them. I can truthfully say I was more than surprised, for I bought only a dollar and a half's worth of the Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills), and they did more good than all my doctors' medicines I had tried, and in fact entirely cured him. His face is perfectly clear of the least spot or scar of anything. Mrs. W. M. spot or scar. Mrs. W. M. Comerer, Burnt Cabins, Pa., Sept. 15, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

One Thing She Was Sure Of.

Grace—Really, mother, you seem cross this morning.

Mother (sternly)—How often have I told you not to let that young man kiss you?

Grace—I don't know, mother, but certainly not as often as he has kissed me.

POTATO MAKES PROUD BOAST.

Humble Vegetable Used for Many Other Purposes Than Recognized Dinner Essential.

Whenever you lick a postage stamp you partake of me, since all lickable gums are made from dextrine, one of my products.

Your neck caresses me all day—for the starch that stiffens your collar is made from the potato.

The bone buttons on your underwear are probably "vegetable ivory"—compressed potato pulp.

My leaves, dried, make a good smoke. You have often smoked them "unbeknownst," mixed with your favorite brand.

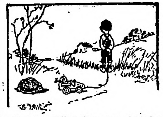
Potato spirit is a very pure alcohol. It is used to fortify white wines. Many a headache is not so much due to the grape as the potato.

I yield a sweet syrup. In this form I am often present in cheap cocoa, honey, butter and lard.

Let the corpulent try as they will, they cannot escape yours truly,

THE POTATO.

GOING THE PACE.



Tortoise—What, have you started a motor car?

Snail—Yes, one must move with the times, you know.

Offensive Advice.

"Madam," said the medical man, gravely, "you must practice filling your lungs with deep breaths of pure air."

"An' bust the smithereens out of my new direct'ry gown," sniffed the lady. "I think I see myself."

And turning on her high heels she haughtily left the apartment.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Foolish Question.

A New York chap wants to be told why theater tickets in that city do not indicate the hour of the beginning of the performance. Should think he would know. The hour is not mentioned because nobody is ever on time at the beginning of the performance. What would be the good of wasting printer's ink?

Let Me Tell You Something

A woman who is sick and suffering, and won't at least try a medicine which has the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is to blame for her own wretched condition.

There are literally hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who have been benefited by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read what these women say:

Camden, N. J.—"It is with pleasure that I send my testimonial for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, hoping it may induce other suffering women to avail themselves of the benefit of this valuable remedy.

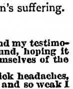
"I suffered from pains in my back and side, sick headaches, no appetite, was tired and nervous all the time, and so weak I could hardly stand. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman—and this valuable medicine shall always have my praise."—Mrs. W. P. Valentine, 902 Lincoln Ave., Camden, N. J.

Erie, Pa.—"I suffered for five years from female troubles, and at last was almost helpless. I tried three doctors but they did me no good. My sister advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has made me well and strong. I hope all suffering women will just give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, for it is worth its weight in gold."—Mrs. J. P. Endlich, R. F. D. 7, Erie, Pa.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering from the same trouble.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice—it is free and always helpful.



SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

MAPLEINE

A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2oz. bot. and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

GAME and FISH RESOURCES of the NORTHWEST

BY HON. CARLOS AVERY
EXECUTIVE AGENT MINNESOTA GAME AND FISH COMMISSION.

DOE AND FAWNS NEAR TAMARAC, MINN.

IT is one of the highest duties of the state to safeguard the people's heritage of those bounties of nature so munificently bestowed, whether they be in the forests, mines, lands, or in the wild life of the wood, field and stream, by erecting, if need be, legal barriers, to restrain those who would wantonly and recklessly waste and destroy those resources, intended not only for our use and enjoyment, but for all future generations, and also by providing rational methods of replacing that which we use, so as to transmit unimpaired these blessings to our descendents. Our responsibility is therefore great, and the citizen who does not realize this, and who is not inspired by due regard for the best interests of the state, should be the rare exception.

Heretofore, the subject of game and fish protection and preservation has been confused more or less by inherited prejudice and ignorance of its importance. But the extermination of certain valuable species, and the impending obliteration of others, due to reckless, unrestrained slaughter, and neglect of any methods of propagation, have brought us to a realization of the necessity for some larger plans whereby we may check the decrease and realize a sure and gradual increase in game and fish.

The first impulse, when it is found that game and fish are decreasing at an alarming rate, is to impose further restrictions, but we have found while certain restrictions are necessary, that restrictive measures alone will not permanently save the game. We have learned that artificial aid and encouragement to natural propagation and breeding is a practical success in maintaining the supply of fish, and are just beginning to find out that the same principle must be applied, so far as possible, to game birds and animals, encouraging their propagation and increase by providing suitable food, and protected breeding grounds, and destroying, so far as possible, their natural enemies.

Minnesota has been, is now, and should be for all time, one of the greatest game, fish and fur producing states of the Union. One-fifteenth of its entire area is water surface, made up of thousands of lakes of varying size and depth, inhabited by millions of fish, the home of thousands of fur-bearing animals, and the nesting and feeding grounds of myriads of wild water fowl. Had this water surface been equally distributed over the state, there is sufficient in the aggregate for a lake of 1,600 acres in extent in every township—ample for supplying all the fish required for a hundred times our present population. The present methods and facilities for artificial propagation and distribution of fish, should, and will be improved and amplified to meet all future demands. No further restrictions on the taking or sale of fish should be necessary, and there ought to be no reason why, with proper development of fish culture, many of the present restrictions may not from time to time be removed.

No data is available as to the quantity of fish annually taken from our inland waters, but from interstate and international boundary waters, including the Mississippi river and Lake St. Croix, between Minnesota and Wisconsin, that part of Lake Superior known as the North Shore, Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods, the value of the total catch of commercial fishermen approximates a million dollars every year, nearly all shipped to outside markets, and over half of which, in quantity and value, made up of the humble and despised German carp, caught from the prolific waters of the Mississippi river. This river is marvelously productive of fish of the so-called rough varieties, which seem to be increasing, notwithstanding the heavy drain upon them. The Minnesota river, and some interior lakes are also filled with carp, and some legal method should be provided whereby they may be taken and made use of commercially, their presence being, on account of increasing numbers, a menace to the better varieties of game fish.

WOODCOCK, RUFFED GROUSE AND SNIPE BAGGED NEAR JORDAN, MINN.

Lake trout and herring constitute the bulk of the North Shore catch. Whitefish once formed an important item, but they are gone, due to destructive methods and over fishing. Lake trout will go the way the whitefish went unless the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries may succeed in propagating this fish in quantity to maintain the supply. From the Lake of the Woods come a half million pounds of yellow pike annually, as well as half as much each of whitefish and pickerel. Fifteen years ago this one lake produced an annual catch of a million and a half pounds of sturgeon and great quantities of caviar, but in the year last past the sturgeon catch had dropped to 87,000 pounds, so that a close season for five years by international agreement is now proposed.

The law does not permit the export of fish from the inland waters of the state, hence we have no inland commercial fisheries, except so far as the local markets are supplied with pike, pickerel, crappies and sunfish, caught in a small way with hook and line in inland lakes. This sort of fishing has been carried even to the point of extermination in some lakes, which has given rise to a movement looking to the prohibition of the sale of pike, which would deprive thousands of the privilege of an occasional taste of this, the choicest of our food fishes, as well as curtailing the available food supply of the people, except for those who are fortunate enough to be able to go forth with hook and line and experience the joy of taking them for themselves. Would it not be wiser, better, and a more far-seeing policy to provide for the immediate extension and enlargement of the facilities of the state for the artificial propagation of these fish? This is reasonably well understood, and is carried on with marked success in the state. There is no field of productive effort that pays so well in actual profit, in proportion to the cost, as the artificial propagation of fishes.

Along the eastern border of the state, from Winona to Grand Marais, brook trout are common, and bass are everywhere. Tourists come to seek these bronze or speckled beauties and urban residents eagerly look forward to the dates when they are permitted by law to go forth with rod and fly. Trout fishing is becoming better and more widely extended from year to year, wholly due to artificial propagation and planting, without which we would have no brook trout at all.

As the summer home and nesting ground for water fowl, Minnesota leads every state. Thousands of lakes, sloughs and marshes produce annually innumerable teal, mallards and wood duck. Since spring shooting has been stopped, the local crop of ducks has materially increased, and Minnesota marshes attract sportsmen from all parts of the country. Drainage and increased population will inevitably encroach more and more upon the breeding places of water fowl, but never in this state to the extent of extermination, provided that all other states will follow the excellent example set by our own, and stop the shooting of these birds in the mating season, and control the business of the destructive market gunner. Federal regulation of the season for shooting migratory waterfowl, owing to tardy recognition by a number of states of this essential precaution, may be the ultimate solution. This one all important precaution neglected, and some of us will surely live to see that sad day when wild ducks will have disappeared from the whole of North America.

Before the advent of civilization, and the transformation of our grassy prairies into fields of grain, this state offered ideal conditions for that finest of all game birds, the prairie grouse, but those conditions are gone, never to return. Some of our children may never hear the booming of the prairie chickens in courting season and it may be only a pleasant recollection for many of us. The prairie chicken still affords some excellent shooting in certain restricted sections, and may be retained for many years to come in limited numbers, but it can never be restored to the thickly populated and highly cultivated portion of the state. Its place, however, may, in a measure, be taken by the cheery little Bob White, if the farmers, whose best friend he is, come to realize his value to them as an aid to crop production, and furnish the little food and shelter required to carry him through the winter months.

The ruffed grouse will always be more or less plentiful under favorable climatic conditions in the wilder wooded portions of the state, and we yet have considerable numbers of the sharp tailed grouse and the spruce hen.

While originally the habitat of the red deer included all the wooded area of the state, at the present time it is, roughly speaking, defined by that portion clothed with coniferous forests. This includes an equilateral triangular area, the vertices of the three angles being at or near Stillwater, St. Vincent and Grand Portage at the eastern extremity of Cook county. This is a vast area, including nearly a thousand townships, almost half the surface of the state, a great portion of which will, for many years, and some of it for all time, remain a suitable home for these timid creatures. Though extremely shy in its nature, the red deer responds more readily than any other of our game animals, to protective measures, thrives in the midst of sparse settlements, and is easily domesticated. It is very prolific, and even in the face of an annual slaughter of at least five thousand animals by hunters in open season, great destruction in certain quarters by wolves, loss from starvation due to heavy snows, and more or less illegal killing by settlers and poachers, seems to have been increasing in numbers in recent years. To say that 30,000 deer are today roaming our northern forests may seem a rash exaggeration, but careful examination of certain widely separated typical localities leads to the conclusion that it is safely within the limit of conservative probability. What are 30,000 deer worth to the state of Minnesota? On the lowest sordid basis of food value, their worth exceeds half a million dollars, not to speak of their far greater value as game, the legitimate pursuit of which, by hunters, is one of the most invigorating and health-giving of recreative sports.

THE AUTHOR.

The largest game animal, surviving on the American continent, is the moose. Owing to the magnificent growth of antlers supported by the male, which are eagerly sought by hunters as trophies, as well as to its great size and peculiar characteristics, it is a most interesting and important species. Only three states of the Union, Washington, Minnesota and Maine, now have moose in sufficient numbers to safely permit the killing of them. Washington has comparatively few—Maine has many, but they are most numerous in Minnesota of any state. Their range extends along the Canadian border from the eastern extremity of Cook county to the Red River valley, over a territory 300 miles long and varying in width. It is only in the wildest, roughest and most inaccessible and uninhabited regions that the moose is now found in any considerable numbers, such as Cook, northern Lake and St. Louis counties, and in the dense impenetrable swamps of northern Beltrami county. Here the moose may be said to be making his last stand. Elsewhere the moose occurs, but in no considerable numbers, as he shuns the settlements and all signs and sounds of civilization.

Fortunately for the future of the moose of this state, there is a considerable portion of the extreme northern part of three of the counties named which is of such a rough, rocky and forbidding character that it is now unsettled, and much of it likely to remain unoccupied, being wholly unsuited to agriculture. The number of hunters will naturally increase annually, as the population increases, and while the moose seems not to be materially decreasing under present restrictions, yet its ultimate extermination is inevitable, unless some different plan of protection is adopted. It is believed that the solution of this problem in the case of moose lies in the establishment of protected areas, as permanent breeding grounds, large enough to harbor a considerable number of the animals undisturbed, and from which the overflow may spread to surrounding territory and furnish the supply for hunters, just as the Yellowstone National Park, the breeding and summer feeding ground of 25,000 elk, stocks the open hunting grounds of the adjoining states of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Our law at present provides that no wild animals or birds shall be killed on state parks or forest preserves. Extend this protection to areas corresponding with the boundaries of national forests at present existing, or to be established, and the question of the preservation of moose will be in a fair way to be solved, as government lands already withdrawn from entry, ultimately to be proclaimed national forests, include those areas best suited in every way for that purpose.

It is said that the best big game hunting country in America today is that portion of western Ontario adjoining northern Minnesota. There moose and caribou abound in countless numbers. These animals recognize no government and no flag and they know no imaginary boundary lines. Their protection and preservation in these areas is therefore an international problem; and in recognition of this, and realizing that the preservation of this game in any considerable numbers depends upon the adoption of some plan of permanent protection, our Ontario neighbors have come forward with a proposition to join with Minnesota in the setting aside of an area consisting of certain contiguous territory of the province of Ontario and the state of Minnesota as an international game refuge and breeding ground. This proposition has already met with the cordial editorial approval of some of the most influential newspapers of this state and Ontario, as well as the endorsement of commercial bodies and game protective organizations, and it is earnestly hoped that an awakened favorable public sentiment among the people may find expression

In the great movement now under way, and which nothing now can check, looking to the conservation of our natural resources, the protection and preservation for the people of generations yet unborn, of the gifts of nature so bountifully bestowed for our pleasure and enjoyment, must play an important part.

Recreation, relaxation, the joys and pleasures of the great outdoors are now eagerly sought, and will continue to be more and more as the people return to a saner mode of life. Fresh pure air, the invigorating winds, beautiful blue skies, the warm caressing sun invite us to the fields and woods where singing birds, whistling quail, the chattering squirrel and the shy red deer should be our friends and companions, and provide the relief we need from the sordid pursuits of the daily business grind. We deplore the enervating effect of the pursuit of comfort and luxury, and the high pressure mode of life incident to modern society, and fear we are to become a race of physical degenerates. The remedy is at hand and the way plain. It is said, and we should ever bear in mind, that the taking of fish from the waters for food is not all of fishing. The capturing of game for its flesh is not all of hunting. These invigorating pursuits, if permitted to be indulged in by our children, and those of future generations, will produce and preserve a more sturdy race of men and women, broad shouldered, deep chested, red-veined, sound of mind and body, worthy citizens of this great commonwealth of Minnesota.

Seeing the Soul.

As for seeing the soul—that is a common human experience. Lovers have only to look in each other's eyes, they think, to behold the other's soul. The eye is very much more than the iris and the retina and the rest of the optical apparatus. The eye reserves always a guest chamber for the presence of the soul, and when the soul is there it is easy enough to recognize the fact of its occupancy.

A Black Eye for Home.

It is a coming fashion to hire a hall to entertain your friends, to give dinner parties in a hotel, to be married in a church, to be taken to a hospital when you are sick and to an undertaker's as soon as you die, and left there until the funeral. The tendency is to conduct all public occasions away from home. The home is getting a black eye.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

CRIMINAL IN CHILD NATURE.

Writer in New Orleans Picayune Asserts We Are All Born with Tenderness Toward the Bad.

"All children," said a psychologist, "are born criminals. Instinctively they lie, steal, slander, torture—I don't know what. The saintliest man, a very Dr. Parkhurst of a man, were he to grow up as he began, would have a long career of bank robberies, assaults, debauches and murders, and he would die on the gallows.

"A child, as soon as it begins to toddle and lisp, steals. Till you have trained a child to know that thefts are followed by spankings, would you dare to leave it alone in a candy shop?

"It also lies. After a raid on the jam or cake, does a child admit its guilt? Of course not. It lies earnestly, doggedly.

"A child slanders and libels. Did you ever hear a beautiful, lisping child speak in praise of its playmate? No. On the contrary, it accuses the playmate continually of horrible crimes.

"A child will get drunk if you give it the opportunity. Lack of opportunity is all that prevents children from becoming confirmed inebriates.

"It is needless to go on. Look back on your childhood. Study your evil little child heart. You'll wonder then that no curio collector cherishes a piece of your rope."—New Orleans Picayune.

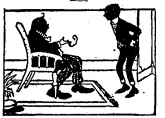
AILING WOMEN.

Keep the Kidneys Well and the Kidneys Will Keep You Well.

Sick, suffering, languid women are learning the true cause of bad backs and how to cure them. Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Groesbeck, Texas, says: "Backaches hurt me so I could hardly stand. Spells of dizziness and sick headaches were frequent and the action of the kidneys was irregular. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed several gravel stones. I got well and the trouble has not returned. My back is good and strong, and my general health is better."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WRETCHES.



Uncle—How is it, young man, that you failed again in your examination?

Nephew—Why, the wretches asked me the very same question I could not answer last year!

Not Our Discovery.

The Greek, Eratosthenes, 250 B. C., taught the doctrine of the rotundity of the earth, and the ideas of the sphere, its poles, axis, the equator, arctic and antarctic circles, equinoctial points and the solstices were quite generally entertained by the wise men of that time. There were plenty of men in Rome, therefore, who were prepared to talk about the earth as a sphere and to make globes illustrating their ideas.

Natural Solicitude.

Invalid Husband—Did the doctor say I was to take all that medicine?

Wife—Yes, dear.

Invalid Husband—Why, there's enough there to kill a donkey.

Wife (anxiously)—Then you'd better not take all of it, John!—Tit Bits.

"COFFEE DOESN'T HURT ME"

Tales That Are Told.

"I was one of the kind who wouldn't believe that coffee was hurting me," says a N. Y. woman. "You just couldn't convince me its use was connected with the heart and stomach trouble I suffered from most of the time.

"My trouble finally got so bad I had to live on milk and toast almost entirely for three or four years. Still I loved the coffee and wouldn't believe it could do such damage.

"What I needed was to quit coffee and take nourishment in such form as my stomach could digest.

"I had read much about Postum, but never thought it would fit my case until one day I decided to quit coffee and give it a trial and make sure about it. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions.

"Soon I began to get better and was able to eat carefully selected foods without the aid of pepsin or other digestants and it was not long before I was really a new woman physically.

"Now I am healthy and sound, can eat anything and everything that comes along and I know this wonderful change is all due to my having quit coffee and got the nourishment I needed through this delicious Postum.

"My wonder is why everyone don't give up the old coffee and the troubles that go with it and build themselves up as I have done, with Postum."

Easy to prove by 10 days' trial of Postum in place of coffee. The reward is big.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The legislature passed some kind of a state reapportionment bill last week, which will give the northern part of the state a little more representation, but does not cut out any of the south part of the states overproduction of representation.

The movement from the cities to the farm will soon set in, for it will be a case of help to raise wheat, or starve. Any legislature or congressman that would raise his voice to try to depress the price of farm produce, had ought to be promptly retired to a farm.

The bill provideing for the redistricting of commissioner districts, passed the legislature last week, but Red Lake Falls got it amended so as to not take affect until December 10th, 1910. Surley we poor eleven towner's got into a red hot county seat fight when we got into this county.

Spectator: "We have not enough farmers and the products of the farm are to high," is the wail that goes up from the cities Not in a generation have the prodncts of the farm commanded the price that they do today, and prospects for continued high prices are favorable.

Representative John Holton, of Fertile, Polk county had $1-500 given from the state road and bridge fund to aid in building a road north from Gully, and $500, for a road south from Erskine The farmers of eastern Polk gave Mr. Holton their loyal support last fall, and he did not forget them, when the state pie was cut.

Now come the cities. With a kick on the raise of bread. Long may James A. Patten live to give the man you have been calling an "Old moss back" a turn at the bat. If them people in the cities don't like to pay the high prices for flour, let them come to northern Minnesota and help us raise wheat.

We wish to call the attention of those that have watched the bridge location fight, to one fact, and that is, if it had been Vrolson, Lattimore, and Swenson to put up the cash to pay the sxpenses of getting this bridge location, there would have been no bridge, location fight, for there would have been no bridge location.

The bill for a special appropriation to build a bridge across Red Lake River, in the town of Highlanding died in the Committee of Towns and Counties yesterday. May its ashes rest in peace. It might have been got out of the Committee and passed, had there been anyone there to looked after it, but we were in the same position as the 3rd, Minnesota regiment, in the war of the Rebellion; when the nation wanted them down south to help fight the rebes, the state had to keep them at home to fight the Indians. So if we did not get the bridge bill passed we cleaned out the Indians, that followed their usal tactics of trying to massacre the whites, while their attention was attracted in an other direction.

Swanson The Dodger.

Swanson again comes out in an other dodgeing article in that leven towns about representing the people and the best bridge location, but when it comes to any mention of the name of any of the people, or the condition of the road south from Highlanding, there is a SILANCE, that can be FELT. Why? Because he and his north side of the river backers know that they are not certifying to a man in Washington that don't know anything about it, but are talking to people liveing here that know all about it Now we want to ask Mr. Swanson a few more questions. Is it not a fact, that if there was a bridge across the river at Highlanding, and a man should cross it from the north side with a steam threshing rig, that he could not move it 80 rood in any direction, away from the river bank? Is it not a fact that there is no grain raised on the south side of the river, in the town of Highlanding, east of section 80? Either answer my questions, or we will pay no more attention to you, or your leven towns, as we have never considered you. or the fellow that gets out the thing much more worthy of notice than a southern general would a nigger, and prehaps you two fellows feel as proud of it as the nigger did when he said." I met the general down the road and he spoke to me." What did he say?, asked a by stander. "He said get out of the road, you black pup.

Pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM, to-day.

A Very Restful Rest.

Adolf Menzel, the German artist, was at one time engaged on a mural decoration. He had rigged up a scaffolding in his studio, on which his model was requested to stand. For two long hours the poor poseur stood up aloft in a most fatiguing posture. Menzel in the meantime worked at his sketch, heedless of the fact that his model was growing tired.

At length the model found it necessary to speak. "Herr professor," said he, "how about a recess?"

Menzel apologized profusely for his forgetfulness. "Certainly, certainly, my dear sir," said he. "Come down and rest yourself a bit."

The model had clambered from the scaffolding to the ladder, which led down from it to the studio floor.

"Stop!" cried the artist suddenly. "That pose is fine! Don't move a muscle!"

And once more the model was forced into strained rigidity, while the enthusiastic draftsman set about sketching him.

At the end of half an hour Menzel looked up from his work. "There," said he; "that will do nicely! Get back on the scaffold. We have had our rest. Let us get back to work again."

What the model said is left to the reader's imagination.

Scotland and Horse Racing

Scotland has been famous for its horses from the most ancient days. When Agricola defeated the Caledonians at the battle of the Grampians, A. D. 84, the Celtic enemy, as Tacitus relates, were exceptionally strong in cavalry and charioteers. Successive kings of Scotland did much to improve its native breed of horses, and in this connection it is not to be forgotten that the first Scottish king of England, James I., did more to improve the race horses in our island than was ever done before him or has ever been done by any individual since. James I. was the real author of horse racing as it has since been known in England. He it was who first established regular courses, and during his reign there came into being the code of regulations that led up to the modern laws of the turf. Nobody denies that horse racing has done much for the breed of British horses It was a gift from Scotland.—London Answers.

Sizing Up Bernard Shaw.

Bernard Shaw is thus immortalized by Charles Hawtrey, the well known English comedian: "Once on a time I had a mad desire to produce Shaw's play of 'You Never Can Tell.' I wrote to Shaw and asked his permission. He answered that he would come and read it to me. He did and began by saying that sometimes he thought it was the best play that ever was written and at others he considered it the greatest trash. Anyhow, he was of opinion that it was a pretty poor play and that if I produced it—well, I must take the consequences. Some time afterward I asked Shaw if I could compress the last act. He declined to allow one line to be altered or cut but, in view of certain contingencies I had at last to tell him that I couldn't produce the play. His answer was: 'Thank you so much! You have taken a great load off my mind.' Now, what are you to do with a man like that?"—Minneapolis Journal.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake Cnunty.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909. Department of the Interior.U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Edward Kolskie, of Rhoda Minn., who on November 5th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 1329, Serial No. 04555, for the S. E. ¼ N.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of Intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver, of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota; on the 11th, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wanzen Wojnerowski, Mike Kolski, Henery Peterson, Egnuts Kolski, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909. Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Radney Minn., who on August 23rd 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1227 & Add' Homestead Entry 1333, November 12th. 1908, Serial No 0312, for Lots 8, 9, S.E. ¼ S. W. ¼ S.W.¼ S.E.¼ Section 7 Township 152 N. of Range 39 W., & N.E. ¼ S. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 152 N., Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 11ht, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, Edward Kolski, of Rudell Minn. William Wojnorowski. Anton Radnuski of Radney Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register,

Domestic Bliss.

They had been trotting in double harness for seven long, weary months, and the honeymoon had bumped the bumps for fair.

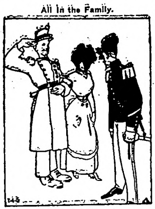
"John," she said, as she dished out the breakfast food, "I need a little pin money this morning."

"What did you do with the $5 I gave you last week?" asked the man who had promised to love, honor and pay the freight.

"Oh, I don't remember," she replied. "It's so easy to spend $5 and have nothing to show for it."

"Right you are," sighed John. "That was the amount I paid the minister for marrying us."—Chicago News.

All in the Family.



"Sergeant, my sister."

"Really! She was mine last week."

Mutual Surprise.

They stood beneath the mistletoe.

She was justly resentful of what he had done.

"How dare you kiss me?" she exclaimed, "I never was so surprised in all my life!"

"Neither was I," he replied contritely. "I thought it was your younger sister."—Chicago Post.

Forbidden Fruit.

"Your luncheons are always so successful, Mrs. Penrhyn-Paget. Do tell me how you select your menus."

"Oh, you see, the doctor has given me a printed list of things I mustn't eat, and I choose the dishes from that."—Woman's Home Companion.

A kindness done to the good is never lost.—Plautus.

A Woman's Smile.

"Strange what a little thing will turn the whole current of a man's life!"

"What's the matter now, Jones?"

"Up to thirty days ago the young lady of my choice was taking my attentions seriously and our marriage seemed a foregone conclusion. Then I met her on the avenue, lifted my hat, made my best bow and dropped through a coal hole. Now she can't keep her face straight a minute while we're together."—Detroit Free Press.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby [illegible] that Joseph E. O'Toole, of Sunbeam [illegible] who on June [illegible] made Homestead entry No. 1174, Serial [illegible] Section 30 Township [illegible] W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls [illegible] at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

William G. Hunt, Walter McAndress Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota Mrch 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 709 Serial No. 04262 for S. E. ¼ Section 10, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, Matt Erickson, Anthony Dannaker, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 9th 1909.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. April 7th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl O. Swanson of Radney Minnesota, who on November 20th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1240. Serial No. 04515, for N.W. ¼ S.W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 17th. day of May, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knute Olson, Sam H. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn. Tobias Olson, Highlanding Minn. William A. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register,

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909. Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota March 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that August J. Wentzel of Highlanding Minnesota, who on July 14th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 602, Serial No. 04230, for Lot 9 & E. ½ N.E ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Dellrick Kolstrand, Alfred Hammersteen, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909 Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota, March 22nd. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th. 1904, made Homestead entery No. 710. Serial No. 04263 for Lots 7 & 8, Section 29 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Mridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 3rd. day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn. Joseph E. O' Toole of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

How Ledgers Got Their Name.

On the authority of the best lexicographers "ledger" is an adaptation of a once common word, "ligger," signifying any large book suited better for lying on a desk than for carrying about. Sometimes this was applied to a large account book, cartulary, or the like, frequently a great breviary, for use in church, as distinct from a "portas," or small one, carried by a "book bosom priest." "Coucher" is another old synonym for "ligger," the foregoer of the now general "ledger."

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A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

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A Dangerous Subject.

Professor Henry Drummond when a boy discovered that he could hypnotize people. At a birthday party a little girl declined to play the piano. Drummond happened to catch her eye and said, "Play." To his surprise she rose at once, went to the piano and played. At another time he hypnotized a boy and gave him a poker for a gun. "Now," said Drummond, "I'm a pheasant. Shoot me." The boy did so, and Drummond fell to keep up the illusion, whereupon the boy, seeing the "bird" move, was about to hit it over the head with the poker. The hypnotizer had just time to stop the magnetized sportsman.—Pearson's Weekly.

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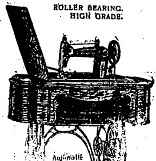

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

The Minnesota legislature is over and the members are only private citizines once more.

Anyone dsireing to buy, or sell realestate, call on, or address, Rev E A Mostue, Sunbeam Minn

The ice moved out of the Red Lake River yesterday, after a three weeks siege of breaking up.

Roy Livingston went down to Kratka Tuesday, to assist Steph Singer to invoic the Kratk store stock.

We have a good work horse that we would sell at a reasonable price, as we can not get time to use him.

The weather continues to be very cold for this time of the year, with such frosty nights that no spring work can be done.

Our readers may expect one more article from town clerk Ed. Singer next week, to expose the double dealing of Swanson, in the bridge matter.

Walt McAndress bought a fine six year old mare of John Quirk last week, which mates up well with his other two, making him a fine three horse team.

The spring crop of fishermen has began to arrive at the mouth of Sunbeam creek, but the fish seem to be smart enough to keep out in the river, where the water is good and deep.

Oscar Lillo, of Deer Park was trying to deliver a yoke of oxen to Mr. Quist, of Kratka, on Tuesday, but the town was so big that they could not find each other, so he had to take the oxen back home.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lurch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

James O'Brien and Joe O'Toole drove down to Deer Park yesterday, where Mr. O'Toole went to adjust the power of a gasoline engin, to make it run a cream seperator for George Singer, the Rhoda dairyman.

Joe DuChamp has the farmers steam boat fitted up in first class condition, and informs us that he will run the boat on schedule time, which will be pubished, so as to let the people know at what time the boat may be expected to arrive, at the different landings, going up and down the river.

The steam boat DuCamp, pased by here this morning on its first trip down the river, this spring The boat is owned by the Red Lake River Transportation Co., and is in charge of Mr. DuChamp presidsnt of the company, who will endevor to make it fulfill the purpose for which it was built, to take passengers and freight up and down the river.

Frank Lundeen has commenced the erection of his new farm residence in the northern part of Deer Park township, which will be one of the largest and most up to date farm residances in eastern Red Lake county. Mr. Lundeen was one of the first settlers in this part of the eleven towns, and has prospered to the extent of being able to build this fine home.

We want to say to the people of easter Red Lake county, that we are willing to go way back and sit down, and let others do the hustling to try to build up and improve the country, get boats, roads, school houses and bridges. We will just take a seat and sit down and wait until Swanson, Lattimre and Vrolson make a move to try to do anything, but they never will, unless a road grader agent came along, when they might jump in to bond the town, but they are not town clerks any more, so they could not even do that.

Killed In The Senate.

The state senate, on Tuesday killed the house reapportionment bill to to add ffteen members and one senator to the present membership. They gave as their reason, that the house is already to large and we think they are right. Of course it don't make much difference to us Eleven Towner's, as we are used to taxation, without representation.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best farms in the town of Highlanding. The N.E. ¼ of section 29. One hundred and twenty acres of first class plow land. Ballance light timber and meadow land. One half mile from the Highlanding creamery, which is now running and in a prosperous condition. First class up to date school house on one corner of the land, which has eight months school, taught by first grade teacher, this year.

For price and terms, call on, or adress. W.G. Hunt, Sunbeam, or Thomas Sullivan, Crystal N. D.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

People in this locality are getting busy.

Miss Sarah Lidberg Carrie Green and Anniebell Rolandson, visited with Mrs. Hoveland on Sunday last.

Adolph and Bernard Lidberg are clearing out A. Rolandson well this week.

Mr. Hoveland made a business trip through northern Deer Park on Monday.

Mr. Brovold, from Deer Park, brought home a new grain drill from Plummer, on Saturday.

The Clearwater base ball team had a meeting to elect officers on Sunday. They elected Roy Green, Captain, August Lillo, as manager and Gilbert Hoveland, treasurer.

Miss Tuft, from Thief River Falls, came out to teach the school in the Iver Johnson district, in the town of Hickory.

Mrs. Sall, mother to Charles and Lewis Sall, died at Minneapolis last week, where she had been under the doctors care for the past two months.

The Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Chris Lindeberg, on the first Wednesday in May, being the 5th,

Mr. Rustan, from Plummer was around buying cattle Wednesday

Miss Signe Gunderson is working for Mrs. Hoveland this week

Mr. Martain Fore has rented his fathers farm rear Lillo, and will get after farming, on a big scale.

Mrs. Iverson visited her mother on Friday, and Ida Lillo visited hers on Sunday.—That's all.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

What Was the Matter.

E. A. Sothern once told a dilemma he got into:

"I was acting in a comedy when I had to speak the words, 'What's the matter?' Well, one night I was rather slow about taking my cue and was prompted. I forgot myself for the moment, and when the words came, 'What's the matter?' I thought something or other had occurred out of the common. I paused and looked round. Everything seemed normal, and the stage waited. Then came another 'What's the matter?' from the O. P. side. They were all getting anxious behind the scenes, and so was I, for that matter. I looked myself up and down and then scanned my fellow actor, but for the life of me couldn't see anything wrong. At last an audible whisper came: 'Go on with your lines, you idiot! What's the matter with you?' Then it suddenly dawned on me where I was, but the house had tumbled to the situation and came down in convulsions."—Minneapolis Journal.

Not a Crack Shot.

"My aim is truth—always truth," said a man.

"Possibly," rejoined an acquaintance, "but you were always a bad marksman!"

A man's fate lies in his character and not in his conditions.—Mable.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

Luxury That Greets the Passengers on an Atlantic Liner.

The luxury of ocean travel has reached such a state of perfection that land bred and timid passengers may almost delude themselves into thinking that they are still on shore when they are in the middle of the ocean.

When the luncheon bugle sounds you go in to tidy your hair. The sun is shining in through your window or at least one of the windows, for there are two in your drawing room, one in the bathroom and one in the bedroom beyond. Your drawing room—which might be in the Winter palace, Nice, for all the resemblance it bears to a ship's cabin—is furnished in old gold and white. A soft carpet of old gold, a sofa piled luxuriantly with cushions, several chairs, a table, a wonderfully equipped desk, on which rests a drop light, are at your disposal. You stop a moment to admire the panels and etchings and the hangings, which are embroidered with drooping wistaria in faint green. An electric grate fire, with a genuine mantel, lends an air of spaciousness to the room. You notice that your gowns have been hung in one closet and your blouses in another and that shoes, slippers, umbrella, etc., have been carefully stowed away in places provided for them.

The third day out, if the weather is fine, is the social height of the trip The ship's types are by this time all fully developed. The bridge fiends have become known to each other, and they never leave their game except for meals. There is the usual contingent that each morning comes around to tell you how early they were on deck You have stood at the prow and watched the schools of dolphins jumping straight for the ship, you have rushed excitedly to the rail to watch a passing steamer with which your vessel exchanges salutes by running up innumerable little flags, and you have marveled at the land birds that always follow the ship across, and perhaps you ask the steward to set out some fresh water and a plate of crumbs for them.

If you enjoy spontaneous vaudeville the hour in the ship's gymnasium will be your regular rendezvous every morning, and aside from the fun which you will have in watching the others perform unaccustomed stunts on the frisky camel, the spirited horse or with the vibrators you will receive direct benefit from the exercises, which are the best thing to be recommended for the maintenance of sea legs.—Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly.

ALDEN'S NAPLES STORY.

A Glass of Capri Wine and a Statue That Nodded.

The late W. L. Alden, the humorist, was one of the most abstemious of men—in fact, he was pretty near being a teetotaler. I don't know that I ever saw him take wine or spirits in all the years I knew him except a glass of claret at the midday and evening meals during his last illness.

During the later years of his life he spent the winter abroad, sometimes in Genoa, sometimes in Naples and once, I think, in Cairo, and usually his four or five months' residence on the shores of the Mediterranean would not cost him more than £50.

Once on his return from Naples I remember his telling me this story:

"L., a brother novelist, was in Naples also and asked me one night to dine with him at one of the big hotels on the water front just outside Naples—one of those hotels along that massive stone embankment against which the waves of the sea often break in showers of spray thirty or forty feet high.

"After dinner we went for a walk along the embankment, and we got pretty well drenched with the spray. Soon we reached a statue, and, lo, it nodded gravely toward us!

"'Did you see that statue nod?' said L. to me.

"'I certainly did,' said I.

"'Well,' said he, 'I'm going back to the hotel and to bed before I get run in. It's that confounded Capri wine.'

"So, ashamed of ourselves, back we went and sneaked up to bed. But at breakfast table next morning both of us seemed to be amazingly fresh considering our dissipation of the night before, and we could not understand why we had such good appetites until the waiter said:

"'Did the gentlemen feel last night's slight earthquake?'"—Pearson's Weekly.

A Medal of Blood.

Garibaldi was once presented with a medal made of his own blood. The giver was Dr. Manini of Naples, who was well known as a petrifier and preserver of the human body. Dr. Manini in offering his gift to Garibaldi said that whenever the general looked at it it would brace him up for the last fight, and across the medal were engraved the words, "The Blood of Garibaldi Is Forever Red." The strange medal is preserved by the general's descendants.

An Eye to Business.

"Bigsbee is a terribly melodramatic fellow, isn't he? He said he'd drain his heart's blood for the woman he loved. Do you think he meant it?"

"Why, I guess so. Bigsbee is agent for a drain and sewer pipe concern."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All He Knew.

Officer (to recruit who has missed every shot)—Good heavens, man, where are your shots going? Recruit (tearfully)—I don't know, sir; they left here all right!—London Punch.

Habit is the deepest law of human nature.—Carlyle.

The Substitution.

It is a well known fact that both Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir W. S. Gilbert had a horror of the titles of their operas becoming known until the very night of their performance. This fear that they might be forestalled created considerable confusion at the initial production of "Iolanthe; or The Peer and the Peri." The opera was rehearsed for weeks under the title of "Perola." It was only at the dress rehearsal that the company was instructed to substitute the name "Iolanthe" for that of "Perola" wherever it occurred in the text or lyrics. It was no easy task to replace vocally and in the dialogue a name of three syllables for one of four. Sullivan, however, said (maybe aside) to one or two of the actors who were nervous: "Go ahead and sing the music. Gilbert won't be in front" (Gilbert never attended the first night), "so use any name that you think of first if you are rattled. No one in the audience will be any wiser."—Boston Post.

Young's Impromptu.

To most persons Edward Young is the author of "Night Thoughts" and nothing more, but he was also a man of the world and a shrewd and caustic wit as well as the rector of St. Mary's church at Welwyn.

It was there in the garden of the rectory that he composed some of the best impromptu verses known. He was walking with two ladies when some one summoned him to the house. His companions were agreeable, and he was in no haste to leave them. Turning as he reached the gate, he said:

Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven
And thus disputed orders sent from heaven.
Like him, I go and yet to go am loath;
Like him, I go, for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind;
His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind.

The Alternative.

"If the window had been eight feet from the ground," pouted the young wife, "instead of eight stories, I'd have thrown myself out when you quarreled with me. Then you'd have had to be sweet to me when you picked me up. A lot of wives attempt suicide, they say, just to be petted when they come to."

"Yes," said he, "but sometimes they don't come to, remember."—New York Press.

One For Every Day.

"I've been reading about one of them rich men wot's got er suit of clothes for every day in the week," said one tramp to another.

"That's nothin'. So 'ave I. This is it I've got on now!"—London Globe.

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Josephine's Many Names.

Josephine, empress of the French was Yeyette to her intimate friends. Her name in reality was Marie Josephe Rose. Napoleon after the marriage exacted that she should be known as Josephine. He had a mania for rebaptizing the women of his entourage. He made his sister Marianne an Elise, of Annonciade a Caroline, of Paulette a Pauline.

Among her numerous friends Josephine remained Yeyette. Barras never called her otherwise.

The pope was so unfamiliar with her name that when he sent his benediction the letter borne by his legate was addressed to "Our Sister In Jesus Christ, Victoria Bonaparte."

In 1814, on the departure for Elba, the Debats designated Josephine under the paraphrase "the mother of Prince Eugene."

At Rueil her tomb bears this simple inscription, "A Josephine; Eugene et Hortense, 1825." The restoration did not permit her recognition as empress—Cri de Paris.

When a man says, "Of course it's no business of mine," it is a sure sign that he is going to do the best he can to make it his business.

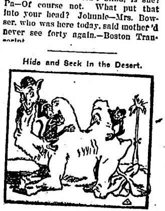
His Precaution.

The Artist's Wife (in a whisper)—There's some one knocking, Jack. Shall I open the door? The Artist—No; it's Jabber's knock. It's a special knock I gave him, so I wouldn't let him in by mistake.—Life.

He Wanted to Know.

Johnnie—Mother isn't blind, is she? Pa—Of course not. What put that into your head? Johnnie—Mrs. Bowser, who was here today, said mother'd never see forty again.—Boston Transcript.

Hide and Seek in the Desert.



—Harper's Weekly.

UNCLE SAM'S CONSULS

BY EDWARD B. CLARK

DRAWINGS BY DEARBORN MELVILL

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WASHINGTON.—It is the desire of Secretary of State Knox as it was that of Secretary Root, to put the consular service of the United States as nearly as it is possible so to do, upon the plane of the civil service. All consular appointments to-day are made largely upon the recommendation of senators and representatives and other men of political influence, but the appointees are given places of the lowest rank in the service and must depend upon the excellence of their work to secure promotion. Moreover they must pass a satisfactory examination before the department will assign them to posts of duty.

The administration, it is known, would be glad if it were possible to apply civil service rules to these appointments of ministers and ambassadors, but as the holders of these high diplomatic offices are forced to great expense of living, and their salaries are comparatively small, no man can become a first place representative of his country abroad unless he belongs to the class of the millionaires. The result of this is that in many cases money rather than ability fixes the appointments of some of our ministers and ambassadors.

In the past there were many literary men of standing but whose books did not bring them in a large revenue, who sought places in the consular service in order that they might have a regular income, comparatively little office work, and an opportunity also to get the atmosphere of Europe or Asia or of some other continent to give life and color to the books which they intended to write. The literary man to-day has to stand on the same level in seeking an appointment as a consul as that occupied by the lawyer or the merchant. There are not as many writers of books and essays in the service to-day as there were in the past, and in one way the United States government is the loser thereby.

If some one would go far back through the files of the state department and read the consular reports contained therein, he doubtless would run across some clever bits of writing put on paper by men who knew the art and who gave interest and color and life to some seemingly dry as dust trade subject. It is very likely that the reports that Francis Bret Harte wrote when he was consul at Glasgow, Scotland, would make delightful reading even though they treated on the subject of wool or, it may be, of Scotch whisky or Scotch cattle. There have been other literary men in the service, some of them better known than Bret Harte. It is only necessary to give the names of Washington Irving and Nathaniel Hawthorne to prove the point. Not long ago in the service abroad the government had Albion W. Tourgee, Arthur Sherburne Hardy, James Jeffrey Roach, and George Horton. Two of these men died comparatively recently, but they lived long enough to see some of their writings appear in print as public documents and to know that the manner in which they treated their subjects was appreciated by thousands of their American countrymen.

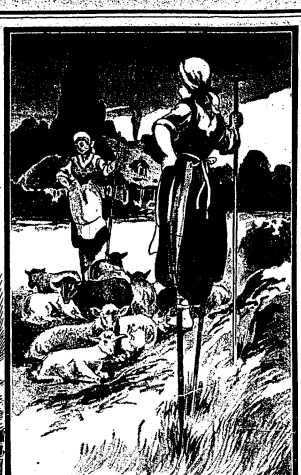
Some of the other consuls abroad, men who made no pretense to literary ability, have turned in from time to time trade reports that were picturesque in their nature and written with extreme cleverness. Not long ago the government decided to issue in a form between a pamphlet and a magazine the Daily Consular Reports. As the editor of the publication a veteran newspaper man, Maj. John M. Carson, was appointed. With his training he saw to it that the best of the material received from the consuls was given a place of prominence, and he succeeded in making of the consular reports a publication of real interest.

In the records of the department there is one report which from the first paragraph holds the close attention of the reader. It was read the other day by one who did not know until the last line was reached whose hand had been at work in its writing. The thought was, here is something worth while.

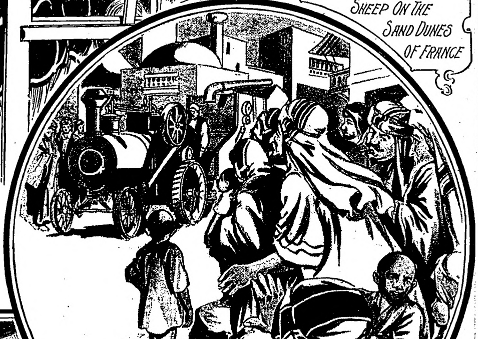
The title of the article was simply "Reforestation in France," and the first few lines showed little of interest. Then the eye reached this: "One after another great waves of sand, moved by the restless winds that swept across the Atlantic, continued their unceasing march across the fair plains of southern France, burying all before them—fields, meadows, vineyards, houses, churches, even villages—leaving behind them only gray billows, to which clung bunches of bracken, a few starved bushes of scrub oak, and thickets of white and purple gorse, fighting stubbornly for a hold upon the shifting sands, with here and there some straggling groups of pine, the protesting remains of a great forest which wind and sand, and fire, and water had spared."

This was a description of the irresistible march of the gray sand dunes from the shore of the Bay of Biscay toward the heart of the most productive land in Europe. The description was embodied in a consul's report, and it was so utterly different from the descriptions written by most consuls, or by their clerks, as is more often the case, that the reader's eye and mind went on wondering, with curiosity held in check until the signature should come at the very end. The thought was that here was a consul or a clerk who should be writing books instead of commercial pamphlets intended for the eye of the few. The story—this official communication is a story and nothing else—leads to the final planting of the pines under the direction of Napoleon—pines which saved the fields of France.

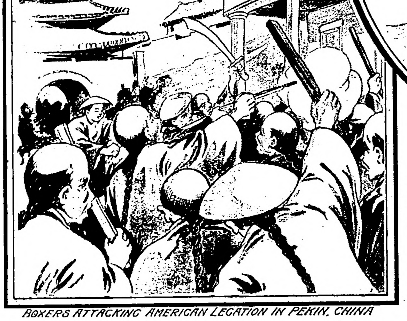
"Wherever the foot of the sand dune rested, there was hopeless blight. A little wiry grass grew in the shadow of the heather and gorse, on which the sheep browsed under the eyes of solemn-faced shepherds perched on stilts and knitting as they watched. On and on crept the phalanx of the terrible dunes, slowly but surely blighting all in their path, not only creating a desert but destroying hope. As long as the winds blew from the west the dunes marched to the east; the desert fires ravaged the intervening spaces; flocks grew fewer, the desolation more extreme. In the heart of sunny France a desert was established, ever increasing in extent and threatening to stretch across its fairest fields the aridness of the Sahara."



SHEPHERDS WATCHING THEIR SHEEP ON THE SAND DUNES OF FRANCE



"ITS TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH DAMASCUS STIRRED THE WHITE CITY OF THE EAST FROM CENTER TO CIRCUMFERENCE."



BOXERS ATTACKING AMERICAN LEGATION IN PEKIN, CHINA

The official document then tells us in the words of its contributor how France was saved by the adoption of the idea of Bremontier, one of the sons of the seemingly doomed region. The seeds of the pine, the "pin maritime" of the French, were gathered and sprouted carefully and the young trees were planted in places "where the moving sands did not overwhelm them until their tough roots had taken a firm hold, their wiry leaves, which loved the briny spume, would offer no resistance to the wind, and, falling about their roots, would give shelter and nutriment until a forest grew which would hold the sands in check and save the threatened interior from desolation."

It was Napoleon who seized upon the idea of Bremontier. "His vision penetrated the centuries and he saw the march of the deadly dunes arrested and the desert they had created made to blossom like the rose."

The consul tells us that after a century has passed the statue of Bremontier looks down one of the great furrows which lie between the dunes he showed how to conquer. To-day, as we are told, "the dark squadrons of the pin maritime are posted on thousands of sandy slopes, faithful guardians in the shelter of which the vineyards and wheat fields rest secure. The gray dunes which were sweeping over the land have become serried fortresses which shelter civilization and prosperity."

At least one real live item was contributed not long ago by G. Bie Ravndal, United States consul at Beirut, Syria, to the pages of the consular reports. When this was put into the publication it is probable that the editor-in-chief was on a vacation. Otherwise the Beirut consul's tale would have been put on the first page instead of being sandwiched in between "Rubber Cultivation" and "Commercial Failure in Germany."

According to the consular report Pasha Abdul Rahman at one time imported into Damascus a hoosier steam threshing machine through the agency of a gentleman named Michel Effendi Nasser of Beirut. It is the belief of Consul Ravndal that the Indiana thresher will rout the Bedouins of the desert, and he leads up to this climax with a picturesque recital of the facts attending the arrival of the machine and its subsequent career. His tale of the thresher follows:

"Its triumphal march through Damascus stirred the White City of the East from center to circumference. On its way into the country it broke down bridges innumerable, but pulled itself out of the creek beds beautifully, and it had the honor of being started on its pioneer career in the presence of the governor-general of the province, the field marshal in command of the Fifth army corps and many other gentlemen of high station in Ottoman civil and military life. With its self-feeder, automatic bagger, straw bruiser, etc., it is a marvel of ingenuity, and its service to this country in blazing the way for labor-saving machinery, with its accompanying amelioration of industrial and social conditions in a region east of Mount Hermon, where people live and work as did their forefathers when Abraham crossed their pastures with his Chaldean flocks, is beyond estimation. In the Hauran to-day thousands of acres are lying idle; they are likely now to be reclaimed, and the predatory Bedouin tribes who infest the country will have to retire before the new order of things."

Consular positions do not pay large sums of money, but the life is in many respects an attractive one and there are always many applicants for any vacancies which may exist. It is virtually a necessity that the person who desires a place in the consular service shall be able to speak at least two modern languages; that is, one in addition to English. While the examinations are not supposed to be hard some men who have been through college with credit in their studies have failed to answer properly enough of the questions put to them to give them a hold on the service.

At times the United States consuls have dangers to encounter. It was exceedingly unpleasant in Spain for some of Uncle Sam's representatives during the months just prior to the beginning of actual hostilities at Manila bay. In Chili and in Turkey within a comparatively short time the consuls have had occasion to put up a brave front against the populace and to show the stuff that they were made of. Fresh in the memory of everybody is the awful time which the beleaguered legations had within the walls of "the forbidden city" in China.

PERUNA

For Catarrh of the Throat of Two Years' Standing.

"I was afflicted for two years with catarrh of the throat. At first it was very slight, but every cold I took made it worse.

"I followed your directions and in a very short time I began to improve. I took one bottle and am now taking my second. I can safely say that my throat and head are cleared from catarrh at the present time, but I still continue to take my usual dose for a spring tonic, and I find there is nothing better."—Mrs. W. Pray, 260 Twelfth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Table Talk.

A story in which Webster is said to have figured: The statesman was once asked by a woman at a dinner given in his honor, how he varied in his eating and what he generally ate. "Madam," the answer ran, "I vary in eating in this respect; sometimes I eat more, but never less."

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.

"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently, and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

They Deserve It.

She (horror-stricken)—That's my new spring hat in the chair there! What are you doing, John?

He (meekly)—I am sitting on the style, Mary.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drug Laws. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine in Your Eyes. At Druggists.

Woman is considered the weaker vessel—and there is an old maxim to the effect that the weaker the vessel the thicker the paint.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES.

NUMBER 375 "Guaranteed"

JUST DOUBLE

320 ACRES INSTEAD OF 160 ACRES

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

As further inducement to settlement of the wheat-raising lands of Western Canada, the Canadian Government has increased the area that may be taken by a homesteader to 320 acres—160 free and 160 to be purchased at $3.00 per acre. These lands are in the grain-raising area, where mixed farming is also carried on with unqualified success. A railway will shortly be built to Hudson Bay, bringing the world's markets a thousand miles nearer these wheat-fields, where schools and churches are convenient, climate excellent, railways close to all settlements, and local markets good.

"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn."—*Correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.*

Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies at low prices and on easy terms.

For pamphlets, maps and information as to low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

There's Danger Ahead

if you've been neglecting a cold. Don't experiment with your health. Get a remedy that you *know* will cure—that remedy is

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

It's safe. In the severest cases of coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, inflammation of chest and lungs it is the most effective remedy known. It does its work quickly, removes the *cause* of the disease

Sold everywhere in three size bottles, $1.00, 50c, 25c.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

SENATE PASSES HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMM.TTEE BILL.

House Passes the "Pork Barrel" Bill, Giving $300,000 to Counties for Roads and Bridges.

St. Paul, Minn., April 12.—The Bjorge house bill for a tonnage tax on iron was reported in to the senate today and was then re-committed to the tax committee for the scheduled hearing on the measure Tuesday evening.

The bill legalizing Sunday baseball, in which Representatives Gartside, Grant and Wolhuter join as sponsors, was recommended for passage on motion of George H. French of Winona.

F. H. Peterson of Moorhead, introduced a new phase of the packing house plant fight in the senate today, by a resolution calling upon the attorney-general to investigate as to whether the packing plant proposed for the midway district will be a menace to the state university; and if he finds it is, to bring injunction proceedings to prevent its culmination or continuance. The resolution received notice of debate by A. L. Hanson, and hence went over for the day.

Ole Sageng of Otter Tail made an endeavor to resuscitate his bill to give local option to towns of the fourth class throughout the state. He reminded the senate that the bill has been sleeping for nearly three months in the hands of the senate committee on temperance; and it was time the measure awoke. W. W. Dunn of St. Paul, told the senate that this same bill (the Ware measure) was a few days ago killed in the house, and that it would be but a waste of time for the senate to consider it. He also called attention to the fact that the chairman of the temperance committee was absent and suggested the matter therefore be laid over. The suggestion was accordingly adopted out of what is left of the proverbial "senatorial courtesy."

The A. K. Ware bill to prohibit brewing companies from owning retail saloons or controlling them, was killed in the house today on report of the judiciary committee which held the measure to be unconstitutional.

Two bills were recalled from the governor for amendment. One is the firemen's pension bill, applying to all cities outside of the first class, which have fire departments. The governor stated he would veto the bill in its present form making a special pension tax mandatory; but will sign the bill if it is amended to make the tax optional with each town. The recall is for the purpose of making this change.

On motion of F. B. Wright, the house recalled from the governor the bill to legalize sale of coal by a Litchfield school director to the local schools. The bill was too general in its terms to suit the governor, and is to be amended (if possible) so that it will apply only to the Litchfield case.

The Carlson bill for the regulation of the sale of mining stocks was killed in the house today.

The house passed the public health committee bill, giving the state board of health the power to establish rules and regulations for the proper sanitation and safety of hotels and lodging houses—a bill which takes the place of the L. H. Johnson measure which met death some time ago because of its drastic provisions.

Senator W. A. Hinton of Martin county also introduced a bill with request of the Governor to permit the state board of health to establish rules for sanitation and public safety in hotels and lodging houses. The bill was referred to the committee on public health.

The House this afternoon indefinitely postponed a fun-maker, in the shape of the bill prohibiting "any female person to wear red, white and blue tights, or other unseemly apparel displaying the national colors at any public performance." There was no ado over the measure's demise.

St. Paul, April 13.—The house today re-passed the anti-cigarette bill which the senate passed several days ago. The bill had been amended by the senate so as to take effect Aug. 1 instead of on enactment.

The house suspended its rules and passed the bill to permit of a special election at Stillwater for election of a new mayor, to succeed J. G. Armson, who resigns to become a member of the state tax commission. This same bill has already passed the senate.

Burdette Thayer of Spring Valley succeeded in getting his anti-discrimination bill passed by the house, 62 ayes, 44 nays. This is the bill which the house a while ago killed, then reconsidered.

The house adopted the recommendation of its judiciary committee recommending for passage the Sullivan senate bill permitting an increase from five to eight in the justices of the state supreme court; also the bill requiring a state license for real estate dealers and brokers.

The packing plant resolution of F. H. Peterson of Moorhead was indefinitely postponed by the senate today.

On motion of John Moonan of Waseca the senate passed a joint memorial resolution, reciting that, whereas, Mrs. E. A. Everett of Minnesota and a number of other American citizens were killed March 19 last in a railroad collision in Mexico, that the United States authorities at Washington be requested to make a thorough investigation of the charges that the wreck was due to intoxication and carelessness of Mexican officials, and see that the guilty be properly punished.

J. T. Elwell of Minneapolis introduced a joint resolution instructing the state tax commission to see that property is assessed the coming two years on the same basis as during the past two years. The resolution has especially in view establishing a basis for the half mill special tax for university support, that the legislature may know what this special levy will raise, having a basis of assessed valuation to figure on. On suggestion of F. E. Putnam of Blue Earth, the resolution was given a place on general orders alongside the university levy bill.

The senate passed the A. D. Stephens bill appropriating $12,500 to pay the state attorneys up to date in the pending state rate cases against the railroads.

The senate this afternoon passed the W. E. Hinton bill to compel passenger elevators to be equipped with a device that shall hold the car at each floor while the landing door is open; and at almost the same hour the house passed the F. E. Nimocks bill, which is practically identical with the Hinton senate bill.

The bill for a legislative reference department, for which Messrs. Washburn, Mattson and Burnquist stood sponsors, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 39 to 28. The Rosenwald bill for reorganization of the State Agricultural society also went by the indefinite postponement route to the tune of 52 to 50.

Bills passed the house included the measure to pension citizen soldiers of the Indian massacres in Minnesota during 1862, and the Clague senate bill for a constitutional amendment to permit the state to extend road and bridge aid to a maximum of one-half, instead of but one-third, at the expense of the improvement proposed by the county.

St. Paul, Minn., April 14.—The Bjorge tonnage tax house bill was today made a special order by the senate for consideration next Friday at 3 p. m.

The senate considered the Campbell house bill for a liability investigating commission of three, to be appointed by the governor, and passed it, 52 to 0, with a slight amendment. The amendment provides that the commission shall report to the next legislature instead of to the governor. The amendment was offered by J. F. Calhound of Minneapolis.

The so-called "pork-barrel" bill passed the house today without any opposition. This is the measure which appropriated $300,000 for general distribution among the counties for state aid for road and bridge improvements.

The reapportionment bill of Lawrence H. Johnson of Minneapolis was recommended for passage, rather to the surprise of all, by the house committee of the whole late today after lengthy consideration of the measure and material amendment. As amended, it provides for an increased membership for the house, from 119 to 134. The senate is little changed, being increased from 63 to 64. The house left the senate to take care of its own changes. By congressional districts, the increase in the number of representatives compared with the present apportionment is as follows: One in the Second district; one in the Fourth; one in the Fifth; one in the Sixth; three in the Seventh; five in the Eighth; and three in the Ninth—a total increase of 15 members.

In the Eighth district, St. Louis county gets an increase of two, while Carlton, Aitkin, and Cass are each allowed one representative, and Koochiching and Itasca one together.

C. A. Congdon of Duluth succeeded in getting through an amendment which gave one more representative for his, the 51st, district. R. R. Grant of Duluth made a strong plea for more northern Minnesota representatives, reminding the house that taxation without representation is nothing short of tyranny.

The senate spent this afternoon in consideration of the calendar, the special contest being on the James Johnston bill to require railroads to ship cream only in refrigerator cars. Mr. Johnston told the senate that the farmers pasteurize milk for their calves, and that the state should insist that milk be also pasteurized for city babies, or else preserved by shipment in refrigerator cars. The bill carried, 41 ayes, 12 nays. The senate killed the Cooke bill, aimed at prohibiting the hobbling of horses at races.

Many in a Minute.

In one of the big Swiss lace manufactories there is a new machine which threads 1,000 needles a minute, ties the knot for each, cuts the thread off at a uniform length, and then carries the needle along and sticks it into a cushion.

A Humble Suggestion.

Scientists say the white ant lays 80,000 eggs a month. Would it, we desire to ask, would it be possible to cross the white ant with the Plymouth Rock hen?—Topeka Capital.

Disadvantage of Beauty.

"One disadvantage of being good looking," said the woman who admits that she knows she is handsome, "is that I never get a chance to beat my way on the street cars. Just because I am good looking the conductor spots me when I enter the car and he hustles right up to ask for my fare."

Maddening.

There never was a man so patient that it didn't make him mad to get a line under his horse's tail when out driving.—Atchison Globe.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Mankato to Try "Plan."

Mankato.—Mankato will take the first steps to organize the commission plan of government under the enabling act introduced by Senator Works and originally formulated by Senator E. E. Smith of Hennepin.

Mankato will have the distinction of being the first city to try the new plan of government in Minnesota. Duluth is expected to follow.

A subcommittee has formulated a new charter and will submit it to the charter committee. It provides for the election of a mayor and of commissioners along the lines of the system known as the Des Moines plan. It includes the provision of the "recall" for unsatisfactory officials and also provides for the initiative and referendum.

Finds Absent Wife in Morgue.

Minneapolis.—After Peter Johnson, 820 Third avenue south, had waited in vain for his wife all night, he called up police headquarters early in the morning to be told that her body was then at the morgue. The stricken husband hurried to the house of death, where an affecting scene took place when he identified the dead body on the marble slab as that of his wife.

Mrs. Johnson fell dead after finishing her Easter shopping in Powers' store as she was mounting the staircase from the basement to the first floor. The coroner expressed the opinion that death was due to apoplexy and decided that an autopsy would be unnecessary.

Counting on 10,000 Guests.

Sleepy Eye.—Sleepy Eye citizens are making preparations for the entertainment of the Modern Woodmen on June 2 and 3, when the Southern Minnesota Woodmen's Picnic association will hold its annual meeting. It is estimated that over 2,000 delegates from all parts of southern Minnesota will be present. Many of the camps from nearby towns will be here in a body. Cash prizes are to be offered for drills by visiting teams. Head Consul Talbot of Lincoln, Neb., is expected to be present. The city is arranging to entertain at least 10,000 strangers.

Thieves Reign in Town.

Little Falls.—A number of petty robberies have been pulled off in this city during the past week. Tuttle & Jarboe's confectionery store was entered the first of the week and $42 in cash taken. A few nights later the Roble store, across the street, was entered and some tobacco and cigars were taken. Later three box cars in the local yards were opened and some shoes and groceries taken. Some of the stolen goods were afterwards found in the yard with a note from a self-styled yeggman saying that he didn't like the quality of the stolen goods.

Wells.—G. B. Bates died here after a second stroke of paralysis. He was an early settler in this county, and first lived in Seeley township. In the first years of his residence he lived in a frame shack which was destroyed by fire in a terrible blizzard, and while he went for help to a neighbor's his wife took the children to a straw barn for shelter. Mrs. Bates was frozen to death, as were several of the children, but two who were lying close to the cattle were saved.

Young Woman Drinks Acid.

St. Paul.—Miss Minnie Neuenfeldt, 20 years of age, drank two ounces of carbolic acid in her room. She was found in great agony by Mrs. F. B Mellon, with whom the young woman had been boarding for some time.

Alfred E. Merrill Dead.

Minneapolis.—Alderman Alfred E. Merrill of Minneapolis was stricken with apoplexy while walking on Central avenue, St. Paul, and died shortly afterwards.

NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis.—The attraction at the Bijou Opera House, for the week of April 18th will be Grace Merritt in "When Knighthood was in Flower," the play constructed from Charles Major's widely read book. The time of the piece dates back to the romantic days of King Henry the Eighth, and the action takes place in and about Windsor Castle, the famed home of English sovereigns for many centuries.

Brainerd.—The committee of the Minnesota legislature which visited the fish hatcheries and the proposed sites of hatcheries was at Detroit and visited the site offered for a bass and pike hatchery there. In the afternoon the committee visited the site of the Deerwood hatchery and examined the work done. Two concrete dams have been built and the ground partially cleared and an icehouse built and filled. The members of the committee expressed themselves well pleased with the location.

Minneapolis.—William J. Carroll, the postoffice clerk who was found guilty of stealing letters containing money from the United States mail, was taken to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., to serve two years at hard labor, by a deputy United States marshal.

Hastings.—C. E Reed of Hastings and Miss Wilhelmina Drews of Seaforth, Minn., were quietly married here by Rev. R. L. Lewis. The couple were unattended. They left upon a wedding trip west and will be at home in Hastings after May 1.

SAVING PAINT MONEY

It Cannot Be Done by Using Cheap Material and Cheap Painters.

In arranging for painting, a good many property-owners try to save money by employing the painter who offers to do the job cheapest—or try to save money by insisting on a low-priced paint. But no property-owner would run such risks if he realized what must be taken into consideration in order to get a job that will wear and give thorough satisfaction.

No houseowner will go wrong on the painting question if he writes National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York, for their Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49, which is sent free. It is a complete guide to painting. It includes a book of color schemes for either exterior or interior painting, a book of specifications, and an instrument for detecting adulteration in paint materials.

Nearly every dealer has National Lead Company's pure white lead. (Dutch Boy Painter trademark.) If yours has not notify National Lead Co., and arrangements will be made for you to get it.

What Charlie Had.

Several of the scholars had returned to Sunday school after being absent some weeks on account of illness. "I had the measles," said one little girl. "I had the mumps," said another. "So did I," said a third. The superintendent heard them, and, addressing a curly-headed boy said: "Well, Charlie, you were absent, too. What did you have?"

Charlie's face flushed. He thought a moment and then sang out in high treble: "I had a little brudder!"—Delineator.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Cleaning the Stage.

"We hope," said the spokesman of the committee, "to enlist your support in favor of a clean stage."

"You have it," responded the theatrical manager, heartily. "Why, almost every one of my plays opens with a girl dusting everything in sight."

Time is the best test. For over fifty years Hamlins Wizard Oil has been the most popular remedy in the United States for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all pain and inflammation.

Deception.

"Did a man ever kiss you against your will?"

"No; but some have thought they did."—Brooklyn Life.

Do not force yourself to take offensive (and harmful) drugs—take Garfield Tea, Nature's Herb laxative; it overcomes constipation, purifies the blood, brings Health!

It doesn't take much to satisfy most people who are self-satisfied.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER.
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Hot Time All Around.

Lawyer—What did the prisoner say when you accused him of arson?

Witness—He answered with heat that such a charge was a burning shame.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Although vanity is supposed to be a feminine trait, one doesn't have to scratch very deep to find it in a man.

WE PAY 10-11c FOR COWHIDES.
High price for furs and sell leather cheap.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The total number of sailing vessels in the world is double that of steamers.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices.
CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

Fifteen cities of the United States have 300,000 population or over.

SHIP VEAL POULTRY BUTTER EGGS
to G. L. Bradley, Minneapolis, Minn.

In point of geographical elevation Madrid is the highest city of Europe.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

There is nothing more uncertain than a sure thing.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good, but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and black-heads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets." Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 922

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 17—1909.

WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, obtained by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially, and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy, and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

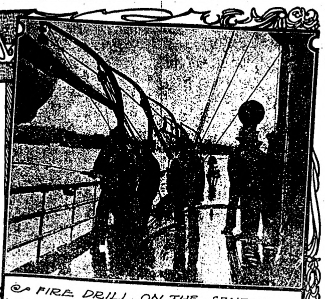
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

WITH THE DERELICT DESTROYERS

BY WALDON FAWCETT

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY WALDON FAWCETT

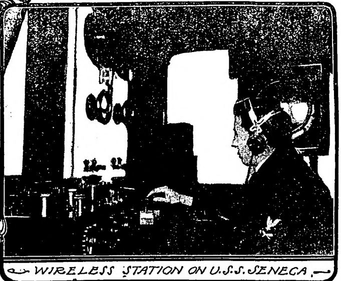
LAUNCHING A LIFE BOAT


FIRE DRILL ON THE SENECA

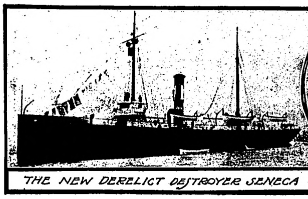
THE ocean disaster which resulted in the loss of the steamship Republic, and the prominent part played in the rescue work by the United States steamship Seneca has served to focus public attention for the first time upon a magnificent new government vessel—perhaps the most novel and interesting craft flying the stars and stripes. This newcomer, the Seneca by name, is officially designated a "derelict destroyer" and not only is she a novelty among American ocean-going craft, but is unique in the world, being the first and only vessel of the kind ever designed or constructed. The primary function of the Seneca is, of course, indicated by her title, "derelict destroyer," but the usefulness of the powerful vessel is by no means confined to the removal of derelicts, wrecks or other menaces to navigation, as was eloquently proven by the part she played in the relief of Republic.

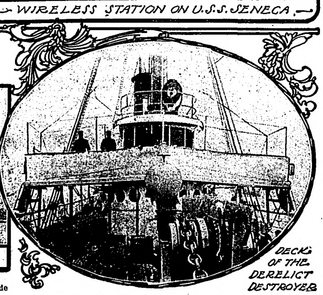
Indeed her role is to be that of a missionary of relief at sea—affording succor not only to imperiled navigators but also to vessels in distress from one cause or another. The need of such a vessel as the Seneca has been keenly felt for years, the more so because with the increase in the commerce of the world there has been a proportionate increase in the number of derelicts sighted each year—those nearly submerged hulks that float hither and thither on the high seas and constitute perhaps the most serious menace to modern navigation and one of the most difficult to avoid.

ON A MISSION OF MERCY


WIRELESS STATION ON U.S.S. SENECA

The agitation of shipping interests etc., for some definite plan of campaign against the deadly derelicts began many years ago and as long as eight years ago a crusade had taken definite form to the extent of almost unanimous advocacy of a derelict destroyer, such as is the cruiser which has recently gone into commission. However, like many another innovation, the project took form slowly and it was not until the Fifty-ninth congress that the national legislature made an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of the "gun cotton cruiser" which was recently completed at the great ship yard at Newport News, Va. It was eminently appropriate that this good angel of the high seas should be placed under the jurisdiction of the United States revenue cutter service for this branch of the treasury department has, during recent years, devoted an increasing amount of attention to the destruction of derelicts and relief work of all kinds at sea. Indeed, during the winter season, the various revenue cutters that can be assigned to the work form a regular cruising fleet, the ships of which continually traverse the highways of oceanic commerce, prepared to offer aid as needed to vessels in distress. The regular revenue cutters have, on occasion, performed creditable work in the destruction of derelicts but they are none of them so well equipped, of course, for this unusual occupation as is the Seneca, and furthermore, the new "battleship of peace" has exceptional steaming radius—a most important consideration in derelict hunting—and will at all times carry sufficient coal, fresh water and other supplies to enable her to steam across the ocean if necessary.


THE NEW DERELICT DESTROYER SENECA


DECK OF THE DERELICT DESTROYER

The Seneca which has lately undertaken her ingenious patrol of the Atlantic ocean is a spar-deck vessel, 204 feet in length over all, and 34 feet beam, schooner rigged with two pole masts without gaffs. It is of course very important that this ever-ready relief ship shall be readily recognized at great distances by imperiled mariners or other interested persons, and to that end effort has been made to render the ship thoroughly distinctive in appearance. The hull has been painted a dark green, with upper and lower shear moldings light in color from stem to stern; the upper works and boats are white; and the spars and smokestack yellow, the latter having a black band at the top and red, white and blue vertical stripes to the lower guy band. As if this unusual color were not sufficient to arrest attention, the foremast carries a signal yard, from each arm of which is displayed a black spherical shape about three feet in diameter.

At night the Seneca displays a distinguishing signal in the form of two occulting truck lights, red on the foremast and white on the mainmast, with simultaneous 15-second flashes and 15-second intervals. Finally, a powerful wireless telegraph outfit enables communication at all times with other ships and with shore stations.

As tools of her trade the Seneca carries an equipment the like of which was never heretofore to be found on any one vessel. Foremost among these aids are a varied assortment of explosives in various forms, for use in blowing up derelicts. The capacious magazine in the hold of the Seneca can accommodate sufficient dynamite and gun cotton to blow up a whole fleet of ships, but it is intended, of course, to use this destructive energy only in the interest of humanity. For most of her derelict destroying operations the Seneca will make use of the standard United States navy mine and the appliances provided include all the necessary electric cables, etc., for exploding these mines.

Complete as are the facilities of the Seneca for visiting destruction upon menaces to navigation they are more than paralleled by her means of affording succor to disabled ship or sailor. There is a machine shop, manned by men experienced in quick repair work, and a hospital, thoroughly modern in equipment and in charge of a skilled surgeon. A powerful derrick and other similar appliances make the Seneca the equal of any wrecking tug now afloat. Diving apparatus renders possible under-water repairs to damaged vessels and as an alternative in case a damaged craft can not be put into shape to limp into port under her own steam the Seneca has a full complement of steel and manila hawsers and towing machines

Finally, to turn to yet another phase of the Seneca's versatility, it may be mentioned that this interesting new good Samaritan of the high seas is, in effect, a floating life-saving station. She has line-carrying guns, breeches buoys, life and surf boats and, in short, all the utensils of a modern life-saving corps, and her boat crews are trained to handle heavy-sea working boats under all conditions likely to be encountered in rescuing imperiled persons from stranded or foundering ships. Moreover, the Seneca will, at all times, carry an extra supply of provisions for suffering mariners and has surplus quarters where rescued persons may be accommodated until they can be landed at some convenient port.

The Seneca is as powerful as she is staunch. This is essential, for the ship has been designed to be capable of steaming 5,000 miles without once stopping to replenish fuel or other supplies. Obviously she will find her greatest need for activity in stormy weather and she has been designed accordingly. Mention has already been made of the fact that her 1,800 horse power, triple expansion engines may, at any time, be called upon to put forth the extra force necessary to drag a ship as large or larger than the Seneca through long leagues of unruly seas, and energy must also be furnished to operate extra powerful wrecking and fire pumps. Incidentally, it may be noted that the crew of the Seneca is as thoroughly drilled in fire fighting as in life saving and a ship afire at sea will be robbed of much of its menace, once the rescuer Seneca has steamed alongside in response to an alarm sounded by wireless telegraph. This new friend in need to the world's shipping carries eight officers and a crew of 65 men. She is in command of Capt. William E. Reynolds, a veteran of the revenue cutter service and unquestionably one of the ablest and most conscientious officers who has ever worn Uncle Sam's uniform in any service. The Seneca has her permanent station at Tompkinsville, N. Y., and her cruising district will comprise all that portion of the North Atlantic ocean between Portland, Me., on the north and Charleston, S. C., on the south. Of course the vessel will go beyond these limits of occasion demands, but the Gulf stream carries practically all derelicts within this radius.

Comforts of a Snow House

The experience of those who tent in the arctic during the colder winter months is to be summarized about as follows:

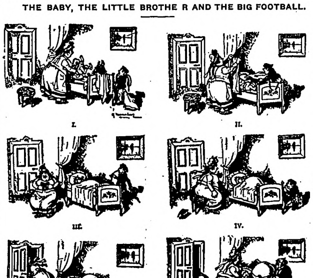
When the tent has been pitched the temperature within it is some 15 or 20 degrees higher than outside, or 30 degrees below if it is 50 below in the open; one is damp and warm from the strenuous exercise of the day, but soon becomes cold, and shivers; one crawls into his sleeping bag and makes entries in the diary clumsily with one's mittens on; the heat from one's body forms hoar frost on everything in the tent, and congeals in the sleeping bag, so that it becomes stiff and heavy with ice during the day's travel, when it freezes, and soaking wet when one gets into it at night and thaws it out; this in turn wets one's clothing, and the trousers and coat freeze stiff as sole leather when one breaks camp in the morning; the 24 hours are a round of wretchedness, and the ice-crusted tent and icy sleeping bags become a heavy load for the sled.

When one follows Eskimo methods the conditions are markedly different. On any treeless open (unless it be perhaps during the first month of winter) an area of compactly drifted snow is easily found; the snow knives of bone and iron, according to circumstances, are brought out and the surface of the drift is divided into blocks of domino shape, say 14 by 30 inches and 4 inches thick; these are then placed on edge and end to end in a circle the size of the desired ground area of the dome-shaped hut; then, on the principles of architecture that apply to domes, whether made of store or snow, the bee-hive house is completed. Two men can in an hour build a house large enough for eight to sleep in. When the house is completed a doorway is cut in its side near the ground, skins are spread over the floor, one brushes himself as clear of snow as possible and crawls inside. The oil lamps are then lit, and the house is soon brought to a temperature considerably above the freezing point; for snow is one of the best-known nonconductors of heat, and the intense cold of the outside penetrates the walls only to a very slight degree. But when the house gets warm the inner side of the snow dome begins to thaw, and the water formed is sucked into the snow, blotter fashion; when this water penetrates far enough into the snow to meet the cold from the outside it freezes, and your snow house is turned into an ice dome so strong that a polar bear can crawl over it without danger of breaking through.

When once inside the house the Eskimos strip naked to the waist and hang their clothes to dry on pegs in the wall. On some journeys we had sheet-iron stoves (procured from whalers in former years), which we installed in the snow houses, and in which we built roaring fires.

One is well placed to take comfort in the ingenuity of man overcoming a harsh environment when, sitting snug, warm and lightly clad, one listens to an arctic blizzard whining helplessly over the ice vault that two hours before was an oval snow bank. I longed for a dressing gown and slippers, but one cannot burden his sled with such luxuries. There was no cold to make the hands numb in writing the diary, no frost to congeal on the bedclothing and make them wet, none of the night's discomforts and the morrow's forebodings that have been the stock in trade of the makers of arctic books. And when we broke camp in the morning we did not burden the sled with an ice-stiffened 100-pound tent, but stuck in our belt the ten-ounce snow knife, our potential roof for the coming night.—Harper's Magazine.

THE BABY, THE LITTLE BROTHE R AND THE BIG FOOTBALL.



Young Hunters Lose Sleep

Now that the hunters are returning from the mountains many are the tales told of pranks played.

One old hunter was telling his friends the other day of a prank he played on a young and energetic hunter from New York, a man who believed he knew all there was to be known of wild animals of the woods.

Every day this ambitious young hunter would go on the hunt for deer alone and return with tales of the hoofprints and other signs he had seen of deer within a short distance of the camp. Every depression among the leaves on the ground, every leaf turned over and every twig snapped was a sure sign, to his mind, that deer had been on the ground, perhaps a whole herd of them.

Early, very early, one morning the old hunter arose quietly and took with him the hoof of a deer that he carried with him for luck—a big buck's hoof—and crept to the tent of the young hunter, where he made imprints on the soft ground all around it. Many times around it went the hoofprints, and then off into the woods.

When the young hunter arose in the morning and saw the prints, clear and distinct, he said nothing, but decided that he would sit up that night and shoot the big buck and so get ahead of his companions; especially the old hunter, who thought he knew so much.

He sat up that night and many other nights in the bitter cold while his companions slept peacefully and comfortably under good warm blankets. The old hunter, after six nights, was merciful and told the young man that it was all a joke.

Sending a young hunter on a cold, windy night to a tree on the edge of a pond a mile or so off and telling him to sit there during the night, as on such a night the deer, and perhaps moose, were sure to appear is another favorite scheme. Of course he is told that the rest of his companions are to be in other trees a few rods distant, but he is to be sure not to call, and if he did they would refuse to answer him. Then his companions go back to camp and sleep well and long while he sits all night in a tree.

First Use of War Balloon.

At the battle of Fleuris, June 26, 1794, in the French revolutionary period, the balloon was for the first time used in the service of the army. The Austrians, stupefied, saw the captive airship Entreprenant above their heads at a height of 300 meters. This apparition greatly angered the Austrian, Gen. Cobourg, who cried out: "Is there anything these scoundrels will not invent?"

Left Blooming Alone.

"If you only knew what to expect," sighed the hostess; "but you don't and can't. Last month I went out and bought flowers for my party. Then my friends all sent me flowers—roses, carnations, some orchids. This month I didn't buy myself flowers, expecting the same, and, my goodness! There wasn't a single blooming flower in the flat. Not a one of them sent even a bud."

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909. NO. 5.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Enraged Lover Kills Woman, Baby, Self.

Red Wing.—One of the most terrible crimes in the history of Goodhue county was committed when Freda Langen, age 28, and her 2-year-old baby were murdered by Ole O. Odden, Jr., of Minneota who closed the tragedy by sending a bullet crashing through his own brain, dying several hours later. Odden was enraged because the girl to whom he was engaged was about to leave the village and go to Minneapolis, where she was to be employed as a domestic, and where her sister, Mrs. Hanna Langden, 3330 Holmes avenue, resided.

City Not Liable in Damage Cases.

Mankato.—District Judge A. R. Pfau has filed two decisions of much importance to the city of Mankato. He has sustained the demurrer to the complaints in two $5,000 damage suits brought against the city by widows whose husbands died as victims of the typhoid-fever epidemic last year. The city was sued on the ground that it owned and operated the water works system, and that, through incompetent management, the water became polluted and caused an outbreak of typhoid.

Takes Poison and Dies.

Mankato.—Oscar Gilman, who lived near Lake Crystal, was found dying beside a straw stack on Herman Shipman's farm, near Minneopa. He had taken rough on rats, but did not die until some hours later. He refused medical assistance, saying he wanted to die as no one loved him. He had been simple-minded for years, since sustaining a sunstroke. He was single and about 40 years old.

Boy Thieves Go to Reformatory.

Faribault.—Judge Thomas S. Buckham sentenced William Lang, aged 15 years, and Irving Gallagher, aged 14 years, to the reformatory for breaking into the grocery store of Joseph I. Rell last Sunday night and taking what money was left in the cash register, besides some tobacco and other goods. Both pleaded guilty.

Battles with Insane Man.

Waseca.—Sheriff M. McDonough of this county had a strenuous encounter with an insane man here in the county jail. He was closing the door of the maniac's cell when the insane man suddenly attacked him. The scuffling attracted the attention of the other officials in the jail and the maniac was overpowered.

Nominated Seventh Time.

Red Wing.—At the Republican city convention A. P. Pierce, for the seventh time, was nominated to succeed himself as mayor of Red Wing. The other nominations were:

Morse Will Sustained.

Austin.—The will of the late O. B. Morse of Grand Meadow has been under contest in probate court. Morse was an old bachelor who was reared at Wallingford, Conn. He came to Racine, in this county, in 1856, and settled on a farm. There he lived for over fifty years except for a few winters spent in Grand Meadow village. He made a will just before he died giving the bulk of his property, amounting to nearly $100,000, mostly in bank stock, to a few favored relatives, and the contest was made by other relatives of equal nearness. After hearing both sides, the court ordered the will sustained. The principal bequests are to Mrs. W. P. Hoppin of Northfield, a niece, $32,000; Mrs. C. W. Martin of Grand Meadow, a niece, $20,000; C. W. Martin, her husband, $16,000; Isaac L. Belden of Bridgeport, Conn., a nephew, $11,000; Mary Belden of Bridgeport, Conn., a niece, $5,000. The rest is divided in small bequests.

Plotted Murder and Abduction.

Spring Valley.—Six men are prisoners in the county jail accused of complicity in a remarkable kidnaping and murder conspiracy, and other arrests are expected soon.

Emil Dreckman, who lives on a farm about 14 miles south of Spring Valley, was the intended victim of the conspiracy. He received a letter demanding $6,000 and threatening to kill him and abduct his son if he failed to pay the money.

NEWS NOTES.

Marshall.—A. D. Smith, county superintendent of schools of Murray county, has resigned to accept a position in the office of State Treasurer C. C. Dinehart. The county commissioners at a special session appointed Miss Florence Turner of Fulda to fill the unexpired term.

Olson and Victims Live.

Kiester.—The victims of Kiester's triple tragedy are still living, and one of them, Vida Pence, will survive the wound inflicted by her stepfather, K. C. Olson. Her condition is regarded as very favorable. Olson, who shot himself after wounding his wife and the girl, is at the point of death, apparently. His wound is of such a nature that he cannot speak, although he frequently attempts to do so. His wife was shot in the breast and is believed to be mortally hurt. After shooting the woman and the girl, Olson went to an outbuilding and, reloading the gun, turned it upon himself, the charge entering his head near the temple. It was a glancing shot or otherwise he would have died instantly.

Joy Unlimited Over Veto.

Brainerd.—The vetoing of the tonnage tax bill caused much satisfaction in Brainerd. At Deerwood, in the center of the Cuyuna range, all went wild when the news was received. The entire available stock of fireworks was purchased by the enthusiastic miners and iron men, and the town was made almost a pandemonium for several hours by the salute of firearms, cannon crackers and the like. Deerwood is feeling the first pulses of the coming development of the Cuyuna range and every one in the village had been very despondent since the passage of the Bjorge bill, as it was feared that it would retard the development of the properties of the range. With the news of the veto all became wild with joy.

NEWS NOTES.

Tyler.—After discussing anatomy with a friend and speculating on the surest means of inflicting death, Henry Nelson, nineteen years old, of this place, committed suicide by shooting.

Preston.—A. W. Thompson, former deputy state auditor, was elected mayor of Preston without opposition. License was not voted upon and the town will be wet during the coming year.

New Ulm.—Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted last week for the release of Mrs. Josephine Ray, alias Carmody, the fortune teller, who is in jail here awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny. The hearing was held at Sleepy Eye and Judge Olson of the district court denied the motion.

Rochester.—The trustees of the Presbyterian church of this city have received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, in which he offers to give the local church the sum of $600 for the purchase of a pipe organ, providing the organ costs not less than $1,200. The church has accepted the offer.

Austin.—James A. Boland, 21 years old, is in the Mower county jail in Austin awaiting the action of the grand jury at the June term of court on the charge of grand larceny. The alleged crime for which he is being held was committed in the village of LeRoy on December 19. He informed friends that he had a sum of money coming from his parents in New York and on this pretense issued various checks in exchange for goods.

Rochester.—After a separation of 18 years, two brothers recently met in this city for the first time. Sam Birkeland, of Presho, S. D., came to Rochester on a business trip a few days ago and as time wore heavily on his hands he strolled around the city taking in the sights. On two or three occasions he noticed a stranger watching him and eyeing him very closely and decided to force a meeting with the man. Upon doing so the stranger proved to be his brother, Olax Birkeland, of this city. The meeting was a happy occasion for both, and Sam Birkeland has decided to continue his visit indefinitely in the city.

Thief River Falls.—A singular and most distressing accident befell a farmer of Mahnomen county, whereby he met his death on the right of way of the Soo road. When the daily passenger train reached Thief River Falls it was discovered that portions of a man's body were attached to the cow catcher and on the front of the engine. It was evident that the train had struck some person and had torn the body to shreds. Inquiry was made at all the stations down the line as far as Detroit and in a short time it was learned that portions of a man's body were found along the track near Calloway. Later, upon inquiry, the coroner discovered that the remains were those of Knut Tazson, a well-to-do farmer residing near the town where the accident occurred.

MINNESOTA SOLONS

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY CLOSES IN HARMONY.

Attempt to Revive Tonnage Tax Question Staved Off By Opponents of the Measure.

St. Paul, April 21.—The legislative session of 1909 drew to a close early this morning, the house adjourning to avoid a vote on the bill to have the state fair annually examined by the public examiner, the senate expending its final energy on a hot fight over the so-called club hall, a house measure to permit private social clubs to dispense liquors without a license.

J. M. Hackney, of Hamline (a republican senator from a largely prohibition district), led the fight against the bill, making a stirring speech in which he declared the bill as opposed to a square deal, one that would stir the country against the legislature, and a measure that would permit of blind-pigging and evasion of the liquor laws in all towns where the mayors stood for a wide-open policy. J. F. Calhoun defended the measure. Hackney offered several amendments, as did Elwell and Peterson. But they were all voted down. Then Ole Sageng, of Otter Tail, arose to a point of order; that the hour was 12:40, being the morning of the last days of the session and that under the constitution the legislature has no right to pass bills the right day, and demanded a ruling on the point from the chair, and an explanation of whether "some lawless man can turn back the senate clock"—for the time piece had been shoved back to 10:45. The chair said to rule on the question might imperil all pending measures which should be considered. On roll call for final passage of the bill, it failed, 32 nays to but 26 ayes.

In the house, Messrs. Nolan and Zelch started a filibuster as soon as the bill for examination of the state fair by the public examiner was reached. They made various motions to kill time, and proposed several amendments. The final result was the carrying of a motion to adjourn.

One veto came from the governor tonight; the senate judiciary bill, a substitute for the Pugh bill to relieve the Le Sueur and Rat Portage Lumber companies from certain judgments secured against them on timber for which they had fully paid the state, but failed to remove from state land on contract time. The substitute bill established a compromise commission consisting of the attorney general and two justices of the supreme court to be named by the governor, to consider all requests for such settlements. The veto declared it a dangerous principle to permit state judgments to be compromised in such a manner.

Important bills passed by the senate before adjournment included the following: by Duea, providing the county shall get 10 per cent of liquor license moneys; by Rosenwald, to tax freight lines 6 per cent of earnings; by drainage committee, to authorize a topographical survey of the watersheds of the state to establish a state drainage system; by Stuart, to reduce the mortgage registry tax to 10 cents per $100 of face value; by Rodenberg, providing uniform system of accounting and reports for companies paying gross earnings taxes; by Mackenzie, to grant pensions of $12 a month to citizen soldiers of the 1862 Indian uprising (similar to Wright bill which was vetoed yesterday); by illuminating oils committee, providing for gravity test of oils, inspection of gasoline, and permitting $30,000 to be used in salaries of inspectors; by Lobeck, the so-called anti-white slave bills to prohibit bringing immoral women in the state or holding them for unpaid debts; house substitute for Elwell senate bill, to appropriate $175,000 for each of the coming two years for university campus extension. These were all house bills and but await action by the governor to become laws.

In the house, important bills passed tonight include: by Hackney, to appropriate $30,000 for establishment of a correspondence school of inspection at the state agricultural college and to send out instructors to the farmers; by Pugh, to permit the town of Duluth to vote on refunding $10,000 of pioneer day bonds illegally given as a bonus to certain parties; judiciary committee, to permit the secretary of state to secure bids for publishing supreme court reports; by Putnam and Dale, to permit towns to vote on whether they shall demand road taxes to be paid in cash; by V. L. Johnson, prohibiting the use of false statements to obtain credit.

The Clague bill, to prevent fraud by the publication of false financial statements, was killed in the senate, Moonan denouncing it because any party made defendant could be taken to any place where the circular in question happened to be. Peterson declared the measure one for the benefit of collection agencies.

St. Paul, Minn., April 22.—The thirty-sixth session of the Minnesota legislature drew to a harmonious conclusion at 1 p. m. today, with exchanges of gifts, extension of good wishes, and hearty farewells. Personal and factional differences were forgotten, and the utmost good feeling prevailed.

There was an echo of the tonnage tax contest in both house and senate by the introduction of a resolution in each body instructing the state tax commission to increase the assessment of the iron ore properties from $190,000,000 to $300,000,000. Carl Wallace of Hennepin gave notice of debate in the house to this resolution which was introduced by C. M. Bendixen of Morgan, which prevented action for the day, and as this was the last day, killed the proposition. In the senate, George R. Laybourn gave like fatal treatment to the same resolution introduced by T. E. Cashman of Owatonna. A house resolution by A. K. Ware censuring the tonnage tax veto received notice of debate by Carl Wallace.

The senate also passed the Mattson house resolution, on motion of E. S. Durment of Ramsey, which provides that a committee of 3 house members and 2 senators, be named to investigate the feasibility of disposing of the old capitol building and grounds, and use the funds so raised for erection of an annex office building nearer the new capitol; this committee to report to the next session.

The senate also adopted a resolution by C. J. Swanson of Fridley instructing the state livestock board not to exceed its appropriation in the allowance of claims. On motion of George H. Sullivan of Stillwater, E. E. Smith of Minneapolis was reelected president pro tem of the senate.

Julius Coller of Scott county, democrat, moved that the thanks of the senate be extended to Lieut. Gov. A. O. Eberhart for his fairness and courtesy to one and all in his efficient work as presiding officer. He requested that Albert Schaller of Dakota county, as dean of the senate, put the motion. Senator Schaller did so, and it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

George P. Wilson of Minneapolis offered a resolution of thanks for the efficiency of the secretary of the senate and his desk assistants.

"Why not include all the senate employees in that motion?" suggested Virgil Seward.

"There's a lot of the employees here I don't even know," responded Senator Wilson, causing a general laugh, and the resolution was adopted in its original form.

Then came the usual resolution requesting gratuities, most of them being turned down. The two telephone operators and telegraph operators (who are not legislative employees) were allowed $100 each. James Ege, sergeant at arms, secured a raise in his pay of $2.50 per day to apply for the session, his remuneration having been $5 a day. Mrs. L. C. Goodnow, stenographer and clerk for the finance committee, was also allowed $2.50 per day extra for the session, in recognition that her services had been so efficient that the committee had needed no other help during the session. E. A. Nelson, engrossing clerk, also received an award of $2.50 per day extra for the session.

In the house, there were also a large number of resolutions for gratuities considered, but all of them turned down. Then came presentations. R. J. Wells in the name of the house, presented Speaker A. J. Rockne with a beautiful gold watch. G. E. Mackenzie in the name of the members, presented L. H. Johnson, chairman of general legislation and former speaker, with a handsome watch chain. "Johnny" Jones, reading clerk, in the name of the "third house," presented the speaker, Mr. Rockne, with a handsome easy chair and a mantel clock. R. F. Grant, for the tri-county delegation, gave John Lennon, its chairman, a diamond ring. L. H. Johnson, in the name of the tax committee, gave John Dalzel, its chairman, a ring. Appropriate speeches accompanied each presentation and were feelingly responded to.

Just before the senate adjourned, Lieut. Gov. Eberhart made a brief address, expressing his deep regret at the coming separation and stating that his work had been made easy by the universal courtesy and kindness of the members of the senate. He said the session had been charged with being conservative, but that this is a good fault. He expressed one regret—that the close of the session saw no enactment of a re-apportionment bill.

PARDONS FOR EXILES

ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS IN GOEBEL MURDER FREED BY KENTUCKY GOVERNOR.

MAY RETURN TO THE STATE

Taylor, Finley and Four Others Accused as Slayers, After Nine Years Are Relieved of Charges by Action of Executive.

Frankfort, Ky.—Pardons were granted Friday night by Gov. Willson which clear the dockets of the Kentucky courts of all charges growing out of the assassination of Senator William Goebel, who had been declared governor in January, 1900., except those against state's evidence witnesses. Those pardoned without trial are: Former Gov. W. S. Taylor and former Secretary of State Charles Finley, who have been fugitives in the state of Indiana for nine years; to John Powers, brother of Caleb Powers, who is believed to be in Honduras; to Holland Whittaker of Butler county, John Davis of Louisville, and Zach. Steele of Bell county, under indictment and who did not flee the state.

Those over whom indictments are left hanging are Wharton Golden of Knox county, now in Colorado; Frank Cecil of Bell county, now a railroad detective in St. Louis, and William H. Culton of Owsley county, said to have died in the west a few months ago.

These cases, with the possible exception of Cecil, will be dismissed, leaving Henry E. Youtsey, now serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary, the only person to suffer for the taking off of Goebel.

Reiterating the belief he expressed some months ago, when he granted pardons to Caleb Powers and James B. Howard, that no one but Youtsey had part in the murder, and that it was not a conspiracy, as the commonwealth charged, Gov. Willson says he believes it a "sacred duty, which I must no longer delay, to carry this belief into effect," and grant pardon to the men charged, and who fled the state as they "had the greatest reasons to believe" that they could not "have a fair trial," and if they stayed here would be forced to trial before a partisan jury under conditions which would give them no chance at all for a just decision.

In extending clemency in the Taylor case, the governor, after reviewing the state gubernatorial election of 1899 and the contest instituted before the legislature by Senator William Goebel, says:

"For years it seemed as if there never would be an end of the political use of the Goebel murder to keep up hatred and contention. In the campaign of 1907 it was again brought up, as it had been in every campaign since 1899, by speeches in which it was claimed that the Democratic nominee for governor would not pardon Taylor, Powers and others, and that the Republican nominee would pardon them if elected.

"I made no answer to these speeches until I came to the home of Powers in the mountains, where I told the people, his friends, that I would not prejudge these cases; that I would not promise anybody either to pardon or not to pardon these men, but that if the cases ever came before me I would take them up officially and decide them on their merits, and that I was as anxious for the conviction and punishment of every person guilty of the murder of William Goebel as anyone in Kentucky.

"There is no need to repeat here the statements of the Powers and Howard cases; they are well known to the people. The study of these records constrained me to believe, to the exclusion of a doubt, that Howard did not fire the shot which killed Goebel.

"The only evidence in all of the four trials of Powers and three trials of Howard by which the prosecution in any way attempted to connect Gov. Taylor with the murder was the testimony as to his writing to get Howard to come to Frankfort to kill William Goebel, and tending to show that Howard, on the request in that letter, did come to Frankfort, entered into the plot and committed the murder.

"But Howard did not kil Goebel, and Gov. Taylor could not be guilty of getting Howard to do what he did not do.

"From the fair, impartial study of all of the trials and from my knowledge of the conditions of these times, I believe that William S. Taylor had no guilty knowledge of the murder of William Goebel, and that he would never have been indicted but for political excitement and passion."

The governor then reviews the cases of the other defendants, against whom he says there was no proof of conspiracy.

In a statement issued at Indianapolis Taylor and Finley expressed their gratitude for relief from the burden of being exiles. Taylor will remain in Indianapolis but Finley will return to Williamsburg, Ky

ILLINOIS WOMAN THE VICTOR

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT TO HEAD D. A. R.

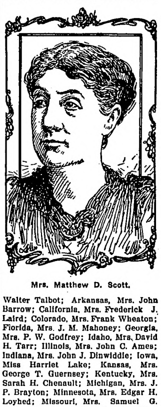
Administration Candidate Defeats Mrs. Story of New York by Eight Votes.

Washington. — Men and women of Illinois here in Washington are happy over the victory of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Bloomington in her race for the presidency of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Backed by the administration Mrs. Scott defeated her rival, Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York, 436 to 428.

Mrs. Scott's election was a victory for the administration faction. A number of delegates refused to make the election unanimous on Mrs. Story's motion.

The second office in point of honor, that of vice-president general in charge of organizations, however, went to the anti-administration followers by the election of Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch of this city.

The congress approved the election of the various state regents. They included the following: Alabama, Mrs. Robert A. McClellan; Arizona, Mrs. Walter Talbot; Arkansas, Mrs. John Barrow; California, Mrs. Frederick J. Laird; Colorado, Mrs. Frank Wheaton; Florida, Mrs. J. M. Mahoney; Georgia, Mrs. P. W. Godfrey; Idaho, Mrs. David H. Tarr; Illinois, Mrs. John C. Ames; Indiana, Mrs. John J. Dinwiddie; Iowa, Miss Harriet Lake; Kansas, Mrs. George T. Guernsey; Kentucky, Mrs. Sarah H. Chenault; Michigan, Mrs. J. P. Brayton; Minnesota, Mrs. Edgar H. Loyhed; Missouri, Mrs. Samuel G. Green; Montana, Mrs. Emil H. Renisch; Nebraska, Mrs. O. S. Ward; New Mexico, Mrs. L. B. Prince; Ohio, Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall; Oklahoma, Mrs. William J. Pettee; Pennsylvania; Mrs. H. P. Perley; South Carolina, Mrs. Robert M. Bratton; Tennessee, Mrs. William G. Spencer; Texas, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor; Washington, Mrs D. A. Gove; West Virginia, Mrs. R. H. Edmondson; Wisconsin, Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers; Wyoming, Mrs. H. B. Patten.



Mrs. Matthew D. Scott.

LAKE SHIP SINKS; FIVE DEAD

Steamer Eber Ward Strikes Ice Floe in Lake Michigan and Goes to Bottom.

Mackinaw, Mich.—Five men were drowned Tuesday when the steamer Eber Ward collided with a heavy ice floe and sank five miles west of here.

The dead are John Hern, James Perry, John Meberoth, Kinney McKay and an unidentified deckhand.

The survivors are Capt. T. Le May, First Mate A. P. Galino, Chief Engineer Frank Baldwin, Second Engineer S. R. Shipman, Wheelsmen Charles Lester and Frank Gutch, Deckhand August Palmer, Steward John Winterhaler and Mrs. Winterhaler and Al Quin.

The boat went to the bottom in one of the deepest spots of the Straits of Mackinaw and will be a total loss together with her cargo of corn. She was bound from Milwaukee to Port Huron, Mich.

So completely was the bow of the steamer shattered by the collision with the ice floe that she was flooded from stem to stern almost instantly. Five of her crew were caught without warning asleep in their bunks and went to the bottom with the sinking steamer.

No Parole for Stensland Now.

Joliet, Ill. — Paul O. Stensland will not be pardoned nor paroled at present, in spite of a most eloquent appeal made in his behalf by Attorney Clarence Darrow of Chicago Tuesday afternoon. While the decision of the board had not been made public and will not be until the official report of the board is made to Gov. Deneen at Springfield, the attitude of the board is known.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We are in reciept of a copy of congressman Steenersons speech delivered in the house of Representatives on April 6th, and it is a masterly argument against the reduction of the tariff on Canadian barley, from 30 to 15 cents a bushell. The passage of the bill would mean a reduction in the price of barley of 15 cts. a bushell, and Mr. Steenerson is putting up a good fight to defeat it, for the interest of the farmers of his disirict, with a very good prospect of success.

TWO WAYS TO GET WHAT YOU WANT.

An honorable way, and a dishonorable way.

If you want a permission from the government to build a bridge across Red Lake River, at any point on a section line, employ an attorney to draw up an application for you in legal form to present to the government. Then have your town, or county board indorse it. Then hitch up your team and drive down to St. Hilaire and employ an experienced engineer to come up and, take the measurements and draw the plans of your proposed bridge to file with the war department. Then send all papers to congressman Steenerson, and he will get an act through congress granting you the permission. This is the honorable way. Another way is to wait until your neighbor goes to all this expense and then get up a petition and try to steal his bridge site, and if he objects, to your doing it; just tell him that he should not kick and stir up a row in the town This would be the method employed by dishonorable men If you want a cow the honorable way to get it is to go and buy it. If you want to get it in a dishonest way, wait until your neighbor buys, then go and try to steal his cow, and it he catches you at it and trys to stop you; just tell him to not kick, but let you have the cow and not stir up a row in the town. If you want a new coat the honorable way to get it, is, to go to your merchant and buy it. The dihonest way to getit is, to wait until your neighbor buys it, then go and try to steal it from him, and if he catches you tiying to steal his coat and tryes to stop you; just tell him to keep quiet and let you have the coat, and not stir up a row in the town.

We will render any assistance we can to any one wanting to get a bridge permission in the former, honorable way, but if you want to get it in the latter, the the dishonest way, you might see Swanson, who writes communications for a sheet up at Erie, got out by a peaked head, that says "he is a printer", and they might help you out, for the newspaper work. Then you would be stuck for a town clerk, that would certify to congressman Steenersor, that a muskeg swamp had been traveled as a road for four years But you might get Swanson and Vrolstor to sign as ex-town clerks. Then have Lattimore sign, as ex-candidate for town clerk, that was still a running. Then have them write to Steenerson and tell him they would like to certify as town officials, but they got hit by the tail end of a cyclone at the last springs election and got put out of business.

SKINNED ALIVE.

Town Clerk Singer Answers

Rhoda Minn. April 25th, 1909.

To W A. Swanson.

I see you have had published, in answer to my article in The Sunbeam, another one of your misleading articles regading the sentiment of the people of Deer Park, as to the location a bridge across Red Lake River in the eastern part of the county.

Now I wish to state, that the Red Lake River runs throu part of our town as well as town of Highlanding, and think we have just as good a right to say where we want the bridge located as the people of Highlanding, when the state of Minnesota is paying for it, and if you are representing the people of this town, why are you so affraid to mention the names of a few of them? You know the names of all of your neighbors have been published as signers on the petition for a bridge at its present location, and yet you have "gall,, enough to come out in print and say "you are voiceing the sentiment of the people." As a matter of fact Mr. Swanson you are working in the interests of a few men on the north side of the river, that are useing you as a "tool" "tool'e" or "toolie", for their own private gain, and you should have more honor and principal than to try to misrepresent and betray the interest of your town, as you have in this matter.

As to my standing in the this town as compared to yours, the people spoke at the last election, when we were opponents for the office of town clerk, and if you want to hear a farmer laugh long and loud, just tell him that Swanson said he voted for me for town clerk. Of course we could not prove you sold out, but if you did the fellow that bought you got badly beat. If he gave you two codfish for your influence in this town, he got beat out of a codfish and a half, as I would not give a quater of codfish for a man that would try to betray the interests of his neighbors and run them into a swamp, as you are trying to do.

If you take such a thundering interest in the Highlanding creamery, why is it that your father, who is a shareholde in that creamery, is hawling his cream to the Clearwater Creamery? Is it not a fact that he has a good ferry to cross on at High landing, but can not get across the swamp south of there to get to it? You know these are facts, and yet we suppose you will come out with an other statement of how you are takeing such an interest in the dear people of High landing, liveing on the north side of the river, that you are willing to betray the interests of your neighbors and your own town to them.

You had better keep your postage to pay for fowarding your "Communications", instead of writing personal letters to me, and then you get the me t picked out of this we will crack you up another one, as we don't propose to have you come any of your Benedict Arnold games on the town of Deer Park.

Yours Touly,

EDWARD SINGER.

Pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM, today

Philosopher and Philanthropist.

"Coquelin was very charitable," said a theatrical manager. "He did more for superannuated actors and actresses than any other man in France. I once heard him speak on charity in the French Actors' home, that he did so much for.

"'There are plenty of philanthropists,' said Coquelin. 'There are plenty of philosophers—plenty, I mean, according to the definition that too many of us accept.'

"He smiled grimly.

"'Too many of us,' said Coquelin, 'define a philosopher as one who bears with resignation the cold and hunger from which his neighbor is suffering, and too many of us define a philanthropist as one who gives away other people's money.'"

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake Cnunty.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that. Edward Kolskie, of Rhoda Minn., who on November 5th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 1329, Serial No. 04555, for the S.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 11th, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wanzen Wojnerowski. Mike Kolski, Henery Peterson, Egnuts Kolski, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Radney Minn., who on August 23rd 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1227 & Add' Homestead Entry 1833, November 12th. 1906, Serial No 0312, for Lots 8, 9, S.E. ¼ S. W. ¼ S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 7 Township 152 N. of Range 39 W.. & N E. ¼ S. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 152 N., Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 11ht, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski. Edward Kolski, of Rudell Minn. William Wojnorowski. Anton Radneski of Radney Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register,

Called the Deal Off.

A lad attending school craved a little holiday one morning when he started out to wrestle once again with the trials incident to getting an education. As he entered the schoolroom he hatched a plot to get the coveted holiday. He went up to the teacher's desk and told his story. "My mother wants to know if you won't excuse me for today?" he began. "She wants me to do some work at home and thought if I'd study at home this evening and make up what I'd missed mebby you'd let me off."

Something about the lad's manner kept the words from carrying conviction. The teacher bluffed back as follows: "Tommy," said she, "you won't need to go home at all. Since you started to school your mother called me on the phone to tell me that she had changed her mind and for you to stay here."

The lad looked at her, startled. "Aw, well," he said, "as long as both of us are lyin' about it let's just call it quits. I'll stay here."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Wealthy Soldier's Idea.

Australians still tell stories of the colonial volunteers, although the war is a far memory. One, a member of the Stock Exchange, was left one wet and miserable night to guard a wagon load of goods. He shivered in the unsheltered place for some hours pondering many things, and then a bright thought struck him just as the colonel came around on his tour of inspection.

"Colonel," he asked, "how much is this wagon worth?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "Much, or little, we can't afford to lose it."

"Well, but, colonel," persisted the amateur soldier, "you might give me a rough idea of the value."

"About £200," said the colonel testily.

"Very well," was the answer; "I will come down to the camp and give you a check for the amount. Then I'll turn in. I wouldn't catch my death of cold for twice that much."

What the colonel said is not recorded.—Melbourne Times.

The Glowworm Cavern.

The greatest wonder of the antipodes is the celebrated glowworm cavern, discovered in 1891 in the heart of the Tasmanian wilderness. The cavern or caverns (there appears to be a series of such caverns in the vicinity, each separate and distinct) are situated near the town of Southport, Tasmania, in a limestone bluff, about four miles from Ida bay. The appearance of the main cavern is that of an underground river, the entire floor of the subterranean passage being covered with water about a foot and a half in depth. These wonderful Tasmanian caves are similar to all caverns found in limestone formation, with the exception that their roofs and sides literally shine with the light emitted by the millions of glowworms which inhabit them.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM Mar. 26th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph E. O'Toole, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on June 2nd, 1905, made homestead entry No. 1174, Serial No 04472, for N.E. ¼ Section 33 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

William G. Hunt, Walter McAndress Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota Mrch 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn., who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 709. Serial No. 04202 for S. E. ¼ Section 16, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, Matt Erickson, Anthony Dannaker, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 9th 1909.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. April 6th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl O Swanson, of Radney Minnesota, who on November 20th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1246. Serial No. 04505, for N.W. ¼ S.W. ¼ Section 4 Township 152 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 17th. day of May, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knute Olson, Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn. Tobias Olson, Highlanding Minn. William A. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register,

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota March 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that August J. Wentzel of Highlanding Minnesota, who on July 14th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 602, Serial No. 04229, for Lot 9 & E. ½ N. E ¼ Section 28 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 3rd, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sever Nelson, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Dedrick Kolstrand, Alfred Hammersteen, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 26th, 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. March 22nd. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that William G Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn., who on October 5th. 1904, made Homestead entery No. 710. Serial No. 04263 for Lots 7 & 8. Section 29. Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of entention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 3rd. day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August J. Wentzel, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn. Joseph E. O'Toole of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

How Ledgers Got Their Name.

On the authority of the best lexicographers "ledger" is an adaptation of a once common word, "ligger," signifying any large book suited better for lying on a desk than for carrying about. Sometimes this was applied to a large account book, cartulary, or the like, frequently a great breviary for use in church, as distinct from a "portas," or small one, carried by a "book bosom priest." "Coucher" is another old synonym for "ligger," the forrunner of the now general "ledger."

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,

Manager.

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We Make Farm Lous at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

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Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

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DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKES..........Cashier.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

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Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums or liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue (of 600 designs) and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York

A Dangerous Subject.

Professor Henry Drummond when a boy discovered that he could hypnotize people. At a birthday party a little girl declined to play the piano. Drummond happened to catch her eye and said, "Play." To his surprise she rose at once, went to the piano and played. At another time he hypnotized a boy and gave him a poker for a gun. "Now," said Drummond, "I'm a pheasant. Shoot me." The boy did so, and Drummond fell to keep up the illusion, whereupon the boy, seeing the "bird" move, was about to hit it over the head with the poker. The hypnotizer had just time to stop the magnetized sportsman.—Pearson's Weekly.

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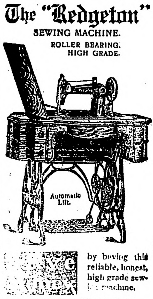
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Snow on tap to-day, have some?

There will be a meeting held at the Peter Hedeen school house on Sunday May 9th, at 11 o'clock a.m., and at the school house by Salve T. Myrums place at 4 o'clock p.m.

We understand there was a curly headed fellow driveing around the north eastern part of this town last week, with a cuple of codfish in his bugry inquiring for the man that "communicates" for the leven towns to help people to steal bridge sites.

We have never seen the water so low in the Red Lake River, for the past four years as it is at the present time, and should the low water continue it will hang up all boating and make it very difficult for the lumber companys to get their logs down.

Andrew Ellingson informs us, that he will get his ferry, at Highlanding ready to ferry for the season as soon as the ice thaws out of it. This ferry was built by Mr. Ellingson two years ago and has been a great accomidation to people that have wanted to cross with teams at that place.

The Kratka creamery is haveing quite a searious time in geting water. At last accounts they had drilled to a depth of 180 feet and had not struck water. The remarkable thing about it is, that the well is only 150 feet from the Red Lake River, the bed of which is not more than 15 feet from the surface.

The Red Lake county court house, at Red Lake Falls was entirely distroyed by fire on Friday evening last. The fire was discovered at 8 o'clock p.m., and is supposed to have caught from a defective chimney. All books and papers were saved in the vaults, and as the old shack was well insured it will not be any great loss to the county.

We extend our thanks to Mr. Swanson for the grand send off he gave THE SUNBEAM, as an advertiseing medium last week Had the same thing been published in the thing he "Communicates" for Mr. Jacobson would not be botherd at all, for no one would ever seen it, but it was in the paper, "that the people take home and read."

We hope northern Minnesota, is haveing their last snow storm of the season to day. The snow fell to a depeth of two inches last night, but is rapidly melting away to day. Of course we northern Minnesotians do not pay any attention to little matters of this kind and soon forget it, when we see our healthy looking fields of grain in the merry month of June, for if Minnie is a little slow in the spring, she always "gets thare" in the fall and is sure to bring a bumper crop with her.

We have just learned that the reason that Lattimore and Swnson had to mark their brilliant? "communications" of half a colum in length "to be contiaued" was because it took them so much time to corect the errors in THE SUNBEAM, for which we are very sorry, but we attended the state University between two plow handles, and graduated with honor, back of a farmers barn behind a manure fork, and our office pup got at our old Webster dictionary and distroyed it, so now when we have anything to say, we just crawl up on the type stool, and "lash it to um" and if our high tohed gentelmen don't understand what we mean, they can ask our farmer subscribers, and they will tell them, and they will not have to go far to find one, as they found them plentiful enough to suit them on the last election day.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

The late spring has caused a shortage of hay, which will cause some loos to our dairymen.

James O'Brien, C. L. Clark, Roy Livingston and Mr. Boss were assisting Joe O'Toole to raise his new log barn, on Monday.

We expect to be absent from home, at Thief River Falls on next Monday and Tuesday. Anyone haveing business to do with us will, will call on Wednesday.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lurch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

Says He Is A Printer.

There is a feller up at Erie gets out a kind of weekly sheet, that says he's a printer. It is lucky he has published this statement, as the few people that have seen the thing would have no idea that he was a printer, by looking at his paper. As we know hundreds of people will see this that never herd of him or his paper we will mentor some of his "make up" styles At the head of its editorial colum he has weekly the one word, "communicated" and under it he has set weely three or four sticks of type and under that "to be continued next week." The rest of the colum he has filled up with with old dead head adds. His communication writer is the famous Swanson, who at one time used to write for this paper, but we cut him out when he came pretty near getting us into a libel suit because we published some of his dirty lies that he wrote about his neighbors, and that they could prove were lies by the records of the county auditor. Then he got busy the rest of the summer writeing "communications" to have himself published as a liar, to save his carcass from going into a criminals cell for criminal libel, and we have the record to prove that what we say is true. This is the man whose name you publish weekly under a string of lies, that he is representing the interests of the respectiable farmers of Deer Park township, then say you are a printer.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

One of the best farms in the town of Highlanding. The N. W. ¼ of section 29. One hundred and twenty acres of first class plow land. Ballance light timber and meadow land. One half mile from the Highlanding creamery, which is now running and in a prosperous condition. First class up to date school house on one corner of the land, which has eight months school, taught by first grade teacher, this year.

For price and terms, call on, or adress. W.G. Hutt, Sunbeam, or Thomas Sullivan, Crystal N. D.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Spring house cleaning time is with us again.

Mr. Wm. Bourman is working for Mr. Ausmond Mandt this week.

Oscar Lindberg, came up from Beltrami for a visit with friends and relatives, this week.

Annie Bourman and her brother Bernt, returned home from Crookston on Saturday, where Bernt has been in the hospital the past month.

Miss Nellie Short Miss Mary Bagan and Miss Ida Lilio visited with Mrs. Hoveland on Sunday.

Miss Sarah Lindeberg visited with Mrs. B. M. Lindeberg on Surday last.

Miss Bella Legvold visite with Mrs. Lilio on Sunday.

In the face of a man you may see the secret of his life.—Hearth and Home.

A Marvelous Cure.

It is related that once a German American, growing more and more afflicted with extreme nervousness, got the impression that he was forgetting English. The impression got so strong that he refused to talk anything but German. Then he became convinced that he was forgetting that, closed up like an oyster and was led away to a sanitarium, where he spent his days in complete silence.

A course of treatment was prescribed for him in which baths played an important part. Every morning the dumb German American was thrown bodily into a tub filled with very hot water, allowed to remain there awhile and then hauled out and set to cool on the piazza.

But once the sanitarium acquired a new attendant who got his signals mixed. He was told to bathe the German American. Filling a tub with ice cold water, he threw the patient into it.

"You ——! You confounded ——!" roared the dumb man, beside himself with fury. "You ——!" Then he switched to German. "Du verfluchter Esel! Du ——!"

The doctors pronounced him cured, and he left the sanitarium the next day.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Domestic Hen.

Joe Jefferson used to tell this one:

"In the spring of 1892, being in the vicinity of West Swanzey, N. H., I drove over to call on my old friend, Den Thompson. It happened that I called at an inopportune time, as the women folk were housecleaning. In fact, I noticed as I drove up to the house that the clotheslines in the yard back of the house were laden with carpets.

"Den was very anxious that I should look over his prize fowls, in which he took especial pride. We went out into the big yard back of the house. As Den was pointing out to me his favorites we noticed one old hen going through some queer antics. She was pecking away at something on the ground, lifting it in her bill and dropping it again.

"'What's the matter with the old Biddy, anyway, Den?' I asked.

"Den was silent for a minute, then drawled out:

"'Well, you see, Joe, as she's a rather domestic sort of hen I cal'late the old girl must be getting ready to lay a carpet.'"—New York Telegraph.

Daintiness In Dough.

A west side family that abhors all products of the bakeshop advertised for a maid of all work.

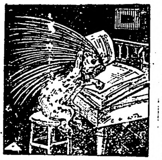
"Can you make bread?" was the question put to each applicant.

Of all the maids who professed to own that accomplishment the mistress chose the one with the frailest hands and arms.

"I don't know about the wisdom of that choice," ventured a male member of the family. "Wouldn't it have been better to pick out a sturdier girl?"

"Not at all," said the lady. "What we require in this family, above all things, is good bread. We half live on bread. I am confident I have chosen a good breadmaker. A girl with rather delicate hands always makes better bread than one whose fists are like sledge hammers. Bread to be good needs to be coddled in the kneading. The light fingered do that instinctively, but the heavy handed slam and bang the very life out of the dough."—New York Globe.

Looking For His Pen.



Porcupine Bookkeeper—How annoying! Just a moment ago I stuck my quill pen back of my ear, and now I can't find it!—New York Herald.

Forehanded.

The London Telegraph tells of a small girl who entered a grocer's shop in Whitechapel and said:

"Please, sir, I wants 'arf a pound of butter and a penn'orth of cheese, and muvver says she will send a shilling in when farver comes home."

"All right," replied the man.

"But," continued the child, "muvver wants the change, cos she 'as got to put a penny in the gas meter."

Conceit.

Conceit is that attitude of the mind which convinces a man that if he had only lived soon enough he would have been the author of the Bible.—Detroit Free Press.

I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past.—Patrick Henry.

Their Designs.

Bishop (kindly)—And all these lovely young ladies whom I have just met in the guild room have some common bond?

Curate (modestly)—Yes. They all hope to marry me.—Judge.

The Substitution.

It is a well known fact that both Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir W. S. Gilbert had a horror of the titles of their operas becoming known until the very night of their performance. This fear that they might be forestalled created considerable confusion at the initial production of "Iolanthe; or The Peer and the Peri." The opera was rehearsed for weeks under the title of "Perola." It was only at the dress rehearsal that the company was instructed to substitute the name "Iolanthe" for that of "Perola" wherever it occurred in the text or lyrics. It was no easy task to replace vocally and in the dialogue a name of three syllables for one of four. Sullivan, however, said (maybe aside) to one or two of the actors who were nervous: "Go ahead and sing the music. Gilbert won't be in front" (Gilbert never attended the first night), "so use any name that you think of first if you are rattled. No one in the audience will be any wiser."—Boston Post.

Young's Impromptu.

To most persons Edward Young is the author of "Night Thoughts" and nothing more, but he was also a man of the world and a shrewd and caustic wit as well as the rector of St. Mary's church at Welwyn.

It was there in the garden of the rectory that he composed some of the best impromptu verses known. He was walking with two ladies when some one summoned him to the house. His companions were agreeable, and he was in no haste to leave them. Turning as he reached the gate, he said:

Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven
And thus disputed orders sent from heaven.
Like him, I go and yet to go am loath;
Like him, I go, for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind;
His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind.

The Alternative.

"If the window had been eight feet from the ground," pouted the young wife, "instead of eight stories, I'd have thrown myself out when you quarreled with me. Then you'd have had to be sweet to me when you picked me up. A lot of wives attempt suicide, they say, just to be petted when they come to."

"Yes," said he, "but sometimes they don't come to, remember."—New York Press.

One For Every Day.

"I've been reading about one of them rich men wot's got er suit of clothes for every day in the week," said one tramp to another

"That's nothin'. So 'ave I. This is it I've got on now!"—London Globe.

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Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.
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FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. Its quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles in this model are low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St. New Haven, Conn.

Fourteenth Century Doctors.

Synge's "Social Life in England" quotes a number of fourteenth century hints to success for physicians:

Suppose you know nothing, say there is an obstruction of the liver. Perhaps the patient will say, "Nay, master, it is my head or legs that trouble me." Repeat that it comes from the liver, and especially use the word "obstruction," for patients do not understand it, which is important.

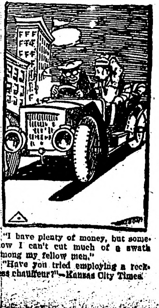
Never dine with a patient who has not paid you. It will be cheaper to get your dinner at an inn, for such feasts are usually deducted from the surgeon's fee.

When you are treating a wound or accident, the friends of the patient should be excluded, for they may faint and cause a disturbance, but sometimes a higher fee may be got from persons present fainting and breaking their heads against wood and the like than from the principal patient.

Suspicious.

The Warden—I think the members of the choir are going to ask for more money. The Sidesman—Why? The Warden—For the last two Sundays they have been listening to the sermon.—Illustrated Bits.

How to Cut a Swath.



"I have plenty of money, but somehow I can't cut much of a swath among my fellow men."

"Have you tried employing a reckless chauffeur?"—Kansas City Times.

WESTERN CANADA'S HAPPY PROSPECTS.

In no year since the development of Western Canada began has spring brought a brighter outlook than it brings this year. In no preceding spring has there been greater assurance of advancing development and prosperity. The movement of immigration has already assumed large proportions, and is as desirable in character as it is satisfactory in volume; from across the Atlantic sturdy, industrious and thrifty newcomers are arriving in large numbers, homeseekers from Ontario and the other older Provinces are coming in a steady stream, and from across the international boundary a movement is already in full flow, which, it is confidently predicted, will beat the records of all previous years; special settlers' trains are crossing the line, loaded with effects, actual material wealth being thus brought into the country at the rate of millions of dollars' worth monthly.

The movement is so unprecedentedly large that extra Dominion Immigration officials have had to be provided at both North Portal and at Emerson, and it is estimated that the total number of new settlers from the United States this year will be 70,000, at least, and may run well up toward 100,000. Last year's total of new settlers from the South was 53,723; thus the area that will be placed in wheat and other grains this year will greatly exceed that of last year. Settlers are making extraordinary efforts to get on their lands and begin seeding operations. The price of wheat now, away above the dollar mark, is incentive enough, and when one has in view the splendid results that the past few years have shown, it is not to be wondered at that the present will be the banner year for Immigration to Canada. Ask your nearest Canadian Government Agent for rates of transportation, and he will also send you illustrated pamphlets.

A DOUBLE EVENT.

Mrs. Highfly—And has she really got two servants?

Mrs. Flutter—Yes—one coming and one going.

Prologue Required.

During dinner Mr. Galey began to smile apropos of nothing.

"What are you thinking about now?" asked his wife, sharply.

"Why," began Galey, "the Cornell Widow tells an awfully good story about—"

"Indeed!" interrupted Mrs. Galey, freezingly. "Where did you meet this interesting lady, may I inquire?"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes
Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Illustrated Eye Book. At Druggists.

Age and Experience.

Bacon: As we grow less young, the aged grow less old.

Garfield Tea has brought good health to thousands! Unequalled for constipation, liver and kidney diseases. Composed of Herbs. Buy from your druggist.

In one year the escapement wheel of a watch makes 731,860 revolutions.

WE PAY 10-11c FOR COWHIDES.
High price for furs and sell leather cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

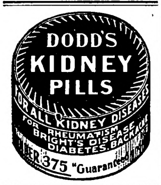
A man with a roving disposition is not necessarily inconstant.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

"Who cares if a duck of a girl is feather-headed?

WE BUY CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS.
Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

Two is company; three a soulless corporation.



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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

BASEBALL SEASON IS WITH US AGAIN

NATIONAL GAME STARTS 1909 CAMPAIGN WITH PROSPECTS OF GREAT SUCCESS.

WEAK TEAMS STRENGTHENED

Last Year's Second Division Clubs in Big Leagues Threaten to Unseat Leaders—New Outfield for New York Nationals—World's Champions Not to Have Kling and Evers.

The umpire's cry of "Play ball!" has resounded throughout the major league circuits and the baseball season of 1909 has been started on the long six months' race pennantward.

After many weeks of preparation and training in the south, the sixteen clubs composing the National and American leagues have started their annual diamond struggle and will fight it out to the finish.

Rarely has a season opened so auspiciously for the sport of baseball. Weak spots have been strengthened in all the teams, and baseball sharps declare at least five teams in each of the big league must be reckoned as serious contenders for the championship.

The weeding out of old timber and the infusion of new blood in the weaker teams has increased public interest in all cities which have heretofore supported second division clubs.

Radical changes in team composition and managers have increased the uncertainties of the pennant race. In the National league baseball fans find that New York practically has a new outfield in Murray, O'Harra and Herzog, while the pitching staff has been strengthened.

Chicago will be without the services of Catcher Kling and Second Baseman Evers, in the early part of the season at least, and this is a problem that Manager Chance must solve before his team can meet last year's standard.

Pittsburg remains practically unchanged from last year's club, which made a game fight, clear to the finish, while Philadelphia will present the same formidable array of players that last year upset the pennant hopes of New York and other contenders.

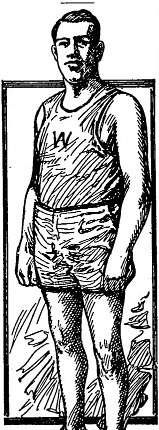
Roger Breshnahan, former catcher of the New York team, is now at the helm of the St. Louis club, made up of young players. Breshnahan believes his club will prove a stumbling block to many championship aspirants.

Many changes will be noted in the American league. Fielder Jones will be missed from center field and as manager of the Chicago club. Chicago will start the season with practically the same club as last year.

With Moriarity at third the Detroit club has plugged the hole in its infield and again has pennant aspirations. Manager Lajoie of Cleveland has braced his pitching department by the acquisition of Cy Young from Boston, and believes he has a championship club.

St. Louis will make the race with the same team that did so well last year. Philadelphia, Washington and Boston have been strengthened. New York has a new manager, George Stallings, who has developed a team of youngsters, and also has a few seasoned veterans.

BADGER TRACK TEAM CAPTAIN



O. P. Osthoff, Recently Chosen Captain of the University of Wisconsin Track Team and One of the Best All-Around Athletes of the School.

Little Boy, the Carlisle football player, has signed to catch for the Burlington (Ia.) club.

WHAT COLORS SHALL I USE?

This Question Is Important in Painting a House or Other Building.

A proper color scheme is extremely important in painting a house. It makes all the difference between a really attractive home and one at which you wouldn't take a second glance. And it makes a big difference in the price the property will bring on the market.

As to the exterior, a good deal depends upon the size and architecture of the house, and upon its surroundings. For a good interior effect you must consider the size of the rooms, the light, etc.

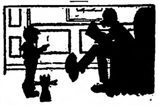
You can avoid disappointment by studying the books of color schemes for both exterior and interior painting, which can be had free by writing National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York, and asking for Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49. The outfit also includes specifications, and a simple instrument for testing the purity of paint materials. Pure White Lead which will stand the test in this outfit will stand the weather test. National Lead Company's famous Dutch Boy Painter trademark on the keg is a guarantee of that kind of white lead.

COUNTRY IN MOVEMENT.

Meeting of National Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis Will Be Largely Attended.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will be held in Washington, D. C., at the New Willard hotel, on May 13, 14 and 15. Owing to the present interest in the campaign against tuberculosis, the meeting will be of unusual interest and importance. The membership of the national association now numbers nearly 2,000, and is distributed in almost every state in the United States. The national association has also a considerable membership in Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, and in several of the European countries. Ex-President Roosevelt and Dr. William Osler are honorary vice-presidents of the national association. Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch of Boston is the president; Mr. Homer Folks of New York city, and Dr. Charles L. Minor of Asheville, N. C., are the vice-presidents; Gen. George M. Sternberg of Washington, D. C., is treasurer; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore, is secretary, and Dr. Livingston Farrand of New York is the executive secretary of the association.

ANOTHER BORING QUESTION.



"I say, pa, is a man from Poland called a Pole?"

"Yes, my son."

"Then, pa, why isn't a man from Holland called a Hole?"

A Natural Mistake.

A teacher in a Pennsylvania primary school instructed her pupils one "composition day" that they might each write her a letter making excuse for not inviting her to an imaginary birthday party.

The following effort of one little girl was decided to be the best:

"My Dear Miss Alice: It becomes my duty to apologize for not inviting you to my birthday party last week. I had fully intended to do so, but—as I always do in everything—I postponed it till the last minute. When I at last started and reached your gate, I saw the doctor's carriage standing there, and thinking some one was ill, I did not think it best to go in. What was my mortification and consternation to learn the next day that the doctor was courting your sister!"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

FOOD FACTS

What an M. D. Learned.

A prominent Georgia physician went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know, from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful builder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients always gain just as I did in strength and weight very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact I was not quite as well as when I left home.

"My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public."

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts, when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body, will work miracles.

"There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROOF FOR TWO CENTS.

If You Suffer with Your Kidneys and Back, Write to This Man.

G. W. Winney, Medina, N. Y., invites kidney sufferers to write to him.

To all who enclose postage he will reply, telling how Doan's Kidney Pills cured him after he had doctored and had been in two different hospitals for eighteen months, suffering intense pain in the back, lameness, twinges when stooping or lifting, languor, dizzy spells and rheumatism. "Before I used Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mr. Winney, "I weighed 143. After taking 10 or 12 boxes I weighed 162 and was completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

MADE NEAT BIBLICAL RETORT

Writer Who Expected to Score Off of Editor Met with a Really Witty Counter.

Few editors have the humor and good nature which characterize Robert H. Davis, chief of the Munsey staff and author of the play, "The Family." A writer who had submitted a story to him received a courteous rejection, stating that the tale, although charming, was not suited to the Munsey publications. In the course of a few months the story won a prize in a contest, and, highly elated, the writer dispatched the information:

"Dear Mr. Davis:

"Psalms 118:22. See ——'s announcements in the current issue."

The Scriptural reference was: "The stone which the builders refused is become the head of the corner."

The next mail brought Mr. Davis' answer:

"Dear ——:

"Psalms 118:23."

The chagrined writer found that the fatal juxtaposition reads: "This is the Lord's doings; it is marvelous in our eyes."

CURED ITCHING HUMOR.

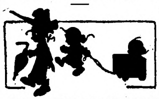
Big, Painful Swellings Broke and Did Not Heal—Suffered 3 Years.

Tortures Yield to Cuticura.

"Little black swellings were scattered over my face and neck and they would leave little black scars that would itch so I couldn't keep from scratching them. Larger swellings would appear and my clothes would stick to the sores. I went to a doctor, but the trouble only got worse. By this time it was all over my arms and the upper part of my body in swellings as large as a dollar. It was so painful that I could not bear to lie on my back. The second doctor stopped the swellings, but when they broke the places would not heal. I bought a set of the Cuticura Remedies and in less than a week some of the places were nearly well. I continued until I had used three sets, and now I am sound and well. The disease lasted three years. O. L. Wilson, Puryear, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

UNPLEASANT OUTLOOK.



"I hope it don't rain; it'll take all de starch out of my dress."

"Yes, and if maw sees you in your best dress she'll take de starch out of you!"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One of Fashion's Follies.

A lady came on an odd-looking bag the other day in one of the fashionable London shops. It was in expensive leather, and seemed too large for an ordinary hand-bag; also it had a curious opening cut at one side towards the top. "Ladies use it for carrying their little dogs," the salesman explained.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

His Daughter Played.

Wife—I can't understand, John, why you always sit on the piano-stool when we have company. Everybody knows you can't play a note.

Husband—I'm well aware of it, dear. Neither can any one else when I'm sitting there.

It's Pettit's Eye Salve,
that gives instant relief to eyes, irritated from dust, heat, sun or wind. 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The man who is able to say: "The Lord is my strength," will never break down under his load.

A FACER.

He—You have looked on my face for the last time!

She—Why? Are you going to grow a beard?

Uncle Jim's Treachery.

"Pa, is it true that the good always die young?"

"Oh, no, not always. I was a very good little boy."

"Didn't you ever disobey your parents?"

"No."

"Nor fight with your little brother?"

"No, I always was very kind to him."

"And didn't you ever tell lies or play hookey?"

"Certainly not."

"Nor steal jam nor cookies out of your mother's pantry?"

"Of course I never did such wicked things."

"Gee, what an imagination Uncle Jim must have. He was tellin' me, this morning, about when you and him were boys."

His Sentiments.

Oliver—What did your father say when you told him I had asked you to marry me?

Natica—Shall I leave out the swear words?

Oliver—Of course.

Natica—Then I've nothing to tell you.—Dayton Herald.

Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for your feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Some men exercise as much imagination on their own excellences that they have nothing left but judgment for the good in others.

Roosevelt Square Deal Oil Slickers
$2.50 warranted Rainproof. Ask your dealer or Goodyear Rubber Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Of the 147,000,000 of Russia's population 100,000,000 are peasants.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices.
CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

A true friend is one who makes us do what we can.—Phelps.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

A brother is a mirror that never flatters.

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Paw Paw, Mich.—"I suffered terribly from female ills, including inflammation and congestion, for several years. My doctor said there was no hope for me but an operation. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I can now say I am a well woman."

EMMA DRAPER.

Another Operation Avoided.

Chicago, Ill.—"I want women to know what that wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has done for me. Two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an operation, and I never thought of seeing a well day again. I had a small tumor and female troubles so that I suffered day and night. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it made me a well woman."—Mrs. ALVENA SPERLING, 11 Langdon St., Chicago, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to many suffering women.

FITS

If you suffer from Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is send for a FREE Bottle of Dr. May's Epilepticide Cure. It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent free with directions. Express Prepaid. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory, under the National Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Guaranty No. 18971. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
548 Pearl Street, New York City.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Interesting Facts

The only effective and reliable remedy known for Gout, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Kidney and Bladder troubles, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness and all disorder of the bowels is

DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

For several generations they have been a household necessity for relieving and curing complaints of this kind. They are safe and sure in every instance. As a laxative, purgative and cathartic they are unexcelled.

Sold by druggists everywhere in 25c and 10c boxes

320 Acres of Wheat Land IN WESTERN CANADA WILL MAKE YOU RICH

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Fifty bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent. Under new regulations it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at $3 per acre

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—*Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.*

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20.00 to $25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; railway advantages unequalled; schools, churches and markets close at hand. Land may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota; E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouthwash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE!

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

WHAT'S Your Health Worth?

You start sickness by mistreating nature and it generally shows first in the bowels and liver. A 10c box (week's treatment) of CASCARETS will help nature help you. They will do more—using them regularly as you need them—than any medicine on Earth. Get a box today; take a CASCARET tonight. Better in the morning. It's the result that makes millions take them. 881

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC. DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c. H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN N.Y.

THE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR Used by More Than Two Million Men NO STROPPING NO HONING Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 18–1909.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL THE OIL THAT PENETRATES GREAT FOR PAIN

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909. NO. 6.

GREAT CONGRESS OF PEACE WORKERS HELD IN CHICAGO

Thousands of the Opponents of Warfare, Including Many Distinguished Diplomats and Statesmen, Gather to Discuss Disarmament and Worldwide Arbitration.

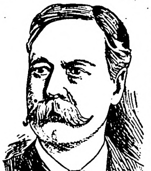
Chicago.—Every civilized country on the globe was represented in the second National Peace Congress, which began here Monday. The gathering was the greatest of its kind ever held in America, and brought to Chicago some 25,000 persons who are zealous workers in the cause of world-wide peace. Among these were eminent statesmen and diplomats of this and other nations. Unfortunately, official duties prevented both President Taft, the honorary president, and Secretary of War Dickinson, the president of the congress, from being present.

On Sunday there were special services in most of the Chicago churches, peace meetings under the auspices of socialist and labor organizations, and a large mass meeting which was addressed by President Schurman of Cornell university, Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones and Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago.

Welcome to the Congress.

Orchestra hall was filled to the limit Monday when the first session was called to order by Robert Treat Paine of Boston, the presiding officer, for governors, mayors and hundreds of clubs had been asked to appoint delegates, and most of them had responded. President Dickinson's address, the same he delivered several weeks ago before the Hamilton club, was read, and the congress was then formally welcomed by Gov. Charles S. Deneen for the state, Mayor Fred A. Busse for the city and Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, chairman of the reception committee. The secretary then read a brief letter from President Taft, in which the chief executive heartily commended the aims of the congress.

Miss Anna B. Eckstein of Boston next was introduced to the meeting and read a "World Petition to the Third Hague Conference." This was followed by an address by Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, on "The Present Position of the Peace Movement."



William J. Calhoun.

What Has Been Accomplished.

Dr. Trueblood said in part:

"Let me sketch in the barest outlines what has already been accomplished. The interpretation will take care of itself.

"I. The men and women, now a great host, who believe that the day is past when blind brute force should direct the policies of nations and preside at the settlement of their differences, are now thoroughly organized. A hundred years ago there was not a society in existence organized to promote appeal to the forum of reason and right in the adjustment of international controversies. To-day there are more than 500, nearly every important nation having its group of peace organizations. Their constituents are numbered by tens of thousands, from every rank and class in society—philanthropists, men of trade and commerce, educators and jurists, workingmen, statesmen, rulers even.

"The organized peace party has its International Peace bureau at Berne, Switzerland, binding all its sections into one world body. It has its International Peace congress which has held 17 meetings in 20 years—congresses over which statesmen now feel it an honor to preside.

Triumph of Arbitration.

"II. The position which the peace movement has reached is no less distinctly determined by the practical attainments of arbitration. We are this year celebrating what is really the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our movement, for it was in 1809 that David L. Dodge, a Christian merchant of New York city, wrote the pamphlet which brought the movement into being, and led six years later to the organization in his parlor in New York of the first Peace society in the world. There had then been no arbitrations between nations in our modern sense of the word 'nations.' In the 100 years since 1809 more than 250 important controversies have been settled by this means, not to mention an even greater number of less important cases, the settlement of which involved the principle of arbitration. Within the past 20 years so rapid has been the triumph of arbitration that more than 100 international differences have been disposed of by this means, or between five and six a year for the whole 20 years.

The Hague Conferences.

"III. In order to determine further the advanced position which the peace movement has attained on its practical side, the two Hague conferences and what they have accomplished must be taken into account. It is still the habit of some persons to speak disparagingly of these great gatherings and their results. Some do it because they are satisfied with nothing short of immediate perfection; others because they wish the whole movement for the abolition of war to fail. Othere do it purely from ignorance.

"The first Hague conference gave us the permanent international court of arbitration, to which 24 powers finally became parties by ratification of the convention. This court has now for eight years been in successful operation, and not less than four controversies have been referred to it during the past year. The second Hague conference enlarged and strengthened the convention under which this court was set up, and made the court the tribunal, not of 25 powers, but of all the nations of the world.

"The high water mark of the work of the second Hague conference was reached in its action in regard to future meetings of the conference. The principle of periodic meetings of the conference hereafter was approved without a dissenting voice. The date even of the third conference was fixed and the governments urged to appoint at least two years in advance an international commission to prepare the program of the meeting."

Dean W. P. Rogers of the Cincinnati Law school brought this session to a close with an eloquent talk on "The Dawn of Universal Peace."

Addresses Monday Evening.

Monday evening's meeting was devoted to "The Drawing Together of the Nations," and was presided over by Dr. Hirsch. The addresses were on "Independence Versus Interdependence of Nations," by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin; "Racial Progress Towards Universal Peace," by Rev. H. T. Kealing of Nashville, Tenn.; and "The Biology of War," by President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. At the same time another meeting was in session in Music hall, with Miss Jane Addams in the chair. The speakers there were Joseph B. Burtt of Chicago, on "Fraternal Orders and Peace;" Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons, on "Victims of War and Industry;" Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on "Organized Labor and Peace," and John Spargo of Yonkers, N. Y., on "International Socialism as a Peace Factor."

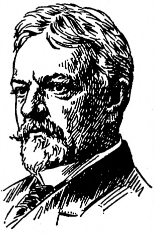
Commercial and Legal Views.

Two big meetings were held Tuesday morning, one on commerce and industry, presided over by George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, and the other on "Women and Peace," with Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago as chairman. The former session was addressed by Belton Gilreath of Birmingham, Ala., W. A. Mahoney of Columbus, O., James Arbuckle, consul of Spain and Colombia, St. Louis, and Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers, New York city. The women heard interesting speeches by Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston.

"Some Legal Aspects of the Peace Movement" was the general topic of the Orchestra hall meeting Tuesday afternoon, and the chairman William J. Calhoun of Chicago. Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore college discussed the advances registered by the two Hague conferences, and James Brown Scott, solicitor of the state department, talked about some questions which the third Hague conference probably will consider. "Legal Problems Capable of Settlement by Arbitration" was the subject of a learned paper by Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde of Chicago.

In Mandel hall, at the University of Chicago, a special session was held for universities and colleges, a feature of which was an oratorical contest participated in by students. Louis P. Lochner of Madison, Wis., spoke on "The Cosmopolitan Clubs."

The general session of Tuesday evening was perhaps the most interesting of the congress. "Next Steps in Peacemaking" was the topic. The audience was aroused to great enthusiasm by an eloquent and spirited address by Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, president of the American Group, Interparliamentary union. Another paper that met with deserved applause was that of Edwin D. Mead of Boston on "The Arrest in Competitive Arming in Fidelity to The Hague Movement."



Richard Bartholdt.

Competitive Arming.

In discussing this question, Mr. Mead said:

"Let us consider simply Great Britain, Germany and the United States. It is unnecessary to go further, because these three nations control the situation, and they are the chief sinners. If these three nations began today to act, with reference to armaments, in accordance with the spirit and purpose of The Hague convention, the peace and order of the world would be assured to-morrow.

"In 1898 Great Britain spent on her navy $124,000,000; Germany spent $29,000,000; and the United States spent $50,000,000. Last year Great Britain spent $170,000,000; Germany, $83,000,000; and the United States, $104,000,000. The increase in precisely ten years when there should have been decrease was enormous. Our own army expenses last year were as great as our navy expenses. Our navy expenses this year will be $30,000,000 greater than last year. We are today paying for expenses of past wars and preparations for possible wars 65 per cent., practically two-thirds, of our total national revenue, leaving barely one-third available for all constructive purposes. What would Washington and Jefferson and Franklin say to this? We know what they did say about things of this sort. They would say to-day that the republic was standing on its head.

Hope for the Future.

"This is what has come about in ten years in these three nations because The Hague conference in 1899 did nothing about the reduction or arrest of armaments. As we now look back, we see that it could not do much directly at that time. The war system of nations could be supplanted only by the gradual development of a system of international law and justice to take its place. When the first Hague conference created the international tribunal, it did indirectly the most probably which it could do in behalf of the reduction of armaments, because it took a long step in furnishing the nations with such legal machinery for the settlement of their differences as makes recourse to war machinery more and more unnecessary and inexcusable. It has been in the line of this thought that the international lawyers have had their hopeful assurance. Develop the legal machinery, they said, and the armaments will perforce crumble of their own dead weight.

"The continued and rapid development during the decade of provision for the peaceful settlement of international disputes has been something unparalleled in history. The leaders of the movement for international justice are sometimes reproached with being dreamers. The only trouble with them in the past ten years has been that, so far as the development of the instruments of international justice are concerned, they have not been able to dream daringly enough or fast enough to keep up with the facts."

Among the diplomats who came to Chicago to attend the Peace congress were: Ambassador Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff of Germany; Herman de Lagercrantz, envoy from Sweden; Wu Ting Fang, envoy from China; Alfred Mitchell Innes, counselor of the British embassy, and Dr. Halvdan Kont of the University of Norway. The Japanese, Turkish and French embassies also were represented.

130 DEAD IN STORM

MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN STATES SWEPT BY FIERCE TORNADOES.

TENNESSEE SUFFERS WORST

Many Towns Are Totally Destroyed by Winds—Wide Area Covered and Hundreds Are Left Homeless—Partial List of Dead.

Chicago.—At least 130 persons were killed and 300 injured by the tornadoes which swept the middle and southern states Thursday. The property losses will total several million dollars. Only meager reports had been received Friday from the stricken districts. Two were killed and half a dozen hurt in this city.

The tornadoes touching here and there carried their devastation through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri.

An incomplete list of deaths follows:

Chicago, Ill.	2
Texas City, Ill.	4
Horn Lake, Miss.	18
Fayetteville, Tenn.	15
Summerville, Mo.	3
Golden, Mo.	11
Wheatley, Ark.	2
West Marion, Ark.	1
Young's Crossing, Tenn.	5
Medina, Tenn.	4
Forest City, Ark.	2
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	8
Giles County, Tenn.	20
Hartsell, Ala.	4
Danville, Ala.	2
Noblesville, Tenn.	1
Hardeman County, Tenn.	1
Clarksville, Tenn.	1
Centerville, Tenn.	1
Franklin, Tenn.	1
Hillsboro, Tenn.	4
Laconia, Tenn.	2
Bells, Tenn.	2
Quito, Tenn.	8
Alton, Mo.	6

Nashville, Tenn.—Advices being received by the Banner show that the storm was the worst ever known in this state. The indications are that the death list in this state will foot up seventy or more, and the damage will run into the millions of dollars. The wires are prostrated in every direction, and it will be several days before the full extent of the loss of life and damage will be known.

Twenty persons were reported to have been killed and 40 injured in the tornado which swept over the eastern section of Giles county. Bee Springs, a village in the southeast section, 16 miles from Pulaski, was reported to have been totally destroyed. The country in this section is devastated and details are meager.

Mammoth Springs, Ark.—A tornado passed 18 miles east of here killing eight persons and injuring many others The known dead: B. F. Sanders, wife and daughter; George Whitworth and wife, Robert Frost and wife, Miss Holland.

South Bend, Ind. — Six hundred feet of the west wall of the Northern Indiana state prison at Michigan City was blown down by a cyclone which passed over this section of the state. The prisoners were all in their cells at the time of the accident, and any possible outbreak was prevented by the prompt action of Warden Reid, who placed patrols in the corridors with orders to use their rifles to put down any attempt at escape. Although the convicts were excited, no effort was made to effect a delivery. Company F, Third regiment Indiana National Guard, received orders from Gov. Marshall to proceed immediately to Michigan City to preserve order and prevent any possible outbreak. No lives were lost by the falling of the walls.

Evansville, Ind.—A wind storm in southern Indiana and western Kentucky caused many thousands of dollars' damage in the destruction of outbuildings and fences. The gale blew at the velocity of 50 miles an hour. Boats could not leave port. The damage along the river is quite heavy.

Detroit, Mich.—A tidal wave ten feet high at South Haven, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, was the most unusual feature of the terrific wind and rain storm which swept over lower Michigan. The wave caused about $2,000 damage to water front property at South Haven.

Cincinnati.—A violent wind storm that swept over Kentucky hit Latonia with almost the severity of a tornado, causing a damage of $10,000 to the Latonia race track and from $10,000 to $15,000 damage to the town of Latonia and the vicinity.

At Piqua, O., a tornado 20 miles wide dived down in this section and caused a property damage estimated at $100,000. The path of destruction extends over several counties, and extreme damage was done by the wind in the towns of Piqua, Sidney, Houston, Fletcher, St. Paris and Kirkwood. No loss of life.

HOLLAND HAILS PRINCESS

DUTCH CELEBRATE BIRTH OF DAUGHTER OF QUEEN.

President Taft Joins Civilized World in Sending Congratulations to the Mother.

The Hague. — The birth of a daughter to the queen has caused great joy throughout Holland. Every town and city is celebrating the arrival of the princess, who is the heir to the throne. Among those who have sent congratulations is President Taft of the United States.

The accouchement took place at seven o'clock. Owing to the early hour the contemplated salute was not fired and the first persons outside the royal palace to hear the news was a party of workmen passing the residence of the queen on their way to work. The cheers they raised were the signal for the general rejoicing. Flags and bunting that had been held in readiness were unfurled and the city took on holiday attire.

Prince Henry at once telegraphed his mother advising her of the happening and adding that the condition of the queen was most satisfactory.

Heralds accompanied by trumpeters clad in ancient Dutch dress, made the rounds of the city, halting at the principal square and other suitable spots to make, after the fanfares, the following proclamation:

"Fellow Citizens: With great joy we announce the news that her majesty, by the grace of God, has been delivered of a princess.

"The entire population of The Hague shares the feelings of deep joy of the Dutch people, and is thankful for the blessing bestowed upon the royal house and upon the country. May the happy event strengthen the bonds uniting the Netherlands and the house of Orange. Long live the queen. Long live the princess of Orange."

START LIBEL PROCEEDINGS

Government Attorney at Indianapolis Seeks to Extradite Owners of News to Washington.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Stuart McNamara, assistant United States district attorney of the District of Columbia, arrived in this city Friday to begin the further proceedings against Delavin Smith and Charles R. Williams, proprietors of the Indianapolis News, indicted in the District of Columbia, with the proprietors of the New York World, on the charge of having libeled former President Roosevelt and other by printing allegations that there had been an enormous "graft" in connection with the purchase by the United States of the Panama canal tract.

The first step in the matter was taken this morning when Mr. McNamara and Charles W. Miller, United States attorney for this district, asked Judge Anderson for an order for the removal of the defendants to the District of Columbia. He may set a later date for a hearing on the question.

157,176,800 ACRES FREE.

Government Designates Lands for Homesteads in Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Oregon.

Washington. — About 157,176,800 acres of land in the various western states to which the 320-acre homestead bill applies have been designated by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger as coming within the provisions of the act. The area of land designated in each of the states is as follows:

Oregon, 7,004,160; Washington, 3,576,960; Utah, 7,044,480; Wyoming, 9,221,760; New Mexico, 14,334,560; Nevada, 49,512,960; Arizona, 26,657,280; Colorado, 20,160,000, and Montana, 19,664,649.

It was stated at the department that approximately 40 per cent. of the area designated, except in Nevada, is now held by individuals through "some color of title" and it is believed that a larger percentage in Washington and Oregon are so held.

OFFICER AND THUG SLAIN.

Policeman Trying to Avert Hold-Up Is Shot Down, But Kills One of the Robbers.

Logansport, Ind.—A patrolman, Joseph Kroeger, and a pickpocket, whose name is unknown, were killed in a duel with revolvers following a performance of a circus. Charles Pierce of Scranton, Pa., was captured by policemen chasing him on a handcar, six miles north of this city, and is charged with having fired the shot that killed the policeman.

After the night performance of the circus, the thugs raided the crowd with revolvers in their hands. Patrolman Kroeger came running, and one of the thugs shot. The policeman fell, but was able to draw his revolver and answer. One of the men went down. The other fled. The policeman, carried into a restaurant, moaned: "I'm dying. Call my wife and baby," and lived only a few minutes.

THE TWO SIDES OF HISTORY.

Some Pertinent Observations Made by Writer Evidently Not Fond of Subject.

History is a running account of how King Somebody-or-other either did or did not get to a certain place, which nobody ever heard of, before King Somebody-else got there, from which we are usually supposed to conclude that it would have made quite a difference whether he did not not.

Like nearly everything else, history has two sides. The history of the Garden of Eden depends upon whether it is related by a man or a woman. The history of the American revolution reads quite different in English books from the way it reads in our own books. The history of the civil war depends upon which side of the Mason and Dixon line you happen to be sitting when you write it.

History is a bore, not only because you are unacquainted with the people who figure in it, but because it repeats itself.—Life.

RASH ALL OVER BOY'S BODY.

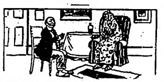
Awful, Crusted, Weeping Eczema on Little Sufferer—A Score of Treatments Prove Dismal Failures.

Cure Achieved by Cuticura.

"My little boy had an awful rash all over his body and the doctor said it was eczema. It was terrible, and used to water awfully. Any place the water went it would form another sore and it would become crusted. A score or more physicians failed utterly and dismally in their efforts to remove the trouble. Then I was told to use the Cuticura Remedies. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and before we had used half the Resolvent I could see a change in him. In about two months he was entirely well. George F. Lambert, 139 West Centre St., Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 26 and Nov. 4, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

COMFORTING.



Doctor—Most—er—fortunate you consulted me. I'm just the very man to—er—cure—you.

Patient—Ah, that's lucky! You are quite familiar with my complaint, then?

Doctor—Familiar? My dear sir, I've had it myself—er—this 20 years!

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Wealth of Melody.

After a hard day in Wall street he had been dragged by his spouse to the opera, where he promptly proceeded to take a nap. In the midst of it he was awakened by this in the most soulful accents:

"Ah! What a rich chord! Isn't it, dear?"

"Er—ah—yes—how much would you say it's worth?" he murmured.

Omissions of History.

Romulus, having built Rome, was constructing a wall around it.

"What's the use of putting a wall on the north side?" jeered Remus. "Evanston will never try to break in."

Then ensued the first boxing contest in the new city, with the result, as all the world knows, that Remus was permanently knocked out.

WE PAY 10-11c FOR COWHIDES.
High price for furs and sell leather cheap.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 per year.

SHIP VEAL POULTRY BUTTER EGGS
to G. L. Bradley, Minneapolis, Minn.

The American eats more than his own weight in sugar every two years.

WE BUY CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS.
Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

When you go away from home, don't forget that God is everywhere.

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Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

And they get the biggest tips who only stand and wait.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices.
CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

The average life of a dog is from ten to twelve years.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We present our readers with a copy of the session laws this week, and if we are a week later than some of the other papers it is because we had our shipments come by freight, instead of by express, and as we got them shiped at car load rates it made quite a difference to us from a financial standpoint.

We are getting somewhat tired of this bridge discussion controversy, and are going to close the argument by saying, that THE SUNBEAM represents the PEOPLE, pubished on a farm by a farmer, that always wants the representatives of the people to represent them. Now all we ask of representatives, is to represent the people If Hon. H. Steenerson is under the impression that he is representing the people by moveing this bridge site, he should move it. If our representatives in the legislature are under the impression, that the state money should be put in at Highlanding, put it there. We only ask one kindness of you, and that is, don't ask THE SUNBEAM, in the next campaign to support you for office, unless you represent the people, because we intend to.

The Middle Horse.

A farmer, plowing with three horses hitched abreast, noticed that the middle horse became tired and exhausted long before either of its mates. As the animal was the equal in every way of the other two, he was puzzled as to the cause of its not being able to stand the same amount of work. He finally observed, however, that as they drew the plow along the three horses held their noses close together, with the result that the middle horse was compelled to breathe the expired air from its fellows. The farmer then procured a long "jockey" stick, which he fastened with straps to the bits of the outside horses. The device worked perfectly, for, given its rightful share of good, fresh air, the middle horse was able to do the same amount of work and with no greater fatigue than its fellows.

Many persons are like the middle horse—they do not get their rightful share of pure air. And this is why they are not able to perform as much work nor of as good a quality as they would otherwise be able to do.—Chicago Tribune.

A Ticklish Moment.

If to act cleverly on the spot is the measure of tact, then the man who figures in the subjoined New York Tribune story deserves both respect and admiration: A woman, driving through New England last summer, noticed suddenly that her horse limped a bit, so when she reached the next village she stopped at the door of the blacksmith shop. A man was holding up the doorpost, and to him she said:

"Will you please tell the blacksmith to come out? I want to see him."

After the manner of the village idler, the man did not stir, but smiled sweetly at the woman and, lifting up his voice, called:

"Bill, come out! There's a lady wants to see you."

From the depths of the blacksmith shop a deeper voice roared:

"Is she young, John, or old?"

In the words of the old poem, "she looked at John and John looked at her." Then, still without moving, he answered:

"You'll be satisfied, Bill, when you get out."

War Play of the Future.

"What properties will we need for the battle scene?"

"None whatever. The stage will be bare. The men are supposed to be wearing invisible uniforms and firing smokeless powder from noiseless guns."—Kansas City Journal.

The Best Advice.

If you are about to do something which may cause trouble, ask the advice of a man who has tried it. His advice will be stronger than that of a moralist, and it will be backed by experience.—Atchison Globe.

Keep an eye on your enemies, but keep a microscope to one eye and a telescope to the other when watching your "friends."—P. P. Shevlin.

THE CANNON BURST.

Tragedy In a Celebration to Honor President Tyler.

In 1844 an accident took place in the American navy—the explosion of a big gun, the Peacemaker, on board the frigate Princeton, off Broad bay, in the Potomac river, eight miles below Washington.

Those killed were Abel Upshur of Virginia, secretary of state; Thomas W. Gilmer, governor of Virginia; Commodore Kennon of the navy, Representative Sykes of New Jersey, Representative Maxey of Maryland and Mr. Gardiner, an ex-member of congress from New York.

The severely wounded were William Wilkins of Pennsylvania, secretary of war; Miss Wickliffe, daughter of the postmaster general; Colonel Dade, Colonel Benton, Judge Phelps of Vermont, Commodore Stockton, commander of the Princeton, and nine seamen.

On Feb. 28, 1844, President Tyler, the members of his cabinet and their families and many other prominent persons, said to number over 400, were invited by Commodore Stockton to spend the day on the frigate Princeton, which was lying at anchor off Alexandria. After the guests were on board anchor was weighed for a short sail on the Potomac, and the ship proceeded down the river to a point below Fort Washington. On the trip down the heaviest piece of ordnance on the frigate was fired several times, presumably as a matter of entertainment for the company. The gun had been constructed from a model made by Commodore Stockton, and President Tyler expressed a decided interest in the weapon. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the return trip the Princeton anchored off Broad bay, and the company was invited to luncheon in the cabins below the gun deck After luncheon Commodore Stockton proposed that the gun be fired once more as a salute, he said, to the memory of the great peacemaker, George Washington. President Tyler, his cabinet and a number of gentlemen repaired to the gun-deck.

As the gun was fired the breech end from the trunnion's back was blown off, and this section was split in twain. One-half of it fell on Secretary Upshur. Two sailors removed it, but the secretary expired in a few moments Governor Gilmer had been struck and killed by this section of the gun before it felled Mr. Upshur. The party on the gun deck was scattered, and the whole ship shook under the force of the explosion.

The excitement was great. The bodies were removed from the Princeton, taken to Washington, placed in hearses at the wharf and carried to the White House, where they lay in the east room till the day of the funeral—a day of general public mourning.—Exchange

Just Before the Spanking.

"Pop, does a chicken come from an egg?"

"Yes, my son."

"And does an egg come from a chicken?"

"Yes."

"Well, if a chicken comes from an egg, and an egg comes from a chicken which"—

"Now, see here, if you are going to prolong this line of thought you can go right to bed."

"But, pop!"

"Well, what?"

"How does a chicken come from an egg?"

"Oh, any hen can sit on an egg and hatch it."

"Gee! I'm glad I ain't a hen. It must hurt to sit on a hatchet!" (Hasty exit.)—New York Times.

The Old Ones.

"We'll have to give up the idea of puttin' pictures in the parlor, Jane," remarked old John Turnipseed as he threw the bridle under the table.

"Why?" asked his wife.

"Too dear! Why, I priced one in town today, and the dealer sez, sez he, 'That's an old master; it's price is £500.'

"'Why,' sez I, 'it looks like a second-hand pictur'.'

"'Yes, it is,' sez he.

"Then, thinks I, if a secondhand pictur' costs that much it's no use to price a new un. So, Jane, I reckon we'll have to hang up a few mottoes, 'God Bless Our Home' and the like, and let the pictur's go."—Pearson's Weekly.

City of Snow White Domes.

The little city of El-Oued, with its population of 8,000 people, at the extreme south of the province of Constantine, in Algeria, is unique even for a Mohammedan city, because of the great number of its snow white domes or cupolas So extraordinary is the great number of these cupolas that many writers have referred to El-Oued as "the city of a thousand cupolas." The homes of the residents of El-Oued are constructed of white plaster and were it not for the whiteness of the domes would be taken at a cursory glance to be a city of coke ovens.—Popular Mechanics.

As Good as His Word.

He—I always make it a point to profit by the mistakes of others

She—I got weary of George Brixton because he never seemed to know when to go home.

He then bade her good night.—Cleveland Leader.

One Masculine Trait.

Gwilliams—Mrs Bingo always strikes me as being such a masculine woman.

Mrs. Gwilliams—She is. She can't stand the least bit of pain without making a big fuss over it.—Chicago Tribune.

Death is a friend of ours, and he that is not ready to entertain him is not at home.—Bacon.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1900.

Department of the Interior.U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that. Edward Kolskie, of Rhoda Minn., who on November 5th, 1906, made Homestead entry No 1329, Serial No. 0455, for the S.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ N.E. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 40 W., Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 11th, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wanzen Wojnerowski, Mike Kolski, Honery Peterson, Egnuts Kolski, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 2nd, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. March 31st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Radney Minn., who on August 23rd 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1227 & Add' Homestead Entry 1285, November 12th, 1900, Serial No 0312, for Lots 8, 9, S.E. ¼ S. W. ¼ S.W. ¼ S.E. ¼ Section 7 Township 152 N. of Range 39 W., & N.E. ¼ S. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 153 N., Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 11th, day of May 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, Edward Kolski, of Rudell Minn. William Wojnorowski, Anton Radneski of Radney Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

Called the Deal Off.

A lad attending school craved a little holiday one morning when he started out to wrestle once again with the trials incident to getting an education. As he entered the schoolroom he hatched a plot to get the coveted holiday. He went up to the teacher's desk and told his story. "My mother wants to know if you won't excuse me for today?" he began. "She wants me to do some work at home and thought if I'd study at home this evening and make up what I'd missed mebby you'd let me off."

Something about the lad's manner kept the words from carrying conviction. The teacher bluffed back as follows: "Tommy," said she, "you won't need to go home at all. Since you started to school your mother called me on the phone to tell me that she had changed her mind and for you to stay here."

The lad looked at her, startled. "Aw, well," he said, "as long as both of us are lyin' about it let's just call it quits. I'll stay here."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Wealthy Soldier's Idea.

Australians still tell stories of the colonial volunteers, although the war is a far memory. One, a member of the Stock Exchange, was left one wet and miserable night to guard a wagon load of goods. He shivered in the unsheltered place for some hours pondering many things, and then a bright thought struck him just as the colonel came around on his tour of inspection

"Colonel," he asked, "how much is this wagon worth?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "Much or little, we can't afford to lose it."

"Well, but, colonel," persisted the amateur soldier, "you might give me a rough idea of the value."

"About £200," said the colonel testily.

"Very well," was the answer; "I will come down to the camp and give you a check for the amount. Then I'll turn in. I wouldn't catch my death of cold for twice that much."

What the colonel said is not recorded.—Melbourne Times.

The Glowworm Caverns.

The greatest wonder of the antipodes is the celebrated glowworm caverns, discovered in 1891 in the heart of the Tasmanian wilderness. The cavern or caverns (there appears to be a series of such caverns in the vicinity, each separate and distinct) are situated near the town of Southport, Tasmania, in a limestone bluff, about four miles from Ida bay. The appearance of the main cavern is that of an underground river, the entire floor of the subterranean passage being covered with water about 3 foot and a half in depth. These wonderful Tasmanian caves are similar to all caverns found in limestone formation, with the exception that their roofs and sides literally shine with the light emitted by the millions of glowworms which inhabit them.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 9th 1909.

Department of the Interior., Land Office at rookston, Minn. April 7th, 1909.

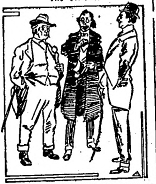
NOTICE is hereby given that Carl O. Swanson of Radney Minnesota, who on November 20th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1246. Serial No. 04525, for N.W. ¼ S.W. ¼ Section 4 Township 152 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 17th, day of May, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knute Olson, Sam R. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn. Tobias Olson, Highlanding Minn. William A. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register.

The Victim.

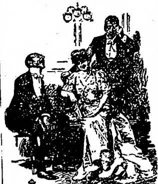


Heavy Father—I told the manager something ought to be cut out of the last act.

Light Comedian—Well, did he cut anything out?

Heavy Father—Yes—me!

After the Honeymoon.



Husband—My dear, are you not courting trouble by being so friendly to this young man?

Wife—No, my dear. I have already married it.

When the Terror Quailed.

He would terrorize the neighbors in a most outrageous way, broke the wide world's standing records in athletics every day, while in pugilistic circles he could wipe men in the dust and show master tricks at fencing—laugh at every cut and thrust. He slew tigers in the jungle and scalped redskins on the plain. He chased lions across the mountains and harpooned upon the main. He could break a bucking broncho—yes, and rope a Texan steer; sling a bowie knife or hatchet, throw the boomerang or spear. In hairbreadth escapes he gloried, did this worthy son of Mars, and he'd lick his weight in wildcats—kick them higher than the stars. But his shoes were in his pocket, and his face was ghastly white; he was silent as an oyster when he came in late at night.—Exchange.

He Took the Chance.

"No," she said, and there was that in her voice which told him she would neither change nor falter in her resolve—"no. I have vowed to marry none save one brave and strong enough to swear that should he ever be elected president he will give the vote to woman."

De Lancey, such was his love's abounding depth, hesitated not at all.

"I swear it!" he cried and fell upon his knees before her.—Exchange.

Tibetan Test of Character.

The Tibetans have some strange tests for ascertaining the character of a man, said Sven Hedin. One is by means of a hole in a block of granite, through which the individual has to crawl. If he is an honest man he will, according to the theory of the Tibetans, creep through, but if a scoundrel he will stop in the middle.

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Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,

Manager.

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B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

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A Dangerous Subject.

Professor Henry Drummond when a boy discovered that he could hypnotize people. At a birthday party a little girl declined to play the piano. Drummond happened to catch her eye and said, "Play." To his surprise she rose at once, went to the piano and played. At another time he hypnotized a boy and gave him a poker for a gun. "Now," said Drummond, "I'm a pheasant. Shoot me." The boy did so, and Drummond fell to keep up the illusion, whereupon the boy, seeing the "bird" move, was about to hit it over the head with the poker. The hypnotizer had just time to stop the magnetized sportsman.—Pearson's Weekly.

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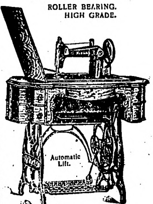

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by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

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Sewing Machine Co.

INOIS.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

[illegible] of all Diseases [illegible]

New York [illegible] Cor. William [illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

The cattle are begining to enjoy feeding on the new grass.

Roy Livingston is helping us get out THE SUNBEAM, to day.

The meadows are beginning to put on their new coat of green.

The farmers are rushing the the seed into the ground this week.

The water is so low in the river that steamboating has about been abandoned.

The farmers steam boat had a break down a mile below Kratka last night.

There will be a holliday ball at the Kratka Hall, on Saturday evening May 15th. All are invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wojnerowski, of Hilda were transacting Notary Public business at Sunbeam to day.

There has been quite a large inquiry for realestate in this locality the past week.

August J. Wentzel will remove to Fisher soon, but his place will be taken by an other good farmer.

We only have one river bank farm left for sale in this school district. Three have been sold lately. One left for sale. W. G. Hunt.

Ole Hanson ran his motor boat down from Hilda today, to Sunbem, with passengers. He has the swiftest running boat on the river.

Swanson will have enough to last him this week in answering our last week's shots, and when he gets that done we are loaded for an other shot.

The Thief River Falls Lumber Co wanigan passed by here on Sunday evening on their way up river, and a few logs are begining to pass by today.

August Wentzel, Sever Nelson, Joseph O'Toole and W. G. Hunt made final proof on their homesteads, before Hon. J.M. Bishop, at Thief River Falls on Monday last. Mr. George Singer, of Rhoda was down as witness.

Joseph O'Toole will leave for Crystal N.D next Monday, where he will put in a couple of months work on the telephone line.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

We understand the Soo railroad surveyors are running the Thief River Falls line, south of here this week, and that it will cross the Eleven towns between the Red Lake and Clearwater rivers. Some of our Deer Parker's are likely to be in a railroad city soon.

Dissolution Sale, At The Golden Rule, at Thief River Falls. A sale in which the price of every piece, parcel and yard of merchandise in the store will be radically reduced in a determined effort to turn these goods immediately into cash. Big discounts in; Suits; Dress Goods, Shoes Cloaks Groceries & etc.

Owing to our absence at Thief River Falls this week we have not the time to devote much time to Swanson, but will just say that as he still keeps up his falshoods about representing his neighbors, that they are requesting us to publish their names to a signed statement, which we may do

The County Commissioner decided to build a thirty five thousad dollar court house, to take the place of the old one distroyed by fire. While this will not be the finest county court house in the northern part of the state, it will be better than some of them, and a big improvement over the old one.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Spring has come at last.

The Clearwater Flyer went down to Plummer, but diden't come back.

Have your baskets ready for the good old May time.

Miss Ida Lillo visited with the family of Dan Stonehouse on Sunday last.

Mr. Saave Skore and Martain Fore bought a brand new grain drill at Plummer on last Saturday.

Oscar Nesland is helping the Lillo Bros. with their ditcher, this week.

There will be religious services at the school house by K. Erickson next Sunday, at 3 o clock p.m. by Rev. Sather.

Mr. August Lillo and Mother visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. M Lillo, on Sunday last.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quater section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue,
Sunbeam Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

A Coy Maiden.

A girl played postoffice at a party and yelled and shrieked and howled and ran behind the door and scratched the young man's face in seven places, upset a lamp, kicked over the piano stool and when he finally kissed her on the tip of the ear she fainted dead away and said she could never look anybody in the face again. They led the bashful, modest, gentle, sobbing creature home; and the next day she ran away with a married lightning rod peddler.—Altoona (Kan.) Tribune.

A Strong Reason.

"You always speak kindly to your wife?" said the prying friend.

"Always," answered Mr. Meekton. "I never think of giving Henrietta a harsh word."

"Because you believe in ruling by gentleness?"

"No. Because self preservation is the first law of nature."—Washington Star.

Military Valor.

I wonder is it because men are such cowards in heart that they admire bravery so much and place military valor so far beyond every other quality for reward and worship?—Thackeray.

No Such Good Luck.

Nervous Old Lady (for the seventh time)—Oh, captain, is there any danger—shall I be drowned? Exasperated Skipper—I'm afraid not, ma'am.—London Fun.

Dangerous Combination.

Weary Walker—I allers knowed it. Tired Tatters—Knowed what? Weary Walker—Wot that sign meant, "Cleaning and Dyeing." Tired Tatters—Well, wot about it? Weary Walker—Why, I allers knowed they went together.—Illustrated Bits.

Stage Paint.

Painting the face on the stage is a barbarous custom come down to us from the age of oil lamps and candles. With gas and electric light and opera glasses for the remote seats in the house it is not needed.—London Mask.

Humiliated.

Just watch the man "whoknows it all"
And his expression pained
When his small boy comes forth with things
He'd like to have explained.
—Washington Star.

The Buds.

"What became of all the buds who were here last year?"

"Some have grown into bachelor's buttons and some into wallflowers.—New York Life.

Lead Pencils.

Lead pencils, which really contain graphite or plumbago, derive their name from the use of lead plummets for ruling faint lines on paper before the discovery of the Cumberland graphite mines.

Missed Vocation.

Client—Didn't you make a mistake in going into law instead of the army? Lawyer—Why? Client—By the way you charge there would be little left of the enemy.—London Tit-Bits.

Rash presumption is a ladder which will break the mounter's neck.—German Proverb.

How Ledgers Got Their Name.

On the authority of the best lexicographers "ledger" is an adaptation of a once common word, "ligger," signifying any large book suited better for lying on a desk than for carrying about. Sometimes this was applied to a large account book, cartulary, or the like, frequently a great breviary for use in church, as distinct from a "portass," of small size, carried by a "book bosom priest." "Coucher" is another old synonym for "ligger," the foregoer of the now general "ledger."

BOA CONSTRICTORS.

The Young Shift For Themselves as Soon as Hatched.

The real home of the boa constrictors is in the tropical countries. Mrs. Boa seeks a sandy place. When she has found it she coils herself into a great and almost flat corkscrew. Then by just two or three turns of her body she digs a shallow hole in the sand. This is her nest. In this hole she lays about twenty-four eggs. The eggs are about as large as those bantam chickens lay and are a dark cream color. They are oblong and more the shape of a pecan than of a hen's egg. The shell is not hard, like a hen's egg, but yields to the pressure of your finger, something like rubber.

Having laid her eggs in the nest of sand, the mother boa winds herself into a perfectly flat coil like a round mat. This done, she gently pushes waves of sand upon the eggs until they are covered from four to six inches deep. Then she settles herself upon the top and stays there for nineteen days. At the end of this time a lot of little snakes may be seen pushing their way out from the nest and away into the world to get their own living. They don't show a bit of affection for their mother or for each other, but glide away, probably never to be together again. Is it any wonder, when they act so just after being hatched out, that boa constrictors never like anybody and never have anything to do with people if they can avoid it?

Each little snake measures from twelve to fourteen inches in length and is about as big around as a lead pencil. It is said that they eat nothing at all during the first six months of their lives or until they are old enough to catch and crush to death small animals and swallow them whole. The boa constrictor never bites—it has no poison fangs—but always kills by coiling about its victim and crushing it to death. Fully grown the boa constrictor is thirty to forty feet long and as big around as the large part of a man's leg.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

The Grip With Which This Habit Holds Its Victims.

Every slave of the weed will know better than I do how much truth exists in a story told me a few evenings ago by a well known committing magistrate in New York.

We were seated at a club table discussing various kinds of dissipations, especially the fascination that liquor and gambling are said to have for men who cannot resist the impulse to gratify one or the other of these passions. The judge spoke:

"In my opinion the most overmastering craving known to our race is that for chewing tobacco. Opium in some forms may be as bad, but I am sure it isn't worse. A few weeks ago an incorrigible was brought before me, and after hearing the evidence I sentenced him to the island for three months. He appeared to take it very sensibly until a police officer as a teaser whispered into the man's ear, as I afterward learned, that he would not be allowed any tobacco while in the penitentiary. The poor chap turned pale, rose in his seat and held up his hand as a sign that he desired to ask me a question. I motioned to him to speak up.

"'I say, good Mr. Judge, will you do me a great favor?'

"'Certainly, if it be within my power,' I replied.

"'I hear my tobacco will be cut off. Cannot you make my term six months or even a year if I am allowed to have chewing tobacco?'"

The judge had to explain that he couldn't do anything of that sort. He relieved the prisoner's mind on the tobacco question by telling him that if he was a habitual chewer the prison physician could order a small quantity of the weed for him daily.

"Never did I see a greater change in a human face," concluded his honor.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Supplying an Alibi.

If culture remains confined within the splendidly bound volumes of the new library that has just been bought by a New Yorker it will not be the fault of the rich man's secretary. He is doing everything he can to let it loose.

"I am cutting the leaves in all the books," he said. "The chances are nobody belonging to the family will ever look inside these books, but the boss has friends who may go snooping around through the library sometimes. In case they do he doesn't want them to gain the impression that literature is neglected in this house, so I am making sure that they will at least find the leaves cut."—Exchange.

The Finest City In Great Britain.

Edinburgh may be noted for its learning and for beauty of situation, Dublin may rank as one of the most beautiful cities in the world, Oxford may boast its colleges and Canterbury its picturesque streets and grand old cathedral, but London stands supreme—the finest city of Great Britain.—London Captain.

A Paying Garden.

"No money in gardening? Why, I know a man who cleared $30,000 last summer from less than an acre."

"Impossible! Utterly absurd!"

"Not at all. You see, it was a roof garden."—Boston Transcript.

The Best Way.

Old Ben Franklin was about the wisest product this country ever produced, and he never said anything much better than that the best way to find money is to earn it.—Atchison Globe.

Survival of the Fittest.

Only one oyster embryo out of every 5,000,000 produced grows up through all the successive stages of youth to the adult state. Even in animals which produce a small number of young there is great destruction, and, taking all the individuals into consideration, only a single pair of young arrive at maturity to replace their parents. There is no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally multiplies at so high a rate that if not destroyed the progeny of a single pair would soon cover the earth. The elephant is reckoned the slowest breeder of known animals. It commences to breed at thirty years of age, dies at 100 and has six young in the interval. After 750 years, supposing all the offspring of a single pair fulfilled the rule and were not destroyed in an untimely way, there would be nearly 19,000,000 elephants alive descended from the first pair.—Sir Ray Lankester in London Telegraph.

Failure of a College Education.

"Well," observed old man Potts, "I've spent a heap of money on my boy Bill's education, more'n $900, jest to see him through Yale, and I ain't through yet. It shorely makes me sore to think of the money I'm wastin' on a boy who ain't got as much sense now as he had before he went to college."

"What's the matter, father?" asked Mrs. Potts. "Mebbe you're a little hard on Bill."

"No, I ain't, Mary," answered the old man. "Just to show you, a little while ago I says to him I thinks it was going to rain tomorrow. What fool answer, d'ye suppose he made me?"

"I'm sure I don't know, father."

"He begged my pardon!"—Harper's Weekly.

A Case of Urgent Need.

It was in the hotel of a mining town that the New England guest, registering in the office, heard a succession of loud yells. "What in the world is that—a murder going on upstairs?" he demanded.

"No," said the clerk as he slammed the book and lounged toward the stairs. "It's the spring bed up in No. 5. That tenderfoot up there don't get the hang of it, and every few days he gets one of the spiral springs screwed into him like a shirt stud. I guess I'll have to go up if there ain't anything more I can do for you for a few minutes."—Youth's Companion.

A Severe Sense.

Grateful Mother—Oh, are you the noble young man who rescued my daughter from a watery grave? Noble Young Man (who is truly modest)—Yes, madam, but I assure you I only did it from a sense of duty.—Exchange.

MANY BOOKS IN ONE

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with final authority ALL KINDS of questions in [illegible] Arts and Sciences, Geography, Biography, Etc.? Plan of Contents as follows:

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Guide to Pronunciation
Scholarly Vocabulary of English
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2,380 Pages.
5,000 Illustrations.
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Recognized by the Courts, the Schools, and the Press, as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

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can well be claimed of a book that has the unqualified indorsement of the Executive Departments of the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, all the State Superintendents of Schools, nearly all of the College Presidents, Principals of Normal Schools, and Educators generally.

The New and Enlarged Edition of Webster's International Dictionary of English, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc., has 2380 quarto pages with 5000 illustrations. It also has 25,000 new words, new Gazetteer of the World, and a new Biographical Dictionary, all edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, bringing the work fully up to date. It received

THE GRAND PRIZE

the HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

FREE—"A Test in Pronunciation," instructive and entertaining for the whole family. Also illustrated pamphlet.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS, MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache
FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS
DR. MILES' ANTI-Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One.
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.,
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Mother Goose a la Newport.

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet
[illegible] bridge whist all night.
[illegible] society shark
[illegible] and she was a mark—
And won all her cash ere 'twas light.
—Detroit Tribune.

Fair Warning.

Judge—As it has been clearly shown that you are not identical with the person charged with the robbery the court declares that you are acquitted. There has been an unfortunate mistake, but be careful for the future, mind! Next time you won't get off so easily.—Dorfbarbier.

An Orator's Confession

The egotist when he doth roam
'Gainst contracts queer will run.
This is the way he sounds at home:
"I."
And this in Washington:
"I."
—Washington Star.

His Order.

"He was an untried sportsman, the Washington Star declares, but he entered a tailor's shop and approached a clerk with an air of a champion.

"I am a rower," said he, "and I want to be measured for two pairs of rowing trousers, the kind with the sliding seats."

The Social Moth.

There once was a woman named Jennie
Who bridge whisked away her last pennie.
When forced to dispose
Of her fingers and toes
She remarked, "I shall use my antennie."
—Harper's Weekly.

Why He Laughed.

Stage Manager (at rehearsal)—But you laughed in the death scene. You mustn't do that.

Actor—With the salary you give me I can only greet death with joy.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

The Gossips' Faith.

That "seeing is believing"
We know. 'Tis also true,
When gossips' tales are weaving,
"Hearing's believing" too.
—Houston Post.

Not His Fault.

Father—Why, when I was your age I didn't have as much money in a month as you spend in a day.

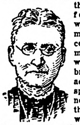
Son—Well, pa, don't scold me about it. Why didn't you go for grandfather?—Current Literature.

A Come-down.

What splendid ideals youth instills,
And how hard knocks dislodge 'em!
I used to want to meet my bills,
But now just want to dodge 'em.
[illegible]

NEW STRENGTH FOR OLD BACKS.

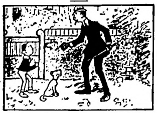
No Need to Suffer Every Day from Backache.



Mrs. Joannah Straw, 526 North Broadway, Canton, S. D., says: "For three years I suffered everything with rheumatism in my limbs and a dull, ceaseless aching in my back. I was weak, languid, broken with headaches and dizzy spells, and the kidney secretions were thick with solids. I was really in a critical condition when I began with Doan's Kidney Pills, and they certainly did wonders for me. Though I am 81 years old, I am as well as the average woman of 50. I work well, eat well and sleep well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SHE KNEW.



The Masher—Does your sister know I am waiting out here for her?

The Boy—Yes! She gave me a nickel to tell her when you had gone.

Judge Will Wait and See.

An earnest plea was made by Attorney Charles Pettijohn to Judge Pritchard of the criminal court for leniency to a client who had entered a plea of guilty to larceny. The burden of the attorney's argument was that his client was the father of twins and was tempted to theft in order to feed the mouths of the infants.

"Your honor, I will say frankly," said Mr. Pettijohn in closing, "that if I were the father of twins and needed food for my family, I would not hesitate to go out and steal it."

"Mr. Pettijohn, when you are the father of twins I will consider your proposition," said Judge Pritchard.—Indianapolis News.

Vases in Autos.

Vases of flowers have for some time been an adjunct of the closed automobile. Now some smart broughams have a vase of flowers beside each door. The hanging vases of Japanese porcelain are the favorites, though the metal cases into which a vase slips are also used.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Sorrow of It.

Scribbles—Jingleton's latest poem is certainly rhythmic and beautiful.

Criticus—Yes; it's too bad it doesn't mean anything.

Kill the Flies Now

before they multiply. A DAISY FLY KILLER kills thousands. Lasts the season. Ask your dealer, or send 20c to H. Somers, 149 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Woman's taste for dress is so instinctive that a dairy maid could readily and becomingly change positions with a society queen.

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bardstown, Ky.—"I suffered from ulceration and other female troubles for a long time. Doctors had failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and I decided to try it. It cured my trouble and made me well and strong, so that I can do all my own work." Mrs. JOSEPH HALL, Bardstown, Ky.

Another Woman Cured.

Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me, and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."—MRS. MARY WOOD, R.F.D. 3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Merchants Meet at Rushford.

Rushford—The third annual convention of the Fillmore County Business Men's association met here and after transacting routine business, elected the following officers: President, George H. Julsrud, Rushford; vice president, P. W. Young, Canton; secretary, Sydney Anderson, Lanesboro; treasurer, Will Kenthe, Preston. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor J. W. Magelssen, and the response by J. C. Halbkat of Spring Valley, the retiring president of the association. The ladies of Rushford, under the auspices of the Commercial club, gave a banquet for the association, there being 125 guests.

Saloons Voted Out.

Amboy—Amboy voted out the saloons. Seventy-four votes were cast against license to forty-four for license. Amboy has been a license town for years. The following officers were elected: President, C. W. Chamberlain; trustees, N. Stevens, E. A. Tiffany and Fred Apitz; recorder, J. H. Dredge; treasurer, C. D. Alte; assessor, Thomas Randall; constable, Walter Kinney; justices of the peace, N. W. Sargent and L. W. Reed.

Tight 'Lid" at Moorhead.

Moorhead—At a meeting of the city council the license of the Empire Bottling Works saloon was revoked for Sunday selling. Another saloon has been notified to show cause why its license shall not be taken away. Mayor W. H. Davy has plainly stated his policy and the council has stood by him. It means that the Sunday lid is to be held down, and the 11 p. m. closing hour to be enforced.

Court House Is Burned.

Red Lake Falls—Despite good work by the local fire department, fire destroyed the Red Lake county court house here. The building was about thirty years old. The loss, $4,500, is fully covered by insurance. The records were saved. The blaze was caused by a defective chimney.

Pioneer Lumberman Dies.

Winona, Minn.—Earl S. Young, eighty-four years old, banker, capitalist and lumberman, died at his home in Winona, after an illness extending over a period of a year. He was one of the first lumbermen on the upper Mississippi and was president of the First National bank of Winona.

Wadena School to Cost $40,000.

Wadena — Leonard Schaf was awarded the contract to erect the new school building here, the contract price being approximately $40,000. W. D. Bishop will install the heating and ventilating systems, which will cost $7,000.

Blow up the Bank.

Ostranda—The state bank here was burglarized, the vault being dynamited, but the cracksmen failed to get any of the money contained therein.

NEWS NOTES.

Redwood Falls—The persons who were indicted at the last term of the district court on the charge of distributing campaign literature that was defamatory of certain county candidates, appeared before Judge Olsen in chambers, pleaded guilty, and paid fines and costs amounting to $67.90.

Nerstrand—Wood placed in a kitchen oven to dry was left so long that it became ignited, and when Mrs. Gunhild Rudningen, 75 years old, residing on a farm near Nerstrand, opened the oven door and admitted the air the flames darted forth, setting fire to her clothing and enveloping her whole body, causing burns from which she died.

Crookston—The tragic death of H. C. Baskerville at Tabriz, while leading a sortie in order to secure provisions, has caused great sorrow here from the fact that the young man was born in Crookston. His father, Rev. H. C. Baskerville, was the first minister of the Presbyterian church in this city, serving from July, 1882, to July of the following year.

Cloquet—The annual state firemen's convention will be held in this city June 8 and 9. About 800 visiting firemen are expected representing over 300 departments in the state. The features of the entertainment will be baseball games, foot races, parades, band concerts, etc. No efforts are being spared to make the affair a great success.

Sauk Center—The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church at their next meeting will consider a petition from Brainerd district clergymen to appoint Bishop Robert McIntyre as presiding officer at the next annual conference at Duluth in October. Another resolution was to ask Bishop McIntyre to reappoint the present district superintendent, Rev. E. F. Cooper of Brainerd, for another year. The district conference adjourned to meet at Duluth in October at the annual meeting of the northern Minnesota conference.

Two Harbors—The city council appointed C. F. Warner to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of J. W. Brownell as councilman from the Second ward. John Dwan and David H. Lawrence were candidates for city attorney. The latter was successful. Dr. J. D. Budd was re-elected health officer with George S. Roper and Charles Yernberg as members of the board of health.

Sleepy Eye—Rev. John S. Rood, for three years pastor of the Congregational church, has resigned, intending to remove to Oberlin, Ohio.

PAINT EVERY YEAR.

No One Wants to Do It, But Some Paint Will Wear No Longer.

When you have a job of painting done you don't expect to have it done over again very soon. But to make a lasting job, several things must be taken into consideration—the proper time to paint—the condition of the surface—the kind of materials to use, etc. All these matters are fully covered in the specifications which can be had free by writing National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York, and asking for Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49. The outfit also includes a book of color schemes for both interior and exterior painting, and a simple instrument for detecting adulteration in the paint materials. The outfit will solve many painting problems for every houseowner.

Meantime while buying paint see that every white lead keg bears the famous Dutch Boy Painter trademark, which is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. If your paint dealer cannot supply you National Lead Company will see that some one else will.

WARNING TO ALL CONCERNED

Simple and Comprehensive Sign Put Up by Small Boy with a Grievance.

The Langworths lived in a corner house so easily accessible from the street that they were constantly annoyed by persons ringing to ask where other possible inhabitants of that block were to be found. Finally, goaded to desperation by these interruptions, the family boy attempted to put a stop to the nuisance.

"I guess," said he, complacently, "there won't be any more folks asking if the Browns, the Biddles or the Hansons live in this house. I've fixed 'em."

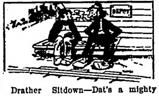
"What have you done?" queried Mrs. Langworth.

"Hung out a sign."

"And what did you print on it, laddie?"

"Just five words," replied Harold, proudly: " 'Nobody lives here but us.' " Lippincott's.

EASE.



Drather Sitdown—Dat's a mighty short stub yer smokin', Dusty.

Dusty Dodgework—Yep! I knows it; dat's de way I allers like 'em; you don't hev ter pull de smoke so fur!

A Frank Opinion.

Once a youth thought it his solemn duty to learn something about Henry James. So, to the great admiration of his frivolous friends, he picked up "The Wings of the Dove" and disappeared into its pages.

Two weeks later he was thinner, but still at it, when one of the afore-mentioned frivolous friends came into the room, and, for the first time showed interest.

"Say," he observed, "is 'The Wings of the Dove' a collection of short stories or one long story?"

The delver into James glanced up from the pages.

"One darned long story," he replied, throwing his whole soul into the words.

Future Ideal Town.

In the ideal town of the future, as pictured by Sir Oliver Lodge, the houses will have gas for heating by open fires and for cooking, and electricity for lighting. The gas, produced from the coal at the mine, will be sent long distances through pipes, as water is now distributed. It is hoped that the experiment will be tried soon, the burning of crude coal in town being absolutely forbidden, and at least two English towns are already considering the plan. The purification of the air is one of the greatest needs in the improvement of the conditions of city life.

OLD SOAKERS

Get Saturated with Caffeine.

When a person has used coffee for a number of years and gradually declined in health, it is time the coffee should be left off in order to see whether or not that has been the cause of the trouble.

A lady in Huntsville, Ala., says she used coffee for about 40 years, and for the past 20 years was troubled with stomach trouble.

"I have been treated by many physicians but all in vain. Everything failed to perfect a cure. I was prostrated for some time, and came near dying. When I recovered sufficiently to partake of food and drink I tried coffee again and it soured my stomach.

"I finally concluded coffee was the cause of my troubles and stopped using it. I tried tea and milk in its place, but neither agreed with me, then I commenced using Postum. I had it properly made and it was very pleasing to the taste.

"I have now used it four months, and my health is so greatly improved that I can eat almost anything I want and can sleep well, whereas, before, I suffered for years with insomnia.

"I have found the cause of my troubles and a way to get rid of them. You can depend upon it I appreciate Postum."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DOLLAR WHEAT HAS COME TO STAY

IN LESS THAN FIVE YEARS CENTRAL CANADA WILL BE CALLED UPON TO SUPPLY THE UNITED STATES.

A couple of years ago, when the announcement was made in these columns that "dollar wheat" had come to stay, and that the time was not far distant when the central provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—would be called upon to supply a large part of the wheat consumption in the United States, there were many who laughed at the predictions and ridiculed the idea of wheat reaching the dollar point and staying there. Both of these predictions have come to pass. Dollar wheat is here—and it is not only here, but is here to stay; and at the same time, whatever unpleasant sensations it may arouse in the super-sensitive American, Central Canada is already being called upon to help keep up the bread supply, and within the next five years will, as James J. Hill says, literally "become the bread-basket of our increasing millions."

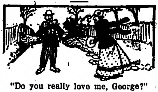
There are few men in the United States better acquainted with the wheat situation than Mr. Hill, and there are few men, if any, who are inclined to be more conservative in their expressed views. Yet it was this greatest of the world's railroad men who said a few days ago that "the price of wheat will never be substantially lower than it is today"—and when it is taken into consideration that at that time wheat had soared to $1.20, well above the dollar mark, the statement is peculiarly significant, and doubly significant is the fact that in this country the population is increased at the ratio of 65 per cent., while the yield of wheat and other products is increasing at the rate of only 25 per cent. For several years past the cost of living has been steadily increasing in the United States, and this wide difference in production and consumption is the reason.

This difference must be supplied by the vast and fertile grain regions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There is now absolutely no doubt of this. Even the press of the country concedes the fact. Results have shown that no other country in the world can ever hope to equal those provinces as wheat producers, and that no other country can produce as hard or as good wheat. Said a great grain man recently, "If United States wheat maintains the dollar mark, Canada wheat will be well above a dollar a bushel, for in every way it is superior to our home-grown grain."

With these facts steadily impinging their truth upon our rapidly growing population, it is interesting to note just what possibilities as a "wheat grower" our Northern neighbor possesses. While the United States will never surrender her prestige in any manufacturing or commercial line, she must very soon acknowledge, and with as much grace as she can, that she is bound to be beaten as a grain producer. It must be conceded that a great deal of the actual truth about the richness of Canada's grain producing area has been "kept out of sight," as Mr. Hill says, by the strenuous efforts of our newspapers and magazines to stem the exodus of our best American farmers into those regions. It is a fact that up to the present time, although Canada has already achieved the front rank in the world's grain producers, the fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have as yet scarcely been scratched. Millions of acres, free for the taking, still await our American farmers; and when these millions are gone there are other millions in regions not yet opened up to immigration. A few years ago the writer, who has been through those wheat provinces several times, laughed with others of our people at the broad statement that Canada was bound to become "John Bull's Bread Basket." Now, after a last trip (and though he is a stanch American) he frankly believes that not only will Canada become John Bull's bread-basket, but it will within the next decade at least BECOME THE BREAD-BASKET OF THE UNITED STATES. Perhaps this may be a hard truth for Americans to swallow, but it is a truth, nevertheless. And it is at least a partial compensation to know that hundreds of thousands of our farmers are profiting by the fact by becoming producers in this new country.

The papers of this country have naturally made the most of the brief period of depression which swept over Canada, but now there is not a sign of it left from Winnipeg to the coast. Never have the three great wheat raising provinces been more prosperous. Capital is coming into the country from all quarters, taking the form of cash for investment, industrial concerns seeking locations, and, best of all, substantial and sturdy immigrants come to help populate the prairies. Towns are booming; scores of new elevators are springing up; railroads are sending out their branch lines in all directions; thousands of prosperous farmers are leaving their prairie shelters for new and modern homes—"built by wheat:" everywhere is a growing happiness and contentment—happiness and contentment built by wheat—the "dollar wheat," which has come to stay. Notwithstanding this, the Canadian Government is still giving away its homesteads and selling pre-emptions at $3.00 an acre, and the Railway and Land Companies are disposing of their lands at what may be considered nominal figures.

PROOF POSITIVE.



"Do you really love me, George?"

"Didn't you give me this tie, dear?"

"Yes, love. Why?"

"Well, ain't I wearing it?"

Eyes Are Relieved By Murine

when Irritated by Chalk Dust and Eye Strain, incident to the average School Room. A recent Census of New York City reveals the fact that in that City alone 17,928 School Children needed Eye Care. Why not try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes, Granulation, Pink Eye and Eye Strain? Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Is Compounded by Experienced Physicians; Contains no Injurious or Prohibited Drugs. Try Murine for Your Eye Troubles; You Will Like Murine. Try It in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids. Druggists Sell Murine at 50c. The Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Will Send You Interesting Eye Books Free.

Early Experiences.

Some time ago an office boy, answering the telephone for the first time in his life, and not knowing how to use it, was told that when the bell rang he was to answer it.

When, therefore, he heard it ring, he picked up the receiver and shouted:

"Hello, who's there?"

The answer came back: "I'm 105."

"Go on," said the boy. "It's time you were dead."

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet.—Mrs. Matilda Holtwert, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Ask to-day.

He that hires one garden will eat birds; he that hires many gardens, the birds will eat him.

Pain and swelling seldom indicate internal organic trouble. They are usually the result of local cold or inflammation which can be quickly removed by a little Hamlins Wizard Oil. Try and see.

After having been so mad he couldn't say things a man begins to boast of his wonderful self-control.

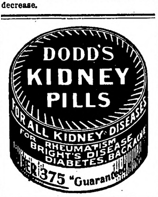
Take Garfield Tea! Made of Herbs, it is pure, potent, health-giving—the most rational remedy for constipation, liver and kidney diseases. At all drug stores.

If thy friends agree in calling thee an ass, go and get a halter around thee.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

As soon as a man marries, his sins decrease.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

"A Little Cold is a Dangerous Thing"

and often leads to hasty disease and death when neglected. There are many ways to treat a cold, but there is only one *right* way—use the *right* remedy.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

is the surest and safest remedy known, for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy. It cures when other remedies fail.

Do something for your cold in time, you know what delay means, you know the remedy, too—Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

Bottles in three sizes, $1, 50c, 25c

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS 50¢ A BOTTLE

45 to 50 Bu. of Wheat Per Acre

have been grown on farm lands in

WESTERN CANADA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

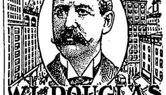
Much less would be satisfactory. The general average is above twenty bushels.

"All are loud in their praises of the great crops and that wonderful country."—*Extract from correspondence National Editorial Association of August, 1908.*

It is now possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free and another 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Hundreds have paid the cost of their farms (if purchased) and then had a balance of from $10.00 to $12.00 per acre from one crop. Wheat, barley, oats, flax—all do well. Mixed farming is a great success and dairying is highly profitable. Excellent climate, splendid schools and churches, railways bring most every district within easy reach of market. Railway and land companies have lands for sale at low prices and on easy terms.

"Last Best West" pamphlets and maps sent free. For these and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50

The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.

$4.00 and $5.00 Shoes. $2.00 and $2.50 Shoes. Boys' Shoes. $1.00 to $3.00

The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children. For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalogue Mailed Free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 161 SPARK STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty

in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

Bad Breath

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles."—Chas. H. Halpern, 114 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 923

AWNINGS

TENTS, FLAGS, Etc.

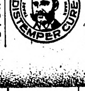
DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU GET OUR PRICE. WRITE US TODAY.

American Tent & Awning Co.
307-309-311 N. Wash. Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 19-1909.

MAPLEINE

A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2oz. bot. and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.



Corn Planting is here—Distemper among the horses may be near also—mares are foaling—Distemper may take some of them—corn planting may be late if your horses have Distemper.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

is your true safeguard—a cure as well as preventive—50c and $1.00 bottle—$5.00 and $10.00 dozen, delivered. Large is more than twice the smaller size. Don't put it off. Get it. Druggists—or send to manufacturers.

Spohn Medical Co., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1909. NO. 7.

News of Minnesota

Interesting Items of News Gathered Throughout the North Star State.

Judgment for Plaintiff Ward.

Mankato.—The April term of the federal court adjourned after receiving the verdict of the jury in the case of Beechen H. Ward of Fairmont, a former member of the state game and fish commission, against the John D. Young Lumber company of La Crosse, Wis. The action was brought to recover $4,000, claimed as rental for land at Fairmont used by the defendant as the location for twelve years of its lumber yard. Mr. Young is dead and most of the stock in the company is owned by Mrs. Young, who is a sister of Mr. Ward. The defense put in a counter-claim for about $2,000, based on a transaction said to have been made by Ward while manager of the company. The jury brought in a verdict for Ward for $1,200.

Faribault Wins Test Case.

Faribault.—A decision in favor of the city of Faribault was handed down yesterday by Judge Buckham in the case of the city of Faribault against the Chicago, Milkaukee & St. Paul railroad, relative to the removal of the stock yards near the Milwaukee station. A hard legal battle was fought by City Attorney McMahon and his victory is greatly appreciated, especially by the residents of West Front street. The common council served notice on the railroad company last September requesting the yards to be removed, as the board of health declared them a nuisance. The company refused to comply with the request and suit was started before Judge Buckham. Being a test case, the victory is of great importance to the city.

Freight Routes Changed.

Pipestone.—Word has been received here to the effect that within the next two ~~or three weeks~~ five work trains will be sent out on the Southern Minnesota line for the purpose of putting the track and bridges in condition for heavy freight traffic. It is proposed by the Milwaukee, it is said, to route much of its Pacific coast freight from the east by way of La Crosse, where, instead of taking the regular coast line through Hastings and the Twin Cities, it will be sent west over the Southern Minnesota division on the road to Madison, S. D., and thence north to the Milwaukee's coast extension.

Bond Issue Will Be Fought.

Red Lake Falls.—The board of county commissioners of Red Lake county will endeavor to issue bonds to the amount of $35,000 for the construction of a new courthouse, to replace the old structure which burned last week. There is a contest in the courts, and has been for five years, between the present county seat town, Red Lake Falls, and Thief River Falls, the latter trying to get a vote of the people on the removal of the county seat to Thief River. It is probable steps will be taken to prevent the board from issuing bonds for the purpose stated.

Starving Birds Fed.

Winona.—Great numbers of birds migrating north were caught here by the cold wave and storm and hundreds have died. There was one flight of hundreds of cock robins which alighted on the normal school grounds and remained here two days. The next most numerous bird is the hermit thrush. There are also many bluebirds. Such a visitation of feathered songsters has never been known in Winona before. Citizens generally provided them with food.

Governor Criticised.

Lake Crystal.—Pastors of Lake Crystal have addressed a communication to Governor Johnson protesting against his sanction of the Sunday baseball bill. The pastors contend that the game cannot be "conducted in a quiet and orderly manner" and that the law is lamentably subversive of moral character and a stain upon the honor of the state.

Little Boy Burns to Death.

Biwabik.—In a fire which destroyed the residence of Gust Lundeen, John F. Francilla, 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Francilla, was burned to death. The boy was on the second floor of the Lundeen residence, and, owing to the fierceness of the flames, it was impossible to rescue him.

NEWS NOTES.

Sauk Center.—The Northern Pacific railway has changed the name of its "Birch Lake" station to "Ward Springs," to agree with a change recently made by the postoffice department.

Isanti.—Andrew Ellingson was drowned in the Rum river near this village while fishing. The boat was over-turned, but his companion reached land without assistance. He was about thirty years of age and unmarried.

Two Inlets.—Ed Hoffman, about 60 years old, who lived alone, committed suicide. He borrowed a shotgun from a neighbor, placed the muzzle at his head and pulled the trigger with a string, dying instantly. His relatives live in Stearns county. Financial trouble is supposed to have prompted his act.

Arcadia.—J. P. Gleason, who for ten years has lived the life of a hermit on a farm at Glencoe near Arcadia, has been adjudged insane and committed to the asylum at Mendota, Wis. Prior to going upon the farm Mr. Gleason made his home in Winona and was a member of the Winona County Bar association.

Crookston.—Before burning the clothing worn by the man whose dead body was discovered in the Red Lake river last week, Coroner N. P. Stenshoel decided to make a final examination in an effort to discover some clue that would lead to identification. The search resulted in the discovery of $105 in bills sewed between the lining and the outside of the vest.

Bagley.—There is further excitement in the southern part of Clearwater county over the recent strikes of iron ore. Two borings were made near Mallard recently, and it is said pay ore was found on a place belonging to Harry Sinker. Land owners have either taken their holdings from the market or will only sell on condition that the mineral rights are reserved.

Alexandria.—So great has been the increase in the value of farm land in western South Dakota that several residents of this city, who recently made final proofs on homesteads in Stanley county, are refusing offers of from $2,500 to $3,000 for their 160-acre tracts. They secured the land from the government upon payment of fifty cents an acre—or $80 for an entire farm.

Rochester.—The health board of the city of Rochester while investigating the water supply of the city to guard against contamination from sewage and other sources, discovered a natural curiosity. In the southeastern part of the city beneath the ground about thirty feet, is an underground river twice the width of Bear creek and Zumbro river combined, and of great depth.

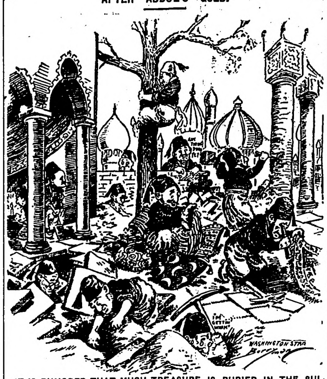
Minneapolis.—Hennepin county roads will be macadamized with gravel from the county's own pits. The county commissioners authorized the purchase of forty acres of gravel pit at Osseo from a resident of California at a cost of $1,250. The road and bridge committee was also instructed to secure a price on the Odenbreit pit at Osseo and if it deemed advisable to purchase it.

St. Paul.—Under the authorization of the legislature, Governor John A. Johnson has appointed members of the state board of accountancy, who will license accountants throughout the state. The board consists of Ralph D. Webb and Fred A. Ross of Minneapolis, and Herbert M. Temple of St. Paul. Dr. Charles L. Green has been appointed a member of the visiting board of the state institutions.

Long Prairie.—Royal Rankin and Theo Stites were sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory for grand larceny. They pleaded guilty to entering a house at Burtrum and stealing furniture. Henry George was sent to Stillwater for two years for obtaining money under false pretenses. He had served a term at Stillwater, when he went to the home of a man who is serving a prison sentence and represented to the wife that he was an embassy from Governor Johnson, and by giving him a stipulated amount of money he could secure the release of her husband.

Amboy.—The high school building was completely destroyed by fire which originated from some unknown cause. It was erected twelve years ago at a cost of $20,000, and was insured for $11,000, besides $1,500 carried on the contents. Many of the pupils lost their books, but the board will buy new books at once for the free use of the pupils. School will not be interrupted, for it has been arranged to do class work in the Presbyterian, Evangelical and Methodist churches, the I. O. O. F. hall, the Lutheran school and the opera house. It is expected that the building will be rebuilt as soon as possible. A theory advanced for the fire is spontaneous combustion in the laboratory.

AFTER ABDUL'S GOLD.



IT IS RUMORED THAT MUCH TREASURE IS BURIED IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE.

WHITLA KIDNAPER CONVICTED

MRS. BOYLE'S TRIAL FOLLOWS THAT OF HUSBAND.

Verdict Quickly Rendered in Man's Case and Woman Now Faces Jury.

Mercer, Pa.—James Boyle, charged with kidnaping "Billy" Whitla, was convicted Thursday, after a trial lasting but a few hours. No defense was made and the jury was out but a few minutes. The penalty is from one year to life imprisonment. Mrs. Boyle was immediately placed on trial, charged with aiding and abetting the kidnaping.

The first witness called by the state in Mrs. Boyle's case was Miss Ella Boyle, a sister of James Boyle. Apparently from the line of questioning the prosecution wanted to prove by her that the kidnaping conspiracy was formed while Mrs. Boyle was visiting in Sharon with her husband and that she was implicated in it.

Mrs. Boyle took a prominent part in the selection of her jury, prompting her attorneys in numerous cases and evidencing a preference for young, unmarried jurors.

As she was being taken from the courthouse to the jail at the close of court yesterday, Mrs. Boyle was surrounded by a crowd of angry women, who threatened to attack her.

That Boyle's trial came to such an abrupt ending, immediately after the state had rested, was due to the fact that so strong a case had been made against him. From the night before the abduction when he was seen in Sharon, till the time of his arrest in Cleveland almost every movement he made was testified to by one or more witnesses. A man who hired him a horse and buggy, another who saw Boyle driving with "Billy" in the buggy, the barber who saw the two together and shaved Boyle's mustache off, train and electric railway conductors, who saw the couple on the way to Cleveland and identified them in court, all told stories which fitted in perfectly with that of "Billy" Whitla and left no doubt as to the part Boyle had taken in the case. The penalty is from one year to a life sentence in the penitentiary. Sentence has not been pronounced yet.

Plot to Steal Governor's Son.

Oakland, Cal.—A plot to kidnap the eight-year-old son of Gov. Gillette was unearthed at San Quentin prison when it was found that J. B. Clifton, one of the most notorious criminals in the state, who is serving time for attempting the life of Detective Hodkins in Oakland, had completed arrangements with a confederate on the outside to steal the boy and hold him for ransom.

The price of the lad's return to his father was to have been Clifton's pardon.

Celebrates Discovery of Gold.

Denver, Col.—Colorado celebrated Friday with fetes in Denver and other cities the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold that started the great Pike's Peak stampede of fortune-seekers in 1859. The discovery was made by George W. Jackson near the present site of Idaho Springs, and the company he organized began the development of the first paying deposits 50 years ago. On May 6, 59 years ago the first recorded find of gold in the Rocky mountains was made in the district of Clear creek by Capt. John H. Gregory, a Georgia miner.

AWFUL HORROR AT TARSUS.

Soldiers Aid in Slaughter of Christians by Armenians—Adana Still Lawless.

Adana.—Adana is still lawless. More people have been killed in the city. There are 30,000 dead in the Adana provinces as a result of the massacres, and 35,000 homeless and penniless refugees are wandering in the vilayet.

The deaths in Adana city alone are estimated at 6,500.

Adana is terrorized by 4,000 soldiers, who are looting, shooting and burning. No respect is paid to foreign properties. Both the French schools have been destroyed, and it is feared that the American school, commercial and missionary interests in Adana are totally ruined.

Tarsus, Asiatic Turkey.—Authentic details of the atrocities committed by the fanantical Mohammedans in the villages and farms in this district are now coming in to Tarsus with sickening abundance.

At least 10,000 persons lost their lives in this province, and some estimates place the total casualties at 25,000. Villages like Osmanieh, Bazsche, Hamadieh, Kara, Kristian, Keoy and Kezolook were actually wiped out. Each of these places had populations of from 500 to 600 people.

Marash, Asiatic Turkey.—A letter received here by messenger from Harni says hat every man there has been killed. Only women, girls and boys under ten years of age have been left alive. The churches and houses were plundered and most of them were burned.

GET $7,000 BY FRAUD.

Illinois Couple Alleged to Have Wrongfully Obtained Part of Estate in New York.

New York.—How a man and woman from Hamburg, Ill., are alleged to have fooled the supreme court and the state attorney general into paying them $7,000 in the belief they were half-brother and half-sister of John Edward Hughes, who died intestate in the Flatbush asylum, November, 1902, was revealed in motion papers submitted to Justice Seabury in the supreme court.

Hughes left $26,000, and it was not known that he had a living relative. The man and woman from Illinois turned up and demanded the estate. They were in a fair way to get all of it when, after an investigation, James T. Williamson declared they were not related to Hughes and that relatives of Hughes live in Newark, N. J., and in Ireland.

Federation of Musicians Meets.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Nearly three hundred delegates were present Monday when the fourteenth annual meeting of the American Federation of Musicians opened. Joseph Weber of Cincinnati, the president, was in the chair. The convention will last six days. The federation is composed of 510 locals in the United States and Canada, with a membership of about 52,000 professional musicians.

Mothers' Day Celebrated.

Chicago.—Sunday was set aside officially in many states as "Mothers' day," and in the cities and towns innumerable mass meetings were held at which collections were taken up for the relief of destitute mothers. In Chicago thousands of men and women wore white carnations.

TRIAL FOR JUDGES

MURPHY SAYS HE WILL FILE IMPEACHMENT CHARGES AGAINST JURISTS.

REPEATS CHARGES IN HOUSE

Declares He Will Attempt to Oust Philips and McPherson from Federal Bench for Conduct in Missouri Railroad Rate Cases.

Washington.—Mr. Murphy of Missouri, following a speech in the house Thursday, said he would file formal charges of impeachment against Federal Judges McPherson and Philips of the western district of Missouri, whom he accused in a resolution Monday of misconduct.

Incensed over a telegram to Attorney General Wickersham by Frank Hagerman, attorney for 18 railroads, in which Mr. Hagerman characterized Mr. Murphy's resolution of inquiry into the official conduct of the two judges, introduced in the house Monday, as "an outrageous tissue of misrepresentation," Mr. Murphy held the attention of the house with a repetition of the charges.

His colleague, Mr. Rucker, corroborated all that he said in denunciation of the action of the two judges in connection with Missouri's two-cent passenger rate law and the maximum freight law. Incidentally Mr. Rucker remarked that Judge Philips ought to have been impeached 20 years ago.

Mr. Murphy brought the matter up as a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Murphy had read some newspaper dispatches to the effect that Hagerman had telegraphed the attorney general of the United States alleging that the charges in the Murphy resolution were "an outrageous tissue of misrepresentation by one who had no knowledge of the facts." He said that he had confirmed the fact that such a telegram had been received by Attorney General Wickersham.

Mr. Clayton of Alabama, a member of the judiciary committee, objected, saying that the argument was not one of personal privilege.

Speaker Cannon ruled that Mr. Murphy was within his rights and could continue, but he had not proceeded far when Mr. Henry of Texas, another member of the judiciary committee, stopped him with an inquiry as to whether he did not intend to formally bring in charges of impeachment.

The Missouri member, however, did not give a direct answer, but continued his recital of the charges contained in his resolution.

Several times Mr. Payne, the majority leader, objected, saying Mr. Murphy could not yield for debate. Later he again objected on the ground that Mr. Murphy was traveling outside the issue raised by the Hagerman telegram and the preamble of the resolution.

Again in passing on the objection, Speaker Cannon ruled in favor of Mr. Murphy, remarking that "the telegram is pretty broad."

Continuing, Mr. Murphy denied that the state of Missouri had been accorded every courtesy in the rate cases, as was stated in Mr. Hagerman's telegram. The state, he declared, had no knowledge or notice whatever of the first injunction in those cases.

"I am asking the congress of the United States," he said, "to give back to us that government which you handed to us when you admitted us as a state in the union by requiring the federal judiciary in the western district of Missouri to proceed along orderly and decent lines in the execution of the law."

Both Judge McPherson and Judge Philips declined to discuss the announcement that Representative Murphy will ask their impeachment.

BRITONS THE BEST SHOTS.

John Bull's Riflemen Defeat Uncle Sam's 14,583 to 14,179 Points in Match.

Washington.—British riflemen in the international small bore match just ended, demonstrated their superiority over the Americans. The match was a friendly one with bore rifles on gallery ranges in the respective countries.

The targets were issued by the British Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, were signed by the respective associations and interchanged, and the results announced by cable. Australia, the other contestant, has not yet been heard from but the National Rifle association of America, under whose auspices the contests were conducted in this country, is of the opinion that their scores will not equal those of the British team.

The British team made the grand total of 14,583 points out of a possible 15,000, or an average of 291 per man. The scores of the American team were 14,179.

POET'S STATUE UNVEILED

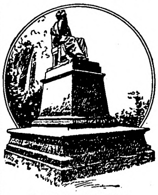
MONUMENT TO LONGFELLOW IS GIVEN TO NATION.

President Taft and Other Notables Take Part in the Ceremonies at Washington.

Washington.—To the strains of "Hiawatha" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the Marine band, the statue erected to the memory of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was unveiled Friday. The monument, which shows the American poet seated with a book in his hand, represents 12 years of hard and conscientious work by the Longfellow National Memorial association and the generosity of the public in coming forward with subscriptions to perpetuate in the national capital the memory of one of the nation's greatest poets.

The occasion was the more notable because of the presence of the president of the United States, members of the diplomatic corps, men distinguished in letters, and by practically all of the living relatives of the poet.

The statue itself is an artistic addition to the tributes to Americans who have won renown in the higher arena of individual effort which adorn the national capital. It is the first statue erected here to mark distinguished services rendered to our national literature.



Monument to Longfellow.

The statue, which is located in a small triangular parking at the intersection of Connecticut avenue and U street, is of heroic size, of pure white Persian marble, and the pedestal, in striking contrast, is of reddish brown marble imported from Scottish quarries. William Couper of New York is the sculptor.

Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court of the United States presided at the unveiling exercises, and the invocation was delivered by Rev. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. Addresses were delivered by Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, coadjutor bishop of Pennsylvania, on "The History of the Statue;" by Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely on "Longfellow the Man;" by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard university, on "Longfellow the Citizen," and by Hamilton W. Mable on "Longfellow the Poet."

The statue was presented to the city by Brainard H. Warner, treasurer of the Longfellow National Memorial association, and was accepted by President Taft.

21 ARE REPORTED DEAD.

Duluth Hears the Steamer Shores Went Down in Lake Superior—Vessel Long Overdue.

Duluth, Minn.—Advices received here are to the effect that the steamer Shores, six days overdue at Duluth, went down off White Fish Point in Lake Superior with all on board.

The crew and passengers numbered 21. News of the destruction was brought to Duluth by the crew of the steamer Northland, who say that as the latter was passing White Fish Point on the way up they discovered wreckage strewn all over the lake and in their opinion it belonged to the Shores. The fact that she was a week overdue adds color to the theory.

The Adelia Shores belonged to the S. O. Neff Transportation Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

The gale in which the ship foundered last week and in which also the Aurania, the Russia and the Nester went down was one of the fiercest in the history of Lake Superior for this season of the year. The wind at times gained a velocity of 70 miles an hour. This, together with the fact that a violent snowstorm prevailed for three days, made navigation extremely perilous for ships that were caught away from land and in the trough of the sea.

Taft Has a Sore Eye.

Washington.—President Taft appeared at the White House offices Friday wearing an eye shield over one eye. It was stated that on Wednesday the president got something into his eye. After suffering pain from it all day he finally consulted an oculist and had the source of the irritation removed.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The sudden call to pay up published in an other colum will cause some hustling up this way.

Now comes Thief River Falls with a full fledged petition for the division of Red Lake county at the next general election. It will be rememberd that we suggested this remedy last fall to end the county seat war, but whoever drew the southern boundry line made a mistake in divideing the townships with the proposed county line. The new county is named Pennington, with the county seat at Thief River Falls. The southern boundry line passes through the towns of Deer Park. Mayfleid, Wyandott, River Falls, Black River and Polk Centre, wich will leave part of them in Red Lake county and part in the proposed new county of Pennington, which may create war on the southern boundry line. The proposition is new yet, and it is difficult to tell how it will be received by the farmers, but it is likely to be received favorbly in the northern part, and if it is the new county of Pennington will be ready to open up for business soon after the next general election.

SWAN SUN AS A CREAMERY PATRON.

We don't know as we had ought to tell this, but as Mr. Swanson started the personal attact on us at a time when we did not have time to answer, and believe we said we would give him a personal answer that would make his hair kink, here goes.

Mr Swanson has said, that we should not have anything to say about the location of this bridge because we did not take cream to the creamery. Now how about Swanson as a creamery patron? Last year he took some stock in the Highlanding creamery and began to hawl his creame here, but got dissatisfied and quit, and began to take his cream to the Clearwater creamery. Soon after that butter maker Hoveland began to have trouble to keep his butter grade up, and knowing the cause but not desireing to take the respnsibility of condemming the patrons cream, he called the state insrector to come on a creamery day and inspect the cream. When he raised the lid of Swansons can the stink pretty near knocked the inspector down and put him out of busidess, and he promptly marked the can regected; unfit for use. Swanson took his can home, and it is the last time Swanson has shown up as a creamery patron, and we are informed that he reduced his stock of cows, sold his cream seperator, and now the only time he is a creamery patron, is in his mind, when he "communicates" for the leven towns. If the state insector had not shut him off he might have tryed to kept on hawling cream, and "communicated" to the leven tows and blamed some one else until he stunk everbody out of the country.

Later. We did not learn what Swanson done with the cream, but maybe that accounts for that headless hog that he spoke about for if repots are true, a whiff of that cream would have snapped the poor animals head off so quick he never would have known what hit him.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

By direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Inteior we have been required to to issue a notice to each of the homesteadr enteryman on the Eleven Red Lake Towns who may be in default in making their payments, giving them thirty days from that notice within which time they may show cause why their entries should not be canceled by reason of default in making payments as required by law.

The law under which these lands were opened for settlement requires that at the time of making the entry, or purchase one fith of the purchase price should then be paid and the balance to be paid in five equal annual instalments thereafter, and provided that if any purchaser faild to make such payments promptly when due or within sixty days thereafter all his rights to the land so entered, or purchased by him, should cease and the moneys paid be forfleted, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to declare such forfeiture by re-offering said lands for sale.

Later, by an act approved June 21st, 1906, the time for making all such payments was extended one year, so now the law may be read that within two years and sixty days from the time the purchase is made the next payment must be made and each payment thereafter within one year, and so on until the full amount be paid.

To go through the books and get these notices will require about two weeks and this advance notice is given through the press so that settlers may have a little more time within which to prepare.

There is no particular reason for a rush or alarm. We are of the opinion that if we receive the delinquent payments by June 20th, or where it becomes necessary to make proof in order to enable the parties to get money. If we receive the applications for proof by June 20th, showing that the person intends to make proof and payment in July, that it will be early enough. In such cases we will report the facts as a sufficient showing or cause why the entry should not be canceled It would be better in such late applications to make proof that some letter or statement should accompany it showing why the payments are not made at an earlier date.

We would advise all persons who mean to make proofs to enable them to obtain the money, to make application to make proof at as early a date as practicable after May 20th, so that we may be enabled to scatter the proofs along during the month of July.

All delinquent claimants will be notified by registered mail from this office addressed to them at the postoffice address given by them when they made payment of their last installments

This notice in no way affects those persons outside of the Eleven Red Lake Towns nor does it in any manner affect such persons who have made entries therein and made payments in accordance with the requirements of the law.

R. J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

WILLIE WORRYS.

Our friend Swanson seems to be awful alarmed about us lossing the good will of the good people of our town, Highlanding. Don't let that worry you any more Willie, as we are going to make our home here and expect to be a patron of our creamery next season, with cream that wont stink enough to drive a butchers dog off of a gut wagon, and ruin the sale of other people cream. Oh yes we will be here Willie, and as your bowels yearn for office, and you seem to be a back number in Deer Park you had better move up here; and have your dear friends elect you; but you are likely to get struck with a cyclone that will put you out of business worse than them "Tom Dick and Harry" neighbors of yours, as you call them, did at the last election. But you need not worry about us not looking after the best interests of the town of Highlanding, all the time, and just let me whisper to you Willie, that if we had not been, you fellows that think you are so smart would not have been in the race, as the bridge site would have been about five miles farther west to accomidate the largest number of people, and that is where it should have, and where it is likely to be located yet, if you can get that investigation to work.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS,
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We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have four of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

ANECDOTES OF REYER

The Famous French Composer Was Blunt of Speech.

HE HAD A CAUSTIC TONGUE.

His Biting Wit Was Lavishly Bestowed Upon Those Who Annoyed or Displeased Him—As an Officeholder He Was the Limit of Indifference.

Ernest Reyer, the famous French composer, had a biting wit and a caustic tongue. Fortune frowned on him at the beginning of his musical career, and his first opera, "Erostrato," was played only twice. This did not worry Reyer much, although, as he said to the manager, "I had hoped to see it played three times at least." "Erostrate" was rather meanly staged. In the first act the temple of Ephesus was supposed to fall and did not. "I suppose," said Reyer, "that they thought that if the play dropped hard enough the audience would excuse the temple!"

At that time the manager of the opera was a man named Halanzier, who was no musician and whom Reyer disliked. Halanzier had a way of patronizing the composer which made him furious, and he took his revenge one evening in Brussels. "Sigurd," after having had some success in Paris, was played at the Theatre de la Monnaie in Brussels and achieved a triumph. After the first performance Reyer gave a supper, to which he invited Halanzier, who was delighted when the composer, after a speech in his honor, lifted his glass and said, "And now I wish to drink to Halanzier." Halanzier bowed and smiled, and Reyer, without moving a muscle, went on calmly and imperturbably—"to Halanzier, the one manager to whom I owe nothing."

Reyer was playing one of his compositions at a friend's house when a little girl—he hated children—commenced to cry and would not be comforted. "For pity's sake," cried Reyer furiously, "put that child on a chair and sit on her face, one of you!" The crying child became some fifteen years later Mme. Rose Caron, the singer who helped Reyer to the pinnacle of fame.

It was Ernest Reyer who was the original perpetrator of the joke with reference to twins which has been ascribed to so many people. A friend of his had just become the father of two boys and had them brought in to the composer. "Charming," said Ernest Reyer nervously—"charming children," patting their cheeks gingerly with his gloved hand, "delightful children really. Which one are you going to keep?"

When he was appointed librarian to the Paris Opera he took his duties very easily and as a matter of fact scarcely ever went to the opera house. He was fond of telling the story of his first visit to his office. He went to it one evening at dusk six years after he had been appointed. He lost his way and wandered about up and down narrow passages and dark corridors until he ran up against a doorkeeper whom he had passed two or three times already. The man, distrusting the stranger, stopped him and said, "Who are you, and where are you going?" Reyer looked him up and down. "I am the librarian," he said haughtily, "and I am looking for the library!"

One day a young musician called on him with a warm letter of introduction from a mutual friend. Reyer received him and, wincing, asked him to play the two pieces which his friend had recommended. After the first one had been performed the pianist turned expectantly to the composer. "What do you think of that?" he asked. "I prefer the other one," said Reyer, and the young man left without playing it. When he was on the stairs the old composer leaned over the banisters and called to him, "Your future is assured, young man," he said. "You have nearly learned when to stop. But if you had let me off the first piece too"— And, chuckling, he went into his flat again.

Once a young lady sang him the grand air from "Sigurd" and sang it rather badly. "I was so frightened, cher maitre!" she said. "Not nearly as frightened as I was!" was the old man's answer.

On another occasion a lady said to him: "Oh, M. Reyer, when I hear the air of 'Doves' in 'Salammbo' I can positively see you writing it! I can see you in your beautiful home in Provence, between the mountain and the sea, drawing inspiration from the sunshine of the south and"— Reyer interrupted her. "There is something the matter with your eyesight, madame," he growled. "When I composed that air I was sitting on the top of an omnibus, smoking a pipe, and it was raining in torrents."

One more example. A lady who lodged opposite him in the Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne was an ex-pupil of the conservatory, and this, it seemed to her, was the chance of a lifetime. The master could not help hearing her sing, and if he heard her he would be captivated and her future would be assured. So she opened her window and daily sang numbers from his "Salammbo." In due course a messenger knocked at her door. "M. Reyer has heard you," he began, and the singer believed that all her dreams were coming true. "M. Reyer has heard you," the messenger continued, "and he sends his compliments and would esteem it a favor if you would close your windows when you are practicing!"

You had better watch in the market place than slumber in the temple.—Maeterlinck.

Letting the Cat Out.

"What would you do if papa should die, Charlie?" asked the father before a room full of company.

"Send away the ugly nurse girl and get the pitty one ag'in!"—London Tit-Bits.

Safety Sandwiches.

Parson—Oh, Mrs. Hostess, how did you slice this meat in your sandwiches so evenly? Mrs. Hostess (delighted)—Oh, easily! We used my husband's safety razor.—Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 9th 1909.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. April 7th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl O. Swanson of Radney Minnesota, who on November 20th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1246, Serrial No. 04505, for N.W. ¼ S.W. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 17th, day of May, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knute Olson, Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn. Tobias Olson, Highlanding Minn. William A. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

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Revenge.

"If you keep on annoying me in this way, I'll—I'll give my wife a new hat, and then you'll have to give yours one too!"—Fliegende Blatter

Advice to Young Men.

If the average young man would read the want ads. as closely as the baseball news he would find that he had as many "chances" as a first basoman.—Erie (Pa.) Times.

Consideration.

Duke McGluke—Why do you call your dog Feathers? Count Noaccount—Because I dislike to call him down.

Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.

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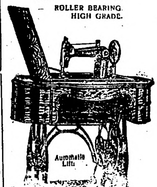

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

H. Rodman, of Hill River was up in this localit looking at the country this week.

Ole Skreiland and T.G. Rome, of Deer Park was transacting business here yesterday.

Amond O. Lee, of Gonvick was looking up realestate in this locality this week and may invest in Higlanding land.

The weather has been very rainy this week, which has delayed seeding some, but wheat is all sown in this neighborhood.

We have an answer to Swanson from town clerk Singer, but have not space to publish this week, but it will appear next week, and it is a warm one.

We only have one river bank farm left for sale in this school district. Three have been sold lately. One left for sale. W. G. Hunt.

John Wzienték, of Hilda has 6000 strawberry plants for sale, direct from the bed, which are guarenteed to grow. Prices from $2,00 to $8:00 per hundred.

Read the notice to settlers published in an other colum. There is no use to write to the land office about it, as this notice is from the U. S. Land Office, and means just what it says.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Iarman, Proprietor

How about that explanation of [illegible] in your school district W A S that you promised to give your neighbors? When you are about it figure up how much [illegible] that you have added to schoolmarms wages "that boarded at our house."

C. V. Johnson, of Deer Park went down to Thief River Falls to day to consult a doctor about his rheumatism He was cautioned to be careful and not get into a place where they would have his body embalmed and prepared for burial, before notifying his friends

Dissolution Sale, At The Golden Rule, at Thief River Falls. A sale in which the price of every piece, parcel and yard of merchandise in the store will be radically reduced in a detirmined effort to turn these goods immediately into cash. Big discounts in; Suits; Dress Goods.

KRATKA HEARD FROM.

And now comes the town of Kratka with the just complaint that if the state and county are not going to put in but one bridge to accomidate the Eleven Townships, for the present, that it should be built in that town.

There is a goodeal of sound sense in this kick as their town have a large number of farmers liveing on the south side of the river, that raise large crops of wheat that would have a good deal better road to market if they had this bridge.

The Practical One.

"All writers are not impractical, are they?"

"Oh, no! One man will write a joke and sell it for 50 cents. Another will write a comic opera around it and draw $20,000 in royalties."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Modest Art Student.

An art student in Berlin wrote to a brewing concern in Bohemia offering to paint for the brewers "pictures suitable for advertising purposes—artistic, appropriate, attractive and cheap." He went on to say: "Sir John Millais was not above taking 40,000 marks from a soapmaker for one of his paintings to be used as an advertisement. Nor did he hesitate to offer other pictures for the same purpose at the same price. Why should not I, who owe my tailor and who fears to look my landlady in the face, not do the same? Stay! I shall do better. Am willing to take less than 40,000 marks for my best [illegible]."

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Every body is busy now days.

Mrs. Hooven and Mrs. Johnson visited with Mrs. Knute Erickson on Sunday.

Miss Maggie Short, of Plummer was visiting with her home folks on Sunday.

Mr. August Lillo went to Plummer after a load of feed on Saturday.

Lillo Bros. will soon have their ditching machine ready.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson and Sarah Lindeberg visited with Miss Nellie Short on Sunday.

Where did you hang your May basket? If you have not got started yet, hurry up, but take your time.

Andrew Letvig and Andrew Fore visted at Sorensons Sunday.

Miss Josia Short made a plesent call on Mrs. Rolandson on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Parker came up from Plummer on Sunday to look after his crew of men driveing on the Clearwater river.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quater section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue,
Sunbeam Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

FOILED THEIR PLOT.

The Way Mme. Alboni Frustrated a Scheme to Hiss Her.

"Once upon a time, when Mme. Alboni was at Trieste," writes Henry C. Lahee in "Famous Singers of Today," "she was informed of the existence of a plot to hiss her off the stage. Having ascertained the names of her detractors and where they were to be found, she donned male attire, to which her short hair and robust figure helped to complete her disguise, and went to the cafe at which the conspirators met. Here she found them in full consultation, and, taking a seat at a table, she listened to their conversation for a time. After awhile she addressed the leader, saying: 'I hear that you intend to play a trick upon some one. I am very fond of a little practical joke myself and should be glad if you would allow me to join you on this occasion.'

"'With pleasure,' was the reply. 'We intend to hiss an opera singer off the stage this evening.'

"'Indeed. And of what is she guilty?'

"'Oh, nothing, except that, being an Italian, she has sung in Munich and Vienna to German audiences, and we think she ought to receive some castigation for her unpatriotic conduct.'

"'I agree with you, and now please tell me what I am to do.'

"'Take this whistle,' said the leader. 'At a signal to be given at the conclusion of the air sung by Rosina the noise will begin, and you will have to join in.'

"'I shall be very glad to do so,' said the singer and put the whistle in her pocket.

"In the evening the house was packed—every seat was occupied—and the audience warmly applauded the opening numbers of the opera. In due course Mme. Alboni appeared, and at the point at which she was about to address her tutor a few of the conspirators began to make a disturbance, not waiting for the signal.

"Without showing any concern Mme. Alboni walked down to the footlights and, holding up the whistle, which was hung to her neck by a ribbon, she exclaimed: 'Gentlemen, are you not a little before your time? I thought we were not to commence whistling until I had sung the air.'

"For a moment a deathly stillness prevailed; then suddenly the house broke into thunders of applause, which was led by the conspirators themselves."

A GRATEFUL PATIENT.

The Coin That Was Measured by a Famous Surgeon.

Dr. Grenfell, an old London hospital pupil, in a sketch of Sir Frederick Treves in the Pall Mall Gazette tells the story of a tiny sovereign gold piece given by a grateful patient to the famous surgeon and guarded by him as a priceless treasure. A sailor from Norway had been operated on by Sir Frederick in hospital. His life had been saved, and he had gone his way. Late one evening a timid knock brought Sir Frederick himself at that unusual hour to his door in Wimpole street. A tall, gaunt sailor in threadbare attire asked if this was where "Mr. Treves lives." At his earnest request, though somewhat under protest, he was allowed to enter. He at once proceeded to get out a jackknife, and from the lining of the belt of his trousers he cut out a small gold piece and offered it to Sir Frederick. On his refusal to accept it the man was so hurt that Sir Frederick listened to his story, and an interesting one it was.

The man had on leaving hospital sought a berth at the London docks, but, being a stranger, had been unable to get one. He had got out of money and had gone hungry day after day, though he knew that he had sewed up in his waistband by his wife in Norway the piece of gold in question. He had got so pulled down by bad living that he at last decided he must spend the money, but that very day he succeeded in getting a berth on a ship, and his advance had given the food he stood so sorely in need of. He had promptly tramped all the way to Wimpole street, and his bearing was such that Sir Frederick found himself "bowing into the darkness, holding the gold piece in his hand and with an overwhelming sense of inferiority strongly impressed on his mind."

Notice for Publication

First Publication The Sunbeam May 14th, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. May 12th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Tyndall widow of William G. Tyndall, deceased, of Fosston Minn., who on October 27th 1904, made Homestead entery No. 799 Serial No. 04290 for S. W. ¼ Section 5 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 23, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils Ostvolden, Carist Gulrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Ofterdall, Ole Giving, of Brunkeberg Minn.

S. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Fourteenth Century Doctors.

Synge's "Social Life in England" quotes a number of fourteenth century hints to success for physicians:

Suppose you know nothing, say there is an obstruction of the liver. Perhaps the patient will say, "Nay, master, it is my head or legs that trouble me." Repeat that it comes from the liver, and especially use the word "obstruction," for patients do not understand it, which is important.

Never dine with a patient who has not paid you. It will be cheaper to get your dinner at an inn, for such feasts are usually deducted from the surgeon's fee.

When you are treating a wound or accident, the friends of the patient should be excluded, for they may faint and cause a disturbance, but sometimes a higher fee may be got from persons present fainting and breaking their heads against wood and the like than from the principal patient.

Samuel R. Gummere.

Samuel R. Gummere, United States minister to Morocco, through whose cleverness the American authorities obtained possession of Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive Chicago banker, has a post whose duties are often peculiar. The sultan of Morocco is superior as a ruler to some of his predecessors, but he is a young man of many freaks and fancies, and to get on well with him the representative of the United States has to keep his wits with him all the time. Minister Gummere was United States consul at Tangier when the Perdicaris kidnaping occurred, and his efficient conduct during that episode resulted in his promotion to his present post. Now he has another feather in his cap.

A Bibliophile's Reply.

Mandell Creighton, who was bishop of London, had a horror of lending his favorite books. A fellow clergyman once visited the bishop and took a fancy to an old edition of Shakespeare. He borrowed the volume and did not think to return it for several months. Finally the minister returned it with a letter, saying, "My Dear Bishop—I have great pleasure in returning the volume you lent me."

The bishop answered, "My Dear Brother—All the joy is mine."

Mutual Surprise.

They stood beneath the mistletoe.

She was justly resentful of what he had done.

"How dare you kiss me?" she exclaimed. "I never was so surprised in all my life!"

"Neither was I," he replied contritely. "I thought it was your younger sister."—Chicago Post.

Forbidden Fruit.

"Your luncheons are always so successful, Mrs. Penrhyn-Paget. Do tell me how you select your menus."

"Oh, you see, the doctor has given me a printed list of things I mustn't eat, and I choose the dishes from that."—Woman's Home Companion.

A kindness done to the good is never lost.—Plautus.

Large Doings.

On Long Island a hundred and more years ago there was fox hunting for three days during the season, and the biography of Catherine Schuyler contains the following apt lines from the pen of a witty woman whose name remains unknown:

A fox is killed by twenty men.
That fox perhaps had killed a hen.
A gallant act no doubt is here.
All wicked foxes ought to fear
When twenty dogs and twenty men
Can kill a fox that killed a hen.

Ideal Justice.

"Sammy," said a Germantown mother recently to her youngest born, "when you divided those seven pieces of candy with your brother did you give him four?"

"No, ma'am," replied Sammy. "I knew they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one before I began to divide."—Harper's Weekly.

Slow and Sure.

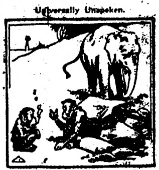
"How is my son getting along?" asked a parent of the headmaster of a school.

"He's slow and sure," was the response.

"That's satisfactory!"

"Not so," rejoined the master. "By it I mean that he is slow to learn and sure to forget."—London Telegraph.

Universally Unspoken.



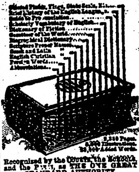
"Papa, what is volapuk?"
"A universal language, my boy."
"And who speaks it?"
"Nobody."—Sourire.

Pews That Carry a Vote.

The parish church of Chertsey possesses a curious anomaly. It has several pews in its gallery which are bought and sold by auction, just like a table or a chair, and these pews give their owners for the time being a legal right to vote at parliamentary elections in the division. Moreover, the owners of the pews have to pay the poor rate of £2 a year into the bargain, a privilege they are not so eager to use as the former one. Many years ago the churchwardens of Chertsey were at their wits' end in order to raise money for the restoration and repair of the sacred edifice, and they could find no solution to the question until some parishioners suggested that they should sell the gallery pews to the highest bidder. They accepted the idea and obtained a special act of parliament allowing them to do this and also giving the privilege of a parliamentary vote.—London Spectator.

Discretion.

First Lawyer—It seems to me you let that last witness down pretty easily in your cross examination. Second Lawyer—I had to. He is my tailor, and I owe him a big bill.



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WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with final authority ALL KINDS of questions in Language, The Trades, Arts and Sciences, Geography, Biography, Etc.? Plan of Contents as follows:

2,380 Pages.
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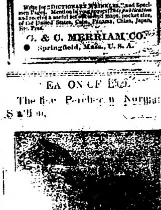


SEASON OF [illegible]
The fine Percheron Norman
Stallion,

DUKE.

Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays.
At Garnes on Thursdays.
At Plummer, on Fridays.
At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8.00 & $10. to insure. 1.00 in advance.

J. A. Walker,
Lillo Minn.

Poet—Who was the man who wrote those beautiful words, "The night hath a thousand eyes?"

Practical Friend—I don't know; some oculist, I guess.—Philadelphia Press.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.
DR. MILES' Pain Pills

Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 [illegible] woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., [illegible] 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and 32-20 rifles with the black and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled for accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap, and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of live stuff for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Postal Notes.

The currency taken from misdirected letters at the dead letter office last year amounted to $67,715.69.

At the close of the fiscal year 1907 rural delivery was in operation on 37,728 routes served by 37,582 carriers.

The dead letter office handled 13,005,255 pieces of mail last year. About one-half was restored to the senders.

Humiliated.

Just watch the man "who knows it all"
And his expression pained
When his small boy comes forth with things
He'd like to have explained.
—Washington Star.

The Buds.

"What became of all the buds who were here last year?"

"Some have grown into bachelor's buttons and some into wallflowers.—New York Life.

Stage Paint.

Painting the face on the stage is a barbarous custom come down to us from the age of oil lamps and candles. With gas and electric light and opera glasses for the remote seats in the house it is not needed.—London Mail.

Leap Year.

Go slow, girls. There will be 366 days in 1908.—Chicago News.

Leap year is an old world institution. American girls are too pretty to need it.—New York American.

With 80,000 more women than men in Massachusetts even leap year may be futile here.—Boston Record.

We can't think very much of the young man who pretends to be afraid that some girl will marry him during leap year.—Toledo Blade.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The antics of love seem to become worse every year.

You might as well be good. There is no fun in being wicked.

If you could only be satisfied with what another man says is good for you!

Every succeeding generation sees its young people giving advice a few years earlier than the young folks of the generation ahead of it.—Atchison Globe.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a great sufferer from organic troubles and a severe female weakness. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash—and was entirely cured after three months' use of them."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial.

This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

An Error.

He had dined exceedingly well and was standing in the hotel lobby, hatless, and looking exactly as if he were quite at home there. It was no wonder that the hotel guest walked up to him and inquired imperiously:

"Where's the news stand?"

"Dunno."

The guest glared.

"I'll report you for insolence," he hissed.

"Huh?" inquired he who had dined well. "R'port m'?"

"Say, what are you? A bellboy or a detective or—what?"

"I'm a haberdasher," answered the other, with a pleasant smile.

The other snorted and withdrew.

Mrs. Howe's Opinion.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's sense of the ridiculous has always been a saving grace, leading her to avoid grandiloquence. On one occasion a lady at Newport, trying to get a fine sentiment out of her, said, one moonlit evening on a vine-hung veranda: "Mrs. Howe, do say something lovely about my piazza!" Whereupon every one listened for the reply. In her delicately cultivated voice Mrs. Howe responded: "I think it is a bully piaz."—New York Herald.

Shiloh Church to Be Repuilt.

An effort is being made to build a suitable memorial church on the site of the original Shiloh church, on Shiloh battlefield, now one of the most attractive of military parks. It was on this very spot the bloody battle of Shiloh was begun on the morning of April 6, 1862. It is the purpose to build a memorial church to cost not less than $10,000. The names of all contributors will be recorded in a permanent register and kept on exhibition in the church, which will be open to visitors and tourists.

The Burnt Child.

Stern Parent—Bobby, I thought I told you to order that trunk sent around right away, all ready to use. The trunk has come, but there is no strap.

"Well, pa, I told the man he needn't mind sending the strap."

NOT DRUGS
Food Did It.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic and apparently incurable constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were partially paralyzed and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the predigested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested immediately from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SHOWED STRONG ON THE DEFENSE

BOSTON AND WASHINGTON LED AMERICAN LEAGUE IN HOLDING DOWN OPPONENTS.

FIGURES FROM LAST SEASON

Fewer Runs Scored Against Tail-End Teams Than Against Detroit—Latter Club Scored Most Runs Against New York—Interesting Statistics for Baseball "Fans."

Both Boston and Washington surpassed the pennant-winning Tigers in defensive work last season in the American league, only 516 runs being scored against the Boston Red Sox and 537 against Washington, as against 554 against Detroit.

Philadelphia was almost on a par with the Tigers in defensive work, holding its opponents to 562 runs, or eight more than Detroit. Against New York opposing teams scored 713 runs, an average of almost 102 for each team, and more than five to each game.

Detroit scored most runs against New York, 119. It fell 20 below this total with Philadelphia, Chicago held the Tigers to 92 runs, Boston to 89, Washington to 88 and St. Louis to 87, while the Tigers found the Naps a big stumbling block, scoring only 73 runs against Lajole's crowd.

Like Detroit, Cleveland found New York easy when it came to scoring runs. It ran up a total of 110 against the Highlanders, and almost equaled the number against Detroit, scoring 101. It counted 92 times against Philadelphia, 84 against Boston, 73 against Chicago, 62 against St. Louis, while Cantillon's Washington crowd lived up to its reputation as Nap hoodoos by holding Larry's boys to 57 runs.

Boston counted 91 times against Philadelphia, 89 against Detroit, 80 against St. Louis, 79 against New York, 75 against Chicago, 73 against Washington and Cleveland.

St. Louis also found New York easy, scoring 109 runs, following with 84 against Washington, 77 against Philadelphia and Detroit, 69 against Cleveland, 67 against Chicago, and 61 against Boston, the latter club being almost as big a hoodoo to the Browns as was Washington to the Naps.

Chicago scored 90 runs against New York, 89 against Boston, 79 against Detroit and St. Louis, 72 against Washington and only 49 against Cleveland, this latter being the smallest total runs scored by any one team against another in which two teams played 23 games instead of 22, the scheduled number. Philadelphia, sixth in the list, scored 92 runs against New York, 76 against Detroit and Washington, 68 against Cleveland, 60 against Chicago, and 54 against St. Louis.

Washington's 481 runs were scored as follows: New York, 114; Boston, 78; Cleveland, 77; St. Louis, 62; Philadelphia, 55; Chicago, 53, and Detroit, 42. Washington, however, played only 21 games against Detroit, compared to the 23 played by Chicago against Cleveland.

Strangely enough, the tail-end Highlanders scored more runs against Detroit than against any other team, 90 in number. They scored 87 against Washington, 69 against Philadelphia, 59 against Chicago, and 47 against Boston. All the teams except Boston scored most runs against New York, the Red Sox scoring its highest number against Philadelphia.

In runs scored against or on offensive play Washington set the pace against Cleveland, leaders in this department, with 79 runs, followed by Detroit and Boston, 73; St. Louis, 69; Philadelphia, 63; New York, 58, and Chicago, 49.

Chicago, next in line, had Detroit mark up 92 runs against her, followed by Boston, 75; Cleveland, 73; St. Louis, 67; Philadelphia, 60; Washington, 53, and New York, 50.

Detroit led against St. Louis with 87, followed by Boston, 80; Chicago, 79; Cleveland and Washington, 62; New York, 59, and Philadelphia, 54.

Detroit led against Boston with 89, against Washington with 88, Philadelphia, 99, and New York, 119. Chicago tied Detroit against Boston. Cleveland counted 84 times against the Red Sox, Washington, 78; Philadelphia, 68; St. Louis, 61; New York, 47. New York was only one run behind Detroit against Washington. St. Louis scored 84 runs, Philadelphia 76, Boston 73, Chicago 72 and Cleveland 57.

Against Detroit Cleveland led with 101, followed by New York, 90; Boston, 89; Chicago, 79; St. Louis, 77; Philadelphia, 76, and Washington, 42.

Cleveland followed Detroit against the Athletics with 82, Boston scored 91, Chicago 79, St. Louis 77, New York 69 and Washington 55.

Couldn't Stand the Pace.

Jack O'Connor, the former St. Louis catcher, who purchased a half interest in the Fort Smith, Ark., league club franchise, has abandoned the venture, forfeiting all rights, and announcing that the life of a mogul in a minor league was too expensive for him. He will continue as field manager and captain of the Little Rock Southern league team. He was a mogul ten days.

Killian Goes Back to Minors.

Pitcher Ed Killian of Detroit will go back to the minors. Detroit has received waivers, but the disposal of the player has not been definitely decided. Killian probably will be permitted to select his own club, as did Coughlin. Killian's arm went bad last season.

PUBLIC STATEMENT

By a Public Official—County Treasurer of Granbury, Texas.

A. A. Perkins, County Treasurer of Granbury, Hood Co., Texas, says: "Years ago a severe fall injured my kidneys. From that time I was bothered with a chronic lame back and disordered action of the kidneys helped to make life miserable for me. A friend suggested my using Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, with the most gratifying results. I made a public statement at the time, recommending Doan's Kidney Pills, and am glad to confirm that statement now."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN PRAISE OF THE COUNTRY.

Residence There Has Many Advantages of Which City Dweller Knows Nothing.

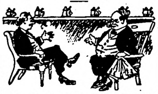
There are hardships in the country; struggles are necessary to wrest a livelihood from the soil or from business in a small community. But every stroke can be made to count for permanence, comments the Columbia State. The food and the air are better; man's independence is more real, where he can own the roof that shelters him and the ground upon which he can grow his provisions. Every cow or horse added to his holdings is an increase of his capital. Little by little, year by year, he can, with industry and good judgment, increase his store of worldly goods and give to his children a tangible inheritance, a foothold in their own land, an anchorage from which the shifting tides of trade cannot dislodge them. And while such a family is living its own life, solving its own problems, it may enjoy the same literary and artistic pleasures, and the same general advantages that the city family has.

AN INTERESTING PAINT TEST

There is a very simple and interesting chemical test by which to detect impurity in paint materials. Thousands and thousands of people, all over the country, are making this test. It is a sure way to safeguard against the many adulterated white leads which are on the market. Any one can make the test—all that is needed is a simple little instrument which may be had free by writing National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York, and asking for Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 49. The outfit includes also a set of color schemes for exterior or interior painting, or both, if you wish, and a book of specifications. No houseowner should make any arrangements for painting till he gets this outfit.

One can't expect a satisfactory painting job without pure white lead. There is a way to make sure you're getting a pure white lead—without testing it. See that the keg bears National Lead Company's famous Dutch Boy Painter trademark, which is a positive guarantee of purity. Your dealer probably has this white lead. If not let National Lead Company know.

VARIETY.



Hewitt—I've been pinched for money lately.

Jewitt—Well, women have different ways of getting it. My wife kisses me when she wants any.

ECZEMA COVERED HIM.

Itching Torture Was Beyond Words—Slept Only from Sheer Exhaustion—Relieved in 24 Hours and

Cured by Cuticura in a Month.

"I am seventy-seven years old, and some years ago I was taken with eczema from head to foot. I was sick for six months and what I suffered tongue could not tell. I could not sleep day or night because of that dreadful itching; when I did sleep it was from sheer exhaustion. I was one mass of irritation; it was even in my scalp. The doctor's medicine seemed to make me worse and I was almost out of my mind. I got a set of the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent. I used them persistently for twenty-four hours. That night I slept like an infant, the first solid night's sleep I had had for six months. In a month I was cured. W. Harrison Smith, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A Mutual Convenience.

"Sir, I want your daughter's hand."

"All right, my boy. That takes her off mine."

The way Hamlins Wizard Oil soothes and allays all aches, pains, soreness, swelling and inflammation is a surprise and delight to the afflicted. It is simply great to relieve all kinds of pain.

That it is necessary for a man to drink liquor is a theory that will not hold water.

SORE EYES, weak, inflamed, red, watery and swollen eyes, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

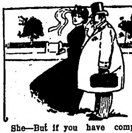
It's better to fight and run away than it is to stick it out and pay a fine.

A CURE FOR FITS.

The Treatment is to Accomplish What Science Has Been Struggling to Attain for Centuries.

The intense interest that has been manifested throughout the country by the wonderful cures that are being accomplished daily by epilepticide still continues. It is really surprising the vast number of people who have already been cured of fits and nervousness. In order that everybody may have a chance to test the medicine, large trial bottles, valuable literature, History of Epilepsy and testimonials, will be sent by mail absolutely free to all who write to the Dr. May Laboratory, 548 Pearl Street, New York City.

NEVER SAY DIE.



She—But if you have completely cured Mrs. Tooter, you have done away with one of your most lucrative sources of income.

The Doctor—Ah, but I'll present her with my bill, and then I'll have to treat her for nervous prostration.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

All Over.

While work on a new building was going on in a southern town not long ago an old negro employed as a hodcarrier suddenly slipped while nearing the third story and plunged headlong to the ground. Several passersby rushed over expecting to find a man dead with a broken neck, as the old fellow had struck squarely on the top of his head. Finding the old man still alive some one emptied the contents of a whisky bottle down his throat. In a few moments the old negro sat up and looked around.

"How do you feel now, uncle?" asked a bystander kindly.

"Well, sah," came the reply, "I wuz sorter cornfused when I fust started, but now dat I's hit I's all right!"

Eyes Are Relieved By Murine

when Irritated by Chalk Dust and Eye Strain, incident to the average School Room. A recent Census of New York City reveals the fact that in that City alone 17,928 School Children needed Eye Care. Why not try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes, Granulation, Pink Eye and Eye Strain? Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Is Compounded by Experienced Physicians; Contains no Injurious or Prohibited Drugs. Try Murine for Your Eye Troubles; You Will Like Murine. Try It in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids. Druggists Sell Murine at 50c. The Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Will Send You Interesting Eye Books Free.

The Great Necessity.

She laid down her Ruskin wearily.

"It says here," she mused, "that 'man should resemble a river.' I wonder what that means. Do you know, dear?"

Dear looked up from a batch of bills.

"Sure I do," he growled. "It means that you don't amount to shucks these days unless you own a couple of banks."

Tactless or Tactful?

"Waiters who hire out for parties ought to be trained for that," said one who has suffered. "Last night at a little party I was giving a waiter I thought knew his business walked up to a distinguished singer, who was in the midst of a song, and insisted upon her taking a plate of salad and a glass of punch. She had to stop the song to get rid of him."

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only relief for Swollen Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Two of a Kind.

"Yes," said the farmer, "I get my living from the soil."

"Same here," rejoined the washlady.

Send postcard request to-day for sample package of Garfield Tea, Nature's herb remedy for constipation, liver and kidney diseases. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Some men are content not to do mean actions, I want to become incapable of a mean thought or feeling.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There is nothing like a good business plant for raising money.

WE PAY 10-11C FOR COW HIDES. High prices for Wool. Sell Sheep Dip cheap N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

He who marries for money, his children shall be a curse to him.

WE SELL AWNINGS, TENTS, ETC. American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis

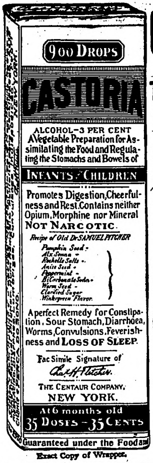
To make the most of the figure 6 turn it bottom upward.

WE BUY CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS. Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

Some roses are known by the cheeks they decorate.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

You are right, Cordelia; to-day will be yesterday to-morrow.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Winkrgreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Corn Planting is here—Distemper among the horses may be near also—mares are foaling—Distemper may take some of them—corn planting may be late if your horses have Distemper.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

is your true safeguard—a cure as well as preventive—50c and $1.00 bottle—$5.00 and $10.00 dozen, delivered. Large is more than twice the smaller size. Don't put it off. Get it. Druggists—or send to manufacturers.

Spohn Medical Co., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Thrilling Experiences.

"Have you ever had any hair-breadth escapes from death?"

"Yes, two. Once I was judge in a baby show. Another time, I interfered with a man who was beating his wife.

ANGER'S ICE CREAM CONES
G. L. Bradley & Co., Minneapolis.

Men fight with their fists; women fight with their tears.

We buy cream. Write desk No. 3 for prices.
CRESCENT CREAMERY CO., ST. PAUL

The harder it rains the more soft water we get.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES.
375 "Guaranteed"

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

The Surest Preventative

The quickest acting and most reliable remedy for all disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Bladder and Kidney troubles, Gout, Jaundice, Headache, Biliousness is

DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

They are the highest standard of excellence for all these ailments. Used as a laxative, purgative or cathartic they are most soothing and effective.

Sold by all druggists in two size boxes, 25c and 10c.

Dr. McINTOSH celebrated
Natural Uterine Supporter
gives immediate relief. Sold by all surgical instrument dealers and leading druggists in United States and Canada. Catalog, price list and particulars mailed on application.
THE HASTINGS & McINTOSH TRUSS CO.,
912 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
manufacturers of trusses and sole makers of the Genuine stamped "McIntosh" Supporter.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

Western Canada the Pennant Winner

"The Last Best West"

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The government of Canada now gives to every actual settler 160 acres of wheat-growing land free and an additional 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. The 300,000 contented American settlers making their homes in Western Canada is the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from 25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre; 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley, besides having splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry.

The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

"The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes."—*National Editorial Correspondence, 1908.*

Low railway rates, good schools and churches, markets convenient, prices the highest, climate perfect.

Lands are for sale by Railway and Land Companies. Descriptive pamphlets and maps sent free. For railway rates and other information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Do it Now

Tomorrow A. M. too late. Take a CASCARET at bed time; get up in the morning feeling fine and dandy. No need for *sickness* from *over-eating* and *drinking.* They surely work while you sleep and help nature help you. Millions take them and keep well. 894

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON. 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN. N.Y.

Shave in 5 Minutes
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 20-1909.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1909. NO. 8.

News of Minnesota

Interesting Items Gathered Throughout the Gopher State.

Plan Fine Court House.

International Falls.—Within thirty months of the date of the county's birth work will have been started upon the construction of a court house for Koochiching county, which is to cost completed, in the neighborhood of $85,000, and which will be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state. With an assessed valuation of but little more than four million dollars, $42,000 represents the sum for which the county could be bonded for court house purposes, and this amount having been arranged for with the state loan board, the county commissioners have just let the contract for the building of the structure to a Brookings (S. D.) firm for the sum of $41,750. Bedford stone and buff pressed brick are the materials which will be used above the basement walls, the latter to be of concrete. The structure will be ninety-six feet wide and sixty-four feet deep, with a sub-basement and three full stories, surmounted by an imposing dome thirty-five feet in height. One of the finest blocks of ground in International Falls, valued at $25,000 has been given as a site for the building by the townsite company.

$4,000 For Creek Channel

Pipestone.—Word has been received in Pipestone from Washington to the effect that, included in the appropriations at the last session of congress for the Pipestone Indian training school, the sum of $4,000 was intended for the purpose of lowering the channel of Pipestone creek which passes through the reservation and feeds the Falls of Winnewassa, which are located on the reservation. All obstructions are to be removed from the creek and when the work has been completed a large section of land in the vicinity of Holland, this county, will be drained and the amount of water passing over the falls will be about doubled by the changes to be made in the creek.

Says She Was Jilted, Sues.

Crookston.—Papers have been filed in a $25,000 damage suit by Miss Nellie Rogers, of East Grand Forks against Charles Hanson, who, she says, failed to keep an alleged promise to marry her. She says in her complaint that they have been keeping company nine years and that he set the wedding date in June, 1905, but postponed it from time to time and finally refused to marry her at all. Hanson is wealthy and is agent for a brewing company at East Grand Forks. He left Tuesday for a trip to Norway, but the papers were served upon him as he crossed into Minnesota from Fargo.

Board of Trade Wins Suit.

Duluth.—The Duluth Board of Trade has won out in the case brought by former Attorney General Young to dissolve its charter. The board won its case before Judge Dibell in the district court here. It was appealed and the decision of Judge Dibell was affirmed. The case was brought on the ground that the Duluth Board of Trade had refused to permit the Minnesota Farmers' exchange to do business on the board; also, that the commission rule of the Duluth board was a violation of the anti-trust laws of the state.

Faribault Auto Club Elects.

Faribault.—The annual meeting of the Faribault Automobile club was held at the rooms of the Commercial club. There are forty members and the organization is in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected: President, A. Blodgett, Jr.; vice president, K. D. Chase; secretary and treasurer, Walter M. Nutting; director in state association, Alfred H. Bill; board of governors, John Dobbin, Dr. M. L. Mayland, Walter Scott and W. McC. Reid of Faribault; Dr. A. F. Pringle, Northfield; J. D. Plonty, Morristown.

Prof. Bothne To Speak.

Moorhead.—Concordia college, acting conjointly with the Norwegian society, known as the Norske Selskab, is preparing to celebrate the seventeenth of May on an elaborate scale. The society will hold its annual reunion at the college and listen to addresses by Prof. Bothne of the University of Minnesota and Attorney Dosland of this city. The Commercial club is backing up the enterprise.

Sheriff Demands Raise.

Little Falls.—Sheriff Frank Armstrong petitioned the commissioners to advance his salary from $1,100 to $1,700. He was denied the request and filed notice that he would take an appeal before the district court. On May 12 he will appear before Judge M. D. Taylor at St. Cloud to push his claim.

Cloquet.—Bonds to the amount of $30,000 have been voted for the erection of a new school building.

Duluth.—June 14 has been selected as the day on which the Y. M. C. A. boys will start from Duluth on a walk to St. Paul.

Winona—Michael Wiseman committed suicide by hanging himself in a shed at the rear of his home. Despondency over his discharge by the new city administration from the street force inspired his deed.

Glenwood—Mr. Nutter, landscape architect of Minneapolis, is here to survey and make plans for improving the city park. His services have been secured by the Ladies' Improvement league, which has also planned to beautify the public library grounds.

Little Falls.—Charles E. Vasaly, the new member of the state board of control, resigned his position as register of deeds, the resignation to take effect July 1. The county commissioners appointed Frank Bastien of this city to fill the unexpired term. Many candidates were in the field for the appointment.

Detroit—Henry S. Dahleen, county auditor, has tendered his resignation to the county board. Mr. Dahleen has been auditor of Becker county four years, having been elected three times without opposition. He gives up his position to become president of the Security State bank, which will be started about June 1.

Belle Plaine.—There will be a meeting of the Minnesota River Improvement league at Belle Plaine Thursday, May 20. George A. Ralph, state drainage engineer, will address the meeting on "How to Control the Waters of the Minnesota River, Based on Actual Surveys." The legislative committee will also make a full report.

Hutchinson.—The Minnesota conference of the Evangelical association opened its annual session with Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, D. D., of Reading, Pa., presiding. The session was opened with the celebration of the Lord's supper, after which Bishop Breyfogel delivered an address to the conference, Rev. Duebendorf of St. Paul was again appointed secretary of the conference.

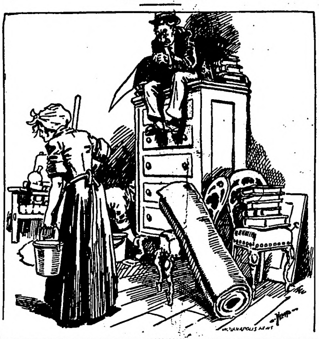
Pipestone—The Altona-Fountain Prairie Rural Telephone company has been formed in this county and will construct a line at once, running from Luctor and Verdi to Pipestone, where connection will be made with the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company's system. A. E. Harris has been named as president of the new company; G. Luschen, vice president; C. H. Warrick, secretary, and P. Mantel, treasurer.

Duluth—Duluth people were surprised to hear that Acting Secretary of War Oliver has approved the plans of the Northern Pacific for the reconstruction of its Grassy Point bridge, connecting West Duluth and Superior. It is desired here to have the new bridge made available for general traffic as well as railroad traffic, and special legislation to that end was being prepared here.

Pipestone.—John M. Day who, last October, married Miss Eva Sample, and who at the last term of the district court here was found guilty of perjury and sentenced to state's prison, will appeal his case to the supreme court in an effort to secure a new trial. Day, who is 38 years of age, came to Pipestone with Miss Sample, 15 years of age, and swore, it is asserted, that the girl was 18 years of age. He now says he was not sworn by the clerk of court. Day and his young bride were arrested in Omaha and brought back here a week after the marriage.

Owatonna—The annual meeting of the Owatonna Civic League was held last evening. Professor P. J. Kuntz of the city schools was elected president; Register of Deeds Rowland, vice president; Mrs. Gertrude Holden, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. S. Crandall, recording secretary; Guy B. Bennett, treasurer; J. A. Rawyer, W. H. Vinton, J. C. Hansel, Claude Clefton, O. E. Williams, Miss Esther Adair, Mrs. Sylver Belt, John Adsit, Miss Grace Randall, Mrs. George Schultz, W. C. Zamboni, C. J. Pegg, F. J. Labare, Mrs. Anna Davidson and W. E. Darby, members of the executive committee. Each of the five wards is represented by three members of this committee. It is planned to have a clean-up day. Two thousand packages of flower seeds were ordered and they will be given to the school children, who will be instructed how to plant them for the best results. Liberal prizes will be awarded for the ten best flower gardens and for the best work in keeping yards clean. The league has about one hundred members.

HOUSECLEANING.



HITS AMERICAN BEEF TRUST

ENGLISH REPORT POINTS OUT DANGER OF MONOPOLY.

Armours, Swifts, Morris' and Hammond Companies Are Named—Testimony Is Doubted.

London. — The departmental committee appointed in July of 1908 to inquire into the alleged combinations in the meat trade in the United Kingdom devotes a large portion of its report to the American beef trust and its representatives in London.

The committee concludes that while a combination exists to a certain extent between four companies in the United States, engaged in the United Kingdom, it is not at present sufficiently powerful seriously to endanger the beef trade as a whole. But should these firms, as seems possible, acquire considerable interest in the Argentine situation with regard to the meat supply of the United Kingdom might become serious.

"With such command," the report says, "of practically the whole imported live cattle and chilled and frozen beef trade, the firms composing such combination might be able to determine beef prices at Smithfield market itself and largely affect prices throughout the country."

According to the report, the representatives of the American companies in London all told the committee that they knew nothing of the conditions prevalent in the United States and, commenting on these statements, the committee says:

"The committee reluctantly is compelled to express grave doubt as to the reality of this uniform ignorance, and its assumption naturally has tended to throw doubt upon the other statements made by the representatives of these firms. It is almost incredible that Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and the Hammond Beef Company, the last-named representing the National Packing Company, should be in combination in the United States and in competition in the United Kingdom."

The committee failed to find evidence of any deliberate action on the part of the Americans with the object of destroying inconvenient rivals, and it does not think that they have yet attempted to capture or control the whole beef trade in this country, as alleged. At the same time it is satisfied that the firms mentioned consult together with regard to prices and the amount of the supplies to be put on the market, and they fix the prices at which chilled beef shall be sold in the provinces, and furthermore, that provincial salesmen are practically bound to sell at the price daily dictated by the Americans.

TAFT REBUKES GOVERNOR.

Stubbs of Kansas Feels Presidential Wrath—Man He Had Appointed Will Not Get Job.

Washington.—President Taft administered a severe rebuke to Gov. Stubbs of Kansas and at the same time served warning to politicians that he did not purpose to be used to promote the causes of contending political factions.

The president at the same time announced the withdrawal of the appointment of Robert Stone of Topeka to be assistant attorney in the department of justice.

Stubbs is making a hot fight for the senate against Senator Curtis. When Stubbs got back to Kansas he announced that the president had appointed Stone as a personal favor to him and that Senator Curtis, Mr. Anthony and other members of the Kansas delegation did not cut much figure at Washington.

BLOODHOUNDS ON TRAIL.

Charles Caldwell in Jail Following His Attentions to Elizabethtown (Ind.) Girl.

Columbus, Ind.—Charles W. Caldwell, a lawyer who sought to oust Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, from President Taft's cabinet, is in custody here awaiting investigation of a serious charge. Caldwell was found in his office, after bloodhounds and armed men had sought him at Elizabethtown. Caldwell is married, and he is accused by A. M. Remy of Elizabethtown of making secret visits to his 16-year-old daughter, Belah Remy. He pleaded not guilty to both charges and his bond was fixed at $300. He was unable to give bond and was taken back to jail.

The Remy girl was closely questioned by Sheriff Cox and others. She admitted being in love with Caldwell and told a straight story of Caldwell's attentions. She said he sent her clandestine notes and gifts and had visited her since last March. She was firm in her denial, however, of any wrongdoing and said that he was just so good to her she could not help loving him. She showed a diamond ring, several pieces of jewelry, books, music and other gifts made to her by Caldwell.

HAIR "RAT" SAVES TWO.

Mother and Baby Escape Death in Auto Accident When Padding Acts as Buffer.

Jackson, Mich.—A large "rat" in her hair saved the life of Mrs. Richard Frost, in an automobile accident Thursday, her physicians say. Mrs. Frost and her baby were both thrown from the machine when it collided with a telephone pole and Mrs. Frost struck on her head with such force that hair pins were driven into her scalp.

At the hospital the surgeons who attended her said the "rat" saved her head being crushed. The baby was injured about the head, and it is feared both mother and child were also internally injured.

Richard Frost, the husband and father, was driving the automobile when the accident happened.

LEAVES PRISON AT 71.

James Saunders Pardoned by Iowa Governor Set Free—Has Saved $1,800 Pension Money.

Fort Madison, Ia.—James R. Saunders, alias William B. Glyndon, was released from the penitentiary by pardon of the governor Thursday, after serving 31 years for the alleged murder of a 14-year-old girl in Grundy county.

Saunders served a longer term than any other man ever sent to the prison and is now hale and hearty at 71 years. He was a sharp-shooter in an Ohio regiment in the civil war and was granted a soldier's pension since his incarceration, during which time he saved $1,800.

He came of a prominent eastern Ohio family and has all these years hidden his family name.

Long Race with Death.

New York. — Racing with death, which the physicians have assured him is inevitable, Alexis Laudent is attempting, with a broken back, to make the trip from Birmingham, Ala., to Moscow, Russia. His parents reside in Russia, and it is due to an overweening desire to see them that he has undertaken the remarkable journey. Laudent was injured in an accident in an Alabama mine several weeks ago. He will rest in a Jersey City hospital there and will then sail for home.

BARES TURKS' PLOT

AMERICAN MISSIONARY SAYS ABDUL'S GOVERNMENT PLANNED THE ADANA MASSACRE.

RAPS AMERICAN TARDINESS

Declares United States Subjects Had to Depend on British Consul for Aid—Forty-five Mutiny Leaders Arrested at Salonika.

Boston.—That the recent massacre at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, was deliberately planned by the Turkish government under Abdul Hamid, is the belief expressed in a letter to the American Board of Foreign Missions, from Rev. Stephen Van R. Trowbridge, one of the missionaries in the district where many were killed.

The letter from Trowbridge, dated April 23 and sent by way of Constantinople, has just reached the American board, and it gives some particulars of the recent massacres not hitherto made known in this country.

Briefly describing the funeral of American Missionaries Maurer and Rogers, who were killed during the disorders, Mr. Trowbridge writes:

"The burial took place on Friday evening, the 16th of April. With the city in terrible disorder and scores of conflagrations raging, it was impossible to take the bodies out to the cemetery. The graves were dug side by side at the edge of the girl's school yard and services were conducted by Mr. Macallum and Mr. Trowbridge.

Mr. Trowbridge criticises the American government in the following paragraph of his letter:

"All regret the tardiness of the American government in meeting the crisis. A week and three days have passed and yet not a word from the embassy. Were it not for the untiring efforts of the British consul, Maj. Doughty-Wylie, whose right arm is broken from a bullet, we could neither send letters nor telegrams."

Erzeroum, Asiatic Turkey.—Forty-five leaders of the mutiny here have been arrested on orders issued by Field Harshal Ibraham Pasha, commander of the Fourth army corps.

There is great uneasiness among the population of this city on account of the threatening attitude of the garrison, which has refused to accept 52 officers belonging to the Young Turk party. Djelal Pasha has gone to Constantinople to report on the situation.

Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey.—The United States revenue cutter Tahoma arrived at this port Thursday for the protection of American interests. The Tahoma is the first American ship to appear in Turkish waters since the beginning of the massacres and disorders in Asiatic Turkey.

Cologne.—The Koelnische Zeitung published a dispatch from Saloniki saying that the Young Turk officers at Erzeroun, Asiatic Turkey, have sent a telegram to the local officers of the committee of union and progress declaring that their soldiers are refusing obedience and demanding the restoration of the Sheriat, and at the same time threatening a general massacre.

The message begs Schefket Pasha to send representatives to quiet the troops and the people, and concludes with the statement that the Young Turk officers do not dare to show themselves abroad.

Marash, Asiatic Turkey.—Distressing accounts continue to be received here from the country side of Armenian villages assailed by bands of Mohammedans, who, acting on the supposition that the Armenians were rising against the government, were quick to strike the first blow. The men were killed whenever found within reach of knife or bullet. The girls were often maltreated, and some of them were carried off to become the wives or slaves of rich men.

Houses were sacked and then burned, farm animals were driven off, and small parties of horsemen rode through the country "'cleaning up the Armenians." The entire population of Bechkeny, 2,000 souls, moved to the Zeitoon region for safety.

Children See Three Drown.

Pittsburg, Pa.—To save five cents' bridge toll, five foreigners, who had been out of work for many months, attempted to cross the Monongahela river at McKeesport, a suburb, in a small boat, which sank as they got into midstream, drowning three of men. Five hundred school-children enjoying their first day's diversion in a new playground, saw them drown.

Ten bodies had been recovered when the search was abandoned at dark Wednesday night for the victims of Tuesday night's ferryboat accident.

New Minister from Spain.

Madrid. — It is announced that Marquis de Villalobar, first secretary of the Spanish embassy at London, will succeed Don Ramon Pina, the Spanish minister at Washington. Senor Pina goes to the foreign office as under secretary of state in place of the Marquis de Herrera, who has been appointed ambassador at Vienna.

FIVE DIE; 55 HURT IN STORMS

TORNADOES HIT KANSAS, MISSOURI AND OKLAHOMA.

Complete Reports May Increase Number of Dead—Train Plunges Into River.

Kansas City, Mo. — A series of tornadoes in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma Friday evening killed at least five, injured 55, devastated one town, wrecked a train and did great damage to property.

Twenty-five were injured by a storm that swept over Mount Washington and Fairmount Park, suburbs of Kansas City. At least two of these are thought to be fatally injured and others seriously.

The town of Hollis, Kan., near Concordia, was swept away. Here three were killed and ten seriously injured.

The dead are Fred Jeardoe, John Cyre and George Eckert.

The Eckstrom family, consisting of five persons, is mising. Their house is laid in ruins and it is thought they are dead.

Near Great Bend a tornado killed two and injured 20. All wires are down in that vicinity and it is feared that the death list may be greater.

William Ackerly, a Santa Fe engineer, was killed while working with a bridge gang between Great Bend and Kinsley. Frank Nicholson, a conductor, was also killed. The tornado wrecked the work train of which Ackerly was engineer and blew it into a ditch.

The storm spread over a wide area, however, laid waste many farm houses and injured many whose names could not be obtained. On account of a great portion of the damage done on farms its full extent could not be learned. Many conflicting reports have been received. One had ten killed.

At Hoisington, Kan., a tornado injured and greatly damaged farm property. It was not so severe, however, as that passing over other portions of the state.

Wabash passenger train No. 9 ran through a bridge that had been weakened by a flood into Bull creek, near Randolph. The engine, baggage and mail cars fell into the water. A telephone message from Randolph said several trainmen were missing but that no bodies had been found.

TWENTY BLOWN TO ATOMS

Half Ton of Dynamite Explodes in New York State with Fatal Results.

Albany, N. Y.—The explosion of half a ton of dynamite in the stone quarry of the Callanan Road Improvement Company at South Bethlehem, near Albany, Wednesday, blew to atoms the bodies of 20 workmen.

One thousand pounds of dynamite exploded, and the bodies of the victims were hurled hundreds of feet by the concussion and so badly mutilated as to be almost beyond recognition. As darkness was falling a wagon drew up to the engine house loaded with bodies that had been picked up back on the quarry hill. A crowd of grief-stricken relatives gathered around eager to identify the dead, only to turn away at the sickening sight.

Italians with shovels found here and there portions of bodies and brought their gruesome loads in boxes to the engine house which served as a temporary morgue.

JURY FINDS HAINS GUILTY.

Army Officer Convicted of Slaying Annis—Verdict Is for First Degree Manslaughter.

Flushing, L. I.—Capt. Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., charged with the murder of William E. Annis at the Bayside Yacht club on the afternoon of August 15, 1908, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree by the jury in the case Tuesday.

The jury had been out two hours and 45 minutes, when the members filed back into the courtroom, crowded with spectators, and rendered the verdict, which was received by some in the nature of a surprise.

Immediately after the jury rendered its findings the captain was remanded to the custody of the sheriff until Monday, when he is to be sentenced by the court.

ARREST IOWA TEACHERS.

Des Moines School Ma'ams Held to Answer Charge of Cruelty to a Boy.

Des Moines, Ia.—Miss Maud Ewing and Miss Ida May Tilden, teachers in the Longfellow school here, were arrested Thursday, charged with having beaten nine-year-old David Kaplain until he was black and blue.

At a trial before Police Judge Stewart behind closed doors the teachers pleaded not guilty.

The teachers accused the little boy of stealing a five-dollar bill from Miss Tilden. When he denied the charge, he says they laid him over a chair and beat him with switches and pinched his cheeks and body.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We wonder what ails the famous printer at Erie? Has he grown tired of trying to make himself famous by driving THE SUNBEAM out of business? Come on you old J. T. wreck, you have been picking for trouble for the past two years, now pitch in and enjoy yourself.

Beltrami county are $271,712, in debt. Gee Whize! Now we just come over here to tell you that Red Lake county have not got the worst board of county Commissioners in the northern part of the state, even if Thief River Falls does call part of them rogues, and Red Lake Fall the other part undesirable citizins,

Of six applicants for citizin papers at Crookston, recently three of them were refused admission to citizinship because they did not understand the english language. All questions are asked in the streight U. S. langugage and you are not allowed to have them interpreted, and if you can not understand the questions and answer them you will not get you papers. We will exchange a limited amout of American talk for grubbing and brush cutting If any yong man will grub on our farm during the day we will talk english to him at night.

The petition to divide Red Lake county has been filed with the secretary of state, and there it remains until three months before the next general election, then the governor issues his proclamation ordering it to be voted on at that elecction. Then it is placed on the ballots and it it gets a majority of the votes cast it carries. If there are more noe's then yeses the proposition is defeated, and if it gets more yeses than noes it carries. Then the law suit starts and it goes up to supream court, and they set the whole business aside, the same as they did Columbia county. There can be no special election called to vote on it.

When you receive your notice by registered mail, from the department of the Inteior, regarding the making of payments on your homested on this reservation, we would advise you to pay attention to it, if you do not want to loose your land. Do not take it and show it to every one you meet, until you meet some "smart guy" to tell you that you are all right, and the department of the Inteior don't know what they are talking about We bought the land under contract with the government and we got one year extension of time for making payment under that contract, then we took two more years time, without paying a cent, and now all they ask is payment up to within one year of the time we agreed to pay when we took the land We worked hard to get that first extenson of time, and have at all times tried to get all the favors we could granted to the settlers in geting time extended, of making payments. But now we are "up against it," and we advise you to govern yourselves by the notice you receive from the department of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, instead of some cracker box orator in a country store, if you want to keep your land.

NEW FORMS AFTER JUNE 30.

Crookston Minn., May 10, 1909.

To all officers before whom Homestead proofs are taken.

The Commissioner of the general land office, with the approvel of the secretary of the Interior has adopted new forms for final and commuted homestead proofs and directed that no other forms will be used after June 30. We have ordered a sufficient number of these new forms to enable us to send some to each officer to start with. The new proofs will be much fuller and more compleat than the old ones.

Other papers are requested to copy this notice.

R. J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

Radney Locals.

News are scarse at Radney.

Mrs. Peat Gustafson visited with her sister Mrs. John Peterson on Sunday.

Gunder Lindtvdt returned home from the Lindtedt farm on the south side of the Clearwater on Saturday.

John Radnecki aud daughter Hellen visited with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Anto Radnecki on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs John Peterson are the proud parents of a fine baby girl, born May 13th.

Mr. Frank Lundeen commenced laying the foundation for his new farm residence this week which will make another big farm house for Deer Park township.

August Lillo and Ole Legvold were out driving on Snnday.

Mike Kolski is helping Lurance Wojnerowski breaking up land this week

Miss Anniebell Rolandson is working for Mrs. John Peterson this week.

Mrs. John Gunderson visited with her old friend Mrs. Ole Lintwedt on Saturday.

Ole Jesthguist is helping Mr. Frank Lundeen with mason work this week.

Mr. Wm. Bruckman and sons are down on their Winsor farm this week doing springs work.

Very Considerate.

Mistress—Bridget, I hope you're not thinking at all of leaving me. I should be very lonesome without you.

Maid—Faith, and it's not lonely ye'll be. Most like I'll go when there's a houseful o' company for luncheon or dinner."—Lippincott's.

He Went.

The Hungry Guest—Jeames, what time is dinner? The Candid Butler I 'as my horders, sir, which is to serve hup as soon as ever you go, sir.—London Express.

The country which is cultivated with difficulty produces great men —Menander.

Carlyle Was a Terror.

The domestic infelicity of the Carlyles is common knowledge, but it is not inappropriate to give Mrs. Carlyle's view of her husband. "If he would only be satisfied!" she used to sometimes complain of Carlyle. "But I have had to learn that when he does not find fault he is pleased, and that has to content me."

On one occasion when Carlyle was away from home Mrs. Carlyle busied herself to get all in perfect order for her husband's arrival, and when all was complete—his dinner ready, his armchair in its usual position, his pipe and tobacco prepared, all looking as comfortable as possible—Mrs. C. sat down at last to rest and to expect him with a quiet mind. He arrived, and "after he had greeted me, what did you think he did? He walked to the window and shook it and asked, 'Where's the wedge of the window?' And until we had found that blessed wedge nothing would content him. He said the window would rattle and spoil all."

A Pessimist.

"Don't be too anxious to get a husband," said the wise matron. "Don't go around hunting for one."

"Think I should just sit down and wait for one, eh?" replied the maiden.

"Yes, for you'll sit up and wait for one often enough after you've got him."

Quite Natural.

Husband—What did you think when you heard the chandelier fall last night? Wife—Why, I thought you had been detained on business again and were getting upstairs as quietly as you could.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake Cnunty.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DO YOU WANT

Five Hundred

Dollars?

We have just received word from the owner to sell the fine river bank farm on the south east quater of section 29. Corner of land eighty roods south of the Highlanding creamery. Within three miles of the Soo railway line to Duluth. Fine river bottom hay meadow, on Red Lake river. 80 acres plowland, balance tmber and meadow land. One half of a mile from first grade school.

Must and will be sold,
soon at about half
Its Value.

Call on, or address,
W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 14th, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. May 12th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Tyndall widow of William G. Tyndall, deceased, of Fosston Minn., who on October 27th 1904, made Homestead entery No. 790 Serial No. 04290 for S. W. ¼ Section 6 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 22. day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils Ostvolden, Christ Gulfrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Ofterdall, Ole Giving, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Where Snow Falls.

If you are not a lover of snow, go to Malta, which is the nearest spot where you are certain of complete immunity. If you are fond of it, the suburbs of St. Petersburg will furnish all you need to ask, for there you may be sure of it for 170 days in the year. The happy medium is supplied by Copenhagen, with thirty days, while Palermo, Rome and Venice, with one, two and five days respectively, may be recommended to those who merely care for snow as a casual and fleeting guest.—London Chronicle.

Unmasked.

"I was introduced to your wife today, and she glared at me."

"I can't account for that."

"I can. I s'pose I'm your scapegoat, you old fraud."—Kansas City Journal.

Try to be something in the world and you will be something. Aim at excellence and excellence will be attained.—Bolleau.

Not at a Loss.

Miss Azure Hose (from Boston)—Is your doctor's strong point diagnosis? Mrs. Jones (from Plainville)—No, I guess it 'tain't. Leastwise, he don't never prescribe it much.—Baltimore American.

Advancing.

"Is your daughter going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Parvenue?"

"No, indeed! Mme. Pakin attends to all that. We don't have to do our own sewing no more."—Baltimore American.

Raw Animals.

With a heart attuned to "nature study" a little Hungarian girl in the Canadian northwest exclaimed: "Yah, teacher. It's certain beautiful on our prairie, where the birds and the small sheep run about raw."

A Crushing Come Back.

"I started to tell my wife about a woman who made her own gowns."

"Well?"

"She capped my story with one about a man who made a million dollars."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.
Department of the Interior., Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 14th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on October 16th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1823, Serial No. 04551 for W. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 31 Township 158 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 28th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Even J. Sund, William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. James O'Brien of Kratka Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Pedersen, of Malone Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 455, Serial No. 04163 for the S. E. ¼ Section 6, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lars T. Hagen, Ole H. Roisland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th. 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars T. Hagen, of Malone Minn., who on October 4th 1904 made homestead entry No. 659, Serial No. 04641, for Lots 3, 4, Section 2 & Lot 1, Section 6, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Pedersen, Ole H. Roisland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 15th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Halvorsen Gjedestad, of Germantown Minn., who on November 18th, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 918, Serial No. 04344, for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wizeth, of Anstad Minn. Knud Rogner, Christopher Vad, Leif Jordeshougen, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 17th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Erickson, of Lillo Minn., who on March 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7377, Serial No 02771, for N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 29th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Larson, of Grit Minn. A. O. Watsend, Mikkel Larson, B. T. Langelie, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

Blind Justice.

Little Willie—Say, pa, why do they always have a bandage over the eyes of Justice.

Pa—Probably because the lawyers have talked the poor woman blind, my son.—Exchange.

Tortillas.

Tortillas, the Mexican substitute for wheat bread, are made from selected corn. The kernels are boiled soft in limewater and after being thoroughly washed are rubbed between the hands to remove the outer husk. They are then ground while wet to a soft mass with stones or a peanut butter mill, patted into thin cakes, baked on a dry griddle and eaten while still hot.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Calll,

Merchants State Bank,
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.
Officers.
C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE...........Cashier.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public.

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PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

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The Arabian Horse.

The superiority of the pure blooded Arabian horse consists not in his size nor in his speed nor in his strength, for in these respects he is excelled by horses of other breeds, but in his perfection of form, symmetry of limb, clearness of muscle, beauty of appearance, for endurance of fatigue, for docility and intelligence.

Chinese Sacred Number.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five tastes, five virtues, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

The favor of great men and the praise of the world are not much to be relied on.—French Proverb.

Why Pay Cash

WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON
Easy Credit Terms
PIANOS $124.75 UP.
ORGANS $10.00 UP.
SEWING MACHINES $7.50 UP.
STOVES and RANGES $2.10 UP.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of all kinds at 60 cents up.
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TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE
FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

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Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
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Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co. [illegible]

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

The Mosquito is again with us, with his fiddle in good tune.

Now is time to get in your work in the garden.

The Thief River log driving crew went up river yesterday.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

This warm sunshine is pushing grain and grass foward at a rapid rate.

Andrew Ellingson, is at Duluth, and the twin cities this week buying his summer stock of goods.

Alfred Hammersteen is going to build an up to date farm residence this summer, on his Highlanding farm.

If anyone should want to cross Red Lake River with a team in the eastern part of the county, they can just drive arround by Thief River Falls.

We wonder if there are not a few men in this town, that some times think of the jersy cow story we told them last winter.

The contract has been let to build the new Red Lake county court house, at Red Lake Falls, and it is to be complete and all ready to move into early in the fall

We only have one river bank farm left for sale in this school district. Three have been sold lately. One left for sale. W. G. Hunt.

John Wzientek, of Hilda has 8000 strawberry plants for sale. direct from the bed, which are gurrenteed to grow. Prices from $2,00 to $3.00 per hundred.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot. and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

It is not necessary to write to the U S Land office, regarding the new roulings about making payments on these lands, as they will notify you, and publish all necessary information.

Two years ago this spring we sowed some timothy seed in our pasture and on some meadow lands, and we were so well satisfied with the result that we doubled the dose this spring. Try it.

County Auditor O'Brine, died at Crookston, on Friday evening last, from an operation for appendicitis. He was serving his second term as county auditor of this county and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Dissolution Sale, At The Golden Rule, at Thief River Falls. A sale in which the price of every piece, parcel and yard of merchandise in the store will be radically reduced in a detirmined effort to turn these goods immediately into cash. Big discounts in; Suits; Dress Goods

Mail carrier Clark reports the roads between here and Radney in an inpassiable condition, and if tha peple living down thare do not care to provide any passiable way for the mail carrier to get to them, they will have to go to the mail carrier, as under the new rouling of the post office department mail carriers do not have to carry mail over roads that are not in fair passiable condition.

Johnny's Horrid Finish.

"If you don't quit eating so much, Johnny," exclaimed Mrs. Lapsling, horrified at the gluttonous propensities of her youngest, "the first thing you know you'll be a regular filibuster!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Strong Attachment.

"That man seems very much attached to Penks."

"Yes. He is the sheriff."—New York World.

It is better to become great than to be born great.—Proverb.

SINGER ANSWERS.

To late for publication last week.

Editor of The Sunbeam.

W. A. Swanson attempts to answer our plain statements of facts by his usal dodgeing methods, which reminds us of a flea, when you try to put your finger on him he is not there.

Now Mr. Swanson; we take the position that the people of Deer Park are the ones that are in the greatest need of this bridge at a point where they can get to it to cross, and take their grain to market at Thief River Falls. The Town of Higlanding is nearly all on the north side of the river and no one on that side have any occasion to cross the river as the creamery is on the north side and their road to market is on the north side of the river These are facts which you make no attempt to deny, but come out and say the people of Deer Park are "Tom Dick and Harry" that should not be considerd.

We are representing our neighbors the people of Deer Park, and not a few people liveing on the north side of Red Lake river in the town of Highlandirg, and as to your statement about looking people in the face, we are willing to wager a dollar against a doughnut, that if you were to face the people of Deer Park as a candidate for pound master, or dog catcher you could not get five votes in the townshp,

Yours as ever
EDWARD SINGER.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Garden planting this week, and keep a digging.

Mr. Haigren from Plummer visited with the family of A. Rolandson on Sunday.

Mr. Nels Fore, H. M. Lillo and Oscar Lillo came up from Plummer on the Clearwater Flyer on Sunday and brought up two gasoline enjiins for their ditcher.

Mr. Carl Bourman died at his home near Lill, on May 12th, of Brights desease.

Mr. Roy Green is working for J A Walker this week.

Steffen Jordahl was transact business in Deer Park on Monday.

Oscar Nesland left for Grand Forks Monday, where he will work with his brother Aslak at the carpenter trade.

Wiliam Lindberg is grubbing for Con Short this week.

Mr. Adolph Gunderson is over from Nilesville looking after his Deer Park farm.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quater section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue,
Sunbeam Minn.

For Headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Carrying a Watch.

"After carrying a watch for thirty years I have just learned something new in watch lore," said the city salesman. "I don't know whether this is true or not, but an old watchmaker told me. I bought a watch of him the other day. It was a cheap watch. He said:

"'What pocket are you going to carry your watch in—the right or left?'

"I told him the left.

"'Then,' said he, 'I will regulate it for the left.'

"I asked what difference it made, and he declared that a watch runs faster on the left side than on the right, so to keep it from gaining time he regulates it accordingly. In fine watches the difference is hardly worth considering, but in watches of cheap make like mine it is very noticeable. I asked for a scientific reason for this variation. He could give none; said he only knew it was true, and then, whether he was faking or not, he pretended to regulate my watch for the left pocket."—New York Sun.

A Sad Feature.

Jack—Engagement is off, eh? Has she sent him back the ring? Tom—No; that's what's bothering him. He owes money on that ring.—New York Press.

Wouldn't Miss It.

Maid—Are you at home to Mrs. Toney, mum? She's at the door. Mistress—I am if she has a new hat on—not otherwise.—Exchange.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.
Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henery Arndt, of Kuebnel Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 587 Serial No. 04194, for Lots 5, 8, W. ½ S. E ¼ & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 19, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Quirk, William Parno, of Kratka Minn. Peter C. Wold, of Kuebnel Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.
Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Quirk of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 30th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 458 Serial No. 04166 for S E. ¼ Section 26, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuebnel Minn. William Parno, Stener Johnson, Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM May. 21st, 1909.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Henery Quirk, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made homestead entry No. 653, Serial No. 0979, for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuebnel Minn. Nils E. Ofte, Stener Johnson, John Quirk, of Kratka, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Stener Johnson, of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 29th. 1904, made Homestead entery No. 437, Serial No. 04151 for Lot 7 Section 25 & Lots 2, & 5, Section 36, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils E. Ofte, John Quirk, Henery Quirk, William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.
Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn., who, on February 7th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1044, Serial No. 04402, for N. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Stener Johnson, Henery Quirk. John Quirk William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

No Resemblance.

"Woman and cats," said the youthful boarder, "are alike."

"Wrong, young man," said the cheerful idiot. "A woman can't run up a telegraph pole, and a cat can't run up a millinery bill."

AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

can well be claimed of a book that has the unqualified indorsement of the Executive Departments of the Government, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, all the State Superintendents of Schools, nearly all of the College Presidents, Principals of Normal Schools, and Educators generally.

The New and Enlarged Edition of Webster's International Dictionary of English, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc., has 2380 quarto pages with 5000 illustrations. It also has 25,000 new words, new Gazetteer of the World, and a new Biographical Dictionary, all edited by W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U. S. Commissioner of Education, bringing the work fully up to date. It received

THE GRAND PRIZE
the HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

FREE—"A Test in Pronunciation," instructive and entertaining for the whole family. Also illustrated pamphlet.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Philosopher and Philanthropist.

"Coquelin was very charitable," said a theatrical manager. "He did more for superannuated actors and actresses than any other man in France. I once heard him speak on charity in the French Actors' home, that he did so much for.

"'There are plenty of philanthropists,' said Coquelin. 'There are plenty of philosophers—plenty, I mean, according to the definition that too many of us accept.'

"He smiled grimly.

"'Too many of us,' said Coquelin, 'define a philosopher as one who bears with resignation the cold and hunger from which his neighbor is suffering, and too many of us define a philanthropist as one who gives away other people's money.'"

Sizing Him Up.

"How much money really has he?"

"I don't know. What is his attitude toward the law?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does he evade, defy or ignore it?"—Washington Herald.

Odd Punishment.

Bigamists in Hungary get odd punishment. The man silly enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them in the same house.

Murder in Spain.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

Letting the Cat Out.

"What would you do if papa should die, Charlie?" asked the father before a room full of company.

"Send away the ugly nurse girl and get the pitty one ag'in!"—London Tit-Bits.

Safety Sandwiches.

Parson—Oh, Mrs. Hostess, how did you slice this meat in your sandwiches so evenly? Mrs. Hostess (delighted)—Oh, easily! We used my husband's safety razor.—Judge.

Starboard and Port.

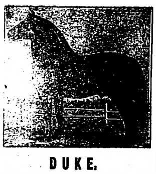
Why do the sailors call the right hand side of the ship "starboard" and the left hand "port?" For the answer it is necessary to go back to the days of the Norsemen and Saxons. In the viking ships the warriors hung the "bords," or shields, on the side of the ship above the places for their oars. The viking himself held the steer oar, which was fastened to the right hand side of the stern. Thus the right hand side of the ship became known as the steer side, and as the bords of the warriors were hung there it was called the "steerbord," or starboard side, while the lower, or lurking side, became the larboard. Bord eventually became corrupted into [illegible]

"English as She Is Spoke."

Dumley—Do you take your breakfast downtown? Quibble—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Transcript.

SEASON OF 1909.

The fine Percheron Norman Stallion,



DUKE.

Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays.

At Garnes on Thursdays.

At Plummer, on Fridays.

At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8.00 & $10. to insure. 1.00 in advance.

J. A. Walker,

Lillo Minn.

Condor Individuality.

We had the best chance of studying the colors of the condor head. The bill was horn color, and the red skin of the head extended down, covering it about halfway. The legs were tan, but on each knee was a patch of red. On the breast of each bird the skin was blood red and could be seen occasionally when the breast feathers were spread and the birds were preening. Both had light colored wing bars, and the primaries were well worn. The skin on the throat hung loose, and the lower mandible fitted close under the upper The chin was orange red, and below this on the neck was a strip of greenish yellow merging into the orange about the sides and back of the neck. The top and front of the head were red, but between the eyes was a small patch of black feathers, and these extended down in front of the eye into the orange red of the cheek. The pupil of the eye was black, but the iris was deep and red and conspicuous. The bald and wrinkled pate, the flabby jowls, with the cave-in expression of a toothless old woman—these helped to make up the condor individuality.—William L. Finley in Century.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN Pain Pills

If you have Headache Try One.

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, [illegible] construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, 'coons, hawks, etc., is at ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and .32-20 rifles with [illegible] and low-pressure smokeless loads cannot be equalled [illegible] safety. The factory ammunition for the Model '94 rifles is cheap and can be reloaded at very small cost.

The up-to-date sportsman needs the "Marlin Book" every day in the year. It contains 136 pages of [illegible] for the man who loves a good gun, and wants to know everything about it. FREE for 3 stamps postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

Chinaware of the Big Hotels.

The only china used at private dinners at the Knickerbocker in New York is the bleue de sevres, which was made in France especially for this hotel, with blue and gold pattern and the monogram of the hotel on the rim of each piece. There are seventy-two pieces to a set, and each piece cost $6. At the Plaza and Astor the cost of each piece is $4 and $5 respectively, and designs are white and gold and plain white with border of asters. Great care has been taken and large expense incurred in obtaining the choicest china for the Waldorf-Astoria. For select private dinners the "crown" set is used, consisting of specimens from the sets of royalty dating from the time of Napoleon to the present. The pattern is a blue and gold border with a picture in the center of each piece of the king and queen to whom that particular piece belonged. The set could not be duplicated for $1,000,000.—Good Housekeeping.

Stage Paint.

Painting the face on the stage is a barbarous custom come down to us from the age of oil lamps and candles. With gas and electric light and opera glasses for the remote seats in the house it is not needed.—London Mail.

Fourteenth Century Doctors.

Synge's "Social Life in England" quotes a number of fourteenth century hints to success for physicians:

Suppose you know nothing, say there is an obstruction of the liver. Perhaps the patient will say, "Nay, master, it is my head or legs that trouble me." Repeat that it comes from the liver, and especially use the word "obstruction," for patients do not understand it, which is important.

Never dine with a patient who has not paid you. It will be cheaper to get your dinner at an inn, for such feasts are usually deducted from the surgeon's fee.

When you are treating a wound or accident, the friends of the patient should be excluded, for they may faint and cause a disturbance, but sometimes a higher fee may be got from persons present fainting and breaking their heads against wood and the like than from the principal patient.

Discretion.

First Lawyer—It seems to me you let that last witness down pretty easily in your cross examination. Second Lawyer—I had to. He is my tailor, and I owe him a big bill.

All Who Would Enjoy

good health, with its blessings, must understand, quite clearly, that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to living aright. Then the use of medicines may be dispensed with to advantage, but under ordinary conditions in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time and the California Fig Syrup Co. holds that it is alike important to present the subject truthfully and to supply the one perfect laxative to those desiring it.

Consequently, the Company's Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna gives general satisfaction. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

A Quandary.

"A necklace of diamonds has been stolen from me!" said Mrs. Cumrox. "Aren't you going to notify the police?" "I don't know what to do. It does seem rather classy to be robbed of jewelry; and yet I hate to have people think I'd ever miss a little thing like a necklace."

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.

"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

A Diplomat.

Mother—Aren't you ever going to get over fighting, Willie?

Willie—Yes'm, when I'm licked.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Murine Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine for Your Eyes.

The Main Thing.

Poeticus—What age do you think most charming in a woman?

Cashit—A rich heritage.

Free! A 10c package of Garfield Tea to anyone mailing us this notice, with name and address, and names and addresses of 10 friends not now using the Ideal Laxative. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

All pleasure must be bought at the price of pain. For the true, the price is paid before you enjoy it; for the false, after you enjoy it.—John Foster.

Those who keep Hamlins Wizard Oil in the house do not have to buy any other remedy for sore throat. No other remedy will cure this trouble so quickly or so surely. Remember this.

It is a point of wisdom to be at peace with men and at war with vices.—H. C. Chapman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Fly time and baseball are very properly contemporaneous.

ANGER'S ICE CREAM CONES
G. L. Bradley & Co., Minneapolis.

When the calf kicks, 'tis time to thrash the cow.

Libby's Food Products

LIBBY'S EVAPORATED MILK

Contains double the Nutriment and None of the Injurious Bacteria so often found in So-called Fresh or Raw Milk.

The use of ***Libby's*** Insures Pure, Rich, Wholesome, Healthful Milk that is Superior in Flavor and Economical in Cost.

Libby's Evaporated Milk is the Purest, Freshest, High-grade Milk Obtained from Selected Carefully Fed Cows. It is pasteurized and then Evaporated, (the water taken out) filled into Bright, New Tins, Sterilized and Sealed Air Tight until You Need It.

Libby's
Evaporated
Milk

Try LIBBY'S and tell your friends how good it is.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
CHICAGO

QUALIFICATIONS OF BASEBALL CATCHER

FATE OF A GAME LARGELY DEPENDS ON ABILITY AND JUDGMENT OF BACKSTOP.

IS PIVOTAL POINT OF TEAM

Must Be a Good Thrower and Fearless of Spikes of Runners Trying to Score from Third—Manager Chance of World's Champions Tells What Constitutes Good Receiver.

The catcher is the pivotal point of a ball club; on him hangs the fate of the game. He is the man that is expected to outguess the batter and tell the pitcher what to put over in the crisis. He must not only be an ordinarily good receiver, able to hold the speed of the twirler, but he must be game to the core, not afraid to stand up at the plate when a runner is tearing in from third attempting to score, ready to put the ball on the opponent regardless of the danger of getting spiked. He must be a good thrower to bases, and must use judgment in making such throws. He must have the intuition to know which direction a foul ball is going and not afraid to bump into the grand stand, if necessary, to catch that ball after making a long, hard run for it.

"Young catchers would do well to study carefully the way great backstops in the game to-day handle themselves," says Manager Chance of the champion Cubs. "Catchers are, I believe, the hardest men to find when you are going out after a really great player, and more depends on them than any other single cog in the baseball machine. It is easy enough to find mechanical catchers. There are plenty of them, both in and out of the big leagues; the truly great ones can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

"Too many youngsters getting their first tryout in the big league display weaknesses that are almost impossible to overcome. For instance, if a man is so built that he is afraid of getting spiked by a base runner coming in from third, who is making a desperate effort to score, and who is going to jump in hard, feet first, there is no way to overcome the disposition to back up from the plate to take the ball and attempt to tag the runner as he slides by, rather than block him off the rubber and put the ball on him. Many and many a game has been won and lost on exactly this kind of a play, the base-runner succeeding in eluding the catcher, though the latter may have had the ball in plenty of time to put it on him. The demand which is becoming more and more insistent, that the catcher stand directly in the path of the base-runner and block him off from the plate, is what has led to the use of shin guards to protect the backstop from the injury resulting from the spikes of the runner.

"There are many catchers in the business with great throwing arms and still they are not regarded as particularly dangerous; certainly not as great backstops. The chief reason is that they do not use the proper judgment in the use of this ability. Base runners soon come to know how well any catcher throws and what liberties can be taken with him, how big a lead can be taken off any base and whether the catcher is likely to take a chance on nipping him off second at critical moments. Great catchers seldom throw to bases promiscuously. They go after a base runner only when he becomes too bold and gets too far off the bag, making the play practically sure of success. Base runners soon come to fear such a man more than the one who is continually heaving to the infielders. The catcher who is constantly throwing to get base runners stands just that much chance of making bad and costly throws than the one who is conservative.

"The greatest illustration of the value of the conservative throwing catcher was in the fourth game of the world's series played in Detroit last fall between the Cubs and Tigers. The fourth inning of that game was one of the greatest ever played on a ball field. We had a lead of two runs, the Tigers not having scored. That inning O'Leary led off with a base hit over Tinker, and Crawford shot another between short and third. Cobb was up and the situation was dangerous. Every one remembers how Brown forced Cobb to bunt toward third, forcing O'Leary out at that bag. Then came Kling's great throw to Tinker, at second, catching Crawford off that bag and removing the possibility of a run for the American leaguers should Claude Rossman hit safely. Those two plays—Cobb's bunt to Brown and Kling's throw catching Crawford insured the second world's championship for the Cubs.

"Outguessing a batter and knowing in which direction a foul ball is going are two things no catcher can ever be taught. There are certain general rules about how to mix up curves, speed and slow balls to a batter, but they are not absolute, and it is up to the catcher to figure out what it is the man with the stick is looking for, and then cross him. There is where head work counts if it doesn't anywhere else.

"A catcher can be taught the weaknesses of the batsmen, but he must possess this quality as well or he is merely a mechanical player. The ability to know which way to turn to go after a foul ball is intuitive; it cannot be taught to any man."

NEW LIFE AND STRENGTH

Obtained Through Proper Action of the Kidneys.

Mrs. Josiah Straw, 526 N. Broadway, Canton, So. Dak., says: "I suffered for some time with rheumatic pains in my limbs and was weak and languid. The irregularity of the kidney secretions also caused much annoyance. After using Doan's Kidney Pills I did not have these troubles. They seemed to put new life and strength into my system and helped me in every way. My husband had an experience almost the same, and it is with pleasure that we both recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHERE PAT DREW THE LINE

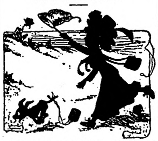
Patient and Long Suffering, But No Man with a Face Like That Could Work with Him.

Pat had been at work for three days digging a well, and as the foreman wanted it finished within the week he had promised Pat another man to help him. It was getting on for 11 o'clock, and Towser, the foreman's bulldog, was looking over the edge of the pit, when Pat said to himself, "Smoke-o."

He had just filled his pipe, and was about to light it when he glanced up and beheld Towser's handsome features.

Slowly removing the pipe from his mouth, he said: "Be-e-egorra, Oi've wor-rked wid Germans and Hengar-rrians, and Oi've wor-rked wid Oitalians and naygers, but if a man wid a face like that comes down here to work besoide me, I gets up."

ANOTHER TERROR.



Frightened Pup—Gee! I always heard that women were going into everything; but I never knew there were lady dog catchers;

Counsel Sought from Christian Men.

An evidence of the part which our missionary colleges are to play in the reconstruction of Turkey is found in the appointment of two professors in Euphrates college on a committee to consider educational measures for one of the large interior provinces. One, Prof. N. Tenekijian, several years ago served a term of six months in prison, being falsely accused of disloyalty, and Prof. Nahigian studied for a time under President Angell at Ann Arbor. Both are scholarly and earnest Christian men. The same governor has also asked Dr. H. N. Barnum, the veteran missionary of the American board in eastern Turkey, to suggest what in his judgment will promote popular education and social reform.

Who Said Them?

The golden text was "Suffer the little children to come unto me," and it had been recited to the class by a cherub on the front bench. Later in the afternoon the teacher, in the course of the lessons, had occasion to refer to the text.

"Now, children," she said, "who said those words?" and she repeated them. A hand went up from one of the larger boys on the back bench, and receiving permission to answer, he said, pointing to the cherub: "That little feller down there."

LIGHT BOOZE
Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a good, hot cup of coffee about that time. It stimulated me and I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days.

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum, and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the stimulant, but I liked the taste of Postum and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FEW CARESSES IN HER LIFE

Infinite Pathos in Remark Made by Little Philadelphia Child of the Slums.

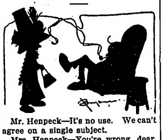
Dr. Herman L. During, superintendent of the Philadelphia City mission, has for many years devoted his life to the poor. Dr. During is the inventor of the pretzel test for street beggars. When a street beggar pleads starvation, you buy him a big German pretzel at the nearest stand. If he eats the pretzel, he is honest; if he refuses it, he is a fraud.

Dr. During in his work among the poor has learned many odd, quaint things that he relates superbly, for he is a born story-teller. In an address at Bala, apropos of the hard, rough lives of the children of the poor, he related a dialogue between two little girls in Rum alley.

"Maggie, wuz ye ever kissed?" said the first tot.

"'On'y wunst in me life wot I kin remember,' said the second. 'When I wuz in de Honnyman hospital wid a broken arm one o' de lady nusses kissed me, an' I blushed like a child.'"

ONE AGREEMENT.



Mr. Henpeck—It's no use. We can't agree on a single subject.

Mrs. Henpeck—You're wrong, dear. I always agree with you on the weather.

SKIN TROUBLES CURED.

Two Little Girls Had Eczema Very Badly—In One Case Child's Hair Came Out and Left Bare Patches.

Cuticura Met with Great Success.

"I have two little girls who have been troubled very badly with eczema. One of them had it on her lower limbs. I did everything that I could hear of for her, but it did not give in until warm weather, when it seemingly subsided. The next winter when it became cold the eczema started again and also in her head where it would take the hair out and leave bare patches. At the same time her arms were sore the whole length of them. I took her to a physician, but the child grew worse all the time. Her sister's arms were also affected. I began using Cuticura Remedies, and by the time the second lot was used their skin was soft and smooth. Mrs. Charles Baker, Albion, Me., Sept. 21, '08."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

What Kind of an "Office."

Once upon a time a child who was asked on an examination paper to define a mountain range, replied: "A large-sized cook stove." The same method of reasoning seems to go with older growth. A recent examination paper at the Sheffield Scientific school at Yale contained the question, "What is the office of the gastric juice?" And the answer on one paper read: "The stomach."—Everybody's Magazine.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Grind That Dulls.

If a scissors grinder kept his blade on the whetstone unceasingly the scissors would soon be useless. The grind that dulls women is not daily household duties. The housewife who is knowing keeps herself sharpened with frequent change and recreation.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

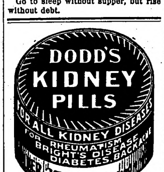
Nearly all of the world's supply of asbestos comes from Canada.

WE SELL AWNINGS, TENTS, ETC.
American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis

Corns are proof that nature is capable of small, mean things.

WE BUY CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS.
Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

Go to sleep without supper, but rise without debt.



PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Answer This Question

When thousands of women say that they have been cured of their ailments by a certain remedy, does this not prove the merit of that remedy?

Thousands of women have written the story of their suffering, and have told how they were freed from it by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—for thirty years these reports have been published all over America.

Without great merit this medicine could never have gained the largest sale of any remedy for woman's ills—never could have become known and prized in nearly every country in the world.

Can any woman let prejudice stand between her and that which will restore her health? If you believe those who have tried it you know this medicine *does* cure.

Read this letter from a grateful woman, then make up your mind to give Mrs. Pinkham's medicine a chance to cure you.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I am a firm believer in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was a great sufferer from organic female troubles for years, and almost despaired of ever being well again. I had bearing-down pains, backache, headache and pains in my abdomen, and tried Mrs. Pinkham's Compound as a last resort. The result was astonishing, and I have used it and advocated it ever since. It is a great boon to expectant mothers. I have often said that I should like to have its merits thrown on the sky with a search-light so that women would read and be convinced that there is a remedy for their sufferings.

"My husband joins me in its praise. He has used it for kidney trouble and been entirely cured."—Mrs. E. A. Bishop, 1915 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

☞ Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Do You Love Your Child?

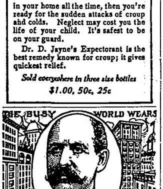
Then protect it from the dangers of croup to which every child is subject. Keep

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

in your home all the time, then you're ready for the sudden attacks of croup and colds. Neglect may cost you the life of your child. It's safe to be on your guard.

Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the best remedy known for croup; it gives quickest relief.

Sold everywhere in three size bottles
$1.00, 50c, 25c



$4.00 and $5.00 Shoes. $2.00 and $2.50 Shoes. Boys' Shoes. $1.00 to $3.00	The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country. The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make. *My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.*

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children. For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalogue Mailed Free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 157 SPARK STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 21–1909.

Western Canada

MORE BIG CROPS IN 1908

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Another 60,000 settlers from the United States. New districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to each settler,—160 free homestead and 160 at $3.00 per acre.

"A vast rich country and a contented prosperous people."—*Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, whose visit to Western Canada, in August, 1908, was an inspiration.*

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from $10.00 to $20.00 per acre as a result of one crop.

Spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, barley, flax and peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid climate, schools and churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For pamphlets, maps and information regarding low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Paxtine
TOILET ANTISEPTIC

—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

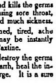
THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouthwash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.



FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE!

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Insomnia

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented."

Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 924

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909. NO. 9.

H. H. ROGERS IS DEAD

AMERICAN BUSINESS WORLD LOSES ONE OF ITS GREATEST GENIUSES.

LEAVES $75,000,000 FORTUNE

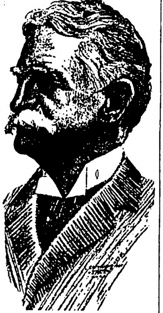
Successor of John D. Rockefeller as Standard Oil's Chief, King of Copper Industry, Victim of Apoplexy—Funeral Services Friday.

New York.—The American business world lost one of its greatest geniuses when Henry Huddleston Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, leader in the Amalgamated Copper Company, director in a score of big concerns, builder of railroads and philanthropist, died Wednesday of apoplexy.

Death came a little more than an hour after Mr. Rogers had risen for the day, mentioning to his wife that he was feeling ill. At seven o'clock he lapsed into unconsciousness and before the family physician arrived he was dead. Mr. Rogers was 69 years old.

While Mr. Rogers' death was sudden and unexpected, he had been in indifferent health since he suffered an apoplectic stroke in 1907, and was almost constantly under a physician's care. His end was a great shock to his business associates.

News of the financier's death did not become generally known till about two hours after it occurred. The stock exchange had not opened when the report reached Wall street, but with the opening there was hardly an appreciable effect on the market.



H. H. Rogers.

Henry H. Rogers was a money maker and one of the most successful men of the so-called Standard Oil group. He began life as a poor boy at Fairhaven, Mass., where he was born, and retained his legal residence there until the day of his death. He is variously reported as having commenced life as a newsboy and as a driver of a grocery cart, but whatever his humble start in business he achieved a success attained by only a few men of a generation.

Mr. Rogers was a man of many friends and an enthusiatstic yachtsman. Until recently he had held the reins of the Standard Oil Company following the retirement of John D. Rockefeller, although J. B. Archbold attended to the routine management of the great corporation. Just how much money Mr. Rogers leaves is not known. His fortune is variously estimated at from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, which will make his son, H. H. Rogers, Jr., one of the richest men in the country. Whether the son or Mr. Broughton, son-in-law of Mr. Rogers, will carry on his affairs is a matter of speculation in the financial district.

The widow he leaves is his second wife, his first wife having died 14 years ago, and he is survived in addition by four children, the son mentioned, and the following daughters: Mrs. W. E. Benjamin, Mrs. Urben H. Broughton and Mrs. William R. Coe.

New York.—The funeral services in this city of Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, took place in the Church of the Messiah Friday morning. Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer delivered a touching eulogy to the famous financier.

The pall bearers were Messrs. Elbert H. Garry, George W. Perkins, James A. Moffett, John D. Archbold, C. A. Peabody, A. S. Paine, William Rockefeller, E. H. Harriman, Edward T. Bedford, James M. Beck, Melville E. Stone, James Jordan, John D. Ryan, Samuel L. Clemens, Dr. C. C. Rice and Raymond Dupuy.

ACCEPTS TILLMAN'S ADVICE

ALDRICH ADMITS HE DESERVES SENATOR'S CRITICISM.

Complaint That Too Much Time Is Spent in Useless Wrangling Agreed To.

Washington.—The unusual spectacle of Senator Aldrich accepting the advice and admitting he deserved the criticism of Senator Tillman, was presented in the senate Thursday after the finance committee had triumphed on the lead schedule.

Before another paragraph could be taken up, Senator Tillman arose and said he wanted to make a suggestion to the chairman of the committee on finance.

"We have," he said, "just spent the best part of a day in a useless wrangle resulting in the usual victory of a majority of eight or ten votes for the astute manager in control of this bill. I want to suggest that he might get a good many more votes if he would enforce the rule which forbids a senator to speak more than twice on the same subject."

"I am not sure," said Senator Aldrich in reply, "that I do not deserve the suggestion and criticism of the senator from South Carolina. I have been hoping that much of the discussion here which seemed unnecessary would cease."

Senator Aldrich appealed for relevancy in the discussion in the paragraphs of the bill. "I accept," he said, "the criticism of the senator from South Carolina because I think it is deserved."

Senator Tillman, being accused by Senator Bacon of being the chief offender in speaking many times on the same amendment, protested, and his protest was followed by a statement by Senator Aldrich that it was his intention at an early day to satisfy the senator from South Carolina that the tariff bill should be proceeded with "morning, afternoon and night until disposed of."

The lead duty fixed by the committee was originally 2⅞ cents per pound, but Senator Curtis, who is a member of the committee, suggested a reduction of one-eighth of a cent a pound, bringing the figure down to 2¾ cents, and Chairman Aldrich accepted the reduction.

Senators Beveridge, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver, Gamble, La Follette and Nelson voted with the Democrats. Senator Borah voted with the Republicans.

"The trusts are ghosts," declared Senator Heyburn in replying to suggestions that the "lead trust" was interested in the duty on lead.

CLARK MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Statue of Soldier and Explorer Accepted by Gov. Deneen on Behalf of People of Illinois.

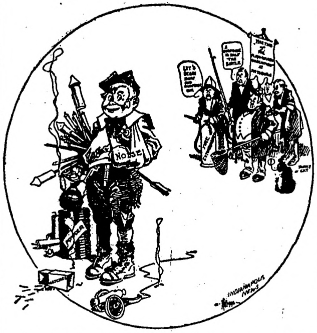
Quincy.—Illinois' tribute to Gen. George Rogers Clark, the revolutionary soldier and explorer, an heroic bronze statue, was unveiled Saturday in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Gov. Deneen accepted the monument on behalf of the people of the state.

Statue of George Rogers Clark.

The statue, which is nine feet high, is the work of Charles J. Mulligan of the Chicago Art institute, and is pronounced by critics to be one of the best in the middle west. The base of the monument, designed by W. Carbys Zimmerman of Springfield, the state architect, is of gray granite on a cement foundation and is 18 feet high. Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Zimmerman were both present at the unveiling.

Standing on the brow of a hill from which may be seen the expanse of the Mississippi, the statue depicts the American leader in a pose which is thoughtful, gentle and yet heroic. It represents him as clad in the uniform of a continental general, as he was when he captured Kaskaskia in 1778.

AN OUNCE OF EARLY PREVENTION.



KING FORCES AN APOLOGY

EARL OF RONALDSHAY "SORRY" FOR HIS INSULT.

Called Countess Granard a "Dumped American Heiress Fortunate Enough to Secure a Title."

London. — The earl of Ronaldshay's apology to the countess of Granard (who was Miss Beatrice Mills of New York) for publicly calling her "a dumped American heiress who has been fortunate enough to secure a title," has not even the merit of spontaneity. The apology was made in deference to the king's express wish.

Were it not for the American peeress and the American "millionairess" that luxurious circle of English society patronized by the king could not exist a month. So King Edward frowns on anything that might discourage English peers from marrying wealthy American women, or anything likely to render English society distasteful to American women.

Lord Ronaldshay, eldest son and heir of the marquis of Zetland, belongs to an influential family. Ronaldshay is the unionist member of the house of commons for the Hornsey division of Middlesex. Thither went the countess of Granard and opened a bazar organized by Lord Ronaldshay's Liberal opponent. The countess, who has been active on behalf of her husband's party, spent money lavishly at the bazar, and consequently made a deep impression on the voters. Lord Ronaldshay, much irritated, made his insulting remarks about the countess speaking in a North London suburb.

DECISION AGAINST NEGRO.

Black Does Not Suffer Same Humiliation for False Arrest as White, Says Court.

New York. — A negro and a white man do not suffer equal humiliation in the eyes of law for false arrest, according to the appellate division of the supreme court, which sustained an order of Justice Dugro of the supreme court, reducing the amount of damages awarded George Griffin, a Pullman porter, from $2,500 to $300. The negro was arrested in Montreal, charged with stealing a pocketbook, but the charge was not substantiated and he was released. He brought suit against Daniel H. Brady, a New York manufacturer, who caused his arrest.

In his order, Justice Dugro said: "While in some senses the negro under the law is just as good as a man as the president of the United States, it would be a bad argument to say that he is just as good in some respects. The damages in a case of this kind depend on a man's standing and circumstances. If he is colored, that fact should be considered."

KILLS SELF AND BABES.

East Hampton, Conn., Woman Cuts Throats of Children and Herself.

East Hampton, Conn. — Mrs. Louis Carsten cut the throats of her three children and then her own at the Carsten home, a farm about two miles from the center of this village.

Two of the children, Louis, aged ten years, John, seven years old, and a ten-months-old girl, are dead, and Mrs. Carsten is dying.

Mrs. Carsten lived long enough to reply to her husband when he asked the reason for her acts: "I wanted to die, and I wanted to take the children with me. I did not want to leave them."

CONSERVATION WORK URGED.

Joint Committee Proposes a Plan to the Commissions in the Various States.

Washington.—Inventories of the natural resources of every state and territory are proposed in a plan just announced by the joint committee of conservation in this city. The joint committee is national headquarters for the conservation movement, and has offices in the Wyatt building. All of the 48 big national organizations now working with the joint committee through their conservation committees are to be asked to help, each in its own special field.

The plan contemplates the practical application by the states and national organizations of the conservation principles declared by the governors and presidents of the great national organizations in their notable conference at the White House a year ago. Letters explaining the plan have been sent out to the chairmen of the official conservation commissions which the governors of 38 states have appointed, and letters to the national organizations will follow.

The joint committee suggests early meetings of the state conservation commissions to take up, first, the most pressing conservation problems in the respective states. For instance, in Louisiana it is the terrific waste of natural gas which the state conservation commission is already trying to stop. In Oregon a pressing question has been water power, which is also a leading issue just now in Michigan and Wisconsin. In many states it is the forest question. The question of the conservation of water power takes a front rank in a great many states, and it is becoming more and more of a general issue.

ROOSEVELTS SLAY BISON.

Ex-President Bags One Alone and He and Kermit Kill Another Together.

Nairobi, British East Africa.—Theodore Roosevelt and his son Kermit are continuing their hunting excursions from their camp on the Heatley ranch on the Nairobi river. Two bull buffaloes have fallen before their guns. One, the bigger of the two, was brought down by Mr. Roosevelt alone, while the other was bagged by Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit together.

Nairobi, British East Africa. — Theodore Roosevelt has begun his hunting expedition from the Ju Ja ranch of George McMillan, whose guest he is. He went out and bagged a female rhinoceros. The first shot wounded her in the shoulder and the animal fled to the bushes. Mr. Roosevelt followed on horseback and six more shots were required to bring her down. The head and skin weighed 532 pounds.

SHERMAN FOR GOOD ROADS

Vice-President in Address to National Congress Favors Improvement of Public Highways.

Baltimore, Md. — With a speech by Vice-President James S. Sherman, the National Good Roads Congress held its final session.

"I am interested in any meeting," said Mr. Sherman, "which has for its object the promotion of good roads, good streets and good highways in general. It is the ability to transport our goods which makes our country so prosperous.

"We should devote our time and energies to our commercial industries and our internal improvements. Our highways have not been developed. The roads of England, France and Switzerland put our roads to shame."

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Physician Makes Record Run.

Winona.—A record run was made from Rochester to Winona, 50 miles, by a special train on the Northwestern road. The engine and one coach carrying Dr. William Mayo made the trip in the remarkable time of one hour and three minutes, and returned at practically same breakneck speed. The famous Rochester surgeon received word at 1:30 o'clock that he was desired in consultation in the case of John Latsch, Sr., prominent local wholesale grocer and he was requested to come at once at any cost. A special train was made up and hurried to this city. He diagnosed the case in a few minutes and returned in time to keep an urgent appointment at Rochester at 4 o'clock.

Get Reckless Fishers.

St. Paul.—State game wardens are finding more fishermen than usual who have the story about the bass that would take the hook and were landed by mistake. Several arrests have been made already, and Carlos Avery, executive agent, says that May promises to break the record for prosecutions of illegal fishing. There have been thirty-four prosecutions within the last twelve days in various parts of the state for various kinds of illegal fishing, but a number have been for taking bass out of season. The law now permits the taking of any sort of fish except bass, which are not legally caught till May 29.

Petition for a New County.

As the outgrowth of the vigorous county seat fight in Red Lake county, between Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls, a petition has been filed with the secretary of state for the organization of a new county, to be carved out of Red Lake and to be known as Pennington county, named after President Pennington of the Soo railway. This is a Thief River Falls movement. A short time ago the courthouse was burned at Red Lake Falls and the petition is the first step in a probable effort to restrain by injunction the issuance of bonds to rebuild the courthouse.

City May Buy Phone Lines.

Thief River Falls.—The city council passed a resolution which calls for a special election to be held on July 12 to decide whether the city council may be authorized to purchase or build a local telephone exchange. A straw vote was taken on this proposition at a recent special election and was carried almost unanimously. The city now owns its own electric plant and waterworks and is committed to ownership of public utilities whenever, as in the case of those possessed, they promise to return an income to the taxpayers.

No Gambling at Winona.

Winona.—Winona's new mayor, W. E. Hamilton, has adopted a drastic policy. It was intimated that the saloons were not complying with the state law regulating closing, and on Sunday last he issued orders through the police department calling for strict compliance, and as a result the city experienced the dryest Sabbath in many years. Following closely upon the first order, the police department issued notice that all slot machines and other gambling devices must be removed under penalty of arrest and prosecution.

Property Waits for Russell.

Thomas Russell, 30 years old, said to be somewhere in Minnesota, is being sought by his sister, Miss Elsie Russell. His mother died in New York city a few weeks ago and left considerable property to her only son. He has not been heard from for some time and his relatives are anxious to locate him. He married in Eau Claire two years ago. His mother heard from him a month before she died, but since her death the sister has not had a word from him.

NEWS NOTES.

Montevideo.—The teachers of Lac qui Parle, Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties, will have a state teachers' training school at Montevideo in June and July.

Waseca.—The council has passed a resolution requiring the saloons to close at 10 p. m. from May 1 to Nov. 1 and at 9 p. m. from Nov. 1 to May 1. The saloon license for the ensuing year has been raised from $500 to $700.

Detroit.—Henry Dalen, who has served as county auditor for several terms, sent in his resignation to the county commissioners. The resignation was accepted and A. C. Knudson, deputy auditor, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dalen is interested in a new bank just starting here and resigns to accept the presidency of that institution. Mr. Knudson is probably the youngest county auditor in the state, being only 23 years of age.

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

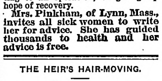
Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." — MRS. EMMA IMSE, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

THE HEIR'S HAIR-MOVING.



Mr. White—It's no use, my dear, I shall have to have my whiskers off; baby is pulling 'em out by the roots.

Mrs. White—How unfeeling of you. It's the only thing that keeps baby quiet. Now you threaten to take the dear's enjoyment away!

Kicking Kindness Into Him.

The benevolent old gentleman got busy when he saw four boys eight or nine years of age attack one boy of about the same age.

"You mustn't, you mustn't," he said, when he had hauled them off, "attack your little companion this way. What has he done to deserve such harsh treatment?"

The four boys glowered sullenly while the one boy whimpered as he thought what would happen to him when the benevolent gentleman went on his way.

"Well," said one of the four at last, "he won't join the band of kindness our teacher wants to get up at school!"

THINK HARD

It Pays to Think About Food.

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, illustrated in the experience of a lady in Fond Du Lac, Wis.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could not walk up a flight of stairs without sitting down once or twice to regain breath and strength.

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and many other remedies, but found no relief.

"Hearing of the virtues of Grape-Nuts and Postum, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes, or hot biscuit, and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances.

"I gained ten pounds in this short time, and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum for I feel that I owe my good health entirely to their use. "There's a Reason."

"I like the delicious flavour of Grape-Nuts and by making Postum according to directions, it tastes similar to mild high grade coffee."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The interests are wating vary patiently for congress to adjoarn

The Red Lake River seems to be going dry. The outlet at the lake must be pluged up.

St. Hilaire have pulled their coats to fight county division, with the rally cry of, "remember the Agricultural school."

It is reported that the Soo line from Thief River Falls to Duluth will follow the north line survey, which is the one that will pass throu this locality.

The town of Kratka will have two free ferrys for patrons of their creamery, which will likely get all the former patrons and share holders of the Highland ing creamer on this side of the river. Then two or three parties at Highlanding can view their noble efforts, with pride, as they have cleand out the people on this side and headed them off from geting any passiable road to the creamery They were so affraid that the state and county might put in a ferry so we could get across to get to the creamery that they pulld their ferry out so they could say they had no ferry and try to get the ferry put in there, so as to head us off from having any way to get out on the [illegible] side of the river.

The Hen's Repartee.

The roosters smiled and the ducks did grin
When the brown hen sat in the old coal bin.
But the brown hen laughed as well as they
And said: "Now listen to my lay:
'The old coal bin is the place for me,
For it's filled with egg coal, don't you see.'"

—Chicago News.

Corrected.

It was on a street car in the city of Washington. Two colored women in cheaply gorgeous splendor were talking, and one chanced to mention a Mr. Jinks in her conversation.

"Excuse me," said the other woman, "but his name is not Jinks. It is Mr. Jenks."

"Oh, I sees," said the other woman complaisantly—"I sees that you puts de access on de pronoun."—Lippincott's.

The Blushing Bride.

A clergyman, having performed the marriage ceremony for a couple, undertook to write out the usual certificate; but, being in doubt as to the day of the month, he asked, "This is the ninth, is it not?"

"Why, parson," said the blushing bride, "you do all my marrying, and you ought to remember that this is only the third."—Current Literature.

The Bachelor's Will.

There was a jolly bachelor
Who died at eighty-eight,
And by his will the good man left
The whole of his estate
To women who had answered nay
When asked by him to wed.
For he declared he owed to them
The happy life he'd led.

A Substitute.

"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug store," said the fussy old gentleman. "Have you any diploma?"

"Why—er—no, sir," replied the drug clerk, "but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."—Philadelphia Press

They Wanted Him.

"He says that his employers always regarded him as a valuable man."

"Yes; they offered a large reward for him when he left."—New York Life.

The Bobtail Flush.

"Take back the heart that thou gavest!"
He sang as he mournfully laid
The ace of that suit on the table.
What he wanted was one little spade.

—Puck.

Once.

"Why, I didn't know that you and Higgley were acquaintances."

"Oh, yes. He was my brother-in-law for awhile once."—Houston Post.

Caught In Her Own Trap.

When she assured me that I might
Look on her always as a sister,
I exercised a brother's right
And most affectionately kissed her

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 24th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. may 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn. who, on October 4th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 649. Serial No. 04240. for S. ½ N. W. ¼ and Lots 3 & 4 Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establih claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie, Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru Torger Hemmestvedt. all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Departmnt of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Langlie, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 657 Serial No. 04242. for Lots 1 & 2. S. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 3 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian. has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described. before Wilhelm Michelet. U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru. Halvor T. Homme. Torger Hammestvedt. all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Olson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 24th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 773. Serial No. 04287. for N. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Torger Hemmestvedt, Ole H. Langlie, Oscar Joppru, Halvor T. Homme, all of Brunkeberg Minn

R. J. MOTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 22nd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Magda N. Blakkestad, formerly Magda N. Moe, of Germantown Minnesota, who on December 18th. 1903 made Homestead Entry No. 7115, Serial No. 02687, for W. ½ of S. W. ¼, S.E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ & S. W. of S. E. ¼ Section 11 Township 155 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 30th, day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Theodore Evenby, Albert Rohrer, Knut Rognes, of Germantown Minn. Nels L. Moe, of Gryglа Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota May 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Young, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 405. Serial No. 04142, for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 2nd, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gander Olson, Ludwvig Larson. Albert Hanson, Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam 5th. 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn May 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Taralseth of Germantown Minn., who on October 15th, 1904, made Homestad entry No. 747, Serial No. 04275, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 29th day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses:

Knut Ragnes, Kittil T. Jordshaugen, Leif Jordshaugen, Christopher Vad, all of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Joppru, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 4th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 648, Serial No. 04239, for Lots 3, & 4 and S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 2 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie, Halvor T. Homme, Simon Olson, Iver O. Solblent, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn., who, on February 7th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1044, Serial No. 04402, for N.W. ¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fith Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Stener Johnson, Henery Quirk John Quirk William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Stener Johnson, of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 29th. 1904, made Homestead entery No. 427. Serial No. 04151 for Lot 7 Section 25 & Lots 2, & 5, Section 26. Township 153 N., Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils E. Ofte, John Quirk, Henery Quirk, William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 14th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Offce Crookston Minnesota. May 12th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Tyndall widow of William G. Tyndall, deceased, of Fosston Minn., who on October 27th 1904, made Homestead entery No. 790 Serial No. 04290 for S. W. ¼ Section 5 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 22, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils Ostvolden, Christ Gulrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Ofterdall. Ole Giving; of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Henery Quirk, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made homestead entry No. 653, Serial No 0970, for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. Nils E. Ofte, Stener Johnson. John Quirk, of Kratka, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office; Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Quirk of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 29th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 458 Serial No. 04160 for S E. ¼ Section 26, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. William Parno, Stener Johnson; Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 14th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on October 16th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1823. Serial No. 04551 for W. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 28th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Even J. Sund. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. James O'Brien of Kratka Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Andrew Pedersen, of Malone Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 455, Serial No. 04163 for the S. E. ¼ Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lars T. Hagen, Ole H. Roisland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th. 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars T. Hagen, of Malone Minn., who on October 4th 1904 made homestead entry No. 639, Serial No. 04641, for Lots 3, 4, Section 2 & Lot 1. Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described; before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Pedersen, Ole H. Roisland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 15th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Halvorsen Gjedestad, of Germantown Minn., who on November 18th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 918. Serial No. 04314, for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, of Anstad Minn. Knud Rognes, Christopher Vad, Leif Jordeshougen, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 17th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Erickson, of Lille Minn., who on March 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7277, Serial No 02771, for N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 29th day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Larson, of Grit Minn. A. O. Watsend, Mikkel Larson, B. T. Langelle, of Lille Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register.

A Pessimist.

"Don't be too anxious to get a husband," said the wise matron. "Don't go around hunting for one."

"Think I should just sit down and wait for one, eh?" replied the maiden.

"Yes, for you'll sit up and wait for one often enough after you've got him."

Quite Natural.

Husband—What did you think when you heard the chandelier fall last night? Wife—Why, I thought you had been detained on business again and were getting upstairs as quietly as you

Yes we have plenty

Of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or montt's to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Calll,

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of The Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 537 Serial No. 04104, for Lots 5, 8; W. ½ S.E ¼ & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 19, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Quirk, William Parno, of Kratka Minn. Peter C. Wold, of Kuehnel Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, May 21st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn., who, on February 4th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1041. Serial No. 04401, for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3, & 4. Section 5, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 7th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Knut Olson, Torlljon G. Rome, Ole O. Skreland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam; at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's; at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

Where Snow Falls.

If you are not a lover of snow, go to Malta, which is the nearest spot where you are certain of complete immunity. If you are fond of it, the suburbs of St. Petersburg will furnish all you need to ask, for there you may be sure of it for 170 days in the year. The happy medium is supplied by Copenhagen, with thirty days, while Palermo, Rome and Venice, with one, two and five days respectively, may be recommended to those who merely care for snow as a casual and fleeting guest.—London

DO YOU WANT

Five Hundred

Dollars?

We have just received word from the owner to sell the fine river bank farm on the south east quater of section 29. Corner of land eighty roods south of the Highlanding creamery. Within three miles of the Soo railway line to Duluth. Fine river bottom hay meadow, on Red Lake river. 80 acres plow land, balance tmber and meadow land. One half of a mile from first grade school.

Must and will be sold, soon at about half

Its Value.

Call on, or address,

W. G. HUNT, Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults......	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..............	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.. ..	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.........	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness......	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains......	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility..	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed....	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual [illegible]

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PIANOS $[illegible] UP.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Of all kinds at 60 cents up.

IRON and STEEL SAFES, TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE FURNITURE From $6.25 up.

We are the largest manufacturers on earth, have unlimited capital and sell direct from the workshop to the fireside on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS to honorable people in all parts of the world. No other manufacturer will let you use the goods for years while slowly paying for them.

Write for Information and Free Catalogue

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

The wild strawberries and the plumb trees are in full bloom.

Otto Stucy of Hilda was transacting bussiness here yeteaday.

Walter McAndres finished his seeding yesterday, and has a vary fine crop in

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

STRAY: A two year old mare colt, large for her age. Color dark grey. Reward for finder. Notify, Ole H. Rustan, McIntosh Minn R. F. D No. 4.

Manager D. N. Winton, of the Thief River Falls Lumber Co. is up the river this week looking after their log drive, as they are getting short of logs for their saw mill at the Falls.

We have been busy making garden this week, and have had some few land notices to set in addition, as the farmer has to do all the type setting in this office

There seems to be a rush to make final proof on homesteads. Don't get excited gentelmen and all try to prove on the same day, for you will all have plenty of time.

This locality neve had a beter prospect for a bumper crop than they have at the present time, for if the spring was a little late the weather has been vary favorable for puting in the crops.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

The Narveson Bros. have taken quite an extensive jcb of grubbing, of Walter McAndress, which will make his field land in better shape for cultivatin and add much to the appearance and value of his fne farm.

The R. L. R. Traspotation Co steam boat is hung up on a sand bar this side of Thief River Falls, and Martain Swanson will try to run the Dan Patch up over the Brunkeberg wagon road, where there is more water than there is in the river.

Mike Kolski and Lawrence Wojnerowski, of Deer Park are doing a rushin business breaking up new land and seeding it to flax. They broke and seeded ten acers to flax last week and expect keep it up at that rate, until the 15th, of June.

P.C.Wold is busy assessing tha Town now days. He has not been on the south side of the river yet and maybe he has got the impression up at Highlanding that no one lives on the south side of the river, but they might direct the assessor to us as they are willing to let us help pay for that new grader; all right.

Dissolution Sale, At The Golden Rule, at Thief River Falls. A sale in which the price of every piece, parcel and yard of merchandise in the store will be radically reduced in a detirmined effort to turn these goods immediately into cash. Big discounts in; Suits; Dress Goods

The printer? up at Erie asks his readers to excuse the scarsity of news last week. They may do that all right for no one would miss mnch if they missed all of his "news." But some of them might like to see him get that April daily newspaper add. out of the head of his editorial colum, and continue that Swanson story about the hog that got his head taken off by sour cream, and then there was that scholl clerk/explanation, to make about high taxes in Swansons district, and what made them so high; and oh yes! we were to have a "communication" from G. Swanson, on the subject, of certified roads to Highlanding. Come on! Come on!

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Everything looks nice and green.

Mrs. Con Short and Dolly Walker visited with Mr. and Mrs. Hoveland on Monday.

Andrew Letvig made a flying trip to St. Hilaire Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lundeen called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rolandson on Sunday.

Miss Nellie Short and Miss Bagen visited with Miss Ida Lillo on Sunday.

Religious service will be held in the school house by H. Rindhals on next Monday, at 3 o'clock p.m., by Rev. Sather.

Mr. Ralph Hofstad is grubing for A. Rolandson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gunderson visited with the family of Ralph Hofstad on Sunday.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Ralph Green on on June 2nd, at 2 o'clock p. m. Everybody welcome.

Bernard Lindberg received the sad news on Suturday, that his sister, at Crookston had died of consumption. Funeral services were held on Sunday.

Mr. Brovold made a business trip to Plummer on Monday.

Mr. Jens Smeland is down to Crookston making final proof on his homestead this week.

Mr. Knut Severud has been looking around to buy a farm, he thinks this country is good enough for anybody.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN:

A choice quater section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue,
Sunbeam Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

The Oyster Crab.

Some of the most remarkable crabs in the world live at the expense of other animals. They are crustacean tramps and have no shame in sustaining existence at other animals' cost. One of these marine tramps is a little fellow that makes its home with the living oyster. In fact, it dwells in the oyster's shell and feeds on whatever is left over from the mollusk's dinners. Oddly enough, however, it is only the female that has this habit of "boarding out." The male crab has no permanent home, but spends its time swimming about at the surface of the water. Oyster crabs sometimes are big enough to have an arm stretch of an inch. Epicures consider them very good to eat. Sometimes they are cooked separately, and occasionally they are pickled. Crabs of nearly allied species, somewhat bigger, are found in the shells of mussels and scallops. In this case, again, only the female is a parasite.

Scottish Caution.

Certainly the cautious Scot spirit pervaded the opinions of the Scottish architect who was called upon to erect a building in England upon the long lease system, so common with Anglican proprietors, but quite new to our friend. When he found the proposal was to build upon the tenure of 999 years he quietly suggested: "Could ye no mak' it a thousand? Nine hundred and ninety-nine years 'll be slippin' awa'."

But of all the cautious and careful answers we ever heard of was one given by a carpenter to an old lady in Glasgow, for whom he was working, and the anecdote is well authenticated. She had offered him a dram and asked him whether he would have it then or wait till his work was done. "Indeed, mem," he said, "there's been sic a power o' sudden deaths lately that I'll just tak' it now."—"Reminiscences of Dean Ramsay."

Gallantry.

At a school in Aberdeen a teacher was examining her class on the Bible, the lesson being a part of Genesis. The teacher asked her class, "Why did the serpent tempt Eve instead of Adam?"

For some time there was silence, but at length a little boy held up his hand and replied, "Please, mum, 'cause it's ladies first."—Tit-Bits.

The Real Thing.

"How do youh possum taste, suh?" asked the solicitous waiter.

"Well," responded the patron who had ordered the article, "it tastes pretty good, but it isn't possum."

"No, suh," rejoined the waiter, "an' dat's a sign it's genuine. De genuine possum is a great pretender, suh; yas, suh."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Doomed.

Bride—Dearest, Towser has eaten the supper I cooked for you with my own hands. Hubby—Never mind, sweetheart. I'll get you another dog.—Pittsburg Press.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Brynil Brynilson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota who on October 5th. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 703, Serial No. 04200, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn., Ole Ferstad, Christ O. Nygaard, Peder Sulland, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam may 28th.—9.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th 1909.

Notice is hereby given that O. Martin Olson, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th. 1904. made Homestead entry No. 665. Serial No. 04245. for Lots 1, 2 & 3. Section 4 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Carl G. Olson, Peter Hedeen, Gerhard Jorgenson, Bolvor Olson all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that Anton C. Skog, of Kratka Minn., who on July 14th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 606, Serial No. 04230 for the Lot 1, N. ½ N. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Section 21 Township 150 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Rolsland, Ludvig Larson, Albert Hanson, Stephen Singer, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam may 28th—9.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jens L. Bolstad, of Malone Minn. who on December 2nd, 1907, made Homestead entery No. 1378, Serial No. 04596. for E. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lot 2 Section 19 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 14th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Steener S. Tredten, Elias Stephenson, Peter Gordon, Sever Maaren, all of Garnes Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam may 28,—9
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Rolsaland, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 390, Serial No. 911, for the N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Anton C. Skog, Ludwig Larson, Rasmus M. Johnson, Carl Hoven, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

The borrower is servant to the lender.—Bible.

LONG FELT WANT.

A Plea For a Graduated Standard of Misconduct.

What is really wanted at the present time is a standard of misconduct. We are constantly doing things in doubt, as if we hadn't a right to do them.

The confusion caused by people doing things which in their circumstances we had no right to expect is the principal cause of our troubles. It ought to be definitely settled, for example, that any millionaire who has, say, over a hundred millions will thereafter lead an honest life. If he has only fifty millions his life should be semi-honest, and if he has only a paltry ten millions then it ought to be conceded that he can loot a few railroads or so until he gets on his feet.

Up to, say, ten thousand a year no man can afford to be dishonest. He ought to get up in the cars and give his seat to women under thirty-five at least, and of course he will not take the chance of robbing any safe. From ten thousand up to a hundred thousand he can engage in little dishonest fliers by making one of a pool or putting through a land deal or so for variety.

When he gets fifty millions or more together, however, every man ought to ask himself plainly the question whether from now on he ought not to be a philanthropist. Doesn't he owe this to his fellow men?—Life.

HE GOT THE TICKET.

A Simple Little Errand That Made a Lot of Commotion.

One of the most amusing accidents imaginable happened to an old gentleman in one of our large eastern cities. He was asked to buy a ticket to a fireman's ball and good naturedly complied. The next question was what to do with it. He had two servants, either of whom would be glad to use it, but he did not wish to show favoritism.

Then it occurred to him that he might buy another ticket and give both his servants a pleasure. Not knowing where the tickets were sold, he inquired of a policeman, and the officer suggested that he go to the engine house. So the old gentleman went to the engine house that evening, but there was no one in sight. He had never been in such a place before and stood for a moment or so uncertain how to make his presence known.

Presently he saw an electric button on the side of the room, and he put his thumb on it.

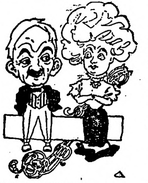
The effect was electrical in every sense of the word. Through the ceiling, down the stairs and from every other direction firemen came running and falling, the horses rushed out of their stalls, and, in short, all the machinery of a modern engine house was instantly in motion.

Amid all this uproar stood the innocent old gentleman, who did not suspect that he had touched the fire alarm until the men clamored around him for information as to the locality of the fire.

Then he said mildly, "I should like to buy another ticket for the ball, if you please."

The situation was so ludicrous that there was a general shout of laughter, and the old gentleman bought his ticket, and the engine house resumed its former state of quiet.—Exchange.

The Desideratum.



"I want an airship, hubby."

"What for?"

"So we can look down on our neighbors."—Philadelphia Press.

The favor of great men and the praise of the world are not much to be relied on.—French Proverb.

SEASON OF 1909.

The fine Percheron Norman Stallion,

DUKE.

Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays.

At Garnes on Thursdays.

At Plummer, on Fridays.

At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8.00 & $10. to insure. 1.00 in advance.

J. A. Walker,
Lillo Minn.

Milk Toast and Cheese.

Make some rich milk toast and spread out on a flat dish. Cover with a thick layer of grated cheese and put in the oven till the cheese melts and browns.—Harper's Bazar.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 AND 15¢ NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS
to Agents. Postal brings premium [illegible]

THE McCALL CO., [illegible] NEW YORK

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS.

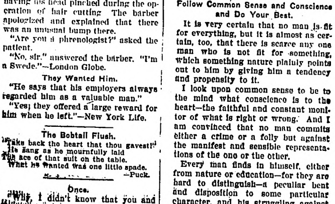
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' ANTI-Pain Pills



Marlin

THE Marlin Model 1894 is a medium light weight repeating rifle, a well proportioned, finely balanced gun with all the advantages and comforts of the Marlin solid-top, side-ejecting construction. It is quick and easy of operation, accurate up to 300 yards and a very pleasant gun to carry and to shoot.

For settled districts and farming country where the shooting at woodchucks, badgers, foxes, [illegible] ranges from 100 to 200 yards, the .25-20 and [illegible] black and low-pressure smokeless loads [illegible] accuracy and safety. The factory ammunition [illegible] and can be reloaded at very [illegible]

The up-to-date sport [illegible] every day in the year. [illegible] for the man who loves a go[illegible] thing about it. FREE fo[illegible]

The Marlin Firearms Co.
42 Willow St., [illegible] Conn.

Not of That Nationality.

A gentleman was much annoyed by having his head pinched during the operation of hair cutting The barber apologized and explained that there was an unusual bump there.

"Are you a phrenologist?" asked the patient.

"No, sir," answered the barber. "I'm a Swede."—London Globe.

They Wanted Him.

"He says that his employers always regarded him as a valuable man."

"Yes; they offered a large reward for him when he left."—New York Life.

The Bobtail Flush.

"Take back the heart that thou gavest!"
He sang as he mournfully laid
The ace of that suit on the table.
What he wanted was one little spade.
—Puck.

Once.

"Why, I didn't know that you and Higgley were acquaintances."

"Oh, yes. He was my brother-in-law for awhile once."—Houston Post.

Caught In Her Own Trap.

When she assured me that I might
Look on her always as a sister,
I exercised a brother's right
And most affectionately kissed her.

CHOOSING A VOCATION.

Follow Common Sense and Conscience and Do Your Best.

It is very certain that no man is fit for everything, but it is almost as certain, too, that there is scarce any one man who is not fit for something, which something nature plainly points out to him by giving him a tendency and propensity to it.

I look upon common sense to be to the mind what conscience is to the heart—the faithful and constant monitor of what is right or wrong. And I am convinced that no man commits either a crime or a folly but against the manifest and sensible representations of the one or the other.

Every man finds in himself, either from nature or education—for they are hard to distinguish—a peculiar bent and disposition to some particular character, and his struggling against it is the fruitless and endless labor of Sisyphus. Let him follow and cultivate that vocation; he will succeed in it and be considerable in one way at least, whereas if he departs from it he will at best be inconsiderable, probably ridiculous.—Lord Chesterfield.

Memorial to Brave Explorer.

A memorial has just been erected in Kensington cemetery, London, to the memory of Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the Arctic explorer and discoverer of the lost Franklin expedition. It takes the form of an old style wheel cross standing on a massive molded base, reaching to a height of ten feet and erected in rough silver-gray Cornish granite.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

It Is.

"Some say it's a mistake to marry."

"Well," commented Mrs. Sixthhub, "to err is human."

A Domestic Eye Remedy

Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drugs Laws. Wins Friends Wherever Used. Ask Druggists for Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine in Your Eyes. You Will Like Murine.

While we have a great deal of respect for old age, we draw the line at boarding-house spring chicken.

WE PAY 10-12c FOR COW HIDES.
High prices for Wool. Sell Sheep Dip cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

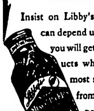
If you have friends in adversity stand by them.—Dickens.

ANGER'S ICE CREAM CONES
G. L. Bradley & Co., Minneapolis.

Pigments of more than 400 different colors are secured from coal.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

Light, heat and oil are the worst enemies of the rubber tire.



Libby's Food Products

Liked By The Whole Family

You will never be disappointed if you use ***Libby's Pickles and Condiments*** on your table. Libby's have the right taste, which is always uniform, and you can depend upon Libby's as being absolutely pure. Try these:

Mixed Pickles
Fancy Olives
Salad Dressing
Strawberry Preserves
Currant Jelly
Evaporated Milk

Libby's foods are the best because they are made from the best fruits and vegetables, by the best methods in ***Libby's Great Enameled White Kitchens.***

Insist on Libby's, and you can depend upon it that you will get food products which are the most satisfactory from the standpoint of taste and purity.

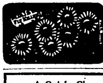
A Friend In Need

There is absolutely nothing that gives such speedy relief in Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera-Morbus, Cholera-Infantum, Colic and Cramps as

DR. D. JAYNE'S
CARMINATIVE
BALSAM

It is a friend in need, and you should always keep it in your house. Its valuable curative properties have made it a necessity for both adults and children.

Sold by all druggists at 25c per bottle



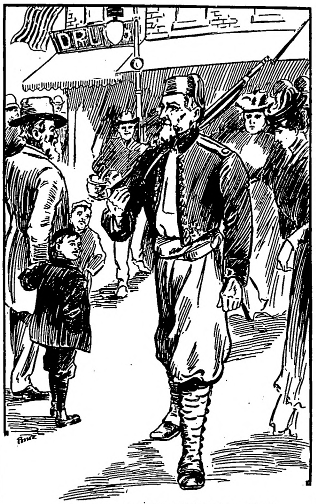
DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, *or sent prepaid for* 20c. Harold Somers, 150 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

A Quick, Clean Shave
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

THE FIRE REKINDLED

A MEMORIAL DAY STORY

BY
Claire Wallace Flynn



"There Goes One of Those Grizzly Fighters, Boys."

THE rat-a-tat of the drums and the dauntless voice of the fife began to awaken the quiet streets early in the morning. Adam Roth, brought to his window by the insistent call of the fifes, raised his eyes to the cloudless blue of the spring sky and then let them shift back uneasily to his shabby room.

As the sounds died away, Adam went and stood beside the bed. On it was laid the full uniform of a Zouave, discolored with the smoke of many battles, ragged and worn with the stress of weary marches. Near one shoulder a faded stain spoke of a wound received at Alexandria.

Adam looked long on this uniform, and then, brushing away a mist before his eyes, he whispered the name "Dan!" Dan, the brave brother who had first donned them in '61, who had with unabated love and energy and pride worn them on every Memorial day since the first, had gone to the great "assembly," and only Adam was left.

And Adam! There was no part for him in all these half pleasant, half sad, reunions, these enthusiastic parades through the great city, these glorious awakenings of memories of deeds well done in the past. That was what ate into his soul and blotted out the light in his face. He had been a coward—coward! In those days, when the uniform before him had been a bright red, and the gun, leaning against the foot of the bed, had sparkled and shone, he had failed to answer the bugle call of his country.

The sounds in the street below grew louder, and the sun streamed into the room, sending a sudden riot to Adam's heart. The veins in his temples throbbed like ceaseless threshing machines, separating all the chaff of his long life of failure and cowardice from this strange, burning prayer that sprang up within him, that he might once, only once, go forth in the uniform of the country he loved, to march behind the flag he had failed to protect, to be an American soldier!

He found himself taking off his coat with shaking hands, and, almost before he realized it, he was hurrying into the uniform. He dusted the moth-eaten fez and put it on his head. The worn tassel fell over his ear, and he tossed it back with a new, free fling of his head. The mantle of Dan seemed truly to have fallen upon him, bringing with it the spirit of '61.

A man leading two little boys by the hand pointed him out to the children. "There goes one of those grizzly old fighters, boys. I tell you, they did great work!" The words reached Adam and sent a gleam to his eyes.

With one great throb of his heart Adam stepped into the street and swung into line. The man next to him glanced in his direction, and his face whitened.

Dan Roth! Surely old Dan Roth was dead! The whole post had heard of it nearly a year ago. Who, then, was this silent, mysterious figure, springing suddenly from the crowd and joining them?

"Who are you?" asked the man.

Adam wavered a moment before he answered. The simple query blotted out his cherished dream; perhaps it would make the continuance of his march impossible. But finally he turned and answered:

"Dan Roth's brother."

Suddenly he felt the silent encouragement of a handshake. The veteran meant to be his friend. Then the command of "Forward march!" came to them, and they were off once more, this time flashing warm, triumphant, into Riverside drive. The long march was over.

Beside him stood the color-bearer, holding aloft the tattered glory of the regiment. The words of the orator floated on the quivering air, and the cannon boomed from the gunboat in the river; but all sounds now seemed to come to Adam from a great distance. He was aflame with the spirit of devotion; the darkened lamp of patriotism had been lighted anew in him, and in the whole world there was nothing else.

Presently Adam's kindling eyes fell upon a man among the crowd of spectators, a man whose haggard face and twitching body marked him apart. Rage, wild, unreasoning rage at fate, cried out from all his features. With some fascination Adam noticed that his eyes were fastened upon the flag, or all that was left of it. But what a gaze. His glance was a menace, his look burnt with the hatred of one whose hand is forever set against the insignia of law and royalty.

The ceremonies were drawing to a close. A bugler stepped forward and played the first bar of the "Star Spangled Banner." From his higher place Adam saw the man whom he had been watching push his way to the edge of the crowd, directly facing the flag. The people were singing now.

The man's arm shot out. Something gleamed in the sunshine, something sang in the air above the words "in trimuph shall wave," and an old Zouave stumbled and fell forward upon the white stones.

The commander of the post stooped over the fallen man and lifted his head. The man was a stranger to him. He looked at a Zouave standing near, silently questioning him.

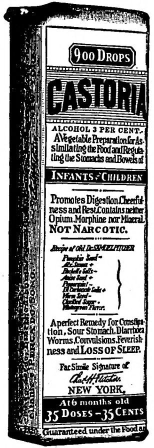
"He pushed in front of Peterson, sir, just as that scoundrel fired. He tried to grasp the flag, sir. I guess he saw what the fellow aimed at."

"Who is he?" asked the officer. "And what is he doing here? He is not one of my men."

"He was Dan Roth's brother. We have all heard of him—he was the boy that wouldn't join in '61. But today—he—he—"

The old man knelt down beside Adam. Just below the dim stain on the shoulder of Dan's jacket, the stain which marked that day at Alexandria, there was a new, fresh one. The heart that lay beneath it was at peace.

(Copyright, 1909, by J. B. Lippincott Co.)



Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and A FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. J. S. Alexander, of Omaha, Neb., says: "A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is, deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boarman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Plain Part of It.

"Did the young man they caught in fraudulent transactions peculate much?"

"I dunno about that, but he stole a lot."

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for your feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Short Hours.

"How late did you sit in that poker game?"

"Till about $12.30."—Cornell Widow.

If You Have Common Sore Eyes,

if lines blur or run together, you need PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rather be thou the tail among lions than the head among foxes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

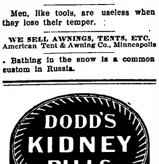
The surgeon is ready to slash any old thing—except his bill.

WE BUY CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS.
Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

Men, like tools, are useless when they lose their temper.

WE SELL AWNINGS, TENTS, ETC.
American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis

Bathing in the snow is a common custom in Russia.



KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
TRADE MARK
PLANTEN'S
C & C OR BLACK
CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST BROOKLYN N.Y.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray
Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

JUST DOUBLE

320 ACRES INSTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

As further inducement to settlement of the wheat-raising lands of Western Canada, the Canadian Government has increased the area that may be taken by a homesteader to 320 acres—160 free and 160 to be purchased at $3.00 per acre. These lands are in the grain-raising area, where mixed farming is also carried on with unqualified success. A railway will shortly be built to Hudson Bay, bringing the world's markets a thousand miles nearer these wheat-fields, where schools and churches are convenient, climate excellent, railways close to all settlements, and local markets good.

"It would take time to assimilate the revelations that a visit to the great empire lying to the North of us unfolded at every turn."—*Correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Western Canada in August, 1908.*

Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies at low prices and on easy terms.

For pamphlets, maps and information as to low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

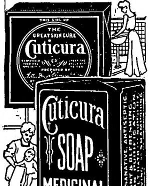
CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Suicide—

Slow death and awful suffering follows neglect of bowels. Constipation kills more people than consumption. It needs a cure and there is one medicine in all the world that cures it—CASCARETS. 895

Cascarets—10c. box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 22--1909.



MILLIONS OF WOMEN

Regard Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment as unrivaled for Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands, for Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing and for the Nursery.

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MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1909. NO. 10.

TAFT HONORS DEAD

PRESIDENT DELIVERS ORATION ON GETTYSBURG FIELD.

MONUMENT IS. DEDICATED

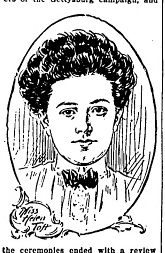
Daughter of the Chief Executive Unveils the Shaft Erected in Memory of Regulars—Lincoln Statue at Hodgenville.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Seldom has the historic Gettysburg battlefield witnessed more impressive Memorial day exercises than those of Monday. The chief feature of the ceremonies was the dedication of the fine monument erected by act of congress to commemorate the services of the regular army of the United States in the Gettysburg campaign of June and July, 1863, and President Taft was the central figure in the day's doings.

The president arrived early in the morning from Pittsburg, and was met by a committee of prominent citizens and an escort of United States regulars. After luncheon a great concourse of people gathered on the battlefield, and the exercises began. Secretary of War Dickinson delivered an address and formally transferred the monument to the Gettysburg National Park commission, the chairman of which, Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, made the speech of acceptance.

Unveiled by Miss Taft.

The shaft was then unveiled by Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the president. Laurel wreaths were placed at the base of the monument by the oldest regimental and battery commanders of the Gettysburg campaign, and the ceremonies ended with a review of the troops on the field by President Taft.



The monument is a beautiful shaft 85 feet high surrounded at the base by a broad granite terrace. It stands on Hancock avenue a short distance south of the high-water mark of the battle of Gettysburg. The monument represents all of the 42 cavalry, artillery, infantry and engineer organizations of the regular army that participated in the campaign. In addition there has been erected a small monument seven feet high for each of the commands at the location it occupied during the battle.

Lincoln Statue Dedicated.

Hodgenville, Ky.—For the second time within a few months this little town was Monday the scene of a notable ceremony. This was the unveiling of the Lincoln memorial statue erected at the birthplace of the martyred president.

Henry Watterson, the famous Louisville journalist, was the chief orator, and was followed by E. J. McDermott, also of Louisville. The statue was then unveiled by Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm. Next came addresses of acceptance by former Appellate Court Justice George Du Relle for the Lincoln monument commission, Gov. Augustus E. Willson for Kentucky, and David Highbaugh Smith for LaRue county.

STRIKE GROWS SERIOUS.

Mails Still Held Up and Food Is Getting Scarce Along the Georgia Railroad.

Atlanta, Ga. — The tension in Georgia railway firemen's strike is increasing with every hours' delay is settling the race question involved. United States mails held up since the beginning of the week, a dozen counties facing demoralization of business and the race issue brought continually into unwholesome prominence, were the factors which spurred the negotiations through hours of discussion.

Various towns in the strike district took inventory of the visible supply of food. Madison reported at least 15 days of plenty in prospect. Washington reported a shortage in yeast and prices rising. There are 11 cars of provisions at Lithonia and ice has been supplied to maintain the perishable portion of their contents.

MANY CITIES FEEL QUAKE

TOWNS IN MIDDLE WESTERN STATES TREMBLE.

No Loss of Life Reported, but Several Slightly Injured—Some Property Damage.

Chicago.—Reports continued to come in Thursday of the earthquake which shook the middle west Wednesday. In this city the tremor lasted from two seconds to three minutes and in cities in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri it was just as severe.

So far no loss of life has been reported, although there has been slight property damage and a great deal of fright. The most severe shocks were felt in Chicago and Dubuque, Ia.

Following is a list of towns where the earthquake was felt: Janesville, Wis.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sterling, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Moline, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; Streator, Ill.; Dixon, Ill.; Dubuque, Ia.; Burlington, Ia.; Galena, Ill.; Bloomington, Ill.; Freeport, Ill.; El Paso, Ill.; Fairbury, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Mount Carroll, Ill.; Springfield, Mich.; Peoria, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Madison, Wis.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Aurora, Ill.; Kewanee, Ill.; Hanibal, Mo.; Beloit, Wis.; Michigan City, Ind., and Grand Rapids, Mich.

The last previous earthquake shock recorded in the Chicago weather bureau was on October 31, 1895.

One of the reports at the weather bureau came from Dubuque, Ia., where it was said that the Bank and Insurance building, a seven-story structure, was nearly thrown to the ground by the violence of the shock. Clerks, stenographers and hundreds who were employed in the various offices ran in panic from the building. Two seismic disturbances were reported there.

In Chicago chimneys were thrown down on the West and North sides, and several women were thrown from their feet as a result of the shock. Large flat buildings were shaken and families ran out, fearing the walls would collapse. Many were reminded of the disasters recently in Messina and San Francisco, and were in fear for hours after the shock had passed. Two hundred Italians working on the track elevation in Evanston were terror-stricken by the shock and fell on their knees in prayer.

At the weather bureau Prof. Cox said there were no instruments for recording quake shocks, but that he had noticed the swaying of chandeliers and lamp cords.

LORIMER ELECTED SENATOR.

Chicago Man Selected to Succeed Albert J. Hopkins by Illinois Legislators.

Springfield, Ill. — Congressman William Lorimer of the Sixth congressional district was elected United States senator on the ninety-fifth ballot taken by the joint session of the general assembly. He had 108 votes.

The election of a junior senator to represent Illinois in the upper house at Washington came about through a coalition of Democratic assemblymen and the anti-Hopkins Republicans, breaking the deadlock which had lasted since January 20.

William Lorimer was born at Manchester, England, April 27, 1861. When he was five years of age he came to America with his parents, and in 1870 located in Chicago.

At the age of ten years his father died and he became a sign-painter's apprentice and later worked for the Chicago packing houses and for a street railroad company, being a conductor when he quit that vocation to work for himself.

He entered the real estate business in 1886, and later became a member of the firm of Murphy & Lorimer in the building and brick manufacturing business.

In 1892 he ran for the office of clerk of the superior court, but was defeated. Three years later he became a member of congress and served the Sixth Illinois congressional district and was again elected for the congressional seat last spring. For a decade he has been a leader of the Republican party in Illinois.

Islanders Ask Citizenship.

Washington. — A committee of Porto Ricans has come to Washington, representing the Republican party of Porto Rico, to urge that the United States government grant citizenship to the islanders.

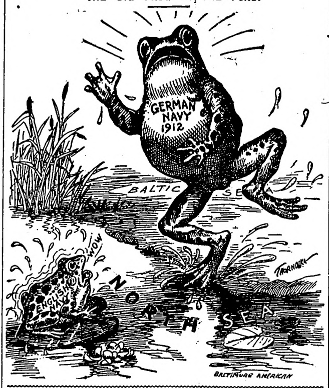
It is their intention to see President Taft and enlist his sympathies, if possible, as well as those of various senators and representatives, and to get congress to take up the Porto Rican citizenship plank contained in the last Republican national platform.

Wisconsin Man Is Slain.

Spokane, Wash.—The body of Patrick Corrigan, a wealthy farmer from Custer, Wis., was dragged from the Spokane river Wednesday.

His pockets had been turned inside out, his gold watch, gold pin and cash had vanished, as well as $4,000 in drafts and $3,000 in mortgages he carried when he disappeared March 13.

THE BIG FROG IN THE POND.



NINE ARE BURNED TO DEATH

FOUR LOSE LIVES IN FLAMES AT ELDON, IOWA.

Children at School Exercises Ablaze on Stage in Sight of Parents and Friends.

Eldon, Ia. — Fire destroyed the home of Mrs. Lola Shaw and burned to death her father, John Carter, and three of her children.

Mrs. Shaw is employed during the night at a restaurant and left the children with their grandfather. The fire was caused by the overturning of a lighted lamp during a storm.

Central City, Ky. — Five children, who took part in the commencement exercises of Mrs. B. C. Boyd's school in this city were burned fatally; the audience was changed from an applauding group, into a fighting mob and several other children were slightly injured.

Panic was averted by the coolness of the men in the audience, who covered the flaming children with their coats.

Four of the children died later. They are: Selma Clay, aged five years; Dorothy Clay, aged seven years; Nell McGeary, five years; Louise Marshall, eight years. Rena May Miller, aged five years, may recover.

Little Dorothy Clay was the unwitting cause of the catastrophe. The little girls had formed in a circle and had drilled back and forth in their white muslin dresses, the audience gathering enthusiasm as the entertainment progressed.

Then the lights were extinguished and an electric candle in the hand of each child flashed out brilliantly. The aunts, mothers, fathers and playmates in the crowd cheered and applauded so enthusiastically that Dorothy grew frightened and dropped her candle. The flame leaped to the white muslin and in a twinkling five dresses were afire.

INDICT HASKELL AGAIN.

Oklahoma Governor and Five Others Accused of Town Lot Frauds by Grand Jury.

Tulsa, Okla.—New indictments charging fraud in the Muskogee town lot cases were returned Thursday by the United States grand jury against Gov. Charles N. Haskell, F. B. Severs, W. T. Hutchins, C. W. Turner, A. Z. English and W. R. Eaton.

The accused men are charged with obtaining titles from the government to town lots in Muskogee by illegal methods. Bond in each case was fixed at $5,000 and was promptly furnished.

"As a result of four government attorneys and an army of secret men surounding the grand jury and limiting the testimony to just what suited them, indictments have been secured against me," said Gov. Haskell.

Fisheries Commission Meets.

Washington. — The International Commission of Fisheries held a meeting at the state department Friday. It was appointed under the convention between the United States and Great Britain to develop uniform and effective measures for the protection and propagation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to this country and Canada. President David Starr Jordan represents the United States. The commission has prepared regulations governing closed seasons, the apparatus used in fishing and other provisions to protect the fisheries.

ALASKA-YUKON FAIR OPENED

President Taft Presses Key and Starts Wheels—Seattle Is Wild with Joy.

Seattle, Wash.—At exactly 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Seattle time, President Taft in the White House in Washington, pressed a beautiful gold telegraph key, and at the signal that flashed all the way across the country the wheels in every part of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition began to turn and the great fair was opened.

When the auspicious moment arrived every whistle in Seattle was pulled wide open, every other noisemaking contrivance was brought into use, every man, woman and child of the city's inhabitants and of the thousands of visitors already here cheered, and the opening of the exposition was accomplished in the midst of a deafening din and general rejoicings. For two minutes every street car stood still and all business was suspended.

Then came the formal and impressive ceremonies in connection with the opening. The parade and speechmaking were participated in by all the officers of the exposition, the officials of Seattle, and Gov. W. B. Hoggatt of Alaska, Lieut. Gov. James Dunsmuir of British Columbia, Gov. M. E. Hay of Washington, Gov. J. M. Brady of Idaho, Gov. William Spry of Utah, Gov. F. W. Benson of Oregon and Gov. Gillett of California. In addition to the Pacific coast executives, Gov. Fort of New Jersey was represented by his son, Leslie R. Fort.

BAILEY AND SCRIBE FIGHT.

W. S. Manning of New York Times Hits Texan with Umbrella and Is Choked.

Washington.—Senator Bailey of Texas and W. S. Manning, representative of the New York Times in the senate press gallery, exchanged blows Thursday as a result of a conversation they had in reference to an article printed by the New York newspaper questioning the sincerity of the senator in his course on the income tax.

Neither of the participants was injured, as they were separated by Senator Clapp, Porto Rican Commissioner Larrinaga, several senate employes and newspaper correspondents. The versions of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Manning are in substantial agreement as to the cause of the trouble, and differ only as to the number of blows struck by each. When they were separated Bailey had Manning by the throat.

Arkansas Negro Lynched.

Pine Bluff, Ark. — Lovett Davis, a negro, charged with attempting to commit a criminal assault on a 16-year-old white girl here last Friday night, was taken from the jail in this city by an unmasked mob of 300 men, and hanged to a telegraph pole on one of the principal streets.

Just as the negro was being raised high above the street, the rope broke and the body fell to the ground, but he was immediately raised again and left hanging.

Supreme Court Adjourned.

Washington.—Chief Justice Fuller Monday declared the United States supreme court adjourned for the summer, and most of the justices lost little time in getting away for their vacations. The court suspended the docket a month ago and since then has held three sittings to announce decisons and hear motions.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Saloon Raiders Arrestee.

Duluth.—The Bovey saloonkeepers, John Sperk and N. S. Knoblock, have each caused the arrest of Rev. Hill, August Johnson and Capt. Tundquist, the last mentioned a constable of that village, on charges of burglary. The arrests are the outcome of a raid to get evidence of alleged lid tilting in the western Mesabi mining town. The three men arrested constituted the raiding party, and they had search warrants, but the saloonkeepers declare the warrants were issued Sunday and are illegal. They furthermore contend that the raiders by their action in entering the places provided an opportunity for thieves to enter. Knoblock alleges that $200 was stolen from his place in consequence of the raid, and Sperk says he has lost $63 in the same manner. The arrested parties were arraigned before Justice Franti and gave bail for their appearance next Thursday in the sum of $500 each.

St. Paul Woman Speaker.

Waseca.—Fifty delegates of the First District auxiliary of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs met here in the M. E. church. They represented fourteen of the twenty-three clubs in this district. Mrs. C. G. Higbee of St. Paul, president of the Minnesota federation, delivered the principal address and spoke of the laudable work of women's clubs, declaring that at least thirteen laws passed by the recent legislature were due to the efforts of the clubs. Mrs. Towne of Albert Lea was nominated as the next district vice president and next year's meeting will be held at that place.

Reveals Winter Tragedy.

Duluth.—The remains of an unknown man was found in a shack a short distance from the Northland Country club. The man had been frozen to death some time during the winter. The shack had been built out of pieces of wood and was lined with tar paper. This was all the protection the man had from the fierce winter weather. A shaving mug and some other trinkets were found in the hut. The body was badly decomposed, showing that death had occurred two or three months ago.

Two Professors Quit Normal.

Winona. — The Winona Normal school will this season lose two of its professors, both having been called to university work. A short time ago Dr. G. O. Virtue, who has had social science, history and civics, accepted a call to a similar chair in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb. Now Dr John A. Thackston of the mathematics department has accepted a call to a similar position in the University of Florida at Gainesville, Fla.

Ninety Complete Courses.

St. Peter.—Dr. P. A. Mattson, president of Gustavus Adolphus college, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the members of the several graduating classes yesterday morning. Tonight the seniors had their class exercises, and commencement week will close with the alumni banquet Thursday evening. Ninety students, the largest number ever graduated by the institution, complete their courses this spring.

More Sewers for Waseca.

Waseca.—The city council has accepted a bid for the construtcion of a complete sewerage system for the north side. This will include a sanitary septic tank and 4,000 feet of sewer mains. There will also be extensions of the system in the main residential section, aggregating several thousand feet. The property owners on two of the principal streets have signed petitions for paving those streets with brick.

Help Towns Fight Rates.

Bismarck. — The Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and West Superior chambers of commerce will have representatives at La Moure during the hearing before the state railway commission, June 15. Towns south of the main line of the Northern Pacific are charged at present 2 cents above the rates charged from towns north of the line to grain terminals at the Twin Cities and Head of Lakes.

I. O. O. F. to Picnic at Austin.

Austin.—The State Line association of the Odd Fellows order will hold its annual picnic in Austin on June 3. The association includes the lodges from LeRoy, Little Cedar, Deer Creek, Osage, Spring Valley and Austin and numbers nearly a thousand members. The event will take place in Lafayette park, and extensive preparations are being made for it.

NEWS NOTES.

Hawley.—In the special election held here to vote for bonds for electric lights and a waterworks plant both propositions were carried by large majorities, the former by 117 votes to 19 and the latter by 84 votes to 36.

To Enjoy

the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the World and the Commendation of the most eminent physicians it was essential that the component parts of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna should be known to and approved by them; therefore, the California Fig Syrup Co. publishes a full statement with every package. The perfect purity and uniformity of product, which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character, are assured by the Company's original method of manufacture known to the Company only.

The figs of California are used in the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna to promote the pleasant taste, but the medicinal principles are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

HE PUZZLED THE BRITISHER

Evidently Doorkeeper Had Never Heard of the Lord That American Minister Served.

Judge George F. Lawton of the Middlesex probate court told me a story the other day of an American minister who was spending his sabbatical year traveling abroad. Arriving in London, he made every effort to get an intimate view of the two branches of parliament in session. Of course no stranger is allowed on the floor of the house of lords, but the minister not knowing this, and with the usual amount of American push, tried to make his way in. There is a rule, however, that servants of the various lords may be admitted to speak to their ministers. Seeing the minister walking boldly in, the doorkeeper asked:

"What lord do you serve?"

"What lord?" repeated the astonished American, "the lord Jehovah!"

For a moment the doorkeeper hesitated and then admitted him. Turning to an assistant standing near, he said:

"He must mean one of those poor Scotch lairds."—Boston Record.

Home-Made Names.

"That little girl," remarked the druggist to the doctor, "was just in for ten cents worth of tincture of benzine. But I've had it before and gave her benzoin."

"That was easy," answered the doctor. "This morning on a diphtheria case the woman wanted to know if I administered antitoxin with an epidemic syringe."

Iron Ore Fields in Finland.

Though Finland has been regarded up to the present time as being extremely poor in iron ores, recent research has proved the existence of ore fields in South Finland (Nyland), and above all in the Ladoga lake district, which seem to be worth the expense of mining. For research purposes a company has been formed.

OVER THE FENCE
Neighbor Says Something.

The front yard fence is a famous council place on pleasant days. Maybe to chat with some one along the street, or for friendly gossip with next door neighbor. Sometimes it is only small talk but other times neighbor has something really good to offer.

An old resident of Baird, Texas, got some mighty good advice this way once.

He says:

"Drinking coffee left me nearly dead with dyspepsia, kidney disease and bowel trouble, with constant pains in my stomach, back and side, and so weak I could scarcely walk.

"One day I was chatting with one of my neighbors about my trouble and told her I believed coffee hurt me. Neighbor said she knew lots of people to whom coffee was poison and she pleaded with me to quit it and give Postum a trial. I did not take her advice right away but tried a change of climate, which did not do me any good. Then I dropped coffee and took up Postum.

"My improvement began immediately and I got better every day I used Postum.

"My bowels became regular in two weeks, all my pains were gone. Now I am well and strong and can eat anything I want to without distress. All of this is due to my having quit coffee, and to the use of Postum regularly.

"My son who was troubled with indigestion thought that if Postum helped me so, it might help him. It did, too, and he is now well and strong again.

"We like Postum as well as we ever liked the coffee and use it altogether in my family in place of coffee and all keep well." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in Pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

All pull together for a special session of the legislature to re district the state.

Lost; somewhere in the courts of the twin cities. Our state legislature "pork barrel." If you see it when you are down that way, kick the head in and send up a chunk big enough to build a bridge across the Red Lake River in the eastern part of this county.

The government Agricultural Department are charged with a shortage of fifty million bushels in their estimate of the 1908, wheat crop. Of course it was not discovered until about all the wheat had passed out of the farmers hends, then up went the price. That's a nice pot gang to be running arround the country estimating crops at the expense of the government.

The movement started by H. E Ives, of St Hilaire to circulate a monstor petition asking Gov. Johnson to call an extra session the legislatur to consider the matter of re districting the state is meeting with favor in all parts of Northern Minneseta. Unless an extra session is called it will be six years before the legislature takes any action.—Thief River Falls News.

The county division promoters do not need to make any campaign in this part of the county, if there is no re districting of the county. There is a large precentage of the people up this way that are opposed to any removel or fighting over the county seat, but they want a fair representation on that board of County Commissioners, and they are going to try and get it, either one way or the other

The Plummer Pioneer takes exceptions to our statement that the contract had been let to build the new Red Lake county court house. Well we may be a little behind our city breathern in getting the latest and corect news as our tell the next fellow line somtimes gets things mixed up. It might have been that John Duffy had contracted to have his kitchen enlarged, when the story left Red Lake Falls, and grew to a thirty five thousand dollar court house by the time it reached Sunbeam.

W.B Douglas former attorney general will bring a suit to prevent the carrying out of the provisions of what is called the "pork barrel law." The last legislature passed a law providing for the distribution of $600,000 during the next two years for the repair of roads and bridges in different counties of the state. The appropriations for the first year was to have been available on and after July 31, 1909, but a restraining order will be served on Secretary of State Julius A. Schmahl in time to prevent any of the money from being drawn from the state treasury until the law is tested in the courts.

The Big Gun.

A thirteen inch gun is forty feet long and weighs sixty tons.

The Same Thing.

A New York paper asks, "Will men become obsolete?"

Don't most of them get married?—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 24th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. may 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn. who, on October 4th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 640. Serial No. 01240. for S. ½ N. W. ¼ and Lots 3 & 4 Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie. Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru Torger Hemmestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Langlie, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4th. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 657 Serial No. 01212. for Lots 1, 2. S. ½ N. E. ¼ Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru. Halvor T. Homme, Torger Hemmestvedt. all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R J MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Olson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 24th. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 773. Serial No. 01287. for N. W. ¼ Section 26 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Torger Hemmestvedt. Ole H. Langlie. Oscar Joppru, Halvor T. Homme, all of Brunkeberg Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 22nd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Magda N. Blakkestad, formerly Magda N. Moe, of Germantown Minnesota, who on December 18th. 1903 made Homestead Entry No. 7115, Serial No. 02687. for W. ½ of S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ & S. W. of S. E. ¼ Section 11 Township 155 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 29th. day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Theodore Evenby, Albert Rohrer, Knut Rognes, of Germantown Minn. Nels L. Moe, of Gryglla Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota May 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Young, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 405. Serial No. 01112. for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 2nd, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gander Olson, Ludwig Larson, Albert Hanson, Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn May 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Larals of Germantown Minn., who on October 13th. 1904 made Homestead entry No. 747, Serial No. 1275. for N. W. ¼ Section 9 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 29th day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses:

Knut Rognes, Knud E. Jordeshaugen, Leif Jordeshaugen, Christopher Vad, all of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Joppru of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 1st. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 648, Serial No. 01230. for Lots 3, & 4 and S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie, Halvor T. Homme, Simon Olson; Iver O. Solbjem, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub.—6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909

Notice is heroby given that Herman Moline, of Kratka Minn. Who on October 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 700; Serial No. 01258, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 15th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Lars Furan; Sievert Benson, of Germantown Minn. Henry McCreidie; of Mavie Minn. Gust Berggen, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 18th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn., who, on February 7th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1041, Serial No. 01402, for N. W. ¼ Section 24 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Stener Johnson, Henery Quirk, John Quirk William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Stener Johnson, of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 29th. 1904. made Homestead entory No. 427. Serial No. 01151 for Lot 7 Section 25 & Lots 1, 2, & 5, Section 26, Township 153 N., Range 41 W, 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils E. Ofte, John Quirk, Henery Quirk, William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 14th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. May 12th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Tyndall widow of William G. Tyndall, deceased, of Fosston Minn., who on October 27th 1904. made Homestead entery No. 790 Serial No. 01299 for S. W. ¼ Section 5 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 22. day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils Ostvolden, Christ Gulrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Ofterdall, Ole Giving, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Quirk, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 653, Serial No 6979, for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuchnel Minn. Nils E. Ofte, Stener Johnson, John Quirk, of Kratka, Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Quirk of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 458 Serial No. 01163 for S. E. ¼ Section 26, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuchnel Minn. William Parno, Stener Johnson, Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

How Ledgers Got Their Name.

On the authority of the best lexicographers "ledger" is an adaptation of a once common word, "ligger," signifying any large book suited better for lying on a desk than for carrying about. Sometimes this was applied to a large account book, cartulary, or the like, frequently a great breviary for use in church, as distinct from a "portas," or small one, carried by a "book legere priest." "Coucher" is another old synonym for "ligger," the foregoer of the now general "ledger."

"English as She Is Spoke."

Dunley—Do you take your breakfast downtown? Quibble—Yes, but I eat it at home.—Boston Transcript.

Notice For Publication.

First pub. 6—4—9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles D. Henry of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 407, Serial No. 01143; for Lots 10; 12, and E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th; day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Dave Ross; Jacob R. Hesby; Peter Paulson Albert Hanson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 14th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on October 16th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 3323. Serial No. 01551 for W. ½ N. E. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 40 West Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge, for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 28th. day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Even J. Sund. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. James O'Brien of Kratka Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 12th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Pedersen, of Malone Minn., who on June 20th, 1904. made Homestead entry No 455, Serial No. 01163 for the S. E. ¼ Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lars T. Hagen, Ole H. Rolsland, Salve T. Myrum. Charley Krohn, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th. 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars T. Hagen, of Malone Minn., who on October 4th 1904 made homestead entry No. 650, Serial No. 01611, for Lots 3, 4, Section 2 & Lot 1. Section 3 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian. has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 24th. day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Pedersen, Ole H. Rolsland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn. all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st 1909

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 15th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Halvorsen Gjedestad, of Germantown Minn., who on November 18th. 1904, made Homested Entry No. 918. Serial No. 01314, for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 154 N. Range 40 W, Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of Intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, of Anstad Minn. Knud Rognes, Christopher Vad, Leif Jordeshougen. of Germantown Minn.

R J Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 17th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Erickson, of Lillo Minn., who on March 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 927, Serial No. 02771 for N. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 151 N Range 40 W. 5th Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 29th. day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Larson, of Grit Minn. A. O. Watseno, Mikkel Larson, B. T. Langette, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. MOTAGUE.
Register.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Rates of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN, ... President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ... Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS.... 2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE, ... Cashier.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 10th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henery Arndt of Kuchnel Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 537 Serial No. 04101, for Lots 5, 8, W. ½ S. E ¼ & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 19, township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

John Quirk, William Parno, of Kratka Minn. Peter C. Wold, of Kuchnel Minn. Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 21st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn., who, on February 4th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1011, Serial No. 01401, for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3, & 4, Section 5, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 7th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer. Knut Olson. Torbjon G. Rome. Ole G. Skreland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

Where Snow Falls.

If you are not a lover of snow, go to Malta, which is the nearest spot where you are certain of complete immunity. If you are fond of it, the suburbs of St. Petersburg will furnish all you need to ask, for there you may be sure of it for 170 days in the year. The happy medium is supplied by Copenhagen, with thirty days, while Palermo, Rome and Venice, with one, two and five days respectively, may be recommended to those who merely care for snow as a casual and fleeting guest.—London Chronicle.

DO YOU WANT Five Hundred Dollars?

We have just received word from the owner to sell the fine river bank farm on the south east quater of section 29. Corner of land eighty roods south of the Highlanding creamery. Within three miles of the Soo railway line to Duluth. Fine river bottom hay meadow, on Red Lake river. 80 acres plowland, balance tmber and meadow land. One half of a mile from first grade school.

Must and will be sold, soon at about half Its Value.

Call on, or address,
W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn,

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

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Write for Information and Free Catalogue

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEA office.

Steffen Jordahl passed by this way yesterday on his way to the town of Deer Park, to dehorn Rev. Mostues cattle.

Even J. Sund will put in his best efforts grubbing and brushing on The Sunbeam farm, for W. G. Hunt, until haying time

The Highlanding creamery, are now taking in cream three days a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and they are takking in lots of it, and yet there is room for more.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

STRAY: A two year old mare colt, large for her age. Color dark grey. Reward for finder. Notify, Ole H. Rustan, McIntosh Minn R. F. D No. 4.

Mrs. Anna G. Arnstad, of Williston N.D. came here for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Rev. E. A. Mostue, on Saturday last.

With plenty of rain to keep the ground moist and warm sunshine the young grain and grass is growing at a rapid rate and is sure to be a big crop.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

P. C. Wold is building an addition to his house 18 X 24, two stories high, with stone and cement basement, which, when it is compleated will make him a very nice farm residance.

Dissolution Sale, At The Golden Rule, at Thief River Falls. A sale in which the price of every piece, parcel and yard of merchandise in the store will be radically reduced in a detirmined effort to turn these goods immediately into cash. Big discounts in; Suits; Dress Goods

Crookston is going to have one of the bigest 4th, of July cellebrations that was ever held in the North West. The Northern Minnesota Firemans tournament is to be held thare at that time, and the show will last for three days and nights.

A peculiar accident happened to P.C.Wold, on his way home from Thief River Falls on Sunday last. He was sitting on the top of a high load of shingles driving his team, when the front wheel of the wagon dropped into a deep rut hole, and threw him in front of the wheels behind the horses, who sprang foward, when one of the tugs broke and the wagon stayed in the rut, which saved the wheels from passing over Mr. Wold, who escaped without any searious injury.

Gunder Asbjornson made his last trip by this way to the High Landing creamery on Monday. He said he was well satisfied with the treatment he had received at our creamery, but he was not going to run the risk of losing his horses in that swamp between here and Highlanding on this side of the river, to go to it. He starts to hawl his cream to Kratka to day, which means the loss of a good patron for our creamery, which will be the gain of the Kratka creamer, but we might get Swanson for a patron and he could travel the certified road, for the cream would be strong enough to get through any swamp.

The Alternative.

"If the window had been eight feet from the ground," pouted the young wife, "instead of eight stories, I'd have thrown myself out when you quarreled with me. Then you'd have had to be sweet to me when you picked me up. A lot of wives attempt suicide, they say, just to be petted when they come to."

"Yes," said he, "but sometimes they don't come to, remember."—New York Press.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Beautiful, good old summer time.

Mrs. Lillo and Mrs. Rolandson visited with Mrs. Fore on Sunday.

Mr. Brovold was transacting business at Plummer Monday.

Mr. Charles Erickson is going to erect a fine dwelling house on his Deer Park farm.

Miss Annie Florance is working for Mrs. Hoveland this week.

The Clearwater Flyer has come to a stand still, as she has not got water enough to swim in

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lillo called on his mother Mrs. I. Lillo on Monday.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson is helping Mrs. Stone house for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckstrand moved up from Hill River onto the Peat Miline farm on Thursday.

Eddie Singer returnd home from a business trip to Crookston on Friday last.

Mr. B Lindeberg is helping Mr. Whalon this week.

Sunshine or rain, that cream check comes evry month, just the same,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. 6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 1, 1901. Notice is herepy given that Carl Dommer, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 231, Serial No. 04125, for S.W.1-4 Section 11 Township 154 N. Range 41 W.5th, principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S.Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 15th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Josheph Duchamp, of Kratka Minn. William Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Rudolph Manthy, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ole P. Nelson, of Germantown Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. May 4th, -9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909. Notice is herepy given that Carl J. Olson, of Highlanding, Minn., who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1109, Serial No. 04445, for S.E. 1-4 Section 9, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard P. Stixrud, Anton Horachek, Nels P. Stixrud, John W. Vrolson, all of Highlanding, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pup. June 4th, -9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 2, 1909. Notice is hereb given that Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 589, Serial No. 04219, for Lot 4, N.1-2 N.W.1-4 & S.E. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 32 Townshib 152 N. Rang 40 W. 5th, Princibal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 20th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ernhard M. Lindberg, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanual V. Carlson, of Rhoda Minn. Carl O. Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. May 4th, -9.

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 1, 2, & N.W.1-4 N.W.1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Princibal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 20th, day of July, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanual Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quater section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue,
Sunbeam Minn.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

One For Every Day.

"I've been reading about one of them rich men wot's got er suit of clothes for every day in the week," said one tramp to another.

"That's nothin'. So 'ave I. This is it I've got on now!"—London Globe.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Brynjl Brynilson, of Bru nl eb [illegible] innesota. who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 703, Serial No. 04260, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 154N, Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 5th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Ole Ferstad, Christ O. Nygaard, Peder Sulland, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam may 28th, -9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th 1909. Notice is hereby given that O. Martin Olson, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 665. Serial No. 04 25. for Lots 1, 2 & 3. Section 4 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Carl G. Olson, Peter Hedeen, Gerhard Jorgenson, Holvor Olson all of Kratka Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28, 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn, May 26th, 1909. Notice is hereby given, that Anton C. Skog, of Kratka Minn., who on July 14th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 606, Serial No. 04230 for the Lot 1, N. ½ N. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ N.E. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Rolsland Ludvig Larson, Albert Hanson, Stephen Singer, all of Kratka Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam may 28th -9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Jens L. Bolstad of Malone Minn. who on December 2nd, 1907, made Homestead entery No. 1378, Serial No. 4556. for E. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lot 2 Section 19 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 14th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Steener S. Tvedten, Elias Stephenson, Peder Gordon, Sever Maaren, all of Garnes Minn

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam may 28, -9

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909. Notice is heeby given that Ole O. Rolsland, of Kratka Minn., who on June 25th 1904, made Homestead entry No 390, Serial No. 011, for the N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Anton C. Skog, Ludwig Larson, Rasmus Johnson, Carl Hoven, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 4 9

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 29th, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Hesby of Kratka Minn., who on June 20th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 436 Serial No. 04156, for Lots 2, 3, & 8. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 20 & Lot 11 Section 21 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, and that said proof will be made before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Charles D. Henry; Albert Hanson; Ludvig Larson; Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Heartless.

"Sleeping, I dreamed a dream."
He said, "you cannot guess.
Things are not always what them seem.
I dreamed that you said 'Yes.'"

"Did you, indeed?" she said
And gazed with thoughtful air
At him while he turned white and red
"Tell me—what man was there?"
—New York World.

Treasuring.

Madge—How do you know you can keep a secret?

Marjorie—I know something about Dolly, and I'm keeping it from her until I get angry with her.—Puck.

Unpardonable.

He held her in his arms awhile,
She struggled to be free.
At last he let her go and said,
"I pray you pardon me."

He had not kissed her, had not found
Her struggle hard—she sighed!
"Ah, no, I cannot pardon you,"
She bitterly replied.

HE GOT THE TICKET.

A Simple Little Errand That Made a Lot of Commotion.

One of the most amusing accidents imaginable happened to an old gentleman in one of our large eastern cities. He was asked to buy a ticket to a fireman's ball and good naturedly complied. The next question was what to do with it. He had two servants, either of whom would be glad to use it, but he did not wish to show favoritism.

Then it occurred to him that he might buy another ticket and give both his servants a pleasure. Not knowing where the tickets were sold, he inquired of a policeman, and the officer suggested that he go to the engine house. So the old gentleman went to the engine house that evening, but there was no one in sight. He had never been in such a place before and stood for a moment or so uncertain how to make his presence known.

Presently he saw an electric button on the side of the room, and he put his thumb on it.

The effect was electrical in every sense of the word. Through the ceiling, down the stairs and from every other direction firemen came running and falling, the horses rushed out of their stalls, and, in short, all the machinery of a modern engine house was instantly in motion.

Amid all this uproar stood the innocent old gentleman, who did not suspect that he had touched the fire alarm until the men clamored around him for information as to the locality of the fire.

Then he said mildly, "I should like to buy another ticket for the ball, if you please."

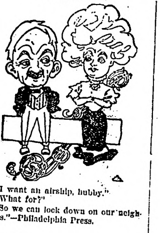
The situation was so ludicrous that there was a general shout of laughter, and the old gentleman bought his ticket, and the engine house resumed its former state of quiet.—Exchange.

Love's Excuse.

He—You passed me without speaking to me.

She—Oh, I must have been thinking about you.

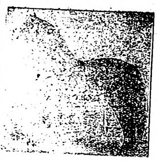
The Desideratum.



"I want an airship, hubby."
"What for?"
"So we can look down on our neighbors."—Philadelphia Press.

SEASON OF 1909

The fine Percheron Norman Stallion,



DUKE.

Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays.
At Garnes on Thursdays
At Plummer, on Fridays.
At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8.00 & $10. to insure. 1.00 in advance.

J. A. Walker,
Lillo Minn.

Milk Toast and Cheese.

Make some rich milk toast and spread out on a flat dish. Cover with a thick layer of grated cheese and put in the oven till the cheese melts and browns. —Harper's Bazar.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 AND 15 NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS
to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address

THE McCALL CO., [illegible] NEW YORK

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

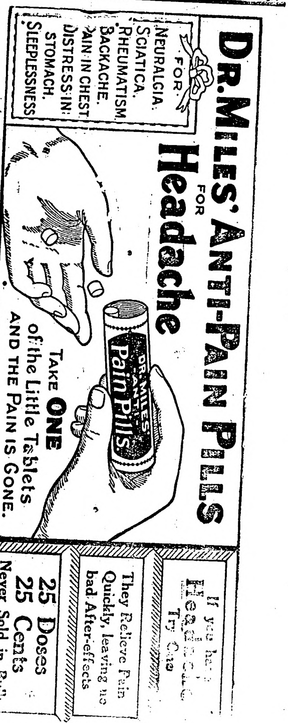
THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.


DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache
FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS
DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk
If you have Headache Try One

Johnny's Horrid Finish.

"If you don't quit eating so much, Johnny," exclaimed Mrs. Lapsling, horrified at the gluttonous propensities of her youngest, "the first thing you know you'll be a regular filibuster!"—Chicago Tribune.

Reassuring.

Patient (to dentist)—I say, this gas is absolutely safe, isn't it?

Dentist—Don't worry, sir. In these times I couldn't afford to lose a customer.—New York Life.

Invariable.

To travel is a healthy life,
As all of us admit,
And yet it has, like everything,
Exceptions governing it.
For instance, take the traveling man
Who never takes a trip,
No matter what the season be,
Unless he has the grip.

All Sound.

"Has the young man any [illegible] relatives?"

"No, sir; he's got only two uncles [illegible]

Pet Boars.

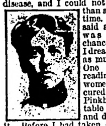
The nicest pet the French forest affords is the marcassin or baby wild boar. It is almost human in its cleverness, delights in funny pranks, has an evident sense of humor, makes friends of children and dogs and even lends itself to mimic hunts, playing the part of the hunted animal. Its antics are varied and original. The only creature to which the marcassin objects is its distant relative, the pig. Directly it sees that animal its back is up and its growing tusk is bared. In babyhood it has a lovely sleek coat of very dark brown and tan. When the silky hair is shed and bristles take its place the temper grows uneven. If marital and paternal cares come on, the wild boar puts away its childish ways and wants to take its family to the forest to feed there on acorns and beech mast. Woe to the hound or to the keeper who wants to keep him back. In the forest this paterfamilias may be called the [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

OPERATION HER ONLY CHANCE

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from a female weakness and disease, and I could not stand more than a minute at a time. My doctor said an operation was the only chance I had, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. One day I was reading how other women had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it. Before I had taken one bottle I was better, and now I am completely cured."—LENA V. HENRY, Route No. 3, Adrian, Ga.



Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

320 Acres of Wheat Land IN WESTERN CANADA

WILL MAKE YOU RICH

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Fifty bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent. Under new regulations it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at $3 per acre

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—*Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.*

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers $20.00 to $25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; railway advantages unequalled; schools, churches and markets close at hand. Land may also be purchased from railway and land companies.

For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Real Protection From Flies

Chase's Cover lets air *in*, but keeps flies *out*; it's the *only* cover affording *real protection* and comfort to the horse.

THREE SIZES

CHASE'S Genuine Brussels COVER

is made from long staple cotton, hard twisted—a strong, light, serviceable cover of great durability. See it at your dealer's—but be sure it's Chase's. Made only by

L. C. CHASE & COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

Mfrs. the Famous Chase Plush Robes, Horse Blankets and Fly Nets.

Headache

"My father has been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name."—E. M. Dickson, 1120 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 925

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

LAND—IRRIGATED—LAND. Perpetual water right; fine water; productive soil; crop failures unknown; 50 bu. wheat per acre; 3½ to 5 tons alfalfa; healthful climate; free timber; easy terms; write now. LINWOOD LAND CO., Rock Springs, Wyoming.

NOT A MATTER OF LOYALTY.

Simple But Insuperable Reason Why Subject Could Not Kneel Before His King.

One fancies that few types of men, can, from time to time, have afforded royalty more amusement of a quiet sort than provincial mayors of England. "From the Foreland to Penzance," by Clive Holland, contains the story of a mayor of Weymouth who, during one of the visits of King George to the town, was destined to afford "comic relief" to a ceremony of some importance.

The occasion was the presentation of an address of welcome to the king, and we are told that the mayor, on approaching to present it, to the astonishment and dismay of all, instead of kneeling, as he had been told to do, seized the queen's hand to shake it as he might that of any other lady.

Col. Gwynne, the master of the ceremonies, hurriedly told him of the faux pas, saying: "You should have kneefed, sir."

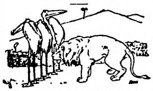
"Sir, I cannot," was the reply.

"Everybody does, sir," hotly asserted the colonel.

The mayor grew red, and evidently much upset, exclaimed: "Confound it, sir, but I've got a wooden leg!"

History records that "a smile suffused the face of her majesty, and the king laughed outright."—Youth's Companion.

UNKIND FAKE.



The Shortsighted Lion—Well, I never dreamed I should finish my days behind the bars of a cage.

WESTON, Ocean-to-Ocean Walker, Said recently: "When you feel down and out, feel there is no use living, just take your bad thoughts with you and walk them off. Before you have walked a mile things will look rosier. Just try it." Have you noticed the increase in walking of late in every community? Many attribute it to the comfort which Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, gives to the millions now using it. As Weston has said, "It has real merit." It cures tired, aching feet while you walk. 30,000 testimonials. Order a 25c package to-day of any Druggist and be ready to forget you have feet. A trial package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Is Tired of Praying.

A little girl in St. Louis the other evening was going through the usual form of prayer: "God bless mamma, and papa and make me a good girl," and so on, when all at once she semed to come to a decision. "Now that is the last time I am going to say that prayer," she said, very gravely, looking at her mother. "You are older than I am and it is your place to ask for all those things and I don't see any use in two people's asking the same thing." Since then she has firmly refused to pray, insisting that it is her mother's place to ask God for blessings.

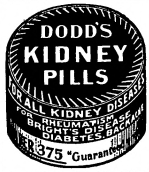
Quite True.

Marian, a little three-year-old, is very stubborn. One day, when she was fretful, her mother, wishing to engage her mind, attracted her attention to a cow in a vacant lot and asked what it was.

Marian replied, "hoss" (horse) and stubbornly refused to give in. Her mother, wishing to get a correct answer without scolding, asked: "What eats grass besides a horse?" "More hoss," was the quick response.—Delineator.

Exclusive.

"Where do the Hottentots live, Mary?" a public-school teacher asked one of her pupils. "I don't know, 'm," said Mary, primly. "Ma won't let me visit any of the people in this neighborhood."—Youth's Companion.



You Need a Tonic

if you feel languid and depressed all the time. The best thing to help nature build up the system is

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

This great tonic is not a false stimulant as many of the so-called "spring tonics." It is a natural strength-giver. For all run-down conditions of the health it is an invaluable remedy; imparts new life and vigor and builds up the entire system.

Sold by All Leading Druggists in two size bottles, 50c and 35c

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High est references. Best results

CRIPPLED WITH SCIATICA

Caused by Disordered Action of the Kidneys.

Samuel D. Ingraham, 2402 E. Main St., Lewiston, Idaho, says: "For two years I was crippled with sciatic rheumatism in my thighs and could not get about without crutches. The kidney secretions became irregular, painful, and showed a heavy sediment. Doctors were not helping me so I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I improved soon, and after a while was entirely free from my suffering. I am in the best of health now and am in debt to Doan's Kidney Pills for saving my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE THING THAT WAS CERTAIN

No Doubt in the Baggageman's Mind as to Contents of What Looked Like Coffin.

In an emergency the manufacturer of Limburger cheese was forced to use strategy with a shipment. Ordinarily his product went in special cars, but in this instance no car was available and the order must be filled. Two hundred pounds of the fragrant comestible was put in a rough, oblong box, and taken to the railroad baggageroom. Then the manufacturer bought a ticket for himself and the box, and entered the train. At the first stop he went ahead to the baggage car to see that there was no trouble. He stood by the box in a disconsolate attitude and shaded his eyes with his hand. The baggageman was sympathetic. "A relative?" he asked. "Yes," answered the manufacturer, "it is my brother." "Well," said the railroad man, philosophically, 'you have one consolation. He's dead, all right."—San Francisco Argonaut.

TORE HIS SKIN OFF

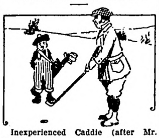
In Shreds—Itching Was Intense—Sleep Was Often Impossible.

Cured by Cuticura in Three Weeks.

"At first an eruption of small pustules commenced on my hands. These spread later to other parts of my body, and the itching at times was intense, so much so that I literally tore the skin off in shreds in seeking relief. The awful itching interfered with my work considerably, and also kept me awake nights. I tried several doctors and used a number of different ointments and lotions but received practically no benefit. Finally I settled down to the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, with the result that in a few days all itching had ceased and in about three weeks' time all traces of my eruption had disappeared. I have had no trouble of this kind since. H. A. Krutskoff, 5714 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., November 18 and 28, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A JUSTIFIABLE EXPRESSION.



Inexperienced Caddie (after Mr. Toozle's fifteenth miss)—Shall I make the 'ole a big bigger, sir?

A Plea for Bachelors.

There are few people in the community more generous, according to their means, more unselfish, and more self-denying than the much-maligned Bachelor class. Why, then, should it be taxed? If a tax is required, let it be levied on the pampered, petted, over-indulged, usually ungrateful married man.—London Daily Graphic.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes
Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drug Laws. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine in Your Eyes. At Druggists.

The difference between a cook and a chef is that the latter can fix up things to eat so you can't tell what they are.

There is no need to suffer with soreness and stiffness of joints and muscles. A little Hamlins Wizard Oil rubbed in will limber them up immediately.

A girl always likes to say "no" the first time a man proposes, just to find out what he will do next.

WE PAY 10-12c FOR COW HIDES.
High prices for Wool. Sell Sheep Dip cheap.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A girl never likes to admit she was kissed unless she wasn't.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The man who has faith in God is sure to have many other good things.

WE BUY CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS.
Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

It's a safe rule to pass up two-thirds of human philosophy.

Love may be blind, but alimony is an eyeopener.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

The way of the can't-guess-her is hard.

ODD ANGLES TO WALSH'S RECORD

CHAMPIONS AND TAILENDERS ARE TWO TEAMS HIS SLANTS DID NOT BOTHER.

TIGERS HIT HIM FAIRLY WELL

Premier Twirler of American League Usually Beaten Out by Detroit Last Season—Boston and New York Proved Soft for Him—How Other Teams Fared.

Little wonder that Chicago folks call Ed. Walsh of the White Sox, who recently signed again for the season, the premier pitcher of the American league. This fellow Walsh is a marvel among pitchers. He allowed but 339 hits during the season, and as 1,675 players were charged with "at bats" while they were securing that number of bingles Walsh held the American league batters to a .202 average.

Exceptionally effective was Walsh against both Boston and New York, the former batting only .165 and the latter .178. The Boston batters were at bat 273 times, and secured but 45 hits. George Winter, the spitball pitcher, who became a Tiger late in the season, headed the Red Sox in batting against Walsh. However, he only faced him three times, securing two hits, an average of .667.

Gessler was the real nifty hosiery against Walsh. In the nine games in which he faced Walsh he hit safely in seven, securing two hits in two of the seven sessions.

The lowly Highlanders made 54 hits in 303 times at bat, Laporte topping the list with an average of .333, securing one safety in three trials. Harry Niles and Jack Kleinow were the mighty wallopers among those who played in several games, each having an average of .308. The former made eight in 26 times at bat, while Kleinow's hits and at bats were just one-half those of Niles.

The hard-hitting Athletics and Naps were almost as helpless before Walsh as were the Red Sox and Highlanders, the former securing 56 hits in 274 times at bat, an average of .204 and the lateer making 50 safeties in 244 trials, a mark of .205.

Although Big Chief Bender is credited with the best average among the Athletics against Walsh, still he was only at bat twice, securing one hit, a .500 mark, while to Danny Murphy the real crown belongs. Murphy was not only the classiest of the Athletics, but also was the leading batter of the American league when opposed to Walsh. Danny was at bat 27 times and walloped the horsehide for 12 safeties, a .444 mark. Eddie Collins also traveled at a merry clip against the great spitter, having seven hits in 21 visits to the plate, a .333 average.

Charley Hickman of the Naps had the unique distinction of facing Walsh just one time, being sent to bat in a pinch, and succeeded in connecting safely, giving him a perfect average. Dusty Rhoades followed with a .333 mark, making two hits in six times up.

Walsh was used repeatedly in the games against Boston, New York and Philadelphia, while Cleveland drew him a fair number of times. On the other hand, Manager Jones was a little gingery about working him against Washington and Detroit, as the big fellow never was any too successful against either team. The breaks of the game always appeared to be against Walsh when opposing the Tigers and Nationals. However, he managed to hold the latter to a .214 mark and Cobb, Crawford & Co. to .223.

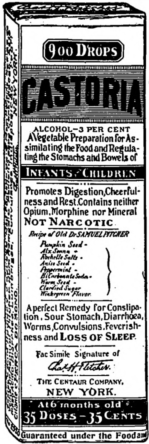
Jesse Tannehill of the Nationals shared with Charley Hickman of the Naps, the honor of having a perfect average against the spitball artist. George McBride was the real National leader, however, and if he could clout the sphere against all pitchers as he did against Walsh, he would surely lead the league. In 15 times up he made seven hits for an average of .467.

Of the Tiger crowd, Davy Jones, Perry and O'Leary each batted .500, the two first named each making two hits in four times up, while O'Leary's figures were just one-half those of the pair. Bill Coughlin proved that he was not down and out when facing Walsh, making three hits in eight attempts. Schmidt was classy to the extent of five hits in 14 times up, a .357 mark, while Cobb made seven hits in 21 visits to the rubber, a .333 mark.

Although he was called to work in more games against the Browns than any other team, being called to the relief of his teammate twirlers on several occasions, Walsh managed to pull out with a debit mark of .243, McAleer's men batting him harder than any other team. They made 65 hits in 266 times at bat. Joe Yeager and Sid Smith each made one hit in two times up, a .500 mark, but the real leaders were two outfielders, George Stone and Danny Hoffman, whom rumor has placed on the market.

Stone made 11 hits in 33 times at bat and Hoffman seven in 21 times, a .333 average. Pitchers Graham and Bailey had the same average. Big Dode Criss hit .286 against Walsh, making both his bingles when sent to bat in the pinch.

All in all Walsh did very well against all of the teams. The high-water batting mark of .243 to the Browns' credit might win a pennant now and then, but it would have to be backed up by a number of other things.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

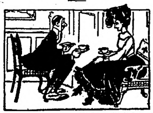
Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HOW CARELESS!



He—There was nearly a bad fire at the theater.

She—How was that?

He—The villain lit a cigarette and tossed the match into the snow!

Mutual Surprise.

A mission worker in New Orleans was visiting a reformatory near that city not long ago when she observed among the inmates an old acquaintance, a negro lad long thought to be a model of integrity. "Jim!" exclaimed the mission worker. "Is it possible I find you here?" "Yassum," blithely responded the backslider. "I's charged with stealin' a barrel o' sweet pertaters." The visitor sighed. "You, Jim!" she repeated. "I am surprised!" "Yassum," said Jim. "So was I or I wouldn't be here!"

Continual Doubt.

"How many children have you?" said the tourist, affably.

"I dunno exactly," answered the tired-looking woman.

"You don't know?"

"Not for certain. Willie's gone fishin', Tommy's breakin' in a colt, Georgie's borrowed his father's shotgun to go hunting' an' Esmeralda Ann is thinkin' of elopin'. I never know how many I've got till supper time comes, so's I can count 'em."

The Young Dream.

The light was soft in the conservatory.

"But," said the young girl, nervously plucking to pieces a mauve orchid, "but there are microbes in kisses."

The plashing of the fountain mingled with the low, deep voice of the youth.

"My microbes," he murmured, passionately, "are so lonely!"

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 23-1909.

Women to Fight Tuberculosis.

One million women, representing cities, towns, villages and isolated rural settlements in every section of the country, are to-day enlisted in a campaign against tuberculosis, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In legislatures, in congress at Washington, in society gatherings, in churches and clubs, through speaking and writing—in every possible way, the women of the country are persistently fighting consumption.

With an organization established in every state of the country, under the direction of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and with associated clubs in Alaska, the Hawaiian islands, Porto Rico and the canal zone, the women of the country have entered a systematic crusade to carry the message of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis into every American home.

Logical Reasoning.

A certain young man's friends thought he was dead, but he was only in a state of coma. When, in ample time to avoid being buried, he showed signs of life, he was asked how it seemed to be dead.

"Dead?" he exclaimed. "I wasn't dead. I knew all that was going on. And I knew I wasn't dead, too, because my feet were cold and I was hungry."

"But how did that fact make you think you were still alive?" asked one of the curious.

"Well, this way: I knew that if I were in heaven I wouldn't be hungry. And if I was in the other place my feet wouldn't be cold."

Household Hint.

"Do you know how to use a chafing dish?"

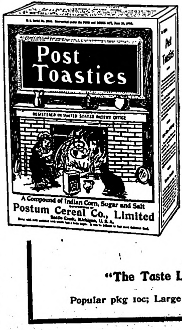
"Yes," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "I have some novel ideas on the subject."

"What are they?"

"The best way I know of to use a chafing dish is to punch a hole in the bottom of it, paint it green and plant flowers in it."—Washington Star.

Appetite Calls

For food which promotes a prompt flow of the digestive juices—in addition to supplying nourishment.


Post Toasties
A Compound of Indian Corn, Sugar and Salt
Postum Cereal Co., Limited

Post Toasties is a most delicious answer to appetite.

It is, at the same time, full of the food-goodness of White Corn, and toasted to a crisp delicious brown.

"The Taste Lingers."

Popular pkg 10c; Large Family size 15c.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1909. NO. 11.

News of Minnesota

Interesting Items Gathered Throughout the Gopher State.

Farmers Want Drainage.

Thief River Falls.—A largely attended meeting of the settlers living in what is known as the Mud and Thief Lake basins in eastern Marshall and northwestern Beltrami counties, was held at Grygla. Farmers, whose lands are at times more or less injured by water overflow, met to secure concerted action in order to promote various drainage projects. In this case the counties, towns and even the state will cooperate to construct large ditches and laterals on the plan outlined by the United States Geological survey of this section, which was completed one year ago. This will call for the expenditure of some $250,000, which will be divided according to benefits. It is the opinion of State Engineer Ralph that these projected ditches will drain all this great and rich section. All the dirt removed from the ditch will be thrown to one side and graded for a highway.

Grad. Days at Shattuck.

Faribault.—The forty-second annual commencement of Shattuck school will open on Sunday, June 6, with the commencement sermon by Rev. Samuel Newell Watson, a member of the class of '79, and rector of St. Paul's church at Akron, Ohio. On Tuesday, June 8, will be held the competitive drill and sham battle; at 8 p. m., the senior play, "Malvolio Scenes from Twelfth Night."

Wednesday, June 9, will be alumni day, with commencement exercises at 10:30 a. m.; the address to be delivered by Prof. Fred Scheetz Jones, class of '79, dean of Yale college, followed by a dress parade. At 8 p. m. the rector's reception will be held.

Big "Fourth" Is Planned.

Crookston.—Great preparations are being made here for a monster celebration of the Fourth of July, on Monday, July 5. The day will open the three days' program of the Northwestern Minnesota Firemen's tournament, when most of the departments from different cities and towns in the section will be present in Crookston. Prizes aggregating many hundreds of dollars will be offered by the citizens of Crookston. In addition to the tournament, an excursion of the Winnipeg aerie of Eagles will reach the city on the morning of July 5. An effort also will be made to secure Governor Johnson for an address.

Postmaster's Annual Meeting.

St. Paul.—Minnesota postmasters will hold their annual meeting in St. Paul, June 16, 17 and 18, in the United States postoffice building, and there will be three days of important work in line with the improvement of the service. The meeting comes a week later than the meeting of assistant postmasters scheduled for Minneapolis.

Rochester Now Has 8,023.

Rochester.—A new city directory that has just made its appearance in this city shows that Rochester has a population of about 8,023. The state hospital being in the city limits with 1,200 inmates and a large number of employes, added to this would make the population about 9,500. The population of the county will figure about 24,533.

Duluth.—Adam Morrow of Duluth was instantly killed and Newton Ensign, also of Duluth, was injured by a gravel train in the Northern Pacific pit two miles west of Carlton. Both were at work under a train at car repairing, and the train started unexpectedly. Morrow's head was severed.

Crookston.—At a special meeting of the city council it was decided that additional park property should be purchased by the issuance of bonds to carry out the plans formulated by the women's clubs of the city for more adequate park facilities. A portion of the property suggested will be acquired by the city at once.

Moorhead.—The state normal school at its twentieth commencement will graduate a class of nearly 150. The events of commencement season begin Sunday evening, May 30, when Dr. Alexander Milne of Duluth will preach the annual sermon to the graduates, his theme being "The Heavenly Vision."

Janesville.—"Get busy with us" is the slogan adopted by the Janesville Commercial club. A cash prize of $5 was offered for the best motto, the contest open only to pupils of the Janesville public school. "Get busy with us" was suggested by Master Luke Converse and selected as best expressing the sentiment of the Commercial club and Janesville as a whole.

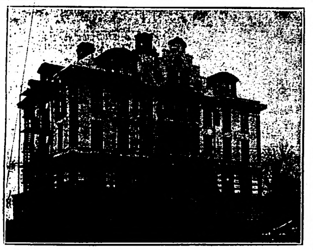
Zumbrota.—The quarterly inspection of Company D, Third regiment, Minnesota National Guard, was held at the armory by Maj. F. W. Mattson, After the inspection an election was held in which Second Lieut. M. H. Powers was advanced to captain; Sergeant J. W. Logan to first lieutenant and Sergeant Chris. Nessaeth to second lieutenant.

Minneapolis.—Judge John W. Arctander's new book, "The Apostle of Alaska," a history of William Duncan, the missionary of Metlakahtla, Alaska, is creating a sensation among church people. Judge Arctander first visited the lonely settlement several years ago and has made annual visits since, gathering material for an exceedingly interesting book.

Lake Benton.—Theodore H. Lampe, a former resident of this place and part owner of a flour mill here, was arrested at Sanborn, Minn., and brought here charged with placing a large quantity of dynamite near a building belonging to Hans Lavesson on the night of May 8 and was held to the grand jury on $2,000 bonds.

Winona.—Fred Sieboldt, aged 45, a somnambulist, was found lying dead between the rails in the Northwestern yards. His arm had been cut off. The victim apparently bled to death. Sieboldt had been known to walk in his sleep and the theory is given credence that he walked from his home to the railroad yards and there laid down with his arm across the rail.

Bemidji.—The board of county commissioners adopted a resolution rescinding the action of the board, taken at the meeting May 4, rejecting the application of Samuel Tribbey to have the 1908 taxes of the Pine Tree Lumber company abated from an assessed valuation of $540,557 to $459,473, a difference in valuation of $81,084. The matter is left open for further consideration by the board.

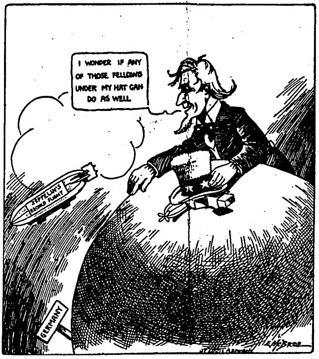


The new Lutheran hospital at Faribault is situated on the bluffs overlooking the city, 200 feet above the noise and smoke and a mile from the business center of the city. The location is ideal, the view magnificent, and coupled with every advantage modern science has provided, is to be had in greatest abundance, "nature's best remedy"—pure Minnesota air.

St. Lucas hospital was erected by the members of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. The site was donated by the late Mrs. Hudson Wilson and the city of Faribault donated liberally to the cause.

The cost of the building is $65,000; and with furnishings $80,000.

SETTING A NEW PACE.


I WONDER IF ANY OF THOSE FELLOWS UNDER MY HAT CAN DO AS WELL
ZEPPELIN'S RECORD FLIGHT
GERMANY

ROCKEFELLER A GOLFER NOW

GAME MORE INTERESTING THAN FINANCE HE SAYS.

Declares He's Out of Stock Market—Glad There Is More Work for Unemployed.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller, looking unusually fit and wearing a deep coat of tan and a flossy looking golf cap, returned Friday to New York from Hot Springs, Va., where he took Mrs. Rockefeller some time ago for her health. The oil king was accompanied by his wife, his sister-in-law and granddaughter.

"I have had a splendid time," said Mr. Rockefeller, "and we are greatly improved in health and spirits. I have golfed and golfed and golfed."

"What do you think of the financial situation and bull markets?" he was asked.

"Do you know," replied the 70-year-old billionaire, "that they have one of the best golf courses in the world down there where we've been? It's a lot more interesting than finance and the stock market. You know I'm out of that sort of thing. I'm a golfer now. Ask me something about golf. I'm way up in the game. See what a tan I've got?

"But I am really glad to get back. I've been away five months, and it seems good to see New York again."

Mr. Rockefeller said the death of H. H. Rogers had been a great blow to him. "It was sad, very sad," he said.

He was curious to know if there was more work for the unemployed than there had been. When told that there was apparently more work than formerly, he said:

"That's fine. I'm awfully glad to hear it."

STREAM POLLUTION PERILS

Epidemic Caused and Waters Made Unfit for Use, Declares Report of Committee.

Washington.—The committee on the "Pollution of Streams," appointed last year, of which Alec H. Seymour, secretary of the New York state department of health is chairman, Friday presented its report to the meeting of the state and provincial boards of health of North America. The other members of the committee are Dr. Charles O. Probst, secretary of the Ohio state board of health, and Dr. H. D. Holton, secretary of the Vermont state board of health.

Studies of conditions all over the United States and reports of state health departments show that there have been many epidemics of typhoid fever directly due to this practice; that in many case public nuisances have been caused, and that many of the waters of the various states are rendered unfit for domestic and manufacturing purposes. Fish life has been destroyed and the waters ruined for boating, bathing and fishing and rendered objectionable and obnoxious in other ways.

The report shows that during the past few years many laws have been passed dealing with this subject, but that the legislative activity has not kept pace with the needs.

San Francisco Gets French Medal.

San Francisco.—The marvelous reconstruction of this city since the earthquake and fire of 1906 was gracefully recognized by France Saturday, when Ambassador Jusserand, on behalf of his government, presented to San Francisco a handsome gold medal in commemoration of its achievement.

CRIME FIGHTERS IN SESSION.

National Conference on Criminal Law and Criminology Draws Many Experts to Chicago.

Chicago.—Leaders in the war on crime from all parts of the country have been attracted to this city by the national conference on criminal law and criminology which opened Friday in the Northwestern University School of Law. The meeting is in a way a celebration of the school's fiftieth anniversary, and scores of lawyers, penologists, prosecuting officers, physicians, wardens, and others were invited to take part in the discussions. There will be no set speeches.

The wide range of the conference is shown by the topics that are being discussed. Some of them are:

The unnecessary multiplication of criminal laws as a cause of disrespect of, and disregard for, the law.

Needed reforms in the use of medical expert testimony, and the feasibility of establishing state commissions of specialists for expert testimony.

The problem of the jury system.

The problem of the simplification of judicial procedure by eliminating certain of the cumbersome and antiquated forms of the common law.

Limitations and restrictions on the right of appeal. To what extent should reversals for errors be permitted?

Measures for the supervision of suspects, especially in such matters as the "Black Hand" crimes.

Is irresponsibility co-extensive with insanity?

The mixed high school as a factor in adolescent criminality.

Whether all technicalities in pleading and practice which do not affect the substantial rights of the accused should be disregarded.

GIRL'S SLAYER TO HANG.

Jury Convicts Negro Who Killed Ottumwa Choir Singer and Barely Escaped Lynching.

Centerville, Ia.—Quickly following the jury's verdict of guilty in the case of John Junkin, a negro who murdered Miss Clara Rosen, a choir singer of Ottumwa, Judge M. A. Roberts sentenced the prisoner to be hanged.

The jury returned its verdict after a deliberation of less than four hours. There was an immense crowd awaiting the result of the trial and as the last words were read by the clerk a shout went up which was taken up by the crowd in the courthouse square.

Attorneys for the defense waived their customary right of three days before sentence of death is passed and agreed that Judge Roberts pass sentence immediately, which the court did. Junkin will hang the last Friday in July, 1910. He was taken to Fort Madison for safe keeping till the day of his execution.

Adj. Gen. Guy Logan of Des Moines was in the court room when the sentence was pronounced. He stated that there would be no need of militia to guard the prisoner as the verdict met with popular favor.

Junkin's crime was one of the most atrocious in Iowa. He confessed killing Clara Rosen with a stone while she was returning from the home of her sister. Later he dragged the girl into an excavation and assaulted her. Her dead body was found by a searching party the next morning.

Russian Prince Is Murdered.

Tiflis. — Prince Eristoff, a prominent member of the Union of Unions, has been murdered by unknown persons on his estate at Klonieff.

THAW LOSES APPEAL

MUST REMAIN IN MATTEAWAN ASYLUM, DECLARES COURT.

PATRICK LIKEWISE FAILS

Slayers of Stanford White and William Marsh Rice Legally In Custody, Says Supreme Tribunal of New York.

New York.—Harry K. Thaw, fighting incarceration at Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, and Albert T. Patrick, serving a life imprisonment at Sing Sing, both lost their appeals by adverse decisions of the appellate division of the supreme court Friday.

The appellate division held that Thaw accepted the alternative of confinement as insane when he pleaded insanity as a defense to the crime of slaying Stanford White.

Patrick, the court held, was legally in custody, as there was no doubt of the power of the governor to commute his sentence of death. Both defendants sued out writs of habeas corpus and the proceedings were upon appeals against decisions dismissing the writs.

Opinion in Patrick Case.

The Patrick opinion, which was written by Justice Jenks, and concurred in by the other members of the court, was in part:

"The judgment, as commuted, was attacked. I have no doubt that the governor has the power of commutation in this case. I find no force to the contention that there cannot be a commutation of the punishment of death to that of life imprisonment because commutation implies a less punishment, and life imprisonment is a greater punishment than death. The degree of punishment is not determined by the individual preference of the convict.

Harry Kendall Thaw.

"The relator argued that he had never accepted the commutation, but he states in his printed points that commutation does not require his acceptance. Such, I think, is the law. In this the commutation differs from pardon, either absolute or conditional.

Case to Be Carried Up.

"The whole proposition in effect is that the governor's act, ineffective to change the punishment, nevertheless remitted it. It is hard to see why the exercise of that power that cannot change a punishment in effect remits or abolishes it."

After the decision was rendered William L. McDonald, Patrick's counsel, said:

"We shall promptly take all the legal steps to bring Patrick's case into tho higher courts. We have not an appeal by right from the appellate division, but that court can grant us an appeal if so disposed. If this is not done we shall get a writ of error and carry the case to the United States supreme court."

BANK LOOT IS $137,000.

Lewiston, Idaho, Insitution Is Systematically Robbed for Five Years—Defalcation Made Good.

Lewiston, Idaho.—That the Lewiston National bank has been robbed of $137,000 is the startling statement made by National Bank Examiner Claude Gatch, who has just completed an investigation.

Beyond the fact that the stockholders have made the alleged shortage good, Mr. Gatch declines to discuss the situation. The embezzlement has, it is stated, extended over a period of the last five years, and it was made possible, it is understood, by manipulation of the adding machine used in computing the daily balances.

Immediately after the condition became known to the bank officials, a meeting of the stockholders was called and the entire defalcation made good by them.

WOMAN DYES HAIR; LOSES IT

NOW WANTS $20,000 DAMAGES FOR HER MISSING TRESSES.

Milwaukee Judge Considers Loss of Locks Sufficient Ground for Suit and Overrules Demurrer.

Milwaukee.—Hear ye women of America! You have a right to go into court and sue for damages if you buy a cosmetic or hair dye and it spoils your beauty. Judge Quarles of this city has said so in refusing to throw out a $20,000 suit filed by a woman who lost her tresses.

A woman has a perfectly good cause for complaint in an action for damages if she loses her hair by reason of the application of chemicals, particularly so if the solution is advertised as being a hair restorer.

Judge Quarles on Friday overruled the demurrer of a company of Fond du Lac to the complaint of Mrs. M. L. Bowman to the effect that her complaint does not state a sufficient cause of action. He gave the defendants time to file their answer.

Mrs. Bowman, a traveling woman, sued the drug company and a St. Louis manufacturer of hair dye for $20,000 damages for the loss of her hair. She alleges its loss was caused by the application of hair stain purchased of the drug company and manufactured by the St. Louis company. The defendants demurred on the ground that the complaint failed to state a sufficient cause of action.

"Her hair is woman's chief beauty," said the attorney for Mrs. Bowman, while arguing the case. "To paraphrase a well-known quotation, 'He who steals her pocketbook steals trash—usually—but he who filches her hair takes that which cannot enrich him and leaves her poor indeed.' A woman's hair is one of her chief assets. That has come to be so well acknowledged that women nowadays are not content with nature's gifts, but purchase large quantities of bogus capillary vegetation in order to increase their assets."

BREWERS AGAINST DIVES.

National Association Members Speak for War on the Low Class Saloons.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Proper regulations of the liquor traffic and a strict enforcement of the laws governing saloons were strongly recommended by speakers at the final session of the annual convention of the United States Brewers' association Thursday.

Percy Andreas of the Ohio State Brewers' association, said the low dives were largely responsible for the agitation against the liquor business and he urged the members of the association to pledge themselves to assist the authorities in wiping them out. William C. Manchester of the Michigan State Brewers' association took the same stand.

The new president of the association, Carl J. Hoster of Columbus, O., pledged himself to devote his efforts as the head of the organization to obtaining the proper regulation of saloons the enforcement of the laws and a separation of the liquor business from vices which have crept into it.

TRAIN BANDITS ARE HELD.

Omaha Prisoners Are Bound Over to Grand Jury Under Bonds of $25,000.

Omaha, Neb.—G. W. Woods, Fred Torgensen and James Gordon were bound over to the next grand jury and held under $25,000 bond each to answer the charge of holding up and robbing the Overland limited mail car on the Union Pacific railroad on the night of May 22, by Judge W. H. Monger in the United States district court.

Twenty-two witnesses were called to identify the prisoners and all were more or less sure that the men in the prisoners' dock were identical with those who committed the robbery. Six small boys, running from eight to eleven years were interesting witnesses and each told of seeing one or more of the men in the vicinity of Brown park before and after the robbery occurred. They found the revolvers and other paraphernalia which led to the arrests of three men charged with the robbery.

Party Leaders to Testify.

Indianapolis, Ind.—At the request of the United State's Attorneys Stuart McNamara of the department of justice at Washington, and Charles W. Miller of this district, Judge Anderson continued the Indianapolis News libel case until October 11.

This action was taken to permit the prosecution to introduce as witnesses Frank H. Hitchcock, former chairman of the Republican national committee; Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee; George B. Cortelyou, certain members of the office staff of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and certain officials of various departments of the government at Washington.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

STOP!

Said The Big Congressman From The 9th.

Congressman Steenerson has drawn and introduced a bill in Congress granting the actual resident settlers on the Eleven townships an extension of time for two years. This had ought to check the rush to make final proof, which has been a regular panic for the past three weeks, as actual residents need have no fear of loosing their land.

Would it not be a good nice easy way to dispose of undesirable citizins, to have them operated on for appendicitis?

The farmers steam boat is to be taken up on Red Lake to be used as a tow boat. We wonder if the old "dead head" that sunk the Christina, is still doing business at the old stand

County Treasurer O.T. Tandberg died in a Minneapolis hospital on last Friday morning. The remains were brought to Red Lake Falls for interment Mr. Tandberg was serving his second term as treasorer of this county, and was a man highly respected by all who knew him.

The Oyster Crab.

Some of the most remarkable crabs in the world live at the expense of other animals. They are crustacean tramps and have no shame in sustaining existence at other animals' cost. One of these marine tramps is a little fellow that makes its home with the living oyster. In fact, it dwells in the oyster's shell and feeds on whatever is left over from the mollusk's dinners. Oddly enough, however, it is only the female that has this habit of "boarding out." The male crab has no permanent home, but spends its time swimming about at the surface of the water. Oyster crabs sometimes are big enough to have an arm stretch of an inch. Epicures consider them very good to eat. Sometimes they are cooked separately, and occasionally they are pickled. Crabs of nearly allied species, somewhat bigger, are found in the shells of mussels and scallops. In this case, again, only the female is a parasite.

Scottish Caution.

Certainly the cautious Scot spirit pervaded the opinions of the Scottish architect who was called upon to erect a building in England upon the long lease system, so common with Anglican proprietors, but quite new to our friend. When he found the proposal was to build upon the tenure of 999 years he quietly suggested: "Could ye no mak' it a thousand? Nine hundred and ninety-nine years 'll be slippin' awa'."

But of all the cautious and careful answers we ever heard of was one given by a carpenter to an old lady in Glasgow, for whom he was working, and the anecdote is well authenticated. She had offered him a dram and asked him whether he would have it then or wait till his work was done. "Indeed, mem," he said, "there's been ale a power o' sudden deaths lately that I'll just tak' it now."—Reminiscences of Dean Ramsay."

Gallantry.

At a school in Aberdeen a teacher was examining her class on the Bible, the lesson being a part of Genesis. The teacher asked her class, "Why did the serpent tempt Eve instead of Adam?"

For some time there was silence, but at length a little boy held up his hand and replied, "Please, mum, 'cause it's ladies first."—Tit-Bits.

The Real Thing.

"How do youh possum taste, suh?" asked the solicitous waiter.

"Well," responded the patron who had ordered the article, "it tastes pretty good, but it isn't possum."

"No, suh," rejoined the waiter, "an' dat's a sign it's genuine. De genuine possum is a great pretender, suh; yas, suh."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. may 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn. who. on October 4th. 1904. made homestead Entry No. 649. Serial No.04240. for S. ½ N. W. ¼ and Lots 3 & 4 Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establih claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909,

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie. Simon Olson, Oscar Joppru Torger Hemmestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Langlie, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4th. 1904, made Homestead Entry NO. 667 Serial NO. 04242. for Lots 1, 2. S. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909,

claimant names as witnesses:

Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru. Halvor T. Homme. Torger Hemmestvedt. all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Olson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 24th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 773 Serial No. 04267. for N. W. ¼ Section 34 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909,

claimant names as witnesses:

Torger Hemmestvedt. Ole H. Langlie, Oscar Joppru, Halvor T. Homme, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 22nd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Magda N. Blakkestad, formerly Magda N. Moe, of Germantown Minnesota, who on December 18th. 1903 made Homestead Entry No. 7115. Serial No. 02687, for W. ½ of S. W. ¼, S.E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ & S. W. of S. E. ¼ Section 11 Township 155 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 30th, day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Theodore Evenby, Albert Rohrer, Knut Rognes, of Germantown Minn. Nels L. Moe, of Grygla Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota May 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Young, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 405. Serial No.04142, for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 2nd, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Olson, Ludwig Larson, Albert Harson, Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam 5th. 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 23rd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Taralseth of Germantown Minn., who on October 15th, 1904, made Homestead entry No.747, Serial No. 01275, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 29th day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses:

Knut Rognes, Kittil T. Jordshaugen, Leif Jordshaugen, Christopher Vad, all of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. may 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Joppru of Brunkeberg Minn, who on October 4th, 1904, made Homestad entery No. 648, Serial No. 04239, for Lots 3, & 4 and S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie, Halvor T. Homme. Simon Olson, Iver O. Solhiem, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub.—6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Herman Moline, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 700; Serial. No. 04258, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 15th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Lars Fazan; Sievert Benson, of Germantown Minn, Henry McCrebin; of Mavia Minn. Gust Berggren of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn., who on February 7th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1041, Serial No. 04402, for N. W. ¼ Section 26 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Stener Johnson, Henery Quirk John Quirk William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Stener Johnson, of Kratka Minnesota, who, on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 427. Serial No.04151 for Lot 7 Section 25, & Lots 1, 2, & 5, Section 26, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils E. Ofte, John Quirk, Henery Quirk, William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 14th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. May 12th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Tyndall widow of William G. Tyndall, deceased, of Fosston Minn., who on October 27th 1904, made Homestead entery No. 790 Serial No. 04300 for S. W. ¼ Section 5 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 29, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils Ostvolden, Christ Gulrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Ofterdall, Ole Giving, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM may 21st,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Quirk, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made homestead entry No. 653, Serial No 0979, for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. Nils E. Ofte, Stener Johnson. John Quirk, of Kratka, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st,

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Quirk of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 30th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 458 Serial No. 04166 for S E. ¼ Section 26, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. William Parno, Stener Johnson, Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub June 11th,-9

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, June 7, 1909

Notice is hereby given that William Watson, as guardian of John Watson, an insane person, of Grygla Minn., who on January 28th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. - Serial No. 04297, for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W, 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st day of July 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Langlie; John Bjornstad; Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn, Tobias Edium, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub. 6—4—9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 29th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles D. Henry of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 407, Serial No. 04148; for Lots 10; 12. and E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 14th day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Dave Ross; Jacob R. Heeby; Peter Paulson Albert Hanson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. Who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 563, Serial No. 04205 for S. E. 1-4 Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses;

Andrew Brovold, Targei O. Lofthus, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 14th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on October 15th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1323. Serial No. 04551 for W. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 28th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Even J. Sund. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. James O'Brien of Kratka Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Andrew Pedersen, of Malone Minn., who on June 29th. 1904. made Homestead entry No 455, Serial No. 04163 for the S. E. ¼ Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian. has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lars T. Hagen, Ole H. Rolsland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn. all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th. 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars T. Hagen, of Malone Minn., who on October 4th. 1904 made homestead entry No. 659, Serial No. 04641, for Lots 3, 4, Section 2 & Lot 1. Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal meridian. has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Pedersen, Ole H. Rolsland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn. all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st. 1909

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 15th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Halvorsen Gjedestad, of Germantown Minn., who on November 18th. 1904, made Homested Entry No. 918, Serial No. 01344. for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, of Anstad Minn. Knud Rognes, Christopher Vad, Leif Jordeshougen. of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 17th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Edward E. Erickson; of Lillo Minn.; who on March 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7377; Serial No 02771, for N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof; to establish claim to the land above described; before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 29th. day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Larson, of Grit Minn. A. O. Watsend. Mikkel Larson, B. T. Langelle, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 11th, -9.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Nils D. Jacobson, of Kratka Minn., who on December 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 981, Serial No. 0936, for N. E. 1-4 Section 32, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen August Thiek, of Kratka Minn. Knut Henderson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tarjei O. Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on October 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 739, Serial No. 04306, for N.E. 1-4 Section 21, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Andrew Brovold, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn, John L. Radnecki, of Radny Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 21st, 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minnesota, who on July 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 537 Serial No.04194, for Lots 5, 8, W. ½ S.E ¼ & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 10, township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof. to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

John Quirk, William Parno, of Kratka Minn. Peter C. Wold. of Kuehnel Minn, Walter McAndress, of Sunbeam Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, May 21st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn., who, on February 4th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1041. Serial No.04401, for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3, & 4. Section 5, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 7th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Knut Olson. Torbjon G. Tome. Ole G. Skreland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on March 18th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1084, Serial No. 04432, for N. W. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tobias Eidum, Ole Gulingsrud, Joe Kilen, Sven Gjervold, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

Frst Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Eidum, of Kratka Minn., who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 900, Serial No. 01037, for N.E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridin, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Sven Gjervold, Ole Gullingsrud, Joe Kilen, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montagu, Register.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or montts to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Calll.

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.

DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.

A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.

B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

DO YOU WANT Five Hundred Dollars?

We have just received word from the owner to sell the fine river bank farm on the south east quater of section 29. Corner of land eighty roods south of the Highlanding creamery. Within three miles of the Soo railway line to Duluth. Fine river bottom hay meadow, on Red Lake river. 80 acres plowland, balance tmber and meadow land. One half of a mile from first grade school.

Must and will be sold, soon at about half Its Value.

Call on, or address,

W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam, Minn.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

There will be a grand ball at the Kratka hall June 19th,.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Alfred Quam, formerly of Deer Park township, passed by here Tuesday with the Grand Forks driveing crew.

Walter McAndress was transacting business at Thief River Falls Tuesday and Wednesday.

Make easy money at home corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Empire Press Syndicate Middleport, N.Y.

James O'Brien has the ferry that run at the P. Sullivan place last season riged up at his farm now and anyone can get across the river at that point now.

Mr. George Gunderson, the Plummer horse dentist was up this way Tuesday, and done us some tooth work on our horse, which was badly needed. He is expert at the business.

To tell the truth we have been just a little bit crowded with legal work this week, not so bad that we could not handle just a little more, but enough to keep us from getting lazy.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

The Kratka people are going to celebrate the 4th, of July in grand style. Commenceing with a bowery dance on the afternoon of the 3rd, with a grand display of fire works in the evening. Picnic in the grove on Sunday.

Henry Aradt was a pleasant caller at this office Wednesday evening. He called to notify us that he would not make final proof at this time, but would hold down the old homestead for two years more, under the extension of time granted to actual residents, and you bet Hank is one of them, with a big crop of grain growing and the family living on the land.

Mrs. Erma Bruckmann has been appointed as post master at Radney, in place of John Radtecki, resigned. The office will be moved about two miles east of its present location and will be supplied with mail on the Rudell route, and the mail on this route will come by way of Rhoda from Lillo to Sunbeam. This will be a big improvement to the service.

The bill for a two years extension of time for making payment on these lands only mentions the actual residents, that is the men that are liveing on the land and farming it. No relief is asked for the fellow that only visits his claim once in six months, to see how tall the weeds have grown, then skips out again, for fear he may have to work a pole tax to help improve the country, and then not make his payments to the government. That class of settlers have had to much relief on making their payments, while their land has been laying idle and them waiting for their neighbors to improve the country and raise the price of it.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quater section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue,
Sunbeam Minn.

All He Knew.

Officer (to recruit who has missed every shot)—Good heavens, man, where are your shots going? Recruit (tearfully)—I don't know, sir; they left here all right!—London Punch.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Everybody is busy grubbing and breaking.

Mrs. Dan Stonehouse is reported to be very ill, and Dr. Clark has been out from Plummer several times to visit her.

The Ladies Aid Society, will meet at Mrs. Con Shorts, June 30th, All are invited.

Mrs. Ralph Hofstad was the guest of Mrs. Tom Hofstad on Sunday.

Mr. A. Brakka has been assisting A. Rolandson hawling the Clearwater creamery butter to market, this week.

Mr. Ralph Green went to Red Lake Falls on Monday, to attend a meeting of the board of county Commissioners. His daughter Lou, will return home with him for a vacation from high school.

Mr. S. V Carlson left for a business trip to Hill River Monday.

Miss Ida Lillo closed a successful tarm of school in District No. 8, on Saturday last.

There will be religious service in the school house near the H. Rindahl place on Sunday afternoon July 4th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Lindberg Bros. are grubbing and breaking up their farms in fine shape.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Knutson are making arrangements to move to Fosston soon.

Mr. George Singer carried home the bigest cream check for last month, amounting to about $95.00, which is not so bad for a Deer Park farmer.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. 6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Dommer, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 311, Serial No. 04125, for S.W. 1-4 Section 11 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th, principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 15th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Josheph Duchamp, of Kratka Minn. William Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Rudolph Manthy, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ole P. Nelson, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. May 4th, -9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Olson, of Highlanding, Minn., who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1109, Serial No. 04445, for S.E. 1-4, Section 9, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 16th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard P. Stixrud, Anton Horachek, Nels P. Stixrud, John W. Vrolson, all of Highlanding, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pup. June 4th, -9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 2, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 589, Serial No. 04219, for Lot 4, N. 1-2 N.W. 1-4 & S.E. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Princibal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 20th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard M. Lindberg, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel V. Carlson, of Rhoda Minn. Carl O. Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. May 4th, -9.

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 1, 5, & N.W. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 20th, day of July, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Habit is the deepest law of human nature.—Carlyle.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Brynil Brynilson, of Brun [illegible] Minnesota. who on October 5th. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 703, Serial No. 04260. for S. W. ¼ Section 20 Township 154N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.. at thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Ole Ferstad, Christ O. Nygaard, Peder Sulland, of Brookeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam may 28th.-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th 1909.

Notice is hereby given that O. Martin Olson, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th, 1904. made Homestead entry No. 665. Serial No. 04245. for Lots 1, 2 & 3, Section 4 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Carl G. Olson, Peter Hedeen, Gerhard Jorgenson, Holvor Olson all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that Anton C. Skog, of Kratka Minn., who on July 14th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 606, Serial No. 04230 for the Lot 1, N. ½ N. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ N.E. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Roisland Ludwig Larson, Albert Hanson, Stephen Singer, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam may 28th -9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jens L. Bolstad, of Malone Minn. who on December 2nd, 1907. made Homestead entry No. 1378, Serial No. 04596. for E. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lot 2 Section 19 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 14th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Steener S. Tvedten, Elias Stephenson, Peter Gordon, Sever [illegible], all of Garnes Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam may 28-9

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Ole O. Roisland, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th 1904. made Homestead entry No 396, Serial No. 011, for the N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Anton C. Skog, Ludwig Larson, Rasmus M. Johnson, Carl Hoven, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6-4-9

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 29th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Hesby of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 436 Serial No. 01156, for Lots 2, 3, & S. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 20 & Lot 11 Section 21 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Charles D. Henry; Albert Hanson; Ludvig Larson; Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

A Medal of Blood.

Garibaldi was once presented with a medal made of his own blood. The giver was Dr. Manini of Naples, who was well known as a petrifier and preserver of the human body. Dr. Manini in offering his gift to Garibaldi said that whenever the general looked at it it would brace him up for the last fight, and across the medal were engraved the words, "The Blood of Garibaldi Is Forever Red." The strange medal is preserved by the general's descendants.

An Eye to Business.

"Bigsbee is a terribly melodramatic fellow, isn't he? He said he'd drain his heart's blood for the woman he loved. Do you think he meant it?"

"Why, I guess so. Bigsbee is agent for a drain and sewer pipe concern."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Notice For Publication.

Frst Pub. 6-11-9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Inga Pederson, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 18, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1206, Serial No. 4488, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 27, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wilson L. Rodman, William J. Polbrook, George Singer, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 11th 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gerhard Jorgenson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1176. Serial No. 04478, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Olson, Carl G. Olson, O. Martin Olson, Stephe Singer, all of Kratka, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL
PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Carrying a Watch.

"After carrying a watch for thirty years I have just learned something new in watch lore," said the city salesman. "I don't know whether this is true or not, but an old watchmaker told me. I bought a watch of him the other day. It was a cheap watch. He said:

"'What pocket are you going to carry your watch in—the right or left?'

"I told him the left.

"'Then,' said he, 'I will regulate it for the left.'

"I asked what difference it made, and he declared that a watch runs faster on the left side than on the right, so to keep it from gaining time he regulates it accordingly. In fine watches the difference is hardly worth considering, but in watches of cheap make like mine it is very noticeable. I asked for a scientific reason for this variation. He could give none; said he only knew it was true, and then, whether he was faking or not, he pretended to regulate my watch for the left pocket."—New York Sun.

A Sad Feature.

Jack—Engagement is off, eh? Has she sent him back the ring? Tom—No; that's what's bothering him. He owes money on that ring.—New York Press.

Wouldn't Miss It.

Maid—Are you at home to Mrs. Toney, mum? She's at the door. Mistress—I am if she has a new hat on—not otherwise.—Exchange.

Not a Crack Shot.

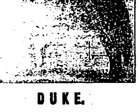
"My aim is truth—always truth," said a man.

"Possibly," rejoined an acquaintance, "but you were always a bad marksman!"

A man's fate lies in his character and not in his conditions.—Mable.

SEASON OF 1909.

The fine Percheron Norman Stallion,



DUKE.

Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays.

At Garnes on Thursdays.

At Plummer, on Fridays.

At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8.00 & $10. to insure. 1.00 in advance.

J. A. Walker,

Lillo Minn.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents

Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

Heartless.

"Sleeping, I dreamed a dream,"
He said, "you cannot guess.
Things are not always what them seem,
I dreamed that you said 'Yes.'"

"Did you, indeed?" she said
And gazed with thoughtful air
At him while he turned white and red
"Tell me—what man was there?"
—New York World.

Treasuring.

Madge—How do you know you can keep a secret?

Marjorie—I know something about Dolly, and I'm keeping it from her until I get angry with her.—Puck.

Unpardonable.

He held her in his arms awhile.
She struggled to be free.
At last he let her go and said,
"I pray you pardon me."

He had not kissed her, had not made
Her struggle hard—she sighed!
"Ah, no, I cannot pardon you,"
She bitterly replied.

The Same Thing.

A New York paper asks, "Will men become obsolete?"

Don't most of them get married?—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

McCALL PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢ NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address

THE McCALL CO., 239 to 249 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

BURDENS LIFTED

From Bent Backs.

A bad back is a heavy handicap to those of us who have to work every day. Nine times out of ten, backache tells of kidney weakness. The only way to find relief is to cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills have given sound strong backs to thousands of men and women. Mrs. Wesley Clemens, 311 Marion St., Manchester, Ia., says: "Constant work at a sewing machine seemed to bring on kidney trouble. The kidney action was irregular and the pains in my back and loins so severe I could hardly endure it. Doan's Kidney Pills made me feel better in a short time, and I took them until entirely free from my trouble."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes the man who looks before he leaps gives the other fellow a chance to beat him to it.

MOTHERS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS

Find Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Winchester, Ind.—"Four doctors told me that they could never make me regular, and that I would eventually have dropsy. I would bloat, and suffer from bearing-down pains, cramps and chills, and I could not sleep nights. My mother wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking one and one-half bottles of the Compound, I am all right again, and I recommend it to every suffering woman."—MRS. MAY DEAL, Winchester, Ind.

Hundreds of such letters from girls and mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Paxtine

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

NOTHING LIKE IT FOR

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouthwash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE!

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can not spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or send prepaid for 20c. Harold Somers, 150 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

LAND—IRRIGATED—LAND. Perpetual water right; fine water; productive soil; crop failures unknown; 50 bu. wheat per acre; 3½ to 5 tons alfalfa; healthful climate; free timber; easy terms; write now. LISWOOD LAND CO., Rock Springs, Wyoming.

MANAGER OF DETROIT TIGERS.

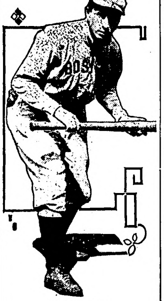
To Hughey Jennings is given much of the credit for the great showing made by the Detroit team during the past two seasons. Jennings is one of thu old Baltimore stars and knows the game from beginning to end.

YOUNG BOSTON AMERICAN FIELDER HAS FINE RECORD

Harry Hooper Led California League in Fielding Last Year and Hit at .344 Clip.

Among the several "finds" produced in the ranks of the California state league last year was Harry Hooper of the Sacramento club, who is "making good" with the Boston Americans this season. This young player, who has just reached his majority, was without doubt the fastest outfielder in the California league, and besides this he wielded the bat at a .344 clip for the season.

"Hoop," as he is familiarly known, was born in Capitola, in the Santa Clara valley, California. He received his baseball as well as educational schooling in St. Mary's college, where Hal Chase and Joe Nealon first shone as baseball stars. His fleetness of foot—for Hooper can easily make the 100 yards in 11 seconds—earned him a position in the outfield of the second team, and a year later in the regular Phoenix nine.



Harry Hooper.

It was while playing in his senior year that he had made his debut in the State league with the Oakland club in 1906. Manager Curtin of the Sacramento club was impressed with Hooper's speed when he first saw him, and a deal was made whereby Hooper was bought for Sacramento for the paltry sum of $25.

Hooper's first year with the Sacramento club, then known as the Cordovas, found him hitting the ball at .297 when the season ended. But it was during the season of 1908 that he really showed class.

When the season was half over he was hitting for only .220, but when he struck his gait he crept right up the hit column and passed everyone except Nealon and Hooper's hitting for the last half season was close onto .450.

Being a left-hander with the stick, Hooper continually beats out infield chances, turning them into singles. His record shows that out of 77 games and 294 times at bat he made 47 runs, 101 base hits and stole 41 bases. His fielding average shows only four errors and 17 assists, more assists than any other outfielder in the league made.

HOW WASHINGTON PITCHER BROKE INTO FAST COMPANY

Called Out of Bleachers by Armour, Placed in Box, and Beat Waddell With Ease.

Charley Smith, the lanky Washington twirler, broke into fast company in a very peculiar manner. Charley pitched for semi-professional teams in and around Cleveland seven or eight years ago and had made quite a record. One day Bill Armour, who was managing the Cleveland club at that time, found himself so short of pitching talent that the situation was really alarming. He wired frantically for help, but his efforts were of no avail. He had been working a couple of his pitchers almost to death, and on the day in question did not feel like sending either of them into the box. "I would give almost anything for a man who could go in and pitch a creditable game for me to-day," Bill confided to a friend. "Would you give a youngster a chance?" queried the friend. "I certainly would, if he showed me anything that looked like the goods," answered Bill. "Well, I know your man," said the friend. "You have somebody take a stroll through the left field bleachers and find Charley Smith. He's got the nerve to face any team, and I am pretty sure he will jump at the chance." So Armour hurried a man to the bleachers in left field. Smith was found without much trouble and declared he was willing to go into the box. The Athletics were playing the Naps that day, and were cutting some ice in the race that year. But Smith didn't care. He was conducted to the clubhouse and rigged out in a Cleveland uniform. Smith made monkeys of the Athletics that afternoon and the Naps won from Waddell with ease. Armour, however, decided that Charley was not ripe for fast company and, after pitching him in a couple of games, in all of which he performed nicely, he was sent to New Orleans. Washington got him from the Pelicans.

DIAMOND GOSSIP

Roy Thomas, now coaching the Pennsylvania varsity team, will rejoin Pittsburg after the college season.

Billy Keeler made his debut as a professional player for the Binghamton team as a third baseman.

Single-handed triple plays have been made by Paul Hines in '78, Harry O'Hagan in 1902, Larry Schlaffy in 1904 and Sim Murach in 1906.

Malachi Kittridge is having a hard time keeping his Wilkesbarre club out of last place in the New York State league race.

Bill Couglin, the old Detroit third baseman is managing the Williamsport club in the Tri-State league. Bill is fielding like a barn afire, but is still shy with the stick.

Griffith, it is said, has told the Atlanta club that he would like to have pitcher Roy Castleton at once. Ballplayers speak of this twirler as one who has as much as any pitcher in the game.

The major leagues are not as religious now as they used to be. Why so? Well, only a few years ago Bishop, Abbott and Abbey were all in the fast company, and now they are all gone.

HARD QUESTION TO ANSWER

Simple Interrogation That Put Accusing Professor in Rather a Tight Place.

The following story which leaked out of a Yale faculty meeting is also typical of "Waterloo" Wheeler. The case of a fast student was before the faculty. Though the Yale principle is to meddle as little as possible with the life and morals of the student, insisting merely on the rule, keep a good scholarship stand and be regular in attendance, still flagrant cases of misconduct are summarily disposed of. The student in question had been seen in the company of a woman of rather poor reputation and there was a question of dismissal. Lest he be wrongfully sentenced the cautious Prof. Ladd, the philosopher, had inquired, "Was the young man positively identified?" Oh, yes, the professor knew the man well; there could be no mistake about it. Then Prof. Wheeler looked up quizzically, tapped his spectacles against the fingers of his left hand, a characteristic gesture, and inquired: "And can the professor also positively identify the other party?"—Bohemian Magazine.

SKIN ROUGH AS BARK.

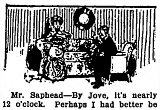
Baby Boy Had Intense Itching Humor—Scratched Till Blood Ran.

Found a Cure in Cuticura.

"Our son, two years old, was afflicted with a rash. After he suffered with the trouble several weeks I took him to the doctor but it got worse. The rash ran together and made large blisters. The little fellow didn't want to do anything but scratch and we had to wrap his hands up to keep him from tearing the flesh open till the blood would run. The itching was intense. The skin on his back became hard and rough like the bark of a tree. He suffered intensely for about three months. But I found a remedy in Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. The result was almost magical. That was more than two years ago and there has not been the slightest symptom of it since he was cured. J. W. Lauck, Yukon, Okla., Aug. 28 and Sept. 17, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

THE HINT GENTEEL.



Mr. Saphead—By Jove, it's nearly 12 o'clock. Perhaps I had better be goin.

Miss Smart—Well, they say "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."

Prominent Women Aid Good Cause.

A large number of women occupying prominent positions in society, or on the stage, are taking an active interest in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has recently given $1,000,000 for sanitary homes for consumptives. Mrs. Keith Spalding of Chicago has erected a sanitarium for the Chicago Tuberculosis institute at a cost of about $50,000; Mrs. Collis P. Huntington and Mrs. Borden Harriman have given largely to the consumption fight. In Porto Rico, Mrs. Albert Norton Wood, wife of a prominent army officer stationed at San Juan, has stirred the entire island through the anti-tuberculosis crusade she inaugurated. Mme. Emma Calve is a most enthusiastic worker, and has given largely of her talent and money for the relief of tuberculosis sufferers, and Miss Olga Nethersole has even lectured before the public on tuberculosis.

MAKING SUNSHINE

It Is Often Found in Pure Food.

The improper selection of food drives many a healthy person into the depths of despairing illness. Indeed, much sickness comes from wrong food and just so surely as that is the case right food will make the sun shine once more.

An old veteran of Newburyport, Mass., says: "In October, I was taken sick and went to bed, losing 47 pounds in about 60 days. I had doctor after doctor, food hurt me and I had to live almost entirely on magnesia and soda. All solid food distressed me so that water would run out of my mouth in little streams.

"I had terrible night sweats, and my doctor finally said I had consumption and must die. My good wife gave up all hope. We were at Old Orchard, Me., at that time and my wife saw Grape-Nuts in a grocery there. She bought some and persuaded me to try it.

"I had no faith in it, but took it to please her. To my surprise it did not distress me as all other food had done and before I had taken the fifth package I was well on the mend. The pains left my head, my mind became clearer and I gained weight rapidly.

"I went back to my work again and now after six weeks' use of the food I am better and stronger than ever before in my life. Grape-Nuts surely saved my life and made me a strong hearty man, 15 pounds heavier than before I was taken ill.

"Both my good wife and I are willing to make affidavit to the truth of this."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

People Talk About Good Things.

Fourteen years ago few people knew of such a preparation as a Powder for the Feet. To-day after the genuine merits of Allen's Foot-Ease have been told year after year by grateful persons, it is indispensable to millions. It is cleanly, wholesome, healing and antiseptic and gives rest and comfort to tired aching feet.

It cures while you walk. Over 30,000 testimonials. Imitations pay the dealer a larger profit otherwise you would never be offered a substitute for Allen's Foot-Ease, the original foot powder. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, and see that you get it.

Somewhat Surprised.

"I hear your daughter is going to marry a duke."

"Yes; a love match."

"Do you mean to tell me she gets him for nothing?"

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Ruling Passion.

"He's half crazy about music."

"Sure is. Even calls his price list a scale of prices."

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes

Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Illustrated Eye Book. At Druggists.

Deeds Form Character.

Christian deeds make good Christians of us all.—Florida Times-Union.

Over fifty years of public confidence and popularity. That is the record of Hamlins Wizard Oil, the world's standard remedy for aches and pains. There's a reason and only one—MERIT.

Uncle Josh Says:

'Tain't all cigarette smoke in Turkish circles, b' jinks, is it?

For Any Disease or Injury to

the eye, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, absolutely harmless, acts quickly, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The dollar that does the most for us is the dollar with which we do good.

WE PAY 10-12c FOR COW HIDES.

High prices for Wool. Sell Sheep Dip cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

With a man money means more to eat; with a woman more to wear.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The proper repast to be served after a card party—a game supper.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE

Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

Occasionally a dressmaker gives her husband fits.

WE BUY CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS.

Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

A glittering success—the solitaire engagement ring.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

375 "Guaranteed"

There's Danger Ahead

if you've been neglecting a cold. Don't experiment with your health. Get a remedy that you *know* will cure—that remedy is

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

It's safe. In the severest cases of coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, inflammation of chest and lungs it is the most effective remedy known. It does its work quickly, removes the *cause* of the disease

Sold everywhere in three size bottles, $1.00, 50c, 25c.

Always Ready NO STROPPING

Always Sharp NO HONING

TRADE Gillette MARK

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Libby's Food Products

Never Vary in Quality or Taste

because the utmost care is taken by ***Libby's Chefs*** to select only the choicest materials, and put these up in the same careful manner every time. You are thus assured of uniform goodness, and this is the reason that the use of Libby's gives such general satisfaction to every housewife.

Try these ***Libby Foods:***

Dried Beef

Mexican Tamale

Ham Loaf

Chili Con Carne

Vienna Sausage

Evaporated Milk

For luncheon, spreads or every day meals, they are just the thing.

Keep a supply in the house. You never can tell when they will come in handy. Ask for ***Libby's*** and be sure you get ***Libby's.***

Libby, McNeill & Libby

45 to 50 Bu. of Wheat Per Acre

have been grown on farm lands in

WESTERN CANADA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Much less would be satisfactory. The general average is above twenty bushels.

"All are loud in their praises of the great crops and that wonderful country."—*Extract from correspondence National Editorial Association of August, 1908.*

It is now possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free and another 160 acres at $3.00 per acre. Hundreds have paid the cost of their farms (if purchased) and then had a balance of from $10.00 to $12.00 per acre from one crop. Wheat, barley, oats, flax—all do well. Mixed farming is a great success and dairying is highly profitable. Excellent climate, splendid schools and churches, railways bring most every district within easy reach of market. Railway and land companies have lands for sale at low prices and on easy terms.

"Last Best West" pamphlets and maps sent free. For these and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent:

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. Dak.;
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 626, Watertown, S. Dakota;
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Chase's Genuine Brussels Cover

Famous as the best horse cover on the market because of its high quality and durability—keeps off flies and insects, yet is light and open enough for perfect ventilation. Made of long staple cotton, hard twisted, in three sizes. Often imitated—insist on the genuine CHASE'S.

Mfrs. The Famous Chase Plush Robes, Horse Blankets and Fly Nets

At your dealer's.

L. C. CHASE & COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers BOSTON, MASS.

Constipation—

Nearly Every One Gets It

The bowels show first sign of things going wrong. A *Cascaret* taken every night as needed keeps the bowels working naturally without grip, gripe and that upset sick feeling. 900

Ten cent box, week's treatment. All drug stores. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

Saskatchewan Farm Lands I have open prairie lands suitable for grain growing; none better in America. Also tracts in bluffy country for grazing or mixed farming. The richest soil on earth. These lands are on a new branch line and very low in price. Write for particulars. JAMES ROBINSON, Wawota, Saskatchewan, Canada

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 24-1909.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot=Ease, a powder for the feet. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot=Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for ingrowing nails, perspiring, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. It is always in demand for use in Patent Leather Shoes and for Breaking in New Shoes. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TODAY. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Do not accept any Substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail. Address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LE ROY, N. Y.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1909. NO. 12.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Danish Folk Observe Grundlov.

St. Paul.—To celebrate the anniversary of the promulgation of the Danish constitution, or "grundlov," Danish residents of the Twin Cities organized a number of picnics to the beauty spots of the Twin Cities last Sunday.

From St. Paul the Danish Young People's society mustered a large crowd at Neilsen's farm, below the Lake street bridge, where they were joined by the Danish Young People's society of Minneapolis of 1905. The threatening appearance of the afternoon interfered somewhat with the day's program, but not sufficiently to spoil the day's festivities.

The singing of the Dania society of St. Paul was a feature of the outing.

About eighty young people of St. Peter's Danish Lutheran church spent their national holiday at Minnehaha, where "stunts" of all kinds were gotten up. An address by A. C. Sorensen, editor of the "Ugebladt," was one of the features of the afternoon.

Explosion May Be Fatal.

Duluth.—While trying to light a fire with kerosene in his home, David Patten, an expressman, was horribly burned and will probably die. He tried to light a fire in the kitchen range. The wood was wet and would not catch, and Patten picked up a can of kerosene and poured some of it on the smoldering wood. There was a flash and an explosion, and instantly Patten's oil-soaked clothes were ablaze. Patten and his wife finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until he had been terribly scorched. His clothes were burned almost entirely off and on parts of his body the flesh was hanging in shreds.

Gibbons to Present Claims.

Bemidji.—John F. Gibbons of this city has gone to Washington as the legal representative of the Chippewa Indians of Red Lake Indian agency. He will look after matters involving the carrying out of the provisions of the treaties between the Indians and the government and the settlement of claims aggregating many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Gibbons was unanimously chosen at a council of the tribe held recently at the agency.

Duluth.—W. G. Saunders, aged 70, died in a hospital. He was once a wealthy logger in the Duluth district, but of late years his riches vanished and he died dependent.

Bridegroom Is a Suicide.

Duluth.—Carrying a can of gasoline and a rifle, Alma Valimaa, a settler who lived eighteen miles north of Virginia, entered the house where his bride of three weeks was sitting and expressed his intention of setting fire to the house and killing her and himself.

The woman fled screaming from the house before he could carry out his purpose, and ran to the home of a neighbor. As she left the house she heard a shot, and, returning later with assistance, found the body of Valimaa on the floor with a bullet hole through his head. Valimaa was 34 years of age and his wife 45.

St. Paul Pioneer Is Dead.

After an illness covering several months, John S. Grode, president of the St. Paul board of public works, died at his home. Death was not unexpected, inasmuch as Mr. Grode had been in a critical condition for several days, following a general decline which set in last fall.

For many years Mr. Grode had been in public life, during which time he was prominently identified with democratic politics. He had been an active worker in the party practically since removing to St. Paul, more than thirty-six years ago. He was 63 years old.

Augustana Synod to Meet.

Red Wing.—The Augustana synod will begin its session in this city Thursday evening. This very influential body will be represented by several hundred pastors and delegates from eight different conferences. They will be in session about ten days. The executive committee of the synod began its work Friday in preparation for the coming session.

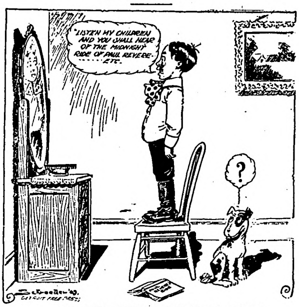
Indian Accused of Murder.

Brainerd.—John Kegg, a Chippewa Indian, is in jail here, accused of killing Sam Pete, another Indian, near Deerwood. The coroner's jury returned findings against Kegg, who asserts that Pete was killed by a third Indian, who escaped. Three other Indians are held on suspicion of being implicated in the crime.

Iron Merger Halted.

Duluth.—On the request of M. J. McKeefry of Letonia, O., a minority stockholder in the Pittsburg Iron Ore company, Judge Dibell issued a temporary injunction restraining the Pittsburg Iron Ore company from taking over the property of the United States Iron & Steel company of Pennsylvania and issuing $5,000,000 worth of bonds to pay for it.

THE REHEARSAL.


"LISTEN MY CHILDREN AND YOU SHALL HEAR OF THE MIDNIGHT RIDE OF PAUL REVERE ...... ETC.
?
Schroeder '09.
DETROIT FREE PRESS

THE LAST DAY OF SCHOOL IS NEAR.

MURDER REVEALED BY A DOG

CANINE GIVES GOTHAM POLICE A MYSTERY TO SOLVE.

Fox Terrier Smells Package Given to Boy and Barks Warning—Jealousy May Be Motive.

New York.—The keen scent of a dog led to the discovery of a murder Friday the mystery of which the police are thus far baffled in solving. The victim, Samuel Bersin, a decorator, had been cut to pieces and his head was not found until after canine instinct pointed the way to the discovery of the dismembered body.

Robbery, jealousy or revenge, the latter two suggested motives involving a woman and a love affair, are being worked upon, but only with the usual police formality of investigating all sides of a crime.

An autopsy performed on the victim's dismembered body showed that Bersin had been partly asphyxiated before his throat was slashed and the body mutilated in a manner similar to the famous Guldensuppe case of years ago.

The dismembered body, wrapped in oil cloth, was left by a stranger in the care of a boy in Catherine street. Subsequently the man's head, which was missing, was found lying on a pile of refuse under the Brooklyn bridge.

Not since the Guldensuppe case of a decade ago has a murder so mystified the police. For two hours the boy stood in front of a public school building in Monroe street waiting for the return of the man who had given him two bundles containing the dismembered body. A fox terrier smelled the blood in the packages and barked at them so vigorously and persistently that his owner called a policeman and the discovery resulted.

On the wrapper of each parcel, one of which contained the torso and the other the legs and arms, was boldly written the words, "Black Hand."

Detectives couple this with the recent activity of the secret service among "Black Hand" operators in the middle west and declare that the murdered man was the victim of an Italian blackmailing society.

Bersin had been wearing two handsome diamond rings and these with what ever money he carried were missing when the body was found.

Mrs. Mollie Isaacson, the murdered man's sister, informed the police that Bersin had been greatly depressed for the last month because a young woman with whom he was in love had forbidden him to call upon her. Mrs. Isaacson said that Bersin had a jealous rival for the girl's affection and stood much in fear of the other man.

Stem Torrent in Canal.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. — After a night of hard work the employes of the Canadian ship canal here succeeded in partially shutting off the torrent of water which has been roaring through the canal since the lock gates were torn out by the steamer Perry G. Walker. The pressure against the dam is now so great that the forcing of those four remaining wickets down.

The steamer Assinaboia put into Detour and spent the night. The Perry G. Walker was not so badly injured as first reported.

Flee Flames on a Train.

Smyrna Mills, Me.—The flaming forests of northern Aroostook overwhelmed the little village of Hillman, a new hamlet on the Ashland branch of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, seven miles north of Smyrna Mills, Friday, and destroyed every building in the settlement.

The population, consisting of 50 persons, was saved from death by the timely arrival of a special train.

MINNESOTA BANKERS MEET.

Eminent Financiers Address the Annual Convention of Their Association at Lake Minnetonka.

Lake Minnetonka, Minn. — Tonka Bay hotel fairly swarmed with men of money Monday, for the Minnesota Bankers' association is holding its twentieth annual convention there, and members and their families have come from nearly every city and town in the state.

The opening session was held Monday morning and after a prayer by Rev. C. J. Swain of Excelsior President Joseph Chapman, Jr., vice-president of the Northwestern National bank of Minneapolis delivered his annual address. The other speakers of the morning and their topic were: William J. Olcott, Duluth, "The development of the mining and transportation of iron ores of the Lake Superior district;" William B. Joyce, New York, "Bonds and Burglary Insurance;" Congressman Frank N. Nye, "The Tariff," and L. O. Thorpe, Willmar, "Recent Bank Legislation."

In the afternoon the bankers enjoyed addresses by two eminent financiers. George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, spoke on "Postal Savings Banks," and Col. Fred F. Farnsworth, secretary of the American Bankers' association, discussed the problems of that organization. Then the bankers and their wives boarded boats for Big Island park, where they were entertained all the evening.

"BLACK HAND" LIKE MAFIA.

Ohio Organization Governed Like the Old Society—Many Branches Are Found.

Cincinnati.—Revelations in the extortion, plotting and murder by the "Black Hand" as uncovered by the post-office inspectors from the Cincinnati office show conclusively that the band in Columbus, Marion, Dennison and Bellefontaine and other Ohio towns, was organized along the same lines as the old Mafia, but, if any thing with a much better system for concealing its movements.

It is now known that the Ohio "Black Hand" or the "Society of the Banana," as its members style themselves, had a branch in Pittsburg, Pa. and one in Chicago, and a line that extended to South Dakota. Regular meetings were held and the money obtained sent to Italy.

MEAT PROBE ORDERED.

Secretary Wilson Sends Inspectors to East St. Louis to Investigate Harms' Charges.

Washington.—The department of agriculture promptly accepted the challenge of J. F. Harms, a government meat inspector at East St. Louis, Ill., who, in tendering his resignation to Secretary Wilson, makes serious charges against the meat inspection system at the National stock yards and demands an investigation relative to his allegations.

An immediate and thorough investigation into Harms' charges concerning the East St. Louis packing houses was ordered and two inspectors have gone to East St. Louis.

Diphtheria Closes School.

Watertown, Conn.—Taft school was closed for the school year owing to the reappearance of diphtheria, which was epidemic recently. Knight Crowles of Chicago has been taken ill with the malady.

Charles Taft, son of President Taft, and a student at the school, has not been exposed to the disease, it was stated. The seniors will remain here for their college entrance examinations, but all other students will leave for home immediately.

BLOW TO WATERWAY

ENGINEERS DECLARE 14-FOOT CHANNEL WOULD BE TOO COSTLY.

PUT PRICE AT $128,000,000

Board Reports to Congress That Yearly Amount Necessary for Maintenance Would Be $6,000,000—Plan Nine-Foot Project.

Washington.—The proposed 14-foot deep waterway project from St. Louis to the gulf received a blow when the board of engineers reported to congress that such a waterway is not desirable. The waterway would cost $128,000,000 for construction and $6,000,000 annually for maintenance, the engineers say.

The report was based on a survey of the Mississippi river by a special board of engineers, created by act of congress. The conclusions reached by both the special board and the regular board of engineers are practically the same.

In considering the commercial phases of the question, the special board reported that although it had sought to obtain from commercial organizations facts as to the prospective commerce which requires a 14-foot channel, it has received very little definite information. It added that no actual large future developments of commerce are yet in sight.

The position was taken that ocean and lake vessels, such as would require a 14-foot instead of a nine-foot channel, would not be an economic means of transporting products on the river. Due to the necessity of building an ocean vessel of sufficient strength to resist storms, its cost in the United States, was estimated at about $71 for each ton of freight carried. On the great lakes the cost was estimated at $41.50. The Mississippi river steamboats and barges, capable of transporting 10,000 tons of freight on an 8½-foot draft, can be built for about $12 per ton of freight carried, it was estimated. Furthermore the board pointed out, a modern lake freighter is poorly constructed for navigating a tortuous river with a swift current. When a new type of vessel has been designed, the board suggested, there will be an immediate demand for a channel of greater depth than 14 feet.

The report of the regular board that it is not desidable to construct a navigable channel 14 feet deep from St. Louis or from Cricago to the mouth of the Mississippi was based on the conclusion of the special board that only commerce originating from sources that do not at present ship by river would justify the great cost of a 14-foot waterway.

It is claimed that the present demands of commerce between St. Louis and the gulf will be adequately met by an eight-foot channel from St. Louis to the mouth of the Ohio, and a channel of not less than nine feet in depth below the mouth of the Ohio. The board's belief is that an eight-foot channel from Chicago to St. Louis corresponding with the present eight-foot project from St. Louis to Cairo, is the least that would adequately meet the demands of commerce.

It adds that such a waterway would be desirable provided its cost is reasonable. Present and prospective demands of commerce between Chicago and the gulf would be adequately served, the board reports, by a through nine-foot channel to the gulf. Estimates for these channels have not been completed, but are promised to congress by next December.

WAR ON INCOME TAX.

Taft Plan Fails to Bring Republicans Peace—Would Assess the Corporations.

Washington.—After a conference at the White House between President Taft and Senator Aldrich it was stated that the finance committee of the senate would consent to placing in the tariff bill a two per cent. tax upon the net earnings of corporations if the supporters of the income tax amendments would accept it and withdraw their proposition. This suggestion, it is declared, came from President Taft and was designed to prevent a split in the Republican party over the income tax feature.

Senator Aldrich communicated the plan to Senators Cummins and Borah, who are the leaders of the progressive Republicans who have favored the Cummins income tax amendment. These senators consulted with their colleagues and, as a result, the plan was repudiated by them.

Woman Dies at Convention.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—At the state encampment of the G. A. R. Tuesday night, Mrs. Alice Newman of Des Moines, wife of Adjt. Gen. Newman, died of apoplexy.

She was stricken in the convention hall. The first session of the encampment was held with 2,000 persons in attendance.

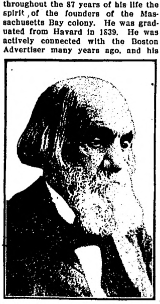
EDWARD EVERETT HALE DEAD

CHAPLAIN OF UNITED STATES SENATE PASSES AWAY.

Whole Country Joins in Mourning Loss of Noted Divine, Philanthropist and Author.

Boston.—The funeral of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, Unitarian divine, philanthropist, author, journalist and lover of peace, who died Thursday in his home in Roxbury, Took place Sunday in the South Congregational church. A delegation of senators attended the funeral.

Dr. Hale was born in this city in April, 1822, and by training, education and tradition he represented throughout the 87 years of his life the spirit of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He was graduated from Havard in 1839. He was actively connected with the Boston Advertiser many years ago, and his first charge as a clergyman was a church in Worcester. He was a prolific writer and had for years been allied with the principal philanthropic movements of the city, state and nation.



Rev. Dr. Edward Hale.

Dr. Hale had been chaplain of the United States senate since 1903. His selection at that time to fill a vacancy was generally regarded as a high tribute to his accomplishments and intellectual ability.

It seems as if the whole country joined in mourning the loss of Dr. Hale. Messages expressing sorrow and esteem poured into the Hale household, one of the first being from President and Mrs. Taft.

As an author, Dr. Hale's fame rests on his short stories, such as "The Man Without a Country;" as an instigator of the social uplift, the work of the two great organizations, the Lend-A-Hand clubs, and the King's Daughters, will always add to his renown; as a minister and pastor, his half century in the pulpit of the South Congregational church and his preaching in many other churches were prolific of wise spiritual inspiration; while as a historian his writings have become authorities.

CENTENARY OF A UNIVERSITY.

Miami Celebrating Its Hundredth Birthday—Oxford (O.) Institution Has Splendid Record.

Oxford, O.—Miami university Saturday began the celebration of its hundredth birthday, in connection with the annual commencement exercises. The institution, though small, having only 1,806 alumni, is growing rather fast, and now has 1,100 students. But it is not its size that Miami boasts of, for in the hundred years of its existence it has given to the country a remarkable list of distinguished men.

Miami has given to the country one president, Benjamin Harrison; eight governors of states, three cabinet officers, six foreign ambassadors, seven United States senators, 23 United States representatives, 53 federal and state judges, 30 college presidents and a host of other distinguished men. Gen. Robert Cumming Schenck of the class of 1827 was one of the greatest speakers the house of representatives ever had. Oliver P. Morton, the famous war governor of Indiana; Calvin S. Brice, United States senator and capitalist, and Stanley Matthews, chief justice of the United States, were Miami graduates. David Swing, the famous Chicago preacher, was graduated from Miami and for 12 years was principal of the university's preparatory school.

Quake Felt in France.

Marseilles.—Two earthquake shocks were felt throughout the Riviera between 9 and 11 o'clock Friday night. While the damage done here was not great, reports from smaller cities show that the effects of the second shock were serious.

At Lambeso, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, 12 miles northwest of Ax, several houses collapsed and eight persons are reported to have been killed.

The Exceptional Equipment

of the California Fig Syrup Co. and the scientific attainments of its chemists have rendered possible the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, in all of its excellence, by obtaining the pure medicinal principles of plants known to act most beneficially and combining them most skillfully, in the right proportions, with its wholesome and refreshing Syrup of California Figs.

As there is only one genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna and as the genuine is manufactured by an original method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, it is always necessary to buy the genuine to get its beneficial effects.

A knowledge of the above facts enables one to decline imitations or to return them if, upon viewing the package, the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. is not found printed on the front thereof.

The Only Way.

"We all make blunders. I thought once I was a square peg when I was really a round one."

"How did you find out your mistake?"

"I got into a hole!"

Oil Lamps Brighter Than Electric Light.

Probably one of the most wonderful as well as useful of modern inventions is that of a New York scientist who has just secured from the Government protection on a lamp burner, which by converting the oil into hydro-carbon gas, burning on a mantle, gives an eighty candle power light with less oil consumption and without carbonizing the mantle or overheating the lamp. It can be fitted to any lamp and the wick lasts a lifetime. There is absolutely no danger, no odor and no smoke. The Union Light Co., of New York City, have acquired the selling rights of this burner, which is called the "Herzog," after the inventor, and, we understand, are making a special discount to introduce it into each township with a view of securing a local representative.

Ate a Chick with Big Eyes.

A trainman is telling an incident that occurred on a Mohawk & Malone train up in the woods the other day. The train was standing on a siding waiting the arrival and passing of another train when an Italian walked through the coach, his hands crossed on his stomach and his head wagging from side to side in a doleful manner.

"What's the matter, John?" some one inquired.

"Oh, me sick—me sick as dev," replied the man, rolling his head still more distressingly and continuing the rubbing of his stomach.

"Sick? Well, what you been eating?" asked the sympathetic passenger.

"Eata de chick with the big eyes," responded John, as his groans increased.

John had killed an owl the night before and it didn't agree with him.—Utica Observer.

PRESSED HARD
Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

A superintendent of public schools in one of the southern states says:

"My mother, since her early childhood, was on inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavour of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it, that after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family were so well pleased with it, that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

That Pork Barrel.

The $600,000 appropriation for Roads and Bridges is declared unconstitutional by Judge Hascal R. Brill. The defendants are granted 20 days in which to answer. It is not unconstitutional to grant $200,000 for to build a grand stand at the State Fair for the "Big Bugs" to sit in for 15 or 20 minutes six days out of 365 days annually, but it is unconstitutional to grant a few dollars which would benefit the people and taxpayers of Minnesota closer and more direct than all the other legislation done at St. Paul last winter combine. Don't mention it.--Olberg Joural.

The action was brought under Section 9, of Article IX of the Constitutinon of thestate of Minnesota, which reads:

> "No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law."

There you have it! The members of the Legislature would not give one of their Constituants a pleasant look, if they asked them to pass a law for an appropriation last winter. Now we are of the opinion that Judge Brill is right, and the next Campaign will see the members of the last legislature with the facts staring them in the face, that they got nothing for the roads and bridges in their District's, and absolutely refused to allow any bill asking for any appropriation to come out of the committee on Roads and Bridges, but stuck all their eggs into one basket, the combine "pork barrel."

It was right and proper to grant the appropriation for the State Fair grand stand, and the Cities had representatives there who attended to getting the law passed for the Cash.

The big "pork barrel" break was made by the entire legislature, and when the people get on to the fact of how they got did up in the transaction, the next legislature will be so full of strange faces, that they will need a committee of introduction.

AUCTION SALE.

At the home of Hy Rovold, NE ¼ of Section 14, Township 152; Range 40, two miles east of Radnay, Post Office.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1909.

* * * *

SALE TO BEGIN AT 11 O'CLOCK, SHARP.

The following described property to be sold to the highest bidder, to-wit:

1 sorrel mare 6 years old weight 1000. 1 sorrel 6 yearsold weight 1000. 2 colts, 2 years old. 1 colt 1 year old. 3 fresh milch cows. 4 three year heifers, with calves. 4 two year old heifers 3 two old steers. 1 red Pole bull, two years old. 10 yearlings. 4 spring calves. 22 sheep. 1 five cut Deering mower. 1 ten foot self-dump hay rake. 1 handy wagon. 1 set of double harness. 1 set of ox harness. 1 set of horse blankets, 1 cook stove, 1000 feet dimension lumber and other articles.

TERMS OF SALE;

All sums under $10.00 cash, on sums over $10.00 time will be given until November 1st, 1909, on bankable paper. Discount of 5 per cent for cash on sums over $10.00.

FREE LUNCH SERVED AT NOON.

HENRY. ROVOLD. OWNER.
Ing. Husby. Auctioneer.
Henry J. Enderle, Clerk.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 4 9

Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May. 29th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Hesby, of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904 made Homestead Entry, No. 485 Serial No. 04153, for Lots 2, 3 & S. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 2 & Lot 11 Section 3 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhlem Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 12th, day of July, 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Charles D. Henry; Albert Hanson; Ludvig Larson; Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn. who, on October 4th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 643, Serial No. 04240, for S. ½ N. W. ¼ and Lots 3 & 4 Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie. Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru Torger Hammestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 22nd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Magda N. Blakkestad, formerly Magda N. Moe, of Germantown Minnesota, who on December 18th, 1903 made Homestead Entry No. 7115, Serial No. 02687, for W. ½ of S. W. ¼, S.E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ & S. W. of S. E. ¼ Section 11 Township 155 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 30th, day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Theodore Evenby, Albert Rohrer, Knut Rognes, of Germantown Minn. Nels L. Moe, of Grygla Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota May 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Young, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 405, Serial No. 01142, for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 2nd, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Olson, Ludwig Larson, Albert Harson, Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam 5th. 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Taralseth of Germantown Minn., who on October 15th, 1904, made Homestad entry No. 747, Serial No. 01275, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 29th day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses:

Knut Ragnes, Kittil T. Jordehaugen, Leif Jordehaugen. Christopher Vad, all of Germantown Minn.

R J. Montague,
Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Joppru, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made Homestad entry No. 648, Serial No. 04239, for Lots 2, 3 4 and S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie, Halvor T. Homme, Simon Olson, Iver O. Solblein, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

A Sign.

Whenever you hear people referring to any one as "an original genius" you may be sure that they are prepared to make excuses for him.--Chicago Record-Herald.

Were it not for hope the heart would break.--Irish Proverb.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub.--6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Herman Moline, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 700; Serial No. 04258, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Lars Furan; Sievert Benson, of Germantown Minn. Henry McCrehin; of Mavie Minn. Gust Berggren, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn., who on February 7th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1044, Serial No. 04402, for N.W. ¼ Section 36 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fith Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutaion Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Stener Johnson, Henery Quirk John Quirk William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Stener Johnson, of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entory No. 427. Serial No. 04151 for lot 7 Section 25 & Lots 1, 2, & 5, Section 26, Township 153 N., Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils E. Ofte, John Quirk, Henery Quirk, William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 14th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. May 12th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Julia Tyndall widow of William G. Tyndall, deceased, of Fosston Minn., who on October 27th 1904, made Homestead entery No. 790 Serial No. 04290 for S. W. ¼ Section 5 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 22. day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils Ostvolden, Christ Gulrud, of Thief River Falls Minn. John Ofterdall, Ole Giving, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM may 21st,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Quirk, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made homestead entry No. 653, Serial No 0979, for N. E. ¼ Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. Nils E. Ofte, Stener Johnson, John Quirk, of Kratka, Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st,

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Quirk of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 30th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 458 Serial No. 04166 for S E. ¼ Section 26, Township 153 N. Range 41 W., fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. William Parno, Stener Johnson, Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub June 11th,-9

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9, 1909

Notice is hereby given that William Watson, as guardian of John Watson, an insane person, of Grygla Minn., who on January 28th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1035, Serial No. 04397, for S. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 153 N. Range 41 W; 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st. day of July 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Langlie; John Bjornstad; Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Tobias Edium, of Kratka Minn,

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub. 6-4-9.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles D. Henry of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 407, Serial No. 04149; for Lots 10, 11, and E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 24 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief river falls Minn. on the 14th, day of July, 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Dave Ross; Jacob R. Hesby; Peter Paulson Albert Hanson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. Who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 563, Serial No. 04208, for S. E. 1-4 Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Brovold, Tarjei O. Lofthus, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston. Minn. May 14th, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on October 16th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1323, Serial No. 04651 for W. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range 40 West Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 28th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Even J. Sund, William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. James O'Brien of Kratka Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Pedersen, of Malone Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 455, Serial No. 04163 for the S. E. ¼ Section 8, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Lars T. Hagen, Ole H. Roisland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 13th, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Lars T. Hagen, of Malone Minn., who on October 4th, 1904 made homestead entry No. 659, Serial No. 04641, for Lots 3, 4, Section 2 & Lot 1, Section 3, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 24th, day of June 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Federson, Ole H. Roisland, Salve T. Myrum, Charley Krohn, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 15th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Halvorsen Gjedestad, of Germantown Minn., who on November 18th, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 918, Serial No. 04344, for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wileth, of Anstad Minn. Knud Rognes, Christopher Vad, Leif Jordehaugen, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 17th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Erikson, of Lillo Minn., who on March 25th, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 7377, Serial No. 02771, for N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 29th, day of June 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

John Larson, of Grit Minn. A. O. Watsend, Mikkel Larson, B. T. Langelie, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 11th,-9.

Debartment of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Nils D. Jacobson, of Kratka Minn., who on December 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 981, Serial No. 0936, for N. E. 1-4 Section 32, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen August Thiel, of Kratka Minn. Knut Henderson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tarjei O. Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on October 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 739, Serial No. 04806, for N.E. 1-4 Section 21, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Andrew Brovold, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radny Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Langlie, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 657 Serial No. 04242, for Lots 1, 2, 3, ½ N.E. ¼ Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Simon Olson, Oscar Joppru, Halvor T. Homme, Torger Hammestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R J MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 21st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn., who, on February 4th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1041, Serial No. 04401, for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3, & 4, Section 5, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 7th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Knut Olson, Torbjon G. Rome, Ole G. Skreland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

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Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11 9.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on March 18th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1084, Serial No. 04432, for N.W. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tobias Eidum, Ole Gulingsrud, Joe Kilen, Sven Gjervold, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11 9.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Eidum, of Kratka Minn., who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 900, Serial No. 01037, for N.E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N, Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridin, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Sven Gjervold, Ole Gullingsrud, Joe Kilen, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montagu, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Olson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 24th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 773. Serial No. 04287. for N. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Torger Hammestvedt. Ole H. Langlie, Oscar Joppru, Halvor T. Homme, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Interest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Calll,

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKER..........Cashier.

Postal Notes.

The currency taken from misdirected letters at the dead letter office last year amounted to $67,715.00.

At the close of the fiscal year 1907 rural delivery was in operation on 37,-729 routes served by 37,582 carriers.

The dead letter office handled 13,005,-850 pieces of mail last year. About one-half was restored to the senders.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

There will be a grand ball at the Kratka hall June 19th.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Andrew Ellingson is transacting business at the Cities this week.

James O'Brien has the ferry running in good shape now, and when you want to cross Red Lake River head for Kratka.

John Quirk has been clearing up a large amount of his upland meadow so he can cut the hay on it for his stock.

B. Pederson was a passenger down the river, on the new steamer, Monday on his way for a visit with freinds in Goodhue Co.

Read the Auction Sale of Henry Rovold in another column and improve this opportunity to buy any stock you may need.

A good big rain storm is what is badly needed just now. The crops are not suffering to any great extent up to this time.

Mr. Ellingson, Erskine, a brother of Andrew Ellingson, the Highlanding Merchant, was up here looking his farming interests, over yesterday.

Make easy money at home corresponding for newspapers: experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Empire Press Syndicate Middleport, N.Y.

H. E. Ives, of St. Hilaire, has been appointed to fill vacancy in the County Treasurer office. There were only seven applicants for the position.

Olaf Hanson, of Hilda, passed by here Monday on his way down the river, with his new steamer. It is a neat little boat and Mr. Hanson is justly proud of it, and will use it for carrying freight up and down the river.

We observed a dead cat in the river the other day and consider it a dirty trick of anyone to throw dead animals into the river, as there are quite a large number of people who use the water.

We understand that the new proposed P. M. at Radney got offended because President Taft did not come up to see him about taking the office and will not accept it. To bad but it cannot be helped!

The extension of time to the settlers of the eleven towns has stopped the proving up rush somewhat, but the inspector is looking over the country, and those who are not actually living on and cultivating the land, will have to dig up their payments just the same.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

The Kratka people are going to celebrate the 4th, of July in grand style. Commenceing with a bowery dance on the afternoon of the 3rd, with a grand display of fire works in the evening. Picnic in the grove on Sundey.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Walter McAndress lost a valuable horse on last Saturday night. He had been sick for some time and after his death he was opened, to see what disease he died of. His lungs and liver seemed to have been affected, but as there was no regular veterinary to examine him, it would be difficult to say just what caused his death. This is the second valuable horse that Mr. McAndress has lost in the past year and the loss fails pretty heavily on him. He always takes the best care of his horses and keeps them in first class condition, so it can not be said that they died from neglect or want of proper care.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

A little rain would do lots of good as everything is getting very dry.

Annie Florence and sister Julia visited with Miss Annie Bell Rolandson on Sunday.

Mr J. Walker received the sad news that his brother George is dead, after suffering a long time from cancer in the throat.

Mr. A. Rolandson left for Battle Lake, Otter Tail Co., to attend the funeral of his father.

Mr. Beckstrand is doing some grubbing for A. Rolandson.

The mosquitoes and flies are here, to entertain us again.

Mr. and Mrs. Syersrud and family, and Mr. and Mrs. T.G Heggar visited with the family of Per Ransla on Sunday.

Mr. Ole Swenson was instantly killed on Sunday evening by a mad bull. We extend our heart felt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mr. Con. Short made a business trip to Plummer on Saturday.

Killed By A Bull.

By the instantious death of Ole Svendsen last sunday evening a pall of gloom and sadness is cast over a happy family and the entire community.

On sunday evening last Mr. Svendsen, who is a well known farmer liveing three miles north of Garnes, went into his barn yard to change the cattle from one yard to another, when he was attacked and almost instantly killed by an ugly bull. His daughter came to his assistanc and drove the animal away, and Dr. Clark was called from Plummer but of course could do nothing as his neck and one arm was broken by the first charge of infuriated beast.

Funeral services were held at the family residence on Wednesday, and was attended by a large number of neighbors and friends, who turned out to tender their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. 6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. and Office at Crookston Minn. June 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Dommer, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 311, Serial No. 04125, for S.W.1-4 Section 11 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th, principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 15th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Josheph Duchamp, of Kratka Minn. William Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Rudolph Manthy, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ole P. Nelson, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub June 4th,-9-

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Olson, of Highlanding, Minn., who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1109, Serial No. 04445, for S.E. 1-4, Section 9, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 16th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard P. Stixrud, Anton Horachek, Nels P. Stixrud, John W. Vrolson, all of Highlanding, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pup. June 4th,-9,

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 2, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 589, Serial No. 04219, for Lot 4, N.1-2 N.W.1-4 & S.E. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 20th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard M. Lindberg, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel V. Carlson, of Rhoda Minn. Carl O. Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 4th,-9-

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 1, 5, & N.W.1-4 N.W.1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 20th, day of July, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Brynll Brynlison, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on October 5th, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 703, Serial No. 04260. for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Ole Ferstad. Christ O. Nygaard. Peder Sulland, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam may 28th.-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th 1909.

Notice is hereby given that O. Martin Olson, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th. 1904. made Homestead entry No. 665. Serial No. 04245. for Lots 1. 2 & 3. Section 4 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described. before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Carl G. Olson. Peter Hedeen. Gerhard Jorgenson. Holvor Olson all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 26th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that Anton C. Skog. of Kratka Minn., who on July 14th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 606, Serial No. 04230 for the Lot 1, N. ½ N. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ N.E. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Rolsland Ludwig Larson, Albert Hanson, Stephen Singer, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam may 28th -9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jens L. Bolstad, of Malone Minn. who on December 2nd, 1907, made Homestead entery No. 1378, Serial No. 04596. for E. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lot 2 Section 19 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 14th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Steener S. Tvedten. Elias Stephenson. Peter Gordon. Sever maaren, all of Garnes Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Pub. in The sunbeam may 28,-9

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th. 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Ole O. Rolsland, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th 1901, made Homestead entry No 390. Serial No. 011, for the N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Anton C. Skog. Ludwig Larson. Rasmus M. Johnson. Carl Hoven. all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that. Tonnes Amundsen, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 26th. 1907, made Homestead entry No 1374, Serial No. 04532, for the N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 26th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tollok Gabrielson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad, pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tollok Gabrielson, of Malone Minn., who on March 18th. 1905 made homestead entry No. 1085, Serial No. 04133, for N.W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 26th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tonnes Amundson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad. Pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

The Slippery Top.

Sillicus—We are told there is plenty of room at the top. I wonder why it is. Cynicus—I suppose most of the people who get there fall off.—Philadelphia Record.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6-11-9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Inga Pederson, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 13, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1206, Serial No. 4488, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 27, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wilson L. Rodman, William J. Polbrook, George Singer, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register,

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 11th. 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gerhard Jorgenson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1176 Serial No. 04473, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Olson, Carl G. Olson. O. Martin Olson, Stephe Singer, all of Kratka, Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Offce Crookston Minnesota. June 7th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H Graver, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 2nd. 1904. made Homestead entery No. 511. Serial No. 01693, for S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Osmund Urdahl, Christ N. Urdahl, Gunar T. Skretvet, of Brunkeberg Minn. Kjirtel Jorshaugen, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public

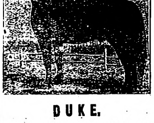
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

SEASON OF 1909.

The fine Percheron Norman Stallion,



DUKE.

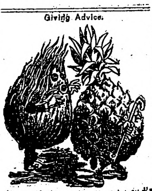
Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays.
At Garnes on Thursdays.
At Plummer, on Fridays.
At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8.00 & $10. to insure. 1.00 in advance.

J. A. Walker,
Lillo Minn.

Giving Advice.



Coconnut—My, isn't it wretchedly stuffy here? I'm all in a commotion.

Pineapple—Calm yourself. If you persist in splashing your milk you'll become seasick.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake Cnunty.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

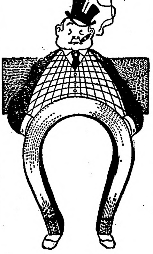
Snnbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quater section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

Little Willie's Idea of a Steel Magnate.



Bonheur's Humor.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur (Rosa stood for Rosalie) was not without a sense of humor, so it is told of her that when presiding over a school of design in Paris, the pupils being girls, the artist was disgusted with the class because, imitative of their teacher, the young women had cut their hair short. "Goodness," cried Rosa Bonheur, "how horrid you all look! This is not a class of boys. You silly creatures, let your hair alone and do your best so as to retain all the advantages of your sex."

Easy Cure.

"There is a man who is always looking for trouble."

"Well, it's easy enough to cure him of that habit."

"How?"

"Get him put on the police force."—Exchange.

Sarcastic.

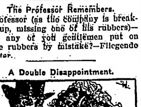
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?" inquired a doctor.

"I've never noticed," was the sarcastic reply, "but I'll look tonight when I'm asleep."

The Professor Remembers.

Professor (as the company is breaking up, missing one of his rubbers)—Has any of you gentlemen put on three rubbers by mistake?—Fliegende Blatter.

A Double Disappointment.



He—I suppose, then, we may as well break the engagement and say we have both been disappointed in love?

She—There seems to be no other conclusion. You thought I had money; and I certainly thought you had.—Baltimore American.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

McCALL PATTERNS
10¢ AND 15¢
NONE HIGHER
McCALL'S MAGAZINE
50¢ A YEAR
INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

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More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

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to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address
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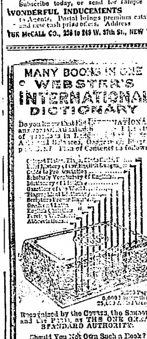

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WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

Do you know that the NEW INTERNATIONAL [illegible] Plan of Contents as follows:

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6,000 Illustrations.
25,000 Added Words.

Recognized by the Courts, the Schools, and the Press as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

YOUR BACKACHE WILL YIELD

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Rockland, Maine.—"I was troubled for a long time with pains in my back and side, and was miserable in every way. I doctored until I was discouraged, and thought I should never get well. I read a testimonial about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and thought I would try it. After taking three bottles I was cured, and never felt so well in all my life. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all my friends."—Mrs. WILL YOUNG, 6 Columbia Avenue, Rockland, Me.

Backache is a symptom of female weakness or derangement. If you have backache, don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Cure the cause of these distressing aches and pains and you will become well and strong.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has restored health to thousands of women.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge.

WOMAN'S WORTH.

Wifey—I see by this paper that a man in America sold his wife for a shilling.

Hubby—Well, if she was a good one she was worth it.

Interrupted the Wedding.

The other day, at the Shawnee county Court House, Probate Judge Schoch was about to marry a young couple. He pronounced the preliminary words and told them to join hands, and started on the ceremony.

"Hey, there! Hold up a minute! Wait, I say!" This series of startling exclamations came from the door.

The groom was horrified—the bride badly scared.

"Just a minute. I want to give you each an apple before you are married." said the man who had made the noise. And in he calmly walked and handed each of them a Grimes Golden.

It was one man's idea of a joke.—Kansas City Journal.

A Friendly Pointer.

"What," asked Arizona Al, when the new editor had taken charge of The Daily Rattlesnake, "is goin' to be your policy?"

"My policy, my friend, is going to be to tell the truth according to my lights, and let the chips fall where they may."

"Stranger, that's a good policy, but be sure before you go to press that you've got your lights adjusted to suit all parties. This is a bad place for people that gits the wrong focus."

"Good"

at Breakfast, Lunch
or Supper

Delicious

Post Toasties

A new dainty of pearly white corn, by the makers of Postum and Grape-Nuts.

Toasties are fully cooked, rolled into thin wafers and toasted a crisp, golden-brown.

Ready to eat direct from the box with cream or good milk. The exquisite flavour and crisp tenderness delights the most fastidious epicure or invalid.

"The Taste Lingers"

Popular pkg. 10c.
Large Family size 15c.

Sold by Grocers.

LAJOIE NOT DISCOURAGED OVER SHOWING OF CLEVELAND TEAM

Manager Lajoie is not discouraged over the recent poor showing of his Cleveland team. He simply blames it on a slump that usually comes to every team at different times. Mons. Napoleon believes, though, that the slump is not going to remain forever and his outfit will soon begin to climb.

"A big fuss has been kicked up all over the country about our poor showing," said Lajoie. "That's because of the fickle baseball public. When a team's losing the 'fans' get the old hammer out. They don't stop to consider conditions. We are right now riding on one large juicy slump.

"The public never stops to figure out the different inside points. Take that Boston team for instance. When it played us it went like a house afire. It put up championship baseball. Then it hit St. Louis and looked like a team of dubs, judging from the games it lost to the Browns. That Washington team, too, made us look foolish. Then the Browns turned in and lammed it all over the lot.

"But that's baseball, and we have to take what's coming. My players are in fair shape. That is, I have only two members on the hospital list Dode Birmingham had an operation on a bump on his elbow. Denny Sullivan is still sick in the hospital.

"Until the eastern clubs came west everybody and his brother out this way was chirping that the east would not stick in the 'Fat Four.' But some of them are still there. No, you can't get your Uncle Larry to make any predictions as to whether they are going to remain up there. Baseball is such a funny game that they might, and then you look like a sucker after making a foolish guess."

ROSSMAN NOT FOR SALE; QUITS FIRST BASE JOB

President Navin of Detroit Says He Will Not Let Player Go for Waiver Price of $1,500.

Detroit has no intention of selling Claude Rossman at the waiver price.

"Our request for waivers was more of a suggestion to the other managers than for a deal to get rid of Claude," said President Navin the other day.

"Nobody seems to have anything to offer in the way of trade. We will not let Rossman go to anybody for $1,500. It looks now as if we would hold him, pending the time when somebody makes up his mind he needs him worse than at present. In the meantime he may come in handy, in case we need a pinch hitter or if somebody is hurt."

Claude Rossman.

No first base after this in Claude Rossman's, if you please, and this goes whether he remains on the roster of the Tigers, goes to some other American or National league club, or even has to take a trip into the minors. Claude regards the initial station as one for which he is not fitted on account of his failure to throw accurately in the quick, decisive manner necessary at times.

"I've had two years experience in the outfield in the minor leagues and only accident made me a first baseman, anyhow," said Big Claude. "I want to go back there. Far be it from me to suggest to Jennings that he might try me out in center and give Crawford a chance at the bag. Hughie knows his business too well to need any suggestions.

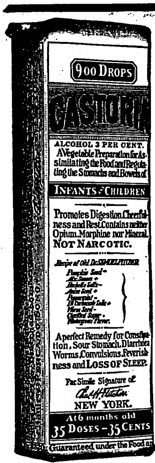
"But I think all the same that if I were placed on some team that could give me a little assistance on balls hit off to my flanks I could bat well enough to make good. I know I'd hit a lot better in the outfield."

Faster Baseball Promised.

President B. B. Johnson of the American league has devised a scheme whereby the national game will be made faster. He has obtained a baseball which is springier and faster than the one now used and will distribute it to the various clubs in the league. The teams will try out the ball in their practice and if it is found satisfactory it will be used in all championship games. The ball is much the same as that employed when Ed. Delehanty used to whack out ten or twelve home runs during a game. In those times such a brief hit as a double was scorned. It had to be a triple or a home run; nothing else went. If the ball stands the test the patrons of the national game will see an increase in batting.

Poor Hitting by Good Men.

There are some dozen American league batters who are batting way below their usual stride. George Davis is batting only .077, while Strunk, the young Athletic who batted hard last fall, has hit only .100, or three points below Barr, another of Connie Mack's youngsters. "Rube" Oldring, still another Athletic, has batted .107 while "Hippo" Spencer, the hard hitting catcher of the Red Sox, has been able to hit but .114. Bill Bradley's average is only .130, while here are some other marks: Atz, .151; Parent, .155; Street, .162; Clymer, .184; McConnell, .198; Hemphill, .189; Wagner, .180. Groom and Vickers have not made a hit yet.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

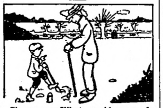
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ASK FATHER.



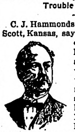
Clergyman—What would your father say if he saw you digging for worms on Sunday?

Willie—I don't know; but I know what he'd say if I did not dig for them. That's him fishing over there."

GOT TO THE CAUSE

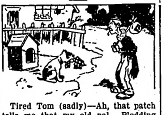
And Then All Symptoms of Kidney Trouble Vanished.

C. J. Hammonds, 517 S. Hill St., Fort Scott, Kansas, says: "I was operated on for stone in the kidney but not cured and some time after was feeling so bad that I knew there must be another stone that would have to be cut out. I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills and the kidney action improved right away. Large quantities of sediment and stony particles passed from me, and finally the stone itself, part dissolved, but still as big as a pea. With it disappeared all symptoms of dizziness, rheumatism and headaches. I have gained about 50 pounds since and feel well and hearty."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SHERLOCK HOLMES.



Tired Tom (sadly)—Ah, that patch tells me that my old pal, Plodding Pete has been this way. Poor old Pete!

AGONIZING ITCHING.

Eczema for a Year—Got No Relief Even at Skin Hospital—In Despair

Until Cuticura Cured Him.

"I was troubled with a severe itching and dry, scurfy skin on my ankles, feet, arms and scalp. Scratching made it worse. Thousands of small red pimples formed and these caused intense itching. I was advised to go to the hospital for diseases of the skin. I did so, the chief surgeon saying: "I never saw such a bad case of eczema." But I got little or no relief. Then I tried many so-called remedies, but I became so bad that I almost gave up in despair. After suffering agonies for twelve months, I was relieved of the almost unbearable itching after two or three applications of Cuticura Ointment. I continued its use, combined with Cuticura Soap and Pills, and I was completely cured. Henry Searle, Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8 and 10, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Dodging Responsibility.

"Why should a man pay rent when he can own his own home?" said the thrifty citizen.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Meekton, "unless it's because you'd rather have your wife speak her mind to the landlord than to you when the place gets run down."

Good Stroke of Business.

The £1 note is not the smallest issued by the bank of England. By mistake a note of the value of one penny was made and issued in 1828. It was in circulation for many years, a source of annoyance to the cashiers in making up their accounts. At length the holder of it brought it to the bank and after considerable argument persuaded the authorities to give him £5 for it.

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet.—Mrs. Matilda Holtwert, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Ask to-day.

Among the Fighters.

"Has your pugilistic rival a longer reach than yours?"

"I don't know about the reach, but my vocabulary contains the longest words."

Try Murine Eye Remedy

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Murine Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine for Your Eyes.

A Correction.

"Her card club has quit playing for the season."

"You mean scrapping, don't you?"

A cold on the lungs doesn't usually amount to much, but it invariably precedes pneumonia and consumption. Hamlins Wizard Oil applied to the chest at once will break up a cold in a night.

From the flower language: "If you wish for heartsease never look to Mary-gold."

WE PAY 10-12c FOR COW HIDES.
High prices for Wool. Sell Sheep Dip cheap.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gladness is appreciated only by those who know what sadness is.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

When a woman doesn't have her say it is because she is dumb.

WE BUY CREAM—WRITE FOR PRICE
Miller & Holmes St. Paul, Minn.

Marriage will change a man's views quicker than anything else.

WE BUY CREAM, BUTTER, EGGS.
Samels Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.

The ballet girl trust is a tights' squeeze.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES.
375 "Guarant

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK)
C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON. 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN. N.Y.

Dr. McINTOSH celebrated
Natural Uterine Supporter
gives immediate relief. Sold by all surgical instrument dealers and leading druggists in United States and Canada. Catalog, price list and particulars mailed on application.
THE HASTINGS & McINTOSH TRUSS CO.,
912 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
manufacturers of trusses and sole makers of the Genuine stamped "McIntosh" Supporter.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 25-1909.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear
Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Do You Feel Run Down?

If so, you are an easy victim of disease. You can avoid danger if you build up your system with the natural strength-giver—

DR. D. JAYNE'S
TONIC VERMIFUGE

which helps your body do its own building up. It puts the whole digestive system in a perfect condition. Regulates the stomach, imparts new vigor and health to the tissues.

Your Druggist has it.

Two sizes, 50c and 35c

Argo EYE REMEDY

Is guaranteed to benefit inflamed watery eyes, Pink Eye or conjunctivitis, granulated lids, and other eye affections or money refunded. Try it and be convinced, it is harmless. Druggists sell it at 50c. A bottle will be mailed on receipt of 3c extra for postage. ARGO EYE REMEDY CO.
85 Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois

Keeps Flies OUT
Lets Air IN

That is what the Chase Cover does—and that's why horsemen prefer it to all others. It's made right—gives best satisfaction. Buying a

CHASE'S Genuine Brussels COVER

is a duty you owe your horse. Light, strong, durable. Three sizes. Made only by
L. C. CHASE & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
Mfrs. the Famous Chase Plush Robes, Horse Blankets and Fly Nets.

SOUR STOMACH

"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."

Harry Stuckley, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 926

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 73 W. Adams St., Chicago

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1909. NO. 13.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

G. A. R. Reunion.

St. Paul.—The forty-third annual reunion of the Minnesota G. A. R. was held at St. Paul last week. An important event was the unanimous indorsement of former Governor Van Sant for national commander at the next national encampment at Salt Lake City, Aug. 9.

The officers elected are: Judge L. W. Collins, Minneapolis, commander; Dr. O. S. Pine, St. Paul, senior vice commander, and J. A. Towne, Washington, junior vice commander.

The delegates are:

At Large—Hugh Wilson, Minneapolis; F. C. Meade, Alexandria.

First District—C. A. Warren, Brownsdale.

Second District—A. H. Pickle, Sleepy Eye.

Third District—A. H. Westlake, Northfield.

Fourth District—James H. Davidson, St. Paul.

Fifth District—S. H. Franklin, Minneapolis.

Sixth District—John Kaufman, St. Cloud.

Seventh District—H. H. Gokey, Bird Island.

Eighth District—S. F. White, Duluth.

Ninth District—W. G. Hunt, Fergus Falls.

Alternates—

At Large—E. C. Patterson, White Bear; C. W. Doop, Mapleton.

First District—Henry G. Bilbie, Owatonna.

Second District—Thomas Hodson, Mankato.

Third District—Lewis Horst.

Fourth District—E. F. Kenrick, St. Paul.

Fifth District—W. W. Gilbert, Minneapolis.

Sixth District—J. F. Locke, Long Prairie.

Seventh District—J. T. Wilkinson, Appleton.

Eighth District—Edwin B. Force, Duluth.

Ninth District—Peter Czizek, Moorhead.

The Woman's Relief Corps closed its annual meeting here yesterday after electing the following delegates to the national reunion at Salt Lake City in August: Delegate at large, Eugenie Bennett; delegates, Ella Mason, First district; Lulu Palmer, second district; Winifred Nelson, third district; Anna M. Harley, fourth district; Mrs. Oreton, fifth district; Carrie Kenrick, sixth district, and Kate Huntington, seventh district. The following were elected officers: Mrs. Emma Colfield, Annandale, president; Mrs. Amanda Wickerski, senior vice president; Mrs. Susie Marshall, Plainview, junior vice president; Sara E. Matthews, Annandale, secretary, and Mrs. Ida Baker, Minneapolis, treasurer.

Horse Thief in Toils.

Bemidji.—As the result of a clever piece of detective work Sheriff A. B. Hazen of this city has arrested George Washington Martin, wanted in Douglas county since 1904 on a charge of horse stealing. Sheriff Hazen some time ago received a photograph postal card with a description of Martin and a picture of him as he appeared four years ago. In spite of the changed appearance of the fugitive, the sheriff recognized Martin here in a saloon Saturday night, took him into custody and placed him in the county jail. He wired J. E. Lundgren, sheriff of Douglas county, who has arrived here and declares the prisoner is the man wanted. Martin is charged with having taken a horse and buggy from a man named Stone for whom he was working near Osakis, Aug. 15, 1909, making his escape. The rig has not been recovered.

Girl Burned in Explosion.

Hibbing.—Esther Carlson, aged 20, daughter of a section foreman for the Duluth, Missabe and Northern at Barber, several miles east of here, died of injuries sustained in an explosion about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss Carlson was trying to light a fire in a stove at her home by pouring kerosene on the kindling, and an explosion followed. The woman was terribly burned and efforts to save her life were futile.

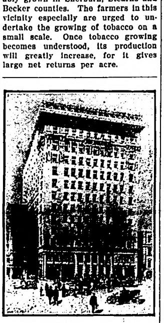
Red Wing Y. M. C. A. Site Chosen.

Red Wing.—The Phelps property, corner Broadway and Main street, in the heart of the city of Red Wing, is the site chosen for E. C. Erb, acting under instructions from James Lawther, for the new $50,000 Y. M. C. A. building which the latter will donate to the city of Red Wing. Plans for the building are now being prepared and the work will be commenced within a few weeks.

Tobacco Plants for Culture in Minnesota.

The Minnesota legislature appropriated a small sum of money for tobacco investigations. The experiment station at St. Anthony Park, Minn., has prepared itself for the occasion by providing a large number of plants for free distribution among the farmers. Any farmer in the state who desires to attempt the production of tobacco may apply to the experiment station for plants enough for an acre or less. Six thousand plants are considered enough for an acre. The station has grown these plants in the eastern part of Sherburn county, and anyone in that part of the state can easily call for the plants. If the plants are to be shipped to an address they will have to be expressed and express charges must be paid by the one receiving the plants.

The tobacco culture is in its infancy in Minnesota, but it is stated that it has been and can be, profitably grown in Sherburn, Stearns and Becker counties. The farmers in this vicinity especially are urged to undertake the growing of tobacco on a small scale. Once tobacco growing becomes understood, its production will greatly increase, for it gives large net returns per acre.



Hotel Radisson.

The Minneapolis Commercial club is to have its new home in the Hotel Radisson, expending $100,000 in furnishing the eleventh and twelfth floors of the building.

The hotel is of the highest type of concrete construction, perfectly fire proof and will cost when furnished complete $1,500,000. It will have three hundred and twenty-five guest chambers and will be thoroughly modern in all its appointments.

Big Crowd To Attend Pythian Fete.

Minneapolis.—The greatest demonstration in the history of the order of the Knights of Pythias will be seen in Minneapolis on July 1, when the Twin City Pythian festival will hold the boards at the Auditorium. The fete will be given under the auspices of the combined Pythian lodges of the Twin Cities, and delegations from several states will attend. A special train will bring delegates from the "Black Hills" country of South Dakota, who come to take part in the ceremonies. Word has been received by the executive committee that delegates will be present from almost every subordinate lodge in that state.

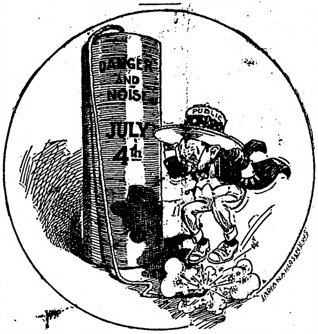
25 Trains for Endeavorers.

St. Paul.—Local railroad officials report that fully 25 special trains will be needed to carry to St. Paul the delegates of the Christian Endeavor convention, which opens July 5. Twelve trains have already been arranged for and the request for many others are now being handled by the various companies. From St. Louis a special steamer carrying several thousand Endeavorers will come up the river, stopping at many points. On the Nebraska special will come William Jennings Bryan and Rev. J. H. Salisbury, who has offered to marry on the train free of charge any couples coming as delegates to the convention.

Two Killed in Hibbing Mine.

Duluth.—Martin and George Slarcevich, aged twenty and eighteen years respectively, were killed by an explosion of gunpowder in the Hull open pit mine at Hibbing. They were engaged in blasting ahead of steam shovels to loosen the ore. The unfortunate men were two of six brothers employed in this mine.

BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.



KILLS ILLINOIS PRIMARY LAW

SUPREME COURT DECLARES THE ACT IS INVALID.

Registration Feature Chief Cause for Adverse Decision by State's Highest Tribunal.

Springfield, Ill. — The new primary election law of Illinois is unconstitutional according to an opinion of the supreme court. The decision is made in the case of the People on the relation of Phillips against Sheriff Strassheim of Cook county, in which Phillips was indicted on the charge of making false affidavits at a primary election and obtains a writ of habeas corpus in the state's highest tribunal.

~~The Supreme court holds that the~~ primary law is unconstitutional because it requires in section 44 that no person except persons registered at the last previous election can vote at a primary election, yet makes no provision for the registration of voters, and because section 11 provides that the senatorial committees may by resolution decide how many candidates each party may nominate for the legislature and that only that number of candidates may be voted for thus depriving the voters of their constitutional right under the election law to vote for as many candidates as there are offices to be filled and to cumulate their votes. For these reasons the entire act is declared unconstitutional.

In the case of Peabody against Treasurer Thompson of Cook county, in which case the lower court sustained the demurrer to the petition of Peabody for a mandamus to restrain Thompson from paying the officers of the primary election, the Supreme court reverses the judgment of the Circuit court of Cook county and remands the case.

STRANGE CULT IN KANSAS.

Band of Fanatics Subject Themselves to Bites of Snakes as Religious Test.

Hitchinson, Kan.—Practicing rites, more weird than those of the most fanatical Moslem sects, and cruelty more revolting than the most savage of the religious tests of the early Indians, a cult has sprung up near Hutchinson that is being closely watched by the authorities.

The law is powerless to interfere until some member of the sect dies a victim to its barbaric practices. It has been found out that just as the ancient Indians plunged their arms into buckets of boiling pitch to ascertain whether they were immune to pain so it is claimed that Snake Worshipers subject themselves to the bites of poisonous reptiles as a supreme test of grace.

MEAT PROBE IS BEGUN.

Government Board Sifts Former Inspector's Charges Against East St. Louis Packing Houses.

East St. Louis.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's board of inquiry appointed to investigate the charges of J. F. Harms, a former inspector, that the government's inspection system in the packing houses here is faulty, held a closed session Thursday. Harms, after being denied an open investigation, withdrew from the room.

The board is composed of Dr. A. B. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry; George P. McCabe, solicitor for the department of agriculture; Dr. E. A. Behnke, an assistant inspector of the bureau; Dr. R. P. Stedden, chief of the inspection division of the bureau, and George Ditwig, traveling inspector.

GIRL SLAIN BY CHINESE.

Granddaughter of Gen. Franz Sigel Probable Victim in New York Murder Mystery.

New York.—Elizabeth Sigel, daughter of Paul Sigel of this city and granddaughter of the illustrious Franz Sigel, the German warrior, who enlisted his services with the union army during the civil war, is, according to all indication the victim of one of the most sordid murders in the history of New York.

If she is not the victim, the police are confronted with a remarkable series of coincidental facts. Taken from a trunk in a room of a Chinaman above a chop suey restaurant in the Tenderloin, the body, in a state of decomposition, which makes identifica~~tion difficult, lies in the morgue while~~ detectives are collecting the threads of a tangled story involving the girl and her associations with Chinese. An envelope addressed to the girl found in the room where the body lay, a locket bearing her initials, her disappearance on June 10 and a note found in the room, signed "Elsie" all seem to indicate that Franz Sigel's granddaughter was murdered. The body was partially stripped of its clothing, tied with ropes, wrapped in a faded blue blanket and crammed into a dilapidated old trunk.

HOG TUBERCULOSIS GROWS.

Two Per Cent. of Those Slaughtered Have the Disease Say Government Reports.

Washington. — Tuberculosis among hogs is on the increase and is causing heavier loss to raisers and packers than any other disease, say reports gathered from the various meat packing centers of the country by the department of agriculture.

A year ago there were more than 56,000,000 hogs in this country, valued at more than $339,000,000. Federal inspection of the abattoirs show two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered to be affected with tuberculosis, while reports from Europe show a far more widespread infection, running as high as 5.5 to 7.5 per cent.

It has been found that hogs contract the disease principally through feeding. Samples of raw skimmed milk fed to hogs from creameries in one of the leading dairy states were injected into guinea pigs and in one instance virulent bacilli were recovered. Hogs from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas are remarkably free from tuberculosis, due to the fact that they are fed from birth to maturity on alfalfa, oats, corn, rape and peanuts.

INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY

National Organization Is Holding Its Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich.—The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy opened here Monday evening with a great general session that was full of interest. The big Y. M. C. A. auditorium was thronged with medical men from every state in the union when Dr. D. A. MacLachlan, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, rapped for order. Music and prayer were followed by addresses of welcome by Gov. Fred M. Warner, Mayor P. H. Breitmeyer and Dr. MacLachlan, to which response was made by Second Vice-President Joseph Hensley, M. D. Dr. William Davis Foster of Kansas City, the president, then delivered his annual address.

In the afternoon much preliminary work was disposed of and memorial exercises for deceased members were held.

HEAR GOULD VALET

MAN WHO WAS HER PRIVATE SERVANT TELLS OF DRINKING.

CALLS CHAUFFEUR "DEARIE"

Mistakes Auto Driver for Dustin Farnum and Then Apologizes—Witnesses Say the Actor Was Often with the Millionaire's Wife.

New York. — That Mrs. Howard Gould was often with Dustin New York, June 19.—That Mrs. Howard Gould was often with Dustin Farnum, an actor, despite her testimony to the contrary, was shown by witnesses for the defense in the suit for separation and $250,000 alimony of the millionaire's wife.

There was also iteration by servants and personal attendants that Mrs. Gould was repeatedly seen under the influence of liquor by them, and that when she had been drinking, as they alleged on the stand, she changed from a charming, affable woman to a woman of whims and caprices, ill-tempered, not nice in her choice of language, overbearing and quarrelsome.

Her "Valet" on Stand.

Mrs. Gould's one-time personal "valet," Harry J. Veitch of Des Moines, Ia., swore that at one time he served his mistress with two quarts of Manhattan cocktails in as many days, besides the wines and liquors which he said she drank at table. On cross-examining these witnesses, Clarence J. Shearn for Mrs. Gould, strove always to prove either that they had a personal grudge against her or that they were under obligation to Mr. Gould. Endearing epithets twice marked the testimony.

John H. Kimball, an oil and paint dealer, who said he had known Mr. Gould for 18 years, testified that he went to a performance of "The Virginian" in August, 1906, with Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Sells and the Goulds, at the Academy of Music in this city, and that Dustin Farnum, the star in ~~the play, joined the party outside the~~ playhouse after the performance and spoke to Mrs. Gould. She smiled, the witness testified, and said to the witness: "This is my new beau."

John Flynn, who said he was employed by Mrs. Gould as a chauffeur, and that he often drove her to meet Farnum after the play, testified that once when Mrs. Gould was waiting in the automobile for Farnum at the Hotel Somerset, two men turned to the actor as he came out at the hotel door and asked him whose automobile was waiting.

"Oh," said Farnum, laughing, Flynn testified, "that is my new one."

Called Chauffeur "Dearie."

Another time, Flynn swore, when he rapped on Mrs. Gould's chamber door at the St. Regis, she called out: "All right, dearie," and then, when she saw who it was, excused herself with: "I thought it was Mr. Farnum."

Mary Elizabeth Harrison, a fresh cheeked, good looking girl, who said she was a floor clerk in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel in Philadelphia, prefaced her testimony with the explanation that it was her first appearance in court. She had been impelled by her conscience, she said, to tell what she saw at the hotel. Finally she wrote a letter to Mr. Gould.

"I said in the letter," she testified, "'In obedience to the Golden Rule, I write to you to help you if you are in trouble,' or something like that."

Mrs. Gould occupied apartments on the floor where she was stationed in September, 1906, the witness went on, and one morning about 7:30 o'clock she said, she saw a man come out of Mrs. Gould's rooms and take the elevator. She noticed that he was the only passenger in the car, and that the dial registered fourteenth floor when the car stopped. She described the man as tall, with dark, bushy hair and wearing a soft hat and a long coat.

The defense contends that Dustin Farnum was staying on the fourteenth floor of the hotel at that time.

Big Turnfest at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.—Some 5,000 Turners from all parts of the country went into camp here Saturday for the annual turnfest of their national organization, which will last ten days. The Turners must live and sleep in tents while here and the people of Cincinnati have erected a large tent city that accords with the rules and regulations of the United States army. It includes 50 shower baths and ample kitchen accommodations.

Faft Favors Trust Tax.

Washington.—If the recommendations embodied in a message sent to congress Wednesday by President Taft are carried out a tax of two per cent. on the undistributed net earnings of trusts and other corporations will be provided for in an amendment to the tariff bill and the income tax question will be left to the states for settlement. It is believed the senate will adopt the president's plan.

WERE BOTH OF MIXED BLOOD

Points of Resemblance Between Englishman and Cowboy, as the Latter Understood It.

"The countess de Pourtales was a New York Lorillard," said a New York tobacconist. "So on both sides, of course, she has blue blood. Yet she is without false pride.

"At a recent tobacco men's convention a director told me of a remark the countess made in Biarritz to an arrogant Englishman.

"This fellow boasted of his ancestry. The countess said that sort of talk wouldn't be understood in the wild west. She said an Englishman said to a Texas cowboy once:

"'I have Tudor blood in my veins on the maternal side and through my father's family I am a Plantaganet.'

"'Is that so?' said the cowboy, brightening with keen interest. 'My blood's a leetle mixed, too. My grandfather was a Jersey tenderfoot and my grandmother a Digger Indian squaw. We're both half-breeds, stranger. Come and liquor up!'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

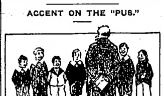
SORE EYES CURED.

Eye-Balls and Lids Became Terribly Inflamed—Was Unable to Go About —All Other Treatments Failed, But

Cuticura Proved Successful.

"About two years ago my eyes got in such a condition that I was unable to go about. They were terribly inflamed, both the balls and lids. I tried home remedies without relief. Then I decided to go to our family physician, but he didn't help them. Then I tried two more of our most prominent physicians, but my eyes grew continually worse. At this time a friend of mine advised me to try Cuticura Ointment, and after using it about one week my eyes were considerably improved, and in two weeks they were almost well. They have never given me any trouble since and I am now sixty-five years old. I shall always praise Cuticura. G. B. Halsey, Mouth of Wilson, Va., Apr. 4, 1908." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

ACCENT ON THE "PUS."



Teacher—Now, Jimmy Green, can you tell me what an octopus is?

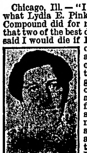
Jimmy Green—Yes, sir; it's an eight-sided cat.

I have always thought that to make, to bring order and meaning and use out of nothing, must be the most delightful sensation in the world.—Oliphant.

THIRD OPERATION PREVENTED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill. — "I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I was so sick that two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an operation. I had already had two operations, and they wanted me to go through a third one. I suffered day and night from inflammation and a small tumor, and never thought of seeing a well day again. A friend told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her, and I tried it, and after the third bottle was cured."—Mrs. ALVENA SPERLING, 11 Langdon Street, Chicago, Ill.



If you are ill do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until an operation is necessary, but build up the feminine system, and remove the cause of those distressing aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The movement of organizing farmers' clubs is one of the best movements that has been started since the days of the alliance among the farmers.

The injunction, brought by Thief River Falls to prevent the County Commissioners from bonding the county, was set aside by Judge Watts. This was only an endorsement of the Supreme Court decision in the Koochiching County case. The longer the law suit is continued on this question the more money, the lawyers will get out of it.

The recent order in regard to asking payments on these lands has stirred up a good deal of sentiment among the actual settlers to have an investigation made by the government to try to settle the vacant lands on the eleven townships. The actual residents and farmers who are living on and cultivating their lands, are going to take interest in trying to get the speculators closed out and their valuable lands settled by actual residents and farmers. It is not pleasant for a man that is living here, when asked by a stranger traveling through the country where his neighbor who owns the land ajoining him is, to have to answer. He lives in some other part of the state or Dakota. Petitions will soon be gotten up and circulated among the actual resident and farmers asking Congressman Steenerson to have a full investigation made by the Department of the Interior and have the vacant lands on this reservation opened for settlement by actual residents.

THEY TEAR DOWN.

We regret to state that there are a few men in this part of the Eleven Towns who are a positive detriment to the upbuilding of a new country. No matter what the occasion is or for what purpose there is a public gathering you will observe these men around peddling Socialist literature and talking about how old John D. robbed the people, and how the common people are being oppressed by the Plutocrats.

The trouble is that there is occasionally a well to do farmer who will listen to them; sell off his stock, move into town and prepare to live a life of ease and luxury. In a few months his money is gone and he is stranded with a family to support by common labor, and then he does not think of the Socialist party, but of the home and stock he has lost and will never be able to regain.

The Socialist party, as a party, may be all right, but it will soon begin to loose ground and sink into oblivion, if they continue to preach the "Gospel of Discontent" among the farmers and middle classes. We have noticed that every farmer who has listened to them enough, to sell out his stock and move to town has there degenerated from a man of independence to a hireling and in some cases to a pauper We write this from our own observation of what the Socialist movement has done in this part of the country. Had no Socialist speakers come here to preach discontent and anarchy, there would be a larger number of farmers living in comfortable circumstances here, who are now living in town in rented houses and working out by the day as common laborers.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6-4 9

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 29th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Hesby of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 436 Serial No. 04156.for Lots 2. 3. & S. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 20 & Lot 11 Section 21 Township 153 N.Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before

Wilhlem Michelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles D. Henry; Albert Hanson; Ludvig Larson; Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T.Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn. who. on October 4th. 1904. made homestead Entry No. 649. Serial No.04240. for S. ½ N. W. ¼ and Lots 3 & 4 Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie, Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru Torger Hammestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909. Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 22nd, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Magda N. Bakkestad, formerly Magda N. Moe, of Germantown Minnesota, who on December 18th. 1903 made Homestead Entry No. 7115. Serial No. 02087.for W. ½ of S. W. ¼, S.E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ & S. W. of S. E. ¼ Section 14 Township 155 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 29th, day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses

Theodore Evenby, Albert Rohrer, Knut Rognes, of Germantown Minn. Nels L. Moe, of Grygla Minn.

R.J.Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909. Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota May 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Young, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 405, Serial No.04142, for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153. N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 2nd, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Olson, Ludwig Larson, Albert Hanson, Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam 5th. 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 22nd, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Taralseth of Germantown Minn., who on October 15th. 1904, made Homestead entry No.747, Serial No. 04275, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 29th. day of June 1909.

Claimant name as witnesses:

Knut Ragnes, Kittil T. Jordshaugen, Leif Jordshaugen. Christopher Vad, all of Germantown Minn.

R J.Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909. Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. June 7th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H Graver, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 2nd. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 511. Serial No. 01088, for S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described; before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Osmund Urdahl; Christ N. Urdahl, Gunar T. Skretvet, of Brunkeberg Minn. Kjirtel Jorshaugen, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tollok Gabrielson, of Malone Minn., who on March 18th. 1905 made homestead entry No. 1083, Serial No. 04453, for N.W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 28th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tonnes Amundson, Evert Nelson, Grunde Aasgaard, Pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub.—6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909

Notice is heeby given that Herman Moline, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 700; Serial No. 04258, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 15th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Lars Furan; Sievert Benson, of Germantown Minn. Henry McCrehin; of Marle Minn. Gurt Berggren, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUF, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 10th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn., who. on February 7th, 1905. made Homestead Entry No. 1044. Serial No. 04402, for N.W.¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fith Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Stener Johnson, Henery Quirk John Quirk William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909. Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Stener Johnson, of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 29th. 1904, made Homestead entery No. 427. Serial No.04151 for Lot 7 Section 25 & Lots 1.2, & 5, Section 26, Township 153 N., Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils E. Ofte, John Quirk, Henery Quirk, William Parno, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in THE SUNBEAM May 21st,

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Quirk, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th, 1904, made homestead entry No. 653, Serial No 0979, for N. E. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. Nils E. Ofte, Stener Johnson. John Quirk, of Kratka, Minn.

R.J.Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st,

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota May 19th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Quirk of Kratka Minnesota, who on June 30th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 458 Serial No. 04166 for S E. ¼ Section 26, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 1st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henery Arndt, of Kuehnel Minn. William Parno, Stener Johnson, Nils E. Ofte, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub June 11th,-9

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909

Notice is hereby given that William Watson, as guardian of John Whtson, an insane person, of Grygla Minn., who on January 28th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No.1085, Serial No.04397, for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 158 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st, day of July 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Langlie; John Bjornstad; Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Tobias Edium, of Kratka Minn,

R. J. Montague, Register,

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Joppru; of Brunkeberg Minn, who on October 4th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 648, Serial No. 04239, for Lots 3. & 4 and S. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 9 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described. before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie, Halvor T. Homme. Simon Olson, Iver O. Solheim, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R J MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub. 6—4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles D. Henry of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 407, Serial No. 04143; for Lots 10; 12. and E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th; day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Dave Ross; Jacob R. Hesby; Peter Paulson Albert Hanson, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. Who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 563, Serial No. 04208, for S. E.1-4 Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Brovold, Tarjei O. Lofthus, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909.

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston. Minn. May 14th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charley Clark, of Sunbeam Minnesota, who on October 16th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1323, Serial No. 01551 for W. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 31 Township 153 N. Range. 40 West Fifth Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge, for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 28th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Even J. Sund. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. James O'Brien of Kratka Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 15th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Halvorsen Gjedestad, of Germantown Minn., who on November 18th. 1904, made Homested Entry No. 918, Serial No. 04341. for N. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 151 N. Range 40 W, Fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described. before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, of Anstad Minn, Knut Rognes, Christopher Vad, Leif Jordeshougen. of Germantown Minn.

R.J.Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 21st, 1909 Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office Crookston, Minn. May 17th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Erickson, of Lillo Minn., who on March 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7377, Serial No 02771, for N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 29th, day of June 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Larson, of Grit Minn. A. O. Watsend. Mikkel Larson, B.T. Langelle, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. MOTAGUE. Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 4th,-9-

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn: June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn: who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No: 04370, for Lots 1, 5, & N.W. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 20th, day of July, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pup. June 4th,-9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 2, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 589, Serial No. 04219, for Lot 4, N.1-2 N.W.1-4 & S.E. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 20th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard M. Lindberg, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel V. Carlson, of Rhoda Minn. Carl O. Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 11th,-9.

Debartment of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Nils D. Jacobson, of Kratka Minn., who on December 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 981, Serial No. 0936, for N. E. 1-4 Section 32, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhlem Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen August Thiel, of Kratka Minn. Knut Henderson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tarjei O. Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on October 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 739, Serial No. 04806, for N.E. 1-4 Section 21, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Andrew Brovold, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radny Minn.

R, J, Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Langlie, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4th. 1904, made Homestead Entry NO. 657 Serial NO. 04242. for Lots 1. 2. S. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described. before Wilhelm Michelet. U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru. Halvor T. Homme. Torger Hammestvedt. all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R J.MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, May 21st, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn., who, on February 4th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1011. Serial No.04401, for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3, & 4. Section 5, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 7th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Knut Olson; Torbjon G. Rome. Ole O. Skreland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R J. MONTAGUE. Register.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail; leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Satturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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Notice For Publication.

First Pub, 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U. . Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on March 18th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No.1084, Serial No.04432, for N.W. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N, Range 41 W, 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tobias Eidum, Ole Gulingsrud, Joe Kilen, Sven Gjervold, all of Kratka Minn,

R, J, Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

Frst Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U., Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Eidum, of Kratka Minn., who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 900, Serial No. 01037, for N.E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N, Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridin, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn, Sven Gjervold, Ole Gullingsrud, Joe Kilen, of Kratka Minn,

R. J, Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Olson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 24th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 773. Serial No. 04287. for N. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Torger Hammestvedt. Ole H. Langlie, Oscar Joppru, Halvor T. Homme, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS,

We Make Farm Lons at Lowets Ratess of Intefest with Opitinal paymets. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call;

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

Tommy's Choice.

Fond Mother—Tommy, darling, this is your birthday. What would you like to do? Tommy, Darling (after a moment's reflection)—I think I should enjoy seeing the baby spanked!—Paris Figaro.

The highest manhood resides in disposition, not in mere intellect.—Beecher.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Wanted at once; a good shower of rain.

There will be a grand ball at the Kratka hall July 3rd,.

P.C. Wold was assessing on the south side of the river, Monday.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Read the Auction Sale of Henry Rovold in another column and improve this opportunity to buy any stock you may need.

Even J. Suud left for Penock, Minn., on wednesday, where he will work through the harvest season.

Miss Ida J Skeim closed a successful term of school in our School District Wednesday and left for home at Twin Valley today.

Ole Neslard, Ed Rustad, Henry Peterson, Ed Singer, Mike and Patty Kolski and the Editor took in the ball at Kratka on last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Singer drove down to Kratka, Wennesday, for a two days' visit with Stephen Singer, returning home today.

Make easy money at home corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars Empire Press Syndicate Middleport, N. Y.

John Homme and Andrew Nelsen moved the Highlanding grader down to the section line north of Ole Howard's place, on Wednesday and will try to do some road grading.

Joseph Johnson of Star Township has been appointed County Commissioner in place of Daniel Shaw, resigned. The Eleven Towns now have one commissioner. Let us hear from you, Joe.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

There will be no notices issued for the making of payments on land on this reservation to actual settlers who are complying with the homestead laws. Official notice will be published next week.

The Highlanding creamery is doing a good business this summer and there will be a large increase over last summer's business. This shows that the creamery is going in the right direction up and not down.

The Kratka people are going to celebrate the 4th, of July in grand style. Commenceing with a bowery dance on the afternoon of the 3rd, with a grand display of fire works in the evening. Picnic in the grove on Sunday.

Photographer Daniel Collins and Martin McAndress were out from St. Hilaire, on Wednesday taking farm views. They took views of Walter McAndress' farm residence and the Sunbeam office also some scenery views of the river.

We paid a visit to the Kratka Creamery on last Sunday, and was pleased to note that it is in a prosperous condition. Butter Maker Henry Swenson is entitled to much credit for the neatness and clean appearance of the creamery, which will unboudtly prosper under such good mannagement.

The farmers up here who are patrons of the newer built creameries should not get discouraged because they fear that some of the creameries in the older parts of the county are paying a little more for cream they are getting. Remember that those older creameries had to start the way yours are now starting, and in the future you will reap the benefit. Stay by your home creamery!

4th, OF JULY,

BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The Dan Patch will leave High Landing on Sunday morning, July 4th, at about 9 o'clock going down the river to Kratka, arriving at Kratka when it gets there, returning in the evening. There is to be a grand celebration at Kratka. All Aboard!

Martin Swanson Prop.

Making Mistakes.

Princeton Union: Many of the exchanges received at this office contain one or more notices of farmers' auction sales which means that farmers are selling off their live stock, household furniture and farming implements preparatory to moving elsewhere. It is a bad sign. It indicates that numerous farmers are dissatisfied with their lot in Minnesota. A farmer who is comfortably fixed in this state mistakes in thinking he can better his condition elsewhere. Of course there are instances where a change of climate may prove beneficial to health but on the whole there is no more healthful climate anywhere than here in Minneiota.

"First Minnesoa"

Guests of Honor.

An unusual and impressive feature of the first prentation of the big spectacular production, "Minnesota at Gettysburg," at the Minnesota State Fair on the evening of September 6th, will be the presence in the grand stand of many of the surviving members of the First Minnesota who actively took part in that portion of the battle of Gettysburg which is to be reproduced on the fair grounds each evening of the coming fair

Thereare comparatively few of the original 262 men who made the gallant charge which changed the tide of the battle on July 2nd, 1862, who are now among the living and who are residents in the Northwest. Of the 262 who made that desperate charge all but forty-seven men who started from the wheat field down the hill to the Confederate line, were killed or wounded and while many were wounded recovered, death has harvested in the ranks since Lee made his march on Washington.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 25th, 1909.

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorand D Nelson, widow of Ole Nelson Deceased, of Greibrock Minnesota, who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 989, Serial No. 04379 for Lot 5. S.W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 1, E. ½ S.E. ¼ Section 2, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Micnelet, United States Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvors Svensen, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. Halvor K. Homme, Nels Lolland, of Greibrock Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. 6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Dommer, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 311, Serial No. 04125, for S.W. 1-4 Section 11 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th, principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 15th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph Duchamp, of Kratka Minn. William Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Rudolph Manthy, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ole P. Nelson, of Germantown Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Harold Chose the Easier Way.

Maynard had been naughty, and his father, after showing him his fault, had sent him up to his room to ask God to forgive him for being a bad boy. Three-year-old Harold was present, but seemed to take no notice of the conversation. It was his turn, however, before many days to receive punishment, and his father took him across his knee. "Oh, don't, papa," he said. "I would rather go upstairs and pray."—Delineator.

John's Great Loss.

"For goodness' sake, Harriet, why so sad?"

"The cook's left, but that isn't the worst of it. She took with her the recipe book for all the things John's mother used to make."—Brooklyn Life.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Brynll Brynilson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 703, Serial No. 01250, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Ole Ferstad. Christ O. Nygaard. Pedar Sulland, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam may 28th.—9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th 1909.

Notice is hereby given that O. Martin Olson, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th; 1904, made Homestead entry No. 665. Serial No. 04245, for Lots 1, 2 & 3. Section 4 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Carl G. Olson. Peter Hedeen. Gerhard Jorgenson. Holvor Olson all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that Anton C. Skog, of Kratka Minn., who on July 14th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 606, Serial No. 04230 for the Lot 1, N. ½ N. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ N.E. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls, Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Roisland Ludwig Larson, Albert Hanson, Stephen Singer, all of Kratka Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th —9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jens L. Bolstad, of Malone Minn. who on December 2nd, 1907, made Homestead entery No. 1378. Serial No. 04596. for E. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lot 2 Section 19 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 14th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Steener S. Tvedten. Elias Stephenson. Peter Gordon. Sever maaren, all of Garnes Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28, 9

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Roisland, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th 1904, made Homestead entry No 396, Serial No. 011, for the N. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Anton C. Skog, Ludwig Larson, Rasmus M. Johnson, Carl Hoven, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn June 11th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Tonnes Amundsen, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 26th. 1907, made Homestead entry No. 1374, Serial No. 04532, for the N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 26th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tollok Gabrielson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad, Pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub June 4th, 9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Olson, of Highlanding, Minn., who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1109, Serial No. 04449, for S. E. 1-4; Section 9, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 16th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard P. Stixrud, Anton Horachek, Nels P. Stixrud, John W. Vrolson, all of Highlanding, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

A Legal Difference.

The Client—How much will your opinion be worth in this case? The Lawyer—I'm too modest to say. But I can tell you what I'm going to charge you for it.—Cleveland Leader.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6-11-9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Inga Pederson, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 18, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1206, Serial No. 4488, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 27, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wilson L. Rodman, William J. Polbrook, George Singer, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register,

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 11th. 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gerhard Jorgenson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1176 Serial No. 04473, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Olson, Carl G. Olson, O. Martin Olson, Stephe Singer, all of Kratka, Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

AUCTION SALE.

At the home of Hy Rovold, NE ¼ of Section 14, Township 152, Range 40, two miles east of Radny, Post Office.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26. 1909,

* * * *

SALE TO BEGIN AT 11 O' CLOCK, SHARP

The following described property to be sold to the highest bidder, to-wit:

1 sorrel mare 6 years old weight 1000. 1 sorrel 6 yearsold weight 1000 2 colts, 2 years old. 1 colt 1 year old. 3 fresh milch cows. 4 three year heifers, with calves. 4 two year old heifers 9 two old steers. 1 red Pole bull, two years old. 10 yearlings, 4 spring calves. 22 sheep. 1 five cut Deering mower. 1 ten foot self-dump hay rake 1 handy wagon. 1 set of double harness. 1 set of ox harness. 1 set of horse blankets, 1 cook stove. 1000 feet dimension lumber and other articles.

TERMS OF SALE;

All sums under $10.00 cash, on sums over $10 00 time will be given until November 1st, 1909 on bankable paper. Discount of 5 per cent for cash on sums over $10 00.

FREE LUNCH SERVED AT NOON.

HENRY. ROVOLD. OWNER.

Ing. Husby. Auctioneer.

Henry J. Enderle, Clerk.

SEASON OF 1909.

The fine Percheron Norman Stallion,

DUKE.

Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays.

At Garnes on Thursdays.

At Plummer, on Fridays.

At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8.00 & $10. to insure: 1.00 in advance.

J. A. Walker,

Lillo Minn.

Answering a Foolish Question.

Lecturer—Mr. Committeeman, I want a glass of water placed on a small table on the stage tonight. Committeeman—To drink? Lecturer—No; I make a high dive in the second paragraph.—Chicago News.

All is holy where devotion kneels.—Holmes.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake Cnunty.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quater section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue

Sunbeam Minn.

The Farmers Picnic.

The Farmers' Club Picnic held at Kratka on Sunday was well attended by the farmers and their families A very pleasent and sociable time was enjoyed by all. E. L. Quist and C. L. Hansen drove out from Thief River Falls to attenb the meeting. Mr. Quist gave a very interesting talk to the farmers, which was one of the most practical speeches that we have had the pleasure of listening to for some time He did not attempt to tell the farmers just how much richer Jim Hill was than they were, but explained to them how much better they were situated than a large number of other people in America, as owners of their homes and the makers and upbuilders of a rich and prosperous country. The Club will hold another picnic a the Grove of James O'Brien on Sunday, July 25th.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Marathon Race in Bugville.

—New York Herald.

Descent of Man.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

McCALL PATTERNS
10¢ AND 15¢
NONE HIGHER
McCALL'S MAGAZINE
50¢ A YEAR
INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS

Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS

to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address

THE McCALL CO., 238 to 248 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

MANY BOOKS IN ONE

WEBSTER'S

INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARY

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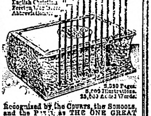


2380 Pages.
5000 Illustrations.
25,000 New Words.

Recognized by the COURTS, the SCHOOLS, and the PRESS as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Should You Not Own Such a Book?

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. Largest abridgment of the International. Regular & Thin Paper Editions. 1116 Pages. 1400 Illus.

[illegible]

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

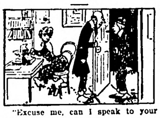
WOMEN SUFFER NEEDLESSLY

Many Mysterious Aches and Pains Are Easily Cured.

Backache, pain through the hips, dizzy spells, headaches, nervousness, bloating, etc., are troubles that commonly come from sick kidneys. Don't mistake the cause—Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of women afflicted in this way—by curing the kidneys. Mrs. C. R. Foresman, 113 S. Eighth St., Canon City, Colo., says: "Three years I suffered with rheumatism, dropsy and kidney complaint, and became utterly helpless. I found relief after using two or three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and kept on until cured. Doan's Kidney Pills have been a blessing to me."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

NERVE.



"Excuse me, can I speak to your typewriter a moment?"

"You cannot; she's engaged."

"That's all right; I'm the fellow she's engaged to."

A Rich Error.

"Printers' errors are always funny," said Gen. P. P. Parker of the Arizona G. A. R., "and I'll never forget one that was made over a Memorial day sermon some years ago in Phoenix.

"The Monday morning report of this sermon began:

"'The Rev. Dr. John Blank greased the pulpit on the occasion'—and so on.

"'Graced,' of course, is what was meant."

Libby's Food Products

Are Best For Your Table

Because they are made of the choicest materials and guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

Libby's Veal Loaf makes a delightful dish for Luncheon and you will find, ***Libby's***

Vienna Sausage
Corned Beef
Pork and Beans
Evaporated Milk

equally tempting for any meal.

Have a supply of ***Libby's*** in the house and you will always be prepared for an extra guest.

You can buy ***Libby's*** at all grocers.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Real Protection From Flies

Chase's Cover lets air *in*, but keeps flies *out*; it's the *only* cover affording *real protection* and comfort to the horse.

THREE SIZES

CHASE'S Genuine Brussels COVER

is made from long staple cotton, hard twisted—a strong, light, serviceable cover of great durability. See it at your dealer's—but be sure it's Chase's. Made only by

L. C. CHASE & COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

Mfrs. the Famous Chase Plush Robes, Horse Blankets and Fly Nets.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, *or sent prepaid for* 20c. Harold Somers, 150 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The Only Perfect Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

THE WONDERFUL CAREER OF PITCHER CHRISTY MATHEWSON

Pitcher Christy Mathewson has had an interesting career. Some years ago Cincinnati reached out languidly, gathered him in, delayed a try-out and finally traded him to New York for a second-hand belt, or something of that sort. The rangey novice was sent into two games in the fall of 1900 and came out plastered with defeat each time. He managed to hold over, however, and in the spring of 1901 handed the annual opener to Yale by a slump in the ninth inning. Then the curtain rose on the regular league season and, without warning, a great transformation scene was sprung upon the public. The crude proposition heeled the slab and walloped the big clubs, one after the other. The heaviest sluggers were like infants in his hands. He had the speed of a Rusie, the control of a Young, the endurance of a Nichols and curves that were beyond any other pitcher. His decisive victories, his perfect style and the romance of his career fastened the attention of the entire sporting world on New York's representative in the old National league.

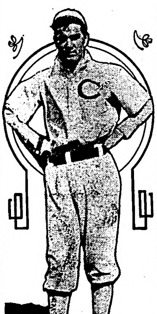
That ancient body was facing, perhaps, what threatened to be the gloomiest season in its history, but the exploits of the handsome college boy lightened the sky for the time being and put an end to all worry concerning the loyalty of the "fans" of the metroplis.

It will be recalled that New York finished in seventh place in 1901, after a grand start. The following season was still more dismal, the luckless Giants bringing up in the extreme rear without a struggle. Mathewson held up his end, but internal affairs were so rotten that real endeavor found no reward. With things at their worst McGraw and Brush came to the rescue. The air was disinfected; the dead wood replaced with sound timber. In 1903 the New Yorks jumped seven notches into second place and Mathewson began his climb to the highest pinnacle of pitching fame. He had, to begin with, that serenity of temperament which is so often cater-cousin to the trained mind.

It occurred to him early that he was not making the most of his immense resources. He gave an ear to the astute McGraw and the wily McGinnity. He learned one thing and invented something else. The value of restraint, as our actor friends would say, was duly recognized and his repertoire was enriched to that extent. During the campaign of 1904 McGinnity was the nominal leader, but none knew better than the "Iron Man" himself that a far greater force than he was gradually and surely lifting the New York club to the proudest station in the domain of professional sport. So much has been written about the world's series of 1905 that further reference simply amounts to a waste of ink. Every one concedes, therefore, that Mathewson, in that desperate clash, hung up a mark for the pitchers of the future to shy at. Indeed, so unique was his triumph that the grizzled spokesman of the opposition was stirred into uncorking the most flattering and comprehensive tribute ever paid by a writer to a player. Strange to say, the two seasons that followed revealed the tremendous scene of Mathewson's powers. It was a term of convalescence for him. Thin, drawn, fleshless, he was covering the tedious route that leads from anti-toxin to normal health. And yet, so profound was his knowledge of the science of pitching, so accurate his enfeebled arm that he managed to lead the Giants' twirling staff, as usual, and stand well up in the general list, each year.

Last year found Mathewson once more sound and ready. It was one of the best years of his amazing career; in fact, it was the very best, allowing that he was not backed by a standard team. Credit him with that fairly-earned win over the great Cubs, later declared a tie, and he again topped the pitchers of America. He averaged less than a single base on balls per game. His total of strikeouts far excelled that of any other pitcher in either league. And it may be added that some of his most brilliant performances are recorded in the lost column, chiefly because the long arm of fate guided a number of his oponents' puny splashes into safe territory at critical moments.

WHITE SOX SOUTHPAW.



"Doc" White has been the left-handed standby of the White Sox for several years. He is considered one of the best pitchers in the league and his work so far this season has been excellent.

DIAMOND GOSSIP

Wheeling has released Abe Lezotte and suspended Dick Nebinger.

Boston is planning a field day for major and minor league ball players.

Kansas City has released Hugo Mill, at one time a Cleveland player, to Mobile.

Ray Demmitt is doing some hitting for the Highlanders since he took Keeler's place in right field.

President John I. Taylor has closed terms with Pitcher Ray W. Collins, a University of Vermont pitcher, and he will join the Boston team soon.

Kid Gleason has succeeded Eugene McCann as manager of the Jersey City club of the Eastern league. Gleason was with Jersey City for a short time in 1907.

The archaic Jake Beckley is batting .390 in the American association and is a better first baseman now than some to be found in the big leagues.

Hicks of Harvard is hiding his light under a bushel on a college nine. Two no-hit games in one season is likely to make him a target for the eyes of professional managers.

Aside from their batting ability, Wagner and Cobb surpass all their rivals in stolen bases. Wagner has 16 to his credit in 40 games, while Cobb has purloined 24 in 29 battles.

Pitcher Chappelle, who was purchased from the Boston Nationals ten days ago by the Reds, was sold to the Rochester Eastern leaguers. Chappelle is the man Joe Kelley had such trouble in landing while he was in the Southern league last year.

WHY HE LIKED TIGHT SHOES

Little Remark That Threw Great Light on the Home Conditions of Amos Dore.

"We always wondered a little how Amos Dore and his wife got along—really," "Aunt Em" Macomber said, frankly. "Some in the neighborhood said they'd never overheard a single loud or cross word on either side, but Lije Daniels always stuck to it that Amos was as mis'able at home as a man could be.

"He never spoke right out till Amos died and Mis' Dore went back up-country to her folks. Then he let out."

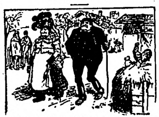
"What?" queried Aunt Em's visitor.

"Well, Amos worked logging alongside of Lije every winter, and summers they hayed together most always, and it seems," said Aunt Em, impressively, "that Amos complained of his shoes hurting him about all the time. Finally Lije asked why he wore tight shoes.

"'Why don't you get a pair big enough?' says Lije, one day.

"'Well, I'll tell you,' Amos says. 'When I wear tight shoes I forget all my other troubles.'"—Youth's Companion.

A PROUD PAIR.



"What makes that peasant so proud to-day?"

"Oh, he has the biggest rooster in town—and his wife the biggest hat." —Fliegende Blaetter.

Tuberculosis Afflicts Japanese.

Consumption among Japanese laborers is increasing to such a degree that the figures are becoming a source of anxiety to Japanese merchants and officials. A large percentage of laborers who are sent back to Japan by the Japanese charity associations are consumptives. It is claimed by the Japanese newspapers comenting on this matter that through the lack of hospital accommodations in the Japanese labor camps tuberculosis increases at an alarming rate. They suggest that a new system be employed in dealing with the sick in these camps, as the Japanese are quite ignorant of even the most simple health safeguards.

Not Lacking in Dignity.

There was once upon a time a country lawyer who was noted for his sedate manners and his judicial bearing. In the course of time he was elevated to the bench, where he conducted himself and the court with becoming demeanor, and where he won a reputation for sagacity based nearly altogether upon his solemn accents and his corrugated brow.

One who knew him well was asked by a stranger who saw the judge pass upon the street whether he was really an efficient arbiter.

"Well," said the acquaintance slowly, "I think I may say that John presides with more dignity and less ability than anyone else I ever knew."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Flies.

God bless the man who first invented screens, and God pity the man who is too indolent or indifferent to place them between his family and the spreaders of deadly disease. There is absolutely no excuse for the man or woman whose place of habitation swarms with flies and whines with the voices of mosquitoes. They can be kept out, and 25 cents spent in keeping them out is equivalent to keeping out a doctor who would cost $25, or possibly to keeping out a much less welcome visitor.

WON'T MIX

Bad Food and Good Health Won't Mix.

The human stomach stands much abuse but it won't return good health if you give it bad food.

If you feed right you will feel right, for proper food and a good mind is the sure road to health.

"A year ago I became much alarmed about my health for I began to suffer after each meal no matter how little I ate," says a Denver woman.

"I lost my appetite and the very thought of food grew distasteful, with the result that I was not nourished and got weak and thin.

"My home cares were very heavy, for besides a large family of my own I have also to look out for my aged mother. There was no one to shoulder my household burdens, and come what might, I must bear them, and this thought nearly drove me frantic when I realized that my health was breaking down.

"I read an article in the paper about some one with trouble just like mine being cured on Grape-Nuts food and acting on this suggestion I gave Grape-Nuts a trial. The first dish of this delicious food proved that I had struck the right thing.

"My uncomfortable feelings in stomach and brain disappeared as if by magic and in an incredibly short space of time I was myself again. Since then I have gained 12 pounds in weight through a summer of hard work and realize I am a very different woman, all due to the splendid food, Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Trial will prove. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

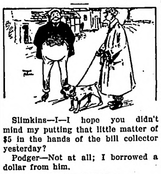
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL–3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Winkergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation. Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

NEVER DONE.



Slimkins—I—I hope you didn't mind my putting that little matter of $5 in the hands of the bill collector yesterday?

Podger—Not at all; I borrowed a dollar from him.

A Reflection.

"To my annoyance," she said, "I found he had a lock of my hair. How he got it I can't imagine."

The older girl smiled oddly.

"When you were out of the room, perhaps?" she hazarded.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only relief for Swollen Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Economy.

Some women's idea of economy is doing without the things that her husband likes best to eat.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER is "an ounce of prevention" as well as a "pound of cure." For bowel troubles, skin wounds, colds, and other ills. 35c and 50c sizes.

A youngster describes heathens as "folks who don't fight over religion."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

After breaking a $5 bill the pieces are soon lost.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
ER 375 "Guaranteed"

THE MARVELOUS NEW HERZOG LIGHT

This is the new process you have read of in the press which burns

KEROSENE or COAL OIL

as a gas, without heat, smoke, smell or danger, producing a beautiful soft white light of over 80 candle power. Easy to read by. Fits any lamp. Thousands being sold. Will soon be in every home. Perfect satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Beware of imitations. Get the Herzog. Price, with burner, wick, mantle and chimney complete, only $2.25, postpaid. Liberal discounts to agents. If you want to make the easiest, quickest and most satisfactory money you ever made, write today.

UNION LIGHT CO.
27 Greenwich Ave., New York City.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

LAND—IRRIGATED—LAND. Perpetual water right; fine water; productive soil; crop failures unknown; 50 bu. wheat per acre; 3¼ to 5 tons alfalfa; healthful climate; free timber; easy terms; write now. LINWOOD LAND CO., Rock Springs, Wyoming.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 26–1909.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S ITTLE IVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S ITTLE IVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brent Good
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Interesting Facts

The only effective and reliable remedy known for Gout, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Kidney and Bladder troubles, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness and all disorder of the bowels is

DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

For several generations they have been a household necessity for relieving and curing complaints of this kind. They are safe and sure in every instance. As a laxative, purgative and cathartic they are unexcelled.

Sold by druggists everywhere in 25c and 10c boxes

Paxtine
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouth-wash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE!

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Your Liver's Your Life

A dead liver means awful sickness—don't let it come—when it can be prevented. Cascarets keep the liver lively and bowels regular and ward off serious, fatal illness. 901

CASCARETS—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's Eye Water

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1909. NO. 14.

POLICIES MUST NOW BE ALL ALIKE

LAW RELATING TO ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICIES BECOMES EFFECTIVE JULY 1.

WILL PREVENT MANY ABUSES

Commissioner of Insurance Hartigan Busy Examining New Blanks for Standard Form of Policy.

St. Paul.—Insurance Commissioner Hartigan has been busy for several days with forms of policies to be used when the new accident insurance law goes into effect, July 1. The new law is intended to provide for standard forms of accident policies, and to stop the abuses which some companies have been guilty of.

Rules Are Stricter.

The new law requires the companies to allow twenty days for filing notice of accident, and if conditions make it impossible to give notice in that time, more time must be allowed.

The acceptance of a premium reinstates the policy under the new law. Formerly some companies would collect premiums late, and when an accident happened they would refuse to pay, claiming the policy had lapsed. Others, again, paid no sick benefits within thirty days after a premium past due was paid and accepted.

The new law prevents the deduction of advance premiums from the benefits, as some companies have been doing, and it provides for the payment of benefits for disability when there has been a change of occupation. Sometimes if the insured went into a more hazardous occupation, and was injured, he received nothing, but now the benefits will be as large as the premium would buy in the new occupation, if it is more hazardous than the old.

Riders Must Be Uniform.

Commissioner Hartigan has recently sent out the forms for the riders, which may be used on fire insurance policies. The law relating to riders on fire insurance policies was amended by the last legislature and the department will insist upon uniform blanks being used by the companies. Heretofore each company has formulated its own riders, the law prescribing only general restrictions, and it is said that a few companies have been attaching riders that were not in conformity with the law.

UP TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Suit to Test Validity of Prison Certificates Reaches Highest Tribunal.

St. Paul.—The question of the validity of state prison certificates, authorized by the last legislature to the extent of $2,250,000, is now in the hands of the state supreme court. A friendly suit to establish the validity of this issue was brought at the instance of the Capitol National Bank of St. Paul, which purchased the first instalment of $560,000. It was decided in favor of the state board of control, defendant, by Judge O. B. Lewis. The appeal was argued by M. V. Seymour, of St. Paul, for the plaintiff, Wilson C. Brown for the state by Lyndon A. Smith, assistant attorney general.

Mr. Seymour urged the constitutional prohibition against a public debt, and said that if this issue was approved it meant no limit to the indebtedness of the state in the future. The state claims that the point has been settled by the decision in the state capitol case, and that it is not technically a debt, since a tax is levied to pay off the issue within a few years' time.

STATE FARM AT CLOQUET.

Board of Regents Accept Site Offered by Government.

Cloquet.—The state board of regents visited the proposed sale for a state experimental and reforestry station here, and accepted it. The tract lies two miles southeast of this city, and contains 2,700 acres, heavily timbered in parts by white and Norway pine. The lumber was secured by special act of congress since the land is a part of the Fond du Lac Indian reservation, and made an offer of it to the state on condition that the legislature appropriate a sum sufficient for the maintenance of the station, which was done.

Moose Are Plentiful.

Moose are plentiful in the new Superior game preserve, according to a report received by Game Warden Carlos Avery from Deputy James Beatty, who says that in five days spent in the preserve he counted fifty-seven moose. This preserve, which was lately established, is located between Lake Vermillion and Hunters' Island.

Zumbrota.—Mrs. I. C. Stearns, aged 73, who was a resident of this village for the past 45 years, is dead.

BELTRAMI INQUIRY ON.

Governor Johnson Names Brainerd Man to Take Testimony.

St. Paul.—M. E. Ryan, of Brainerd, has been appointed by Governor John A. Johnson as commissioner to take evidence in the proceedings for removal of four Beltrami county officials. Mr. Ryan is a democratic attorney. He will begin hearing testimony at Bemidji, July 7. J. J. Cameron, of Bemidji, will be official stenographer. M. F. Kain, deputy public examiner, author of the official report on which the charges were based, will be present as the principal witness. Lyndon A. Smith, assistant attorney general, will attend the hearings as legal adviser.

The proceedings are against the county auditor, John Wilmann, and three county commissioners, Wes Wright, F. O. Sibley and A. W. Danaher. They will all be represented by attorneys.

It is understood that the case made by the Kain report as to Commissioners Sibley and Danaher is weak, as it rests upon the allowance of illegal claims by the county board. There is no record of the votes on these claims, and unless more evidence is brought out there will be difficulty in securing their removal. Many illegal acts are charged against the auditor, but the main accusation is incompetence. Wright is charged with being interested in a contract which he helped to let.

The Beltrami county bonds are still waiting acceptance by the Security Trust Company, of St. Paul. The state investment board has decided that it cannot invest the state school fund in Beltrami county at this time, for the reason that other counties, cities and school districts have applications already pending, amounting to about $500,000, and waiting till the funds are available to be loaned.

JUDGE WILLISTON IS DEAD.

Suddenly Stricken While Addressing Settlers at Goodhue.

Judge W. C. Williston, of Red Wing, died suddenly while addressing a meeting of the Old Settlers' Association at Goodhue.

About fifty people from Red Wing went to Goodhue to attend an Old Settlers' Association annual meeting Judge Williston was among the number in the hall. They had gathered after dinner to tell of the early days when many of those present helped to lay the foundations of Goodhue county's present greatness.

Among those called upon was Judge Williston. He had risen from his chair to respond, and had spoken several sentences when he hesitated, faltered and sank to the floor. Those about his quickly carried him to one of the side rooms of the hall, where shortly afterwards he died.

News of Judge Williston's death was received with a deep sense of personal loss by Red Wing as a community. For over half a century Mr. Williston has been one of the most conspicuous figures in that city. Eminent as a jurist, active in the social and religious life of the city and state, his sphere of usefulness and influence was great. While for several years past it has been recognized that he had grown feeble and that the end of his career was drawing near, yet his sudden death came as a blow. Mr. Williston, one of the most eminent of Minnesota's jurists, had been one of the bench of the district court of the First judicial district since 1891.

WHITE PLAGUE HITS TEACHERS

Show Greater Percentage of Deaths From Tuberculosis Than any Other Calling.

School teachers show as large a proportion of deaths from tuberculosis as any other profession in the state, according to statistics just compiled by Christopher Easton, tuberculosis expert of the state board of health.

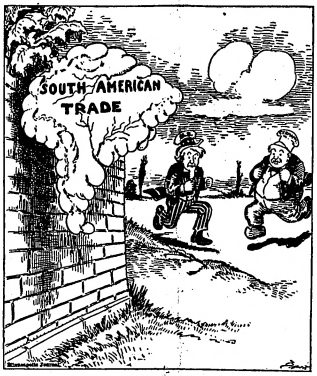
The average number of deaths from tuberculosis for each 100,000 people in the state last year was 95, but the rate among school teachers was as high as 147.

Lack of ventilation in the school rooms is given as one cause. In many of the rural schools there is no scientific ventilation and in some of the city schools, where there is ventilating apparatus, these are put out of business a large part of the year for the sake of saving coal, Mr. Easton says. The large number of persons in the school room for so many hours at a time makes the air unusually bad. In addition to this the nerve-racking work has a tendency to weaken the systems of the instructors and make them subject to the disease.

The same rate, 147 per 100,000, is given for skilled laborers, but this includes several occupations, such as stone cutting, plastering and the like, in which the amount of dust injures the lungs so as to help in bringing on the disease.

Liquor dealers and bartenders come next with 126, farmers and laborers next with 125, persons in mercantile and clerical employments with 110 and railway employes with 105.

CAN WE "BEAT THE DUTCH?"



MRS. GOULD WINS HER SUIT

GETS SEPARATION AND $36,000 A YEAR.

Woman Is Happy Over Court Vindication—Says She Cares Little for Money.

New York. — Justice Dowling in the supreme court decided that the charges of intoxication and improper conduct against Mrs. Howard Gould had not been proved and granted the legal separation for which she sued the multi-millionaire son of Jay Gould.

With the exception of alimony, her victory was complete, but in this phase of the case the court decided that $36,000 a year was sufficient, although in her suit Mrs. Gould asked for $250,000. She has been receiving $25,000 a year from Mr. Gould, so that the amount fixed by the court is but a slight increase compared with the amount sued for. If Mrs. Gould returns to the stage the amount may be reduced.

Immediately after the decision, De Lancey Nicoll, for Mr. Gould, asked for a 60-day stay of judgment and Clarence J. Shearn, for the plaintiff, asked for an immediate judgment. Justice Dowling compromised by making the stay 30 days.

Howard Gould hurried from the room as soon as the decision was given and declined to discuss the case. Mrs. Gould left the court with Mr. Shearn and drove away in an automobile.

Mr. Shearn, jubilant at the decision, was eager to discuss it.

"Judge Dowling's decision," he said, "is a sweeping and complete vindication of Mrs. Gould. That has been the object of all this bitter litigation. Mrs. Gould could have compromised for a fortune at any time but would never consider for a moment anything but the opportunity of clearing her name in an open, public trial."

Mrs. Gould issued the following statement:

"I am the happiest woman living because I have been so completely vindicated before the entire world of all these horrible charges. Not one little pang shot through my heart at the smallness of the allowance—only supreme joy and the deepest gratitude. I send a thousand loving thanks to all who have helped me."

NINE TOURISTS DROWNED.

Five Americans and Four English Perish in Killarney Lake—Two Boatmen Lose Lives.

Killarney, Ireland. — A large rowboat carrying five American and four English tourists and four Irish boatmen, was swamped in a gale while crossing Lower Killarney lake Wednesday afternoon. All of the tourists and two of the boatmen were drowned.

The victims were: Mrs. A. A. Hilton and son of Tacoma, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. Loughead of Boston, Miss M. H. Catum of Massachusetts, (town not known); Rev. B. Barton and sister of London and Miss Florence Wilkinson and cousin of Brentwood, Essex; Boatmen Con Tooney and Con Gleeson.

Abdul's Deposit $21,500,000.

Constantinople. -- It is understood that the government has ascertained that the cash deposits of Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan of Turkey, in the Imperial Bank of Germany amount to $21,500,000.

EXPLOSION KILLS SEVENTEEN

Sixteen Others Are Badly Injured in Pennsylvania Mine Crash—Shaft Non-Gaseous.

Wehrum, Pa.—Further search for bodies was made Thursday in mine No. 4 of the Lackawanna Coal & Coke Company where 17 men were killed and 16 injured Wednesday by the explosion of gas. It was believed that all the bodies had been taken out and that first reports of 65 being entombed were exaggerated. Only one American was killed.

Inspector Joseph Williams of Altoona with a party entered the mine shortly after eight o'clock at night to ascertain whether anyone was yet entombed.

All but two rooms of the mine were thoroughly searched and it was announced that it was thought no more bodies were in the mine. Coroner Hammers has not yet set the date of an investigation of the explosion.

Superintendent A. M. Johnson said that while the mine has always been regarded as non-gaseous, the explosion was due to the ignition of a pocket of gas by the open lamp of a miner.

The mine has only been operating two days each week, Tuesday and Friday. Those in the mine had entered the shaft for their daily allowance of coal for family use.

Grouped about the slope entrance of the mine just below the explosion were several Italians. When the terrific subterranean upheaval of rock and deadly gas spouted skyward these Italians were caught. Terribly burned and maimed, they rushed about the settlement crying for aid. The cries and sound of hissing mine gas at the entrance of the mine brought the entire town to the scene.

Superintendent W. N. Johnson, backed by the office force of the company, stood at the mine entrance and held back the frantic women whose relatives were entombed.

NEGROES FIRE A TOWN.

Feud Caused by Election of Gov. Hughes Blamed for Goshen (N. Y.) Blaze.

New York.—A fire of incendiary origin, believed to have been started by negroes as the result of a race feud growing out of the election of Gov. Hughes last fall, nearly destroyed the town of Goshen, the summer home of E. H. Harriman, Thursday.

Arthur Coates, president of the Coates Automobile Company, rode through the town in his touring car and with a megaphone gave the alarm to every household. The Presbyterian church, the Sayer Lumber Company yard, and an eight-story tenement house and several private dwellings were destroyed and the Millar Cart Company and Coates Automobile Company were partly burned. The loss is more than $100,000.

HORSE HAULS DEAD MASTER.

Faithful Animal Takes Body of Man Who Was Struck by Lightning Into Town.

Des Moines, Ia.—During a violent thunderstorm at Perry Thursday night Fred K. Mell, former chief of the fire department and wealthy resident, was struck and killed by lightning as he was riding to his home in a buggy.

His faithful horse carried the body to the post office, where Postmaster F. M. Hoey found it. Lightning also struck the Christian church, demolishing the tower.

SENATE HAS TAX IDEA

TWO PER CENT. ASSESSMENT FOR EVERY CORPORATION PROVIDED IN TAFT PLAN.

CONCERNS GET EXEMPTION

Will Be Benefited by $5,000 Provision Which Is to Be In Force Until Act Becomes Effective—President Is Author.

Washington. — President Taft's much heralded corporation tax plan was presented to the senate by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee and was ordered printed as a committee amendment to the tariff bill.

Briefly stated, the plan imposes a tax of two per cent. upon the net earnings of every corporation, joint stock company or association, organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, organizer under the laws of the United States or of any state, territory, or district, or organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business within the United States.

Every latitude is given to concerns subject to the tax for the exemption of expenses, cost of maintenance, the depreciation of property, debts and the interest thereon, other forms of taxation and all expenditures usually taken from earnings' accounts. Every corporation is also given an exemption of $5,000 of earnings before the tax shall apply.

Commissioner to Collect.

All of the machinery relating to the collection, remission and refund of internal revenue taxes is made applicable to the corporation tax and the responsibility for the enforcement of the proposed law rests with the commissioner of internal revenue in the same manner as other internal taxes.

While the corporations are required to supply information of a most intimate character relating to their business, provision is made to safeguard them against wrongful use of data obtained for the purpose of assessing the tax. Penalties are provided in cases of false or fraudulent returns.

Practically every character of incorporated institution organized for profit is brought within the provisions of the corporation tax.

Defines Taxable Concerns.

The provision defining the concerns from which the tax will be collected is as folows:

"That every corporation, joint stock company or association, organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, now or hereafter organized under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory of the United States, or under the acts of congress applicable to Alaska or the District of Columbia, or organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business in any state or territory of the United States or in Alaska or in the District of Columbia, shall be subject to pay anually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, equivalent to two percentum upon the entire net income, over and above $5,000, received by it from all sources during such year.

"This is exclusive of amounts received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies subject to the tax hereby imposed, or if organized under the laws of any foreign country, upon the amount of net income, over and above $5,000, received by it from business transacted and capital invested within the United States and its territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia, during such year, exclusive, of amounts so received by it as dividends upon stock of other corporations, joint stock companies or associations or insurance companies, subject to the tax hereby imposed.

"Such net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of the income of such corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company from all sources."

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES WEST.

District, Supposedly Out of Zone of Seismic Disturbances, Feels Terrific Tremor of Ground.

Grass Valley, Cal. — An earthquake, the most severe shock experienced here in several years, occurred in this vicinity. A second and lighter shock came at 11:49 p. m.

Reports from Marysville, Nevada City, Chico and Colfax say that those towns were also shaken.

Reno, N. M. — An earthquake shock was felt here. While it was one of the heaviest experienced here, no damage was done. This section of the country has heretofore been considered as being out of the earthquake zone.

WOODILL SLAYER A SUICIDE

BROKER EASTMAN TAKES OWN LIFE AFTER CRIME.

Woman's Career Shrouded in Mystery—Was Attractive and Posed as Lyman Gage's Ward.

St. Michaels, Md.—Famished for food and water, surrounded by armed and determined men and his last chance to escape gone, the man who killed the beautiful May Edith Thompson Woodill fired a bullet into his own heart, thus ending the final chapter of a crime that is unparalleled in the history of this section of the country. The finale of the tragic story was written in the early summer's dawn, as the murderer, at bay, stood in the skiff in which he had made a desperate but futile effort to escape and took his life to escape a sure penalty of death for the slaying of a young woman rarely excelled for beauty.

Taking his fate into his own hands and blotting out untold the story of the death of a girl who had moved in the highest social circles of Baltimore, Washington and Los Angeles—a beautiful, talented girl who had been a protege of Lyman J. Gage, and of former Gov. Frank Brown of this state—the man known here as Emmet E. Roberts, but who in reality was Robert Emmet Eastman, a failed broker of the Consolidated Stock exchange of New York, passed beyond the reach of the law, and with his going there vanished the hope of clearing up the motive and the baffling details of this strange tragedy.

Hemmed in on all sides, Eastman tried to steal out through one of the many branches of the creek but the slight noise of his oars was detected, and the eagle-eyed watchers saw the dark form of his boat over the water. There was a sharp command to halt, which was unheeded; then another command. Then Eastman fired, whether at the posse or at himself is unknown.

A letter found upon Eastman's body, addressed to his wife, an actress, known as Vinnie Bradcome, in New York, gave Eastman's ill-sustained excuse for the crime. It was a rambling account of how he had been out in a launch with a party of men and women, all of whom had been drinking to excess with the exception of himself and Mrs. Woodill; of how one of the women in a fit of jealous frenzy had attacked Mrs. Woodill with a wine bottle and killed her, leaving him to dispose of the body.

Mrs. Woodill, the wife of Gilbert Woodill, an automobile dealer in Los Angeles, though twice married, was but a slip of a girl, vivacious, petite and immensely fond of pretty clothes, always immaculately dressed and weighed only about 100 pounds. Where the girl sprang from and who her father was, are clothed with much of the same deep mystery which surround the details of her death. She was adopted by Col. Charles H. Thompson, a well-to-do farmer of the eastern shore of Maryland, 19 years ago, when she was a tot of three. The baby was in the custody of a Minneapolis street car conductor and his wife, who said they knew nothing of her parents.

BARE FRENCH NAVY SCANDAL.

Fleet Costing $700,000,000 Would Be Without Coal in Six Hours, Says Report.

Paris. — The report of the parliamentary commission which investigated the naval scandals in France has been turned in. It is a scathing condemnation of the naval administration for the last ten years, and it makes an astounding exposure of the deplorable condition of the fleet for which France has spent $700,000,000 since 1899.

The 350 pages of the report are filled with details of the inefficiency resulting from confusion and red tape, conditions that make French naval construction cost 25 per cent. more than English or German.

Perhaps the gravest feature of the exposure is the lack of reserve coal and ammunition supplies at the various ports and arsenals. One officer testified before the commission that at the end of a naval battle of six hours the ships would find it impossible to replenish and would be virtually out of commission.

ILLINOISAN LONDON BRIDE.

Miss Edith Dodds, Daughter of Pharmacy Board Secretary, Now Mrs. R. L. McClure.

London.—Robert L. S. McClure, son of S. S. McClure, the magazine publisher, was married Friday at St. George's, Hanover square, by special license, to Miss Edith Dodds of Springfield, Ill., daughter of the secretary of the state board of pharmacy.

The bride and bridegroom were classmates at Knox college in Galesburg, Ill., graduating in 1908, since when Mr. McClure has been attending Berlin university whither he will return after their honeymoon trip to the continent and home, to resume his study.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 29, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Commence to get ready for the fairs, that is to decide and prepare the exhibits you intend to take to the County Fair. When you have selected what you want to take, if grain or vegetable, fertilize the land and cultivate carefully: if live stock or poultry, give the best of care and attention. It will pay you even if you don't win a prize. Finer animals and better crops will be ample compensation.

Beltrami County is $300,000 in debt and has nothing with which to pay this large debt. The auditor and three commissioners are indicted by the grand jury of malfeasance. Gov. Johnson concluded not to suspend these officials from office as it would tie up the county affairs, pending an investigation of the charges brought against them. If found guilty they will be removed.

The Final Route.

The general route of this new line, and its length has not been definitely understood heretofore on account of the uncertainty of the final survey. That point now being settled, the Pioneer Press, with information direct from Soo headquarters, gives out the following interesting details:

The Soo railroad has placed in the hands of Foley Bros., general contractors, St. Paul, a contract for 220 miles of railway to be constructed between Moose Lake on the company's Duluth line and Thief River Falls, on the company's Winnipeg line.

The line as laid out will run from Moose Lake to Tamarack on the Northren Pacific's Duluth line, thence to Bena at the foot of the Winnibigoshish Lake on the Crookston-Duluth line of the Great Northern, thence run across the Minnesota & International near Tenstrike, going a little north of due west along the Creat Northern line till past Bemidji, then going northwest to Thief River Falls.

The work has been in the hands of the general contractors for several days and has not yet been let out to subcontractors. It is understood, however, that the contractors will have their apparatus bound for different points along the line within a few days.

LATER:—Developments yester day revealed some progress in the matter of grading on this line. J.F.Thorreen, of Stillwater, a contractor of long experience, has secured the contract to grade the first six miles of the road, which marks the connection of Moose Lake with Kettle River. Mr. Thorreen is here and his working paraphernalia is on the way from Stillwater. He will be ready to begin work Monday or Tuesday With the installation of this work, Moose Lake must press to her throbbing bosom a colony of the famous, illustrious sons of lovely Italy; for the first camp outside the limits will be composed of dagoes. This six mile contract will be completed in short order, comparatively speaking, as it is known to railroad men as quick work. The route is practically level, and will require but little grading. Nearly all of the labor will be done by the old and reliable combination of man, pick and shovel. No steam shovel will be used on this contract.—Moose Lake Star Gazette.

The above taken entire from the OLIVIA JOURNAL gives the first authentic news of the proposed Thief River Falls-Duluth line. According to that it will strike the Eleven Towns somewhere near Lillo or Garnes, and the road might go between Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers Any way it will cross the Eleven Towns and we have closer to railroad station. It will enhance the value of these lands greatly and improve the country.

Will Be Biggest Ever Attempted.

THE "MINNESOTA AT GETTYSBURG" Spectacle, Stellar Attraction at the Coming State Fair, Will Be Far More Pretentious than "Fort Ridgeley in '62".

"Minnesota at Gettysburg" the big spectacle announced for the coming Minnesota state Fair, september 6 to 11, is already beginning to take form and substance, although the fair is many weeks away. The magnitude of this spectacle which is to succeed the ultra successful "Fort Ridgeley in '62" of last year is indicated by the fact that the scenery which will picture Cemetery Hill and various other parts of the field at Gettysburg on which the gallant First Minnesota so distinguished itself, is 626 feet long, three times as long as any 'picture' ever before placed in front of the Minnesota state Fair grandstand.

Carrying out the scenic effects in connection with this spectacle, will be the bivouac of the Confederate troops at one end of the picture, the famous peach orchard toward the center, and the equally famous wheat field at the other end.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6-4 9

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 29th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Hesby of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 436 Serial No. 04156 for Lots 2, 3, & 8, ½ N.E. ¼ Section 20 & Lot 11 Section 21 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles D. Henry; Albert Hanson; Ludvig Larson; Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor T. Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn. who, on October 4th. 1904, made homestead Entry No. 649 Serial No. 01240, for S. ½ N. W. ¼ and Lots 3 & 4 Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establih claim to the land above described. before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie. Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru Torger Hemmestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. June 7th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H Graver, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 2nd. 1904. made Homestead entery No. 511. Serial No. 01023, for S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Osmund Urdahl, Christ N. Urdahl, Gunar T. Skretvet, of Brunkeberg Minn. Kjirtel Jorshaugen, of Germantown Minn:

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tollok Gabrielson, of Malone Minn. who on March 18th. 1905 made homestead entry No. 1657, Serial No. 01123, for N. W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 26th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tonnes Amundson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad, Pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

The Secret.

"I say," said Berkey to his wife yesterday at dinner, "you didn't say anything to any one about what I was telling you the night before last, did you? That's a secret."

"A secret! Why, I didn't know it was a secret," she replied regretfully.

"Well, did you tell it? I want to know."

"Why, no; I never thought of it since. I didn't know it was a secret." —Boston Globe.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. 6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. and Office at Crookston Minn. June 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Dommer, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 311, Serial No. 04125, for S.W.1-4 Section 11 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th, principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S.Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 15th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Josheph Duchamp, of Kratka Minn. William Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Rudolph Manthy, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ole P. Nelson, of Germantown Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 25th, 1909.

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston. Minn. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorand D. Nelson, widow of Ole Nelson Deceased, of Greibrock Minnesota, who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 989, Serial No. 01379 for Lot 5.S.W.¼ S. W. ¼ Section 1. E. ½ S.E. ¼ Section 2, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. United States Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvors Svensen, Olaf B.Hanson, of Hilda Minn. Halvor K. Homme, Nels Lolland, of Greibrock Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub June 4th,-9-

Department of the Interior. U.S.Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Olson, of Highlanding, Minn., who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No.1100, Serial No. 04445, for S.E. 1-4, Section 9, Township 153 N.Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 16th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard P.Stixrud, Anton Horachek, Nels P.Stixrud, John W. Vrolson, all of Highlanding, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior.U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Tonnes Amundsen, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 26th, 1907. made Homestead entry No 1374, Serial No. 04532, for the N.½ S.E.¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota. on the 26th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tollok Gabrielson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad, Pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub.—6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909

Notice is heeby given that Herman Molline, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 5th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 700; Serial No. 01258, for S. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 15th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Lars Furan; Sievert Benson, of Germantown Minn-Henry McCrehin; of Mavie Minn. Gust Berggren, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub June 11th,-9

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909

Notice is hereby given that William Watson, as guardian of John Watson, an insane person, of Grygla Minn., who on January 28th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1035, Serial No. 04397, for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st day of July 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Langlie; John Bjornstad; Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Tobias Edium, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Oscar Joppru, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 4th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 648, Serial No. 01239, for Lots 3, & 4 and S. ½ N. W. ¼, Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole H. Langlie, Halvor T. Homme. Simon Olson. Iver O. Solhiem, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First pub. 6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles D. Henry of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 407, Serial No. 04148; for Lots 10; 13, and E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th; day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Dave Ross; Jacob R. Hesby; Peter Paulson Albert Hanson, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T.Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. Who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 563, Serial No. 04208, for S. E.1-4 Section 9 Township 152 N.Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Brovold, Tarjei O. Lofthus, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 4th,-9-

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No.04370, for Lots 1, 5, & N.W.1-4 N.W.1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S.Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 20th, day of July, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pup. June 4th,-9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 2, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Christian O.Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 589, Serial No. 04219, for Lot 4, N.1-2 N.W.1-4 & S.E. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 20th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard M.Lindberg, Andrew A.Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel V.Carlson, of Rhoda Minn. Carl O. Lindberg of Lillo Minn.

R. J.Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota May 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Andrew Young, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th 1904, made Homestead entry No. 405, Serial No.04142, for S. E. ¼ Section 8 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota. at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 2nd, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Olsen, Ludwig Larson, Albert Hanson, Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

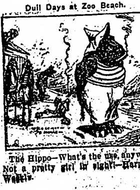
Very Much Alike.

Mrs. J.—Mrs. Gabs was at the house this morning. She reminds me of an automobile.

Mr. J.—What's the answer, my dear?

Mrs. J.—She's always running other people down.

Dull Days at Zoo Beach.



The Hippo—What's the use, anyway? Not a pretty girl in sight!—Harper's Weekly.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 11th,-9.

Debartment of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Nils D.Jacobson, of Kratka Minn., who on December 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 981, Serial No. 0936, for N. E. 1-4 Section 32, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen August Thiel, of Kratka Minn. Knut Henderson, of Plummer Minn.

R, J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tarjei O. Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on October 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 739, Serial No. 04806, for N.E. 1-4 Section 21, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T.Anderson, Andrew Brovold, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L.Radnecki, of Radny Minn.

R, J, Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Langlie, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 4th. 1904, made Homestead Entry NO. 657 Serial NO. 04242. for Lots 1, 2, S. ½ N.E. ¼ Section 2 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described. before Wilhelm Michelet. U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Simon Olson. Oscar Joppru. Halvor T. Homme. Torger Hammestvedt, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R J MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn, May 21st; 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam B. Swanson, of Rhoda Minn., who, on February 4th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1041. Serial No.01401, for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3 & 4. Section 5, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Knut Olson. Torjion G. Homme. Ole G. Skreland, all of Rhoda Minn.

R J. MONTAGUE. Register.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's; at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U., Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on March 18th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No.1084, Serial No.04432, for N.W. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N, Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M.Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tobias Eidum, Ole Gulingsrud, Joe Kilen, Sven Gjervold, all of Kratka Minn.

R, J, Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U., Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Eidum, of Kratka Minn., who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 900, Serial No. 01037, for N.E.¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridin, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Sven Gjervold, Ole Gullingsrud, Joe Kilen, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 24th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Olson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 24th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 773. Serial No. 04287. for N. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Torger Hammestvedt. Ole H. Langlie, Oscar Joppru, Halvor T. Homme, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We Make Farm Loans at Lowest Rattes of Interest with Optional payments: If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application; We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call;

Merchants State Bank,

ST.HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

Answering a Foolish Question.

Lecturer—Mr. Committeeman, I want a glass of water placed on a small table on the stage tonight. Committeeman—To drink? Lecturer—No; I make a high dive in the second paragraph.—Chicago News.

All is holy where devotion kneels.—Holmes.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

There will be a grand ball at the Kratka hall July 3rd,.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Hon. Ira C. Richardson will speak at Kratka, on July 4th.

A fine rain storm, on Tuesday night, ended what was becoming quite a serious drougth.

Joseph DuChamp brought the farmers' steam boat up the river as far as Kratka, on Wednesday.

Rasmus Bartleson and the Editor were transacting business at Highlanding, today.

Mrs. George Beard, of Erie, is reported to be seriously ill at the hospital in Thief River Falls.

August Johnson, of Chester, has been putting in a cement cellar for Walt McAndiess, the past week.

Today is creamery day at the Highlanding Creamery, and judging by appearances; there are some cows in this country and farmers' daughters to milk them.

Misses Margaret and Annie Renslaw went down to Kratka. yesterday, to cook for the Kratka Picnic.

C. L. Clark, James O'Brien and W. G. Hunt drove down to Thief River Falls, on Sunday, where Mr. Clark made final Proof, Monday.

Singer Bros. are building a large bowery at Kratka to use for the Fourth of July Celebration.

Make easy money at home corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars Empire Press Syndicate Middleport, N.Y.

The. Highlanding Farmers' Club will give a basket picnic in the grove at the residence of Sam McMahn on the Dangerfield farm, on July 4th.

Plummer will celebrate on Monday, July 5th, with a full program of sports and every thing else that goes to make a Fourth of July celebration.

John and Henry Quirk, Stener Johnson, and Nels E. Ofte drove down to the Falls, Wednesday, and made final proof on their homesteads before J. M. Bishop, yesterday.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor.

The Kratka people are going to celebrate the 4th, of July in grand style. Commenceing with a bowery dance on the afternoon of the 3rd, with a grand display of fire works in the evening. Picnic in the grove on Sunday.

Joseph Johnson came down from his farm in Star Township with cream for the Highlanding Creamery, today. Joe seems to be enjoying his usual good health, and some of those fellows, who have been denying us a commissioner so long, will perhaps discover that we have a healthy representative on that County Board.

A Lunatic's Repartee.

Some visitors were being shown through Kew Lunatic asylum, Victoria, one day, and. coming opposite the clock in the corridor, one of them, looking quickly at his watch, said, "Is that clock right?"

"No, you idiot," said a patient standing by. "It wouldn't be in here if it were right."

A Queer Eye.

An orator stated that "the worst enemy any cause can have is a double lie in the shape of half a truth," and the newspaper reported it "a double eye in the shape of half a tooth."

An Exception.

She—Do you suppose a man ever spoke the truth when he told a woman she was the only one he ever kissed?

He—Well, I don't believe Adam lied about it to Eve.—Boston Transcript.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Miss Sarah Lindberg is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. R. N. Fore left for Foston on Friday to visit her mother Mrs. Enzen.

Mrs. Short, and Mrs Walker and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. G. Hovland on Sunday.

Miss Bella Legvold is staying with her sister, Mrs. H. M. Lillo for a few days.

Mrs. Rolandson and Mrs. M. J Lillo made a visit to Mrs. Ralph Hofsted on Sunday.

Roy Green was helping Butter Maker Hovland a few days this week

Mr. George Singer received the largest cream check for May. The check was for $105.00.

A. Rolandson and A. W. Brekke went down to Lost River to attend a protracted meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, and Mr. and Mrs. Beckstand left for Hill River, to attend a big meeting which was to take place there.

The big shower of rain, on Tuesday, did a lot of good and was a blessing to everybody in this locality.

Married at Red Lake Falls, on Monday, Willie Wetleson and Miss Tillie Fiorence. The groom lives near Garnes and the bride near Lillo. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Wetleson a long and happy married life.

4th, OF JULY,

BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The Dan Patch will leave High Landing on Sunday morning July 4th, at about 9 o'clock going down the river to Kratka, arriving at Kratka when it gets there returning in the evening. There is to be a grand celebration at Kratka. All Aboard!

Martin Swanson Pro

Naming a Kansas River.

Practically all the streams in Kansas were named by Indians and carry those names to this day, though in an Anglicized form.

The Neosho, the largest stream in southeast Kansas, has its own little story. The Osage Indians at one time lived in Missouri, and when they began talking of trading their lands in that state and moving to southern Kansas a party was sent out to look the country over and make a report on it. It was in the summer time and very hot and dry. Coming over the prairie northeast of Humboldt, they had a long way to travel without water.

"When they arrived at the river," said an Oswego man, "an Indian rode down the sloping bank into the water. But, to his surprise, the horse stepped right off into deep water, and the horse and Indian went in all over. As the aborigine clambered back on the bank he muttered, 'Wugh Neosho.' This in plain English means water pocket, or water hole, and the name clung to the stream ever afterward."—Hutchinson News.

Living the Simple Life.

A number of men gathered in the smoking car of a train from Little Rock to another point in Arkansas were talking of the food best calculated to sustain health.

One Arkansan, a stout, florid man, with short gray hair and a self satisfied air, was holding forth in great style.

"Look at me," he exclaimed—"never a day's sickness in my life, and all due to simple food! Why, gents, from the time I was twenty to when I reached forty years I lived a regular life. None of these effeminate delicacies for me, no late hours! Every day, summer and winter, I went to bed at 9; got up at 5; lived principally on corned beef and corn bread; worked hard, gents, worked hard, from 8 to 1; then dinner, plain dinner, then an hour's exercise and then"—

"Excuse me, Bill," interrupted a stranger who had up to this refrained from entering the discussion, "but what was you in for?"—Minneapolis Journal.

Very Nicely English.

This curious Bengali English was used to advertise a circus in India: "Some horse will make very good tricks. The klown will come and talk with that horses therefore audience will laugh itself very much. The lady will walk on horses back and horse is jumping very much also. The klown will make a joking words and lady will become to angry therefore klown will run himself away. One man will make so tricks of trapeze audience will fraid himself very much. One lady will make himself so bend, then everybody he will think, he is the rubber lady. This is the very grand display. This is the very better gymnastics. One man will walk on wire tight, he is doing very nicely because he is professor of that."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that BryniI Brynilson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on October 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 703, Serial No. 04260, for S. W. ¼ Section 28 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Ole Ferstad. Christ O. Nygaard. Peder Sulland, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam may 28th.-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th 1909.

Notice is hereby given that O. Martin Olson, of Kratka Minn. who on October 4th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 665. Serial No. 04245. for Lots 1, 2 & 3. Section 4 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above descibed. before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Carl G. Olson. Peter Hedeen. Gerhard Jorgenson. Holvor Olson all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam may 28, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that Anton C. Skog, of Kratka Minn., who on July 14th, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 606, Serial No. 04230 for the Lot 1, N. ½ N. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described. before J. M. Bishop, municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Rolsland Ludwig Larson, Albert Hanson, Stephen Singer, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam may 28th -9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jens L. Bolstad. f Malone Minn. who on December 2nd. 1907. ade Homestead entery No. 1378, Serial No. 4596. for E. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lot 2 Section 19 ownship 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal eridian. has filed notice of intention t ake final commutation Proof to establish aim to the land above described before the gister and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 14th, day July 1909.

laimant names as witnesses:

Steener S. Tvedten. Elias Stephenson. ter Gordon. Sever maaren, all of Garnes inn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Pub. in The sunbeam may 28,-9

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land ice at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Ole O. Rolsld, of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th 04, made Homestead entry No 306, Serial o. 011, for the N. E. ¼ Section 10 Town ip 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meri an. has filed notice of intention to mak al commutation proof to establish claim o the land above described. before J. M. Bishop. municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. o he 6th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Anton C. Skog. Ludwig Larson. Rasmus M Johnson. Carl Hoven, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Then and Now.

Act I.

Tilkins—How is business, Wilkins?

Wilkins—Can't make it go. At this rate I shall be bankrupt in another month. I don't seem to have any head for business.

Tilkins—No; you haven't. But you have a good start, and if you'll promise to let me run things I'll go in with you as partner.

Wilkins—Done. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Act II.—Ten Years Later.

Guest—What a magnificent place you have—everything that wealth could buy or heart long for! You have been wonderfully prosperous, Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Wilkins (sadly)—True, but, after all, I get only half the profits of my great establishment. I tell you, my friend, the mistake of my life was taking a partner.—London Scraps.

Fear of Premature Burial.

The fear of premature burial, which prompted the late Lord Burton to direct by his will that his heart should be removed from his body, has caused many well known men and women to order a surgical operation to be performed upon their bodies. Harriet Martineau left her doctor £10 to amputate her head, and Lady Burton directed that her heart should be pierced with a needle. The late Edmund Yates left instructions that his jugular vein should be severed, with a provision that a fee of 20 guineas should be paid for the purpose. Literary persons appear to have been particularly afraid of premature burial, Bishop Berkeley, Lord Lytton, Hans Andersen and Wilkie Collins all took measures to protect themselves from it.—Westminster Gazette.

Notice For Publication.

Frst Pub. 6-11-9.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Inga Pederson, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 13, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1206, Serial No. 4488, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 27, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wilson L. Rodman, William J. Polbrook, George Singer, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register,

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 11th. 1909.

Department of The Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gerhard Jorgenson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1176 Serial No. 04478, for N. W. ¼ Section 9 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Olson, Carl G. Olson, O. Martin Olson, Stephe Singer, all of Kratka, Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice to Settlers.

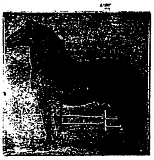
Crookston, Minn.,
June 23, 1909.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday telegraphed this office not to issue the notices proposed to be issued requiring homestead entrymen on the Eleven Red Lake Towns to show cause why their entries should not be canceled by reason of their failure to pay past due installments, so such notices will not be issued. The reason is that Mr. Steenerson has introduced a bill in Congress extending time to make such payments by all persons who are complying with the law as to residence and cultivation on those lands It appears certain that no person who is complying with the law as to residence and cultivation will be troubled or bothered in any manner on account of any failure to make payments until after Congress next winter shall have time to act on the matter.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

SEASON OF 1909.

The fine Percheron Norman Stallion,



DUKE.

Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays.

At Garnes on Thursdays.

At Plummer, on Fridays.

At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8.00 & $10. to insure. 1.00 in advance.

J. A. Walker,
Lillo Minn.

His Bad Handwriting.

Dean Farrar in his "Reminiscences" says, that the first proofs of Dean Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine" informed the reader that from the monastery of Sinai was visible "the horn of the burning beast!" This was a fearfully apocalyptic nightmare of the printer's devil for "the horizon of the burning bush." The original proof sheets also stated that on turning the shoulder of Mount Olivet in the walk from Bethany "there suddenly burst upon the spectator a magnificent view of—Jones!" In this startling sentence "Jones" was a transmogrification of "Jerus," the dean's abbreviated way of writing "Jerusalem." When the dean answered an invitation to dinner his hostess has been known to write back and inquire whether his note was an acceptance or a refusal, and when he most kindly replied to the question of some workingman the recipient of his letter thanked him, but ventured to request that the tenor of the answer might be written out by some one else, as he was "not familiar with the handwriting of the aristocracy."

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH

Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on,

or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Snnbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

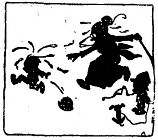
Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

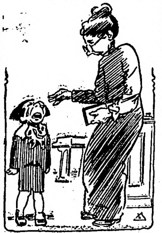
Joys of Youth.



"Hi, you, Willie! W'at's de matter?"

"Nuthin'. I'm trainin' for a Marathon."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Meeting Trouble.



"What in the world are you crying about, Johnny?" asked the teacher kindly.

"You said that if the earth was flattened out the sea would be two miles deep all over it."

"That's nothing for you to feel bad over."

"But—but, teacher, I can't swim."

Their Troubles.

"You've got no grounds to envy me," said the millionaire to the beggar, "I've got just as many troubles as you have."

"No doubt yer right, boss," said the beggar humbly, "but the difficulty with me is I ain't got nothin' else."

Didn't Pass It.

A missionary in Trinidad once asked a negro sitting in idleness by the roadside how he managed to pass the time. "I sit in de sun, massa, and let de time pass me," was the quaint and philosophical reply.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [*Chain Stitch*] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

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McCALL PATTERNS
10¢ AND 15¢
NONE HIGHER
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50¢ A YEAR
INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

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Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

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More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

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to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address

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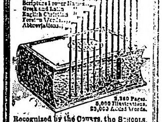
MANY BOOKS IN ONE
WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with final authority ALL KINDS of questions in Language, the Trades, Arts and Sciences, Geography, Biography, Etc.? Plan of Contents as follows:



Recognized by the COURTS, the SCHOOLS, and the PRESS as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Should You Not Own Such a Book?

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. Largest abridgment of the International. Regular & Thin Paper Editions. 1116 Pages, 1400 Illus.

Write for "DICTIONARY WRINKLES," and Specimen Pages. Mention in your request this publication and receive a useful set of colored maps, pocket size, of the United States, Cuba, Panama, China, Japan, Etc. Free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES

It Is a Warning That the Kidneys Are Sick and Need Help.

A bad back makes every day a dull round of pain and misery. It's a sign the kidneys are sick and cannot keep up their never-ending task of filtering the blood. Lame back, backache, dizzy spells and urinary disorders are warnings that must not be overlooked. A. G. Smith, 405 E. Mills St., Liberty, Mo., says: "I was racked with pain, stiff and lame, had dizzy spells and a terrible condition of the kidney secretions. I got so miserable I went to bed, but the doctor did not do anything for me and no one expected me to recover. Doan's Kidney Pills first relieved, then cured me, and I have had no kidney trouble for seven years since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED TO MEET HIM AGAIN

Patriarch Had Something to Say to Man Driving a Big Red Automobile.

The Stranger—That's a singular looking old fellow sitting out there on the fence. He seems quite a patriarch.

The Native—Yep. He's been sittin' thar fer three years.

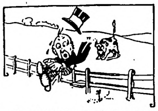
"Three years! Good gracious! There must be an interesting story involved in this. Is he waiting for something?"

"Yep. He's waiting fer a tall feller drivin' a big red autymobile. He came by 'bout three years ago an' runned over th' old man's calf. The' feller stopped an' said: 'What's the damage?' an' the old man said, ''Bout 'leven dollars,' and the feller gave him a twenty an' drove on. An' th' old man's sittin' over there waitin' for him to come back."

"Eh! Poor old chap. Forgot to thank the man, I suppose. But what's he got that shotgun for?"

"The twenty th' feller gave him was bad."

REVENGE.



The Professor—I've been a vegetarian all my life; from now on I'll eat nothing but beef!

Beginning Right.

"Your folks must be mighty exceptionally fond of eggplant," remarked the grocer's clerk to the deacon's son when the two met after the church services one Sunday. "Your father ordered two dozen of 'em yesterday."

"Oh, that's easily explained. You see dad's been reading about the latest methods of chicken-raising, and he decided to try the business. Although the books advised beginners to purchase adult fowls, dad decided it was better to start with the eggplant."—Harper's Weekly.

Accounted For.

She—Do you know, dear, I had my heart set on ice cream to-night.

He—I thought you seemed rather cold-hearted!

Little children are suffering every day in the year with sprains, bruises, cuts, bumps and burns. Hamlins Wizard Oil is banishing these aches and pains every day in the year, the world over.

Don't offer odds to the elevator boy or he'll take you up.

A Friend In Need

There is absolutely nothing that gives such speedy relief in Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera-Morbus, Cholera-Infantum, Colic and Cramps as

DR. D. JAYNE'S
CARMINATIVE
BALSAM

It is a friend in need, and you should always keep it in your house. Its valuable curative properties have made it a necessity for both adults and children.

Sold by all druggists at 25c per bottle

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Celebratin' the Fourth

'Twas the Fourth! An' the dye of the blue mornin' sky,
An' the red of the sun risin' fast,
An' the white o' the mist—made a flag that was kissed
By the breeze dilly-dallyin' past;
While the quail's meller fife stirred the echoes to life,
An' the drum o' the pheasant beat time,
An' all nature was gay in respect for the day—
An' the weather was proper an' prime.

'Long the broad country road rattled load after load
Of good people—a lengthy parade;
Little rosy-cheeked girls all in flounces an' curls,
Little boys dressed in gay cottonade;
Happy sweethearts an' beaus, older folks in good clo'es—
Lookin' ever so starchy an' glum;
An' the teams all a-prance in a side-steppin' dance,
To the tune o' the fife an' the drum.

Down the long Bailey hill, past the ol' Newsome mill,
'Cross the creek—an' a turn to the right;
An' the grounds an' the stand an' the crowds was at hand—
An' the whole celebration in sight.
There was people from Brun, there was folks from Dutch Run—
A respectable showin' from Cly;
An' a batch from Green Vale, an' another from Dale—
Celebratin' the Fourth 'o July.

Ev'rybody was there! All the homely 'an fair—
All the wise an' the feeble o' mind;
All the timid an' bold, an' the young an' the old—
An' the lame an' the halt an' the blind.
An' the older folks chaffed, an' the younger folks laughed;
An' the children, the birds an' the bees,
In a frolicsome way spent the sunshiny day—
In the shade o' the sheltering trees.

There was visions an' dreams—there was oceans an' streams
Of the best grub that ever was cooked;
There was ol'-fashioned cakes like no bakery bakes—
There was melons as good as they looked.
An' the poor an' the proud and the lowly and loud
Eat of chicken an' pickles an' pie;
An' the lout an' the lord sat at one common board—
Celebratin' the Fourth o' July.

Then the speakers all spoke—crackin' many a joke,
'An the ol' Declaration was read;
An' the rigs rumbled home in the gatherin' gloam—
An' the people went happy to bed.
Up the east the moon crept, to keep guard while they slept;
An' the streaks an' the stars in the sky
Spread a banner o' love 'cross the dark vault above—
Celebratin' the Fourth o' July.

—[James Ball Naylor in the Reader Magazine.

Original Draft of the Declaration

PRESENT-DAY visitors to the state department, although they may not see the original Declaration of Independence, can inspect something almost as interesting—namely, the original draft of the Declaration in Jefferson's handwriting, with a few interlineations made by Franklin and Adams. This is displayed in a steel cabinet that stands adjacent to the safe containing the original Declaration. The steel exhibition cabinet also holds one of the facsimiles of the engrossed copy of the Declaration—one of those reproductions made by President Monroe.

In a glass case in this same treasure house of historic mementoes is the small, plain, unpolished mahogany desk on which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. This interesting relic came into the possession of the government in 1880. The desk had been given by Thomas Jefferson to Joseph Coolidge, Jr., upon the occasion of the latter's marriage to Jefferson's granddaughter, Miss Randolph. On the death of Mr. Coolidge, whose wife had died a year or two previously, the desk became the property of their four children, and was by them presented to the nation. It was the expressed wish of the donors "to offer it to the United States, that it may have a place in the department of state with the immortal instrument which was written upon it in 1776."

The desk bears an inscription in Jefferson's handwriting, as follows: "Thomas Jefferson gives this writing desk to Joseph Coolidge, Jr., as a memorial of his affection. It was made from a drawing of his own by Ben Randall, cabinet maker of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrival in that city, in May, 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Politics as well as religion has its superstitions. These, gaining strength with time, may one day give imaginary value to this relic for its association with the birth of the great charter of our independence. Monticello, November 18, 1825."

Saving for the Fourth

Old-timer Recalls Limited Firecrackers of His Youth

"THIS was about the time when I was growing up, when us fellers 'd begin to figure on how we were going to grab out a few packs of firecrackers for the Fourth of July," observed Mr. Fattipose to a New York Sun man.

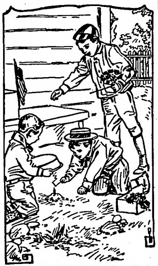
"The youngsters growing up nowadays don't know anything about the plans and schemes the tykes of another generation had to work to have any fun. The parents of most of the young "uns of to-day stake them to about all of the Fourth of July firecrackers they need and can use, but only the extremely opulent parents of my growing-up period did anything so reckless as disbursing real money to provide for the amusement of their progeny, and most of us had to cook up some kind of a dodge to get our own firecrackers.

"At that day, too, firecrackers were ten cents a pack, whereas in recent years I've seen 'em sold for as low as two packs for a nickel—a heap of difference in those figures to a boy ambitious to get all the noise that he can out of his money. They were three packs for a quarter then and three packs were usually as many as we ever dreamed of. We had to sort o' nurse our firecrackers along, you see, and stretch 'em out through the long long day. The first time I ever saw a boy fire off a whole pack of firecrackers at once—he was a Fauntleroyish kidlet of the rich in our town—I was so profoundly impressed with the barbaric lavishness of the performance that I could hardly get over it.

"But we had the nursing of our small supply of firecrackers down to a fine art. We'd crawl out of bed just about the rosy hour of dawn on Fourth of July morning and repair to an old disused cistern, covered over, and with a heavy rock on the planks to hold 'em down, and we'd begin our celebrating there. There wasn't any kick from the older folk about the

"Ge-mun-ently, but how fine that first pack of firecrackers, when stripped of its smooth red paper covering, did look in the light of the dawn of those old Fourth of July mornings! early morning racket.

"Specially the green and yellow firecrackers that were fastened, one of each, to each package. We'd always save the green and yellow ones till the very last, for every boy knows perfectly well that the green and yellow ones made a terrible lot more noise than the red ones. Nobody ever told us that, but we just naturally knew it.

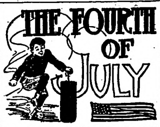


We'd Fire a Few Firecrackers Under the Tin Wash-Basin.

"Well, after setting off three or four out there on the old cistern—very stingily, and with the idea of making 'em last just as long as possible—we'd get the tin wash basin that rested on the bench back of the kitchen and that the whole family washed in of mornings; and we'd fire a few firecrackers under the tin wash basin, so as to get full action on the noise.

"The day after the Fourth of July was always a day of enormous gloom for us fellers, just like the day after the circus. We took a melancholy pleasure in trotting around the ruins of the vanished circus ring on the day after the circus, and on the day after the Fourth of July we'd extract the same kind of dreary pleasure in scouting around among the ruins of the firecrackers that had been let off on the great day, trying to pick up one here and there that had failed to go off. Once in a great while we'd actually pick up a whole firecracker that had been accidentally dropped on the day before.

"And say, right now, to-day, I wouldn't have half so much fun in picking up a bright new $20 gold piece on my way to the office as I did on a few occasions on the day after the Fourth of July when I came upon a sure-enough alive and charged firecracker that had got lost out of the pack on the previous day."



THERE'S a look of joy on the face of the boy
Who is counting his nickels and dimes,
For the Day draws near—'tis nearly here—
The happiest of happy times.

When bombs jar things, balloons take wings
And fireworks light the sky,
The boy is there with his annual scare—
He's in charge of the Fourth of July.

Since Liberty's bell first pealed the knell
Of the chains that monarchy cast,
The boy has raised Cain, has caught the refrain
Flung on from the mirrored past.

The day has been his, without query or quiz,
It has echoed his loudest licks.
Young South, young North whooped up the Fourth
In the spirit of Seventy-six.

We've all been boys, and we love the noise
Of the nation's natal day;
Our hearts go out to the riotous rout
And the smoke of the mimic fray.

So we yield the stage to the younger age
On this day of no restraint;
'Tis the boy's own day, we bow to its sway—
The Fourth and its patron saint.

Valley Forge Restored

INDEPENDENCE day, 1909, sees blood-stained, historic Valley Forge restored, and not only restored, but greatly beautified, improved and turned into a public park for the enjoyment of the people.

It is a fortunate thing that the time has passed when the pilgrim to Valley Forge in search of sights and relics of the historic camp, perhaps the most hallowed of our revolutionary reminders, was obliged to tramp over fields of none too friendly farmers and be constantly annoyed by signs warning off trespassers. Apart from which, the fatigue of such a trip was great, as there were no roads leading over the camp ground and no signs marking the way to the historic spots, only fields of waving grain or woodlands overgrown with underbrush. Consequently the hardest kind of walking over the steep hills was required to view but a few of the sights. Only the young and physically robust were therefore able to enjoy the pleasures of Valley Forge.

Through the untiring efforts of a number of patriotic men, all this has been changed and the state of Pennsylvania has been induced to assume and complete a task which was first offered and refused by the federal government, although the undertaking was clearly within its province, as the camp ground of Valley Forge is a relic which should belong not only to Pennsylvania, but to the entire nation, as every patriotic American must wish for its preservation and would feel proud in being part owner.

But whether by Pennsylvania or the national government, it must be at least gratifying to the nation to learn that the neglect of a century has been atoned for, and under the able and enthusiastic direction of the Valley Forge Park commission, a work of almost incalculable historical value has been done on the bleak heights above the Schuylkill, to which Washington's barefoot army crawled when the defeat of Germantown left them no other refuge.

Fort Washington and Fort Huntington have been restored. An iron tower 105 feet in height for observation purposes is being finished on Mount Joy, and from this tower not only a birdseye view of the entire camp ground and beautiful surrounding country can be had, but also Philadelphia, 20 miles distant, can be made out. A beautiful commemorative chapel of the Episcopal church has been built on the spot where Washington, in his direst hour of distress, knelt in prayer. The headquarters of the commander in the Isaac Potts house have been purchased, completely restored and turned into a revolutionary museum. Roads have been built which make possible quick communication between all points of the park, besides which, lawns and flower beds have been laid out and planted and even a guard house has been built to further heighten the park effect.

Proposed Confederate Memorials.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have undertaken to carry to a successful conclusion two patriotic projects. One is the erection on the battlefield of Shiloh of a monument to the memory of the confederate soldiers who fell in one of the greatest battles of the civil war. The other is a memorial in the confederate section of the National cemetery at Arlington to commemorate the valor of the southern soldiers buried there.

SCOUT'S IDEA OF MARRIAGE.

Crusty Massachusetts Bachelor of Eighty Years Has Most Decided Views on the Matter.

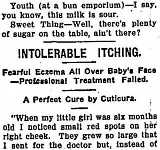
Eighty years of single blessedness is the record of Moses P. Stowe, one of the oldest residents of Grafton, Mass. Not a woman crosses the threshold of his cozy home.

"It makes no difference who or what the woman is; she wouldn't get inside of this house," he says. "Even women peddlers create a different atmosphere when they only knock at the door.

"Marry? Well, I should say not. You don't know what that word means. Why, look at all of the men in this country who have fastened themselves to women whom they professed to love, and now want to get as far away from femininity as they can. I wouldn't marry the best woman that ever lived. I tell you, they are trouble brewers; they always have been and always will be.

"I had lots of girl friends when I was a young fellow, but when there was any chasing to be done they were the ones who did it. I never allowed myself to become infatuated with a girl, as I knew it would be my end."

GRATIS.



Youth (at a bun emporium)—I say, you know, this milk is sour.

Sweet Thing—Well, there's plenty of sugar on the table, ain't there?

INTOLERABLE ITCHING.

Fearful Eczema All Over Baby's Face —Professional Treatment Failed.

A Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little girl was six months old I noticed small red spots on her right cheek. They grew so large that I sent for the doctor but, instead of helping the eruption, his ointment seemed to make it worse. Then I went to a second doctor who said it was eczema. He also gave me an ointment which did not help either. The disease spread all over the face and the eyes began to swell. The itching grew intolerable and it was a terrible sight to see. I consulted doctors for months, but they were unable to cure the baby. I paid out from $20 to $30 without relief. One evening I began to use the Cuticura Remedies. The next morning the baby's face was all white instead of red. I continued until the eczema entirely disappeared. Mrs. P. E. Gumbin, Sheldon, Ia., July 13,'08."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A Tall Bear Story.

"Why, once, do you know, I found a bear inside a hollow log. Well, of course, I couldn't get at him to shoot him, and the log was too heavy to move. I didn't know what to do. So at last I thought of cutting four holes in the log, about where the bear's feet must be, and I got his paws through slick. Then I tied a rope about the log and made him walk with it into camp. And—would you believe it?—we had all our food and all our fuel for the winter out of that one deal."—Outing.

A Broad Discrimination.

There is an elder of a certain church up-state who thinks that things are only half done or not well started in which he has no voice. At a prayer meeting he offered thanks for the safe return from their vacation of the minister and his wife. With proper dignity and in a loud voice he said: "O Lord, we thank thee for bringing our pastor safe home, and his dear wife, too, O Lord, for thou preservest man and beast."—Success.

Seek Prevention of Consumption.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have decided to introduce another berculosis. Heretofore, municipal effort has been confined to the maintenance of one or two homes for curable consumptives, but it is recognized that, useful as this is, it alone cannot cope with this disease. They have resolved, therefore, to devote more attention to preventive measures.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

What Did He Mean?

Mr. Brown and his family were standing in front of the lion's cage.

"John," said Mrs. Brown, "if these animals were to escape, whom would you save first, me or the children?"

"Me," answered John, without hesitation.—Everybody's Magazine.

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.

"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently, and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

Another Query.

Little Willie—Say, pa!

Pa—What is it, my son?

Little Willie—Do they raise chicory in a hennery?

TUMOR OF FOUR YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

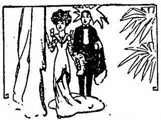
Lindley, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removed a cyst tumor of four years' growth, which three of the best physicians declared I had. They said that only an operation could help me. I am very glad that I followed a friend's advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it has made me a strong and well woman, and I shall recommend it as long as I live."—MRS. MAY FRY, Lindley, Ind.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy—tumor. If you have mysterious pains, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

NOT WHAT HE MEANT.



Saphedd—I'm rather dull this evening. I feel a little down in the mouth, don't you know.

Miss Cutting—O, impossible! Why, it is not a sixteenth of an inch long!

That's a Reason.

"Take off your coat, Herkimer," said the boss, in kindly tones, as he directed the electric fan a little more toward himself.

Herkimer Hoskins blushed furiously.

"Thank you, sir," he said, "but—er—the fact is, my wife makes my shirts."

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

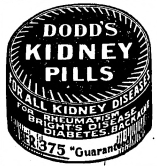
Summer complaint, bowel trouble, cramps have no terrors in the household where this dependable medicine is kept on hand. 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

Just 2,000,000 tons of butter and cheese were eaten all over the world.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

You cannot build a frame house unless you have the rocks.



Chase's Genuine Brussels Cover

Famous as the best horse cover of the market because of its high quality and durability—keeps off flies and insects, yet is light and open enough for perfect ventilation. Made of long staple cotton, hard twisted, in three sizes. Often imitated—insist on the genuine Chase's. At your dealer's.

Mfrs. The Famous Chase Plush Robes, Horse Blankets and Fly Nets

L. C. CHASE & COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers BOSTON, MASS.

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 27–1909.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1909. NO. 15.

ITALY IS IN TERROR

NEW EARTHQUAKE CAUSES PANIC IN MESSINA AND REGGIO.

FULL DAMAGE NOT KNOWN

District in Which 200,000 Were Killed Last December Again Rocked and the People Flee from the Cities' Ruins.

Messina, Italy.—Southern Italy and Sicily where 200,000 lives were lost December 30 by the most terrific earthquake in history, have again been shaken, and had Messina and Reggio which were laid in waste at that time been rebuilt they no doubt would be devastated again to-day. The full measure of damage and loss of life in the new shock are not yet known.

It would seem that nature is determined to blot out Messina, but recently one of the fairest cities in the world. While minor shocks have been of frequent occurrence in Sicily, in the last six months they became more serious and caused considerable alarm. The most severe quakes came at 7:20 and 7:25 and were similar to the fatal disturbances of December, being accompanied by the same roaring noises that added to the terror of that fateful night. The population again fled in fear, and cries of terror rent the air. The people hurried to the open places praying to the saints that their lives might be spared.

It is impossible to accurately determine the number of casualties. Some of the reports are alarming, but they cannot be verified.

So far as is positively known only a few persons were hurt. One woman was killed by a falling wall, and a child was seriously injured. Gradually, as the confidence of the people returned, Messina had acquired a population of something over 25,000, but now the people again are in terror and do not feel themselves [illegible] even in the temporary huts erected for their shelter, and have fled to the country, preferring the shelter of trees and caves to the danger from falling walls. They lack food and covering, and are camping out in pitiful and desolate groups.

Sailors, soldiers and policemen have been sent out through the district to prevent looting and give courage to the people. Between eight o'clock at night and 7:20 o'clock in the morning eight shocks were recorded, and the instruments at the observatory registered a total of ten shocks of varying severity.

The shocks both here and at Reggio created a great panic among the people of these two cities. Walls of houses not completely demolished in the visitation of December were shaken down, and the inhabitants of the towns rushed from the streets.

The earth shocks have been becoming more intense recently, and they were sufficiently severe to cause alarm. The shocks were undulating and vertical, and accompanied by deep roaring sounds. The first one was followed by an explosion like the roar of cannon, and lasted between eight and ten seconds. It is said that this quake was of greater severity than the fatal one December 28.

WILL INSPECT MISSISSIPPI.

Inland Waterways Commission Starts from Buffalo on Long Trip to Mouth of Ohio.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The inland waterways commission, under instructions of congress, met here Thursday and started on a trip of inspection that will last two months. The commission will go by lake to Duluth, and thence to St. Paul, whence it will start down the Mississippi river, ending the inspection at the mouth of the Ohio. The commission will be met at St. Paul by prominent business men interested in the deeper-channel project, and several important matters, including the proposed harbor plans for St. Paul, the improvement of the Minnesota river and the high-dam question, which covers proposed work between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Late in the month the body will leave for Europe to inspect the waterways of Germany and Holland.

Champlain Fetes Opened.

Crown Point, N. Y.—The fetes in celebration of the tercentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain began here Monday in the presence of a multitude of persons. The exercises are taking place near the ruins of Old Fort St. Frederic and of Fort Crown Point. The local program included elaborate water pageants depicting the discovery of Lake Champlain and the fight of the Algonquins and Hurons led by Champlain against the Iroquois. A hundred and fifty Indians took part in these pageants. Following came the presentation of the Indian drama "Hiawatha."

SUGAR TRUST MEN INDICTED

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO RESTRAIN TRADE.

Corporation Six Directors and Two Lawyers Accused by Federal Grand Jury.

New York.—The American Sugar Refining Company, six of its directors and two other individuals were indicted by a federal grand jury on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The individuals indicted are Washington B. Thomas, president of the American Sugar Refining Company; Arthur Donner and Charles H. Senff, and John E. Parsons of New York; John Mayer of Morristown, N. J., and George H. Frazier of Philadelphia, all of whom are directors of the company.

Indictments also were found against Gustav E. Kissel and Thomas B. Harnett, counsel for Adolph Segel. There were 14 counts in the indictment.

The indictments charge the corporation, the American Sugar Refining Company and the persons accused of conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The defendants will answer to the indictments in court next Tuesday.

The penalties for the offenses charged in the indictment are not severe, as they rank as misdemeanors. The corporation if found guilty can be fined not to exceed $5,000, while each of the individuals if proven guilty are liable to a fine of $5,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both.

OUSTS GOTHAM POLICE HEAD.

Mayor McClellan Fires Bingham from Commissionership — "Politics," Says the Deposed Officer.

New York. — One of the most drastic upheavals in New York city's police history occurred when Mayor McClellan summarily removed Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham for insubordination after the latter's refusal to comply with certain revolutionary orders issued by the mayor.

With Gen. Bingham's retirement went several of his closest advisers and the leading supporters of his regime. As the head of the new regime the mayor at once appointed William F. Baker, hitherto a deputy commissioner, who indicated that a considerable change in the policy of the department is to be expected.

Gen. Bingham and his friends were outspoken in their declaration that the principal reasons for the mayor's act were political.

TEACHERS THRONG DENVER.

Forty-Seventh Annual Convention of National Education Association Opens There.

Denver, Col.—Denver is fairly alive with school teachers. They have flocked here from every state in the union, and every train that arrives brings many more to increase the throng. All these visitors have come to attend the forty-seventh annual convention of the National Education association which was formally opened Monday evening in the great Auditorium with a general session at which the president, Lorenzo D. Harvey of Stout institute, Menominee, Wis., delivered his annual address.

The convention will close Friday, and many of those in attendance will then go on excursions to points in Colorado and adjoining states and to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle.

LING'S BODY IN RIVER?

Corpse Taken from Hudson May Be Strangler's Say New York Coroner and Policemen.

New York.—Although complete identification seems impossible, there appears to be a strong probability that the body of a Chinaman found floating in the Hudson river in the upper part of the city Thursday evening is that of Leon Ling or William L. Leon, murderer of Elsie Sigel.

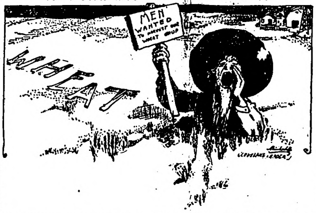
The man's height, weight and general appearance tallies with that of Leon Ling, but as the body was nude except for a silk undershirt and had been in the water for more than a week a thorough examination will be necessary.

President Warns Party.

New Haven, Conn.—President Taft paused in the course of an after-dinner speech to 1,800 graduates of Yale, gathered at the annual alumni feast Wednesday, to issue a serious note of warning to congress and to the leaders of the Republican party.

The president declared that if the party which placed him in power and so long had controlled the government failed to live up to its promises and the expectations of the people, it would be relegated to the position of a minority opposition.

"COME OVER INTO KANSAS AND HELP US."



MILITARY TOURNAMEUT OPEN

THREE THOUSAND REGULARS GATHERED AT TOLEDO.

Troops Representing Every Branch of Service Give Stirring Exhibitions at Camp Taft.

Toledo, O.—The great military tournament at Camp Taft, which has been established in Bay View park, was formally opened Monday, and for a week the officers and men of Uncle Sam's army will give exhibitions of their work in time of war and peace. Three thousand troops are here, representing every branch of the service and they are demonstrating the efficiency of the army and its readiness to meet all conditions, much as the efficiency of the navy was proved by the globe-trotting cruise.

Many thousands of visitors witnessed the maneuvers Monday, for in addition to the people of Toledo, the tournament has attracted a very large number of persons from all the middle western states. Eleven thousand spectators are accommodated in a monster grand stand that has been erected.

Maj. Gen. Fred D. Grant, commanding the department of the lakes, is in command of Camp Taft, and the field events are in charge of Capt. A. J. Bowley, First Field artillery. The soldiers have been training for the event for months and go through their drills and maneuvers with astonishing speed and exactness. The commands that are here are the Second infantry, from Fort Thomas, Ky., whose predecessors participated in the defense of Fort Meigs in the war of 1812; the Tenth infantry, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; the machine-gun platoons of the Second, Tenth and Twenty-seventh infantry, and Fifteenth cavalry; six companies of the Twenty-seventh infantry, the third squadron of the Fifteenth cavalry, and Battery F of the Fifth artillery, from Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Company L, Third battalion engineers, and Company A, signal corps, from Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; balloon detachment of the signal corps, with United States dirigible No. 1, from Fort Omaha; Company C, hospital corps, and a detachment of cooks and bakers from the barracks at Washington.

FREED THEN REARRESTED.

Brandenburg Acquitted in Cleveland Letter Case But Is Held for Kidnaping His Step-Son.

New York.—Although Broughton Brandenburg was acquitted Tuesday of the charge of grand larceny in connection with the sale of an alleged spurious letter of Grover Cleveland to the New York Times, he had only a few minutes of freedom.

Before leaving the courtroom he was rearrested and will be taken to St. Louis next week for trial on a charge of kidnaping his step-son, James Shepard Cabanne III. The maximum penalty for kidnaping in Missouri is 20 years' imprisonment.

Pittsburg Strike Is Settled.

Pittsburg, Pa. — The street railway strike, which cost the city of Pittsburg more than $200,000 in two days, was officially declared to be at an end at 10:30 o'clock Monday night.

In the private office of Mayor William A. Magee articles were signed by officials of the Pittsburg Railways Company and an executive committee from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employes which will for years to come prevent another tie up of the 400 miles of street railway tracks in and about Greater Pittsburg and Allegheny county.

Retail Coal Men Convene.

Chicago.—Several hundred retail coal dealers, members of the Illinois and Wisconsin association, gathered Wednesday morning in the Shorman house and opened their fourteenth annual convention. President H. A. Robinson of Peoria was in the chair, and after Walter S. Bogle had welcomed the association to Chicago, he delivered his annual address.

WRIGHT MAKES FLIGHTS.

Repeatedly Circles Fort Myer Grounds, Attaining Speed of Thirty-Eight Miles an Hour.

Washington.—Calm, confident and nerveless, Orville Wright, late Thursday afternoon, encircled the Fort Myer drill grounds time after time in his aeroplane in three successful flights while a crowd of thousands cheered him for the success that attended his persistency and pluck.

Mr. Wright would not estimate the speed at which the aeroplane traveled, and the length of the flights could not be accurately determined. Maj. Squier expressed the opinion that the rounds on the first flight were approximately half a mile in length. As the machine made three rounds in 50 seconds each, it probably was traveling at a speed of 38 miles per hour.

After the apparently unsuccessful attempts of Tuesday and Wednesday, the performances of the flying machine were inspiring. While the machine oscillated at certain points, it was evident from the regularity with which these things happened that they were due to the condition of the atmosphere and not to any fault of the machine.

MAN O' PEACE FOR THE SICK.

Miss Harriman Hoists Red Cross Flag Over Ferryboat She Provides for Consumptives.

New York.—Miss Mary Harriman, eldest daughter of E. H. Harriman, raised the Red Cross flag Thursday over an Erie ferryboat which she has fitted up and donated to the Brooklyn Red Cross society as a "man o' peace," for use in the war on tuberculosis. The boat lay at the anchorage off Columbia street, Brooklyn, and there Miss Harriman received its first pasengers, men, women and children who are victims of the white plague.

The boat is fitted out with accommodations for 300 patients and they will be given three meals a day and all the milk and eggs they can consume. For the commissary Miss Harriman will forage her father's farm at Arden. Attendants and physicians are provided, and there will be an open air school for Brooklyn children who have been kept out of school because they are tuberculous.

TOLD TO WHIP HUSBAND.

Pennsylvania Woman Instructed by Court to Thrash the Man Who Mistreats Her.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—"If your husband abuses you again give him a good thrashing and if that does not cure him bring him to me, but I think the thrashing will do the business." This was the advice given Tuesday by Alderman Donohue of this city to Mrs. Michael Promack of Dupont who had her thin five-foot husband arrested on the charge of abusing her.

She said he married her for her money and not geting it ill treated her. As Mrs. Promick is six feet tall and well built and as the husband is less than five feet and does not weigh much more than 100 pounds, the alderman thought the woman could inflict more telling punishment than the law. She said she would try it.

Descendants of Signers Meet.

Philadelphia.—The Descendants of the Signers, lineal descendants of the men who in 1776 affixed their names to the Declaration of Independence, held their annual meeting Monday in the old state house, in the same room where their ancestors adopted the famous document. The sessions were presided over by the president, Albert McClellan Mathewson of New Haven, Conn.

15,000 Tin Workers Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fully 15,000 men employed in plants of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company quit work at midnight Wednesday and the Amalgamated association claims that 20,000 men ultimately will be affected.

The principal storm centers will be at Newcastle and Sharon, Pa.; Youngstown, O.; Bridgeport, O.; Martin's Ferry and Cambridge, O.; Wheeling, W. Va., and Ellwood City, Ind.

A CORPORATION TAX

SENATE INCORPORATES TAFT PLAN INTO BILL BY VOTE OF 60 TO 11.

THREE DEMOCRATS VOTE "NO"

Is Substituted for Income Levy Proposition by Decisive Majority. Lodge Countervailing Duty Amendment Is Also Killed.

Washington, July 3.—The corporation tax amendment which was suggested by President Taft, drawn by Attorney General Wickersham and presented to the senate by Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the committée on finance, is an integral part of the tariff bill as that bill now stands.

The senate reached a vote on the proposition shortly before adjournment at 7 o'clock p. m. yesterday and the amendment was agreed to by the large vote of 60 to 11. With all modifying amendments disposed of, many Democrats voted with most of the Republicans for the amendment. Only three Democrats voted against the proposition on the final vote.

The test vote was on the substitution of the corporation tax amendment for the income tax provision and on that vote 45 senators cast their ballots in the affirmative and 31 in the negative. On this ballot all the Democratic votes were cast in favor of the income tax, which also received the support of a number of the insurgent Republicans.

Lodge Amendment Lost.

The first vote was upon the motion to substitute the corporation tax amendment for the Lodge countervailing duty amendment and this prevailed by a vote of 45 to 31. The affirmative vote was cast entirely by Republicans, even Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, who has voted with the majority side for all protective measures, throwing his ballot with his own party. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats in the negative were Messrs. Borah, Bristow, Bulkeley, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver and La Follette.

Immediately following, Mr. Lodge withdrew his amendment, and a vote was taken on a motion to substitute the corporation tax amendment for the income tax amendment offered jointly by Messrs. Bailey and Cummins. The result was an exact counterpart of the vote on the previous roll call.

Next in order came the vote upon the corporation tax upon its own merits, but before this ballot could be reached Mr. Bacon sought to obtain action on two amendments to that provision presented by himself, both of which Mr. Aldrich moved to lay upon the table with successful result.

The climax was reached upon agreeing to the corporation tax amendment as a part of the tariff bill. This amendment was adopted by the vote of 60 to 11.

Personnel of the Vote.

Of the 11 negative votes eight were cast by Republicans and three by Democrats, the Republicans being Messrs. Borah, Bristow, Bulkeley, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver, Heyburn and La Follette, and the Democrats, Chamberlain, Hughes and Shively. The affirmative vote was as follows:

Aldrich, Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Brown, Burkett, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carter, Clark (Wyo.), Crawford, Culom, Curtis, Depew, Dick, Dillingham, Dixon, Dupont, Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Lodge, Lorimer, McCumber, Nelson, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Rott, Scott, Smoot, Sutherland, Warner, Warren and Wetmore, Republicans, and Bailey, Bankhead, Culberson, Daniel, Davis, Fletcher, Foster, Gore, Johnston, McEnery, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Newlands, Raynor, Taliaferro and Taylor, Democrats.

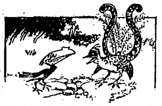
Tobacco Tax Increase Planned.

Washington, July 3.—The republican members of the finance committee of the senate have agreed upon a general advance in the tobacco schedule of the administration part of the tariff bill. The increase in the tax on cut and plug tobacco and cigars and cigarets amounts to about 20 per cent over the house rates. The sub-committee on tobacco today decided to prohibit coupons in tobacco and snuff packages.

Waterworks Hearing Nearly Over.

Brainerd, Minn., July 3.—Evidence in the hearing before the appraisers in the matter of the condemnation of the plant of the Minnesota Waterworks company, which supplied Brainerd, is completed. The city's expert placed the value at about $28,000, while engineers of the company valued it from $110,000 to over $118,000. Arguments will be made Wednesday next.

NATURE STUDIES.



The Phunnibeak Bird—Hello, who are you?

The Other Bird—Don't you know me? Why, I'm "The harp that once through Tara's Halls."

The Phunnibeak Bird (shortly)—Oh, tut; tut! You're a lyre! That's what you are.

THE WRONG OBJECTIVE POINT

Mule's Lack of Consideration Responsible for Ike's Being Late at His Duty.

An Atlanta merchant has frequent occasion to rebuke Ike, his darky porter, for his tardiness in reporting for duty in the morning. Ike is always ready with a more or less ingenious excuse.

"You're two hours late, Ike!" exclaimed the employer one morning. "This sort of thing must stop! Otherwise, I'm going to fire you; understand."

"'Deed, Mistah Edward," replied Ike, "it wa'n't mah fault, dis time! Honest! I was kicked by a mule!"

"Kicked by a mule? Well, even if that were so, it wouldn't delay you for more than an hour. You'll have to think of a better excuse than that."

Ike looked aggrieved. "Mistah Edward," he continued solemnly, "it might have been all right ef dat mule kicked me in dis direction; but he didn't—he kicked me de odder way!"—Lippincott's.

An Anatomical Wonder.

Senator Beveridge was criticising the ludicrous speeches of a certain upright but hot-headed congressman.

"He does make queer blunders, doesn't he?" said Senator Beveridge. "Have you heard about his latest?

"Well, it seems that a constituent, visiting him recently, complained of the shabbiness of a pair of ink-stained crash trousers that he had on.

"'A man of your position,' said the constituent, reproachfully, 'ought to wear handsomer trousers than those.'

"The congressman, offended, answered reproachfully:

"'My trousers may be shabby, but they cover a warm and honest heart.'"

Like an Hour Glass.

Nelle—Is that fellow of yours ever going to get up the courage to propose?

Belle—I guess not—he's like an hour glass.

Nelle—An hour glass?

Belle—Yes; the more time he gets the less sand he has.—Cleveland Leader.

A Youthful Idea.

"See, my son," said an enthusiastic parent, anxious to impress the beauties and resources of nature, "what beautiful green dresses of leaves the trees have now, when in winter they are quite bare."

"I guess," said the youngster, thoughtfully, "that when winter comes they pack these pretty green dresses in their trunks, don't they?"

AN OLD TIMER
Has Had Experiences.

A woman who has used Postum since it came upon the market knows from experience the wisdom of using Postum in place of coffee if one values health and a clear brain. She says:

"At the time Postum was first put on the market I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia, and my physician had repeatedly told me not to use tea or coffee. Finally I decided to take his advice and try Postum. I got a package and had it carefully prepared, finding it delicious to the taste. So I continued its use and very soon its beneficial effects convinced me of its value, for I got well of my nervousness and dyspepsia.

"My husband had been drinking coffee all his life until it had affected his nerves terribly, and I persuaded him to shift to Postum. It was easy to get him to make the change for the Postum is so delicious. It certainly worked wonders for him.

"We soon learned that Postum does not exhilarate nor depress and does not stimulate, but steadily and honestly strengthens the nerves and the stomach.

"To make a long story short, our entire family continued to use Postum with satisfying results, as shown in our fine condition of health and we have noticed a rather unexpected improvement in brain and nerve power."

Increased brain and nerve power always follow the use of Postum in place of coffee, sometimes in a very marked manner. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

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Congress may as well adjourn, but they better not come home.

The present Republican Congress is manufacturing Democratic and Socialist campaign thunder at a rapid rate.

Congressmen Tawney and Miller are making records in Congress that will retire both of them without much effort

Senators at Washington are said to be removing their collars on account of the heat. They will get home to find most of the consumers are also hot under the collar.—The Pioneer Press.

Hon. Knute Nelson is blowing a fog horn in the U. S. Senate, warning the Republican Ship of a rocky coast. Will they heed his warning?

SURVEYORS IN PINE LAKE.

Different crews of railroad surveyors are reported at Gully, Winsor and Pine Lake They are supposed to be working for the "Soo," but are tight as clams. Came to Gully on June 22nd. At that place experienced trouble, in that the grade proved to steep for them. In order to avoid this have been running many different lines in that locality and which in turn has delayed their work. They have been over in Section 6, in Pine Lake; also on the Section Line directly north from Gonvick running lines, and down near Winsor. It appears to be a final survey. Everybody here are happy over the fact that the coming of the "Iron Horse" is so close at hand, and from present indications everything indicate that it will tap the heart of Clearwater county. The grading on the Thief River Falls line began for good on Monday, June 21st, from Moose Lake.—Olberg Journal.

WOULD PRESIDENT TAFT SIGN IT?

From every portion of the country there is being raised a storm of protest over the probable shape the tariff bill will be passed by congress. It is generally regarded as an infamous bill in which necessities are taxed heavily, while luxuries are admitted under a very low rate. Champaign, which, of course, is necessary and is indulged in very extensively by the common people, is let off with a very slight tax and it is very kind that Aldrich et al. have been so considerate

Many believe that President Taft will veto the bill if it passes in its present form, or unless some radical changes are made, a condition that seems very improbable at this time.

Why would it not be a good idea, if the bill does pass in its present form, to deluge President Taft with protests. Have the big papers of each state act as a protest bureau and then send in the entire batch by a special freight train.

The average person cannot discuss the tariff with a very great degree of intelligence, but any person can understand that when luxuries are taxed a mere pittance and necessities are taxed heavily, it is the hand of the millionaire that is being shown thru Senator Aldrich.

Nearly every paper of influence, even the stauchest republican papers, are protesting, and the people are protesting even harder.—Crookston Times.

THE SOLDIER'S SLANG

Army Vernacular as Odd as That of the Navy.

MANY QUEER EXPRESSIONS.

A Man Just Enlisted Is Called "a Rooky," and Men Who Enlist at the Beginning of Winter and Desert In the Spring Are Called "Snowbirds."

The army has just as odd a vernacular as the navy. To the uninitiated some army expressions would convey little or no sense, as, for example, if a soldier were heard to say, "The top told me to report for kitchen police and help skin the spuds for slum for supper," the hearer would have several guesses before he would come anywhere near what this meant in the patter of the barracks.

In plain language, it means that the first sergeant (the ranking or orderly sergeant) had told him to report to the cook to assist him in peeling the potatoes to make the hash or stew for supper. Hash or stew is always "slum," and the first sergeant is "the top;" "kitchen police," a man who assists the cook in the preparation of meals and the washing of dishes, pans, etc.

A man who has just enlisted or has not yet been in the ranks long enough to be considered a full fledged soldier, having learned all his duties, is called "a rooky," and woe be unto the "rooky" who gets "fresh" before an old sergeant who has been in the ranks since before the fresh "rooky" was born! He will be told in any but gentle terms by the old timer: "Shut up and go about your work. Your name is not yet dry on your enlistment paper!" meaning that when he was sworn in and promised to serve for three years and obey the "orders of the president and the officers appointed over him" he had signed his name to this paper and the signature had not had time to get dry.

When a man says he is going to "take on" or "take on another blanket," he means that he is going to reenlist. The government, in the clothing allowance for each man, provides a blanket; hence the term to "take another blanket."

The guardhouse is called "the mill." Some ill behaved soldier away back in the past (the term is a very old one) no doubt thought his term in the guardhouse ground out toward its end very slowly, so he applied this now much used name to the prison of the garrison.

When "the top" says, "Get your blanket and go to the mill," the soldier knows he is in for a tour of duty in the guardhouse, and his blanket means one or more nights, for in that much to be avoided place nothing is supplied in the way of comforts, and each occupant carries with him his blanket, or more if he has them, to make his rest more comfortable.

All meals are called "chuck," and along toward mealtime the expression, "Is it not time for chuck call to blow?" is heard very frequently.

"Snowbirds" are men who enlist in the winter about the time snow begins to fall and the real snowbird puts in its appearance and desert in the spring when the robin appears. They "take on" only to tide over the winter with its discomforts.

The oldest man in the company is "dad" and the youngest "the kid.

Any deserter is called a "skipper."

Two men who share the same small tent or whose bunks are side by side in the barrack room are called "bunkies." This ancient term originated in the days of the very old army, when the bunks were "built for two" and two men slept side by side on a mattress filled with straw and one blanket apiece, much different from today, when each man has his hair mattress, pillow, sheets and blankets. A "bunky" always has a chew or filling for a pipe for his mate, when he might tell another man that he has not enough weed to "put under your nail."

All fines received from a court are called "blind," so that a man who received ten days in the guardhouse and a fine of $5 would tell his comrades that he "got ten days in the mill and five blind."

The commanding officer of a company or the post is always the "old man." If he is not liked other terms, not parlor talk, are used.

All field musicians are called "wind jammers" on account of their jamming of wind into the trumpet that calls the men to labor or rest.

Every man on the completion of his term of enlistment is given a discharge. At the bottom of his paper in olden times was a space in which the character borne by the man during his term of enlistment was written. If his service had been bad this part of the discharge was cut off, and it was called "a bobtail." In speaking of the length of time a man has to serve before he has completed his term of enlistment the term "butt" means less than a year. So to say he has a year and a little less than two years he would say "a year and a butt."

There are a number of men in the ranks who save their money and lend it to others. The rate is very high. If a man borrows $2 he must pay $4 at pay day. This is called "cent per cent." The term "one more shingle on the White House" means that the man has completed one more tour of guard duty consisting of twenty-four hours.

Many of these terms quoted are of very old origin, so old that if you ask the oldest man in the army whence he heard it first he will probably tell you, "Oh, it was used when I took my first blanket."—Major B. W. Atkinson in New York Tribune.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. 6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Dommer, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 811, Serial No. 04125, for S.W. 1-4 Section 11 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th, principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 15th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Josheph Duchamp, of Kratka Minn. William Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Rudolph Manthy, of Thief River Falls Minn. Ole P. Nelson, of Germantown Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 25th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorand D. Nelson, widow of Ole Nelson Deceased, of Greibrock Minnesota, who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 980, Serial No. 04370 for Lot 5.S.W.¼ S. W. ¼ Section 1, E. ½ S.E. ¼ Section 2, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvors Svensen, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. Halvor K. Homme, Nels Lolland, of Greibrock Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub June 4th, -9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl J. Olson, of Highlanding, Minn., who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1109, Serial No. 04445, for S.E. 1-4, Section 9, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U.S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 16th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard P. Stixrud, Anton Horachek, Nels P. Stixrud, John W. Vrolson, all of Highlanding, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Tonnes Amundsen, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 26th, 1907, made Homestead entry No. 1374, Serial No. 04592, for the N. ½ S.E. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 20th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tollok Gabrielson, Severt Nelson, Grende Austad, pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub.—6-4-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 29th, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Hefman Moline, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 700; Serial No. 04258, for S. E. ¼ Section 30, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thef River Falls Minn.; at Thief river Falls Minn. on the 15th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Lars Furan; Sievert Benson, of Germantown Minn. Henry McCrehin; of Marie Minn. Gust Berggren, of Thief river Falls Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub June 11th, -9

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Offiice at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909

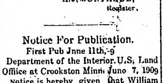
Notice is hereby given that William Watson, as guardian of John Watson, an insane person, of Grygla Minn., who on January 28th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1035, Serial No. 04397; for S. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 153 N, Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of July 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Langlie; John Bjornstad; Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Tobias Edium, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

In the Realm of Repartee.



"Dear me, are you a tramp?"

"I don't know, lady. Some towns I passes through says I am and puts me in de jail, but others says I'm a champeen pedestrian and gives me banquets an' things."—New York World.

Notice For Publication.

First pub. 6—4—9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles D. Henry of Kratka Minn. who on June 28th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 407, Serial No. 04148; for Lots 10; 12, and E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 21 township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at thief river falls Minn. on the 14th; day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Dave Ross; Jacob R. Hesby; Peter Paulson Albert Hanson, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. Who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 563, Serial No. 04208, for S. E. 1-4 Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Brovold, Tarjei O. Lofthus, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 4th, -9-

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 1, 5, & N.W. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 20th, day of July, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pup. June 4th, -9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 2, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 589, Serial No. 04219, for Lot 4, N. 1-2 N.W. 1-4 & S.E. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Princibal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 20th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard M. Lindberg, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel V. Carlson, of Rhoda Minn. Carl O. Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. June 7th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Graver, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 511, Serial No. 01033, for S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 29th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Omlund Urdahl, Christ N. Urdahl, Gunar T. Skretvet, of Brunkeberg Minn. Kjirtel Jorshaugen, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tollok Gabrielson; of Malone Minn., who on March 18th. 1905 made homestead entry No. 1035, Serial No. 04433, for N.W. ¼ Section 13 Towship 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Registor and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 20th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tonnes Amundson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad, Pete Dahle, all of Malone; Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 4 9

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 29th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob R. Hesby of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 430 Serial No. 04158, for Lots 2, 3, & S ½ N.E. ¼ Section 20 & Lot 11 Section 21 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 14th day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Charles D. Henry; Albert Hanson; Ludvig Larson; Peter Paulson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Manners form at last a rich varnish with which the routine of life is washed and its details adorned.—Emerson.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 11th, -9.

Debartment of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 8, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Nils D. Jacobson, of Kratka Minn., who on December 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 981, Serial No. 0986, for N. E. 1-4 Section 32, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to mnke Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen August Thiel, of Kratka Minn. Knut Henderson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tarjei O. Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on October 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 739, Serial No. 04806, for N.E. 1-4 Section 21, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Andrew Brovold, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radny Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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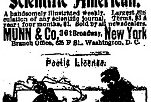
Poetic License.

"And what do you think? Mr. Hack, the famous poet, told me I didn't look a day over twenty-one!"

"That's what he calls poetic license, I suppose!"—New York Herald.

Humiliating.



He—Great heavens! We have run over somebody!

She—Well, don't make such a fuss. People will think it's the first time you have ever been in a motor car.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U. Land Office at Crookston Minn, June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on March 18th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1084, Serial No. 04432, for N.W. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tobias Eidum, Ole Gulingsrud, Joe Kilen, Sven Gjervold, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Eidum, of Kratka Minn., who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 900, Serial No. 01037, for N.E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N, Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridin, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Sven. Gjervold, Ole Gullingsrud, Joe Kilen, of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Calll,

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN............President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ....Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE............Cashier.

German Way of Serving Asparagus.

When living in Germany we noticed that the asparagus served there was unusually tender and of a much more delicate flavor than that which we got in America. We learned that the Germans do not consider asparagus fit to eat unless the outside skin is scraped from each stalk before cooking. This sounds like slow work, but if a sharp knife is used it can be done quite rapidly and is well worth the trouble.—Good Housekeeping.

Told You So.

"It's the unexpected that always happens."

"Oh, I don't know. Somebody always claims to have predicted it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Poor Doctor.

Hawkins—So you sent for a doctor? Does he think you will be out soon?

Robbins—I imagine so. He said he wished I had sent for him sooner.—Puck.

Silence is too much praised. Nine men out of ten will shun you if you can't or won't talk.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The Farmers' Club of Highlanding had a picnic in the grove on the Dangerfield farm, July 4th.

Walt McAndress made a business trip to St. Hilaire, yesterday.

Saturday, July 17th, is the date set for the Annual School Meeting this year.

Quite a number of Highlanding people had a picnic in the grove on the Ellingson farm, on July 4th.

Quite a number of the farmers commenced haying this week and the hay will be flying in all directions next week.

Rev. E. A. Mostue will conduct religous services in the school house near W. A. Swanson, on next Sunday, July 11, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Make easy money at home corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. Empire Press Syndicate Middleport, N. Y.

Quite a number of the Deer Parkers and some from this township had a picnic at the Wm. Bruckman residence in Deer Park, on July 4th.

The mosquitoes and black flies are very bad at the present time and a few moments time to build a good smudge in the stock yard in the evening, will bring you rich returns.

The annual school meeting of District No. 37 will be held at the Highlanding school house on Saturday, July 17th. at 7 P.M

W. G. Hunt,
Dist Clerk.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

Some of the boys got to playing kid fashion in a boat at Kratka on July 4th and it did not take them long to find out how deep the river was. They all got safely to shore, some wading and some swimming.

The people of Kratka celebrated the Fourth of July at the Bowery, near the creamery and listened to a splendid oration by Hon. Ira C. Richardson, of Thief River Falls. A bowery dance was enjoyed by the youngsters in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs Mike McAndress drove up from St. Hilaire, on Tuesday, for a two days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress. Mr. M. McAndress considers our crop prospects better than the average in other parts of the country that he has visited.

A. D. Brown and Mr. Warren of Little Oak, passed by here yesterday on their way down the river with the new gasoline launch which they have just completed. They will have the new engine put in at Thief River Falls and the boat will be used for carrying freight and passengers up and down the river.

The farmers, living near Hilda have had their meadow land flooded and entirely destroyed by the river over-flowing caused by log jams in the Red Lake River, while the river has been kept so low, below the jam, that no boats can be run to take provisions up to the Eleven Town store keepers. But never mind common people, there are some men, who think they are the whole cheese, but who are now sitting on a mine that is likely to explode some fine day and do terrible execution.

Mr, and Mrs. Knute Austin have moved up from Crookston onto their Kratka farm. Knute is a republican who has been in active business in Crookston for a number of years and has moved out on his Kratka to farm it and take a rest.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

Li Hung Chang and the Men Who Tried to Poison Him.

When Li Hung Chang was Chinese premier and was having a bitter fight with some of the more conservative members of the tsung-li-yamen he received as a present a magnificent cake which he had reason to suspect contained poison. He put the cake aside and set all his powerful machinery to work to find out who was at the bottom of the plot. The investigation was partly successful, the crime being traced to three men, of whom one at least was absolutely guilty. Li had the trio arrested and brought to his yamen. When they arrived they were ushered into his presence and were received in his courtliest manner. The cake was produced with the remark that politeness forbade his tasting it until the three generous donors had had an opportunity to enjoy its excellence. Li cut the cake, and one of his servitors handed it to the unwilling guests. Each took a piece and ate or pretended to eat it. One crumbled the pieces and let them fall upon the floor, but the other two ate calmly, without manifesting any emotion. Ten minutes and the two men began to show symptoms of suffering. Li smiled benignantly and said to the man who had not eaten, "Your wisdom is so great that I am compelled to preserve your head as a souvenir to transcendent genius."

The man was removed and promptly decapitated. To the other two the premier remarked: "The cake that you are eating is not the one you sent, but one which I had my cook imitate. The poison from which you are suffering exists only in your imagination. I know of no way to cure your present pain except by letting you share the same fate as your friend who has just left the room."

As they were led away the statesman said to his retinue, "It is a pity that a man who can eat a deadly corrosive poison with an unmoved countenance should so misapply the talent wherewith heaven has endowed him."

ICEBERGS.

How Those Found In the North Atlantic Are Formed.

The distance covered by an iceberg of the north Atlantic from the time it is formed until it reaches the banks is fully 2,500 miles. It may have been afloat for a year, exposed to wide changes of temperature, battered by ice floes, possibly other bergs and ceaselessly washed by the waves. Yet some of those seen 2,000 miles south of their starting point are nearly 300 feet in height and truly of majestic proportions, often 1,000 or more feet in length, while it is an established scientific fact that so much more of the bulk is under water than is visible that the largest bergs may extend into the ocean to a depth of over half a mile.

Their enormous size when they become detached from the glaciers is proved by the observations of explorers along the Greenland coast. A few years ago a berg was measured as nearly as possible around the edges. This distance was about five miles. It had several peaks estimated to range from 300 to 500 feet high. Judging from its appearance, it was a solid mass that had separated in its entirety from the glacial edge of Greenland.

As arctic navigators who venture far north often see a score or more of great bergs in a day, the tremendous glacial activity in this region can be appreciated. The majority of these that drift to the Grand banks come from Melville bay. Some of the distinct glaciers that terminate the Greenland ice cap on this coast extend along it a distance of fully twenty-five miles. Their thickness or height can only be estimated, but in places near the open sea it is believed to be several hundred feet.

Recent examinations of this coast show that during the short summer the formation of bergs in the bay is almost continuous. The glacial movement keeps pressing the ice forward until a thick stratum often projects many feet beyond that beneath. After a time the great weight overcomes the tensile strength of the mass and it falls into the sea, and a berg is created.—Day Allen Willey in Scientific American.

A Frog's Nest.

In Brazil a species of tree frog constructs in the water a curious nest, or fortifications, to protect its eggs and young from the attacks of fish. Starting at the bottom of a pond, the mother frog erects a circular, tubelike wall of mud which at the top projects above the surface of the water. In the water thus inclosed the eggs are laid, and when they have hatched out the frog's young are secure from enemies until they are able to take care of themselves.

Puppies Both.

"I would give half my fortune to be in your little dog's place," said a "smart" young man in a railway carriage to a girl who had a toy terrier in her arms.

"And it would be the right place for you," she retorted, "for I am taking him to have his ears cropped!"—London Express.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 9th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 6th. 1909. Notice is hereby given that Sarah E. Vaughan, of Germantown Minnesota, who on July 2nd. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 523, Serial No. 04180. for N. E. ¼ Section 32. Township 151N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th. day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Casey. Henry Cook. Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Albert Arntz, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 28th —9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 20th, 1909.

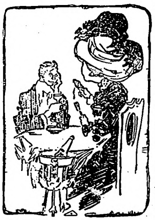
Notice is hereby given that Jens L. Bolstad, of Malone Minn. who on December 2nd, 1907. made Homestead entery No. 1378, Serial No. 04596. for E. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lot 2 Section 19 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 14th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Steener S. Tvedten, Elias Stephenson, Reier Gordon, Sever maaren, all of Garnes Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

How It Struck Him.



Maizy—I just love lobster.
Swazy—Ah! But this is so sudden!—Harper's Weekly.

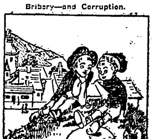
British Savings Clubs.

The working people of England are great patrons of savings clubs, all sorts of agencies being created to enable them to save money that they may have it to spend during the festive season of the year. There are clubs of all kinds, ranging from the shop club, to which the workingmen contribute, to the little clubs run for the purpose of letting school children have a shilling's worth of sweets for a Christmas treat. There is hardly a workshop of any importance in London without its workmen's saving club, besides which there are many dividing clubs carried on at public houses, and the deposits amount in the aggregate to a very large sum. The withdrawals begin in the early days of December, and it is not uncommon for the banks to pay out £300 ($1,460) to £500 ($2,433) to a single club, and the problem of storing the money is one of some difficulty. As the amounts have to be divided among many people they are wanted in cash, and in some cases the proportion of gold, silver and copper is specified.

Easter Island.

Easter Island is a lonely Pacific islet, forty-seven square miles in area, entirely volcanic and containing several extinct craters, some of which are more than a hundred feet high, discovered by Roggeveen on Easter Sunday, 1722. Little is known concerning the curious remains which have made the island famous. They consist of more than 500 rudely carved stone statues and busts, varying in height from three to seventy feet and said to be portraits of famous men, not idols. There are also hundreds of stone houses on the island, with painted interiors and incised tablets which, strange to say, have never been deciphered. Between 1860 and 1832 the population, by reason of polyandry and emigration, dwindled to 150 souls, and in 1833 most of these were carried off by the Peruvians to work guano. The few inhabitants left are fair haired Polynesians. Since 1888 the island has been a Chilean convict station.—New York Telegram.

Bribery—and Corruption.



"I get a penny every time I take my tonic."

"What do you do with them?"

"Mother puts 'em in a money box till there's enough and then buys another bottle of tonic."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6-11-9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Inga Pederson, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 13, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1206, Serial No. 4488, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 27, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wilson L. Rodman, William J. Polbrook, George Singer, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register,

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 11th. 1909.

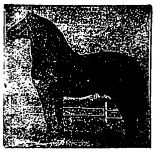
Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gerhard Jorgenson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 5th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1176 Serial No. 04478, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day o July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Olson, Carl G. Olson, O. Martin Olson, Stephe Singer, all of Kratka, Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE,
Register.



SEASON OF 1909.

The fine Percheron Norman Stallion,

DUKE.

Will stand for service this season as follows.

At Rhoda on Mondays
At Garnes on Thursdays.
At Plummer, on Fridays.
At Home, at Lillo the remainder of the time.

Terms: $8 00 & $10. to insure. 1.00 in advance.

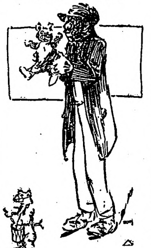
J. A Walker,
Lillo Minn.

A Natural Inference.

"Matrimony," said the lady who had just secured her third divorce, "is, after all, an uncharted sea."

"I take it, then," her friend replied, "that you have not engaged in your various ventures for charting purposes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Making a Bare Living.



—New York Herald.

A King's Bank.

The practice of hiding money in all manner of out of the way corners is by no means modern. In the old days, according to "Gleanings After Time," secret receptacles were often made in the bedsteads and contributed both to safety and romance. On Aug 21, 1485, Richard III. arrived at Leicester. His servants had preceded him with the running wardrobe, and in the best chamber of the Blue Boar a ponderous four post bedstead was set up. It was richly carved, gilded and decorated and had a double bottom of boards. Richard slept in it that night. After his defeat and death on Bosworth field it was stripped of its rich hangings, but the heavy and cumbersome bedstead was left at the Blue Boar. In the reign of Elizabeth, when the hostess was shaking the bed, she observed a piece of gold of ancient coinage fall on the floor. This led to a careful examination, when the double bottom was discovered, upon lifting a portion of which the interior was found to be filled with gold, part coined in the reign of Richard III and the rest of earlier times.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

1½ mile from Kratka [illegible]
[illegible] W N D Willsell [illegible]
r land in this locality
Address, Rev. E A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you,

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

Stevenson and Dreams.

Robert Louis Stevenson owed much of his inspiration to dreams. In one passage he attributed some of his finest work to the "brownies" who tenanted his brain during moments of unconsciousness. "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" owes its origin to a dream. "I had long been trying to write a story on this subject," writes Stevenson, "to find a body, a vehicle, for that strong sense of man's double being which must at times come in upon and overwhelm the mind of every thinking creature. For two days I went about racking my brains for a plot of any sort, and on the second night I dreamed the scene at the window and a scene afterward split in two, in which Hyde, pursued for some crime, took the powder and underwent the change in the presence of his pursuers. All the rest was made awake and consciously, although I think I can trace in much of it the manner of my brownies."

Double Quick Composing.

Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote the overture to "The Yeomen of the Guard" in twelve hours and that to "Iolanthe" in less space of time—from 9 p. m. to 7 a. m. But even this capacity for speed in composition is eclipsed by M. Bompard, who for a wager composed the music to a song in ten minutes. Mr. N. Trotere, however, is the composer of whom most quick time anecdotes are told. His beautiful song "Asthore" was both written and composed in forty minutes in Blanchard's restaurant. The melody of "In Old Madrid" was the result of a sudden inspiration. It came to the composer while on his way home from the aquarium. Lest it should escape him he rushed into a small public house in Rochester row, seized a biscuit bag and on it jotted down the air. But Mr. Trotere holds the championship. It is said that he actually composed "The Brow of the Hill," wrote a letter and ran 400 yards to post it in eight minutes.—Dundee Advertiser.

Odd Names In China.

Chinese children are endowed with strange Christian names. Their girls, for instance, are not called Mabel, Jenny or Matilda, but Cloudy Moon, Celestial Happiness, Spring Peach or Casket of Perfumes. Their boys get less attractive names, being made for work and wisdom rather than pleasure and dancing. Thus we find a little two-year-old Practical Industry; three-year-old, Ancestral Knowledge; four-year-old, Complete Virtue; five-year-old, Discreet Valor. To their slaves they give still another set of names. Not For Me, Joy to Serve, Your Happiness and Humble Devotion may be taken as typical examples.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [*Chain Stitch*] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the **New Home** is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 AND 15¢ NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

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Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with final authority [illegible] of questions in Language, [illegible] Arts and Sciences, [illegible] phy, Etc.? Plan of Contents [illegible]

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2,380 Pages.
5,000 Illustrations.
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Recognized by the COURTS, the SCHOOLS, and the PRESS, as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

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WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. Largest abridgment of the International. Regular & Thin Paper Editions. 1116 Pages, 1400 Illus.

Write for "DICTIONARY WRINKLES," and Specimen Pages. Mention in your request *this publication* and receive a useful set of colored maps, pocket size, of the United States, Cuba, Panama, China, Japan, Etc. Free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

WHAT WERE THEY THERE FOR

Reporter's Seemingly Superfluous Question as to Happenings at Cabinet Meeting.

Postmaster General Meyer is of a serious turn of mind, but he has a bit of humor in his makeup, nevertheless. Being looked upon as the shrewdest politician in the president's cabinet, he is the objective point for newspaper correspondents on cabinet days.

Last week as Mr. Meyer emerged from the White House a newspaper man asked:

"Mr. Postmaster General, can't you give us some news about the cabinet meetings?"

"There really is nothing to say," replied the cabinet officer. "We discussed nothing of especial importance."

"Do you mean to say you did not discuss politics?" the newspaper man queried.

The postmaster general burst into laughter. When he recovered his usual serenity he said:

"Do you suppose we were all muzzled?"

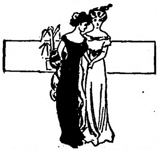
HER FRIENDS WONDER

How Mrs. Kessler Was Rescued from Almost Certain Death.

Few have lived through such trials and suffering from kidney disease as were endured by Mrs. Caroline Kessler of W. Main St., Paw Paw, Mich. Well and strong again, her case is thought a miracle by her friends. What Mrs. Kessler went through makes a long story—backache, rheumatism, dizzy and fainting spells, urinary disorders, dreadful bloating of dropsy and finally a complete prostration that defied medical skill and caused her to be given up. Through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills Mrs. Kessler is a well woman and is willing to tell about her case to anyone who cares to inquire.

Sold by all dealers. 50 cts. a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE PRIVILEGED CLASS.



"But, Minna, you shouldn't flirt with all the men as your are doing! Remember—you're not married!"

No Romance About It.

The stricken man constantly moaned the name of the young woman who had jilted him.

"Tell her," he said to the medical man, "that her cruelty killed me. Tell her I am dying from a broken heart."

The medical man shook his head.

"Aw, go on," he said. "That would be shamelessly unprofessional. Your heart's all right. It's your liver that's the trouble."

Good, If Homely, Advice.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfel, the famous Labrador explorer and social worker, says that in the interests of the campaign against tuberculosis, he has induced most of the natives to weave the motto, "Don't Spit," in their rugs, instead of other homely sayings, which were formerly used.

He who speaks honestly cares not, needs not care, if his words be preserved to the remotest time.—Carlyle.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

Is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a meal-time necessity, to be served at frequent intervals.

Libby's Vienna Sausage just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to-serve, in **Libby's Great White Kitchen**—the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

Other popular, ready-to-serve Libby Pure Foods are:—

Cooked Corned Beef
Peerless Dried Beef
Veal Loaf
Evaporated Milk
Baked Beans
Chow Chow
Mixed Pickles

Write for free booklet,—"How to make Good Things to Eat". Insist on **Libby's** at your grocers.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

Unexpected Prize.

With a deftness acquired by long and patient practice the pickpocket extracted an old but well-filled wallet from the hip pocket of the unsuspecting old gentleman with the beaming countenance against whom he had carelessly brushed when leaving the street car, and on reaching a secluded place he opened it.

The contents had been wrapped with great care in numerous thicknesses of blank paper. Removing the wrappings one by one, he found in the center of the package a card with this inscription upon it: "Young man, Give Up Your Career of Crime! Nothing In It!"

The Earth and the Moon.

That the earth must shine on the moon even as the moon shines on the earth is obvious. To detect this light from the earth on the lunar surface and scientifically prove its existence is another matter. It is interesting to find that a recent number of a French astronomical paper contains two photographs of parts of the moon illuminated by earth light. They were taken by M. Quenisset at the Juvisy observatory.

Less Precarious Also.

Scott—So Rawson has become a preacher. Last time I saw him he was in doubt whether to be that or a lawyer. I wonder what decided him.

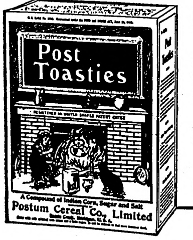
Mott—He probably recalled the saying that it is easier to preach than to practice.—Boston Transcript.

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know.—Horace Walpole.

Skill to do comes of doing, knowledge comes by eyes always open and working hands, and there is no knowledge that is not power.—Emerson.

Charms Children
Delights Old Folks

Post Toasties



Post Toasties
A Compound of Indian Corn, Sugar and Salt
Postum Cereal Co., Limited

The crisp delicious, golden-brown food, made of Indian Corn.

A tempting, teasing taste distinctly different—all its own.

"The Taste Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Popular pkg., 10c.
Large Family size 15c.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

GOPHER NEWS NOTES

Minnesota Events of the Week in Condensed Form.

Stillwater.—Frank Rainer, a farmer of Forest Lake, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while shooting hawks on his farm.

Caledonia.—Thomas Buckley, aged 49 years, died of apoplexy at his residence here. He was a prominent merchant and was city treasurer.

Red Lake Falls.—George Gamache, twenty-three years old, was struck by lightning and instantly killed here during a rain and electrical storm.

St. Cloud.—Sebastian Rechert, the well known St. Cloud merchant, died of sunstroke. Mr. Rechert was overcome by the heat while out driving.

Fergus Falls.—Judge Baxter today sentenced Matt Rohn to Stillwater for eighteen months for wife-beating. Rohn used a hot flatiron in his last assault.

Bemidji.—The Minnesota and International railroad will spend $30,000 improving and enlarging its terminals at this point, abandoning the present terminals in South Bemidji.

Hastings.—At a special meeting of the board of education, L. L. Sloreiger, of Cresco, Iowa, was elected principal of the high school at a salary of $100 a month.

Hastings.—The store of L. P. Warmeg, at Rosemont, was burglarized, knives and razors worth $25 being stolen. The saloon of Joseph Lynch was entered and $7 taken.

Bird Island.—The village council of Olivia has granted a twenty-year franchise to the Bird Island Telephone Company to install a modern telephone plant in that village.

Spooner.—Indian Agent R. S. McKenzie, of the district of Ontario, is making treaty payments along the Lake of the Woods and the reservation bordering on the Rainy river district.

Fairmont.—Henry Brocker, of Ceylon, aged 14 years, was drowned in Clear Lake. He was wading in shallow water and stepped into a deep hole. He was the son of a retired farmer.

Litchfield.—Sam Lockhart, a member of the Minneapolis fire department, who has been spending his vacation in this city, was fined $90 for shipping bass which were not properly labeled.

Bemidji.—At the meeting of the city council the contract for the city pumping plant was let to J. J. Robinson company of St. Paul, for the sum of $6,324. They will install the plant complete for that amount.

Brainerd.—Herman Hub, a machinist employed at the Northern Pacific shops in this city, was drowned while bathing in the Mississippi river about a quarter of a mile below the Northern Pacific railway bridge.

Waseca.—The city council has voted to pave ten blocks on Lake avenue with vitrified brick. Boulevarding up to the curb will be enforced. The cost of making the improvement will be met by a deferred payment plan.

Duluth.—Charles O. Mills, an ice dealer of Proctor, Minn., was killed by a fast passenger train on a hill near Duluth. He was walking on the track and stepped aside when a train approached from behind him, but did not get far enough away.

New Ulm.—Henry Frenzel, a prominent business man, died with paralysis of the brain. He was one of the early pioneers of this city and has been a pop manufacturer for 36 years and had a wide acquaintance throughout the state.

Fergus Falls.—A number of the members of the Fergus Falls City band are planning a very interesting trip. They have decided to walk from this city to Seattle, taking their instruments with them and giving concerts at cities and villages along the route.

Rochester.—George F. Howard, county superintendent of schools, has tendered his resignation and will associate himself with a school supply house. Mr. Howard was founder of the Rochester Industrial School. In 1902 he was elected county superintendent and he has held the office continuously.

Mankato.—In grading down the hill opposite the old hotel site near Garden City, twelve miles southeast of here, workmen found a human skeleton in the middle of the road six feet down, and on what was at one time top soil, some pieces of grass being perfectly preserved. The road is sixty years old. Some of the bones were were preserved and some of the teeth perfect.

Park Rapids.—At the state land sale about 400 acres were disposed of, all but one tract being bought by settlers residing near the land or those who wished to settle on land. The prices showed an increase over former years, and the demand was good. The land was appraised at $4 to $6 an acre, and most of it was sold at the appraised value. Some tracts went higher, but none above $8 an acre.

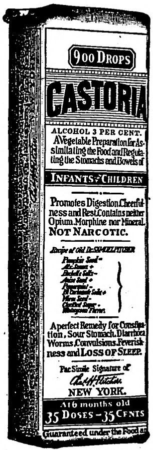
Fergus Falls.—Harry Gilbertson attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, while in the city jail here. Gilbertson was charged with drunkenness and was facing a prison sentence as he had been taken up for the second time under the Schaffer law.

Fergus Falls.—Mrs. Lena Stal, an elderly woman, was instantly killed by the Great Northern Oriental Limited, west-bound, at Evansville, two stations south of here. She was crossing the track and apparently failed to hear the train, which makes no stop at that station.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twentytwo per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirtyseven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. F. Peeler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."

Dr. E. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients."

Dr. Edward Parrish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild laxative effect and freedom from harm."

Dr. J. B. Elliott, of New York City, says: "Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."

Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, yet Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the care of children."

Dr. J. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."

Dr. H. F. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish hundreds of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merits."

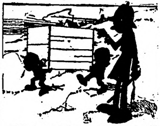
Dr. Norman M. Geer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "During the last twelve years I have frequently recommended your Castoria as one of the best preparations of the kind, being safe in the hands of parents and very effective in relieving children's disorders, while the ease with which such a pleasant preparation can be administered is a great advantage."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A JOB FOR TWO.



"What you fellers got in that box?"

"It's all right, officer. We're takin' home Mamie Casey's hat wot she wore at de lawn party last night!"

HANDS RAW AND SCALY.

Itched and Burned Terribly—Could Not Move Thumbs Without Flesh Cracking—Sleep Impossible.

Cuticura Soon Cured His Eczema.

"An itching humor covered both my hands and got up over my wrists and even up to the elbows. The itching and burning were terrible. My hands got all scaly and when I scratched, the surface would be covered with blisters and then get raw. The eczema got so bad that I could not move my thumbs without deep cracks appearing. I went to my doctor, but his medicine could only stop the itching. At night I suffered so fearfully that I could not sleep. I could not bear to touch my hands with water. This went on for three months and I was fairly worn out. At last I got the Cuticura Remedies and in a month I was cured. Walter H. Cox, 16 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Willing to Oblige.

Lady (sitting for portrait)—Please make my mouth small. I know it is large, but I wish it to appear quite tiny.

Artist (politely)—Certainly, madam. If you prefer, I will leave it out altogether.—Boston Transcript.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for your feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Criticism should never exasperate us; on the contrary, it should benefit us, and even occasionally amuse us.—Max O'Rell.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

Draws the pain and inflammation from bee-stings and insect bites. Soothes and allays the awful itching of mosquito bites. 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

In the matters of conscience, first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts are best.—Versole.

Placing the Bother.

"They say we are not to be bothered by the big hats much longer."

But, really, we don't care how much much longer they are—it's the height and width that bother us.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

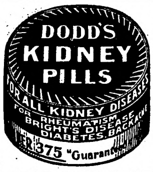
A household once supplied with Hamlins Wizard Oil is seldom allowed to be without it. In case of sudden mishap or accident Wizard Oil takes the place of the family doctor. Are you supplied?

Men owe their resolution, and most of their success, to the opposition they meet with.—Renan.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A doctor of divinity should believe in the faith cure.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear
Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

For Any Face or Any Beard
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High-est references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 28–1909.

Paxtine
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouth-wash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE!

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Down
in the dumps

—from over-eating, drinking—bad liver and constipation get many a one, but there's a way out—Cascarets relieve and cure quickly. Take one to-night and feel ever so much better in the morning.

Cascarets—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST BROOKLYN N.Y

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or sent prepaid for 20c. Harold Somers, 150 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1909. NO. 16.

COMMISSION INVESTIGATES

COUNTY OFFICERS AT BEMIDJI ARE UNDER FIRE OF PROBE COMMISSION.

AUDITOR'S CASE COMES FIRST

Beltrami County Inquiry Continued to July 20, on Account of Serious Illness of Mrs. Wilmann.

Bemidji.—The hearing on charges against Auditor Wilmann and County Commissioners Wes Wright, F. O. Sibley and A. W. Danaher has begun. The state is represented by Lyndon A. Smith, assistnat attorney general, and M. F. Kane, deputy public examiner, with M. E. Ryan as referee and special commissioner, and J. J. Cameron, stenographer. E. E. McDonald appeared as attorney for Wilmann and Danaher, and P. J. Russell represented Wes Wright. F. O. Sibley did not appear.

The charge against Wilmann is for non-feasance, and that against the county commissioners for non-feasance and malfeasance.

The state moved that the case of the county auditor be taken up first. Mr. McDonald asked for more time and presented an affidavit from Wilmann to the effect that his wife was seriously ill with tuberculosis and expected to die at any moment; that he was not served with a copy of the charges until yesterday and that more time was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Smith said the proceedings differed from the usual method in that the charges were preferred according to statute and accused the county auditor of non-feasance, or of things left undone. Mr. Smith said he represented Governor Johnson to see that nothing but legal evidence was accepted, and that the law was followed. Dr. E. H. Smith testified that Mrs. Wilmann was very ill and might die at any time.

Mr. Ryan adjourned until July 20, because of the serious illness of Mrs. Wilmann.

A. W. Danaher submitted an affidavit to the effect that he expected to prove that the excess expense of the county, which is over the 5 mill levy, was necessary to maintain the county government.

MINNEAPOLIS LAW VALID.

Dairymen Required to Give Tuberculin Test to Cattle.

Minneapolis.—The tuberculin germ test for cattle and the Minneapolis milk ordinance prohibiting the sale of all milk not taken from officially inspected cattle is held valid by Judge Frank C. Brooks of the district court, who denied the application of several milk dealers for an injunction restraining the city and Dr. P. M. Hall, health commissioner, from destroying their milk.

This is the first decision upholding an ordinance requiring milk to come from herds subjected to the tuberculin test ever rendered either in Minneapolis or elsewhere, and is a decisive victory for the health department.

The case has been in court since Jan. 26. The Seven Corners Milk company, the Bloomington Milk company, the Flour City Creamery company and the Star creamery filed a joint application for an injunction. The health department had confiscated quantities of milk belonging to these concerns because the milk came from uninspected herds.

The plaintiffs argued that the pasteurization killed the milk germs of tuberculosis and that inspection was not necessary. The court held, however, that as no method was universally used or approved for killing the bacilli, the health department had a right to demand inspection of all herds.

Judge Brooks' conclusion of law is as follows: "The court finds that the plaintiffs or any of them are not entitled to an injunction or any relief whatever in this action, and that the defendants are entitled to have judgment for the dismissal of said action and for their costs and disbursements." A stay of forty days is granted for appeal.

The Minneapolis ordinance was passed two years ago and is the most rigid in the country. It requires the tuberculin test for every herd every year.

Park Rapids.—At the state land sale about 400 acres were disposed of, all but one tract being bought by settlers residing near the land or those who wished to settle on land. The prices showed an increase over former years, and the demand was good. The land was appraised at $4 to $6 an acre, and most of it was sold at the appraised value. Some tracts went higher, but none above $8 an acre.

NEW ULM RIFLE TEAM WINS.

Members Make a Fine Showing During the Season.

New Ulm.—The indoor rifle team of Company A, Second infantry, located at New Ulm, has recently been awarded first prize and baner for the highest score attained at the competitive shoot of all the national guard indoor rifle teams of the state for the season 1908-1909.

This has been the first experience of the Minnesota guardsmen with the Springfield 22-caliber rifles distributed last fall to all the companies in the state.

At the meeting of the Minnesota National Guard Association in January the officers formed an indoor rifle association for the promotion of rifle practice in the state and banners were offered as prizes for the company teams making the highest aggregate score at the close of the season. The result was carried on through the winter and at the end of the season the team shoot was held, the result of which was that Company A of New Ulm obtained the banner as first prize with the score of 972 points; Company C, Third infantry of Duluth, was second with 926 points; Company F of the Second infantry of Fairmont was third with the score of 959 points.

The only possible contestant with Company A for the championship is St. Peter, which defeated all other teams which it met with the exception of the Company A team. The first match between the two teams resulted in a victory for Company K with a score of 920 to 910. The second was carried by Company A with a score of 923 to 910 and the third, through a difference of interpretation of regulations, was claimed by both companies. Company A, however, claims clear title by reason of the decisive score of 972, as against Company K's of 956 in the brigade team shoot; furthermore, because practically the same teams met in a match on Memorial day on the St. Peter outdoor range and there Company A won out by 11 points. The team has been coached and managed by Capt. Albert Pfaender, who is himself an experienced rifleman.

COUNTIES TO GET FREE ROCK.

State Ready to Furnish Crushed Granite Where Needed.

The first of the crushed granite which the state is grinding at the St. Cloud reformatory to be furnished free to counties that want to use it on the roads is about ready for shipment and from now on about eight or ten cars a week will go out from the crushing plant. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific, who offered to do the hauling free, will begin carrying the rock in a day or two.

Some of the first rock goes to Princeton, a large quantity will be hauled by team from the crusher to adjoining roads, and Sherburne and Anoka counties wil come next on the list.

The North-Western line has promised to haul the rock free 75 miles on any of its lines from the Twin Cities. George W. Cooley, engineer of the state highway commission, wrote to some of the other roads, asking them to do the same. The Minneapolis and St. Louis road answered that the anti-pass law of 1907 prevented them from carrying anything free either for individuals or for the state, and though they were much interested in the cause of good roads, they were sorry that the law did not permit them to grant the request.

Mr. Cooley referred this matter to some of the other roads that had promised to haul rock free, and they answered that in their interpretation of the ant-pass law it would not interfere with their hauling the rock free. The report that the attorney general gave Mr. Cooley an opinion stating that the anti-pass law prevented the hauling of rock free is denied by both Mr. Simpson and Mr. Cooley. Mr. Simpson says that no opinion has been asked from him on the subject.

STATE BANK RESOURCES GROW.

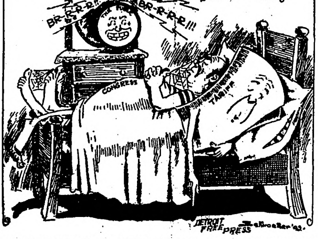
Thirteen Months Show Increase of $5,000,000.

Bank resources of the state banks of Minnesota have increased from $89,027,899 on May 6, 1908, to $94,300,853 on June 23, 1909, according to the summary of the statements submitted to Public Examiner Anton Schaefer by the banks for those dates. There were 627 banks reporting as against 600 a year ago. On June 30, 1899, there were only 170 state banks with resources of $36,615,570.

In the tabular statement given out by the public examiner, the items of capital stock, surplus and undivided profits show a decrease during the 13 months. The deposits subject to check were also slightly less but the time certificates increased from $41,352,151 to $47,504,087, which accounts for practically the whole increase in the liabilities.

Under the heading of resources the loans and discounts have increased from $66,078,032 to $71,421,935, the securities from $1,313,171 to $1,683,425, the value of banking houses and fixtures from $3,032,639 to $3,215,268, while the item of cash on hand has decreased from $4,375,096 to $3,691,572.

WILL THEY EVER WAKE UP?


BR-R-R-R!!!
ZING-ZING!!!
BR-R-R-R!!!
BR-R-R-R!!!
ZING-ZING!!!
BR-R-R-R!!!
THE PUBLIC
REST IN PEACE
CONGRESS
TARIFF
DETROIT FREE PRESS

VICTORY FOR THE BOOK TRUST

JOYNER'S ELECTION SO REGARDED BY EDUCATORS.

Freedom for Porto Rico and Philippines and Suffrage for Women Advocated by Delegates.

Denver, Col. — The election of James Yadkin Joyner, superintendent of public instruction of North Carolina, as president of the National Education association is regarded by his supporters as a victory in their fight against any regulation of the prices of school text books. Mr. Joyner was elected over Ben Blewitt, head of the St. Louis schools, and Dr. J. H. Phillips of Birmingham, Ala

Among the other things done by the association were:

Went on record against the existence of fraternities in high schools in a resolution which declares such organizations to be opposed to the spirit of democracy.

Decided to "investigate" the feasibility of simplified spelling, but took no decided stand either for or against. In the regular sessions, Edwin G. Dexter, commissioner of education for Porto Rico, offered a resolution urging that congress be asked to confer citizenship on the people of Porto Rico.

Immediately a member from Alabama arose and proposed to tack on a little suggestion about freedom for the Filipinos. He said they had been nurtured by the eagle of freedom going on ten years now and thus far the only civilizing influence they had felt was the water cure.

Miss Mary Shirley of California then declared:

"Now if there is going to be any freedom advocated here, I want to make another amendment. If the savages of Porto Rico and of the Philippines are going to get support here, I want the voice of this association to be raised in behalf of those who deserve it most—the women of the United States."

Irwin Shepherd of Winona, Minn., was re-elected secretary; A. H. Chamberlain of California, was re-elected treasurer.

FLOOD DANGER IS OVER.

Conditions in Missouri and Kansas Improve as the Waters Recede —Damage $1,500,000.

Kansas City, Mo. — The flood situation in Missouri and Kansas is gradually improving. At Kansas City the Kansas and Missouri rivers both were still rising, but the prediction is that they will begin falling to-day without causing damage here.

Springfield, Mo., on the Jordan river, and Ottawa, Kan., on the Marais des Cygnes river, were the points where most suffering was experienced yesterday. The streets were buried under ten to fifteen feet of water.

The body of R. A. Dameron of Colfax, Ill., who was drowned at Springfield, Mo., on Tuesday, has not been recovered. Eight have been drowned and the damage is estimated at $1,500,000.

Tuberculosis from Milk.

Stockholm. — American investigations of the responsibility for the persistent spread of the disease among human beings, particularly children, were officially reported Thursday to the eighth international tuberculosis conference, in session here, by Nathan Straus.

The paper by the New York philanthropist was presented by Dr. Arthur Randolph Green, medical director of the Straus pasteurized milk work, and one of the American delegates. It disclosed for the first time the overwhelming evidence gathered by the American investigators to show the responsibility of milk from tuberculous cows for the infection of human beings with tuberculosis.

FIND SPICY SNELL LETTERS.

Can't Be Used But May Aid Prosecution—Some Are from Mrs. McNamara.

Bloomington, Ill.—That Col. Snell neglected to destroy letters that he received from women has developed in the announcement by lawyers for the disinherited son that a large number of spicy missives were located in an unused closet in the old mansion located in the northern section of Clinton.

The old man doubtless received these letters while he was an occupant of the homestead a few years before his death. The letters will be examined by the lawyers for the contestant but it is feared that they will not be of any value due to the decision of the supreme court when the case was sent back for another trial.

The upper court took occasion to declare such letters ineligible, referring particularly to those credited to Mabel Snell McNamara and to the wife of Rev. Hamilton. It was held that letters received by the old man could not be construed as affecting his mentality.

Some of the newly-discovered letters are in the handwriting of Mabel Snell McNamara upon whom the millionaire lavished thousands of dollars.

REBELLION IN COLOMBIA..

Opponents of President Reyes, Who Is in London, Proclaim a New Ruler.

Bogota, Colombia.—A portion of the army stationed at Barranquilla took arms on Sunday last against the Colombian government, made prisoners of the municipal authorities and proclaimed Gonzalez Valencia as president.

Gen. Jorge Holguin, who is acting president in the absence of Gen. Rafael Reyes, was strongly denounced and the gendarmerie were driven out of the city, later arriving at Cartagena. The revolutionists took possession of the town and several steamers on Magdalena river.

Gen. Holguin has declared martial law throughout the country. Gonzalez Valencia has disavowed the rising and is coming to Bogota.

Gen. Perdomo left Honda with six steamers having on board 3,000 men and 20 pieces of artillery. The objective point of the troops is Barranquilla.

THAW NEARER FREEDOM.

Decision of Justice Gaynor May Mean the Elimination of Jerome from the Case.

New York.—Harry K. Thaw and his attorneys won a second victory in his fight for freedom Friday when Supreme Court Justice Gaynor denied the motion recently made before him for the removal of the Thaw insanity hearing from Westchester county to New York county.

The decision gives special satisfaction to Thaw and his lawyers, for it is taken to mean the elimination from the case of District Attorney Jerome, who originally prosecuted Thaw so vigorously. Mr. Jerome recently withdrew from the hearing at White Plains,

Fine Miss Lonsdorf $2,000.

Trenton, N. J.—Miss Camille Lonstorf was fined $2,000 by Judge Cross in the United States district court here, after she had pleaded non vult to the charge of smuggling.

Miss Lonstorf was represented by a lawyer, and her fine was immediately paid. The young woman with her mother and sister had been abroad and brought into this country about $2,500 worth of furs.

Her defense was that she did not know that the furs were dutiable.

Immediately after paying the fine they left Trenton.

PASS TARIFF BILL

ALDRICH—PAYNE MEASURE IS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

FINAL VOTE IS 45 TO 34

Senator Beveridge in Closing Debate Declares Republican Party Has Not Kept Promise of Downward Revision—Disputed by Aldrich.

Washington.—By a vote of 45 to 34 the senate, Thursday night, passed the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill.

President Taft arrived in Washington Friday and at once began a conference with leaders to rush the measure through.

The vote on the bill was:

Yeas—Aldrich, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Bulkley, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carter, Clark (Wyo.), Crane, Depew, Dick, Dixon, Dupont, Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Johnson (N. D.), Kean, Lorimer, Jones, McCumber, McEnery, Nixon, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Scott, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warner, Warren, Wetmore—45.

Nays—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Beveridge, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Chamberlain, Clapp, Crawford, Culberson, Cummins, Daniel, Dolliver, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Gore, Hughes, Johnston (Ala.), La Follette, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Nelson, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Shively, Simmons, Smith (S. D.), Stone, Taliaferro, Taylor—34.

The failure of the senate to keep the promise made to the people by the Republican party respecting a revision of the tariff downward was the theme of Senator Beveridge as the debate was drawing to a close.

"Our votes," he said, "shall be cast in harmony with our party's pledges as voiced by our party's leader and the nation's president."

Senator Beveridge was answered by Senator Aldrich, who said he had often seen men interpret their own judgment as the judgment of their party.

"The Republican party is a party of majorities," he added, "and the views of the majority in matters of legislation control party policies. The senator from Indiana does not speak for the Republican party. He has no right to call here the name of the president of the United States in support of any suggestion which he has made."

Senator Aldrich declared that the pending bill was a fulfillment of the party's pledge. If senators wished to vote against the bill, he said, they should not attempt to speak for their party.

As it passed the senate the bill contains almost 400 paragraphs. The senate made 840 amendments to the house provisions, many of which were added Thursday when the senate sat continuously from ten o'clock in the morning until 11:18 at night, stopping neither for luncheon nor dinner.

The most interesting occurrences of the sitting were the adoption of amendments by Senator Bradley of Kentucky and Senator Curtis of Kansas, the former exempting tobacco "in the hand" from the internal revenue tax of six cents a pound, and the latter placing a countervailing duty on crude petroleum shipped from countries which impose duty on oil importations from the United States. The action on tobacco was a real surprise as the senate has frequently refused to remove the tax.

Senator La Follette's tariff commission amendment was rejected by a viva voce vote. Asking that they be considered as a single amendment, Senator La Follettee offered a large number of changes to the woolen schedule, substituting ad valorem duties for specific rates. They were voted down.

Upon motion of Senator Aldrich, the vice-president announced the senate conferees as follows: Senators Aldrich, Burrows, Penrose, Hale, Cullom, Republicans, and Daniel, Money and Bailey, Democrats.

Elks Throng Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Members of the Order of Elks from every state in the union have arrived in Los Angeles for the convention of the grand lodge, which opens Sunday and continues for a week. Every train brings more delegates and visitors and they are met and cared for by former residents of their state or city. To entertain guests from Illinois 5,000 former residents of that state have formed the Illinois Association of Southern California.

Sues Harriman for Finger.

New York. — Willis Gillow, a carpenter, has brought suit for $10,000 against E. H. Harriman for the loss of his little finger while working at the latter's house at Turners, Orange county. He sues on the ground that Harriman did not provide a safe place for work.

MORE PINKHAM CURES

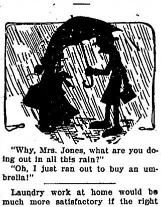
Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Camden, N.J.—"It is with pleasure that I add my testimonial to your already long list—hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of this valuable medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered from terrible headaches, pain in my back and right side, was tired and nervous, and so weak I could hardly stand. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health and made me feel like a new person, and it shall always have my praise."—Mrs. W. P. VALENTINE, 902 Lincoln Avenue, Camden, N. J.

Gardiner, Me.—"I was a great sufferer from a female disease. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me in three months."—MRS. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner Me.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESTNT.



"Why, Mrs. Jones, what are you doing out in all this rain?"

"Oh, I just ran out to buy an umbrella!"

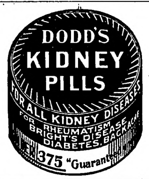
Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Better than gold—Like it in color—Hamlins Wizard Oil—the best of all remedies for rheumatism, neuralgia, and all pain, soreness and inflammation.

Does the ugly chorus girl come under the head of "stage frights?"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The daughter's doings have been the mother's acts.



LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."
Anna Bazinet,
Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 928

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The banks in this city that advertise in newspapers show an increase in assets of 38 per cent and an increase in deposits of 85 per cent in a period of five years, says the Pittsburg Chronical Telegraph, while the banks which do not avail themselves of the opportunity to advertise gained in the same time only 27 per cent in assets and 11 per cent in deposits.

The supreme court has declared the road and bridge appropriation to have been made without due process of law. This knocks the head out of the last legislaturs "pork barrel", and the wise members of them pork heads will have to furnish their own grease in their next campaign as they will not have any pork-brine to use, and it will take lots of it for some of them will find pretty hard sledding.

Picturesque Japanese Peasants.

The most characteristic scenery in Japan is not the mountain, on which few Japanese dwell, but the rice field, which is to be found wherever there is a patch of level ground for the field and sufficient water for irrigation. Gentle slopes are made useful by terracing, and the cooly, preparing the ground or cutting his crop, is the true Japanese peasant. He is a picturesque peasant in his blue cotton suit, his broad, conical straw hat and straw overcoat. He is a good natured peasant, absurdly contented with his earnings, though the agricultural laborer earns as little as 8 or 10 cents gold a day. His house is a light wooden frame surmounted by a heavy thatch, and he loves to plant a lily garden along his rooftree. But he always has one thing which separates him from the Chinese and the East Indian—he lives on a platform raised above the ground. No hardened soil for him, no chilly pavement or brick or stone. A wooden floor, a piece of clean matting, a broom and a bathtub the poorest Japanese will always have. —Tokyo Letter to Boston Transcript.

A Deceptive Air.

The Bushby storekeeper surveyed Mr. Leonard with a contemplative eye and then turned his gaze toward Jimmy Sloane, who was putting packages into the delivery wagon. Jimmy had the leisurely air of one with plenty of time at his disposal.

"You want to know how he'd be for your business down below?" said Mr Gregg slowly.

"Yes," said the visitor. "I noticed him yesterday, when that crowd of young fellows were getting the piano into the hall; he seemed to work harder than any of the others. It occurred to me he might like a bigger chance than he has here."

"M-m," said the storekeeper. "Well, now, I can't say as to that, of course, but as to his working harder than any of the other boys, I'll tell you what they say, and you can believe it or not, jest as you choose.

"They all like Jimmy, for he's first rate company, but the truth is that when it comes to lifting, or such work, Jimmy's all take holt and mighty little h'ist."—Youth's Companion.

Dark Walls Best For Illumination.

Some scientists who have been making investigations into the part played in the matter of illumination by light and dark walls have come to the conclusion that the dark walls are better fitted for good illumination than the light. In a room where the walls are dark and where the source of light is entirely behind the reader's field of vision a person who reads is impressed with the idea that the room is excellently well illuminated, but if now another light is brought into the room and placed within the field of his vision, though not shining on the paper he is reading, the pupils of his eyes will contract, less light will enter them from the paper he reads, and the reader will be impressed with the idea that the illumination has been reduced and the paper is becoming darker. These scientists say that the experiments show that if the walls are light colored the efficiency of the illumination may actually be diminished.—Pathfinder.

Reminders.

Mrs.—He said I reminded him of a Greek goddess. Mr.—Huh! Mrs.—What do I remind you of? Mr.—Of every darned thing I overlook that you ask me to do.—Cleveland Leader.

The temple of fame stands upon the grave. The flame that burns upon its altar is kindled from the ashes of dead men.

LOOKING AND SEEING

There Is a Marked Difference Between These Two Acts.

THE POWER OF OBSERVATION

It Should Be Cultivated Even In the Most Ordinary Things—A Faculty That Is Possessed by All, but That Is Developed by the Few.

It is the hope and desire of all parents that their children shall make some sort of a mark in the world when they grow up. They do not in the majority of cases expect that their offspring will become famous and make names that will live for ages, but they cherish the thought that they will be successful men and women in some profession or business. That is the keynote—that success shall be their portion.

Yet it is a fact that most parents neglect or pay very little attention to one part of the child's education which is of the highest importance. They do not train the perceptive faculties.

Power of observation will help you more than anything else in your struggle for existence, and yet there are comparatively few people who are keen observers. One small fact will prove this latter statement. The man who observes everything, he who sees everything he looks at, is singled out either as an inquisitive person or a clever one, and this shows that he is an exception.

It is easy to give instances of this lack of perception even in the ordinary things of life. Some years ago an artist engaged in a London firm of printers had to draw an advertisement in which the central figure was a cock in the act of crowing. Nothing seemed easier, but when he set to work the artist found himself confronted by a difficulty—does the cock show its tongue prominently when it crows? Every one of the hundred men employed by the firm had seen a cock crow scores of times, yet not one of them could answer the question. The artist had to go to a friend who kept fowls and chase the poor rooster round and round the yard until it crowed.

A schoolmaster, wishing to test the perception of his boys, asked them how many times they had seen a cow or pictures of that animal and found, as he had expected, that all the boys had seen the creature more times than they could remember. Then he offered to give small prizes to the boys who could correctly answer this question: "Are a cow's ears above, below, in front of or behind its horns?" Only two boys gained prizes, and their answers were guesswork.

Now sit down and test yourself in some such simple manner. You have all seen a horse "down." Can you describe how it rises? Does it get up on its fore feet first and then on its hind feet, or does it kneel first, then get on its hind feet and finally on its fore feet?

However, you need not confine yourself to the animal kingdom in testing your perceptive faculties. Many subjects will suggest themselves to you.

As an excuse for this want of observation it is often urged that "a man can't know everything," but the excuse is a bad one. There is a great difference between knowing little or nothing and knowing everything. When the faculty has been trained it requires no more effort to note the points of the object looked at than it does to glance at that same object and come away none the wiser.

The chances of success in life are on the side of the man who knows certain things because he has learned about them by using his senses instead of having to go to a book for all that he wishes to know. Books are indispensable, as there are so many things which cannot come within the range of our observation, but wherever possible we should use our senses to acquire knowledge at first hand.

This will explain why men who cannot read or write have built up substantial businesses. They have made use of the power possessed by all, but cultivated by very few.

The perceptive faculty must be trained during childhood and youth. After the completion of the twentieth year very little progress can be made. A grown man is unable to develop his powers of observation to any satisfactory degree. Youth is full of energy, and that is the time to inculcate the lesson that we should see all that our eyes rest upon.

It should be the object of every parent to teach his child to note every object that comes in his way. When out for a walk in a park the child should be told to observe the shapes of the leaves on the different trees, the tinting of the color of animals toward the under part of the body, and so on, and should be told that when asked a question on the subject he must be prepared to say that it is so, not that he thinks it is.

All children have inquiring minds, and after a walk or two, coupled with such instruction as we have mentioned, you will find the child making great progress and acquiring a quality that will be invaluable in after life.

One of the methods adopted by Houdin, the conjurer, for quickening the perception of his son was to make him walk rapidly past a shop window or a stall on which a number of articles were displayed and then write down a list of the objects noticed. At first only half a dozen articles were perceived during the moment occupied in passing the store or window, but after having done it once a day for a month the boy was able to make a list of forty objects.—Pearson's Weekly.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 25th, 1909.

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorand D. Nelson, widow of Ole Nelson Deceased, of Greibrock Minnesota, who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 989, Serial No. 04379 for Lot 5.S.W.¼ S. W. ¼ Section 1, E. ½ S.E. ¼ Section 2, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvors Svensen, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. Haivor K. Homme, Nels Lolland, of Greibrock Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn June 11th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Tonnes Amundsen, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 26th, 1907, made Homestead entry No 1374, Serial No. 04592, for the N.½ S.E.¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 26th, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tollok Gabrielson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad, Pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub June 11th,-9

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, June 7, 1909

Notice is hereby given that William Watson, as guardian of John Watson, an insane person, of Grygla Minn., who on January 28th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1035, Serial No. 04397, for S. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 153 N, Range 41 W, 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st, day of July 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Langlie; John Bjornstad; Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Tobias Edium, of Kratka Minn.

R J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 9th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 6th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah E. Vaughan, of Germantown Minnesota, who on July 2nd. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 523. Serial No. 04180. for N. E. ¼ Section 32. Township 154N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th. day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Casey, Henry Cook, Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Albert Arntz, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6-11-9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9, 1909

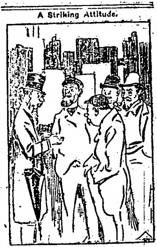
Notice is hereby given that Inga Pederson, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 13, 1905,, made Homestead Entry No. 1206, Serial No. 4483, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 27, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wilson L. Rodman, William J. Polbrook, George Singer, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

A Striking Attitude.



The Inquirer—But what is it you men have struck for?

The Striker—Well, I'm blest if I know, but we ain't goin' back till we've got it.

The Touch.

"Shadbolt, did you ever have a touch of anything like the appendicitis?"

"Once. Have you forgotten, Dingbat, that when you were operated on for it you touched me for an even hundred?" —Chicago Tribune.

Be sure to put your feet in the right place, then stand firm.—Lincoln.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Gunder T. Anderson, of Rhoda Minn. Who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 563, Serial No. 04208, for S. E.1-4 Section 9 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Brovold, Tarjei O. Lofthus, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 4th,-9-

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 2, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 1, 5, & N.W. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 20th, day of July, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pup. June 4th,-9.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 2, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Christian O. Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 589, Serial No. 04219, for Lot 4, N.1-2 N.W.1-4 & S.E. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 32 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Princibal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn., on the 20th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Bernhard M. Lindberg, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel V. Carlson, of Rhoda Minn. Carl O. Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. June 7th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Graver. of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 2nd. 1904 made Homestead entery No. 511. Serial No. 01083, for S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Osmund Urdahl, Christ N. Urdahl, Gunar T. Skratvet. of Brunkeberg Minn. Kjirtel Jorshaugen, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tollok Gabrielson, of Malone Minn., who on March 18th. 1908 made homestead entry No. 1085, Serial No. 04453, for N.W. ¼ Section 13 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 26th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tonnes Amundson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad; Pete Dahle, all of Malone; Minn:

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 11th. 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota June 9th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gerhard Jorgenson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 5th 1904 made Homestead Entry No: 1176 Serial No. 04478, for N.W. ¼ Section 9 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Olson, Carl G. Olson. O. Martin Olson, Stephe Singer, all of Kratka, Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

The Hollow Bones of Birds.

The hollow bones of birds are frequently cited as beautiful instances of providential mechanics in building the strongest and largest possible limb with the least expenditure of material, and this is largely true, and yet birds, like ducks, which cleave the air with the speed of an express train, have the long bones filled with marrow or saturated with fat, while the lumbering hornbill, that fairly hurtles over the treetops, has one of the most completely pneumatic skeletons imaginable, permeated with air to the very toe tips, and the ungainly pelican is nearly as well off. Still, it is but fair to say that the frigate bird and turkey buzzards, creatures which are most at ease when on the wing, have extremely light and hollow bones; but, comparing one bird with another, the paramount importance of a pneumatic skeleton to a bird is not as evident as that of a pneumatic tire to a bicycle.—Exchange.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. June 11th,-9.

Debartment of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 3, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Nils D. Jacobson, of Kratka Minn., who on December 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 981, Serial No. 0936, for N. E. 1-4 Section 32, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 19th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole S. Breiland, Peter Hedeen August Thiel, of Kratka Minn. Knut Henderson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 4, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tarjei O. Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn., who on October 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 739, Serial No. 04806, for N.E. 1-4 Section 21, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 17th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Anderson, Andrew Brovold, Edward Singer, of Rhoda Minn. John L. Radnecki, of Radny Minn.

R, J, Montague, Register.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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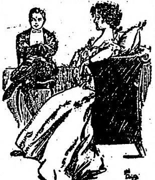
Misjudged.



Maude—Father declares I am his greatest treasure.

Harry—Indeed! Then he isn't as wealthy as I supposed.

A Crusher.

A consequential little man entered the commercial room of a big hotel not long back and gave a vigorous pull at the bell. As no one answered he rang again more loudly than before. A maidservant then came in, and the following colloquy took place:

Servant—Who rang that bell?

Little Man (making most of his height)—I did.

Servant (scornfully)—And who lifted you up to it?—London Telegraph.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U., Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minnesota, who on March 18th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1084, Serial No. 04432, for N.W. ¼ Section 11 Township 153 N, Range 41 W, 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tobias Eidum, Ole Gulingsrud, Joe Kilen, Sven Gjervold, all of Kratka Minn.

R, J, Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6 11-9.

Department of the Interior, U., Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tobias Eidum, of Kratka Minn., who on November 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 900, Serial No. 01037, for N. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridin, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Knutson, of Brunkeberg Minn, Sven Gjervold, Ole Gullingsrud, Joe Kileh, of Kratka Minn.

R, J, Montague, Register.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call,

Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. Hansen..........President.
Daniel Petterson ...Vice Pres.
A. D. Stephens....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. Burker..........Cashier.

Lord Russell's Retort.

Lord Russell once presided at a dinner given for Sir Henry Irving on his return from America. While the dinner was in progress Lord Russell suggested to Comyns Carr that he propose Sir Henry's health. "I can't make speeches, you know," he said.

Sir Henry gently replied, "I heard you make a fine speech before the Parnell commission."

To which the pungent Irishman answered, "Oh, yes, but then I had something to talk about!"

Before and After.

"That couple used to be inseparable a year ago," he observed, "and now you hardly ever see them together. Why is it? Do you know?"

"Yes," said she. "They weren't married a year ago."—New York Press.

Their Present Names.

"What are the names of that young couple next door?"

"We won't be able to find out for several weeks. They've just been married, and he calls her Birdie, and she calls him Pettie."

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Make hay while the sun shines.

Rev. E. A. Mostue made a business trip to Thief River Falls on Tuesday, returning yesterday.

FOR SALE: A second hand Minneapolis Threshing Rig, complete, for $550,00. Fred L. Farley, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

C. L. Clark and Al. Smith have been doing Notary work for the Deer Park proposed County ditch the past week.

We have been develing a big share of our time to haying this week, which accounts for a small amount of local news this week.

Lenard McAndress took the Dan Patch boat to Thief River Falls this morning, to see the Cole Bros Circus, which shows there tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson, of Highlanding were passengers down the river on this mornings Dan Patch to see the big Cole Bros circus, at Thief River Falls tomorrow.

The weather the past week has been very discourageing for haying, with two or three rain showers every day, but there semms to be a prospect of a fine weather today.

Wheat is now nicely headed and is in blossom, with a sure prospect of a fair crop. The straw is not quite so heavy is it was last year. but if it fills good it will be an avrage crop.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

The people are not to get a dollar from the state from the road and bridge fund, this year or next, but the brainless yaups that they elected to represent them got their "pork barrel", all right. but there was no pork in it.

The latest folders issued by the Canadian Pacific and Soo railroad companies show the proposed new Thief River Falls Duluth line, and it is projected as leaving the main line just south of this city.—Thief River Falls Press.

Do not forget the Kratka Farmers Club picnic, to be held in James O'Briens grove, on Sunday July 25th,. Prominent speakers will be present to address the people, not on the subject of socialism, but on the subject of farming and dairying, and no hat will be passed arround to take up a collection to pay expenses of speakers.

The Agricultural Society of Red Lake County are out with their eighth annual premium list for their county fair to be held at Thief River Falls on Aug 4th, 5th, and 6th,. The fair promises to be better than ever this year and we hope to see the farmers up this way have some credible exhibits, for by doing so you advertise the part of the county in which you live.

Work of grading on the Soo line from Moose Lake, where it leaves the main line, to Thief River Falls is being pushed with all possiable speed by Fole Bros. the general contractors, who have a good sized army of men at the work, and are employing more as fast as they can get them. This is authetic information, and means that the talking time is passed and the grade is being made on the Soo extension from Duluth to Thief Rive Falls. From present indications the line will cross the eleven townships between the Red Lake and Clear Water rivers.

THE RIVER SEINE.

It Is the Most Picturesque of the Highways of Paris.

We have heard almost too much of the streets of Paris and not enough of that street most distinctive of all—the river Seine. Flowing through the city for six miles, it is a highway, with its bateaux mouches, its bridges and its quays. Of a dark night the Seine may seem to lugubrious fancy the symbol of death in the city's life abounding—murky death and inky crime, oozy and silent wickedness. Yet normally, even perhaps to suicides, the Seine is but the mirror of a city's mood. There are lights everywhere—lights lengthened in the water. The Louvre and the Conciergerie shown in the stream are things fairer than their originals. It is better to look upon the eddying reflections of the bridges here than to stand in the Place de la Concorde, bright with its orange lamps in honor of an auto show. The lights on the Seine and its images are more alluring, more innately of fairyland and Paris, than the gilded boulevards.

Nor is it only in the moonlight that the Seine has charms. The holiday sculler finds it a paradise for miles above the city, and there are ever such fishermen as Maupassant's Renard. Line fishing is more than a mild sport at Paris. Even to watch its devotees seems to amuse your true Parisian. A legend tells us that in the commune days, when the Hotel de Ville was fired on and a dark page written in the city's history, the Seine fishermen pursued their pastime, imperturbable. And the tale seems likely enough as the saunterer watches the fisher folk, whose leisure may be envied more than their occupation and who are found not on the city quays alone, but in the banlieu, where the Seine's green bank is dabbed with villages in brown and red and gray and where one stops to watch the peasants bathe their horses in the stream itself, rubbing them down soon afterward by the river's brink. Within the city there are the men who clip poodles on the quays and higher book and picture stalls with their merchants and shifting groups of bargain hunters—the Odeon arcade for new books, the riverside for old.—Scribner's Magazine.

ASTRONOMY.

Its Exactness Illustrated by the Discovery of Neptune.

There is perhaps no more striking illustration of the power of scientific method than that relating to the discovery of Neptune in 1846. The planet Uranus, until then the outermost known member of our solar system, refused to follow the path computed for it by mathematical astronomers. With the progress of time the discrepancies between its predicted and observed positions grew constantly larger until in the early eighteen-forties the discordance amounted to fully seventy-five seconds of arc. This is a small angle, not more than one-twenty-fifth the angular diameter of our moon, yet a very large angle to refined astronomy, for a discrepancy of two seconds would have been detected with ease. The opinion gradually developed that Uranus was drawn from its natural course by the attractions of an undiscovered planet still farther from the sun than itself. Adams in 1843 and Le Verrier in 1845 independently and each without knowledge of the other's plans attacked the then extremely difficult problem of determining the approximate orbit, mass and position of an undiscovered body whose attractions should produce the perturbations observed. Regrettable and avoidable delays occurred in searching for the planet after Adams' results were communicated to the astronomer royal in October, 1845. Le Verrier's results were communicated to the Berlin observatory in September, 1846, with the request that a search be made. The disturbing planet, later named Neptune, was found on the first evening that it was looked for less than one degree of arc from the position assigned by Le Verrier. If an energetic search had been made in England the year before the planet would have been discovered within two degrees of the position assigned by Adams.—Professor W. W. Campbell in Popular Science Monthly.

The Smuggled Box.

A joker had some fun with the customs officials at New York some years ago. A servant had gone ashore from a German liner with a basket and was about to leave the pier when a passenger whispered to a customs officer that he had better see what the basket contained. Following the tip, the basket bearer was detained, and a wooden box was found among a lot of soiled linen. The box contained another and this still another box, the third securely fastened with screws. When these were removed a card was discovered on which was written in three languages, "This is the 1st of April. Many happy returns of the day."

A Diplomat.

Possible Client—And is the district at all malarial? My husband asked me to be careful to inquire about that. Agent—Er—what is your husband's business, madam? Possible Client—He is a physician. Agent—Hm-m—well—er—truth compels me to admit, madam, that there has been a good deal of it about here of late years.—Life.

Cautious.

Cook (angrily)—See here, you little imp, did you take that cake off the shelf? Small Boy (son of an attorney)—I decline to answer any questions until I have conferred with my lawyer.—Chicago News.

Who is rich? He who is satisfied with his lot.—Talmud.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON PETITION FOR ADMINESTRATOR.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State Of Minnesota,

County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO Barbra Ovorum, Geneva Overum and Clifford Overum and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent: The petition of Barbra Overum having been filed in this court, representing that Ole Overum, then a resident of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 17th, day of March 1909; and praying that lettters of administration of his estate be to Barbra Overum granted; and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota; on the 10th, day of August 1909, at 9 o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

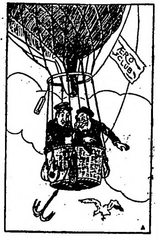
WITNESS, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court this 10th, day of July 1909.

S. A. SWANSON

[Court Seal] Probate Judge.

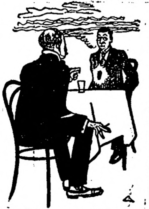
7, 16, to 8,3.-9.

In a Balloon.



The Old Balloonist—Know Orville and Wilbur Wright? Yes, sirree, I should say I did. Why, I've known 'em both ever since they weren't any higher than that!—Harper's Weekly.

More Economical.



"When I bought that house it wasn't fit for a dog to live in. It has cost me over $1,500 to put it in shape."

"So? Don't you think it would have been cheaper to poison the dog?"

The Picture In Disguise.

Of the strange vicissitudes through which many of the world's famous pictures have passed perhaps none was odder than that of "The Picture In Disguise," a magnificent painting that now adorns the residence of Lord Leigh in Warwickshire, England. This remarkable picture for many years appeared to be merely a painting of flowers. The floral study was, however, finally pronounced by an astute art dealer to be in reality a mask for another painting. With the permission of the owner he caused the painting of flowers gradually to be removed, whereupon there was discovered underneath a very fine portrait of Charles I. by Van Dyck. While no authentic record of this masterpiece has been found, it is supposed that the portrait was disguised by some royalist in order to guard against its destruction by Roundheads during the revolution.—Boston Post.

A Lunatic's Repartee.

Some visitors were being shown through Kew Lunatic asylum, Victoria, one day, and, coming opposite the clock in the corridor, one of them, looking quickly at his watch, said, "Is that clock right?"

"No, you idiot," said a patient standing by. "It wouldn't be in here if it were right."

A Queer Eye.

An orator stated that "the worst enemy any cause can have is a double lie in the shape of half a truth," and the newspaper reported it "a double eye in the shape of half a tooth."

An Exception.

She—Do you suppose a man ever spoke the truth when he told a woman she was the only one he ever kissed? He—Well, I don't believe Adam lied about it to Eve.—Boston Transcript.

Tragic Tale of a Tragedian.

"The awfulest and the funniest stage wait I ever lived through," said a sprightly English actress, "was when a certain well known London actor manager, whose name I dare not divulge, was doing a tremendous curse scene on a darkened stage. He had the audience spellbound with his sonorous declamation, which, of course, they didn't know depended largely upon his ample mouthful of false teeth. At the very climax of his bloodcurdling maledictions the entire dental collection dropped out suddenly in the excitement of the moment and bounded into some obscure hiding place. The tragedian's mighty voice died down to an unintelligible mumble as he groped about frantically in search of the missing masticators. We were all too helpless from laughter to be of much help in this critical situation. At last, after what seemed like half an hour of the most hysterical suspense, the stage manager located the teeth with the aid of a dark lantern and restored them to the frantic star, who clapped them into his mouth and began cursing again with redoubled earnestness. I never knew what the audience thought, and no one ever dared to ask the actor manager."—New York World.

Quicksilver.

The ore from which quicksilver is obtained is a brilliant red rock known as cinnabar. When of high purity it is actually vermilion in color. Cinnabar is the original source of the pigment known commercially as vermilion. It is a compound of sulphur and quicksilver, and in order to separate the latter from the sulphur the rock is roasted. Passing off in the form of a gas, the mercury is afterward condensed and flows out in a fine stream, like a continuous pencil of molten silver. Like gold and silver, mercury is occasionally found in a native or pure state. Sometimes the miner's pick penetrates a cavity that contains a cupful or more of the elusive and beautiful fluid. Miners suffer much from the poisonous effects of the quicksilver fumes. Extreme cleanliness is the best safeguard for workers in this dangerous occupation. Use is also made of a sort of lemonade which serves to a certain extent as an antidote, a strong acid taking the place of lemon juice in the composition of the drink.

Must Keep the Curtains Up.

"In London it is strictly against the law for the driver of any public conveyance to allow the curtains of his vehicle to be pulled down," said a man who has visited the English metropolis. "By day or night the windows of cabs, hansoms, carriages, or what not, whether drawn by horses or propelled by electric power, must be so open to public inspection as to allow a plain view of those occupying the interior. A closed rig wouldn't get a block before a London bobby would nab its driver and hale him to a magistrate's office, where he would get no mercy. The law is based on the theory that closed vehicles lend themselves easily to the commission of robbery or murder and that they may also assist a criminal to make his escape."—Baltimore American.

The Gorgons.

The Gorgons were creatures of Greek mythology, mentioned by Homer and Euripides as being of peculiarly abhorrent aspect. Their hair was composed of serpents, their bodies covered with scales and girdled with reptiles with heads erect, vibrating their tongues threateningly, while the hands of the Gorgons, adorned with sharp talons, were of brass. The gaze of the monsters was deadly, all upon whom they fixed their eyes being turned to stone. One of the three terrible sisters was conquered and beheaded by Perseus, and as he took flight in the air en route for Ethiopia, holding the severed head in his hands, the drops of blood which fell from it became serpents, which ever after infested the sands of Lybia.—New York Telegram.

Avoided the Conventional.

"It is a wonderful story," says the publisher to the new author, whose manuscript has just been accepted, "but you have failed in one important feature. You do not describe the way the heroine was dressed when the hero first met her. You'd better write in a paragraph about her clothes, but try to avoid the conventional."

The ingenious author, knowing the sameness of costume descriptions in the best sellers and also knowing how to make an appeal to the feminine heart, wrote:

"Heloise floated toward him garbed in a $600 dress, a $250 hat, with a $98.75 mantilla over a $375 lace coat."—Chicago Post.

Sorry He Spoke.

He was very deferential, but he was a deacon in the church, and he felt that he had a right to criticise. "I hope you'll pardon me," he said, "if I suggest that your sermons are—ah—"

"Too prosy, I suppose?" suggested the minister.

"Oh, no, not that, but too long."

"But you mustn't blame me for that," returned the minister pleasantly. "If you knew a little more I wouldn't have to tell you so much."

Shaving.

When asked whether Napoleon shaved himself Talleyrand replied: "Yes. One born to be a king has some one to shave him, but they who acquire kingdoms shave themselves." Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, not daring to commit himself to a barber's hands, is said to have singed his own beard with glowing walnut shells.

Pleasure once tasted satisfies less than the desire experienced for it torments.

Man With the Conundrum.

The man with the fretful eyebrows and the sorrowful ears comes to the desk of the man with the dispirited mustache and asks:

"Why is a man who goes on an expedition to discover the south pole and after many months of toil and privation during which he eats all his canned goods and half of his dogs and then returns to civilization with a fixed appetite for boot heels and hat brims—why is he like a woman who has been waiting impatiently since midnight for the sound of the latchkey as her husband endeavors to unlock the front door without awakening the entire neighborhood?"

The man with the discouraged mustache shakes his head impatiently, and the other repeats the question, whereupon the man with the discouraged mustache asks:

"What is the difference between a lady reading a hair restorer ad. and a man who asks fool questions when you are busy? Answer—Because they are both about ready to dye."

"Oh, very well!" snaps the man with the fretful eyebrows and the sorrowful ears. "The answer to mine is that both are getting ready to deliver a lecture, but I wouldn't tell you if you pleaded with tears in your eyes!"—Chicago Post.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Eldredge" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.

Automatic Lift.

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

Sewing Machine Co,

[illegible]

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorised dealers only.

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Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.
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More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

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Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

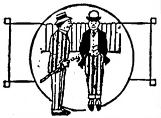
TIRED ALL THE TIME.

Languor, listlessness, dullness of spirits are often due to kidney disorders. Pain and weakness in the back, sides and hips, headaches, dizziness, urinary disorders are sure signs that the kidneys need immediate attention.

Delay is dangerous. Alonzo Adams, Osceola, Iowa, says: "My kidneys failed me. I suffered awful pain and was so weak I could not work, and often had to take to bed. I was dull and exhausted nearly all the time. I consulted doctors and used medicines, but only Doan's Kidney Pills helped me. Soon I was permanently cured."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo., N. Y.

WELL DEFINED.



De Quiz—What's your idea of the difference between optimism and pessimism?

De Whiz—O! the optimist says it is spring when it isn't and the pessimist says it isn't when it is.

DREADFUL DANDRUFF.

Girl's Head Encrusted—Feared Loss of All Her Hair—Baby Had Milk-Crust—Missionary's Wife Made

Two Perfect Cures by Cuticura.

"For several years my husband was a missionary in the Southwest. Every one in that high and dry atmosphere has more or less trouble with dandruff and my daughter's scalp became so encrusted with it that I was alarmed for fear she would lose all her hair. After trying various remedies, in desperation I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. They left the scalp beautifully clean and free from dandruff, and I am happy to say that the Cuticura Remedies were a complete success. I have also used successfully the Cuticura Remedies for so-called 'milk-crust' on baby's head. Cuticura is a blessing. Mrs. J. A. Darling, 310 Fifth St., Carthage, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

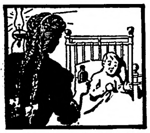
The Same Old John L.

Old John L. Sullivan always had a fine Irish wit, and it remains with him in his advanced age. Not long ago he was appearing in a Baltimore theater and the manager, for business reasons, introduced him to a wealthy youth of the town. The youth was a typical chollyboy, the sort of a specimen that old John abhors. Sullivan was washing his face in the theater dressing room when the two arrived, and they waited patiently until he had finished his ablutions. When John had dried his countenance he gave the dude one look, and then said to the manager: "Well, I congratulate you, Jack, is it a boy or a girl?"

Wanted to Defer the Petition.

A Los Angeles mother tells the following:

"One summer's eve my little son of six years was sent to bed at his usual time; but he could not sleep. Upon my inquiry what troubled him, he replied: " I can't finish my prayer. I've got as far as 'Forgive us our trespasses as' —but I can't get any further, for Howard licked me to-day and I want to lick him to-morrow.



Quick Relief

is necessary in cases of Cramps, Colic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and Diarrhea.

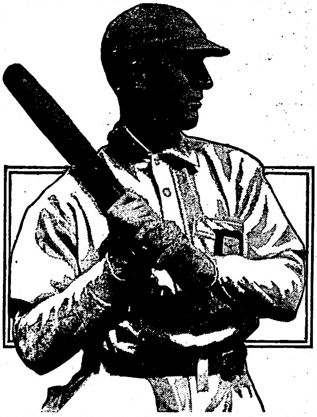
Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam

is the quickest acting and most reliable remedy known for these affections. It stops pain immediately, and in almost every case brings about a speedy recovery. Keep it handy for the children's sake.

Sold by all druggists—per bottle, 25c.

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is an excellent tonic to overcome the exhaustion consequent upon a severe attack of Dysentery.

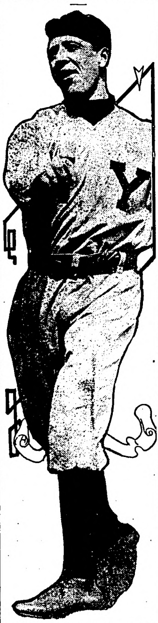
LEADER OF THE PITTSBURG PIRATES



Here is Fred Clarke, the pilot of the pirate crew from Pittsburg. Fred has been in the game a long while, but from the way he keeps up his speed it will be many moons before a youngster is selected to supplant him. Clarke has carried home several pennants for the Smoky City aggregation. It was under the late Billie Barnie, in the old Louisville days that Clarke made his entry into major league company. He soon succeeded Barnie as leader of the Colonels, and later, when the Pittsburg club bought out the Louisville franchise and merged both clubs, Clarke came to Pittsburg and has remained ever since, playing left field and managing the team.

Just now the Pittsburg clan is sailing along at the head of the National league race and the hustling manager has his men in good shape. Of course he has the able assistance of that mighty Dutchman, Hans Wagner, and my! what a bundle of assistance that big pretzel hunter is to Clarke. The latter says its the pennant for his this time, and he further avers that a world's championship goes with it. For he feels that his team will be able to trounce the Detroits, whom he picks to win the American league flag.

ONE OF THE GIANT TWIRLERS



Leon Ames has done acceptable work for the New York Giants in the box this season. While Ames has never been ranked as a star, he has developed into a first-rate twirler during the years he has been with the Giants.

Pulliam Back in Harness.

Harry Pulliam is again the directing head of the National league. After a leave of absence of six months the National league president has resumed his duties. When Pulliam appeared at his office in the St. Louis building in New York he was as brown as a berry and looked the picture of health. Though they had not given the information out in advance, the office assistants were expecting him. John Hoydler, who had been acting as president turned over everything to Pulliam and resumed his duties as secretary.

MOST BASEBALL PLAYERS ARE LIVING MODEL LIVES

High-Salaried Diamond Artists Realize That They Must Keep in Best of Condition.

The life of the average baseball player is as close to the model a good citizen should follow as can be. He is generally married, and, except when he is traveling, spends his spare time at home. On the road he is at his hotel most of the time when he is not at the baseball park. Once or twice a week, perhaps, he goes to the theater, but generally he spends the evening in the lobby of his hotel talking over baseball and other matters with members of his own team and friends who drop in to see him. Nine times out of ten he is in bed and asleep by 10:30 o'clock.

In the old days of baseball it used to be quite the thing for the star player to spend his nights in drinking with friends, basking in the geniality of popularity, and mixing in rowdy carousals. Such actions are a thing of the past.

Nowadays the baseball player is first of all a gentleman. No team will put up with a man that drinks excessively, save in rare cases. Now and then there is a man who can spend his evenings in hitting the high spots and then play good baseball the following day. Such men are few and far between, however. Most of those who try it discover that their careers as ball players in big-league company are short-lived.

It is a matter of common sense. The ball player knows he cannot do his best when he is not taking care of himself. If he does not know it the fans and his manager will point it out to him with unquestionable force. He knows that to hold a job on a big-league baseball team he must be in possession of the ability to use the best his brain and muscles contain. He can have this ability only by observing the best rules of life.

Furthermore, the baseball player in the last few years has come to realize better than ever before that when he is through with baseball he can expect nothing from the public that once applauded him, nor from the manager that once begged for his signature to a contract. He must take care of himself, and if he has not provided for the future during his days of success and money-making he is in a bad way.

There are probably no men receiving such high salaries who take such good care of their money and save so much of it as baseball players. Almost any well-known diamond star that has played in one of the big leagues for a number of years has usually laid by a big proportion of his salary, and when the inevitable time for his retirement comes he is in a position to take up some other business, or if he does not wish to do that at once he finds himself in circumstances easy enough to be free from care concerning the future for a number of years at least.

Umpire Cusack Loses Job.

John Heydler, acting president of the National league, has dismissed Umpire Cusack, whose work has been unsatisfactory. For the present the National league will go along with seven umpires, Johnstone working alone.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS OPEN.

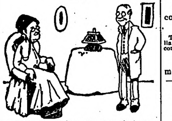
Registration, July 15 to August 5 —Drawing, August 9, 1909.

Registration for 160-acre farms in the Flathead Reservation ((450,000 acres), at Missoula, Mont.; Coeur d'Alene Reservation (200,000 acres), at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Spokane Reservation (50,000 acres), at Spokane, Wash.

Any qualified applicant can register for a 160-acre farm on all three of these reservations. You therefore have three chances to win a farm. It costs nothing to register. The cost of taking up the prize 160-acre tracts is from $1.25 to $7 an acre.

Low fares by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—$39 from Chicago to Missoula and return. $39 to Kalispell and return. $55.10 to Coeur d'Alene and return. $57.50 to Spokane and return, July 20. Low fares from other points and on other dates.—F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

TRUE RESIGNATION.



Old Maid—Is it really true that marriages are made in heaven?

Doctor—Yes, I believe so.

Old Maid (resignedly)—O, then, doctor, you needn't call again.

The Happiest.

In the smoking-room of the Finland, discussing a June wedding, Andrew Carnegie said:

"And thank goodness it wasn't an international marriage, though the bride did have 18 millions.

"Not," appended Mr. Carnegie, "that I object to international marriages wherein the two parties are good and honorable and well matched. But so many of these marriages are like one that a Boston cynic described to me.

"'Was it a happy marriage?' I asked this Bostonian.

"'Oh, quite,' said he. 'The bride was happy, her mother was overjoyed. Lord Lacland was in ecstacies, and his creditors, I understand, were in a state of absolutely endless and uncontrollable bliss.'"

Time to Change Subject.

The Courier-Journal tells of this embarrassing statement made by a well-known Louisville woman who is known as "saying things without thinking." Her daughter was entertaining a young man on the front porch and the mother was standing at the fence talking to the neighbors next door. In the yard of the latter was a baby a little over a year old, and it was trying to walk. "You shouldn't let it walk so young," advised the thoughtless matron. "Wait until it's a little older. I let my daughter walk when she was about that age, and it made her bow-legged." The young man began to talk energetically about the weather.

Sex in Cromwells.

Of course with the sexes on a footing of equality as regarded opportunity, it would not be long until a female Cromwell made her appearance, and, having made her appearance, was getting her portrait painted.

The painter, once more a fawning, courtly fellow, would have the picture a flattery; but she rebuked him in words that became historic!

"Paint in the hips!" she commanded, sternly, showing that she could be more rigidly devoted to the truth than Oliver himself.—Puck.

ORIGIN

Of a Famous Human Food.

The story of the great discoveries or inventions is always of interest.

An active brain worker who found himself hampered by lack of bodily strength and vigor and could not carry out the plans and enterprises he knew how to conduct, was led to study various foods and their effects upon the human system. In other words, before he could carry out his plans he had to find a food that would carry him along and renew his physical and mental strength.

He knew that a food which was a brain and nerve builder (rather than a mere fat maker) was universally needed. He knew that meat with the average man does not accomplish the desired results. He knew that the soft gray substance in brain and nerve centers is made from Albumen and Phosphate of Potash obtained from food. Then he started to solve the problem.

Careful and extensive experiments evolved Grape-Nuts, the now famous food. It contains the brain and nerve building food elements in condition for easy digestion.

The result of eating Grape-Nuts daily is easily seen in a marked sturdiness and marked activity of the brain and nervous system, making it a pleasure for one to carry on the daily duties without fatigue or exhaustion.

Grape-Nuts food is in no sense a stimulant but is simply food which renews and replaces the daily waste of brain and nerves.

Its flavour is charming and being fully and thoroughly cooked at the factory it is served instantly with cream.

The signature of the brain worker spoken of, C. W. Post, is to be seen on each genuine package of Grape-Nuts.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

Put 'Em Down.

"I think fancy hose should be prohibited because they promote bad manners."

"What's the answer?"

"They encourage the great American habit of sticking feet up on desks, chairs, porch posts, etc."—Kansas City Times.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

A Domestic Combustible.

Doctor—Did you give your husband the powder I left, Mrs. Mulligan?

Mrs. Mulligan—Indade, Oi did, sor. An' he's been blowin' me up ivir since."

Anneke Jans-Bogardus Heirs, having positive proof as such, address with stamp, 365 Lennox Bldg., Cleveland, O.

The good times we long for will not come in the guise of 48-cent watches.

SUCCESS FOR SEVENTY YEARS

This is the record of Painkiller (Perry Davis'). A reliable remedy for diarrhea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Get the genuine. 25c, 35c and 50c.

Separating an easy mark from his money is nothing to boast of.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Dr. McINTOSH celebrated

Natural Uterine Supporter

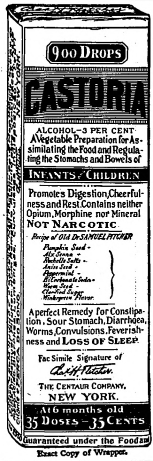
gives immediate relief. Sold by all surgical instrument dealers and leading druggists in United States and Canada. Catalog, price list and particulars mailed on application.

THE HASTINGS & McINTOSH TRUSS CO., 912 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of trusses and sole makers of the Genuine stamped "McIntosh" Supporter.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 29-1909.



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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot=Ease, a powder for the feet. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot=Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for ingrowing nails, perspiring, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. It is always in demand for use in Patent Leather Shoes and for Breaking in New Shoes. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TODAY. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Do not accept any Substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail. Address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LE ROY, N, Y.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

Dainty, Crisp, Dressy Summer Skirts

are a delight to the refined woman everywhere. In order to get this result see that the material is good, that it is cut in the latest fashion and use

Defiance Starch

in the laundry. All three things are important, but the last is absolutely necessary. No matter how fine the material or how daintily made, bad starch and poor laundry work will spoil the effect and ruin the clothes. DEFIANCE STARCH is pure, will not rot the clothes nor cause them to crack. It sells at 10c a sixteen ounce package everywhere. Other starches, much inferior, sell at 10c for twelve ounce package. Insist on getting DEFIANCE STARCH and be sure of results.

Defiance Starch Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1909. NO. 17.

DRAINAGE IS NOT AFFECTED

PORK BARREL DECISION WILL NOT PREVENT IMPROVEMENT.

SURVEYING THE ONLY QUESTION

State Engineer Ralph Confident That Court Rulings Settles the Matter.—Good News for Many Counties in State.

St. Paul.—There is absolutely no danger that the decision in the pork barrel case will tie up any of the state drainage work, according to George Ralph, engineer of the state drainage commission. In proof he points to several decisions of the supreme court covering the point. The only thing which has not yet been tested is the topographical survey, which the state and the federal government are co-operating in making, but Mr. Ralph cannot see how a survey can be called a work of internal improvement. "If that is prohibited by the constitution, I do not see how the state can do any work of any kind," said Mr. Ralph yesterday.

Decisions Are Cited.

The drainage laws of the state, codified and annotated by W. J. Brown of Warren, have been published just a few days. The book cites a number of decisions of the court on the constitutionality of the drainage laws, and in the case of Rippe vs. Becker, 56 Minn., 100, the court says that "works of internal improvement as used in the constitution means any kind of public works except those used by the state in the performance of its governmental functions, the preservation of the public health," etc.

Drainage ditches are nearly always held to be necessary for the preservation of public health, and that is the saving clause which prevents them from coming under the class of internal improvements which the state is forbidden by the constitution to take part in.

In the case of Lien vs. Board of County Commissioners, 80 Minn., 56, the court said that "the authority of the legislature to enact drainage laws is derived from the police power, the right of eminent domain or the taxing power, and is undoubted."

Holds Appropriation Legal.

In the same case the court held that the purpose of a ditch must be public, but it is not necessary in order to constitute a public use that the whole community or any large portion thereof should participate in the use, or that all should be equally benefited. The benefits may be limited to the inhabitants of a small locality.

In the case of Utick vs. County Board of Polk county the court said the benefit to highways is sufficient public use to sustain the taking of private land for public use.

In most cases the money expended by the state for drainage is only to pay for the benefits to state's land, but in an opinion last October Attorney General Young upheld the spending of money by the state in drainage in cases when no state land is involved on the theory that the police power of the state is involved.

MILWAUKEE TO BUILD CUT-OFF.

Proposed Line Will Extend Straight From Camp Douglas to Sparta.

La Crosse.—To build a new line of tracks from Camp Douglas, north of the present tracks, to Tunnel City, through a tunnel half a mile long, and then crossing the Milwaukee tracks overhead and running parallel with them to Sparta is said to be the intention of the Milwaukee road which has surveyors at work. This route would give a straight route to Sparta, La Crosse and other points and, it is said, will result in making Camp Douglas the junction of the North-Western, Omaha and Milwaukee roads, meaning the abandonment of Elroy as a junction. Trouble with the tunnel near Elroy is assigned as one of the reasons for the cut-off.

SNELLING GETS NEW BUILDINGS.

Officers' Quarters Probably Will Be First to Be Constructed.

Washington, D. C.—That there will be some important construction work at Fort Snelling is indicated as a result of a visit of Representative Stevens to the war department today, when he saw Secretary Dickinson, Quartermaster General Aleshire and other officers. Several sets of officers' quarters will be authorized and the quartermaster's storehouse and stables will be extended. Officers at the post especially are cramped for room, and they will be taken care of first in the new construction.

SPANISH VETERANS MEET

Hugo V. Koch, of St. Paul, Elected Department Commander

St. Paul.—Hugo V. Koch of St. Paul was re-elected commander of the Minnesota Department of the United Spanish War Veterans at the fifth annual encampment, which opened a two days' session at the old capitol building. About 50 delegates from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fort Snelling, Faribault, Red Wing, Fergus Falls, Duluth, Winona and Waseca answered the roll call.

Other officers elected were: L. H. Dibble, Faribault, senior vice commander; M. J. Murray, Duluth, junior vice commander; A. J. Rick, Winona, inspector; J. W. Finehout, St. Paul, judge advocate; Dr. L. French, Duluth, surgeon general; R. L. McKinnion, Minneapolis, chaplin; G. Koschel, Winona, marshal; G. Kern, Winona, J. Flynn, St. Paul, L. M. Caney, Faribault, L. G. Peterson, Minneapolis, J. F. Gibson, Duluth, F. H. Erickson, Red Wing, H. A. Pangram, Waseca, William Evans, Fergus Falls, and Sidney Fry, Fort Snelling, members of the council of administration.

Commander Koch appointed J. W. Haines adjutant, and Daniel Pettigrew quartermaster for the ensuing year. H. G. Brant of St. Paul, was installing officer, and Samuel Skoog, master of ceremonies.

Faribault was chosen as the next convention city. Mayor D. W. Lawler welcomed the delegates to the city.

Ladies' Auxiliary Convenes.

The second annual convention of the ladies' auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans opened at the same time. Isis B. Olson, St. Paul, national aide of the association, opened the meeting. A. J. Rick, Winona, and J. W. Haines, St. Paul, carried the greetings of the war veterans. About 30 delegates were present.

Miss Dora Brant St. Paul, was elected national aide for the coming year, and Miss Grace F. Murray, Duluth, state secretary. The council of administration election resulted as follows: Mrs. Dora Pohlman, Winona; Miss Mabel French, Duluth, and Miss Wilhelmina Anderson, St. Paul.

ARMOUR MAY BUILD TANNERY.

New York Report Says Packers Dominate the Leather Industry.

Minneapolis.—Within a year from the commencement of work on the immense abattoirs and packing plant of Armour & Co. at New Brighton, the construction of a great tanning works will be taken up.

This is the story which comes from Chicago via New York. The New York Journal of Commerce says it is simply part of the plan of the American packers to control the leather and shoe manufacturing industry of the United States. In commenting thereon the Journal says further:

"By ownership and control and by contracts the beef packers have become so dominant in the sole leather tanning business that it is difficult to locate independent tanneries. More than 30 tanneries are now said to be under Armour, Swift and Morris control.

"It is only a question of time when the monopoly of leather by the packing companies will be complete."

The establishment of a leather tanning plant at Minneapolis, it is said, is simply a part of the plan for securing complete control of the leather business. Tanneries will be located elsewhere as well to complete with the independent companies.

JOHNSON MAY HAVE OPERATION.

Ill From Recurrence of Trouble Left by an Operation.

St. Paul—Governor John A. Johnson may be compelled to go upon the operating table for a third time. While his condition is not critical, it is serious, and his friends are worried.

The governor is averse to taking this step unless it shall be absolutely necessary.

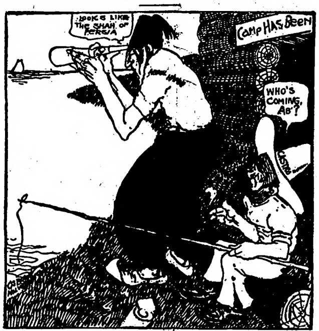
Governor Johnson's trouble dates a long time back when he was operated upon for appendicitis. Since then he has undergone a second operation for troubles growing out of the original ailment. He has had recurring periods of the trouble. During the last campaign the exertion undergone by him seemed to have been too severe, and the recurrences of the trouble have been more numerous, one of them especially severe occurring during the session of the legislature last winter.

The governor believes he will be able to go to Seattle July 27.

Contract Let.

Park Rapids.—The contract for putting in the extensions to the waterworks system and laying the mains across the river has been secured by W. I. Gray & Co., of Minneapolis. The extensions must be completed and a new and larger pump put in before freezing weather.

THE PERMANENT VACATION SEASON.



PAPERS BARE DEATH SECRET

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES IN BANKER SAYLER'S DOCUMENTS.

Contents of Packet Left by Dr. Miller's Victim Inspected by His Brothers.

Crescent City, Ill. — Contents of the private packet left by the late Banker J. R. Sayler, opened Thursday, are said to be of a startling nature. According to W. R. Nightingale, who was present when the secret papers were read by brothers of the decedent, the contents, which he refused to divulge, have a direct bearing on the killing of Mr. Sayler by Dr. W. L. Miller last Sunday.

"We can't give what we found to the public, at least not now," said Mr. Nightingale. "I will say, however, that it is evidence which will prove of value to the prosecution of Dr. Miller, who is charged with murder, and of Mrs. Sayler, charged with being an accessory."

As soon as the contents of the packet were learned by Thomas and Willis Sayler, brothers of the late banker, and Mr. Nightingale, State's Attorney Pallissard, at Watseka, was notified by long-distance telephone. He secured a horse and buggy and came at top speed to this village.

The fourth and final bullet fired at Mr. Sayler was found in the dining room of his late home. Three were previously found in the body. The fourth was embedded in the southeast corner of the room.

Watseka, Ill.—The county jail is still under a strong guard to prevent an attack on Dr. William L. Miller, slayer of J. B. Sayler, the Crescent City banker, whose funeral Wednesday was attended by thousands. Miller has written to his wife urging her to come to him at once and she is expected Friday.

A dispatch from Blairsville, Pa., quoting Mrs. Miller as having forgiven her husband and only awaiting his summons to fly to his aid was received simultaneously with a private message from Mrs. Miller to Sheriff Heikes of the same import.

SNELL INSANE, SAYS JURY.

Decides the Clinton Millionaire Was Incompetent to Make a Will—Another Appeal Likely.

Clinton, Ill. — The jury in the contested will case of the late Col. Thomas Snell returned a verdict last night finding that Col. Snell was not competent to make a will. The estate is valued at $1,500,000.

Col. Snell made only a few bequests, leaving the estate in trust until the death of all his children and grandchildren. It then was to be distributed among his great-grandchildren and their heirs. The will was contested by his son, Richard Snell, a banker of Clinton, who was cut off with $50 in the will. The first trial resulted in a disagreement. At the second trial the jury returned a verdict breaking the will, but the supreme court set aside the verdict on the ground that improper evidence was allowed to go to the jury. It is announced that the case will again be appealed to the higher courts.

Quake Kills 300 Persons.

London. — Special dispatches received here from Athens say that 300 persons were killed or injured by the earthquake that occurred in the province of Elis, in southern Greece. The damage to property also was very great. Hot water is flowing from many of the springs in the stricken district, while the water in the rivers and brooks has turned a reddish color.

BATH HISTORICAL PAGEANT.

Great Celebration Is Begun in the Ancient English City—Illinois Girl Taking Part.

Bath, England.—Victoria park, the beauty spot of this ancient city, was a scene of splendor Monday when the great historical pageant was opened. People from all parts of the United Kingdom were present, as well as many from other lands. But the guests who attracted the most attention were the young women who have been sent here from nearly every town in the world that was named Bath after this, the mother city. Among these young women was Miss May Sisson, who represents Bath, Ill., and whose mother was born in Bath, N. Y.

Another American woman taking part in the ceremonies is Mrs. Spencer Trask of New York city, the author of "King Alfred's Jewel." This dramatic poem was so admired that Mrs. Trask was invited to write verses in honor of the American towns named Bath, and did so, adding a peace hymn for both countries.

The pageant will last six days, and includes eight episodes, from which will be gained an idea of the range of history of the city, extending back to the British King Bladud, who ruled before the Romans established on the Avon river the town they called Aqua Solis, "waters of the sun."

In the pageant the lesser king, Richard Nash, whose management of the bathrooms gave to Bath of the eighteenth century precedence over the other fashionable resorts, Epsom Harrowgate and Scarborough, is not subordinate in interest even to King Bladud, King Edgar, Henry VII., Queen Elizabeth or Queen Charlotte, for the seventh episode is devoted to the "Glorious Time of Beau Nash and Ralph Allen, 1752."

CHINESE MASONS HIDE LING

Empire Approves Protection of Slayer of Elsie Sigel, According to Denver Orientals.

Denver, Col. — That Leon Ling, slayer of Elsie Sigel in New York, never will be found through the assistance of his countrymen or the Chinese government is stated by Chinese here. His protection, it is said, was approved by the empire after the report of the consul at New York had been received.

A Chinese newspaper, having the unofficial sanction of the Chinese government, has reached Denver, in which the report of the Chinese consul in New York is printed in full.

This report followed an investigation made by the consul at the direction of the authorities at Peking. The report after citing the facts of the case as generally known, states that it has been discovered that Elsie Sigel, fearing disgrace, went to Leon Ling's room seeking aid, and in a moment of desperation took her own life by poison. Ling, the report states, was absent at the time and found the dead body of the girl upon the bed upon his return. Frightened by the discovery, he called Chung Sing, says the report, who advised him that, should he tell the truth to the police regarding the finding of the body he would not be believed and probably would be lynched. Frightened by this view of the case, Ling adopted desperate efforts to dispose of the body and conceal his own whereabouts.

Michigan Shoe Dealers Meet.

Detroit, Mich.—The State Retail Shoe Dealers' association of Michigan met here Monday in annual session. The program provides for a discussion of the advisability of forming a mutual insurance company for the members.

NAME A NEW SHAH

SULTAN AHMED MIRZA ASCENDS PERSIAN THRONE WHEN FATHER FLEES.

VICTORY FOR NATIONALISTS

Ruler a Minor and Azad Ul Mulk Is Proclaimed Regent — Dethroned Monarch Refugee in Russian Legation, Protected by Czar's Troops.

Teheran.—The war of the Nationalists for a new rule in Persia was perfected Saturday when the crown prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, who was proclaimed shah Friday, was placed on the throne abdicated by Mohamed Ali. It is now believed the fighting will cease.

Mohamed Ali has taken refuge in the Russian summer legation at Zerzende where he is under the protection of detachments of Cossacks and Sepoys, dispatched to Zerzende by the Russian and British diplomatic representatives.

The new shah is yet in his minority, and Azard ul Mulk, head of the Kajar family, has been appointed regent. Sipahdar, one of the most active leaders of the movement, has taken office as minister of war, and governor of Teheran. Gen. Liakhoff, through whose negotiations with the Nationalists the surrender was effected, was escorted by mounted Bakhtiari riflemen to the parliament building and was greeted with loud applause by the people. He was informed that he might remain temporarily in command of the Cossack brigade provided he strictly obeyed the orders of the war minister. This arrangement was communicated to the British and Russian legations.

The shops and private houses occupied by the shah's soldiers have been plundered and the residence of the manager of the Indo-European Telegraph Company has been looted.

St. Petersburg.—The Russian foreign office received a dispatch Friday night from M. Sabelin, charge d'affaires at Teheran, saying the shah had taken refuge at the Russian summer legation at Zerzende. The shah was accompanied by his wife and one of his sons and a small party of loyal adherents, and his action was in accordance with an arrangement previously worked out by the Russian and British legations.

M. Sabelin immediately informed the British diplomatic representative of the shah's arrival and a convoy of Sepoys was forthwith dispatched to Zerzende. During the shah's stay at that place protection will be furnished by a joint detachment of Cossacks and Sepoys.

The full strength of the Russian expedition is now at Kasvin and, if necessary, the cavalry could get to Teheran in two days. The foreign office is under the impression that a detachment probably will be required, not so much to protect the shah or to oppose the Bakhtiari tribesmen as to handle the street mobs and the Teheran rabble, which is bent on pillage. The troops inevitably will be sent in if a single Russian is killed or if a foreign mission requests protection. In this event the role of the troops would be confined to police duties. Both the Russian officers and the officials of the Russian legation at Teheran have been enjoined to remain strictly neutral in internal affairs.

THREE KILLED IN COLLISION

Open Switch Is Responsible for Wreck on C. & E. I. Railroad Near Champaign, Ill.

Champaign, Ill. — Three men were killed and two injured in a head-on collision between south-bound passenger train No. 23 and north-bound train No. 26 on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad at Royal, near here, yesterday.

The dead:

W. E. Barker, engineer, Chicago.

Nelson Paulson, fireman, Villa Grove.

F. H. Hollenbeck, express messenger, Chicago.

An open switch was responsible for the wreck. Passenger train No. 26 was on the siding to permit No. 23 to pass. The latter took the switch traveling at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The impact was terrific. Engine No. 23 was smashed and the front end of the express car was crushed like an eggshell. The damage to the engine of No. 26 was small and the express car on the south-bound train was the only one to leave the track. Aside from a severe shaking up the passengers on both trains escaped without injury.

$100,000 Short in Accounts.

New Orleans.—Wyatt H. Ingram, Jr., trust officer of the Hiberian Bank & Trust Company of New Orleans, was arrested Wednesday evening on charges of being a defaulter and forger.

It is alleged that he is between $75,000 and $100,000 short in his accounts.

SURPRISED AT THE SCHEDULE

Colored Man Felt He Was Being Railroaded Into the Class of "High Financiers."

A colored man was tried the other day before a Charlestown court for stealing some clothes from a young white man. A pretty clear case was made out against the colored man and he confessed.

"I reckon I ain't got nothin' to say, white folks," he said with humility, "'ceptin' hit's jes laik it is."

"Well, since you admit your guilt," said the judge, "I will try to make it light for you. But first we will have to get an estimate of the value of the clothing. Mr. Plaintiff, what do you value these articles at?"

"The dress suit cost me $80, your honor," replied the young man, "the overcoat $75 and the silk hat $10."

"Mr. Jedge," broke in the accused, "I'd lak ter say des one word befo' you goes any fudder."

"All right; go ahead."

"I submit dat I tuk dem clo'es, boss man, but at no sich prices as dem!"

TOLD TO USE CUTICURA.

After Specialist Failed to Cure Her Intense Itching Eczema—Had Been Tortured and Disfigured But

Was Soon Cured of Dread Humor.

"I contracted eczema and suffered intensely for about ten months. At times I thought I would scratch myself to pieces. My face and arms were covered with large red patches, so that I was ashamed to go out. I was advised to go to a doctor who was a specialist in skin diseases, but I received very little relief. I tried every known remedy, with the same results. I thought I would never get better until a friend of mine told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. So I tried them, and after four or five applications of Cuticura Ointment I was relieved of my unbearable itching. I used two sets of the Cuticura Remedies, and I am completely cured. Miss Barbara Kral, Highlandtown, Md., Jan. 9, '08."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

New England English.

Complaint was made to a local man by one of his employes that boys who were swimming in a pond were causing quite a nuisance. The owner of the property gave the man the privilege of putting up a sign, as he had asked permission to do it. The notice reads as follows:

"No Loffing or Swimmig on Theas Growns—Order by ———. If Catched Law Will be Forced."—Berkshire Courier.

Laymen Combat White Plague.

According to recent figures published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, nearly 50 per cent. of those enlisted in the active campaign against consumption are laymen, and the percentage of laymen has tripled in the last four years.

Encouraging.

"Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?"

"Well, madam, I think she may have a brilliant future in water-color painting."

The Retort Courteous.

"Is it warm enough for you?"

"Yes, but if you say that again, I will make it much warmer for you."

Keenest
Delights
of Appetite
and Anticipation
are realized in the first taste of delicious
Post
Toasties
and Cream

The golden-brown bits are substantial enough to take up the cream; crisp enough to make crushing them in the mouth an exquisite pleasure; and the flavor—that belongs *only* to Post Toasties—

"The Taste Lingers"

This dainty, tempting food is made of pearly white corn, cooked, rolled and toasted into "Toasties."

Popular pkg; 10c; Large Family size 15c

Made by
POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Give the people a chance to vote before we have anymore sessions of the legislature, for we had enough of the present gang, last winter.

We have one of the best counties in northern Minnesota for dairying and mixed farming, and it is getting to be time for us to let the other fellows know it, by a good exhibition of our products, at the state and county fairs.

Both Senator Nelson and Clapp represented the people of Minnesota in their vote against the Aldrich tariff bill, and Should President Taft sign the bill, Minnesota will be in the doubtful colum in the next presidential campaign.

There is some talk over the state of holding a special sesssion of the state legislature next winter. —Norman County Index.

Oh for hevens sake cut out that kind of talk! We understand all the "pork barrel" members of the last legislature got hone safe and sound, if they did leave their pork behind them, and it is best to let them stay at home.

The Supreme Court by a unanimous vote knocked out the $000,000 for roads. This ought to be an eye opener to our sleeping legislature and becking govenor. This ends the fight, and with it ends the political career of the legislators, who by it legislated themselves out of the public lime light forever. We feel comforted in knowing it is no loss —Olberg Journal

Our County Commissioners has appropriated the sum of $500,00 to cover the expense of making a Red Lake county exhibit at the state fair. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and the farmers of the county should take an an active interest in getting samples of their best farm products to mayor Duffy, at Red Lake Fals, who will see to it that they are taken proper care of and placed on exhibit at the state fair to the credit of you and Red Lake County.

Rounded Them Up.

Editor Quist, of The Thief River Press is justly indignant at the socialist of that city, who got rounded up by the Tri-State Telephone company and voted against public ownership, and for corporation ownership, and it only took the Tri State Telephone company half of a day to round them up." The Press says: "There is a great big question mark in the minds of some of the ocal socialialis are eligible to membership in the state or national party when for some unknown, petty reasons they will cast aside the very fundamental principals on which their party is founded."

Now Mr. Quist quit your kicking; can't you let the socialists have a little fun? Just stop and consider that they campaign the year around for their party, except about four or five days, just before election, which they devote to having a good time, then vote, the republican, or democratic ticket and go back to their old jobs, and the socialist party. The Thief River Falls socialists seems to be easy, when they only had to use a half a day on them. Down in the big cities it takes from three to five days to round them up proper, depending somewhat on the groath of the socialist movement among the farmers, which only has a tendancy to shorten or lengther the good time just before election, depending on how many of them are needed. This is the bad feature about socialism. If a corporation, or any individlal want any assistance to work a slick scheme on the public, they call on the socialist party, and it seems that party promptly responded, at Thief River Falls.

Charles Hawtrey's Twang.

"Once on a time"—it is Charles Hawtrey who tells this tale—"I tried to sink my identity in the part of a man who was my dearest friend. I had known him since he was a baby. I wanted to sink my own identity and copy him. I was not allowed to. This is how it happened:

"De Wolf Hopper had put on in London a burlesque of a play in which Mrs. Langtry and myself were acting. Some one burlesqued me, of course. He had merely a few lines to say, but he did it very well. It so happened that on the night it was produced I was not acting. So I strolled round to Hopper's theater and suggested to him that I should take the part myself that night. The idea of parodying oneself seemed to me rather original. He consented, and on I went just in dress clothes, as the character called for. It was a great success, all except the identification. I lost that, but not enough. The London Times came out the next morning with the following:

"'The resemblance to Mr. Hawtrey was certainly remarkable and would have been more so had it not been for the pronounced American accent.'

"That was the first and last time I have ever been accused of a twang."—New York Tribune.

Sixteenth Century Meals.

Judging from a passage in Harrison's "Description of Britain," breakfast eating in the sixteenth century was held to denote effeminacy. "Heretofore," he writes, "there hath beeu more time spent in eating and drinking than commonly is in these days; for whereas of old we had breakfasts in the forenoon, beverages or nuntions after dinner, and thereto reare suppers when it was time to go to rest, now these od repasts, thanked be God, are verie well left, and ech one (except here and there some young hungrie stomach that cannot fast till dinner time) contenteth himself with dinner and supper onlie. The nobilitie, gentrie and students ordinarilie go to dinner at 11 before noon and to supper at 5 or between 5 and 6 at afternoon. The merchants dine and sup seldom before 12 at noon and 6 at night, especialle in London. The husbandmen dine also at high noon and sup at 7 or 8, but out of the tearme, in our universities, the scholars dine at 10."

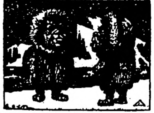
Saved by His Wit.

The French author Martainville was a royalist and did not hesitate to attack the French revolution and its authorities. Presently, of course, he was summoned to appear before the revolutionary tribunal, with the terrible Fouquier at its head. The revolutionary tribunals at that time did not hesitate to send everybody to the guillotine who had ventured to attack them. Martainville expected to go with the rest of the victims. "What is your name?" asked the revolutionary judge. "Martainville," said the young author. "Martainville!" exclaimed the judge. "You are deceiving us and trying to hide your rank. You are an aristocrat, and your name is De Martainville." "Citizen president," exclaimed the young man, "I am here to be shortened, not to be lengthened! Leave me my name!" A true Frenchman loves a witticism above all things, and the tribunal was so much pleased by Martainville's grim response that it spared his life.

The Krakatoa Eruption.

Perhaps the most remarkable volcanic eruption known was that which took place in August, 1883, at the island of Krakatoa, in the strait of Sunda. Streams of volcanic dust were thrown seventeen miles high, and more than a cubic mile of material was expelled from the volcanic crater. The air waves started by the eruption traveled around the earth seven times. The noise was heard at Madura, 963 miles away; at Borneo, 1,116 miles distant; in Western Australia, 1,700 miles away, and even at Rodrigues, distant more than 2,000 miles. The dust and powdered pumice thrown out of the crater made the entire circuit of the earth before settling down and were the cause of the strange sunsets that were observed for many months.—New York American.

In Arctic Circle.



"How was the birthday party?"

"Great! There was a fine birthday cake. The candles on it were the best I've ever tasted."—New York Herald.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 25th, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorand D. Nelson, widow of Ole Nelson Deceased, of Greilbrock Minnesota, who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 989, Serial No. 04879 for Lot 5.S.W.¼ S. W. ¼ Section 1, E. ½ S.E. ¼ Section 2, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. United States Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvor Svensen, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilde Minn. Halvor K. Hemme, Nels Lolland, of Greilbrock Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th. 1909

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tonnes Amundsen, of Malone Minn., who on Nov. 26th, 1907, made Homestead entry No. 1374, Serial No. 04566, for the N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 26th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tollok Gabrielson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad, Pete Dahle, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in the Sunbeam July 9th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 6th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah E. Vaughan, of Germantown Minnesota, who on July 2nd, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 523, Serial No. 04189, for N. E. ¼ Section 33, Township 154N, Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th. day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Casey, Henry Cook, Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Albert Arntz, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. 6-11-9.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 9, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Inga Pederson, of Rhoda, Minn., who on July 13, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1206, Serial No. 4488, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 27, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wilson L. Rodman, William J. Polbrook, George Singer, Edward Singer, all of Rhoda, Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register,

Venetian Coffee Houses.

The first cup of coffee was drunk in Europe at Venice toward the end of the sixteenth century. The Venetian chronicler Morosini in his records of the events in the year 1585 mentions the beverage called "cavee" drunk by the Turks and noted for its anti-soporific qualities. In the year 1591 a Venetian doctor introduced the berries from Egypt, taught his countrymen how to crush them and brew the beverage, and the use of coffee soon became general—so much so, in fact, that Venice was full of coffee houses where the people idled away their days drinking the aromatic beverage. A peculiarity of the Venetian coffee houses was that their patrons did not pay for each cup of coffee they drank, but settled their bills for all the coffee consumed at the end of each year. The regular price of a cup of coffee was 5 soldi, about 2½ cents, and in some of the old cafes of Venice today the same price is still charged.—New York Sun.

Awkward Compliment.

There is such a thing as being too persistently complimentary. A candid and well meaning professor who had witnessed the performance of a little play in a private house in which his hostess had taken the leading part met the lady as she came from behind the curtain.

"Madam," he said, rushing up to her, "you played excellently. That part fits you to perfection."

"Oh, no, professor," said the lady modestly. "A young and pretty woman is needed for that part."

"But, madam," persisted the professor, "you have positively proved the contrary!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Starboard and Port.

Why do the sailors call the right hand side of the ship "starboard" and the left hand "port?" For the answer it is necessary to go back to the days of the Norsemen and Saxons. In the viking ships the warriors hung the "bords," or shields, on the side of the ship above the places for their oars. The viking himself held the steer oar, which was fastened to the right hand side of the stern. Thus the right hand side of the ship became known as the steer side, and as the bords of the warriors were hung there it was called the "steerbord," or starboard side, while the lower, or lurking side, became the larboard. Bord eventually became corrupted into

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crooksten Minnesota. June 7th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Ole H. Graver, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 511. Serial No. 01038, for S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of July 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Osmund Urdahl, Christ N. Urdahl, Gunar T. Skratvet, of Brunkeberg Minn. Kjirtal Jorshaugen, of Germantown Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 18th, 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Tollok Gabrielson, of Malone Minn., who on March 18th, 1905 made homestead entry No. 1085, Serial No. 04483, for N.W. ¼ Section 13 Towship 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 26th. day of July 1909.

claimant names as witnesses:

Tonnes Amundson, Severt Nelson, Grunde Austad, Pete Dahle, all of Malone, Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Probate Court Notice.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON PETITION FOR ADMINESTRATOR.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State Of Minnesota,

County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO Barbra Ovorum, Geneva Overum and Clifford Overum and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent: The petition of Barbra Overum having been filed in this court, representing that Ole Overum, then a resident of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 17th, day of March 1909; and praying that lettters of administration of his estate be to Barbra Overum granted; and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 10th, day of August 1909, at 9 o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court this 10th, day of July 1909.

S. A. SWANSON

[Court Seal] Probate Judge.

7, 16, to 8, 3.-9.

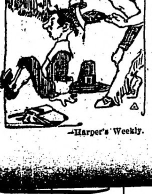
Blamed the Planets.

In the middle of the fourteenth century in Paris a new ordinance enjoining the cleansing of the streets and the shutting up of swine was carefully neglected, as usual, and a terrible plague was the consequence. The faculty of medicine, called upon for a remedy by the king, sent to inform him after long discussion that the plague was the result of a hostile conjunction of the planets Mars and Jupiter.

A Question of Color.

The enormous difficulties of color terminology are illustrated by a customer's "exact statement of her requirements" in a large Deansgate establishment one day. "Something in blue taffeta silk, please. I don't want anything as dark as navy blue nor anything as light as Cambridge blue, but something darker than Eton blue and yet a little off from an electric blue and hardly a sky blue—more like a robin's egg blue and yet not quite so light, but not an indigo blue, but something like this tint; I think they call it morning glory blue, which is something like a turquoise blue and yet not quite so light as that and yet not so dark quite as this aquamarine blue nor so light as baby blue. Now, if you have anything in the shade I have described, please show it to me." The intelligent assistant unrolled a length, a cross between the blue devils and the deep sea, with the remark: "This is the shade of blue you require, madam. It is called 'London milk!'"—Dyer and Calico Printer.

A Little Off His Head.



—Harper's Weekly.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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The Oriental Mind.

Frederic S. Isham, the author, told the following to illustrate the double dyed duplicity of the oriental mind. Mr. Isham was in Pekin. Passing the arch to the Baron von Kettler, supposed to be an arch of contrition for the foul assassination of that brave official, the novelist asked a Chinaman who spoke a little English:

"You know why this monument was erected, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes," was the ready reply in dialect, "to commemorate a triumphal deed, the death of a very powerful foreigner!"

"Commemorate! And is that"—in amazement—"what the people generally think was the purpose of this monument?"

"Why not?" The Celestial's face was immovable, but a suggestion of sardonic humor seemed to flash from his slant eyes. "Chinese people much likee monument."

And, indeed, they seemed to bask in the shade of it with much satisfaction.

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DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS......2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE...........Cashier.

The Cause of Drafts.

Why is it that windows and doors are frequently ill fitting? There is nothing wrong with the wood itself, nor with the workmanship, as a rule, nor with the fit, at the outset at le , but the whole trouble is due to o wood being unseasoned, or, rat , only partially seasoned, at the time it is made up.—Timber.

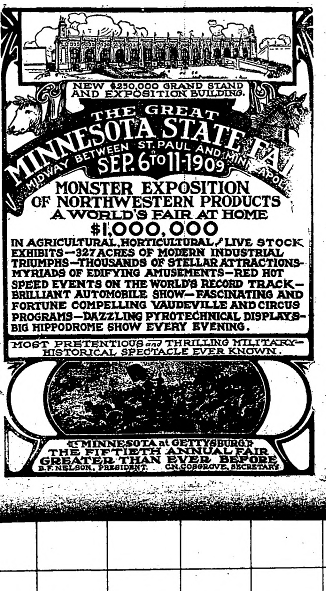
Optimistic.

"Is Jones an optimist?"

"Is he? He found a ticket entitling him to a chance in an automobile drawing the other day, and he is building a garage."—Boston Transcript.

Answered.

Bobby—What's the simple life, pa?
Father—Doing your own work, my son.
Bobby—And what's the strenuous life?
Father—Doing some other fellow's work. Now run along and play.



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THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL FAIR

GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Olof Hanson was towing up the drivers boat yesterday.

Wanted: A man to work haying. Good wages. Inquire at this office.

Who wants anymore rain.

There is plenty of water in the Red Lake River now to run any kind of a steam boat.

There was a fine social hop at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening last.

Don't fail to take in the farmers club picnic at James O'Briens grove next Sunday.

The Indians are comeing! when where? To Kratka, on July 25, to have a big Indian war dance.

FOR SALE: A second hand Minneapolis Threshing Rig, complete, for $550,00. Fred L. Farley, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.
George Jarman, Proprietor

A Band of Chippawa Indians will give an Indian war dance at Kratka on Sunday August 1st, If you have never seen the Indian dance in his native custome it is worth going many miles to see. There will be a large number of Indians present.

We had our worst rain and storm of the season on Monday last, which did some damage to crops and a goodeal to hay. There was no hail in this locality, but the heavy rain and strong wind laid nearly all the grain flat on the ground, but a [illegible] wind yesterday has straightend up most all of it.

The past week has seen the distruction of thousands of tons of hay, which has been a great damage to the farmers of the county. Last week the weather was unfavorable for drying hay and the farmers kept the mowers going, expecting to have fine weather to put up the hay this this week, but a heavy rain on Sunday night and a flood on Monday afternoon completly soaked all hay that was cut, whetner in stack or otherwise and has so badly damaged it that a large part of it is entirely ruind.

On last Saturday morning Mr. George Singer, the Rhoda dairy man attended an auction sale in the south part of the township. but before leaving home ih the morning he started his two hired men to stacking hay. On his return home at night he found the men had worked good and hard and put up a stack of hay 90 feet long, 22 feet wide and about 6 feet high, which was in fine condition to catch its full share of Sunday and Monday's heavy rain storm. We have no record of the Saturday night storm at Rhoda, but understand the two men were looking for new jobs of building hay stacks the next morning.

Our school district did not hold any anual school meeting on last Saturday evening. as there was no qucrum present. This means that if there is no one takes an enough interest in having school in the district to call a special school meeting, that we will have no school this year. It is doubtful if it would be of any use to call a special meeting for every voter in the district would be likely to say, "there will be enough of them there, no use for me to go," and of course that means that there will be no one there. It is up to the people that have children to go, Do you want school, or not?

NOTICE: There will be a Special school meeting held at the school house, on Saturday evening July 31st, at 7 o'clock p. m. If there is no voters attends this meeting it means no school this year, in this district.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Everybody is busey haying now days.

Mrs. Ramstad, from Minoit, is visiting with the family of Mrs. S. Legvold.

The Ladies Aid Societ will meet at Mrs. R. N. Fores the last Wednesday in July. All are welcome.

Quite a few people were taking in the sights at the ball game Sunday.

Mr. A. Rolandson went down to the city of Crookston on Monday, for a witness, for Christ anb Benhard Lindberg, to make final proof on ther homesteads.

Mrs G. Underdahl was the guest of Mrs. A. Brekka, on Sunday last.

Those who attended the Coleman circus from this locality, were Miss Nellie Short, Miss Ida M. Lillo and Miss Anniebell Rolandson.

William Lindberg is working for Con Short during the haying season.

Mrs Bernhar Lindberg went to Crookston Monday for a few days visit with friends and relatives.

Servites will be held at the schoo house by Knut Ericksons, on Sunday July 25t, at 11 o'clock a.m. by Rev. skan, pastor.

Mr. German Underdahl is visiting with Deer Park friends this week.

There was quite an excitement on Monday afternoon, cause by the little five year old daughter of John Gunderson getting lost, while out picking berries with her brothers. The entire neighborhood was out serching for her, and at last she was found by Martin Solum. about a mile from home, and restored her safe to her parents.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 23rd. 1909.
Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota July 16th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benjaman M. Moe, of Germantown, Minn., who on October 24, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 767, Serial No. 04288, for N.E.¼ Section 28 township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 27th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn.
Eive Aakre, John Markeson, of Reiner Minn.
Charles H. Newberry, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

INDIAN WAR,

Dance, At Kratka, On August 1st,

Singer Bros. have made arrangements with a large number of Chippawa Indians to give an Exhibition of a grand Indian War dance, and Pow Wow, at Kratka, on Sunday August 1st,

This will be the bigest event on the eleven towns, this season.

And He Did.

"I believe we are all ready," said the young man who was about to officiate as the bridegroom.

"All right I will join you in a moment," replied the clergyman, rising.—Chicago Tribune.

Locations of Promotion.

Elzena, aged four, reveled in kindergarten lore and each day imparted to her young mother the many interesting things that the sweet faced teacher had told them. Among the vicissitudes of school life to be encountered was that of vaccination, which was new to the little one. After much explaining and reassuring this difficulty was safely passed. A few weeks later she returned one day from kindergarten in a whirl of excitement, exclaiming: "Mother, mother, I'm going to be promoted! Mother, will I be promoted on my arm or my leg?"—New York Times.

An Earl's Duel With a Butler.

About the middle of the last century the Lord Rosebery of that time was in Paris, and in paying a call one day he was received so rudely by the butler that he complained to his friend of the servant's conduct. But the butler had been a noncommissioned officer in the French army, and as such he challenged Lord Rosebery to a duel. The earl accepted, and two shots were exchanged without result. But Lord Rosebery was angered at his own condescension and afraid his antagonist might lay aside his military rank and resume his duties as a servant, thus exposing an earl to the reproach of having fought with a butler. So he settled an annuity of £250 on the man on condition he did not return to domestic service. The condition was faithfully observed on both sides.

ARAGO'S NOSE.

It Was Enormous In Size, but It Was Safely Anchored.

Emmanuel Arago, the French politician, was a nephew of the noted astronomer and was considered a handsome man, although his nose was extremely conspicuous. At one time he was traveling by train to Versailles when a child who was in the same car and who had watched Arago for some time with dilated eyes began to cry. In vain did the child's mother endeavor to calm the perturbed juvenile. The poor mother was in despair, and as the shrieks grew more and more piercing Arago felt bound to interfere and see what he could do. He said to the child:

"What ails you, my dear?"

Thus addressed, the child sobbed out, "Take off your nose."

Arago looked at the mother, who grew very confused and said:

"Ah, monsieur, excuse me—excuse my son."

"But, madame," said Arago, "what does he mean?"

The mother then explained that she had during the carnival taken her child to see a number of persons in masks and with false noses and he had become so excited that he could thing of nothing else.

"By an unfortunate occurrence," she added, "we got into the same carriage as you, who no doubt for some good reason are prolonging the carnival. But you see what a deplorable result has followed. Let me then beg of you to have pity on a poor mother and take off your nose."

"But, madame," said Arago, stupefied.

"A little more and my child will have convulsions," shrieked the mother. "Take off your false nose."

"But, madame," said Arago in despair, "that is impossible. This is not a false nose, but my own!"

"Impossible, impossible!" cried the agonized lady.

"Touch it," said Arago.

The lady gave a pull at Arago's nose, but it did not come off in her hand, as she had expected.

"A thousand pardons," she said, "but pray—oh, pray, hide it with your hat."

So Arago continued his journey with his nose in his hat, and the child's screams gradually subsided. Arago himself used to tell the story with much glee.

ROLE OF THE COCOANUT.

The Staff of Life to the Natives of Sea Washed Island.

It is more than a coincidence that the tree which furnishes a greater amount of available material to man than any other in the vast kingdom of vegetables is the first to spring up on the bare rocks of the newly arisen coral reef. The cocoanut, so formed that it may have floated halfway across the Pacific, is thus universally distributed throughout tropical islands.

It thrives best near the sea, seldom penetrating far into the interior. Its hard shell is a coat of mail for the embryo plant, enabling it to stand hard usage for a protracted period and locking up securely the precious life in miniature.

The fibrous husk which envelops it and is seldom seen on the market on account of the greatly increased bulk breaks the jar which would be inevitable should the hard nut fall unprotected from the tall tree to the ground sixty or ninety feet below.

Such a blow would scarcely fail to break the shell, occasioning the loss of the nourishing milk so necessary to the germ. The outer husk not only breaks the jar of a fall, but buoys it up on the water, while the tough outer cuticle is waterproof.

Thus is the tree which offers to man almost in the raw state all his necessities freely scattered where the warm seas and their borders offer a footing, and from it the humble native secures sugar, milk, butter, wine, vinegar, oil, candles, soap, cups, ladles, cordage, matting, thatch for roof and material for raiment, combining food, clothing and shelter in a single gift, continually making waste places habitable.—New Age.

Building Up a Speech.

Before making a speech Charles Dickens would decide on his various heads and then in his mind's eye liken the whole subject to the tire of a cart wheel, he being the hub. From the hub to the tire he would run as many spokes as there were subjects to be treated, and during the progress of the speech he would deal with each spoke separately, elaborating them as he went round the wheel, and when all the spokes dropped out one by one and nothing but the tire and space remained he would know that he had accomplished his task and that his speech was at an end.

Doing It.

Old Lady (to grocer's boy)—Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?

Boy—That's what the guv'nor told me to do, mum.

"Told you to whistle?"

"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."—London Fun.

Running Conversation.

Collector (angrily)—You know very well, sir, that this bill has been running several years. Now, I put it up to you, what do you want me to do with it? Debtor—By George, I'd enter it in the next Marathon race if I were you!—Puck.

What Did He Mean?

"Yes; I believe that every intelligent woman should have a vote."

"But, senator, I understand that you were opposed to women's suffrage?"

"I am."—Judge.

Nature as a Designer.

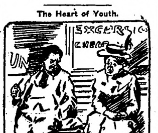
Not the least mysterious of all the wonders of the earth is the extraordinary cleverness of Dame Nature as a carver and designer. Her tools are air, rain, rivers, springs and frost. Any one who has ever seen the marvelous Queen Bess rock on the north Cornish coast, that wonderful presentment of Queen Elizabeth, who is seated so grandly upon the sands, must have asked himself the question as to how much a thing could have been accomplished. Continuous trickling of water wears away the face of the rock. Haphazard it was until at last a weird pattern is formed that sometimes resembles a man's face, sometimes an animal. All over the world Nature has placed her picture gallery and her collection of statuary, the biggest free show in the world.

Another work of Nature's that very often results in extraordinary changes being effected is a landslip. And landslips have arisen from the tiniest possible causes. A little underground flow of water had gradually undermined a hill or cliff until at last the earth became like a hollow nut. Then the soil became top heavy. The sea beat against its foundations, and millions of tons of earth were flung into the sea, which proves the axiom that the tiniest beginnings often produce the mightiest ends.—London Standard.

English Luggage Lifters.

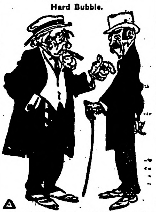
English railway companies suffer severely through the purloining of passengers' baggage and other articles by platform thieves, and in some cases it is a difficult matter to find out the miscreant. One of these luggage lifters was on an occasion some time ago seen keeping vigil over a barrow of luggage, and in his hand he carried apparently a good sized portmanteau. He walked up and down the platform several times and at last stopped opposite the luggage. Placing his bag on the barrow for a moment, he then picked it up and walked off. But the lynx eye of one of the railway officials had also been watching the barrow, and, going up to the man, had him arrested and searched. It was found that his apparent portmanteau was only a skeleton and inside had a set of springs, etc., which, when placed over a smaller bag, held the latter in position. But for the smartness of the official another traveler's bag would have been missing.—London Answers.

The Heart of Youth.



Bill—Ketch me a-takin' yer aht fer a 'appy dye agine! Done nuffink but grumble, you 'aven't, ever since I put the snowball dahn yer back.—Sketch.

Hard Bubble.



"He used to be a pessimist and say the world was a bubble. I understand he has changed his opinion."

"Yes. You see, he fell out of an airship not long ago."—New York Herald

Rose Colds From Paper Roses.

"A patient of mine is subject to rose colds," a doctor said. "She caught a bad rose cold last week from a bouquet of artificial roses. That often happens. It is supposed to show the mystic, psychological aspect of disease, but as a matter of fact it is just as natural to take a rose cold from paper roses as from the real kind. Why? Because the paper roses that bring on rose colds are always perfumed. It is the fad, you know, to perfume artificial flowers. The scent used is the essential oil of roses, and it is this oil in the natural flowers that causes rose colds."—New York Press.

A Keen Observer.

Ethel, aged three, had been to visit her cousins, two fun loving and romping boys. She had climbed upon her father's knee and was telling him of her visit. "Papa, every night John and George say their prayers they ask God to make them good boys," said she.

"That is nice," said papa.

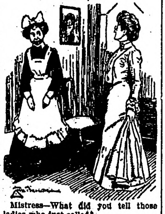
Then, thinking soberly for a few minutes, she said, "He ain't done it yet."—[illegible]

Hopeless.

"He ought to turn over a new leaf."

"Gee, that wouldn't do much good. He could turn over a whole library and not have a good start toward being decent."—Exchange.

Pure Spite.



Mistress—What did you tell those ladies who just called?

Servant—Ol told 'em you was out, mum.

Mistress—And what did they say?

Servant—"How fortunit," mum.

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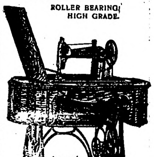
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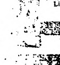

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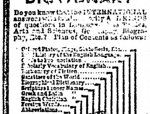

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Baked Beans
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Mixed Pickles

"Purity goes hand in hand with Products of the Libby brand".

Write for free Booklet,—"How to make Good Things to Eat".

Insist on *Libby's* at your grocers.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

SHE HAD HIM ON THE HOOK.

Maiden Well Knew Lover Could Not Resist Culinary Bait She Had So Cleverly Cast.

Janet had molded the domestic affairs of the family with whom she lived for so many years that the news of her intended marriage had much the effect of an earthquake. "Have you and David been engaged long?" ventured the mistress of the household.

"One week when next Sabbath comes," stated Janet briefly.

"And—and had you any thought of marrying before that?" asked her mistress.

"Times I had and times I had not," said the imperturbable Janet, "as any person will. But a month ago when I gave David a wee bit of the cake I'd been making and he said to me: 'Janet, have you the recipe firm in your mind, lass, so you could make it if Mrs. Mann's book would be far from your reach?' I knew well the time was drawing short.

"And when," said Janet, closing her eyes at the recollection, "I said to him, 'David, lad, the recipe is copied in a little book of my own,' and I saw the glint in his eye I reckoned 'twould be within the month he'd ask me."

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

In It.

"I tell you what, I like a friend who is a friend in need."

"Then you ought to love me. I'm always in need."—Kansas City Star.

A Rare Good Thing.
"Am using ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet.—Mrs. Matilda Holtwert, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Ask to-day.

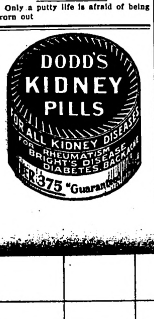
One trouble with the habitually crooked man is that he never knows which way he is turning.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
For a sudden chill or cold (instead of whiskey) use Painkiller. For colic, diarrhea and summer complaint this medicine never fails. 25c, 35c or 50c bottles.

A good life is the readiest way to secure a good name.—Whichcot.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Only a putty life is afraid of being worn out



WHY PEOPLE SUFFER.

Too often the kidneys are the cause and the sufferer is not aware of it. Sick kidneys bring backache and side pains, lameness and stiffness, dizziness, headaches, tired feeling, urinary troubles. Doan's Kidney Pills cure the cause. Mrs. N. E. Graves, Villisca, Iowa, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble for years. The secretions were disordered, there were pains in my back and swellings of the ankles. Often I had smothering spells. I had to be helped about. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me five years ago and I have been well since. They saved my life."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Exchanging Solemn Thoughts.

"Ah, says the man with the parted whiskers, "when one stands alone in the night and contemplates the wonders of creation, how futile, how puny man seems! How vain, how puerile his hopes and longings, when he is surrounded by the eternal silence of the universe! Has this ever occurred to you?"

"You bet!" answers the man with the big scarf pin. "He feels just as punk as he does when he misses the owl car and has to stand on the corner an hour for another one."—Chicago Post.

A Gentle Aspersion.

Among the prisoners brought before a Chicago police magistrate one Monday morning was one, a beggar, whose face was by no means an unfamiliar one to the judge.

"I am informed that you have again been found begging in the public streets," said his honor, sternly, "and yet you carried in your pocket over $10 in currency."

"Yes, your honor," proudly returned the mendicant. "I may not be as industrious as some, but sir, I am no spendthrift."—Harper's Weekly.

Spoken from Experience.

It was the grammar class and the teacher had asked for words ending with "ous." "Can any one," she said, "give me a word like 'dangerous,' meaning full of danger, 'hazardous,' full of hazard?"

There was silence for a moment. Then a boy in the back row put up his hand.

"Well, Bobby, what is your word?"

"Please, Miss," came the reply, "pious, full of pie!"

Passed Mammoth Iceberg.

An iceberg described as 2½ miles long and 500 feet high—presumably not so high for the whole 2½ miles—was passed about 1,200 miles from New York recently by the French line freighter Mexico. It was in latitude 42:20, longitude 46:70.—New York Sun.

Flowers.

Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men or animals; some seem to smile; some have a sad expression; some are pensive and diffident; others, again, are plain, honest and upright like the broad-faced but the sunflower and the soldierlike tulip.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Where Trouble Is Found.

Wigwag—I never knew such a fellow as Bjones! He is always looking for trouble."

Henpeckke—Then, why doesn't he get married?—Philadelphia Record.

Proved.

Mr. Snapp—Life is full of contradictions.

Mrs. Snapp—And I say it isn't.—Boston Transcript.

HOME TESTING

A Sure and Easy Test on Coffee.

To decide the all important question of coffee, whether or not it is really the hidden cause of physical ails and approaching fixed diseases, one should make a test of ten days by leaving off coffee entirely and using well-made Postum.

If relief follows you may know to a certainty that coffee has been your vicious enemy. Of course you can take it back to your heart again, if you like to keep sick.

A lady says: "I had suffered with stomach trouble, nervousness and terrible sick headaches ever since I was a little child, for my people were always great coffee drinkers and let us children have all we wanted. I got so I thought I could not live without coffee, but I would not acknowledge that it caused my suffering.

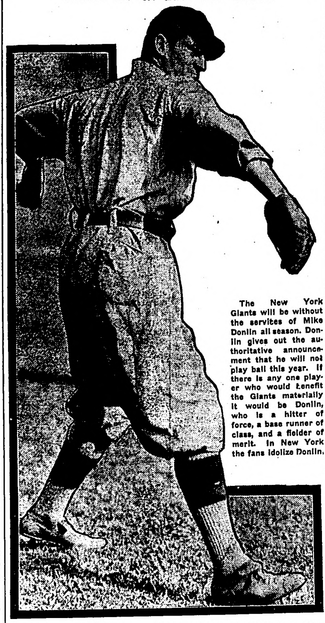
"Then I read so many articles about Postum that I decided to give it a fair trial. I had not used it two weeks in place of coffee until I began to feel like a different person. The headache and nervousness disappeared and whereas I used to be sick two or three days out of a week while drinking coffee I am now well and strong and sturdy seven days a week, thanks to Postum.

"I had been using Postum three months and had never been sick a day when I thought I would experiment and see if it really was coffee that caused the trouble, so I began to drink coffee again and inside of a week I had a sick spell. I was so ill I was soon convinced that coffee was the cause of all my misery and I went back to Postum with the result that I was soon well and strong again and determined to stick to Postum and leave coffee alone in the future."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DONLIN OUT OF GAME FOR SEASON.



The New York Giants will be without the services of Mike Donlin all season. Donlin gives out the authoritative announcement that he will not play ball this year. If there is any one player who would benefit the Giants materially it would be Donlin, who is a hitter of force, a base runner of class, and a fielder of merit. In New York the fans idolize Donlin.

PERIL OF THE SPIKES ON BASEBALL DIAMOND

The peril of the spikes is rendering baseball almost as dangerous a game as football, according to numerous critics. Hardly a day passes but that in a close play some guardian of a base is cut or sustains some strain or breaking of a bone. Managers now regard it as one of the first essentials of a good infielder that he can put the tag on a base-runner. Many basemen lack the requisite nerve. Others have not the skill. With the ball and the runner arriving together and the runner coming recklessly through, throwing himself spikes first at the bag, it takes a cast-iron nerve to avoid flinching. Daring base-runners, like Cobb of Detroit, make capital of the fact that it is known that they are absolutely reckless and will be stopped by no thought of injury either to themselves or the baseman. Accidents have been so frequent at the home plate that several catchers have been forced to the wearing of shin guards.

BROWN'S SECOND BASEMAN.

Jack Williams, Second Baseman of the St. Louis American League Team.

PLAY THAT DISHEARTENS THE MAJORITY OF CLUBS

Having Men Caught Off Bases Takes Life Out of Team—Important Part of the Game.

There is probably nothing in baseball that so quickly takes the life out of a club as to have a man or two caught off the bases. With this fact in view every club tries to perfect itself in this department of the game. To the spectator there usually appear but two men who are directly connected with the play, when in reality the pitcher has as much, if not more, to do with it than any of the other players. This is especially true where the catcher throws to one of the bases to catch a man napping. The infielder usually gives the catcher the sign that he is going to attempt the play, but often the backstop signals the baseman to this effect. The pitcher is next tipped off on what is coming, and, knowing what is expected, he must pitch the ball where it will be easy for the catcher to handle and at the same time such a distance away from the batter that it is impossible for him to hit the ball.

It can readily be seen that if the pitcher does not keep the ball out or away from the hitter what a swell chance the man at the bat has to not only break up the attempted play, but at the same time to hit through the spot vacated by the infielder. The infielder must start for the base as soon as the pitcher starts to deliver the ball, and consequently this spot is left open. Brown, Kling and Tinker pulled off the play on Sam Crawford in the fourth game of the world's series at Detroit, when they picked the Tigers' slugger off second. It was a swell play all around and, while most of the glory of the play went to Kling and Tinker, Brown must not be overlooked, as he made the play a success by the manner in which he handed the ball to Kling. In that memorable 17-inning game between the Athletics and Detroit, Donovan, Payne and O'Leary caught Hartsel the same way, and but for Topsy being nailed, which lost at least one run in that inning, the White Elephants would have been a winner that day, and which would have won for them the championship last year.

Big Offer for Battery.

It is not generally known, but a short time ago Stallings made a mighty effort to get hold of Washington's star twirler, Johnson, and his running mate behind the bat, Street. An offer was made by Stallings and Frank Farrell, which approximated $30,000 for the pitcher and catcher, but it was promptly turned down by Cantillon. The Washington manager said at the time that he might just as well sell his whole team as part with those two men. While the $30,000 offer was for Johnson and Street, Stallings would give almost as much for the catcher alone.

Seybold New Toledo Manager.

Ralph Seybold, right fielder of the Toledo American association team has taken charge of the team, succeeding Fred Abbott, who resigned. Abbott will continue as catcher.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1938 Lansdowne St., Baltimore, Md.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS
Electrotypes
IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY
WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION
73 W. Adams St., Chicago

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or sent prepaid for 20c. Harold Somers, 150 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Famous English Detective Tries to Catch the French Gentleman Criminal

Arsène Lupin is bold. He announces beforehand in the papers what his next move is going to be. His story begins in the August number of

Short Stories

The first instalment is "No. 514—Series 23." It is a story that will hold your interest. The French Police finally give up in their attempt to trap the wily Lupin and send to England for Herlock Sholmes. Then follows a battle of wits. The clever French rogue against the keen reasoning English detective.

Send us $1.50 for a year's subscription to "Short Stories" and follow the fascinating, amusing Lupin. Every month, too, there are numbers of good, crisp, short stories printed in big, clear type. Every newsdealer can handle your subscription.

Short Stories Company, Ltd.
135 East 16th Street New York City

Paxtine
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouth-wash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.
LARGE SAMPLE FREE!
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Bad Taste

in your mouth removed while you wait—that's true. A Cascaret taken when the tongue is thick-coated with the nasty squeamish feeling in stomach, brings relief. It's easy, natural way to help nature help you. 903

CASCARETS—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Saves Time—Saves Money
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

LAND—IRRIGATED—LAND. Perpetual water right; fine water; productive soil; crop failures unknown; 60 bu. wheat per acre; 3½ to 5 tons alfalfa; healthful climate; free timber; easy terms; write now. LINWOOD LAND CO., Rock Springs, Wyoming.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 30-1909.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

Shirt Bosoms, Collars and Cuffs

LAUNDERED WITH

Defiance Starch

never crack nor become brittle. They last twice as long as those laundered with other starches and give the wearer much better satisfaction. If you want your husband, brother or son to look dressy, to feel comfortable and to be thoroughly happy use DEFIANCE STARCH in the laundry. It is sold by all good grocers at 10c a package—16 ounces. Inferior starches sell at the same price per package but contain only 12 ounces. Note the difference. Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH. Insist on getting it and you will never use any other brand.

Defiance Starch Company, Omaha, Neb.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1909. NO. 18.

Foresters Team Champions So-West Minn.
Sherburn Minn.

Minneapolis (Minn) Journal.

Sherburn Proud of Its Forester Team.

William Eggleston is chief of Sherburn's prize-winning team of Foresters, which has won first place in ten competitive drilling contests. The other members are: L. J. Dahl, A. E. Carlson, G. H. Weinbuecht, G. Johnson, F. E. Peterson, R. Larson, J. Clausen, L. Larson, C. Clemmenson, C. Phelps, H. Follet, W. Intelhoffer, E. Lund, H. Draeger, F. O. Johnson and M. J. Holman.

EIGHT HOUR DAY ON FARM

STATISTICS SHOW THAT FARMER DOES NOT GET UP AT DAWN AS HE USED TO DO.

CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVED

And 42 Cents' Worth of Food Every Day Is Living High, According to Government Figures Just Completed.

Washington, D. C.—No longer does the tired farm hand tumble out of bed at 4 a. m., with the prospect of sixteen hours' work before retiring —at least not in Minnesota. Farmhands in Minnesota have practically an eight-hour day, according to the department of agriculture.

Not only that, but the up-to-date farmband lives off the fat of the land, the statistics showing he eats daily food which costs on the farm 42 cents. He eats $12.65 worth every month—estimating country costs and not city prices. It is figured by the department of agriculture that this is living high.

A bulletin just issued by the department deals with the work of state experiment stations. In Minnesota an important, although somewhat unusual line of investigation has been carried on relating to hours of labor on farms, wages paid hands, and the cost of living for farmers.

Investigation of farm wages in four localities for the years 1904-1907 showed that the average wage paid during the crop season (April to November, inclusive), a little over $26 a month, or 12.7 cents an hour, and the average for the other four months is $14 a month or 11.2 cents an hour, the hours of labor being much shorter in winter. The wages paid are not in addition to board, the cost of which has been added to the wages actually paid.

The hours of labor in three localities during six years were found to average for all months of the year 8.6 hours for week days with three hours' work on Sundays.

Studies of the cost of living showed that in Minnesota the average farm family uses annually farm produce worth $222.97, groceries and fuel costing $170.89, and house furnishings costing $32.57, while the value of the women's labor involved is $216.66, and that of men and horses $57.74, making a total cost of $700.83 per family a year. Of this $203.35 represents the actual cash outlay for supplies, to which must be added whatever wages may be paid to hired women, the balance representing the produce of the farm and the labor of the family.

The average cost of the board of hands was found to be $12.65 a month or 42 cents a day.

MRS. STEENERSON HURT.

Wife of Minnesota Representative Is Struck by Bicycle in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Halvor Steenerson, wife of Congressman Steenerson of Crookston, was knocked down by a bicycle ridden by an unknown man, while she and her husband were out walking. Mrs. Steenerson ran from the middle of the street toward the pavement to escape an automobile and was struck by a bicycle coming in an opposite direction. There were some contusions of the right shoulder, thigh and knee, but no bones were broken. It is expected that she will be about in a few days.

Hastings.—The brick schoolhouse at Vermillion was burned, supposedly by incendiaries.

STUDENTS TO BE ENUMERATORS.

Durand Will Seek to Keep Census Work Out of Politics.

Washington, D. C.—If Director E. Dana Durand, of the census bureau, has his way, students of the University of Minnesota will be be given preference for appointment as enumerators in the Minneapolis district next year. This preference may also extend to other districts in the state.

The directors' idea is that with college students as enumerators he will get the maximum of energy and intelligence, which is very desirable in making a count of the population and in getting other information required by the census law. In the past, it has been the custom to give these places to active political workers in the various districts, and in some instances the supervisors have been able to build up pretty good political machines through distribution of this patronage.

These machines have in some instances been operated for the benefit of the congressmen who were responsible for the appointment of the supervisors themselves.

It is expected that Mr. Durand's proposition to make university students and other young men in the same class enumerators of the census, will meet with opposition among members of congress who have in some instances at least, already promised places to their political friends.

NEW PLAN FOR CITY.

Mankato Studies Proposed Commission Plan at Home.

Mankato.—The charter commission has completed the new charter after six months' work, and, if adopted, it will make Mankato the first Minnesota city to be governed by the commission plan.

The new charter, as reported to the council, follows the charter of Berkeley, Cal., very closely, being changed where local conditions require it. A simple, direct form of government is provided, closely responsible to the people, and calculated to cut off unnecessary expenses.

The only officers are a mayor, to draw $900 a year, and four councilmen, to draw $600 a year each. These are to appoint all other officials, prescribe duties, and fix salaries, and to discharge the usual duties of a mayor and council.

The right of recall, the initiative and referendum are provided.

The mayor and councilmen are expected to give such time to their duties as is required, and each is to have a seperate department and be the responsible head of it. Provision is made for frequent examinations of the city's books, and for published financial reports.

The council has provided for the publication of 3,000 copies of the proposed charter, and special election will be called early in the fall to submit it to a vote of the people.

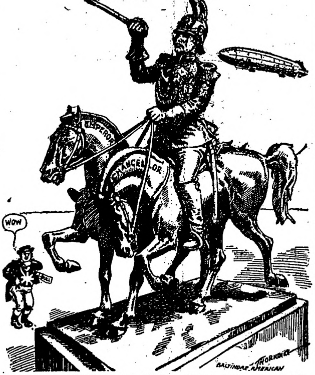
$40,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS.

New Premium List of Minnesota State Fair Issued.

Novel in style, and of unusual typographical excellence, the 1909 premium list of the Minnesota State Fair, which has just been issued to the number of 15,000, contains a good deal of information which this annual publication has not heretofore carried. Including the introductory matter generally descriptive of the coming state fair, Sept. 6 to 11, and the almost complete list of the county and state fairs of the United States and Canada, the new volume has 200 pages and will be mailed to any address in response to a request addressed to Secretary C. N. Cosgrove, Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, Minnesota.

Over $40,000.00 is offered in premiums at the state fair this year, including many new classes, and in addition to this there are many special prizes offered by various societies interested in live stock breeding, agriculture, and horticulture.

THE NEW COLOSSUS.



With Von Buelow Dismounted, Wilhelm Appears Evean More Heroic.

SLAYER CONFESSES CRIME

FORMER INDIANA GIRL MAKES HUSBAND ADMIT MURDER.

J. L. Byrd, Arrested in Denver Soon After Wedding, Tells of Killing Fellow Clerk in Memphis.

Denver, Col.—James W. Robinson, who was arrested here Thursday on suspicion of being J. L. Byrd, wanted in Memphis, Tenn., for the murder of Joseph Black, a shoe dealer of that city, has confessed, at the behest of his wife, that he was the murderer.

Byrd was married two weeks ago at Colorado Springs and with his bride was enjoying his honeymoon at Denver. The prisoner's wife, Elsie Syms Robinson, came to Denver with her parents from Terre Haute, Ind.

Robinson's confession followed a talk with Chief of Police Armstrong in the latter's office. Robinson's bride of two weeks, who was present, finally interrupted.

"Jimmie, if you are the man, tell them," she said. "It will make no difference to me, because I will stick by you no matter what the circumstances."

There was silence for a moment. Then Robinson, white and shaking, owned up.

"Chief," he said, "I am the man you want. I killed Black because I thought my life was in danger. We engaged in an argument over a baseball bet and he started toward me with an open knife in his hand.

"I seized the only weapon at hand, a shoe stretcher, and struck him over the head with it. I did not mean to kill him. I didn't tell you before on account of my wife."

Byrd added that Black previously had insulted him several times.

"For two years I have been wishing that I'd never left home," he said, "and now that I've been caught and told my story, I am happy and will go back there and clear up everything and commence to live right."

Robinson said that in a panic of fear after his fatal encounter with Black, he went to Texas, stayed there a few days, then came to Colorado later going to San Francisco and Seattle and returning to Colorado, where he secured employment.

ACTION MAY MEAN A WAR.

Argentine Orders Bolivian Minister to Leave and Summons Her Envoy from La Paz.

Buenos Ayres.—The Argentine government Tuesday sent his passports to the Bolivion minister here, ordering him to leave Buenos Ayres within 24 hours. The government has also telegraphed Senor Fonseca, Argentine minister to Bolivia, to leave La Pas immediately. It is practically a declaration of war.

The action of the Argentine government follows the refusal of Bolivia to accept the decision of Argentina in the matter of the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Peru. The Argentine Republic has taken offense at the action of the president of Bolivia, who, it is asserted, has sent circulars to the prefects throughout the country, casting reflections on the Argentine government.

Presidents' Meeting Place Changed.

Mexico City.—El Imparcial publishes what seems to be an officially inspired article in which it declares that President Taft and President Diaz will meet next September at San Antonio instead of El Paso.

TWO DIE IN CLOUDBURST.

Colorado Picnic Party in Mountain Deluge—Illinois Woman Among Those Who Escaped.

Boulder, Col.—Two are dead and two seriously injured as the result of a cloudburst that deluged Two-Mile Canyon, north of Boulder, Friday.

The dead:

Verne Carlise, aged 13, Boulder.

Arthur Dickerman, aged 25, Greeley.

The seriously injured are: Mrs. Abott, Garden City, Kan.; Miss Bristow, University of Colorado.

The victims were members of a picnic party. When the rain began to fall the party sought shelter under a huge bowlder. Presently a torrent swept down the canyon to a depth of two feet. Six were able to gain shelter, but in aiding their companions, Dickerman and Carlisle were swept down with the torrent. Among those who escaped were: Mrs. Ross of Robinson City, Ill., and Miss Robinson of Omaha, Neb.

Houston, Tex.—Twenty-three reported dead, 14 missing, eight injured and a property loss totalling millions is the most complete estimate on the result of the storm which raged over the southern coast of Texas. The communication with the stricken district was still fitful Saturday, and not until full reports are received will the full damage and loss of life be known.

FRENCH CABINET FORMED.

Aristide Briand, the New Premier, Presents Names of His Aids to President Fallieres.

Paris. — After a day of conferences Aristide Briand succeeded in forming a new French ministry and officially announced the success of his endeavors to President Fallieres. The new cabinet is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of the interior and of public worship, M. Briand; minister of justice, M. Barthou; minister of foreign affairs, M. Pichon; minister of finance, Georges Cochory; minister of education, M. Doumergue; minister of public works, posts and telegraphs, M. Millerand; minister of commerce, Jean Dupuy; minister of agriculture, M. Ruau; minister of the colonies, M. Trouillot; minister of labor, M. Viviani.

The portfolios of war and the navy will be filled to-day. These have been offered respectively to Gen. Brun and Admiral Boue de la Payrere and both are expected to accept.

THANKS COURT FOR DEATH.

Hindoo Student Will Be Executed for Assassination of Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie.

London.—Madarial Dhinagri, the Hindoo student who, on the night of July 1, at the conclusion of a public gathering at the Imperial institute, shot and killed Lieut. Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, was found guilty and sentenced at the conclusion of a trial of less than an hour at the Old Bailey Friday.

As the lord chief justice concluded in pronouncing sentence the prisoner drew himself up in military style and saluted. He said:

"I thank you, my lord. I am proud to have the honor of laying down my humble life for my country. Your sentence of death is perfectly illegal. You are all powerful and can do what you like; but remember, we will have the power some time. That is all I have to say."

DEATH LIST GROWS

EIGHTEEN REPORTED TO HAVE PERISHED IN FIERCE GULF STORM.

CLOUDBURST HITS DULUTH

Minnesota City Flooded and Three Lives Lost—Conditions Alarming in Northern Wisconsin—Loss from Floods Reaches Millions.

Houston, Tex. — Twenty-one reported dead, eight injured and a property loss totaling $1,250,000 is the result of the storm which raged over the southern coast of Texas Wednesday, according to the latest dispatches received.

The property loss in cities and towns along the coast is estimated at $1,250,000.

The storm has practically demolished Velasco. Not more than a dozen houses stand. The gulf waters were driven inland for nearly three miles. Two negroes lost their lives.

A dispatch from Beaumont says a party of 13, three brothers named Abernathy, their wives and seven children, who left High Island for Sabine Pass Tuesday afternoon, are missing.

One person was killed at Eagle Lake, three at Bay City, one at El Campo, four at Palacios, one at Wharton, one at Pendleton, one at Ramsey.

The territory around Bay City seems to have been the center of the storm, which moved southwest from Galveston. For four hours there a 70-mile wind swept across the country, carrying everything before it. Velasco, a small town near Bay City, is reported demolished but with no loss of life and none injured.

Worst at Bay City.

At Bay City, about 50 per cent. of the business section was damaged, including the opera house, one bank, the courthouse, the new high school building and the city jail. In the jail the cages were left standing and the prisoners were exposed to view, but were safe. Six prisoners escaped from the jail at Richmond, when the windows had been blown in and while the guards were repairing the damage.

At Galveston Bay, the situation is not as bad as at first reported. No part of the railroad bridge, which spans the arm of the bay between the island and Virginia Point, was washed away but some 50 feet of the structure was thrown badly out of alignment by a huge barge and other small craft, which were washed from their moorings and pounded against the piling.

Five of the ten reported Tarpon fishing pier victims at Galveston have been rescued at sea.

Cloudburst Floods Duluth.

Duluth, Minn. — Following the terrific rains a cloudburst caused a scene of devastation in Duluth. The loss as now computed will reach $1,500,000.

Three lives were lost during the storm. Two children were swept from their mothers' sides on Ninth avenue, East, one body being lost in a sewer at the bottom of the hill. Another child was lost in Keene's creek at West Duluth.

The theater crowds came out to find the streets a miniature lake each, and the men, picking up their female companions, carried them to higher ground. Automobiles and hacks were impossible, owing to the accumulation of mud in the streets. The hotels were crowded with those unwilling to venture forth in the elements.

Twenty or more houses were washed away along small creeks in the city suburbs.

Flood Situation Worse.

Ashland, Wis. — The situation in the flood district is worse. The railroad bridge and all other bridges are believed to have been swept out to Odanah. Nothing has been heard from that place since 3 o'clock a. m. A special train has left for Odanah, carying boats and men. Boats have also left for the mouth of Bad river to pick up refugees. Six bridges are torn out on the Marengo river, five of them being steel. Four million feet of logs were swept into the lake at Montreal river. Train service on all roads is abandoned.

Another heavy downpour Wednesday night aggravated the situation. The village of Odanah is completely isolated. The people in Odanah are sleeping in tents and on the high lands.

New Trunk Murder Mystery.

Lynn, Mass. — Another trunk murder mystery was added to criminal annals by the finding of the body of Minos K. Monjian in the room of Vahan Nalbandian in a boarding house here. Both Monjian and Nalbandian were shoe workers. There was a bullet wound and several knife wounds in the breast. The motive is not known, as the slayers have fled.

TROOPS READY FOR STRIKERS

WISCONSIN MILITIA PREPARED TO GO TO KENOSHA.

Three Men Shot in Rioting at Allen Sons' Tannery Plant—Leaders of Trouble Arrested.

Kenosha, Wis.—Troops were ready to be rushed into the city Friday at the first sign of a repetition of the rioting which resulted in the shooting of three strikers Thursday at the tannery of N. R. Allen Sons Company. The soldiers awaited orders at Milwaukee.

A large force of deputy sheriffs, armed with riot guns, is guarding the tannery.

The wounded are: Tony Monkom, Peter Sobocobic and Charles Clemm.

The rioting began when the guards attempted to disperse strikers who gathered in numbers about the entrance of the plant to jeer at 200 or more men who remained at work. As the last of the men entered a rush was made by those outside to go into the building.

Simultaneously a deputy and a policeman were cut off by the strikers and attacked with bricks and clubs. The guards drew their revolvers and charged the mob, firing in the air. When the strikers retreated, one of their number was found to have been shot in the groin. He is believed to be fatally injured. Deputy Sheriff Lewis Morehouse and Policeman Nels Nelson, on whom the attack was made, were both painfully injured about the head.

A dozen or more arrests followed and the police declare they have the worst agitators behind the bars. They are taking no chances, however, and a large number of additional deputies were sworn in for duty at the plant.

The shooting put a stop to negotiations which were in progress at the time for a settlement of the strike. Charles W. Allen, general manager of the company, was in conference with a deputation of strikers. He at once dismissed them and declared all negotiations off. Nevertheless an agreement was reached later for a further conference, and a meeting of strikers was arranged to name a committee for the negotiations.

Sheriff Gunther telegraphed Gov. Davidson asking for troops. Gen. Falk was communicated with and arrived in Kenosha. He declared the situation to be critical and said that a renewal of the disturbances would be a signal for the bringing in of troops.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Dr. Miller, Mrs. Sayler and Her Father Charged with Slaying Illinois Banker.

Watseka, Ill.—The special grand jury called by Judge Hooper in the Sayler murder case returned indictments Wednesday against all of the parties accused of the crime.

There are two indictments. The first contains 14 counts and in varying forms charge Dr. Miller, Mrs. Lucy Sayler and John Grunden with the murder of J. B. Sayler. The second indictment charges Ira Grunden, brother of Mrs. Sayler, with being an accessory after the fact.

Dr. Miller, Mrs. Sayler and the two Grundens were arraigned Thursday morning and their cases set for trial. It will be determined whether a special session of court will be called or whether the cases will go over to the regular term. Each of the defendants pleaded not guilty.

It is regarded as certain that the defense will make a motion for a change of venue to some other county far removed from Iroquois.

Wright Makes Long Flight.

Washington. — In two short flights in the Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer, Va., Orville Wright closely approached the world's aeroplane speed record, attaining an average velocity of 54½ miles an hour as computed by Wilbur Wright, who held the stop watch on the machine for half a dozen rounds of the course.

On the first flight the air craft remained aloft only one minute and thirty-nine seconds, the aviator being forced to descend by losing a cog wheel on the magneto after making his second round of the course. On his second flight, after the cog had been replaced, the aeroplane swiftly circled a dozen times around the course, which is five-sixths of a mile in the circumference. Certain changes in the gearing of the motor and propellers, which were intended to give the machine a higher speed, had been effected earlier in the day.

Safe Blowers Foiled.

Bedford, Ind. — Safe crackers blew the safe of the Oolitic post office, but got nothing, as they failed to open the inner door after three trials.

The explosions aroused the villagers and the cracksmen fled, leaving tools and nitroglycerin at the safe. They expected to get much money, which is deposited every pay day by the foreign laborers, who send it to the old country, but pay day does not come until to-day. Bloodhounds failed to find a trail.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The Thief River Falls papers claim that the farmers were taken in for some of their hard earned money by confidenc men at the Cole Bros. circus, which lately visited that place. The con's knew who to tackle that they was sure had cash, and that is the Red Lake county farmers.

There is some talk about J. A. Deffy, the Red Lake Falls banker, becoming the candidate of the republican party for representative from this district. He would make a first class man for the position, and aside from a little local prejudice, at Thief River Falls, he would have the solid support of the party in Red Lake county.

Next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, are the dates set for the Thief River Falls Fair, and it would be a safe bet to make, that the attendence of farmers from up this way will be very light. Not because they would not like to go, but it is a quetion of hay, with them, with the weather against them, and not a man that can be hired to work, at any price.

Nocturnal Tragedy.

It is a dark night. It is also a dark kitchen. The kind hearted man in his stocking feet is after a drink of water for his fretful youngster. He thinks he can find his way in the inky darkness. He is mistaken. He turns to the left instead of to the right and falls down cellar.

Another good man gone wrong.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sven Hedin's Experience.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous traveler and explorer, had some terrible experiences during a journey through Tibet. He told how, owing to the high altitude at which he and his party traveled, that to unbutton one's coat meant acute pain and tension to an overwrought heart, which literally was at the point of breaking. His only safety lay in the fact that he never left the saddle for a single moment from morning till evening. Had he done so his heart would have given way. At one time they were nine days without water, and when at last he saw a small pool Dr. Hedin drank five pints without stopping.

The Gift.

"Accused of begging!" exclaimed the magistrate. "Why, you are the very man who was begging at my door yesterday!"

"Yes," assented the vagrant, with a sneer, "and you didn't give me anything."

"Well, I'll give you something now—fourteen days!"

The Romance of Other Years.

"One of the most beautiful smiles ever seen upon the face of mortal suffused itself on the countenance of Lord St. Orville as he fell at the feet of Julia in a deathlike swoon." You probably suppose that this sentence is an extract from some schoolgirl's novelette; but, in fact, it comes from a novel which eighty years ago was seen on the tables of most people of taste and culture. That is the style which was delectable in the brave days of old.—London Telegraph.

Not Guilty.

"I have orders to arrest all blind beggars," said the policeman, not unkindly, to the man with an "I Am Blind" placard.

"Go your way," responded the mendicant blithely. "I can see as well as you can. That placard is part of the fake."

Naturally the embarrassed policeman let him go.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Where Clothes Are No Clew.

A man's golfing garb not only affords no clew to his golfing ability, but it does not give the slightest indication of his social position or wealth or even of his taste.—Golf Illustrated.

"Little Englands."

The English always carry with them their national customs, and wherever they settle down, even for awhile, they organize "little Englands."—Paris Opinion.

A patient mind is the best remedy for afflictions.—Plautus.

MANNING THE STATIONS.

Discipline Aboard Ship at Sea in Times of Emergency.

At no time is the perfect organization aboard ship so well illustrated as in the time of an emergency. The slightest scent of danger in the wind must find every man ready. And every man is ready. Every man has a number. Every man has a station. A bell tap may send your dining room steward off at a run just when he is serving your soup. At the bell tap he is no longer your steward. He is "No. 78" in the ship's emergency organization, and when he gets to his station he finds Nos. 54, 45, 236, 117, 118 and some others there to act with him like a machine. Aboard a big ship there are sometimes as many as sixty stations about the vessel, and at the sound of an alarm bell thirty seconds have not elapsed before every man has responded to his number at his station and is ready to act, to fight fire, to man the lifeboats, or what not.

Up in the wheelhouse is further exemplification of what system will do. Within reach of the officers are a dozen contrivances of machinery that connect with every part of the ship. A touch of one lever closes a bulkhead in this or that compartment of the hold, a touch of another mans all emergency stations, a lever here mans lifeboat so-and-so, and a lever there mans any one or all. Here is a telephone, its wires extending to every part of the ship, and an officer's voice carried to a distance station in the bowels of the ship is so magnified by mechanical means that it can be heard twenty feet from the receiver and fairly bellows its orders.

A sailor or steward never knows at what minute, day or night, he may be called to his station. At the sound of the signal bell he must be at his post. There is a drill of some kind every day aboard ship, but the men never know whether they are running to a real fire or only a drill. Boats are uncovered, falls overhauled, davits swung out. Every boat must have its compass, night signals, fresh water and provisions ready for immediate action. From the chart room the captain can start a squad in the most remote part of the ship simply by pressing a button, and the flashing of tiny electric lights faithfully record how every detail of the drill is being carried out. A chart gives the location of all bulkheads, and a tiny light sparkles when this or that water tight compartment is closed. In case of a collision every bulkhead below the water line is closed by a turn of a lever in the wheelhouse, making the modern ship practically unsinkable.—Van Vliet Adling in Bookkeeper.

He Dazed Lew Wallace.

Shortly after the first success of "Ben-Hur" Lew Wallace had occasion to go over to London and one day picked up a pirated copy of the novel at a railroad newsstand. To his amazement he found the subtitle left off, a preface interpolated and one of the chapters rewritten. Of course he boiled with rage, and as soon as possible he called on the publisher. That gentleman coolly admitted his crime and told Wallace he thought the amended form better adapted to the British taste, doncherknow. His gall was so stupendous that the novelist was awed and went away without spilling his gore.

It Was Good Advice.

A wildly turbulent peasant was once a witness in a trial before Chief Baron O'Grady. The counsel, after pestering him for some time, put a question to him which reflected on the witness' character.

"If ye ax me that again I'll give ye a kick in the gob!" was the answer.

The counsel appealed to the court, stating that an answer was necessary to his client's case, ending up with the query, "What would your lordship advise me to do?"

"If you are resolved to repeat the question," replied the court, "I'd advise you to move a little from the witness."

The Poultice Is a Barbaric Relic.

The poultice is a barbarous relic of the days of witch burning. The typical home poultice is made of flaxseed. It is a soggy, unsavory, germ infested instrument of torture. Clapped upon the suffering baby's chest, it interferes with the poor child's breathing, infects his skin with the germs that cause pimples and boils and makes him unbearably uncomfortable and unhappy. The heat in the poultice is its only valuable feature. The dampness does damage, and the flaxseed is as inert as so much sawdust or breakfast food. Why not use hot water bags or, better still, hot cloths?—Delineator.

He Got the Teacher.

A man called at a grammar school in a large city to see one of the teachers and, uncertain just which was the room he wanted, noted the bell buttons in the main corridor. He pressed one of them. His surprise was great when soon after the sound of the gong children and teachers fled forth from the various rooms, all in orderly line and with no excitement or crowding. The visitor had pressed the button which called for the fire alarm drill practice.

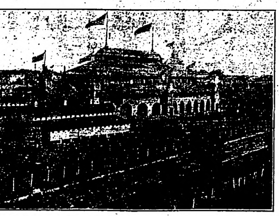
Useful to Flirts.

A young man called on a patent expert and showed him an idea he wanted protected. It was in the form of an engagement ring.

"But," said the expert, examining the very ordinary looking circlet, "what is there patentable about this?"

"It is adjustable, sir," said the inventor proudly.—London Answers.

There is no greater grief than in misery to turn our thoughts back to happier times.—Dante.



Hippodrome Building.

Live Stock Judgeing Each Day. Big Horse Show and Circus Each Evening.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, September, 6, to 11,.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 25th, 1909.

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorand D. Nelson, widow of Ole Nelson Deceased, of Greilbrock Minnesota, who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 089, Serial No. 04379 for Lot 5,S.W.¼ S. W. ¼ Section 1, E. ½ S.E. ¼ Section 2, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. United States Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvors Svensen, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. Haivor K. Homme, Nels Lolland, of Greilbrock Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 9th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 6th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah E. Vaughan, of Germantown Minnesota, who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 523, Serial No. 04159, for N. E. ¼ Section 32, Township 154N, Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Casey, Henry Cook, Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Albert Arntz, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 23rd, 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota July 16th, 1909.

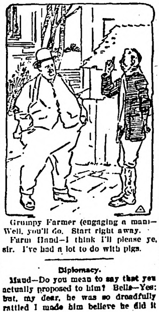
NOTICE is hereby given that Benjiman N. Moe, of Germantown, Minn., who on October 24, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 767, Serial No. 04283, for N.E.¼ Section 28 township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 27th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Elve Aakre, John Markeson, of Reiner Minn. Charles H. Newberry, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

The New Farm Hand.



Grumpy Farmer (engaging a man)—Well, you'll do. Start right away.

Farm Hand—I think I'll please ye, sir. I've had a lot to do with pigs.

Diplomacy.

Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him? Bella—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe he did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

Sizing Him Up.

"How much money really has he?"

"I don't know. What is his attitude toward the law?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does he evade, defy or ignore it?"—Washington Herald.

Odd Punishment.

Bigamists in Hungary get odd punishment. The man silly enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them in the same house.

Probate Court Notice.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON PETITION FOR ADMINESTRATOR.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State Of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO Barbra Ovorum, Geneva Overum and Clifford Overum and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent: The petition of Barbra Overum having been filed in this court, representing that Ole Overum, then a resident of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 17th, day of March 1909; and praying that lettters of administration of his estate be to Barbra Overum granted; and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 10th, day of August 1909, at 9 o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court this 10th, day of July 1909.

S. A. SWANSON

[Court Seal] Probate Judge.

7, 16, to 8,3.-9.

Was Cleopatra Beautiful?

Archaeologists have discovered authentic portraits of Cleopatra, and critics have confronted these portraits with the poetic descriptions of Cleopatra given by Roman historians and have found that in these descriptions there was at least much fancy. In the portraits we do not see the countenance of a Venus, delicate, gracious, smiling, nor even the fine and sensuous beauty of a Marquise de Pompadour, but a face fleshy and, as the French would say, "bouffie," with a powerful aquiline nose—the face of a woman on in years, ambitious, imperious, which recalls the face of Maria Theresa. It will be said that judgments on beauty are personal; that Antony, who saw her alive, could judge better than we who see her portraits half faded out by the centuries; that the attractive power of a woman emanates not only from corporeal beauty, but also, and yet more, from her spirit. The taste of Cleopatra, her vivacity, her cleverness, her exquisite art in conversation, are acclaimed by all.—Guglielmo Ferrero in Putnam's.

A Modest Fee Appreciated.

Shortly before Dr. W. T. Bull, New York's famous surgeon, was stricken with his fatal illness a young east side physician called at his office and said that he was attending a poor girl over in his neighborhood who would surely die unless operated on. The family was too poor to pay and the doctor did not feel that he was equal to the operation. Would Dr. Bull give him a little advice as to how to proceed?

"Well, I guess we had better go and take a look at the patient," said Dr. Bull, putting on his coat.

They found the patient in an east side tenement, and in less time than it takes to tell it Dr. Bull had the room cleared and began the operation. When he was leaving the father of the girl met him in the hall and forced a quarter into his hand. Dr. Bull thanked him and went off feeling happier than if he had received a $1,000 fee. The girl got well.

The Third Way.

The Midland express was slowing up in Derby station. An American traveler, his finger keeping the place in his Baedeker, addressed the carriage:

"Can you tell me whether this place is 'Derby' or 'Darby?' I have heard both."

"The original and therefore the correct pronunciation," replied a precise looking passenger, "is 'Darby.' I have seen it spelled 'Darbie' on old maps. It is also the form used in common speech."

"You'll find 'Derby' is right," rejoined a passenger, less precise. "It's spelled like that, and the people up in the north of the county say 'Derby.'"

At this point the train stopped, and a porter bawled loudly into the carriage, "Dawby!"—Manchester Guardian.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season, we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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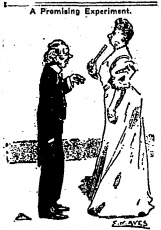
A Promising Experiment.



Hostess—And what interesting experiment are you engaged on now, professor?

Professor—Raising canaries from canary seed.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call.

Merchants State Bank.

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

A Nice Wedding Present.

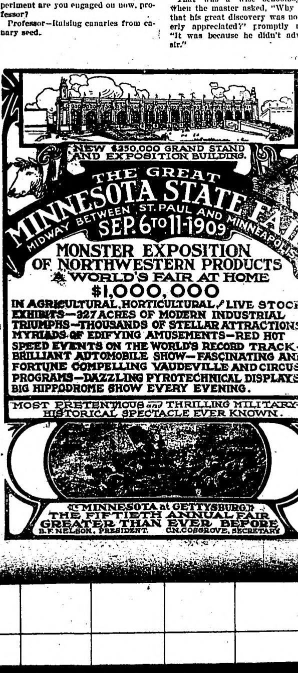
A reproduction of a picture called "The Coming Storm" was advertised for sale in a Berlin shop window, and under the title there were the words in large type, "Suitable for a wedding present."

Thinking Oneself Old.

If at thirty you expect to be an old man or woman at fifty-five you will be one, because the mind makes the material correspondence of whatever it sets itself permanently upon.—Health Record.

Columbus' Oversight.

That was a wise schoolboy who when the master asked, "Why was it that his great discovery was not properly appreciated?" promptly replied, "It was because he didn't advertise, sir."



NEW $250,000 GRAND STAND AND EXPOSITION BUILDING.
THE GREAT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR
MIDWAY BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
SEP. 6 TO 11-1909
MONSTER EXPOSITION OF NORTHWESTERN PRODUCTS
A WORLD'S FAIR AT HOME
$1,000,000
IN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL & LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS—327 ACRES OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPHS—THOUSANDS OF STELLAR ATTRACTIONS—MYRIADS OF EDIFYING AMUSEMENTS—RED HOT SPEED EVENTS ON THE WORLD'S RECORD TRACK—BRILLIANT AUTOMOBILE SHOW—FASCINATING AND FORTUNE COMPELLING VAUDEVILLE AND CIRCUS PROGRAMS—DAZZLING PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAYS—BIG HIPPODROME SHOW EVERY EVENING.
MOST PRETENTIOUS and THRILLING MILITARY-HISTORICAL SPECTACLE EVER KNOWN.
MINNESOTA at GETTYSBURG
THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE
B. F. NELSON, PRESIDENT.
C. N. COSGROVE, SECRETARY

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Applications are out for bids to carry U. S. mail from Rudell to Lillo, three times a week.

We have had very fine weather for haying this week, and everybody is improveing it

Paul Purno has rented his Erie farm and stock to Olaf Sunsdahl. Paul got tired of batching.

Large numbers of Indians are passing by here today going to their big Pow-wow, at Kratka.

Ole Halvorson gave a social hop in the Ellingson farm residence, across the river from Sunbeam, on Saturday evening last.

We have some stock to put up hay for and as it is impossiable to hire any help we are putting in a good portion of our time at our old trade, behind a pitchfork, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam B. Swanson, of Deer Park, took this mornings Dan Patch, boat for Thief River Falls on their way to St. Hilaire for a weeks visit with friends and relatives.

Wanted: A man to work haying. Good wages. Inquire at this office.

The Indians are comeing! when where? To Kratka, on Aug. 1st, to have a big Indian war dance.

FOR SALE: A second hand Minneapolis Threshing Rig, compiete, for $550,00. Fred L Farley, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

Mr. George Singer, the Rhoda Dairyman passed by here today with a load of cream, going to the Kratka creamery. Mr. Singer markets about a hundred dollars worth of cream a month, and has grown dissatisfied with the price paid for cream by the Clearwater creamery.

On Sunday August the 8th, religious service will be held by Rev. E. A. Mostue in the school house by Ole Neslands, at 2 o clock p.m. There will be no service in the W.A. Swanson school house next Sunday, as announced, as the service has been posponed to August 13th, at 11 a.m.

Rev. Mostue.

Anayone liveing in the town of Highlanding that wants to cross Red Lake River with a team can do so, by just driveing down to the town of Kratka. If an attempt is made by anyone liveing in this town, to try to get any way of crossing the river in this, our home town, just turn in and "buck it" to a stand still. Get Vrolson to certify and Swansan to communicate, raise hl-and turn up jack, and try to head off any attempt to get any improvement in your own town, and let us all continue to go down to the town of Kratka, when we want to cross Red Lake River.

The Englishman and His "Bawth."

"I had a bachelor apartment at one time with an Englishman, who was always talking about his 'bawth, you know,'" said a New York banker. "The first thing of a morning he said: 'I must take my bawth, you know. Really, how, I must take my bawth—haw, haw!'

"He did so much talking about his 'bawth' that I stayed one morning to see him take it—to see if it was different from the bath of the American.

"It was. This is what he did: First he spread a soft towel at the bottom of the bathtub, then turned on the water until it was about two inches high.

"'So as not to chill my feet, you know—haw, haw!' he explained to me.

"Then he stood on the soft towel in the two inches of water, turned on the spray, sprang through it, leaped out and rushed for a towel.

"He had taken his 'bawth, you know—haw, haw!'"—Washington Post.

NOTICE: There will be a Special school meeting held at the school house, on Saturday evening July 31st, at 7 o'clock p. m. If there is no voters attends this meeting it means no school this year, in this district.

INDIAN WAR,

Dance, At Kratka, On August 1st,

Singer Bros. have made arrangements with a large number of Chippawa Indians to give an Exhibition of a grand Indian War dance, and Pow Wow, at Kratka, on Sunday August 1st.

This will be the bigest event on the eleven towns, this season.

First Pub. July 31st,-9-

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 27, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 4, 5, & N.W. 1-4 N.W. 1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 31st, day of August, 1909.

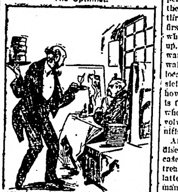
Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

"A man's religion never dies so long as he uses the Golden Rule in measuring his actions."

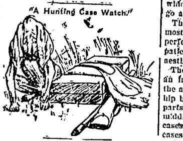
The Optimist.



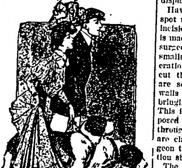
"Waiter, this knife is blunt, and the steak is like leather."

"Yes, sir; so likely for stroppin' the knife on, sir."

"A Hunting Case Watch."



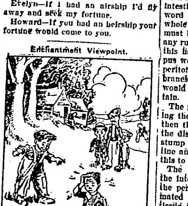
Not the Same.



Evelyn—If I had an airship I'd fly away and seek my fortune.

Howard—If you had an heirship your fortune would come to you.

Enchantment Viewpoint.



The Victor—There! Now you ought to be satisfied. You said you was looking for a fight.

Canny Canute (the vanquished)—Y-e-s, but I only wanted to watch it from a distance.

A SMALL BLIND TUBE

The Vermiform Appendix and Its Probable Function.

PROBLEM OF APPENDICITIS.

The Causes of the Disease and the Methods of Fighting It—The Way the Operation of Removal Is Performed—Disease as Old as Mankind.

Appendicitis is not a disease of modern times, though its nature and methods of treatment are the result of careful observation by one of our well known modern surgeons while engaged in postmortem work.

It may be safe to say that appendicitis is as old as mankind, for in studying very old histories wherein are given the diagnoses of the physicians we read of cases of inflammation of the bowels, intestinal disorders and like ailments the symptoms of which prove that they must have been appendicitis.

Appendicitis is inflammation of the vermiform appendix, a small blind tube, averaging two and a half inches in length and a quarter of an inch in diameter, attached to the coecum at its inner and posterior part. It is made of a very sensitive mucous membrane containing several glands.

The appendix is part of the digestive tract, its function, it is believed, being to lubricate that part of the intestines, though as yet there is no absolute proof of this. Careful study of a child from whom the colon has been removed until he reaches the age of manhood has revealed no irregularities of any nature.

The causes of this disease may be grouped under four heads—stenosis, which means closing up; impaction, the entrance of foreign bodies, not necessarily seeds; exposure and injury. In fighting this disease nature takes three methods of disposing of the toxic materials—discharging them into the peritoneal cavity, sending them into the bowels and discharging them through an external wound. In the first, if the discharge be not too rapid while the peritoneum is taking them up, nature again makes an effort to ward off the threatened danger by walling the poisonous matters in, thus localizing them and so aiding the physician or surgeon in his work. If, however, the discharge be sudden, as is the case when the mass bursts, the whole of the peritoneum becomes involved, which is called septic peritonitis, and this is generally fatal.

After the diagnosis has revealed the disease the doctor decides whether the case be one for medicine or external treatment or for separation. In the latter case the greatest of care is demanded, as sometimes an immediate operation is necessary, while at other times it must be delayed, often for hours, until the condition of the patient has been brought to that point at which the surgeon can feel it is safe to go ahead.

The operation determined upon, the most careful arrangements to secure perfect antisepsis are made, and the patient is placed in a full state of anesthesia.

The operating surgeon then draws an imaginary line from the navel to the anterior superior spine of the right hip bone, dividing that line into three parts. Under the inner side of the middle third the appendix in normal cases will be found, though in rare cases it has been found on the left side and in extremely rare cases otherwise displaced.

Having satisfied himself of the exact spot under which it will be found, an incision from two to five inches long is made in the skin. (Some of the best surgeons pride themselves on the smallness of their incisions in this operation.) The fatty tissues are then cut through, the small blood vessels are secured, and then the muscular walls of the abdomen are separated, bringing into view the peritoneum. This is a serous secretive lining composed of two layers. On cutting through this the edges of both layers are clamped so as to enable the surgeon to reunite them when the operation shall have been completed.

The intestines are now visible, and the affected section is very tenderly drawn through the opening; where the nature and extent of the infection are made known. Hot towels moistened with salt water are kept applied to the intestine while it is exposed. The word "tenderly" characterizes the whole of this operation, as the surgeon must be more than careful to prevent any rupture of the appendix, for should this happen while he is operating the pus would be quickly taken up by the peritoneum and other mucous membranes, and the resulting complications would make the outcome very uncertain.

The mesentery, a large vessel adjoining the appendix, is next ligated, and then the colon is tied off, after which the diseased organ is cut away. The stump is pushed back into the intestine and the ligature is tightly drawn, this to prevent the forming of a pouch.

The removal safely accomplished, the intestine is replaced, the edges of the peritoneum are carefully approximated and the muscular walls, fatty tissue and skin are brought together by subcutaneous and cutaneous sutures.

In the majority of cases, no complications ensuing, the patient is ready for discharge in two weeks.—James M. Smyth, M. D., in New York World.

There is a proper dignity and proportion to be observed in the performance of every act of life.—Aurelius.

DAMASCUS.

An Isolated Oasis In the Midst of a Vast Desert.

The situation of Damascus is remarkable—she stands isolated on an oasis of the vast desert which everywhere hems her in. You may see from Damascus the sunset touch with purple the low western hills twenty-five miles away. These hills mark the beginning of the great desert. Beyond them there is nothing but a rolling waste and the long roads to Palmyra and Bagdad. The permanence and prosperity of Damascus are due to the presence of two rivers, which have converted this spot of the dreary, desolate and uninhabited desert into a smiling and well watered plain. The Pharpar approaches only within seven miles of Damascus, but by means of canals and aqueducts sends its life giving waters to the gardens of the city. The Abana is the stream from which the city's main supply of water is obtained. Minerva-like, it springs full born from the base of a perpendicular rock at Ain Fijih, in the heart of the Anti-Lebanons, and runs a course of ten miles in a gorge, a large river twenty to thirty feet wide and four feet deep, its waters always fresh and ice cold, casting out branches everywhere, permeating every nook and corner of the city, until, as one has said, "literally there is scarce a street, bazaar, khan courtyard or dwelling house which has not its marble or stone fountain constantly filled with running water supplied directly by the Abana itself." Thus the Abana, not fruitlessly wasting her waters on that thirsty land, saves them in her narrow gorge till she can fling them well out on the desert and expends all her life at once in the creation of a single city.—Biblical World.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Influence of a Game of Golf Upon a Man's Life.

A New York pastor received a call in his study one morning not long ago from a man with whom he had a pleasant but not intimate acquaintance. And the visitor told him without much ado that he had called on a peculiar errand.

"Some time ago," he said, "as you know, I lost my wife. I have no children, I have no kinsfolk, and I am very lonely in the world. Last week, by an unlucky speculation, I lost my whole fortune. I am therefore without companionship, without occupation, without money. I am too old to start again, and I have no joy in life as it is. I have deliberately decided, therefore, to commit suicide. And I called to tell you of my purpose and to ask the favor of you that when my body is found you will make such an explanation as your good judgment and kindly feeling toward me may suggest. I have come simply to ask this favor and not to argue the question, which I have settled for myself. If you do me this last service I shall be very grateful."

The preacher said little and was far too wise to undertake to dissuade him, but he permitted the man to say all that he had to say without interruption.

Then as he was going away the preacher called to him and said:

"I have not seen you on the golf links for some time. You use to enjoy the game."

"Yes," said the other.

"Well, go out and play one more game today before you carry out your purpose."

The man smiled for the first time and went to the golf course and—he is living yet.—World's Work.

Old Time Gas Charges.

The price of gas in the early part of the last century is shown by a schedule of charges issued by the Liverpool Gaslight company in the year 1817. Instead of so much per cubic foot being levied each individual burner was charged for, and the price varied according to the hour at which the light was to be extinguished. Thus for using one No. 1 Argand burner up till 8 p. m. £3 per annum had to be paid. For the right to keep it alight until 9 £3 18s. was the figure, while those roistering blades who sat up till 10, 11 or 12 had to disburse £4 16s., £5 12s. and £6 8s. respectively. Imagine the gas bill at a house where ten or twelve burners are flaring away until the small hours if such a method of taxation were in force nowadays!—Liverpool Post.

Insincerity.

"Our civilization demands a greater or less degree of mendacity," remarked the abstruse person. "We are constantly encountering some empty phrase, some conventional remark, which is absolutely devoid of sincerity."

"That's right," answered the book agent. "That's perfectly true. I am reminded of it every time I walk up to the front step where there is a doormat with the word 'welcome' on it."—Washington Star.

The Right Word.

"Why do you speak of him as a finished artist?"

"Because he told me he was utterly discouraged and was going to quit the profession. If that doesn't show that he's finished I don't know what does."—Chicago Post.

The Plain Part of It.

"Did the young man they caught in fraudulent transactions peculate very much?"

"I donno about that, but he stole a lot."—Baltimore American.

Exercise and Eating.

There can be no exercise without eating. Neither can there be any eating without exercise.—Good Health.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

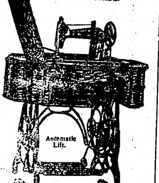
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

[illegible]ONGEST GUARANTEE.

[illegible] Sewing Machine Co.
[illegible]VIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Nurse and Nursery Combined.

A recent visitor to Brittany describes in the New Orleans Times-Democrat the two story closed bed of the Breton peasant, in many cases a richly carved and ornamented heirloom and always highly prized.

One day the visitor was expressing her admiration of a certain "lit-clos," when madam pulled the sliding panels apart and revealed the figure of her husband sleepily rubbing his eyes and wanting to know what was the matter. She calmly explained to him that the visitor wanted to see the inside of the bed and then explained to the visitor that her good man had been out fishing since dawn and was very tired. The visitor begged him to close the panels and go to sleep again, which he immediately did, but not before she noticed that he was fully dressed. It seems that the Breton peasant always disappears into the "lit-clos" fully dressed and always emerges therefrom in the same condition. While her husband slept madam enlarged on the advantages of a "lit-clos" in bringing up a family.

"I have had six children," she said, "and when they were little I used to put three in the top story and three in the bottom, then close the panels and leave them with an easy mind."

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

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Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

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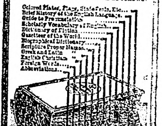
MANY BOOKS IN ONE
WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with final authority ALL KINDS of questions in Language, The Trades, Arts and Sciences, Geography, Biography, Etc.? Plan of Contents as follows:



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Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

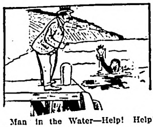
"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

COMFORTING.



Man in the Water—Help! Help! I'm drowning!

Droll Gent—What! you don't need help to drown, man.

The Thrifty Scot.

A Scotsman and his wife were coming from Leith to London by boat. When off the Yorkshire coast a great storm arose, and the vessel had several narrow escapes from foundering.

"Oh, Sandy," moaned his wife, "I'm na afeard o' deein', but I dinna care to dee at sea."

"Dinna think o' deein' yet," answered Sandy; "but when ye do, ye'd better be drooned at sea than anywhere else."

"An' why, Sandy?" asked his wife.

"Why?" exclaimed Sandy. "Because ye wouldnt cost sae muckle to bury."

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Identification.

Mistress (at door)—Well, my dear, what is it?

Little Girl—Please, 'm, our kitty is losted. Did you see a kitty go past here by the name of Nuddles?"

A Tonic For The Whole Family

This splendid tonic will keep every member of your family in good health. Adults suffering from dyspepsia, or indigestion, general exhaustion or breakdown will find in this natural tonic renewed health and strength. Delicate, rapidly growing children will find in this tonic the assistance their digestive organs need to get the proper nourishment and strength from their food.

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

acts directly on the stomach and other digestive organs, toning them up and enabling them to do their work properly. In this way it brings about *permanent health and strength.* On the other hand, ordinary tonics, which give artificial strength by stimulation and by supplying food material, are only effective as long as they are taken.

Sold by All Druggists—2 sizes, 50c. and 35c.

Take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant if you want to get rid of your Cough or Cold.

FANS IGNORANT OF THE INSIDE PLAYS

CRITICISM OF AVERAGE FOLLOWER OF BASEBALL IS GENERALLY UNCALLED FOR.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CATCHER

His Position Behind the Bat and Facing the Rest of His Teammates Gives Him Best Command of Situations That Arise—Signals an Important Part of the Game.

If the average fan could realize how little he knows of baseball he might be less prone to criticism. There is nothing more refreshing to a student of the game than to sit through some pleasant afternoon in a hotbed of fans in stand or bleachers and hear the quips handed out on the play as these spectators see it.

Of course, the fan pays his good money to nourish the sport; then who has a better right than he to air his views?

While the layman doubtless is aware of the fact that baseball of today embraces far more than is shown on the surface, few, very few, realize the intricate complications of "inside" baseball. Far too often are such epithets as "bonehead," "lob," "ivory skull" and the like applied to the wrong party. The game is progressing with the times. The team manager of to-day is the one supreme power on whose judgment almost solely depends success or disappointment.

The captaincy of a major league baseball club of to-day is but a hollow honor. Indeed, there is virtually no such office except in case of a strictly bench manager, such as George Stallings or Connie Mack. In the latter cases a field captain is essential only so far as handing the umpires the batting list and in advising officials of changes that may be made from time to time.

Offensively the manager directs play. Defensively the team, if it works harmoniously, decides its strategies on the spur of the moment; that is, so far as accepting chances is concerned. The fielders concerned always try, but the one who is absolutely sure of the play calls for the chance, and is invariably allowed to stand or fall on his own judgment.

Naturally, the position of the catcher gives him best command of all the situations that may arise. He faces his other teammates and can keep strict tab on the bases. If a base runner stray too far from his station the catcher flashes the intelligence to both pitcher and infielder concerned. The fielder is ready for the throw when the pitcher wheels quickly to let the ball go. And if the baserunner is not equally alert he is caught napping.

The catcher signals the pitcher the nature of every ball he is to serve the batter. Sometimes the pitcher will not agree with his battery mate on the point. Then the backstop signals for different kinds of balls until he hits upon one the pitcher thinks will do the trick—that is, of course, if he has faith in the twirler's judgment.

But not alone the catcher profits by the sign language of the battery. The hawk-eyed infielders and outfielders must be familiar with every sort of ball delivered. Both infielders and outfielders have to play differently on a fast straight one to what they could on a curve. That is why one may often notice the gardeners shift their positions frequently while the same man is at bat. The center fielder can see the signal and he tips off his fellow gardeners. The second baseman and shortstop flash the third and first baseman if these are unable to see for themselves.

Of course, the catcher has to be guarded in his work. He must have several sets of signals at his command with which everyone is familiar. Otherwise a brainy opponent on second would get on to those signs and in turn tip off the various offerings to the man at bat. A catcher cannot use the same sign twice before a rival. Then, too, he must guard against the batsman peeking back to catch his code. That is why the backstop stoops in calling for balls. He covers the hands, which are used entirely for battery signals, with his gloves and his legs. By crouching he shuts out all possible vision of the batsman.

Of course, battery signals are but one phase of the situation. That is the defensive side, or rather part of it. Infielders often tip off catchers on chances to nail base runners. But the infielders in turn profit in knowing what is to be delivered by being able to "lay" for the batsman.

For example, the sort of ball thrown determines whether the second baseman or shortstop shall cover the bag in case of an attempt to steal by a base runner. The same tells the inner defense, in case a bunt is anticipated, the direction in which the ball is likely to go. Then the second baseman or shortstop is ready to cover first or third, as the case may be, while the first baseman or third baseman goes in for the ball.

Hundred Hits For Collins

Eddie Collins of the Philadelphia Athletics is the first player in the fast set to make 100 base hits. All season Collins has been having a tight race with Wagner of Pittsburg for honors in the number of safe smashes made.

WAS HE RIGHT.

Mrs. Rant—Do you think men are more clever than women?

Mr. Rant—Some men are.

Mrs. Rant—Who are they?

Mr. Rant—Single men.

His Preference.

Commander Maxwell of the navy enjoys telling of an unique complaint preferred by a recruit.

On every man-of-war the bar of justice is aft in front of the "stick," or mast. The recruit had gone to the stick to "state" his grievance. "Well, what do you want?" asked the executive officer.

"Please, sir, I want to complain of the breakfast this morning."

"What did you have?"

"Burgoo, crack-hash, hard tack and coffee, sir."

"What did you expect?"

"Please, sir, I always like to start my breakfast with a nice steak and a pair of eggs."—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Reputations.

"The Autocrat," remarked the Recondite Person, "made a remark the import of which escaped me until the other day. He said: 'Many a man has a reputation because of the reputnaito he expects to have some day.'"

"That's not a half bad remark," suggested the Practical Person, "but my son—just out from college, you know, and in the habit of thinking humpbacked thoughts, as it were—said something only this morning that appealed to me: 'Some men,' he said, 'get a reputation and keep it; other men get a reputation and make it keep them.'"

Tuberculosis Conference.

Under the auspices of the Swedish National League Against Tuberculosis, the International Tuberculosis conference held its annual meeting in Stockholm July 8 to 10. Among the American speakers on the program were Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of New York and Dr. John C. Wise, medical director of the United States navy, who was the official representative of this country. Two subjects of special interest discussed were: "Care of Tuberculous Families, Especially of Healthy Children," and "Tuberculosis and the Schools."

Privilege of English Husband.

A wife who complained at the Marylebone police court in London the other day that her husband used abusive language to her was informed by Mr. Plowden that this was one of a husband's privileges.

"You must put up with it," the magistrate told her. "Better an abusive husband than no husband at all."

"But I have had so many years of this kind of thing," she protested.

"I cannot give you any redress," Mr. Plowden replied. "You must expect a certain amount of abuse in this world."

"A Cheap Skate."

"Joel Chandler Harris," said an Atlantan, "used to write comic newspaper editorials. Sometimes he made fun of other editors in them, too.

"Simon Simpson, a rival editor in Mobile, having been made fun of, wrote angrily in his rage:

"'Joel Harris has been getting off some cheap wit at our expense.'

"Joel, on reading this, grabbed his pen and dashed off, quick as a flash, for next day's issue:

"'It must have been cheap, Simon, to be at your expense.'"

SURPRISED HIM

Doctor's Test of Food.

A doctor in Kansas experimented with his boy in a test of food and gives the particulars. He says:

"I naturally watch the effect of different foods on patients. My own little son, a lad of four, had been ill with pneumonia and during his convalescence did not seem to care for any kind of food.

"I knew something of Grape-Nuts and its rather fascinating flavor, and particularly of its nourishing and nerve-building powers, so I started the boy on Grape-Nuts and found from the first dish that he liked it.

"His mother gave it to him steadily and he began to improve at once. In less than a month he had gained about eight pounds and soon became so well and strong we had no further anxiety about him.

"An old patient of mine, 73 years old, came down with serious stomach trouble and before I was called had got so weak he could eat almost nothing, and was in a serious condition. He had tried almost every kind of food for the sick without avail.

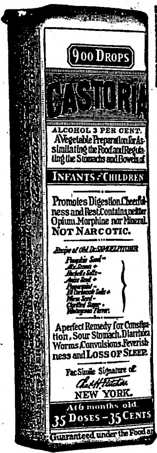
"I immediately put him on Grape-Nuts with good, rich milk and just a little pinch of sugar. He exclaimed when I came next day 'Why doctor I never ate anything so good or that made me feel so much stronger.'

"I am pleased to say that he got well on Grape-Nuts, but he had to stick to it for two or three weeks, then he began to branch out a little with rice or an egg or two. He got entirely well in spite of his almost hopeless condition. He gained 22 pounds in two months which at his age is remarkable.

"I could quote a list of cases where Grape-Nuts has worked wonders."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

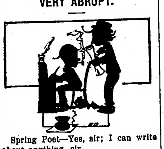
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

VERY ABRUPT.



Spring Poet—Yes, sir; I can write about anything, sir.

Irate Editor—Well, then, suppose you just right-about face and head for the door.

SKIN ERUPTION CURED.

Was So Sore, Irritating and Painful That Little Sufferer Could Not Sleep —Scratched Constantly.

Cuticura's Efficacy Clearly Proven.

"When about two and a half years old my daughter broke out on her hips and the upper parts of her legs with a very irritating and painful eruption. It began in October; the first I noticed was a little red surface and a constant desire on her part to scratch her limbs. She could not sleep and the eruptions got sore, and yellow water came out of them. I had two doctors treat her, but she grew worse under their treatment. Then I bought the Cuticura Remedies and only used them two weeks when she was entirely well. This was in February. She has never had another rough place on her skin, and she is now fourteen years old. Mrs. R. R. Whitaker, Winchester, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Law of Attraction.

The attractions of men to women and women to men are full of the most perplexing inconstancies and contradictions imaginable. It is, for instance, a phyiscal law that magnetism is not simple attraction of one thing for another, but the difference of two opposing forces of attraction and repulsion, of which the former is the greater. The same law holds in relation to the attraction of men and women for each other, in which, as a rule, the masculine is the superior force.—T. P.'s Weekly, London.

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Have No Use for Pins.

All American exporters concerned are warned by Consul General Denby that they'll never get rich by selling pins to the people of Shanghai. "The Chinese have no use for pins," he says, "strings and knots and loops meeting every requirement of male and female, young and old, to keep his or her garments securely and neatly fastened."

Best Clubs for a Youth.

They tell a story in Wall street that Mr. Morgan once replied to a young friend, who had asked him what were the best clubs to belong to in New York. "Young man, the very best clubs to devote your time to are Indian clubs."

His Handicap.

Kind Lady—Ah, my poor man, why don't you straighten up and take your place in society?

Dusty Dan—What would be the use, mum? I am too restless to play "bridge."

Pathos in a Fire Report.

In the annual report of the fire marshal of Kentucky the following extract is not without a suggestion of "Little Boy Blue."

"Among the odds and ends of the attic, usually are vanished furniture, rags smeared with grease to take fire themselves, painting oils liable to take fire when the sun beats on the roof, and broken toys of children who are grown and gone away, or who went to sleep long ago."

The Only Way.

"My wife never opens letters that are addressed to me."

"You have 'em all sent to your office address, do you?"—Cleveland Leader.

It is a mother's duty to keep constantly on hand some reliable remedy for use in case of sudden accident or mishap to the children. Hamlins Wizard Oil can be depended upon for just such emergencies.

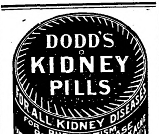
It's no use talking about the peace of God if your life is a provocation to your neighbors.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
for all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes. 25c, 35c and 50c

The wastes of love bring greater riches than the wisdom of greed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

He who honestly seeks to save another finds himself.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 929

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN. N.Y.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

IOWA FARMS $4 PER ACRE CASH BALANCE ½ CROP TILL PAID J. MULHALL SIOUX CITY, IA

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 31–1909.

This Is What Catches Me!

16oz.—One-Third More Starch.

SIXTEEN OUNCES
DEFIANCE
Cold Water Starch
HAS NO EQUAL.
DEFIANCE
STARCH
16oz.
DEFIANCE STARCH CO.
Omaha, Neb.

A FULL POUND for 10c

No premiums, but *one-third more starch than you get of other brands.* Try it now, for hot or cold starching it has no equal and will not stick to the iron.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1909. NO. 19.

TARIFF MEASURE MAKES CUT IN MANY SCHEDULES

Fight for Lower Duties on Wood Pulp and Print Paper Is Won.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RATES ON HOSIERY.

Metal Schedules Are Lower—Duty on Rough Lumber Changed from $2 to $1.25 per Thousand Feet—Sugar and Tobacco Schedules Remain Substantially as Under the Dingley Bill—Little Change in Wool Duties.

Washington.—Tariff rates under the new measure, on the most important articles of consumption, have been decided on as follows:

In the lumber schedule the only increases were those on shingles from 30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000, and on briar wood and laurel wood for the use of pipe makers from the free list to 15 per cent. ad valorem. The rate on sawed lumber was decreased from $2 per 1,000 to $1.25 per 1,000. There was also a diminution on timber from one cent. per cubic foot to one-half cent, and on sawed boards of white wood and kindred woods from $1 per 1,000 to 50 cents per 1,000. The reduction in the differential rates in favor of dressed lumber averaged about one-third of the Dingley rate. Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone poles are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem; clapboards from $1.50 per 1,000 to $1.25; laths from 25 cents to 20 cents per 1,000, while fence posts and kindling wood were taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list.

The only change in the sugar schedule consisted of a reduction of five-hundredths of a cent in the differential on refined sugar.

In agricultural products broom corn was taken from the free list and made dutiable at three dollars per ton. Hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents per pound. There are also increases on lemons, figs, almonds, pineapples and chicory root. The reductions in the agricultural schedule covered bacon and hams from five to four cents per pound, lard from two to one and one-half cents, fresh meats from two to one and one-half cents, and starch from one and one-half to one cent per pound. Tallow, wool grease, dextrin, peas, sugar beets, cabbages and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was increased throughout to 15 per cent. over the Dingley rates.

The cotton schedule was reconstructed and readjusted to bring the duties up to those collected during the first four years of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rate then collected under that law. Since that time the rates have been lowered, in some cases from 60 to 6 per cent. by court decisions. These new rates are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of three per cent. ad valorem increase over that collected under the present law for last year.

Cotton Hosiery.

Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than $1 per dozen is increased from 50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs; more than $1 and less than $1.50 per dozen pairs, from 60 cents to 85 cents per dozen pairs; more than $1.50 and not more than $2, from 70 cents to 90 cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law.

Hemp is increased from $20 to $22.50 per ton and hackle hemp from $40 to $45 per ton. The cheaper laces remain as in the present law, but there is an increase from 60 to 70 per cent. on some of the higher priced laces. In this schedule single coarse yarns are reduced from seven cents to six cents per pound and gill nettings from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

There was a general reduction in carpets and mats.

A reduction from 20 cents to 15 cents is made in hydraulic hose. Oil cloth, including linoleum, was reduced about one-third.

There was practically no change in the wool schedule from the rates of the Dingley law, but there was a readjustment between tops and yarns and a small decrease on cloths with a cotton warp.

Mechanically ground wood pulp was exempted from duty and placed on the free list with a provision for a countervailing duty against Canada. The lower grade of printing paper was reduced from $6 to $3.75 per ton and the higher grade from $8 to $3.75. There is an increase on surface coated paper and lithographing prints, including postcards and cigar labels.

Common window glass of the lower sizes, in which the imports are heavy, is given a reduction, and where changes were made in the chemical schedule there was a general decrease, except upon such articles as fancy soaps and perfumes, which were increased.

Probably the most marked reductions throughout any schedule in the bill as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committee are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that portion of the bill, pig iron going down from $4 to $2.50 per ton, and scrap iron from $4 to $1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent., and this reduction includes steel rails.

Other reductions in the metal schedule affect polished sheets, rolled sheets of iron, steel, copper, or nickel, steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs; round iron or steel wire; steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold hammered, or polished; anvils, axles; blacksmith's hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars; bolts; cast iron pipes; cast hollow ware; chains; lap welded or jointed iron or steel boler tubes; cut nails and spikes; horseshoe nails; wire nails; spikes, nuts and washers; cut tacks; steel plates engraved; rivets; cross-cut saws, mill-saws, circular saws, pit and drag saws, steel band saws and all other saws; screws; wheels for railway purposes; aluminum; momazite sand and thorite.

Bituminous coal goes down from 67 cents to 45 cents per ton, and there are reductions on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements are cut from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Hides were placed on the free list, while the rate on band and sole leather is reduced from 20 per cent. to five per cent. ad valorem, on dressed leather from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.; boots and shoes from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Fireworks are increased from 20 per cent. advalorem to 12 cents per pound; wearing apparel made of fur from 35 to 50 per cent, and the higher class jewelry from 60 per cent. to 85 per cent. ad valorem; pencil lead is given specific rates instead of ad valorem rates with a slight increase. For the first time moving picture films are named specifically in a tariff law. The bill gives them a positive rate of 1½ cents per foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine and similar petroleum products are made free of duty and are left even without a countervailing duty.

The Dingley rates on women's and children's gloves are allowed to stand. The only change is a reduction on "schmaschen" gloves not over 14 inches in length on which the rate is made $1.25 a dozen pairs instead of $1.75.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported articles capable of being marked without impairment of their value shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the administration of the customs laws was adopted by the conferees. It is practically the same as that adopted by the senate. It is intended to prevent undervaluation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained.

Provision is made for the establishment of a customs court of appeals, with headquarters in Washington. It will comprise a presiding judge and four associate judges, at salaries of $10,000 a year. There are to be appointed to conduct government cases before this court a special assistant attorney general at $10,000, a deputy assistant attorney general at $7,500, and four attorneys at $5,000 each.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco eight cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those weighing under three pounds per 1,000, which were increased from 54 to 75 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigarettes were increased to $1.25 per 1,000. A prohibition against the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

The provision granting farmers the free sale of leaf tobacco places a restriction on the retail dealer which requires him to record every sale amounting to two pounds or more to one person in one day. A number of other ironclad requirements are included in the redraft of this section adopted by the conference committee, by which it was intended to prevent any frauds upon the internal revenues, and at the same time give as much of a local market as possible to the tobacco grower. The grower had contended for unrestricted sale of amounts up to ten pounds.

Foreign-built yachts are subject to an excise tax of seven dollars per gross ton, which is to be collected annually on the first day of September. In lieu of the excise tax the owner of a foreign built yacht or pleasure boat may pay a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on his yacht. This will entitle him to American registry. The excise tax provision was adopted because of the fact that some question has been raised about the ability of the government to enforce collection of import duties.

Corporation Tax.

Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit, and every insurance company is required to pay annually an excise tax of one per cent. upon its entire net income over and above $5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the treasury deficit. The section was prepared by Attorney General Wickersham, assisted by other able lawyers in the administrative circle, and great care was taken to guard against double taxation. It provides a form of publicity which will enable the government to exercise supervision over corporations. The form of returns which must be made by corporations, and other features of the corporation tax law were made public in detail during its consideration in the senate. It is estimated that from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year will be collected under this form of federal taxation.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue Panama canal bonds to the amount of $290,569,000, which sum, together with that already expended, equals the estimated cost of the Panama canal. It is not intended that the bonds shall be issued except as needed to provide money to carry on the work of canal construction. The bonds are to be payable 50 years from the date of issue, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. When the bonds are sold the secretary of the treasury will restore to the working balance the $50,000,000 paid originally for the canal property and the canal zone.

The re-enactment of the provision authorizing the issuance of treasury certificates for money borrowed to meet public expenditures, increases the amount of the authorization from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. A large number of other provisions that are in force under the existing tariff law are included in the conference bill, with a few changes in phraseology in several cases.

The drawback provision of the Dingley law is incorporated in the conference bill in lieu of the drawback of the house bill which intended to permit the substitution of domestic material in the manufactured article for export to the same quantity that the imported material, upon which a drawback was obtainable, was used in the manufacture of similar articles for domestic consumption. An additional provision was adopted entitling users of domestic alcohol in the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics to secure a drawback of internal revenue tax to the amount of alcohol used in an exported article.

Senate Ideas Accepted.

Practically all the administrative features of the bill which were adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal, as well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent. ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country accords to the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds that this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates and until the time of the proclamation the maximum rates will apply.

The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist the president in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him and information which will be useful to the officers of the government in the administration of the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected by the maximum and minimum provision.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be terminated by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give 10 days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end. All other treaties which contain no stipulation in regard to their termination by diplomatic action shall be abrogated by a notice of six months from the president to those countries, the notice dating from April 30, 1909, on which date Secretary Knox notified foreign governments that the United States would soon ask them to enter into new tariff relations.

Eveleth Minn.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

New high school costing $75,000, erected at Eveleth, Minn., and replacing building burned on June 26, 1909.

J. J. HILL OFFERS $2,500 PRIZE

WILL BE GIVEN TO EXHIBITORS OF BEST GRAINS AND GRASSES AT OMAHA SHOW.

OPEN TO ALL IN G. N. ZONE

Great Northern Officials Interested in Movement for Better Farming—Exhibits to be Carried Free.

James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern, offers $2,500 in gold as prizes for small grains and grasses exhibited at the national corn exposition to be held in Omaha, Dec. 6 to 18, and grown in the "Great Northern zone."

The announcement that Mr. Hill would pay cash prizes at the corn show to those exhibiting the best samples of grain and hay was made, following a conference of James J. and L. W. Hill with T. F. Sturgess, general manager of the corn show, Will A. Campbell of the Commercial Club of Omaha, and Prof. C. P. Bull, of the Minnesota Agricultural College. The matter of arranging the classes was placed by Mr. Hill in the hands of Prof. Bull and Prof. Thomas Shaw, of the Dakota Farmer.

The zone from which these grains and grasses may come in order to win some of the Hill money comprises an area of 214,000,000 acres in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, through which the Great Northern runs. The railroad company will also assist the farmers in every way in taking exhibits to the national corn exposition at Omaha. Baggage cars are to be routed along the lines and pick up exhibits which will be carried to Omaha without expense to the exhibitors. The interstate commerce law permits the railroads to do this, and President L. W. Hill announced that everything would be done to encourage farmers in the "Great Northern zone" to make exhibits.

Compete for World Prizes Also.

While competing for the gold offered by Mr. Hill the exhibitors from along the lines of the Great Northern are also competing for the prizes offered in the world classes, which aggregate $50,000. Both James J. and L. W. Hill express the belief that the states in their zone will carry off some of the money and trophies offered for oats and barley, as well as standing a good chance for the wheat and hay prizes against the world.

The plan is to offer two first prizes for corn, oats, barley and wheat in each of the states and one first prize in each state for alfalfa, timothy, spelt, clover and peas. When $2,500 in gold is divided some two hundred prizes will be arranged, which will make it possible for a number to get into the prize-winning class.

James J. Hill is growing a field of prize-winning alfalfa himself, but says he will not make an exhibit. From seed corn obtained from the ten ears which won $5,000 at the 1908 exposition, President L. W. Hill and a number of his friends are growing some fine patches of corn. While Mr. Hill will exhibit this corn, it will be entered in the world classes and not compete against the entries made from the northern zone.

Prof. Bull is not only to assist Mr. Hill in arranging for the big "zone" contest, but as vice-president of the exposition from Minnesota, will be interested in the exhibit the state college will have.

Plans are being made to have a model mill, bakery, grain inspection outfit and electric bleacher installed, which will show exactly how small grains are graded and handled when they reach the primary market, as well as the mills. The small grain part of the exposition is to be as large and as important as the corn exhibits, according to Prof. Bull.

THIRD WINS SHOOT.

Total of 4,404 Makes Them Champions the Tenth Time.

Camp Lakeview.—The Third regiment rifle team won here the tenth time the annual regimental match shoot and will represent the state at the national rifle shoot at Dayton, Ohio, this coming fall.

The individual scores follow:

First Regiment—F. B. Rowley, 343; E. G. Falk, 349; F. E. Krembs, 390; C. O. Peterson, 338; P. L. McClay, 334; E. C. A. Lundeen, 356; Per Ramee, 348; T. E. Harrington, 332; H. H. Hall, 369; E. Gustafson, 350; Max Mathieu, 309; M. Baldwin, 342. Regimental total, 4,160.

Second Regiment—A. Mohn, 387; E. F. Juni, 374; C. A. Grussendorf, 369; H. D. Grussendorf, 345; A. R. Schmidt, 383; O. F. Lang, 352; W. Dodge, 326; J. Hildyard, 341; C. Johnson, 360; L. W. Inglis, 344; M. O. Ronningen, 345. Regimental total, 4,262.

Third Regiment—J. Thompson, 396; C. Simpson, 360; B. W. Perrigo, 378; F. J. Britton, 381; Carl Anderson, 387; Paul Schultz, 362; O. H. Sorenson, 324; E. H. Sellhorn, 364; H. D. Marshall, 356; A. G. Bemis, 376; William Sanford, 373; C. Helmet, 347. Regimental total, 4,404.

The scores indicate targets out of a possible 450, the skirmish fire running 100 shots, the other events 50 each.

When the totals were cast up the Third regiment was shown considerably in the lead. The events yesterday were the shoots at 200, 300 and 500 yards and the "timed fire." The day opened today with the skirmish fire, followed by the 600, 800 and 1,000 yards and skirmish shoots.

TUGBOAT SEIZED BY OFFICERS.

Alleged That Duties Were Unpaid on Logs Towed From Canada.

Fergus Falls.—The United States government filed a motion in the federal court in this city, notifying the owners of the tugboat "Nick" that this boat has been seized by the United States revenue officers, together with two large rafts of logs, containing several hundred thousand feet of lumber, and that the entire property will be confiscated to the government unless redeemed within a stipulated time. The boat in question is alleged to have been towing logs from the Canadian to the American side of the Rainy river, and it is alleged that the persons in charge have been failing to pay the tariff duties. The government brought similar proceedings here in the case of a large quantity of whisky that was seized on the White Earth Indian reservation a short time ago.

MINE IS WORTH MILLIONS.

Scranton at Hibbing Will Pay State Vast Sums in Royalties.

Hibbing.—The state of Minnesota has struck it rich at the Scranton location on the outskirts of Hibbing.

The property is controlled by Pickands, Mather & Co., and they have just awarded a contract for sinking a concrete working shaft. This mine will not only be the biggest the state owns, but it will be the biggest underground mine on the Messabi range.

Twenty-five million tons of ore have been shown up by drills and the state will pull down 25 cents a ton royalty. The state will receive more than $8,000,000.

The Scranton mine was formerly called the Elizabeth.

Beltrami Hearing Postponed.

Bemidji.—The hearing against Beltrami county officials, which was to have commenced here Tuesday before M. E. Ryan, has been postponed until Aug. 5. This was partly because of the term of court at International Falls, in which the Bemidji attorneys interested in the hearing were employed, and in part because of other work of Mr. Ryan at Brainerd.

Brakeman Killed at Superior.

Duluth.—Hurled through the air from a boxcar by the sudden stopping of a train, Julius Olson, aged 33, a Northern Pacific switchman, was crushed to death at Superior.

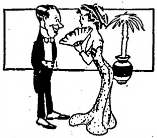
A SURE SIGN.

When It Appears Act at Once.

Trouble with the kidney secretions is a certain sign that your kidneys are deranged and that you should use Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure all irregularities and annoyances, remove backache and side pains and restore the kidneys to health. Charles Cole, 204 N. Buckeye St., Iola, Kans., says: "The kidney secretions were irregular, scanty and painful and contained sediment. My back was stiff and lame and my limbs swelled. I grew weak and discouraged. Doan's Kidney Pills removed these troubles entirely. I have been well for two years."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OH, MY!



He—A woman is peculiar in one way.

She—What's that?

He—She won't tear up a love letter, even after she's forgotten who wrote it.

Widow to Widowers.

Mr. Robert Marshall, a well-known London police court missionary, recently received the following letter:

"Dear Sir: Reading of you sometimes in newspapers, I take the liberty of asking if you know off a very respeckable man wishen to get married again. I have bean a widow for years now and am all alone in the world. Trusting to your honor and remaining yours respeckable, Mrs. ——, middle age."

But Not In.

Evelyn—I saw you in bathing this morning, George. It's funny you didn't see me.

George—I didn't expect to.

Evelyn—I was sure you saw me at one time. I was standing close by you on the beach.

George—Oh, yes. I saw you in your bathing suit.

A Hot Prescription.

"I want you to prescribe for me, doctor," said the sallow-complexioned man. "I have cold feet; what would you suggest?"

"A ton of coal, promptly replied the witty physician. "Five dollars, please."

THE NEW WOMAN

Made Over by Quitting Coffee.

Coffee probably wrecks a greater percentage of Southerners than of Northern people for Southerners use it more freely.

The work it does is distressing enough in some instances; as an illustration, a woman of Richmond, Va., writes:

"I was a coffee drinker for years and for about six years my health was completely shattered. I suffered fearfully with headache and nervousness, also palpitation of the heart and loss of appetite.

"My sight gradually began to fail and finally I lost the sight of one eye altogether. The eye was operated upon and the sight partially restored, then I became totally blind in the other eye.

"My doctor used to urge me to give up coffee, but I was willful and continued to drink it until finally in a case of severe illness the doctor insisted that I must give up the coffee, so I began using Postum, and in a month I felt like a new creature.

"I steadily gained in health and strength. About a month ago I began using Grape-Nuts food and the effect has been wonderful. I really feel like a new woman and have gained about 25 pounds.

"I am quite an elderly lady and before using Postum and Grape-nuts I could not walk a square without exceeding fatigue, now I walk ten or twelve without feeling it. Formerly in reading I could remember but little but now my memory holds fast what I read.

Several friends who have seen the remarkable effects of Postum and Grape-Nuts on me have urged that I give the facts to the public for the sake of suffering humanity, so, although I dislike publicity, you can publish this letter if you like."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY. W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The investigation that is being made by the Department of the Interior, by sending an agent to look over the eleven townships will undoubtly result to the advantage of the actual settlers.

It is estimated that the attendance on September 6th, at the Minnesota state fair, the opening day will reach 125,000. This is to be labor day, and all the labor organizations will attend in a body.

Gov. Johnson and official staff are taking in the big Seattle exposition this week. The governor will improve this oppretunity to get aquainted with the people of the west just so they will know him when he is called on to head the democratic party in the next presidential race.

No gambling games will be allowed on the Minnesota stat fair grounds during the great state fair, and about all you car bet on is which will draw the bigest crowd, on the opening day September the 6th; the opening address, of Senator Knute Nelson, or the great race between Dan Patch and Minor Heir, the two fastest trotting horses in the world.

DITCHES AND TELEPHONS.

Our north side of the river friends seems to be in a mix up over the location of a county ditch, and the ley— towns man has began to edit, and we expect Vrolson will soon begin to certify, and Swanson to "communicate.„ That's the stuff! Go it you old stockings. "Buck" any public improvement, to a stand still. Don't let us have any ditches, or bridges in this town, unless they pass right by your door, but don't try to do anything yourself to improve or build up the country, but just lay low until some one else starts, then "fight um." We don't know how Swanson is fixed for time just now, but we presume you can get him to get up "communications", as soon as he gets that continued story compleated; about the bog that got his head taken off by sour cream.

We have not taken much interest in this ditch matter up to the present time, but as our Erie friend took quite an active part in bridge building last winter, it gives us pleasure to get into the ditch and telephone business a little this summer, as it is a long road that never has a turn.

Our colums are open to anyone that wants to jump in and rip the Erie publisher up the back, for trying to get ditches and telephone lines through the country, the same as he did his on the bridge matter last winter. If any one of you want to soak it to him take a couple of cod fish and go down and see Swanson and get him to write a communication, and we will publish it. You can have them take for a text. "All telephone lines and ditches goes by Erie." Then have them stand up and sing. "But whether they be great or small, the farmers pays it all." That man Lattimore has a great head on him, for lathing the farmers, and we expect he will farm them pretty heavy on that telephone deal.

We advise the farmer to be very careful about making investments in county ditches and telephone lines at this time.

A MUTUAL SURPRISE.

The Meeting Between an Ambitious Hunter and His First Grizzly.

In "Sketches of Life in the Golden State" Colonel Albert S. Evans tells an amusing anecdote of an ambitious hunter who met his first grizzly bear—in procession. The incident occurred in the woods near the site of the present town of Monterey.

The hunter sat down to rest in the shade of a tree and unwittingly went to sleep. When he woke it was near sunset, and he sat up, rubbing his eyes and contemplating a return to his hotel, several miles distant.

Just then a rustling and crackling noise from a clump of chaparral about 100 yards away attracted his attention. Out walked a grizzly bear, a monarch of his kind. He yawned, licked his jaws and then advanced toward the tree where our hunter sat, but evidently was unconscious of his presence.

His grizzly majesty had proceeded about twenty paces when a female bear followed him, and an instant later a third grizzly followed her at a slow, shambling pace.

The hunter sat spellbound with terror as the procession came toward him until the forward grizzly was within thirty yards. Then, scarcely realizing what he did, he sprang to his feet and uttered a frenzied yell—yell upon yell!

The effect was magical. The foremost bear sprang into the air, turned sharply about, knocked the female down, rolled over her, gathered himself up and bolted "like forty cart loads of rock going down a chute" straight for the chaparral again, the other two bears close at his heels and never turning to see what had frightened them.

The hunter, seeing the enemy retreating, sprang to his feet and fled at top speed for the hotel, leaving hat and gun behind. The truth of his wild and startling tale was proved the next day by the numerous bear tracks of different sizes found in the marshy ground near by. But the three bears had gone off beyond pursuit.

THE NEW ORE.

One of Andrew Carnegie's Early Iron Experiences.

Andrew Carnegie once stated that a short time after the starting of his first plant in Pittsburg he had an odd experience with iron ore.

"I was offered some ore that sampled about the usual grade, so far as I was able to judge from appearances, at a reduced price," he said. "I bought several thousand tons—a big order for those days. The second day after we commenced to run it the foreman came to the office and told me the new ore was of no account, that it did not flow and that the furnaces were so choked they would have to be dumped unless some remedy was found. Those fires were built to last two years, and to dump them at this time would mean so heavy a loss as to practically put me out of business. A young chemist had called on me a few weeks before, and, while I had not paid much attention to him, I had kept his card. It occurred to me that he might possibly be of some help, though I confess I did not then see what chemistry had to do with the iron business. But I sent for him, and he came at once. First he examined the new ore and then the old that we had been running without difficulty, and finally he looked at the furnaces. To avoid delay he made a little test of the two ores right there. I had told him when he arrived that I felt sure the new ore was worthless and admitted my mistake in buying it. Of course I did this as I did not want him to think I was ignorant of the business. You can imagine my surprise, then, when at the conclusion of his test he quietly informed us that the new ore was so good we did not know how to run it. The fact was that the new ore contained 20 per cent more iron than the old, and all that it was necessary to do was to add a proportionate increase of flux to bring about reduction."—American Industries.

Heat Conductors.

Some substances conduct heat more freely than others, silver among the metals being the best conductor, and as a unit of measurement is taken at 1,000. Compared with silver as a conductor, gold is 981, copper 845, zinc 641, tin 422, steel 397 and wrought iron 436. Glass, wood, gases, liquids and resinous substances are bad conductors. Water is such a poor conductor that if heat is applied to the top it will boil at the top, while the bottom will remain cold.

Reformed Spelling.

A commercial traveler tells us of an interesting notice exhibited in the window of a small shop in the west of England. It ran:

OME GRONE UNE 6 A POTT.

To upholders of the new orthography this should be interesting. It refers to home grown honey and its price.—London News.

Extremely So.

"But why did you eat the cake she baked?"

"I wanted to make myself solid."

"Did you succeed?"

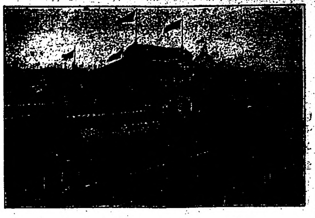
"I should say so. I felt like a ton of lead."—Cleveland Leader.

Woman's Way.

Blobbs—Have you ever noticed that the average woman gets off a trolley car backward? Slobbs—That's the way she gets off a joke too.—Philadelphia Record.

Family Ties.

Old Gentleman—Have you any family ties? Willie—Oh, yes, sir. Father makes me wear all his old ones.



Hippodrome Building.

[illegible]ck Judging Each [illegible] Big H[illegible]

[illegible] Each Evening.

[illegible]NNESOT[illegible] STATE F[illegible] Sept[illegible]

[illegible]LICATION

First [illegible] The Sunbeam June 25th, 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorand D. Nelson, widow of Ole Nelson Deceased, of Greibrock Minnesota, who on December 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 999, Serial No. 04379 for Lot 5,S.W.¼ S. W. ¼ Section 1, E. ½ S.E. ¼ Section 2, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 7th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvors Svensen, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. Halvor K. Homme, Nels Lolland, of Greibrock Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam July 9th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 6th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah E. Vaughan, of Germantown Minnesota, who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 523, Serial No. 04189, for N. E. ¼ Section 32. Township 154N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th. day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Casey, Henry Cook, Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Albert Arnts, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 23rd. 1909. Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota July 16th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benjiman N. Moe, of Germantown, Minn., who on October 24, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 707, Serial No. 04283, for N.E.¼ Section 28 township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 27th. day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Elve Aakre, John Markeson, of Reiner Minn. Charles H. Newberry, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

First Pub. July 31st.-9-

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 27, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 4, 5, & N.W.1-4 N.W.1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 31st, day of August, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

A Caroline Islands Legend.

The Caroline Islands group includes, besides coral islands, five mountainous islands of basaltic formation, beautiful and fertile with rivers and springs. Among the many queer legends of these children of the Pacific there is none more highly improbable than their theory as to the origin of these islands and their inhabitants. They think they themselves were very strong in the water—in fact, they lived in it. The story goes that a woman and her children were floating around on the reef when a man appeared from the west with a basket of soil on his shoulders. He had started out to make an island with a mountain on it. One of the children cried out to him, "Give us a little soil to make a place for our mother to rest, for she is very weak and cannot swim." He took out a handful of the earth and threw it down, making an island. As the man was going on his way over the water the son slyly made a hole in the basket, so as he proceeded on his way he left a trail of land behind. Suddenly he became conscious that the basket seemed light, and, looking around, he saw the land. In his anger he turned about and trod upon it, and thus the islands were formed.

P[illegible]

CITATION FOR HEARING ON PETITION FOR ADMINESTRATOR. ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State Of Minnesota,

County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO Barbra Ovorum, Geneva Overum and Clifford Overum and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent: The petition of Barbra Overum having been filed in this court, representing that Ole Overum, then a resident of the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 17th, day of March 1909; and praying that lettters of administration of his estate be to Barbra Overum granted; and the Court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; THEREFORE, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 10th, day of August 1909, at 9 o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

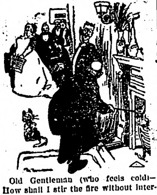
WITNESS, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court this 10th, day of July 1909.

S. A. SWANSON

[Court Seal] Probate Judge.

7, 16, to 8,3.-9.

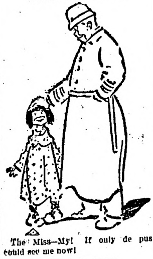
The Evening Party.



Old Gentleman (who feels cold)—How shall I stir the fire without interrupting the music?

Wag—Oh, between the bars, of course.

Ready For the Exhibit.



The Miss—My! If only de push could see me now!

A Total Abstainer.

Excited Individual—Is this where they swear people? Commissioner For Oaths—Yes, sir. What can I do for you? Excited Individual—I want to take an oath never to put down another carpet.—London Telegraph.

Accommodating Him.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure. Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Chased by a Sea Serpent.

"Ever see a sea serpent?"

"I was chased by one once."

"What did you do?"

"Got up and lit the gas."—Pittsburg Post.

Yes We have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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An Apt Answer.

The dangers associated with the fishing industry on the Newfoundland banks are many and grave. Foremost among them is that the dories may be upset while fishing, which involves almost inevitable loss of their occupants. Callous captains, secure themselves from the necessity of going, frequently order their men out when the weather does not warrant it, and disastrous are the results. One of these brutal skippers was aptly answered once by a bank man of whose courage or capacity there was no question.

"Out with you!" shouted the captain. "Hurry up there! It's a fishing day!"

"Oh, no, skipper!" replied the dory man. "It's too stormy today for a boat to fish."

"Nonsense, man!" rejoined the skipper. "If my old grandmother was here today she'd get her dory out."

"Then, skipper," said the man, "if her grandson will come out with me now I'll haul my trawl."

It is needless to say no dories were launched from that schooner on that date.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS,

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

Give Us A Call.

Merchants State Bank,

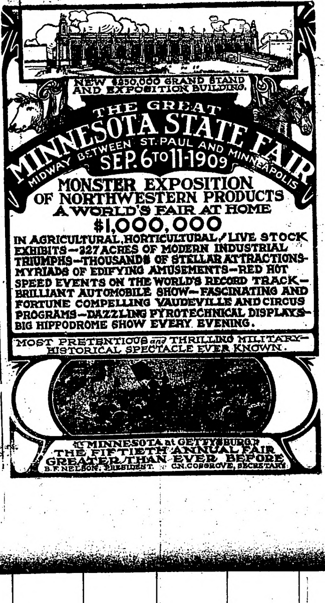
ST HILAIRE, MINN

Officers.

C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BERREE..........Cashier.

Doors In China.

In China doors are often round, leaf shaped or semicircular. In placing them the builder usually avoids having one opposite another lest evil spirits find their way from the street into the recesses of the building. The doorways separating the courts of a garden are usually of an elaborate kind, and the octagonal form is one of the most popular. Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals 3 and 9 is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to 3 or its multiples.



NEW $250,000 GRAND STAND AND EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE GREAT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR
MIDWAY BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
SEP. 6 TO 11-1909

MONSTER EXPOSITION OF NORTHWESTERN PRODUCTS
A WORLD'S FAIR AT HOME
$1,000,000 IN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS—327 ACRES OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPHS—THOUSANDS OF STELLAR ATTRACTIONS—MYRIADS OF EDIFYING AMUSEMENTS—RED HOT SPEED EVENTS ON THE WORLD'S RECORD TRACK—BRILLIANT AUTOMOBILE SHOW—FASCINATING AND FORTUNE COMPELLING VAUDEVILLE AND CIRCUS PROGRAMS—DAZZLING PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAYS—BIG HIPPODROME SHOW EVERY EVENING.

MOST PRETENTIOUS and THRILLING MILITARY-HISTORICAL SPECTACLE EVER KNOWN.

"MINNESOTA at GETTYSBURG"

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL FAIR GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE

B.F. NELSON, PRESIDENT. C.N. COSGROVE, SECRETARY.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Applications are out for bids to carry U. S. mail from Rudell to Lillo, three times a week.

The attendance is reported to be very good at the Thief River Falls Fair, this week.

We are indebted to Edward Singer for assistance to get out our paper this week, but he can not set type.

Walter McAndress was transacting business at Thief River Falls Tuesday and Wednesday.

There was quite a large number from Deer Park took in the intertainment at Kratka Sunday.

We had a slight touch of hail in this locality on last Saturday evening, which done some damage to crops.

Barley harvest comenced this week, and the whet harves will be ready the later part of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ellingson and Andrew Kolstrand was passengers dow on the Wednesdays morning Dan Patch, to the fair

Captain Fred Haug was a passenger up the river on Tuesday morning. He is now located at Minneapolis, in the employ of D. N. Winton.

Miss Myrtle Fuller, and Mrs. G. Fuller, of Rochester Minnesot arrived here yesterday for a visit with their sister Mrs. Walter McAndress.

FOR SALE: A second hand Minneapolis Threshing Rig, complete, for $550.00. Fred L Farley, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

George Singer, the Rhoda dairyman's cream check amounted to a little over One hundred and thity one dollars last month. How is that for our peavine hay farmers? This is the second largest monthly cream check in the county.

We got mixed up in a broko runaway on Wednesday evening, in which we got seariously hurt and consider ourselves very fortunate to escape with out life. While assisting to fix up a hay stack, on the meadow the horses that had been left standing near by took fright and started to run, when we made the mistake of jumping in behind them to try to get hold of the lines that was tied on the ladder of the hay rack, but only got hold of one line and turned the team into a soft spot in the meadow, where they slowed down enough so Mr. Clark got on the wagon and got the lines and stored them. We was in a position where it meant death or seatious injury to drop under the wheels which we would soon had to have done if the team had not been stopped.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scarse this week.

Mr. John Buckstrand left for Northwood N.D. this week to take in the harvest and threshing season.

Mr. Andrew Letvig is drilling a well for Emanuel Carlson this week.

Mr. Oscar Lindberg returned home from Crookston this week.

Mr. Boret is working for Con Short, this week.

Mis Sarah Lindberg who has been staying with Mrs. Con Short returned home on Sunday.

Mr. Whalen has his dwelling house nearly complested, and is finishing up with a coat of paint.

Mrs. Ralph Green went down to Red Lake Falls Wednesday for a visit with her daughter Mrs. Normando.

The Clearwater boys have a big game of base ball on Sunday afternoon.

STAR SPOTS.

Very warm weather now days.

The roads are getting better again.

Prospects are good for a bumper crop of moskuitos.

There is no danger that rightly placed ditches will spoil the, for they are a safe and sure investment.

Mr. H. C. Iverson will make a cycle trip through the eleven towns to take views of creamerys, ditches and telephone lines.

There is a revival of the timeworn style of going to Dakota for harvest and threshing. When will the settlers of eastern Red Lake County be relieved of having to do this kind of business? It seems to that all this ware and tear on men and horses going to Dakota threshing is not what it is "cracked up" to be.

Suburban.

Tragic Tale of a Tragedian.

"The awfulest and the funniest stage wait I ever lived through," said a sprightly English actress, "was when a certain well known London actor manager, whose name I dare not divulge, was doing a tremendous curse scene on a darkened stage. He had the audience spellbound with his sonorous declamation, which, of course, they didn't know depended largely upon his ample mouthful of false teeth. At the very climax of his bloodcurdling maledictions the entire dental collection dropped out suddenly in the excitement of the moment and bounded into some obscure hiding place. The tragedian's mighty voice died down to an unintelligible mumble as he groped about frantically in search of the missing masticators. We were all too helpless from laughter to be of much help in this critical situation. At last, after what seemed like half an hour of the most hysterical suspense, the stage manager located the teeth with the aid of a dark lantern and restored them to the frantic star, who clapped them into his mouth and began cursing again with redoubled earnestness. I never knew what the audience thought, and no one ever dared to ask the actor manager."—New York World.

Quicksilver.

The ore from which quicksilver is obtained is a brilliant red rock known as cinnabar. When of high purity it is actually vermilion in color. Cinnabar is the original source of the pigment known commercially as vermilion. It is a compound of sulphur and quicksilver, and in order to separate the latter from the sulphur the rock is roasted. Passing off in the form of a gas, the mercury is afterward condensed and flows out in a fine stream, like a continuous pencil of molten silver. Like gold and silver, mercury is occasionally found in a native or pure state. Sometimes the miner's pick penetrates a cavity that contains a cupful or more of the elusive and beautiful fluid. Miners suffer much from the poisonous effects of the quicksilver fumes. Extreme cleanliness is the best safeguard for workers in this dangerous occupation. Use is also made of a sort of lemonade which serves to a certain extent as an antidote, a strong acid taking the place of lemon juice in the composition of the drink.

Must Keep the Curtains Up.

"In London it is strictly against the law for the driver of any public conveyance to allow the curtains of his vehicle to be pulled down," said a man who has visited the English metropolis. "By day or night the windows of cabs, hansoms, carriages, or what not, whether drawn by horses or propelled by electric power, must be so open to public inspection as to allow a plain view of those occupying the interior. A closed rig wouldn't get a block before a London bobby would nab its driver and hale him to a magistrate's office, where he would get no mercy. The law is based on the theory that closed vehicles lend themselves easily to the commission of robbery or murder and that they may also assist a criminal to make his escape."—Baltimore American.

Their Troubles.

"You've got no grounds to envy me," said the millionaire to the beggar. "I've got just as many troubles as you have."

"No doubt yer right, boss," said the beggar humbly, "but the difficulty with me is I ain't got nothin' else."

Didn't Pass It.

A missionary in Trinidad once asked a negro sitting in idleness by the roadside how he managed to pass the time. "I sit in de sun, massa, and let de time pass me," was the quaint and philosophical reply.

Reminders.

Mrs.—He said I reminded him of a Greek goddess. Mr.—Huh! Mrs.—What do I remind you of? Mr.—Of every darned thing I overlook that you ask me to do.—Cleveland Leader.

The temple of fame stands upon the grave. The flame that burns upon its altars is kindled from the ashes of dead men.

The Professor Remembers.

Professor (as the company is breaking up, missing one of his rubbers)—Has any of you gentlemen put on three rubbers by mistake?—Fliegende Blatter.

BRIBERY IN RUSSIA.

An Incident of the Reign of the "Czar-Liberator."

An old and long retired Russian general, a man of the "old school," related the following story in illustration of the official bribery that prevails in Russia, the incident being one within his own personal knowledge:

During the reign of Alexander II., the "czar-liberator," the widow of a distinguished general endeavored to obtain an appointment in a certain ministry for her only son, a young man of superior education and intelligence. The minister promised the widow to reserve the first occurring vacancy in his department. She waited in vain for the fulfillment of the promise and twice repeated her appeal by letter. She learned, too, that in the meantime several vacancies had been filled by other candidates.

The widow then waited upon the emperor and told his majesty of the minister's broken promises and her own keen disappointment, and after a few moments' consideration the czar asked her if she had inclosed a gift of money to the minister with her written application.

"Why, certainly not, your majesty. I should not dare put such an affront upon his excellency."

"Do not trouble yourself about the affront, madame," replied the czar, "but renew your proposal to the minister and inclose £1,000 to him."

"But I have no such sum of money, your majesty," said the widow dolefully.

"Oh, as to that, I will lend you the money, and the minister will no doubt repay me, and you will inform me, please, of the result of your renewed application with the inclosure."

The widow sent her son to the minister with the £1,000 lent by the czar inclosed with a politely written note, the result being that the young man received the desired appointment the same day.

About a week later the minister had just concluded his customary official report to the czar when his majesty observed, "By the way, there is a very intelligent and promising young man, the son of the late General ——, for whom you can perhaps find a fairly prospective position in your department."

"But, your majesty," said the minister, "that young man is already in my department, and I should say that he is likely to make a career for himself."

"Tell me, please," quietly asked the czar, "how much did this youth's mother pay you for the appointment?"

The minister was too wily and tactful outwardly to manifest his surprise and chagrin, and he knew, too, that his safety demanded a perfectly candid reply to his sovereign.

"Would your majesty be interested," he said, "to hear what I myself paid for the influence which procured my portfolio from your gracious hands? The total sum was £22,500, and, relatively speaking, I do not think, with all humility, that this lady has paid at all dearly for the prospects of her son."

The minister repaid to the czar the £1,000 and was not unkindly dismissed from the audience, and he also retained his portfolio.—Odessa Cor. London Standard.

The African Buffalo.

A wounded buffalo is vastly more dangerous when he runs away than when he charges, for in nine cases out of ten after a dash that may be for a few hundred yards or a mile he will revengefully circle back to an interception of his own trail, stand hidden in grass or thicket until his pursuer comes plodding along the trail and then charge upon him. Despite the fierce temper of a lone bull, his savage cunning and his great, charging bulk, I believe him much less dangerous than the lion, for he has far less speed, lacks the lion's poisoned claws and is a much bigger target. This opinion is substantiated by the indisputable fact that at least ten men are killed or mauled by lion to one killed by buffalo.—Edgar Beecher Bronson in Century.

The Temple of Zeus.

All that remains of the great temple of Zeus, which was 700 years in building, is to be found about 150 yards from the foot of the Acropolis at Athens. The ruins consist of sixteen columns of the Corinthian order, six and one-half feet in diameter and sixty feet high. It was the second largest temple erected by the Greeks, one superior to it in size being the temple of Diana at Ephesus. According to a legend, its foundation was built by Dukalion, the Greek Noah, who from this point witnessed the waters of the flood subside. An opening in the ground is said to be the orifice through which the flood disappeared.

Amended.

In a book of musical criticism the author alluded in flattering terms to the works of his friend Herr Q. Unfortunately during the printing of the volume the two friends quarreled. Then the offended author had inserted in each copy of the book a slip of paper with the following note: "Erratum, page 94, line 21, for 'Herr Q., the eminent composer and distinguished musician,' read 'Herr Q., the pretentious violinist and impudent and clumsy plagiarist!'"—London Mail.

Testing Dear Little Fido's Milk.

"Algy, dear," remarked a young wife to her husband, "I wish you would taste this milk and see if it is perfectly sweet. If it's the least bit sour I mustn't give any of it to dear little Fido."—London Tit-Bits.

"A man's religion never dies so long as he uses the Golden Rule in measuring his actions."

Eating Up Principal and Interest.

—New York Herald.

In Hard Luck.

Uncle Walker (gazing at one of the secret marks of his order)—Here's a go! I've lost me code book and can't remember whether this means "bulldog" or "a free meal."

Easiest Way.

He—I never know how to take you.

She—Well, you might try the solitaire method.—Kansas City Times.

The Reason.

"I wonder why sailors are always dry?"

"Bein' called 'salt' so makes them thirsty, I s'pose."—St. Louis Republic.

Barrie and Kipling.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he dolefully relates, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers amusedly. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully, "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St. James' Gazette.

Bonheur's Humor.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur (Rosa stood for Rosalie) was not without a sense of humor, so it is told of her that when presiding over a school of design in Paris, the pupils being girls, the artist was disgusted with the class because, imitative of their teacher, the young women had cut their hair short. "Goodness," cried Rosa Bonheur, "how horrid you all look! This is not a class of boys. You silly creatures, let your hair alone and do your best so as to retain all the advantages of your sex."

Easy Cure.

"There is a man who is always looking for trouble."

"Well, it's easy enough to cure him of that habit."

"How?"

"Get him put on the police force."—Exchange.

Sarcastic.

"Do you sleep with your mouth open?" inquired a doctor.

"I've never noticed," was the sarcastic reply, "but I'll look tonight when I'm asleep."

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS, MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

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ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

[illegible] Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Nurse and Nursery Combined.

A recent visitor to Brittany describes in the New Orleans Times-Democrat the two story closed bed of the Breton peasant, in many cases a richly carved and ornamented heirloom and always highly prized.

One day the visitor was expressing her admiration of a certain "lit-clos," when madam pulled the sliding panels apart and revealed the figure of her husband sleepily rubbing his eyes and wanting to know what was the matter. She calmly explained to him that the visitor wanted to see the inside of the bed and then explained to the visitor that her good man had been out fishing since dawn and was very tired. The visitor begged him to close the panels and go to sleep again, which he immediately did, but not before she noticed that he was fully dressed. It seems that the Breton peasant always disappears into the "lit-clos" fully dressed and always emerges therefrom in the same condition. While her husband slept madam enlarged on the advantages of a "lit-clos" in bringing up a family.

"I have had six children," she said, "and when they were little I used to put three in the top story and three in the bottom, then close the panels and leave them with an easy mind."

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NEWHOME

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Is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a meal-time necessity, to be served at frequent intervals.

Libby's Vienna Sausage just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to-serve, in ***Libby's Great White Kitchen***- the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

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Mixed Pickles

Write for free booklet,—"How to make Good Things to Eat". Insist on ***Libby's*** at your grocers.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

Now a scientist says gold has a distinct odor. He must have been handed a bunch of the tainted kind.

A feeling of security and freedom from anxiety pervades the home in which Hamlins Wizard Oil is kept constantly on hand. Mothers know it can always be depended upon in time of need.

Not Worth the Time.

No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention.—Lincoln.

Style's Freakishness.

"I want to be dressed in the height of fashion," said Mr. Suddenroll.

"I'll see to it that your clothes fit you perfectly," replied the tailor.

"But that's what I'm in doubt about. Is it fashionable just now to have your clothes fit?"

Exceptions.

"You don't have to be enthusiastic to succeed in some things," said the boarding-house philosopher; "I once saw a man achieve a speed of a mile a minute sliding down a mountain side, without the slightest effort on his part and without having had any ambition to do it."

Always a Way.

"The cook has furnished rather small portions," said the hostess. "The woman guests won't eat much, but how about the men?"

"I'll circulate around and nominate each of 'em to make an after-dinner speech," responded the host. "That will effectually kill off their appetites."

Wonderful.

"This is a remarkable world!" exclaimed O'Brien. "I was walking down the street this morning and I met a man I hadn't seen for about twelve years."

"Yes," rejoined Murphy, "it is a remarkable world. I just had an experience much like that myself. I was walking down the street not ten minutes ago and I met two men—two, mind you—that I'd never met before."

Defined.

"Say, pop, what's civil service?"

"Eh? It's an act governing the service in the department, the customs, the postal, the government printing—"

"But, dad, what does it mean?"

"Mean? It means where a busy man rushes into the postoffice to buy some stamps, falls in line, waits an hour and 20 minutes before reaching the window—then, after tendering a hundred-dollar bill, hears the tallow-faced clerk murmur pleasantly:

"'Wholesale stamps at the next window, please!'"—Bohemian.

Every package of
Post Toasties
Contains a little book—
"Tid-Bits made with
Toasties."
A couple of dozen recipes
Of fascinating dishes,
A help in entertaining
Home folks or company.
Pkgs. 10c and 15c—
At grocers.

CLEVER THIRD BASEMAN OF THE CUBS

Harry Steinfeldt, whose batting and fielding around the third sack has helped the Chicago team win three straight National league pennants and two world's championships, was severely grilled when he broke into the big league with the Cincinnati team when Owner Charles Murphy was a baseball writer in that city. This grilling seemed to have a good effect on Steinfeldt and transformed him from an ordinary player into a star. When Murphy obtained control of the Cubs one of his first acts was to secure Steinfeldt, and he has been with the team ever since.

JOSS KEEPS THE BATTERS GUESSING WITH NEW BALL

"Human Weather Strip" of Cleveland Uses "False Rise" with Success Against Hitters.

Addie Joss, the Cleveland twirling star, has batters guessing with his "false rise" ball. The "false rise" is not new. It was a favorite with Radbourne, and at various times since that star's day pitchers having great speed have had the "false rise" in their repertoire.

The "false rise" is delivered as a straight ball, thrown overhand and released when the hand is at the crown of the arc described in delivery. The ball is thrown with a sharp backward spin, caused by whipping the fingers downward as the ball leaves the hand.

For 55 feet the ball shoots down an inclined plane, headed for the batter's knees. But the descent ceases about eight feet in front of the plate and the ball travels to the catcher horizontally. In other words, the ball "breaks" from the downward to the horizontal.

Addie Joss.

The scientific explanation of this delivery is that the vertical spin given the ball at delivery produces air friction, and as the ball travels this friction packs the atmosphere beneath the revolving ball, until, following the line of least resistance, the ball loses its initial impulse and travels, not through the cushion it has formed, but over it.

When mixed with his curve, fast ball, fadeaway and slow one, the "false rise" gives Joss a box of tricks unequaled by any other man in the business. And when his calculating brain is added, the human weather strip becomes perhaps the most dangerous pitcher in baseball.

BIG "SWAP" BETWEEN CUBS AND BROOKLYN IS PLANNED

If Exchange Now Pending Is Brought About Four Players Will Be Involved.

One of the biggest baseball deals of the year is pending between the Chicago and Brooklyn National league clubs. The swap, if it goes through, will involve the transfer of four players—Johny Kling, the great catcher of the 1908 world's champions; Catcher Bill Bergen and Outfielder Al Burch of the Superbas and Heinie Zimmerman, the Cubs' utility man. If Kling can be secured by Brooklyn he will replace Harry Lumley as manager of the Washington Park athletes.

Though the trade would be a big thing for both clubs, it isn't at all certain that it will go through. Kling says he will never play for the Cubs again under any circumstances, and Charley Murphy seems just as determined to keep him on the Chicago reserve list. Murphy, however, needs a good catcher to alternate with Pat Moran, and in Bergen he would get one of the best in the business. The Chicago outfield, too, needs patching up, and Burch would fill it nicely. He is hitting hard, is fast on the bases and ranges over whole slathers of territory in the field. Jim Sheckard appears to be going back, and is neither hitting nor fielding as well as he did last year or the year before. If the Cubs secure Burch Sheckard will be benched in the present Superba's favor.

President Ebbets has not publicly found fault with Harry Lumley's work as manager, but he is not satisfied with the team's standing by a long shot. Before the season opened the Superbas looked like a sure enough fifth place outfit, with a fighting chance of landing in the first division. This promise was made good for a couple of weeks, but since then it has become a great deal of a joke except to the Brooklyn rooters.

Kling would jump at the chance to join the Superbas as manager. He has long wanted to run a team. Last winter he had it all cooked up with Garry Herrmann to manage the Reds, and Murphy had promised to release him. Charley, however, took it all back, and told Kling he would have to put in another season at least with the Cubs.

It is understood that if Kling is traded to Brooklyn he will go into partnership with Ebbets in the ownership of a bowling academy.

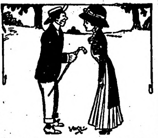
Donlin Demands High Price.

Mike Donlin, once the pride of New York baseball fans, but now a real actor man, may still be lacing out those much-needed runs for the Giants before the end of the season. It is all up to John T. Brush, and if he comes across with the price the star outfielder will postpone his trip to Europe for a spell. "If they will pay me the salary I asked for, $8,000, I will agree to finish the season with the club," said Mike. "They offered me $6,000, but I think I am entitled to what I have asked for. I have not heard a word from McGraw since February 1 and if they want me to play ball I will be glad to do so if they will come to my terms."

Unconditional Release for Bowerman.

Frank Bowerman, until recently manager of the Boston Nationals, has been given his unconditional release by President John S. C. Dovey. Rumors have it that it is unlikely he will soon be back in any uniform President Dovey has asked for waivers on Bowerman and if the other clubs in the big league waive claim the ex-manager will be a free agent

HEARTLESS.



Horace—Ah! Miss Gwace, what should a young man do when he wants to write spring poetry?

Grace—He should see a doctor.

HONORS WERE WITH FARMER

Mail Carrier Must Have Realized That He Picked Out Wrong Man to Have Fun With.

The new mail carrier on the rural free delivery route glanced at the name on the letter box by the roadside, stopped his horse, and spoke to the roughly attired farmer with the old slouch hat, who was resting his sun-browned arms on the gate and looking at him.

"I see," he said, "your name is Holmes."

"Yes."

"Beverly G.?"

"Yes, I'm the man that lives here."

"Any relation of Sherlock Holmes?" gravely asked the carrier.

"No, sir," answered the farmer, "but I'm detective enough to know that you're not a very good judge of human nature. You took me for an ignoramus because I've got my old working duds on. I'm Sherlock Holmes enough to look at a man's face and eyes before I size him up as a—Some mail for me? Thanks."—Youth's Companion.

ITCHED FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Eczema Made Hands and Feet Swell, Peel and Get Raw—Arms Affected, Too—Gave Up All Hope of Cure.

Quickly Cured by Cuticura.

"I suffered from eczema on my hands, arms and feet for about twelve years, my hands and feet would swell, sweat and itch, then would become callous and get very dry, then peel off and get raw. I tried most every kind of salve and ointment without success. I tried several doctors, but at last gave up thinking there was a cure for eczema. A friend of mine insisted on my trying the Cuticura Remedies, but I did not give them a trial until I got so bad that I had to do something. I secured a set and by the time they were used I could see a vast improvement and my hands and feet were healed up in no time. I have had no trouble since. Charles T. Bauer, Volant, Pa., Mar. 11, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Physician's Mean Trick.

A doctor was one day stopped in the streets by one of his woman patients whose malady was purely imaginary. The doctor, who was known for his intolerance of and nonsympathy with such invalids, after listening somewhat impatiently to the woman's detailed account of all her feelings and symptoms, told her to shut her eyes and put out her tongue. She promptly did so. On opening her eyes in a few seconds the doctor was nowhere to be seen, and the woman awoke to the fact that he had left her standing by herself in a busy thoroughfare with her eyes shut and her tongue hanging out.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only relief for Swollen Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Rare Combinations.

"The time, the place and the girl. How seldom we see them together!"

"And another rare combination is the man, the scheme and the coin."

We are generally too low in our aims, more anxious for safety than sanctity, for place than purity.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Undertake deliberately, but having begun, persevere.—Wren.

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for curing cramps, diarrhea and dysentery is by using Painkiller (Perry Davis'). This medicine has sustained the reputation for over 70 years. 25c, 35c and 50c.

He's a stingy man who will not give you a smile.

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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them in the world. CASCARETS the biggest seller—why? Because it's the *best* medicine for the liver and bowels. It's what they will *do for you*—not what *we say* they *will do*—that makes CASCARETS famous. Millions use CASCARETS and it is all the medicine that they ever need to take. 904

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THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouthwash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

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MINNESOTA
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THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1909. NO. 20.

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Disbursements Last Year $12,717,018.25, Leaving on Hand $2,773,250.75. Legislature Is an Expensive Luxury.

The State of Minnesota spends $21,54 a minute. It spends $1,292.52 every hour and $31,020.45 every day. The total is $943,539.08 every month.

These figures are shown in the preliminary report of the financial condition of the state as prepared by State Treasurer Clarence C. Dinehart for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1909. That is the average amount expended during the past year, not counting the money loaned by the state from the permanent trust funds.

Starting with a balance of cash on hand Aug. 1, 1908, the state treasurer took in during the year $12,521,980.02. The total expenditures amounted to $12,717,018.25, leaving on hand at present $2,773,250.41.

Legislature Came High.

The state legislature for 1909 cost $290,752.75.

The permanent trust funds of the state, which are invested in securities, state and local, bearing 3, 3½ and 4 per cent interest, amount to $16,273,298.91, of which there are loans to:

Minnesota municipal corporations	$7,814,298.91
New capitol certificates	2,300,000.00
University campus certificates	50,000.00
Bonds of other states	6,109,000.00
Total	$16,273,298.91

Aoubt two-thirds of the permanent trust funds are invested within the state. The state board of investment has loaned to school districts and other local municipal corporations during the fiscal year $1,229,454.99.

Various items of treasury receipts are as follows:

Railroads	$2,972,792.55
Insurance companies	370,665.43
General taxation	1,745,290.97
Receipts from royalty on iron ore	118,768.52
Receipts from mineral leases	20,900.00
Inebriate hospital taxes	65,242.29
Inheritance taxes	213,992.21
Hunter's licenses	15,941.14
Automobile licenses	12,850.00
Oil inspection	34,934.40
Telephone taxes	140,958.34
Incorporation fees	73,450.00
Mortgage registration taxes	18,889.61

Business Men Confident.

Mr. Dinehart says:

"It is interesting to note that the corporation fees received during May, June and July of 1908 were $14,890, while for the same period of 1909, a time when ordinarily business interests would be conservative inasmuch as capital is timid when any possible change in a nation's policy is being considered, the receipts were $22,250. This would seem to indicate that the financial men of the middle west were satisfied with the business outlook and security of their investments."

The figures showing the amounts expended for various state institutions include all of the money spent by the state for their general support, repairs, buildings, and so forth, are as follows:

Five normal schools, $397,989.94.

Five hospitals and asylums, $1,063,645.79.

Schools for blind, deaf, cripples and delinquents, $701,441.25.

State Reformatory, $167,715.72, State prision, $1,468,163.03.

This includes $1,119,490.25 paid on account of the twine plant. The receipts during the last fiscal year have been $1,263,874.35. At the beginning of the last fiscal year, the twine account had a balance of $51,604.83. This leaves a balance at the beginning of the new year of $195,988.93.

Fighting White Plague.

The state sanitarium for consumptives cost the state $35,524.49. The receipts from this institution during the last year have been $19,948.88.

The total amount of money expended on account of the state university was $897,291.95. For the agricultural college, $41,492.54; for the Crookston agricultural college and experimental station, $48,270.55; Grand Rapids experimental station, $8,818.85.

The amount expended in support of the Soldiers' home was $122,204,51; for the Inebriate hospital, $20,842.04; for Indian war pensions, $56,896.80; for all educational purposes outside the university, $2,339,218.20.

Moorhead.—The cornerstone of the new Presbyterian church was laid here with appropriate ceremonies.

ARMOUR MAKES CHANGES.

Legal Department of Chicago Concern Advises That Local Situation Is as Before.

St. Paul, Minn.—A desire on the part of Armour & Company to gather all of the Armour corporations in Minnesota under one head is advanced as the reason for the action of officers of the Armour Packing company in sending to the secretary of state a notice of surrender of its franchise rights in Minnesota and of its withdrawal from the state.

The action is said to have nothing to do with the plans of Armour & company to build a packing plant at New Brighton, and those plans remain unchanged, according to representatives of the Armour interests.

Attorney Urion, for Armour & company, states that the action of withdrawal was "a mere formality" and without significance beyond the fact that Armour & Company desired to bring all subsidiary corporations of the Armour interests within the state under one control.

"There was only one Armour Packing company, a New Jersey corporation, operating in Minnesota," said Mr. Urion. "The company thought it best to put the whole enterprise in Minnesota under the name of Armour & company. Hence, this formal, legal and technical action. That does not mean that Armour & Company have withdrawn from Minnesota by any means."

J. Ogden Armour is not in Chicago, so could not be reached for a statement, but J. W. Stratton of the legal department of Armour & company, said over the long distance telephone from Chicago:

"The withdrawal of the Armour Packing company from Minnesota will not affect the New Brighton establishment. Armour & company are proceeding with plans for that enterprise along the original lines. No change will be made at all."

SWEDISH VILLAGE AT FAIR.

New Attraction for Minnesota Show This Year.

There will be a Swedish Village, as well as an Indian Village, an Igorrote Village, at the Minnesota State Fair this year and the State Fair grounds give promise of becoming in large part a "street of nations," from Sept. 6 to 11.

In its search for innovations for the fiftieth annual Minnesota State Fair, the board of managers has settled upon a Swedish Village as the most novel and most attractive feature available and has entered into contracts with representatives of various Swedish societies in the state by which a Swedish Village, somewhat suggestive of the Chicago World's Fair will be installed on "Machinery Hill."

A special feature of the Swedish Village will be a registration system by which all visitors will be permitted and requested to register their present address and also the place of their nativity or the province from which their immediate family came. Use of this system by the thousands of visitors will enable many to relocate friends or relatives whose addresses have long been lost and will undoubtedly result in many happy reunions.

MORE LAND FOR MINNEOPA.

Purchase of Thirty Additional Acres Authorized by Iverson.

Mankato.—As a result of a visit to the state public park at Minneopa by State Auditor Iverson, several improvements will be made. His visit was for the purpose of investigating the purchase of about thirty acres additional land, which will increase the size of the park to a trifle over one hundred acres. The park never looked prettier, and Mr. Iverson left orders for the purchase of the additional land. An attempt will be made to secure the old roadbed of the Omaha railway for an auto track to the park, and it was decided to pipe the water from a flowing artesian well half a mile distant into the park for the use of visitors.

NEW ULM HOLDUPS SENTENCED.

Sons of Minneapolis Woman Given 5 Years Each.

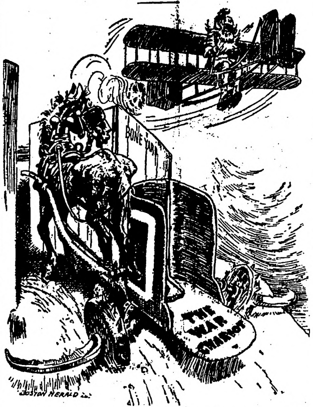
New Ulm, Minn.—Floyd Bertrand and Harold Rogers, sons of Mrs. Bertrand, of Minneapolis, pleaded guilty here to grand larceny in the second degree and each was given the limit of punishment for the offense, five years in the penitentiary. Neither is over 21 years of age.

William Nichols, an alleged accomplice and leader of the Minneapolis men, was also indicted for grand larceny in the first degree, but as he is known to be an old offender he will be kept in jail until the December term, when he will be tried.

Three Burglars Sentenced.

Hastings.—James Conners, W. R. Smith and G. H. Lee, arrested by Chief Lewis, of Farmington, for burglarizing the store of Nicholas Gores, in Hampton, and taking goods to the amount of over $400, on June 5, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to 18 months in prison.

ABANDONED!



KILLING FOLLOWS BANK THEFT

ROBBER AND ONE PURSUER DIE IN BATTLE.

Several Others Wounded — Bandit Holds Up White Bear (Minn.) Cashier and Steals $565.

White Bear, Minn.—In a pitched battle with rifles and revolvers following the robbery of the First State bank of White Bear, Robert Pohl, said to be an ex-convict, and Edward Larken, chef at the Five Forks, a Bald Eagle lake cottage, were killed, and four others were wounded.

The dead:

Robert Pohl, the robber.

Edward Larken.

The wounded:

Thomas Skeith, grazed by spent bullet.

William Butler, shot through abdomen; at hospital in critical condition.

Richard Doran, shot through arm.

John Christie, shot through fleshy part of thigh.

Pohl, who had been working at White Bear for a week, and who is believed to have been a professional cracksman, took a check for seven dollars to the bank at 8:30 a. m., and while the cashier, Alfred Auger, was examining it he produced an automatic rifle and told him to hand over all the cash in the bank. Auger complied.

As the robber dashed out of the bank with $565 in cash Auger raised the alarm, and citizens pursued the man to the Interstate lumber yards, where he hid.

Larken entered the yards and was shot through the heart. The robber then ran to a pile of lumber a short distance beyond the lard and hid under it. A desperate battle with the posse, during which at least 500 shots were exchanged, followed.

John Brachvogel, one of the posse, who was armed with a repeating rifle, finally shot the robber in the arm. The man dropped his weapon, but picked it up again, and as he turned to fire Brachvogel shot him dead. Fifteen bullet wounds were found in the man's body.

MOB WITNESSES BEHEADING.

Great Excitement in French Capital As Murderer's Head Is Cut Off in Public.

Paris.—A sudden official announcement that a public beheading would take place at 4:30 o'clock Thursday morning in the boulevard fronting the Sante prison, created a sensation in Paris, which had not seen an execution in 15 years.

Immediately immense crowds gathered at the scene, but were kept back from the guillotine by heavy details of police and municipal guards.

The victim was one Duchemin, aged 23, a butcher. In 1908 he stabbed his mother and this not resulting in her death quick enough he finished her by strangulation. The motive for the crime was robbery.

More Apples This Year.

Buffalo, N. Y. — An apple crop in the United States slightly is excess of that a year ago and 50 per cent. larger in Canada is the estimate made by Secretary Rothwell before the International Apple Shippers' association. The association elected W. L. Wagner, Chicago, president.

SWEDEN'S CRISIS IS PASSING

Many of Strikers Resume Work—Dissension Apparent in Ranks of the Idle.

Stockholm. — The tense situation arising from the general strike proclaimed a few days ago seems to be relaxing. The grave-diggers have returned to work and dissension is apparent in the ranks of the other strikers. The employers of the largest plants in Stockholm announce that their men will return to work Monday.

It is reported that the Central Federation of the Trades unions has requested the government to mediate in the present crisis, but this is denied by the chairman of the federation. M. Von Sydow, president of the Employers' federation, declared that intervention by the government would be without result as the differences between the men and the employers were too great to be settled in such a manner. The National Labor union published a statement in the newspapers disapproving the strike of the electric light and gas workers.

As the strikers have been preventing farmers from bringing provisions into the city, troops have been detailed to patrol the country roads. The military authorities continue to dispense milk from the railroad stations for the use of children.

The authorities have forbidden the sale of methylated spirits, as it has been found that the workmen, unable to obtain their usual drink, are resorting to drinking this liquor.

KENOSHA JURIST IS FOUND

Judge Clarkson Discovered Working in a Button Factory at Sabula, Ia.

Kenosha, Wis.—Judge Joseph R. Clarkson, who disappeared from his home here on July 14, was found working in a pearl button factory at Sabula, Ia., by John Burns, one of his close friends, who has been searching for him since he left Kenosha. Judge Clarkson, in company with Burns, is expected to arrive here Saturday.

It was only a few miles from Sabula that Judge Clarkson was found 28 years ago when he disappeared from Omaha under circumstances similar to the present case. After returning home to Omaha more than a quarter of a century ago, Judge Clarkson could remember nothing of the weeks during which he was walking about the country.

One of the strange features of the case is the influence which caused him to retrace the steps which he took on his first disappearance.

The clew which led the searchers to Sabula was received in Kenosha Thursday and Burns at once set out to find his friend. Clarkson was judge of the superior court here for several years.

International Typographical Union.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The annual convention of the International Typographical union opened here Monday with a full attendance of delegates and many others. President John M. Lynch was in the chair. The union's health campaign, the label propaganda, the old age pension and the proposal to establish an insurance feature are the chief matters that are before the convention for action, which closes on Saturday

TARIFF BILL PASSED

NOT PERFECT, BUT A STEP FORWARD, IS TAFT'S COMMENT.

CONGRESS CLOSES SESSION

President and Members Leave Capital for Their Summer Homes—Gore and Johnson Give Opinions of New Law's Effect.

Washington.—Whether for weal or woe, the United States now is under a new tariff law, the extraordinary session of congress adjourning Thursday evening, after fighting since March 15 over the bill.

The president left Friday afternoon for the "summer White House" at Beverly, Mass., and all but a few of the members of congress have gone to their homes. The members of the conference committee and cabinet were dinner guests of the president Thursday night.

The conference report on the bill was agreed to by the senate by a vote of 47 to 31, and the concurrent resolution making certain changes in the leather schedule was adopted by both houses.

Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Aldrich, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Brandegee, Brown, Bulkeley, Burkett, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carter, Clark (Wyoming), Crane, Crawford, Cullom, Curtis, Depew, Dick, Dixon, Dupont, Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gamble, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Lodge, Lorimer, McCumber, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Pisles, Root, Scott, Smith (Michigan), Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warner, Wetmore—47.

Nays—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Beveridge, Bristow, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clay, Culberson, Cummins, Daniel, Dolliver, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Gore, Hughes, La Follette, McLaurin, Martin, Nelson, Newlands, Overman, Paynter, Raynor, Shively, Simmons, Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Stone, Taliaferro—31.

Senator McEnery of Louisiana (Dem), who was absent, was paired on the bill. He was the only Democrat favoring the measure.

The bill received all the Republican votes except those of Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver, La Follette, Beveridge and Nelson.

The following are the new appointments made by Speaker Cannon for house committee chairmanships: Vreeland of New York, banking and currency; Rodenberg of Illinois, industrial arts and expositions; Mann of Illinois, interstate and foreign commerce; Weeks of Massachusetts, post offices and postroads; Alexander of New York, rivers and harbors; Parker of New Jersey, judiciary; Prince of Illinois, claims.

President Taft arrived at the capitol at 4:45 p. m., and 20 minutes later signed the bill, which became a law Friday.

Bending over the president as he affixed his signature were Secretary Knox, Secretary MacVeagh, Attorney General Wickersham, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary Nagel and Secretary Wilson. Standing about the table were Senator Aldrich, Representative Payne and many other members of the senate and house. Mr. Payne got the pen. Taft also signed the Philippine tariff measure and other bills.

After signing the tariff bill President Taft gave out a statement embodying his views of the new act, which he designates officially as the "Payne bill," in accordance with past custom of giving first recognition to the framer of the measure in the house of representatives.

The president declares that, while the bill is not perfect by any means, nor "a complete compliance with promises made, strictly interpreted," it is, nevertheless, a sincere effort on the part of the party to make a downward revision and to comply with the promises of the platform.

The statement in part follows:

"I have signed the Payne tariff because I believe it to be the result of sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

"This is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted, but a fulfillment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected.

"The corporation tax is a just and equitable excise measure, which it is hoped will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit and which, incidentally, will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country, and will constitute an important step toward that degree of publicity and regulation which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last 20 years has shown to be necessary."

BIG G. A. R. PARADE

REVIEW IS MAIN FEATURE OF THE ENCAMPMENT IN SALT LAKE CITY.

THRONG CHEERS VETERANS

Living Flag of Children Sing as the Old Soldiers Truge By—Other Events That Mark the Grand Army's Gathering.

Salt Lake City. Utah, Aug. 11.—Forty-four departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, escorted by the Fifteenth United States infantry and the National Guard of Utah and followed by the Naval Veterans, the Ex-Union Prisoners of War, the Army Nurses in carriages, the Sons of Veterans and the women's organizations allied to the Grand Army, marched to-day in the parade that was the culminating feature of the forty-third national encampment. Many military bands and fife and drum corps made the music to which the old warriors kept step. The procession formed at Eagle Gate, which is one of Salt Lake City's many picturesque features.

When Seventh South street was reached the paraders themselves broke out in mighty cheering, for there they turned in front of the most beautiful feature of the day, the "Living Flag." On an immense stand were 2,600 children dressed in the national colors and so arranged that they made a perfect representation of a waving American flag.

Reviewed by Notables.

Countermarching the parade now moved north on Main street back to South Temple street. Here, just to the left of the Brigham Young pioneer monument and close to Temple square, the reviewing stand had been erected. It was occupied by Commander-in-Chief Henry M. Nevius, Gov. William Spry of Utah, the chief executives of other states, and a large number of other officials and distinguished guests. The parading bodies all passed in review, saluting those in the stand, and at once disbanded. All the bands as they arrived here were massed close to the stand and as the culmination of the parade, 4,000 school children marched by, the united bands playing and the children singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

After a good rest, the city's guests all turned out again this evening and witnessed the magnificent display of fireworks on thetop of Ensign peak, just north of the city.

Big "Greetings" Meeting.

Monday evening came the first public event on the program—a great camp-fire in the assembly hall in the Temple grounds. All that night and throughout Tuesday the stream of arrivals continued, but by Tuesday evening practically all the visitors had been received and distributed. That night the greatest function of the encampment tok place. This was the "Greetings" meeting in the Mormon Tabernacle. The immense building easily seats 10,000 persons, and it was filled to its capacity.

Col. Frank H. Starrett, the executive director of the encampment, called the vast assemblage to order an dintroduced William H. King of Salt Lake City, who acted as temporary chairman. He made a brief address and was followed by Gov. William Spry of Utah, Mayor John S. Bradford of Salt Lake City, and L. H. Smythe, commander of the department of Utah, all of whom told in eloquent words how proud they were to welcome to the state and city the Grand Army and their friends.

Mr. King then introduced Commander-in-Chief Nevius, who was received with wild cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. As soon as the tumult had subsided, Commander Nevius delivered a graceful response to the welcoming speeches and took the chair.

Ate the Ribbons.

A visiting young man recently ate the ribbons tied around the sandwich served to him at a party. He was very polite, and didn't like to ask what the ribbons were for, and so he ate them. As he had at least four sandwiches it is estimated that he ate fully three yards of ribbon. We have so often had occasion to point out the blunders made by visiting Topeka people that we charitably refrain from saying where this unfortunate young man was from.—Atchison Globe.

Coffee and Cigarettes.

Sillies often talk of the temperance of Mediterranean peoples. As a matter of fact, many men in Latin America die in middle life from heart and circulation diseases—of a type rarely seen here—from excessive and continuous consumption of coffee and cigarettes.

Daily Thought.

Opportunities correspond with almost mathematical accuracy to the ability for using them.—Lillian Whiting.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We are in reciept of Congressman Steenersons speech on the tariff, which shows that he is in accord with the wishes of his Constituents and the people of Minnesota. in fact all the representatives from this state are doing their best, except congressman Tawney, who is loading himself into a Cannon's Cannon, and will be fired bodily at the next election.

We sometimes wonder if men of the stamp of congressman Tawney and Miller are of the opinion, that the people are not "onto them." Their names and records have been the by-word of every socialist orator in northern Minnesota for the past six months, and if the republicans expect to stay in power, they must not continue to elect men of this kind to office.

A Millionaire Factory.

Farm Stock and Home, one of the largest circulated newspapers in Minnesota has billed our big; dignified;U. S. Supreme court a "Millionaire Factory." This was occasiond by their amazing decision setting aside a recent law passed by congress, regarding the ownership of coal lands. F.S. and H. says: "This patriotic and otherwise good intent of the peoples law making representatives in Congress is made abortive by a majority of nine men whom the people do not elect, have no power over, and whose tenure of office ends only with their life; a little handful of men, just human beings, subject to the prejudices and other failings common to the finite mind; men that we are taught to revere, and the infalibility of whose judgement we can question only at the risk f the taint of treason, at least."

The law repeald by the supreme court was passed by congress or the relief of the coai consumers, and the repeal of it by our supreame court was for the relief of the Deleware, Lackawana Western Railroad company, nd raised the stock in that Co. om $100 to $580 per. share.

At about the same time the upreme Court of Pennsylvania which state the railroad herewith is located, declared the two cent-a-mile passenger rate law enacted in that state was onconstitutional because confiscatory railroad property It is decisions of the kind citeded above, nded down by our Supreme urts, that are beginning to ake the American people sit and iquire, where we are at? These questions are not now ing dicussed by a few socialist itators and socialist newspapers, but are beginning to attra the attention of some of the oing newspapers and magans of this country, and if the esent pace of manufacturing llionairs and socalists, by our preme courts continues it will ly be a few years before the ople of this country will step to the ballot box and say: Ve will no longer tolerate hav our laws passed, by our repentatives set aside by a small ly of men." It will be done so letely and peacefuly that you l hardly note the change untii rything is over. It will not be o by the. so called socialists, by the great middle class, o are only out looking for a are deal"and are going to it, if they have to change the er.

TWINE.

TWINE!

Twine!

TWINE, & Twine.

TWINE & Somemore Twine.

We are handling the Prison Twine, and have plenty to supply all. You do not need to buy twine made by the twine trust, as we have plenty of Stillwater Prison twine, to bind all your grain, which we are selling at Stillwater Prison prices, with a small profit for handeling.

SINGER BRO.
Khoda & Kratka.

PAPER FOR MONEY.

Extreme Care and Secrecy Used In Its Manufacture.

The various great nations devote much study to the improvement of their secret processes of manufacturing paper for money and banknotes, the principal object being, of course, to render counterfeiting more and more difficult.

Our own government guards with extreme care every detail of the manufacture of this paper, laying special importance upon its secret of getting silk thread into the composition of the paper itself.

The efforts of this government, however, are not nearly so painstaking as those put forth in making the flimsy paper used for Bank of England notes, which are probably the finest paper money in the world. These notes are manufactured from fine Irish linen, and the peculiar properties of the Test water (so called from the river of that name) produce paper of a purity and texture unsurpassed. The secret of the security of the Bank of England note against forgery and counterfeiting is said to be entirely in the paper itself and not in the printing.

In addition, the notes show a watermark so cleverly devised that an expert from the mill can tell by a glance at the date of manufacture the very name of the employee who made it. The watermark is produced by a design countersunk in the woven wire bottoms of the trays in which the hot paper pulp is poured and dried. It has never been successfully imitated.

Extraordinary precautions are taken for the security of the mill where these notes are made, as well as of everything in the mill. There is, of course, a staff of police constantly in attendance and a private wire to police headquarters, nine miles away.

The watchmen who patrol the mill corridors every night must pass at each quarter of an hour clocks of wonderfully ingenious construction, the revolving dials of which are pierced with holes, which at the precise moment the watchman is due before them pass over a slot. The watchman pushes through a peg he carries, and the clock ticks on. Should he not present himself at the moment scheduled for him to appear, however, the timepiece immediately sounds an alarm.—New York Tribune.

ARAB SCHOOLS.

Their Peculiar Methods In Teaching and Studying.

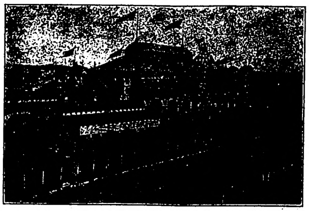
"An Arab school," said a traveler, "is one of the most interesting places in Cairo to visit. The children, with the schoolmaster, sit upon the floor or the ground in a semicircle, and each has a tablet of wood which is painted white and upon which the lessons are written. When the latter are learned they are washed out and replaced by other lessons.

"During study hours the Arab schools remind one of the Chinese, for the children all study aloud, and as they chant they rock back and forth like trees in a storm, and this movement is continued for an hour or more at a time. The schoolmaster rocks back and forth also, and altogether the school presents a most novel appearance as well as sound. Worshipers in the mosques always move about while reciting the Koran, as this movement is believed to assist the memory.

"The desks of the Arab schools are old contrivances of palm sticks, upon which is placed the Koran or one of the thirty sections of it. After learning the alphabet the boys take up the study of the Koran, memorizing entire chapters of it until the sacred book is entirely familiar.

"A peculiar method is followed in learning the Koran. The study begins with the opening chapter, and from this it skips to the last. The last but one is then learned, then the last but two, and so on in inverted order, ending finally with the second chapter.

"During the student's progress it is customary for the schoolmaster to send on the wooden tablet a lesson painted in black and red and given to the father, who returns it after inspection with a couple of piasters pasted upon it. The salaries of the schoolmasters are very meager indeed."—Washington Herald.



Hippodrome Building.

Live Stock Judgeing Each Day. Big Horse Show and Circus Each Evening.
MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, September, 6, to 11,.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub.in The Sunbeam July 9th. 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 6th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah E. Vaughan, of Germantown Minnesota, who on July 2nd. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 523. Serial No. 04189. for N. E. ¼ Section 32. Township 154N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn.on the 17th. day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Casey, Henry Cook, Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Albert Aratz, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 23rd. 1909.
Department of The Interior.;U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota July 16th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benjiman N. Moe,of Germantown,Minn.,who on October 24,1904 made Homestead Entry No.767,Serial No.04283, for N.E.¼ Section 28 township 154 N.Range 40 W. 5th.Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof. to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 27th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Elve Aakre, John Markeson, of Reiner Minn. Charles H. Newberry, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R.J.MONTAGUE,
Register.

First Pub. July 31st.-9-
Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 27, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No.04370, for Lots 4, 5, & N.W.1-4 N.W.1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 31st, day of August, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

A Lunatic's Repartee.

Some visitors were being shown through Kew Lunatic asylum, Victoria, one day, and, coming opposite the clock in the corridor, one of them, looking quickly at his watch, said, "Is that clock right?"

"No, you idiot," said a patient standing by. "It wouldn't be in here if it were right."

A Queer Eye.

An orator stated that "the worst enemy any cause can have is a double lie in the shape of half a truth," and the newspaper reported it "a double eye in the shape of half a tooth."

An Exception.

She—Do you suppose a man ever spoke the truth when he told a woman she was the only one he ever kissed? He—Well, I don't believe Adam lied about it to Eve.—Boston Transcript.

Illustrated Definitions.

"Tipping the scales."

Measured Skill.

"You say De Skill plays an ideal game of golf?"

"Yes. He plays well enough to make it interesting for an influential friend without actually beating him."—Harper's Weekly.

Honest Answer.

The stories told of Snetzler, a famous Swiss organ builder, prove that he was a man of rare and incorruptible honesty. At one time the parish officers of a country church applied to Snetzler to examine their organ and make improvements in it.

"Gentlemen," said Snetzler after a careful examination of the instrument in question, "your organ be wort £100 joost now. Vell, I vill spend you £100 on it, and it shall den be wort £50!"—London Graphic.

Those Elaborate Defenses.

"Would you shoot a man who assailed your veracity?"

"No," answered the peaceful citizen "I'd rather take a chance on his personal opinion than to go before a jury with a story that might convince the general public that he was right."—Washington Star.

Pretty Light.

"I'll have to ask you to pay in advance," remarked the hotel keeper.

"Isn't my luggage good enough security?"

"I fear it is a little too emotional."

"Emotional?"

"Yes; easily moved."—London Mail

Wanton Waste.

The Nurse—You've been badly hurt. The Victim—Whatcha gointer do ter me now? The Nurse—Rub you with alcohol. The Victim—Gee, I wisht I'd been turned inside out!—Cleveland Leader.

Easy!

Townite (to farmer)—What age is your cow?

Farmer—Two years.

Townite—How can you tell?

Farmer—By its horns.

Townite—How stupid I am! Of course it has two horns.

The Color of Lakes.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others are of various shades of green, so that in some cases they are scarcely distinguishable from their level, grass surrounded banks. A few, too, are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure hued, the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green, while the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo. The Lake of Brienz is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

Fashion, Not Health.

In nine cases out of ten, says the Iowa Health Bulletin, if a physician tells a woman that in order to improve her health she must wear her clothes in a certain way she will follow the advice of her dressmaker instead.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER;

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:
D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9, a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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An Apt Answer.

The dangers associated with the fishing industry on the Newfoundland banks are many and grave. Foremost among them is that the dories may be upset while fishing, which involves almost inevitable loss of their occupants. Callous captains, secure themselves from the necessity of going, frequently order their men out when the weather does not warrant it, and disastrous are the results. One of these brutal skippers was aptly answered once by a bank man of whose courage or capacity there was no question.

"Out with you!" shouted the captain. "Hurry up there! It's a fishing day!"

"Oh, no, skipper!" replied the dory man. "It's too stormy today for a boat to fish."

"Nonsense, man!" rejoined the skipper. "If my old grandmother was here today she'd get her dory out."

"Then, skipper," said the man, "if her grandson will come out with me now I'll haul my trawl."

It is needless to say no dories were launched from that schooner on that date.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LOW RATES.

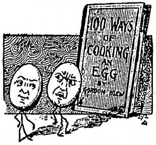
FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call.

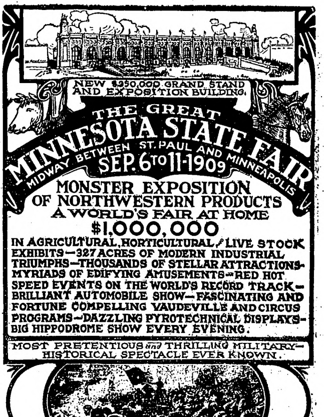
Merchants State Bank,
ST. HILAIRE, MINN
Officers.
C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS.....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

This Egg Has Feelings.


100 WAYS OF COOKING AN EGG

First Egg—What's the matter, friend? You don't seem yourself.

The Other Egg—I should say I didn't. I'm feeling all queer inside. Just look at the title of that book!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



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A WORLD'S FAIR AT HOME
$1,000,000
IN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS—327 ACRES OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPHS—THOUSANDS OF STELLAR ATTRACTIONS—MYRIADS OF EDIFYING AMUSEMENTS—RED HOT SPEED EVENTS ON THE WORLD'S RECORD TRACK—BRILLIANT AUTOMOBILE SHOW—FASCINATING AND FORTUNE COMPELLING VAUDEVILLE AND CIRCUS PROGRAMS—DAZZLING PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAYS—BIG HIPPODROME SHOW EVERY EVENING.
MOST PRETENTIOUS and THRILLING MILITARY-HISTORICAL SPECTACLE EVER KNOWN.
"MINNESOTA at GETTYSBURG"
THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL FAIR GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE
B.F. NELSON, PRESIDENT. C.N. COSGROVE, SECRETARY

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

New moon next Sunday. Hope it will be right side up, to hold water.

Andrew Ellingson has his ferry in running order again at Highlanding, so teams can cross.

Wanted;two weeks of fair sun shiney weather, and halfway decent weather for two months.

Walter McAndress started cutting wheat yesterday. The crop is well filld, but is lodged some on the new breaking.

M. Rodman, of Gully has bought land in Deer Park township and is going into sheep farming on an extensive scale.

Alfred Swanson, our smileing bachelor farmer of Highlanding is helping Walter McAndress with his haying and harvest.

Mr. Peter O'Toole, of Calvin N.D. has been visiting friends and looking after his realestate interests in this locality the past week.

FOR SALE: A second hand Minneapolis Threshing Rig, complete, for $550,00. Fred L Farley,
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Our Highlanding creamery did not do a thing to the other fellows at the county fair; as they only took the FIRST premium. and let the others have 2. and 3,

A. D. Brown, of Little Oak, passed by here Tuesday with his new gasoline launch, which has the appearence to us of being the swiftest running boat that ever went up the Red Lake River.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.
George Jarman, Proprietor

A Special school meeting has been called to meet at the school house in this district next Saturday evening August 21st, at 7 o'clock p. m. Impotant business to transact, and all taxpayers should attend.

We are in receipt of a communication from Highlanding, about a private party held at that place last week, which we must decline to publish, as we do not consider it good policy to stir up putrid matter.

The weather has been a little more dicourageing than usal for haying the past week, with rain, rain, and somemore rain, and if there is not a let-up pretty soon the fields will get to soft to get on them to cut the grain.

It is reported that some of the runners of ferry boats have got careless about letting down their cables when the ferry is not in use. This is a very dangerous habit for a river boat striking one of those cabels, going at full speed is sure to kill or seariously injure. When leaving the ferry drop the cable to the bottom of the river, is the safe way.

Miss Myrtle Fuller, and Mrs. James Fuller, of Rochester and Blooming Prairie, Minnesota returned to their homes this morning after a weeks visit with their sister Mrs Walter McAndress. Miss Fuller was surprised at the great improvements and change in the appearance of this country since her visit of two years ago.

Ye editor made a business trip to the home of Joseph Johnson, in the town of Star on Monday last. All crops were looking fine but the large amount of water on the meadow lands would lead one to conclude that the country was badly in need of ditches. Mr. Johnson has a very fine farm located on high land and his fat [illegible]

First Prize.

Hurrah! The High Landing Creamery took the first premium for the best tub of butter, at the Thief River Falls Fair When it is considered that all the older established creameries in the county were in competition for this prise, it is a great credit to the patrons of our creamery, and to butter maker Mr. Guy Mellis to win the first prise. A No. 1. First Premium butter, is the new mark for the Highlandig Creamery butter.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Rainy weather, is this news?

Mrs. Bekestand and Mrs. Ed Rustad visited with Mrs S.V. Carlson Monday.

Ole Nesland is harvestin his barley.

Miss Elsie Brekke and Anniebell Rolandson visited with Mrs. Hoveland on Sunday.

Miss Annie Thoreson spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. Villson.

Everybody is busy haying, when it is not raining.

Mr. Nils Berg, from Mayfield is helping Mr. Letvig hunt for water.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson returned home from Erie Saturday.

There was a large attendence at the services held at the Lillo school house on Sunday last.

Mr. Adolph Lindberg made a business trip to Thief River Falls last week.

There will be Confirmation service in Garnes church on Sunday Aug. 15th,.

Mrs Hariss from Grand Forks is visiting her sister Mrs. Sam Gunderson.

The boys arround here are leaveing for the Dakota harvest fields.

STAR SPOTS.

Cooler weather, at times.

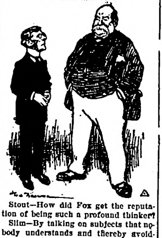
That steady shower on Saturd put us under cover for, th day.

The barley crop is about all cut, and the other grain is the next on the programme.

It is now about decided that unless we get county division, that who ever has any special "courting" to do will HAVE to do it at Red Lake Falls, as a fine structure is now being ordered for the purpose,

Sub Urban.

A Safe Method.



Stout—How did Fox get the reputation of being such a profound thinker?

Slim—By talking on subjects that nobody understands and thereby avoiding the chance of having his arguments definitely refuted.

A Singular Meal.

One of the most singular meals ever eaten was that given to a select few by an antiquary named Goebel in Brussels some years ago. The bread was made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed out of Egypt, and it was spread with butter made when Elizabeth ruled England. For fruit there were apples which ripened before the Christian era, and the wine was older than the white man's knowledge of the new world. The bread was made from wheat taken from a chamber in one of the pyramids, the butter (of which there were several pounds) had been found in an earthen crock on a stone shelf under the icy waters of a well in Scotland. A pantry in the ruins of Pompeii had furnished the jar of apples (which were as sweet and finely flavored as if only a few months old), and the flagon of wine had been recovered from an old vault in Corinth. Six guests enjoyed this amazing meal.—Chicago News.

Sizing Him Up.

"How much money really has he?"

"I don't know. What is his attitude toward the law?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does he evade, defy or ignore it?"—Washington Herald.

Odd Punishment.

Bigamists in Hungary get odd punishment. The man silly enough to marry [illegible] is legally forced to [illegible] of them in the same [illegible]

FOILED THEIR PLOT.

The Way Mme. Alboni Frustrated a Scheme to Hiss Her.

"Once upon a time, when Mme. Alboni was at Trieste," writes Henry C. Lahee in "Famous Singers of Today," "she was informed of the existence of a plot to hiss her off the stage. Having ascertained the names of her detractors and where they were to be found, she donned male attire, to which her short hair and robust figure helped to complete her disguise, and went to the cafe at which the conspirators met. Here she found them in full consultation, and, taking a seat at a table, she listened to their conversation for a time. After awhile she addressed the leader, saying: 'I hear that you intend to play a trick upon some one. I am very fond of a little practical joke myself and should be glad if you would allow me to join you on this occasion.'

"'With pleasure,' was the reply. 'We intend to hiss an opera singer off the stage this evening.'

"'Indeed! And of what is she guilty?'

"'Oh, nothing, except that, being an Italian, she has sung in Munich and Vienna to German audiences, and we think she ought to receive some castigation for her unpatriotic conduct.'

"'I agree with you, and now please tell me what I am to do.'

"'Take this whistle,' said the leader. 'At a signal to be given at the conclusion of the air sung by Rosina the noise will begin, and you will have to join in.'

"'I shall be very glad to do so,' said the singer and put the whistle in her pocket.

"In the evening the house was packed—every seat was occupied—and the audience warmly applauded the opening numbers of the opera. In due course Mme. Alboni appeared, and at the point at which she was about to address her tutor a few of the conspirators began to make a disturbance, not waiting for the signal.

"Without showing any concern Mme. Alboni walked down to the footlights, and, holding up the whistle, which was hung to her neck by a ribbon, she exclaimed: 'Gentlemen, are you not a little before your time? I thought we were not to commence whistling until I had sung the air.'

"For a moment a deathly stillness prevailed; then suddenly the house broke into thunders of applause, which was led by the conspirators themselves."

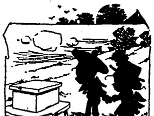
A GRATEFUL PATIENT.

The Coin That Was Measured by a Famous Surgeon.

Dr. Greufell, an old London hospital pupil, in a sketch of Sir Frederick Treves in the Pall Mall Gazette tells the story of a tiny sovereign gold piece given by a grateful patient to the famous surgeon and guarded by him as a priceless treasure. A sailor from Norway had been operated on by Sir Frederick in hospital. His life had been saved, and he had gone his way. Late one evening a timid knock brought Sir Frederick himself at that unusual hour to his door in Wimpole street. A tall, gaunt sailor in threadbare attire asked if this was where "Mr. Treves lives." At his earnest request, though somewhat under protest, he was allowed to enter. He at once proceeded to get out a jackknife, and from the lining of the belt of his trousers he cut out a small gold piece and offered it to Sir Frederick. On his refusal to accept it the man was so hurt that Sir Frederick listened to his story, and an interesting one it was.

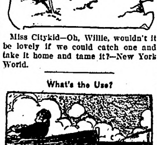
The man had on leaving hospital sought a berth at the London docks, but, being a stranger, had been unable

Among the Daffodils.


BEWARE OF THE BEES!

Miss Citykid—Oh, Willie, wouldn't it be lovely if we could catch one and take it home and tame it?—New York World.

What's the Use?



"Help, help! Save me!"

"Don't waste your breath, man. What d'ye s'pose I rowed all this way fer—to ask ye for a match?"—Browning's Magazine.

A Natural Inference.

"Matrimony," said the lady who had just secured her third divorce, "is, after all, an uncharted sea."

"I take it, then," her friend replied, "that you have not engaged in your various ventures for charting pur[illegible]

CLEVER ART FORGERS

They Flood the Markets Abroad With Their Wares.

PARIS THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The French Capital Is the Chief Mart For the Disposal of Imitation Antiques—Italy Leads In the Production of the Spurious Articles.

Italy has always been the classic soil for fabrications, but in some departments Holland and Paris run her close. Vienna has a specialty for rock crystal and thirteenth century gold work, Florence and Lucca for fourteenth century armor, London imitates the pate tendre of Sevres, Constantinople makes oriental weapons, Madrid Damascus swords, Dresden sculptured ivories, Aix-la-Chapelle pewter plate, Berlin Roman potteries, Amsterdam wrought iron, Rotterdam Indian porcelains, Odessa tiaras and antique jewelry, while Paris is the chief mart and clearing house for all these products.

Italian bronze statuettes, now so much sought, are turned out with dexterity and taste in Tuscany. It is said that it was from one of these foundries there issued the group of virtue oppressing vice, assigned to Gian Bologna, which is now the choice treasure of a celebrated French collection. Switzerland makes a specialty of Louis XV. repousse work.

As for renaissance and mediaeval jewelry, hardly a bit is real except what is in museums. It is not to be bought. In the disturbed epochs that followed the renaissance precious stones were broken from their settings and sold to meet urgent needs. The same need for extreme diffidence applies to the pretty bibelots of the eighteenth century, watches, chatelaines, bonbonnieres. Of modern fabrication, too, is the enameled jewelry of the sixteenth century. Vienna turns it out to perfection. And so cunning are the makers that, for example, they take care that the ring on which a locket is suspended should show signs of friction, well aware that the buyer who thinks himself cute will look for this indication.

As for the peasant jewelry, now so much bought and sought in Florence on the old bridge and elsewhere, the genuine is long ago exhausted, for, after all, peasants own but a limited stock. It all consists of clever copies or more often tasteful combinations of old designs. The stones, too, despite their fine designations, are rarely anything else but those marvelously clever tinted rock crystals so ingeniously made in Switzerland and sold by the ton if desired.

Venice is the great depot for ebony inlaid with ivory, and cabinets incrusted with tortoise shell, once its glory and now in their decadence, are still the joy of traveling Americans on the lookout for bargains. Buy if the object pleases you, but do not when you pay your dollars imagine you are exchanging new lamps for old. As for old clocks, grandfather or other, there is not one genuine in a hundred Ware ivories! They are generally bone or, worse still, celluloid aged by the help of tobacco or of that invaluable handmaiden, licorice juice.

Nor does even glass defy the artificer. In the Museum of St. Germain can be seen Roman goblets, their outsides incrusted with dirt, whose iridescence has been obtained by fish scales fixed upon their surface. Sometimes real bits of iridescent glass film are transferred upon a modern framework. Cologne turns out lachrymatory vases by the gross, not even troubling to copy the old shapes, but using the long narrow bottles in which cheap sweets are sold. These are buried in dung after being smeared with some concoction of which the secret is guarded, and in a little time they issue from retirement patinated and iridescent. Old German and Bohemian glass is also excellently copied in Hamburg and Paris. Venice, too, has not forgotten its traditions and turns out its own old wares.

Sevres and Dresden innocently helped the counterfeiter by selling their not yet decorated pieces, if imperfect, for a trifle. On this genuine ground the forger worked with ease. This traffic has been stopped. Still the forger knows no obstacles or overcomes them, and false Sevres and Dresden are supplied by all dealers, and the purchaser rarely has the minute knowledge that will save him. In the eighteenth century oriental porcelains were openly made in England and Holland and sent to China for decoration, when they returned as real China porcelain, or the reverse process obtained. The porcelain was made in China and decorated in what was presumed to be the Chinese style in Europe. Paris at the present moment makes and exports old China porcelain, and many a tourist who buys a find at Hongkong or Shanghai merely brings back coals to Newcastle. Rhodian plates are made near Paris in absolute perfection. Except as a matter of sentiment there is no need to seek the old. Be cautious, too, in buying Greco-Roman pottery. It is mostly made at Naples.

Most of the genuine things were snapped up long ago or else are owned by museums or by the heirs of those for whom they were made and who do not need to part with them.—London National Review.

Time's Revenge.

"I wonder if everybody will have what he wants a hundred years from now."

"I doubt it. The man with [illegible] ably be [illegible]—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's, Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—
J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake Cnunty.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D Will sell or trade for land in this locality.
Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.
Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

[illegible]NGEST GUARANTEE.

[illegible] Sewing Machine Co.
VIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Nurse and Nursery Combined.

A recent visitor to Brittany describes in the New Orleans Times-Democrat the two story closed bed of the Breton peasant, in many cases a richly carved and ornamented heirloom and always highly prized.

One day the visitor was expressing her admiration of a certain "lit-clos," when madam pulled the sliding panels apart and revealed the figure of her husband sleepily rubbing his eyes and wanting to know what was the matter. She calmly explained to him that the visitor wanted to see the inside of the bed and then explained to the visitor that her good man had been out fishing since dawn and was very tired. The visitor begged him to close the panels and go to sleep again, which he immediately did, but not before she noticed that he was fully dressed. It seems that the Breton peasant always disappears into the "lit-clos" fully dressed and always emerges therefrom in the same condition. While her husband slept madam enlarged on the advantages of a "lit-clos" in bringing up a family.

"I have had six children," she said, "and when they were little I used to put three in the top story and three in the bottom, then close the panels and leave [illegible]

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Died in Good Company.

A clergyman, who was not averse to an occasional glass, hired an Irishman to clean out his cellar. The Irishman began his work. He brought forth a lot of empty whisky bottles, and as he lifted each one looked through it at the sun. The preacher, who was walking on the lawn, saw him and said: "They are all dead ones, Pat." "They are?" said Pat. "Well, there is one good thing about it—they all had the minister with them when they were dying."—Tid-Bits.

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vienna, W. Va.—"I feel that I owe the last ten years of my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Eleven years ago I was a walking shadow. I had been under the doctor's care but got no relief. My husband persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like a charm. It relieved all my pains and misery. I advise all suffering women to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Emma Wheaton, Vienna, W. Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

There's a marked distinction between ***Libby's Cooked Corned Beef*** and even the best that's sold in bulk.

Evenly and mildly cured and scientifically cooked in ***Libby's Great White Kitchen,*** all the natural flavor of the fresh, prime beef is retained. It is pure wholesome, delicious and ready to serve at meal time, Saves work and worry in summer.

Other Libby "Healthful" Meal-Time-Hints, all ready to serve, are:

Peerless Dried Beef
Vienna Sausage
Veal Loaf
Evaporated Milk
Baked Beans
Chow Chow
Mixed Pickles

"Purity goes hand in hand with Products of the Libby brand".

Write for free Booklet,—"How to make Good Things to Eat".

Insist on ***Libby's*** at your grocers.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

WANTS TO DIE POOR

Dr. Pearsons About to Give Away Last of His Wealth.

Has Donated $4,000,000 to Smaller Colleges and Universities During Last 25 Years—Won Riches in Real Estate.

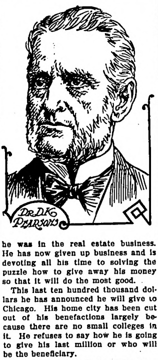
Chicago.—Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons is going, in a way, to outdo Andrew Carnegie. He is going to give his last million dollars away before the fourteenth of next April, when, nothing happening, he will celebrate his ninetieth birthday. He will keep only a sum which he thinks is sufficient to pay his simple way for the few years longer he expects to live.

When he gives away his last million he will have disposed of $5,000,000 in the last 25 years. The greater part of it has been unloosened in the last 15 years. His policy is to give to the small college. The wealthy institutions, with powerful alumni associations, receive none of his money. He believes the small and needy denominational colleges throughout the country are doing more for the poor boy and turning out a better class of American citizens than the more celebrated universities.

For 60 years Dr. Pearsons has been a noted character in and about Chicago. He is more than six feet in height, and not even his 89 years have eradicated the atmosphere of physical and mental power which he carries. His early education was limited to a short college course which proved of great value to him in his subsequent successful career.

He has no family, and but few distant relatives. So far the only objection to his philanthropy has come from institutions that for one reason or another failed to get his money.

In a quaint, ancient house in the suburb of Hinsdale Dr. Pearsons lives. It is embowered in massive trees, with a wide sweep of lawn studded with flowers. For scores of years he was a daily passenger on commuter trains to and from the city. That was when he was in the real estate business. He has now given up business and is devoting all his time to solving the puzzle how to give away his money so that it will do the most good.



This last ten hundred thousand dollars he has announced he will give to Chicago. His home city has been cut out of his benefactions largely because there are no small colleges in it. He refuses to say how he is going to give his last million or who will be the beneficiary.

In all 47 colleges in 24 states have shared Dr. Pearson's money. All he asks is that they be Christian colleges. There is no discrimination because of denomination or creed. Whitman college has received $300,000, Beloit college $500,000, Mount Holyoke college $150,000, Chicago Theological seminary $280,000. These represent his largest four gifts. From $25,000 to $100,000 has been given to small and comparatively unknown colleges in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and many other states.

Dr. Pearsons made his money in real estate in the early days of Chicago. He not only dealt in city real estate, but made a specialty of farm lands. He represented the Illinois Central railway in disposing of millions of fine farms in its land grant, given by the state when the road was constructed. For almost 60 years Dr. Pearsons has been active in real estate. Investments that he made in Chicago in the early years increased a thousandfold and have now been sold.

Mr. Pearsons gives the credit for his philanthropic interests largely to his wife, who died three years ago. "It was her idea," he said. "She was a keen business woman and she wanted what money we had to be spent as wisely as possible. Therefore we began a systematic study of the regions which seemed to be most in need of better facilities for the making of citizenship."

More than $4,000,000 has been distributed among 47 institutions. Among the colleges which have benefited are Lake Forest university, Beloit college, Knox, Chicago Theological seminary, McCormick Theological seminary, Drury college, Yankton college, Colorado college, Fargo college, Mount Holyoke seminary, Berea college, Marietta, McKendree, Grand Prairie seminary, Whitman college, Olivet college, Fairmont college, Carleton, and Anatolia college in Turkey, which has received over $100,000. At one time Mr. Pearsons has more than $150,000 loaned to needy students.

AN EASY WAY.

How to Cure Kidney Troubles Easily and Quickly.

It is needless to suffer the tortures of an aching back, the misery of backaches, rheumatic pains, urinary disorders, or risk the danger of diabetes or Bright's disease. The cure is easy. Treat the cause—the kidneys—with Doan's Kidney Pills. H. Mayne, Market St., Paris, Tenn., says: "Weak kidneys made my back stiff and lame. The urine was cloudy and irregular and I had to get up many times at night. I lost energy, became weak and could not work. Doan's Kidney Pills removed all the trouble and restored my health and strength."

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT HE FOUND HARD.

"Hit suttinly must be hard, Sambo, to have de reputation foah chicken stealin' wot you've got!"

"Yass, chile, but chickens is so scarce nowadays, dat de hardest part is tryin' ter live up ter dat reputation!"

Only Cure for Consumption.

With the present rapid growth of the anti-tuberculosis movement the number of so-called "cures" for consumption is being increased almost daily. Hundreds of quack "doctors," "professors" and "institutes" are advertising that they can cure consumption for small amounts, with the result that thousands of dupes are yearly cheated out of their lives as well as their money. Besides these, "cures" and medicines of all sorts, numbering now several hundred, are sold for the deception of the public.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis brands all these institutes, doctors, professors and cures as frauds and deceptions. The only cure for consumption is fresh air, rest and wholesome food.

A Sunday Sermon.

One must accept life as it is. It gives us great happiness if we are wise enough to see it, and it balances the scales by sending great sorrows, too.

But that is life.

If you would make the world brighter try to forget your hurts, dry your eyes and turn to help those who need the pressure of a friendly hand, the encouragement of a smiling look.

Sorrows and troubles of all kinds should teach one a great lesson—the lesson of universal kindness.—New York Times.

Pleasant for Mr. Bennett.

William S. Bennett, a representative from New York city, went to address a political meeting in his district one night, when he was much younger than he is now.

"The chairman," said Bennett, "was a very literal person. He looked at the gallery, where one woman was sitting, and said: 'Lady and gentlemen, this is a most momentous campaign. There are grave issues to be discussed. Later we will hear from our best speakers, but, for the present, we will listen to Mr. Bennett.'"

ON FOOD
The Right Foundation of Health.

Proper food is the foundation of health. People can eat improper food for a time until there is a sudden collapse of the digestive organs, then all kinds of trouble follows.

The proper way out of the difficulty is to shift to the pure, scientific food, Grape-Nuts, for it rebuilds from the foundation up. A New Hampshire woman says:

"Last summer I was suddenly taken with indigestion and severe stomach trouble and could not eat food without great pain, my stomach was so sore I could hardly move about. This kept up until I was so miserable life was not worth living.

"Then a friend finally, after much argument, induced me to quit my former diet and try Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had but litttle faith I commenced to use it, and great was my surprise to find that I could eat it without the usual pain and distress in my stomach.

"So I kept on using Grape-Nuts and soon a marked improvement was shown, for my stomach was performing its regular work in a normal way without pain or distress.

"Very soon the yellow coating disappeared from my tongue, the dull, heavy feeling in my head disappeared, and my mind felt light and clear; the languid, tired feeling left, and altogether I felt as if I had been rebuilt. Strength and weight came back rapidly and I went back to my work with renewed ambition.

"To-day I am a new woman in mind as well as body, and I owe it all to this natural food, Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MIKE DONLIN TO MANAGE THE PHILADELPHIA TEAM

Former Giant Traded for Magee and Moore and Will Succeed Murray.

Mike Donlin will play at the Polo grounds in New York city again this year after all. But it will not be in an effort to help the Giants in their stern chase for the National league pennant, for he will wear a Philadelphia uniform, having been secured as playing manager of the National league team there, according to the latest report. The story says that Felix Isman, the real-estate operator and theatrical man, has bought an interest in the club, having acquired his stock from the estate of the late Israel W. Durham, and that he had dismissed Billy Murray, who went to Philadelphia from Jersey City to manage the team two years ago.

Some sort of trade has been made with the New York club, and it is understood, although no official confirmation of this can be obtained, that Sherwood Magee, the hard-hitting left fielder of the Quakers, one of the best outfielders in the game, and Earl Moore, the old Cleveland and Yankee pitcher, who has shown signs of recrudescence this year under Murray after spending some time playing with the minor leagues, are to finish the season in New York uniforms.

Murray was asked to accept Donlin as a member of the team and as manager. On his refusal he was asked to resign, according to Mr. Isman, and, as he would not do so he was dismissed. Murray is a stockholder in the club, but his stock constitutes a minority holding. There have been many rumors as to the prospective change in ownership of the club, some reports having it that Murray was to be full owner, while others said that Lew Moren, the pitcher, was to acquire control.

Murray said that he had a three-years' contract with the club to serve as manager, and Mr. Isman, admitting this to be true, said that a contract had no force unless its terms were met. It is thought likely that Murray will take his case to the national commission, and possibly to the courts.

CHESBRO HOLDS A RECORD

New York American League Twirler Pitched Fourteen Straight Victories for Highlanders in 1904.

Pitcher Jack Chesbro of the New York Highlanders holds the American league record of consecutive victories. In 1904, the year the Highlanders lost the pennant on the last day of the season, Happy Jack won 14 games. Chief Bender of Philadelphia has 12 straights to his credit. Chesbro's record:

May 12—Cleveland, 7; New York, 0 Opposing pitcher—Donahue.

May 14—New York, 10; Cleveland, 1—Rhoades.

May 17—New York, 5; Detroit, 1—Donovan.

May 20—New York, 3; Chicago, 2—White (12 innings).

May 24—New York, 3; St. Louis, 0—Pelty.

May 28—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 0—Plank.

June 1—New York, 5; Detroit, 3—Donovan.

June 4—New York, 5; Detroit, 1—Mullin.

June 9—New York, 3; Cleveland, 2—Moore.

June 11—New York, 6; Chicago, 3—Altrock-Patterson.

June 17—New York, 10; St. Louis, 3—Sudhoff.

June 22—New York, 3; Washington, 0—Patten.

June 25—New York, 5; Boston, 3—Young.

July 1—New York, 8; Washington, 3—Jacobsen.

July 4—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 3—Henley.

July 7—Boston, 4; New York, 1—Gibson.

GOES TO EASTERN LEAGUE

Pitcher Burchell has been sold to the Buffalo team in the Eastern league for the sum of $1,000 by Manager Fred Lake of the Boston Americans. Burchell is a fair twirler but Lake has too many box artists on his staff.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Hix—What's the best way to never settle a question?

Dix—Go to law about it.

CHILD HAD SIXTY BOILS.

And Suffered Annually with a Red Scald-Like Humor on Her Head.

Troubles Cured by Cuticura.

"When my little Vivian was about six months old her head broke out in boils. She had about sixty in all and I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her entirely. Some time later a humor broke out behind her ears and spread up on to her head until it was nearly half covered. The humor looked like a scald, very red with a sticky, clear fluid coming from it. This occurred every spring. I always used Cuticura Soap and Ointment which never failed to heal it up. The last time it broke out it became so bad that I was discouraged. But I continued the use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent until she was well and has never been troubled in the last two years. Mrs. M. A. Schwerin, 674 Spring Wells Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston

A Trying Time.

Judge—Why did you strike this man?

Prisoner—What would you do, judge, if you kept a grocery store and a man came in and asked if he could take a moving picture of your cheese?—Harper's Weekly.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

If a girl can pass her thirtieth birthday without detection she begins to think the dates in the family record may have been slightly mixed.

Sore throat is no trifling ailment. It will sometimes carry infection to the entire system through the food that is eaten. Hamlins Wizard Oil is a sure, quick cure.

Chicken-hearted people are always ready to hatch up an excuse.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. 25c, 35c and 50c.

Too often when the heart is willing the purse is weak.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

An easy beginning doesn't always justify the finish.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES. BACKACHE
375 "Guaranteed"

INVALUABLE for Summer Complaints

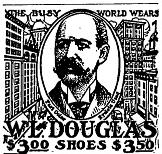
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic and Cramps. Also relieves Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Sea Sickness, and Hysterics and Nervousness due to bowel affections.

DR. D. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam

stops pain immediately and almost invariably brings about speedy recovery. This medicine is just as safe as it is effective. Get a bottle at your druggist's, and keep it always in the house. For the children's sake, don't go away for the Summer without taking a supply along.

Per Bottle, 25c

Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is a reliable remedy for croup and whooping cough, coughs and colds.



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$4.00 and $5.00 Shoes
$2.00 and $2.50 Shoes
Boys' Shoes $1.00 to $3.00

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES are Better Value for the Price Than Ever Before. The quality, workmanship and style cannot be excelled. A trial is all that is needed to convince anyone that W. L. Douglas shoes hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes. W. L. Douglas reputation for the best shoes that can be produced for the price is world-wide. He stands back of every pair and guarantees full value to the wearer.

CAUTION.—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children. Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Constipation

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every 24 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you, I am free from all that this morning. You can use this in behalf of suffering humanity. B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 930

A COMBINED BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COURSE FOR $1.00 A WEEK

Good board $1.95 a week. Do not pay extravagant school bills. The largest private institution in the Northwest. Text books rented. No entrance examinations.

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with your next order of groceries and I will guarantee that you will be better satisfied with it than with any starch you have ever used.

I claim that it has no superior for hot or cold starching, and

It Will Not Stick to the Iron

No cheap premiums are given with DEFIANCE STARCH, but YOU GET ONE-THIRD MORE FOR YOUR MONEY than of any other brand.

DEFIANCE STARCH costs 10c for a 16-oz. package, and I will refund your money if it sticks to the iron.

Truly yours,
Honest John,
The Groceryman

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16 OZ FOR 10¢
ALL OTHER BRANDS CONTAIN ONLY 12 OZ
Defiance STARCH
WILL NOT STICK TO THE IRON.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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ALASKA AND THE YUKON

FORT WRANGLE, ALASKA

DOG TRANSPORTATION COPPER RIVER VALLEY

The old saying, "Familiarity breeds contempt," does not hold good with Alaska; on the contrary, it begets a fondness which swells into enthusiasm as one fact after another is discovered and demonstrated. In some way or other the country has a drawing and winning effect upon most persons who have lived there, if only for a short period. Some are attracted by the beauty and magnificence of the scenery, and others find rest and returning vigor in the mildness and evenness of the climate; some, again, attracted by the wonders of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and others, the majority perhaps, delve into the richness of the mineral treasuries, writes John G. Brady, ex-governor of Alaska in Independent. The adventurers into British Columbia, the Yukon territory and Alaska are a hardy and buoyant stock.

Those who have gotten up our physical geographies were pumping from dry wells when they came to treat of the northwest coast of America. Much that was given was erroneous. For instance, Mount St. Elias in one edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica is spoken of as a burning volcano. Many well educated people well along in middle life become impatient when the deficiency is revealed to them. It is well that this is so, for by a reasonable amount of diligence they can make good the loss and have much pleasure in acquiring information so much at variance with preconceived ideas. The Yukon is one of the mighty rivers of the globe. Captains who have had their training on steamboats upon the Mississippi and who now have been a number of years on the Yukon believe that during the months of navigation as great a volume of water is discharged into Bering sea as into the Gulf of Mexico. Its headwaters begin in the mountains east of Skagway, in British soil, somewhat south of the sixtieth parallel, and flow in a generally northwest direction. Two branches, the Lewes and the Pelly, unite at Selkirk, at which point it takes the name Yukon. On its northern trend it receives the volumes of other large tributaries before Dawson is reached, near the mouth of the Klondike. Keeping a still northerly course it crosses the boundary line in latitude 141 degrees, 90 miles from Dawson. Holding still its main direction at Circle City, it widens into numerous channels and great flats till a few minutes north of the arctic circle, where it is joined by the Porcupine, coming in from the northeast. Here is bend and takes a generally southwest course, gathering as it goes the Tanana, coming up from the southeast, and farther on the Koyukok, a mighty meanderer from the north, and at last discharging through numerous channels over an immense delta into Bering sea. It is navigable for large steamboats as far as Dawson, a distance of 1,600 miles. From that point smaller steamers ply to White Horse, 112 miles by railroad to Skagway. The summit is but 20 mile from this town and is at an elevation of 2,700 feet. This river drains a mighty basin.

Many good things are stored therein, and it does seem as though the Creator intended it for the use of his creatures. Gold has been found on most every stream throughout the length of the valley where men have made an effort to reach bedrock, even far beyond the arctic circle on the headwaters of the Koyukok. The production of this metal, which influences mankind so powerfully, Nature's mills have been grinding and reducing and sluicing in past ages; what has been separated from the lodes has been gathered and frozen securely in her safe deposit vaults. Nearly every camp has its own peculiar gold. There is a wide difference in regard to shape, size, color and firmness. Dealers and miners become wonderfully accurate in these matters. Gold production in the north called for new methods and these were introduced and improved year by year.

The possibilities for stock raising and dairy farming are almost beyond calculation. Sunlight and moisture sufficient for plant life are unfailing. The limits of this article will not allow even a brief discussion of other rich resources—furs, copper, lead, silver, tin, gypsum, marble, iron, coal, fish and timber.

Surely Alaska is a goodly heritage, and we now hold in grateful memory William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, N. P. Banks, yea, Andrew Johnson, because what was called "folly" has proved to be wisdom. The present population is small, possibly 35,000 natives and about the same number of whites. The aborigines are a good stock, and with fair treatment and encouragement will do their full share in labor and development. They are doing it to-day in the fisheries, the logging camps and in the mines. We can hardly contemplate the history of our ownership of the vast possession for the past 41 years with pride.

The next need is railway transportation. The whole southeast and southern coast has good harbors, which are accessible at any season, and for the most part rates are reasonable. But when one leaves the coast and starts inland the unit is no longer the ton, but the pound. At the road house 50 miles in from Valdez the price of oats and hay for your horse is 20 cents per pound. Alaska needs railroads, and it cannot develop without them. Trails and wagon roads serve their purpose, but how can such mighty resources be developed and distributed by such frail means? The world needs butter and beef, coal and copper, and railroads are a necessity in dealing with these things in Alaska.

Resorted to Duplicity.

One night I sat at the right of Lord Randolph Churchill, who was only one chair removed from the host, and the conversation between them turned on the difficulties of public speaking. "Have you ever been embarrassed by finding that after telling your audience there were three points to which you particularly wished to call their attention, and after elaborating the first two you could not remember a word of what you meant to say on the third?"

The question was asked by the host.

"Yes," Churchill replied; "that has happened to me more than once, but it never gave me any trouble. I found an easy way out. 'Gentlemen,' I have said to them, 'I told you that there were three things which I desired to emphasize. I have mentioned two. Much more, very much more, could be said, but I appeal to your intelligence. Is it necessary for me to go any further; to waste any more of your time or my own on a question the answer to which is so obvious? Haven't I said enough to convince you as fully as I am convinced myself?' They have been quite satisfied with this, and while they were applauding I have swung into another part of the subject. Gross duplicity, but it has saved me as, sometimes, only duplicity will do."—W. H. Rideing in McClure's.

Man wants but little here below, except the things he knows he can't get.

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Employes to Found "Bungalow Town"

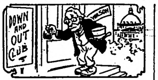
WASHINGTON.—Although not at all Utopian in any of their ideas nor intent upon carrying out a sociological experiment, a group of officeholders in the capital, most of them government clerks, has practically completed plans for the execution of one of the most novel schemes in the history of real estate trading in the capital. Their primary object is to escape the burden of paying rent in the city and to substitute suburban life for urban life, and with this end in view they intend to found a bungalow town, in which the limits of cost of nearly everything necessary to household upbuilding and maintenance will be held to the lowest possible level.

Just where "Bungalow Town" will be located has not yet been definitely determined, but it will comprise an area of 15 to 20 acres, convenient to some of the suburban trolley lines. This land can now be secured at a cost not to exceed $1,000 an acre, and when it is subdivided there will be no effort to secure profit upon the money invested, because the purchase will be distinctly a co-operative affair,

This joining of interests in the acquisition of property is in itself considerable of an innovation in Washington, but by far the most novel feature of the proposition lies in the "building restrictions." In a majority of the newer suburbs assurance is given to the purchaser of each lot that the character of the section will always be maintained by the writing of a covenant into his deed that each house built in the vicinity shall cost not less than a stated number of thousands of dollars. In "Bungalow Town" this proposition will be exactly reversed, for it will be specifically provided that no bungalow shall cost in excess of $1,000. This will reduce the maximum expenditure of each property holder to $2,000, because it will be provided in the original subdivision that each bungalow must be surrounded by one acre of ground. Subsequently it will be permissible to further subdivide and build additional bungalows, although at no time will the projectors of the enterprise permit a house to stand upon less than one-half acre of ground.

"Bungalow Town" will make its nearest imitation to a sociological colony in its purchases of supplies of all sorts from the outside world. In the first place there will be co-operation in buying the land and then there will be a determined effort to save expense in building by the letting of contracts to build the little homes in blocks of two or more to each contract. When "Bungalow Town" is settled it is proposed that the women folk shall join in the formation of a central purchasing committee so that all forms of food stuffs and supplies may be secured at wholesale rates.

Retirement of Wilson Is Intimated

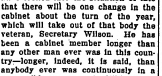


THAT the Taft official family will begin about January to be rounded into its permanent form and membership is the opinion entertained now. It is strongly believed by those who have looked into the situation of late that there will be one change in the cabinet about the turn of the year, which will take out of that body the veteran, Secretary Wilson. He has been a cabinet member longer than any other man ever was in this country—longer, indeed, it is said, than anybody ever was continuously in a responsible government. With his retirement Mr. Meyer of the navy will be the only remaining representative of the Roosevelt cabinet.

Early in the career of the new administration Secretary Wilson and Secretary of the Interior Ballinger had a sharp disagreement, which at one time looked like an impasse. It was suspected that one or the other of them would retire. President Taft smoothed over the differences, only to have them break out at a new place, and now, in this last entanglement, Mr. Ballinger has won his point. It related to the jurisdiction over forests within Indian reservations, and Mr. Ballinger gets the jurisdiction, taking it away from the agricultural department's bureau of forestry.

It is known certainly that close friends of one man who is a likely aspirant for the Wilson seat at the cabinet table have been informed that there is altogether likely to be a change, and that the work of getting support organized is quietly on in behalf of this man. He is Representative Charles F. Scott of Kansas, chairman of the house committee on agriculture.

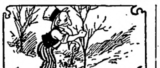
Willow Farm Conducted by Uncle Sam



ONE of the many activities of the department of agriculture at Washington is the conduct of a willow farm. The purpose of the department is to encourage willowcraft, an industry little followed in this country, but extensively practiced in Europe. There, willow is largely employed in the making of baskets and furniture.

When the reclamation of Potomac Park from the flats and shallows of the Potomac river at Washington had proceeded far enough the engineering department planted Lombardy poplars and willows along the retaining walls. These willows spread over many acres of the land that had been dredged from the river bottoms. The northwestern half of this reclaimed land has been beautified with driveways, lawns and flower plots, but the improvement of the southern part has not been begun. The department of agriculture secured the use of this land as an experimental farm. The growth of the willow trees probably suggested the utility of promoting willowcraft in the United States and cuttings from many species of willows (there are 170) were set out in nursery form. To-day the department has a willow plantation of many acres' extent.

District of Columbia Seeks Lost Domain



CONGRESS will have its hands full at the next session. The particular matter which will be agitated will probably not disrupt the union, although it has been the subject of contention since the states got together.

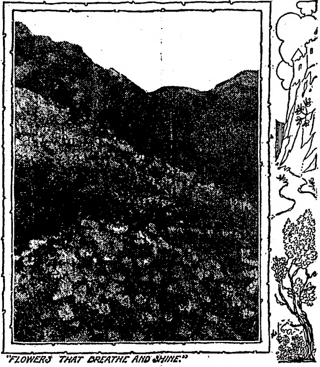
It all came about through an incipient insurrection on the part of citizens of the District of Columbia. They got up a dinner at the New Willard hotel in Washington and invited President Taft. Then they "sprung it on" him that they wanted representation in the government; wanted representation on the floor of the house and senate; wanted a voice in electing the president and a few other little things.

President Taft told them that if they wanted little things like that they ought not to crowd their demands into social affairs. He suggested that it would be more to their credit if they started a movement to get back the slice of the original District of Columbia, which a too generous congress had given back to the state of Virginia.

That the getting back of this chivalrous gift of land is somewhat of a hot coal is shown by the fact that the supreme court of the United States evaded passing on its constitutionality, and congress, which has picked it up twice, has dropped it in two different ways.

That President Taft was prophetic in his suggestion the lost third should be recovered is generally conceded. It is felt that it will not be long before this government will need it for various institutions. Already it has bought back part of it for Arlington National cemetery, Fort Myer and other projects. And as soon as the beautifying of the north side of the Potomac river is finished eyes will be cast to the other shore with a view to making it less unsightly.

PAGEANT OF ENGLISH FLOWERS


"FLOWERS THAT BREATHE AND SHINE."

Those who only visit the country at week-ends, or other intervals, cannot help being struck with the fact that there is nearly always a dominating flower; that is to say, one which in full bloom takes posession of the landscape and attains a temporary mastery over all others. On a comparatively small but definite scale, this is witnessed in the garden. "This is daffodil time," we exclaim one day in our joy at seeing the ground become yellow with the blooms of this flower. But in a little while "we weep to see you haste away so soon." The life of a flower has long been used as a metaphor for all that is most fair and transient. For a little while only does the fresh purity of the color remain. Seed-pods are formed, the petals wither, the beauty passes. It is part of a procession, and in the very act of breathing a sigh of regret that what is so fair should be so evanescent, attention is caught by a new set of florets that swell out till they occupy the place of those that have faded. The daffodil, either in the mass or the individual, possesses a kind of wistfulness such as might come from gazing from the outside of some impassable gate over those fabled plains whereon the ancient dreamed it grew. But the tulip when dominant is of an opposite character. An emobidiment of color without fragrance, it combines with the butterfly to show gayety unmixed with sentiment. The daffodil is a romantic maiden, the tulip a tripping ballet girl, exquisitely dressed, satisfying the taste for color, but touching no emotion. How different with the rose. "Age cannot wither nor custom stale her infinite variety." In the rosary of the rich, in the garden plot of the poor, embellishing a pergola or covering the cottage walls, it tells the same tale, and suggests the same old song, "Oh, my luve is like a red, red rose that's newly sprung in June." Odor and color and form all unite, and when we speak of what transcends life, there is no simile finer than that of the "unfading" rose.

Its mention carries us back to the fields. A garden close is well, but "a diviner and more pellucid air" hangs over the wild thicket and hedgerow where the dog rose is in its glory. The wind blowing over grass and half-grown corn when the wild rose is at its height, dissipates the garden sentiment. It is a dominating flower in early July, and so we appear to be taking our pageant backward almost. But, indeed, the best of a procession is not always to be seen from a fixed point. Instead of watching all the flowers of a season file past in order, as though they were soldiers at a review, it is more interesting to take a bit here and a bit there according as caprice or interest may dictate. And the wild sweet summer, as Wordsworth says, "flaunts" all its beauty on the wild rose. It bursts out on the thicket, it takes possession of the hedgerow, it blossoms on the waste place. Like a million small and happy faces its buds open, till the earth is glowing with their beauty. Yet the fragile bloom will scarcely bear to be plucked, and its stay with us is as brief as that of the daffodil. But a very little while and the petals flutter down and the rank grass and summer's dark green reassert themselves.

Of wild flowering shrubs there is none more dominating while it lasts than the broom. Its rough predecessor, the gorse, only gives a taste of the effect it produces. The gorse is always throwing out blossoms, but even at its best it is as bronze to gold compared with the great yellow mass of the broom in flower. On the Surrey commons it makes a brave show, but is not so commanding as on the great wastes of the north, where it spreads out into vast stretches of blazing and shining gold. In the days of our youth old men remembered, or of them their fathers had told them, the huge fields of broom, the bushes of which were taller than the tallest man, that stretch over what is now a cultivated area of hedged fields and red-tiled farmhouses where the Cheviots slope to the Till. But those noted agriculturists, the brothers Culley, had more appreciation of the homely turnip than "the burning bush," and it was their grubbing and plowing that transformed a region so wildly picturesque into a fruitful land. What it was like before their operations began may be known from the appearance of the land that has proved irreclaimable. How familiar and yet how impressive the broom was may be judged from the frequency with which it finds a place in the old ballads. Long after its petals have fallen to the ground in the south it continues in Highland strath and glen what time the angler penetrates them in search of trout.

There are several white flowers that sweep past like visionary clouds in the procession. First, the "wee modest crimson-tipped" one that spreads over meadow and golf course till, in the sunny days of May when the nightingale is in full song, they rest like sheets of snow on the warm ground. Following close upon them is that truly English flower, the hawthorn. It is unobtrusive in the thicket and well-trimmed hedge; but when the bushes have been allowed to grow tall for the sake of shelter, or where individual trees abound, it assumes for a brief period an unquestioned dominion. The garlands of pure soft white it hangs out make the color of the landscape while they last, and the fragrance it diffuses has no equal, save it be that of an orchard when the apple trees are in bloom and resonant with the humming of innumerable bees. With the decay of the hawthorn comes a feeling of sadness. It was with unmixed joy that we hailed the early figures in the long procession. The maids of January whitening the woodland while the trees are bare are greeted as heralds, cowslips in the meadow and primroses on the steep sides of the dene are still but harbingers. We have no thought of the end when the marsh-marigold shines like fire on swamps and hollows gray, nor when "the faint sweet cuckoo-flower" spreads nodding over the low-lying meadows, till by force of numbers its exquisite and delicate shape and color master those of its companions. But the fading of the hawthorn tells of spring's early expiry, and when the wild rose has blossomed and faded we know that another "pretty ring time" has been added to the past. No other occurrence in the year strikes an equal note of sadness, especially among those of riper years. It is the enviable privilege of youth to live in the passing hour and enjoy the mystic "Now," and to be ever looking forward to some new discovery or adventure. But as we grow old and lose our illusions, we gain the dismal knowledge that the flight of time is much more likely to discover the disagreeable than the pleasant, and we also become more keenly alive to the transient character of most things.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

Drivers of aeroplanes should keep to the right.

Clean streets and alleys mean better public health.

Help the summer charities to help the poor ward off disease and death.

Orville Wright rose to the occasion.

Only a very deaf man does not hear the call of the summer resorts at this time of the year.

Very soon the days will begin to grow shorter, like the funds of the man on vacation.

A lemon famine is threatened, it is said. Perhaps this is due to the frequency and number with which they have been handed out of late.

Poison ivy adds nothing to the general joy of a Sunday school picnic. Let the management bear this in mind.

If the scorching automobilists blew up their dust in front instead of stirring it up behind they would go more slowly.

Free and independent America has 100,000 hay-fever victims. They should take the matter to the supreme court, as it is clearly unconstitutional.

As no word has been received from Peary for a good while it is no more than polite to assume that he has discovered the north pole.

When you go on your vacation take along a little something to keep off the mosquitoes and then a little something to cure the bites.

In this age of realism why not renovate some of the old saws? How about "The typewriter is mightier than the repeating rifle?"

Here is a powerful argument for the more-daylight plan: It would give the human race two extra hours in the afternoon to see the baseball game.

With the capable flying machine cutting high jinks the Dreadnoughts are beginning to wonder if a more modest name would not be a better fit.

Baseball was never before so big a business, and it was never so big a task to keep the business going just right, but there is never a hint of crookedness in that sport. No wonder it is the national game!

In various European and American magazines and other publications we see a great many articles under such titles as "Why England Fears Germany," "Why France Fears Germany," etc. It seems that there is hardly a nation in Europe that doesn't fear Germany.

New York continues the good practice of letting poor people sleep in some of the parks these hot nights. An extra police guard is detailed and everything is orderly. Some of the victims in stuffy hotel chambers must be filled with longing to be poor "for one night only."

If you see a rattlesnake in your summer peregrinations, do not run to the faithful flask. Modern science declares that those who recovered through its agency in the past must have owed their lives to a lively imagination, as the remedy is without merit.

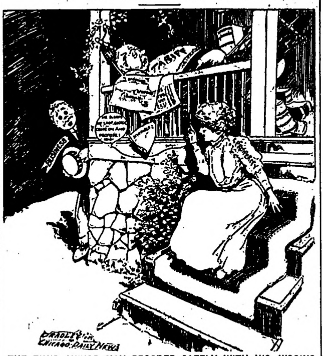
There are dried apples—why not dried potatoes? Germany is trying practical experiments in the direction of the latter economy, and several potato drying plants are in operation, in different sections of the empire. It takes 830 pounds of potatoes in their normal condition to make 220 pounds when dry. A brisk market is found for the product, owing to the advancing price of grain.

How wealth may be piled up quietly and amazingly is instanced in England, where the death of a comparatively unknown resident of Reading, where he lived practically as a recluse, reveals that he left an estate of $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, from which the government will collect about $10,000,000 in death duties and succession taxes. The most successful men are not always those who make the greatest stir in the world.

The German company which is building a non-rigid dirigible balloon with a lifting capacity of 54 persons has evidently not been frightened by the fate of the big non-rigid California dirigible which broke under the weight of a large load of passengers and dropped them to the earth. Unless the weights beneath a non-rigid airship are carefully adjusted the strains are apt to be dangerous to the envelope when the ship is driven through the air by her propellers.

One of the Zeppelin airships is to be permanently stationed at Metz. That town is a fortress in Alsace-Lorraine, which Germany acquired from France at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. The German government gets its supply of war balloons from Zeppelin, and there you are. France has been indulging freely in airships for military purposes, but a glance in the direction of Metz, once a French stronghold but now a German possession, will be sufficient to show that there are others.

NOW THAT THE OLD MAN SLUMBERS


TARIFF
BUSINESS
PROSPERITY
BRADLEY in CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

THE TIMID SUITOR MAY PROCEED SAFELY WITH HIS WOOING.

AMERICA TO WARN JAPAN

UNCLE SAM TO CALL HALT IF CHINA'S DOORS CLOSE.

Crisis Seems to Be Near—European Powers Also Watching Actions of Mikado's Government.

Washington.—The United States will call Japan to task if any attempt is made to close the doors of China to the trade of this country. Such a step has been definitely decided upon and Japan knows it.

The "open door" was insisted upon by the United States ten years ago, when Russia was dominant in China, and when Japan was clamoring for trade. The action of the United States at that time was highly pleasing to Japan, and contributed to the success of the Japanese in expelling Russia, although that was far from the purpose of the Washington government.

Because the United States insisted on the "open door" at that time the Japanese government regarded it as an act of friendship to Tokyi and not a firm and irrevocable stroke of American policy. Now Japan is to learn that the American contention for the "open door" in China was not directed at Russia, but at all powers that attempt to dominate China to the exclusion of United States commerce.

Russia to-day is occupying much the same position that Japan did ten years ago, when Secretary Hay insisted on the "open door."

The Bear is watching Japan's conduct very closely for any breach in Manchuria that would justify protest. Not only Russia is watching Japan's conduct, but so are Germany, France, Holland, Italy and Austria, throughout continental Europe, as well as in the United States, to see whether Japan in any way violates the principles contended for by the powers, and for this reason her actions will be watched closely by them. Should such probability become evident, the time will be ripe for some very pertinent questions directed to the Japanese government as to her motives and intentions.

The government is considering the appointment to this office of Chao-Erh-Hsun, formerly governor of Mukden.

"MISS SANTA CLAUS" SUICIDE

Had Letters to "Kris Kringle" from Children Sent to Her and Sent Gifts.

Philadelphia. — Miss Elizabeth A. Phillips, known widely as "Miss Santa Claus," committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. She was found in a room at her home with a gas tube in her mouth.

Miss Phillips enjoyed almost a national reputation by reason of her work at Christmas time among the poor children. For weeks prior to Christmas of each year she collected funds which she expended for toys and clothing for the needy and on Christmas eve she visited the homes of the children in a big automobile.

Two years ago, at her request, all the letters written by children and mailed to Santa Claus were delivered to her and the requests of the children, as far as possible, were complied with.

Educator Killed by Train.

Burlington, Vt. — Prof. Wilhelm Bernhardt, of Washington, D. C., a well-known educator and author, was struck and killed by a train on the Rutland railroad here. He was spending the summer here. Prof. Bernhardt was about 60 years of age and for many years was director of German in the Washington high schools.

Balloonists Cross Frontier Line.

Beuthen, Prussia.—According to a report received at the headquarters here of the German frontier guard, a German military balloon carrying three army officers, drifted across the frontier near Milowice and came down in Russian territory. The occupants were halted by a guard.

Rear Admiral Thomson Dead.

Seattle, Wash.—Rear Admiral Judah Thomson, U. S. N. (retired), died at Providence hospital after a long illness, aged 67 years.

TIPTON BANK RE-OPENS

Gets $200,000 Cash and Prepares to Resume Business Monday Morning—Markers' Successors Chosen.

Tipton, Ind.—Two hundred thousand dollars were placed upon the counter of the First National bank of this city by a special express messenger Friday preparatory to the re-opening of the institution Monday morning.

The bank has been closed since Noah Marker, assistant cashier, disappeared and since it was learned that the funds were short. The money was the first installment of $600,000 which was in the vault before the bank opened.

The following notice was placed in the bank window:

"Stockholders have put up cash to cover all shortages and bad accounts. Cash is now on hand to pay every depositor in full and any obligations of any kind. The bank expects to open for business Monday morning."

George Shortle, Jr., and John B. Shirk were elected cashier and assistant cashier, respectively.

IRRIGATION MEET CLOSES

National Congress Endorses Both Pinchot and Newell and Elects New Officers.

Spokane, Wash. — With the election of officers, the selection of Pueblo, Col., as the next meeting place, the passage of resolutions commending both the efforts of Pinchot and Newell in the forestry and reclamation bureaus, asking a $10,000,000 irrigation fund from congress and commending the Mississippi deep waterways, the seventh National Irrigation congress has ended.

The officers are B. A. Fowler of Phoenix, Ariz., president; Arthur Hooker, Spokane, secretary; Ralph Twitchell, New Mexico, vice-president; R. W. Young, Utah, second vice-president; L. Newman, Montana, third vice-president; F. W. Flemming, New Mexico, fourth vice-president; E. J. Watson, South Carolina, fifth vice-president.

MAD MAN SEES GOVERNOR

Fugitive Maniac Makes an Unexpected Visit to the Offices of Georgia Executive.

Atlanta, Ga. — R. E. Dunnington, a former inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane, who resisted arrest at Augusta last week by barricading himself in a house and shooting an officer who approached too near his place of refuge, later escaping and fleeing into South Carolina, made an unexpected visit to Gov. Joe Brown at the executive office in the capitol.

Dunnigton came to appeal to the governor for protection from what he termed the persecution of his relatives and some people who were, he said, unnecessarily alarmed for fear that he might commit murder.

MILTON, DEL., FLAME-SWEPT

Loss of $150,000 Is Sustained in Fierce Blaze—Four Solid Blocks Destroyed.

Dover, Del. — Four blocks of the town of Milton, Del., a lumber and canning center, were entirely destroyed by fire, causing a loss which will exceed $150,000.

At one time more than 150 buildings were on fire, but the arrival of firemen from surrounding towns saved all but 38 buildings from complete destruction.

Bacon May Succeed White.

London.—Former Secretary of State Robert Bacon, who is now in England, maintains strict silence with regard to the report that he is to succeed Henry White as American ambassador to France.

Assassinated at Own Home.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. George Eubank was assassinated as she sat on the porch of her home in Lincoln county. Two men who passed in a buggy are believed to have done the shooting.

THAW WILL APPEAL

MOTHER'S WEALTH WILL BACK SLAYER IN NEW FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

GOES BACK TO MATTEAWAN

Justice Mills Declares Stanford White's Murderer Is Still Insane—Declares Wife's Story False—Believes Prisoner Whipped Girls.

White Plains, N. Y.—Backed by his mother's great wealth, Harry K. Thaw, who was taken back to the Matteawan insane asylum under the decision rendered Thursday by Justice Mills, will soon begin another fight for his liberty, this time in the court of appeals.

Justice Mills in dismissing the habeas corpus declared "the release of the petitioner would be dangerous to the public peace and safety."

There is no crumb of comfort for Thaw in the 7,000-word opinion handed down by Justice Mills. All the contentions of his old adversary, District Attorney Jerome are supported, and it is declared that Thaw is still insane, still suffering from persistent delusions, and still as much a paranoiac as on the day he shot Stanford White.

Thaw, waiting in the White Plains jail, at the rear of the courthouse, where the decision was filed, received the news with an outward calmness which appeared, however, more forced than real.

The members of his family and his attorney seemed stunned by the thoroughness of their defeat. Thaw declined to give out any extended statement, contenting himself with the assertion that he was not disheartened and would at once continue his fight for liberty.

"My next effort," he said, "will be centered upon the court of appeals, through which I expect to secure a hearing before a jury in my effort to have my commitment to Matteawan set aside."

Justice Mills in his opinion reaches these three formal conclusions:

That Thaw was insane when he killed White.

That he has not yet recovered.

That public peace and safety would be endangered by setting him at large.

He upholds District Attorney Jerome's contentions that Thaw still cherishes delusions regarding the practices of Stanford White and his associates.

Justice Mills characterizes Evelyn Thaw's tale of the Madison Square tower room, and similar stories about White told at the sanity hearing, as "wild and grossly improbable, evidently to any normal mind grossly exaggerated."

He asserts his belief in the testimony of Susan Merrill regarding Thaw's alleged whipping of girls, and points out the contrast between Thaw's chivalrous attitude as a protector of young American womanhood, and his private life.

Justice Mills expressed deep sympathy for Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, the prisoner's mother, and her exposition of the "horrors of Matteawan" on the stand evidently prompted his recommendation that Thaw be allowed greater privileges at that institution. At the same time he gently chided Mrs. Thaw for her censure of District Attorney Jerome, of whom he said: "I find no evidence of any heartlessness or undue zeal on his part."

Not the least significant sentence in Justice Mills' decision, in the opinion of lawyers here, is one which declares that Thaw's delusions had become fixed and established before the time of his marriage."

It is pointed out that this sentence may, if desired, prove grounds for proceedings by Mrs. Evelyn Thaw for the annulment of her marriage.

HAS "POSTAL CARDOMANIA"

Cincinnati Man Gives This as Reason for Slapping Wife and Court Releases Him.

Cincinnati.—William Schenck of Elwood place offered a novel excuse for slapping his wife when he faced Judge Hoffman in the police court Wednesday. He claimed that he was a victim of "postal cardomania," and charged his wife with sending them. He presented several cards to the court.

On one was written, "All in and down and out;" another showed a handsome young woman with outstretched arms, yawning. Underneath the picture was printed the words, "I do not care if he never comes back." Another had written on it, "Come in, the water is fine."

The wife claimed that Schenck had slapped and then punched her in the face while he was talking with her Sunday night. He was released.

Atlantic City Gets G. A. R.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Atlantic City was chosen as the meeting place of encampment of 1910 of the Grand Army of the Republic. Rev. Daniel Ryan of Indianapolis was elected chaplain and E. S. Bryce of New York trustee of the sinking fund.

Child Killed by Lightning.

Sycamore, Ill.—Nora, the five-year-old daughter of James Roach, was instantly killed by lightning, and her sister, Alice, rendered unconscious and badly burned.

ASK $5,000,000,000 FUND

THAT SUM TO BE USED IN PUSHING IRRIGATION.

Other Resolutions Are Made at National Congress in Session at Spokane, Wash.

Spokane, Wash.—An issue of $5,000,000,000 in three per cent. bonds for irrigation of arid lands, improvement of waterways and public roads and drainage, is the plan of the National Irrigation congress in session here. Arthur Hooler of Spokane, secretary of the board of control, introduced the resolution requesting this great sum at Wednesday's session.

It is proposed to use this fund in five portions, as follows:

One billion for drainage; one billion fro irrigation; one billion for deep-waterways; one billion for good roads and one billion for forest preservation.

It was asked that a committee present the request to congress.

A resolution also was introduced planning that where settlers of arid lands have been deprived of the right to reclaim their lands by the action of the reclamation service in cutting off water rights such settlers may gain the right to their lands by the reclamation of one acre in their tracts by means of a well.

J. N. Teal of Oregon introduced a resolution condemning the use of the plumage of birds for the decoration of women's head-gear and asking further protection of birds in the west, where their activities are a relief from the savage insects in the forests.

George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey, spoke on the classification of public lands. Irrigation in South Dakota was discussed by S. H. Lea, state engineer of South Dakota. Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, spoke on the opportunities of the west.

Mr. Elliott, with a note of bitterness in his voice, said that while the railway is second only to the farmer as a developer of the nation's resources, "but few arose to say, 'well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

FRENCHMAN FLIES OVER ALPS

Reach Height Exceeding Three Miles While Passing over Mount Blanc—Danger Not Over.

Chamonix, France. — The balloon Sirius has succeeded in flying over the Alps. The airship left here last Sunday under the pilotage of M. Spelterine, who had with him three passengers. Fears were entertained for the safety of the voyagers, but they have landed safely at a point near Locarno at an altitude of 5,400 feet. The four men, however, still had a dangerous path to cover on foot from the place where they landed into Locarno.

The Sirius traversed Mount Blanc and soared over the Aiguille du Dru and the Aiguille Verte. The highest altitude attained on the voyage was 5,600 meters, equal to 18,373 feet.

A successful balloon trip over Mount Blanc and the Alps was made in November of 1906 by two Italian aeronauts in the balloon Milano. The greatest altitude reached on this trip was 20,500 feet, and the rarefied atmosphere made it necessary for the men to resort to their supply of oxygen to keep alive. The Milano, which went up from Milan, came down at Aix-le-Bains after having covered a distance of 175 miles in three hours.

ROBS ILLINOIS BANK OF $2,500

Lone Desperado Holds Up Cashier and Brother and Flees with Large Amount.

Jacksonville, Ill.—A daring bank robbery occurred at Franklin, Morgan county, a lone bandit securing $2,500 in currency from a cashier of the Farmers' & Merchants' bank.

One suspect has been arrested, but his identity has not been proven.

Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon a man clad like a farmer appeared at the cashier's desk and asked to exchange some bills of small denominations for larger ones. The cashier went to the vault to get the bills.

When he emerged the robber was inside the railing and covered him with a revolver, demanding the bank's cash.

SWEDEN'S STRIKE WEAKENS

Backbone of the Trouble Broken and Many Men Are Returning to Their Work.

Stockholm.—The belief is gaining ground that the backbone of the general strike has been broken. Workmen of various kinds resumed their duties in increasing numbers Wednesday and it is expected that the printers soon will return to work. All the newspapers in Stockholm are issuing hand-printed sheets while those in the south are being printed in Denmark.

Big Land Winning "a Lark."

Seattle, Wash.—Joseph Furay of Warsaw, Ind., who drew number 1 in the Flathead land distribution, is apparently not excited over his good fortune, although he has been informed that his allotment is worth $50,000. He registered for the drawings "just for a lark," he says.

Remove Ban on American Cattle.

Buenos Ayres.—The minister of agriculture has annuled the decree of 1908, prohibiting the importation into Argentine of American cattle.

Seeks the Man.

Tommy—Pop, what is the office that seeks the man?

Tommy's Pop—The tax office, my son.—Philadelphia Record.

Providential.

Mother—Why should we make Willie a doctor when there are so many new doctors every year?

Father—But think of all the new ailments!

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.

"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently, and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

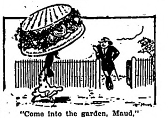
Could She?

"When women get to voting," said the man, "they will have a great many more calls than they now have to put their hands in their pockets and give money to further important causes."

The woman looked thoughtful.

"I'm always willing, of course," she said, "to give money for a good cause, but as for putting my hand in my pocket—"

THOSE NEW HATS.



"Come into the garden, Maud,"
Said facetious-minded Fred.
"What's the use?" said Maudie—
"I have it on my head."

A Realist.

"I am a great believer in realism," remarked the poet.

"Yes?" we queried with a rising inflection, thereby giving him the desired opening.

"I sometimes carry my ideas of realism to a ridiculous extreme," continued the poet.

"Indeed!" we exclaimed inanely, somewhat impatient to reach the point of his witticism.

"Yes," continued the poet, "the other day I wrote a sonnet to the gas company and purposely made the meter defective."

At this point we fainted.

Aid Fight Against Tuberculosis.

At the recent meeting of the National Association of Bill Posters, held in Atlanta, Ga., it was decided to donate to the campaign against tuberculosis $1,200,000 worth of publicity. The bill posters in all parts of the United States and Canada will fill the vacant spaces on their 3,500 bill boards with large posters illustrating the ways to prevent and cure consumption. The Poster Printers' association has also granted $200,000 worth of printing and paper for this work. This entire campaign of billboard publicity will be conducted under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in co-operation with the National Bill Posters' association.

The Artless Boy.

The boy bowed politely to the grocer.

"I understand," he said, "that you want a boy, sir. Will you kindly look me over."

"I only pay $3," said the grocer, abruptly.

"I understood," said the boy, "that you paid four."

The grocer nodded.

"I did pay four," he said, "until I saw in the paper the other day that Millionaire Rogers began his business career on $3 a week."

The boy smiled,

"But I don't expect to be a millionaire," he said. "I don't care to be rich—I'd much rather be good."

The grocer was so much pleased with this artless reply that he compromised with the boy for three and a half.

BAD DREAMS
Caused by Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more of less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavour and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wean every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug—ordinary coffee.

"People really do not appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of it would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned.

"A young lady friend of ours had stomach trouble for a long time, and could not get well as long as she used coffee. She finally quit coffee and began the use of Postum and is now perfectly well. Yours for health."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

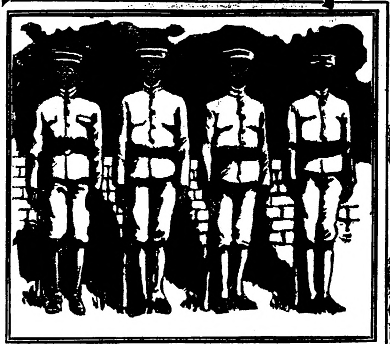
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

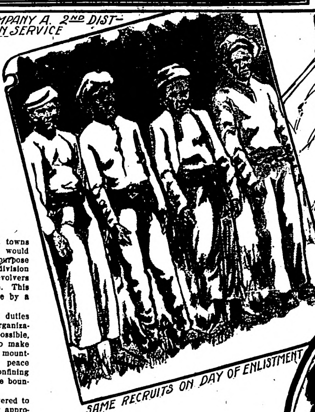
FROM SAVAGERY to MINIONS of the LAW

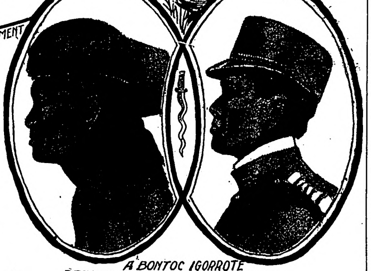
BY WILL P. SHAFTER

THE mutiny of 30 members of the Philippine constabulary at Davao has brought to notice that splendid organization, founded on the remnants of Aguinaldo's insurrectionary army in the early days of the American occupation. For the last eight years they have given to the islands a season of law and order and to various tribes of our newer domain a respect for the majesty of the great nation of whose army they form, though indirectly, an important part.

The mutiny, in itself, amounted to little. One American planter was killed by the bullets of the mutineers and there were two or three men wounded. Then the loyal members of the constabulary, with the backing of small detchments of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth United States infantry, chased the would-be revolutionaries back into the fastnesses of the Davaoan hills and, within 48 hours of the first notice of the difficulty reaching headquarters the first internal serious trouble since the organization of the corps was at an end.


PART OF COMPANY A. 2ND DIST— ONE YEAR IN SERVICE


SAME RECRUITS ON DAY OF ENLISTMENT


A BONTOC IGORROTE BEFORE AND AFTER

The Philippine constabulary was organized just nine years ago. At the conclusion of the insurrection of 1899-1900 the military governor of the Philippines, Gen. Arthur McArthur, issued the following order:

"In order to encourage among the people the idea of self-protection against robbers and roving bands of criminals, with which the country abounds, department commanders are authorized to arm the local police in towns where such action, in their judgment, would be prudent and expedient. For this purpose requisitions may be submitted to the division headquarters for caliber .45 Colt's revolvers and an adequate supply of ammunition. This arm will be replaced at an early date by a more suitable weapon.

"For the better performance of the duties contemplated it is desired that the organization of police be systematized and, if possible, the scope of action extended so as to make these constabulary bodies, by means of mounted detachments, conservators of the peace and safety of districts, instead of confining their operations to areas limited by the boundaries of towns and barracks.

"Department commanders are empowered to enforce the provisions of this order by appropriate instructions."

By the autumn of 1900 some organization of the constabulary had been effected and in February, 1901, the Philippine government had, in addition to the army and the native scouts then on duty, an embryo of the present efficient constabulary force numbering 2,571 men.

The newly organized body had an amusing complexity of personnel and diversity of armament. It included every race and every color, every language and every degree of civilization, from cultured Castilians of the Malecon drive to the dusky savage of Mindanao and Negros. The catalogue of their weapons was fully as mixed as their racial affiliations.

The organization grew in numbers and in popularity. At first the ill-disposed were prone to take chances with the little "coppers." They had seen them as soldiers of the army of Aguinaldo driven from point to point by the husky soldiers of the United States until they had become imbued with the idea that running was their chief and only accomplishment. It took but a few brushes with them to show that they had gained something of Uncle Sam's determination to do things in his own way and when the way of the preserver of order and the native disorganizer ran counter something had to drop, and drop hard. Gradually the good work of the constabulary became understood and with the spread of their reputation for keeping things straight the minor disorders of the urban and agricultural communities became fewer and fewer.

When at the last pacification of the civilized and semi-civilized portions of the islands became an established fact the constabulary took up the work of teaching the hill tribes, the head hunters and professional ladrones that the plying of their various forms of nefarious business or pleasure anywhere near a constabulary post was a highly unwholesome pastime. When the hillmen and others got enough of going out on trouble hunts the constabulary organized little trips on their own account and went back into the woods to drag out the real bad men and teach them the art of behaving themselves even under their own vines and banana trees.

One of the most remarkable things about the organization of the constabulary has been their extreme amenability to discipline and their readiness to assimilate western ideas of conduct and deportment by the members of the force. In the illustrations will be noticed photographs of a detachment of Moro and Subano recruits. These pictures of the same group of men were taken only four months apart. In the first the barefoot, disheveled, turbaned band had just entered the service as the veriest of rookies. In the second picture, straight, trim, clean, well-drilled and set up fit to make even a regular look to his laurels, they are presented again. In a third of a year they have been converted from semi-savagery and are representative members of one of the best disciplined bodies of troops in the world.

The Philippines have been divided into districts by the constabulary and each of these districts—there are five in all—contains about a thousand of these soldier policemen. The force numbers, in addition to the subdistrict of Palawan and the Constabulary school at Intramuros, Manila, something over 5,000.

They are under the command of Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Bandholtz, who holds the title of director. There is an assistant director, two inspectors and a staff of about a dozen officers attached to the headquarters at Manila. There is a director for each of the general districts of the archipelago and these districts in turn are divided into subdistricts and minor stations, some of the smaller stations having only half a dozen policemen in charge.

In the early days of the force the officers of commissioned rank were all Americans. A large percentage, a majority, in fact, are still natives of the States, but there is always opportunity for the ambitious and educated Filipino to reach a promotion if by diligence, fidelity and good hard work he desires to accomplish it.

The force at first appeared in a great variety of uniforms, everything from the cast-off blue and white drill of their former conquerors, the Spaniards, to the rusty blue flannel shirts and khaki breeches of the American volunteers, who put Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo out of business. To-day they are all uniformed alike and their appearance is distinctly natty. Khaki for service and general wear, with shoulder cords and facings of artillery red, caps or campaign hats, in accordance with the season, wool puttees and comfortable canvas shoes complete the rig.

For dress occasions the officers wear snowy duck and the enlisted men are privileged to provide themselves with a similar costume for fiesta days and Sundays if they so desire. The Mahometan members of the organization wear the tarboosh or fez instead of the cap, as may be seen in the picture of the Moro detachment, which is known officially as Company A. Fifth district constabulary. The fez is of crimson felt and the tassel which hangs to the eyebrows is of yellow silk.

A portion of the force is mounted. It is the hope of the Philippine government that, as the islands become more and more orderly and the necessity for the retention of regular cavalry has passed, they will be able to make nearly the whole constabulary a mounted organization. Horses or the little Philippine ponies have been used most of the time, one of the pictures shows what the men have been put to at times of flood, the carabo, the unique Philippine beast of burden, having been used as a cavalry horse on more than one occasion. When on land his progress is perhaps a trifle slow, but he is a mud horse of high degree, a splendid wader and an even better swimmer. Some of the Americans who have had occasion to use the carabo as a means of locomotion say that they would be almost willing to attempt the crossing of the Pacific astride his bony shoulders.

As a supplement to the army of occupation and a go-between that is not military in anything save arms and discipline and which the insular government can use as it will and when or wherever it is needed the Philippine constabulary stand comparable to any irregular force in the world. They have much in common with the Indian police maintained for much similar purposes by the viceregal government of British India, but they are more the soldier than even that famous body of conservers of the law. Their discipline has improved with rapid strides and has kept pace with their efficiency and usefulness.

The constabulary maintains the finest military band in the islands. It was their band which participated in the inauguration of President Taft and which later toured the United States, giving concerts.

CURIOSITIES OF BIRD-NESTING

An authority says: "It is not at all an uncommon thing to find the first and sometimes second egg of a young bird abnormally small, but I came across a case some few years ago which was quite unique. In April, 1901, I was hunting for a few clutches of the carrion crow in some small woods, which were their favorite nesting places in that district. I walked right through the first wood without success, but on leaving it I saw, perched on a tree some distance away, two crows. Guessing that I had disturbed them and that they were watching me, I walked on for some distance, still keeping my eye on them. Sure enough, as soon as they were satisfied that I was leaving, one of them made off straight for a large oak tree at the extreme end of the wood I had just left. On returning I discovered the nest and the reason I had missed it. It was built out on the extreme end of the lowest limb of the tree, within 10 feet of the ground, and hidden by the undergrowth below—a most unusual position. I climbed to the nest and was much astonished at the contents. In it were four miniature crow's eggs, very little larger than blackbird's eggs, and in shape almost round. On blowing them I found the shells were abnormally thick and tough for the size of the egg and they contained no yolk. Knowing that crows invariably remain in the same locality year after year, the following season I went to look for my friends again and to my great delight found the nest in a very similar position in another oak tree within 30 yards of the first nest. It contained five eggs, four exact counterparts of the first clutch and one of normal size, the only one to contain any yolk. The following season I found them for the third time again quite close to the previous nests; this time there were four eggs, only one small one and three full size."

GOT HIM!

Gertrude—The man I marry must be a genius.

Bertie—Thank heaven we have met!

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA.

Whole Body a Mass of Raw, Bleeding, Torturing Humor—Hoped Death Would End Fearful Suffering.

In Despair; Cured by Cuticura.

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. It broke out on my head and kept spreading until it covered my whole body. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and agony endured seemed more than I could bear. Blood and pus oozed from the great sore on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted and swollen I was afraid they would break off. Every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out from the pain. My family doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to come and end my frightful sufferings.

"In this condition my mother-in-law begged me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. I wish I could tell everybody who has eczema to use Cuticura. Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J., Sept. 28, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Fitted for the Job.

The general consulted the topographical chart. "You understand, colonel," he said, "that this charge on the enemy's fortification necessitates the most reckless disregard for human life?" "I understand, general," the colonel replied. "The forlorn hope that leads the movement will be composed exclusively of amateur chauffeurs."

Life's Unequal Combat.

You, a river, are contending with the ocean.—Latin.

When a woman gets really sick she begins to wonder if she will look good in a halo.

THE FINEST FABRIC
is coarse compared with the lining of the bowels. When irritated we have pains, diarrhea, cramps. Whatever the cause, take Painkiller (Perry Davis').

Our mistakes of yesterday are responsible for our worries of to-day.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Time will tell—unless the gossips beat it under the wire.

Wise is the man who closes his face before he says too much.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES, BACKACHE
375
"Guaranteed"

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or sent prepaid for 20c. Harold Somers, 150 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The Terrebonne Chees Factory paid over $2,700 to its farmer milk patrons for the month of June, another indication that our Red Lake county farmers are on the prosperity road.

Is Taft going to make good, as the successor of Roosevelt? Ask any leading republican this question and you will notice that his attention has just been attracted in an other direction.

The Committee that have exhibits of Red Lake County to prepare for the state fair, should see to it that the dairy interests receive proper attention. Minnesota has been rightly named the "Bread and Butter State," but in past years it has been the costome of allowing the northern part of the state to have part of the credit for produceing the bread, and the southern part all the butter credit. It is now time for northern Minnesota to advertise the fact that we can not only produce the bread, but can produce the butter for the bread, and a big chunk of cheese to eat with the bread and butter.

It seems that our shot of two weeks ago rather warmed up the two gentelmen from Erie and Deer Park, but as we have had about all the fun we can with them we will tell them the facts, which are these: If the legislature had not made that "pork barrel" agreement to not allow any bills asking for any state appropriations, to come out of the Committee, and we could have got our bill before the legislature, it would have passed and the bridge been built, and your opposition would not have amounted to as much as a little fly, that tried to stop the progress of a big ox Just put these facts in your pipe and smoke them, for they are facts

Olden Tea Table Etiquette.

Tea table etiquette was somewhat complicated in the days of that "hardened and shameless tea drinker," Dr. Johnson, when many people thought nothing of drinking ten or twelve cups at a sitting. It was considered proper for the cups and saucers of a party of tea drinkers to be all passed up to the hostess in one batch when replenishment was considered necessary, and in order that each person might be sure of getting back the right cup the teaspoons were numbered. When the cups were passed up those who did not require any more were supposed to place the spoon in the cup. And this writer remembers a very ancient dame teaching a small boy to place his spoon in his cup after the first cup had been emptied. He wondered for the reason. Now he knows that tea was once very expensive, and little boys were not expected to ask again.—St. James' Gazette.

His Air Tight Compartment.

The passenger who was crossing the Atlantic for the first time timidly approached the pompous purser.

"Is it true, sir," he said, "that this whole ship is divided into air tight compartments?"

"True as gospel," replied the purser in surprise.

"Then," remarked the passenger gloomily, "I guess I'll have to put up with the one I'm occupying if I can't better myself!"

Sizing Him Up.

"How much money really has he?"

"I don't know. What is his attitude toward the law?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does he evade, defy or ignore it?"—Washington Herald.

Odd Punishment.

Bigamists in Hungary get odd punishment. The man silly enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them in the same house.

"A man's religion never dies so long as he uses the Golden Rule in measuring his actions."

TWINE.

TWINE!

Twine!

TWINE, & Twine.

TWINE & Somemore Twine.

We are handling the Prison Twine, and have plenty to supply all. You do not need to buy twine made by the twine trust, as we have plenty of Stillwater Prison twine, to bind all your grain, which we are selling at Stillwater Prison prices, with a small profit for handeling.

SENGER BRO.

Rhoda & Kratka.

"A Matter Of Form."

Judgeing from the published article of W. A. Swanson in the last weeks leven towns, the poor nullity writer seems to be under the delusion that his wonderful opposition to our efforts to try to get a bridge across Red Lake River was defeated by him. He does not seem to know that all the road and bridge money was lost in the pork barrel, decision of the supreme court, and now Swanson has an idea he is the man that done the business in the leven towns. Of course if he was writeing for an up-to date news paper the editor would tell him of his mistake, but the runner of that sheet is kept so busy fighting bed bugs to keep them from sucking the last drop of blood out of his old dried up carcass, that he does not get time to note any of the passing events. So desperate was the battle last week, that he did not notice that our Highlanding creamery got the first premium for butter at the County fair.

Oh no Mr. Swanson; we don't want any more of your "matter of form" assistance in any public enterprise that we are intersted in, for we prefer your opposition, then we know where we are at. At the time the farmers was trying to raise money to build a boat Swanson was the bigest toad in the puddle, running arround saying: "Come on boys and sigh, "it is only a matter of form." They signed, and the other farmers paid, the boat was built, but it was a "matter of form" with Swanson, who never paid a dollar. Again when Thief River Falls circulated a petition for county seat removel, Swanson was ready to sign: Oh yes! "Only a matter of form" About three weeks after he had signed the Thief River Falls petition, Red Lake Falls circulated a petion of withdrawel, and of course Swenson was ready to sign it; sure thing; "only a matter of form," We could tell more of the "matter of form" tricks of Mr. Swanson, but whats the use, as no one whow knows him pay any attention to anything he may say or do, as he is only considerd a "wiffle" by those who know him best.

Suspicious.

The seeing New York automobile was moving through the financial district. "This is Wall street," announced the man with the megaphone. "Keep your hand on your purse, Hiram!" hoarsely whispered a lady from the open country to her husband.

Premonition.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the meaning of premonition?

Pa—Premonition, my son, is what ails people who are afflicted with the "I told you so" habit.—Chicago News.

A Sacrifice.

Fat Man—What! Are you going to let this small boy shave me? Barber—Let the boy have his fun for once. It is his birthday, sir.—Fliegende Blatter.

A scar nobly got is a good livery of honor.—Shakespeare.

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BOOKKEEPING AND SHORTHAND.

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Where the Student learns Business by actual Practice under Expert Accountants.

Repnted among America's best equipped and most practical colleges of finance and commerce.

It makes a speciality of qualifying young men and women for the higher business positions.

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Thousands of men and women in good business positions, hundreds in business far themselves, attribute their splendid success to training obtaind at this college.

During the last two years it has averaged to exceed 150 more calls for students to take positions than it could fill.

You can inroll under an absolute guarantee of a position on graduation.

It also qualifes men and women for a large number of the lucrative government positions.

It teaches Primary English to grown people. Mr. Fanslon who now draws an annual salery of $3, 000, and Miss Snyder $75. 00 a month, commerced our courses by learning to read write, and spell.

Reasonable rates of tuition, board and room $15.00 a month. Also places to work for board. Enroll at any time.

For Catalog and full particulars write to G. M. LANGUM, president, 619—625, First Avenu South.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 20, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. August 14th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Aslag Thoreson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 580 Serial No. 0358; for Lots 3; 4, and E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st; day of September 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Skregtvet, Osmund Urdahl, Gustav J. Mellum, Christ N. Urdahl, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 23rd, 1909. Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota July 16th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benjiman N. Moe, of Germantown, Minn., who on October 24, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 767, Serial No. 04283, for N.E.¼ Section 28 township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 27th, day of August 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. Elve Aakre, John Markeson, of Reiner Minn. Charles H. Newberry, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

First Pub. July 31st, -9-

Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 27, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 972, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 4, 5, & N.W.1-4 N.W.1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 31st, day of August, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Private Hospital Guests.

"Hello, old man! Didn't know you were in New York? Where are you stopping?"

"Glad to see you. I'm at a private hospital uptown."

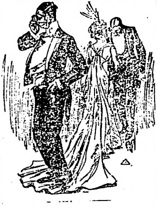
"Private hospital! Why, I'm sorry. What's the trouble?"

"No trouble at all myself. My sister went there for an operation, and I'm staying with her. There are plenty of patients there with relatives or friends. We pay high prices, of course, but the rooms are light, comfortable and clean, and we can order anything on earth we want for meals and get it. Things are served to us as though we were invalids, and there's no kick coming, I'll tell you that. And we can have as much company as we wish for meals at a dollar and a half a head."—New York Press.

The Sneeze.

There exists an ancient semi-medical statement which tells us that the sneeze is healthy and should not be suppressed. It is one of those stock sayings which are always uttered by laymen on the vague authority of some traditional doctor whose name is suppressed in favor of the adjective "eminent." It is one of the things about which you mentally pledge yourself to ask your own doctor, but when it comes to the point you never do. Either you do not get the opportunity or if a chance does present itself an inner voice seems to warn you to let it be until some future occasion. To our own mind the odds are that sneezing is a wholesome habit, for it is an unpleasant one. Of course there are people who can sneeze and not look ridiculous, but they are few. Any one caught in the act of trying to suppress a sneeze is a terrible addition to the landscape, and if you want to sneeze and cannot what gargoyle could hold a candle to you? That hideously contorted face, that quivering mouth and that deflected nostril—why, your countenance is something worth building two cathedrals round! It is as though some mad potter were gripping your facial clay and wrenching it this way and that to amuse his frenzied humor. Have you ever heard a succession of half a dozen sneezes? It is an experience that has an extraordinarily irritating effect.—London Globe.

He Caught the Train All Right!



A Spa's Curious Origin.

The discovery of the famous Woodhall spa in Lincolnshire was very curious. Just about a hundred years ago a shaft was sunk in search of coal, but the effort had to be abandoned owing to a rush of water. In time the water found its way into a small brook, and in due course the inhabitants began to speak of the curative powers of the stream. Science investigated the mystery and discovered that the water in the coalless shaft was richly impregnated with various salts and bromine and iodine. Geologists expressed the interesting opinion that ages ago the place was the sandy bed of a shallow lagoon or bay of a tropical sea where seaweeds of giant growth abounded. A mighty convulsion of nature lowered the sea bed, a great river flowed over the place, and in time its debris was formed into a mass of spongy rock or sandstone. Forcing itself through this mass at great pressure some 600 feet below the ground, the water now extracts the constituents of the original seaweed.—London Family Herald.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

An Apt Answer.

The dangers associated with the fishing industry on the Newfoundland banks are many and grave. Foremost among them is that the dories may be upset while fishing, which involves almost inevitable loss of their occupants. Callous captains, secure themselves from the necessity of going, frequently order their men out when the weather does not warrant it, and disastrous are the results. One of these brutal skippers was aptly answered once by a bank man of whose courage or capacity there was no question.

"Out with you!" shouted the captain. "Hurry up there! It's a fishing day!"

"Oh, no, skipper!" replied the dory man. "It's too stormy today for a boat to fish."

"Nonsense, man!" rejoined the skipper. "If my old grandmother was here today she'd get her dory out."

"Then, skipper," said the man, "if her grandson will come out with me now I'll haul my trawl."

It is needless to say no dories were launched from that schooner on that date.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call,

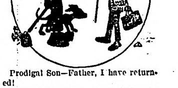
Merchants State Bank,

ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.

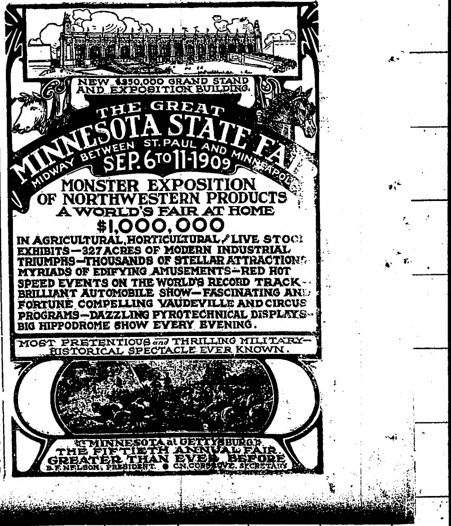
C. L. HANSEN.........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE.........Cashier.

On to Him.



Prodigal Son—Father, I have returned!

Father—Yes, gol dern ye! I thought you'd show up about the time the pretty summer boarders began to arrive at the farm!—New York World.



NEW $350,000 GRAND STAND AND EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE GREAT MINNESOTA STATE FA

MIDWAY BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOL

SEP. 6 TO 11-1909

MONSTER EXPOSITION OF NORTHWESTERN PRODUCTS

A WORLD'S FAIR AT HOME

$1,000,000

IN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL & LIVE STOC EXHIBITS—327 ACRES OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPHS—THOUSANDS OF STELLAR ATTRACTION MYRIADS OF EDIFYING AMUSEMENTS—RED HOT SPEED EVENTS ON THE WORLD'S RECORD TRACK—BRILLIANT AUTOMOBILE SHOW—FASCINATING AN FORTUNE COMPELLING VAUDEVILLE AND CIRCUS PROGRAMS—DAZZLING PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAYS—BIG HIPPODROME SHOW EVERY EVENING.

MOST PRETENTIOUS and THRILLING MILITARY-HISTORICAL SPECTACLE EVER KNOWN.

"MINNESOTA at GETTYSBURG"

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL FAIR.

GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE

B. F. NELSON, PRESIDENT. C. N. COSGROVE, SECRETARY

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Walter McAndress finished cutting his wheat and oats today

Edward Singer made a flying business trip from Rhoda to Kratka today.

Some of our farmers got short of binding twine, owing to the crop being heavier than they expected.

Tore Moen and his son left for Grand Forks this morning, where they will work for H. S. Quam, during the threshing seson.

T.G Rone drove over to Kratka this morning to take the two Miss Moens over, where they took the boat to Thief River Falls.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

Our Suberb ccrespondant from Star faild to show up for this week, and we are somewhat worried about him, for fear he may have got in the suburbs of the leven towns and get eat up by bed bugs.

P. C. Wold has a piece of dent corn on which the ears are well filled out and are beginning to mature, while Walt McAndress has fodder cor with stocks over 11 feet tall. Who said we could not raise corn in this country?

A Special school meeting has been called to meet at the school house in this district next Saturday evening August 21st, at 7 o'clock p. m. Impotant business to transact, and all taxpayers should attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Olof Sunsdahl, of Higlanding were passengers down the river on this mornings Dan Patch, boat on their way to Grand Forks, where Mrs. Suns will visit relatives and Olof will take in the threshing season.

Many of their old neighbors in this locality will extend their sympithy to Mr. and Mrs. Aifred Eve, in the death of their son Mathiew, on August 4th,. He was one of a family of ten boys and the first to be claimed by that grim reaper death. He has nine brothers that survive him, but no matter how large the family there is none to spare to death.

O. A. Storvick, of the state dairy and food department, was visiting the creamries in this part of the county this week. He says all our creameries are in a neat, clean and prosperous condition. Mr. Storvick appears to be a man that takes an active interest in the upbuilding of our farmers co-oprative creamries, and seems to be the right man in the right place.

On returning from the field last Saturday evening Mr. George Singer discoverd a horse tied in one of his barns, which had been abandond for the summer. How he came there Mr. Singer was unable to find out, as no one arround the farm knew anyone had left Mr. Singer a horse The matter will be aired in the next term of Distric court, and a horse will again find his owner.

Wm. Swanson seems to be having a nightmare because he was elected for school clerk, and imagins, in his dreams that he was in a great campaign. So much did he bellyache about it that we made inquiry of some people living down there about it and was informed that all the farmes was so busy haying that about all attended the meeting was the brothers, brotherinlaws and father of Swanson. Great victory that! However we are glad he won out, as he needs the salary.

John Quirk has added much to the appearance of his Sullivan farm residance, by a good coat of paint.

Read the new add of Singer Bros. in this issue, who want your trade and are extending you an invite to come and see them.

The baby daughter of Mr and Mrs. Clark has been very ill this week, but she seems to be on the road to recovery.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Everbody is busy harvesting.

Mr. Andrew Letvig has completed the well for Emanul Carlson, strikeing a good flow of water at a depth of 95 feet.

Mr. Smith was special mail carries for C.L.Clark, last Saturday.

Mr. John Radnecki went down to Plummer last Tuesday accompained by Gunder Lindtvet, who went to the N. harvest fields.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson visited with Miss Sarah Lindberg Saturday.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. A. Rolandsons on the last Wednesday in August, the 25th,. All are welcome.

Mrs. Jenson, a sister of Ralph Hofstad, from Grand Forks is visiting friends and relatives in the neighborhood, this week.

Mr. Bruckman is down on his Winsor farm harvesting.

Miss Ida Lillo commenced her term of school in the Lynch district, on last Monday.

Mr. Gust Hanson came up from Hill River last Friday and is busy putting up hay on his Deer Park farm.

Mr. Andrew Amundson has a bad attact of rheumetism.

Mr. Gunder Hofstad is working for the Lillo Bros, on the ditch.

Mrs. S.V. Carlson visited with Mrs. Beckstrand on Sunday.

Mrs. Rolandson visited Mrs. Fore on Sunday, and Mrs. M. J. Lillo visited Mrs Breeke on Sunday, and Mrs Peat Lund and sons visited with the family of Mr. Bourman on Sunday and—

Nils and Andrew Fore left for Stanly N.D. Wednesday, where they will work during the harvest and threshing season.

Mr. Roy Green left for Cannon Falls last Wednesday where he has a job as chieff fireman on Mr. Sundeens threshing rig.

Miss Sarah and Volida Lindberg are at McIntosh visiting their Aunt Mrs. Henson.

Probate Court Notice.

ORDER LIMITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS TO THREE MONTHS, AND FOR HEARING THEREON.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum, Deceased.

State Of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Barbra Overum, and it appearing by the affidavit of of said representative that there are no debts of said decedent;

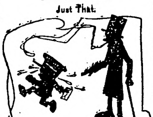
IT IS ORDERED, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this Court, be and the same hereby is limited to thre months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 15th, day of November 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Probate Court Rooms at the city of Red Lake Falls, in said County, be and the same hereby is, fixed and and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this notice in THE SUNBEAM, as provided by law.

Dated the 10th, day of August, 1909.

S. A. SWANSON
[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

Just That.



"Ah, how pleasant to see a little boy in such a hurry to deliver his message!"

"Aw, go on! I'm just doin' this to keep in trainin' for de next Marathon!"—New York World.

A Difficult Task.

The Man—Do you think you could learn to love me, Darling? The Darling—I don't know; I might. I learned Greek when I was a girl.—Illustrated Bits.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS.

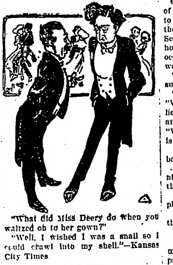
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

She Looked.



"What did Miss Deery do when you waltzed on to her gown?"

"Well, I wished I was a snail so I could crawl into my shell."—Kansas City Times.

A Financial Coup.

"You don't mean to say that you loaned Stickles your umbrella?"

"Yes. And it was economy to do it. It saves me the 25 cents a day he used

Queer Claret.

A party of miners calling at an inn in Llangollen during the absence of the landlord were shown into the best room, which, on his return, caused him to remonstrate. His wife, however, explained that a lot of money had been spent and that seven bottles of claret had already been drunk.

"Claret!" said he. "Why, I sold the last bottle the other day. You've been giving 'em catchup."—From "Random Recollections of a Commercial Traveler."

Salad Rolls.

Materials.—One dozen fresh Parker House rolls, one cupful of cold chicken, one cupful of chopped celery and enough mayonnaise to mix well.

Way of Preparing.—Open the rolls and scoop out a pocket in each. Brush with butter and run in the oven for a few minutes. Cool and fill with a mixture of the other ingredients. Place on a bread plate and garnish with fringed celery.—National Food Magazine.

He Got the Chair.

On a very hot afternoon a number of around town chaps who didn't seem to have much to do were lounging in the chairs in front of a leading hotel. Several traveling men came out of the hotel and, finding all of the chairs occupied, looked and spoke things that wouldn't go well in polite society.

"Let's dump a few of them out," suggested one.

"Hold on a minute," replied another. "Watch me get a chair." With that he walked over to one of the loungers and in the most courteous way said, "Will you please tell me whether that is a drug store across the street?"

"No," replied the lounger; "that's a bank."

"Oh, is it? Well, say, what is that nice big building just down the street there, two corners away?"

"That's the postoffice," was the reply.

"You live in this charming city, then?" asked the drummer.

"I do," said the lounger.

"Well, then," replied the traveling man, "I'm a guest at this hotel and paying for accommodations. Suppose you get up and give me that chair."

He got the chair.—Kansas City Journal.

Varieties of Humor.

The Temple of Art, devoted to that peculiar form of entertainment yclept "polite vaudeville," was crowded to suffocation as Messrs. Biff and Bang, the refined sketch team and sidewalk conversationalists, stepped jauntily to the footlights. In response to the deafening applause Messrs. Biff and Bang bowed condescendingly, as though it hurt them.

Without further preliminary Mr. Biff hit his partner on the rear of his ample trousers with a stuffed club, remarking, "It's a wise man that knows his own mind."

And Mr. Bang, not to be outdone in this little exchange of pleasantries, promptly buried an ax in the skull of Mr. Biff, remarking the while, "It's a wise man that minds his own nose."

Whereupon the intelligent audience screamed with delight and voted Biff and Bang the best ever. "And yet they were a frost in the London halls," commented a man in the front row. "The English have no appreciation of real humor."—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

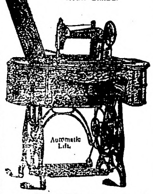
It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.


Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Some Consolation.

A detective once said it was all wrong to suppose that the professional housebreaker works with coolness and calculation. On the contrary, he usually works in terror and haste, takes too much swag from one room and too little from another and sometimes overlooks the silver in carrying off the electro.—London Saturday Review.

Source of Supply Gone.

"Why don't you bring out an umbrella on a drenching day like this?" inquired a man of a neighbor's son.

"Since father gave up his club he's never brought home any more umbrellas," replied the lad.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Good Reason.

"Well, Johnny, do you wish you were a grownup man?"

"You bet I do."

"But why?"

"So people wouldn't ask me such fool questions."—Exchange.

Muddled.

She—Of course I'm not as old as you think I am.

He—I hope not—I mean you can't be—that is—how old are you?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

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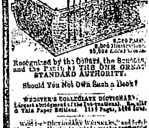
MANY BOO[illegible]

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with final authority [illegible] of questions in Language, [illegible] Arts and Sciences, Geography, Biography, Etc.? Plan of Contents as follows:

Colored Plates, Flags, [illegible]
Brief History of the English Language [illegible]
Guide to Pronunciation
Scholarly Vocabulary of English [illegible]
Dictionary of Fiction
Gazetteer of the World
Biographical Dictionary
Scripture Proper Names
Greek and Latin
English Christian
Foreign Words
Abbreviations



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Should You Not Own Such a Book?

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. [illegible]

Write for [illegible]

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

The Singer

I shelter me behind my song
  From grief and care and pain,
That all unlovely things may throng
  Across my way in vain.

Gay tunes I sing for those who weep,
  Sad tunes for passers gay;
And ever on the road I keep,
  Be rough or smooth the way.

What matter if no hearth be laid
  To warm my weary feet
And if there wait no wistful maid
  To give me welcome sweet?

Since ne'er so lonely are the hours
  Nor paths so steep and long
But what I find through sun or showers
  A shelter in my song!
—Charlotte Becker.

A Would-Be Prisoner

By Elliott Flower

(Copyright, by J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Policeman Barney Flynn felt that the time had come for him to assert himself. He had told the man to move on, and the man had retorted by making various sarcastic and otherwise objectionable remarks. The comparatively new man on the "force" is always the one who prizes his dignity very highly, and Policeman Flynn resented the insinuations that the that the man made.

"Get a move on ye, now, or I'll run ye in," he said.

"Well, run me in," retorted the man. "Don't stand there talking about it but do it."

"I will," said Policeman Flynn.

"Well, why don't you?" demanded the man.

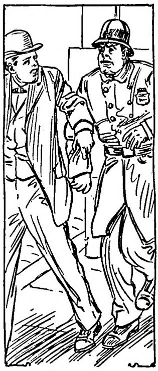
"I will," said Policeman Flynn again, and he took the man by the shoulder. "There's no man on the beat can give me any back talk. Will ye go quiet-like, or will I take the club to ye?"

"Oh, I'll go along all right," answered the man. "I was thinking of dropping in on the sergeant anyway, and we'll just go together. I haven't seen him in 'most a year."

Policeman Flynn hesitated. Men who want to see the sergeant are a rarity, and there is always a chance that they have "infloo'nce" somewhere.

"Av ye'll g'wan about yer business now I'll l'ave ye go," suggested the officer of the law.

"But I won't," said the man. "I'm under arrest and I'm going to the station. If I've violated the law, you have no right to compromise the matter with me. It's your duty to lock me up."



"L'ave Me Loose!" Exclaimed Policeman Flynn.

"Come along with ye, then!" exclaimed Policeman Flynn. "I'll lock ye up fast enough, an av' ye don't come willing I'll call the wagon."

Nevertheless, he wasn't exactly satisfied. The prisoner was too willing, and it is extremely disconcerting to have charge of a man who wants to be arrested. Still, Policeman Flynn made a great show of representing the majesty of the law while they traversed a block. Then he stopped.

"G'wan, now," he said. "I'll not be bothered with ye any more. G'wan home."

"I won't," said the man. "I'm your prisoner, and if you connive at the escape of a man you've placed under arrest, I'll prefer charges against you. I'm going with you."

"Ye'll be sorry for it," suggested Policeman Flynn. "Ye'll find no featherbeds at the station, an' there's rats in the cells."

"I'm taking my chances," answered the man. "Come on."

"I won't," said Policeman in his turn, for it was beginning to dawn upon him that he might have some difficulty in making a case against his prisoner. His threat of arrest had been only a "bluff" anyway, and the "bluff" had been called.

"Oh, come on," urged the man. "Come on to the station. What's the use of standing here in the street?"

"Oh, g'wan about yer business!" exclaimed Policeman Flynn. "Get off me beat an' don't bother me no more. I'm tired."

The prisoner caught the policeman by the arm and pulled him along.

"Hang it all!" he cried, "why don't you do your duty?"

"L'ave me loose!" exclaimed Policeman Flynn. "D'ye think yer the whole police foorce? I'll not arrest anny man on compoolsion."

"But you've already arrested me," urged the man.

"Then I let ye go."

"But I refuse to be liberated. Come on, can't you?" And he almost dragged the reluctant officer along the street.

"L'ave go my arm!" cried Policeman Flynn, "or I'll bat ye over the head. I'll not have anny man makin' me lock him up ag'in me will. L'ave go, I tell ye."

"Then come along peaceably," said the man. "You've no right to let me go, and I won't go. A police magistrate is the only man who can free me, and you're trying to usurp his functions."

"I'll not take ye," insisted Policeman Flynn. "Jest g'way from me; that's all."

"I won't do it," said the man. "If you don't take me to the station now, I'll stick by you until you are relieved and have to go in to report. I don't want any imitation arrest. I want the real thing, and it's only fair to me that I should have it. The way you're acting makes me feel mighty small and of no account. Ain't I worth arresting?"

"Av coorse ye are."

"Then run me in."

"But I don't want to. I've troubles enough now."

"But you must; I insist."

Policeman Flynn drew a long breath.

"Be a good felly, now," he said, "an' g'wan about yer business."

"My business is to go to the station with you."

"What for d'ye want to be contrary?" persisted Policeman Flynn. "Can't ye do a good turn for a man?"

"Do you ask it as a favor?"

"I do that same. I ask ye to plaze g'wan home an' don't bother me. Could I spake fairer than that?"

"Oh, well, as a favor to you," returned the man, "possibly I might consent not to be arrested on this occasion."

"'Twould be a great favor. I don't want ye. I've no use for ye at all. G'way from me, won't ye?"

"Sure," said the man. "As a matter of personal accommodation to you I will leave you."

Five minutes later Policeman Flynn was leaning against a lamp-post fanning himself with his helmet and solemnly shaking his head.

"Bad luck to me!" he muttered. "When I went on the foorce I thought I might have trouble kapin' a prisoner, but I never knew 'twould be so hard to lose one."

Florida's 70-Foot Bamboo.

Possibly the tallest bamboo in America grows in Arcadia, Fla., and is about 70 feet high. The clump has a spread of 50 feet and the diameter at the ground is 12 feet. The specimen is only eight years old.

This is common bamboo of India, probably brought to south Florida from the West Indies. In Jamaica it has become naturalized and is popularity supposed to be indigenous.

This bamboo makes an astounding growth during our rainy season, the canes often attaining their full height in six weeks, after which they begin to put on leaves. The canes are from four to five inches in diameter at their base.

Unfortunately this species cannot stand low temperatures and the specimen in Arcadia has frequently been damaged by cold.—Garden Magazine.

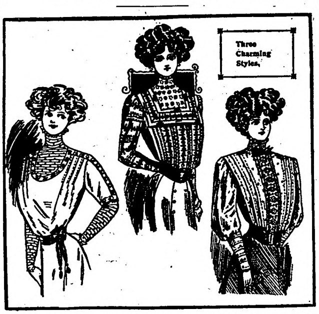
Pity the Poor Horse Fly.

Every purchaser of a motor car discourages the life of the horse fly. Some sort of a bug or fly will have to be invented to bite autos and make them stamp, switch their tails, and kick up. We don't know what effect a cinder beetle would have on autos. The question is referred to Judge Adna P. Gristlebone for an expert opinion.—Ossawatomie (Kan.) Globe.

Ants as Good as Compass.

In Australia there are ants which build their nests along a north and south line so accurately that a traveler may direct his course by their aid

Blouses and Bodice


Three Charming Styles.

THE first illustration gives an over-bodice which is, of course, made of the same material as the skirt it is worn with. It is a pattern suitable for linen, silk or woolen material. Three tucks are made at each side back and front; those at back are stitched to waist, but the front ones only to the bust. The neck is outlined with galloon or insertion, and a strap of the same is carried over the shoulder and down outside sleeve. The under-slip is of tucked spotted net.

Materials required: for over-bodice, 1¼ yards trimming.

The second is made in some plain material, that is tucked in sets of threes, bands of braiding or embroidery being worked between the sets of tucks. The yoke may be of piece lace or broderie Anglaise. The square that outlines the yoke is trimmed to match the rest of blouse.

Materials required: Two yards 42 inches wide, ½ yard 18 inches wide for yoke.

The third is in spotted lawn, with a band of muslin embroidery down center; a frill of Valenciennes lace trims each edge of band.

Materials required: Three yards 28 inches wide, 1 yard insertion, 2 yards narrow lace.

VOGUE OF THE PICTURE RUG.

Gay Summer Floor Coverings Are Simply the Washable Home-Made Rag Carpet.

Among the coolest summer floor coverings are the washable home-made rag carpet rugs that make their way through the world under an assumed name, borrowed from the "mother" of our country.

Martha Washington may have made rugs or may not have (she probably did toil and spin, being a dame of the olden time), but whether she did or not they bear her name.

Annually they take on new colors and patterns in a shamelessly modern fashion, and some of them are now so gay as to be better fitted for the nursery than the serious and full-grown domicile.

The gray-mixed rugs are bordered with a whole village scene, showing an array of houses, fences and weeping-willow trees. Thirty-six inches of scampering rabbits in dull colors are woven across the ends of red rugs, and a pageant of squawking white geese, the border of a delicate blue one, would amaze any baby seated suddenly in the center of this barnyard scene. A quaint blue painted pump by the wayside, with a little landscape, has made its appearance on one of the newest.

The rag-carpet rug is quite apparently in a state of evolution. It also has been noted that differences in the weave are now beginning to crop out, but the inventive powers of woman are not on the wane, and we probably shall have still others to amuse us and, incidentally, the children in the nursery.

Popular Amethysts.

For day wear amethysts are undoubtedly the fashion. The really well-dressed woman has sets of these, hat pins, long watch chain and brooch to match. In most of the hat pins the stone is elongated or spherical.

There are some of the prettiest long chains in which the amethysts are cut square and quite flat, and the links of the chain are gold and about half an inch in length. This is a smart design and looks equally well when worn with either a tailored or lingerie waist.

Lapis lazuli is also popular and becoming for brooches. Large square or diamond-shaped ones, set in silver, are very stylish worn at the throat to hold one's jabot in place.

If Your Hands Perspire.

She whose hands perspire knows how costly a luxury is her infirmity; ruined gloves are a sorry monument. When so afflicted try dusting the hands with a little borax before putting on gloves.

There are several tried preparations for checking perspiration that can be applied to the palms of the hand. These must be well rubbed in or the gloves will suffer from grease.

If a bit of absorbent cotton is slipped into the palm of the hand after the glove is on it will absorb perspiration and save much damage.

Powdering the hands with lycopodium sometimes helps perspiration. It is well to try this with an old glove, as a yellow stain might result.

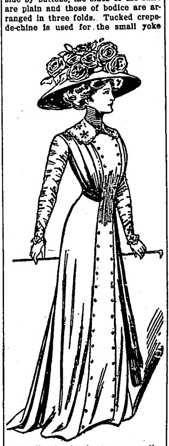
Parisian Hats.

Immense outstretched wings of white are seen on colored and black hats. They are handsome as well as durable, for, as a rule, summer millinery is all that is cheap looking and perishable. All kinds of black flowers are appearing. Some buttercups with yellow centers are being put on big black net hats in a modish house, and they will be becoming and most attractive, for black and yellow look well on almost anyone.

USEFUL AND SIMPLE DRESS.

Style That Would Look Well in Cream Serge, Trimmed with Much Crepe-de-Chine.

This useful and simple style would look well in cream serge, the panel down center of front is trimmed each side by buttons, the sides of the skirt are plain and those of bodice are arranged in three folds. Tucked crepe-de-chine is used for the small yoke and collar band; the turnover collar is of crepe-de-chine, embroidered and scalloped at the edges. The sleeve is slightly rucked and set to embroidered crepe-de-chine cuffs at the wrist. A sash and tie of golden brown satin are worn.



Hat of white chip lined with brown chiffon and trimmed with masses of brown roses and foliage.

Materials required: Six yards serge 48 inches wide, 4 dozen buttons, one yard crepe-de-chine.

Immense Summer Hats.

Immense outstretched wings of white are seen on colored and black hats. They are handsome as well as durable, for, as a rule, summer millinery is all that is cheap looking and perishable.

All kinds of black flowers are appearing. Some buttercups with yellow centers are being put on big black net hats in a modish house, and they will be becoming and most attractive, for black and yellow look well on almost any one.

All-White Frock.

Is there any frock to which we turn with such entire satisfaction when the really hot days come as that which is all white?

Colors are always pretty and we must have them, but they never have the charm of pure white on a sultry day.

Black Hem on Frocks.

There has come about a method of trimming a light frock by adding a three-inch hem of black satin, taffeta, or watered silk. This is done with sheer white frocks. It is quite smart on frocks of white and black foulard.

DISCOURAGED WOMEN.

A Word of Hope for Despairing Ones.

Kidney trouble makes weak, weary, worn women. Backache, hip pains, dizziness, headaches, nervousness, languor, urinary troubles make women suffer untold misery. Ailing kidneys are the cause. Cure them. Mrs. S. D. Ellison, N. Broadway, Lamar, Mo., says: "Kidney trouble wore me down till I had to take to bed. I had terrible pains in my body and limbs and the urine was annoying and full of sediment. I got worse and doctors failed to help. I was discouraged. Doan's Kidney Pills brought quick relief and a final cure and now I am in the best of health."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A PROPOSAL.

Mr. Hardup—Good morning, Miss Aughtumn—ahem! There is something I have been wishing to ask you for some time, but—er—the fact is, I haven't been able to screw up enough courage to—er—come to the point.

Miss Aughtumn—A proposal at last!

Mr. Hardup—Could you, my dear Miss Aughtumn—could you lend me five dollars?

TROUBLE IN ROYAL PALACE.

Tidings Borne by Amateur Actor Sufficient to Lead Hearers to Expect the Worst.

The Shakespeare club of New Orleans used to give amateur theatrical performances that were distinguished for the local prominence of the actors. Once a social celebrity, with a gorgeous costume, as one of the lords in waiting had only four words to say: "The queen has swooned." As he stepped forward his friends applauded vociferously. Bowing his thanks, he faced the king and said, in a high-pitched voice: "The swoon has queened."

There was a roar of laughter; but he waited patiently, and made another attempt:

"The sween has cooned."

Again the walls trembled and the stage manager said in a voice which could be heard all over the house: "Come off, you doggoned fool."

But the ambitious amateur refused to surrender, and in a rasping falsetto, as he was assisted off the stage, he screamed: "The coon has sweened."—Success Magazine.

And Ma Fainted.

"Why did she refuse you?" she asked her son, with fine scorn.

"Well," the boy replied between his sobs, "she objects to our family. She says pa's a loafer, that you're too fat and that everybody laughs at Dayse Mayme because she's a fool and talks about nothing but the greatness of her family." (Chauncey threw water in his mother's face, but at three o'clock this afternoon she was still in a swoon, with four doctors working on her.)—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Self-Made.

"I might say to you, young men, that I am a self-made man."

"In what respect?" asked an impertinent youth.

"In this respect, if you must know," replied the orator. "I made myself popular with men who had a pull and thus obtained my present lofty position."

GAVE HER AN IDEA.

Cycle Dealer—Here is a cyclometer I can recommend. It is positively accurate; not at all like some cyclometers, which register two miles, perhaps, where you have only ridden one.

Miss de Byke—You haven't any of that kind, have you?

Severe.

Samuel Gompers was talking in the smokeroom of the Baltic about a recent newspaper attack on a rich corporation.

"It was a cruel attack," Mr. Gompers chuckled. "It was as cruel as the Jonesville Clarion's paragraph about old Deacon Hiram Ludlow.

"This paragraph headed the Clarion's obituary column. It said:

"'Deacon Hiram Ludlow of Frisble township, aged 82, passed peacefully away on Thursday last from single blessedness to matrimonial bliss after a short but severe attack by Maria Higgins, a blooming widow of 37 summers.'"—Detroit Journal.

The Newer Way.

Many ideas in regard to women have entirely changed, and among the better and wiser changes is that old thought that the women who were given to good works must needs be dowdy. It is undeniable that "good" women used to wear dowdiness as a sort of hall mark of virtue. As a matter of fact, dowdiness is merely a mark of bad taste and a sign of some lack in the mind. Women are no longer lacking in the wisdom that chooses pretty rather than ugly clothing, and those who do not make the best of their appearance are losing a golden opportunity of giving pleasure.

Your Salary.

The universe pays every man in his own coin; if you smile, it smiles upon you in return; if you frown, you will be frowned at; if you sing, you will be invited into gay company; if you think, you will be entertained by thinkers; and if you love the world and earnestly seek for the good that is therein, you will be surrounded by loving friends, and nature will pour into your lap the treasures of the earth. Censure, criticise and hate, and you will be censured, criticised and hated by your fellow men.—N. W. Zimmerman.

They Were Good Mothers.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is quoted as saying that a woman's first duty is to develop all her powers and possibilities, that she may better guide and serve the next generation. Mrs. Stanton raised seven uncommonly healthy and handsome children, says an admirer of hers, and the children of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe testify to the virtues of the noted woman as a mother. The eagle may be as good a mother as the hen or the goose.

Never Satisfied.

Her—Oh, oh! Something's crawling down my back!

Him—Well, you'd make just as much fuss if it was crawling up your back. Let it alone.—Cleveland Leader.

Ought to Be.

"Is the man you recommend to us capable of good head work?"

"Well, he's a barber."

An Argive Cowherd.

Argus was boasting of his 100 eyes. "Think of putting on 50 pairs of goggles when you want to motor!" we cried.

Ready
Cooked.
The crisp, brown flakes of
Post Toasties

Come to the breakfast table **right**, and exactly right from the package—no bother; no delay.

They have body too; these Post Toasties are firm enough to give you a delicious substantial mouthful before they melt away. "The Taste Lingers."

Sold by Grocers.

Made by POSTUM CEREAL CO., LIMITED,
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

CITY TO WAR WITH DISEASE

WINONA TO SPRINKLE STREETS IN BATTLE WITH INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

ORIGINATES FROM THE HORSES

Deposits on Streets Held Accountable for Destructive Plague, Which Is More Prevalent Than Ever Before.

Winona.—Confronted by thirty-one cases of infantile paralysis and a rapidly increasing epidemic throughout the suburban parts of this city, the city council convened in extraordinary session and ordered the streets of Winona to be sprinkled day and night.

Members of the health department and physicians of the city generally agreed that the present epidemic appears to originate from the blown deposits of horses on the dry streets. Twelve years ago a sweeping epidemic of a disease of almost the same diagnosis affected horses in this vicinity and has appeared since. From this source it is believed the infection of the city has resulted.

The health department here was in communication by wire with the authorities at Eau Claire, Wis., where an epidemic was suffered last year. Eau Claire said that they had sprinkled the streets when confronted with the epidemic, which included about 100 cases, but were not prepared to say that the sprinkling stayed the epidemic.

The city health department presented a map indicating where the thirty-two cases in the city are located, demonstrating that only one case was within the daily sprinkling districts.

Sprinkling Permits.

Thirty of the cases are in the outlying districts, some outside the city limits, and the local health board used this coincidence as an argument that sprinkling of the streets seemed to prevent the disease.

There has been no rain in this city for a month, and the streets are dry and dusty, the wind catching the rubbish on the pavements and blowing it over playing children and even into homes. It is the intention to sprinkle the streets day and night until rain falls.

The disease here seems to appear in the evening when the child is going to bed as a fever. This fever turns to a chill. The child is naturally given much water. In the morning the lower limbs are paralyzed. The disease here has attacked only children under sixteen years of age and appears only in July and August.

MILLION FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

Hill Roads Place Record-Breaking Order for Engines.

Minneapolis, Aug. 12.—Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, announces that contracts for fifty-seven locomotives, for which the Hill lines had been figuring with the Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia had been closed. The Great Northern road will get thirty-five, the Northern Pacific seventeen and the Burlington five. Of the Great Northern's purchase, twenty-five will be of the ten-wheel passenger type and ten of the large Mallett type of freight engine. The Northern Pacific will get seventeen of the Pacific type of passenger engine, while the Burlington has ordered five of the Mallett freight locomotives.

The order is one of the largest placed for some time. It represents expediture of approximately $1,000,000, but its significance is greater, as it reflects the expectation on the part of the roads of the need for greater motive power in the near future as traffic increases.

Vermillion Ore Strike.

Duluth.—The Vermillion Steel & Iron Company, Duluth, of which T. J. Walsh of this city is president, has met with unusual success in exploring for iron ore on the Vermillion range, where mines are few but very valuable. The ore has been shown up with diamond drills and they have proven a body of Bessemer grade of several million tons extent. A shaft will be sunk immediately. Two drills are bottomed in the mineral, after showing 300 feet of ore each, and a third drill entered the ore after passing through 30 feet of surface. The depth of the ore is unknown, and heavier drills will replace the present ones to explore to 1,000 feet or more. The big strike will be hailed with satisfaction by furnace men, for new mines on the Vermillion are exceptionally desirable.

ENTIRE STAFF IS RE-ELECTED.

Directors of Soldiers' Home Approve Present Management.

Minneapolis.—The directors of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, who held their their annual meeting unanimously re-elected the entire staff of officers that served last year.

They are as follows: Commandant, F. H. Barnard; surgeon, Dr. E. J. Davis; adjutant, J. F. L. McKusick; quartermaster, M. L. Williams; chaplain, Leland D. Smith.

BELTRAMI INQUIRY PRESSED

County Auditor First of Accused Officers to Face the Fire.

Bemidji.—The hearing of the charges against County Auditor Wilmann and Commissioners Wright, Sibley and Danaher began before Commissioner M. E. Ryan, of Brainerd. Assistant Attorney General Smith was present, having been appointed by Governor Johnson to see that the facts were properly developed.

The first matter taken up was charge No. 1 against County Auditor Wilmann for nonfeasance in office through neglect to record properly the proceedings of the county board. The books were introduced by the state to substantiate its claims. E. E. McDonald, of Bemidji, is attorney for Wilmann and Danaher, and P. J. Russell represents Wright.

M. F. Kain, deputy public examiner, was the first witness, and stated that four roads had been established in 1907, none of which had been recorded in the road record books of the county, although books for this purpose were kept on hand.

When cross-examined by Mr. McDonald an attempt was made to show that the large amount of work required of the auditor made it impossible for him to keep this record, and that it was not the duty of the auditor to record the work according to the statutes of 1897 and the code of 1905, which prescribes that commissioners may pay not to exceed 10 cents a folio for this work.

M. D. Stoner, former county surveyor, testified that the roads in question had been properly laid out and the work done according to law.

STATE PRISON IS PRAISED.

Warden Jones, of Ohio, Speaks Highly of Minnesota's System.

The manufacture of binder twine in the state prison at Stillwater is the finest means of employing prisoners that I have ever seen," said T. H. B. Jones, warden of the state penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, who is at the West Hotel while stopping on his way to the convention of prison wardens at Seattle. Mr. Jones spent a day at the Minnesota state prison last week.

"The work of making the twine is not physically hard upon the prisoners," he continued. "It makes excellent labor for them. It is also a great thing for the state, as I was told at the prison that the twine mill received more orders than it could fill. It is unusual for a state penitentiary to get such good returns for the labor of its prisoners. The warden, Mr. Wolfer, appeared to be a very proficient man, and the whole establishment showed the results of his care and ability.

"In Ohio we are having all kinds of trouble to find employment for the inmates of our penitentiary, as the legislature has just ruled against all prison products that interfere with the articles manufactured by union labor. We had about 1,700 prisoners when I left, and it was a great problem to find work to keep them busy.

"There is hope that conditions will soon be better, however, as the legislature will let us supply a great many of the needs of the other state institutions. In addition to this we will be allowed to manufacture desks for public schools, which will keep a large number at work.

KILLED IN SIGHT OF CROWD.

Young Electrician Shocked Painting Bridge—Falls into River.

Winona.—While painting the high bridge which spans the Mississippi here, Ernest Lampe, 19 years, touched an electric wire carrying 6,000 volts and was instantly killed.

The young man was moving cautiously at the highest point directly over the channel while an awestricken crowd in Levee park looked on.

Suddenly a spark at the apex of the framework burst with a mass of fire. Lampe reeled and plunged, turning several somersaults into the river, 140 feet below. The body has not yet been recovered.

Loring Is President of Pillsbury Co.

Minneapolis.—When the receivers for the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, have been finally discharged the company's mills will be operated by the recently organized Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, under a twenty-year lease in accordance with the new plan of reorganization.

The new company has organized with the following new elected officers: Albert C. Loring, president; Charles S. Pillsbury and Alfred F. Pillsbury, vice presidents, and John S. Pillsbury, secretary and treasurer. These officials also constitute the board of directors.

Three Burglars Sentenced.

Hastings.—James Conners, W. R. Smith and G. H. Lee, arrested by Chief Lewis, of Farmington, for burglarizing the store of Nicholas Gores, in Hampton, and taking goods to the amount of over $400, on June 5, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to 18 months in prison.

GIRL OF 14 A FIREBUG.

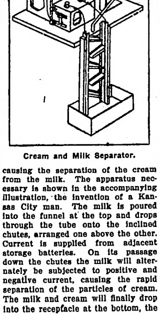
9nna Dingfelter Makes a Startling Confession to Winona Officers.

Winona.—Anna Dingfelder, a young girl only 14 years of age, is guilty of the crime of arson, having confessed to starting several of the small fires here the past week. She has also been found to have committed several petty thefts, and it is believed at least one of the fires was started to destroy evidence of theft.

ELECTRIC CREAM SFPARATOR

Recently Invented Process Requires Much Less Time Than Costly Machines Now In Use.

It is now possible to separate cream from milk by the employment of electricity, the process requiring much less time than with the costly cream separators now in use. The process consists in passing an electric current through the milk to be treated, the passage of the current causing the separation of the cream from the milk. The apparatus necessary is shown in the accompanying illustration, the invention of a Kansas City man. The milk is poured into the funnel at the top and drops through the tube onto the inclined chutes, arranged one above the other. Current is supplied from adjacent storage batteries. On its passage down the chutes the milk will alternately be subjected to positive and negative current, causing the rapid separation of the particles of cream. The milk and cream will finally drop into the receptacle at the bottom, the cream collecting upon the surface, where it can be readily removed by skimming. The inventor claims that the alternating current is preferable, effecting a quicker separation of the cream than can be obtained by currents passing in one direction.



Cream and Milk Separator.

NOTES OF THE DAIRY.

Clover ensilage contains more than twice as much more available protein as corn ensilage.

The dairy cow uses practically three-fourths of her ration for bodily maintenance and energy.

It doesn't pay to buy stock or machinery just because it is cheap, never did and probably never will.

If skim milk is added to the ration fed to young chickens it will increase the consumption of other foods given.

Handle the cows in such a way that they will be gentle. The gentle cow almost invariably gives the most milk.

Feed which has been allowed to get wet will ferment or sour readily and cause intestinal disorders. Don't feed it to your stock.

A feed of roots, especially carrots, is greatly relished by the colt, if, when they are cut up, a little oatmeal is scattered over them.

Don't worry about the breed. Perhaps she is only one-eighth Jersey or Holstein but if the rest is good dairy cow she is all right.

The dairy cow needs exercise but she will get it working over the large amount of feed she will consume. She will not need running to get it.

A good many dairymen are feeding skim milk to their cows. The animals seem to relish it and as it is not a fattening food it does them no harm.

Remember that flies breed in filth and dust and carry more disease than rats. Clean up every breeding place and screen them out of the house and dairy.

Whether or not it pays to grind corn for fattening pigs depends upon the price of corn and the facilities and cost of grinding, which vary with the seasons and the conditions on the farms.

The Babcock test for ascertaining the percentage of butterfat in milk and cream is reliable but dishonest or incompetent hands can make it a delusion and a snare.

Milking Tubes Often Dangerous.

Many a valuable hard milking cow has been ruined, owing to the fact that the milker has been compelled to use a milking tube, and by the use of the milking tube the cow has become infected, oftentimes losing one or more quarters. It is not advisable to use a milking tube if one can possibly get along without it, says a writer in the Baltimore American.

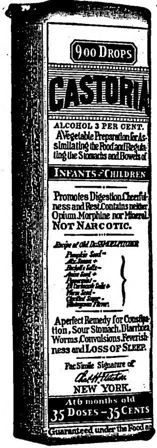
The proper method of handling or overcoming hard milking in cows or heifers is by the use of a teat plug. The teats should be washed with a germ-killer solution and the teat plug dipped in the same solution, then dipped in a little healing ointment and passed into the point of the teat. The teat plug, being self-retaining, should be permitted to remain in the teats from one milking to another. This will positively overcome hard milking in cows and heifers.

This same treatment is exceedingly valuable in the treatment of sore teats where the sore is at the point of the teats and interferes with milking.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. F. Gerald Blattner, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Your Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, always obtaining the desired results."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

New Wall Style

The new fashion in wall decoration has arrived. Plain Alabastine tints with attractive stencil designs are now the vogue, done in soft and velvety shades with

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

Ask your Alabastine dealer how you can secure the *free* Alabastine service, and our classic stencil designs. If he does not know, it will pay you to write us direct.

Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dainty, Crisp, Dressy
Summer Skirts

are a delight to the refined woman everywhere. In order to get this result see that the material is good, that it is cut in the latest fashion and use

Defiance Starch

in the laundry. All three things are important, but the last is absolutely necessary. No matter how fine the material or how daintily made, bad starch and poor laundry work will spoil the effect and ruin the clothes. DEFIANCE STARCH is pure, will not rot the clothes nor cause them to crack. It sells at 10c a sixteen ounce package everywhere. Other starches, much inferior, sell at 10c for twelve ounce package. Insist on getting DEFIANCE STARCH and be sure of results.

Defiance Starch Company,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Paxtine
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouthwash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.
LARGE SAMPLE FREE!
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

A COMBINED BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COURSE FOR $1.00 A WEEK

Good board $1.25 a week. Do not pay extravagant school bills. The largest private institution in the Northwest. Text books rented. No entrance examinations.

OTHER COURSES
Teachers, Music, Civil Service, Art, Manual Training, Steam Engineering, Agriculture and Typewriting. Send for free catalogue. Address—
SOUTHERN MINN. NORMAL COLLEGE
945 West College St. Austin, Minn.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Is Your Health Worth 10c?

That's what it costs to get a—week's treatment—of CASCARETS. They do more for you than any medicine on Earth. Sickness generally shows and starts first in the Bowels and Liver; CASCARETS cure these ills. It's so easy to try—why not start tonight and have help in the morning?

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month. 903

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 34–1909.

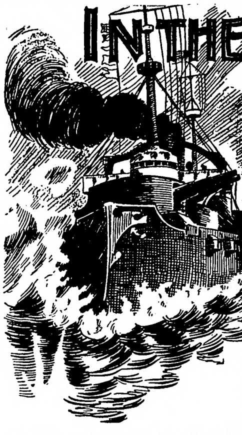
Shave Yourself
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

IN THE TWELVE-INCH TURRET

BY
RICHARD BARRY



FAMILIARITY, 'tis said, breeds contempt; but I have an extreme respect for a 12-inch gun on a battle-ship. The very last thing I care for in that connection is either familiarity or contempt. The men who work it, who some day will fight with it—let those men explain how innocent such a gun is, how facile its management, how bland its temper, how exquisite its adjustment. Not I. Listen to those men a while and you will believe that it is less dangerous to be locked inside the turret while a big gun is being fired than it is to cross Broadway at Twenty-third street. Perhaps it is, but I prefer Broadway.

And yet, the fascination! A great gun has for the imagination the potency of evil itself. Emblem of force, symbol of destruction, it stands serene, majestic, while round its muzzle gather all the forces of the race's struggles, and through its breech march hate, pain, grief, ambition, power and death.

"The torpedo," said the captain of a battle-ship to me one night at a dinner, "is more or less of an experiment, a toy. It would be practically impossible for one to sink a big ship. The only thing I am really afraid of is a 12-inch gun."

The next day I went into the after-turret when the ship was on the range and in full and sympathetic accord with the captain stood beside the breech of one of those guns while it dropped four shots into a target a mile away; stood there with my cap in my hand, ready to clap it over my face in case of accident, cursing the curiosity that led me to that lethal chamber. Then the wonder of it came over me—the silence of the gun-crew; the stealthy leap of the rifle barrel, like the spring of a grasshopper; the quiet, dull report which scarcely trembled that stately moving fortress; the sour-egg smell of the nitrocellulose stimulating the nerves; the sweet, sick subtlety of ether lulling the overwrought brain.

When they shut the steel door that caged us in I slipped into a funk and until the first shot was fired my nerve was gone. The sides of my courage account footed up:

Debit: (1) Imprisonment in an oval case the shape of a coffin, the sides formed of solid steel nine inches thick and the top of steel just as solid and five inches thick; (2) filling a quarter of that case the back third of a 12-inch rifle barrel, ready for action; (3) below, an open chute, with a steel car bringing the shells and powder from the magazines still farther below; (4) the stern, silent faces of the gun-crew, which exactly resemble those faces seen at places of execution; (5 to 100) memory—the knowledge which you cannot fight away that in just such a situation as this the turret-crew of the Georgia went to death, and that no one has ever found out how it happened; that in precisely the same way the Missouri burned to death 29 men, and that not one in that steel cage escaped.

Credit: (1) The face of the umpire. Stop-watch in hand, he stands behind the breech, looking down into the powder-magazines. You know he is there to prevent recklessness. Though these men are firing against time he will let them do nothing foolhardy; if he errs 'twill be on the side of caution. (2) The knowledge that thousands of times guns like this have been fired from turrets like this—and all came out alive. You do not enter railway trains timidly because a dozen people were killed on one a year before five thousand miles away. Yet, when you enter the turret of a 12-inch gun—

They lock you up. There is no escape. You stand there nervously by the trunnion and somehow it is not like a factory or a railway coach or a street car or any other modernly approved limb-mangling device. These things were built to kill and presently these fellows are going to touch an electric spark which will loose enough anxious and determined gas to drive an 850-pound shell 10 miles and put it completely through a steel plate as thick as the one that is supposed to protect you

Yet, there you are, the Thing before you, and you can reach out and pat it on the shiny, cold haunch. If it wobbles or a spring breaks or a trunnion has mistakenly got itself rusted or the rifle barrel refuses to accommodate the shell, you will be fit brother for a detected cockroach. If there is a flare-back you have the slightest possible chance of escape: hold your cap over your face, don't breathe, hurl yourself under the barrel and fall into the handling-room. You may break a few bones, but if the burning gas gets to no more than 30 per cent. of your skin you will live; that is how the single midshipman who escaped from the Georgia saved himself. Yet no one can tell how that gas gets in its work. Sometimes it burns away the flesh and never touches the clothing; again, it singes off all the hair and never touches the flesh; again, it burns the clothing off clean and leaves you naked, but safe.

So! They have locked you up in this steel cage. The others have some reason here. With them it is work, duty, contest. If killed they die nobly, get brass tablets in the wall with their names inscribed, pensions go to their families, the newspapers call them heroes. If you die they will cut on your obscure tomb:

"The Fool
Who Looked
on Forbidden Things."

We are on the range. Some one calls, "Starting-buoy," and you know that in another minute this double-twisted, original imitation of billy-blue hell will commence. You reflect that a blast pressure of 12 pounds to the square inch will kill a man. You know that the pressure on the air near the muzzle of this gun whose breech you are beside, when it is fired, is several tons to the square inch. You remember that only a few years ago a green sailorman stood offside 16 feet, that some one called to him to lie down just as the gun was fired, that he was in the act of lying down when it was fired, but that the suction of the air going with the shell drew his head from his body and broke his neck. This does not add to the pleasure of your situation, for you can easily reach out there—if you dare!—and pat that cold haunch.

You look about and observe your companions in the lethal chamber. They are eleven: two trainers, two pointers, one hoistman, one tripper, two loaders, a rammer and a plugman. And the eleventh, the unnecessary one, the other outsider—he is the umpire; he wears the single stripe of the ensign, a commissioned officer, and he is just about as keen as you are to keep things straight, to omit flare-backs, side-step the bursting of powder-bags and lasso over-speed. You pin your faith there; let this umpire be the sky-pilot of the turret!

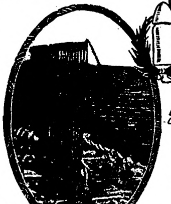
The tripper is a slight lad, a boy of perhaps 18 years. Neither has he ever seen a big gun fired and yet he is to stand there and pull the lever that thrusts the shell and its following powder-bags into the carrying-case before the breech. In an undershirt, a pair of trousers and a thin smile he waits the word. He was caught only a year ago on the streets of Minneapolis, whither he had come fresh from the farm.

Far up on the left of the barrel, encased in a leather head-dress, is the turret-trainer, his right eye locked to the telescope that projects from the hood above him. He might be a diver, with that curious jumble of intricate wires and the green speaking-tube trailing aft. He grasps a big wheel, as a chauffeur his steering-gear, and moves easily on its barbette the 130-ton turret. Below him, between his legs, his assistant sets his sights. They might be riding pickaback, these two, up there along the slope of that sleek steel haunch.

On the other side the pointer, with his assistant, also rides pickaback. Here is the eye for which this whole ship was built: here the nerve and quickness for which the 16,000 tons, the seven millions of dollars, the five years of making, have spread their august being. His accuracy may sink a warship; his weakness ruin a nation. To find him and his like half a million dollars has been spent in a single month. In three minutes now he can qualify and have $10 a month added to his pay for a year. For we have penetrated to the very viscera of war's nature. Here is the man behind the gun. He does the trick. His eye searches the telescopic sight, his left hand turns the wheel that raises and depresses the muzzle of his gun.

THERE IS SOMETHING UNSPEAKABLY SUBLIME IN THE FULL-GROWN CRY OF A GREAT GUN

EXPLOSION OF A TWELVE-INCH SHELL



TARGET FOR TWELVE-INCH GUN PRACTICE

The whistle! Time begins. The umpire snaps his stop-watch and grasps firmly in his hand the little red book which defines to the farthest nicety the rules that govern this expensive foolery. In the following three minutes this crew will try to put five shots through that flimsy canvas target a mile across the quiet water. And the mill-pond is worthy of its name—the bay of the Magdalene—a haven of refuge. The ship glides along like steel through flesh.

"Silence!" The gun-captain, one of the loaders, speaks!

What a word it is—"silence!" It precedes and closes every vital action in the navy. In it lies such potency of command, such suggestions of obedience, as is needed in the anteroom of death. Once a recruit saw fit to chaff his mate after that command "Silence!" had been given. The gun-captain stepped to him, without anger, and struck him a heavy blow across the face, with a gnarled, wet hand; the recruit carried the welt for a week; by no one was a word said.

Now, until you hear again that command "Silence!" you will hear only two words:

"Commence firing!"

Rumbling from below. With a grating crash the automatic shutter drops in the ammunition-hoist and the shell-car climbs its grinding, steady way to the top. Suddenly you realize that the machine is working of its own accord. You saw no movement on the part of anyone to set it going. Except for that umpire, who, like the man that the fool-killer will doubtless some time get, has really no business there, the turret contains but one officer, a midshipman, and he is with the other gun; all here are enlisted men. The officers are aloft spotting the shells as they strike, or below setting the ranges, with intricate instruments and delicate adjustments. About the gun itself the men and the machinery move automatically, drilled to a precision. Their last instructions were "to take it easy;" consequently they work like buttons in a shirt.

The plugman pulls open the breech; the hoistman locks the car; the loader completes the passage from car to open breech with a ring of pounded brass; the boy tripper jerks down his lever, and the huge shell, nearly half a ton in weight, drops to its all but final resting-place. The rammer holds down on his long release, as a cable gripman throws back his lever, and the smooth brass head forces the shell up till its soft copper rim "takes" on the rifling of the gun. (When a shell is not properly "placed," in this way—if its collar does not "take"—it will surely be a miss. And if the powder-bags are placed wrong end to there is grave danger of a hang-fire, and a hang-fire is worse than a miss-fire—almost as bad as a flareback—and a flareback, as every-one knows, is what, probably did up the Georgia's turret. One of these shells is about the size of a three-year-old boy, and the powder-bags look very much the same as a hundred-pound sack of flour, cylindrical in shape and studded with lumps where the sticks of nitro protrude.) The tripper pulls the lower lever from his car, the first powder-bag falls; another lever, and the second is in. The brass rammer forces them behind the shell. The plugman gives a huge wrench to the breech, and its mushroom head slides up on the powder-bags. The loader slips a primer in the touch-hole, then folds down a tiny piece of steel that forms the electrical connection.

All is ready. These are the hard moments. You clasp your cap tightly in your hand. You become rattled. Though you are locked in the coffin there might be a heavy breeze blowing, the way your trousers flap against your legs. The car has ground its way back; the shutters have closed; the crew it at attention. The place is as clean and neat and silent as at an inspection.

It is now up to the pointer. He grasps his unwieldy mechanism; he closes and wrestles with the vast and complicated steel. The ship moves on her stately and predetermined way, while the seconds fly, and every second counts against the prize-money this pointer may earn, against the trophy this ship may win. The barn-big bull's-eye dances, fantastic, across his magnified field of vision. He twists the wheel a hair and the muzzle of the gun responds by an inch; he reverses, and up, up she surges slowly, imperceptibly. The ship is waiting on the voice of his index finger, and he grows anxious; his whole being pours itself along the wheel to a resolution of that terrible problem. An hour, a minute, five seconds, a week—how much time he knows not—has passed, and still that flimsy canvas throws forth its sinister challenge to be hit. But the crossing black lines of his telescope must place bull's-eye before he presses the trigger. They must! THEY MUST!

He pulls—as easily as a child cracks a toy revolv—Look! the gun is discharged. Yes: it went off just now. I swear it did. Sure enough! The great breech sinks through the floor, the sleek, shiny haunch slips beneath your grasp, welches away there in the glazed light of the lethal chamber, drops till its crest is as low as its belly lay, then recovers, poised, slips to its first position, lies patiently, modestly, for the next charge, as graceful a spring as a tigress ever made on moonlit road, feline with stealthy swiftness, decisive as oiled piston strokes!

And your hand has been 12 inches from the launching of that thunderbolt! Oh, well, this is easy. Who need be afraid here? This is a place for a grand stand; here may gather all lovers of royal sport. Great sport indeed it is, for now we can watch the precision and swiftness of that silent crew working against time.

The plugman unlocks the breech and pulls it open. The loader leaps across the chasm, flips up the tiny guard that breaks the electric connection, and so extracts the used primer. Automatically the air-blast works, and you hear the swift escape, as of steam, as it cleans out the rifle, blowing away gas and stray powder grains. The egg smell of the nitro comes, and the sweetness of the ether.

Then the grind from the hoist, the shutter opens, and up springs again the car. Looking down, you see there the menace that lies in all our ships—the direct location of the gun-breech over the powder magazines. A burnt grain falling down there, with an inefficient shutter the only protection, is a constant danger. Over the building of the ammunition hoist directly above the magazines the navy has fought one of its sternest internal wars and the war is still far from finished; nor will it be over until a sealed tube has been substituted.

The umpire is only too well aware of this danger as he critically watches every move of the crew. The utter silence still prevails. The gun has been once fired and is being loaded for the second time; the first minute has not passed, and still not a word.

The second shot is fired. Again the easy, unbelievable recoil. Less than anywhere in the ship do you feel it here at the trunnion of the gun. 'Tis always so. In storm-centers is the calm; in the core of the acorn dwells the germ. As Disraeli said, the only joy in being prime minister lies in the certainty of your knowledge that nothing is happening on the inside. Here, in the lethal chamber, at the nerve center of destruction, prevail only silence and quiet.

A third and fourth time the smooth recoil. The crew works with the serene delight of a Geneva clock, vastly complicated, but of a single purpose and a single thought. You are locksd up with a single gun. Separated by a skin of steel is its mate. When that speaks the turret is jerked on the barbette and the unfired gun is pulled from its equilibrium. This is the backlash. After every shot the trainer, with a quick twist of his wheel, subtly absorbs the backlash.

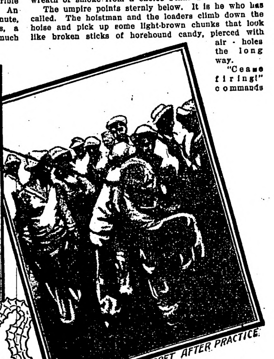
For the fifth time the shutter opens, the grind ascends, the tripper pauses to flip his lever, when—

Silence!" The tone is raised. It has anger, concealed but glowing, like the quick flush of a nervous woman's face. The snap of the "Silence!" cuts like a whip.

As though paralyzed, the action of the turret dies. The loader pauses in the act of inserting the brass connecting-tray, the hand of the tripper falls from its lever, the sight-setter slips from his head-dress, the hoistman crowds up in front of the umpire; the open breech of the gun exudes the thinnest cirrus froth, like the first wreath of smoke from a choice Pinar del Rio.

The umpire points sternly below. It is he who has called. The hoistman and the loaders climb down the hoise and pick up some light-brown chunks that look like broken sticks of horehound candy, pierced with air-holes the long way.

EFFECT OF A TWELVE-INCH SHELL UPON THE ARMOR-PLATE OF A RUSSIAN CRUISER



JUST OUT OF THE TURRET AFTER PRACTICE

"Cease firing!" commands the umpire. "You've broken a powder-bag."

Indignant, protesting, the three men quickly pick up the scattered grains, each as big as a man's middle finger. They look carefully all about, then rush back quickly to their stations, eager to continue. They look to the umpire with the expectancy of dogs asking for crumbs. Every second is eating into their record. This rotten powder-bag will cost them a penalty. They may not qualify; they may fall below the second rate. Horrors! The ship may even descend from trophy class.

The umpire is inexorable. "No!" says he. "That's all this run. Climb down there and go into the corners of that shutter; brush out every crack. I take no chance."

Grumbling, the men go about the prevention that the umpire thinks is worthy any ton of post-mortems and boards of inquiry. But the men, with the Anglo-Saxon light of contest in their eyes, remember only the ordnance officer's dictum—better 40 men killed than to lose the trophy.

"He wants to keep our score down," they mutter. "He's from the ——, and we're their only rivals." The gun captain goes out to protest to the turret officer. The well-trained crew resolves itself, with expert suddenness, into a mob of balked Americans clamoring for fair play. An umpire's job is no more popular on a battleship than it is on a baseball diamond.

At last they count the powder-grains—37. "That bag was half in," growls the loader. "I could have rammed 'er home an' no one'd ever known if that —— hadn't been here. Now we get 1.46 per minute, an' we might 'a' had 2.10. Rats!"

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TAWNEY VS. DELEGATION

WINONA CONGRESSMAN'S FELLOW MEMBERS RESENT IMPLIED CHARGE

THAT THEY PROMISED TO AID BILL

No Double Dealing Was Practiced by Them on Tariff Bill, They Say—First District Member Will Combat Attempt to Discredit Him.

St. Paul.—Threatening a split in the Republican party, the trouble growing out of the proposed public endorsement of the Minnesota insurgent delegation, increased rather than lessened, following 24 hours spent by Congressman Tawney in St. Paul.

He gave it out flat that the proposed demonstration in favor of the insurgent congressmen, through its exclusion of himself, was a direct slap "for Tawney." By inference, he claimed it was an attack on the policy of the administration and Taft.

The Winona congressman refused to elaborate further on his telegram sent to President Warner, of the St. Paul Commercial club, in which Mr. Tawney indicated that some of the congressmen had pledged to vote for the tariff bill if their votes should be necessary.

"I can see in this proposed demonstration, through its exclusion of myself, nothing but a direct slap at me.

"Why should I be singled out? The demonstration is supposed to be to honor the men who fought for lower schedules. If it is for the purpose of honoring the men who assisted in securing tariff revision downward, then I should be invited to sit in.

"I have no quarrel with other members of the Minnesota degelation. They did what they thought was right, just as I did, but in view of the active part I took in securing lower schedules, I can see no fairness in excluding me.

"The bill is now Republican doctrine, and has been signed by a Republican president. It may not be the best bill but it is the best we could get at the time. The proposed action cannot be taken otherwise than a reflection on the Republican administration, and will have a tendency to disrupt the Republican party.

At the capitol, conferences have been held and notice is said to have been served on the "federal machine," that is will have to watch out. Lists of the federal office holders who took part in the committee meeting for the purpose of arranging the demonstration in honor of the insurgents, have been prepared and are being sent out.

Representative Davis, of the Third district came out with an enthusiastic shout of approval. Mr. Davis intimated that he and Congressman Lindbergh were the only original insurgents, and he felt confident that Mr. Tawney had no reference to him, in his Warner telegram.

"Lindbergh and myself voted against Cannon and the old rules and against the bill. The other members," continued Mr. Davis, with a gentle little fling at his brother congressmen, "voted with Cannon all the time and it was not until a few hours before the final vote that it was known how they would finally vote."

Congressman Volstead says he appreciates the object of the meeting, but is afraid it will stir up hard feelings. Congressman Steenerson of Crookston is also up in the air, and doesn't know just what to think about it.

Speaking for Senator Knute Nelson of Alexandria who refused to come to the telephone, Private Secretary Hicks ventured the remark that it would be like pulling stumps to get anything out of Senator Nelson. "The senator is seldom quoted," was the laconic finale.

Congressman Clarence B. Miller of Duluth talked. "Ridiculous," he said. "I can't speak for the rest, but as for myself—why it's ridiculous! I tell you. I never had any such understanding, in fact never talked with the president on the matter at all. I voted against the bill because I didn't think it was what the people wanted."

Congressman Hammond, the lone Democrat on the delegation, wires that he cannot be present.

"I must say that I am surprised that Mr. Tawney should make such an intimation," said Congressman Frank Nye regarding the telegram sent to Mr. Warner. "Personally, I had not seen the president for two months. I made no promises and never thought of making any. I voted against the bill upon its merits and not for the sake of politics. I did what I believed was right.

"If any of the members voted with any thought of changing their vote in case of its being necessary, I didn't know of it, and I don't believe there were any such members."

FINNISH MURDER AT FRAZEE.

Man Murdered Because He Wanted to Drive Home Instead of Stopping to Eat.

Frazee.—Jacob Jampsa stabbed John Jhelt at Runeberg, this county, shoulder, at Runeberg, this county, and the victim died in about half an hour after from loss of blood. Jampsa is a resident of the town of Wolf Lake and Jhelt lived at Menagha but formerly lived at Wolf Lake township. Jampsa and the murdered man are Finns.

Jampsa was on his way home from Menagha where he had been after a load of goods for Charley Isaacson, who runs a store in Wolf Lake, and was accompanied by Isaacson and Jehlt. They stopped at John Bassa's place and were invited to have something to eat.

Jampa was unwilling to do so, as he was anxious to get home and started up his team. Jhelt jumped into the wagon and taking the lines away from Jampsa, drove the team off the road into the brhush. This so enraged Jampsa that he is said to have drawn his knife and stabbed Jhelt in the shoulder.

Jhelt jumped from the wagon and ran to the house and falling in the dooryard said that Jampsa had killed him. No one saw the stabbing. The authorities at the county seat were notified by telephone and Deputy Sheriff Hurley and Coroner Frasier immediately started for the scene.

When they arrived they found Jampsa tied with ropes. He was released and taken to Frazee where he was arraigned before Justice C. A. Devine. He pleaded not guilty and was bound over to the district court which convenes in October.

IRON RANGE HAS TALE OF WOE.

Duluth Line Fails to Have Rates Lowered by Commission.

Duluth.—The State railroad and warehouse commission held three hearings here. The city of Duluth, against the Northern Pacific and other roads seeks to have the Sixth avenue viaduct repaired. The case was continued six weeks as the roads are willing to make the repairs.

The Duluth & Iron Range road seeks to have the rate on logs and pulpwood increased, declaring they are lower than on other Northwestern roads. The shippers point to the large earnings of the Iron Range and protest. This case is taken under advisement.

The Iron Range road seeks to have nine stations on its line declared nontariff stations. The commission found that the proposed operation would interfere with the 2-cent-a-mile law. The road now asks to have the stations abolished.

RIVER CREWS BUILDING DAMS.

Captain Thompson Reports Progress on Upper Mississippi Improvements.

Winona.—Captain W. A. Thompson, who is in charge of river improvements work in the district immediately below Winona, has a crew of men at work near Homer putting in their new dams additional to those constructed last year. Another crew is extending old dams and building new ones in the vicinity of La Moille.

Much work is being done at Fountain City bay. The dredge recently finished and sent down the river to Moline was constructed at a cost of $40,000. Twenty barges had been finished at Fountain City. About thirty-five will be constructed in all. The improvement crews are to be kept at work until the first of November.

BANDITS LOOT A BANK.

Safe at Karlstad, Minn., Blown and Robbed of $1,500 in Cash.

Hallock.—The First State Bank of Karlstad, a little town of that name in Kittson county, was broken into by bandits.

The safe was blown open and robbed of $1,500 in cash.

The noise of the explosion aroused the town and the officers at the county seat were notified of the raid. The cracksmen were by this time in full flight.

The sheriff has sent word to all the towns in the vicinity and the border will be watched closely in the expectation that the robbers will try to get out of the country.

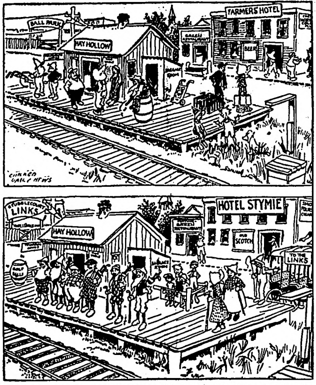
There were three or four men in the party.

BOILED WATER FOR WINONA.

Board of Health Says Supply Is Unfit to Drink.

Winona.—According to reports received from the state board of health, Winona's water supply is not such as to commend it for general public use, and in consequence the board of municipal works, which has charge of the water department, has issued a notice advising citizens not to make use of the water for drinking without boiling.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.



WHAT THE COMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT TAFT MAY DO FOR THE GREAT WEST.

40 FLEA PEORIA BOAT FIRE

PASSENGERS AND CREW ESCAPE FROM BLAZING STEAMER.

Women and Children in Panic—Vessel Totally Destroyed—Two Are Injured.

Peoria, Ill.—Although not fully recovered from their fright all of the 25 passengers, who with the crew of 15, had a close call for their lives when the steamer Fred Swain burned to the water's edge Friday afternoon off Averyville, have left for their homes. Of the two persons injured only one was in a serious condition and it is regarded as marvelous that none met death.

The injured are: Joseph Casrider, Paducah, Ky., engineer, seriously burned about the face and body, and Charles Reicheberger, Peoria, right arm broken. The loss is estimated at $35,000, $30,000 of which is on the vessel. Several of the passengers lost all their personal belongings.

The escapes from the burning vessel were almost miraculous. The majority of the passengers were women and children and once the fire was discovered issuing from a stateroom on the second deck panic reigned. To add to the horror, the ropes supporting the immense gang plank which had been lowered to enable those aboard to board the score of row boats that had hurriedly been put out from shore, burned, letting about fifteen persons, including several women and children, into the water. Tom Powers, saloonkeeper of this city, and E. A. Caron of Worcester, Mass., both of whom were on the plank in an effort to quiet the panic-stricken people, each saved the lives of two children, half carrying and half swimming with the little tots on their back and shoulders to old tree stumps, to await the arrival of rescuers.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Eugene Furbish, cabin girl, on opening the door of a stateroom. She at once spread the alarm but all efforts to subdue the flames proved fruitless, the fire spreading with alarming rapidity. Capt. Swain, on realizing that all hopes for the vessel were gone ordered Pilot Martin Huston to beach the boat and instructed his crew to deal out life preservers.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO RACE

Machine Dashes Through Fence as It Travels at High Speed in Indianapolis Contest.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two lives were lost and two records broken during the inauguration of the Indianapolis Motor speedway. William A. Bourque of Springfield, Mass., driver of the Knox car in the 250-mile race, and Harry Holcomb of Grandville, Mass., his mechanician, were killed when their machine dashed through a fence.

Barney Oldfield, driving a high-powered Benz, covered a mile in 0:43 1-10, breaking De Palma's mark of 0:51, and Louis Chevrolet in a Buick negotiated ten miles in the marvellous time of 8:55 4-10, cutting Oldfield's time of 9:12—both of these are new American track marks.

Robert Burman won the 250-mile race, the contest that cost Bourque and Holcomb their lives.

LOEB TO SUE UNION HEAD

Editor of Publication in Which "Audit Story" Appeared, Will Explain Stillings Matter.

Washington.—William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York and former secretary to the president of the United States, has threatened to sue Samuel De Nedrey, editor of a local trade's union paper. In a letter to De Nedrey Collector Loeb vigorously protests against an article recently published in the paper stating that Mr. Loeb contemplates appointing Charles A. Stillings, former public printer, to a position of trust in the New York customs service, and which concluded with the question: "Who was at the head of the audit system?"

It is understood Mr. Loeb took offense at what he believes to be a veiled insinuation that he was interested in the audit system which was inaugurated at the government printing office by Mr. Stillings, and which, ultimately, was responsible primarily for the resignation of Mr. Stillings as public printer.

Mr. De Nedrey says he was absent from the city when the article appeared in his paper, and does not know how it got into print. In the next issue of his paper he says there will be an explanation, which, in his opinion, will satisfy Mr. Loeb. "If it does not," he added, "I shall govern myself according to the circumstances."

At the time of Mr. Stillings' dismissal as public printer Mr. De Nedrey took an active part editorially in discussing conditions at the big printery. He knows of no basis, he says, for an allegation that Mr. Loeb was connected with the audit system, and sees no reason to criticise him for his attitude toward organized labor.

TO FREE RICH WOMAN THIEF

Deneen and Pardon Board Asked to Liberate Mrs. Romadka—Was a Millionaire's Wife.

Chicago.—After two years' imprisonment in the penitentairy at Joliet, Mrs. Evelyn C. Romadka, perpetrator of a string of daring burglaries and former wife of Charles L. Romadka, a multi-millionaire manufacturer of Milwaukee, probably will be released next month.

Another chapter was added to the story of the weird life of Mrs. Romadka, which is even more fantastic than that of Hornung's fiction character "Raffles," when it became known that friends of her girlhood days, of Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, Wis., had petitioned Gov. Deneen and the Illinois board of pardons asking for the liberation of the former school-teacher and millionaire's wife.

Undaunted by the wealthy Romadka family's refusal to assist in gaining the release of the woman, whose prison confinement has undermined her health, her aged father, P. J. Caine, who owns a large rubber plantation in Mexico, has declared he will spend his entire fortune in his daughter's behalf.

Jack Johnson Sues Hotel Owner.

Salt Lake City. — Jack Johnson, the heavyweight pugilist, entered suit against local hotel proprietor for $25,000 damages alleging he was shut out of the hotel after he had engaged accommodations there because he is a negro.

'SUTTON SLEW SELF'

"EITHER COMMITTED SUICIDE OR ACCIDENTALLY TOOK OWN LIFE" IS VERDICT.

HIS RIVALS ARE EXONERATED

Inquiry Court Decides That Lieutenant Was to Blame for Own Death—Mother Will Ask Congress to Start New Probe.

Washington.—That Lieut. James Sutton of the United States marine corps killed himself accidentally or with suicidal intent is the finding of the court of inquiry which has been approved by Acting Secretary Winthrop of the navy and so far as the department is concerned the case is closed.

Counsel for the Suttons intimated, however, after the court's decision had become definitely known, that they were far from satisfied with the verdict, and that they probably would take the issues involved to congress with a view of having a full hearing of the case by a committee of that body.

In part the court says:

"Lieut. Sutton is directly and solely responsible for his own death, which was self-inflicted, either intentionally or in an effort to shoot one of the persons restraining him, and his death was not caused by any other injury whatever."

The court also finds: That Lieut. Utley failed in his duty as senior officer present, under article 266, United States navy regulations, 1909, in permitting Lieut. Sutton to run away and arm himself instead of calling on those present for assistance and following Lieut. Sutton, preventing his arming himself, by force if necessary, and turning him over to the custody of the officer of the day.

That Lieut. Bevan, officer of the guard, failed in his duty as officer of the guard in not disarming Lieut. Sutton by force, while in front of his (Sutton's) tent.

That Lieut. Willing, the officer of the day, failed in his duty as officer of the day in not immediately assisting by force in helping to disarm Lieut. Sutton when he arrived on the scene before the fatal shot was fired.

That the charges of wilful murder and conspiracy to conceal it, made by the complainant, Mrs. Sutton, mother of Lieut. Sutton, are purely imaginary and unsupported by even a shadow of evidence, truth or reason.

The court recommends, however, that in view of the youth and decided inexperience of Lieuts. Utley, Willing and Bevan at the time, and of the altogether unusual conditions of excitement, threats and danger during the aforementioned fray, that no further proceedings be taken.

The report is signed by J. Hood, commander United States navy, president of the board, and Henry Leonard, major, United States marine corps,

BILLION FOR ROCKEFELLER

Amount Represents His Fortune at End of Ten Years—Powerless to Prevent It.

New York.—Think how you would feel if you knew you would be the world's first billionaire at the end of the next ten years; that you are powerless to prevent the growth of your own wealth even though you have given away $130,000,000. This is the fate that awaits John D. Rockefeller at the end of the next ten years.

Standard Oil stock sold at 712 Wednesday, the highest price it has reached since the panic of 1907. The stock has risen 322 points from the low ebb of 390, at which it sold on November 4, 1907. Like a snowball rolling down hill, Rockefeller's wealth is steadily growing and growing and he is as powerless to stop it even if he had the wishes as he would be to check the revolution of the planets.

The enormous, inconceivable accumulation of wealth of the mild-mannered, inscrutable sphinx of millions has gone steadily on despite the fact that a short time ago an estimate of his public charities placed them at the stupendous total of $130,000,000.

The latest approximately accurate estimates available place his fortune in 1905 at least $550,000,000. In 1900 it was $400,000,000. This is an increase for the five years of $150,000,000. At this ratio the Rockefeller fortune is to-day about $700,000,000. In 1914 still at the same ratio of increase, it will be about $850,000,000, and in 1919, when the oil king reaches his eightieth year, it will have reached the stupendous, brain-giddying total of $1,000,000,000—an inconceivable sum.

Offers Taft 20,000 Cherry Trees.

Tokyo. — Mayor Ozaki of Tokyo has offered 20,000 cherry trees as a gift to President Taft to plant in the new park on the banks of the Potomac river, Washington.

MILLION BOGUS MONEY SEIZED

BROTHERS HELD FOR A GIGANTIC COUNTERFEITING PLOT.

Mexican Pesos Are Reproduced—Kentucky Authorities and Secret Service Secure Confession.

Louisville, Ky. — Secret service men are investigating a report that two women aided John C. and Marion Roberts, brothers and sons of a former Louisville judge, who are held in jail as perpetrators of what is called the most daring counterfeiting plot ever attempted. Dreams of wealth centered in a brass-bound trunk containing $1,000,000 in counterfeit Mexican pesos were shattered for the brothers when Deputy United States Marshal William Blaydes arrested John Roberts in Shelby county with the money in his possession.

Since the hour of the first arrest there has been unraveled in the custom house of Louisville and in Central police station a remarkable tale of attempted financial buccaneerings that rivals some of the boldest exploits in the making of spurious currency.

John Roberts, sitting in the office of the secret service bureau, coolly said that he would plead guilty at the October term of the federal court and seemed resigned about spending a majority of his years in the prison at Atlanta, Ga. He had only wanted to get rich, he said.

It was through Marion Roberts that the counterfeiters were apprehended and their plan to defraud Mexicans of $1,000,000 exposed. Marion Roberts some days ago offered a Louisville broker high commission to dispose of some Mexican money for him. The broker notified Chief of Police J. H. Haager, who at once enlisted secret service men and the trap to catch Marion Roberts was successfully sprung. Since Marion Roberts' arrest the police learned from him the information which led to the descent upon his brother at Simpsonville.

When Blaydes confronted John Roberts in the hamlet of Shelby county the chief counterfeiter admitted that he was behind the plan to dispose of the imitation 100-pesos notes through the broker. He showed Blaydes the trunk, which with Roberts was brought to Louisville. Roberts said that had a perforating machine and a device to number the bills reached him when he had expected them he would have been in Mexico a week ago.

Will Koenig, a printer, has also been arrested in connection with the case. Roberts is in jail under a $15,000 federal bond.

GREEK FLAG IS SHOT DOWN

Marines from Russian, French and British Ships Remove Emblem Which Caused War Scare.

Canea, Island of Crete. — A well-directed shot fired by one of the parties of bluejackets landed from the international squadron anchored in Canea harbor brought down the flagstaff of the Canea fort and with it the Greek flag that has threatened to bring about war between Turkey and Greece.

A combined landing party composed of detachments from the ships of the four protecting powers was sent ashore before sunrise and the task of removing the Hellenic emblem was carried out in a few minutes without any attempt at interference on the part of the islanders. Most of the bluejackets then returned to their ships, but small detachments representing each of the four powers were left behind in occupation of the bastion of the fortress to prevent any attempt on the part of the Cretans to raise another flag.

Cretan gendarmes have been posted throughout Canea to maintain order.

RAGING OCEAN IS CHEATED

Life-Savers Rescue Seven from Stranded Ship—One Man Still Adrift on a Raft.

New York.—The raging sea was cheated of seven human lives as its prey when the gallant Long Island life savers rescued seven of the crew from the stranded schooner Arlington off Long Beach and added another victory to their long list of battles against the ocean's fury.

The eighth member of the crew, Madden Pierson, a Swede, put off from the schooner on a raft with the hope of reaching shore with a line, was swept out to sea by the tide and lost sight of.

MANY KILLED IN A WRECK

Great Loss of Life Follows Crash of Trains on Railroad in Chile.

Santiago, Chile.—A terrible disaster occurred when two trnais came into collision 30 miles north of Santiago.

Many persons were killed or injured. Both trains were completely destroyed. The monetary loss will reach $150,000.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Remember the great Minnesota state fair opens one week from next Monday. Are you going?

Harry Thaw is to crazy to be turned out of Mattewan is the desision of Supreme Court Justice Mills. He was crazy when he killed Stanford White and is still crazy and is in the proper place for him, and certainly should not be turned loose again.

It is estimated that the teriff session of congress cost the nation $4,000,000. It will also cost a lot of standpatters their jobs, if it don't put a democratic majority in the lower house of congress after the next election, as the people are beginning to get onto their job.

Congressmen Jim Tawney is haveing a hard time explaining his reasons for voteing against the other eight members of congress on the tarrif bill. He may as well own up that he was representing Rhode Island and trusting in Providence for his re election.

The Red Lake county commissioners have dropped down to a $15,500 court house, and if is likely they will be allowed to proceed and build without further opposition, as we must have a court house, and there is no prospect of any county seat removel in this generation. Should the county be divided the new county would get their share of cost of it and what was left or Red Lake county could keep the court house. Of course if the county should be divided it can be figured that the cost would be about $1,000 to the township, or about $7.00 per farmer, so let ere tip.

There is quite a strong sentiment in favor of putting the farmers steamboat into the grain hawling business. There is now plenty of water in the river to run the big boat and barge, and they are just what we need to get our big wheat crop to market. The prospects now are that the roads will be so bad that it will be imposssiable to draw any grain to market with teams, and the small boats that are now running could not take enough wheat down the river to amount to much and they want 12 cents a bushel for hawling, while the big boat could haul for 5 cents. There is no question but what the boat will make good money, if we all patronize it.

A Happy Compromise.

"What a beautiful little baby he is!" exclaimed the neighbor who had called. "He isn't six months old yet, either," said the proud young mother, "and he weighs over twenty pounds."

"What have you named him?"

"Well," hesitated the mother, "Henry and I differed a little about that. He wanted to give him one name, and I wanted to give him another, but we finally compromised and agreed to call him John Wesley."

"I see. You named him after the great founder of Meth"—

"No, indeed," quickly interrupted the mother. "That name, as I said, is a compromise."

"But how?"

"The 'John' is for John Calvin, and the 'Wesley' is for John Wesley."

"Oh, I see."—Youth's Companion.

Quite a Difference.

Customer—Can't you give anything off to a clergyman? Tradesman—Not in this instance, sir. You see, these goods is different from yours. These is guaranteed goods.—Life.

Love, like fortune, turns upon a wheel and is very much given to rising and falling.—Van[illegible]

MANY SPECIAL FLAGS.

Uncle Sam Has Some Which Are Very Seldom Seen.

COLORS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Not Until 1882 Did the Chief Executive of the Nation Have a Personal Banner, but Now He Has Three, the Naval, Army and Peace Flags.

As the United States grew and the government expanded many new departments were added, and with them many special flags have come into existence. Least often seen and yet most interesting of these twenty-five or thirty special flags is that of the president of the United States. He has a wealth of them—in fact, no less than three—but they are seldom seen in public. There are two each of these flags, one of bunting and one of silk. They are exactly alike, with this exception, but the one of silk is called the "president's colors."

The president of the United States had no personal flag until 1882. If he went aboard a ship his presence was denoted by the national flag hoisted at the main truck, and his presence in a garrison or post was denoted by the raising of the big garrison flag. These were not entirely distinctive as denoting the presence of the president, for these flags were hoisted on gala occasions when the president was not around. The lack of a distinguishing flag for him was felt by the navy also, and the secretary of the navy by general orders, Aug. 10, 1882, established a flag for the president of the United States. The general orders described the flag as of blue bunting with the coat of arms of the United States in the center. The flag was to be hoisted at the main of the vessel when the president was aboard and be carried at the bow of the launch on which he came aboard.

In the army there was no distinguishing flag for the president of the United States until just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Colonel Theodore Bingham, who was then superintendent of public buildings and grounds, called the attention of President McKinley to this lack of a distinguishing flag for him and stated that he thought the commander in chief of the United States army and navy ought to have a distinguishing flag. President McKinley did not like the suggestion, but the secretary of war did, and a flag was made. It was designed by Frederick D. Owen and is a beautiful thing to look at. The official description of the flag is as follows:

"The president's flag is of scarlet bunting, thirteen feet fly and eight feet hoist. In each corner is a five pointed star of five inch radius to the tips. In the center of the scarlet field is a large fifth star, also of five points, two feet nine inches in radius to the tips. Inside of this star is a parallel star, separated from it by a band of white three inches wide. The inner star forms the blue field upon which is the coat of arms of the United States. On the scarlet field around the large star are forty-six small white stars, one for each state, equally scattered in the reentering angles and all included within the circumference of an imaginary circle three feet and a quarter in radius. In the upper point over the angle is a constellation of thirteen stars, representing the original thirteen states of the American confederation."

Mr. Owen explained that in the olive leaves, its berries and the arrows is symbolized the original thirteen. It is also not a little singular that the official seal should bear in its motto exactly thirteen letters and that the general order which created the flag was also numbered thirteen. The magnificent silken colors of the president's flag are of scarlet, and the design is embroidered upon this so exquisitely that it is impossible to tell right from wrong side when looking at the flag. The colors on the flag are what is called "proper"—that is, natural—the eagle being brown and the olive branches green, with red berries. This flag is to be displayed only in time of war.

Yet another flag has the president. In 1902 the "peace" flag was adopted. This third flag differs in a good many respects from the other two. In the first place, the great seal of the United States is correctly depicted. On the other flags the design of the seal is seven red stripes and six white ones, which is correct, as the flag design was adopted by the Third congress, but when the great seal was adopted the designer, not knowing much about the flag, as the forefathers intended, and six red stripes. And that is the seal today. There was a long discussion whether the seal should not be changed to agree with the stripes on the flag, as the forefathers intended; but it was decided that as it had been adopted it should remain. This "peace" flag thus has the seal correctly depicted. The eagle is snow white, its feathers being outlined in deep black. There is a different arrangement of the stars and of the sunburst also. The sunburst is exactly circular in form, with the rays radiating from the group of stars. The colors are of silk with exactly the same design.—Washington Star.

The Remedy.

"Doctor, I'm troubled with a terrible buzzing in my ears."

"Get a divorce."—Boston Transcript.

The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready [illegible]

SECURE A BUSINESS EDUCATION,
INCLUDING
BOOKKEEPING AND SHORTHAND.
At the
National Business College

Where the Student learns Business by actual Practice under Expert Accountants.

Repnted among America's best equipped and most practical colleges of finance and commerce.

It makes a speciality of qualifying young men and women for the higher business positions.

Located where it is in close and constant touch with the largest Baking, Railroad, Manufacturing, and Business Interests in this great commircial center.

Thousands of men and women in good business positions, hundreds in business far themselves, attribute their splendid success to training obtaind at this college.

During the last two years it has averaged to exceed 150 more calls for students to take positions than it could fill.

You can inroll under an absolute guarantee of a position on graduation.

It also qualifes men and women for a large number of the lucrative government positions.

It teaches Primary English to grown people. Mr. Fanslon who now draws an annual salery of $3,000, and Miss Snyder $75.00 a month, commenced our courses by learning to read write, and spell.

Reasonable rates of tuition, board and room $15.00 a month. Also places to work for board. Enroll at any time.

For Catalog and full particulars write to G. M. LANGUM, president, 619—625, First Avenu South.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 20, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. August 14th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Aslag Thoreson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 5th, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 530 Serial No. 0358; for Lots 3; 4, and E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Wilheim Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st day of September 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder T. Skregtvet, Osmund Urdahl, Gustav J. Mellum, Christ N. Urdahl. all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague. Register.

First Pub. July 31st,-9-
Deapartmen of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 27, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn. who on November 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 973, Serial No. 04370, for Lots 4, 5, & N.W.1-4 N.W.1-4 Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and. Receiver of the U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 31st, day of August, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Andrew Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. Emanuel Carlson, Christ Lindberg, of Rhoda, Minn. Oscar Lindberg, of Lillo Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Probate Court Notice.

ORDER LIMITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS TO THREE MONTHS, AND FOR HEARING THEREON.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum, Deceased.
State Of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Barbra Overum, and it appearing by the affidavit of of said representative that there are no debts of said decedent;

IT IS ORDERED, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this Court, be and the same hereby is limited to thre months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 15th, day of November 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Probate Court Rooms at the city of Red Lake Falls, in said County, be and the same hereby is fixed and and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the exhamination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

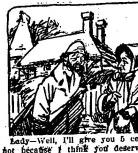
Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this notice in THE SUNBEAM, as provided by law.

Dated the 16th, day of August, 1909.

S. A. SWANSON
[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

There is a paradox in pride—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents [illegible]

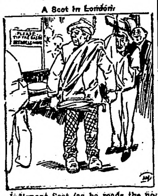
The Pleasure Seeker.



Lady—Well, I'll give you 5 cents—not because I think you deserve it, mind, but because it pleases me.

Tramp—Thank yer. Couldn't yer make it 10 cents and thoroughly enjoy yerself?

A Scot In London.



Indignant Scot (as he reads the notice)—Na, na; I'll gang dirty first.

A Nice Bird.

"Do you like a nice bird?" asked the host as they sat down to the table.

"Oh, yes!" responded the guest immediately and enthusiastically.

"You ought to call on my sister," explained the other. "She's got one of the finest canaries you ever saw. Well; what kind of a sandwich do you think you can eat?"—London Telegraph.

An Arbitrary Classification.

"So you think every patriot has a more or less clearly defined ambition to hold public office?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "As a rule, patriots may be divided into two classes—the appointed and the disappointed."—Washington Star.

Badly Expressed.

"For heaven's sake, be careful with that rifle, man!" exclaimed a musketry instructor. "You just missed me that time."

"Did I, sergeant? I'm awfully sorry!" responded the indifferent marksman.—London Fun.

It Quieted Mother.

The house was all paid for. Mother was exultant, jubiant, reiterative. "Say, mother," burst out six-year-old Paul eagerly, "print it on your cards, mother, print it on your cards!"—Delineator.

The Usual Thing.

"What's the proper thing at a wedding?"

"Wish the pair happiness and tell everybody [illegible]"

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam at 9 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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The Modern Way.

One friend who has spent a long and useful life and looks good for another half century expects his reward in heaven and meantime is a philosopher. He can talk on any subject under the sun, from "the flower of poesy" to "the precession of the equinoxes." He apparently knows the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" by heart, so I knew that when he handed me a bit of verse it must be good.

"Here is a hymn on the solar system or some other lofty theme," thought I, placing the sheet in my letter case. When I arrived home I read:

The lizard climbed a wall. He climbed it once,
He climbed it twice—then crawled away.

The bee sipped a flower. He sipped it once,
He sipped it twice—then flew away.

The man kissed a maid. He kissed her once,
He kissed her twice—then walked away.

The wall wasn't sunny; the flower had no honey;
The maid had no money. Funny!

The problem now is whether the contribution is a joke or a gem.—National Magazine.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

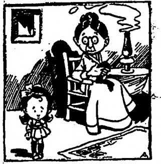
We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call.

Merchants State Bank,
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.
C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

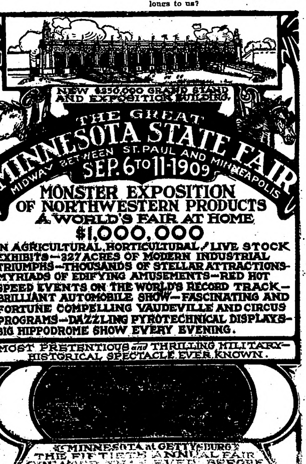
In Doubt.



Dolly—What's the new baby's name, auntie?

Aunt—Oh, baby hasn't got any name yet.

Dolly—Then how do they know it belongs to us?



NEW $250,000 GRAND STAND AND EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE GREAT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR
MIDWAY BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
SEP. 6 TO 11-1909

MONSTER EXPOSITION OF NORTHWESTERN PRODUCTS
A WORLD'S FAIR AT HOME
$1,000,000
IN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL & LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS—327 ACRES OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPHS—THOUSANDS OF STELLAR ATTRACTIONS—MYRIADS OF EDIFYING AMUSEMENTS—RED HOT SPEED EVENTS ON THE WORLD'S RECORD TRACK—BRILLIANT AUTOMOBILE SHOW—FASCINATING AND FORTUNE COMPELLING VAUDEVILLE AND CIRCUS PROGRAMS—DAZZLING PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAYS—BIG HIPPODROME SHOW EVERY EVENING.

MOST PRETENTIOUS and THRILLING MILITARY—HISTORICAL SPECTACLE EVER KNOWN.

MINNESOTA at GETTYSBURG
THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Young pigs for sale. Inquire of Walt McAndress.

The Clearwater river is way up out of its banks and a large number of hay stacks are standing in two feet of water.

Ye editor and type setter is helping stack hay to day. Did you ever see a man set type and stack hay at the same time?

George Singers cream check for July amounted to one hundred and thirty three dollars, and still the cows heads are above water.

Roy Livingston left for Crystal N.D. last Friday, where he will help feed the threshing machine for Joe O'Toole with a pitcfork during the threshing season,

Mail carrier C. E. Clark waded his horses for over a half a mile in water up to the front axel of of his buggy between Rhoda and Radney last Tuesday.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

Now that the threshers have met to decide how much they were going to charge for threshing; how would it do for the farmers to meet and decide how much they was going to pay?

"A flea has eyes but can notsee," says a California university professor. We will bet that Prof. that an eleven towns flea can see him quick enough to be somewhere else every time he tries to nail him.

If anyone has any doubt that this is a great vegetable producing country they should visit the garden of P.C. Wold in this township, who has one of finest gardens that could be grown in any country.

The Monday night and Wednesdays heavy rain storms put the fine finishing fouches on our long spell of bad weather, and there is no use dening the fact that a large amount of grain will go to waste as it is impossiable to get onto the land to harvest it.

The Brunkeberg store keepers have been shipping goods up the river by boat to Peter Wolds landing, then hawling them across the country toward Thiof River Falls to their store "Yea the roads been pretty bad up here but when you come near Tief River Falls them get more worse."

A large number of the tax payers of the county are becoming disgusted with the continuous fight between Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls, in which enough of the taxpayers money has been spent to build a court house. It all begins to have the appearance of a put up deal between a few individuals in the two towns to bleed the taxpayer.

J. A. Duffy, of Red Lake Falls was looking after his realestate interests in this locality on Friday and Saturday last. He has more realestate loans in this end of the county than any other loan agent that has done business in this part of the county, and we are of the opinion that he has more realestate and chattel loans in the eleven townships than all the banks in Thief River Falls combined. He has been a steady advertiser in both papers published up here, thus going after the business and geting it. Mr. Duffy has a host of friends in this part of the county, that he has extended favors to in the past, and as one farmer tells the other of course he does a big baking and loan business in this part of the country.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scarce this week.

The Monday nights rain gave us another big supply of water.

Mr. Oscar Lindberg left for Ada last Saturday to spend his falls vacation.

The young peoples aid met at Mr. Kiens on Sunday and all enjoyed a good time.

Martain and Clara Moe left for Dakota Saturday.

Bernhard Lindberg left for Belltrami on Friday last where he will put in the threshing season.

Breke Brcs. and Slettvet Brs. left for Park River N.D. on Monday.

Mrs R. N. Fore visited with Mrs I. M. Lillo on Sunday.

Miss Nellie Short and Anniebe'l Rolandson was out driveing on Sunday.

No ball game on Sunday, and that's all.

An Obliging President.

During a short lived revolution, says Harper's Weekly, there came to be the head of the government in a little Central American republic a man who was above all things courteous and who was, moreover, very anxious to gain the good will of the foreign consuls. One of the latter, having heard that a certain countryman of his had died, addressed a note to the head of the new government, in which he stated that his own government would be grateful for a certificate of death of the individual in question. A few days later the consul received this communication:

Esteemed Senor—I blush to say that I cannot at present comply with your excellency's request for a death certificate of the man named. I sent my soldiers, but he got away, to my shame. I shall use every effort to catch him, however, and hope to send your excellency the desired certificate at an early date.

Needless to say, the consul lost no time in communicating to the obliging president the information that the certificate was undesired, in view of the fact that the individual was able to "get away."

A West Indian Wife Catcher.

As is customary with Indians the world over, the Caribs are expert basket weavers, and many strong and handsome baskets are to be bought in Roseau at reasonable prices if one finds the right shops, writes Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly. A peculiar instrument, made of basket straw and woven closely together so as to form a hollow tube ending in a thong of twisted ends and commonly dubbed a wife catcher, is also made and sold by the Caribs. By slipping the hollow end over a man's finger above the joint and pulling on the twisted end the catcher will tighten around the finger and the captive will be unable to release his hand. It is claimed that the Indians formerly employed this device as a handcuff for prisoners, using several for each hand and leading the captives by the fingers. Few tourists are permitted to leave Roseau without a wife catcher, for which sixpence is willingly exchanged.

Babies' Bank Accounts.

In Schoenberg, a suburb of Berlin, every baby is born with a banking account. No Schoenberg baby can help this even if it wants to. The municipal regulations provide that whenever the birth of a child is recorded the officials of the municipal savings bank shall issue a bank book in the said baby's name. The city itself then deposits 1 mark (about 25 cents) and immediately allows interest. With this nest egg the authorities believe that the parents of the child will be encouraged in thrift and that the baby itself will have a fair start on the road to wealth. No withdrawals are allowed in less than two years, and the ordinance applies to all children, whether they are members of poor families or descended from millionaires.

Babies are popular in Schoenberg.

The Lost Donkey.

In Turkey they tell stories about Nasr-ed-Din and his donkey. Once upon a time when the donkey was lost Nasr-ed-Din went about seeking it, at the same time giving thanks as he went.

"Why do you give thanks?" asked his friend. "I see no cause for thankfulness."

"Cause enough!" was the prompt reply. "Why, man alive, if I had been along with that donkey I'd have been lost too!"—New York Tribune.

Use For the Anchor.

"Captain," remarked the nuisance on shipboard who always asks foolish questions, "what is the object in throwing the anchor overboard?"

"Young man," replied the old salt, "do you understand the theory of seismic disturbances? Well, we throw the anchor overboard to keep the ocean from slipping away in the fog."

Oh!

"How did you act when he proposed?"

"I sank gracefully on one knee."

"How ridiculous! What in the world did you sink on your knee for?"

"On his knee, not mine."—Houston Post.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS.

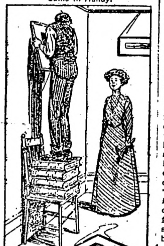
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.--SINGGR BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Came In Handy.



The Wife—Isn't it fortunate, dear, that we subscribed for that encyclopedia?—Harper's Weekly.

Pilkerton Won the Race.

At one of the regattas of the National Association of American Oarsmen during the early nineties James Pilkerton, for many years the champion sculler of America, was matched to row double against another team. He and his mate were the champions, and the general belief was that they would win without effort. But the night before the regatta public opinion suddenly and mysteriously changed. Mr. Pilkerton knew that this was not caused by any new development of strength in his opponent or any loss of skill on his own part. After making some quiet inquiries he discovered that there was talk of his rowing mate having been bought up by the other side and of an arrangement to throw the race.

He didn't say anything about his suspicions, but when the two men were seated in the shell and were well out into the deep water he leaned over to his mate and said:

"Look here, you blooming cutthroat! You've got to swim, drown or win this race! You know me!" He won.

Would Bequeath Her Ears.

Harriet Martineau displayed originality in the provisions she made at one time, for the disposal of her remains. James Payn relates that, having consulted Toynbee, the distinguished aurist, with regard to her deafness, "she was so pleased with the interest he took in her case that she resolved to leave him by testamentary bequest her ears. She announced this intention in the presence of her medical man, Mr. Shepherd, who to my infinite amazement observed: 'But, my dear madam, you can't do that. It will make your other legacy worthless.' The fact was, in the interest of science, Miss Martineau had already left her head to the Phrenological society. I asked the doctor how he came to know that. 'Oh,' he said, 'she told me so herself. She has left £10 in her codicil to me for cutting it off.'" The doctor, however, died before his patient, and the Phrenological society never received the legacy of her head.—London Chronicle.

A Cheerful Letter.

The following was sent by a countryman to his son in college not many years ago:

My Dear Son—I write to send you two pair of old breeches, that you may have a new coat made of them; also some new socks, which your mother knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you $10 without my knowledge, and for fear you will not spend it wisely I have kept back half and only send five. Your mother and I are well, except your sister Annie has got the measles, which we think would spread among other girls if Tom had not had them before, and he is the only one left. I hope you are well and will do honor to my teachings. If you do not you are an ass, and your mother and myself are your affectionate parents.

—Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror.

"A man's religion never dies so long as he uses the Golden Rule in measuring his actions."

A Crusher.

A consequential little man entered the commercial room of a big hotel not long back and gave a vigorous pull at the bell. As no one answered he rang again more loudly than before. A maidservant then came in, and the following colloquy took place:

Servant—Who rang that bell?

Little Man (making most of his height)—I did.

Servant (scornfully)—And who lifted you up to it?—London Telegraph.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Snnbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

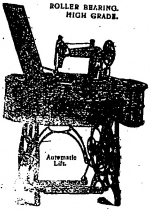
W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.



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The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

ONGEST GUARANTEE.

al Sewing Machine Co.

ELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Some Consolation.

A detective once said it was all wrong to suppose that the professional housebreaker works with coolness and calculation. On the contrary, he usually works in terror and haste, takes too much swag from one room and too little from another and sometimes overlooks the silver in carrying off the electro.—London Saturday Review.

Source of Supply Gone.

"Why don't you bring out an umbrella on a drenching day like this?" inquired a man of a neighbor's son.

"Since father gave up his club he's never brought home any more umbrellas," replied the lad.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Good Reason.

"Well, Johnny, do you wish you were a grown up man?"

"You bet I do."

"But why?"

"So people wouldn't ask me such fool questions."—Exchange.

Muddled.

She—Of course I'm not as old as you think I am.

He—I hope not—I mean you can't be—that is—how old are you?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 AND 15 NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

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More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

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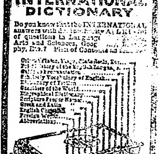

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Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with [illegible] of questions in Language, [illegible] Arts and Sciences, Geography, Biography, Etc.? Plan of Contents as follows:

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WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter." — MRS. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing female complaints such as inflammation, ulceration, local weaknesses, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life. It costs but little to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, as Mrs. Barclay says, it is "worth mountains of gold" to suffering women.

A Contest of Wits.

An eminent lawyer was once cross-examining a very clever woman, mother of the plaintiff in a breach-of-promise action, and was completely worsted in the encounter of wits. At the close, however, he turned to the jury and exclaimed:

"You saw, gentlemen, that even I was but a child in her hands. What may my client have been?"

By this adroit stroke of advocacy he turned his failure into a success.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Their Appropriate Place.

"What is this institution?"

"One where all the next-to-nature's-heart faddists ought to go."

"Why so?"

"Because it is a home for the feeble-minded, where all the inmates lead the real simple life."

Don't dope yourself for every little pain. It only hurts your stomach. Such pain comes usually from local inflammation. A little rubbing with Hamlins Wizard Oil will stop it immediately.

Appropriate Terms.

"Are Jake's rates for his aeroplane high?"

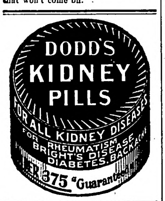
"You bet. Sky high."

WHY TAKE ANY CHANCES with some untried medicine diarrhea, cramps, dysentery, when for 70 years Painkiller (Perry Davis') has been relieving millions of cases.

During her courtship no girl is in favor of disarmament.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The smile that is honest is the one that won't come off.



Cleanliness

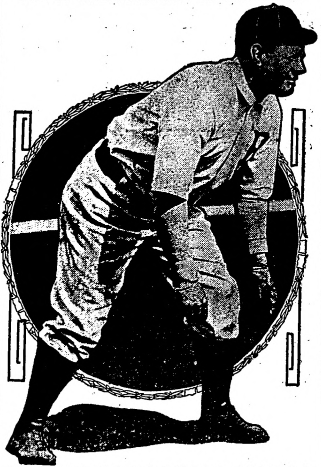
Would you rather sleep in a room with paper stuck to the walls with dirty paste, or would you prefer the sweet cleanliness and soft beauty of

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

Alabastine is a powder made of Alabaster rock sold in packages. Simply mixed with cold water and applied it is far better than kalsomine. More beautiful, more healthful and more economical.

Try it. All dealers.

ONE OF THE VETERANS OF THE GAME



"Ginger" (Clarence H.) Beaumont, outfielder of the Boston National league team, has played the game for several years. In his prime Beaumont was considered one of the stars of the game; advancing age has slowed him up somewhat, but he is still able to hold his own with the younger players both in the field and at the bat.

SPIT BALL DIFFERS FROM ALL THE OTHER CURVES

Elusive Saliva Twirl Regarded as Difficult to Control, as It Makes Sudden Break.

The spit ball is absolutely different from any other form of curve ball ever thrown. It is the result of an entirely different principle.

All boys who have played ball know that the ordinary curve is thrown by grasping the ball tightly, and then spinning it off the end of the fingers—the same principle as putting "English" on a billiard ball. The ordinary curve ball, therefore, always gets the twist as it leaves the tips of the fingers, after having been released by the thumb.

The spit ball is just the reverse of this. A spot on the ball about the size of a silver dollar is moistened with saliva. This spot is made so lubricant that the fingers, when placed upon it, slip off without the least friction. The tips of the first two fingers are placed upon the moist spot, and the thumb on the opposite side of the ball, and beneath. The ball is thrown with all the strength the arm can give it. The fingers, instead of gripping, slip off, and the ball takes a peculiar wabbling movement from the thumb, which it leaves last.

The spit ball is naturally very hard to control, as it is difficult to regulate its direction with the point of the thumb. When the ball comes up to the plate it makes a sudden "break" and will drop either to one side or the other. The pitcher himself can not always tell which way it is going to "break."

For a while the pitchers had great difficulty in getting up speed on the spit ball, but now they can throw it almost as swiftly as the ordinary curve.

CATCHER FOR CINCINNATI.

Frank Roth, one of the catchers on the staff of Clark Griffith who has shown to good advantage in the games he has played in thus far this season.

"Peaches" Graham.

It's "Peaches" Graham. While with the Minneapolis team in the American association he played about every position in the in and outfield and was rated as a pretty good pitcher.

FEW BASEBALL PLAYERS QUIT GAME VOLUNTARILY

When They Do Sever Connection with Popular Sport in Their Prime There Is Always a Reason.

The lure of the diamond is so strong that few, very few, professional baseball players have retired from the game as Fielder Jones did, in the heyday of his career. Jones, who was the captain and manager of the Chicago Americans and onece led them to victory in a world's series after winning the pennant in his own league, made a complete renunciation of the game.

With Jones it was purely a matter of business. He had interests in Oregon which demanded his personal attention. Much as he loved the national game and strong as was the hold on him, he was firm in his intention to say good-by to the diamond.

John Ward was another of the few who gave up baseball when he was on the top wave. He was manager and captain of the New Yorks when they won the Temple cup in 1895 and could have served several years more of usefulness both as manager and a player. He was playing well at second base when he retired and was as skillful as ever with the bat, but he had made up his mind that it was time to get to his law practice, and nothing could induce him to stay in the game.

Big Bill Lange, who, when he was with the Chicago Nationals a few seasons ago, was a fine batter, a fine fielder and a fine base runner. Lange was head and shoulders above the general run of ball players. He was so good a player that it was a pity that professional baseball had to lose him. He married a California girl, went into business, and has not played ball since. He, too, was in his prime as a player when he stepped down and out.

Danny Richardson, the former Giant; Dave Fultz of the New York Americans; Billy Lauder, last with the New York Nationals, and Jimmy Callahan of the Chicago White Sox are four more players who gave up the game when they were at the top of their ability.

Mike Griffin was as good as ever when he terminated his connection with professional baseball. The Brooklyn sold him to the St. Louis club without his consent. He said he'd quit rather than go to St. Louis under the conditions, and he kept his word.

Work of Team Manager.

Very few fans realize the trouble and work to which managers are subjected, and in many instances these team leaders are blamed unjustly for the poor performances of their players. The successful managers of the present day, Chance, Clarke and Jennings, are backed up by such great players as Evers, Tinker, Sheckard, Brown, Reulbach, Wagner, Leach, Gibson, Camnitz, Miller, Cobb, Bush, Summers, Donovan, Mullin and others, but if deprived of some of these stars they would soon demonstrate the fact that a manager without high class talent cannot win a pennant.

Hines, Old Catcher, Insane.

Michael P. Hines, 20 years ago catcher on the Boston Nationals, was adjudged insane. Hines, four years ago, fell from a building, and the injuries he received then affected his mind. Hines, in 1882, on the Boston National team, was backstop for Whitney, at that time considered the speediest pitcher in the country. He was with the club until 1885.

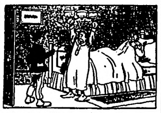
PROVED BY TIME.

No Fear of Any Further Trouble.

David Price, Corydon, Ia., says: "I was in the last stage of kidney trouble—lame, weak, run down to a mere skeleton. My back was so bad I could hardly walk and the kidney secretions much disordered. A week after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I could walk without a cane, and as I continued my health gradually returned. I was so grateful I made a public statement of my case, and now seven years have passed, I am still perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIFELY SOLICITUDE.



Burglar—Hands up!

Wife—Oh, John, be careful of those globes; you'll break them!

PAINT BEAUTY.

Assured of durability, the next thought in painting is beauty—the complete aim being durable beauty, or beautiful durability.

National Lead Company here again offer you the co-operation of their paint experts—this time in the line of color schemes, artistic, harmonious and appropriate. You have only to write National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York City, for "Houseowners' Painting Outfit No. 49," and you will promptly receive what is really a complete guide to painting, including a book of color schemes for either exterior or interior painting (as you may request), a book of specifications, and also an instrument for detecting adulteration in paint materials. This outfit is sent free, and, to say the least, is well worth writing for.

A Classic in Kentucky.

They have been telling this story down in the Blue Grass so long that the Louisville Courier-Journal says it is regarded as a classic:

"Majah," announced the colonel, "I'll bet I've sweat no less than 17 gallons!"

"Begging your pardon, kunnel," returned the major, desisting from a long libation, "gentlemen don't sweat; they perspire. Horses sweat."

"Well, then," returned the now irritated colonel, glaring at the calm and contented critic of his diction, "by gad, suh, I'm a hoss!"

Porto Ricans Interested.

In Porto Rico the Spanish exhibition of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the first of its kind, has met with decided success. Twenty-two cities, including about one-third of all the towns in the island, were visited and over 100,000 people viewed the exhibit. The poor transit facilities in the island made it necessary to haul the exhibit from place to place on ox carts, like a traveling country circus.

Hard to Manage.

"You have a captain and a mate on that boat of yours, don't you?"

"Sure thing."

"Why is that?"

"I can't manage her alone."

"That's why you call the boat 'she,' I suppose?"

Mother-in-Law Again.

Husband—Why do you hate to see me come home smiling?

Wife—Because I know it means something has happened to poor mother.—Illustrated Bits.

THREE REASONS

Each with Two Legs and Ten Fingers.

A Boston woman who is a fond mother writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things she says: "Three chubby, rosy-cheeked boys, Rob, Jack and Dick, aged 6, 4 and 2 years respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recomending the food, Grape-Nuts, for these youngsters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals when other children would have been given candy.

"I gave a package of Grape-Nuts to a neighbor whose 3 year old child was a weazened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts.

"Both husband and I use Grape-Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a day's march."

Many mothers instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

"There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

An Effective Remedy for Cramps, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and Colic, should be always kept handy, for when such a medicine is needed, it is needed in a hurry.

Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam

has been successfully employed for seventy-eight years in relieving and curing all complaints of this nature. Stops pain immediately. It is a household necessity in homes where there are children. Your druggist will supply you. Per bottle, 25c.

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is a reliable building-up tonic for both adults and children. Splendid to take after a weakening attack of dysentery. Also a safe worm medicine.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A COMBINED BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COURSE FOR $1.00 A WEEK

Good board $1.95 a week. Do not pay extravagant school bills. The largest private institution in the Northwest. Text books rented. No entrance examinations.

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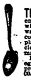

"NONE FOR THE POT!"

THE ECONOMY SPOON TEA MAKER enables you to brew a single cup, fresh whenever you want it, with absolutely no waste of tea or time. Snap the perforated cover over a spoon partly filled with tea and place in a cup of boiling water. The delicious steeped tea of the tea epicure is made. Mailed for 15c and 2c postage

FREE: With your order, our handy, patent egg separator, latest catalog and valuable premium list. MANUFACTURERS SPECIALTIES CO. Dept. E, 10 Union Sq., New York.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 73 W. Adams St., Chicago

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

LAND—For choice farm lands, ten equal payments, write Frank L. Kellogg, Cleveland, N. D.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 35-1909.

CUTICURA COMFORT

FOR LITTLE FAT FOLKS

Most grateful and comforting is a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura. This pure, sweet, economical treatment brings immediate relief and refreshing sleep to skin-tortured and disfigured little ones and rest to tired, fretted mothers. For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are worth their weight in gold.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston

A $—Dollar for a Dime

Why spend a dollar when 10c buys a box of CASCARETS at any drug store? Use as directed—get the natural, easy result. Saves many dollars *wasted* on medicines that do not cure. Millions regularly use CASCARETS. Buy a box now—10c week's treatment—proof in the morning. 906

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

IOWA FARMS $4 PER ACRE CASH BALANCE & CROP TILL PAID [illegible]

Shirt Bosoms, Collars and Cuffs

LAUNDERED WITH

Defiance Starch

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Duluth GRAIN COMMISSION Minneapolis

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1909. NO. 23.

GOOD ROADS BONDS VALID

JUDGE DICKINSON HOLDS ENABLING ACT OF LAST LEGISLATURE CONSTITUTIONAL.

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN AT ONCE

Test Case Brought by Auto Club—$100,000 In Bonds Sold for Improvements at Lake Minnetonka.

Minneapolis.—Hennepin county's $1,000,000 goodroads bond issue has been declared valid by Judge Dickinson, of the district court. In his decision Judge Dickinson sustains the validity of the bonds and declares that the county commissioners may legally proceed in their campangn for the betterment of Hennepin county roads.

The bond issue was authorized at the last session of the legislature. The Minneapolis Automobile club was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill, and plans were at once made for the improvement of the roads of the county. The county commissioners autherized the issuance of $100,000 in bonds and adopted plans for the improvement of roads near Lake Minnetonka.

Law Is Tested.

The $100,000 issue had been sold, when a question arose as to the validity of the issue. It was asserted that the legislative bill is unconstitutional and that the bond issue is void.

Believing that the question should be settled at once, the Automobile club, through President Horace Lowry, brought suit to restrain County Auditor Hugh R. Scott from issuing the bonds. G. A. Will, attorney for the club, drew the papers and the county officials were called into court to prove the legality of the issue.

Sustains Demurrer.

In district court, Al J. Smith, county attorney, demurred to the complaint of Mr. Lowry, and the question of the validity of the bond issue was placed squarely before Judge Dickinson on the demurrer. In his decision sustaining the county attorney's demurrer, Judge Dickinson says the bond issue is legal, and disposes of the question.

The case will probably be appealed to the supreme court to obtain a final settlement, but attorneys believe Judge Dickinson will undoubtedly be sustained.

Objection Not Valid.

Judge Dickinson held in the decision that the fact that population was the basis for passing the bond issue was not a valid objection to its legality. "The question is to determine whether there is a rational relation between density of population and a need for more and better roads," says the opinion. "Laws which deal with conditions affecting a certain part of the population of a state have been held valid by the highest courts. A law to be constitutional does not have to apply to the entire population of the state, but to those affected by these certain conditions. The courts have no legislative powers and hence cannot undertake to classify certain counties or districts. That is in the province of the legislature. The law makes provision for all counties coming under the provisions of the statute, and many laws which come much nearer being special legislation have been held valid."

REDWOOD WILL SUE FOR FUND.

Improvement of the Minnesota Hinges Upon Test Case.

St. Peter.—Improvement of the Minnesota river, to which landowners along the valley look for relief from floods that have ruined their crops and damaged their property, hinges upon an action soon to be instituted by the county of Redwood. It will ask the state supreme court for an order compelling the state drainage commission to pay an appropriation on a drainage ditch, and the decision will determine the validity of other river and ditch appropriations.

Session laws of 1907 made special provision for the extension of state aid to assist counties in digging judicial ditches, and under the law Redwood county began the construction of a drainage ditch. The state drainage commission set aside $3,000 to meet the cost of construction, and half the amount was paid over to Redwood county. Before the ditch was completed, however, Attorney General Simpson ruled that ditch construction came under the head of internal improvements, and that it would be unlawful to pay the remainder of the money. The authorities of Redwood county will make a formal demand on the drainage commission for the $1,500, and when it is denied will bring a test case before the supreme court.

WATCHMEN LOOKED ON.

Office Safe at White Bear Pleasure Resort Blown and Robbed.

White Bear Lake.—Two watchmen, gaged and tightly tied to a fence, looked on while two men attempted to blow the safe in the office building at Wildwood, White Bear Lake. In his home, a block away, H. M. Barnett, lessee and manager of the resort, with a revolver in his hand and his wife by his side, waited in the darkness in the hope that the robbers would pass their house on the way to Stillwater. Had they done so, Mr. Barnett says he would have shot both of hem down.

A posse in a special trolley car succeeded in capturing two suspects three miles from Wildwood, but nothing of an inscriminating nature was found on them. Both are held by the Stillwater police.

John Kirschke, assistant watchman, was making his rounds at 3 a. m. He encountered a man on one of the walks. In reply to an inquiry the man knocked him down and with the assistance of another man, who appeared from the shrubbery, took him to a point near the office and tied him to the fence. Watchman Frank Runk soon went to look for Kirschke. He was confronted by both men. One of them fired a shot over his head and Runk was forced to surrender. He was gagged and tied beside Kirschke.

Then the robbers went to work on the safe. In its outer compartment the safe held nearly $500 in jewelry. In the money drawer, which was better defended against explosives, was several hundred dollars in cash.

The robbers succeeded in reaching the jewelry with nitroglycerine, but could not force the doors of the money compartment. In using the explosive they seemed to be utterly unmindful of the fact that fourteen park employees were asleep in a building a few hundred yards away, and that Mr. Barnett resided but a block distant.

CANNOT SWITCH FUNDS.

Injunction In Red Lake County Halts Movement For New Courthouse.

Thief River Falls.—Former Attorney General Young of St. Paul and City Attorney Halvorsen of this city intervened on behalf of the taxpayers of Red Lake county in a suit brought last week by citizens of Red Lake Falls.

This suit sought to confirm the county commissioners in their recent action whereby they transferred $35,000 from the ditch fund, which was established by the sale of county ditch bonds at a recent date, to the courthouse building fund.

An injunction was issued prohibiting the commissioners from making such use of the ditch funds.

As some of these funds have been used in the county, it is probable that further suits will be instituted to discover their whereabouts.

An election will be held to divide the county at the next general election and until that is settled it is probable the courts will prohibit any attempt to construct a new courthouse.

WARRANTS OUT FOR TWO.

One Charged With Shooting at Neighbor, and Another of Making Threats.

Little Falls.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of L. J. Nordstrom, living southwest of the city, and for Martin Fleischhaker, a farmer living east of here.

Nordstrom, it is charged in the complaint, fired at his neighbor, H. Hanson, three different times with a small rifle. Not succeeding in hitting his mark, Nordstrom is said to have made the statement that he would sooner or later get his man. Some are of the opinion that Nordstrom was under the influence of liquor when he made the attempt.

Fleischhaker, according to the complaint made by his landlord, Joseph Hartman, threatened to kill him at any time the latter is seen trying to come upon the land which Hartman rents to Fleischhaker. Hartman made an attempt to look over the farm, but says he was driven from his own property.

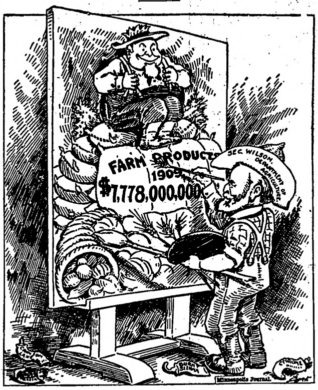
WOMAN DIES OF BURNS.

Mrs. Oslund of St. Peter Showered With Burning Oil From Tank.

St. Peter.—After lingering nearly a week, and suffering intense pain from burns, Mrs. August Oslund died at her home in this city. She was terribly burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, which had been leaking oil and which burst into flames when she lighted the burner.

As Mrs. Oslund was carrying the blazing stove from the house the tank exploded and showered her with burning oil, her clothes igniting in several places. Even then she returned to the kitchen to put out the fire in the house, and the delay cost her her life.

PAINTING IT IN GLOWING COLORS



FARMAN IN RECORD FLIGHT

ENGLISH AVIATOR WINS BIG EVENT IN FRANCE.

Travels 111 Miles in a Little Over Three Hours, Breaking Time of Best Previous Performance.

Betheny Aviation Field, Rheims.—Henry Farman, the English aviator, a hitherto unknown quantity in the aviation contests, in a biplane of his own design, broke the world's records for duration of flight and distance in a heavier-than-air machine and won the Grand Prix de la Champagne—the endurance test—by a remarkable flight officially recorded as 111.78 miles in three hours, four minutes, 56 2-5 seconds.

He actually covered an extra ten kilometers and remained in the air ten minutes after 7:30 o'clock, the hour that the timekeepers, under the rules, ceased to keep a record of the flight.

The other contestants finished in the order named: Hubert Latham in monoplane No. 29, 154 kilometers, 50 meters, time 2 hours, 18 minutes, 9 3-5 seconds; Louis Paulhan, in a Voisin biplane, 131 kilometers; Count de Lambert, biplane, 116 kilometers; Hubert Latham in monoplane No. 13, 111 kilometers; M. Tissandier, biplane, 111 kilometers; Roger Sommer, biplane, 60 kilometers; M. Delagrange, monoplane, 50 kilometers; M. Bleriot, monoplane, 40 kilometers; Glenn H. Curtiss, biplane, 30 kilometers; M. Lefebvre, biplane, 21 kilometers.

Although Hubert Latham, with a different machine, took second and fifth positions, the aviation committee held that he was ineligible for two prizes and awarded the fifth to M. Tissandier and the sixth to M. Sommer.

Although Farman's brilliant record as an aeroplanist should have warned the sharps that he was a dangerous competitor his victory was a complete surprise. He had been preparing his machine secretly and had not appeared upon the field except for a few practice flights and had been almost forgotten.

CLASH OVER LAW BY MAIL

Whether It Can Be Taught by Correspondence Is Subject for Bar Convention Tilt.

Detroit, Mich.—Whether law can be successfully taught in correspondence schools and whether four years' preparation is necessary for admission to the bar, furnished a heated discussion Tuesday at a meeting of the section on legal education of the American Bar association, which is in convention here.

Dean Harry S. Richards of the University of Wisconsin college of law, and James Parker Hall of the University of Chicago law school, were strong in their denunciation of the correspondence school. Mr. Hall classed it with mining scheme advertising.

Judge Francis M. Danaher of Albany, N. Y., speaking from the standpoint of the experienced lawyer, replied with scathing criticism of modern law school methods and declared that the incompetence of many candidates for the bar after completing the course is appalling. If law correspondence schools are bad, he asked Dean Richards and Mr. Hall, why do Wisconsin and Chicago universities conduct them in other departments?

NOT A "DEATH FARM" VICTIM

Frank Riedinger, Thought to Have Been Killed by Mrs. Gunness, Is Heard From.

Waukesha, Wis.—One of the men believed to have been slain by Mrs. Belle Gunness and buried on her farm near Laporte, Ind., is alive. He is Frank X. Riedinger of Delafield, Wis., who was supposed to have been among the "death farm" victims.

He has turned up at Fairfield, Clay county, Neb., and has made a claim in county court here for money due him from the sale of the farm, which is in the hands of the clerk of courts. In his affidavit as to his identity, filed in county court, Reidinger names Judge Emil Wallber, Milwaukee, as his attorney and empowers him to collect the money for him.

In December, 1906, Riedinger bought an 80-acre farm in the town of Delafield from John Williams, Jr., for $5,500. To secure the unpaid balance he executed three mortgages, one to John Williams, Jr., for $900; one to Mrs. Williams, Sr., for $1,600, and one to Mary Jones of Wales for $1,500. On February 5, 1907, he disappeared.

His whereabouts were a mystery, but he had confided in neighbors that he intended going to some town in Indiana to marry a woman with whom he had become acquainted through a matrimonial advertisement.

A few days later a neighbor, Gabriel Heinzelman, who was caring for his live stock during his absence, received a letter postmarked Chicago, purporting to come from Riedinger, stating that he had changed his mind about getting married and had "gone west." The letter was unsigned and Heinzelman was of the opinion that Riedinger was not the author.

Before leaving, Riedinger borrowed $200 from a friend and collected several milk checks. Following his disappearance an investigation was made by the German consul at Chicago, but no trace of him could be found.

NEGRO WOUNDS 29 PERSONS

Monroe, La., Is the Scene of a Terrific Battle in Streets—Body Is Burned in Public.

Monroe, La.—Riddled with bullets, the body of William S. Wade, a negro, who shot 29 men with a double-barreled gun Tuesday afternoon when he sought revenge for the wounding of two of his friends by policemen, was burned in sight of a great crowd of persons including women and children.

The fire was returned and the negro finally fell dead with a bullet through his heart, but not before 29 men, three of them members of his own race, had been more or less seriously wounded.

The seriously wounded are Hugh Bigger, policeman; T. H. Grant, deputy sheriff; Simon Marks, merchant, Tuskogee, Ala., and George McCormack, West Monroe, arm shattered.

Wade's body was publicly burned after it had been cut down from a pole on which it had been hung for half an hour or more.

It was at first reported that Wade was half crazed at the time from the effects of cocaine and cheap whisky, but an investigation by the police showed that when he purchased the shotgun and box a few minutes before he opened fire on the first there was nothing unusual in his manner. He had not been drinking nor did he show any evidence of having taken cocaine.

RICH; WANTS A WIFE

INMATE OF POOR HOUSE WHO INHERITED $200,000 SEEKS A BRIDE.

CHORUS GIRLS ARE BARRED

Albert Newhouse Declares He Will Not Join the Ranks of High Flyers But Will Take to the Simple Life.

Bloomington, Ill.—Albert Newhouse, who, while an inmate of the county poor house fell heir to $200,000, wants a wife to help him enjoy his fortune.

Now that he is a rich man instead of a pauper, Newhouse is looking for the right kind of a wife to help him take care of the money and also a finely improved farm of 300 acres, located within five miles of Indianapolis, Ind., and which was recently left to him by Oliver Newhouse of that city.

The testator was an uncle of the legatee, although he leaves a brother and a number of other nephews, and also some nieces, he chose the poor farm inmate as the beneficiary of his entire fortune.

While crippled with rheumatism, friendless and penniless, apparently the football of an adverse fate, Albert Newhouse was startled this week to be apprised that he had become a rich man through the eccentric action of his uncle.

The nephew, after the first sensation of surprise wore off, decided that he would take possession of the property, marry the right woman and become a useful and progressive citizen. As if in anticipation of his marital aspirations, women from many sections of the country are writing to him suggesting a joint trip to the altar of love.

The story of Albert Newhouse is a remarkable one. Garbed in the attire of a day laborer, his limbs stiff from rheumatism, he sat on the steps of the poor farm Friday afternoon and calmly discussed his unexpected inheritance.

"I could take this money," he said, "and burn it in a few months via the automobile, chorus girl, and lobster supper route. I would be a good fellow for everybody while the money lasted, but after it was gone, I would be back to the same point I was when the news of my handsome remembrance reached me.

"No, I will take up the simple life on the farm, invest my money where it will bring me a fair income and try to operate the tract of land left me as profitably as I know how. I will not become a drone and idle member of society simply because I have been left a fortune. I hope to increase it, and who knows, I may be a millionaire before I die," concluded Newhouse, laughing in the satisfied manner that could be expected of a man transformed from poverty to affluence in the twinkling of an eye.

Newhouse was born on a farm of central Indiana, and his life could not have been more prosaic or uneventful. He grew up to hard work and cheerless existence and with limited education. He was employed for a time as farm hand by his uncle, who left him all of his money, and this employment may have been responsible for his fortune. The nephew was industrious, but if the uncle was pleased with his nephew, he gave no sign.

Newhouse expects trouble in keeping adventurers and troublesome women away. That the country is full of fortune huntters, is already indicated by the colossal mail he is receiving. Although his legacy was not made public, until the first of the week, he is receiving letters from women.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED

Elbert W. Shirk of Tipton, Ind., Taken Into Custody—$25,000 Misappropriated Is Charge.

Chicago.—Elvert W. Shirk, president of the First National bank of Tipton, Ind., whose institution is said to be short $250,000, was arrested in the Calumet club Friday by federal officers.

The banker is charged with having misappropriated $25,000 of the bank's funds through drafts made payable to himself.

A warrant for Shirk's arrest was issued by United States Commissioner Foote on complaint of Wesley M. Bennett, special government bank examiner, who has been investigating the affairs of the institution since $60,000 of the bank's funds was missed simultaneously with the disappearance of Noah R. Marker, cashier.

Marker returned to his home city some time ago and said that he had had full authority in handling the bank's funds as he did and that he was in no way to blame for any shortage that might exist.

BED-BOUND FOR MONTHS.

Hope Abandoned After Physicians' Consultation.

Mrs. Enos Shearer, Yew and Washington Sts., Centralia, Wash., says: "For years I was weak and run down, could not sleep, my limbs swelled and the secretions were troublesome; pains were intense. I was fast in bed for four months. Three doctors said there was no cure for me, and I was given up to die. Being urged, I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Soon I was better and in a few weeks was about the house, well and strong again."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

He was a balmy-headed Johnny, with little cash. She was both pretty and pert. He said: "Do you know, Dolly, I am something of a mimic? I can take almost anybody off"

She said: "Then take yourself off, old boy. I'm expecting some one to take me to supper."

HAD AWFUL WEEPING ECZEMA

Face and Neck Were Raw—Terrible Itching, Inflammation and Soreness—All Treatments Failed.

Cuticura Proved a Great Success.

"Eczema began over the top of my ear. It cracked and then began to spread. I had three different doctors and tried several things, but they did me no good. At last one side of my face and my neck were raw. The water ran out of it so that I had to wear medicated cotton, and it was so inflamed and sore that I had to put a piece of cloth over my pillow to keep the water from it, and it would stain the cloth a sort of yellow. The eczema itched so that it seemed as though I could tear my face all to pieces. Then I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and it was not more than three months before it was all healed up. Miss Ann Pearsons, Northfield, Vt., Dec. 19, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A Noble Love.

"Is the contract of dower properly drawn up, signed and witnessed?" asked the count of Castle-on-the-Bum.

"Yes," sighed Gladys Golden.

"There are no loopholes through which your wise lawyers of Philadelphia might creep?"

"Not a loophole," said the fair Gladys.

"And your father's holdings in Amalgamated Whalebone, American Cheese and Macaroni and Tin Soup-Plate 6s have not been affected by the recent depression?"

"No, dearest," answered Miss Golden, firmly.

"Then I love you," said the noble count; and two fond hearts beat as one.—Puck.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Decidedly Rattled.

Of an Irishman, named Dogherty, a speaker of rare eloquence, the following amusing story is told: After one of his speeches he asked Canning what he thought of it. "The only fault I could find in it," Canning answered, "was that you called the speaker, 'Sir' too often." "My dear friend," said Dogherty, "if you knew the state I was in while speaking, you would not wonder if I had called him 'Ma'am!'"

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

A Surprise.

Bystander—Where's the chauffeur? Arrest him!

"Hold on, gentlemen, I'll tell you how it was. I was trying to cross the street and a chauffeur stopped his machine and motioned me to go by—the—shock—was too much."—Life.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
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The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Hunger is a necessary evil; it promotes industry.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

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HANDS OFF! LET THEM GO

It would be good party politics for the rest of our Minnesota republican congressmen to keep their hands off in the Tawney and Miller congressional matter, and let the 1st, and 6th, Districts deal with them, and there is no doubt but what they will get all that is comeing to them, as the only ones we have ever heard say that they would not be retired from congress is socialist speakers, who always use their names to illustrate the insincere promises of the republican party. These speakers will usaly devote about an hour to explaining what these two congressmen promised to do before election, and the record of what they did do after election; then they will stand up on their tip toes and yell at the top of their voice: "And the republican party will re elect them, you see if they don't." (Tremendous applause from the socialist side of the house).

It is better to let men of their stamp drop out of sight as quietly as possiable, as any attempt to uphold them will only put the republican party in this state on a campaign of defense. If a man deliberately throws himself into the whirlpool of Niagara it is not the duty of another man to loose his life trying to save him

Shakespeare on Baseball.

I will go root.—"Richard III."
Now you strike like the blind man.—"Much Ado About Nothing."
Out, I say!—"Macbeth."
I will be short.—"Hamlet."
Thou canst not hit it, hit it, hit it!—"Love's Labour's Lost."
He knows the game.—"Henry VI."
Oh, hateful error!—"Julius Caesar."
A hit, a hit, a very palpable hit!—"Hamlet."
He will steal, sir.—"All's Well That Ends Well."
Whom right and wrong have chosen as umpire.—"Love's Labour's Lost."
Let the world slide.—"The Taming of the Shrew."
He has killed a fly.—"Titus Andronicus."
The play as I remember pleased not the million.—"Hamlet."
What an arm he has!—"Coriolanus."
They cannot sit at ease on the old bench.—"Romeo and Juliet."
Upon such sacrifices the gods themselves throw incense.—"King Lear."
—Washington Post.

Old Cures.

The antiquary took down a little gray book. "Here is a 'family doctor,'" he said, "that was published as far back as 1561. Talk about your quaint prescriptions!" The first prescription, a truly quaint one, ran: "If a man be greved wyth the fallinge sicknessce, let him take a he-wolves harte and make it to powder and use it; but if it be a woman, let her take a she-wolves harte." A 1561 jaundice cure was: "Take earthwormes and cut them small, and braye them wyth a little wyne so that ye may swallow it; drincke the same fasting." For toothache: "Seeth as many little frogges sitting upon trees as thou canst get, in water; take the fat flowynge from them, and when nede is, anoynt the teth therwyth."

Buying the First Bond.

In the lives of most people there are a few moments that are not only big with importance, but remain long in the memory. One of these moments may be the first sight of the ocean; another, when great, snow clad mountains first come into view. Still another, though perhaps not quite so romantic, is that time when the average man or woman draws his or her savings out of a bank and buys the first bond.—Moody's Magazine.

Sensitive Salmon.

"Splendid color, isn't it?" asked a fishmonger as he cut a pound or two of salmon for a customer.

"Yes," replied the latter, "looks as if it were blushing at the price you ask for it!"—London Scraps.

A Good Ear.

Mrs. Dyer—Have you ever called on the people in the next apartment?

Mrs. Gossip—No; the walls are so thin that I know all about their affairs.—Brooklyn Life.

RUNNING THE GANTLET.

An Indian Incident In Indiana's Pioneer Days.

David Johnson, one of the early settlers of Indiana, was a noted hunter and at one time was with a hunting party of which John Severns was a member. On that occasion the early settlement of the state was discussed. Mr. Severns, having been there so many years before any other white man, was accepted as authority on all such subjects. In the "Pioneer History of Indiana" Colonel W. M. Cockrum gives one of Mr. Severns' stories as repeated by Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Severns said that in the fall of 1793 he was with half a dozen of his Indian neighbors, hunting, and that he stayed all night at an Indian village. During the night two white prisoners were brought in, and preparations were made for their trial and death.

First two lines were formed facing each other, and the two men were compelled to run the gantlet between the lines. A point some hundred yards beyond the lines of the gantlet was designated as the place that was to be reached to save their lives.

One of the men was of middle age, but frail; the other was a strong, athletic young fellow. The lines were made up of more than 100 Indians, mostly squaws and boys, with enough active men to keep the prisoners from getting away. The young man was the first to make the race. He got through the lane and to the life station without being much hurt.

The older man before he started held up his hands and offered a prayer to God for aid, then commenced the race, which was not more than half completed before he was knocked down by a heavy club in the hands of a squaw and was set upon by the horde of squaws and boys and beaten to death.

As soon as he was knocked down the young man, who was several hundred feet away, ran like a deer and jumped into the throng of Indians and tried to save his friend's life, but was soon overpowered and dragged away.

For this brave act the chief of the village adopted the young man to take the place of a son whom he had lost.

Mr. Severns, on being asked why he did not intercede for the prisoners, said that if he had attempted to interfere it would have cost him his life.

THE JOY OF EATING.

It Is Courted to the Fullest Extent In Berlin.

The Germans in a good many ways get more happiness out of life as they go along than we do. Eating is an innocent pleasure, and they eat oftener and more. No one is required to get up to breakfast. There is never any formal family breakfast. Coffee and rolls are sent to your room, or you can go into the dining room and get them when you choose. Not having had breakfast enough, a German spends all the rest of the day in making up for it. At 10:30 or 11 everybody takes lunch. The laborers along the streets all stop to eat. And in general it may be said that in all places and at all hours it is good form and a matter of course to draw out a substantial sandwich of rye bread and raw ham and go to munching. Women do it at the opera. Students do it at the university between classes. Dinner comes at 2 o'clock. About 5 the maid brings to your room coffee and rolls and perhaps cake. At 8 p. m. is supper. Those who are going out to any entertainment may have supper at 6 or 7. But there is always a long enough intermission at the opera or theater for those who are disposed to take lunch, and most persons are disposed.

There are innumerable restaurants all about the city, and tens of thousands of people eat there, sitting at little tables in the open air right by the sidewalk. After the day with all its cares and meals is over it is a favorite custom to go to a restaurant and sit there for half the night eating and drinking and listening to music. No city in the world hears so much good music so cheaply as Berlin. And everybody who is anybody knows enough about music to talk with some intelligence.—Berlin Letter to Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Greater Loss.

Here is a laughable experience of Lord Sheffield. He was once walking down Piccadilly with a friend, to whom he explained that it would be impossible for any one to pick his pocket without his knowledge. Lord Sheffield's pocket handkerchief was hanging out, and his friend, having diverted his attention, quietly abstracted it. Instantly Lord Sheffield collared a seedy looking man who was passing and charged him with the theft, but, the friend producing the handkerchief and explaining the joke, the unfortunate individual whom his lordship had so unceremoniously seized was released with many apologies. The man beat a hasty retreat, and shortly afterward Lord Sheffield discovered that he had lost his pocketbook.—London Express.

Sure of Something Good.

Van Antler—I think we are sure of a good dinner tonight. You know my new English butler does the entire catering for the household.

Grubb—Can you rely on him to—

Van Antler—Not always, but this evening I requested him to send us up something from the kitchen table.—Puck.

Again or Yet?

Staylaight—Oh, Miss Wobbins, may I come to see you again? Miss Wobbins—Well, I cannot see how you can very well unless you go this time!—Life.

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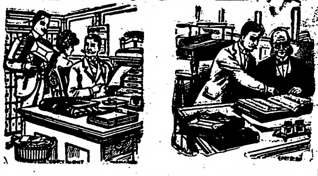

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It makes a speciality of qualifying young men and women for the higher business positions.

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Thousands of men and women in good business positions, hundreds in business far themselves, attribute their splendid success to training obtaind at this college.

During the last two years it has averaged to exceed 150 more calls for students to take positions than it could fill.

You can inroll under an absolute guarantee of a position on graduation.

It also qualifes men and women for a large number of the lucrative government positions.

It teaches, Primary English to grown people. Mr. Fanslen who now draws an annual salery of $3, 000, and Miss Snyder $75. 00 a month, commenced our courses by learning to read write, and spell.

Reasonable rates of tuition, board and room $15 00 a month. Also places to work for board. Enroll at any time.

For Catalog and full particulars write to G. M. LANGUM, president, 619—625, First Avenu South.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Aug. 20, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. August 14th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Aslag Thoreson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 5th, 1904, made Homestead Entry (No. 580 Serial No. 0358; for Lots 3; 4, and E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st day of September 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder T. Skregtvet, Osmund Urdahl, Gustav J. Mellum, Christ N. Urdahl, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Probate Court Notice.

ORDER LIMITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS TO THREE MONTHS, AND FOR HEARING THEREON.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum, Deceased.

State Of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Barbra Overum, and it appearing by the affidavit of of said representative that there are no debts of said decedent;

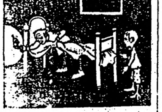
IT IS ORDERED, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this Court, be and the same hereby is limited to thre months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 15th, day of November 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Probate Court Rooms at the city of Red Lake Falls, in said County, be and the same hereby is, fixed and and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this notice in THE SUNBEAM, as provided by law.

Dated the 16th, day of August, 1909.

E. A. SWANSON
[Court Seal] Judge of Probate

Frightening Himself.



Dad — Jimmy, run for the police! There's a burglar under the bed! I can see his head!

Both Alike.

Mother (complainingly)—Will seems to have forgotten us at college, his letters are so short. Father (tersely)—So is Will when he writes 'em.—Baltimore American.

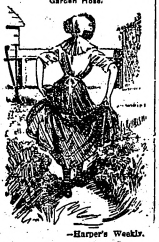
Dining Room of a Circus.

The discipline of an army reigns supreme in circus life, and it is always interesting to watch how the thousand or more people of such an organization are fed three meals a day without a hitch and as silently as in a big hotel. The grass serves as a carpet, and the forty or more waiters move quickly in and out. The kitchen tent is completely equipped with pastry ovens, warming tables, steam vats for stewing, steam urns for coffee and tea, boiling ovens and numberless other cooking utensils. The force of cooks numbers sixteen, including the three which tend the campfires at which nothing but soup is prepared. The ranges fold up and are carried in wagons, and the tents are lighted with electricity at night. It is not unusual to serve as many as 5,000 pancakes for breakfast, and 600 loaves of bread are used each day, in addition to crackers and biscuit. The meat consumed each day is somewhere near 1,000 pounds. Such provisions as celery, young onions, strawberries, radishes, melons, etc., are bought in each town, often cleaning out the entire market. An advance agent of the commissary department keeps well in advance of the show, contracting for its supplies for man and beast.—Popular Mechanics.

A Craving For Sweets.

Advocating the use of sweet fruits, preserves, sugar and good candy by children, Dr. Woods Hutchinson in Success says that a craving for sweets is nature's call for the substance which is "a full blown member of the great trinity of nutrient materials, sugar (carbohydrate), meat (protein) and fat. Sugar is wood, coal, gasoline for the muscle engine. Every time the tiny engine gives one of its rhythmical explosions—that is to say, when a muscle contracts—a certain amount of sugar is burned up. It is fortunate for people whom a mistaken conscience deprives of sweets that the human body can manufacture sugar out of many foods, out of meat, milk, vegetables and grains; otherwise the body would go into the desperate business of manufacturing sugar out of its own tissues, which is precisely what diabetics did in the days when this disease was supposed to be due to too much sugar in the food and physicians tried to cure it by cutting sweets and sweetmakers out of the patient's diet.

Garden Hose.



—Harper's Weekly.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,
IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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An Ancient Sky Pilot.

From Garnett's "Anthology," volume 7, page 48, I copy the following, taken from the "Writings of Lucian," a Greek born about 100 A. D.:

"We were suddenly caught by a whirlwind, which turned our vessel several times around in a circle with tremendous velocity and lifted it above 3,000 stadia in the air, not setting it down again on the sea, but kept it suspended above the water at that height and carried us on, with swelled sails, above the clouds."

In these days of air conquest this quotation might be of utmost interest to aeronauts and also literary men. This ancient Gulliver long preceded Swift, and as for outdistancing Jules Verne another quotation is added:

"Having thus continued our course through the sky for a space of seven days and as many nights, on the eighth day we described a sort of earth in the air," etc. (which proved to be the moon).

The thoroughly familiar vernacular expression "going some" applies with original vigor to this early and perhaps first sky pilot.—New York Times.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS,

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call,

Merchants State Bank,
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.
C. L. HANSEN..........President.
DANIEL PATTERSON ...Vice Pres.
A. D. STEPHENS....2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

Fourteenth Century Doctors.

Synge's "Social Life in England" quotes a number of fourteenth century hints to success for physicians:

Suppose you know nothing, say there is an obstruction of the liver. Perhaps the patient will say, "Nay, master, it is my head or legs that trouble me." Repeat that it comes from the liver, and especially use the word "obstruction," for patients do not understand it, which is important.

Never dine with a patient who has not paid you. It will be cheaper to get your dinner at an inn, for such feasts are usually deducted from the surgeon's fee.

When you are treating a wound or accident, the friends of the patient should be excluded, for they may faint and cause a disturbance, but sometimes a higher fee may be got from persons present fainting and breaking their heads against wood and the like than from the principal patient.

NEW $350,000 GRAND STAND AND EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE GREAT MINNESOTA STATE FAIR
MIDWAY BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
SEP. 6 TO 11-1909

MONSTER EXPOSITION OF NORTHWESTERN PRODUCTS
A WORLD'S FAIR AT HOME
$1,000,000

IN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS—327 ACRES OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL TRIUMPHS—THOUSANDS OF STELLAR ATTRACTIONS—MYRIADS OF EDIFYING AMUSEMENTS—RED HOT SPEED EVENTS ON THE WORLD'S RECORD TRACK—BRILLIANT AUTOMOBILE SHOW—FASCINATING AND FORTUNE COMPELLING VAUDEVILLE AND CIRCUS PROGRAMS—DAZZLING PYROTECHNICAL DISPLAYS—BIG HIPPODROME SHOW EVERY EVENING.

MOST PRETENTIOUS and THRILLING MILITARY-HISTORICAL SPECTACLE EVER KNOWN.

MINNESOTA at GETTYSBURG
THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL FAIR
GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE
B. F. NELSON, PRESIDENT ● C. N. COSGROVE, SECRETARY

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Young pigs for sale. Inquire of Walt McAndress.

The Soo surveyors are now in Clearwater county, comeing.

C. W. Johnson the Rhoda bar ber left for the Dakotas Monday.

Ole Overvold left for N. D. with the big oxen on Saturday last.

John Quirk is busy stacking the grain on his Sullivan farm this week.

Walter McAndress finished stacking his fine crop of wheat and oats yesterday.

Miss Steila and Sadie Arndt will go to Thief River Falls next week to attend the fall tearm of high school.

Mostrom Bros. have been riging up their threshing rig the past week geting ready for the falls run.

The weather has been very fine the past week for stacking grain, but the fields have been very soft to hawl loads on.

Miss Christine Skei, of St. Hilaire has been engaged to teach the fall term of school in this district, to begin Oct. 4th.

Edward Singer passed by here yesterday on his way to Kratka, where he wil remain during the absence of Stephen Singer, at St. Paul.

Ye editar expects to start to St. Paule on Sunday to put in a couple of days attendance at the state fair, returning home on Wednesday.

The type setter has been making one of the number of a grain stacking crew the greater part of this week, which makes our local colums a little shy.

The river has been jamed full of logs since Monday. We guess there must have been a boom broke, as we see some boom sticks going down the river.

Mrs. Arnstad, mother of Mrs. Rev. Mostue, who is visiting her is very seariously il, but hopes for a change for the better are in tertained by her relatives.

Alfred Swanson, finished helping Walt McAndress stack his grain yesterday and went over to Henery Arndts to help him finish stacking.

Joe Maxwell, who has been taking care of stock for John Quirk for the past two years, closed up his contrac last Sunday and left for Dakota.

If you get hungry going down to Thief River Falls, stop at The Soo Cafe, near the Soo depot, and get a lunch, or a square meal at a reasonable price.

George Jarman, Proprietor

If you have faild to get up hay enough for your winters supply, you will find hay cut at this season of the year will be better than a snow bank to turn your stock to next winter.

Martain Swanson made his regular trip down river with the Highlanding creamery butter to day, if he did have to wade logs to get up here yesterday. Our creamery has made just as regular shipments of butter this season as any creamery located on the railroad, as Martain is always on hand with the Dal Patch on Friday morning.

The Swansons from Deer Park refers to us as, "old Hunt." Well maybe we are geting old, but a man that never courted the same girl his father did does not notice that he is geting old as quick as one does that has. We don't know what he means about chickens comeing home to roost, unless he is going into the chicken business, and if he does we do hope he will take his eggs to market before they get as rotten as his cream did.

DITCH WORK TO LET.

We have the contract for the big Kratka Nay Sold ditch, and sublet some on good terms. You can work by the day, or station work at a paying figure.

Call on or write Lillo Bros.
Lillo Minn.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

It is beginning to be cool and nice and Mr. Moskeio don't seem to be so cunning as he used to to be.

Sall Bros. threshed out some feed for the farmers arround here on Saturday.

Miss Nellie Short vistited with Miss Elsie Brakke on Sunday.

The ladies aid society will meet with Mrs. G. Hoveland on September 8th. Everybody welcome.

Stacking is in full blast around here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rustad are down in the town of Lessor, where Mr. Rustad and Erickson are running their steam threshing rig.

Frank Lundeen and his son Hobert made a business trip to Plummer on Saturday.

Butter maker Hoveland made a brieff visit to his parents near Winger last week.

Ole and As'alak Nesland left for Dak. last Friday to take in the thrashing season.

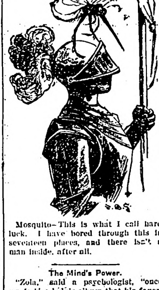
Miss Bella Legvold visited her sister Mrs. G. Hofstad last week.

Andrew Letvig returned from Plummer on Sunday to finish the S. V. Carlson well.

W. L. Rodman and Oscar Swarson made a business trip to Plummer Saturday.

Mr. A. Rolandson went down to Plummer with a big load of creamery butter Saturday.

Not In It.



Mosquito—This is what I call hard luck. I have bored through this in seventeen places, and there isn't a man inside, after all.

The Mind's Power.

"Zola," said a psychologist, "once wrote in a lady's album that his favorite amusement was writing and his favorite wish a sudden death. Zola died suddenly.

"And it is a strange thing," said the psychologist, "that those who prefer a sudden death usually have their preference gratified. It is one of those things which go to show the mind's mysterious power. Who knows but it is this very desire for death, quick, painless, undreaded, which actually causes that happy kind of death? The mind, you know, has a power that we have only just begun to understand."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Planning Ahead.

"Theater parties," said the prospective bride, "will cost about $200 annually, flowers as much more and bonbons, say, $100. Certainly we can marry on $600 a year."

"And have a snug surplus," suggested her dad, "for such incidentals as grub and clothes and house rent."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Still Possible.

"Uncle, can't I be a pirate when I grow up?"

"Sure you can, son. What do you want to pirate—books or plays?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is a paradox in pride—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.—Colton.

Murder in Spain.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place

to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS.

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed, Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.—SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

LOVE'S DOUBTING.

A Phase of Life Through Which Many Married Women Pass.

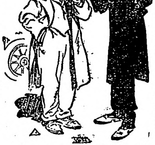
The only incidents that marred our happiness were sudden and inexplicable "flare ups." Occasionally, to our amazement, a trifle would make us glare at each other like animals and speak bitterly. Five minutes later we would express our regret and shame. Soon I perceived that these quarrels were due to nerves and to the trials of adjustment. One evening we had an argument that was particularly violent and distressing. It ended by Frank's going to bed. I remained in the seat where I had been reading, and for a long time I pretended to myself that I was going on reading. Presently tears fell on my book. Then I said: "How silly all this is! I am making myself suffer, and I am making Frank suffer too. I will go and tell him that I am sorry." So I stole into the bedroom. He was sleeping peacefully.

That little experience, not without humor as I look back on it, made me first realize how differently Frank and I could be affected by the same cause. It marked the beginning of my uneasiness. Soon I stopped reading aloud to Frank; why, I can't remember. Little things disturbed me. At first the thought of them used to be swept away by my delight on seeing Frank in the evening. Then, too, there would come the feeling that those things were accidents and would not occur again. In the second year of our marriage, just after dinner, Frank would read the newspaper till he began to doze. Then he would rouse himself and try to be agreeable. The effort troubled me. There was also the quiet and efficient deciding of little details without reference to my wishes. And here I felt there was danger. Once I said to myself, "Suppose I should tire him," and I grew cold. Then I thought of the moment when I should discover that I was tiring him. Here my sense of humor came to my rescue, and I felt better. I imagine that many women pass through this phase.—American Magazine.

A Pessimist.

"A pessimist," said the philosopher of folly, "is one who, when he has the choice of two evils, chooses both and sticks around to wait for more."—Cleveland Leader.

Philosophy.



And so I says: "Danny, keep cheerful. Don't worry about yer troubles six months or a year in advance, boy A great many times thim kind o' troubles when they do come don't happen at all."—New York Herald.

A Total Abstainer.

Excited Individual—Is this where they swear people? Commissioner For Oaths—Yes, sir. What can I do for you? Excited Individual—I want to take an oath never to put down another carpet.—London Telegraph.

Accommodating Him.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure. Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Chased by a Sea Serpent.

"Ever see a sea serpent?"

"I was chased by one once."

"What did you do?"

"Got up and lit the gas."—Pittsburg Post.

A Sign.

Whenever you hear people referring to any one as "an original genius" you may be sure that they are prepared to make excuses for him.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Were it not for hope the heart would break.—Irish Proverb.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N. D. Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

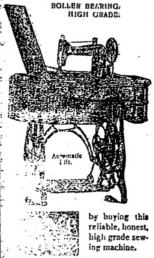
W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.



Automatic Lift.

The "Redgefou"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING, HIGH GRADE.

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

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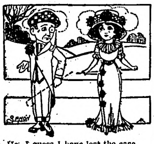
Sewing Machine Co.

[illegible], ILLINOIS.

Down and Out.



He—I guess I have lost the case.

She—Is that so? Has your lawyer exhausted all the means at his disposal?

He—No, but he has exhausted all the means at my disposal.—Baltimore American.

The Critic.

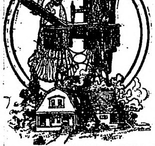
"What do you think of this picture?"

"Rotten!"

"Why, it was taken from life."

"Pity the artist wasn't."—Cleveland Leader.

The trouble isn't with one slandering tongue so much as with a thousand listening ears.



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NEW HOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [*Chain Stitch*] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

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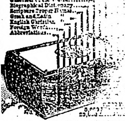

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Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with final authority [illegible] of questions in Language, [illegible] Arts and Sciences, Geography, Biography, Etc.? Plan of Contents [illegible]

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

AT THE MOMENT.

Percy—Aw, are you interested in the "Coming Young Man?"

Kitty (with a yawn)—No; I am more interested in the going young man.

Fortunate Lady.

Patience—Peggy is very happy.

Patrice—She's engaged, isn't she?

"Yes, and the man she's engaged to is cross-eyed, and he's looking at her all the time, and no one can tell it but herself."

Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for your feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The man who is looking for trouble meets with fewer obstacles than the man who is seeking happiness.

THE BEST REMEDY

For Women—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Noah, Ky.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from headaches, nervous prostration, and hemorrhages.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong, so that I can do all my housework, and attend to the store and post-office, and I feel much younger than I really am.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful remedy for all kinds of female troubles, and I feel that I can never praise it enough."—MRS. LIZZIE HOLLAND, Noah, Ky.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Paxtine
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleansing, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouthwash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.
LARGE SAMPLE FREE!
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

We suggest

Something new—our beautiful, soft tan shade No. 29 for the walls of your living room, dining room, hall or den, with No. 26 for ceiling.

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

Alabastine is a powder made of alabaster rock, sold in packages. Simply mixed with cold water and applied, it is far better than kalsomine. More beautiful, more healthful and more economical.

Ask dealer for circular showing tints.

ORIGIN OF 'WEE-AH' FULL OF MEANING

JENNINGS' WAR CRY EXPLAINED —DETROIT MANAGER GETS UNIQUE RESULTS.

STARTED IT AT MACON, GA

Abbreviated Soul-Stirring Shout of Tiger Chieftain Has Almost Become Household Word in Baseball Circles in Every Part of Country—Most Repeated Words of National Pastime.

"Wee-ah" is not a mere catchword in the baseball vocabulary of Manager Hugh Jennings. "Wee-ah" is pregnant with meaning. Popular usage has made it much of a joke, and yet it is used by Jennings in a spirit far from that of levity.

When Jennings first used the now famous battlecry it was in the little, white-washed inclosure used for a ball park away down in Macon, Ga. Jennings had just joined the team. The Tigers were fighting and quarreling. People said Jennings' task was hopeless. But before leaving the training camp in August he had welded them together into a scoring machine that has since won two pennants. And he did it by the force of his own personality. They were drawn to him, looked up to him, and forgot their petty disputes.

When they did a good piece of work he was always ready with a slap on the back and a cheery, favorablt comment. It was always:

"That's the way—ah!"

By the time the team reached Macon Jennings had pounded this expression down to the one stirring shriek—"Wee-ah!"

"That's the way," was not explosive enough to suit his fighting nature. He wanted action, and action quickly. Any three-syllable yell was too tame for him. And the players understood the yell just as though he had spoken English.

"Wee-ah" it stands to-day, and will stand. It is the keynote of the success of a man great in his chosen profession. There are great authors, great statesmen, great inventors, great soldiers. Jennings' glory rests in baseball. But it is simply because, as a boy, lifting his thoughts from the slate pile where he worked in the Pennsylvania coal mines, he turned his energy into one certain channel. His methods are worth studying.

If the business man, the worker, who for a few hours of recreation goes to the ball park, would forget the game awhile, forget the batting averages of Ty Cobb and Hans Wagner and all other vain pursuits and make a personal study of Jennings and his work, he would go away benefited, refreshed, to tackle the worries and problems of another day.

When a run is needed in the ninth inning, watch "Hughie." "Matty's" on third leading off. Cobb is at bat. The pitcher winds up. Cobb lurching forwards, chops at the ball—and misses. There comes the cheering welcome cry of "Wee-ah!" given as only Jennings can give it.

One strike on Cobb, but it was not his fault. He swung as he should swing. He did his best. And the cry goes up that sends the blood coursing through his veins and drives from his mind worry because of his failure.

With one strike against him the pitcher winds up. Cobb lurches forward again, then draws back. It was a ball and he would take no chances. Again he hears that cry before he hears the yell of the umpire's voice. It has a ring of confidence and "get-there" spirit to it, and he knows without thinking that he has done the right thing. He goes back to the plate cooler and more determined than ever.

"You can do it, Ty—get that run in!"

There is a cry. The stands rock with the roaring, dancing, momentarily mad spectators. The ball has torn short, low and true over second. Matty is home and the game is won.

JACK ROWAN, CINCINNATI

WHAT SHE ESCAPED.

Jack—There goes young Softy. He took his finacee out rowing last Sunday, rocked the boat, and the poor gil was drowned.

Ruth—Lucky girl!

Jack—Why do you say that?

Ruth—Why, she might have lived and married the idiot.

PAINT DURABILITY.

The first thought in painting should, of course, be durability—and durability means simply pure paint properly applied. Pure paint is pure white lead and linseed oil (with or without tinting material).

Some years ago the paint-buyer was likely to get adulterated or counterfeit white lead if he was not familiar with brands. To-day he may buy with perfect safety if he only makes sure that the Dutch Boy Painter trademark is on the packages of white lead that he buys. This trademark was adopted by National Lead Company to distinguish the pure white lead made by them from the worthless adulterated and fake goods. It is a guarantee as valuable to the house-owner as the education of a paint expert could be.

All in Fight Against Tuberculosis.

Prevention of tuberculosis versus dividends is the proposition which some of our largest insurance companies are now trying to establish. The Metropolitan Life recently applied for permission to erect a sanatorium for its policy holders and employes afflicted with tuberculosis, but the application was refused on grounds of illegality by New York State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss. The company is, however, conducting an active educational campaign by distributing 3,500,000 pamphlets among its policy holders. The Provident Savings Life Assurance society has also established a health bureau, where its policy holders may receive free medical advice. Several fraternal orders, notably the Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, Royal League, Royal Arcanum and Workmen's Circle, have already established or are contemplating the erection of sanatoria for their tuberculous members.

Marriage and Meanness.

Some years ago there lived in Atchison a young woman noted for her good works and gentleness. She was always helping the poor and was patient and kind and universally admired. She married a fairly good man and abused him within three months. She had been good and patient for years, but a husband was too much for her; she had never been cross to any one until she was cross to her husband. There is something about marriage that stirs up hidden depths of meanness on both sides.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Early to Bed.

The man who makes it the habit of his life to go to bed at nine o'clock usually gets rich and is always reliable. Of course going to bed does not make him rich—I merely mean that such a man will in all probability be up early in the morning and do a big day's work, so his weary bones put him to bed early. Rogues do their work at night. Honest men work by day. It's all a matter of habit and good habits in America make any man rich. Wealth is a result of habit.—John Jacob Astor.

IT WORKS
The Laborer Eats Food That Would Wreck an Office Man.

Men who are actively engaged at hard work can sometimes eat food that would wreck a man who is more closely confined.

This is illustrated in the following story:

"I was for 12 years clerk in a store working actively and drank coffee all the time without much trouble until after I entered the telegraph service.

"There I got very little exercise and drinking strong coffee, my nerves were unsteady and my stomach got weak and I was soon a very sick man. I quit meat and tobacco and in fact I stopped eating everything which I thought might affect me except coffee, but still my condition grew worse, and I was all but a wreck.

"I finally quit coffee and commenced to use Postum a few years ago, and I am speaking the truth when I say, my condition commenced to improve immediately and today I am well and can eat anything I want without any bad effects, all due to shifting from coffee to Postum.

"I told my wife today I believed I could digest a brick if I had a cup of postum to go with it.

"We make it according to directions boiling it full 20 minutes and use good rich cream and it is certainly delicious."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Sit Up.

Much rot has recently been writ, and wags have rent their brains asunder, in trying to make food for wit this dreadnaught lid the girls hide under. What need have men to knock it so? They do not have to sweat beneath it. Is it because the fellows know the landscape has been robbed to wreathe it? We are no judge of ladies' lids, and care not what your choice or vote is; it's not what's on but in girls' heads that makes us sit up and take notice.—Bard of Benzie.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

An Imaginative Protection.

"What possessed Jagsby to marry that snake charmer?"

"He thought if he did he could always be able to believe the ones he saw were real ones."

Lame back and Lumbago make a young man feel old. Hamlins Wizard Oil makes an old man feel young. Absolutely nothing like it for the relief of all pain.

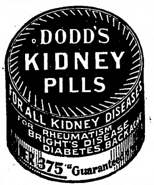
Even doctors disagree and when they do it helps to swell the population of one of the other two places.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
A feeling of security comes by having this famous remedy on hand. It is a dependable safeguard against colic, diarrhea, cramps. 25c, 35c & 50c bottles.

Our idea of a wise man is one who never argues with a woman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It is the after effect of experience that counts.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Stop

taking liquid physic or big or little pills, that which makes you worse instead of curing. Cathartics don't cure—they irritate and weaken the bowels. CASCARETS make the bowels strong, tone the muscles so they crawl and work—when they do this they are healthy, producing right results. 907

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty

in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

Nothing to Learn, Simply Shave
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

"Fuel Without a Fault"

The verdict of every one of the 100,000 users of Milwaukee Solvay Coke.

A clean, healthful fuel—the heat element of the mixture of excellent coals from which it is made. No waste, no clinkers to clog, no smudge nor smoke—no ashes to sift.

BUY MILWAUKEE
Solvay Coke
"The Ideal Domestic Fuel"

It makes a safe and even oven fire—just right for baking. Women like it because it is odorless and clean—light in weight—lightens housecleaning work.

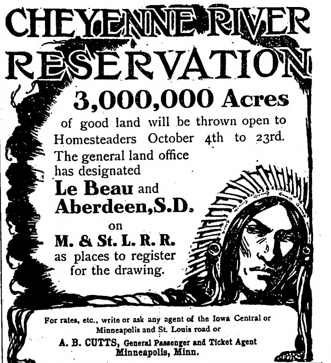
Men like it because it costs less than hard coal and goes farther—saves one-fifth of the fuel bill.

Solvay Coke does not burn out fire-pots or grates and can be used in any stove, range, heater or grate adaptable for hard coal.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY
Colby-Abbot Building - - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND!



CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION

3,000,000 Acres

of good land will be thrown open to Homesteaders October 4th to 23rd.

The general land office has designated

Le Beau and Aberdeen, S.D.
on
M. & St. L. R. R.
as places to register for the drawing.

For rates, etc., write or ask any agent of the Iowa Central or Minneapolis and St. Louis road or

A. B. CUTTS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent
Minneapolis, Minn.

SIXTEEN OUNCES
DEFIANCE
Cold Water Starch
HAS NO EQUAL.
DEFIANCE
STARCH
16 oz.
DEFIANCE STARCH CO.
Omaha, Neb.

This Is What Catches Me!

16oz.—One-Third More Starch.

A FULL POUND for 10c

No premiums, but one-third more starch than you get of other brands. Try it now, for hot or cold starching it has no equal and will not stick to the iron.

HEIDER 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 Horse Plow Eveners are unequaled. Work like a charm. We make Clevises to attach Eveners to all Plows; also wagon doubletrees, singletrees, neck yokes, etc.

Heider 4-Horse Plow Evener permits working 4 horses abreast on Gang, Sulky or Disc Plow. One horse in furrow, 3 on land. Works free—no sidedraft. Coupled short—easy to attach. All horses pull equal.

Heider 3-Horse Wagon Evener for Wagon, Manure Spreader, anywhere you want to use 3 horses. No longer pole required.

Evener—for Grain Drill,—3 horses on a Drill.

Ask your dealer for Heider EVENERS and get the best. If he can't supply you, write us—don't accept any other. Send us a postal for the Heider—none work so perfect.

HEIDER MFG. CO., DEPT 100, Carroll, Iowa

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

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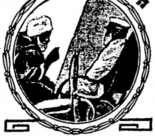
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1909. NO. 24.

SPAIN and MOROCCO

HURRYING FROM THE DANGER-ZONE



GENERAL MARINA INTERVIEWING FRIENDLY MOOR

If the troubles that beset Spain on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco were not of her own making, there would be a feeling of considerable sympathy with a country almost the last of whose foreign possessions is so seriously threatened. Unfortunately, Spain has brought the trouble upon her own head, or, to be more accurate, the Ultramontane cabinet that misgoverns the country has inflicted them upon her. Most people outside the Spanish cabinet do not require to be told that the Riffians who inhabit the Moroccan highlands overlooking the Mediterranean are a fierce, intractable, unconquered people. Even Muza's Arabs could not reduce them to submission, and the troops of Cardinal Cisneros were equally unsuccessful. It may be said that the writ of the sultan himself does not run far into the Riff country, where the people follow the life that was theirs before civilization visited western Europe, having their own code of honor, their blood-feuds and their internecine strife. Great pirates in times past, they have long given up piracy as a profession, and practice is now merely as a pastime. But they have never ceased to exercise themselves in the profession of arms, and for many years the little wealth they have acquired by their labors on the land and in the field, and by the sale of the herds and flocks they rear, has been devoted to the purchase of guns.

Guns and guns, and still more guns, some coming from England, France, or Germany, many coming from Belgium, large quantities from Spain, and not a few from the sultan's own troops; for it is no secret that when a Moor is tired of serving in the army in return for pay that is always in arrears, he deserts, carrying his beloved gun with him, and sells it to the nearest tribe that does not acknowledge the sultan's authority. Even on the coast beyond Tangier and round Ceuta, Tetuan and Melilla, gun-running has been carried on openly, more than once within view of the writer. The guards on the beach have been squared or tricked, and convoys have been waiting within a mile of the landing-place to carry the precious weapons into the mountains. So it happens that the Riffians are well armed, and they are fighting because their territory has been violated. Indeed, if they had white skins and a code of western morality, they would be in serious danger of being called patriots instead of rebels.

The position in which Spain finds herself is one of extreme difficulty. Senor Maura, the premier, is an obstinate reactionary. The country is incensed against the war party. Spanish finances are in their chronic state of weakness. The cost of subduing the Riffs in money alone, to say nothing of blood, will be enormous. If the government does not fall, if eastern Spain can be pacified, if 50,000 troops can be sent to Melilla and the other presidios of Spain in Morocco, if the Riffs can be driven off and their mountain strongholds can be destroyed, it is hard too see what Spain can hope to gain beyond a measure of glory and a bill, that bear the same relation to one another as the bread to the sack in Falstaff's famous tavern account. There is not enough money in all the country of the Riffs to pay the bill that Spain has incurred already, and though some attempt may be made to saddle the sultan with responsibility, it is well known that Mulai el Hafid is no better able than Gen. Marina to control the tribesmen. Nor is the country of the Riffs calculated to tempt sane men to conquer it. It is wild, rugged, inhospitable, and can scarcely yield a living even to those who have been brought up in it. It could only be kept at the point of the bayonet, for even if Spain had a surplus population, there would be no temptation for emigrants to settle in such a wild and unproductive land. Spain has no colonists, she needs more population, and consequently there is absolutely no room for an imperial policy in Africa.

If Senor Maura were less obstinate and the rulers of Spain less proud, one and all would see the advisability of retiring at once from an untenable position before the wounds inflicted upon the nation by the Cuban troubles and the American war broke out afresh. Nobody doubts the bravery of the Spanish troops; they have, and deserve a splendid reputation. But mere bravery will do very little in a campaign carried on under conditions with which the Spaniards are wholly unfamiliar. The veterans of the Cuban campaign, who have been sent to Melilla because the government is desirous of keeping its most effective forces at home to deal with popular discontent, have not fought against mountain tribes. The season, too, is against them; the Riff country is passing through the hottest time of the year, and though the Spaniard is well inured to heat, he can hardly be expected to carry on an active campaign under the intolerable glare of the African sun in August. To make matters worse there are rumors that the equipment of the soldiers is not as good as it should be, and that the preparations for a foreign campaign are inadequate. The suspension of constitutional guarantees throughout the country and the suppression of news from the seat of war are clear signs of Senor Maura's intention to rely upon bayonets at home and abroad. It is in vain that those who wish him well remind him publicly and privately that he is "jugando con el fuego" (playing with fire). He is playing a gambler's game. If the Spanish forces succeed in Morocco he will be able to crush the republican and labor parties in such a fashion that they will not be able to lift their heads while he remains in office. He knows now, if he did not know before, who and where are the most determined enemies of his absolutism. If, on the other hand, the Spanish arms meet with further severe reverses and there is an insurrection in Spain, he will have lost nothing by holding out to the last. The whole tragedy of the business lies in the fact that the Riffians did not wish to fight and the Spaniards did not want to fight; but the central government in Madrid has ignored the wishes of everybody, and has plunged the country into the adventure that may result in a disaster of the first magnitude.

A Real Chuckle Head.

"The late Congressman Cushman," said a Tacoman, "was justly called the 'Wit of the House.' He never lacked an anecdote wherewith to point and season his remarks.

"Once, in a Tacoma speech, he told us not to be chuckle-headed, shallow people, doing the wrong thing, deceiving none but ourselves.

"'Don't,' he cried, 'be like the beefy English officer!'

"Then he explained that this officer, being seated next to an elderly stranger at a dinner, leaned over and said:

"'Who's that fat old hippopotamus of a woman opposite?'

"'That's my wife,' was the reply.

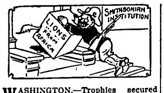
"'Thanks,' said the officer hastily. 'Thanks. That's all I wanted to know.'

"And he turned to his neighbor on the other side and whispered with a chuckle:

"'Got devilish well out of that, I think, eh?'"

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Fine Structure for Roosevelt Trophies



WASHINGTON.—Trophies secured by the African hunting expedition headed by ex-President Roosevelt are to be preserved to posterity in the grandest and most ornate exposition building the world has known, which will surpass any of the wonderful museums erected and maintained by the wealthy monarchs of antiquity.

The building will be completed just in time to receive the valuable hides of the rhinoceros, the elephant, the hippopotamus and the other huge mammals which fell before the unerring aim of the Roosevelt party. As the most of these animals are rapidly nearing extinction it is expected that the trophies will form the nucleus of a collection that will become the most complete and the most important in the world.

There are many duplicates in the collection of 82 pelts sent home by Col. Roosevelt, and this fact will enable the authorities of the Smithsonian institution, for whom the building has been erected in this city by congress, to secure many valuable species which were not found by the Roosevelt party. The law permits the Smithsonian institution to make exchanges for species it may not possess and there is little doubt that all the great museums of the world will be anxious to secure at least one of the Roosevelt trophies.

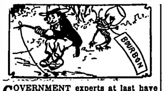
The new museum building is constructed entirely of granite, with floor space approximately nine and one-half acres. Its cost was slightly more than $3,500,000, and it is being put in order for the reception of the various objects tht have been collected, chief among which are those sent by the ex-president.

So far the arrangement of the various specimens has not been determined upon by the curator of the museum. It is likely, however, that the entire first floor will be the future home of the pelts sent to America by the Roosevelt party.

It has been deemed best to tan the skins sent from Africa as the most perfect way of preserving them for all time. As soon as they have been taken from the casks and cleaned of the brine this task will be undertaken by some one who has not yet been chosen.

The work may be done under the immediate supervision of the Smithsonian officials in the museum here.

Learn Cause of Laziness in the South



GOVERNMENT experts at last have discovered why there are so many lazy people in the southern states. The widely recognized predilection of the average southerner for fishing and other pleasurable pastimes is not the result of fondness for those things into which an element of real work does not enter. They are simply compelled to do it, and a little parasite known to government medical science as the "hook worm" is the motive power.

Dr. Charles Werdell Stiles, chief of the government hygienic laboratory, is the discoverer of the "hook worm." He has several specimens of him safely preserved in alcohol, and it may be stated here that the parasite has no particular objections to being put in alcohol. He likes it.

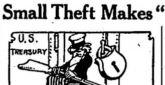
In his investigations of the habits of the parasite, covering a period of seven years, Dr. Stiles has found that it thrives on liquor—that is to say, that it cannot exist in the stomach of anyone who is a total abstainer. Thus the difficulty in the way of its total extermination from the southland has become painfully manifest.

To get rid of the parasite the patient must needs deprive himself of any and all substances containing even the slightest percentage of alcohol. This, of course, includes the "red liquor" so dear to the palate of the victim.

In summing up his investigations Dr. Stiles holds out one hope. He intimates that "real good red liquor" is not as sustaining to the parasite as is the cheaper grade, for he says that it thrives most among the poorer classes who drink the latter kind, which probably is imported from the north.

Dr. Stiles' report on his investigation has been printed in the bulletin of the United States bureau of zoology.

Small Theft Makes "Uncle Sam" Careful



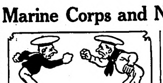
A FEW years ago, when Grover Cleveland was president, the United States treasury at Washington was robbed of two silver dollars. This loss, although of no material importance, was decidedly significant and measures were taken to prevent a recurrence.

At this season of the year Washington is crowded with visitors and tourists to whom the government extends a welcome. Guides are at hand to show the visitors through the government public buildings, the working of each department and subdivision is carefully described and sight-seeing citizens are made to feel perfectly at home in the business houses of the government.

Formerly it was the custom to take visitors through the vaults in the treasury building, where millions of dollars are stored. On one occasion a small boy, tempted by the immense amount of glittering gold and silver, cut one of the bags with his pocketknife and made away with the two "cartwheels," as the heavy one-dollar silver pieces are referred to.

Since that time the vaults have been closed to visitors, except to those who get permission from the secretary of the treasury. In the large vault, which is 89 feet long and 51 feet wide, is stored $165,000,000 in coin for the redemption of gold and silver certificates.

Marine Corps and Navy Again at Odds



THE long standing row between the navy and the marine corps has broken out again as a result of the findings of the court of inquiry in the Sutton case, and a congressional investigation of the marine corps is not improbable.

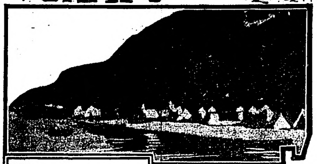
The trouble arose over the minority findings of Commander John Hood, U. S. N., the president of the court, who, on his own responsibility and without the support of his associates, Maj. Neville and Lieut. Jenson, took occasion to say that the discipline at the marine barracks of Annapolis at the time of the Sutton trouble was not of the proper sort.

"The testimony," according to Commander Hood's minority report, "concerning the whole deplorable affair indicates a state of discipline then existing in the Marine School of Application discreditable to the service and argues strongly against the practice of commissioning and putting into positions of responsibility young men without previous training."

"It is the old fight between the two branches of the service," said a marine officer. "The matter will be put up to Secretary Meyer when he returns to Washington, and it is by no means unlikely that he will revoke Assistant Secretary Winthrop's approval of that part of the court's findings. But we will not stop there. We will see that it is brought up in congress next winter."

The young marine officers who were defendants in the Sutton inquiry have given up all thoughts of filing suits for damages against Mrs. Sutton. After reading the findings of the court they communicated with one another and agreed that their complete exoneration by the court was sufficient and decided to let the matter rest there.

HUDSON RIVER CAMPS



THE TENT VILLAGE

A CANOE CAMP

New York has but recently discovered a new summer resort right within the metropolitan district, and it is only just beginning to utilize it. This is the Palisades park, which belongs jointly to the states of New York and New Jersey and stretches for miles along the western bank of the Hudson. The ground from the top of the cliffs to low water mark and several places at the top of the cliffs were acquired five years ago in order partly to stop the destruction of the Palisades by stone quarriers and partly to prevent this, the choicest spot around New York, from getting into the hands of real estate dealers, and so being cut up into building lots and thus taken away from the general public.

A commission, consisting of 10 New York and New Jersey business men, was appointed to look after it and one or more of these visit the park every day.

New Yorkers have just discovered what an ideal spot this is for camping. All along the shore are tents, in which boys and men and often women, too, are living close to nature. The debris washed down from the Palisades by the waters of the ages has formed a beach, sandy and smooth in some places, rocky and overgrown with trees in others. Upon this beach any one may pitch a tent, except in a few choice spots, where a small fee is required, but it is necessary for all to obtain a permit from the commission and also to obey the rules that are laid down by it.

The beach is reached by boat easily, but one can walk along the shore from the Fort Lee ferry, or, better still, take a trolley car to the turn at Main street, Fort Lee, and then walk about a mile along the road in a northwesterly direction and down a flight of primitive stone steps. There are also other points further north at which one can descend the cliffs. Along this stretch of beach the campers may be found. Their tents and fires are visible from the far upper west side of Manhattan, say from about One Hundred and Seventy-second street up to Spuyten Duyvil. In some tents are whole families, the father going to and coming from business in a motor boat and rowing across to and from Manhattan or walking to and from Fort Lee or Coytesville, N. J. In others are parties of young men. In one group is a band of volunteer life savers, who keep a beacon burning at night and encourage the boys of the other camps to learn to swim and dive. There are boats that may be hired by the day, week or month. There is excellent fishing for eels and crabs; the water, while not quite as salty as the sea, is more than brackish and the river in many places is so shallow that at low tide one may walk half way across to New York.

Franklin Hopkins, the broker, of No. 25 Broad street, is one of the most active men on the commission that has charge of this strip of park and has really made it his hobby. A few days ago he took the writer in a motor boat for a tour of the camps.

"Two years ago these hills were in a very, very bad condition," he said, as he pointed out their beauty. "Campers used to come over in whole families, set up great tents and take in boarders. The sanitary conditions were appalling and the conditions of morality were little better. There was really a canvas tenement district here in the woods and a vandalism that showed only too plainly that there would be few natural beauties along the shore left if these people were permitted to go their own way. To stop this it was made a law that a camping permit must be obtained and that no tent could remain up for more than four weeks out of any year. If certain rules and laws were violated the campers must go, permit or no permit.

"We have picked six men who have lived under the Palisades nearly all their lives to do the patroling and the work here."

At sight of a thin spiral of smoke rising from amid the trees the captain rowed ashore.

"That," said Mr. Hopkins, "is not permitted; fires may be built on the shore, but not on the hills or under trees. You see, we have learned that eternal vigilance is the price of parks. Often in the summer and always in the fall it is difficult to keep fire out of the hills."

The captain returned and reported two fires extinguished in the woods. They had been made by canoeists whom we presently saw coming down the rocky sides of the hill and preparing to make their fire on the beach. Mr. Hopkins, taking up the megaphone, called a pleasant "thank you" over the water and was answered by a wave of the hand and a cordial nod of the head.

"That's the thing we try to encourage," he said, pointing to a picnic party on the rocks; "those young people come over in the morning and have a bully time all day, healthy and good, and return to town with a picture other than of brick streets in their mind's eye. Suppose we run in and see them."

Going ashore, it was discovered that the men of the party were the big fellows of the traffic squad, happy, healthy, having a royal good time.

"Have you found the water, boys?" asked Mr. Hopkins.

"No, and we've needed it, too," said one of the men.

"Well, right up there about a block you will find a cold spring. And right up there," pointing to the woods, "a path that is mighty pleasant to take an after luncheon walk on, not too strenuous a path, either."

The water pipes of the Palisades are especially good; there are nine springs and wells that have been supplied with piped barrels. These are cleaned out twice each week and kept in absolutely sanitary condition. On a beautifully clean beach, set aside for canoeists, Dr. and Mrs. William McAndrews, of the Washington Irving high school, were found at their afternoon meal, happy and having a perfect rest.

In a sail of several miles up the Hudson many instructions to the boating parties were called through the megaphone. Fires were moved, tents were changed from a forbidden ground to suitable spots and water was located for the campers.

Secretary Adee's Smart Dog.

A. A. Adee, assistant secretary of state, is the proud possessor of an intelligent collie dog, reckoned the smartest canine in Washington. During the Boxer outbreak in China, while Mr. Adee was acting secretary of state, telegrams on the situation in China received at the state department at night were hurried to the Adee home.

About one o'clock one morning such a dispatch, of the utmost importance, arrived. A messenger took it post haste to Mr. Adee's residence, but after repeatedly ringing the door bell failed to obtain any response. Upstairs in bed Adee was snoring away, deep in sleep. He couldn't have heard a dynamite explosion.

But the collie heard the jangling of the bell. He waited in patience for a time, and then, as his master did not go to the door, he marched into the secretary's room, pulled the bed clothes off the sleeping official, greatly astonishing that person, and then, having aroused him, dragged him to the door. It happened to be a dispatch requiring an immediate reply, and Secretary Adee was more than ever impressed with the intelligence of his favorite dog.

Bank notes were first issued in China 2697 B. C.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

One of the signs of the times—straw hats marked down.

May we look forward and upward to a strike of flying-machine operators?

According to the woman's page a little cold cream will be good for the sunburn.

Since it was not able to keep the Wright brothers France is satisfied with Bleriot.

Aeroplaning over the English channel is a safer job than soaring above stumpy Virginia farms.

However, the English channel puzzled Julius Caesar a lot and Napoleon never could manage to cross it.

Victims of the week-end habit do not desire to be cured while the grand and lovely weather hangs around.

Judging from the way irrigation projects are being snapped up the people of this country are still land hungry.

With one squint of the prescient eye we foresee people giving their friends sure cures for airsickness within a year.

Only a little bit more and the aeroplane will be useful for blowing up the enemy's fleet or pilfering a hen roost, as you please.

Because a woman refused to get supper for her husband at midnight a couple is in the divorce court. Why could they not have compromised and called it breakfast?

A sad accompaniment to the hot period is the lengthening list of drownings. This is a time when special care against the dangers of the water should be enjoined.

It is strongly suspected that the revolts in Spain have been stirred up by a mob element which has used the anti-war sentiment as an excuse to indulge in looting and crime.

Five feet of books will make some men real scholars. And then, again, there are other men upon whose native ignorance five cords of books wouldn't make an impression.

The czar of Russia is said to look much older than he is. Any man that didn't, holding his job, would be in a position to snap his fingers at all the Oslers on earth, for a hundred years or so.

A woman in New York has obtained a divorce from her husband who has been missing for 15 years. She probably intends to simplify any Enoch Arden reappearance tangle at the start.

At least half a dozen different patterns of flying machines can beat half of the more common birds at distances ranging from 20 miles up to 50, and that is the real thing in the flight line.

The young eloping Pittsburg brides who cried because on their return their fathers were placid and handed them $5,000 checks will soon realize that the real romance of the affair was in the checks.

Olive drab cotton cloth is to be substituted for khaki, as the tropical uniform for the United States army. In looks, at least it must be an improvement. No uniform could look worse than the dull brown khaki.

A government land scandal has developed in Cuba with alarming promptness for so new a republic. It will not be a pleasant experience for the United States, after all its trouble to have the heads of the European nations wagging with a chorus of "I told you so!"

Plans have been prepared for the elimination of grade crossings in Minneapolis at a cost of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. This is a large sum of money; but the cost of safety in cities is always high, and the returns on investments of this kind warrant the outlay.

Castro is said to be losing his money, invested in Venezuelan securities. A navigation company in which he had investments steered his holdings away from him, and a cigarette company smoked him out. The dictator business yields a big profit, but has the invariable accompaniment to that advantage of big risks.

In former times debtors were put in prison. That sentiment on the subject has gone from one extreme to another is illustrated by the case of a man in Pittsburg sent to jail for dunning another for a debt. It was the man who borrowed money who used to be punished. Now it is the man who lends it, and maybe it serves the latter right.

An advanced woman theorist wants women on police forces on the ground that the criminal needs mothering. It is the opinion of practical theorists, disgusted with the sentimentality of the age, that what the criminal needs is more lathering.

Germany's wonderful progress i. aerial navigation is not to be los sight of. It is not that that country has a monopoly of brains and science, but simply that its inventors receive more substantial encouragement than other countries care to give.

AMERICAN THE FIRST TO FIND NORTH POLE

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn Discovers Spot, to Reach Which Many Men Have Lost Their Lives.

COOK'S MESSAGE TO WIFE.

Successful, well. Address Copenhagen.

BRUSSELS BELIEVES REPORT.

Brussels, Sept. 2.—The observatory here received the following telegram dated Lerwick, Shetland Islands:

Reached north pole April 21, 1908. Discovered land far north. Return to Copenhagen by steamer Hans Egede.

FREDERICK COOK.

The American officials at the observatory state the dispatch is surely authentic and that the north pole has been reached for the first time and by an American.

HISTORY OF SEARCH FOR POLE.

Recent Notable Expeditions.

August 15, 1909—Walter Wellman, American, left island of Spitzbergen in airship, disabled after 30 miles' travel. Returns.

July 7, 1907—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., left Sydney, N S. Now in polar regions Made previous record of 203 miles from pole

September 3, 1905—Capt. Ronald Amundsen. Norwegian, makes first voyage through Northwest Passage. Reached Herschel island.

1904—Baron Toll, Russian, leads expedition through Siberia. All members perish.

1903—Erickson, Dane, reaches Saunders island. Rescued in destitute condition.

1903—Anthony Fiala, American, beats Abruzzi record. Rescued after hardships.

1900—Duke of Abruzzi compelled to turn back after beating Nansen record.

Lives Sacrificed for Discovery.

Year. Explorer.	Lost.
1553—Sir Richard Willoughby	62
1554—Richard Chancellor	8
1578—Sir Martin Frobisher	40
1585—Capt. Davis	14
1594—Barents	35
1606—John Knight	3
1607—Henry Hudson	10
1612—Sir Thomas Button	14
1619—Jens Munk	62
1631—Thomas James	14
1633—Isle of Jan Mayen Settlers	7
1634—Isle of Jan Mayen Settlers	7
1648—Deshneff	70
1719—James Knight	50
1728—Bering	10
1735—Pronschistcheff	2
1735—Lassinius	53
1739—Charlton Laptier	12
1743—Bering	31
1773—Lord Mulgrave	8
1776—Capt Cook	4
1818—Parry, first voyage	6
1819—Franklin, first voyage	2
1821—Parry, second voyage	7
1825—Franklin, second voyage	4
1829—John Ross	4
1838—Pease and Simpson	5
1845—Franklin, third voyage	135
1848—J. C. Ross, search expedition	1
1849—North Star expedition	5
1849—Plover and Herald	3
1853—Rae	6
1853—Kane expedition	3
1860—Isaac Hayes	1
1860—Hall, first voyage	2
1864—Hall, second voyage	3
1870—Hall, last voyage	2
1872—Pegetthoff	2
1872—B. Leigh Smith	2
1875—English expedition	4
1878—Jeannette (De Long)	23
1881—Greeley	20
1896—Andree (balloon)	3
1904—Baron Tall	25
Total	778

Paris.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald this morning publishes a signed statement from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, which is dated "Hans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday," on his discovery of the north pole and his experiences in the Arctic regions.

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at last succeeded in reaching the north pole. A new highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Esquimaux horizon.

"Land has been discovered on which rest the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestial unknown. The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith Sound late in August, 1907."

Forced to Eat Dogs.

"We were now about two hundred miles from the pole and sledge loads were reduced. One dog after another went into the stomachs of the hungry survivors until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for man and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves.

"In spite of what seemed long marches, we advanced but little over a hundred miles. Much of our work was lost in circuitous twists, around troublesome pressure lines and high irregular fields. An old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety.

"Although still equal to about fifty miles daily, the extended marches and the long hours for traveling with which fortune favored us earlier were no longer possible.

Sunburns Bad as Frost.

"The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Sunburns and frost bites now were recorded on the same day, but the double day's glitter infused an incentive into one's life of shivers.

"Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36, longitude 94.2.

Cold and Wind Torture.

"The low temperature was persistent and the winds made life a torture. But cooped up in our snow houses, eating dried beef tallow and drinking hot tea, there were some animal comforts occasionally to be gained.

"There was urgent need of rapid advance. Our main mission did not permit a detour for the purpose of exploring the coast. Here were seen the last signs of solid earth; beyond, there was nothing stable to be seen.

Describes Arrival at Pole.

After telling of the experiences of himself and Esquimaux guides, Dr. Cook says:

"On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining 14 seconds and made a few final observations. I told Etukishook and Ahwelsh (the accompanying Esquimaux) that we had reached the 'great nail.' Everywhere we turned was south. With a single step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other; from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated to the breezes at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 38 centigrade, barometer 29.83, latitude 90; as for the longitude it was nothing, as it was but a word.

Crazed by Joy, But Weary.

"Although crazy with joy our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day, after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon. Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth, had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries. There was no ground, only an immensity of dazzling white snow, no living being, no point to break the frightful monotony.

"On April 23 we started on our return."

Copenhagen.—That Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, reached the north pole in his expedition which has just ended was given full credence here Wednesday, although details are lacking of his intrepid dash across the ice.

A message was received at the colonial office via Lerwick, Shetland Islands, announcing that Dr. Cook had reached the pole April 21, 1908.

Dispatch from Ship Officer.

This dispatch was sent by a Greenland official on board the Danish government steamer Hans Egede, which passed Lerwick at noon en route for Denmark, and read as follows:

"We have on board the American traveler, Dr. Cook, who reached the north pole April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived in Upernavik in May of 1909 from Cape York. The Esquimaux of Cape York confirmed Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

It is understood that the Danish consul at Lerwick, where the Hans Egede remained for two hours, was officially notified of Dr. Cook's success in his attempt to reach the pole, but that he was bound to secrecy concerning the extent and nature of the explorer's discoveries.

Full Report on Saturday.

Director Ryberg, head of the Greenland administration bureau, said he did not expect to receive any further details of Dr. Cook's achievement before the arrival of the Hans Egede at this port, which probably would be Saturday afternoon. The vessel will make no stops on the voyage from Lerwick to Copenhagen.

Director Ryberg proceeded to the American legation and informed the minister, Dr. Maurice F. Egan, that Dr. Cook had reached the north pole. The announcement caused the greatest enthusiasm throughout the city and many Americans called at the legation to congratulate the minister. Among there was Alexander Kouta of New York, a warm personal friend of Dr. Cook, who said that he had believed the explorer had perished long ago. The legation was overcrowded with visitors.

The noted explorer, Commander Hovgaard, leader of various north pole expeditions, was convinced that the message that Dr. Cook had reached the pole was true, but remarked that it was strange that no mention was made in the cable as to whether there is land at the pole. It is the intention of the people of Copenhagen on Dr. Cook's arrival here, to give him a most enthusiastic reception.

Sends Message to Wife.

New York.—"Successful, well. Address Copenhagen. Fred."

Full of meaning if "successful" were interpreted to indicate that he had reached the north pole, the foregoing cable message, exasperating in its briefness, was received in New York Wednesday from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, whom the latest cable advices credit with having accomplished what no man ever did.

The message was sent not to any scientific society nor to any of his associates interested in his expedition from a scientific viewpoint, but to his wife, who has been counting the days and hours and praying for his safety since his departure from this city on July 4, 1907.

Wife Not at Home.

But by chance Mrs. Cook was not at her Brooklyn home, but spending the summer at Harpswell, Me., so the dispatch was received by Dr. R. T. Davidson, a personal friend of the explorer, who made its contents known, then flashed the good news on to Mrs. Cook. Brief as it was, it was the first news that she had had from her intrepid husband since March 17, 1908, when he wrote from Cape Hubbard on the edge of the polar ice sea on the northwest side of Ellesmere Land. At that time he advised his companion, Rudolph Franke, then stationed at Etah, Greenland, with supplies, to wait there until June for his return, but in the event of Dr. Cook's failure to appear to proceed to America. Franke waited as instructed, but as Dr. Cook failed to come back he caught the Peary auxiliary ship and reached New York last fall.

Cook's Whereabouts Mystery.

Since that time Dr. Cook's whereabouts has been a mystery, although members of the Arctic club in this city, viewing the situation optimistically, were inclined to think that he had reached the pole, despite his long silence. There was, of course, the ever-present probability that he had perished and the schooner Jeanie, a relief ship, is now en route to Etah, where she is due the middle of this month. The Jeanie left St. Johns N. F., about two weeks ago with the double purpose of searching for Dr. Cook and taking supplies to Commander Peary. The expedition was financed by a special committee headed by Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins of this city and composed of friends of Dr. Cook and men of science who were most keenly interested in his venture.

Sketch of the Discoverer.

Dr. Cook was born at Callcoon Depot, Sullivan county, New York, in 1865. He was married in Brooklyn in 1902 to Miss Mary Hunt. He went with the Peary expedition in 1891-92, and in 1894 organized the Miranda expedition. He was surgeon of the Belgian antarctic expedition in 1897. Next, in 1901, he went as surgeon with the Peary "Erik" auxiliary expedition. His ascent of Mount McKinley in Alaska, October 3, 1906, is the first on record.

Took New Route to Pole.

In the present expedition Dr. Cook sought to reach the pole through a new route known as Nansen strait. Dr. Cook, accompanied by John R. Bradley and several Esquimaux, left North Sydney, N. S., early in July, 1907, on the American auxiliary schooner yacht John R. Bradley, which landed the party at Smith's sound.

The party took up winter quarters about thirty miles farther north than Peary did two years previous.

In July, 1908, it was reported that the Cook party had been lost, but the rumor proved groundless when a letter was received that had been written at Comanni, Wosenthom sound, in which Cook said:

"I have this opportunity to send a letter to Upernavik by Rasmussen during this moon and I must hasten to report our progress to the present. I have a hundred dogs and as many more as I desire, with 15 of the best of the tribe assembled here for the attack over the new route across Ellesmere Land, out by way of Nansen sound and back by Kennedy channel, then using to good advantage the drift and musk oxen so abundant in Ellesmere Land. All of my equipment is ready and we hope to start for the goal late in January. With men and dogs well fed and under normal conditions, like my predecessors, I feel confident, as our equipment means perfection. When we return we will push southward at once to Cape York."

Congress Hears Gompers.

Paris.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the International Trades Unions congress again. He denounced international strike-breaking and declared the systematic immigration of workmen in times of depression and strikes in other countries to be one of the greatest menaces of organized labor. The conference passed a resolution against workmen offering their services at times when dock men and stevedores go out on strike.

Moody Has Rheumatism.

Haverhill, Mass.—That rheumatism and nothing else is the malady from which Associate William M. Moody of the United States supreme court is suffering was the statement made by his secretary.

Swift Plant on Fire.

Toledo, O.—The branch of the Swift Packing Company located in the midst of several packing house establishments and wholesale houses was damaged by fire.

River Rises Suddenly.

Columbus, Ga.—River men here are mystified at the sudden rise of the Chattahoochee river. Although this immediate section is undergoing a drought the river has risen 12 feet here in the last 24 hours. No heavy rains are reported.

Coin 18,279,000 Lincoln Cents.

Washington.—Only $294,790 was coined in August. Of this amount $112,000 was in silver half dollars and $182,790 in Lincoln pennies.

TO GREET DR. COOK

N. Y. ARCTIC CLUB HEADS MOVEMENT TO GIVE DISCOVERER OVATION.

WHEN HE RETURNS TO NEW YORK

Noted Explorers of World and Possibly Taft Will Be Present—Scientists Generally Credit American's Discovery of Pole.

POLE BELONGS TO U. S.

St. Louis, Missouri.—All new territory discovered by Dr. Frederick A. Cook when he reached the north pole will belong to the United States by right of discovery, according to Rev. C. M. Charropin, S. J., professor on astronomy at St. Louis university. Father Charropin said Dr. Cook's statements will be accepted by scientists, who will attempt to confirm them. According to Professor Charropin, the north pole is now the property of Uncle Sam.

New York.—Preparations already are afoot here to make the homecoming of Dr. Frederick A. Cook an event of national, and possibly international importance. If the plans outlined by members of the Arctic club are carried out the welcome home which Dr. Cook will receive in New York will be as ovation in which city, state and nation will take part, while prominent explorers—Cook's former rivals—from all parts of the globe, will gather to pay their personal tribute to his achievements.

Among the most notable of those who in all probability, will be here to greet Dr. Cook on his return will be Lieut. Shackelton, the intrepid Englishman, whose recent exploration in the Antarctic during which he succeeded in pushing nearer to the South Pole than had any previous explorer, made him a figure of world-wide prominence.

Members of the Arctic club hope that President Taft may himself be present as the nation's representative to welcome Dr. Cook.

No definite date has yet been set for Dr. Cook's arrival here. Captain Bradley S. Osbon, secretary of the Arctic club, said that the explorer is not expected for several weeks.

"He is due in Copenhagen in three days," said Captain Osbon, "and if he came straight home, would arrive in New York about the middle of September, but his friends believe that he may make several stops on the way home. For one thing, the geographers and scientists of Copenhagen will tender him a welcome. He may go to Christiana to meet Captain Amundson, the discoverer of the Northwest Passage. It is likely that he will visit Belgium, where he has been decorated for his services to science and it is scarcely conceivable that the British geographical society would allow him to pass them by on his way home without an invitation to London."

HAYNER KILLS HIMSELF.

Somerville's Assailant Saves County Expense of Trial.

New Ulm, Minnesota.—John S. Hayner, assailant of former State Senator Somerville of Sleepy Eye, cheated the ends of justice.

Making a rope from the blanket and other bedclothing in his cell at the county jail, he placed the end around his neck and attached the other to the iron fixtures of his cell door. When Deputy Sheriff Charles Brust went to the cell to bring his breakfast, Hayner's body was found hanging. It was cold and the man must have been dead several hours.

No Night Guard Kept.

The sheriff and other officers kept the company of the prisoner until midnight, and the sheriff inclined to the opinion that a guard ought to be maintained through the entire night. The county attorney did not coincide with him in this belief, with the result that Hayner was left unattended.

MARKETS.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 3.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, $0.99¾; No. 2 northern, $0.97¾; Sept., $0.95; Dec., $0.93½; durum, No. 1, $0.85. Corn—No. 3, 63¾c. Oats—No. 3 white, $0.94¾. Barley—59c. Rye—No. 2, $65¼. Flax—No. 1, $1.41.

Duluth, Sept. 3.—No. 1 northern, $0.97¾; Sept., $0.95¾; Dec., $0.93¾.

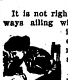
South St. Paul, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Steers, fair, $4.00@$5.50; cows, fair, $3.00@$4; calves, $4.50@7.00. Hogs, $7.60L7.65; sheep, yearlings, $5.00@$5.50; lambs, fair, $5.00@$6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Market strong. Steers, $5.60@88.05; cows, $3.50@$5.25; heifers, $3.50@$6; bulls, $3@4.85; calves, $3@$8; stockers and feeders, $3.75@$5.15.

Hogs—10c higher. Choice, heavy, $8.10@8.25; butchers, $8@$8.25; light, mixed, $7.80@8; choice, light, $8@8.25; packing, $7.60@7.75; pigs, $5.25@7.90; bulk of sales, $7.70@$8.10.

Sheep.—Market steady. Sheep, $4@$5.00; lambs, $6.75@7.65; yearlings, $5.00@$5.50.



PATIENT SUFFERING.

Many Women Think They Are Doomed to Backache.

It is not right for women to be always ailing with backache, urinary ills, headache and other symptoms of kidney disease. There is a way to end these troubles quickly. Mrs. John H. Wright, 606 East First St., Mitchell, S. D., says: "I suffered ten years with kidney complaint and a doctor told me I would never get more than temporary relief. A dragging pain and lameness in my back almost disabled me. Dizzy spells come and went and the kidney secretions were irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of these troubles and I feel better than for years past."

Sold by all dealers. 50c. a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Consumptives Need Not Leave Home.

Consumption can be cured, or arrested, in any section of the United States, and the percentage of cures in the east and the west is nearly the same. Any physician, therefore, who sends a person to the southwest without sufficient funds, or in an advanced or dying stage of the disease, is guilty of cruelty to his patient. Renewed efforts are being made to stop this practice, and to encourage the building of small local hospitals in every city and town in the country. Attempts are also being made in Southern California and in Texas to exclude indigent consumptives or to send them back to the east.

Pests Worried by Pests.

Since the Dutch philosopher Leeuwenhoek discovered that the pupa of the flea was sometimes preyed on by the larvae of a mite, it has been well known that various small insects have their external parasites. And a recent communication to the Comptes Rendus of the Biological society of Paris by M. Bruyant, shows that many mosquitoes carry about mites in the larval stage. Those described belong to four different genera. They probably feed on the integumentary structures of the mosquitoes.

It Was His Way.

A Kansas farmer was telling recently about the eavesdropping that goes on along the farmers' telephone line he is on. He said that whenever he talked he could hear the "click, click" of different receivers coming down.

"And you can bet," he amended, "that they never hear my receiver coming down. No, sir; I always hold on to the thing and let it down so easy that it doesn't click!"—Kansas City Journal.

Adjustable.

Aunt Anne, an old family darky, was sitting with knees crossed in the kitchen, when the young daughter of the house entered and, impressed with the hugeness of the old woman's feet, asked what size shoe she wore.

"Well, honey," replied Aunt Anne, "I kin wear eights; I ginerally wear nines; but dese yer I'se got on am twelves, an' de good Lawd knows dey hu'ts me!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Wasn't Settled.

Caller—Why is your servant going about the house with her hat on?

Mistress—She only came this morning and hasn't yet made up her mind whether she will stay or not.—Harper's Weekly.

SENSE ABOUT FOOD

Facts About Food Worth Knowing.

It is a serious question sometimes to know just what to eat when a person's stomach is out of order and most foods cause trouble.

Grape-Nuts food can be taken at any time with the certainty that it will digest. Actual experience of people is valuable to anyone interested in foods.

A Terre Haute woman writes: "I had suffered with indigestion for about four years, ever since an attack of typhoid fever, and at times could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and then suffer such agony with my stomach I would wish I never had to eat anything.

"I was urged to try Grape-Nuts and since using it I do not have to starve myself any more, but I can eat it at any time and feel nourished and satisfied, dyspepsia is a thing of the past, and I am now strong and well.

"My husband also had an experience with Grape-Nuts. He was very weak and sickly in the spring. Could not attend to his work. He was under the doctor's care but medicine did not seem to do him any good until he began to leave off ordinary food and use Grape-Nuts. It was positively surprising to see the change in him. He grew better right off, and naturally he had none but words of praise for Grape-Nuts.

"Our boy thinks he cannot eat a meal without Grape-Nuts, and he learns so fast at school that his teacher and other scholars comment on it. I am satisfied that it is because of the great nourishing elements in Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

It contains the phosphate of potash from wheat and barley which combine with albumen to make the gray matter to daily refill the brain and nerve centers.

It is a pity that people do not know what to feed their children. There are many mothers who give their youngsters almost any kind of food and when they become sick begin to pour the medicine down them. The real way is to stick to proper food and be healthy and get along without medicine and expense.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

One of the signs of the times—straw hats marked down.

May we look forward and upward to a strike of flying-machine operators?

According to the woman's page a little cold cream will be good for the sunburn.

Since it was not able to keep the Wright brothers France is satisfied with Bleriot.

Aeroplaning over the English channel is a safer job than soaring above stumpy Virginia farms.

However, the English channel puzzled Julius Caesar a lot and Napoleon never could manage to cross it.

Victims of the week-end habit do not desire to be cured while the grand and lovely weather hangs around.

Judging from the way irrigation projects are being snapped up the people of this country are still land hungry.

With one squint of the prescient eye we foresee people giving their friends sure cures for airsickness within a year.

Only a little bit more and the aeroplane will be useful for blowing up the enemy's fleet or pilfering a hen roost, as you please.

Because a woman refused to get supper for her husband at midnight a couple is in the divorce court. Why could they not have compromised and called it breakfast?

A sad accompaniment to the hot period is the lengthening list of drownings. This is a time when special care against the dangers of the water should be enjoined.

It is strongly suspected that the revolts in Spain have been stirred up by a mob element which has used the anti-war sentiment as an excuse to indulge in looting and crime.

Five feet of books will make some men real scholars. And then, again, there are other men upon whose native ignorance five cords of books wouldn't make an impression.

The czar of Russia is said to look much older than he is. Any man that didn't, holding his job, would be in a position to snap his fingers at all the Oslers on earth, for a hundred years or so.

A woman in New York has obtained a divorce from her husband who has been missing for 15 years. She probably intends to simplify any Enoch Arden reappearance tangle at the start.

At least half a dozen different patterns of flying machines can beat half of the more common birds at distances ranging from 20 miles up to 50, and that is the real thing in the flight line.

The young eloping Pittsburg brides who cried because on their return their fathers were placid and handed them $5,000 checks will soon realize that the real romance of the affair was in the checks.

Olive drab cotton cloth is to be substituted for khaki, as the tropical uniform for the United States army. In looks, at least it must be an improvement. No uniform could look worse than the dull brown khaki.

A government land scandal has developed in Cuba with alarming promptness for so new a republic. It will not be a pleasant experience for the United States, after all its trouble to have the heads of the European nations wagging with a chorus of "I told you so!"

Plans have been prepared for the elimination of grade crossings in Minneapolis at a cost of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. This is a large sum of money; but the cost of safety in cities is always high, and the returns on investments of this kind warrant the outlay.

Castro is said to be losing his money, invested in Venezuelan securities. A navigation company in which he had investments steered his holdings away from him, and a cigarette company smoked him out. The dictator business yields a big profit, but has the invariable accompaniment to that advantage of big risks.

In former times debtors were put in prison. That sentiment on the subject has gone from one extreme to another is illustrated by the case of a man in Pittsburg sent to jail for dunning another for a debt. It was the man who borrowed money who used to be punished. Now it is the man who lends it, and maybe it serves the latter right.

An advanced woman theorist wants women on police forces on the ground that the criminal needs mothering. It is the opinion of practical theorists, disgusted with the sentimentality of the age, that what the criminal needs is more lathering.

Germany's wonderful progress in aerial navigation is not to be lost sight of. It is not that that country has a monopoly of brains and science, but simply that its inventors receive more substantial encouragement than other countries care to give.

AMERICAN THE FIRST TO FIND NORTH POLE

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn Discovers Spot, to Reach Which Many Men Have Lost Their Lives.

COOK'S MESSAGE TO WIFE.

Successful, well. Address Copenhagen.

BRUSSELS BELIEVES REPORT.

Brussels, Sept. 2.—The observatory here received the following telegram dated Lerwick, Shetland islands:

Reached north pole April 21, 1908. Discovered land far north. Return to Copenhagen by steamer Hans Egede.

FREDERICK COOK.

The American officials at the observatory state the dispatch is surely authentic and that the north pole has been reached for the first time and by an American.

HISTORY OF SEARCH FOR POLE.

Recent Notable Expeditions.

August 15, 1909—Walter Wellman, American, left island of Spitzbergen in airship, disabled after 30 miles' travel. Returns.

July 7, 1907—Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., left Sydney, N S. Now in polar regions Made previous record of 203 miles from pole

September 3, 1905—Capt. Ronald Amundsen. Norwegian, makes first voyage through Northwest Passage. Reached Herschel island.

1904—Baron Toll, Russian, leads expedition through Siberia. All members perish.

1903—Erickson, Dane, reaches Saunders island. Rescued in destitute condition.

1903—Anthony Fiala, American, beats Abruzzi record. Rescued after hardships.

1900—Duke of Abruzzi compelled to turn back after beating Nansen record.

Lives Sacrificed for Discovery.

Year.	Explorer.	Lost.
1553	Sir Richard Willoughby	62
1554	Richard Chancellor	8
1578	Sir Martin Frobisher	40
1585	Capt. Davis	14
1594	Barents	25
1606	John Knight	3
1807	Henry Hudson	10
1612	Sir Thomas Button	14
1619	Jens Munk	62
1631	Thomas James	14
1633	Isle of Jan Mayen Settlers	7
1634	Isle of Jan Mayen Settlers	7
1648	Deshneff	70
1719	James Knight	50
1728	Bering	10
1735	Pronschistcheff	2
1735	Lassinius	53
1739	Chariton Laptier	12
1742	Bering	31
1773	Lord Mulgrave	8
1776	Capt Cook	4
1818	Parry, first voyage	6
1819	Franklin, first voyage	2
1821	Parry, second voyage	7
1825	Franklin, second voyage	4
1829	John Ross	4
1838	Pease and Simpson	5
1845	Franklin, third voyage	135
1848	J. C. Ross, search expedition	1
1849	North Star expedition	5
1849	Plover and Herald	3
1853	Rae	6
1853	Kane expedition	3
1860	Isaac Hayes	1
1860	Hall, first voyage	2
1864	Hall, second voyage	2
1870	Hall, last voyage	2
1872	Pegetthoff	2
1872	B. Leigh Smith	2
1875	English expedition	4
1878	Jeannette (De Long)	23
1881	Greeley	20
1896	Andree (balloon)	3
1904	Baron Tall	25
	Total	778

Paris.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald this morning publishes a signed statement from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, which is dated "Hans Egede, Lerwick, Wednesday," on his discovery of the north pole and his experiences in the Arctic regions.

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at last succeeded in reaching the north pole. A new highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and extend the Esquimaux horizon.

"Land has been discovered on which rest the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestial unknown. The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith Sound late in August, 1907."

Forced to Eat Dogs.

"We were now about two hundred miles from the pole and sledge loads were reduced. One dog after another went into the stomachs of the hungry survivors until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for man and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves.

"In spite of what seemed long marches, we advanced but little over a hundred miles. Much of our work was lost in circuitous twists, around troublesome pressure lines and high irregular fields. An old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety.

"Although still equal to about fifty miles daily, the extended marches and the long hours for traveling with which fortune favored us earlier were no longer possible.

Sunburns Bad as Frost.

"The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Sunburns and frost bites now were recorded on the same day, but the double day's glitter infused an incentive into one's life of shivers.

"Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36, longitude 94.3.

Cold and Wind Torture.

"The low temperature was persistent and the winds made life a torture. But cooped up in our snow houses, eating dried beef tallow and drinking hot tea, there were some animal comforts occasionally to be gained.

"There was urgent need of rapid advance. Our main mission did not permit a detour for the purpose of exploring the coast. Here were seen the last signs of solid earth; beyond, there was nothing stable to be seen.

Describes Arrival at Pole.

After telling of the experiences of himself and Esquimaux guides, Dr. Cook says:

"On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining 14 seconds and made a few final observations. I told Etukishook and Ahwelsh (the accompanying Esquimaux) that we had reached the 'great nail.' Everywhere we turned was south. With a single step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other; from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated to the breezes at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 38 centigrade, barometer 29.83, latitude 90; as for the longitude it was nothing, as it was but a word.

Crazed by Joy, But Weary.

"Although crazy with joy our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day, after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon. Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth, had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries. There was no ground, only an immensity of dazzling white snow, no living being, no point to break the frightful monotony.

"On April 23 we started on our return."

Copenhagen.—That Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, reached the north pole in his expedition which has just ended was given full credence here Wednesday, although details are lacking of his intrepid dash across the ice.

A message was received at the colonial office via Lerwick, Shetland Islands, announcing that Dr. Cook had reached the pole April 21, 1908.

Dispatch from Ship Officer.

This dispatch was sent by a Greenland official on board the Danish government steamer Hans Egede, which passed Lerwick at noon en route for Denmark, and read as follows:

"We have on board the American traveler, Dr. Cook, who reached the north pole April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook arrived in Upernavik in May of 1909 from Cape York. The Esquimaux of Cape York confirmed Dr. Cook's story of his journey."

It is understood that the Danish consul at Lerwick, where the Hans Egede remained for two hours, was officially notified of Dr. Cook's success in his attempt to reach the pole, but that he was bound to secrecy concerning the extent and nature of the explorer's discoveries.

Full Report on Saturday.

Director Ryberg, head of the Greenland administration bureau, said he did not expect to receive any further details of Dr. Cook's achievement before the arrival of the Hans Egede at this port, which probably would be Saturday afternoon. The vessel will make no stops on the voyage from Lerwick to Copenhagen.

Director Ryberg proceeded to the American legation and informed the minister, Dr. Maurice F. Egan, that Dr. Cook had reached the north pole. The announcement caused the greatest enthusiasm throughout the city and many Americans called at the legation to congratulate the minister. Among there was Alexander Kouta of New York, a warm personal friend of Dr. Cook, who said that he had believed the explorer had perished long ago. The legation was overcrowded with visitors.

The noted explorer, Commander Hovgaard, leader of various north pole expeditions, was convinced that the message that Dr. Cook had reached the pole was true, but remarked that it was strange that no mention was made in the cable as to whether there is land at the pole. It is the intention of the people of Copenhagen on Dr. Cook's arrival here, to give him a most enthusiastic reception.

Sends Message to Wife.

New York.—"Successful, well. Address Copenhagen. Fred."

Full of meaning if "successful" were interpreted to indicate that he had reached the north pole, the foregoing cable message, exasperating in its briefness, was received in New York Wednesday from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the American explorer, whom the latest cable advices credit with having accomplished what no man ever did.

The message was sent not to any scientific society nor to any of his associates interested in his expedition from a scientific viewpoint, but to his wife, who has been counting the days and hours and praying for his safety since his departure from this city on July 4, 1907.

Wife Not at Home.

But by chance Mrs. Cook was not at her Brooklyn home, but spending the summer at Harpswell, Me., so the dispatch was received by Dr. R. T. Davidson, a personal friend of the explorer, who made its contents known, then flashed the good news on to Mrs. Cook. Brief as it was, it was the first news that she had had from her intrepid husband since March 17, 1908, when he wrote from Cape Hubbard on the edge of the polar ice sea on the northwest side of Ellesmere Land. At that time he advised his companion, Rudolph Franke, then stationed at Etah, Greenland, with supplies, to wait there until June for his return, but in the event of Dr. Cook's failure to appear to proceed to America. Franke waited as instructed, but as Dr. Cook failed to come back he caught the Peary auxiliary ship and reached New York last fall.

Cook's Whereabouts Mystery.

Since that time Dr. Cook's whereabouts has been a mystery, although members of the Arctic club in this city, viewing the situation optimistically, were inclined to think that he had reached the pole, despite his long silence. There was, of course, the ever-present probability that he had perished and the schooner Jeanie, a relief ship, is now en route to Etah, where she is due the middle of this month. The Jeanie left St. Johns N. F., about two weeks ago with the double purpose of searching for Dr. Cook and taking supplies to Commander Peary. The expedition was financed by a special committee headed by Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins of this city and composed of friends of Dr. Cook and men of science who were most keenly interested in his venture.

Sketch of the Discoverer.

Dr. Cook was born at Callcoon Depot, Sullivan county, New York, in 1865. He was married in Brooklyn in 1902 to Miss Mary Hunt. He went with the Peary expedition in 1891-92, and in 1894 organized the Miranda expedition. He was surgeon of the Belgian antarctic expedition in 1897. Next, in 1901, he went as surgeon with the Peary "Erik" auxiliary expedition. His ascent of Mount McKinley in Alaska, October 3, 1906, is the first on record.

Took New Route to Pole.

In the present expedition Dr. Cook sought to reach the pole through a new route known as Nansen strait. Dr. Cook, accompanied by John R. Bradley and several Esquimaux, left North Sydney, N. S., early in July, 1907, on the American auxiliary schooner yacht John R. Bradley, which landed the party at Smith's sound.

The party took up winter quarters about thirty miles farther north than Peary did two years previous.

In July, 1908, it was reported that the Cook party had been lost, but the rumor proved groundless when a letter was received that had been written at Comanni, Wosenthom sound, in which Cook said:

"I have this opportunity to send a letter to Upernavik by Rasmussen during this moon and I must hasten to report our progress to the present. I have a hundred dogs and as many more as I desire, with 15 of the best of the tribe assembled here for the attack over the new route across Ellesmere Land, out by way of Nansen sound and back by Kennedy channel, then using to good advantage the drift and musk oxen so abundant in Ellesmere Land. All of my equipment is ready and we hope to start for the goal late in January. With men and dogs well fed and under normal conditions, like my predecessors, I feel confident, as our equipment means perfection. When we return we will push southward at once to Cape York."

Congress Hears Gompers.

Paris.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the International Trades Unions congress again. He denounced international strike-breaking and declared the systematic immigration of workmen in times of depression and strikes in other countries to be one of the greatest menaces of organized labor. The conference passed a resolution against workmen offering their services at times when dock men and stevedores go out on strike.

Moody Has Rheumatism.

Haverhill, Mass.—That rheumatism and nothing else is the malady from which Associate William M. Moody of the United States supreme court is suffering was the statement made by his secretary.

Swift Plant on Fire.

Toledo, O.—The branch of the Swift Packing Company located in the midst of several packing house establishments and wholesale houses was damaged by fire.

River Rises Suddenly.

Columbus, Ga.—River men here are mystified at the sudden rise of the Chattahoochee river. Although this immediate section is undergoing a drought the river has risen 12 feet here in the last 24 hours. No heavy rains are reported.

Coin 18,279,000 Lincoln Cents.

Washington.—Only $294,790 was coined in August. Of this amount $112,000 was in silver half dollars and $182,790 in Lincoln pennies.

TO GREET DR. COOK

N. Y. ARCTIC CLUB HEADS MOVEMENT TO GIVE DISCOVERER OVATION.

WHEN HE RETURNS TO NEW YORK

Noted Explorers of World and Possibly Taft Will Be Present—Scientists Generally Credit American's Discovery of Pole.

POLE BELONGS TO U. S.

St. Louis, Missouri.—All new territory discovered by Dr. Frederick A. Cook when he reached the north pole will belong to the United States by right of discovery, according to Rev. C. M. Charropin, S. J., professor on astronomy at St. Louis university. Father Charropin said Dr. Cook's statements will be accepted by scientists, who will attempt to confirm them. According to Professor Charropin, the north pole is now the property of Uncle Sam.

New York.—Preparations already are afoot here to make the homesoming of Dr. Frederick A. Cook an event of national, and possibly international importance. If the plans outlined by members of the Arctic club are carried out the welcome home which Dr. Cook will receive in New York will be as ovation in which city, state and nation will take part, while prominent explorers—Cook's former rivals—from all parts of the globe, will gather to pay their personal tribute to his achievements.

Among the most notable of those who in all probability, will be here to greet Dr. Cook on his return will be Lieut. Shackelton, the intrepid Englishman, whose recent exploration in the Antarctic during which he succeeded in pushing nearer to the South Pole than had any previous explorer, made him a figure of world-wide prominence.

Members of the Arctic club hope that President Taft may himself be present as the nation's representative to welcome Dr. Cook.

No definite date has yet been set for Dr. Cook's arrival here. Captain Bradley S. Osbon, secretary of the Arctic club, said that the explorer is not expected for several weeks.

"He is due in Copenhagen in three days," said Captain Osbon, "and if he came straight home, would arrive in New York about the middle of September, but his friends believe that he may make several stops on the way home. For one thing, the geographers and scientists of Copenhagen will tender him a welcome. He may go to Christiana to meet Captain Amundson, the discoverer of the Northwest Passage. It is likely that he will visit Belgium, where he has been decorated for his services to science and it is scarcely conceivable that the British geographical society would allow him to pass them by on his way home without an invitation to London."

HAYNER KILLS HIMSELF.

Somerville's Assailant Saves County Expense of Trial.

New Ulm, Minnesota.—John S. Hayner, assailant of former State Senator Somerville of Sleepy Eye, cheated the ends of justice.

Making a rope from the blanket and other bedclothing in his cell at the county jail, he placed the end around his neck and attached the other to the iron fixtures of his cell door. When Deputy Sheriff Charles Brust went to the cell to bring his breakfast, Hayner's body was found hanging. It was cold and the man must have been dead several hours.

No Night Guard Kept.

The sheriff and other officers kept the company of the prisoner until midnight, and the sheriff inclined to the opinion that a guard ought to be maintained through the entire night. The county attorney did not coincide with him in this belief, with the result that Hayner was left unattended.

MARKETS.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Sept. 3.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, $0.99¾; No. 2 northern, $0.97¾; Sept., $0.95; Dec., $0.93½; durum, No. 1, $0.85. Corn—No. 3, 63¾c. Oats—No. 3 white, $0.94¾. Barley—59c. Rye—No. 2, $65¼. Flax—No. 1, $1.41.

Duluth, Sept. 3.—No. 1 northern, $0.97¾; Sept., $0.95¾; Dec., $0.93¾.

South St. Paul, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Steers, fair, $4.00@$5.50; cows, fair, $3.00@$4; calves, $4.50@7.00. Hogs, $7.60L7.65; sheep, yearlings, $5.00@$5.50; lambs, fair, $5.00@$6.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Market strong. Steers, $5.60@88.05; cows, $3.50@$5.25; heifers, $3.50@$6; bulls, $3@4.85; calves, $3@$8; stockers and feeders, $3.75@$5.15.

Hogs—10c higher. Choice, heavy, $8.10@8.25; butchers, $8@$8.25; light, mixed, $7.80@8; choice, light,$8@8.25; packing, $7.60@7.75; pigs, $5.25@7.90; bulk of sales, $7.70@$8.10.

Sheep.—Market steady. Sheep. $4 @$5.00; lambs, $6.75@7.65; yearlings, $5.00@$5.50.

PATIENT SUFFERING.

Many Women Think They Are Doomed to Backache.

It is not right for women to be always ailing with backache, urinary ills, headache and other symptoms of kidney disease. There is a way to end these troubles quickly. Mrs. John H. Wright, 606 East First St., Mitchell, S. D., says: "I suffered ten years with kidney complaint and a doctor told me I would never get more than temporary relief. A dragging pain and lameness in my back almost disabled me. Dizzy spells come and went and the kidney secretions were irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of these troubles and I feel better than for years past."

Sold by all dealers. 50c. a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Consumptives Need Not Leave Home.

Consumption can be cured, or arrested, in any section of the United States, and the percentage of cures in the east and the west is nearly the same. Any physician, therefore, who sends a person to the southwest without sufficient funds, or in an advanced or dying stage of the disease, is guilty of cruelty to his patient. Renewed efforts are being made to stop this practice, and to encourage the building of small local hospitals in every city and town in the country. Attempts are also being made in Southern California and in Texas to exclude indigent consumptives or to send them back to the east.

Pests Worried by Pests.

Since the Dutch philosopher Leeuwenhoek discovered that the pupa of the flea was sometimes preyed on by the larvae of a mite, it has been well known that various small insects have their external parasites. And a recent communication to the Comptes Rendus of the Biological society of Paris by M. Bruyant, shows that many mosquitoes carry about mites in the larval stage. Those described belong to four different genera. They probably feed on the integumentary structures of the mosquitoes.

It Was His Way.

A Kansas farmer was telling recently about the eavesdropping that goes on along the farmers' telephone line he is on. He said that whenever he talked he could hear the "click, click" of different receivers coming down.

"And you can bet," he amended, "that they never hear my receiver coming down. No, sir; I always hold on to the thing and let it down so easy that it doesn't click!"—Kansas City Journal.

Adjustable.

Aunt Anne, an old family darky, was sitting with knees crossed in the kitchen, when the young daughter of the house entered and, impressed with the hugeness of the old woman's feet, asked what size shoe she wore.

"Well, honey," replied Aunt Anne, "I kin wear eights; I ginerally wear nines; but dese yer I'se got on am twelves, an' de good Lawd knows dey hu'ts me!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Wasn't Settled.

Caller—Why is your servant going about the house with her hat on?

Mistress—She only came this morning and hasn't yet made up her mind whether she will stay or not.—Harper's Weekly.

SENSE ABOUT FOOD

Facts About Food Worth Knowing.

It is a serious question sometimes to know just what to eat when a person's stomach is out of order and most foods cause trouble.

Grape-Nuts food can be taken at any time with the certainty that it will digest. Actual experience of people is valuable to anyone interested in foods.

A Terre Haute woman writes: "I had suffered with indigestion for about four years, ever since an attack of typhoid fever, and at times could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and then suffer such agony with my stomach I would wish I never had to eat anything.

"I was urged to try Grape-Nuts and since using it I do not have to starve myself any more, but I can eat it at any time and feel nourished and satisfied, dyspepsia is a thing of the past, and I am now strong and well.

"My husband also had an experience with Grape-Nuts. He was very weak and sickly in the spring. Could not attend to his work. He was under the doctor's care but medicine did not seem to do him any good until he began to leave off ordinary food and use Grape-Nuts. It was positively surprising to see the change in him. He grew better right off, and naturally he had none but words of praise for Grape-Nuts.

"Our boy thinks he cannot eat a meal without Grape-Nuts, and he learns so fast at school that his teacher and other scholars comment on it. I am satisfied that it is because of the great nourishing elements in Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

It contains the phosphate of potash from wheat and barley which combine with albumen to make the gray matter to daily refill the brain and nerve centers.

It is a pity that people do not know what to feed their children. There are many mothers who give their youngsters almost any kind of food and when they become sick begin to pour the medicine down them. The real way is to stick to proper food and be healthy and get along without medicine and expense.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OUR CAVALRYMEN LEAD THE WORLD

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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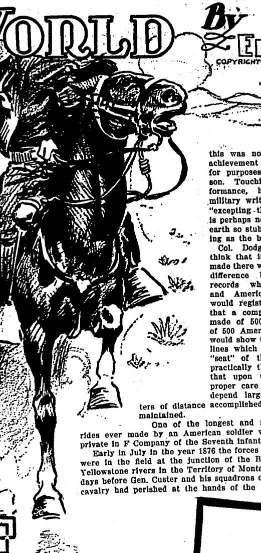
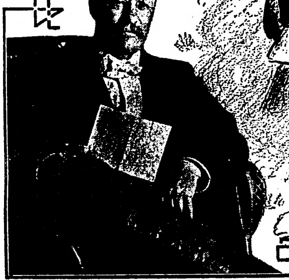


WASHINGTON—The riding test for army officers which was ordered by Theodore Roosevelt has not been discontinued under the Taft administration. From some of the comments that have been made on these "long, hard rides," it would appear that the public believes that the army officers never were given an opportunity prior to the Roosevelt administration to show what they could do in the way of covering long distances in quick time. No army in the world, perhaps, has had the same opportunities to test the endurance of cavalry horses as has the small regular force of the United States.



EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The long, level stretches of the plains and the activity of the marauding Indian mounted on his tireless broncho have been the conditions which gave to Uncle Sam's cavalrymen his matchless chances for long forced mounted marches. Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U. S. A., collected the official records of long distance cavalry rides, and has made them public in a book so that they may be compared with the performances of the soldier horsemen of other nations. Col. Dodge declares specifically that he has rejected all "hearsay rides, of which there is no end," and has accepted only those proved by official reports. Col. Dodge says that Capt. S. F. Fountain, United States cavalry, in the year 1891, with a detachment of his troop, rode 84 miles in eight hours. This record is vouched for, and it is better than that once made by the Natal Mounted Rifles by about four hours, the distance being within one mile of that made in South Africa. For actual speed this forced march stands perhaps at the head of the American army record, though other rides have been more remarkable.

THE PYRAMID DRILL AT FORT MYER

In the year 1879, when the Utes succeeded in getting some United States troops into what was afterward known as Thornburg's "rat hole," several mounted couriers succeeded in slipping through the circling line of savages. All of them reached Merritt's column, 170 miles distant, in less than 24 hours. The exact time was not taken, for, as Col. Dodge puts it, "rescue was of more importance than records."

It must be understood, of course, that all these American rides were made without changing horses. The steed at the start was the steed at the finish. The best rider, according to cavalry experts, is not the man who takes a five-barred gate or who can ride standing, but the man who by instinct feels the condition of his horse, and, though getting the most out of the animal, knows best how to conserve his strength.

Gen. Lawton in the year 1876, rode from Red Cloud agency, Nebraska, to Sidney in the same state, a distance of 125 miles, in 26 hours. He was carrying important dispatches for Gen. Crook, and though the road was bad his mount was in good condition when Lawton, looking five years older than he did the day before, handed over his bundle of papers to the black-bearded general.

Gen. Merritt has a forced march record that has no American parallel when the conditions of his journey are considered. He was ordered in the fall of 1879 to the relief of Payne's command, which was surrounded by hostile Indians. Merritt's command consisted of four troops of cavalry, but at the last moment he was ordered to add to his force a battalion of infantry. The "dough boys" were loaded into army wagons drawn by mules, and with the cavalry at the flanks the relief column started. The distance to be traversed was 170 miles, and it was made, notwithstanding the handicap of the wagons and trails that were muddy and sandy by turns, in just 66 hours. At the end of the march the troopers went into the fight, and in the entire command not one horse showed a lame leg or a saddle sore.

Four troopers of the Fourth cavalry who had volunteered for the particular service, were sent in the summer of 1870 from Fort Harney to Fort Warner with dispatches, and were told to make the best time possible without killing their horses. The men were on their mettle. They made the distance, 140 miles 20 miles of the way being through loose sand, in 22 hours, the actual marching time being 18 hours and 30 minutes. At Fort Warner they rested one day, and returned to Harney on the same horses at the uniform rate of 60 miles a day. Capt. Edward G. Fechet started at midnight for the relief of the Indian scouts who had been sent out to arrest Sitting Bull, and, who, after killing that chief, were beleaguered in a small hut by his followers. Fechet took an ambulance wagon and a Hotchkiss gun with him. The gun carriage broke down and he was compelled to fasten the trail of the piece to the tailboard of the ambulance and thus drag it along. Notwithstanding this handicap he made the first 45 miles in less than seven hours. He fought and drove off the young Sioux bucks, then scouted the country for ten miles, gave his troopers some breakfast and returned to the fort. Fourteen hours were consumed in covering 90 miles of ground.

The cavalry horses of the American army have undergone these endurance and speed tests carrying weights of more than 200 pounds and without any training other than that received in the ordinary course of frontier scouting and daily drill evolutions. The greatest military ride record, as it appears on paper, is that of the Austrian Count Stahrenberg, who rode one horse 350 miles in 71 hours. The animal, however, carried only the count's weight, 128 pounds; it had been specially trained for months to undergo the endurance test, and during the whole time of the ride it was kept up on stimulants. The horse died within 24 hours after the completion of its task. Col. Dodge, in his summary of remarkable rides, tells of a professional express rider, whom he personally knew, who for many months carried mail from El Paso to Chihuahau through a hostile Apache country. This man on one horse, a broncho, regularly made 300 miles in 60 hours, and then resting his mount for four days, made the return trip. As this was not a cavalry achievement it is not used for purposes of comparison. Touching the performance, however, the military writer says, that "excepting the ass, there is perhaps no creature on earth so stubbornly enduring as the broncho."

Col. Dodge does not think that if tests were made there would be much difference between the records which English and American soldiers would register. He says that a composite picture made of 500 British and of 500 American troopers would show that the three lines which establish the "seat" of the rider are practically the same, and that upon this and the proper care of the horse depend largely the matters of distance accomplished and speed maintained.

One of the longest and most perilous rides ever made by an American soldier was that of a private in F Company of the Seventh infantry.

Early in July in the year 1876 the forces of Gen. Terry were in the field at the junction of the Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers in the Territory of Montana. Only ten days before Gen. Custer and his squadrons of the Seventh cavalry had perished at the hands of the Sioux under Sitting Bull. A detachment of troops pushing forward in search of the "yellow-haired white chief" had found the mutilated bodies of the slain, with the little heaps of empty cartridges at their sides, telling mutely the story of a desperately heroic defense. The detachment had joined Terry and the story of the Custer massacre was told.

TRAINING CAVALRY HORSES TO LIE DOWN AT COMMAND

The whole country to the northeast and the south was swarming with the Sioux not yet sated with slaughter. To the southeast 200 miles away, near the headquarters of the Powder river, in the Territory of Wyoming, lay the command of Gen. Crook. It was imperatively necessary that the situation of affairs just south of the Yellowstone should be made known to the general commanding the southeastern forces.

Between Terry and Crook was an unbroken wilderness inhabited only by wild animals and wilder men. With Terry's column were six tried scouts and plainsmen. They knew every inch of the country, every trail, every hiding place in the mountain spurs and every patch of timber on the plains. To these men were intrusted the dispatches of the commanding officer, with instructions to carry them southeastward to the camp of Crook. The scouts started on their journey. Inside of eight hours all of them were back and the report to Terry was that no man could attempt the journey to Powder river and live.

In F Company of the Seventh infantry was a private named James Bell. He had acquired a knowledge of the country in the campaigns in which he had served against the Sioux. His knowledge, however, was but a tithe of that held by the plainsmen, and his acquaintance with the ways of the Indians was as nothing to theirs, yet Private James Bell went to Gen. Terry's headquarters and volunteered to carry the dispatches through the heart of the hostile country and to deliver them to Gen. Crook, or else, if it must be, to forfeit his life.

Terry asked the man if he knew fully the danger of the undertaking. Bell's answer was: "The scouts came back." In the four words he expressed the whole thing, for the scouts never before had turned in their tracks.

Private Bell took his rations, a full supply of ammunition, his rifle and his revolver, and mounting a horse he started southeast to the wilderness to look death in the face.

His course took him close to the scene of the Custer massacre, where less than two weeks before 5,000 Sioux had gathered for the killing. He traveled only at night, and all day long he lay hidden in the timber or in the gulches of the foothills.

Two hours after sunset on the second night he left his day's hiding place and set his course southward along a range of low hills. He turned aside to skirt a bit of timber, and as he came to the edge of the trees his mount showed symptoms of uneasiness.

Bell dropped from his horse and stole forward. He saw not more than 100 yards ahead of him a war party of fully 50 Indians making preparations to camp for the night. They had come apparently from a direction opposite to that taken by the courier, for he had not crossed their trail. He stole back, remounted and made a detour, passing the Indian encampment on the right and without awakening their suspicions.

Notwithstanding the rough nature of the country through which he was passing and the necessity of sparing his horse, Bell made 40 miles in that second night's ride. When it was within two hours of sunrise he struck a small creek with a bottom of sand and pebbles. He knew that if the war party which he had passed the night before should find his trail that it would be followed, and that the reds would not spare their ponies in the attempt to overtake the wilderness messenger.

For two miles Bell led his horse down the bed of the creek, thus completely obliterating his trail, but he knew that the hoof marks showing where he had taken to the water were telltale witnesses of his subterfuge.

He reached a part of the creek where the banks were heavily overgrown with bushes. He pushed the green growth aside from right to left and sent his horse through. Then he covered the marks of the passage as well as he could, and finally crawled up on the bank himself, covering his own trail.

He found a hiding place for the day in a ravine about 300 yards from the bank of the creek, and after feeding his horse, and eating his own breakfast he put all thought of sleep aside, and climbing to a hilltop he watched the vicinity of the creek.

Bell believed that the reds could not have found his trail, if they had found it at all, until near sunrise and he knew that if they followed him it would take them the better part of the day to reach his hiding place and that by that time his horse would be fresh and their horses jaded.

At three o'clock in the afternoon he saw something that set his heart beating, brave man though he was. The war party was breaking through the underbrush on the bank of the creek and Bell knew that his trail had been followed and that he had but a moment's time to save his life and his message.

He ran down the slope, vaulted on to his horse and shot out into the open around the base of the hill.

The reds chased the courier for five miles, firing now and again, but he distanced them and after two more nights of peril he gave Terry's message into the hands of Crook.

James Bell was given a medal of honor, and for five years he was a messenger in the headquarters of the department of the lakes in Chicago. Few people realized that the quiet unassuming "errand man" in the Pullman building was the courier who had taken on himself a mission that tried plainsmen had not dared to attempt to fulfill.

The Home.

Home and home life must never become commonplace. The little surprises, the remembrances of the birthday, the unexpected treat, the pleasure earned for one by the sacrifice of another—all these belong under our head of spiritual exercises. Nor is there any scene of our life which so demands such exercise as this familiar scene of home, which has to be reset every day.—Edward Everett Hale.

LOW COLONIST FARES TO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

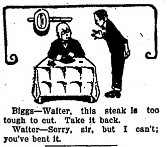
Union Pacific Passenger Department announces that Colonist Fares will be in effect from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1909, to all points in the West and Northwest.

This year the West looks more promising than ever. Now is the time to secure land at low prices, and, at the same time, to visit the many interesting points in the West and Northwest, at which liberal stopover arrangements may be made.

A better estimate of raw lands can be made now than formerly, because these lands are in proximity to new farms that are producing wonderful crops.

For descriptive literature, write to E. L. Lomax, G. P. A., U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

SPOILED.



Biggs—Waiter, this steak is too tough to cut. Take it back.

Waiter—Sorry, sir, but I can't; you've bent it.

Care in Preparing Food.

In recent years scientists have proved that the value of food is measured largely by its purity; the result is the most stringent pure food laws that have ever been known.

One food that has stood out prominently as a perfectly clean and pure food and which was as pure before the enactment of these laws as it could possibly be is Quaker Oats; conceded by the experts to be the ideal food for making strength of muscle and brain. The best and cheapest of all foods. The Quaker Oats Company is the only manufacturer of oatmeal that has satisfactorily solved the problem of removing the husks and black specks which are so annoying when other brands are eaten. If you are convenient to the store buy the regular size packages; if not near the store, buy the large size family packages.

A Rude Suggestion.

"Why," asked the acquisitive young student, "do they call pretty women 'peaches?'"

"Because," growled the sour old bachelor, "pretty women are the fruit of mischief."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The man who has a talkative wife may have a whole lot to say, but he seldom gets a chance to say it.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Willimantic, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles, causing backache, irregularities, dizziness and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk upstairs without stopping on the way. I tried three different doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them, but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said nothing would restore my health. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. ETTA DONOVAN, Box 299, Willimantic, Conn.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

That great Minnesota state fair is one of the greates advertisements that this state ever had.

Owing to the editor being down to the state fair part of this week our editorials are noted for their absence in this issue.

Polk county had one of the finest exhibits at the state fair this week of any county in the state. The exhibit was in charge of Toomy Johnson, of Crookston and will be heard from when the plums are distributed.

The grand stand at the Minnesota state fair was entirely to small to accomidate the attendance last Monday, and right there is where we noted a mistake in the management People that go to the fair are entitled to courtesy, but instead of that the farmers of this state were met at that grand stand by a gang of "fresh" city kids, clothed with authority to tell the old "mossbacks," where they got off at. Such kind of treatement is likely to hurt the attendance in future years, and should be given prompt attention, and a course of fire treatement by the board of management.

How Attraction Acts.

Attraction acts very curiously. Thus if there were a man in the moon and if he were like the men on the earth he would be able to leap over a three storied house with as much ease as an ordinary jumper springs over a three foot fence in consequence of the forces of attraction being much less at the moon's surface than at the earth's. An elephant there would be as light footed as the deer here. A boy throwing stones might easily land them in an adjoining county. On the other hand, the reverse of all this would happen in Jupiter or Saturn. They being so much greater than the earth, their attraction would so impede locomotion that a man would scarcely be able to crawl, and large animals would be crushed by their own weight.

In the Land of Windmills.

The Dutch when they invite you, and they are not a guest seeking race, are extremely hospitable and make you at once welcome. Sometimes, however, when it comes to dinner, their active hospitality demands an energetic recognition. The table is laid with piles of plates before each chair. On your first visit the spoons and forks are heavy silver, the knives of the finest steel and ivory. You never, however, eat with them again. When you have been shown that a family possesses them that ends it. You eat thereafter from everyday ware.

"What would the silver be like for our descendants if we used it often?" an old lady asked me. "What would we have if our ancestors had been careless?"—Eva Madden in Harper's Bazar.

A Curiosity In Boundaries.

About 600 yards from the station at Herseaux, at the crossroads from Oudenarde to Roubaix, on the way from Tournai to Mouseron, there is a directing post which from a topographical point of view is a curiosity. This post marks the separation between the two countries, France and Belgium; three provinces or departments, Le Nord, western Flanders and Hainault; three bishoprics, Cambrai, Burges and Tournai. Three races dwell around it, speaking three languages, French, Flemish and Wallon. It is also in three communes, Wattrelos, Herseaux and Estaimpius.—London Globe.

The Only Way to Know.

Catherine had asked so many questions, and father was growing impatient. Finally he said, "Oh, Catherine, I can't answer half your questions."

"I know you can't, father, but then I do not know which half you can't answer."—Delineator.

Neither Polite Nor Wise.

Mrs. Tellitt—It isn't polite to turn your back on people.

Tellitt—It isn't wise, either, unless you are sure that your dress is buttoned to the limit. Think that over!—Chicago News.

Sanitary instruction is more important than sanitary legislation.—Derby.

WATERLESS BATHING.

A Good Rub and an Air Bath a Substitute For the Tub.

The conditions and conventions of our civilization demand frequent bathing. It is popularly supposed that this frequent bathing is essential to health.

"This is quite untrue," says the Medical Journal. "We have seen fine and vigorous men among the habitants of Canada who had never taken a full bath in their lives. Were the truth known, many thousands of our fellow citizens probably know nothing of the alleged benefits of the tub, though maintaining excellent average health.

"Such people do not present the fresh and pleasing appearance of the frequent bather, however long lives they may be. Is not, however, much of the benefit attributed to the water in reality due to the complete exposure of the skin to the air?

"The respiratory function of the skin is of high importance, and, although water may be dispensed with, closing the pores to air would result in speedy asphyxiation. The historic instance of the boy who impersonated John the Baptist in a mediaeval procession and whose body was covered with gold leaf with rapidly fatal results is proof.

"The ice cold bath is a superstition; it is a pastime for the abnormally vigorous, not desirable for the average civilized man. A bath not too cold is really an agreeable stimulant as well as being a luxury. The feeling of well being after a bath can hardly be obtained in any other way, and the rapid multiplication of tubs in hotels and private residences, soon to approach one to the individual, shows how they are appreciated.

"Unhappy persons, however, whose travels in the provinces or into the desert may temporarily deprive them of sufficient water for bathing may find a substitute that will at least afford a part of their accustomed enjoyment. The body may be energetically rubbed with a brush or coarse Turkish towel and afterward exposed to the air for fifteen minutes or so. The accustomed feeling of vigor will follow and the process will be found by the uninitiated to be astonishingly cleansing."

A STRANGE TRIBE.

The Touaregs, to Whom Timbuktu Owes Its Origin.

A recent explorer, journeying from Tripoli across the great desert of Sahara, gives account of much opposition to his progress offered by the various wandering tribes. Much of the most serious trouble was caused by the Touaregs, a strange band of people, supposed by some to have descended from the crusaders. These dwellers of the desert are distinguished by the wearing of veils, a custom which has caused much discussion. Says Felix Dubois in "Timbuktu the Mysterious:"

As you travel an atmosphere of secrecy hovers over the country, and you remember that these mysterious Touaregs are still momentarily its oppressors and masters.

These people keep their eyes from the excessive glow of the desert by two veils, one rolled round the temples and falling down in front, the other reaching from the nostrils to the edge of the clothing, covering the lower part of the face. Savants seek all manner of farfetched origins to explain this custom. Hygiene is obviously the only motive. This is proved by their own statements and by the sobriquet, "mouths for flies," which they give to all who do not wear the veils.

These veils are never removed, even at mealtimes. They are so much a part of their wearers that any one deprived of such covering is unrecognized by his friends and relatives. If a number of the tribe should be killed in battle, no one could identify them if they had not on their veils.

Theft is the Touareg's natural form of industry. "This word," says a native proverb, "is like water fallen upon sand, never to be found again." The Sudanese term them as "thieves, hyenas and abandoned of God." Yet to this strange tribe Timbuktu owes its origin.

The Force of Habit.

One of the campers had done something peculiarly idiotic, and the dean said, "Dick reminds me of Thomas' colt."

"What about Thomas' colt?" asked Dick cheerfully.

"Why," the dean responded readily, "where I lived in Maine when I was a boy an old man named Thomas raised horses. He once put out to pasture a colt which had been fed from its birth in a box stall and watered at the trough in the yard.

"The pasture lay across a small river, and in the middle of the day the colt swam the stream to go up to the barnyard for a drink of water."

English as Spoken In London.

I must confess in passing that after a lifetime spent upon English I had nearly as much difficulty with that language "as she is spoke" upon the streets of London by the common people as I had with French and German in Paris and Berlin. The most popular sensational journal of London is the Daily Mail. They call it the Dily Mile. Many other words are equally unrecognizable.—London Letter to Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Never Failing Supply.

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?"

"Oh, no!" she responded sweetly. "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—London Tatler.

National Business College

SECURE A BUSINESS EDUCATION, INCLUDING

BOOKKEEPING AND SHORTHAND.

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Where the Student learns Business by actual Practice under Expert Accountants.

Reputed among America's best equipped and most practical colleges of finance and commerce.

It makes a speciality of qualifying young men and women for the higher business positions.

Located where it is in close and constant touch with the largest Baking, Railroad, Manufacturing, and Business Interests in this great commiroial center.

Thousands of men and women in good business positions, hundreds in business far themselves, attribute their splendid success to training obtaind at this college.

During the last two years it has averaged to exceed 150 more calls for students to take positions than it could fill.

You can inroll under an absolute guaranteo of a position on graduation.

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It teaches Primary English to grown people. Mr. Fanslon who now draws an annual salery of $3, 000, and Miss Snyder $75. 00 a month, commerced our courses by learning to read write, and spell.

Reasonable rates of tuition, board and room $15.00 a month. Also places to work for board. Enroll at any time.

For Catalog and full particulars write to G. M. LANGUM, president, 619—625, First Avenu South.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Aug. 20, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. August 14th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Aslag Thoreson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 5th. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 580 Serial No. 0358; for Lots 3; 4. and E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st day of September 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Skregtvet, Osmund Urdahl, Gustav J. Mellum, Christ N. Urdahl. all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Probate Court Notice.

ORDER LIMITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS TO THREE MONTHS, AND FOR HEARING THEREON.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum, Deceased.

State Of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Barbra Overum, and it appearing by the affidavit of of said representative that there are no debts of said decedent;

IT IS ORDERED, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this Court, be and the same hereby is limited to thre months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 15th, day of November 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Probate Court Rooms at the city of Red Lake Falls, in said County, be and the same hereby is, fixed and and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

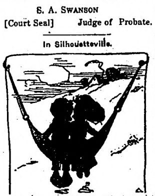
Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this notice in THE SUNBEAM, as provided by law.

Dated the 16th, day of August, 1909.

S. A. SWANSON

[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

In Silhouetteville.



"Oh, John, don't you wish we could sit here and spoon forever?"

"Yes, dearest. But let's go now. I think I hear the dinner bell!"—St Louis Post-Dispatch.

TIME TO LAUGH.

Some Vaudeville Jokelets Which Age Cannot Wither.

Vaudeville is known as the "laugh trust," but not for the reason one might think. It gets the phrase because there are a certain definite number of devices in its category of acts that control the laughs of its audiences. The same old things are always good for a laugh in vaudeville. According to the Bohemian Magazine, a new device, a new bit of "business," a new joke, are all regarded as dangerous by the performers. The following table details some of the times at which a vaudeville audience regularly laughs:

When a comedian walks with a mincing step and speaks in a falsetto voice.

When a German comedian opens his coat and discloses a green waistcoat.

When a comedy acrobat falls down repeatedly.

When a performer asks the orchestra leader if he is a married man.

When a black face comedian says something about chicken.

When a performer starts to rise from a chair and the drummer pulls a resined piece of cord so that the performer thinks his clothes have ripped.

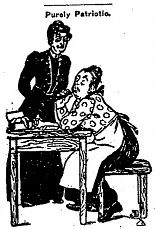
When the drummer suddenly beats the drum during a comedian's song and the latter stops and looks in his direction.

When a tramp comedian turns around and discloses a purple patch or several pearl buttons or a target sewed on the seat of his trousers.

When the funny member of the troupe of instrumentalists interrupts the progress of a melody by sounding a discordant note on his trombone.

When a clown of a team of acrobats poises himself to do a presumably difficult feat and suddenly changes his mind and walks away without doing it.—New York Sun.

Purely Patriotic.



Mistress (to cook)—But, Minna, you said you wouldn't have anything more to do with soldiers.

Cook—Ah, ma'am, I find the love of my fatherland can't be so easily extinguished.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Love, like fortune, turns upon a wheel and is very much given to rising and falling.—Vanbrugh.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9, a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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The Professor Remembers.

Professor (as the company is breaking up, missing one of his rubbers)—Has any of you gentlemen put on three rubbers by mistake?—Fliegende Blatter.

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FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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B. E. BURKEE..........Cashier.

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents

Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Egot Kolski was a passenger down the river on the steamer Hanson today.

Ye editor spent Monday and Tuesday at the great Minnesota State Fair. The fair has grown so big that it is almost to big to be seen in two days, but we walked fast and used our eyes, and seen a big portion of it.

Miss Irene Dannacker left for St. Cloud last Sunday, where she will make her home with her grand parents and attend the St. Cloud high school this winter. She was accompanyed by her father Anthony Dannacker as far as Thief River Falls.

Stephen Singer drove down to Thief River Falls with us on Sunday last and accompanyed us to the state fair on Monday, but he seemed to have a far away look in his eye and went down into the state of Illinois on Tuesday evening. and we will tell you the rest of the story later.

Thief River Falls are beginning to take an interest in fixing up the roads out in this direction, which will bring them a big silver dollar for every nickle they invest. Thief River Falls is all o.k., only they drop to sleep once in a while and have to be woke up.

We are in receipt of some correspondance mailed from High Landing which is unsigned. We will not publish any articles of news that we do not know who the writer is. We do not want your name for publication, but must have it on file in this office.

The Foiler Foiled.

Recently one young man bet another that he could not break an egg placed on the floor of their room by hitting it with a barrel. The second young man promptly took the bet.

Thereupon the first young man carefully placed an egg in a corner of the room, just where the walls made a right angle, so that it was impossible for the other to hit the egg with an ordinary barrel.

Then the first young man proceeded to gloat.

But the other suddenly produced a revolver and broke the egg by tapping it smartly with the barrel of the weapon. Then he demanded the money.

There was quite a dispute naturally. Finally the two agreed to submit the question to the editor of a sporting paper. In due time the answer came. The sporting authority decided that the second young man was the winner of the bet, since the other had not specified in any way what kind of barrel should be used for the destruction of the egg.—New York Times.

Origin of the Term "Gringo."

To the average Mexican all Americans are "gringos." They are too polite to call you a gringo to your face, but among themselves it is the term generally used in referring to Americans. It is a term of disrespect, just as "greaser" when applied to a Mexican is an opprobrious term. "Gringo" had its origin during our war with Mexico in 1847. Bobby Burns' song, with the chorus,

Green grow the rashes, O!
Green grow the rashes, O!
The sweetest hours that e'er I spend
Are spent among the lasses, O!

was very popular then, and our soldiers in Mexico sang it on the march and on nearly every occasion. "Green grow" sounded like "gringo" to the Mexicans unacquainted with English, and they quickly learned to speak of the American soldiers as "gringos," and thenceforth this appellation has been attached to all Americans.—Outing Magazine.

Three Kinds of Cigars.

What is a Havana cigar? George Augustus Sala, who had studied Cuban cigarmaking on the spot, once set forth that three kinds of cigars come from Havana itself—first, genuine Havanas, made of tobacco grown, cured and rolled in the island of Cuba; second, cigars composed inside of United States or European tobacco imported into Cuba, with an outside wrapper of Havana leaf; third, cigars brought ready made from Europe, mostly from Bremen and Switzerland, and re-exported from Havana to Europe, where they pay duty and are sold to the unwary as "Havanas."

Again or Yet?

Staylaight—Oh, Miss Wobbins, may I come to see you again? Miss Wobbins—Well, I cannot see how you can [illegible] this [illegible]

DITCH WORK TO LET.

We have the contract for the big Kratka Mayfield ditch and sublet some on good terms. You can work by the day, or station work at a paying figure.

Call on or write Lillo Bros.
Lillo Minn.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Everybody is busy.

Mrs. Sam Gudderson returned home from Thief River Falls on Tuesday.

Mr. Ralph Hofstad is assisting Con Short stacking.

People in this vicinity are still haying.

Mastar Edwin Fore is sick with diptheria. Dr. Clark visited him on Tuesday.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson and Miss Elsie Brakke drove down to Plummer on a pleasure trip on Saturday.

There will be religious services at the Erickson school house on Sunday Sept, 12, by Rev. Skagen.

A SOUTH SEA ROMANCE.

The Mutiny Long Ago on the Bounty, a British Man-of-war.

Who has not heard of the mutiny of the Bounty? The romance of it still lingers from one end of the Pacific to the other. The descendants of the mutineers of the British man-of-war and their dusky wives are living and bear English names made famous, or infamous, more than a century ago.

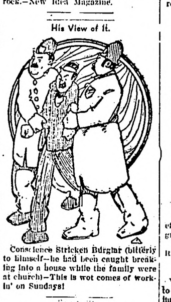
The British man-of-war had gone to Tahiti. The commander, Blythe, was harsh and cruel to his men. The women of Tahiti loved the fair skinned sailors and sought to hide them from Blythe, their oppressor, but they were captured, and the ship sailed away, but only to return. When it returned, in command was Fletcher Christian, midshipman, and a score of mutineers. The brute Blythe and his loyal companions had been set adrift in an open boat. Marvelous to relate, after traversing thousands of miles of open ocean they reached the Australian coast. Here they found a haven of refuge at a British outpost. For twenty years all trace of Fletcher Christian and his companions was lost, although searching expedition after expedition was sent to Tahiti by the British government.

Each of the mutineers save the remorseful Fletcher Christian, took unto himself a wife. As it meant death to their husbands to live in Tahiti, they helped the men they loved to man the boat that bore them away to seek some desert island. After sailing for many days in the extreme southern tropical sea the rock of Pitcairn arose before them.

Twenty years later a British merchantman sighted by chance the lone rock in the southern Pacific and sent a boat ashore. To the astonishment of the crew, dusky men and women ran down to the beach to welcome them in their own tongue and claimed to be "English." Only one old man among them, Adams, of pure British blood still survived. He was found, Bible in hand, teaching in the little Sunday school which he had built and where he had educated the children of the colony and taught them the tenets of the Christian faith.

When the news reached England a British man-of-war was sent for the last of the mutineers of the Bounty. Aboard was a king's pardon for Adams, so that, after all, he died a British subject, surrounded by his dusky children and grandchildren. The colony was then removed from the faraway southern isle to Tahiti, but homesickness overcame its members, and they returned to the verdant rock.—New Idea Magazine.

His View of It.



Conscience Stricken Burglar (bitterly to himself—he had been caught breaking into a house while the family were at church)—This is wot comes of workin' on Sundays!

The Critic.

"What do you think of this picture?"

"Rotten!"

"Why, it was taken from life."

"Pity the artist wasn't."—Cleveland Leader.

The trouble isn't with one slandering [illegible]

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

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Buy the
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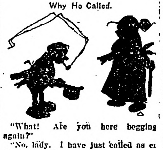
Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

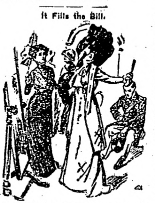
Why He Called.



"What! Are you here begging again?"

"No, lady. I have just called as a delegate from de Tramping Toms' association ter notify youse dat if youse don't improve yer cookin' de association will have ter cut youse off its route."—New York World.

It Fills the Bill.



Autocrat—I assure you, madam, the effect is charming—most absurd and grotesque.

Victim—Oh, very well; if you're sure it's all that I'll decide on this one.

A Sign.

Whenever you hear people referring to any one as "an original genius" you may be sure that they are prepared to make excuses for him.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Were it not for hope the heart would break.—Irish Proverb.

There is a paradox in pride—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.—Colton

DO YOU OWN A HORSE?

Electric Light Plants Are Like Horses In Some Respects.

The subject of depreciation is well worthy of the careful consideration of those who are prone to ignore that item in estimating the cost of lights supplied by municipal plants. But as more people own horses than lighting plants it may be helpful to consider depreciation as applied to horses.

You pay $250 for a five-year-old horse. That's original cost. If you borrow the money you must pay interest on it. If you don't borrow it you lose the interest you would get if you didn't buy the horse. Either way it's interest. You feed the horse, and perhaps hire a man to take care of him. That's operating expenses. You get him shod occasionally and call in the veterinarian when he is sick. That's renewals and repairs. After a few years, in spite of the best of care, the horse is no longer capable of doing the required work and is sold for $50, a loss of $200 as compared with the original cost. That's depreciation. If you haven't laid that by year by year out of the horse's earnings, you've got to borrow it to buy a new horse, and you may not find it easy to do so if you haven't repaid the original loan. That's what happens to municipal plants that don't provide an adequate depreciation fund

A Total Abstainer.

Excited Individual—Is this where they swear people? Commissioner For Oaths—Yes, sir. What can I do for you? Excited Individual—I want to take an oath never to put down another carpet.—London Telegraph.

Accommodating Him.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure. Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Chased by a Sea Serpent.

"Ever see a sea serpent?"

"I was chased by one once."

"What did you do?"

"Got up and lit the gas."—Pittsburg Post.

To forgive a fault in another is more sublime than to be faultless oneself.—George Sand.

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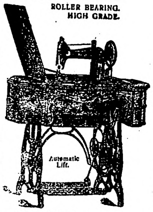
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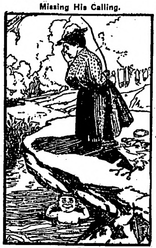

—Harper's Weekly.

Hopeless.

"He ought to turn over a new leaf."

"Gee, that wouldn't do much good. He could turn over a whole library and not have a good start toward being decent."—[illegible]

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A Scotch-Irish Manoeuvre

By J. C. Plummer

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Beginning at the forecastle hatch a procession made its way slowly towards the quarter deck on the break of which two figures stood with expressions of grim resolve on their countenances.

The foremost figure of the procession—McGunn, bore in his hands a wooden vessel styled the kid from which the foremast hands ate their food. Behind him, stolid and solemn, stalked Patrick Doody, and behind him came the remainder of the crew, seven in all.

There was a solemnity about the figures and their gait that, had they been appropriately draped, one might have fancied a group of ancient Greeks were intending the offering of a sacrifice to their tutelary god.

When the poop had been reached by McGunn he held out the kid and spoke. "This meat is na' feet for a Chrestian man to eat. It stinks," addressing his words to the skipper.

The mate opened his mouth to emit a denunciatory flood, but the skipper dammed the stream with a motion of his hand. He took the kid, poked the meat with the iron spoon and then sniffed it. He bravely concealed any impression made by the unsavory odor.

"You say this meat tastes and smells bad?" said the skipper, with a sarcastic inflection of tone.

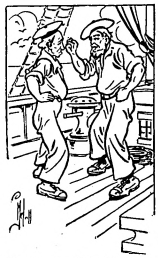
"I na said it smelt bad," replied McGunn, heatedly, "I said it stunk. I'll na modeefy my words."

"Stink's the worrud," put in Doody, firmly.

The skipper beckoned to the cook, who came slowly aft.

"Do you smell anything wrong about this meat?" he demanded.

The cook was an undersized man with a bad leg and a pock-marked face.



"It's the Intimate Acquaintance of That You'll Make Whin We're Ashore."

In his skull, however, was some gray matter. If he decided in favor of the men the officers would make life a long purgatory to him. If he cast his lot with the quarter-deck he knew that contumely and perhaps bodily injury awaited him from the crew.

"I can't taste and I can't smell," he cried desperately.

The skipper sneered and the sailors laughed derisively.

"It's na eemportant if he can smell or no," said McGunn, "the meat is na feet for a dog."

"And what are you but dogs?" thundered the skipper, "a lazy set of cogers with nothing else to do but grumble about your food. Get forrard all of you."

When a man asks amelioration of his condition from a despot and it is refused he had better submit, otherwise the last state of that man may be worse than the first. McGunn, an old seaman, counseled submission. Mutiny is not a profitable enterprise on the part of a crew and a Scotsman is thrifty.

The ship was bound from Liverpool to Colombo, but she was to stop at Mauritius and discharge a part of the 'tween deck cargo. When she arrived at Port Louis she lay in the stream and no one was allowed ashore, the cargo being discharged into lighters.

"I've a schame," whispered Doody into the large ear of McGunn.

The two men were on the forecastle, their companions being below. The skipper and chief mate were ashore and the second officer had taken advantage of their absence to pay his respects to a bottle of whisky at which he had been casting longing eyes during the voyage. He was sitting stupidly on the cabin house.

"I'll na be the waur for hearing of it," replied McGunn, cautiously. "The cargo is about all out of the 'twane decks," continued Doody, still in a whisper, "and this evening I crawled aft to the pantry. There are two lockers, one on the port and one on the starboard side. Both are divided in the middle. In the part forninst the cabin is the cabin sthores, mate swate as a nut and biscuits crisp as a Tipperary barley bun—"

"Ye never tasted a Dundee bannock," put in McGunn.

"Blissed be God I haven't, but niver mind. In the forrard compartment is the cabin end, but only a wee bit left of the crew's."

"Weel, and what of it?" asked McGunn coldly.

"Before we've been two wakes at say the cook 'll have to break into the starboard locker for the crew's food, for what's in the port locker 'll be gone. Now, here's my schame. We'll drop into the tween decks to-night while the skipper and mate, devil fly away wid 'em both, are ashore and the sicond mate's drowsy drunk. Thin we'll change the sthores in the starboard locker from the forrard to the after compartments. Thin, unbeknowingst to the skipper we'll be atin cabin grub and shmacking our lips."

"Mon," exclaimed McGunn, "but they'll find it out."

"They can't find it out for two wakes at laste, for there's enough cabin shtuff in the port locker to last that long."

"Ferry guid, ye're the farst Irishman I've met that had any brains."

"Faith, if the world daypended on Scotland for its brains there'd be none at all, at all."

McGunn passed the reflection. "When shall we go about it?" he asked.

"In two hours it'll be the right shade o' darkness and the cook'll be aslape. I'll take a nap till then and you wake me."

McGunn sat on the break of the forecastle. His two companions of the anchor watch were disputing over something at the knightheads, the cook was snoring in the galley door and the second mate was nodding on the poop.

"Ef there should be trouble," mused McGunn, "I'll na have that Irishman a wetness against me. I'll do it meself."

Stooping close to the rail he stealthily walked to the main hatchway, on which the hatch was simply laid. He pushed it softly aside and dropped into the 'tween decks. In a half hour he emerged, pushed back the hatch and walked softly forward. The two men were still talking on the forecastle and did not notice him.

When the watch went below he passed Doody coming on deck.

"You didn't wake me," complained the Irishman in a whisper.

"It's na safe. I'll have nothing to do wi' it. Lave it alone, Doody, it'll make trouble," whispered McGunn, in reply.

"He can't say but I was against him doing it," chuckled McGunn as he fell asleep. "My skarts 'll be guid and clear."

"Mane coward," muttered Doody as he reached the deck. "He's afraid to go wid me list I might blab. Dhirty spalpeen."

The absent officers had not returned. The ship was in darkness and the watch, profiting by the absence of the officers and the condition of the second mate, promptly lay down on deck and slept.

"It's betther that McGunn won't know it was done. He might till on me if it was found out, and I won't ate carrion."

He crawled aft to the hatchway, slipped the hatch aside and dropped below.

Amid the bustle of weighing anchor, making sail and battening down the hatch McGunn whispered to Doody:

"I'm ferry glad we did na' attempt that fule scheme."

"Yis," replied Doody, "it's betther as it is."

But the food did not improve. It was as bad as ever and a light dawned on McGunn.

"Ye bloondering fule," he snarled at Doody, "after I had told ye not to do the thing you went down and changed the stuff back again."

"You herring gutted lubber," groaned Doody, "why didn't you whusper me you had already changed the shtoff?"

"I'll settle with ye when we get ashore," gritted McGunn.

Doody waved a huge freckled fist under McGunn's nose.

"It's the intimate acquaintance of that you'll make whin we're ashore."

But when they were very drunk at Colombo they forgot that episode, among other things, and were close friends.

Felt Impelled to Forge.

"I couldn't help it, Fred. I just couldn't help it."

This was the only defense that pretty Eugenia Adelaide Hill, the daughter of a retired banker of Paterson, N. J., offered to her husband when confronted by him with the evidence that she had forged his name to checks and cashed them for her own use, in supreme court in the decree annulling her marriage to Fred Rowland Hill of Paterson.

The action of the court was the tragic denouement of Hill's romance with his bride of 15 months, whom he courted as a Sunday school teacher in the Episcopal church at Paterson, but who he afterward learned had served a term in a reformatory for the same offense.

The court annulled the marriage on the ground that Mrs. Hill "was not a responsible person of good reputation and concealed this fact from her husband."

What Dead Reckoning Means.

Dead reckoning is a term used in navigation to express the estimation that is made of a ship's place without having recourse to observation of the celestial bodies. It is made by observing the way she makes by the log and the course on which she has been steered, making allowance for drift, leeway, etc.

CATCHER MYERS OF GIANTS IS REAL FIND

Catcher Jack Myers of the Giants has proved one of the real baseball finds of 1909. Any youngster who can break into fast company and show the way to veterans in hitting, after the pitchers have had plenty of occasion to study his weaknesses must pack the right sort of goods. Yet the case of Myers is of added interest in that the big fellow is an Indian.

Myers is, of course, an assumed name, a college bequest to mark the good natured aborigine from the sequestered people of his tribe. At the Pala reservation, in California, the notable backstop is known to the Mission Indians as "Tortes." A strictly English interpretation of the word is beyond even the educated ingenuity of Myers himself. It is a fusion of the Spanish-Indian dialect, and conveys about the same sense of meaning as our slang "hot stuff."

Myers is not a reservation Indian, though much of his time has been spent on the California reserves. Until the social barriers had been somewhat removed by the refinement of university education he naturally sought the life of his instincts. A born athlete, he still preserves a deep veneration for the pursuits of his forefathers. Already he is counting the days until he is free to return to the hunting grounds of his valley home.

Raised at Riverside, Cal., Myers had every advantage of securing an education. As a boy he played with his little white brothers of the town. He just naturally took to baseball, and as he was always big and strong, he accepted but one position on the field, that of catcher. From the sand lots he drifted to high school ball. Then he came east to study at Dartmouth. A year in college and Harrisburg, of the Tri-State league, persuaded him to seek the diamond as a vocation. He drifted west to Butte, Mont., of the Northwestern league, and made such a hit there that St. Paul, of the American association, procured him almost two years ago. From St. Paul he went to the Giants.

WOULD ENLARGE NATIONAL COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

President Murphy Believes Supreme Baseball Body Should Include Minor Representation.

President Murphy of the Chicago Cubs has some ideas regarding the government of baseball that he hopes to see carried out before another year is over. He believes the membership of the national commission should be enlarged and that the minor leagues should have representation on the ruling body.

"Baseball is a big thing," said he recently; "a much bigger thing than it was six years ago, when the national commission came into existence. I believe the present members of the body work as hard as they can, but I believe there ought to be four more members and that the minors ought to have some voice in the rulings handed down.

"It seems to me it would be a good thing to have the presidents of both major leagues and the presidents of class AA minor organizations on the commission. I think Powers, O'Brien and Sexton ought to have voices in the highest court of organized baseball, and I would suggest that President Johnson and C. W. Somers of the American league and President Heydler and Garry Herrmann of the National be the other four members.

"Furthermore, I belive that all the meetings of the commission ought to be open to the public, and that a ball player who has or thinks he has a grievance should be allowed to appear before the commission or be represented by an advocate for the purpose of having his case stated properly.

"I don't think the major leagues have any right to keep the minors off the ruling board, and I am backed up in this opinion by some of the most experienced men in baseball, John T. Brush among others. Baseball has grown wonderfully in the last six years, and there is no reason to believe it will not grow just as much more in the next six. I think we ought to prepare for the growth to come by making the national commission a truly representative body."

Spiked Ball Nets Four Bases.

A riot was precipitated in a Philadelphia championship ball game the other day when a ball stuck on the spike of the fence and the umpire called it a home run. The rules provided that a ball over the fence was a two-bagger. The police were called to suppress the fans, while three fielders made frantic efforts to clamber up and release the tempting ball. But there it stuck, just beyond their reach, and they had to wait until it could be knocked off with a club. It was the only ball in the grounds.

MATHEWSON'S IDEAS ON PITCHING IN BIG LEAGUE

"The proportions of qualities needed for good pitching are about as follows: Fifty per cent. control, 30 per cent. luck, ten per cent. speed, ten per cent. curve.

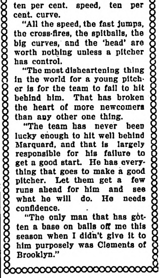
"All the speed, the fast jumps, the cross-fires, the spitballs, the big curves, and the 'head' are worth nothing unless a pitcher has control.

"The most disheartening thing in the world for a young pitcher is for the team to fail to hit behind him. That has broken the heart of more newcomers than any other one thing.

"The team has never been lucky enough to hit well behind Marquard, and that is largely responsible for his failure to get a good start. He has everything that goes to make a good pitcher. Let them get a few runs ahead for him and see what he will do. He needs confidence.

"The only man that has gotten a base on balls off me this season when I didn't give it to him purposely was Clements of Brooklyn."

OUT OF GAME FOR SEASON



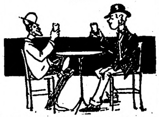
Larry McLean, catcher for the Cincinnati baseball club, whose knee cap was broken several days ago, submitted to an operation in a hospital the other day. The physicians say the operation was successful, but that McLean will not be able to play again this season.

VALUE PAINTED ON.

Well painted is value added whether the house be built for one thousand dollars or ten thousand. Well painted means higher selling value, and higher occupying value—for there's an additional pleasure in living in the house that is well dressed.

National Lead Company assist in making the right use of the right paint by sending free upon request to all who ask for it, their "Houseowners' Painting Outfit No. 49." This outfit includes a book of color schemes for either exterior or interior painting, a book of specifications and an instrument for detecting adulteration in paint materials. Address National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York City, and the outfit will be promptly sent to you.

THE ANSWER.



Youngster—What's the most aggravating thing during married life?
Oldster—Why, the woman.

BABY HORRIBLY BURNED.

By Boiling Grease—Skin All Came Off One Side of Face and Head—Thought Her Disfigured for Life.

Used Cuticura: No Scar Left.

"My baby was sitting beside the fender and we were preparing the breakfast when the frying-pan full of boiling grease was upset and it went all over one side of her face and head. Some one wiped the scald with a towel, pulling the entire skin off. We took her to a doctor. He tended her a week and gave me some stuff to put on. But it all festered and I thought the baby was disfigured for life. I used about three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and it was wonderful how it healed. In about five weeks it was better and there wasn't a mark to tell where the scald had been. Her skin is just like velvet. Mrs. Hare, 1, Henry St., South Shields, Durham, England, March 22, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Enough Till Eternity.

The biggest marble quarry in operation in the world lies almost within a stone's throw of the heart of West Rutland, Vt. Around its mouth is a stock of 12,000 pieces of finished marble. There is a great gap in the hillside. The marble crops out as bare of soil or vegetation as a billiard ball. You can walk over that hill and never step on anything but marble, and after two score years of blasting and drilling they don't know how deep the deposit lies. It seems there's enough marble in that one hill for an eternity.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Language of Eden.

He (looking at the catalogue of women's styles)—They still use the language of the first fashion plate, don't they?

His Wife—What do you mean?

He—Fig. 1; Fig. 2, and so on.—Judge.

Her Practice.

"What on earth is she fussing and fuming about so?"

"She's fretting for fear she won't get in time to the meeting of the 'Don't Worry' club."

IN THE SUMMER SEASON
children overindulge in eating fruits with stomach pains as a consequence; mothers should have on hand Painkiller (Perry Davis'). 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

Cathedral Insured for Large Sum.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is insured for $475,000.

Do your feet ever feel tired, achy and sore at night? Rub them with a little Hamlins Wizard Oil. They'll be glad in the morning and so will you.

Her string is soon worn out if a girl has too many beaux.

OPENING OF CHEYENNE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION.

The General Land Office at Washington has designated Le Beau and Aberdeen, So. Dak., on the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. as registration points.

There will be about 7000 quarter sections allotted to settlers.

Who May Secure a Homestead.

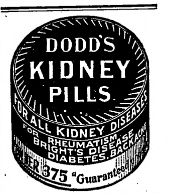
Under the homestead laws of the United States any person, male or female, who is not the owner of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory, who is a native born citizen of the United States, or has been naturalized, or declared his intention to become a naturalized citizen of the United States (i. e., one who has taken out his first papers of citizenship), who is over the age of 21 years or the head of a family, may make a homestead entry of not exceeding 160 acres of any of the unoccupied public lands of the United States.

Expectation.

His Daughter—Father, I wish you'd stay home to-night. Mr. Slowboy will want to ask you for my hand.

Her Father—Has he really proposed at last?

His Daughter—No; but he will tonight.



IF YOUR CHILD NEEDS A TONIC

—if your little boy or girl is delicate and sickly—go to the nearest druggist and get a bottle of

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

This splendid tonic has been successful for *four generations* in making sickly children strong and healthy, and effectively expelling worms.

It is likewise a natural tonic for adults, and restores lasting health and strength to "run-down" systems by toning up the stomach and other digestive organs.

Sold by All Druggists—2 sizes, 50c. and 35c.

Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the most reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Pleurisy.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty

in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 37-1909.

No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach

A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE WHOLE BODY.

You can't afford to accept a *secret* nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

"Representing Independent Grain Shippers"

WOODWARD & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1879

Duluth GRAIN COMMISSION Minneapolis

GEO. SOMERVILLE IS SHOT DOWN

FORMER STATE SENATOR PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED BY ANGRY CLIENT.

IN HIS OFFICE AT SLEEPY EYE

Trouble Over Land Deal Prompted Act.—Assailant Fails in Attempt to End His Own Life on the Spot.

Sleepy Eye.—Hon. George W. Somerville, a former state senator, was shot twice by John S. Hayner, in his private office on the principal street here.

The first shot passed through his left forearm and entered his side under his arm pit. The other passed entirely through his body from chest to his back, piercing his lungs.

Little Hope of Recovery.

Physicians in attendance hold out but little hope for his recovery. A hurry up call for the Drs. Mayo of Rochester was sent and one of the brothers reached Mr. Somerville's side in a few hours. The utmost will be done to save the patient, but it is realized his case is desperate.

Mr. Somerville's assailant fired a third shot, intending to take his own life. He might have been successful in this, had not the city's marshal, attracted by the reports of the first two explosions, entered the place on a run and struck the man's arm as he held the revolver to his head. The bullet passed a few inches from the man's head and entered the ceiling of the consultation room in which the men had been standing.

The assassin had no chance to escape and apparently had planned none, even though he was prepared to shoot the former senator. The weapon was taken from him and later he told the officers his name was John S. Hayner.

Hayner was immediately taken by automobile to the county seat at New Ulm and placed in jail in the care of the sheriff.

Assassin Gives His Version.

Trouble in the settlement of a deal over property was the motive for the shooting. Hayner believed he had been deceived by the former senator. The only statement he has made since the shooting was secured soon after he had been taken to New Ulm. He said:

"I worked for several years for the Cuddy-Cavanaugh Company, which has been digging ditches in Brown county under contracts. I have had headquarters at Sleepy Eye and New Ulm and have known Somerville a long time. A business building at Sleepy Eye came into my possession some time ago, and I was induced by Somerville to trade it for some land which he said he owned in Missouri.

"I found this land, upon investigation, to be valueless, and appealed to Somerville to square the matter. We had some correspondence, but finally he refused to reply to my letters.

"I then determined to have a personal interview with him and to get some satisfaction if possible. I was armed when I entered his office, but was hardly expecting an encounter.

"I had no sooner spoken about the land than Somerville ordered me to leave. When I showed no intention of doing so he picked up a heavy ruler which was on his desk, as if he proposed to drive me out.

"I was crazy mad by this time and began to shoot, not caring what became of either of us. I felt that I had been swindled and badly treated all around."

Hayner is about 35 years of age. He says his name is John S. Hayner and that his home is in St. Paul.

George W. Somerville is one of the best-known lawyers in the state of Minnesota. He has been active in politics and was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor in 1906, when he retired from the state senate after serving eight years.

New Ulm, Minnesota.—John S. Hayner, assailant of former State Senator Somerville of Sleepy Eye, cheated the ends of justice.

Making a rope from the blanket and other bedclothing in his cell at the county jail, he placed the end around his neck and attached the other to the iron fixtures of his cell door. When Deputy Sheriff Charles Brust went to the cell to bring his breakfast, Hayner's body was found hanging. It was cold and the man must have been dead several hours.

The sheriff and other officers kept the company of the prisoner until midnight, and the sheriff inclined to the opinion that a guard ought to be maintained through the entire night. The county attorney did not coincide with him in this belief, with the result that Hayner was left unattended.

REPORTS ADVERSELY ON CANAL.

Superior-to-Mississippi-River Project Considered Unfeasible by Fitch.

Stillwater, Minn.—A letter from the United States engineer's office at Duluth says that Graham E. Fitch, colonel of the corps of engineers, has reported adversely on the proposition of constructing a canal between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river. This is in accordance with the resolution approved by congress on March 3, 1909.

WIDOWER KILLS CHILDREN.

Fires His Farm House and Then Hangs Himself.

Redwood Falls.—William Tibbitts, a farmer who lived near Delhi in this county, killed two young girls, one his own daughter. Then, after making an unsuccessful attempt to burn his farmhouse and cremate their bodies, he hurried to his barn, and hanged himself.

The victims of the supposed maniac were his 10-year-old daughter and Cecile Norton, about 18 years of age, daughter of his housekeeper, Mrs. Rose Norton. More lives might have been sacrificed, but for the fact that Mrs. Norton, who has been employed by Tibbitts since the death of his wife two months ago, was visiting at her former home at St. Paul Park, Minn. With her were the two youngest daughters of Tibbitts.

The hapless victims of the farmer were slain with a heavy piece of iron, either an iron stake or a long tooth from some farm machine. No one so far as known saw the killing. The girls could have had no chance at all for their lives. Everything indicates that their slayer struck them from behind and crushed their skulls at the first blow. Many blows from the deadly weapon then followed, their heads and upper portions of their bodies being cut and bruised in a horrible manner.

The girls were killed either in the house or just outside the door. Their bodies were found under some hay in the house. Tibbitts had taken hay from the barn and covered the corpses, then setting fire to it. His little boy saw the smoke rushing from the building and summoned the neighbors, who arrived just in time to save the building and preserve the bodies of the dead girls from cremation.

It was when the neighbors were bending their energies to extinguish the flames that Tibbits ran to the barn and completed the day's tragedies.

Tibbits was about 70 years of age and was well thought of in this community. The sheriff and county attorney have started a thorough investigation.

The coroner's jury called to investigate the triple tragedy returned a verdict that Cecile Norton and Dorothy Tibbetts came to their death by the hand of William Tibbetts, and that the latter committed suicide by hanging. No motive was assigned for the double killing and suicide. Neighbors say the man had been unbalanced mentally some time.

THROW BABES IN WELL.

Barnum Woman Burns Barn and Tries to Burn House.

Barnum.—Mrs. Fred Young, aged 22, wife of a farmer residing about five miles southeast of here, while her husband was on his way to town with a load of cream and milk, threw her three children, aged one, three and five years, into a deep well, set fire to the barn, destroying it, and also set fire to the house.

Failing in her effort to burn the building, she took a dose of paris green and then gashed her throat several times with a knife, making ugly wounds, but failing to sever the jugular vein.

Mrs. Young was taken to the sheriff's residence at Carlton and a special meeting of the insanity board was held at once. The woman was found to be insane and ordered committed to the state insane asylum, in case she recovers. In the meantime, she was ordered taken to a hospital at Cloquet. Her condition is serious. The physicians, however, believe that she may recover.

Mrs. Young has been in poor health for the past two years and it is said she had threatened several times to kill her children and herself. Her father committed suicide several years ago.

EX-MAYOR OF DULUTH IS DEAD.

John Drew, Aged Pioneer, Passes Away at Ninety-two.

Duluth.—John Drew, twice mayor of Duluth, and one of the oldest residents here, died suddenly of old age.

Mr. Drew was 92 years of age last April. He was born in Reding, Conn., about 40 miles from New York City, in 1817. He came to Duluth in 1869, when the town was first started. He served two terms as mayor, the first in 1874-5, and the second in 1879-80.

He has lived here all of the 40 years since he first came to the city, and before his years made him helpless was one of the best known figures on the city streets. For a time Mr. Drew was one of a group of five or six men who handled nearly all of the business of northern Minnesota, and he was intimately identified with building up this section of the country. He is thought to have ben the oldest resident of the city.

Mr. Drew leaves a wife, Mrs. Emma H. Drew, now in Portland, with her daughter, Alice, for her health, and two sons, Charles M. Drew, employed in the city engineer's office, and John R. Drew, of Cleveland.

FAST COAST TRAIN WRECKED.

Engineer White Pinned Under His Engine.

Detroit.—The North Coast Limited was in a head-on collision with a moving gravel train at the west end of the Detroit yards, while running at full speed.

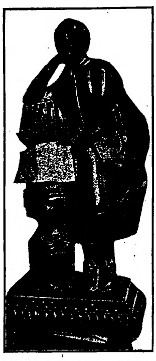
Engineer White, of the passenger train, was missing and his body was found later under his engine, which was thrown almost bottom side up in a ditch

BUST OF SHAKESPEARE SOLD

Wooden Likeness of the Bard of Avon Brings $2,025 at Recent Auction in London.

London.—Here is an illustration of the bust of Shakespeare which was sold at Sotheby's recently for $2,025: Between the time of the discovery of the bust and its sale many persons had gained the idea that it was to go for much more money than it brought. The bust, however, has no great artistic value, according to what has been said of it in the English prints; it is unflattering to Shakespeare and its chief value is as a relic only.

Its authenticity, however, appears to be quite fully attested. It is believed to be the work of Gerard Johnson, who erected in the church at Stratford on Avon the portrait bust to which this bears a strong resemblance. It resembles markedly also the Droeshout print which was used as frontispiece to the First Folio edition of Shakespeare's works.



Only Known Contemporary Likeness of Shakespeare.

It is put down as work of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, and it served as the model on which Kent and Scheemakers designed their Shakespeare monument for the Poets' Corner of Westminster abbey. The statuette is about fifteen inches high and in good preservation except for some wormholes and a crack in the base.

The history of it as given dates from the life of the poet's sister, Joan Shakespeare, and it remained in the family until Thomas Hart, the fifth in direct line of descent from Joan, directed a relative, Thomas Hornby, to rent Shakespeare's birthplace and exhibit this bust and other relics there. There the bust continued on exhibition until 1820, when Mr. Hornby's widow left the house owing to an increase in the rent. She took it to a house across the way, where it was shown for some time longer.

In 1830 the executors of Thomas Hornby sold it to Miss Craven of Bath, an eccentric collector, who died not long ago at an advanced age. It was found on her death in a store cupboard, wrapped in paper, where it had lain a long time forgotten. It passed on her death to the ownership of Hugh Baker, who caused its sale at Sotheby's. It is carved of mulberry wood.

HEROIC SAILOR SAVED

Sprang Overboard to Get Help for Shipwrecked Mates and Nearly Perished.

New York.—After 26 hours of wild battling with the sea, alone on a drifting, wave-swept raft, Madden Persson, the sailor of the Arlington, which went ashore in the storm off Long Beach, has been saved. He was landed in this city by the schooner Irene and Mary, which docked at the foot of Beekman street.

Persson is the sailor who sprang overboard in an attempt to reach shore to get help for his shipmates and who was borne to sea on a hatch cover and had been given up as lost.

Drifting ten miles off Atlantic Hills he saw the sails of the Irene and Mary and managed to signal the ship. A boat was lowered and he was rescued.

Although Persson was attired only in a pair of canvas pants and an undershirt, he was none the worse for his long exposure to the gale and cold when they got him aboard the Irene and Mary. He drank six cups of coffee, ate four meals in one, borrowed a clay pipe, smoked it and then fell asleep.

Locks Fail to Keep Death Out.

Latrobe, Pa.—Following the death of her aged husband, John Gardner, a civil war veteran, Mrs. Gardner has lost her reason, refusing to admit anyone to her home near Lagonier, and having interfered with the funeral and burial. She was alone with her husband when he died, and, possessed with an idea that she could protect herself from the entrance of death, she barricaded the house. She fastened the windows, drew down the shades, bolted and locked the doors and piled furniture against them and then lighted lamps.

White Steamers Use Kerosene as Fuel

THE WHITE STEAMER WHICH MADE A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF KEROSENE AS FUEL ON THE RECENT 2650-MILE GLIDDEN TOUR.

The most interesting announcement ever made in connection with the automobile industry was undoubtedly that made a month or two ago to the effect that the new models of the White Steam Cars could be run on kerosene, or coal oil, instead of gasoline. Everyone at once recognized that the use of the new fuel would add materially to the advantages which the White already possessed over other types of cars. There were some people, however, who were sceptical as to whether or not the new fuel could be used with complete success, and, therefore, the makers of the White Car, the White Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, determined to make a public demonstration of the new fuel in the 1909 Glidden Tour.

From the standpoint of the public, no test more satisfactory could have been selected. First of all, the distance covered on the Glidden Tour, from Detroit to Denver and thence to Kansas City, was 2650 miles. This was certainly more than sufficient to bring out any weaknesses, if such had existed. Still more important was the fact that the car was at all times while on the road under the supervision of observers named by those who entered other contesting cars. Therefore, it would have been impossible for the driver of the White to have even tightened a bolt without the fact being noted and a penalty inflicted. At night the cars were guarded by Pinkerton detectives and could not be approached by any one.

The complete success of the new fuel while on the 2650-mile public test and the advantages gained through its use were well described in the following dispatch which the correspondent of the New York Sun sent to his paper at the conclusion of the tour:

"A feature of the tour which was watched with special interest was that the White Steamer used kerosene, or 'coal oil,' as fuel instead of gasoline. The new fuel worked splendidly throughout the 2650-mile journey, and all claims made in its behalf were fully proven. First of all, as regards cheapness, the White driver secured kerosene all along the route from 6 cents to 10 cents cheaper per gallon than was paid for gasoline. Secondly, the new fuel was handled without any precautions, and it was not unusual to see kerosene being poured into the fuel tank while the crew of the car and an interested crowd stood by with lighted cigars and cigarettes. At the finish of the tour, the White was the only car permitted by the authorities to enter Convention Hall, where the technical examination took place, without draining its fuel tank. Thirdly, the new fuel proved to be absolutely without smoke or smell. Fourthly, kerosene could be purchased at whatever part of the route was most convenient, and not once during the trip through the ten States of the Middle West was there found a grocery store where kerosene was not readily and cheaply obtainable. Finally, the amount of fuel used on the trip showed that kerosene is at least fifteen per cent. more efficient, gallon for gallon, than gasoline. The car in other respects made a most creditable showing, and there was the usual rivalry among the observers to be assigned to the White so that they could ride with the maximum of comfort. The only adjustments or repairs charged against the car during the long trip were tightening a lubricator pipe and wiring a damaged mud guard. These penalties were not inflicted until more than 2000 miles had been completed with an absolutely perfect score."

A particularly interesting feature of the new White Steamer is that either kerosene or gasoline may be used as fuel. The necessary adjustments so that the fuel may be changed from kerosene to gasoline, or vice versa, may be made in a couple of minutes; but so completely successful has kerosene proved to be, that it is not believed that any purchasers will care to use gasoline.

The White Company report that the demand for their new steam cars—both the $2000-model and the $4000-model—exceed their most sanguine expectations. It is evident that the combination of steam—the power which everyone understands and has confidence in—with kerosene—the fuel which everyone has on hand and can handle without any danger—is thoroughly appreciated by up-to-date purchasers of automobiles.

WOULD GET WEALTH QUICKLY

Farmer Had Nothing But Contempt for the Moderation of the Street Magician.

A patent medicine salesman upon the streets of a small Maine village was giving a free sleight-of-hand performance in order to collect a crowd. Presently he took a handkerchief from his pocket, held it by one extreme corner, shook it, tossed it into the air, caught it in his hand and took from it a 25-cent piece.

"There," he remarked, "you see I take this quarter from the handkerchief, although you saw for yourself that the handkerchief was empty. I can get another this way," he added, and apparently plucked one from the air.

"Gosh!" an old farmer in the little audience muttered; "that feller must not keer much fer money. If I could do a thing like that, you bet I wouldn't stick at quarters—I'd take a half dollar every time!"—Exchange.

FERTILE FARMS FOR THOUSANDS

AT THE OPENING OF THE STANDING ROCK AND CHEYENNE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Registration at Mobridge, Lemmon or Aberdeen, S. D., October 4 to 23.

The opening of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian Reservations in South Dakota and North Dakota in October will give thousands of people 160 acres of fertile farming lands for a small sum per acre.

If you intend to engage in farming or are now farming and wish to change your location, why not register for one of these farms? It costs nothing to register.

Aberdeen, South Dakota, on the **Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway**, and Mobridge and Lemmon, South Dakota, on the **Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway**, are points of registration. You can register any day from October 4 to 23. The drawing will take place at Aberdeen on October 26.

This land opening will also give you a splendid opportunity to see the wonderful country opened through the construction of the new line to the Pacific Coast, at small additional cost over your railroad fare to points of registration.

Folders regarding this land opening and the country along the new line in South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, free. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., Chicago, Illinois.

Too Conscientious to Rest.

"And where do you go for your summer vacation?"

"To the assembly grounds."

"What a delightful period of rest and relaxation you must anticipate."

"Oh, not at all. We always make it a point to attend every lecture."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

It's too much to expect cross-bred dogs to be amiable.

LAST CHANCE TO GET 160 ACRES OF LAND FREE!

CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION

3,000,000 Acres

of good land will be thrown open to

Settlers Oct. 4th to 23rd, '09.

The General Land Office has designated

Le Beau and

Aberdeen, S.D.

ON THE

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.

as places to register for the drawing

For rates, etc., write or ask any agent of the Iowa Central or Minneapolis & St. Louis road or

A. B. CUTTS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Minneapolis, Minn.

In the school

If you believe in safeguarding the children's health, make the schoolroom walls clean and pure with soft tints, restful to the eye, done in

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

Please write for school circular and opinion of leading experts as to suitable colors to be used.

Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sticky Sweating Palms

after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary all *gone* feeling—the palms of your hands sweat—and rotten taste in your mouth—Cathartics only move by sweating your bowels—Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCARET and see how much easier the job is done—how much better you feel. 907

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE TRADE MARK

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.

DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c

H. PLANTEN & SON. 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN N.Y.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES

In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 10 W. Adams St., Chicago

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

Study Steam Engineering

At Southern Minnesota Normal College

Austin, Minnesota. Tuition only $1.00 a week, board $1.95 a week. Special classes for farm boys. Send for catalog. Address CHAS. R. BOOSTROM, Pres. Or A. J. HARPMAN, Vice-Pres. 940 College Street. Austin, Minn.

CHICAGO'S BOMB MYSTERIES

BY SAMUEL H. PIERCE

ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE SCHUETTLER

FRED A. BUSSE, MAYOR OF CHICAGO

"HELLO! Is this the City Press association of Chicago? Well, I've just touched off another one at No. 261 Wabash avenue. There's a gambling place on the fourth floor there. Listen, and you'll hear the building go up, about ten minutes from now."

Boom! went the explosion, on time to the very minute—so close to the time the newspaper men received the telephone message as to prove that the mysterious dynamiter had worked with a time fuse. The building, a five story brick, at the precise address given was almost entirely wrecked. As usual, the police denied that any gambling had been going on there, but a bridge whist layout in one room, a lot of racing "dope" and all that goes to equip a poolroom and bookmaking establishment in another—all this on the fatal fourth floor—proved that the bomb-planter's tip was reliable, as it had been scores of times before.

The above reads like the opening of a first-class mystery story, or Conan Doyle detective novelette, does it not? But it is no such thing. On the contrary, it is the literal and serious transcript of an almost every day incident of real life in Chicago since the bomb-throwing reign of terror began, now two years ago.

More bombs have been exploded in Chicago during these two years of Mayor Busse's administration than in ten years of St. Petersburg and Moscow combined.

Yet the bomb-thrower still goes free. Nobody has ever been convicted of any of these dynamite outrages, now numbering nearly a hundred. Not a single arrest was made until the state authorities took up the matter. Three men were rounded up on suspicion, and released upon their readily establishing alibis.

The blasts are attended with greater property loss than were caused by the anarchist riots in 1886, or in the times when Lucy Parsons and the other radical agitators were said to hold secret sway. Five hundred buildings have been wrecked by 33 large dynamite bombs, the first of which was exploded soon after Mayor Busse took office and the word went out that Chicago was to be an open town. Great gaps have been torn through the brick and stone walls in the loop district—the heart of the city—by the terrific force of the explosions, and streets spattered with brick, stones, glass and timbers hurled from the bombarded buildings are becoming common sights in the western metropolis. Scores of people have been seriously, some fatally injured. Many more are nervous wrecks.

The great significant fact is that nearly all of these bombs have been aimed directly at gambling houses or at property owned by or closely associated with notorious gamblers or gambling institutions. Many gambling hells have been blown up with dynamite, and many more have gone out of business through fear that the bomb's lightning might strike them next.

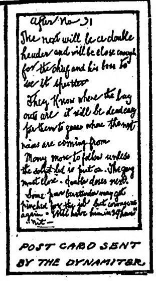
There is not a district of the city that has not known the destructiveness of the explosions. There is scarcely an inhabitant of Chicago who is not familiar with the loud, hard, reverberating detonation peculiar to the explosion of a dynamite bomb.

On the night following the day on which Chicagoans read of the anniversary celebration in Rome of the Haymarket riots in Chicago, a bomb was exploded and another gambling house was blown to perdition, with great destruction of surrounding property.

It used to be that the mayor and the chief of police would give out statements to the effect that there was not a gambling house running within the city limits of Chicago. But these statements have been entirely discontinued. They were as a red flag to the bomb-thrower. Every time one of them was issued the loud voice of a bomb would answer: "Here is one," and the shattered remains of roulette wheels, poker tables smashed to splinters, cards, chips and other gambling paraphernalia strewn throughout the wreckage of the building gave bountiful evidence that the bomb spoke truly.

The explosions are always in the nighttime, when few people are on the streets, and in every way the bomb-thrower seems to use exceeding care to avoid inflicting personal injury. Despite these precautions, however, the hospital lists of the "injured by bomb explosions" are assuming formidable proportions, and one or two deaths may result from the injuries thus far inflicted. More than 100 persons were injured in the explosion in the rear of the Title and Trust building, one perhaps fatally. Eight suffered serious injuries from the blowing up of the Manning & Bowes saloon and gambling house at 321 State street.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF BOMB 29



After No 31
The next will be a double
header and will be close enough
for the chief and his boss to
see it sputter
They know where the lay
outs are it will be dead easy
for them to guess where the next
noises are coming from
Many more to follow unless
the solid lid is put on. The gang
must close. double doses next.
Some poor bartender may get
pinched for the job but wrong one
again. Will have him in 24 hours"
"Nit—

POST CARD SENT BY THE DYNAMITER

Probably the most remarkable feature of the outrages is the daring displayed by the bomb-thrower. He sends the newspapers warnings and comments on the explosions; he makes a practice of telephoning the City Press association, a news-gathering agency maintained by the different Chicago newspapers, giving notice that fuses have been lit and telling the place where a bomb is about to explode. His method of calling up the newspapers to tip off his explosions and his anonymous letters giving the careful details of his plans, serve as drum and cymbals to advertise the helplessness of the police and to spread consternation throughout the present administration, from the mayor down. The letters are all written in the same handwriting, and never yet have his tips failed to prove true.

In one of the latest of these tips the bomb-thrower promises a "double-header" for the next explosion. He says:

"The next one will be a double-header, and will be close enough for the chief and his boss to hear it sputter. They know where the layouts are, and it will be dead easy for them to guess where the next noises are coming from. Many more to follow unless the solid lid is put on. The gang must close—double dose next. Some poor bartender may get pinched for the job, but wrong one again. Will have him in 24 hours—Nit."

This note was received the day after the police had promised to have the bomb-thrower captured in the next 24 hours. It was written on a postal card. On the address side of the postal this derisive statement appeared:

"Why don't Shippy hire some tin stars from Indianapolis?"

This letter is in direct line with another which ran:

"It is highly amusing and ricidulous to see by the different papers that 'touch' No. 31 was caused by labor troubles. Did labor troubles cause the other 30 'touches?' Were the places touched off scenes of labor strikes, or owned by people antagonistic to labor unions? Look at the list. Where is the big clearing-house? Do the papers know? Is it near the scene of No. 31?

"Who controls gambling in Chicago? A combination controlled by one man, who caused No. 31 to be touched off, who has monopolized the handbook game and put out of business hundreds of men that have been in the business all their lives. Can you blame them for throwing bombs?

"One man has leased the service wire and has whipped every one into line, so that if you don't send your bets to him you can get no service, and if you try to run independent the 'dicks' raid your place, while his places run unmolested. In other words—do business with that man or quit. Can you blame the people he put out of business? When that combination is broken up the bombs will cease, and not until then.

"FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

"P. S.—The next one that cackles, that man will hear personally."

The Chicago outrages are not confined to bomb-throwing, but include incendiary fires, wrecking by improvised battering-rams, cutting of telephone cables and numerous other acts of vandalism. They began with the blowing up of the residence of John Hill, Jr., at the time he was fighting racetrack gambling around Chicago, and resulted in putting out of business all the racetracks, many of the grandstands having been burned to the ground. The Chicago Telephone Company, which furnishes wires to the Tennes syndicate of poolrooms, has been a heavy loser from the series of explosions. Telephones and switchboards are part of the equipment of the handbooks and poolrooms.

On the night before the great annual orgy known as the First Ward ball, a bomb exploded in front of the Coliseum, as if to say to every respectable resident in Chicago: "Here is where every law of decency and every city ordinance for the suppression of vice in Chicago will be openly violated tomorrow night, through the political immunity enjoyed by Alderman John Coughlin (Bath-House John) and Alderman Michael Kenna (Hinky Dink), the two aldermen of the First ward, comprising Chicago's notorious "Red Light District." But for the enormous political pull enjoyed by these two aldermen, this bomb would have caused the suppression of the Coliseum orgy. As it was, however, 15,000 people, mostly gamblers and denizens of the under world, women in tights and all manner of suggestive costumes, and men who own and frequent the First ward resorts, crowded to the great building and drank and caroused all night. Daylight revealed a scene of drunken men and frazzled women lying about on floors strewn with champagne bottles and fragments of costumes, wigs and ornaments torn away in the wild revels of the night.

WRECK OF A SALOON

It was the explosion at State and Congress streets, known as Touch No. 30, partially wrecking the recruiting station, which started the government forces on the track of the dynamiter. This explosion was in a hotel district; men and women came rushing from their rooms in the Auditorium and Annex, the Elk hotel and the five or six other hostelries of lesser fame in the immediate vicinity. On the southeast corner of State and Congress streets, and on the opposite side of Congress street, the plate glass windows in the store of Siegel, Cooper & Company were shattered.

Two days later, while the police were still searching for the thrower of bomb No. 30, bomb No. 31 exploded in the heart of the downtown district, wrecked the rear of the Chicago Title & Trust building, a skyscraper at No. 100 Washington street, and damaged every structure in the block bounded by Washington, Clark, Madison and Dearborn streets, and also the Boston Store, which is bounded by Madison, Dearborn and State streets. This explosion took place on Sunday night at 11:20 o'clock. It was louder and sharper than a thunderbolt, and was heard all over the loop district. Pedestrians were showered with glass, which came pouring down from the windows of the buildings for blocks around, and men, women and children were hurled to the ground.

Almost before the building had ceased rocking under the strain 100 girls in the exchange directly over the wrecked part, cut and bleeding from flying glass, ran through the clouds of smoke and soot toward exits. Many of the girls fainted. Some had to be carried from the building. This bomb is said to have contained at least 25 pounds of dynamite.

The blast came from a manhole over a conduit in Calhoun place, familiarly known as "Gamblers' alley." It is in the rear of the four-story annex of the Chicago Title & Trust Company. Here the "Central" and "Randolph" exchanges of the Chicago Telephone Company are located.

Fifty cables, lying in the telephone company's wrecked conduit, were stripped, broken and twisted into knots, with the result that 25,000 telephones in the downtown district were put out of business.

Through the four-story building at No. 111 Madison street the explosion swept like wind, the force taking everything before it. The headquarters of "Mont" Tennes, king of the gambling clique that is now in power, was on the second floor of this building, just above the place where the fuse had been ignited.

This was Tennes' clearing house and the place from which all his syndicate business was conducted. During the administration of Mayor Dunne, Tennes had been forced to move out, but after the election of Mayor Busse he moved back again and established a clearing house close to his old quarters, where he previously had a system of spies and guards who defied the police.

And in all the series of outrages no arrests were made until the state of Illinois came to the city's aid. The United States government also has taken a hand.

The few arrests that have been made all came to nothing. Those made by the police seem to have been purely superficial.

Who is the mysterious bomb thrower? This is the question of the hour in Chicago.

Some say he is a fanatic reformer who has adopted this method of suppressing the gambling in the city.

Some believe his identity will be discovered in a man made reckless by despondency over the loss of his fortune in the gambling houses who has dedicated his life to the work of revenge.

Some theorize that he is a vindictive dope fiend suffering from a real or fancied wrong—a man whose sense of cunning has attained abnormal development from the use of the drug at the expense of his other senses, including regard for morality, law or right of property.

It is probable that there is no other city in America where gambling dens are frequented by women so extensively as in Chicago. They are regular patrons of the Chicago gambling places in the basements along South Clark street, where the mysterious forms of Chinese gambling are indulged in. Not only do they patronize the regular poolrooms, but there are poolrooms and euchre resorts for the exclusive patronage of women. Several of the feminine gambling houses have been raided by the police. One of the most recent was a woman's poolroom, where handbooks were being made on the races at Hamilton and Sheepshead Bay. The place was conducted by "Ted" Nevlin, a young man who is not on the inside of the gambling ring. The dope sheets and lists of patrons presented to the court during the trial of Nevlin showed that the women placed their bets under such names as Tillie, Eva, Mollie, Lillian, Nellie and initials, such as M. B. R., etc. Some of these are known to be prominent women of Chicago, but only the proprietors of the game were taken in the raid.

The Chicago newspapers have done everything but print the names of those whom they believe to be back of the bomb throwing. But the parties so pointedly indicated walk the streets every day with impunity, and seem to have no fear of the police.

The Chicago Daily News in a recent issue says:

"The man who heads the conspiracy to commit bomb outrages is a former safe blower. He has enjoyed immunity for years in certain quarters and is now a man of wealth. This man lives with his family in Chicago, and walks its streets daily, as does the man he has been employing recently to explode the dynamite—another "peter man," as the "regular" safe blowers are called, in distinction from the "yeggmen" or tramp safe blowers. Others who have been aids in his operations include a man who was once a constable and two other men involved in sensational crimes in Chicago. It was discovered that these men began their operations as a result of the bribery to dynamite Hill's house. The amount paid was $200."

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HUNTING LIONS IN AFRICA

THE DEAD LION

PLAYFUL PASSENGERS

I had been out all the morning looking for tracks of lion, with no result, and on arrival at camp I was greeted with the news that a lioness had killed a big goat before sunset the previous day while the goats were out grazing I had lunch, and was doubtful whether to go or not, as it seemed a very poor chance so late in the day. Elme, my Somali, had been taken ill, so I had no shikari. However, B., who had very kindly foregone the opportunity of going for her himself, lent me Hald, and off we went about two miles, where we found the horns and one or two small pieces of goat. Hald quickly got on to the track, which he followed at the rate of four miles an hour, until we got into a valley next beyond one in which B. had got a big lion a few days before, which we believe was the father of the cubs Getting on to stony ground made things more difficult, but he still followed the tracks at a good pace, and we went some way along a small nullah until Hald began to think we might be near. So he and I went forward while the others went up the nullah. However, the track kept to the side of the nullah, and we presently got to a part where the nullah divided and thick bushes grew all round. Here we walked about searching for the track. Presently we heard a whistle, so Hald and I rushed round to where Syce was standing with rather a scared face, pointing to the bushes close beside him. Just then I saw the lioness slinking between the bushes about 80 yards off, and, as she was disappearing, I had a snap shot. There was a growl, and the beast jumped into the air and immediately disappeared. We ran, Hald telling me to make a detour so as to come on the beast from an unexpected quarter; but it had gone on, and we soon got on to a pronounced blood track, which took us some way, then turned back at an acute angle more than once. It was now dusk, and the tracks had taken us back to the spot where I had first shot. So Hald, vowing that the beast must be severely wounded or it would have gone further, said we must give it up and return the next day, when we should certainly find the beast dead. So confident was he that the men sang their triumphal lion song all the way back, which, of course, had the effect of bringing out the entire camp, which was a case of counting chickens before they were hatched.

Next day we were off again in good time, and on getting near the place came right on to fresh tracks. At first I thought it was a different lion and that we should find the other dead; but this soon proved not to be the case, as we found blood. The tracks were only visible here and there and appeared to lead uphill towards the valley where B. had shot a lion. However, we searched about the bushes with rifles at the ready for some time, until we heard a honey-bird chattering lustily in the nullah. These honey-birds come and call to guide a man to where there is a bees' nest, in the hopes that the man will get at the honey which they themselves cannot get at. But they also have a way of calling men if they see a lion or a snake. Hald took it as a good indication; so we left the bushes and followed the bird up the hill to the top, where it appeared to have nothing more to show. Finding no tracks Hald decided on a search down below where we had previously been; but to cut a long story short, after two hours' search we found that the bird had been quite correct, and we took up the track again at a point just beyond where we had left it. Another three hours was spent looking for the tracks over in the next valley, the men being divided into three parties. Ultimately Hald pointed me out a smudge in the graved soil which he said was the lioness. Although I had done a good deal of tracking, I could see no shape at all; but on inspection we found, some twenty yards further back, an undoubted track on some softer ground. This led us into a flat place with clumps of dense bush intersected by bare ground; any of these clumps might have held an army of lions. This was the most critical part. The lioness was wounded, and we did not know how badly. She might have sprung on us from any of these dense bushes and, in fact, the tracks in one place led around into a bush we had already passed. Luckily, she had gone on. A long wait ensued while the men were gathered in and given instructions. Hald and I then crept noiselessly round to a fairly open space at right angles to the direction of the track, while another man was sent forward to a large ant-heap to mark. Presently Hald whispered: "There she is; shoot!" and I could see a dark-colored beast threading its way slowly through the bushes, heading straight toward us and about thirty-five yards off. As I put up my rifle it saw us and turned back. I shot and hit it behind the shoulder, the bullet lodging in front of the chest.

We were at once in hot pursuit, though I was delayed and actually prevented from having a second shot by a cartridge jamming. The lioness was soon found in a dense bush dead. She was hauled out and photographed. On cutting her open we found she was full of milk, so we decided to go the next day and see if there were any cubs about.

Three of them were found in a crevasse near the spot where the lioness had been killed the previous day. They were the size of half-grown cats and looked half asleep, and not at all resentful. They were rather dull, sleepy little beasts for the first week or two, but woke up when feeding time came. We kept three goats for them, who showed little objection, except when the latter dug their claws in.

They commenced teething a week after we got them, and when the canines began to appear they suffered considerably, one in particular getting quite cantankerous. They traveled each day on a fast mule, a camel being too apt to jolt and a donkey not fast enough. On arrival at camp and at the midday halt they got a drink from the goats, which traveled along, keeping pace with the mule all the way. We were making for the coast by Abyssinia, and reached Harrar when they were about three weeks old. Here they had the run of our bedrooms in an old Arab house, and occasionally got outside on the veranda, one distinguishing itself by falling down into the yard below, a feat which had absolutely no ill effects. They loved the early morning sun, but by 7:30 it was already too hot and they craved for shade.

Last year Great Britain sold $200,000,000 worth of coal to foreign nations.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Distillery Operated by Uncle Sam

UNCLE SAM'S PRIVATE STOCK
WHISKEY

WASHINGTON.—Within gunshot of the White House and the Capitol the federal government has itself been operating a distillery. The distillation plant was not conceived with a view of evading the internal revenue laws, yet there was no special tax issued for its operation. The output has not been of the regulation "moonshine" character, and there was no effort at concealment, though the approach to the plant located in the rear of 1358 B Street Southwest would indicate such. The undertaking has not been one for profit, but for scientific research. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, has been the chief distiller, and he is going to publish to the world the results of his experience; a demonstration of the methods of making, the sources, and the uses of denatured alcohol.

During the operation of the distillation plant a course of lectures was given to representatives from all agricultural colleges of the country and from the various state experiment stations. In this course every matter connected with the practical operation of a distillery; the growth of the banana and its uses; the use of molasses; the possibilities of the cactus; the production and chemistry of malt, and the technique of making—the principles, theory, and conduct of fermentation, including proper temperature, density, principle, and products formed—the denaturing of alcohol and denaturants, and the use of denatured alcohol for manufacture and medicines—was discussed by officials of the bureau of chemistry. The object in view, directly, has been to determine by practical demonstration the value of the various farm products as alcohol producers—to determine the feasibility of the farmers utilising by-products and unmarketable fruits and vegetables in the production of denatured alcohol.

A feature of the report of Dr. Wiley will be a discussion of the practicability of individual farmers distilling their own products at a profit; likewise the feasibility of co-operative distillation plants in thickly settled communities.

Ames Will Probably Want an Airship

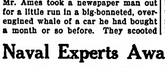
IT is predicted at Washington that the first man to buy a Wright aeroplane after they are put on the market, as undoubtedly will be the case before very long, will be Representative Butler Ames of Massachusetts. Mr. Ames is an enthusiastic automobilist and has always had the speed bug! He is wealthy, can gratify every inclination and desire along that line and is generally supposed by his colleagues to buy about two cars a week. One automobile man says it is only necessary to assure Mr. Ames that there is a new automobile out that will beat everything else that ever burned gasoline and he will buy it.

One day last spring, when there wasn't much doing around the capitol, Mr. Ames took a newspaper man out for a little run in a big-bonneted, over-engined whale of a car he had bought a month or so before. They scooted around town on the low gear, and finally started up the Conduit road toward Cabin John bridge. Marshal Collins being temporarily disconnected from the sweet little suburb of Glen Echo, the Massachusetts congressman, who was acting as his own chauffeur, kept throwing in a little more gasoline and a little more spark and speeding a little faster every minute. Finally the newspaper man got scared to death, and hung on with hands and feet. He nearly dropped dead when Mr. Ames turned around and yelled at him, above the noise of the car: "I wish we had a good straight stretch of road, so we could go a little bit fast. We are not going much more than 50 miles an hour, and this car is guaranteed for 85."

They do say that when the pair of them landed back in town the newspaper man was in a near-faint and had to be revived with three drinks, all in a row.

So those members of the house who know Mr. Ames' propensities say that he is just waiting for the chance to buy the first Wright areoplane put on the market in order that he may make an intellectual effort to break his cultured neck.

Naval Experts Awaiting Monster Gun



NAVAL experts at Washington are awaiting with impatience the completion of the 14-inch gun now under construction by the Midvale Steel Works. The gun will be shipped to the Washington navy yard where the finishing touches are to be added and will be proof-fired at Indian Head about the middle of October.

It will be the first high-power gun of this caliber ever constructed for practical purposes and will fire a shell weighing 1,000 pounds.

The navy will beat out the army in this respect, as the latter also has three 14-inch modern guns now under way which will fire a shell of about 1,400 pounds.

Other nations have built 16-inch muzzle-loading guns, but not of very high power.

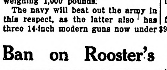
Plans are being worked out at the navy department for the four submarines authorized by congress. Proposals will be asked for construction soon.

These and the fleet collier, also authorized by congress, comprise the ship work still remaining to be contracted for by the naval establishment under increases in the navy already provided for.

There are many features of submarine construction which the experts are closely studying and the delay in contracting for these vessels is due to the effort to obtain the very latest improvements.

Congress appropriated $2,000,000 for the building of these ships and $900,000 for the collier.

Ban on Rooster's Crow at Capital



THE new chicken and pigeon ordinance recently promulgated at Washinton will be rigidly enforced by the health department of that city. In squares with more than 75 per cent. of the property improved permits will be necessary.

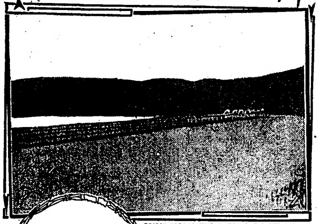
While it will be necessary to have a permit to keep chickens, it will require the special consideration and approval of neighbors to keep a chanticleer. Before he is allowed to bestir the neighborhood in the morning with his vocal serenades, his owner must have the consent of the householders in the neighborhood, especially those who object to his being used as a rising alarm.

Persons desiring to keep fowls within the fire limits of the district must file an application with the health office, setting forth the lot number, square number, and the street number of the premises where it is desired to keep the chickens or pigeons. No provisions are made for ducks or geese.

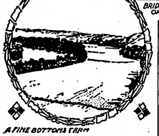
Chanticleers will have full sway outside the fire limits, according to the regulations. The same will be the case within the fire limits where the property improved is less than 75 per cent. The regulations, in substance, are as follows:

"No chickens are to be kept within the fire limits without a permit from the health department, and then not within 25 feet of any structure owned by any person other than the applicant, and used for human habitation, occupation or assembly. Outside the fire limits, fowls or pigeons cannot be kept within 50 feet of any structure aforesaid, subject however, to the exceptions set forth in paragraph four. No fowls shall be permitted to run, fly or stray within 50 feet of any such structure."

DOWN ALONG THE ARKANSAS



BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER NEAR CLEVELAND, OKLAHOMA



A FINE BOTTOMS FARM

Rivers are great studies. They are as changeable as a woman, yet ever keep in the same general course. Confined within certain limits with moods that vary, they wander on, obedient to the laws that hold them to their course. They are sometimes tempestuous and careless as men, wiping out at one sweep the farms that have claimed their ancient channels and asserting once again the full sweep of their individuality. Sometimes they sleep the peaceful repose of a babe At other times they burn away and leave but the bed, from which the fevered waters rise again to commence the elemental cycle of vapor, cloud, rain, rivulet and river. And each of these rivers has its own individuality. Some are long; some large; some deep; some shallow; some quiet; some turbulent.

The Arkansas is not long enough to be classed among the longest rivers of the world, though among the tributaries to the Father of Waters it is second only to the Missouri. It is not large and does not spread out the accumulated waters in wide sheets; yet at times, when the Aztec rain gods pour out a deluge and the lower courses are fed by the inflowing creeks and rivers, its magnitude is majestic, inspiring, destructive. Nor is the channel deep. For the mountain pebbles and the rich, red sand and the plain white sand and all other varieties of sand from the mountains to the gulf are constantly filling in, scooping out, rolling and gliding down the swift current, piling in bars, building up islands or leveling the inequalities of the bed. And the flow is strong; the sweep of the waters is a mighty power, unharnessed, to go on, ever, to the sea.

Whether at the snow peaked springs where it rises in the Rockies and goes dashing down the mountain defiles, whether fretting its way between the man-built walls through the city of Pueblo or gliding through the pebbly foothills, whether winding its silvery way across the Colorado and the Kansas plains or gliding on between the Oklahoma bluffs and hills, whether watering the mistletoe bedecked elms or the canebrakes in the state whose name it bears, the Arkansas has a beauty, a charm, that makes one love to dwell thereon. Anywhere along its course its acquaintance may be made—a sort of chance acquaintance—and one feels a nobler, wider sentiment, like that which comes from the contact with a broad, free-minded man.

However, since it cannot be considered as a whole, let the acquaintance be narrowed to that beautiful sweep of the stream flowing between the Osage reservation and Pawnee county, Okla., where on one side or the other, and sometimes both, farms have been hewn from the wooded valleys; where the sandstone bluffs rise, sometimes 50, sometimes 100 feet, with niches where the great horned owl, the peregrine falcon and the huge turkey vulture find a nesting site, and where, in olden days, the eagles reared their young. Here the red waters hurry down, down, down, with a swish that mingles with the rustle of the leaves, the shrill of insects and the cries of birds, in one sweet symphony that drowns the troubles, the stress of life, and gives new vigor to the one who can separate himself from his business or his strife, as he learns new things first hand from God's great book.

Here along the bottom roads the great cottonwoods rise, with massive pillars that reach up and up, over a hundred feet, just right for a giant's walking stick. Great pecan trees, huge burr oaks, walnuts, hickories and three or four smaller varieties of oak, black, white, red and chinquapin, are here. Then there are great hackberries with the corrugated and winged bark, and here is that beautiful black coated member of the rose family which has been designated by the natives as the shittim wood of the Sacred Book. The wood is hard, the hardest of the forest trees, with the possible exception of the persimmon; but the persimmon seldom gets beyond the bush size, though there are some large trees. Here, underneath the taller growth, are the black haw bushes, while growing out of the bluffs are Juneberries, both prizes for boys, but insipid to a mature appetite. And along close to the stream are the few remaining cedars which were uncut by telephone polers before the land was open to settlement.

To climb among the bluffs, to inspect holes left by disintegrated fossil trees; to listen to the tufted titmouse's golden call; to see the "mountain boomer" scamper along to the sheltering rocks, where he leaves his tail in plain view and, doubling back, pokes out his head to see where the danger lies; to look at the ferns clinging to the rock, is rejuvenating, inspiring, life giving. There are at least seven varieties of ferns. The abrupt perpendicular walls clothed with the resurrection fern are passed by unheeded when the heat dries up the fronds brown and inconspicuous like the hands of a paralytic; but the rains come and the face of the bluff is spotted with great dark green patches where the mass of separate fronds blend in green drapery. And there, on the north side of a huge, wet rock, is the walking leaf, camptosorus chizophillus, the slender, leaf-like frond, a drawn-out arrow head, whose long whip cracker end takes root in the moss and liverworts and starts a new plant. Of the spleenworts there are two species; one small, growing out on the under side of cool, wet overhanging rocks; another, tall and slender, living more in the open. And, clinging to the side of the canyon, are ferns a foot or more high and subdivided—a sort of magnified edition—varying, however, from the two smaller species that can be found growing all about the woods. The most singular, however, is the very small, dwarfed one on the edge of lime rocks—frond and all but a couple of inches long with wiry stems like the maiden hair, which spring back and forth with their sprawling, scattered double compound frondlets an eighth of an inch long, dark green above and white underneath, with whole masses growing from a perfect nest of fine, black rootlets imbedded in the cracks of the rocks.

From the bluffs one can look out across the tree tops to the other side, where the Osage hills, wave upon wave, reach as far as the eye can see, with here and there a deadening, where the leaves of the girdled trees make a brown patch on the landscape. Fields freshly plowed or covered with corn and cotton stretch away in the valleys, while the nearby hills still bear the scattered growth of oaks and hickories. And far, far away the bold prairie expanse, with here and there a clump of trees to break the contour, can be seen indistinct in the distance. And the river banks, with fringes of willow, the white cottonwood limbs, the glistening bars, and the water ever gliding on and on.

Keep Interested in Something.

Many old men break down and become childlike because they abandon business, and thus lose much of their every-day interest in the world around them. It is not uncommon for old people to take up courses of study and successfully pass through them. All such occupations serve to keep the interest alive in something besides mere selfishness, and do more toward warding off "the blues" than all the medicine in the drug stores.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

A CHANCE FOR THE HAGUE.

The Hague International Court of Arbitration is fooling away its time with nothing to do, when a great lot of disputes might satisfactorily occupy its attention. There is the trouble between Bolivia and Peru, for instance, which certainly admits of settlement by arbitration. Bolivia has no seacoast and is anxious to reach the ocean. That country casts longing eyes on Peru's riparian boundary, and there are those who fear that she seeks a pretext to go to war with that country and seize a maritime province, or else exact one as an indemnity. The attitude of Chile in this case is watched with solicitude, for if the latter country should lend assistance to Bolivia Peru would probably have to submit. The only ground for dispute at present appears to be alleged dissatisfaction of Bolivia over the Argentine award, which was favorable to Peru, but as this was the result of arbitration it is too small an affair to go to war about. Bolivia would lay herself open to severe condemnation if she began hostilities on a trumped-up cause, but considerations of this character have not always deterred Spanish-American republics from seeking their own ends.

The enormous sums accumulated in the savings banks of the country—institutions organized for that purpose exclusively—does not, after all, represent all the accumulations of the people. The report from the comptroller of the currency at Washington shows that the savings deposits in the national banks, many of which encourage thrift by inviting persons to place small amounts in their keeping, paying interest thereon, amount to $380,494,000. Surely this is a very tidy sum, and added to the billions in the savings banks shows that the economical and saving have a very sizable and satisfactory financial anchor to the windward in the event of a storm approaching.

They are digging away at the Panama canal and the officers report that the amount of excavation is now equal to that made during the entire French administration. In addition a great deal of other work has been done, while the sanitary conditions assured by the thorough advance preparations, though they have taken much time, have proved life savers. There are still 100,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock to be removed, but Col. Goethals reiterates the declaration that the canal will be ready for use in 1915. There is no doubt that the commerce of the world is eagerly awaiting the finish.

It seems useless to preach caution about swimming, bathing and rowing in the hot weather, yet a little precaution about going in the water overheated or under other conditions which invite danger would give the desired watery pleasure without its being taken at the risk of a watery grave. It is well to remember always that water is the most treacherous of the elements, as it allures, while the dangers of the others are plainly apparent.

A man in Wisconsin has such a passion for hard manual labor that to gratify it he has forsaken a lucrative law practice. It is significant of this type of desire that his friends think his mind unbalanced. Were the world generally subject to this desire for hard work, life would be halcyonic in its contentment, and a certain gentleman, proverbial for looking after the lazy contingent, would have to go out of business.

Kansas City, Mo., is to have a $20,000,000 railroad station. It is not many generations ago that Kansas City was merely a stopping place on the trails and stage routes that led to the great west. But both Kansas City and the great west have been going some in the meantime.

Possibly in the fullness of time chauffeurs who attempt to drive across railway crossings in advance of a train will learn that it merely means more business for the gravedigger.

New Jersey is determined not to waste its natural resources. The constable in a little town in the state punishes hoboes by chaining them in the streets. The mosquitoes do the rest.

The immigrant with but $25 in his pocket is likely to become a public charge in short order. There are enough of that class here now.

A slot machine has to be on its guard all the time lest it swallow something which will not agree with it.

Britannia has had a rude shock. Her monopoly of ruling the waves is limited. She doesn't rule the air waves.

OPEN AND CLOSE SEASON IN MINNESOTA.

Penalties are for each bird, animal or fish taken or had in possession or for attempted violations.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Moose, Deer.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	[illegible]	■
Turtledove, Snipe, Prairie Chicken, Pinnated, White-Breasted or Sharp-Tailed Grouse, Woodcock, Upland Plover, Golden Plover.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	[illegible]		[illegible]	■
Quail, Partridge, Ruffed Grouse, Pheasant.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Wild Duck, Goose and all other Aquatic Fowl	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	[illegible]			■
Trout, any variety except Lake Trout.	■	■	■	[illegible]					■	■	■	■
Black, Gray or Oswego Bass.			■	■	■							
Pike, Muskallonge, Crappies, Perch, Sunfish, Catfish, Sturgeon.			■	■								
Pickerel, Suckers, Redhorse, Carp, Bullheads												
Whitefish, Trelipies.	[illegible]	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	[illegible]	
Elk, Caribou, Beaver, Mongolian, China or English Pheasant. All Harmless Birds.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Spearing of Pickerel, Suckers, Red Horse, Carp and Bull Heads allowed, but artificial lights prohibited during May and June. Whitefish and Trelipies may be taken with (licensed) nets from Nov. 10 to Jan. 10 for domestic use only.

The open season for trapping Muskrat and Mink is from Nov. 15 to April 15.

LICENSE PROVISIONS: Non-resident big game license $25.00, non-resident bird license $10.00, both obtainable from Executive Agent. Resident license $1.00 for all game (not applied to hunter shooting in county in which he resides) procured by County Auditor, non-resident trapper's license $10.00.

Fish-house license $1.00, obtained from Executive Agent, season for use, Dec. 15 to April 1.

State wolf bounty, grown wolf $7.50, cub $1.00. Counties pay additional bounties.

Blackbirds, crows, English sparrows, sharp-shinned hawks, Cooper hawks and great horned owls are considered injurious birds and are the only ones which may legally be killed at any time.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

PIONEER DAY ATTRACTS ANOTHER BIG CROWD AT HAMLINE.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS BROKEN

Early Settlers in State Hosts of the Board of Managers of Minnesota's Great Annual Exposition.

Hamline.—Thursday, generally a busy day at Minnesota state fairs, brought out nearly 25,000 people.

The total figures for the day, however, probably will reach 45,000. At 9 a. m., 4,818 persons had passed the turnstile as against 5,586 for last year and 4,752 for 1907.

The younger generation has been temporarily swept from prominence, giving way to the territorial pioneers who held their annual reunion. The association's commodious log cabin was filed with the "old boys" who turned out to exchange reminences.

Gates Receipts to Date.

The total gate receipts for the first three days of the 1909 state fair, as given by the fair's treasurer, are $94,062.65. For Monday, the receipts were $52,483.55; Tuesday, $22,283.14; Wednesday, $19,192.96.

Total receipts for the corresponding three days in 1908, when the fair made a profit for the week of $80,000 were $87,038.45. The receipts each day were: Monday, $19,433.95; Tuesday, $32,296,45; Wednesday, $35,308.05.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The annual reunion of the association of the Minnesota Civil War Veterans was held on the state fair grounds, where the fair is in progress. The old soldiers met at the Administration building at two o'clock and marched thru the grounds, led by a band and the Morgan G. A. R. drum corps of Minneapolis. After the regular business of the meeting they were addressed by B. F. Nelson, president of the Minnesota State Agricultural society.

Red River Boats Carry Grain.

Thief River Falls.—The unusually heavy crop of grain on the farms east of this city on the Red Lake reservation, which was opened to settlement five years ago, will require the services of all the freight boats on the Red Lake river to carry it to this city. Light-draft boats have made regular schedules on the 100 miles from this city to the great Red lakes, but the largest vessel, one built and owned by the farmers for their own convenience exclusively, has been out of commission this season, until the rains of August.

Wants Gas Plant Franchise.

Brainerd.—Capitalist Frank Farnum, a former resident of Brainerd, now of St. Paul, presented a request to the city council for a franchise for a gas plant in this city. He asked for an exclusive franchise for twenty-five years, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of one from each ward. As the majority of the council were elected as municipal ownership men, the probability is against the granting of the franchise.

DARES SISTER TO SHOOT; DEAD.

Boy, Aged 8, Living Near Bagley, Minn., Is Accidentally Killed.

Duluth, Minn.—Playfully daring his 14-year-old sister to shoot when she pointed a gun at him cost Elling Gulbranson, aged 8, his life. He lies at his home near Bagley, Minn., with the top of his head shot off. The children were playing with a double-barreled shotgun which neither supposed to be loaded. His sister is prostrated over the tragedy.

DR. EGGE SLAIN AT MOORHEAD.

Unknown Man Jumps From Behind Tree and Takes Physician's Life.

Moorhead, Minnesota.—Thrond E. Egge, one of the leading physicians of this city, was murdered by an unknown person within 100 feet of his own home. His head was beaten out of all resemblance of its original form by his assailant.

Dr. Egge, had been making a profesional call on his bicycle and when approaching his residence the murderer jumped from behind a tree and began to attack, according to A. J. Wright, a merchant of the city who happened to be in the vicinity and witnessed the greater part of the tragedy. The man had a club in his hand when he rushed to the street, and on this account it is believed that the murder had been carefully planned. The physician was knocked to the street with a heavy blow and numerous others were dealt him after he had fallen.

When the murderer left the body, Mr. Wright noticed that he still carried the club and struck trees and posts with it as he ran away in the darkness. His peculiar actions at this time has led many to think that the murder was performed by a lunatic, although there is no theory as to whom he can be. Dr. Egge was one of the most popular men in the city, and no one can recall that he had a single enemy. The man who caused his death made no attempt to rob the physician either before or after he was dead.

Moorhead, Minn.—When the murder of Dr. T. S. Egge was reported, the police at once swore in deputies who searched the neighborhood, and at 2 a. m. Frank Keathman was arrested at his home in Fargo. Keathman, who is a carpenter, was in bed at the time, and is reported to have been under the influence of liquor. In his clothes $7 or $8 was found. Keathman, up to the present time, has remained silent and has refused to make any statement.

The weapon with which Dr. Egge was killed was the kingbolt of a wagon, belonging to John Lamb, a fuel man. It had been returned after the crime, and is covered with human hair and human blood. It is reported that an old row had existed between Egge and Keathman for several years.

SENT ON GOOD ROADS JAUNT.

George W. Cooley Sent Abroad for Two Months' Trip.

Minneapolis.—George W. Cooley, engineer and secretary of the highway commission will inspect European roads as an official agent of Minnesota. At a meeting of the state highway commission, Mr. Cooley was instructed to make a two months' visit to Europe in the quest of road information.

The meeting was atended by all the commissioners, Chairman Louis W. Hill, Clarence J. McNair and Timothy O'Conner, and the action instructing Mr. Cooley was unanimous.

The decision of the commission to send a representative to Europe marks an epoch in the history of Minnesota road building, as it is the forerunner of a state-wide campaign for good roads, backed by the state highway commission and helped along by automobile clubs and civic organizations generally. Members of the commission said that the next legislature would be asked to aid the movement by large appropriations, and that the highway commission would enlist the county commissioners of every county of Minnesota.

BANK ROBBED OF $2,000.

Robbers Blow Safe at Foxhome and Escape on a Handcar.

Fergus Falls.—Robbers looted the State bank at Foxhome, fifteen miles west of here. They blew the safe and secured $2,000. They then escaped on a handcar, going over to Breckenridge, ten miles west, where they threw the car into the river. It is supposed that they have escaped into North Dakota.

LOW COLONIST FARES TO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

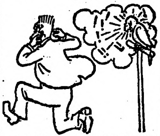
Union Pacific Passenger Department announces that Colonist Fares will be in effect from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1909, to all points in the West and Northwest.

This year the West looks more promising than ever. Now is the time to secure land at low prices, and, at the same time, to visit the many interesting points in the West and Northwest, at which liberal stopover arrangements may be made.

A better estimate of raw lands can be made now than formerly, because these lands are in proximity to new farms that are producing wonderful crops.

For descriptive literature, write to E. L. Lomax, G. P. A., U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

WHY NOT?



One of the preachers has asked the members of his congregation to bring their canary birds to church. Why not try to save some of the parrots?

Mottoes of a Queen.

Her majesty, the queen of Portugal, pins her faith, it is said, to the following mottoes:

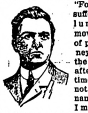
Keep out of doors all you can. Breathe outdoor air, live in it, revel in it. Don't shut yourself up. Build your houses so that the air supply is good. Throw away your portieres and bric-a-brac. Don't have useless trifles about you.

Have a favorite form of exercise and make the most of it. Ride on horseback if you can; cycle if you cannot get a horse; do anything to get out in the open air.

Don't overeat. Drink little and let that little be pure. Don't try to dress too much, yet dress as well as you are able. Wear everything you can to make yourself lovely.

A TEXAS CLERGYMAN

Speaks Out for the Benefit of Suffering Thousands.



Rev. G. M. Gray, Baptist clergyman, of Whitesboro, Tex., says: "Four years ago I suffered misery with lumbago. Every movement was one of pain. Doan's Kidney Pills removed the whole difficulty after only a short time. Although I do not like to have my name used publicly, I make an exception in this case, so that other sufferers from kidney trouble may profit by my experience."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

No Short Haul for Him.

"This is where you get off," said the railroad conductor.

"But I haven't rid fur enough," said the Billville man.

"Can't help that. You can't go any further on this ticket."

"My friend," said the man, "it's the furst time I ever rid on a railroad train, an' ef you ain't a better man than what I am I'm a-goin' to set right here till I see whar the road ends. I know it must end some're, an' I'm curious to see whar. Here's one more dollar. Now, go 'long an' let me alone!"

Why We Are Stronger.

The old Greeks and Romans were great admirers of health and strength; their pictures and statuary made the muscles of the men stand out like cords.

As a matter of fact we have athletes and strong men—men fed on fine strength making food such as Quaker Oats—that would win in any contest with the old Roman or Greek champions.

It's a matter of food. The finest food for making strength of bone, muscle and nerve is fine oatmeal. Quaker Oats is the best because it is pure, no husks or stems or black specks. Farmers' wives are finding that by feeding the farm hands plentifully on Quaker Oats they get the best results in work and economy. If you are convenient to the store, buy the regular size packages; if not near the store buy the large size family package. 2

So, What's the Use?

"Yes, I went fishing yesterday," began the man who tries to be original. "Luck? Well, some. I caught two fish. One was three and a half inches long and the other two inches."

But was he believed? Not much. After he passed on some one commented:

"Bet he didn't get a bite."

Singular and Plural.

"Whenever she gets to thinking how much they're in debt it affects her nerves." "Huh! the way it affects her husband is singular." "How singular?" "Just singular, it affects his 'nerve.' He tried to borrow a hundred from me to-day."—Catholic Standard and Times.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
Dyspepsia often results from neglecting slight attacks of indigestion. Avoid trouble by taking Painkiller for it and cramps. 25c, 35c and 50c sizes.

Many a man is the moving picture of an unpaid tailor bill.

Ask Her This Question

"Do you know of any woman who ever received any benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?"

If any woman who is suffering with any ailment peculiar to her sex will ask her neighbors this question, she will be surprised at the result. There is hardly a community in this country where women cannot be found who have been restored to health by this famous old remedy, made exclusively from a simple formula of roots and herbs.

During the past 30 years we have published thousands of letters from these grateful women who have been cured by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and never in all that time have we published a testimonial without the writer's special permission. Never have we knowingly published a testimonial that was not truthful and genuine. Here is one just received a few days ago. If anyone doubts that this is a true and honest statement of a woman's experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound write and ask her.

Houston, Texas.—"When I first began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a total wreck. I had been sick for three years with female troubles, chronic dyspepsia, and a liver trouble. I had tried several doctor's medicines, but nothing did me any good.

"For three years I lived on medicines and thought I would never get well, when I read an advertisment of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and was advised to try it.

"My husband got me one bottle of the Compound, and it did me so much good I continued its use. I am now a well woman and enjoy the best of health.

"I advise all women suffering from such troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. They won't regret it, for it will surely cure you."—Mrs. Bessie L. Hicks, 819 Cleveland St., Houston.

Any woman who is sick and suffering is foolish surely not to give such a medicine as this a trial. Why should it not do her as much good as it did Mrs. Hicks.

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating
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How Charming
Homes Are Decorated
Designs and Stencils Free

We have issued a book on wall decorations, picturing and describing the effects now in vogue. It will show you the charming ideas now in fashion.

The book also offers to furnish you free special water color designs adapted to your particular rooms.

It also offers cut stencils, without any charge, for producing the designs we suggest.

Before you decorate any room be sure to ask for this book It is free.

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

Alabastined walls are now the general vogue, in cottage and mansion alike. There is nothing so charming, so healthful, so cheap. Wall paper and kalsomine are now out of fashion.

Alabastine is a brilliant powder made from alabaster rock. It comes in packages, in many tints and white. It is mixed with cold water and applied with a brush. It does not rub off.

The tints are combined, or applied with stencils, to create a myriad artistic effects.

Let us show you how modern homes use them, and how to adapt them to yours. Mail us this coupon to-day for our book and our offers. (10)

Alabastine Co., Dept. 40, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Send the Alabastine book to
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FREE HOMESTEADS 14,000 quarter sections, splendid fertile lands, open to settlers, on Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, in South Dakota. Applicants should register at Pierre October 4th to 22nd. Complete display of products of open lands, exhibited at Gasbelt Exposition during registration. Pierre nearest point to lands, which are chiefly in Pierre Land District, and all filings must be made there. Unique diversions every day. Ample hotel accommodations. Address Pierre Board of Trade, Pierre, S. D.

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package —other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's Eye Water

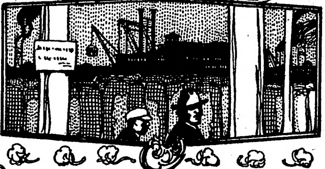
HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

"Representing Independent Grain Shippers"
WOODWARD & COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1879
Duluth GRAIN COMMISSION Minneapolis

KING COTTON'S IMPOVERISHED RETINUE

BY DANIEL J. SULLY

Editor's Note.—Daniel J. Sully, the author of this article depicting the possibilities of cotton, the pitiful vassalage of the planter and the destiny awaiting the United States and the cotton grower, when we take advantage of our opportunity, has had a remarkable career in the record and romance of cotton. It was his unparalleled market campaign that caused cotton to rise to 17¾ cents a pound in 1903, the highest point reached since the civil war. During this actual reign of cotton, when Sully was its premier, $450,000,000 in gold was brought to this country and formed the substructure of the enormous bull market which culminated in the spring of 1907. Then the south and the whole nation realized for the first time that the success of cotton and the advancement of civilization go hand in hand.



AMERICAN cotton-planters, proprietors of the greatest gold-producing staple in the world, are poor. They are in practical servitude. It is a tragedy of contemporary life that they who produce for the world the commodity without which modern civilization and industrial life could not proceed are themselves absolutely subservient and the poorest paid toilers in the United States. Intellectually the cotton-growers are surrounded and coerced by factors which have no other purpose than to keep them in this benighted vassalage. From this condition influences of a new American spirit must liberate them.

We smile at the Celestial shivering in the midst of coal-fields larger than the state of Pennsylvania. America's attitude toward cotton is almost equally grotesque. On the southern rim of the United States, within an area of practically 14 states, is grown 80 per cent. of the world's supply of cotton. The remaining 20 per cent., grown in South America, India, and the far east, is of an inferior quality and cannot compete with the cotton grown in the United States. Notwithstanding this enormous advantage, the fact still remains that this heaven-sent boon, paradoxical though it may seem, does not enrich, but rather impoverishes, the southland.

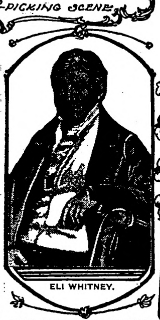
TYPICAL COTTON-PICKING SCENE

This is a tale of commercial ineptitude. Our greatest asset is our greatest humiliation. Cotton is king, but it is a badly served monarch. Other nations, by farsighted policy, intense activity, and commercial alertness, have overcome the tremendous advantage we have, and by beating down the price of the raw product, and with cheap labor on looms and machinery for the manufacture of the finished product, now control the markets of the world. In the Orient, where we once had our share of trade, the market, to say the least, is slipping from us. It seems almost a travesty on American business methods that English and German manufacturers can go on the docks at Galveston and take our raw cotton, carry it to Europe in subsidized ships, weave it with cheap labor, retransport it to the United States, pay the customs duty, and undersell our home manufacturers. There is something wrong here, isn't there?

Cotton is the clothing of the uncounted multitudes, and even those born to the purple depend upon cotton for much of their appareling. King Cotton's dominion is mankind. America, therefore, producing, practically alone, a commodity vital to civilized life and progress, has in that harvest the secret of incomparable wealth and power. It is not steel or lumber, kerosene or corn, that insures enduring leadership for the United States. Vast capital and dynamic genius have gone into the development of steel, yet this is transitory. The scepter of steel must ultimately slip from our grasp. The iron-ore beds of the Lake Superior region are doomed. Experts have numbered their years as less than a generation. Lumber cannot furnish a permanent foundation for our industrial pre-eminence. The forests are fast vanishing. Oil has contributed one of the leading items to our export trade, and has multiplied incredibly the fortunes of its managers; but the oil-wells cannot disgorge their illuminant forever. Besides the Baku fields are ready to compete. Our corn and wheat before the end of many decades will be consumed at home. Argentina, central Europe and Manchuria produce these cereals in prodigal abundance. Even if our corn and wheat were the world's sole sufficient supply, as in the case of our cotton, the oversea nations could dispense with these staples, as some of them now do. Millions upon millions of Mongolians have not yet developed an appetite for anything save rice. But all of them are clad in cotton goods. An additional inch on the shirts worn by the Mongolians would mean one million bales of cotton, and this is the market that is slipping from us.

Cotton Makes America Supreme Among Nations.

Thus it is cotton, and cotton alone, that can make America permanently unique and supreme among the nations. This fact makes grotesque the record of our unsuccess in selling finished cotton products across the sea. The only foreign customer that counted at all importantly in the totals of our export trade was China, and our market there has pitiably declined. England, Germany, and Japan are forcing our ships from the Pacific, just as they crowded them off the paths of the Atlantic. We should be carrying cargoes of cotton goods to all the ports of the earth. Instead of that the nations send here for 80 per cent. of their raw supply, manufacture it into all forms of commodities, outsell us in all the world's markets, and even successfully ship the manufactured goods back to the Americans who produce the raw supply. Switzerland, for example, which grows no cotton, whose mountains yield no coal for its factories, a country that has not an inch of seacoast or a plank afloat, sends to us, in the ships of other nations, more finished cotton goods than we export to all the countries of continental Europe combined.



ELI WHITNEY.

THE INVENTOR OF THE COTTON-GIN

America's future, when she realizes her heritage and opportunity in cotton, will eclipse anything that has been foretold for this republic. It is only within the last hundred years that cotton has conquered the world. The career of this plant has scarcely begun. The remarkable pace in its progress to power is revealed by the quaint fact that in 1784 eight bags of American cotton were seized by the customs authorities at Liverpool, the sage British verdict being that the importation was fraudulent, as so much cotton could not possibly be produced in one year in America! In Napoleon's campaigns thousands of the wounded could have been saved had there been an adequate supply of cotton for bandages.

Before Eli Whitney's time it took a man in his home two years to separate one bale of cotton from the seed. The yield of cotton thus handicapped on its way to the wearer was unimportant. There had been cotton from remote antiquity. The mummies of Peru were wrapped in it. The ancient Hindus wove it, and by some forgotten art the weaving was 5,000 times finer than is to be found in any of the fabrics of modern times. Cotton was a sacred thread among the Brahmans, and the theft of it a serious crime. In the gardens of Chinese temples at the present day a special variety of cotton-plant is found which is nowhere else grown. From its yield the vestments of the Confucian priests are made.

Great Britain has made an organized and scientific effort to raise a supply that would make her independent of America, for the statesmen of that empire foresee the possibilities of the day when America, rising to a recognition of her right, will manufacture her own cotton and sell it to the world. But Great Britain, with her grip upon all available areas, after many years of unsuccessful effort, has had to and must come continually to America for her supply.

The Standard Oil Company has made it possible to illumine millions of homes that otherwise would be in darkness, but this has been made practicable only through the cotton wick. When you are born they wrap you in cotton; when you die they bury you in a cotton shroud. Throughout life cotton is most constantly with man. It is his closest companion by day and keeps him comfortable at night. Cotton is spread upon his tables; it is in the upholstering of his chairs. If he takes a ride on the Flying Limited it is cotton waste in the wheel-boxes, through which lubricating-oil is fed to the running-gear, that insures a continuous trip. This is an electrical age, but without cotton insulation on the wires the might of electricity would be a menace.

SPINNING-ROOM OF A COTTON-MILL

Cotton has within itself, under the guiding hand of the country which produces it, the power to bring about ultimate world-peace. The United States, by prohibiting the exportation of raw cotton cargoes to England, Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland, could inflict hopeless industrial paralysis and financial panic upon those lands. The balance of power is in our hands to a most remarkable degree, but we treat it with indifference.

One word from America that it would withhold supplies of cotton would bring all Europe to terms of comity.

In the meantime, and until we reach the realization of the potency of cotton, if nations continue to waste their substance (and their purchasing power), in war, cotton will continue to be found indispensable in conflict. It is guncotton that hurls destruction through the ranks, and it is cotton that binds up the wounds of the fallen. The Japanese in their recent war, through an unrivaled system of surgery and hospital service, reduced the death-rate of the wounded to an unprecedented minimum. Without cotton that would have been impossible. And it is in cotton khaki that the armies march. And they make their bivouacs under cotton tents.

Cotton is indeed first in war, as it is first in peace!

Now we are entering a new age, the age of aerial flight, and the aeroplane is a cotton chariot! On these wings of cotton we have begun to fly through the heavens at 30 and 40 miles an hour, and the end is not yet.

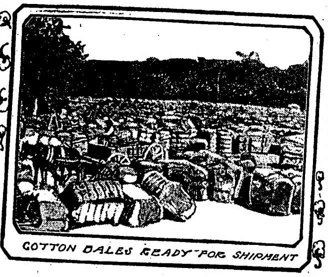
It is easy to forget, or at least to fail to keep in mind, that cotton cloth, the cloth of the civilized masses, without which they would become barbarians, is the product of a plant. Cloth grown from the soil! If by some botanical necromancy we could grow finished garments in the fields, and if these garments could be produced in like quantities in no other part of the earth, every man would instantly realize that America possessed a monopoly which would make all other nations our petitioners. Yet we have that monopoly as assured as it would be if we harvested clothing ready to wear, for if we ourselves produced the garments that we by our toil in the south enable Europe and Japan to manufacture, we would possess almost an exclusive supply of the cloth and clothing already needed by at least one-half of the human race.

Men cannot, if they would, again depend for their clothing upon the skins of wild animals. These beasts have practically vanished. Nor is there enough wilderness on the globe to furnish a range for the rearing of sufficient animals to provide garments of skins for mankind. The world of men and women is clothed to-day as never before. It is only within the last century, with cotton within the reach of the multitude, that the majority have been adequately clothed. The heroes of the revolution were half clad and that half was rags.

And it is one of the interesting ironies of history that during that period, when the problem of clothes was supreme, both in America and abroad, Richard Arkwright, who invented the spinning-frame, and James Hargreaves, who invented the spinning-jenny, creations which were to change the history of the race, had their machines destroyed by the enraged and half-clad populace, who feared the competition of these labor-saving devices.

We smile at the short-sighted folly of that day, and yet the progress in the use and manufacture of cotton will be as tremendous in the coming years as in the past. There is an actual kingship for cotton, not only commercially but politically; and this sovereignty of cotton in America I believe to be at hand.

We shall awake to our new destiny as a world-power and trading nation when we realize fully that the southern section of our republic is virtually the exclusive source of a commodity absolutely indispensable to the myriads of mankind from New York to Shanghai, from Nome to Montevideo, from London to the Cape. Less than one and a quarter million Americans, in 14 states of this union, hold in their hands the comfort, the luxury, the destiny of mankind.



COTTON BALES READY FOR SHIPMENT

An enormous profit is made somewhere in the progress of cotton to the consumer. Every year cotton goods to the value of nearly six billion dollars are turned out from the 125,000,000 spindles in the world. But the poor farmer in the cotton-fields sees but a pitiful part of the multiplying fortunes attending the migration of cotton goods around the earth. The southerner sells raw cotton to Japan, and the mills at Osaka turn out products that outsell our goods in Shanghai and Canton; and the Japanese cotton-manufacturer, traveling in state to America, may wonder wherein the half-fed southern farmer—a vassal tenant—following his one mule in the furrow, has advanced in civilization over the only recently awakened pagan of the east.

The ordinary grower of cotton cultivates 20 acres, producing one-half a bale to the acre. Unfortunately, in too great a majority of cases he is a tenant farmer. Of his ten bales, the result of his year's toil, five must go to the owner of the land. The working farmer, for his product, gets, we will say, ten cents a pound or $50 a bale, his 12 months of effort and expense bringing him in a gross revenue of $250. This is an insignificant total for the man who among others produces the commodity that controls the world.

Out of that $250 he must provide for his family, himself and his mule, and make provision for the ensuing times of planting and cultivating. Fully 65 per cent. of America's cotton is produced by this struggling method. Up to 1903, when the great movement in cotton prices blessed the southern industry with the transforming gleam of prosperity, 90 per cent. of our cotton crop was harvested in this same hopeless way.

FERTILE FARMS
FOR THOUSANDS

AT THE OPENING OF THE STANDING ROCK AND CHEYENNE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Registration at Mobridge, Lemmon or Aberdeen, S. D., October 4 to 23.

The opening of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian Reservations in South Dakota and North Dakota in October will give thousands of people 160 acres of fertile farming lands for a small sum per acre.

If you intend to engage in farming or are now farming and wish to change your location, why not register for one of these farms? It costs nothing to register.

Aberdeen, South Dakota, on the **Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway**, and Mobridge and Lemmon, South Dakota, on the **Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway**, are points of registration. You can register any day from October 4 to 23. The drawing will take place at Aberdeen on October 26.

This land opening will also give you a splendid opportunity to see the wonderful country opened through the construction of the new line to the Pacific Coast, at small additional cost over your railroad fare to points of registration.

Folders regarding this land opening and the country along the new line in South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, free. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., Chicago, Illinois.

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS.

Gimlet—Fibbs claims to have caught a catfish weighing 50 pounds down in the creek, does he? Well, it's safe to say he's lying to the extent of about 40 pounds.

Hammer—Not if he hears you say it.

CUTICURA CURED HIM.

Eczema Came on Legs and Ankles—Could Not Wear Shoes Because

Of Bad Scaling and Itching.

"I have been successfully cured of dry eczema. I was inspecting the removal of noxious weeds from the edge of a river and was constantly in the dust from the weeds. At night I cleansed my limbs but felt a prickly sensation. I paid no attention to it for two years but I noticed a scum on my legs like fish scales. I did not attend to it until it came to be too itchy and sore and began getting two running sores. My ankles were all sore and scabby and I could not wear shoes. I had to use carpet and felt slippers for weeks. I got a cake of the Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment. In less than ten days I could put on my boots and in less than three weeks I was free from the confounded itching. Capt. George P. Bliss, Chief of Police, Morris, Manitoba, Mar. 20, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1908."

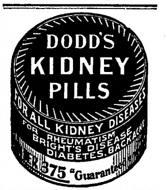
Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A Sign of It.

"The airship manufacturer over the way must be making money."

"Why?"

"I notice he and his family are flying very high."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
375 "Guarantee

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Nothing Too Good

for you. That's why we want you to take CASCARETS for liver and bowels. It's not advertising talk—but merit—the great, wonderful, lasting merit of CASCARETS that we want you to know by trial. Then you'll have faith—and join the millions who keep well by CASCARETS alone. 909

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The Great American railway busted at Gully. It is fortunate for the premoters that the farmers of that locality diden't catch them at it.

Now that the north pole has been discovered the general public would like to know what is on the other side of it. The life of the region between the known Artic and the Pole?

Judge Watts has reversed the supreme court in his decision in the Red Lake county tax rate case, and now it will be up to the supreme court to reverse themselves and sustain Judge Watts. What did someone say the supreme court did not reverse their decisions! You bet they do, and if you don't believe it, just look up their decisions in the Columbia county division case and you will see how easy it is for hisoner to reverse himself

The death of Harriman the great railroad king last week, worth about $200,000,000 is a bad crack at the inequalitys in this country, as preached from the socialist platform. He was one of a family of six children of a poverty stricken minister, who never had only two years eddecation in a church school. Where when and how did he get all this money? Did he have any better chance than his brothers, or any other born of poor parents? We had just as good a chance to make that amount of money during our life as he had, and we come out a few million dollars short, but we don't blame the "system" of government for it.

Tax Payers Must Dig Up.

If County Commissioners Pigeon, Demann, and Lindquist did voilate the law by transferring the ditch fund of $35,000, to the general fund for law suit expenses, we would arise to inquire: what our county attorney was doing that he did not stop them before they blowed in $4,000, of the money? In any ordinary county the commissioners usaly do their important official acts by advice of the county attorney, and we fail to see where any action for removel from office can be sustaind against the County Auditor and treasurer of this County for paying out money on the order of the Commissioners. If the commissioners was not acting under the advice of our county attorney it would seem that it was his duty to have put a stop to this ill legal transaction long before this time, but this county fight sometimes has a queer look to an observer outside of Thief River, or Red Lake Falls, as it begins to look as if the two towns was like two pugilists that was battering each other for the gate receipts. They have kept the fight going for the past four years until the county can no longer pay cash for tickets to see the show, and the county commissioner have levied an extra four mill tax to meet expenses. We can't see what is the use lawing about this extra tax levy for it this burning of court houses, and county seat lawsuits are to be keot up the taxpayers have got to foot the bills and they might just as well begin to "dig up" now as later on, for this great exhibition is not a free show.

No More "Free Papers."

The following is a synopis of the United States supreme court decisions regarding newspapor delinquent subscribers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered to renew their subscription.

2. If subscribers order discontinuence of their papers, the publisher may continue to send the paper until all arrears are paid.

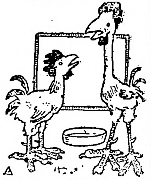
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post office they are responsiable until after they have setted their bill and orderd their paper discotinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and they continue, they are responsiable.

5. The couris have decided that refusing to take peoridicals from the postoffice or moveing away and leaveing them uncalled for. is prima facia evidance of fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not want to continue taking it, otherwise to send it until an express notice with all arreas is sent to the publisher.—Thirteen Towns.

Barnyard Conferences.



First Rooster—What did you say when she threatened her mother?

Second Rooster—I just gave her the laugh. You know she was raised in an incubator.—Philadelphia Press.

The Poor Bridegroom.

"Even the English language emphasizes the insignificance of a man at his own wedding," said the prospective bridegroom disconsolately. "There isn't an independent word to designate him. He is merely called the groom of the bride, as if he were just about on a level with the bridesmaids and a little below the maid of honor. Best man, of course, means the bridegroom's best man, but the phrase itself tends to exalt this individual at the expense of his superior.

"Then there's no adjective to describe what pertains to the male half of the affair. You can't speak of the 'bridegroomal' trousers or necktie. On the other hand, 'bridal' applies not only to the possessions of the girl, but to what relates to both of them equally, like the trip and the bridal chamber. The very words 'matrimony' and 'matrimonial' are from the feminine side only. 'Patrimony' has nothing to do with the nuptials. It applies only to wealth and signifies that a man's part in the affair is to get out and hustle for the cash."—Philadelphia Ledger.

How Standing Armies Originated.

The earliest European standing army was that of Macedonia, established about 358 B. C. by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. It was the second in the world's history, having been preceded only by that of Sesotris Pharaoh of Egypt, who organized a military caste about 1600 B. C. Of modern standing armies, that formed by the Turkish janizaries was first, being fully organized in 1362. It was a century later that the standing army of France, the earliest in western Europe, was established by Charles VII. in the shape of "compagnies d'ordonnance," numbering 9,000 men. Rivalry thereupon compelled the nations to adopt similar means of defense. In England a standing army proper was first established by Cromwell, but was disbanded under Charles II., with the exception of a few regiments called the guards, or household brigade. This was the nucleus of England's present army.

A Girl's Preparedness.

There is something very pitiful about a girl. She wears calico, but talks knowingly about the latest styles in silks. Her home is furnished plainly, but she knows the latest styles in furniture; she knows how the silver ware should be arranged at dinners, the latest stitch for the marking of monograms on the finest table damask, the etiquette to be observed at a dinner, a reception or a ball, although she never attended anything more than a neighborhood party in her life. Her father's monthly income is not as large as the pin money a rich girl would spend in a day, but she knows what the rich girl should wear and buy to be in touch with the times. She is, in short, prepared at any time to marry a rich man and become a society leader.—Atchison Globe.

A Famous Poem.

J. C. Francis, the publisher of London Notes and Queries, has brought out a volume of reminiscences. One of his quotations records the editorial rejection of Campbell's "Hohenlinden" by the Greenock Advertiser. It runs thus:

T. C.—The lines commencing "On Linden when the sun was low" are not up to our standard. Poetry is evidently not T. C.'s forte.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Aug. 20, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. August 14th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Aslag Thoreson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 5th 1904. made Homestead Entry (No. 530 Serial No, 0358; for Lots 3; 4, and E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 151 N, Range 40 W 5th, Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn on the 21st day of September 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder T. Skregtvet, Osmund Urdahl, Gustav J. Mellum, Christ N. Urdahl, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Probate Court Notice.

ORDER LIMITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS TO THREE MONTHS, AND FOR HEARING THEREON.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum, Deceased.

State Of Minnesota,

County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Barbra Overum, and it appearing by the affidavit of of said representative that there are no debts of said decedent;

IT IS ORDERED, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this Court, be and the same hereby is limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 15th, day of November 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Probate Court Rooms at the city of Red Lake Falls, in said County, be and the same hereby is, fixed and and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this notice in THE SUNBEAM, as provided by law.

Dated the 16th day of August, 1909.

S. A. SWANSON

[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

Li Hung Chang and the Men Who Tried to Poison Him.

When Li Hung Chang was Chinese premier and was having a bitter fight with some of the more conservative members of the tsung-li-yamen he received as a present a magnificent cake which he had reason to suspect contained poison. He put the cake aside and set all his powerful machinery to work to find out who was at the bottom of the plot. The investigation was partly successful, the crime being traced to three men, of whom one at least was absolutely guilty. Li had the trio arrested and brought to his yamen. When they arrived they were ushered into his presence and were received in his courtliest manner. The cake was produced with the remark that politeness forbade his tasting it until the three generous donors had had an opportunity to enjoy its excellence. Li cut the cake, and one of his servitors handed it to the unwilling guests. Each took a piece and ate or pretended to eat it. One crumbled the pieces and let them fall upon the floor, but the other two ate calmly, without manifesting any emotion. Ten minutes and the two men began to show symptoms of suffering. Li smiled benignantly and said to the man who had not eaten, "Your wisdom is so great that I am compelled to preserve your head as a souvenir to transcendent genius."

The man was removed and promptly decapitated. To the other two the premier remarked: "The cake that you are eating is not the one you sent, but one which I had my cook imitate. The poison from which you are suffering exists only in your imagination. I know of no way to cure your present pain except by letting you share the same fate as your friend who has just left the room."

As they were led away the statesman said to his retinue, "It is a pity that a man who can eat a deadly corrosive poison with an unmoved countenance should so misapply the talent wherewith heaven has endowed him."

Lavender Oil.

As four-fifths of the oil extracted from lavender is concealed in the bloom the harvest takes place just before the flower begins to fade at the end of August. The oil is distilled by means of steam, which is compelled to penetrate the closely packed lavender, afterward being drawn off in pipes that run through cold water. In this manner the steam is reconverted into water, but the process of passing through the lavender has extracted the oil, which floats on the surface of the water as it runs into glass jars down below. These jars have sprouts in the center, thus enabling the water to run out while the oil collects above the level of the exit. In this the first stage the oil is of a brownish blue tint, and it now has to be refined by passing once more through water. Thus all impurities are removed, and the oil runs out white, save for a very pale blue color similar to that observed in paraffin. Three pounds of oil will make thirty gallons of the perfume. The majority of ladies would be surprised if they were informed that a bottle of lavender water contains but about a thimbleful of pure oil, for a larger proportion would not only render the water too strong for use, but would burn holes through the handkerchief wherever the scent touched it. —London Standard.

THE UGLY RHINOCEROS

Flabby and Stumpy, Yet He Is as Quick as a Flash.

NOTED FOR HIS KEEN SCENT.

The Stupid Looking Brute Has a Nose That Makes Up For His Almost Useless Little Eyes—He Can Wheel at Full Speed Like a Polo Pony.

At first sight the African rhinoceros appears to be heavily handicapped by nature as regards his anatomy. His flabby, loutish body, short, stumpy legs, small, unblinking, piglike eyes and prehensile upper lip all combine to give him an air of stupid inactivity. Yet let him once scent danger, and how quickly is this idea dissipated. If lying down at the time, he is on his legs and facing the cause of disturbance in a flash. If satisfied that the danger is real, he turns in a second and is galloping up wind at a pace that compares favorably with that of a good horse.

To avoid obstructions he can turn and wheel at full speed like a polo pony and is capable of keeping up the pace for miles. In a straight race between a rhinoceros and a horse over two miles of the average country in which the former is met with, consisting, as it usually does, of black cotton soil and ordinary veld, the rhino would be fully able to hold his own.

Being very sure footed, obstacles, cracks in the ground and small holes which would cause a horse to stumble, if not come to grief altogether, have no effect on him whatever, and he will gallop down one side of a khor and up the other, leaving loose stones and debris rattling, but without one false step.

His great physical defect is his sight, his eyes being of very little use to him, and the hunter may walk straight up to him in open country till within 100 yards and, without exercising very much care, can by stalking, should the ground be fairly favorable, easily get within twenty yards before firing, always provided the approach is made from the leeward side. Any advantage he may lose owing to his bad eyesight is fully made up to him by his sense of smell.

The phrase "a nose like a fox terrier" is often applied to keenness of scent. This should rather be "a nose like a rhinoceros." There is very little chance of getting on terms with him if the approach is made from windward.

If lying down he almost invariably does so with his nose pointed down wind, consequently the hunter approaching, as he naturally should, from the leeward side, has only the quarry's defective sight and hearing to contend with.

In the daytime the rhino bird, or oxpecker (Buphaga africana), acts as a protection to him, sleeping and waking. There is a superstition among the natives that these small birds perform the duties of sentry. To a certain extent this is true. They are always flitting about and hanging on to him, feeding on the ticks with which he swarms, and on the approach of danger flutter about with little hoarse cries, which have the effect of rousing him and, if continued, cause him to rise up and look around.

It is almost impossible to calculate correctly what the action of a rhino will be on becoming aware of danger. No two of them seem to behave in the same way in similar circumstances. On the whole, it is safe to say that if only disturbed he will retreat, but should he be actually annoyed and see his enemy he will retaliate and charge.

Serious loss and delay are often caused by a rhino charging a caravan. Yet this action is nearly always forced upon him and occurs through stupidity rather than premeditated malice. The head of a caravan, say, of 300 porters, extending over two or three miles of country, passes to windward of a rhino. He gets the scent and moves up wind and perhaps nears the center of the caravan, when, being thoroughly alarmed, he turns off a little, only to strike the tail end.

Being now puzzled and seeing at last, as he thinks, the original cause of his annoyance, he charges straight through, on his way horning a load or two hastily cast aside by the porters on his approach. He then passes on to leeward of the caravan and, being at last delivered from the annoying scent, moves on into more peaceful territory. Yet a person who had not watched his progress from the start would think that he had come from a mile or more away with the deliberate intention of exterminating the caravan.

On the whole, it may be said that the disposition of the rhino is on a par with that of most animals and many human beings—they wish to be left alone, and unless worried they will not make trouble.—London Field.

Two Ways.

"De man dat waits to learn by experience," said Uncle Eben, "is liable to put in his precious time gettin' cured of a mule kick while de man dat used common sense is gettin' his corn planted."—Washington Star.

Chip From the Old Block.

Lazy Jackson—Look at heah, mah son, w'at would yo' do ef yo' had no muddah an' no faddah to suppoaht yo'? Ephey Jackson—Why, ah'd git married, of cou'se.—Judge.

Do one thing at a time and the big things first.—Lincoln.

The Professor Remembers.

Professor (as the company is breaking up, missing one of his rubbers)—Has any of you gentlemen put on three rubbers by mistake?—Fliegende Blatter.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 9 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p. m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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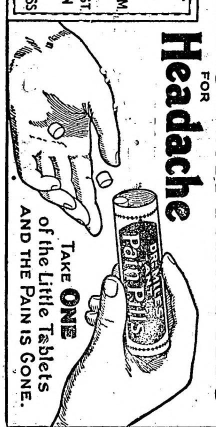
DANIEL PATTERSON........Vice Pres.

A. D. STEPHENS........2nd Vice Pres.

B. E. BERKEE..........Cashier.



DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Finest kind of fall weather.

Read the article: No more free papers published in an other colum, of this issue.

Theadore Hyland was up from Rhoda after a load of goods for Singer Bros on Tuesday.

We have had no visit from Mr. Jack Frost up to date, but expect him next week.

School Dist. No.37 have a large box stove, with drum for sale cheap. Inquire of P. E. Wold.

Most all the stacking is completed is this locality, and the farmers are busy fall plowing.

Threshing will be late up this way, as the ground is to soft to get threshing machines around the country.

With the bright prospects for an advance in the price of wheat it is better to rush the fall plowing than the threshing.

George Singer is going to put in a feed mill at Rhoda to grind feed for his dairy cows, and will also do custom work for his neighbors.

We understand that B. Pederson, the Highlanding blacksmith is desirious of changeing climate, on account of ill health. This would be a first class location for a blacksmith.

Mrs. Ole Overum has purchased and had erected a handsome monument, in memory of her late husband, Ole Overum, in the new cemetery north of the school house.

C. L Clark and W. G. Hunt made a midnight visit to High landing on Saturday night, hunting for stray Doctors that might have been stopping there while on a hunting trip.

How long is it since you paid any subscription to THE SUNBEAM? Don't you begin to think it is about time to remit? Do so today, at our expense. We will pay for the registering of your letter.

The holding up of Jack Frost, is giveing the late sown flax an opprotunity to mature and make a fair crop. The dry weather in the latter part of June gave it a late start, but the favorable September will bring it out o.k.

John Quirk closed a deal with Krist Larson the Anton cattle buyer last Monday for an even five hundred dollars worth of fat young cattle for shipment to the St. Paul market, so you see the eleven towns farmers raise something else besides wheat.

Attorney E. M. Stanton, of Thief River Falls, his brother Dr. Stanton, and Dr. Henderson, of Bemidji, and Dr. Wierick, of St. Paul, passed by this way on their return home last Sunday, after a few days chicken hunt between Red Lake and Clearwater rivers.

The five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Clark has been quite seariously ill the past week with some kind of throat trouble, which it was feared might be diptheria. Dr. Henderson of Bemidji was requested to leave off prairie chicken hunting and make a professional visit to see her on Sunday morning, which he kindly did, and she is now on the road to recovery.

We are in receipt of a letter from P. Sullivan, who left here for the west last spring, saying that they had settled in Montana, where they would make their future home. All were well and liked the country, which will be good news to the many friends of the family in this locality, who did not like to see them leave us, but will be glad to know they like their new location.

Rev. M. A. Mostue is teaching a term of Norwegian school down at Menton.

Read the discovery of the north pole, published on an other page of this issue.

Martain Swanson passed by here this morning with his Dan Patch boat, with his weekly cargo of First Premium butter from the Highlanding creamery. The butter goes down and the cash comes up.

We were of the opinion that the Red Lake and Thief River Falls papers were not doing full justice in advertiseing the great Hippodrome show now being pulled off in this county, so we will help them a little this week.

The only way that we can account for a fresh breake out in the Red Lake county row is, that John Duffy and D. P. O'Neil are training up to make the race for the legislature, and if they do, then's when you will see the fur fly; sick em.

Some of the farmers up in the north east corner of the town are of the opinion that Lattimore is suffering from "brain storm," on the ditching subject, but we don't believe it will be much of a storm, as he is to short of brains to make much of a storm.

The Kratka Farmers Club held their monthly metting at the residance of Mr. and Mrs. Charls Henry on Sunday last, and the Highlanding Club held their meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Donn Both meetings were largely attended.

Stephen Singer returned home on Wednesday from his trip to the twin cities and Chicago, where he puchased a large bill of fall and winter goods for the Singer Bros stores at Rhoda and Kratka. We guess he did not get to do any visiting, as he returnd alone.

As there is a goodeal of sore throat and some diptheria amongst the children in this locality this fall, it might be well for parents to know, that one of the best home remidies is dry sulpher mixed in equal parts with powderd borax, and blown into the throat with a paper tube.

DITCH WORK TO LET.

We have the contract for the big Kratka Mayfield ditch and sublet some on good terms. You can work by the day, or station work at a paying figure.

Call on or write Lillo Bros.
Lillo Minn.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

It is getting cooler now and Mr. Mosketo will soon be playing a game of freeze out.

Master Edwin Fore died on Friday morning last, at the home residance, of diptheria, aged 14 years. We all extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mr. W. Olson, from Minneapolis arrived here on Saturday last and is fixing up to make it his home.

Lillo Bros. just received the new ellevator for their ditcher, and will soon start ditching again.

Miss Signe Gunderson is helping Mrs. Gunderson for a couple of weeks.

Mr. August Lillo assisted Mr. Rolandson to hawl the creamery butter to town on Saturday.

Mr. Aurthur Sund returned home from Dak. this week on accout of being sick.

Miss Julia Rindahl is working for Mrs. O. Mandt, while Wilma Bourman had to go home.

Mr Iver Iversch is reported to be sick with diptheria.

Mr. K. Seversrude was up to his Rhoda farm with a load of building material on Monday.

When will people be through haying? We guess next winter on the ice.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS.

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

The Sour Philosopher.

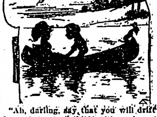
"Some people give trouble a hug."

"Well?"

"Others carry the flirtation too far and get married."—Washington Herald.

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection. We can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.

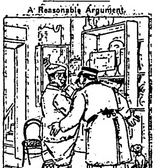
On Silver Lakes.



"Ah, darling, say that you will drift down the stream of life with me in my little canoe!"

"Make it a steam yacht, dear, and I'll say yes!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Reasonable Argument.



Attendant—Sir, you know very well that dogs are not admitted here.

Visitor—He isn't my dog.

Attendant—But it followed you in.

Visitor—Well, so did you.

A Home Body.

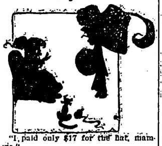
"So your husband always stays in the house nights?" said one woman.

"Yes," answered the other. "Once Hiram gets settled down in front of his fireside you can't get him out of doors even to bring in an armful of wood."

A Household Matter.

Housemaid — Please, sir, will you come at once? The drorin' room's on fire. Master—Well, go and tell your mistress. You know I never interfere in household matters.—Punch.

Among the Girls.



"I paid only $17 for the hat, mamma."

"Dear me! What an awfully extravagant child you are! I've seen the same thing for $16.98!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Krakatoa Eruption.

Perhaps the most remarkable volcanic eruption known was that which took place in August, 1883, at the island of Krakatoa, in the strait of Sunda. Streams of volcanic dust were thrown seventeen miles high and more than a cubic mile of material was expelled from the volcanic crater. The air waves started by the eruption traveled around the earth seven times. The noise was heard at Macassa, 900 miles away; at Borneo, 1,110 miles distant; in Western Australia, 1,700 miles away, and even at Rodagues, distant more than 2,000 miles. The dust and powdered pumice thrown out of the crater made the entire circuit of the earth before settling down and were the cause of the strange sunsets that were observed for many months.—New York American.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH

Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on,

or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
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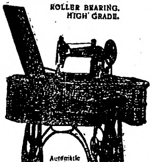
Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Heat Conductors.

Some substances conduct heat more freely than others, silver among the metals being the best conductor, and as a unit of measurement is taken at 1,000. Compared with silver as a conductor, gold is 981, copper 845, zinc 641, tin 422, steel 397 and wrought iron 436. Glass, wood, gases, liquids and resinous substances are bad conductors. Water is such a poor conductor that if heat is applied to the top it will boil at the top, while the bottom will remain cold.

Reformed Spelling.

A commercial traveler tells us of an interesting notice exhibited in the window of a small shop in the west of England. It ran:

"OME GRONE UNE 6 A POTT."

To upholders of the new orthography this should be interesting. It refers to home grown honey and its price.—London News.

Extremely So.

"But why did you eat the cake she baked?"

"I wanted to make myself solid."

"Did you succeed?"

"I should say so. I felt like a ton of lead."—Cleveland Leader.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

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DISCOVERY OF NORTH POLE RELATED BY ROBERT E. PEARY

Intrepid Explorer's Story of the Bold Dash by Which He Reached the Earth's Apex---Dr Cook's Claim Flatly Denied.

Notice to Publishers.

The following account by Commander Robert E. Peary of his successful voyage to the north pole was issued on September 10 by the New York Times Company at the request of Commander Peary and for his protection, as a book only, copyrighted and exposed for sale before any part of it was reproduced by any newspaper in the United States or Europe, in order to obtain the full protection of the copyright laws. The reproduction of this account, in any form, without permission, is forbidden. The penalties for violation of this form of copyright include imprisonment for any person aiding or abetting such violation. This article is copyrighted in Great Britain by the London Times. Copyright, 1909, by the New York Times Company. This narrative is also copyrighted as a newspaper article by the New York Times Company.

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DENIES COOK REACHED POLE.

Battle Harbor, Labrador (via Marconi wireless, Cape Ray, N. F.), Sept. 10.—Do not trouble about Cook's story, or attempt to explain any discrepancies in his statements. The affair will settle itself.

He has not been at the pole on April 21, 1908, or at any other time. He has simply handed the public a gold brick.

These statements are made advisedly, and I have proof of them. When he makes a full statement of his journey over his signature to some geographical society, or other reputable body, if that statement contains the claim that he has reached the pole, I shall be in a position to furnish material that may prove distinctly interesting reading for the public.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

Battle Harbor, Labrador (via Marconi wireless, Cape Ray, N. F.), Sept. 9.—The steamer Roosevelt, bearing the north polar expedition of the Peary Arctic club, parted company with the Erik and steamed out of Etah fiord late in the afternoon of August 18, 1908, setting the usual course for Cape Sabine. The weather was dirty, with fresh southerly winds. We had on board 22 Eskimo men, 17 women, and 10 children, 226 dogs, and some forty odd walrus.

We encountered the ice a short distance from the mouth of the harbor, but it was not closely packed, and was negotiated by the Roosevelt without serious difficulty.

FIND MUCH WATER.

As we neared Cape Sabine the weather cleared somewhat and we passed by Three Voort island and Cape Sabine, easily making out with the naked eye the house at Hayes harbor occupied by me in the winter of 1901-02.

From Cape Sabine north there was so much water that we thought of setting the lug sail before the southerly wind, but a little later appearance of ice to the northward stopped this.

There was clean open water to Cape Albert, and from there scattered ice to a point about abreast of Victoria Head, thick weather and dense ice bringing us some ten or fifteen miles away.

From here we drifted south somewhat and then got aslant to the northward out of the current. We worked a little further north and stopped again for some hours. Then we again worked westward and northward till we reached a series of lakes, coming to a stop a few miles south of the Windward's winter quarters at Cape Durville.

From here, after some delay, we slowly worked a way northeastward through fog and broken ice of medium thickness through one night and the forenoon of the next day, only emerging into open water and clear weather off Cape Fraser.

STRIKE ICE AND FOG.

From this point we had a clear run through the middle of Robeson channel uninterrupted by either ice or fog, to Lady Franklin bay. Here we encountered both ice and fog, and while working along in search of a practicable opening were forced across to the Greenland coast at Thank God Harbor.

The fog lifted there and enabled us to make out our whereabouts and we steamed north through a series of leads past Cape Lupton, and thence southward toward Cape Union. A few miles off that cape we were stopped by impracticable ice, and we drifted back south to Cape Union, where we stopped again.

SHIP FORCED AGROUND.

We lay for some time in a lake of water, and then, to prevent being drifted south again, took refuge under the north shore of Lincoln bay, in nearly the identical place where we had our unpleasant experiences three years before. Here we remained for severeal days during a period of constant and at times violent northeasterly winds.

Twice we were forced aground by the heavy ice; we had our port quarter rail broken and a hole stove in the bulwarks, and twice we pushed out in an attempt to get north, but were forced back each time to our precarious shelter.

HEAVY RUNNING ICE.

Finally on September 3 we squeezed around Cape Union and made fast in a shallow niche in the ice, but after some hours we made another short run to Black cape and hung on to a grounded bit of ice. At last, a little after midnight of September 5, we passed through extremely heavy running ice into a stream of open water, rounded Cape Rawson and passed Cape Sheridan.

Within a quarter of an hour of the same time we arrived three years before—seven a. m., September 5—we reached the open water extending beyond Cape Sheridan.

We steamed up to the end of it and it appeared practicable at first to reach Porter bay, near Cape Joseph Henly, which I had for my winter quarters, but the outlook being unsatisfactory, I went back and put the Roosevelt into the only opening in the floe, being barred close to the mouth of the Sheridan river a little north of our position three years prior.

PUT UP FOR WINTER.

The season was further advanced than in 1905; there was more snow on the ground and the new ice inside the floe bergs was much thicker.

The work of discharging the ship was commenced at once and rushed to completion. The supplies and equipment we sledged across ice and sea and deposited on shore. A house and workshop were built of board, covered with sails, and fitted with stoves, and the ship was snug for winter in shoal water, where it touched bottom at low tide.

The settlement on the stormy shores of the Arctic ocean was christened Hubbardville.

Hunting parties were sent out on September 10 and a bear was brought in on the 12th and some deer a day or two later.

PREPARE FOR SLEDGE TRIP.

On September 15 the full work of transferring supplies to Cape Columbia was inaugurated. Marvin with Dr. Goodsall and Borup and the Eskimos, took 16 sledge loads of supplies to Cape Belknap and on the 27th the same party started with loads to Porter bay.

The work of hunting and transporting supplies was prosecuted continuously by the members of the party and the Eskimos until November 5, when the supplies for the spring sledge trip had been removed from winter quarters and deposited at various places from Cape Colan to Cape Columbia.

The latter part of September the movement of the ice subjected the ship to a pressure which listed it to port some eight or ten degrees, and it did not recover till the following spring.

On October 1 I went on a hunt with two Eskimos across the field and Pass bay and the peninsula, made the circuit of Clemants Markham inlet, and returned to the ship in seven days with 15 musk oxen, a bear and a deer.

Later in October I repeated the trip, obtaining five musk oxen, and hunting parties secured some 40 deer.

SUPPLIES MOVED TO BASE.

In the February moon Bartlett went to Cape Hecla, Goodsall moved some more supplies from Hecla to Cape Colan, and Borup went to Markham inlet on a hunting trip. On February 15 Bartlett left the Roosevelt with his division for Cape Columbia and Parr bay.

Goodsall, Borup, MacMillan and Hansen followed on successive days with their provisions. Marvin returned from Cape Bryant on February 17 and left for Cape Columbia on February 21. I brought up the rear on February 22.

The total of all divisions leaving the Roosevelt was seven members of the party, 59 Eskimos, 140 dogs and 23 sledges.

MAKE READY FOR DASH.

By February 27 such of the Cape Colan depot as was needed had been brought up to Cape Columbia, the dogs were rested and double rationed and harnessed, and the sledges and other gear overhauled.

Four months of northerly winds during the fall and winter instead of southerly ones, as during the previous season, led me to expect less open water than before, but a great deal of rough ice, and I was prepared to hew a road through the jagged ice for the first hundred miles or so, then cross the big lead.

BARTLETT LEADS THE WAY.

On the last day of February Bartlett, with his pioneer division, accomplished this, and his division got away due north over the ice on March 1. The rest of the party got away on Bartlett's trail, and I followed an hour later.

The party now comprised seven members of the expedition, 17 Eskimos, 133 dogs and 19 sledges. One Eskimo and seven dogs had gone to pieces.

A strong easterly wind, drifting snow, and temperature in the minus marked our departure from the camp at Cape Columbia, which I had christened Crane City. Rough ice in the first march damaged several sledges and smashed two beyond repair, the teams going back to Columbia for other sledges in reserve there.

PASS BRITISH RECORD.

We camped ten miles from Crane City. The easterly wind and low temperature continued. In the second march we passed the British record made by Markham in May, 1876—82.20—and were stopped by open water, which had been formed by wind after Bartlett passed.

In this march we negotiated the lead and reached Bartlett's third camp. Borup had gone back from here, but missed his way, owing to the faulting of the trail by the movement of the ice.

Marvin came back also for more fuel and alcohol. The wind continued, forming open water all about us. At the end of the fourth march we came upon Bartlett, who had been stopped by a wide lake of open water. We remained here from March 4 to March 11.

GETS GLIMPSE OF SUN.

At noon of March 5 the sun, red and shaped like a football by excessed reflection, just raised itself above the horizon for a few minutes and then disappeared again. It was the first time I had seen it since October 1.

I now began to feel a good deal of anxiety because there were no signs of Marvin and Borup, who should have been there for two days. Besides, they had the alcohol and oil, which were indispensable for us.

We concluded that they had either lost the trail or were imprisoned on an island by open water, probably the latter.

Fortunately, on March 11 the lead was practicable and, leaving a note for Marvin and Borup to push on after us by forced marches, we proceeded northward. The sounding of the lead gave 110 fathoms.

During this march we crossed the eighty-fourth parallel and traversed a succession of just frozen leads, from a few hundred yards to a mile in width. This march was really simple.

On the fourteenth we got free of the leads and came on decent going. While we were making camp a courier from Marvin came and informed me he was on the march in the rear. The temperature was 59 below zero.

The following morning, March 15, I sent Hansen with his division north to pioneer a trail for five marches, and Dr. Goodsell, according to the program, started back to Cape Columbia.

M'MILLAN TURNS BACK.

At night Marvin and Borup came spinning in with their men and dogs steaming in the bitter air like a squadron of battleships. Their arrival relieved me of all anxiety as to our oil supply.

In the morning I discovered that MacMillan's foot was badly frost bitten. The mishap had occurred two or three days before, but MacMillan had said nothing about it in the hope that it would come out all right.

A glance at the injury showed me that the only thing was to send him back to Cape Columbia at once. The arrival of Marvin and Borup enabled me to spare sufficient men and dogs to go back with him.

On leaving the camp the expedition comprised 16 men, 12 sledges and 100 dogs. The next march was satisfactory as regards distance and the character of the going. In the latter part there were pronounced movements in the ice, both visible and audible.

Some leads were crossed, in one of which Borup and his team took a bath, and we were finally stopped by an impracticable lead opening in front of us. We camped in a temperature of 50 degrees below.

At the end of two short marches we came upon Hansen and his party in camp, mending their sledges. We devoted the remainder of the day to overhauling and mending sledges and breaking up our damaged ones for material.

MAKE FORCED MARCHES.

The next morning I put Marvin in the lead to pioneer the trail, with instructions to make two forced marches to bring up our average which had been cut down by the last two short ones. Marvin carried out his instructions implicitly. A considerable amount of young ice assisted in this.

At the end of the tenth march, latitude 85.23, Borup turned back in command of the second supporting party, having traveled a distance equivalent to Nansen's distance from this far to his farthest north.

I was sorry to lose this young Yale runner, with his enthusiasm and pluck. He had led his heavy sledge over the floes in a way that commanded everyone's admiration and would have made his father's eyes glisten.

CHANGES HIS PLAN.

From this point the expedition comprised 20 men, 10 sledges, and 70 dogs. It was necessary for Marvin to take a sledge from here, and I put Bartlett and his division in advance to pioneer the trail.

The continual daylight enabled me to make a moderation here that brought my advance and main parties closer together and reduced the likelihood of their being separated by open leads.

After Bartlett left camp with Henderson and their division, Marvin and I remained with our division 20 hours longer and then followed. When we reached Bartlett's camp he broke out and went on and we turned in. By this arrangement the advance party was traveling while the main party was asleep, and vice versa, and I was in touch with my advance party every 24 hours.

MOVES EXPEDITIOUSLY.

I had no reason to complain of the going for the next two marches, though for a less experienced party, less adaptable sledges, or less perfect equipment it would have been an impossibility.

At our position at the end of the second march, Marvin obtained a satisfactory sight for latitude in clear weather, which placed us at 85.48. The result agreed satisfactorily with the dead reckoning of Marvin, Bartlett and myself.

Up to this time, the slight altitude of the sun had made it not worth while to waste time in observations.

On the next two marches the going improved, and we covered good distances. In one of these marches a lead delayed us a few hours. We finally ferried across the ice cakes.

MAKES RECORD RUN.

The next day Bartlett let himself out, evidently, for a record, and reeled off 20 miles. Here Marvin obtained another satisfactory sight on latitude, which gave the position as 86.38 (or beyond the farthest north of Nansen and Abruzzi), and showed that we had covered 50 minutes of latitude in three marches.

In these three marches we had passed the Norwegian record of 86.14, by Nansen, and the Italian record of 86.34, by Cagni.

From this point Marvin turned back in command of the third supporting party. My last words to him were: "Be careful of the leads, my boy."

The party from this point comprised nine men, seven sledges, and 60 dogs. The conditions at this camp and the apparently unbroken expanse of fairly level ice in every direction reminded me of Cagni's description of his farthest north.

DANGER IS ENCOUNTERED.

But I was not deceived by the apparently favorable outlook, for available conditions never continue for any distance or any length of time in the arctic regions.

The next march was over good going, but for the first time since leaving land we experienced that condition, frequent over these ice fields, of a hazy atmosphere, in which the light is equal everywhere. All relief is destroyed, and it is impossible to see for any distance.

We were obliged in this march to make a detour around an open lead. In the next march we encountered the heaviest and deepest snow of the journey, through a thick, smothering mantle lying in the depressions of heavy rubble ice.

Temporarily Discouraged.

I came upon Bartlett and his party, fagged out and temporarily discouraged by the heartracking work of making road.

I knew what was the matter with them. They were simply spoiled by the good going on the previous marches. I rallied them a bit, lightened their sledges and sent them on encouraged again.

During the next march we traveled through a thick haze drifting over the ice before a biting air from the northeast. At the end of the march we came upon the captain camped beside a wide open lead with a dense black water sky northwest, north and northeast.

The next march was also a long one. It was Bartlett's last hit. He let himself out over a series of large old floes, steadily increasing in diameter and covered with hard snow.

WIND HELPS OUT.

During the last few miles I walked beside him or in advance. He was solemn and anxious to go further, but the program was for him to go back from here in command of the fourth supporting party, and there were no supplies for an increase in the main party.

In this march we encountered a high wind for the first time since the three days after we left Cape Columbia. It was dead in our faces, bitter and insistent, but I had no reason to complain, it was better than an easterly or southerly wind, either of which would have set us adrift in open water, while this was closing up every lead behind.

This furnished another advantage of my supporting parties. True, by so doing it was pressing to the south the ice over which we traveled, and so robbing us of a hundred miles of advantage.

EIGHTY-FOUR IS PASSED.

We concluded we were on or near the eighty-eighth parallel, unless the north wind had lost us several miles. The wind blew all night and all next day.

At this camp, in the morning, Bartlett started to walk five or six miles to the north to make sure of reaching the eighty-eighth parallel. While he was gone I selected the 40 best dogs in the outfit and had them doubled.

I picked out five of the best sledges and assigned them expressly to the captain's party. I broke up the seventh for material with which to repair the others and set Eskimos at this work.

Bartlett returned in time to take a satisfactory observation for latitude in clear weather, and obtained for our position 87.48, and that showed that the continued north wind had robbed us of a number of miles of hard-earned distance.

Bartlett took the observation there, as had Marvin five camps back, partly to save my eyes, but largely to give an independent record and determination of our advance.

The observations completed and two copies made, one for him and the other for me, Bartlett started on the back trail in command of my fourth supporting party, with two Eskimos, one sledge and 18 dogs.

BARTLETT DID GOOD WORK.

When he left I felt for a moment pangs of regret as he disappeared in the distance, but it was only momentary. My work was still ahead, not in the rear.

Bartlett had done good work and had been a great help to me. Circumstances had thrust the brunt of the pioneering upon him instead of dividing it among several, as I had planned.

He had reason to take pride in the fact that he had bettered the Italian record by a degree and a quarter and had covered a distance equal to the entire distance of the Italian expedition from Franz Josef's land to Cagni's farthest north.

I had given Bartlett this position and post of honor in command of my fourth and last supporting party, and for two reasons: first, because of his magnificent handling of the Roosevelt; second, because he had cheerfully stood between me and many trifling annoyances on the expeditions.

Then there was a third reason. It seemed to me appropriate in view of the magnificent British record of arctic work, covering three centuries, that it should be a British subject who could boast that, next to an American, he had been nearest the pole.

LAST STRUGGLE AT HAND.

With the disappearance of Bartlett I turned to the problem before me. This was that for which I had worked for 32 years, for which I had lived the simple life; for which I had conserved all my energy on the upward trip; for which I had trained myself as for a race, crushing down every worry about success.

In spite of my years, I felt in trim—fit for the demands of the coming days and eager to be on the trail.

As for my party, my equipment, and my supplies, I was in shape beyond my most sanguine dreams of earliest years.

My party might be regarded as an ideal, which had now come to realization—as loyal and responsive to my will as the fingers of my right hand.

PARTY IDEAL FOR EFFORT.

Four of them possess the technique of dogs, sledges, ice, and cold as their heritage. Two of them, Hansen and Ootam, were my companions to the farthest point three years before. Two others, Eginwuk and Sigloo, were in Clark's division, which had such a narrow escape at that time, and now were willing to go anywhere with my immediate party, and willing to risk themselves again in any supporting party.

The fifth was a young man who had never served before in any expedition, but who was, if possible, even more willing and eager than the others for the princely gifts—a boat, a rifle, a shotgun, ammunition, knives, etc., which I had promised to each of them who reached the pole with me; for he knew that these riches would enable him to wrest from a stubborn father the girl whose image filled his hot young heart.

HAD CONFIDENCE IN HIM.

All had blind confidence so long as I was with them, and gave no thought for the morrow, sure that whatever happened I should somehow get them back to land. But I dealt with the party equally. I recognized that all its impetus centered in me, and that whatever pace I set it would make good. If anyone played out, I would stop for a short time.

I had no fault to find with the conditions. My dogs were the best, the pick of 122 with which we left Columbia. Almost all were powerful males, hard as nails, in good flesh, but without a superfluous ounce, and, what was better yet, they were all in good spirits.

My sledges, now that the repairs were completed, were in good condition. My supplies were ample for 40 days, and, with the reserve represented by the dogs themselves, could be made to last 50.

HIS PROGRAM PLANNED.

Pacing back and forth in th ice of the pressure ridge where the igloos were built, while my men got their loads ready for the next marches, I settled on my program. I decided I should strain every nerve to make five marches of 15 miles each, crowding these marches in such a way as to bring us to the end of the fifth long enough before noon to permit the immediate taking of an observation for latitude.

Weather and leads permitting, I believed I could do this. If my proposed distances were cut down by any chance I had two means in reserve for making up the deficit:

First—To make the last march a forced one, stopping to make tea and rest the dogs, but not to sleep.

Second—At the end of the fifth march to make a forced march with a light sledge, a double team of dogs, and one or two of the party, leaving the rest in camp.

SEES DANGER IN GALE.

Underlying all these calculations was a recognition of the ever present neighborhood of open leads and impassable water, and the knowledge that a 24-hour gale would knock all my plans into a cocked hat, and even put us in imminent peril.

At a little after midnight of April 1, after a few hours of sound sleep, I hit the trail, leaving the others to break up camp and follow.

As I climbed the pressure ridge back of our igloos I set another hole in my belt, the third since I started. Every man and dog of us was lean and flat bellied as a board and as hard.

CONDITIONS ALL FAVORABLE.

It was a fine morning. The wind of the last two days had subsided, and the going was the best and most equable of any I had had yet. The floes were large and old, and clear, and were surrounded by pressure ridges, some of which were almost stupendous.

The biggest of them, however, were easily negotiated, either through some crevice or up some huge brink. I set a good pace for about ten hours. Twenty-five miles took me well beyond the eighty-eighth parallel.

While I was building my igloos a long lead forward by the east and southwest of us at a distance of a few miles.

TRAVEL WAS EASY.

A few hours' sleep and we were on the trail again. As the going was now practically horizontal, we were unhampered and could travel as long as we pleased and sleep as little as we wished.

The weather was fine and the going like that of the previous day, except at the beginning, when pickaxes were required. This and a brief stop at another lead cut down our distance. But we had made 20 miles in ten hours and were half way to the eighty-ninth parallel.

The ice was grinding audibly in every direction, but no motion was visible. Evidently it was settling back into equilibrium and probably sagging due northward with its release from the wind pressure.

SURFACE ALMOST LEVEL.

Again there was a few hours' sleep and we hit the trail before midnight. The weather and going were even better. The surface, except as interrupted by infrequent ridges, was as level as the glacial fringe from Hecla to Columbia, and harder.

We marched something over ten hours, the dogs being often on the trot, and made 20 miles. Near the end of the march we rushed across a lead 100 yards wide, which buckled under our sledges and finally broke as the last sledge left it.

We stopped in sight of the eighty-ninth parallel in a temperature of 40 degrees below. Again a scant sleep and we were on our way once more and across the eighty-ninth parallel.

This march duplicated the previous one as to weather and going. The last few hours it was on young ice and occasionally the dogs were galloping.

We made twenty-five miles or more, the air, the sky, and the bitter wind burning the face till it cracked. It was like the great interior ice gap of Greenland. Even the natives complained of the bitter air. It was as keen as frozen steel.

A little longer sleep than the previous one had to be taken here, as we were all in need of it. Then on again.

Up to this time, with each successive march, our fear of an impassable lead had increased. At every inequality of the ice I found myself hurrying breathlessly forward, fearing that it marked a lead, and when I arrived at the summit would catch my breath with relief—only to find myself hurrying on in the same way at the next one.

But on this march, by some strange shift of feeling, this fear fell from me completely. The weather was thick, but it gave me no uneasiness.

Before I turned in I took an observation which indicated our position as 89 degrees 25 minutes.

A rise in temperature to 15 degrees below reduced the friction of the sledges and gave the dogs the appearance of having caught the spirits of the party. The more sprightly ones, as they went along with tightly curled tails, frequently tossed their heads, with short, sharp barks and yelps.

In 12 hours we had made 40 miles. There was no sign of a lead in the march.

ARRIVAL AT THE POLE.

I had now made my five marches, and was in time for a hasty noon observation through a temporary break in the clouds, which indicated our position as 89.57. I quote an entry from my journal some hours later:

The pole at last. The prize of three centuries, my dream and goal for 20 years, mine at last. I cannot bring myself to realize it.

It all seems so simple and commonplace. As Bartlett said when turning back, when speaking of his being in these exclusive regions, which no mortal has ever penetrated before: "It is just like every day."

Of course I had my sensations that made sleep impossible for hours, despite my utter fatigue—the sensations of a lifetime; but I have no room for them here.

The first 30 hours at the pole were spent in taking observations; in going some ten miles beyond our camp and some eight miles to the right of it; in taking photographs, planting my flags, depositing my records, studying the horizon with my telescope for possible land, and searching for a practicable place to make a sounding.

PLAN FOR RETURN TRIP.

Ten hours after our arrival the clouds cleared before a light breeze from our left and from that time until our departure in the afternoon of April 7 the weather was cloudless and flawless.

The minimum temperature during the 30 hours was 33 below, the maximum 12.

We had reached the goal, but the return was still before us. It was essential that we reach the land before the next spring tide, and we must strain every nerve to do this.

I had a brief talk with my men. From now on it was to be a big travel, little sleep and a hustle every minute.

We would try, I told them, to double march on the return—that is, to start and cover one of our northward marches, make tea and eat our luncheon in the igloos, then cover another march, eat and sleep a few hours, and repeat this daily.

SPEED NEARLY DOUBLED.

As a matter of fact, we nearly did this, covering regularly on our return journey five outward marches in three return marches.

Just as long as we could hold the trail we could double our speed, and we need waste no time in building new igloos every day, so that the time we gained on the return lessened the chances of a gale destroying the track.

Just above the eighty-seventh parallel was a region some fifty miles wide which caused me considerable uneasiness. Twelve hours of strong easterly, westerly, or northerly wind would make this region an open sea.

In the afternoon of the 7th we started on our return, having double fed the dogs, repaired the sledges for the last time, and discarded all our spare clothing to lighten the loads.

TRIES TO SOUND SEA.

Five miles from the pole a narrow crack filled with recent ice, through which we were able to work a hole with a pickax, enabled me to make a sounding. All my wire, 1,500 fathoms, was sent down, but there was no bottom.

In pulling up the wire parted a few fathoms from the surface and lead and wire went to the bottom. Off went reel and handle, lightening the sledges still further. We had no more use for them now.

Three marches brought us back to the igloos where the captain turned back. The last march was in the wild sweep of a northerly gale, with drifting snow and the ice rocking under as we dashed over it.

NOT DELAYED BY LEADS.

South of where Marvin had turned back we came to where his party had built several igloos while delayed by open leads. Still further south we found where the captain had been held up by an open lead and obliged to camp.

Fortunately the movement of these leads was simply open and shut, and it took considerable water motion to fault the trail seriously.

While the captain, Marvin, and as I found later, Borup, had been delayed by open leads, we seemed to bear a charm and with no single lead were we delayed more than a couple of hours. Sometimes the ice was fast and firm enough to carry us across; sometimes a short detour, sometimes a brief halt for the lead to close, sometimes an improvised ferry on an ice cake, kept the trail without difficulty down to the tenth outward march.

LOSE BARTLETT'S TRAIL.

Igloos there disappeared completely and the entire region was unrecognizable. Where on the outward journey had been narrow cracks, there were now broad leads, one of them over five miles in width, caught over with young ice.

Here again fortune favored us, and no pronounced movement of the ice having taken place since the captain passed, we had his trail to follow. We picked up the old trail again north of the seventh igloos, followed it beyond the fifth, and at the big lead lost it finally.

From here we followed the captain's trail, and on April 23 our sledges passed up the vertical edge of the glacier fringe, a little west of Cape Columbia.

When the last sledge came up I thought my Eskimos had gone crazy. They yelled and called and danced themselves helpless. As Ootah sat down on his sledge he remarked, in Eskimo:

"The devil is asleep or having trouble with his wife, or we never should have come back so easily."

A few hours later we arrived at Crane City, under the bluffs of Cape Columbia, and, after putting four pounds of pemmican into each of the faithful dogs to keep them quiet, we had, at last, our chance to sleep.

LONG SLEEP WELCOME.

Never shall I forget that sleep at Cape Columbia. It was sleep, sleep, then turn over and sleep again. We slept gloriously, with never a thought of the morrow or having to walk and, too, with no thought that there was to be never a night more of blinding headache.

Cold water to a parched throat is nothing compared with sleep to a numbed, fatigued brain and body.

Two days we spent here in sleeping and drying our clothes. Then for the ship. Our dogs, like ourselves, had not been hungry when we arrived, but simply lifeless with fatigue. They were different animals now, and the better ones among them swept on with tightly curled tails and uplifted heads and their hind legs treading the snow with pistonlike regularity.

MARVIN'S FATE LEARNED.

We reached Hecla in one march and the Roosevelt in another. When we got to the Roosevelt I was staggered by the news of the fatal mishap to Marvin. He had either been less cautious or less fortunate than the rest of us, and his death emphasized the risk to which we all had been subjected, for there was not one of us but had been in the sledge at some time during the journey.

The big lead, cheated of its prey three years before, had at last gained its human victim.

The rest can be told quickly. McMillan and Borup had started for the Greenland coast to deposit caches for me. Before I arrived a flying Eskimo courier from me overtook them with instructions that the caches were no longer needed and they were to concentrate their energies on the ideal observations, etc., at Cape Morris K. Jesup and north from there.

ROOSEVELT STARTS BACK.

These instructions were carried out and after their return in the latter part of May McMillan made some further tidal observations at other points. The supplies remaining at the various caches were brought in and on July 18 the Roosevelt left its winter quarters and was driven out into the channel back of Cape Nion.

It fought its way south in the center of the channel and passed Cape Sabine on August 8, or 30 days earlier than in 1908, and 32 days earlier than the British expedition in 1876.

We picked up Whitney and his party and stores at Etah. We killed seventy-odd walrus for my Eskimos, whom I landed at their homes. We met the Jeanie off Saunders island and took over its coal and cleared from Cape York on August 26, one month earlier than in 1906.

ANNOUNCES HIS TRIUMPH.

On September 5 we arrived at Indian Harbor, whence the message, "Stars and stripes nailed to north pole," was sent vibrating southward through the crisp Labrador air.

The culmination of long experience, a thorough knowledge of the conditions of the problem gained in the last expedition—these, together with a new type of sledge which reduced the work of both dogs and driver, and a new type of camp cooler which added to the comfort and increased the hours of sleep of the members of the party, combined to make the present expedition an agreeable improvement upon the last in respect to the rapidity and effectiveness of its work and the lessened discomfort and strain upon the members of the party.

HIS CAPABLE AIDS.

As to the personnel, I have again been particularly fortunate. Capt. Bartlett is just Bartlett—tireless, sleepless, enthusiastic, whether on the bridge or in the crow's nest or at the head of a sledge division in the field.

Dr. Goodsell, the surgeon of the expedition, not only looked after its health and his own specialty of microscopes but took his full share of the field work of the expedition as well, and was always ready for any work.

Profs. Marvin and McMillan have secured a mass of scientific data, having made all the tidal and most of the field work, and their services were invaluable in every way.

BORUP AND OTHERS PRAISED.

Borup not only made the record as to the distance traveled during the journey, but to his assistance and his expert knowledge of photography is due what I believe to be the unequaled series of photographs taken by the expedition.

Henson in the field and Percy as steward were the same as ever, invaluable in their respective lines.

Chief Engineer Wardwell, also of the last expedition, aided by his assistant, Scott, kept the machinery up to a high state of efficiency and has given the Roosevelt the force and power which enabled it to negotiate apparently impracticable ice.

Mr. Gushue, the mate, who was in charge of the Roosevelt during the absence of Capt. Bartlett and myself, and Boatswain Murphy, who was put in charge of the station at Etah for the relief of Cook, were both trustworthy and reliable men, and I count myself fortunate in having had them in my service.

HAD A WILLING CREW.

The members of the crew and the firemen were a distinct improvement over those of our last expedition. Every one of them was willing and anxious to be of service in every possible way.

Connors, who was promoted to be bos'n in the absence of Murphy, proved to be practically effective.

Barnes, seaman, and Wiseman and Joyce, firemen, not only assisted Marvin and McMillan in their tidal and meteorological observations on the Roosevelt, but Wiseman and Barnes went into the field with them on their trips to Cape Columbia, and Condon and Cody covered 1,000 miles hunting and sledging supplies.

PRESENTS FOR ESKIMOS.

As for my faithful Eskimos, I have left them with ample supplies of dark, rich walrus meat and blubber for their winter, with currants, sugar, biscuits, guns, rifles, ammunition, knives, hatchets, traps, etc.

For the splendid four who stood beside me at the pole a boat and tent each to requite them for their energy and the hardship and toil they underwent to help their friend Peary to the north pole.

But all of this—the dearly bought years of experience, the magnificent strength of the Roosevelt, the splendid energy and enthusiasm of my party, the loyal faithfulness of my Eskimos—could have gone for naught but for the faithful necessaries of war furnished so loyally by the members and friends of the Peary Arctic club.

Their assistance has enabled me to tell the last of the great earth stories, the story the world has been waiting to hear for 300 years—the story of the discovery of the north pole.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

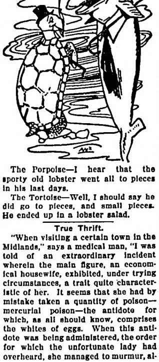
WHAT IS PAINT?

The paint on a house is the extreme outside of the house. The wood is simply a structural under layer. That is as it should be. Unprotected wood will not well withstand weather. But paint made of pure white lead and linseed oil is an invulnerable armor against sun and rain, heat and cold. Such paint protects and preserves, fortifying the perishable wood with a complete metallic casing.

And the outside of the house is the looks of the house. A well-constructed building may be greatly depreciated by lack of painting or by poor painting.

National Lead Company have made it possible for every building owner to be absolutely sure of pure white lead paint before applying. They do this by putting upon every package of their white lead their Dutch Boy Painter trademark. That trademark is a complete guarantee.

DEEP SEA TALK.



The Porpoise—I hear that the sporty old lobster went all to pieces in his last days.

The Tortoise—Well, I should say he did go to pieces, and small pieces. He ended up in a lobster salad.

True Thrift.

"When visiting a certain town in the Midlands," says a medical man, "I was told of an extraordinary incident wherein the main figure, an economical housewife, exhibited, under trying circumstances, a trait quite characteristic of her. It seems that she had by mistake taken a quantity of poison—mercurial poison—the antidote for which, as all should know, comprises the whites of eggs. When this antidote was being administered, the order for which the unfortunate lady had overheard, she managed to murmur, although almost unconscious. "Mary, Mary! Save the yolks for the puddings!"—Tit-Bits.

By Automobile Up Mount Rainier.

United States Engineer Eugene Ricksecker celebrated Independence day by throwing open the government road in the Mount Rainer National park. Vehicles and horsemen now have an excellent thoroughfare from tidewater to Narada falls, near snow line in Paradise valley. Mr. Ricksecker says that autos and wagons can now make the trip with comfort. The maximum grade on the road is four per cent. Nearly a score of automobiles, all loaded, went to the mountain.

A Useful Baby.

Speaking of tricks to win the sympathy of juries in criminal cases, Judge Williard M. McEwen, in a recent address before the Illinois State's Attorneys' association, said: "I know of four cases where a baby played a prominent part in getting the acquittal of the defendant, and I later learned that the same baby had been used in each of the cases, although the supposed mothers in each case were different women."—Law Notes.

PRESSED HARD
Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

A superintendent of public schools in North Carolina says:

"My mother since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker and had been troubled with her heart for a number of years, and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavor of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it, that after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well, that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PRESIDENT TAFT STARTS ON HIS TOUR OF WEST AND SOUTH

Thirteen Thousand Mile Journey Begun---He Will Meet President Diaz at the Mexican Border--Trip to Take Two Months

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 15.—President William H. Taft to-day stepped into a motor car, waved a cheerful good-by and started for Boston, where this evening he boards a private car and begins a tour of the west and south that will be the most remarkable trip ever taken by a president of the United States. The route of about 13,000 miles has been carefully mapped out, and every arrangement is perfected. The fact that to-day is Mr. Taft's fifty-second birthday anniversary was taken as a happy augury for the success of the long journey.

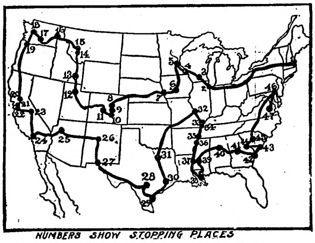
Shortly before noon to-morrow, the president will arrive in Chicago and be the guest of the Commercial club at luncheon. Next, the Hamilton club takes him in charge and will escort him, with a bodyguard of 1,000 members, to the West side ball park, to witness a game between Chicago and New York. After that will come a dinner at the Congress hotel, and then a meeting in Orchestra hall, where Mr. Taft will make a speech. To wind up the day, the president will put in his appearance at a reception and ball given by the Chicago bankers in the Auditorium.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Leaving Chicago at 3 a. m. Friday morning, the presidential party will stop at Milwaukee, Madison and Portage, and will spend the night at Winona, Minn., and will reach Minneapolis early on the morning of Saturday, September 18. He will spend all Saturday and Sunday in Minneapolis and St. Paul, leaving Sunday night at eight o'clock in order to reach Des Moines on the morning of September 20.

Five hours will be spent in the Iowa capital, where Mr. Taft will review 5,000 troops of the regular army and make a speech, and then the president moves on to Omaha, where he will spend the late afternoon and evening.

Denver will be reached the afternoon of September 21, and the president will go almost direct from his train to the state capitol for a reception to be tendered by state officials, by the chamber of commerce and civic organizations. At 9 p. m. the president will make an address in the Denver Auditorium, where Mr. Bryan last year was nominated for the presidency.



President Taft's Route Through West and South.

The president and his party will breakfast with Thomas F. Walsh, at Wolhurst, near Denver, the morning of Wednesday, September 22, and then return to the city for the chamber of commerce banquet at noon.

Leaving Denver at 5 p. m., September 22, the president and his party will stop for an hour's visit at Colorado Springs, and then go on to Pueblo, where in the evening they will be guests at the state fair.

In Wonder Region of Colorado.

The morning of September 23 will find the president at Glenwood Springs for a brief visit and that afternoon he will visit Montrose, where he will formally open the great Gunnison river tunnel built by the government for the irrigation of the Uncompahgre valley.

Returning to Grand Junction to resume the journey westward, the president will arrive at Salt Lake City, Utah, Friday afternoon, September 24, to remain there until Sunday afternoon, the twenty-sixth, when the party leaves over the Oregon Short Line for Pocatello, Ida., and Butte, Mont., the latter city being reached Monday, September 27, at 6:40 a. m. John Hays Hammond joins the party at Salt Lake City.

After spending half a day in Butte, there will be a brief excursion into Helena. Spokane, Wash., will be reached early Thursday morning, the twenty-eighth, and the entire day will be spent in that city.

The forenoon of the twenty-ninth will be spent at North Yakima and the party will arrive at Seattle at 8:15 that evening.

Two Days at Seattle Exposition.

President Taft will spend two days—September 30 and October 1—"doing" the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, leaving Seattle late in the evening of the second day and arriving at Portland, Ore., October 2 at 7 a. m.

Two days will be spent in Portland, the party leaving there at 6 p. m. Sunday, October 3, for a trip down the famous Shasta route, through the Siskilyou mountains and in view of Mount Shasta, to San Francisco.

The president will stop the evening of October 4 at Sacramento, reaching Oakland, Cal., early on the morning of October 5. He will spend four or five hours in and around Oakland and Berkeley before taking the ferry at 12:30 o'clock for San Francisco.

After spending the afternoon and evening of the fifth in San Francisco the president will leave early the morning of the sixth for the Yosemite valley.

The president will spend Monday and Tuesday, October 11 and 12, in Los Angeles visiting his sister.

Will Meet President Diaz.

He will arrive at the Grand canyon the morning of October 14 and will leave again that night for Albuquerque, N. M., where he will spend the evening of the fifteenth, reaching El Paso early the following morning for the meeting with President Diaz of Mexico.

President Diaz will arrive from Mexico City at Ciudad Juarez about the same time and he will then cross the frontier and meet President Taft at El Paso. An hour later the president of the United States will return the visit to President Diaz at Ciudad Juarez on the Mexican side. The authorities of the latter city have appropriated $20,000 for decorations and a bull fight.

Ariving at Corpus Christi the evening of October 18, the president will go at once to his brother's ranch, where he will spend Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Charles P. Taft has had golf links built on the ranch.

Trip Down Mississippi River.

Visiting Houston the forenoon of Saturday, October 23, the president will proceed to Dallas that afternoon to spend Saturday evening and all Sunday.

He will reach St. Louis at 7:27 a. m. the morning of Monday, October 25, and will leave at 4 p. m. on the steamer assigned to him by the Deep Waterways association, which is to hold its convention in New Orleans on the presidents arrival there.

Following the president's boat will be a spectacular flotilla of river craft. One of the trailing boats will be assigned to make the trip down the river and to attend the convention. Another boat will be assigned to the congressional delegation of more than 100 members. Yet another boat will carry members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association.

During his stay in St. Louis the president will breakfast at the Commercial club, will make an address at 11 a. m. in the Coliseum, will lunch at the Jefferson hotel as the guest of the Business Men's league, and before boarding the steamer at 4 p. m. will make a brief visit to East St. Louis, Ill.

First Stop of Voyage at Cairo.

The first long stop of the river trip will be at Cairo at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday, October 2[illegible]. The second stop will be at Hickman, Ky., at 2:30 p. m., the president making brief addresses at both places.

Arriving off Memphis, Tenn., at 8 a. m. Wednesday, October 27, the president will make an address at 9 o'clock and that afternoon a 5 o'clock will speak at Helena, Ark.

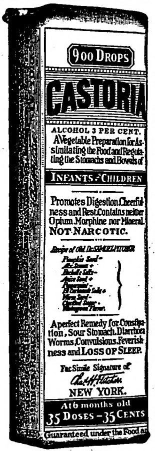
On Thursday, October 28, at 2:30 p. m., Mr. Taft will make a speech at Vicksburg. New Orleans will be reached about four o'clock Friday afternoon. The river journey also will include short stops at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Natches, Miss.

The president will remain in New Orleans from Friday afternoon, the twenty-ninth, to Monday morning, November 1. He will address the Waterways convention on October 30 at 2:30 p. m.

From New Orleans the president will go to Jackson and Columbus, Miss.; Birmingham, Ala.; Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Wilmington and Richmond, reaching Washington November 10.

Physicians Recommend Castoria

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: *First*—The indisputable evidence that it is harmless: *Second*—That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food: *Third*—It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any Opium, Morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a Medical Journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*



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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
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Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
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Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. B. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ills., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory."

Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."

Dr. J. H. Taft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."

Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."

Dr. Wm. J McCrann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

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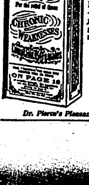

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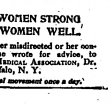

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PHANTASM of JAMESTOWN'S FAMINE

BY EDWARD B. CLARK

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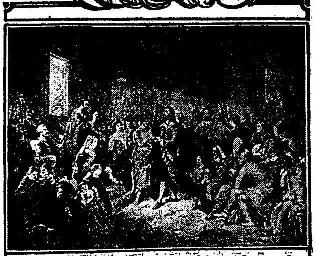


MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS

WASHINGTON.—In Washington there is a little organization of men who call themselves "The Survivors of the Jamestown Famine." This little society has no incorporation papers and it has no legal existence, its members being bound together simply by the ties of friendship, knitted close as a result of a pleasure excursion made four years ago to the site of the old city of Jamestown in the James river, a few miles back from the coast. The society was the outgrowth of a pleasure trip of which Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois was the leader and host.

The Survivors include an even dozen of congressmen and another even dozen of newspaper men. From the time that they took their trip southeastward from the capital they have met together occasionally to eat and drink of the good things of earth and to live over in memory their terrible experiences during the famine. Now those who have dug into history know that the old Jamestown colony suffered terribly from hunger and that many of the colonists died of starvation. The members of congress and the newspaper men who went to Jamestown were so well provided with the good things of life that they feasted most of the time while on their journeying. So it was with a touch of irony and of humor that the excursionists on their return concluded to call themselves "The Survivors of the Jamestown Famine."

The Survivors meet several times during the continuance of each congressional session and they invite high officials to their feasts, and the high officials, with plates and glasses well filled before them hear the pathetic story of the terrible experience that their hosts underwent while making the round trip to Jamestown in a year gone by. It is just a bit of fun, but it serves its purpose of keeping companionable men together and of giving the excuse for two or three moderate feasting occasions during the time that congress is wrestling with legislative problems.

The Survivors have visited Jamestown and the places near it, which are laden with historical interest, a number of times since their first journeying forth. They know to-day more about the old Virginia coast cities than it falls to the lot of most men who live at a distance to know.

Some of the information stored away in the breasts of the Survivors is unburdened on the guests who assemble at each successive feasting. It is real information, and perhaps it is not without its interest.

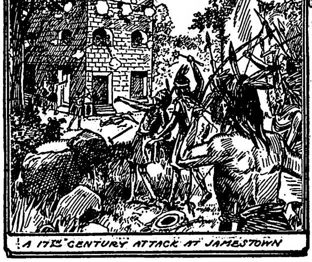
The old city of Jamestown was situated 40 miles up the broad James river. There is no village to-day at Jamestown, nor even a hamlet, but the visitor to the region who fails to make a pilgrimage to the site of the place "that once was" fails in a duty to himself and to the spirit of things ancient.

The old city of Jamestown has been turned over to the tender mercies of the government and to the tenderer mercies of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the mercies in evidence are manifold. The government has built a breakwater to save the island from the ravages of the river and the Antiquities society is hard at work saving the ruins that remain to mark the birthplace of English civilization in America.

There is a church tower on the site of the old settlement that is sturdy in its very decay and no poor monument to the builders of the early seventeenth century. Sitting in the shadow of this tower you can call up enough shades of the past to make an interesting company. Some of the shades must come from a distance, but here in the body they lived and did those things that made their memories a people's inheritance.

Close to the place where the church ruin rises Capt. John Smith gathered the settlers about him and told them the story of the saving of his life by the Indian princess, Pocahontas. Captain John had been in the kingdom of Powhatan to beg or borrow food for his hungry fellows. He had more tales than one to tell, but the Pocahontas story was the day's prime recital.

John was a touchy man on points of honor and no doubt his story was received straight-faced by his listeners, but one would like to have been present when the captain was safely retired to the fireside. The first romantic Pocahontas episode is put aside to-day by those who make a business of destroying things in history that the sentimental world holds dearest, but it is just as well to say here that no visitor valuing his comfort of mind and body should cast a stone of doubt at the literal truth of the John Smith tale. The Virginians of to-day are as sensitive about their early history as the doughty captain was about his honor.



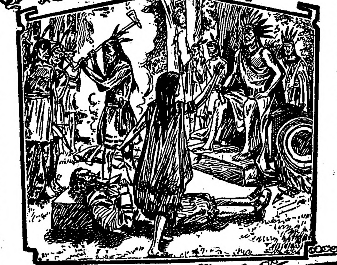
A 17TH CENTURY ATTACK AT JAMESTOWN

Powhatan's daughter was baptized according to the faith of the English church within a few rods of the crumbling tower. She had been captured by one Capt. Argall, who probably took little stock in the other captain's story that the Indian maiden had "hazarded the beating out of her own brains to save his." At any rate the Jamestown people held Pocahontas as prisoner and hostage and converted her to their faith. She was baptized in a church of which to-day there is small vestige left and afterward she was married to John Rolfe in the same sanctuary.

If you desire to bring back the shade of Pocahontas as she looked in life as a child, read Capt. Smith's description of her as he saw her the day he said she saved his life. Here it is: "A child of 10 years old, which for feature, countenance and proportion much exceedeth any of the rest of Powhatan's people."

Excavations have been made recently at Jamestown and the visitor will find much that was hidden from the visitor of the past. Some of the old gravestones have been resurrected and restored and one may read the names of a few of those who died in the famine time, or who met death in the early and almost constant warfare with the Indians. The "God's acre" that outlies the old church tower is in a fair state of preservation and it holds an interest in no way second to the interest attaching to the old graveyard at Plymouth, Mass., even though, for reasons not thoroughly understood, the rock of Plymouth has overshadowed the island of the James through all the years of American history.

Originally Jamestown island was a peninsula, but the river has carried many acres of the land down to the sea, cutting a channel through and isolating the site of the settlement. Material for the repair of history was washed away to the sea, but much remains by means of which the past may be repatched.



THE RESCUE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

The first representative assembly in America met at Jamestown before the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth. It is but a step from the old church tower to the site of the first church which the colonists built and in which the house of burgesses met.

Later a "statehouse" was constructed, and recently, during the work of excavation, the foundationtions of the building were turned up. Near the site of the assembly house the visitor to-day can trace the outlines of the governor's mansion by means of the basic wall which once upheld its superstructure. The settlers' powder magazine, their mainstay of defense, has been preserved in part, though the restless river is trying daily to claim it as it has claimed much before.

The church whose tower still stands was built in 1620. Through the doorway, which is open to visitors, the colonists led to the marriage altar the "respectable maidens sent over the seas to become the wives of the forlorn settlers who, up to this date, had struggled on without helpmates as best they could, and who now for the payment of 120 pounds of tobacco might pick and choose a wife." On that day in Jamestown Rev. Robert Hunt, or his successor, for history is not clear on the point, held a veritable marriage feast, and fat were the fees paid to him in the coin of the time—the long-leaved Virginia tobacco. A recent visitor thought of that marriage procession as he stood under the tower and he wondered how many of the descendants of the settlers and of the "respectable maidens" have journeyed here to look on the place of their ancestors' marrying.

Jamestown was deserted early as years go, but its memories never will desert it. The visitor asked if there were no tangible memorials of Pocahontas in existence and was told that the baptismal font used at her baptism is preserved in Bruton church, Williamsburg, which became the Virginia capital when Jamestown was abandoned. The Pocahontas font has served to hold the baptismal waters of generations of Virginians, and the Bruton church wardens lay great store by it, but when the old Jamestown church is restored there will be ample justification for stealing the sacred vessel to put it back where it belongs.

There are three stories of the Jamestown church tower. In the first story are doorways, arched windows are in one part of the second story and loopholes are in the third story, and to these last the greatest interest attaches. The loopholes appear on all sides of the tower and they were used as embrasures for protruding cannon in times of Indian attack. Figures are dry things at best, but it is worth noting that this tower remnant of an early wilderness edifice is 18 feet square and 36 feet high. The structure is crumbling at the top, but the work of the preservation society will make it all secure.

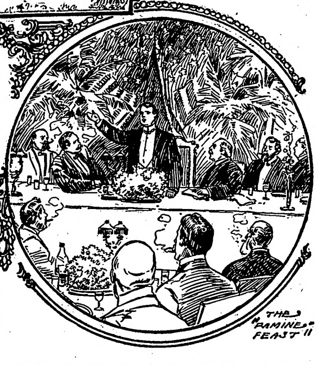
It is only three miles across country—and a bit of water—from Jamestown island to Williamsburg. Jamestown is largely memory, while Williamsburg is both memory and reality. The past and the present meet in its streets and there is a subtle blending of the two into a midtime atmosphere. Happily the Virginians have held to the love of the old things. It is worth something to know that the main street still is known—see the corner signs—as the Duke of Gloucester street. It is a noble thoroughfare, whatever may be said of the one for whom it was named, and on it stands a courthouse designed by Sir Christopher Wren. There are things worth while in Williamsburg.

At the site of Jamestown the visitor is told that the baptismal font that held the water that washed Pocahontas' heathenism out of her had been taken to Williamsburg. There it is in the old Bruton church and it still holds its age and water well.

Bruton church, by the way, is also on the Duke of Gloucester street, and it is an appealing structure. Whoever the architect was, he has the spirit which makes for beauty. The building is clad with the ivy of England, which grows and thrives in this latitude. The churchyard, as quiet as that of the "Elegy," lies along its walls. It is supposed that the church was named by one of the earlier secretaries of the colony, who was born in Bruton, England.

In the churchyard is a tomb with this inscription:

"Under this marble lieth the body of Thomas Ludwell; Esqr., Secretary of Virginia, who was born at Bruton, in the county of Somerset, in the Kingdom of England, and departed this life in the year 1678."



THE "FAMINE" FEAST

Close to the north door of the church are the graves of two children of Mrs. Martha Custis, who, when widowed, became the wife of George Washington. It is not the intention to make a necrology of this writing, but it is barely possible that these two inscriptions, which appear on tablets inside the Bruton church, extolling the virtues of the dead, may have a living interest. Here is one of them:

"Near this marble lyes ye Honble. Danel Paeke, of ye county of Essex, Esqr., who was one of his masters counsellors and sometime Secretary of the Collony of Virga. He dyed ye 6th of March, Anno 1679. His other felecityes were crowned by his happy marridg with Rebecka, the daughter of George Evelyn, of the County of Surry, Esqr. She dyed ye 2nd of January, Anno 1672, at Long Ditton, in ye County of Surry, and left behind her a most hopeful progeny."

The other tablet bears this:

"MDCCLII. Inscribed to the memory of Doctor William Cocke, an English physician, born of reputable parents MDCLXXI., at Sudbury in Suffolk, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He was learned and polite, of undisputed skill in his profession and unbounded generosity in his practice, which multitudes yet alive can testify. He was many years of the Council, and Secretary of State for this Colony in the reign of Queen Anne and of King George. He died suddenly, sitting a judge upon the bench of the General Court, in the capitol, MDCCXX. His Hon. friend Alexr. Spottswood, Esqr., then Govnr., with the principal gentlemen of the country, attended his funeral, and weeping, saw the corpse interred at the west end of the alter in this church."

Almost in the shadow of Bruton church stands the Wythe house, for some time the headquarters of George Washington during the siege of Yorktown, which, with its historic memories, lies only a few miles away. The seeds of history were sown thick hereabouts.

Just back of the church and at a point easily reached from the Duke of Gloucester street, stands the old "Powder Horn," built by Governor Spottswood in 1714. This magazine, put up by a British governor, was used afterward by Washington to store powder, which subsequently was rammed into cannon to hurl shot at Cornwallis behind the breastworks of Yorktown. The Virginia Society for the Preservation of Antiquities has restored the Powder Horn, and it is now a museum for relics of the past.

It is hard work to get away from Williamsburg, for there is something holding interest at every turn of the streets and the lanes with the ancient and high-sounding names. A resident of the town said that five presidents had worshiped in the Bruton church and the visitor didn't want to get away until he had seen where they all sat, so fast had the spirit of the old place laid its hand on him.

If a loyal Williamsburger lends his sight-seeing aid you will not be allowed to leave the "oldest incorporated city in America" until you have visited the College of William and Mary, which stands at the head of the Duke of Gloucester street—you can't leave this thoroughfare in the lurch if you try—and which is the oldest college in America, barring only Harvard. The little guidebook of the place tells that among the alumni of "this ancient and honorable college" may be numbered three presidents of the United States, 12 cabinet officers, 19 members of the continental congress, among them its first president, Peyton Randolph; four justices of the supreme court of the United States, including Chief Justice Marshall, together "with a long list of senators, United States envoys and ministers, governors, military and naval officers and five signers of the declaration of independence." The thought on reading the graduate list was that the last ought to have come first.

The half hasn't been told of this old Virginia town. The blunt truth is that when you get into one of these history-teeming places you are lost in wonder that so many things worth remembering by posterity could have happened and that so many men could have had a hand in their happening. They made history fast in Virginia and they made plenty of it.

Not long ago an officer of one of the staff departments of the United States army was made a brigadier-general of the line. A younger officer sneered at the promotion and said that the president was recognizing hard duty done in the cracker and cheese department, while the fellows who fought were overlooked.

Some of the officers of the staff departments of the army have seen as much service on stricken fields as have many of their fellows of the line. Col. Thomas Cruse is doing duty in the quartermaster's department, and he takes more account of shovels than he does of swords, but it would be a bold man of the line who would sneer at the career of Col. Cruse.

The colonel saw all kinds of service before he made the transfer to the staff and one of his exploits is told to-day in Sibley tents and in barracks wherever United States troops are camped or quartered.

Cruse was for years an officer in the Sixth cavalry. They say to-day when he picks up a sample shovel in the quartermaster's department he handles it as though it were a carbine. In the early summer of the year 1882 Second Lieut. Cruse was serving in "K" troop of the Sixth down in one of the hottest parts of hot Arizona. That was a time when the people in Arizona had no hankering after statehood. There were not as many of them as there are to-day and, as an Irishman might put it, they had their hands full dodging Apache arrows and bullets.

There is a place in Arizona called the Big Dry Wash—a curious name, but one fitting a creek bed in a rainless region. Second Lieut. Cruse was sent out with a following of six men one day on the trail of a band of Apaches. There were not enough troops in the country at that time and commands were divided and subdivided in order to cover the greatest amount of territory possible and to the end of discovering where the reds had rendezvoused, so that the scattered soldiers, when the discovery was made, might be gathered together and a descent be made upon the enemy in a body.

Lieut. Cruse and his little following reached the Big Dry Wash without finding the sign of an Apache. Beyond the basin of the Wash was a natural fortification of rocks. Cruse sent a trooper by the right flank to make a reconnoisance before ordering his men to cross the bare bed of the gulch. The trooper made a detour and took a peep behind the bowlders. He returned and reported that there wasn't an Indian in sight.

Then the little command, Cruse leading, pushed down into the basin and hell opened from behind the rocks to their front. Two of the seven saddles were emptied at the first volley and under the sharp order of their leader the soldiers gave way and sought the shelter of the rocks to the rear.

Lieut. Cruse did not obey his own order. He waited and in the face of the showering bullets he lifted a wounded trooper to his saddle and bore him back to shelter.

It was supposed that the second trooper who had fallen at the first fire of the Apaches was dead. Cruse looked out across the waste between him and the ambushed savages, the strength of whose fire told him that they outnumbered his squad 10 to one. While looking in the direction of the enemy Cruse saw the first trooper who had fallen turn himself on the sand. Then there happened one of those things which official army history disposes of in a line, but to which a chapter can scarce do justice.

Cruse, carbine in hand, stood up a fair and easy mark for a bullet. In an instant a red face showed above a rock beyond the stream bed and a rifle barrel appeared, aimed in the direction of the cavalryman. Before the weapon cracked Cruse, one of the best shots in the army, had sent a bullet through the Apache's head.

Then this second lieutenant—he was little more than a boy—rounded the rocks in front of him and walked straight across the open toward the wounded soldier. At every third step he fired and the bullets rattled on the rocks close to the heads of the lurking reds, who had seen their comrade's head split clean at a hundred and fifty yeards, and with that savage discretion which at times takes the place of savage courage, they did not dare show themselves sufficiently to take careful aim.

Cruse reached the wounded trooper. Then he glanced behind him. Two of his men had followed him, all unbidden. "Carry him, boys," said Cruse, "and I'll cover the retreat."

Back they went slowly. A savage braver than his fellows stood up, took careful aim at the group and fired. The bullet hit Cruse in the arm, but an ounce of lead from his carbine crashed into the Apache's chest. Cruse walked backward, while behind him his two troopers bore their stricken fellow.

Bullets marked all the pathway, but the magnificent nerve and courage of the soldier, who shot true with death staring him in the face, seemed to palsy the Apache's aim. They reached the breastworks, the officer, and the soldiers with their burden. Before taking to cover Cruse sent one last shot and it claimed a victim.

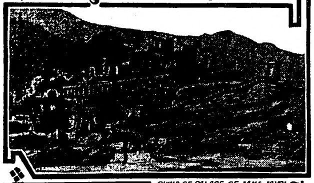
In an hour reinforcements came and a horde of savages was put to flight. Col. Cruse is in the quartermaster's department, but there are hundreds of older officers of the line who would like to have his record.

THE SUNBEAM.

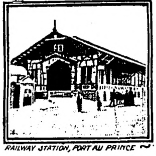
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1909. NO. 26.

HAYTI, COUNTRY OF WARFARE



RUINS OF PALACE OF SANS SOUCI



RAILWAY STATION, PORT AU PRINCE

Considering the tempestuous career which Hayti has had since the brave Toussaint L'Ouverture helped lead his countrymen in revolt against the French, it is a pity that more men of his calibre haven't been able to dominate that beautiful island of the Caribbean. Since it threw off the French yoke in 1804 it has had 20 presidents, and easily five times as many near presidents, to say nothing of scores and scores and hundreds and hundreds of politicians who would like to sit in the administration building. Life is cheaper in Hayti than in almost any other country in the world. Of these 20 presidents, 16 have been deposed by violence.

Hayti threw off the rule of France in 1804. That was the time of Toussaint L'Ouverture, celebrated in poetry and otherwise known as a great Haytian general. But the greatest of them all at that time—at all events the most powerful of them all—was Dessalines. The French removed L'Ouverture to a Parisian dungeon, but Dessalines outwitted them. In the hostilities that ended in the withdrawal of the French he won sufficient glory and power to enable him to proclaim himself eternal emperor of his people. His strength lasted hardly long enough for him to get used to the royal position. A party of his numerous enemies caught him in ambush one day and that was the end of Dessalines. He became, however, a great popular hero in the Haytian legends. Even to-day his picture, next to that of Gen. Simon, is the best known in the island.

The method by which Dessalines met his death established one of the most enduring traditions in Hayti. Nord Alexis managed to make his escape the other day, and being very old—80 or thereabouts—may be lucky enough to die a natural death. That outcome, however, is more or less problematical. As for Gen. Simon, it may be safely predicted that one of his enemies will sooner or later conspire successfully to put an end to him. In the history of home rule in Hayti, few rulers have passed away as most other people pass away.

Christophe, who succeeded Dessalines, had such a hard time of it that he lost all patience with the situation, went mad and killed himself. Then came a Gen. Boyer, a dashing figure in the history of Haytian revolutions. On his assumption of the highest executive power on the island, he announced that he was there for life. The legislative branches agreed with him, until Gen. Herard and his following became too conspicuous to ignore. Whereupon Boyer was driven out of the country—exiled for life.

Gen. Herard had hardly time to know what his epaulettes looked like when Gen. Guerrier came into prominence. Gen. Herard followed his predecessor by the same route, as it were—that is, exile.

Then followed a period of additional turmoil. Hayti was overrun with ambitious generals who sought to tread in Dessaline's footsteps. One, more powerful than the others, a man named Riche, had himself elected for life. In 1847 he was exiled. His successor, Gen. Soulouque, took unto himself the title of emperor. In 1859 he, too, fled aboard ship and passed the remainder of his life beyond the boundaries of the island.

Hayti then went back to the republican form of government. Gen. Geffrard made himself president "for life," as the proclamation read. In 1867 he disappeared into exile and a dictator by the name of Gen. Salnave began to rule the island. He proved to be quite unendurable, and in 1869 was shot by order of court-martial. Gen. Domingue succeeded him.

These were more than usually tempectuous times in the black republic, and Domingue's life was always in jeopardy. In 1876 the place became so hot for him that, like Nord-Alexis, he fled.

Gen. Boisrond-Canal, who passed into the government palace shortly after the exit of Domingue, encountered about as much open hostility as any Haytian ruler of recent times.

His successor, Gen. Solomon, came into office under uncertain conditions which, during his term of occupancy, underwent no change toward betterment. Two rival candidates for the presidency there were, one Gen. Legitime, the other Gen. Hyppolite, and between them they made things warm for Solomon. The latter fancied, if one may accept certain pronunciamentos, that he was president of Hayti for life. To further that ambition he swept the mailed fist this way and that. Meanwhile, Legitime and Hyppolite were as active as hornets. From this country went several expeditions to their aid, and they gave Washington so much annoyance that Secretary Bayard was at one time almost on the point of intervening and putting an end to Haytian disorders.

Gen. Legitime eventually got together enough recruits to make a brave show in front of Port au Prince. Solomon held out as long as his army would remain with him, and then, like Domingue and the others, he fled the country. Whereupon Legitime crowned himself president, hopeful of remaining in position for life.

Meanwhile in the north of the country, Gen. Hyppolite, disappointed because he had not accomplished as much as Legitime, held on to his personal following and set about to keep up the disturbances. Legitime surrounded himself, but there were defections from his ranks and in spite of the iron heel, Hyppolite gained favor. When the rebel army was almost within shouting distance of Port au Prince, Legitime decided that he had better be thinking of what his predecessors had done. It all ended on his departure and Hyppolite's assumption of chief authority on the island.

A stern rule was Hyppolite's then for a period of seven years. He had all sorts of intrigue to deal with, but with an experience of half a century of similar intrigue to aid him, he managed somewhat better than the usual Haytian executive. Moreover he had the troops with him.

Characterized by his following as a mild-mannered old man Hyppolite was a first-rate successor of Christophe, Domingue, Soulouque, Salnave. He was at the time of the Corpus Christi massacre a man of about 60 years, coal black in color.

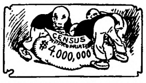
Withal he managed to make a pretty able president of the island. Foreign governments found him considerably more tractable than his predecessors or for that matter his immediate successor, Mr. Simon Sam. He was particularly pleasant to Americans, professed a strong faith in American institutions, and often remarked that he wished it were possible to give Hayti the same sort of freedom.

T. Simon Sam, who had been minister of war in Hyppolite's cabinet, then went into office. He, too, began to have troubles. He attempted to give his country a peaceful reign, and got along pretty well until his finances became tangled. There was a loss of over a million dollars, and the scandal grew and grew until in 1902, thanks to the energy of Nord Alexis, the government was forced to acknowledge the deficit. Sam fled the country.

Nord Alexis brought into vogue again the strong arm method of dispensing punishment. The fact that he was an old man gave his enemies more hope than otherwise they would have had. Indeed, ever since he has been sitting in the administration building they have been hatching plots to get rid of him.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Taking New Census Will Be Big Task



WASHINGTON.—It will require about 65,000 enumerators to take the thirteenth decennial census of the United States, and Uncle Sam is going to pay $4,000,000 for the service. These enumerators, appointed by 330 supervisors throughout the country, will begin work April 15, 1910.

Between the time of their appointment and the commencement of actual work, the enumerators will be schooled in the method of enumeration and the preparation of the schedules. The custom heretofore has been for the census bureau to send out sample schedules for the enumerators to fill in.

For the last two months economists, scientists and farming experts have been at work on schedules involving population, manufactures, and particularly agriculture. It is estimated by the census bureau that fully 6,000,000 farms will be enumerated with a population of more than 12,000,000 to be collected by the enumerators.

Each enumerator is to receive for his work from two to four cents per capita, and in some regions where there is not much density of population they are to receive a per diem of from four to five dollars. Enumerators are required to work eight hours a day and must have their work completed in two weeks in cities of 5,000 and over, and in sparsely settled communities within 30 days.

In districts where foreign languages are spoken it will be the duty of supervisors to select enumerators versed in foreign languages if possible, and where these are not available, the services of interpreters may be engaged.

Wishing Tree Where Wishes Come True

AH WISH DAT POLICY NUMBER AH PLAYED WOULD WIN

HAVE you ever sat under the benign shade of Washington's wishing tree?

It has been one of the unique attractions of Lafayette park for, lo, these many years. It is not described in the official guide books, but it is there just the same, and has been ever since the square was laid out—in the forties. The tree itself is a dwarf chestnut, although it has grown out of its dwarfness to a great extent. It is a scion of the famous wishing tree in Hyde park, London. It is located immediately west of the Jackson statue, about 25 feet, and is in full sight of all the windows on the north side of the White House.

The wishing tree, as its name indicates, possesses rare powers, or at least it is supposed to, in that every wish that is made under its branches comes true some time or other. Generally it is other, but that does not seriously interfere with the reputation of the tree.

There were more believers in the tree some years ago than there are now, but that does not mean that there are not a great many who believe in it to-day. Nor is the number by any means confined to the old "mammies," "aunties" and other black folk. Ninety-nine per cent. of the persons who pass under the tree on their way through the square probably never heard or read of it. But there are others, and in this case there are a great many others.

The most marvelous stories are told about the tree, and many of the stories have believers. Also many of stories have some element of truth about them. In many cases it is a great deal of story and a very minute particle of truth. But it is because there is some truth in them that the tree has such a clientele.

Faith does not cure all the ills that it is asked to cure, but its followers are sure that it cures in some instances. Hence there are faith cures. The thousands of wishes that are made under the wishing tree may end up in only one coming true, but the wisher who has been rewarded by its favor never loses an opportunity to sing its prasises, and that is what makes the wishing tree so much more famous than any of the other trees that are in the same park.

Rare Curios Fill Home of Minister

SWISS EMBASSY

"MINISTRE de Suisse, Washington, D. C." was the simple label neatly stamped on an immense box which caused no little curiosity and speculation as to its contents as it passed slowly through the streets of that city on its way to the abode of the new Swiss minister.

The minds of the spectators were set at ease by Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, when he told them that the box contained furniture, and that there were 15 more coming.

Furniture and house furnishings collected by Mr. Ritter during the 18 years of his diplomatic career in the far east were to be found in the boxes.

The minister's residence will abound with these rare curios and odd art treasures collected in the Orient. The walls and windows will be embellished by rich embroideries of China, Japan, India, Korea and other far eastern countries.

There will be rare old gilt wood carvings from Buddhist temples placed in the dining-room; old Japanese candlesticks of exaggerated design will be suspended from the chandelieres; coal buckets will be made out of century-old and fancy-wrought designs of incense burners; woven camel's hair curtains for the front windows are among the collection.

When all the goods are set in place the legation will be unique, and one entering its doors might well harbor the illusion that he is entering a home in some far eastern land.

Every article in the collection has some highly prized association to the minister personally, or to his family, and his household goods, he says, are priceless.

Uncle Sam Urges Campaign on Rodents

RAT CLUBS and other societies for systematic warfare on destructive rodents may leap into popular favor among housekeepers, now that the government has officially sanctioned this method of extermination of the worst mammal pest in the United States.

The rat has been recognized by the government as a problem. Its activity in disseminating infectious diseases has long loomed up as a danger signal to the health authorities, and losses from its depredations run into many million dollars a year, according to an official statement just issued by the department of agriculture.

Dr. David E. Lants of the bureau of biological survey has taken vigorous hold of the question, and thus he proceeds to throw a bomb into the camp of believers in the cat as a rat destroyer.

"However valuable cats may be as mousers, few of them learn to catch rats. The ordinary house cat is too well fed and consequently too lazy to undertake the capture of any animal as formidable as the brown rat. Birds are much more to its liking.

"Rats have developed so much intelligence and such extraordinary caution that attempts to exterminate them have rerely succeeded. The failures have been due not so much to a lack of effective methods as a lack of certain precautions and absence of concerted action."

The department in a bulletin emphasizes the importance of rat clubs and suggests that interest in organized rat hunts may be stimulated by offering prizes or rewards in various communities to the individual hauling forth the greatest number of dead rats after one of the crusades.

AMERICAN GIRLS IN PARIS

THE GRECIAN URN RITUAL

Five of these girls are Americans.

The Paris garden where they exercise belongs to one of our older American fortunes, made by an honest westerner years ago, while uplifting the tastes of his fellow-citizens. The granddaughter of the man who owned opera houses has gone beyond the Italian operas that pleased his generation, but something of the beautiful old gestures remain fixed in her ideal.

The girls' names may not be given—it is promised—but their search for grace and cultured ease, apart from beauty, reveals a tendency of the hour among the rich and fashionable that must deeply interest all women.

These fair Americans in Paris seek something more attractive than beauty; at least, something without which mere beauty fails to hold. With it the average girl may triumph. And the average girl may acquire it.

Grace! It is becoming more and more recognized as essential, not only to know how to walk and sit, but to possess that personal grace of attitude and movement which the nineteenth century neglected. In renaissance paintings and in old Greek and Indian reliefs we recognize that we are extremely ugly in our movements.

Why should not the poses of artists' models be natural to us? It is part of a curious nineteenth century shame to be found "affected" or "putting on airs;" yet the same considerations ought to forbid women changing their gowns with the fashion or men cultivating formal politeness. To the country jay the city man is "affected."

But the nineteenth century is past and one courageous American girl has shown how the world craves a return to grace. Isadora Duncan's success is not of the stage alone. Paris society goes to her for private lessons.

"It is not to develop bust and biceps by ten minutes' rational exercise each morning," explained one girl. "It is not breathing exercises. Physical training makes the instrument; we are learning how to play on it."

The instrument is the perfected body. To acquire grace is to give it a chance to express itself; and I had a pathetic object lesson of the matter in that garden.

I noticed that one of the girls went through her exercises with somber and ferocious enthusiasm; a beautiful girl, but never smiling, never speaking; and the priestess took a tender interest in her. She does not appear in the present photograph.

"Rich and beautiful, that girl is going through a great unhappiness," I was told later. "The man that she cares for has called her a 'stick.' She was a stick. Being rich and beautiful, it never occurred to her to take pains. Dancing, she sprawls over her partner. In ordinary movements she is awkward and negligent. And her dreaded rival is, exactly, a skinny heroine with a plain face, whose one redeeming quality is grace. It is sufficient. The poor relation of a third-class European ambassador, she has diplomatic society of Paris at her feet."

"Charm of manner," I said.

"She is not even intelligent," was the answer. "It is mere physical beauty of movement, charm of pose and gesture."

"And she is beating that rich and beautiful American girl to it?" I mused. It explained the American girl's somber ardor. She is desperately trying to make up for lost time.

I understood the ritual of the old Paris garden. There is nothing far-fetched about costumes or exercises. The girls seek earnestly to enter into the spirit of the ancient Greeks and the renaissance of the time of Botticelli.

Their priestess is an American girl of wide culture and strong nature, writing successful French poetry under a man's name. Another of the coterie traveled to the orient and sat under the sage who continues the revelation of the Bab. The ritual is eclectic, from the Roman pageant of the spring to the Provencal courts of the muses by way of Keats' "Ode to a Grecian Urn."

No pains are too great to throw them back into the old graceful spirit. It is no laughing adventure. Through summer afternoons their songs are accompanied by slow, rhythmic dances. The responses to the priestess are chanted amid studied figures. Draperies weave in and out, arms rise and fall, lithe bodies pose and change and pose, in attitudes learned carefully beforehand.

They copy attitudes from Grecian urns with pain and hesitation. Why not? So the piano player finds her way, awkward and halting; only little by little does practice make those hard notes fall like showers of pearls. So the graces of these earnest girls, at first stiff copies, became natural and free, a poetry of attitude and gesture all their own.

When they quit their classical draperies for tailor suits they take their graces with them into daily life. These solemn rituals become habit, give them—in our careless daily life—a touch of gravity and dignity that surprises and delights young men. So they would have their girls.

"The classical draperies are of importance to impose graceful habits on our bodies," said one girl. "And these ideals are in the air. Fashion itself is coming round to them."

"Really?" I asked. "Has fashion the slightest tendency to corset reform?"

I was astonished by her answer. Remember, these girls are girls of fashion; and fashion has always laughed at corset reform. Corset reform is in the air of Europe, yes; but when I wrote a few months ago that the Roumanian minister of public instruction had prohibited the corset in the highest normal and professional schools as "a permanent obstacle to the development of the body and the normal functions of the organs," I felt, nevertheless, that I was misleading the reader.

What does Roumania count? What does it count that the Bulgarian tsar banishes the corset from "all schools where girls remain up to the age of 17?"

What does it count that all students of Russian lyceums and high schools of music, ballet and beaux arts are ordered to deposit in the cloakroom the cuirass which they wear under the name of "corset," and that the Czar Nicholas, in signing the regulation, added in his own hand that "the development of feminine charms will be the gainer?" It counts nothing that in Scandinavian countries the mass of girls have voluntarily abandoned the corset "through devotion to outdoor sports."

These are unfashionable lands, where the costume of women matters nothing. Even in Paris the otherwise powerful League of Mothers of Families got itself laughed at by taking up corset reform six months ago.

"The great dressmakers and the corsetmakers themselves can alone make the reform general," they admit. "And the grace movement is forcing them."

The grace movement! Do you smile at it? Do you see anything futile in earnest girls copying the poses and gestures from Grecian urns?

"We pay great prices for Tanagra figurines and I ask why?" one of the girls said. "Why do we so admire them, if not for their grace alone? Their beauty of face and figure is nil. Their beauty of attitude and gesture is everything. It is within the reach of us all. Why not try for it?"

STERLING HEILIG.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

A NEW SCHOOL NEEDED.

The Wright brothers are quoted as saying that they will build an aeroplane for $7,500 for anybody who wants one. Now that they have demonstrated so thoroughly the fine qualities of their machine—its great speed and its birdlike ability to rise and sink while sweeping over hills and valleys, there must be a number of adventurous spirits who would like to own one. The automobilists, whose recreation is interfered with by bad roads and by other vehicles would like to try the smooth and vacant pathways of the air, to fly as the bird flies, and float over the ponds or lakes instead of having to travel around them. There is a practical difficulty as yet, says the Chicago Tribune. No one can buy with the machine the skill to operate it, and there are no aeroplane chauffeurs nor is there any one to teach them. Orville Wright is going abroad to interest foreign governments in the American invention. His brother will teach some army officers how to handle the aeroplane the government has bought of him. After having attended to that he will devote himself to the business of aeroplane construction. Along with that should go the establishment of a school where a capable aviator could give instruction to eager pupils.

And now come dispatches from Winnipeg announcing that the yield of wheat in the prairie provinces of Canada this year will reach 130,000,000 bushels. In the World Almanac for 1909 the whole wheat crop of Canada for 1907 is stated to have been 96,606,000 bushels. This caused some doubt to be expressed as to the authenticity of extracts from a United State's consul's reports as to the increase of wheat production in the northwest provinces which were published during the excitement attending the recent wheat corner. The increase of wheat production in the Canadian northwest has been almost sufficient to stagger belief. It will be a great blessing to the crowded cities of the earth whose cry goes up for bread.

The Russian ministry of commerce has prepared an elaborate plan providing for the general improvement of all the seaports of the empire at a cost of $110,896,237. The amounts which it is planned to expend at Baltic ports aggregate $14,011,862. This is a large amount of money, but Russia will get more in return for it than if she were to spend it all in the race for naval supremacy. Navies can be obtained fast enough when nations are prosperous; and the only way in which prosperity can be secured is by enterprise such as that indicated in the determination to give Russia seaports that will accommodate the commerce of the world.

The announcement from Norway that an electrician of that country has devised a storage battery which solves the problem that Thomas A. Edison has been attacking assiduously for some years past may compel Mr. Edison to bring out the battery whose invention he announced a short time ago. Inventive genius is working along the same lines, and it would not be surprising were the storage batter to come out with several promoters, as did the telephone.

The other day a Pennsylvania man bought a despised mongrel for one dollar, and his friends made great sport of him for the investment. The second night the dog was in the house it awakened the family and saved four persons from being burned to death, and the man has collected $1,200 insurance. Not so bad a cur.

The gay and festive mosquito is holding high carnival with his family and friends over the failure of his proposed extermination. And it is a gory carnival, in which the best blood of Baltimore has attested the fact of human sacrifices as a part of the celebration.

They are holding a national roque tournament at Norwich, Conn. Of course you know what roque is. No? Well, roque is croquet revised upward.

That lady who shot her husband because he overworked the graphophone is not without sympathizers.

Los Angeles is kicking about aeronauts who scatter things about on roofs and heads. Peevish town, that.

A Baltimore shoemaker has just married his seventh wife. Here's hoping that he may stick to his last.

One of the funniest things is the latter-day doubt of Britannia whether she really does rule the waves.

France will start at once growing heroes to get the money.

GUNNISON TUNNEL OPENED BY TAFT

Great Reclamation Project Now Is Completed.

BORE IS SIX MILES LONG

Wild Rejoicing at Montrose, Col., as Waters of Mountain River Flow Into the Uncompahgre Valley.

Montrose, Cal., Sept. 23.—Booming of cannon, music of bands and the wild cheering of thousands of men and women to-day signalized the completion of the Gunnison river tunnel project on which the government has been at work for four and a half years. President William H. Taft honored the occasion with his presence and it was his hand that opened the gates at the west portal and admitted into the beautiful but semi-arid Uncompahgre valley the waters of the Gunnison river brought six miles through the immense tunnel that has been driven through a granite mountain range.

The day of the opening of the tunnel was made the chief day of the Western Slope fair, now being held here. All the morning special trains kept coming in, from various parts of the state, and at 10:30 there was a parade of the visitors. Early in the afternoon the explosion of a bomb told the people that the special train bearing President Taft and other government officials had entered the city limits. A second bomb announced his debarkation at the station, and a third was sent up as the distinguished guest, escorted by a great procession, started for Elks' park.

President Taft Welcomed.

At the park, after introductory remarks by F. D. Catlin, chairman of the Gunnison tunnel opening committee, Mayor J. Q. Allen turned the key of the city over to the guests. Then John C. Bell delivered the formal address of welcome, to which President Taft responded briefly and happily. The exercises here concluded with remarks by Senator Charles J. Hughes and Gov. John Shafroth. At four o'clock trains started for the west portal of the tunnel, where President Taft opened the gates, and speeches were made by I. W. McConnell, consulting engineer of the reclamation service, and Senator Horace T. DeLong of Grand Junction.

Story of the Great Tunnel.

First of the big government reclamation projects to be undertaken, the Gunnison river tunnel has been one of the most difficult to carry through. The ample waters of the Gunnison flow through narrow valleys unsuited to agriculture or through deep, rocky canyons, while only a few miles to the west the lovely Uncompahgre valley has been suffering for water. The Gunnison, descending in ever deepening gorges, finally plunges into the Black canyon, one of the most magnificent mountain gorges in the world. This unpromising spot was selected as the starting point of the tunnel. Brave engineers lowered themselves into the Black canyon at points where the granite walls rise almost perpendicularly hundreds of feet, and after their surveys were completed active work was started on the immense project.

At great expense and under enormous difficulties, a wagon road was built to the east portal of the tunnel. It is 15 miles long, and, climbing the granite ridge between the canyon and the Uncompahgre valley, descends the rocky wall on shelf-work.

Bore Built for All Time.

Simultaneously work was begun at each end of the tunnel and at a point several thousand feet from the west end, where a shaft was sunk. As fast as the tunnel was driven through the shale and solid rock, it was timbered, and then the heavy timbers were covered with impervious cement. This gives a tunnel of solid concrete built to withstand the wear of ages. All the flumes, culverts, division gates, drops and other work along the lines of the main canals are built of steel and concrete.

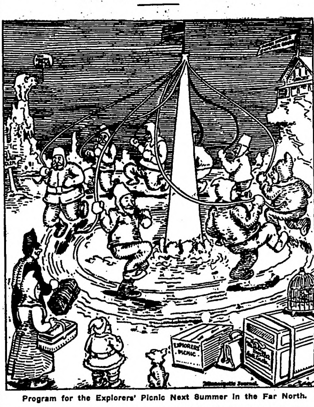
There is no dam across the Black canyon at the point where the river is turned into the tunnel. Instead of this, the tunnel itself taps the river from beneath its granite bed. By this plan neither floods nor slack water can prevent the tunnel taking from the river all the water needed.

Has Immense Capacity.

A few statistics of this tremendous project are worth setting forth. The tunnel is 30,600 feet long, and 11 by 13 feet inside measurement. The main canal is 30 feet wide at the bottom and 82 feet wide at the top, and the average depth of the river is ten feet. The capacity is 1,300 cubic feet of water a second. After the water leaves the west portal of the tunnel it is conducted through 12 miles of canal to the Uncompahgre. There is a drop of 21 feet in this distance, and this great fall will be utilized for creating power. A series of concrete drops has been constructed and the immense body of water rushing over them is capable of generating at least 10,000 horse power, which will be utilized in lighting the entire Uncompahgre valley by electricity.

The cost of the tunnel and distributing canals is over $5,000,000, and perpetual water rights will be sold to actual settlers at about $35 an acre.

MAY DAY AT THE POLE



Program for the Explorers' Picnic Next Summer in the Far North.

MRS. HARRIMAN GETS ALL

RAIL KING'S WILL MAKES WIDOW RICHEST WOMAN.

Last Testament One of Briefest Ever Drawn to Bequeath Such Large Fortune.

New York.—Each of the 100 words in the will of Edward E. Harriman is estimated to be worth $1,000,000 to his widow, Mary W. Harriman, and probably makes her the wealthiest woman in the world.

It is perhaps the briefest will on record for the disposal of an estate of such magnitude. All his property is left to Mrs. Harriman.

Wall street estimates that Mrs. Harriman will inherit in realty and personal property between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Mr. Harriman's private fortune is supposed to have been greater than this by many millions, but there is reason to believe that his unmarried daughters, Mary and Carol, his married daughters, Mrs. Robert Livingstone Gerry, and his two sons, William Averell, and Roland, a boy of 14, together with his surviving sister, Mrs. Simons, and other relatives, have all been substantially provided for in gifts out of hand and trust funds set aside by Mr. Harriman during his lifetime.

The will is witnessed by Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who drew it, and C. C. Tegethoff. Mr. Peabody was Mr. Harriman's close personal friend and was frequently a caller at Arden house during his last illness. He relinquished a law practice commonly estimated as worth $100,000 a year to assume at a smaller salary the executive direction of a company in which Mr. Harriman was heavily interested. Mr. Tegethoff was Mr. Harriman's personal secretary.

On Mrs. Harriman's shoulders will now rest the management of the 43,000 acres of woodland, pasture land and fertile black bottoms in the Ramapo valley and on the steep sides of Tower hill; the completion of the great house on which its master had already lavished $2,600,000 without living to see it finished, and those plans of public benefaction—parks and forest reservations—which it is known that Mr. Harriman cherished, though he makes no mention of them in his will.

Conference on Taxation.

Louisville, Ky.—The third international conference on state and local taxation, under the auspices of the International Tax association, opened Tuesday afternoon in the auditorium of the Seelbach hotel. Forty-three states and five Canadian provinces are represented, and many governors and several premiers are in attendance. In addition there were present numerous state and municipal officials and delegates from universities and colleges.

Eight Die in Train Wreck.

Nashville, Tenn.—As the result of a head-on collision between passenger train No. 4 and fast freight No. 51 on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway one mile west of Pegram Station, Tenn., eight men were killed, one seriously injured and a number of others reported more or less hurt. No passengers were killed. The cars caught fire and several of the victims were cremated.

Chinese Minister on Way.

Peking.—Chang-Yin-Tang, the newly appointed Chinese minister to the United States in succession to Wu Ting-Fang, has left Peking for his post. He expects to reach Washington some time in November.

Bank Robbed of $1,000.

Burlington, Ia.—The First National bank of Stronghurst, Ill., was robbed of $1,000 in money and other valuables, the thieves blowing open the safety deposit vault. The bank safe was not entered.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION

Men Interested in Improvement of Highways Meet in Cleveland for Three Days' Session.

Cleveland, O.—The second annual national good roads convention began in Chamber of Commerce hall Tuesday, under the auspices of the American Automobile association, the National Grange, the United States office of public roads, several associations of automobile manufacturers and other national bodies interested in highway improvement. About 500 accredited delegates and many other persons are in attendance. Of these a large number came in motor cars. Features of the convention, which will last three days, are practical demonstrations of good road making and an exhibition of road making machinery.

President L. R. Speare of the American Automobile association started off the first session with an opening address, after which the delegates were welcomed by Gov. Harmon and Mayor Johnson. George C. Diehl of Buffalo was the presiding officer. James C. Wonders, state highway commissioner, spoke on "Good Roads in Ohio, and Congressman R. P. Hobson of Alabama on "National Aid and Post Roads." Other speakers were ex-Gov. N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, George S. Ladd and James H. McDonald of Connecticut.

TAFT UPHOLDS BALLINGER

Takes Sides Against Pinchot and Orders the Discharge of L. H. Glavis.

Albany, N. Y.—President Taft has upheld the secretary of the interior in his controversy with Gifford Pinchot of the reclamation service, and in the upholding has criticised the methods of Mr. Pinchot to such an extent that it is expected that Mr. Pinchot will leave the government service.

In addition, the president orders the discharge of L. H. Glavis, chief of field division of the general land office. Mr. Glavis made the formal charges against Mr. Ballinger that Mr. Pinchot has talked of in his speeches on the Pacific coast. He is discharged for filing a statement unjustly impeaching the official integrity of his superior officers.

The president specifically exonerates Secretary Ballinger from the charge of having used his office for personal ends. The president says conservation must be carried on within the law, indicating clearly that in his opinion Mr. Pinchot has been going beyond the law.

NEW APPEAL BY PATRICK

Again Sets Up Claim That Governor Had No Right to Save His Life.

Albany, N. Y.—Albert T. Patrick, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing for the murder of William Marsh Rice in New York in 1900, has filed notice of an appeal from a decision rendered by the appellate division dismissing the writ of habeas corpus granted him by Justice William J. Gaynor last February.

Patrick again claims he is confined illegally and that Gov. Higgins had no right to commute his sentence from death to life imprisonment.

Sherman and Brewer Guests.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Vice-President James S. Sherman and Justice David Brewer of the United States supreme court, were the guests of honor at the annual banquet of the Vermont Fish and Game league at the Hotel Champlain.

El Roghi Put to Death.

Fez.—El Roghi, the rebellious subject of the sultan of Morocco, who recently was brought here in an iron cage, was put to death in the presence of the imperial harem.

HITS AT COOK AGAIN

PEARY INSISTS HIS RIVAL HANDED THE WORLD A "GOLD BRICK."

STANDS PAT ON CHARGES

Gives New Facts About His Discovery of the Pole—Says He Will Leave the Controversy to a Competent Tribunal.

Battle Harbor, Labrador.—(Via Marconi wireless telegraphy to Cape Ray, N. F.)—Commander Robert E. Peary consented to talk further concerning his successful dash to the north pole. He dwelt particularly upon the observations taken at the apex of the world and the movements of Harry Whitney, the sportsman of New Haven, Conn., who has been described as the bearer of records substantiating Dr. Frederick A. Cook's claim to have reached the pole April 21, 1908.

"We took five observations prior to reaching the pole," Commander Peary said. "Two of them were made and worked out by the late Prof. Ross Marvin, who prepared duplicate records in each case, and duly signed the duplicate certificates. To guard against accident I took one set of these papers and Prof. Marvin took the other.

Took Observations at Pole.

"When a distance of 125 miles from the pole, the third observation was made by Capt. Bartlett, who also signed the records and certificates in duplicate, he retaining one set and I the other. The fourth and fifth observations were made by myself, the last being taken five miles from the pole proper."

"Was there more than one observation taken at the pole, and by whom?" the explorer was asked.

"There were several observations," he replied. "You must understand that the pole is a theoretical point, without length, breadth or thickness. Its actual location depends on the accuracy of the instruments employed and the conditions under which the observations are taken."

"You have stated, Commander Peary, that a copy of your records and polar observations was wrapped in a piece of a silk American flag and deposited in an ice cavity at the pole; did any person witness this act?"

To this question Commander Peary declined to make any answer at present.

Continuing, Peary said that Dr. Cook was expected by the world to submit to an impartial tribunal or board of arbitration a revised and authentic signed statement of his alleged discovery of the pole. Dr. Cook soon would reach the United States, Commander Peary said, and he was glad at the prospect of the matter being submitted for consideration at an early date.

Gave World "Gold Brick."

Continuing, the explorer said that he had stated in a private message to a friend that Dr. Cook had given the world a "gold brick." This message had been allowed to leak out, and while he would have preferred a more elegant expression, he was willing now to let these words stand because they were at least emphatic. The explorer said also that he would turn over to a competent tribunal and the public certified copies of his own observations made on his trip to the pole, with all other information bearing thereon. Peary does not care to exhibit these records at the present time for the reason that the information contained therein, if divulged in advance of the placing on file of Dr. Cook's authentic and definite statement, might be of advantage to the Cook partisans.

Cook Brings Proof.

On Board the Steamship Oscar II., at Sea—(Via Marconi wireless telegraph to Cape Race, N. F.).—Dr. Frederick A. Cook requested that the following message be sent to the American people as he neared New York Friday on the steamer Oscar II:

> "Tell the people of America to have the fullest confidence in my conquest of the pole. I have records of observations made by me which will prove my claim. I shall be glad to again set my foot on American soil."

Dr. Cook discussed freely the assertions of Commander Peary that he had never reached the north pole and spoke of the causes that brought dissensions between the explorers.

In conversation with the passengers Dr. Cook has thrown some light on his experiences during the long journey to the pole and return. He has explained to them how the clothing of the members of the party wore down to rags and the Eskimos were obliged to devote their time to the making of fresh garments. The explorer and his companions possessed no thread with which to sew skins together and therefore unraveled their stockings and used the wool for thread.

Gets Penal Servitude.

London.—James Egan, who, according to the evidence of the police, once served a long term of imprisonment in New York, was sentenced at the Old Bailey Friday to three years' penal servitude, after having been found guilty of a series of frauds upon women.

Powder Explosion Kills 200.

Paris.—A special dispatch from Tangier says 200 men were killed by the explosion of a powder magazine near Mogador.

HOW HE DID THE CHORES

Wound Up the Music Box and Put His Corkscrew In the Barometer.

"You needn't wait for me," explained the head of the house; "I have a dinner engagement, an important business affair, and no doubt I shall be kept quite late."

At breakfast next morning an ominous silence had fallen upon all. The head of the house had no appetite and was evidently far from feeling well. After a painful silence the husband, without meeting his wife's eye, essayed to start conversation.

It's funny about that clock," he said. "It's stopped, and I'm sure I wound it last night."

"You are mistaken," said his wife, icily; "you wound up Willie's music box instead and it played 'Home, Sweet Home' till daylight. The clock in the hall has also stopped, but I find that you screwed your corkscrew into the barometer."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

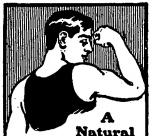
Yes, He Made a Splurge.

"I suppose Newrich is making quite a splurge with his money."

"He did the day he backed his auto off the ferry boat."—Puck.

If a man should see snakes in his boots, the most natural thing for him to do would be to yell for a sherry cobbler.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually;
Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation;
Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the Genuine, manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.



A Natural Strength Giver

Ordinary tonics that merely supply food material and give artificial strength by stimulation are never lasting in their effects because they do not remove the *cause* of the ill health.

A "run down" conditon is generally due to the failure of the digestive organs to properly digest the food.

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

tones up the stomach and other digestive organs, and restores their normal, healthy condition. Then the digestive organs supply the body with its full share of nourishment, and in this way build up *permanent health and strength.*

Sold by all druggists 2 sizes, 50c and 35c.

Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is an invaluable medicine for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, etc.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S ITTLE IVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTERS ITTLE IVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brent Good
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

IOWA FARMS $4 [illegible]
CASH BALANCE [illegible] CROP TILL PAID [illegible]

ON BRESNAHAN'S STAFF OF PITCHERS

Pitcher Sallee is one of the numerous twirlers on the roster of the St. Louis National league club. He was recently suspended indefinitely by Manager Bresnahan for taking a ten-days' leave of absence without permission.

GIBSON SETS NEW RECORD

Pittsburg Backstop Exceeds Charley Zimmer's Old Mark for Consecutive Work.

Catcher "Hack" Gibson of the Pittsburg Pirates has exceeded the wonderful record made by Charley Zimmer, who caught 111 consecutive games during the season of 1890.

It is much harder now to make such a record than ever before, as the game has changed and the wear and tear on a catcher is harder, especially when one considers the fact that the team he has been catching for has been in the lead for so long.

It was on May 5 that Gibson took a rest, just for one day, when O'Connor relieved him. He then started in to work again, and every day since he has been seen behind the bat for the Pirates.

The nearest any catcher has ever come to these two records is that of Flint, who caught 120 out of 121 games while a member of the Chicago team in 1877. McGuire, now managing Cleveland, caught 132 games during the season of 1896, while Kling of the champion Cubs caught the same number as Flint in 1903. This leaves Gibson with the record in major leagues with 140 games which he caught last season.

The greatest number of games ever caught during one season was made by Berry, who caught 175 games while a member of the San Francisco team of the Pacific Coast league.

PITCHES FOR MILWAUKEE

Frank Schneiberg, one of the slab artists of Manager McCloskey of the Milwaukee American association team.

Luck of the Tigers.

Baseball scouts assert that Detroit had a lot of luck in securing Pitcher Browning from the San Francisco club, over the draft route. Besides Detroit, the Chicago Cubs, Cincinnati, St. Louis Nationals and Pittsburg put in drafts for him. The club owners drew for the player and Frank Navin of the Tigers was fortunate enough to win him. He has won 15 games out of 17 pitched.

PHILADELPHIA OUTFIELDER

The above is a photograph of John W. Bates, the clever outfielder recently traded by the Boston National league club to the Philadelphia team. Bates was born in Steubenville, O., 27 years ago. He learned to play the game in that town and made his professional debut in 1905 with the home club, then a member of the Ohio-Pennsylvania league. In his first year he made a reputation as a hard long-distance hitter, and in the fall the Boston Nationals drafted him at the suggestion of Tom Needham, the Chicago catcher, who was then with Boston. In the spring of 1906 he went South with the Bostons and earned a place on the team which he has held ever since. Bates has been playing the best game in his career this year and his sale to Philadelphia was a great surprise.

Johnson's Injuries Serious.

Walter Johnson, Washington's premier pitcher, and one of the star twirlers of the American league, may never pitch another major league game. Because of an injury to his shoulder, Johnson was forced to leave the team in Chicago and return to Washington for rest and treatment. The pitcher hurt his arm during a recent game at Cleveland. He said then that his condition was such that he could not play another game this season. It is feared that one of the ligaments of Johnson's arm is torn, and in that event there is only slight chance for the complete restoration of the arm. Johnson has pitched 40 games this year and has shown splendid form.

Demontereville Quits Game.

The other day marked the retirement from baseball for good of Eugene Demontreville, infielder of the Chicago National league team in the nineties, and for three years a member of the Toledo club. Demontreville played his last game with the New Orleans team of the Southern league, from which organization he has just purchased his release to go into business. Demont, as he came to be known in baseball, has accepted the secretaryship of a fair association in Birmingham, Ala., in which city he played ball after leaving Toledo, and where he was popular. Demont fielded well in his last season on the diamond, but his batting was only fair.

Houston Heads Texas League.

The Texas league finished its championship season with Houston in possession of its first pennant. More than a dozen players were drafted or purchased by the major leagues and several will report at once.

ROBBINSDALE BANK ENTERED

SEVENTH IN RAPID SERIES OF CRIMINAL ATTEMPTS PROVES UNSUCCESSFUL.

ALL IN VICINITY OF TWIN CITIES

Robbers Flee in Midst of Work on Steel Safe.—Drops of Nitroglycerine on Floor; Two-Foot Brick Wall Pierced.

VIOLENCE OF TWO MONTHS

July 14.—E. M. Trenkley's store in St. Louis Park, Excelsior, robbed.

July 15.—Safe blown in Joslin Brothers' store in Excelsior and $500 stolen.

Aug. 5.—Robber held up cashier of White Bear bank; afterward shot dead; two citizens killed by him, and several wounded.

Aug. 18.—Three robbers attempt holdup of Paul Podany's saloon, Minneapolis.

Aug. 19.—Cracksmen attempted to blow safe in Twin City bank at Midway, but were foiled.

Aug. 22.—Highwayman held up watchman at Wildwood and blew safe in Barnett's pavilion, getting small booty.

Aug. 25.—Attempt to blow safe in Mendota postoffice.

Aug. 26.—Robbers held up cashier of Wayzata State bank, got $325, and were captured.

Aug. 27.—Street lunch wagon robbed of $40 in St. Paul.

Aug. 28.—Robbers held up Charles Anderson's saloon, in Minneapolis, and murdered Oscar Larson.

Sept. 1.—Highwaymen held up a streetcar in St. Paul.

Sept. 13.—Attempt to blow safe in Robbinsdale bank and robbery of money in cash drawers.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The seventh in a two months' series of attempted or successful bank robberis and safe blowings occurring in the twin cities and outlying towns occurred when robbers entered the State Bank of Robbinsdale, by cutting through the solid wall of the vault and fleeing only before exploding a charge of nitroglycerine which was prepared for the safe.

Every one of these depredations has occurred since July 14. They include, besides minor robberies, the White Bear bank outrage, the attempt to blow up the safe in the Twin City bank at Midway, the attempt to blow the Mendota postoffice safe, the holdup of the cashier of the Wayzata State bank and the Cedar avenue saloon holdup and fatal duel.

Get Only $30.

The Robbinsdale robbers got only $30. This was in the vault, but outside the safe. They escaped hours before the crime was known, and left only their evidences behind.

The careful preparation is taken to indicate that the men were experienced. They broke first into the Great Northern section house, took out the hand-car and placed it on a sidetrack ready for hasty flight.

Next they forced a door in the bank and set to work on the brick wall of the vault. This was two feet thick, but a hole was cut sufficiently large to admit the passage of a man and the crevices around the safe door was soaped to hold the nitroglycerine. Several drops of the explosive were found on the floor, indicating that the men even had the stuff ready to pour into the joints when some noise apparently frightened them.

The bottle which contained the nitroglycerine was not to be found.

TORNADO AT COLERAINE.

Buildings Are Badly Damaged and Loss is Estimated at $50,000.

Duluth.—A tornado struck Coleraine, western Mesaba, and continued an hour, completely demolishing the $20,000 two-story brick block belonging to A. M. Murnike, of Eveleth.

The wind also destroyed the grandstand and scattered the fence of the Coleraine baseball team, involving a loss of $1,000, partly razed the scaffold of the Itasca Ski Club's slide, which was to have been used in the national tournament to be held here next winter, lifted up the big Palace livery barn and set it diagonally on the lots, split telephone poles, damaged the mines, several stores, residences and outbuildings and did thousands of dollars worth of damage to fences, sidewalks, streets and avenues.

HUMAN BONES ARE UNEARTHED.

Skeleton Is Found While Leveling Road Near Bluff Siding.

Winona.—In leveling a road adjoining the farm of George Mertes, about a mile north of Bluff Siding across the river from here, a full-sized skeleton was unearthed and the skull of another to which the bones of the trunk were missing. The bones bear evidence of having lain beneath the ground for a long time, and it is believed they are those of Indians.

RECORD FAIR ATTENDANCE.

48,015 People Were Present on the Closing Day.

Hamline, Sept. 15.—Automobile day saved the state fair records, and the entire credit is due to the loyal manner in which the automobilists co-operated with the management to make the day a success. Minneapolis and St. Paul fell down in holding up their records, and on Friday night the attendance figures were 12,000 behind the mark set by the first five days of the 1908 fair.

It was up to the automobilists to make up these figures and save the record. Althought the attendance on Saturday was large, none of the fair officials came within 5,000 admissions of reaching the total for the day. As late as midnight Saturday the superintendent of gates gave the estimate for the day as only 43,000, basing the figures on the turnstile count at 6 p. m. This left the week's attendance nearly 4,000 below the record for 1908.

Superintendent Is Surprised.

When Leslie G. Fuller, auditor for the superintendent of gates had checked up all the automobilists who had gone through the horse gates in their cars the attendance for the day was swelled to 48,015.

This made the total attendance for the week 328,678, compared with 326,743, the total for the previous fair—an increase of about 2,000. As the fair management had cut down the free list from 75,684 to about 55,000, the record is entirely satisfactory to the mangers, as the number of paid admissions increased about 23,000.

The grandstand admissions rose from 152,245 in 1908 to 154,356 for this lear, thereby materially increasing the receipts of the fair. The grandstand last week paid a net dividend of more than 10 per cent on its cost.

Surplus Gets $25,000.

It will not be possible to obtain a complete financial report for several days, but the profits are approximately estimated at $100,000. The surplus will not be as large as usual on account of the great expense in completing the grandstand, constructing the farm implements buildings, and the cost of the work on the lagoons and various other improvements. The managers expect to carry about $25,000 over for next year's fair.

Hamline, Minnesota.—On the closing day of the State Fair, Ralph de Palma broke the mile, three mile and ten-mile world's automobile records, for circular tracks. His time for the three distances was, 50 4-5 seconds, 2.37½ and 8.59 3-5. His car is a Fiat.

THREE DIE IN WHITE BEAR FIRE.

Three Children Perish Out of a Family of Thirteen.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fire destroyed the summer cottage of Robert A. Walsh, of St. Paul, at White Bear lake, and three children of a family of 13, Constance, aged 9 months; Robert, aged 4 years, and John, aged 5 years, were burned to death.

William, another son, 9 years old, was terribly burned about the head, arms and chest in his heroic efforts to save his little brothers and sisters, six of whom were sleeping in the second story of the cottage.

Sarah, another daughter, was badly burned about the arms in her efforts to help the imprisoned babies on the second floor. Mr. Walsh, the father, was also badly burned. He received his injuries from the explosion of a gasoline stove in the kitchen, which exploded when he attempted to fill the reservoir, supposing that none of the burners were lighted. One, however, had been left burning and when he poured the gasoline into the tank the gas caught fire.

The fire immediately spread thruout the frame structure and it was a roaring furnace in a few minutes.

Six children, including those dead, were sleeping on the second floor and were practically imprisoned by the flames. The rest of the family of 13 children and the parents were downstairs.

William, who is now in St. Joseph's hospital, St. Paul, might have escaped without injury had he not remained to assist his less fortunate brothers and sisters. He was finally compelled to jump from a second-story window.

KETHMAN HEARING ADJOURNED.

Continued Until Sept. 17, Owing to Absence of Witness.

Moorhead.—The preliminary hearing of Frank Kethman, charged with the murder of Dr. T. S. Egge, was not concluded, and on account of the inability of Miss Lillian Wright, one of the most important witnesses, to be present, the case was again adjourned to Friday, Sept. 17. Miss Wright is said to be out of the state. Attorney McEnroe gave notice to the court commissioner that he wished to make further cross-examination of the state witnesses, Hollie Walters, the keeper of the saloon where trouble between Dr. Egge and Frank Kethman is alleged to have begun, and Frank Knertson, who was in the saloon at the time.

REMOVAL STIRS ST. CLOUD.

Mayor Evans Ousts Sergeant Who Opposed Chief.

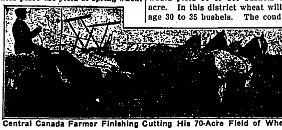
St. Cloud.—Sergeant Edward Brick of the St. Cloud police department was removed by Mayor Evans, and Frank Bettenberg, former sergeant of police, was named for the vacancy.

Police Sergeant Brick was removed from office as a direct result of a charge made by him against the chief of police, alleging attempts to shield guilty parties in the Lizzie Swintek affair.

WESTERN CANADA

During the early days in the period of the growth of the grain crop in Western Canada, as well as throughout the ripening and garnering period, there is yearly growing an increasing interest throughout the United States, as to the results when harvest is completed. These mean much to the thousands of Americans who have made their homes in some of the three Provinces that form that vast agricultural domain, and are of considerable interest to the friends they have left behind.

The year 1909 is no disappointment. The crops of wheat, oats and barley have been harvested and it is now safe to speak of results. Careful estimates place the yield of spring wheat at 30 bushels per acre, winter wheat at over 40 bushels, and oats exceed 50 bushels per acre. Barley also has proved an abundant yield. What will attract the reading public more than volumes of figures will be the fact that those who have been induced through the influence of the Government to accept of 160 acres of free grant land; or, by the persuasion of friends to leave their home State of Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska or the other States from which people have gone, have done well. Financially, they are in a better position than many of them ever expected to be, and in the matter of health, in social conditions, they have lost nothing.



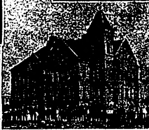
A Central Canada Farmer Finishing Cutting His 70-Acre Field of Wheat

One person who has just returned from a trip through the Lethbridge District, where winter wheat has a strong hold with farmers, says:

"We saw some magnificent sights. The crops were, in fact, all that could be desired."

In a few years from now these great plains over whose breadth for years roved hundreds of thousands of herds of cattle, following the millions of buffalo that once grazed their grasses, will be a solid grain field covering a territory of over 30,000 square miles, and very little of it but what will yet be worth from $40 to $60 per acre. Already the homestead and pre-emption lands are being well filled.

County School House



Town School House

City Church in Central Canada

In the district of Calgary, south, east and north, which comprises Nanton, High River and other equally important districts, a correspondent of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press says: (Aug. 21) "The grain in this district is going to make some money for the farmers this year. All the crop is now crowding along and is good on both irrigated and unirrigated lands."

There are to be found those who speak of a "pioneering" life in western Canada, but as one man said, "if this is pioneering I don't for the life of me see what our forefathers had to complain of." He didn't know, though, for the pioneering of his forefathers was discomfort and hardship. The opening up and development of western Canada, with its railroad lines to carry one to almost the uttermost part of it, the telegraph line to flash the news to the outside world, the telephone to talk to one's neighbor, the daily and weekly mail service which brings and carries letters to the friends in distant parts; the schools headed by college-bred and highly certificated teachers; the churches manned by brilliant divines; the clubs; the social and festive life; what is there about any of this to give to the man who goes there to make his home the credit of being a pioneer? Nothing! He might as well be in any of the old middle-west States. In other parts of the world the production of wheat is diminishing today; but as it diminishes Canada's will increase; therefore, it is safe to predict that in a few years from now a large part of the world will be looking to western Canada for its wheat supply, and especially will the United States. In many parts of western Canada it is possible to have a hundred-mile square of wheat, without a break. A writer says: "We were driven west and north of Moose Jaw through 20 miles of dead ripe wheat, acres of stocks and well-worked summer-fallows. One of these fields would yield 40 bushels to the acre, and another man had oats that would yield 90 or 100 bushels to the acre. In this district wheat will average 30 to 35 bushels. The conditions were never better and throughout the district the people are assured of a most prosperous year."

It would be unfair to close this article without quoting from an expert crop-correspondent regarding the two Battlefords in Central Saskatchewan, on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Writing on August 18th of this year, he says:

"It is necessary to drive about six or seven miles out of the town of North Battleford in order to see the best crops of the district. This morning I was driven about 20 miles to the north and west of the town and in all the drive did not see a poor crop. I saw one wheat crop which the owner estimates will yield 40 bushels per acre, and I believe it."

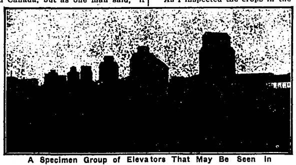
He then crossed the Saskatchewan river to the South town, or Battleford proper, and continues his report:

"Conditions around the old town are as good if not better than those to the north of the river. This district has much the best wheat crop prospect of any I have inspected this year, considering sample and yield. The weather conditions for the whole season have been ideal and the result is what might easily be termed a bumper crop. A sample sheaf brought in from the farm of George Truscott was shown to me which spoke for itself. This farmer is said to have sixty acres which will yield 45 bushels per acre.

In stating an average for the district of South Battleford I would say that the wheat will yield 36 bushels per acre. The oats will yield about 45 and barley 35 bushels per acre."

A correspondent summing up a trip over the Canadian Northern Railway, from Dauphin to Battleford, says:

"As I inspected the crops in the various districts I found the farmers and other citizens without exception filled with expectant enthusiasm over this year's prospects. No district was found which could not boast of fields of 35 bushels per acre wheat, or 50 to 60 bushels per acre oats, and of 40 bushels per acre of barley.'



A Specimen Group of Elevators That May Be Seen in Many Towns in Central Canada

It is not an unusual thing in many parts of western Canada for a farmer to have 10,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat. In the Rouleau district it is said that there are several farmers who will have 20,000 bushels of oats any many fields will return one hundred bushels to the acre.

It takes an army of men to handle the Western Canada crop, and it is estimated that 30,000 people have been brought in this year to assist in the great undertaking; there being excursions from the outside world nearly every dey for the past six weeks.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3 1879.

Judging from the number of notices being published for a county ditch, our neighbors on the north side of the river are going to drain their land.

We note that our Co. Com. up this way does not vote on some of the questions brought up before that "shade of three." You may as well vote Joe and let the horns go with the hide, but just drop them a hint that the majority in this county will not always vote in the manority.

The older parts of the county are reporting extra large yields of wheat and oats, but this the newer part have not threshed yet, but when they do, just look out for the laurels of the southern part of the county for we believe we have them did, for heavy crops.

Our County Commissioner may think they done something smart when they voted that bridge money away from Thief River Falls, but they didn't. But we are of the opinion that instead of handing out a lemon, as they intended to do, that they did hand out one of the smoothes pieces of county division timber that we ever set eyes on.

We want it distinctly understood, that whatever opinion we choose to express regarding the present situation in this county, comes from Sunbeam, and not Thief River, or Red Lake Falls. They are two parties that are fighting over the county seat, and we are representing a large number of farmers and taxpyers, and propose to give them the facts of the case, without calling an old black kettle white.

We used to know an old fellow over in Polk county who delighted to be in a coutinual lawsuit, and was always on record every term of court as the plaintiff, or defendant in from one to three red hot lawsuits. But the people got "next" to the old fellow at last, and when he appered before the grand jury to start another lawsuit, after his five or six years at it, that body dismissed him with a severe reprimand, and told him to go home and cultivate a more friendly feeling with his neighbors and stop putting useless expenses on the county by his continuous law suits. It would be well for some men in this county to take this advice, and stop their lawsuits, before they bakrupt the county.

In the last proceedings of our board of County Commissioners we note the following bills allowed. F.A.Grady, to Prof.sevices and expenses in case of P.B. Gaass vs. Board of Co. Com'r's, ... $205.50.

F.A.Grady, to Prof. sevices. and expenses in case of Martain V. Evenson vs— Co. Com'r's et al, ... $155.50.

It seems that Pro. Grady is an expensive Prof. according to the above bills, and these are only a small portion of the expenses of county lawsuits that are taxed up to the taxpayers of this county to pay for this string of law suits that have been kept going for the past four years, and we challange anyone to note one single change, where anyone is ahead or behind, except the tax payers who are way behind and the lawyers are way ahead.

The Only Ad. He Got.

There was a man in our town,
And he was wonderous wise.
He swore by all the gods that be,
He ne'er would advertise,

At last one day he advetised,
And thereby hangs a tale,
The ad. was set in nonparell,
And headed "Sheriff's Sale."

Picturesque Japanese Peasants.

The most characteristic scenery in Japan is not the mountain, on which few Japanese dwell, but the rice field, which is to be found wherever there is a patch of level ground for the field and sufficient water for irrigation. Gentle slopes are made useful by terracing, and the cooly, preparing the ground or cutting his crop, is the true Japanese peasant. He is a picturesque peasant in his blue cotton suit, his broad, conical straw hat and straw overcoat. He is a good natured peasant, absurdly contented with his earnings, though the agricultural laborer earns as little as 8 or 10 cents gold a day. His house is a light wooden frame surmounted by a heavy thatch, and he loves to plant a lily garden along his rooftree. But he always has one thing which separates him from the Chinese and the East Indian—he lives on a platform raised above the ground. No hardened soil for him, no chilly pavement or brick or stone. A wooden floor, a piece of clean matting, a broom and a bathtub the poorest Japanese will always have.—Tokyo Letter to Boston Transcript.

A Deceptive Air.

The Bushby storekeeper surveyed Mr. Leonard with a contemplative eye and then turned his gaze toward Jimmy Sleane, who was putting packages into the delivery wagon. Jimmy had the leisurely air of one with plenty of time at his disposal.

"You want to know how he'd be for your business down below?" said Mr Gregg slowly.

"Yes," said the visitor. "I noticed him yesterday, when that crowd of young fellows were getting the piano into the hall; he seemed to work harder than any of the others. It occurred to me he might like a bigger chance than he has here."

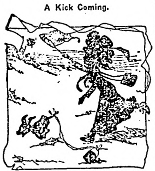
"M-m," said the storekeeper. "Well, now, I can't say as to that, of course, but as to his working harder than any of the other boys, I'll tell you what they say, and you can believe it or not, jest as you choose.

"They all like Jimmy, for he's first rate company, but the truth is that when it comes to lifting, or such work, Jimmy's all take holt and mighty little h'ist."—Youth's Companion.

Dark Walls Best For Illumination.

Some scientists who have been making investigations into the part played in the matter of illumination by light and dark walls have come to the conclusion that the dark walls are better fitted for good illumination than the light. In a room where the walls are dark and where the source of light is entirely behind the reader's field of vision a person who reads is impressed with the idea that the room is excellently well illuminated, but if now another light is brought into the room and placed within the field of his vision, though not shining on the paper he is reading, the pupils of his eyes will contract, less light will enter them from the paper he reads, and the reader will be impressed with the idea that the illumination has been reduced and the paper is becoming darker. These scientists say that the experiments show that if the walls are light colored the efficiency of the illumination may actually be diminished.—Pathfinder.

A Kick Coming.



Frightened Pup—Gee, I always heard that women were going into everything, but I never knew there were lady dog catchers!—New York World.

Honest Answer.

The stories told of Snetzler, a famous Swiss organ builder, prove that he was a man of rare and incorruptible honesty. At one time the parish officers of a country church applied to Snetzler to examine their organ and make improvements in it.

"Gentlemen," said Snetzler after a careful examination of the instrument in question, "your organ be. wort £100 joost now. Vell, I vill spend you £100 on it, and it shall den be wort £50!"—London Graphic.

Those Elaborate Defenses.

"Would you shoot a man who assailed your veracity?"

"No," answered the peaceful citizen "I'd rather take a chance on his personal opinion than to go before a jury with a story that might convince the general public that he was right."—Washington Star.

Pretty Light.

"I'll have to ask you to pay in advance," remarked the hotel keeper.

"Isn't my luggage good enough security?"

"I fear it is a little too emotional."

"Emotional?"

"Yes; easily moved."—London Mail.

Probate Court Notice.

ORDER LIMITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS TO THREE MONTHS, AND FOR HEARING THEREON.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum, Deceased.

State Of Minnesota,

County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

Letters of Adminestration this day having been granted to Barbra Overum, and it appearing by the affidavit of of said representative that there are no debts of said decedant;

IT IS ORDERED, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this Court, be and the same hereby is limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 15th, day of November 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Probate Court Rooms at the city of Red Lake Falls, in said County, be and the same hereby is, fixed and and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in THE SUNBEAM, as provided by law.

Dated the 16th,day of August, 1909.

S. A. SWANSON

[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

Then and Now.

Act I.

Tilkins—How is business, Wilkins?

Wilkins—Can't make it go. At this rate I shall be bankrupt in another month. I don't seem to have any head for business.

Tilkins—No; you haven't. But you have a good start, and if you'll promise to let me run things I'll go in with you as partner.

Wilkins—Done. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Act II.—Ten Years Later.

Guest—What a magnificent place you have—everything that wealth could buy or heart long for! You have been wonderfully prosperous, Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Wilkins (sadly)—True, but, after all, I get only half the profits of my great establishment. I tell you, my friend, the mistake of my life was taking a partner.—London Scraps.

Fear of Premature Burial.

The fear of premature burial, which prompted the late Lord Burton to direct by his will that his heart should be removed from his body, has caused many well known men and women to order a surgical operation to be performed upon their bodies. Harriet Martineau left her doctor £10 to amputate her head, and Lady Burton directed that her heart should be pierced with a needle. The late Edmund Yates left instructions that his jugular vein should be severed, with a provision that a fee of 20 guineas should be paid for the purpose. Literary persons appear to have been particularly afraid of premature burial. Bishop Berkeley, Lord Lytton, Hans Andersen and Wilkie Collins all took measures to protect themselves from it.—Westminster Gazette.

The Smuggled Box.

A joker had some fun with the customs officials at New York some years ago. A servant had gone ashore from a German liner with a basket and was about to leave the pier when a passenger whispered to a customs officer that he had better see what the basket contained. Following the tip, the basket bearer was detained, and a wooden box was found among a lot of soiled linen. The box contained another and this still another box, the third securely fastened with screws. When these were removed a card was discovered on which was written in three languages, "This is the 1st of April Many happy returns of the day."

A Diplomat.

Possible Client—And is the district at all malarial? My husband asked me to be careful to inquire about that. Agent—Er—what is your husband's business, madam? Possible Client—He is a physician. Agent—Hm-m—well—er—truth compels me to admit, madam, that there has been a good deal of it about here of late years.—Life.

Cautious.

Cook (angrily)—See here, you little imp, did you take that cake off the shelf? Small Boy (son of an attorney) —I decline to answer any questions until I have conferred with my lawyer.—Chicago News.

Who is rich? He who is satisfied with his lot.—Talmud.

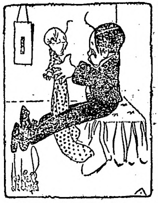
Barrie and Kipling.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he dolefully relates, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers amusedly. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully, "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St. James' Gazette.

A Singular Meal.

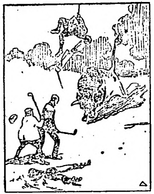
One of the most singular meals ever eaten was that given to a select few by an antiquary named Goebel in Brussels some years ago. The bread was made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed out of Egypt, and it was spread with butter made when Elizabeth ruled England. For fruit there were apples which ripened before the Christian era, and the wine was older than the white man's knowledge of the new world. The bread was made from wheat taken from a chamber in one of the pyramids, the butter (of which there were several pounds) had been found in an earthen crock on a stone shelf under the icy waters of a well in Scotland. A pantry in the ruins of Pompeii had furnished the jar of apples (which were as sweet and finely flavored as if only a few months old), and the flagon of wine had been recovered from an old vault in Corinth. Six guests enjoyed this amazing meal.—Chicago News.

A Swelling Howl.



"This baby," said the father,
As his brows met in a scowl,
"May not be a howling swell,
But he's got a swelling howl."

One Up and Two to Go!



—Golf Illustrated.

British Savings Clubs.

The working people of England are great patrons of savings clubs, all sorts of agencies being created to enable them to save money that they may have it to spend during the festive season of the year. There are clubs of all kinds, ranging from the shop club, to which the workingmen contribute, to the little clubs run for the purpose of letting school children have a shilling's worth of sweets for a Christmas treat. There is hardly a workshop of any importance in London without its workmen's saving club, besides which there are many dividing clubs carried on at public houses, and the deposits amount in the aggregate to a very large sum. The withdrawals begin in the early days of December, and it is not uncommon for the banks to pay out £300 ($1,460) to £500 ($2,433) to a single club, and the problem of storing the money is one of some difficulty. As the amounts have to be divided among many people they are wanted in cash, and in some cases the proportion of gold, silver and copper is specified.

Easter Island.

Easter Island is a lonely Pacific islet, forty-seven square miles in area, entirely volcanic and containing several extinct craters, some of which are more than a hundred feet high; discovered by Roggeveen on Easter Sunday, 1722. Little is known concerning the curious remains which have made the island famous. They consist of more than 500 rudely carved stone statues and busts, varying in height from three to seventy feet and said to be portraits of famous men, not idols. There are also hundreds of stone houses on the island, with painted interiors and incised tablets which, strange to say, have never been deciphered. Between 1860 and 1862 the population, by reason of polyandry and emigration, dwindled to 130 souls, and in 1863 most of these were carried off by the Peruvians to work guano. The few inhabitants left are fair haired Polynesians. Since 1838 the island has been a Chilean convict station.—New York Telegram.

To forgive a fault in another is more sublime than to be faultless oneself. George Sand.

Woman's Way.

Blobbs—Have you ever noticed that the average woman gets off a trolley car backward? Slobbs—That's the way she gets off a joke too.—Philadelphia Record.

Family Ties.

Old Gentleman—Have you any family ties? Willie—Oh, yes, sir. Father makes me wear all his old ones.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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The Professer Remembers.

Professor (as the company is breaking up, missing one of his rubbers)—Has any of you gentlemen put on three rubbers by mistake?—Fliegende Blatter.

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BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loars at this office.

School Dist. No.37 have a large box stove, with drum for sale cheap. Inquire of P. C. Wold.

Those that went to Dakota on a threshing trip are homeward bound.

Now that we have had frost it is to be hoped we will have a little better weather.

Edward Singer was up here yesterday after a load of goods for their Rhoda store.

Lattimore says he is sick, and anyone to look at him would believe him. The good die young.

We understand that J.W.Vrolson has sold out his Highlanding store and will change climate, for his health.

George Singer was an overnigt visitor with Walter McAndress on Tuesday evening on his return home from a business trip to Thief River Fal's.

We had our first visit from Jack Frost on Wednesday evening, and an other one last night but they did little dammage as every thing was to far advnced to be injured by frost.

The heavy rains the first of the week has again made ground to soft for plowing, and a few farmers that did not have all of their stacking done are up against it bad.

When you hear an "old stiff" making the remark, that his neighbor,(who chooses to express an opinion on some public queston), has sold out, don't offer him much for his old carcass, uless you want to buy him, for that's what he is fishing for.

How long is it since you paid any subscription to THE SUNBEAM? Don't you begin to think it is about time to remit? Do so today, at our expense. We will pay for the registering of your letter.

Swanson says it is hard to tell the age of a bald headed man, or dehorned cow. He might make a guess, by looking at their teeth, but there is no danger of him,or Lattimore loosing any of their hair for fine crops of hair always grows over a weak brain.

Did you notice that Attorney Grady always has a 50 cent charge in his bill for Prof. services and expenses against the county? Did you ever wonder what that extra 50 cents was for? Why that's an easy question to answer! It is for expenses of setting um up to the Commissioners.

The mail carriers have certainly had a hard time of it for the past six weeks, as it has not stopped raining long enough so they could make one trip on fair roads, and it is fortuninate for Uncle Sam that he has not got get to make any new contracts for carrying mail up this way, at this time.

There will be a public meeting at the Sund beaver dam, in this township, on Saturday morning October 2nd, at 9 o'clock a.m., with shovels, axes, syths pitchforks and spades, to buil'd corderoy road and put in pole bridge at this point so people can get across with teams. All turn out that have to cross this bad place and it can be fixed up in one day so you can cross in safty.

It would be to bad if the man at Erie should loose his health so he could not supply that long felt want for that great publication of his, but of course we are ready to extend him the same heartfelt kind of sympythy that he extended to us, when we got hurt in a runaway. but the devil don't seem to look after his welfare as well as he said he did after ours.

Governor Johnson Dead.

Govenor John A. Johnson, died at Rochester Minnesota on Wednesday morning, from the affects of an operation for pendicitas. His death will be a severe loss to this state, as he was a man, of whom every native Minuesotian could justly feel proud, regardless of party politicts.

DITCH WORK TO LET.

We have the contract for the big Kratka-Mayfield ditch and sublet some on good terms. You can work by the day, or station work at a paying figure.

Call on or write Lillo Bros.
Lillo Minn.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scarse this week, on account of rainy weather.

Born; to Mr. and Mrs.Ole Bendickson, on Friday last, a baby girl,Mother and child doing nicely.

Andrew Brovold and August Lillo drove two bunches of cattle down to Plummer Friday for shipment to the St.Paul market.

Mr.Ralph Hofstad and family visited with his brother Tom Hofstad on Sunday.

Married: At the home of Mr Lillo, on Tuesday September 21 Mr. August Lillo and Miss Belle Legvold. We wish them a long and happy married life. Yes so do we.–ed.

Mr. and Mrs.G. Hovelad, Mrs. A.Rolandson, and daughter Annibell visited with the family of Mr. Magnus Lillo on Sunday.

Andrew Amundson is up and arronnd visiting his neighbors after two months sickness with rheumatism.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 24th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Robert White of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 8th, 190 made Homestead Entry No. 535 Serial No 0096, for Lots 1, 2, & E.½ of N.W.¼ Section 31 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at thief river falls Minn. on the 6th, day of November 1909.

Claimant' names as witnesses:

John C. Casey, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, John D. Vaughan, all of Germatown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept.24. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Casey of Germantown Minnesota, who on October 5, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 699. Serial No. 0097, for N. E. ¼ Section 31. Township 154N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John D. Vaughan, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, of Germantown Minn. Robert White of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Not His Hat.

Principal—Johnnie. I'm surprised that your French is so weak. Now, think. Chapeau—what is that? What does your father throw up when he's merry? Johnnie—His job, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

Sven Hedin's Experience.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous traveler and explorer, had some terrible experiences during a journey through Tibet. He told how, owing to the high altitude at which he and his party traveled, that to unbutton one's coat meant acute pain and tension to an overwrought heart, which literally was at the point of breaking. His only safety lay in the fact that he never left the saddle for a single moment from morning till evening. Had he done so his heart would have given way. At one time they were nine days without water, and when at last he saw a small pool Dr. Hedin drank five pints without stopping.

The Gift.

"Accused of begging!" exclaimed the magistrate. "Why, you are the very man who was begging at my door yesterday!"

"Yes," assented the vagrant, with a sneer, "and you didn't give me anything."

"Well, I'll give you something now—fourteen days!"

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

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Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We [illegible] on Shoes & [illegible]

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Bnsiness.-- SINGCR BROS,

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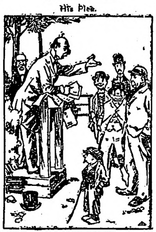
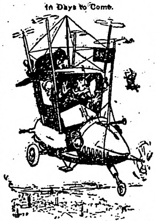
His Plea.



"And now, friends, let us pray for those who are dwelling on the uninhabited portions of the earth."

In Days to Come.



Aero Cabby (to nervous lady)—Let's see! Where do I drop yer?

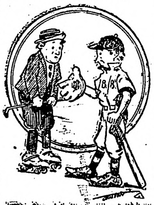
Again or Yet?

Slaylaight—Oh, Miss Wobbins, may I come to see you again? Miss Wobbins—Well, I cannot see how you can very well unless you go this time!—Life.

A Spa's Curious Origin.

The discovery of the famous Woodhall spa in Lincolnshire was very curious. Just about a hundred years ago a shaft was sunk in search of coal, but the effort had to be abandoned owing to a rush of water. In time the water found its way into a small brook, and in due course the inhabitants began to speak of the curative powers of the stream. Science investigated the mystery and discovered that the water in the coalless shaft was richly impregnated with various salts and bromine and iodine. Geologists expressed the interesting opinion that ages ago the place was the sandy bed of a shallow lagoon or bay of a tropical sea where seaweeds of giant growth abounded. A mighty convulsion of nature lowered the sea bed, a great river flowed over the place, and in time its debris was formed into a mass of spongy rock or sandstone. Forcing itself through this mass at great pressure some 600 feet below the ground, the water now extracts the constituents of the original seaweed.—London Family Herald.

In Boyland.



"Was Jimmie's home run a real long one?"

"Gee, I should say! It must 'a' went 'a hundred feet!"—Kansas City Times.

Don't keep so busy making money to afford pleasure that you have no time to devote to pleasure.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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For Sale In Eastern Red Lake Cnunty.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Snnbeam Minn.

[illegible]

choice quarter section land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

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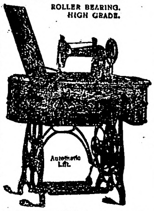
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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Diplomacy.

Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him? Belle—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe he did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

Locations of Promotion.

Elzena, aged four, reveled in kindergarten lore and each day imparted to her young mother the many interesting things that the sweet faced teacher had told them. Among the vicissitudes of school life to be encountered was that of vaccination, which was new to the little one. After much explaining and reassuring this difficulty was safely passed. A few weeks later she returned one day from kindergarten in a whirl of excitement, exclaiming: "Mother, mother, I'm going to be promoted! Mother, will I be promoted on my arm or my leg?"—New York Times.

And He Did.

"I believe we are all ready," said the young man who was about to officiate as the bridegroom.

"All right. I will join you in a moment," replied the clergyman, rising.—Chicago Tribune.

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If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain] Sewing Machine write to

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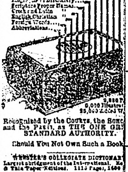

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TENDERWING IN THE UPPER AIR

BY WINTHROP E. SCARRITT

FINISHING THE PROCESS OF INFLATION

AT LAST the day of dreams had come. For had it not been a boyhood dream to step into the car of a balloon and go sailing away into the undimmed blue of the inviting sky. And now I was to cross the line which separates the kingdom of anticipation from that of realization.

I must confess that my devotions that morning were a little more protracted and fervent than usual. However, the time and the place and the man—the pilot—were most opportune, for I was to be the guest of England's foremost balloonist, that prince of splendid sportsmen, Hon. Charles S. Rolls. We were to sail over London, "the playground of history," as my talented friend, C. N. Williamson, happily phrased it.

Taking a taxicab at the Savoy hotel in company with some Canadian friends, we bowled along the bank of the Thames to Short's balloon works, Queens Circus, Battersea Park. It was a clear, crisp afternoon, and the touch of winter was in the air. We turned a sharp corner, and in the distance I caught my first glimpse of our aerial—might it not prove a heavenly?—chariot. It was swaying in the afternoon sun, a great golden ball 42 feet in diameter, and extending up above the housetops. Its name was the Venus. Mr. Rolls, the owner and pilot, gave us a cordial welcome. The other passengers, the Hon Mrs. Assheton Harbord and Mr. Jack Humphreys, had already arrived. Meanwhile a strong breeze had sprung up, and as I gazed at the Venus swaying to and fro in the wind and straining at the squeaking ropes, I was reminded of a nervous, blooded racehorse champing at his bits, anxious to be off. Suddenly the question came to my mind, "Where will this impatient, yellow, pot-bellied beast take us and what will it do with us when it gets us there?"

The balloon basket was about 4½ feet square and about that depth and was held to the ground by many bags of sand, each having a rope handle and weighing about 42 pounds.

It is surprising to the layman to see the number of things taken on such a journey. There were a drag-rope, an anchor-rope and anchor, a huge and well-filled lunch basket, a statoscope—an instrument which indicates whether you are ascending or descending—an anemometer, a thermometer and a barograph, a little clock-like apparatus which shows by a continuous line on a chart just how many feet one is above the earth. Also we had extra wraps, a good map of England and seven bags of sand hung on the outside as ballast.

My first surprise on stepping into the basket and looking up at the great, distended bag above was to discover that the mouth, or appendix-like opening at the bottom of the balloon, was open and that I could see straight through to the top, where was located the escape-valve. I immediately inquired if it "ought to be like that?" I was told yes, that opening was essential in order to allow the expanding gas to escape; otherwise the balloon would burst. I then inquired whether that opening was large enough to let the gas out fast enough. Mr. Rolls thought it was. But, I persisted, suppose it isn't—what will become of us? "That will depend upon your past life," was the laconic reply. Up to this moment I had felt no alarm or undue anxiety. One by one the helpers unhooked the bags of sand that had been holding us to earth. At length the basket swung clear of the ground and was only kept from ascending by a half-dozen pairs of strong hands holding it within a foot or two of the earth.

Near us was a huge gas-tank about 70 feet tall. To me it looked 700. The direction of the wind would take us directly toward it. The balloon was edged away by the helpers to the farther side of the inclosure, as far as possible from that huge round iron tank. Would we hit it? Could we by some miracle miss it? There and then I got my first fright. It was a good, big, paralyzing fright. Oh, how hard, cruel and altogether repulsive that iron tank looked! There was nothing nice about it. I sat down on a large lunch basket in the southeast corner of the car and held on for dear life. Some way I didn't feel any inclination to stand up and look about and crack jokes—which jokes seemed to me quite ill-timed—as the others were doing. Suddenly I was startled by the cry, "Let go!" I am sure Gabriel's trumpet will not frighten me so much as did that cry, "Let go!" I am still of the opinion that Mr. Rolls need not have said it so loudly. Immediately we were shot into the air as though we were an arrow hurled from a mighty bow. I literally held my breath till we cleared that ugly gas reservoir, then I looked down and saw the pale, upturned faces of my friends gazing in speechless silence. I thought, "That is the way people look at a funeral," and I was not comforted.

In less time than I am taking to tell it we were 1,000 feet above the earth. How extremely careless of these people to keep standing up and even to lean over and look down when the side of the basket is only waist-high! I suggested that the next time I should insist on a basket that would come up to one's ears. Then occurred to me the story of the hungry boy who asked for the core of the apple his friend was eating with so much gusto, and received the slightly discouraging reply, "There ain't goin' to be no core." So perhaps with me there wasn't going to be any "next time."

Our altitude was now 2,000 feet and we were drifting in a light breeze straight across the city in the direction of St. Paul's cathedral, which we could easily distinguish on account of its dome of gold, which looked about the size of a large football. Just here it may be well to state that any one who thinks the pilot of a balloon has nothing to do is quite mistaken. Mr. Rolls, ably assisted by Mrs. Harbord—herself a cool and experienced balloonist who owns three fine balloons—made everything snug and taut. The various articles on board were conveniently arranged. The statoscope was keenly watched, and if we began to descend too rapidly a small scoopful of sand was gently sprinkled out. A good, clear map was at hand and as we progressed a red line was drawn indicating constantly our position. My anxiety was not lessened by a troubled look on our pilot's face.

As I write these lines my open diary lies before me and I will quote therefrom:

"We left the good old earth at 2:08 p. m. It is now 2:30. My fear is gone. As I pencil these words in peace and calm we are floating eastward 2,000 feet over London. I reflect that we are crossing the Playground of History. That tiny winding stream far below is the Thames. There is the House of Parliament and that little toy church near by is Westminster abbey of blessed memories, the last resting-place of kings and queens and scholars, earth's mighty Anglo-Saxon dead for generations. Now London bridge comes into view and London tower, of evil memories. That little green-roofed building is Greenwich observatory. That golden ball is the dome of St. Paul's and beneath us is the swarming traffic of the Strand. We look far beyond the hazy rim of London and in imagination see the green meadows or Runnymede and hear the clash of arms at Marston Moor. Across the gulf of the years we can see Caesar and his conquering legions and the white cliffs of Albion. Indeed we are over the Playground of History. 2:40. Our direction is changing for the better and we are drifting north of east and hence will have a longer ride. We have dropped a thousand feet and the noises of the city grow clamorous. Mr. Rolls is throwing out sand and closely watching his statoscope.

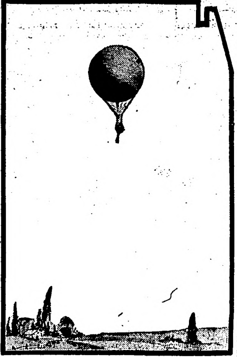
"The sun is behind a cloud and our barograph shows a straight line, indicating that we are sailing on an even keel, as it were—neither ascending nor descending. This is the great desire of sky pilots. 3:10. We are outside of London. Mr. Rolls announces gleefully that we have passed the Rubicon of our difficulties. He is kind in saying that he is glad I am making my first trip with him.

"Mrs. Harbrod opens a wonderful lunch-basket, and how delicious are those dainties and our hot tea up here among the clouds which are drifting lazily by like great white ships in a shoreless sea. 3:45. We have suddenly struck an upper current and have soared aloft. We are 2,600 feet above the earth. Yes, it is cold, and we button tight our overcoats. We are over Weald hall, a delightfully beautiful country estate. From the castle floats the union jack and also the stars and stripes. God grant they may ever float together in every land where civilization has a home or freedom a banner!

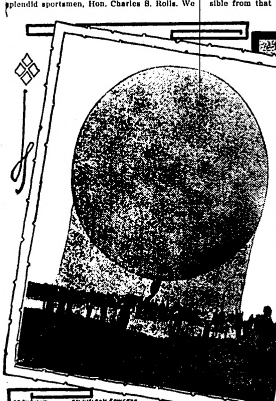
"Just now I looked up, and, oh, horrors! the balloon is on fire! No, I am mistaken, it is only the gas which is pouring out of the mouth of the bag. To my untrained eye it looks like smoke and I have been taught that where there is smoke there is likely to be fire. We have lost quite a lot of gas and the balloon has wrinkles and folds which do not look nice. I anxiously inquire if it ought to do like that. It looks like an enormous, leather-faced, toothless old giant getting ready to devour its victims four. I admire Mr. Humphreys' coolness through it all. Although a 'tenderwing' like my self, he is behaving better than I.

"Nothing has happened, and I am reassured again. Now we are floating on in the abyss of silence and of space. Above us, the deep blue sky; beneath us, the green fields and changing forests of Merry England.

"Did you every try to picture a sensation, or paint an emotion? I wish I might. Did you ever ponder over the soul of things? Did you ever dream that you were dead and as your spirit ascended from your body have you not looked down upon the worn-out casket and marveled at its strange stillness and quiet helplessness? This is my weird sensation as I now look down upon the earth, the grave of all things. Oh, the infinite calm and peace! We are light as air. We are free as birds. We are no longer mortals. We have been unleashed from earth and are on our happy way out into God's infinite, the near clouds our companions and the earth and all its carking cares fading away 'like the baseless *fabric* of a vision.'"



CLEAR SAILING



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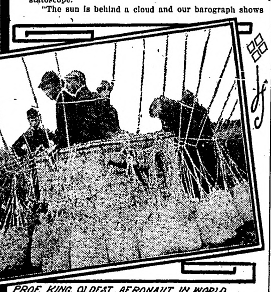
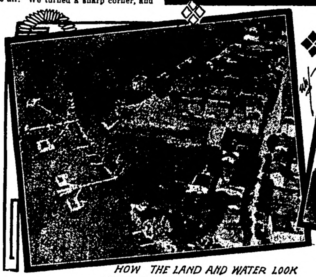
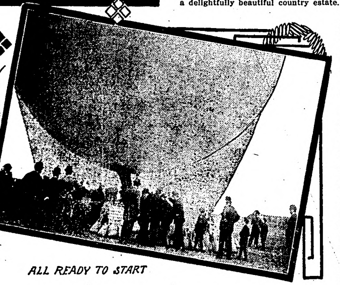
UNCLE SAM'S NEW WAR BALLOON



PROF. KING, OLDEST AERONAUT IN WORLD BIDDING "YOUNGER BLOOD" GOOD-BYE



HOW THE LAND AND WATER LOOK FROM A BALLOON



ALL READY TO START

AFTER SUFFERING TEN YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

MARLTON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me new life. I suffered for ten years with serious female troubles, inflammation, ulceration, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me up, as they said my troubles were chronic. I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and am well again and relieved of all my suffering."—Mrs. GEORGE JORDY, Box 40, Marlton, N.J.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Buy Milwaukee Solvay Coke

"The Fuel without a Fault"

Cheaper than hard coal
Better than any coal
Cleanest fuel ever known
A dense, hard coke
Practically pure carbon
It is smokeless
No ashes to sift
No slate or clinkers
No noxious gases

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It is dependable
Goes farther than coal
Lasts longer than coal
Just right for baking
Gives even oven fire
Easy to start
Requires little kindling
Light in weight
It does not vary

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to

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Milwaukee, Wis.

Buy Milwaukee Solvay Coke

Big Assets

Four hundred thousand people take a CASCARET every night—and *rise* up in the morning and call them blessed. If you don't belong to this great crowd of CASCARET takers you are missing the greatest asset of your life. 910

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

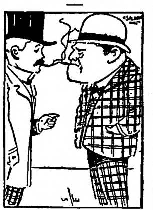
NEW STRENGTH FOR WOMEN'S BACKS.

How to Make a Bad Back Better.

Women who suffer with backache, bearing down pains, dizzy spells and that constant feeling of dullness and tiredness, will find hope in the advice of Mrs. Mary Hinson of 21 Strother St., Mt. Sterling, Ky. "Had I not used Doan's Kidney Pills, I believe I would not be living today," says Mrs. Hinson. "My eyesight was poor, I suffered with nervous, splitting headaches, spots would dance before my eyes and at times I would be so dizzy I would have to grasp something for support. My back was so weak and painful I could hardly bend over to button my shoes and could not get around without suffering severely. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first, and I continued until practically well again."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

JUST AS BAD.



Dobson—Can your daughter play the piano?

Sububs (wearily)—I don't know whether she can or not, but she does.

A New One About Napoleon.

A "new" story about Napoleon is necessarily doubtful; the probability is that it is simply so old that it has been forgotten. However, here is one that Arthur M. Chuquet prints in L'Opinion as never before published. It relatesto Napoleon and Blucher.

The emperor received the general at the castle of Finkenstein, while he was preparing for the siege of Danzig. He drew him to a window in an upper story and paid him compliments on his military gifts, and Blucher, going away delighted, described the interview to his aide-de-camp. "What a chance you missed!" exclaimed the latter.

"You might have changed the whole course of history."

"How?"

"Why, you might have thrown him out of the window."

"Confound it!" replied Blucher. "So I might! If only I had thought of it."—New York Evening Post.

The Root of Altruism.

The three eternal roots of altruistic energy are these: First, the principle of justice; that there is a moral law before which all men are equal, so that I ought to help my neighbor to his rights. Second, the principle of charity;that I owe infinite tenderness to any shape or kind of man, however unworthy or useless to the state. Third, the principle of free will; that I can really decide to help my neighbor, and am truly disgraced if I do not do so. To this may be added the idea of a definite judgment; that is, that the action will at some time terribly matter to the helper and the helped.—G. K. Chesterton.

Opportunism.

Knicker—I have ideas for a new political party, a new religion and a new diet.

Bocker—Better wait till the ball season is over.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees with Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick), and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find 'Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing.'

"This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice for flavouring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for anyone—well or sick."

In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration or brain fag, a 10 day trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding and in this way ending the trouble.

"There's a Reason," and trial proves.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Hoodoo

By E. S. Bladen

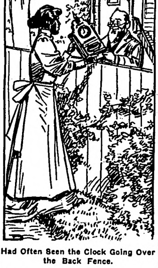
(Copyright, by J. B. Lippincott Co.)

In the year 1800 the United States sloop-of-war Ganges came into the port of Philadelphia with two slavers she had captured and 150 negro men and women, entirely naked, were accommodated in Independence hall, where an appeal was made to citizens to clothe them, to which there was a prompt response.

These negroes were chiefly Mandingos, tall, well-formed, and with beautiful bronze skins, prisoners-of-war to the neighboring tribes, who sold them. Among the lot there were a few Congos. They and their descendants never left Philadelphia, and between the latter and southern negroes there is an antipathy as strong as death.

Having been for the most part adopted by the members of the Society of Friends, they and their descendants became imbued with the domestic virtues and acquired quite elegant and aristocratic manners. Among them alone of all the colored population of the United States is to be found an occasional negro old maid. While they intermarried with one another, in the first generation there were seldom more than two or three children in a family, and in the third generation but one. Though not church people, as are the majority of the colored race, they have mild festivities in their own circle and a sort of community of feeling that induces them to take care of their old or sick, but the most remarkable characteristic is that some of them possess the art of hoodoo.

Where an isolated descendant of these 150 negroes of the year 1800 has not attained a competence, she usually attaches herself to a white family of good birth, and hoodoos not only her employers, but the whole neighborhood. Guests, business people, and strangers alike succumb to the military eye of the Hoodoo priestess.



Had Often Seen the Clock Going Over the Back Fence.

One of the most remarkable experiences of my life is how I came under this influence; but some 20 years since, finding it could be made beneficial by keeping the possessor of this gift always supplied with an abundance of fruit, especially bananas, I sank my personality and became an observer in this by-way of science.

Dr. Wilson of the Pennsylvania museum, says that hypnotism is merely fear, adducing many interesting instances of the same, and it may be that the domestic hoodoo is founded upon such a basis. But what is there in a respectable-looking colored woman to bring various nationalities of men, women, and children under subjection? Even a horse maliciously nibbling a tree on the front pavement, listening to the "mantrim" she pronounced against his race, trotted off instanter and apparently warned all other horses, since no second one has attempted a trespass.

The most remarkable power possessed by this conjure queen is that of telepathically calling other colored women for work or for society. Often quite early in the morning she will announce:

"I fell languid. Cannot work today, but will call Hannah." Then to the dog:

"Go out and stay in the yard, so you can tell me when Hannah comes."

The dog obeys, and in a few moments loud barking indicates that Hannah is at the gate. After another little nap the edict goes forth—

"Henrietta had better bring home my dress," and before many minutes the neat little colored dressmaker trots in with profuse apologies and the new gown. Next it occurs to her that her clock is either too fast or too slow, so she goes to the fence and summons the householder on the other side to regulate it for her, which he agrees to do with the greatest politeness.

I had so often seen the clock go over the back fence that once I ventured to ask if Mr. Moss were a clockmaker.

"Oh, no," said the conjure queen, "he only fixes clocks for me."

"Don't you ever pay him?"

"Pay him!" she snorted, and gave a withering glance before which I fled.

On a sharp winter morning she announced: "The pipes are frozen and I am having water carried in."

From across the alley came a line of boys, girls and an Italian woman bringing up the rear, with pitchers, buckets and jugs. Mattie stood with her hands folded and her head thrown back marshaling them with her military eye. All bowed profoundly as she closed the gate on them after their services.

She is a tall woman and, summer or winter, always dresses in white, which is to say, wears a voluminous white apron completely covering her skirt and white kerchief crossed over her breast, the whole surmounted by a white cap.

Hardly had she solved the water problem when some carts arrived with coal from the mines, and these having no chutes, the question was how the coal was to be got into the cellar. Voicing this anxiety, Mattie waved me indoors.

"Drive up, son," she commanded, and fearing he was an Irishman and might brain her with his shovel, I retreated to a parlor window, whence I saw the cart drivers shoveling all the loads across the wide pavement and doing various other services which were certainly not in the contract.

I had long observed that market people, grocers, etc., would never differ with her even when they were right and she had been mistaken, and asking one with whom I was friendly why this was, he said: "Oh, there is no use in making her mad, she is queer."

Believing that a happy life consists in a prudent compromise, I ignored many of the mysteries, but one day I saw Mattie walking in the front door with a nicely browned chicken on a plate in her hand.

"I never cooked on a gas-stove before," she remarked, smiling, "so I went into Bedella's an' made her he't hers up fur me."

Bedella was a first-class cook from Ireland, and this was wash-day, yet the conjure queen still lived. It was said that Bedella was quite weak and nervous, however.

It would seem as though this hoodooist can call telepathically nearly every one she has seen or talked to. One Saturday afternoon she felt the need of a plumber. Very shortly, a plumber's boy came walking in. He said he would turn the water off and make repairs on Monday.

"You will fix it now," decided Mattie, and he did, though he lost his half holiday.

One day, feeling the need of fashionable society, the conjure queen asked my opinion as to whether a certain Miss Loui or a Mrs. Turner would most enliven her. I thought Mrs. Turner would be the most elegantly attired, but she was at Atlantic City.

"She'll have more news, so she'll have to come up," decided Mattie, and sure enough, about 7 p. m. Mrs. Turner arrived in black silk and rhinestones. I heard her say quite excitedly: "What is the matter? You kept calling and calling all afternoon, until I just had to drop everything and jump on the five o'clock train."

Except long silences with folded hands and bowed head there are no external indications of this occult power, though as a weather prophet she is infallible in prediction and has a knowledge of sun, moon and stars, and their movements which would put a high school graduate to the blush.

Biting the Nails.

There has been issued from the Paris press a brochure which created a large amount of interest in French medical circles, both on account of its originality and the experimental results which it embodies. It is from the pen of Dr. Edgar Berillon, so well known in the surgical world by reason of his connection with Charcot in the latter's hypnotic experiments, and as secretaire general de la Societe d'Hypnologie et de Psychologie of Paris, and medical inspector of the state lunatic asylums. The work is a scientific treatise on onycophagie, or finger biting, and contains the results of a series of observations in the public and private schools of France, and extending through a period of more than seven years. In his thorough scientific treatment of what the world has never before considered worthy of prolonged or special study Berillon arrived at results really remarkable. His experiments led him to pronounce the habit far more widespread and pernicious than others promptly treated, and forced him to conclude that, if not a disease itself, it is an unfailing mark of incipient degeneration of the nervous system, which, unrecognized, may be productive of the most evil results.—Dundee Adevertiser.

Refuge for Men Over Fifty.

However, the proper place for every man of 50 who has not acquired a competence is the country—the land. On the land, he can, if he wishes, be independent of everybody. And he can get to the land, and make a living off it, if he has enterprise enough to entitle him to any sort of consideration.

FREAK IN SEQUOIA FOREST

Tree Trunk That Has Stood for Sixteen Years Severed From Its Base.

Out in California there is a tree trunk which has stood for the last 16 years entirely severed from its base, says the Wide World Magazine. The stump is 15 feet in diameter, and the trunk towers 75 feet in the air. This remarkable freak is located near the Sequoia forest reserve in Tulare county, California, and was sawn off by lumbermen for timber. Through some miscalculation, when the cut was finished the tree still held its position, and dynamite was resorted to to bring it to the ground, which accounts for the deep gash on one side. After the first charge of the explosive had been ignited the tree still remained standing, and it was discovered that the entire trunk had been shattered by the discharge and was therefore useless for lumber. Accordingly, the work was stopped and the giant has remained upright, withstanding some of the severest wind storms that the state has known, held in its natural position by its great weight.

COVERED WITH HIVES.

Child a Mass of Dreadful Sore, Itching, Irritating Humor for 2 Months —Little Sufferer in Terrible Plight.

Disease Cured by Cuticura.

"My six year old daughter had the dreadful disease called hives for two months. She became affected by playing with children who had it. By scratching she caused large sores which were irritating. Her body was a complete sore but it was worse on her arms and back. We employed a physician who left medicine but it did not help her and I tried several remedies but without avail. Seeing the Cuticura Remedies advertised, I thought I would try them. I gave her a hot bath daily with Cuticura Soap and anointed her body with Cuticura Ointment. The first treatment relieved the itching and in a short time the disease disappeared. Mrs. George L. Fridhoff, Warren, Mich., June 30 and July 13, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Whee Sitting Bull Was.

Doane Robinson, head of the department of history of the state of South Dakota, says of Sitting Bull and the Custer massacre: "The Indians tell me that Sitting Bull was a medicine chief; that he was the greatest influence among the Sioux at that time by reason of his constant agitation against the whites, and that he did not personally engage in the fight against Custer, but that he was back on an elevation between the Little Big Horn and the Big Horn making medicine."—Indian School Journal.

St. Louis First in This.

The largest tobacco manufacturing center in the world is St. Louis. Its annual sales aggregrate $45,000,000 which is equal to 18 per cent. of the total tobacco output of the United States.

The Difference.

"Marriage is a good thing for single men," said the bridegroom-elect.

"Hum, yes," remarked Mr. Henpeck, "for single men only."

A little bottle of Hamlins Wizard Oil is a medicine chest in itself. It can be applied in a larger number of painful ailments than any other remedy known.

"Does an automobile help you to forget your troubles?" Yes," answered Mr. Chuggins, thoughtfully; "my other troubles."—Washington Star.

OF ALL HOT WEATHER ENEMIES cholera is the worst. Treatment must be prompt. Use Painkiller (Perry Davis') which overcomes all bowel troubles, like diarrhea, cholera morbus and dysentery.

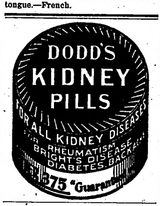
The man who has the greatest command of language is the one who knows when to keep quiet.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

In India there are nearly 26,000,000 widows.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

A brain is worth little without a tongue.—French.



Cheap Homes for the Million
Along the
Kansas City Southern Ry.
In Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.
Write for copy of "Current Events" Gulf Coast Book, etc., to
F. E. ROESLER, Land Commissioner, K. C. S. Ry.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

FALL PAINTING.

The majority of property owners are under the impression that spring time is the only painting time. But the fall of the year offers several advantages to the painter. One of the most important is that surfaces are almost sure to be dry, and there is no frost or inner moisture to work out after the paint is applied.

Pure white lead—the Dutch Boy Painter kind—mixed with pure linseed oil (tinted as desired) gives a winter coat to a building that is an armor against the severest attacks of the winter rain, sleet, winds and snow.

National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Bldg., New York city, makers of pure white lead, Dutch Boy Painter trademark, are offering to those interested a complete painter's outfit, consisting of a blow pipe and lead tester, book of color schemes, etc. State whether you want exterior or interior decorating.

His Size Was Known.

"I want some collars and neckties for my husband!" she snapped.

"Yes, madam."

The clerk offered her the latest thing.

"What size are these?" asked the lady.

"Why, twelve and a half, madam!"

"How on earth did you guess that?"

"Ah," replied the clerk, smiling, "gentlemen who let their wives select their collars and ties always take that size!"

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Standard Oil Walls.

The Standard Oil Company's real estate holdings in Bayonne, N. J., where its largest oil refining plant in the east is situated, have been increased from $7,360,000, the value fixed upon them in 1908 for taxation, to $13,000,000. The company is appealing against the increases fixed upon the realty by the Hudson county board of equalization.

The Old Man's Joke.

"Mary," called her father, "has that young man gone yet?"

"No, pa," replied the maid. "But he's going right now."

"Then ask him to empty the pail underneath the ice box before he goes, will you? I forgot it."

YOU'LL feel better for work, play or rest if you eat Quaker Oats at least once a day.

Don't be fooled

with a large, loosely packed 4 lb. package of hot water kalsomine, thinking you are getting 5 lbs. Buy only genuine Alabastine properly labeled.

Genuine Alabastine is packed in packages as shown by cut, *the cross on package always being printed in red.* Remember the red cross and that others are substitutes.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty
in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 39–1909.

STOMACH LIVER LUNGS

Each of the chief organs of the body is a link in the Chain of Life. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the body no stronger than its weakest organ. If there is weakness of stomach, liver or lungs, there is a weak link in the chain of life which may snap at any time. Often this so-called "weakness" is caused by lack of nutrition, the result of weakness or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases and weaknesses of the stomach and its allied organs are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the weak or diseased stomach is cured, diseases of other organs which *seem* remote from the stomach but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, are cured also.

The strong man has a strong stomach. Take the above recommended "Discovery" and you may have a strong stomach and a strong body.

GIVEN AWAY.—Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, new revised Edition, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle, $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Opening of **Cheyenne River Indian Reservation**
(2,800,000 Acres)

Register for a free homestead October 4th to 23rd. The Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington has designated

Le Beau and Aberdeen, S. Dak.

as registration points. These cities are reached best by the Iowa Central Ry. and

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.

Le Beau is the Gateway to the Reservation and the only registration point where the lands can be seen from the town.

The country is fertile and well watered—the equal in all respects of land a few miles east that sells for $25.00 per acre.

Frequent trains and low fares. Full information on request.

For rates, etc., write or ask any agent of the Iowa Central or Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. or

A. B. CUTTS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent
Minneapolis, Minnesota

"Representing Independent Grain Shippers"
WOODWARD & COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1879
Duluth GRAIN COMMISSION Minneapolis

IDAHO MINES
THE COEUR d'ALENE MINES are producing over $24,000,000 a year. Biggest Silver-Lead district in the world. Fortunes have been made by investing a little money in treasury stock while properties were in the development stage. We have an excellent property, which has been under development for 5 years and most of the dead work done. Let us tell you about it. Send for illustrated booklet to
The IDAHO-MINERVA MINING CO.
408 Fernwell Blk., Spokane, Wash.

WEALTH OF LATIN AMERICA

BY HERBERT F. JACKSON

THE SPIRIT of internationalism in its broadest application was the pervading characteristic of relations between the various countries of America during 1908.

The year was marked by numerous gatherings of the representative elements of national life both in Latin America and the United States and on all occasions indications of a unanimity of sentiment and community of interest were markedly displayed.

Of paramount importance was the carrying into effect of the various conventions of the Washington Peace Conference of 1907 entered into by the republics of Central America. In accordance with these conventions the Central American court of justice held its first session in May, 1908, at Cartago, Costa Rica, the first judicial decision being rendered in December. On September 15 the Central American bureau was inaugurated in the capital of Guatemala for the furtherance of reciprocal interests among the nations of Central America and with the assembling of the first Central American conference at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in the first month of 1909, additional emphasis is given to the intention of the nations interested to embrace all feasible means for the development of their material possibilities.

The participation of Pan-America was a feature of the Lake Mohonk conferences of 1908 and 1909 and active interest was indicated in such industrial assemblies as the International Fisheries congress, the Irrigation congress, the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, the Rivers and Harbors congress and the Conservation congress, all of which were held in the United States and attended by delegates from the republics to the south.

In the field of science the Fifth Pan-American Medical congress, meeting in Guatemala City during August, was an event of note, and the gathering of savants of the western hemisphere in Santiago de Chile in December, for the purpose of holding the first Pan-American Scientific congress, marked the entry of the United States into the realm of intellectual activity covered by the four Latin-American scientific congresses previously held. As a compliment to this co-operative action, Washington was selected for the next meeting place of the congress, in 1912.

Intellectual stimulus has been aroused through the holding of students' congresses and the year 1908 was marked by an increased number of Latin-American students in United States universities as well as by a vastly augmented interest on the part of the United States in the applied educational methods of Latin-American countries.

Not the least contributing factor in this interest is the better knowledge being daily acquired through the tide of travel which is setting toward Latin America and for which improved communication facilities are largely responsible.

With the assembling of the fourth International Conference of American States in Buenos Aires in 1910 the common interests of the American nations will be still further accentuated and the results of the previous meetings at Washington, Mexico and Rio de Janeiro reported on in the light of recent events demonstrating the status of America as a whole in world affairs.

The aggregate of trade for the various countries composing the International Union of American Republics during 1908 was $4,847,019,947, against $5,415,798,197 in the preceding year. This loss of over $550,000,000 is attributable to well-known economic causes which affected commercial centers throughout the world.

In the total for the year the share of the United States is represented by $2,869,282,928, composed of imports, $1,116,449,681, and exports $1,752,833,247, as compared with $3,346,596,025, composed of $1,423,169,820 and $1,923,426,205 for imports and exports, respectively, in 1907, a decrease of $477,313,097 being indicated.

Latin America figured in the grand total for $1,977,737,019, showing a decline of $89,647,589 in the trade volume as compared with the previous year.

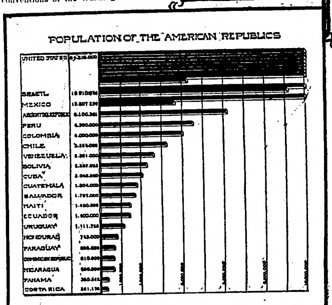
Imports into all of Latin America during 1908 amounted in value to $893,253,998, against $1,000,297,852 in 1907, the indicated decline for this branch of trade being $107,043,854.

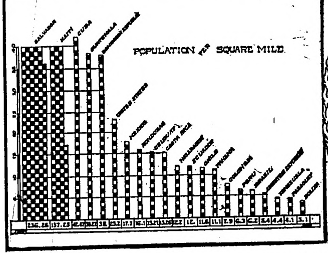
On the other hand exports with a total valuation of $1,084,483,021 show a gain of $15,578,701 over the figures for 1907, when Latin-American merchandise was shipped abroad to the value of $1,068,904,320.

From the foregoing statement it is seen that in spite of certain adverse conditions in the financial world the demand for articles of Latin-American origin created a trade balance in favor of the producing countries to the extent of $191,229,023, in which sum the exports for the year exceeded the imports.

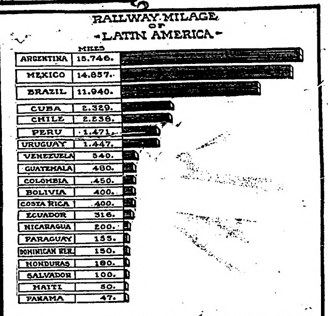
In the year's trade total for Latin America the United States' share was $468,216,455, as compared with $558,279,201 in 1907, receipts of Latin-American merchandise figuring on the trade lists of the country for $271,498,425 and shipments of United States goods to those countries being represented by $196,718,030, as compared with imports worth $317,726,133 and exports $240,553,068 in 1907.

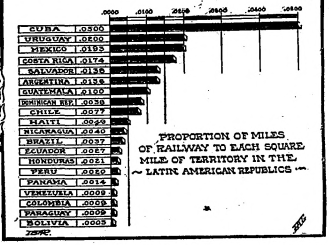
In considering the figures given above, adverse conclusions must not be drawn as to the value of the Latin-American field of trade. The falling off in the exchange of commodities for the year 1908 with the United States, as already suggested, was due almost entirely to unfavorable and unusual economic conditions. The reliable measure of such value is determined by comparing the statistics of the present with those of 10 years ago, and here a great increase is shown. The outlook for the coming year is good, and there is an awakening among business men in both North and South America to the possibilities of trade exchange heretofore undeveloped which must have a beneficial effect on Pan-American commerce.

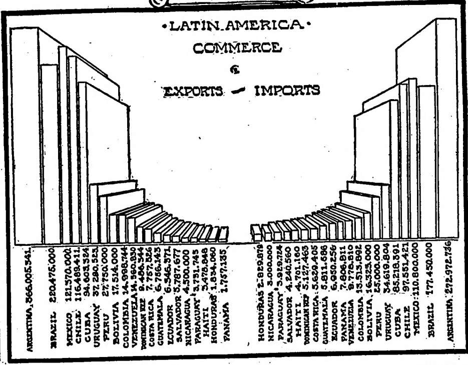


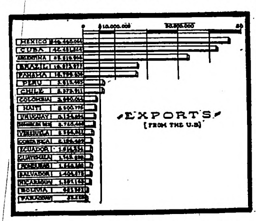


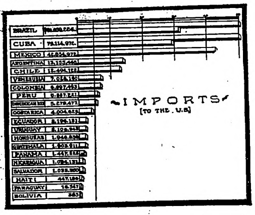
GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ











TRADE OF AMERICA IN 1908.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Argentine Rep....	$272,972,736	$366,005,341	$638,978,077
Bolivia	16,323,000	17,514,000	33,837,000
Brazil	177,450,000	220,475,000	397,925,000
Chile	97,551,421	116,489,411	214,040,832
Colombia	13,513,892	14,998,744	28,512,636
Costa Rica	5,629,405	7,757,525	13,386,930
Cuba	85,218,391	94,603,324	179,821,715
Dominican Rep. ..	5,127,463	9,486,344	14,613,807
Ecuador	6,950,256	8,346,371	15,296,627
Guatemala	5,811,586	6,756,143	12,567,729
Haiti	4,701,160	3,478,848	8,180,008
Honduras	2,829,979	1,834,060	4,664,039
Mexico	110,800,000	121,370,000	232,170,000
Nicaragua	3,000,000	4,500,000	7,500,000
Panama	7,806,811	1,757,135	9,563,946
Paraguay	3,929,724	3,731,745	7,661,724
Peru (estimated).	25,000,000	27,750,000	52,750,000
Salvador	4,240,560	5,787,677	10,028,237
United States	1,116,449,681	1,752,833,247	2,869,282,928
Uruguay	34,618,804	37,280,523	71,899,327
Venezuela	9,778,810	14,560,830	24,339,640
Totals	$2,009,703,679	$2,837,316,268	$4,847,019,947

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	U. S. equiv'l'nt
Are	Metric	0.2471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 lbs.
Arroba (dry)....	Argentine Republic....	25.3171 lbs.
Do............	Brazil	32.38 lbs.
Do............	Cuba	25.3664 lbs.
Do............	Venezuela	25.4042 lbs.
Arroba (liquid)..	Cuba and Venezuela...	4.263 gals.
Barril	Arg. Rep. and Mexico..	20.0787 gals.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador...	300 lbs.
Centaro	Central America.......	4.2631 gals.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic....	4.2 acres.
Do............	Paraguay	78.9 yds.
Do............	Paraguay (square).....	8.077 sq. ft.
Do............	Uruguay	2 ac. (nearly)
Cubic meter.....	Metric	35.3 cu. ft.
Fanega (dry)....	Central America.......	1.5745 bu.
Do............	Chile	2.575 bu.
Do............	Cuba	1.599 bu.
Do............	Mexico	1.54728 bu.
Do............	Uruguay (double).....	7.776 bu.
Do............	Uruguay (single)......	3.888 bu.
Do............	Venezuela	1.599 bu.
Frasco	Argentine Republic....	2.5096 qts.
Do............	Mexico	2.5 qts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 gr.
Hectare	..do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry).	..do	2.838 bu.
Hectoliter (liq.).	..do	26.417 gals.
Kilogram (kilo).	..do	2.2046 lbs.
Kilometer	..do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)...	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic....	1.0127 lbs.
Do............	Central America.......	1.043 lbs.
Do............	Chile	1.014 lbs.
Do............	Cuba	1.0161 lbs.
Do............	Mexico	1.01465 lbs.
Do............	Peru	1.0143 lbs.
Do............	Uruguay	1.0143 lbs.
Do............	Venezuela	1.0161 lbs.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 qts.
Manzana	Costa Rica............	1 5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 lb.
Meter	Metric	39.37 in.
Pie	Argentine Republic....	0.9478 ft.
Quintal	..do	101.42 lbs.
Do............	Brazil	130.06 lbs.
Do............	Chile, Mexico, Peru....	101.61 lbs.
Do............	Paraguay	100 lbs.
Do............	Metric	220.46 lbs.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cuadra)
Vara	Argentine Republic....	34.1208 in.
Do............	Central America.......	33.874 in.
Do............	Chile and Peru........	33.367 in.
Do............	Cuba	33.384 in.
Do............	Mexico	33 in.
Do............	Paraguay	34 in.
Do............	Venezuela	33.384 in.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1909. NO. 27.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA

A. O. EBERHART.

WILL FOLLOW UP JOHNSON POLICIES

NEW STATE EXECUTIVE ANNOUNCES COURSE—APPOINTEES TO REMAIN.

WHILE STATE AND NATION MOURN

Thousands Pass the Bier of Dead Chieftain and Drop a Tear for the MAN They Dearly Loved.

Gov. Eberhart will continue the policies of John A. Johnson. He will remove none of the Johnson appointees from office, and even those members of Gov. Johnson's official family whose relations, political beliefs and personal relations with the former governor suggest their resignations, will stay with the new governor until Nov. 1.

After a conference with Frank A. Day, Governor Johnson's private secretary, Governor Eberhart announced that Mr. Day would remain as his private secretary until Nov. 1. Mr. Day, who had intended resigning at once, will remain at Governor Eberhart's personal request. His successor will not be named at this time.

"It would, of course, be impossible for me to remain Governor Eberhart's secretary," said Mr. Day.

In speaking of the situation Governor Eberhart said:

"It will be my aim to continue so far as is possible the policies of Governor Johnson. He was elected for a two-year term, and I am governor by accident."

The death of Governor Johnson puts an end to the democratic regime in the state of Minnesota and already the republican leaders of the state are planning to retain the strategetic position they have regained. There is a steady stream of callers on Governor Eberhart and there have already been applications for the positions which must be filled by the new governor.

Grimmer Likely to Remain.

Harvey Grimmer, executive clerk for Governor Johnson, may be retained by Governor Eberhart. Mr. Grimmer is a newspaper man. He was a republican when he took office under Governor Johnson. He was, of course, a Johnson supporter, but many of the state officials believe that Governor Eberhart would make a good political move in retaining him.

Legislation Would Help Widow.

If the probating of Governor John A. Johnson's estate shows that the late governor's property is not sufficient to keep Mrs. Johnson in comfortable circumstances, the Minnesota legislature may make an appropriation for her benefit. Senator A. D. Stephens, of Crookston, suggested that it would be appropriate for the legislature to take the necessary steps to provide for a suitable income for Mrs. Johnson.

Fred B. Lynch, democratic national committeeman, and Judge T. D. O'Brien, of the supreme court of Minnesota, are to be appointed administrators of the estate of John A. Johnson. Both were personal friends of the governor and they will perform their duties as a last tribute to their friend.

All of Governor Johnson's private papers are locked in a metal box in the vault in the governor's office in St. Paul. Until this vault is opened the value of the estate will not be known.

Governor Johnson's body left Rochester on a special train over the Great Western railway for St. Paul, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, Fred Johnson, the governor's brother, Miss Margaret Sullivan, Frank A. Day, Fred B. Lynch, W. R. Wylie, of Minneapolis, colonel on the governor's staff, and Mayor Thompson, of Rochester, together with a committee of citizens of that city.

Many Thousands View the Body.

The scenes at the state capitol while the body lay in state were beyond description. The governor's body was removed from the private offices to the rotunda about 9:30, and the doors were opened to the public at 10:00 o'clock. From that time until 5:45, when the building was cleared for the coming of Mrs. Johnson, 45,000 people had taken a last look at the dead executive. At 7 o'clock the doors were opened again and before the building could be closed it is estimated that another 25,000 had gazed on the governor's countenance.

Mrs. Johnson came to the capitol at 5:35 o'clock. The clearing of the building began at 5:45 o'clock, and before 6 it was empty except for the handful of militiamen who composed the guard of honor. Mrs. Johnson came with her brother-in-law, Fred W. Johnson; Miss Margaret Sullivan, the friend who has been constantly at her side for days; her friend, Miss Reddy of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Hoke McCall and Mr. and Mrs. Briggs.

The body was taken from the University avenue entrance of the building. Preceded by the First regiment and the three batteries of artillery, a band formed from St. Paul Musicians union, and numbering nearly 100 led the procession.

The order of march was as follows: Band, military escort, St. Thomas Cadets, honorary pallbearers, hearse and active pallbearers, governor's staff, state officers, regents of the State university, members of the legislature, former state officials and legislative members, state employes, delegations, societies.

The committee appointed by Speaker Rockne yesterday to represent the house of representatives, is composed of the following: George N. Buck, Duluth; John Dalzell, Morton; F. J. Johnson, Fergus Falls; James Carley, Plainview; L. H. Johnson, Minneapolis; James Handlau, St. Paul; Elmer Kling, Little Falls; Ole Peterson, St. Peter; Dr. J. A. Gates, Kenyon; C. J. Swendsen, St. James.

The honorary pallbearers were Governor Eberhart, former Governors Hubbard, Lind, Nelson and Van Sant, Governor Burke of North Dakota, President Cyrus Northrop and Chief Justice Start. The active pallbearers were Fred B. Lynch, Frank A. Day, Justice Thomas D. O'Brien, Edward T. Young, A. C. Weiss of Duluth and John S. Wise of Mankato.

Eberhart Takes Oath.

A. O. Eberhart, of Mankato, has taken the oath of office as governor of the state of Minnesota. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Start in a consultation room of the supreme court.

The oath was administered to Mr. Eberhart in the presence of Justice Brown, Senator George F. Wilson, and Senator Ed E. Smith. of Minneapolis; Attorney General Simpson, Secretary of State Schmahl, State Treasurer Dinehart, Auditor Iverson, State Librarian King, and Assistant State Treasurer Pettijohn. A number of other friends of Governor Eberhart, also witnessed the ceremony. Chief Justice Start administered the oath, with the following brief statement:

"We have received the sad announcement of the death of our beloved Governor Johnson. By virtue of the constitution, the office devolves upon you as lieutenant governor."

Lieutenant Governor Eberhart raised his right hand, and in a profound silence Chief Justice Start administered the oath in a low voice.

"I took the oath of office today that I might issue a proclamation setting aside a day of mourning for Governor Johnson," said Governor Eberhart. "It was necessary also that I should sign requisition papers. I shall transact only such executive business as is absolutely necessary during the next few days."

Adolph O. Eberhart is the third of Minnesota's lieutenant governors to become governor because of a vacancy in the governor's chair, but the first to assume the office by reason of the death of his predecessor. The other governors who attained their office in this way were Henry A. Swift, in 1863, and David M. Clough, in 1895.

Henry A. Swift was a state senator when Lieutenant Governor Ignatius Donnelly was elected a member of congress. He was immediately chosen president of the senate and succeeded Governor Alexander Ramsey as governor when Governor Ramsey was elected a United States senator.

Lieutenant Governor Clough became governor when Governor Knute Nelson was chosen at United States senator in 1895.

Fourteenth Republican Governor.

In Mr. Eberhart the state has its fourteenth republican governor and its first republican governor since 1904.

Mr. Eberhart is a lawyer. He was born on a farm in the province of Vermland, Sweden, Thirty-nine years ago. In 1881 his parents came to Minnesota and he followed the following year. The family settled on a farm near Mankato. After living in Minnesota two years the father and mother moved to Nebraska.

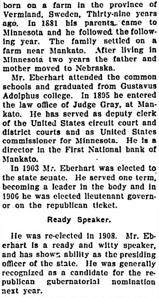
Mr. Eberhart attended the common schools and graduated from Gustavus Adolphus college. In 1895 he entered the law office of Judge Gray, at Mankato. He has served as deputy clerk of the United States circuit court and district courts and as United States commissioner for Minnesota. He is a director in the First National bank of Mankato.

In 1903 Mr. Eberhart was elected to the state senate. He served one term, becoming a leader in the body and in 1906 he was elected lieutenant governor on the republican ticket.

Ready Speaker.

He was re-elected in 1908. Mr. Eberhart is a ready and witty speaker, and has shown ability as the presiding officer of the state. He was generally recognized as a candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination next year.

Senator E. E. Smith, president pro tem. of the senate, did not take the oath of office as lieutenant governor. Chief Justice Start directed attention to the vacancy in the office and to the fact that the position upon the president pro tem. of the senate, but Senator Smith stated that he had decided not to take the oath of office at this tiem, and Chief Justice Start indicated that this would be entirely satisfactory, so long as no other official duties were to be performed.



Lieut. Gov. E. E. Smith.

Mr. Smith, the new lieutenant governor, is 48 years old and is a native of Minnesota. He has represented the forty-third district in the senate for three terms and was a representative in the legislature of 1896 and 1897.

Mr. Smith was one of the leaders of the senate and his name has been mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship. He is married.

MINN. DOCTORS ARE AT WINONA

STATE MEETING OF DOCTORS TO BE HELD ON OCTOBER 12, 13 and 14.

AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Infantile Paralysis Will Be Featured in Discussion of the State Association.

Winona.—One of the big and important conventions to be held in Winona this fall will be that of the State Medical Association, scheduled for Oct. 12, 13 and 14. An attendance of several hundred physicians is expected.

Recognizing the importance of obtaining the latest and most complete information concerning the scourge of anterior poliomyolitis, which has been experienced in many sections of the state this summer, a symposium upon this topic has been arranged as the opening feature of the convention. The sub-topics will be: "Previous Outbreaks," Dr. Haldor Sneve, of St. Paul; "Minnesota Outbreaks of 1908," Dr. A. S. Hamilton, of Minneapolis. Several physicians will participate in the discussion, during which the epidrmiological, pathological and bacteriological data of recent outbreaks in Minnesota will be presented.

The address of the president of the association, Dr. Cornelius Williams, of St. Paul, will be made on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States Public Health and Marine Service, will speak on "Administrative Problems in Relation to Public Health." This will be followed by a symposium on "Cooperation of State Forces in Minnesota Medicine," bringing out the relations between the different states bodies working for the promotion of health in Minnesota.

The closing day's session will open with a symposium on Ophthalmia neonatorum, in which James J. Dow, superintendent of the state school for the blind of Faribault, will be one of the speakers. Dr. Burnside Foster, of St. Paul, will also present a paper.

SWEDISH METHODISTS.

Pastors Named For Minnesota Churches.

Marquette, Michigan.—Because of a scarcity of clergymen, it has been necessary to increase the territory of a number of the ministers of the Northern Methodist conference, the sixteenth annual meeting of which has just been held at Ishpeming. There are now 70 churches and fewer than 50 ministers. The conference territory comprises Minnesota, Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

Minneapolis—First Church, C. H. Sundstrom; Second church, William Lundin; Mission, North, Andrew Nelson. St. Paul—First church, John A. Wagner; Arlington Hill, Eric N. Hedeen. Afton—Adolph Carlson. Atwater and Rosendale—A. G. Hultgren, Belgrade, Colfax and Farwell — Paul Schaffer. Brainerd and vicinity—Newton Sundstrom. Grasston and vicinity —To be supplied. Hamlin and North Dakota missions—C. E. Schildt, Ortonville and Hector—C. M. Hollnberg. Lafayette and Clear Lake—Andrews Anderson. Lindstrom and Scandia—J. E. Erickson. Litchfield and Louiston—E. A. Bongfeldt. Lund and vicinity—A. M. Rice. Little Falls and Melby—C. E. Peterson. Red Wing—C. J. Rosenquist. Stillwater and Marine—A. F. Peterson. Trade Lakes, Atlas and Siren—Alex. J. Anderson. Vasa—Ludwig Pearson. William and Kamdijolin—L. G. Edgren. Winthrop, Palmyra and Mankato—A. G. Olson. Duluth—Eck Stramberg. Two Harbors—E. A. Wahlgeist. Cloquet and Sturgeon Lake—O. N. Hitchtan.

ESTATE VALUED AT $15,000.

Governor Johnson's Property Is Estimated at That Figure.

St. Peter.—It is estimated that Governor Johnson left an estate valued at $15,000, which includes his house, said to be worth about $7,000; life insurance, $5,000, and $1,500 in cash, the balance being in various investments.

It was believed that the governor had accumulated a much larger fortune, especially when it is considered that he received $200 for every one of his Chautauqua lectures. It has been found, however, that most of this went for expenses.

In planning for the future it appears that the governor had decided to accept a proposition made by an Eastern lecture bureau, which had offered him $20,000 for a course of lectures extending over a period of six months. It was then his intention to tour Europe and gather more material for additional lectures.

WOOL IS GRADED IMPROPERLY.

Growers' Association Exposes Buyers Trick of Juggling State's Clip.

St. Paul.—Members of the Minnesota Sheep and Wool Growers' Association took advantage of the state fair to correct, as far as possible, the impression that exists among the wool consumers that Minnesota wool is far inferior to that of other states. President Magnus Brown says a gross injustice has been done the state by unscrupulous traders. As a result, the association is attempting to deal direct with the woolen mills.

There were four hundred odd head of sheep at the fair. Unconsciously they aided the association in its campaign of education. All they did was to stand in their pens and bleat and long for the green fields and sunshine instead of a great barn and staring thousands. Nevertheless, they have accomplished all the wool growers expected of them.

"Minnesota has been getting a black eye for years because of the juggling practiced by the manipulators of wool," said Mr. Brown, who was in charge of the wool demonstration booth. "I do not know why Minnesota was picked as the state to suffer, but it has been, and we are doing what we can to correct the impression. The biggest wool consumers—I mean the woolen mills—are in Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis. A week ago if any of these mill men had been asked what he thinks of Minnesota wool he would have said that it is far inferior to that of other states.

"Today a few of these mill men, in fact, every one who attended the state fair, has a different impression. We may not have the best wool in the country, but we are close to being in the front rank. It was the manipulators of the market who gave Minnesota its black eye.

"It has existed for years. It was a long time before we found out about it. They chose to boom Illinois and Wisconsin wool, as well as that of some other states, as the fancy pleased them. So they took the bright wool out of our bundles and threw it in with Illinois or Wisconsin wool and sold it as such after they had removed the dark wool from Illinois and Wisconsin bundles and thrown it in with the Minnesota wool.

"In a word, they took the best we had and gave it to other states, and took the worst other states had and gave it to us. Is it any wonder that the mill men look upon Minnesota wool with disfavor? I do not know just who are responsible. The wool has been passing through many hands. It is usual for the local buyer to buy from the farmer. He sells to the state buyer and the wool then is shipped, say to Philadelphia. There there are traders who juggle it back and forth very much as wheat is juggled on the board of trade.

"We wanted to show the mill men what Minnesota wool really is. Therefore we invited them to this fair, explaining what we had learned of the interchange of wool in transit. We had men here from Philadelphia and St. Louis. They have seen and are convinced. I hope they will spread the news. They have promised in future to deal direct with the Minnesota wool grower. The price of Minnesota wool has been kept down to such an extent that sheep-raising for wool purposes has not been a profitable investment to many."

CONVENTION DATES FIXED.

Executive Committee of Northwest-Central Minnesota Teachers Meets.

Breckenridge.—The executive committee of the Northwest-Central Minnesota Educational Association, which is composed of Superintendent A. S. Vail, president; Superintendent Charlotte Knudson, of Fergus Falls, vice-president, and Professor Edwin T. Reed, of the Moorhead normal school, met and fixed the dates for the 1910 meeting of the association on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 3 and 4. The general subject of the association's program will be "The Time Element in Education," and a speaker of national reputation will be secured for an evening address on the opening day. The meeting will be a joint gathering of teachers and school officers, and will enlist the co-operation of county and city superintendents, as well as the various educational institutions of Moorhead and Fargo.

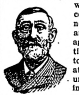
LITCHFIELD HOLDS MARKET DAY.

Farmers Enter Cattle for State Dairymen's Silver Cup Contest.

Litchfield.—In spite of the poor roads and bad weather, the monthly market day here was a big success, fully 1,500 persons attending. There was a fine display of homegrown vegetables, but interest centered in the livestock show, several farmers bringing cattle to compete for the handsome silver cup offered by the State Dairymen's Association for the best breeds of Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey cows. Professor George P. Grout of the state agricultural school acted as judge and made the award of prizes.

"Well, Miranda, they've found the north pole at last!"

"Sakes alive, Hiram! You don't say! Where did they find it?"



A GREAT ANNOYANCE.

Kidney Disease Shows Many Painful and Unpleasant Symptoms.

George S. Crowell, 1109 Broadway, Helena, Mont., says: "I was troubled with a disordered condition of the kidneys, some backache and irregular passages of secretions. At times I was obliged to get up out of bed at night, and the urine was unnatural in appearance. On the advice of a friend I procured Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. This remedy helped me at once, strengthened my kidneys and corrected the disordered condition."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

His Proper Sphere.

Prince Bismarck was once pressed by a certain American official to recommend his son for a diplomatic place. "He is a very remarkable fellow," said the proud father; "he speaks seven languages." "Indeed," said Bismarck, who did not hold a very high opinion of linguistic acquirements; "what a wonderful head waiter he would make!"

The Aid of Fashion.

Ella—What would you do if you actually found a man under your bed?

Stella—I'd drop my hat on him.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

No man can pray right while he lives wrong.

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Paw Paw, Mich.—"I suffered terribly from female ills, including inflammation and congestion, for several years. My doctor said there was no hope for me but an operation. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I can now say I am a well woman."
EMMA DRAPER.

Another Operation Avoided.

Chicago, Ill.—"I want women to know what that wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has done for me. Two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an operation, and I never thought of seeing a well day again. I had a small tumor and female troubles so that I suffered day and night. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it made me a well woman."—Mrs. ALVENA SPERLING, 11 Langdon St., Chicago, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to many suffering women.

FIRE PROTECTION

Write for particulars concerning a combination of dry chemicals which can be obtained from your druggist for a few cents, that will insure positive protection against loss of property by accidental fire. The most dangerous fire extinguished at once. Compound simple to mix, absolutely sure, perfectly harmless. W. S. Cheston, 502 W. 143rd St., New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
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Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
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is as safe as it is effective. Guaranteed to contain no opiates. It is very palatable too—children like it.
All Druggists, 25 Cents

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advanse. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The hogs are jumping over the moon, and are way up above the reach of the poor man.

Anyone would notice by reading our exchanges, last week, that governor Johnson was dead.

President Taft would gained more friends, if he had kept out of Minnesota and kept his mouth shut on the tariff, for every time he tried to hide his head, he left his big carcass sticking out.

It remains to be seen, what if any changes will be made in the state appointative offices by Gov Ebehart, but there is likely to be some changes made to pay up political obligations, as he certainly was not elected by democratic votes.

"What is the matter with Minnesota republicans"? Ssays The Hallock Weekly News. Nothing at all Bro. Nelson, they are just getting woke up to the fact that there are some so-called republicans that need to be set down on, good and hard.

Just what stock the voters of the 2nd district take in president Taft will be seen when his and old Cannons man, Tawney, gets a hoist so far up salt creek that it will take him ten years to float down, the first time they get a chance to vote.

Down in Oklahoma, if a farmer digs an artificial lake on his land he is considerd a public benefactor, and gets a rebate on his taxes. In Minnesota if he digs a ditch to drain his own land and thus benefits the country he has to pay more taxes.

Now that John King, of Red Lake Falls has had a good long feed at the public crib, why not give John Eastman, of Thief River Falls a taste of the corn? With Duffy and Eastman in St. Paul, Red Lake county would attract more attention than any other county in the northern part of the state.

The new Soo line from Duluth to Plumner goes to far south to be of any benefit to the Eleven Towns, but it does strike a territory in northeastern Polk and a part of Clearwater county that were more badly in need of a railroad than we are here, as they have been hawling their produce from 20 to 30 miles to market for a good many years, and we congratulate them on geting a good railroad through their part of the country.

Last week the county board of Red Lake connty let the contract for a new court house, to cost $15,831. It will not be a very costly building but it looks big to Red Lake Falls people, and its construction probably will be the means of keeping the county seat at Red Lake Falls permanently.—Norman County Index.

Go away from home, if you want to hear the news, but as a matter of fact there is no attempt being made to movs any county seats in this county now. It seems to us that we did hear that Thief River Falls was going to try to move the county seat up there, but guess they concluded not to move it at the present time.

In the Old Germanic Wilderness.

Leaving Hummelsee on a misty morning, we enter a green underworld of strange dew bediamond brilliance, skirt the head of a deep southward looking valley and emerge upon a sunny open plateau beyond Eckle and look down upon Wildsee, circled by the dark pines of an untouched forest that stretches away to the blue and distant hills. It is easy here to imagine yourself back in the heart of the old Germanic wilderness. In the heroic days when Hagen slew Siegfried with a coward's blow. The morning sun glints upon bright spear tops among the trees and the wind brings snatches of rough war songs shouted by barbarian voices. Your heart swells with the lust of battle and the chase, and if you have German blood in your veins it calls back through the dark middle ages to that dim and mystic youthday of the world when heroes met at the Ravenna Schlacht. Within the hour you find yourself back in the twentieth century among motorcars drawn up beside the hostelry at Ruhestein, where the Hohenweg drops into the commonplace and crosses the government macadam before climbing the steep side of the Rothe Schliffkopf.—From "A Black Forest Pathway," by Frederick Van Beuren, Jr., in Scribner's.

Verdi and Bismarck on Titles.

The composer Verdi was offered a title of nobility by King Victor Emmanuel. It was intended that he should be created Marquis or Comte de Busseto, after the estate upon which he lived. The composer refused the offer energetically. He considered that Verdi was somebody and that the Marquis de Busseto would be nobody.

Even Bismarck was unable to parry a blow of this character. When the young emperor broke with him he conferred upon him the title of Duke of Lauenbourg. Bismarck received the parchment with this exclamation:

"A pretty name! It will be handy for traveling incognito."

Some days after a parcel arrived at Varzin bearing the address "Mme. la Duchesse de Lauenbourg."

Bismarck, to whom it was delivered, being then at table, arose and, offering the letter to his wife, remarked ironically:

"Duchess, enchanted to make your acquaintance!"

Faithful to His Trust.

I was waiting near the elevator in the factory building for my friend to come down when I noticed a small boy sitting in one corner of the hall holding a large, thick sandwich. He eyed the sandwich lovingly for a long time, then he carefully lifted off the top slice of bread, took out a piece of dill pickle, ate it and replaced all as before. In a few seconds he again removed the top piece, extracted a piece of pickle and a piece of meat and replaced the top. Again and again the performance was repeated until all the pickle and almost all the meat were gone, the sandwich, however, appearing intact as in the beginning.

"Why don't you eat up your sandwich and not pick at it in that way?" I asked the boy with some curiosity.

"Why," he answered, looking up with great innocence, "it ain't my sandwich."—Woman's Home Companion.

Where Women Swim Best.

"The Korean women are the best swimmers in the world," said a lifeguard. "The Korean pearl diving is in their hands. They swim—they don't boat—they swim out to the pearl fisheries of Quelpart, lugging baskets with them. After this swim of half an hour they dive down fifty feet and fetch up queer one shelled pearl oysters as big as babies. They dive till their baskets are full—the baskets are corked to keep them afloat—and after three or four hours' work they swim back home with their catch. The big one shelled oysters are valuable as pearl mines and as food too. A half dozen Koreans will sit down to an oyster as gayly as you or I sit down to a broiled lobster. Sometimes when the great shellfish is eaten raw it quivers and moans slightly as the knife is plunged into it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Man and the Lion.

"When I was once in danger from a lion," said an old African explorer, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapons."

"How did it work?" asked his companion.

"Perfectly. The lion didn't even offer to touch me."

"Strange! How do you account for it?"

"Well, sometimes I've thought it was because I sat down on a branch of a very tall tree."

Very Queer.

"My husband has been out late every evening this week attending important club meetings."

"Yes, so has mine. They belong to the same club, you know."

"Why, how queer! My husband says he hasn't seen your husband in six months!"—Cleveland Leader.

The Way She Dressed Him.

"What do you want to be when you grow up?" was asked of a small boy by the visitor.

"Oh," said he, "I want to be a man, but I think mamma wants me to be a lady."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Experienced Father.

Wife—My dear, the nursery needs redecorating. What would you suggest for the walls? Husband—Corrugated iron.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Food Expert.

"What is a food expert?"

"Any man who can make his wages buy enough for the family table."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Probate Court Notice.

ORDER LIMITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS TO THREE MONTHS, AND FOR HEARING THEREON.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum, Deceased.

State Of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Ole Overum, Decedent.

Letters of Adminestration this day having been granted to Barbra Overum, and it appearing by the affidavit of of said representative that there are no debts of said decedent,

IT IS ORDERED, That the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this Court, be and the same hereby is limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 15th, day of November 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M. in the Probate Court Rooms at the city of Red Lake Falls, in said County, be and the same hereby is, fixed and and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in THE SUNBEAM, as provided by law.

Dated the 16th, day of August, 1909.

S. A. SWANSON
[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 24th 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Robert White of Brandeberg Minn. who on October 6th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 735 Serial No. 0596, for Lots 1, 2 & E ½ of N.W. ¼ Section 3, Towship 154 N. Range 40 W 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of November 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

John C. Casey, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, John D. Vaughan, all of Germatown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 24. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22. 1909.

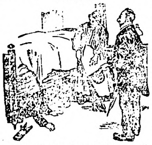
Notice is hereby given that John C. Casey of Germantown Minnesota, who on October 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 69. Serial No. 0697, for N. E. ¼ Section 3, Township 151N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John D. Vaughan, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, of Germantown Minn. Robert White of Brankeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague.
Register.

A Truce.

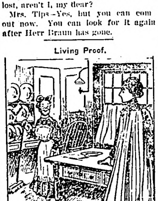


Braun (finding his neighbors in the midst of a domestic quarrel)—But what are you doing under the bed, Tips?

Tips—Looking for a mark that we lost, aren't I, my dear?

Mrs. Tips—Yes, but you can come out now. You can look for it again after Herr Braun has gone.

Living Proof.



Mrs. Brown (to the new maid)—Well, Nora, I hope we shall get along very nicely. I'm not at all difficult to please.

Nora—No, mum; that's just what I thought the very minute I set eyes on the master.

In Doubt.

Mrs. Meadow (at Paris hotel)—Ooo! There's a fly in this soup!

Mr. Meadow (who has traveled a little)—Hush, Miranda; don't speak so loud! No use exposin' our ignorance. This bill of fare is all in French, and mebby we ordered fly soup.—Tit-Bits.

A WEST POINT HAZING

It Knocked All the Egotism Out of the New Cadet.

SINGING HIS OWN PRAISES.

He Was Kept at It to His Own Mortification and the Delight of the Upper Class Men—A Clipping From His Home Paper Started the Trouble.

Hazing at the United States Military academy, West Point, has in the past ten years been so frequently followed by punishment and otherwise discountenanced that it has practically become a thing of the past. A third of a century ago the modes of hazing were varied and many of them unique. A certain graduate who hailed from south of Mason and Dixon's line and from west of the Allegheny mountains told this story of his own experience:

He was a tall, rawboned fellow when he entered the academy as a "plebe" and had been assigned to a room with a bright little chap, with whom he soon became very friendly and confidential. Several weeks after he had entered the academy he received a letter from his good mother, in which she had inclosed a clipping from their county newspaper.

The article mentioned the fact that young Mr. —— had received an appointment to West Point and had left for that place several days before; that, whereas they extended congratulations to the young man, the United States government was to be much more greatly congratulated upon obtaining as one of its embryo soldiers a man from their community, the son of such a noble sire, whose sire and great-sires had been equally noble, a young man above reproach, of great intellect and bound to make his mark in any calling he might elect, etc.

This article inspired its recipient with pride and pleasure. He found it impossible to refrain from showing it to his roommate and an hour after having done so was accosted while going downstairs by an upper class man who had been drilling him and had been very severe. At this meeting the upper class man, who was about half his size, looked at him solemnly, removed his cap and said: "Mr. ——, I humbly beg your pardon for having been so stern with you. I did not know until a few moments ago what a distinguished and intellectual young man you were. You honor us by becoming one of us."

The pleased "plebe," never for a moment scenting mischief, grinningly replied: "That's all right, Mr. ——. I forgive you."

That evening while the "plebe" and his roommate were engaged in study there was a knock at their door, and there entered the upper class man who had accosted and apologized to the "plebe" on the stairs, he being accompanied by a dozen other upper class men. He thus addressed the "plebe:" "Mr. ——, here are a number of your brother cadets who are desirous of knowing what a particularly distinguished man they have among them. You will therefore kindly read what your newspaper says of you."

The "plebe" was inclined to demur, but the determined manner and steely eye of the little upper class man compelled obedience. Embarrassed, he stumblingly read the whole article, at the conclusion of which the little upper class man stated that the reader had mumbled in parts, had failed to enunciate distinctly and required the poor "plebe" to read it again. This having been done, all shook hands with him in an apparently most deferential manner, after which the little upper class man stated that they would call the next evening augmented by other cadets and that in the meantime the "plebe" would commit the article to memory and be in readiness to repeat it when they called.

His manner brooked no disobedience. The call was made the next evening, the number of cadets being nearly double that of the previous evening, and he repeated the article, being prompted by the little upper class man. Before the departure of his visitors he was informed that he would be visited the next evening by a still greater number of cadets, and he was ordered to be prepared to declaim the article depicting his virtues.

The visit was made and the declamation tendered. He was then informed that he would be again visited the following evening and would prepare himself so as to be able to render the article in song. This visit was made, the room being fairly packed with cadets, and the poor "plebe" was required to stand on a table and howl the article from start to finish, for he had not the faintest understanding of how to sing or turn a tune. In after years he said that if he had ever had any egotism in his composition it was completely knocked out of him by having to handle that article as he had to handle it.—J. W. Duncan in Lippincott's.

The Black Hand Business.

Mrs. Bart—My husband got a letter today saying something dreadful would happen if he didn't send the writer a sum of money. Mrs. Smart—My husband gets dunned for his bills too.—Boston Transcript.

Same Thing.

Scribbler—I don't like the word "chaos." Give me a synonym. Scrawler—How would house cleaning time do?—Philadelphia Record.

History is but the unrolled scroll of prophecy.—Garfield.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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He Wouldn't Die.

Mrs. Peachblow—Why does your husband carry such a tremendous amount of life insurance when he's in such perfect health? Mrs. Flicker—Oh, just to tantalize me. Men are naturally cruel.—Life

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

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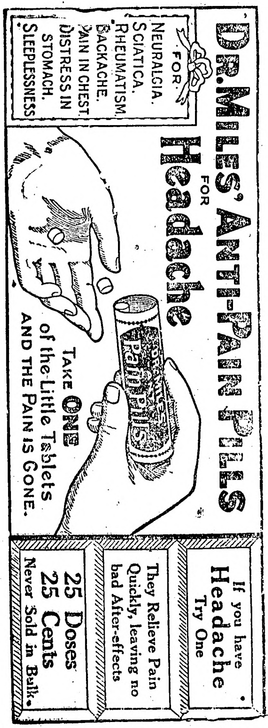


DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

School Dist. No,37 have a large box stove, with drum for sale cheap. Inquire of P. C. Wold.

The hum of the thrashing machine can again be heard in the land.

B. Henry Costelio, of Hilda was transacting business here on Wednesday.

George Ginger missed getting the new Soo road very near his Deer Park farm, but will get it near his Gully farm over in Polk county.

The farmers north from Highlanding moved the Ole Giving thresing machine down from Brenkeberg last Saturday, and have been thrashing this week

How long is it since you paid any subscription to THE SUNBEAM? Don't you begin to think it is about time to remit? Do so today, at our expense. We will pay for the registering of your letter.

Joseph Johnson went down to Red Lake Falls Monday morning to attend a meeting of "the shadow of three." Aubei seldom attends these meetings now, as there is no use of meeting at a place where he has no business to attend to.

We have six ears of as fine dent corn, raised on the farm of Walter McAndress, as we ever raised in any part of the corn countrys. It was planted for fedder corn but has fully matured. Mr. McAndress will plant a small field of it next year.

We have a water spaniel dog that has a new method of riding himself of fleas. He takes a chip in his mouth and swims out in the river and all the fleas jump off of him onto the chip, then he lets the chip float down the river and swims back to the shore

We are sending out statements to a large number of subscribers for past due subscription at the rate of $1,00 a year. A large number of these accounts will be turned over to a Collection Agency the first of rext month to be collected at the rate of $1, 50, a year.

In the Cleawater locals last week we with the assistance of a writer from there married the wrong man to the right lady. It was Mr. Oscar Lillo, instead of August, who was married. Hopeing August's best girl has not commenced an action for breach of promise, and Oscar will accept our appoligy, we publish this to corect the mistake.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Highlanding Creamery Association held last week, J. W. Vrolson resigned as secretary and Anthony Dannacker was appointed to fill vacancy. The monthly reports of the creamery will now be published in THE SUNBEAM.

James O'Brien received the sad news last Sunday that his father, John O'Brien had died at Cavaiier N.D. that morning, and he left for there ameadiatly to attend the funeral. Mr. O'Brien was a man well along in years at the time of his death and leaves a large family of grown up children. He was a man of considerable means, consisting mostly of valuable farming lands in N. Dak

When Swanson found out that the Soo railroad was going to go so far south it was his duty to have "commuticate" to the leven towns and advised them whare to build, the same as he did the state where to build a bridge across Red Lake River. But Swanson seems to have more business on hand than he can attend to, and he is getting old, but you may be sure he will not get bald headed.

STAR STIRS.

Water, water, averywhare.

These are the kind of surroundings that make people think about ditching, or building boats.

Some of the flax will likely be cut next month, on the ice.

We are in hopes the new Soo will not go any farther south than the twin cities, as it might dishearten the people down there.

Scribier susrects that both Cook and Peary saw a pole up north there, but it might be one of their own shapeing, and we may see it comming down on the ice next summer.

In a late issue of The Sunbeam editor Hunt said, when his Suburb corresrondant faild to sho up, that he feard that we had got in the suburbs of that Eleven Towns office and got eat up by bed bugs. The danger was greatly exaggerated, as bed bugs, or big bugs do not bother me, a thoug I seen some bugs they seemed to shun me.

The editor of THE SUNBEAM, is not like the fellow who dare not breake the conspiracy of silance to say something about Socialists and Socialism. While we see him scoreing some stong points against the movement, we will not subject ourselves to his statements, as to how, when and where the late railroad magnate Harriman got all his money? But many of us will still adhere to Gaylord Wilshire, when he says "LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS.—Suburban.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Lovely weather this!

Edward Kolski, Oscar and Tom Lofthus, returned heme from N. D. last Thursday.

Mr. Olson is working for Con Short this week.

Mr. Tom Bakstad and Mr. Myler, returned from N. D. on Friday.

Mr. G. Hoveland made a business trip to Lamberton on Sunday

Mr August Lillo will hawl water for Sall Bros. threshing rig this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson from Hill River came down here for a visit, and Mr. Hanson will make some necessary improvements, before moveing his family down.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson is helping Mrs Sall this week

There is lots of railroad talk now days.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Sarah Legvolds on the first Thursday in October. Everybody welcome.

It was Oscar Lillo that married Miss Bella Legvold, instead of August as published last week.

Miss Elsie Brakke is doing some sewing for Mrs. Short this week.

Lindtvedt Bros. are out in the town of Equality finishing up their stacking this week.—T. A.

Note: It was a bad mixup of the writer and type setter in getting the wrong man married last week, but at last accounts he was slowly recovering from the shock, and will soon be arround among the girls, as usal.

Three Tightwads.

Speaking of tightwads, a Texas paper says: It is reported that three of the stingiest men in the state were in town yesterday. One of them will not drink as much water as he wants unless it is from another man's well. The second forbids any of his family from writing anything but a small hand, as it is a waste of ink to make large letters. The third stops his clock at night in order to save wear and tear on the machinery. All of them decline to take their county paper on the ground that it is a terrible strain on their spectacles to read newspapers even in the daytime.

Food Scarce.

"This circular describing the Mountlngvue says you can sit at the dinner table and see the beautiful mountain peaks," said the man who contemplated going.

"That is true," replied the one who had been, "and that's just about all you can see."—Yonkers Statesman.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

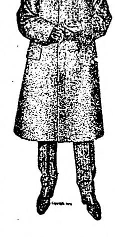
SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.



WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2,50 EVERY DAY SUITS [illegible] FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We [illegible] Shoes & [illegible]

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Dusiness.-- SINGOR BROS.

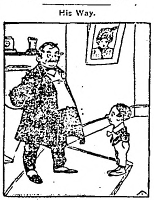
Rhoda & Kratka.

Not Unanimous.

She—There's Mrs. Toozle. She seems quite reconciled to the death of her first husband. He—Yes, but I'm afraid her second never will be.—Illustrated Bits.

In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us.—Rochefoucauld.

His Way.



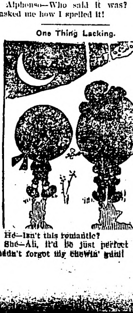
Uncle Geezer—How do you spell elephant, Alphonso?

Alphonso—E-l-e-f-u-n-t.

Uncle Geezer—That isn't the way the dictionary spells it.

Alphonso—Who said it was? You asked me how I spelled it!

One Thing Lacking.



He—Isn't this romantic?

She—Ah, it'd be just perfect if I hadn't forgot my chewin' gum!

COWED BY MOSQUITOES.

A Clergyman's Experience on a British Columbia Trip.

In 1860 the Rev. John Sheepshanks, later on the bishop of Norwich, was traveling through British Columbia. His book, "A Bishop In the Rough," relates his experiences on the Douglas trail, where the greatest discomfort was caused by the swarms of ferocious mosquitoes. He met with Indians covered with paint, carrying branches of trees in their hands, which they were sweeping around them as they walked. They were evacuating their country, being temporarily driven out by these pests. If by chance a traveler arrived at a clearing or an open space where there appeared to be an immunity from them, ere long they would appear.

"Quite early in the morning after meeting those Indians I issued from my tent and found an open space on the river's side where I could get my bath. But no sooner had I emerged from the water than I found swarms of mosquitoes assailing me, and, do what I would, slaughter them by dozens, I suffered severely.

"It was on that same day, dining at a wayside house, that I took part in a scene which I can never forget. There were twenty-five men going up to the mines. Food was on the table. There was a ceaseless hum in the apartment, for it was literally brown with thousands of mosquitoes.

"It was swelteringly hot, yet every man had made himself as impervious as he could. Each man wore his coat buttoned up, strings were fastened round his cuffs, and trousers also if he had not on top boots. They had gauntlets on their hands, their hats were on, and veils hanging down covered face and neck. A man would stick his fork into a piece of meat and pop in under the veil as quickly as possible. When drinking their coffee the men would hold the cup underneath the veil, first clearing out the bodies of the mosquitoes which possibly had been feeding upon the hairy miner close at hand.

"Not a word was uttered during that brief meal, for we were beaten down and cowed by the insects. The first words spoken were by a miner in pushing away his chair from the table, 'Oh, this God forsaken country!'"

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A choice quarter section of land 1½ miles from Edmore Ramsey county N.D Will sell or trade for land in this locality.

Address, Rev. E. A. Mostue

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

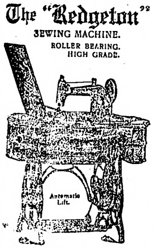
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

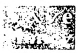
Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.



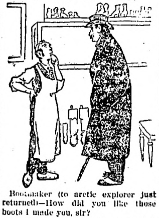
by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

[illegible], ILLINOIS.

The Proof of the Pudding.



Bootmaker (to arctic explorer just returned)—How did you like those boots I made you, sir?

Arctic Explorer—Excellent! Best I ever tasted.

A Household Matter.

Housemaid Please, sir, will you come at once? The drorin room's on fire. Master—Well, go and tell your mistress. You know I never interfere in household matters. Punch.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 AND 15 NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS

Celebrated for style, perfect fit, [illegible] reliability nearly 40 years. [illegible] every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. [illegible] any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. [illegible] est styles, patterns, [illegible] plain sewing, fancy needlework, [illegible] etiquette, [illegible] year (worth double), including [illegible] Subscribe today, or [illegible]

WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS to Agents. Postal brings premium [illegible] and new cash prize offers. Address

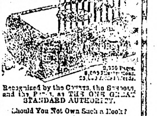
THE McCALL CO., 238 to 248 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

MANY BOOKS [illegible]

WEBSTER'S

INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Do you know that the INTERNATIONAL answers with final authority [illegible] of questions in Language, [illegible] Arts and Sciences, Geography, Biography [illegible]? Plan of Contents as follows:



2,380 Pages. 5,000 Illustrations. 25,000 Added Words.

Recognized by the Courts, the Schools, and the Press, as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Should You Not Own Such a Book?

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. Largest abridgment of the International. Regular & Thin Paper Editions. 1116 Pages, 1400 Illus.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

NOT FOND OF PIGEONS

Mayor of Philadelphia Resents Interference in His Efforts to Get Rid of Them.

Mayor Reyburn, who considers the city hall pigeons a nuisance, and would rid the building of them if he could, considers the efforts of the anticruelty to animals societies to prevent the pigeons being driven out as meddlesome, and sometimes waxes sarcastic in referring to the societies.

Recently, while the mayor was holding his daily chat with the newspaper men, several fire engines with clanging gongs, came thundering down Broad street and around the city hall. The pigeons, evidently frightened by the gongs, flew excitedly around and around outside of the mayor's office on the north side of the building.

As the whir of wings swept through the room, the mayor exclaimed, half smiling, but with an attempt at seriousness:

"My! The fire engines are disturbing the pigeons. Where is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? Such a trifle as saving citizens' property from burning should not be allowed to interfere with the peace of the pigeons."—Philadelphia Times.

HUMOR BURNED AND ITCHED.

Eczema on Hand, Arms, Legs and Face—It Was Something Terrible.

Complete Cure by Cuticura.

"About fifteen or eighteen years ago eczema developed on top of my hand. It burned and itched so much that I was compelled to show it to a doctor. He pronounced it ringworm. After trying his different remedies the disease increased and went up my arms and to my legs and finally on my face. The burning was something terrible. I went to another doctor who had the reputation of being the best in town. He told me it was eczema. His medicine checked the advance of the disease, but no further. I finally concluded to try the Cuticura Remedies and found relief in the first trial. I continued until I was completely cured from the disease, and I have not been troubled since. C. Burkhart, 236 W. Market St., Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

"Filthy Lucre."

The expression "filthy lucre" is of Biblical origin, and is to be found in the third chapter of the first book of Timothy, where the qualifications necessary for the office of a bishop are thus set forth: "This is a true saying. If a man desireth the office of bishop, he desireth a good work. A bishop must then be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, given to hospitality, apt to teach; not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre; but patient, not a brawler, not covetous."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Style.

"My! but the old lady from Holland is mad! Somebody ought to tell her it is not considered the thing to show such emotion in public."

"Why, she is just in the style."

"In the style?"

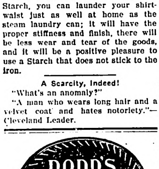
"Certainly. She is merely showing off her Dutch choler."

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

A Scarcity, Indeed!

"What's an anomaly?"

"A man who wears long hair and a velvet coat and hates notoriety."—Cleveland Leader.



30 ft. Bowels—

Biggest organ of the body—the bowels—and the most important—It's got to be looked after—neglect means suffering and years of misery. CASCARETS help nature keep every part of your bowels clean and strong—then they act right—means health to your whole body. 911

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—Million boxes a month.

WOULD ELIMINATE THE ERROR COLUMN

Cut out the error column.

This is the suggestion of Fred Tenney, famous first baseman, once manager of the Boston National league club and now with the New York Giants.

By the elimination of this column in the tabulated score, with the exception of wild throws on which base runners advance an extra base, this veteran believes than another step forward would be made. His idea, when carefully considered, presents conditions that are worthy of thought.

"How many times are batters robbed of what are almost sure base hits?" says Tenney. "This is especially true in line drives to the infielders. No great credit is due the infielder for getting these balls, as a rule, for they are shot straight at him. Of course, there are exceptions, as there are to almost everything, but that is the rule. As a matter of fact the batsman is almost entitled to a hit. Surely he hit the pitcher hard enough to get one, but the luck of the game, that cuts such an important figure in baseball, happens in that instance to be against him.

"So I figure that if the error column, so far as fumbled balls or bad throws to a baseman are concerned, was eliminated, making everything a hit, it would only just about even up for those infield line drives that the batter loses because the infielder happens to be right in front of a hard-hit ball driven straight into his hands.

"Naturally the scoring of a fielder's choice would remain just as it is today, for the batsman is not entitled to a hit where the infielder makes the play on some other base-runner when the batsman could have been thrown out at first. Again, there must be some way of scoring extra bases taken by a runner on a bad throw. For that I would leave the error column in the box score, but it would represent wild throws, not fumbled balls, or a bad throw to first on a batted ball.

"This would naturally make some difference in the batting and fielding averages of the players, but I don't think it would boost any batsman very much, while it would take away that excuse for a fielder shirking a hard chance for fear he might be penalized for a misplay. There are some such men playing the game, you know, though one of that kind is never a high-class performer.

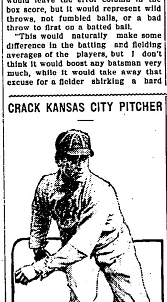
"It wouldn't take long for those who are watching the batting averages closely to figure out the difference this change would make in the hitting of a player. And, I say, why should a batter be penalized by having a hit taken away from him when he manages to hit the ball in such a way that an infielder musses it up? Rather, I think, to do justice on all sides, a base hit should be credited.

"No one who follows baseball closely ever thinks of judging a player's ability in the field by the official fielding averages. We all know well that a good player goes after everything within reach, never fearing a possible error through a fumble or a bad throw to first. He is there to try to make the play, to get everything he can get his hands on, and if he shirks because he is afraid of that error, then he isn't going to get lots of balls that he might have handled cleanly and gone through with for a put-out. The present fielding averages are practically worthless, for it is almost always that the best players have the lowest percentage, while those who don't or can't cover much ground get away with the fewest errors and, therefore, are at the top in the averages. Hence, in picking young ball players, scouts judge by what they see them do, not by what they read in the fielding averages.

"I believe that such a change in the scoring rules would make good ball players of some of the poorer ones, and that it would make still better performers of the best of them. To me it looks as though it would be a step in the right direction, keeping pace with the rapid advances now being made in baseball. No one would be hurt, while both batsmen and fielders would be benefited.

"I would like to see the Baseball Writers' Association of America take this question up at its meeting this winter and present it to the joint rules committee of the National and American leagues for serious consideration."

CRACK KANSAS CITY PITCHER



Pat Flaherty, up to a few months ago a member of the Boston National league twirling staff, has been doing fine work since joining the Kansas City American association team. Flaherty has served in both the big leagues and while pitching good ball, has always been more or less unfortunate.

GRIDIRON GOSSIP

Seven of last year's Pennsylvania team will be missing this fall.

Yale's call by Capt. Coy has been sent out, although the quarterbacks, including Corey, French and Johnson, started work at Greenport, L. I., some time ago. There will be more than seventy men in the full squad.

T. A. Butkiewicz, former guard and tackle at Princeton and Pennsylvania, has been engaged to take charge of the Princeton squad, his attention being particularly directed to the line men.

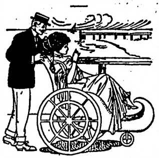
Princeton has lost by graduation Tibbott, Eddie Dillon, Booth and Dowd, but has a wealth of good material to fill these and other places.

Havana will enjoy a big boom in football sport this fall. The last game scheduled this year is between Rollins college and University of Havana on December 25.

Heydler Signs New Umpire.

William Brannan, who has been umpiring in the Wisconsin-Illinois league, has been added to the National league corps of arbiters by President Heydler. Brannan is a giant, standing six feet three inches.

SWEETLY PUT.



Myrtle—And you never tire of pushing my board walk chair?

Jerome—No, indeed. On the contrary, I feel like I am carrying everything before me.

Myrtle—Why, I am not everything.

Jerome—But you are everything to me.

PAINT FAULTS.

It is a common occurrence nowadays to hear a man remark with disgust: "It is impossible to have good painting done these days; either the paint is not good or there are no good painters." This, however, is not true. There is good paint, and there are good painters. But the question is, bringing them together.

One cannot expect a satisfactory painting job without pure white lead. There is a way to make sure you are getting pure white lead without testing it. See that the keg bears National Lead Company's famous Dutch Boy Painter trademark, which is a positive guarantee of purity. However, anyone can test white lead. National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Bldg., New York City, will send you a lead tester and painter's outfit, consisting of book of color schemes, specifications, etc., upon request.

As St. Louis Lawyers Talk.

Circuit Judge Reynolds had announced that he would hear jurors who had excuses to offer for not serving, and a dozen American citizens crowded up to the bench to tell their troubles. Their excuses were as varied as those who were bidden to the feast that the Bible tells about. One had an important engagement and another could not hear very well, and another had sickness in his family, and another had duties to perform which nobody else on earth could perform, and another was going on a journey. And so it went.

The last man in the line wanted to be let off because he was a German. He might have been excused if he had not presented his excuse wrong end forward.

"Judge," he said, "I can't understand good English."

"Oh, you'll do all right," said the judge. "There is no good English spoken in here."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

They Didn't Have to Change.

During the years in which our pure food laws have been put into effect there has been a great hurrying and scurrying on the part of the food manufacturers to change their methods to make them conform to the law.

The Quaker Oats Company is a conspicuous exception. It was admitted that Quaker Oats was as pure and clean as possible and that it was an ideal food.

It is so cheap that any one can afford it and so nourishing that everyone needs it. The result of last year's experiments at Yale and other points where food values were tested is that Quaker Oats has been adopted by many persons as their food on which they rely for adding vigor and endurance of muscle and brain.

The Quaker Oats Company meets all demands in the way it packs Quaker Oats; regular size packages and the large size family package; the latter, both with and without china. 4

Mars the Next Field.

There are many who will part from the north pole with regret. All their lives it has seemed the one unconquerable salient of nature's fortress, the very synonym of the impossible goal of human endeavor. With the pole itself succumbing, the world is no longer the same, and everything seems within the realm of mortal achievement. We must now think of talking with Mars with more respect. The professor's mirrors may prove any day a reality.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Always use it to Break in new shoes. Sold by all Druggists. 25c. Trial package mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

Identified.

Police Sergeant—Can you give me a description of the person who ran over you?"

"Oi can that. He had on a fur coat an' an autymobile cap an' goggles."

If Your Eyes Bother You

get a box of PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, old reliable, most successful eye remedy made. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The spiritualistic medium finds no hidden treasure except in the pockets of the credulous living.

Hamlins Wizard Oil is over fifty years old and, like an old friend, it can be depended upon just as surely as the family doctor who may be miles away.

The devilish thing about worry is that it never counts on God's help.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The shadow of a trouble is often blacker than the trouble itself.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The people who don't want to stay little must read big books.

Fortune Telling

Does not take into consideration the one essential to woman's happiness—womanly health.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.

Womanly health when lost or impaired may generally be regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This Prescription has, for over 40 years, been curing delicate, weak, pain-wracked women, by the hundreds of thousands and this too in the privacy of their homes without their having to submit to indelicate questionings and offensively repugnant examinations.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence held as sacredly confidential. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S GREAT FAMILY DOCTOR BOOK, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition—1000 pages, answers *in Plain English* hosts of delicate questions which every woman, single or married, ought to know about. Sent *free*, in plain wrapper to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only, or in cloth binding for 31 stamps.

FAVORED DOGS IN GERMANY

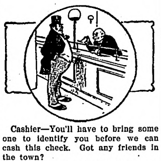
Dachshund Is the Most Popular Variety, the English Bulldog Being Second Choice.

The dachshund is the favorite dog in Germany, and a very useful and pleasant companion he seems to be. The English bulldog is a good second in popularity, and the nearer he is to our standard points the better he is liked. The fox terrier varies a good deal in size and marking and is evidently not so well known in Germany as he deserves to be.

The ladies there are as fond of their little Poms and their King Charleses as are their English sisters of their pet dogs at home.

Some few dogs in the streets are harnessed to four wheeled trucks. Usually a man and a dog pull. The work seemed too heavy and exhausting for the dogs, which are generally mongrels of the mastiff type. They look in fair condition and are not ill treated.—Farm and Home.

NO FRIENDS.



Cashier—You'll have to bring some one to identify you before we can cash this check. Got any friends in the town?

Stranger—Not one. I'm the tax collector.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

Snake Story.

"Before he went fishing," said the town story-teller, he swallowed 'bout a pint an' half of snakebite remedy, an' of course you know what that is? Well, after the snake bit him, the reptile cut all sorts o' capers, kaze the remedy went straight to its head. Last thing it tried to do wuz to swaller its tail, an' it got itself in the form of a hoop, an' I'm a liar ef the children didn't roll it around all day!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Sure Sign of Love.

"So you think he's really in love, eh?"

"No doubt about it. Why, he thinks she's attractive in auto goggles."

WHY SUFFER FROM A COLD
when a few drops of Perry Davis' Painkiller taken promptly in some hot water or milk will prevent it? In 25c, 35c and 50c bottles. At all dealers.

Palm tree prosperity does not depend upon weather or climate.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty

in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

Pound for pound

Alabastine, the sanitary wall coating, is guaranteed to cover more wall surface than any hot or cold water kalsomine. Buy only in packages labeled

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

Alabastine is suitable for use on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. Alabastine is an alabaster powder ready to mix with cold water and apply with a wall brush.

Try it. All Dealers

Just Lather and Shave
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
(TRADE MARK)
PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 40-1909.

"OUCH, OH, MY BACK"

IT IS WONDERFUL HOW QUICKLY THE PAIN AND STIFFNESS GO WHEN YOU USE

ST. JACOBS OIL

For stiffness, soreness, sprain or bruise
Nothing is better that you can use;
Lumbago's pain, rheumatic twinge,
Your back feels like a rusty hinge;
Sciatic aches all pleasures spoil,
For happiness use St. Jacobs Oil.

25c. and 50c.

CONQUERS PAIN

St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

"Representing Independent Grain Shippers"

WOODWARD & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1879

Duluth GRAIN COMMISSION Minneapolis

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1909. NO. 28.

RALPH W. WHEELOCK

GOVERNOR EBERHART APPOINTS FORMER NEWSPAPER MAN AS DAY'S SUCCESSOR.

DECLINED BY CHARLES MITCHELL

Who Was Political Manager for Robert C. Dunn in His Race Against the Late Governor Johnson.

Minneapolis.—Ralph W. Wheelock, of Minneapolis, has been named as private secretary to Governor Adolph O. Eberhart. He will succeed Frank A. Day, who will retire Nov. 1.

The choice of Mr. Wheelock was made at a conference in the office of A. A. Eberhart, Governor Eberhart's brother. Present at the conference were Governor Eberhart, Lieutenant Governor E. E. Smith, and other republican leaders.

Mr. Wheelock has been prominent in the fight for the private secretaryship from the start. After a conference in St. Paul last week, the place was offered first to Charles S. Mitchell, of Duluth, with the understanding that Mr. Wheelock was to have the place should Mr. Mitchell refuse. After a talk with Robert C. Dunn, of Princeton, whose political manager Mr. Mitchell was in the Dunn-Johnson gubernatorial campaign, Mr. Mitchell decided that he would not accept the place. In this decision he followed Mr. Dunn's advice, and his own private wish not to re-enter politics. The decision of Mr. Mitchell made Mr. Wheelock's appointment a certainty.

Wheelock Best Man.

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Wheelock, Governor Eberhart said: "I have chosen Mr. Wheelock because I believe him to be the best man for the place. He is not entangled with any political faction, and has been allied with no political interest or interests."

Mr. Wheelock is now engaged in the advertising business in Minneapolis, but as a newspaper man he has worked on many of the twin city papers, and before he came to Minneapolis conducted a newspaper in South Dakota. He was private secretary to Mayor David P. Jones, of Minneapolis.

St. Paul.—Harvey Grimmer has declined to be Governor Eberhart's executive clerk.

In a signed statement, Mr. Grimmer, who, although he is a Republican, has been a staunch supporter of the late Governor Johnson, says that Governor Eberhart asked him to remain as his executive clerk, but because of the light he had been placed in by certain members of the press, inference having been made that his acceptance of favors by the new governor would be construed as a surrender of loyalty to the memory of one to whom he was so close, he thinks it is his duty to retire.

INAUGURAL AT CARLETON.

Dr. Donald Cowling Will be Installed President Oct. 18.

Northfield.—Dr. Donald J. Cowling, the newly elected president of Carleton college of Northfield will be formally inaugurated on Monday, Oct. 18. The ceremonies will begin at 10 a. m., when the inaugural procession, composed of the students and faculty of Carleton college, together with invited guests, will leave the campus and proceed to the First Congregational church, where the exercises will be held.

The installation will be performed by the president of the board of trustees, William Laird, of Winona. This will be followed by a brief speech of acceptance by President Cowling. Speeches of greeting will then be made by presidents of the University of Minnesota, Beloit college and Grinnell college. These will be followed by brief remarks by the alumni and faculty members, after which the inaugural address will be delivered.

LITTLE BOY HANGS HIMSELF.

Noose About Neck Causes Strangulation When He Falls.

Duluth.—While he was playing on the veranda in rear of his home, Ferris Buchner, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Buchner, of Proctor, accidentally hanged himself.

The child was playing with a noose made of heavy cord. He attached the cord to a nail on the post of the veranda and tied the noose about his neck. He was running about the veranda playing horse, when he slipped and fell off the edge.

The noose instantly tightened about his neck and he was strangled before he could make an outcry. His mother went out on the veranda a few minutes later and found her boy's dead body dangling to the rope.

FOR CLOSER ORGANIZATION.

Catholic Societies to Bond Together Closer.

Winona.—The Minnesota State Federation of German Catholic societies decided to make their organization more effective in the state by the establishment of districts and the pointment of a committee to work out a plan was authorized. A per capita tax of 25 cents for the support of the central verein was voted.

It was decided to appoint a committee to make out a list of hotels and lodging places in the large cities in the state for young people of both sexes, so they may easily find lodgings that will not be detrimental to their moral character.

Lecturers of prominence are to be invited to deliver a cours of lectures at St. Paul this winter on social reform.

Resolutions of condolence were adopted on the death of Bishop Cotter, Governor Johnson and John S. Grode, who was president of the state federation.

Secretary W. Elbner, of New Ulm, reported 126 societies in Minnesota affiliated with the state organization, and a membership of 10,281.

Rev. Father Alfred Meier, of St. Paul, who was one of the twelve delegates from Minnesota to the annual convention of the German Catholic central verein at Indianapolis last week, made an interesting report.

Addresses were made by Joseph Matt, of St. Paul; Rev. Bernard Sandmeyer, of New Ulm, and George Stelzle, of Minneapolis.

The officers elected for the federation follow: President, Paul Kemp, Winona; financial secretary, William Elbner, New Ulm; recording secretary, Frank Jungbauer, St. Paul; treasurer, Martin Walser, Mankato; executive committee: Rev. Mr. Wurst, Wabasha; Rev. Pauline Wiesner, Stillwater; George N. Gerlach, St. Paul; John Q. Juenemann, St. Paul; George Stelzle, Minneapolis; delegates to the annual convention of the central verein: Joseph Matt, George N. Gerlach, Will Elbner, John Jueneman, Rev. P. Pauline, Weisner, George Stelzle, Rev. P. Alfred Meier, Rev. John Meier, Peter M. Kersta and Rev. M. Wurst. Alternates are: Rev. Mr. Vandenberg, Rev. P. Schirmers, John A. Schroeder, Rev. H. Smalian, John Elden.

Benevolent Society Elects.

The first matter before the Benevolent society, which convention followed immediately after the federation session, was the election of officers as follows:

President—George N. Gerlach, St. Paul.

Vice-President—Rev. Pauline Wiesner, Stillwater.

Secretary—John Q. Juenemann, St. Paul.

Treasurer—John A. Schoeder, Minneapolis.

Stillwater gets the 1910 convention.

ESTATE IS PROBATED.

Value of Late Executive's Property Exceeds All Estimates.

St. Paul, Minn.—Governor Johnson's estate exceeds in amount all estimates advanced by his nearest friends. The governor's property holdings as shown in the petition for the appointment of administrators filed in the Ramsey county probate court, amount to $37,430, the major part of which is listed as "stocks."

The items are:

Household goods	$ 2,500
Stocks	23,000
Notes and bonds	2,330
One lot and building	7,600
Miscellaneous	2,000
Total	$37,430

The petition is signed by the late governor's widow, Elinore Marie Johnson, who in the will is named as executrix and is the sole heir. Mrs. Johnson petitioned for the appointment of Thomas D. O'Brien, justice of the state supreme court, and Frederick B. Lynch, as general administrators. Judge Bazille signed an order appointing Mr. Lynch special administrator, pending the hearing on the appointment of the general administrators which will take place Oct. 25.

CITY TO BUY WATER PLANT.

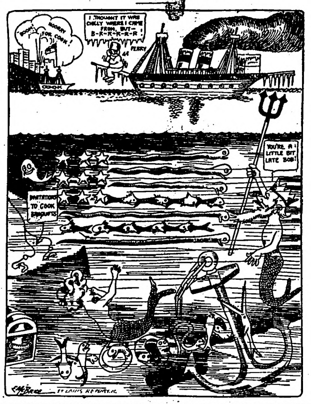
Condemnation Proceedings and a Bond Issue Authorized.

Brainerd.—The Brainerd city council authorized the sale of $57,500 in waterworks bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Minnesota Water Works Company under condemnation proceedings now pending. The bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and will bear 5 per cent interest.

Al bids must be accompanied by a certified check on a local bank for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid and the bidder must take the bonds within thirty days of the date of sale.

The city wishes to take over the plant prior to Jan. 1, 1910, so as to get the rentals for the quarter commencing on that date.

THE HOMECOMING WELCOME


HOORAY FOR COOK!
BOOM!
COOK
I THOUGHT IT WAS CHILLY WHERE I CAME FROM, BUT— B-R-R-R-R-R!
PERRY
YOU'RE A LITTLE BIT LATE BOB!
INVITATIONS TO COOK BANQUETS
McBRIDE — ST LOUIS REPUBLIC

BALLOONIST FALLS IN RIVER

CAPT. BALDWIN PLUNGES INTO HUDSON FROM AIR.

Wilbur Wright and Glenn Curtiss Make Successful Flights at New York.

New York.—The first day of flight of the Hudson-Fulton celebration Wednesday was a victory for the heavier-than-air machine. Wilbur Wright successfully circled the great statue of Liberty at the entrance of New York harbor, in his aeroplane, but two huge dirigible balloons, in the upper part of the city, failed in their task.

Both Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss soared succesfully from the aerodrome on Governors Island in their motor-propelled biplanes; both great dirigibles, manned respectively by Capt. Thomas Baldwin and George L. Tomlinson and entered in the New York World's $10,000 New York-to-Albany race, were forced to descend because of mechanical difficulties before they were well under way.

Wilbur Wright made three sensational flights and Curtiss made one brief though successful test spin of 30 seconds' duration. Baldwin with his dirigible landed in the Hudson river less than an hour after the start, while Tomlinson, after remaining in the air from 11:36 a. m. until 1:30 p. m., came to earth near White Plains, N, Y., 22 miles from his starting point. Neither of the dirigible pilots was injured nor was either craft seriously damaged.

New York.—A night carnival parade of many novel features was the concluding event of Children's day in the Hudson-Fulton celebration Saturday. This pageant was of a generally allegorical and legendary nature. Its bearing upon the events of the week was the representation it gave of arts and ideals that contributed to America's present civilization and culture.

In the planning and construction of these 50 floats the German, Austrian and Swiss societies of the city cooperated with the carnival committee and the Teutonic mythology which the early colonists brought to this part of the country was strongly in evidence. But the classic legends of Greece and Rome were not lacking, and a large number of the floats represented abstract subjects such as Poetry, Music, Art, War, Humor, Good Luck, Freedom and Peace.

FEARS WATER SITE TRUST

Pinchot Asserts Congress Must Take Drastic Action to Defeat Power Grabbers.

Washington.—Unequivocally asserting that a monopoly now is in process of formation whose object is to obtain possession of the water power sites of the country, Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry, who returned from an extended inspection in the west, declared that remedial legislation must be enacted at the coming session of congress if this great natural resource is to be preserved to the people.

The problem of how best to prevent the nation's water power sites from being gobbled up by such combinations, Mr. Pinchot predicted will be one of the biggest issues which the next session of congress will have to thresh out.

MINER IS LOST IN DESERT

Stakes His Life on the Turn of a Coin and Loses.

Los Angeles, Cal. — David Eldridge, the mine owner who disappeared in the desert several weeks ago, staked his life on the toss of a coin and lost, according to Malapai Mike, a prospector, who says he was the last to see the missing man. Parties have searched the desert in vain for Eldridge and have given him up for dead.

Mike came here from Greenwater. He says he and Eldridge, who was the son of Benjamin Eldridge, a wealthy Illinois sewing machine manufacturer, started for Telescope peak to inspect a power site. On the way they lost most of their provisions and all but one of their burros. When their water supply was reduced to five gallons Mike says Eldridge suggested the tossing of a coin to see which should take the burro and make a dash for Greenwater for aid. Mike won and taking one gallon of water left his companion.

On arriving at Greenwater he sent a party in search of the missing man, but no trace of him was found.

FIGHT FOR LIFE IN LAKE

Three Occupants of Crippled Launch Rescued Almost Overcome by Cold.

Chicago. — Two men and a boy in a gasoline launch were rescued after a 14-hour battle with the waves of Lake Michigan, in which they were almost overcome by cold. The engine of their craft was broken and they were unable to propel the boat. When the life-savers, under the direction of Capt. Charles Carlin, reached them, the exhausted victims were ready to give up their struggle. They are H. Rohrbok, C. A. Rohrbok, his son, and Frank Macey of Saugatuck, Mich., who left there a few days ago for a pleasure cruise.

They were about two miles out in the lake when the engine broke and water poured into the rolling boat.

Young Rohrbok used a pail to bail out the craft. In trying to throw it to Macey the vessel was lost in the lake.

All then used their hats as dippers to rid the launch of water. They sought to attract the attention of rescuers by pouring gasoline on garments and burning them, but their matches were blown out by the wind.

All night they fought the waves and young Rohrbok fell to the bottom of the boat exhausted.

As a last resort the men tied a shirt to an oar carried for emergency and this signal was seen by a man of Capt. Carlin's crew in a watch tower.

The life-savers launched a boat and hurried to the rescue.

RAILROAD IS FINED $1,000

Southern Pacific Enters Plea of Technical Guilt of Rebating—Maximum Penalty $20,000.

Los Angeles, Cal. — The Southern Pacific railroad pleaded guilty in the United States district court to rebating and was fined $1,000 by Judge Wellborn.

Through Attorney C. M. Durbrow of San Francisco, the company entered a plea of technical and unintentional guilt. The maximum penalty would have been $20,000.

WHITNEY KNEW ALL

DR. COOK'S STATEMENTS CORROBORATED BY BIG GAME HUNTER.

COOK'S ESKIMOS ARE PUMPED

Asked Whitney What Peary's Men Were Trying to Make Them Say—Deny Cook Did Not Go out of Sight of Land.

St. John's N. F.—Harry Whitney, of New Haven, who arrived here from Labrador on the steamer Jeanie, says he has no reason for doubting that both Cook and Peary reached the pole.

Mr. Whitney was questioned regarding the statements made to him by Dr. Frederick A. Cook in Greenland. He said Cook arrived at Annotok in April of this year and declared that he had reached the north pole a year before. He pledged Whitney, however, not to tell Commander Peary, who was to be informed only that Cook had gone farther north than Peary's previous record, 87 degrees 6 minutes. Continuing, Dr. Cook told Whitney that he had accomplished all he expected to, and more besides, and that he was through with the northern country. Whitney did not communicate the latter part of this statement to Commander Peary.

Continuing, Mr. Whitney said that Dr. Cook had complained to him of Peary's taking over his house and stores, but declared that he had suffered no unfairness. Peary's steward, William Pritchard, was present when these statements were made; like Mr. Whitney, he was pledged to secrecy by Dr. Cook. Murphy, Peary's boatswain, who was in charge of the stores, was absent at Etah on this day and did not hear Dr. Cook's communications.

There were two houses on the Greenland shore, one at Annotok, holding Cook's stores, and another at Etah, holding Peary's stores. The three white men, Whitney, Murphy and Pritchard, sometimes occupied one and sometimes the other of these houses. Murphy is not able to read or write. He had written instructions from Peary which Whitney, at Peary's request, read over to him from time to time. These instructions were very stringent. They directed Murphy to use Cook's stores first and Peary's afterwards.

Murphy was told in them that he was to give Dr. Cook every help if he came along in a needy condition, and furthermore the instruction implied that Murphy was to organize an expedition to search for Dr. Cook, but according to Mr. Whitney this part of the instructions was worded ambiguously. Mr. Whitney said that Cook had a copy of these instructions and would doubtless make them public.

When Dr. Cook and his Eskimos arrived at the house they had no sledge; being too tired to drag it over the rough ice they had left it 20 miles from Etah. The following day some other Eskimos went out, recovered the sledge and brought it in. On it were Dr. Cook's instruments, clothes and food.

After spending two days at Annotok, where Cook first met Whitney, Cook started for Etah. Whitney accompanied him.

The doctor had figured out roughly the date tht he would likely get to Upernavik, and when the Dundee whalers or the Danish store ships would reach there, and he argued that he had no time to lose. He planned originally to take two Eskimos and two sledges, but one Eskimo fell sick and this made it necessary for him to cut down the luggage he could take with him south.

New York.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook contemplates the bringing of a suit against Commander Peary to recover damages for slander and defamation, according to friends of the Brooklyn explorer.

Dr. Cook himself had nothing to say regarding the proposed suit, but his secretary, Walter Lonsdale, admitted Saturday that the idea was seriously entertained, both by Dr. Cook and by John R. Bradley, Cook's backer. He said that affidavits had already been prepared in case it was definitely decided to bring the suit."

TOTS NEAR DEATH IN FIRE

Although Hemmed In on Three Sides by Flames Children Are Rescued from Home.

Wheeling, W. Va. — The Country children's home at Tacoma, Belmont county, Ohio, was partially destroyed by fire and 15 children narrowly escaped death or serious injury. Although hemmed in on three sides by flames all were rescued by Miss Grace Green, a nurse, who succeeded in getting them through a window to safety. The loss is $15,000.

TAFT FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY

COUNTRY NEEDS MORE VESSELS, SAYS THE PRESIDENT.

Wouldn't Have Enough in Case of War—Sees Miners Work in Montana.

Seattle, Wash.—President Taft, speaking before a vast concourse of people assembled in the natural amphitheater of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which has a seating capacity of nearly 20,000, Thursday, announced that he had concluded to urge upon congress, in his annual message, the passage of a ship subsidy bill.

Mr. Taft declared that the country was ready to make such experiment and that something must be done to build up an American merchant marine. His utterances on this subject were received with great acclaim. He said that if a war should come at this time, the United States would not have enough vessels to carry coal to its fleets. And it would be doubtful, under neutrality laws, he added, if the United States would be able to buy foreign vessels in the emergency.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 2.—After passing two days in and about Seattle President Taft came to Tacoma and received from the audience that thronged the big armory one of the most cordial greetings of his trip. The president was entertained at dinner at the Union club, after making the trip from Seattle on board the yacht Elprimero, owned by Chester Thorne. The torpedo boat destroyer Perry escorted the yacht.

From the exposition grounds the president motored to the Seattle Country club, where he took luncheon and passed the early afternoon on the golf links. The sail on the sound from Seattle to Tacoma occupied two hours.

President Taft promised to attend another exposition to be held on the Pacific coast in 1915 in celebration of the completion of the Panama canal. Mr. Taft said the date was beyond his term of office but that his interest in the Panama canal and in the extension of trade on the Pacific had been so great for so many years that he readily gave his promise to attend.

President Taft's unqualified statement in his speeches here that the Panama canal would be completed in 1915 aroused great enthusiasm, as the entire Pacific coast is expecting to profit greatly by the short all-water route from the eastern seaboard and the opening of European markets to this section.

TEST FOR CENSUS AGENTS

Director Durand Announces That Applicants for Appointment Will Be Examined November 3.

Washington.—Census Director E. Dana Durand announces November 3 next as the date for making a practical test of the qualifications of applicants for appointment as special agents for the collection of the thirteenth census statistics of manufactures, mines and quarries. Blank applications may be obtained now by writing the bureau of the census. No applications which are received after the close of business October 25 will be considered.

In a circular of instructions relative to the subject, approved by Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, the director states that about January 1, 1910, the bureau will employ from 1,600 to 1,800 special agents.

HEADS TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

Prof. J. H. Raymond, President of Municipally Owned Institution in the Ohio City.

Toledo, O.—Prof. Jerome H. Raymond, for some years connected with the university, Friday assumed the presidency of the Toledo university, which is owned and operated by the city of Toledo. Mrs. Raymond, who has been a lecturer in literature in the extension department of the Chicago institution, will create a similar department here. Prof. Raymond is an authority on sociology. He first became connected with the University of Chicago in 1894, later was a member of the faculties of the universities of Wisconsin and West Virginia, and went back to Chicago in 1901.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Prof. Harry B. Hutchins began his duties as acting president of the University of Michigan, this being the date when the resignation of President James B. Angell became effective.

Strike-Breakers Fire on Pickets.

Elwood, Ind. — The first marked violence of the strike at the American Sheet & Tinplate mills in this city occurred when two foreign strike-breakers, who were leaving the mills at the midnight shift, opened fire on a number of strikers' pickets and, when policemen interfered, fired at the officers. All the bullets went wild. One strike-breaker was arrested.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

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Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

R. J. Montague has tendered his reignation as Register of the U.S. Land office at Crookston to take affect in December Aurthur Toupin, of Red Lake Falis has been indorsed by Congressman Steenerson as his successor. The appointment of Mr. Toupin for this important position will be a good one, as he is well qalified for the position, and understands the situation of the homesteader of northern Minnesota.

Congressman Steenerson is to make a special trip to Washinton to appear before the war department to get some needed improvements on Red Lake River. If he succeed the improvements will be made next year but if there can be nothing done to let the water out of the lake into the river so we can run the boats on it, we would rather see it taken out from under the control of the war department, so the people could build brdges accross it without haveing to get a string of red tape half a mile long from the government.

Good Representatives, To Leave At Home.

We are in receipt of a letter from representative J. J. Opsahl under date of September 2nd, in which he says. "The Drainage Commission with its Engineer, and the Emigration Commission left here last Friday for a trip around Red Lake and we expected to have gone down through the Red Lake River as far as Sunbeam on Sunday, but on reaching the outlet found that the Government boat which we had was unable to cross the sand bar compelling us to give it up. I am sure the state Department will do what they can toward a proper devellopment of the Red Lake River and createing storage resivor at the outlet on the two lakes, to relieve the situation from Highlanding east between Red Lake and Clearwater River, the channel will need to be dredged from some point near Highlanding to the Lake and lower level maintained on the lakes."

It will be seen by the above that our representative, from this District in the last legilature is taking quite an active interest in the improvement of Red Lake River, but of course he will forget all about it should he be elected a member of the next legislature. Opsahl end Hanson are two of the best representatives that this district ever had, when the legislature is not in session, but when it is they seem to be bewilderd and act like a young colt the first time it gets out on the public high way, that begins to whinny and run, and will follow any team off, wheather they ever see them before, or not.

Such men are a positive dammage to any district in northern Minnesota that they are elected to represent, and it would be better to have the legislative chairs of this district stand empty than to have them filled by men that are only looking for a "pork barrel" and a county option law. As long as we elect men of this kind to the legislature we can not expect to get even an empty pork barrel or a county option law, for they are simply 0 among an entelligent body of men.

HUNTING ROCK HARES.

A Fleet Little Animal Found Among the Sand Hills of Arabia.

How long the Arab has inhabited the deserts of the near east is a much discussed question. How long he has indulged in the old time sport of falconry it is equally difficult to say. Sure it is that this keen blooded race has not lived all these centuries in those sun scorched wastes without some sort of recreation, and his delights today are probably much the same as those of his ancestors a couple of thousand years ago.

Curious to see what natural sport these barren regions could afford, the writer accepted an invitation to join a party of Syrian Arabs for a week's hunting. Our quarry was the rock hare, an animal about the size of an English rabbit, but with very fine developed ears, which frequents these deserts in small numbers, living on what scanty herbage it can find.

We started straight away in search of it by forming a chain about a quarter of a mile long and drawing likely tracts of desert in long semicircular sweeps. The herbage was very scant indeed. These sand hills, being scorched by a tropical sun and having a yearly rainfall of only some three inches, support but few plants of any kind. I noticed a few insectivorous birds pursuing their prey with keen voracity, as though they found it hard to make a living, but saw no trace of wild animals.

On we marched in silent order, merely following the lead of our falcon bearer, whose face seemed invariable, his manner unmoved. Hours passed by. It was now 11 o'clock. The sun was hot above us, drying up our parched lips. I began to think that rock hares must be a myth when suddenly the hound leaped forward with a great bound, our horses instinctively following at full gallop. But we had not far to go. It was only a "garbour." The hound was soon up to it, and I thought it was all over; but, no—the little creature leaped, as it were, right out of his mouth.

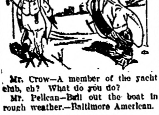
One spring brought the greyhound alongside again, but again this agile quadruped had slipped out of the grasp of his sharp teeth. The speed of the tiny thing was so great and its actions so sudden that it was as much as the eye could do to follow it at all. Again its great pursuer sprang upon it; again this nimble animal slipped from his very jaws. But it was no good. It was outclassed in size. These great leaps shook the very life breath from its frail body.

At last it fell an easy prey to its relentless enemy, and one crunch put an end to its miseries. It was an interesting little beast, its body about the size of a rat. It carried a fine long coat, was gray on the back, with white under the belly, having a long bony tail with a pretty tuft at the end. But its hind legs were its great feature. They were very long, being, like those of the kangaroo, specially adapted for jumping. I noted, too, that each hind foot was provided with only three toes, whereas on those of the fore legs, which were very short, there were the normal five. Altogether it was a most interesting and sporting specimen.—"Near East."

Descendants of David.

The history of the Sassoons is one of the most dramatic in the very dramatic story of the Hebrew race. The original Sassoon was a Bombay merchant, but the family is descended from a group known as Ibn Shoshan, who at one time held the position of nossi of Toledo. The name Shoshan, which signifies "lily" in Hebrew, was gradually transformed into Sassoon, signifying "gladness." The family claim Davidic descent, and Abraham Sassoon, who flourished in the seventeenth century, stated that he was a direct descendant of Shephatiah, the fifth son of David. Not only are there many references to the name in Hebrew mediaeval literature, but mention of it is made in the Talmud.—London M. A. P.

Just the Man.



Mr. Crow—A member of the yacht club, eh? What do you do?

Mr. Pelican—Bail out the boat in rough weather.—Baltimore American.

Kissing the Book.

In England and all the English speaking countries the kissing of the book before the oath comes from the practice of touching a "halidame," or sacred object, as the old Roman touched the altar of Harold the casket of relics. The form "So help me God" is inherited from ancient Teutonic-Scandinavian law, under which the old northmen, touching the blood daubed ring on the altar, swore, "So help me Frey and Niordh and the Almighty God"—that is, Thor. The first and last of these are the two old English gods, whose names we keep up in Friday and Thursday.—New York American.

The Sour Philosopher.

"Some people give [illegible] a pup."

"Well?"

"Others carry the situation too far and get married."—Washington Herald.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 24th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 735 Serial No. 0096, for Lots 1, 2, & E.½ of N.W.¼ Section 31 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at thief river falls Minn. on the 6th, day of November 1909.

Claimant' names as witnesses:

John C. Casey, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, John D. Vaughan, all of Germatown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 24, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Casey, of Germantown Minnesota, who on October 5, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 699, Serial No. 0097, for N. E. ¼ Section 31, Township 154N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of November 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

John D. Vaughan, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, of Germantown Minn. Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn.

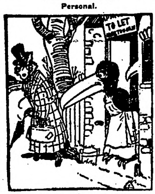
R. J. Montague,
Register.

Impossible.

"But why don't you believe that I have a friend who is much more beautiful than I am?"

"Because it is impossible that she should be your friend if she is really more beautiful than you."

Personal.



Mr. Fox—No, ma'am. I think your lodgings will not suit me. I'm afraid your bills are too long!

ABSENTMINDED.

The Dinner to Which Wills, the Artist, Invited a Friend.

Mr. Wills, the artist, was renowned for his absentmindedness, and the following story, says Henrietta Cockran in her book, "Celebrities and I," was told of him by a friend: "Wills invited me to dinner one afternoon when I met him in the Strand. I accepted, reminding him that as he was absentminded he had better make a note of the evening. As he had no paper in his pocket, he wrote the date on his shirt cuff.

"When the appointed evening arrived I went to his studio. The door was opened by Wills, and I could see that he had forgotten all about the appointment.

"'Ah, old fellow,' he exclaimed, 'do not be too hard on me. The cuff went to the wash and the date with it. But there is a fowl in the pot boiling here,' continued Mr. Wills. 'Just come in and wait a few minutes.'

"I had my misgivings, but walked inside and sat upon the only chair not crowded with paint brushes and palettes.

"After waiting for about twenty minutes, feeling deucedly hungry, I groaned. This had its effect.

"He exclaimed in a dreamy voice, 'The fowl must be boiled by this time,' and, coming forward, he lifted the lid of the pot and peered inside. 'It is very odd,' he remarked, 'but I cannot see the fowl. Extraordinary! No one has been here, so the bird cannot have been stolen.'

"Well, the long and short of it is that a week or two later I called again at the studio, noticed a peculiar odor and discovered the fowl wrapped up in a piece of paper.

"'Ah!' said Wills. 'Now I know how it all happened. When the fowl was brought in there came a smart visitor—Lady G.—about sitting for her portrait. I must have thrown the fowl behind a canvas and forgotten about it.'"

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection. We can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.

MARINERS' COMPASS.

Little Known of the Real Origin of the Instrument.

ITS USE BY THE CHINESE.

This Wonderful People Knew of the Magnetic Needle Long Before the Christian Era—The Claims of Gioia, the Pilot, and the Credit Due Him.

Much interest must forever attach to the discovery of that valuable instrument, the mariner's compass, and yet there are few subjects concerning which less is known. For a period the honor of the invention was ascribed to Gioia, a pilot, born at Pasitano, a small village situated near Amalfi, about the end of the thirteenth century. His claims, however, have been disputed.

Much learning and labor have been bestowed upon the subject of the discovery. It has been maintained by one class that even the Phoenicians were the inventors, by another that the Greeks and Romans had a knowledge of it. Such notions, however, have been completely refuted.

One passage, nevertheless, of a remarkable character occurs in the works of Cardinal de Vitty, bishop of Ptolemais, in Syria. He went to Palestine during the fourth crusade, about the year 1204. He returned afterward to Europe and subsequently back to the Holy Land, where he wrote his work entitled "Historia Orientalis," as nearly as can be determined, between the years 1215 and 1220. In chapter 91 of that work he has this singular passage:

"The iron needle, after contact with the loadstone, constantly turns to the north star, which, at the axis of the firmament, remains immovable while the others revolve, and hence it is essentially necessary to those navigating on the ocean."

These words are as explicit as they are extraordinary. They state a fact and announce a use. The thing, therefore, which essentially constitutes the compass must have been known long before the birth of Gioia. In addition to this fact, there is another equally fatal to his claim as the original discoverer.

It is now settled beyond a doubt that the Chinese were acquainted with the compass long before the Europeans. It is certain that there are allusions to the magnetic needle in the traditionary period of Chinese history, about 2,000 years before Christ, and a still more credible account of it is found in the reign of Chingwang of the Chow dynasty, before Christ 1114.

All this, however, may be granted without in the least impairing the just claims of Gioia to the gratitude of mankind. The truth appears to be that the position of Gioia in relation to the compass was precisely that of Watt in relation to the steam engine—the element existed; he augmented its utility.

The compass used by the mariners in the Mediterranean during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was a very uncertain and unsatisfactory apparatus. It consisted only of a magnetic needle floating in a vase or basin by means of two straws on a bit of cork supporting it on the surface of the water.

The compass used by the Arabians in the thirteenth century was an instrument of exactly the same description. Now, the inconvenience and inefficiency of such an apparatus are obvious. The agitation of the ocean and the tossing of the vessel might render it useless in a moment.

But Gioia placed the magnetized needle on a pivot, which permits it to turn to all sides with facility. Afterward it was attached to a card divided into thirty-two points, called rose de vents, and then the box containing it was suspended in such a manner that, however the vessel might be tossed, it would always remain horizontal.—Electrical Engineer.

Stung.

The old gentleman went into the parlor the other night at the witching hour of 10:30 and found the lights out and his daughter and a dear friend enjoying a tete-a-tete in a corner by the window.

"Evangeline," said the old man sternly, "this is scandalous!"

"Yes, papa," she answered sweetly. "It is candleless because times are hard. Lights cost so much Ferdinand and I said we would get along with the starlight."

And papa turned about in speechless amazement and tried to walk out of the room through a panel in the wall paper.—Exchange.

The Difference.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is the difference between farming and agriculture?"

"Well, my son, for farming you need a plow and a harrow and a lot of other implements, and for agriculture all you need is a pencil and a piece of paper."—Washington Star.

The Mess In the Oven.

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid of all work.

"Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water, and I put them into the oven to dry."—London Tatler.

Mildew.

An easy method of removing mildew is to place the article in a warm oven for a few moments and then brush it.

When you forget there are others you are nearing a burned bridge.

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Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

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Mrs. Peachblow—Why does your husband carry such a tremendous amount of life insurance when he's in such perfect health? Mrs. Flicker—Oh, just to tantalize me. Men are naturally cruel.—Life.

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If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects.

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES'
Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office,

Local news are rather scarse this week.

Have you got your potatoes dug yet?

Andrew Ellingson is haveing a new cement floor put in his warehouse.

Olof Hanson took a crew of river drivers up the river Wednesday on his steam boat.

FOR SALE: Ten fine milch cows, by G.A. Hoveland, at the Clearwater Creamery.

School commenced in this district Monday, with Miss Chritiana Skole, of St.Hilaire as teacher.

Mrs.Ole Overum is haveing a flowing well drilled on her High landing farm this week.

With one more weeks fair weather Walter McAddress will about complete his fall plowing.

Theadore Hyland returned home from a business trip to the city of Thief River Falls today.

James O'Brien returned home from Cavalier N. D.last Saturday where he went to attend his fathers funeral.

Chas.Swanson and Wm, Rodman are threshing in the Frank Lundeen neighborhood in Deer Park this week.

The grand opening ball of the season will be held at the Kratka hall, on Saturday evening October 30th,. First class music. All are invited.

The Ole Giving threshing rig will about finish up threshing in Highlanding neighborhood this week and will then move west into the Kuehnel lacality.

All kinds of tame strawberry plants for sale, by John Wjlentek, the Hilda Nurseryman.Now is a good time of year to fix up a nice strwberry bed for next season.

How long is it since you paid any subscription to THE SUNBEAM? Don't you begin to think it is about time to remit? Do so today, at our expense. We will pay for the registering of your letter.

Carl Elg has torn down the old house on the Shoston farm at Highlanding and has erected a large and substancial frame granery in place of it. This old log house was built by the Indians a good many years before the opening of the eleven townships and could give some interesting history, if the old logs could talk.

McIntosh had the worst fire last week that they ever had, distroying the two large stores of Carpenter & Webster and F. A,Mathieu. The fire broke out in the upper story of the Carpenter & Webster building in the north part of town and so fierce were the flames that the entire Village had a narow escape from being distroyed. It is doubtful if the buildings will be rebuilt.

Why Women's Minds Are Cleaner.

"Of course women should vote," he said. "Women deserve the suffrage as much as men—more, because their minds are purer and cleaner."

"Cleaner?" cried the sweet young thing he had taken in to dinner. "Of course they are, ever and ever so much cleaner! But how do you know that?"

"Because they change them so much oftener," said he solemnly.—Exchange.

Hard Luck.

Old Lady—Poor man! What have you done to your hand? Unemployable—Broke my knuckles, mum, knockin' at people's doors askin' for work.—London Scraps.

Keep Cool.

"Why worry about the children?"

"I can't help it."

"But, my dear, you are hurting your game of bridge."—Kansas City Journal.

A man is never appreciated in his home town, and he is usually not known in other places, and there you are.—Atchison Globe.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Pleasant fall weather this!

Miss Signa Gunderson returned home from Knut Lidtvets on Sunday, after a few weeks helping Mrs.Lindtvet,

Miss Esther Bourman left for McIntosh, to work for Mrs Husby on Sunday last,

County superintendant Anderson is visiting schools around here this week,

Miss Anniebell Rolandson visited with the family of Con Short on Sunday,

Mr. Andrew Hanson made a business trip to Plummer on Saturday.

Mr.Jackson from St Hilaire is teaching the school in the Iver Jonnson district.

Sall Bros, returned home from Crockston with their new threshing engin Monday and started up threshing Tuesday.

Mr. G. A. Hoveland drove to Plummer on Saturday on a business trip.

The young peopels society held at A. Bourmans on Sunday was well attended and all had a good time.

Mrs. I.Lillo visited with her daughter Mrs.Hoveland on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs.A. Rolandson visited with the family of E.V. Carlson Sunday afternoon.

Mr and Mrs. John Bakstad visited with the family of E. V. Carlson Sunday afternoon.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 5th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Patten, of Thief River Falls.Minn., who on October 18th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No.749. Serial No.04277, for S.E.¼ Section 34 Township 154 N.Range 41 W. 5th.Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th. day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. Charles Newbury, George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn.

R.J.MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909. Notice is hereby given that George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn. who on October 24. 1904, made Homestead entery No. 770, Serial No.04285, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 30. Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka, Minn. Charles Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Chales Newbuy, of Thief River Falls Minn., who on October 24, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 771, Serial No.04286, for the N.E. ¼ Section 25, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. George Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

German Dialect In Wisconsin.

It is two German women who are speaking in the presence of an Irish woman.

"Th' tap o' th' mornin' t' ye, Mis' Brettschneider. 'Tis glad I am t' see th' likes av ye. Iss yet daughther Gretchen goin t' the Hill th' morrow?"

"Faith an' she is. Ven me bye Heinrich can get th' bay hourse away from th' plowin'. I t'ink I'll go mesilf, be dad."

This is not travesty. It is a report of German dialect. The manner of speech came about naturally enough. When the Germans arrived here in full force the country was already settled, largely by Yankees and Irish, and the German had to buy his farm here or there. Thus a number of them found themselves located in the town of Erin, where, of course, they learned the language of the country. And I leave it to my fellow citizens in Wisconsin whether a German cannot speak as broad and rich a brogue as any son of Erin.—Charles D. Stewart in Atlantic

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Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.
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RHODA & KRATKA,
Is the cheapest and best place
to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices
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WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS
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Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.
Yours For Bnciness.-- SINGCR BROS.
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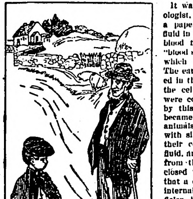
His Opportunity.



"Ain't you afraid to stay away from school, Johnny?"

"Not me. Father's broke his arm and can't lick me."

Bolivia.

Bolivia is famous for its silver, but also possesses considerable quantities of gold, which, however, cannot be extracted without great expense. In the seventeenth century an Indian near the town of La Paz found a mass of native gold, supposed to have been detached from the neighboring mountain by lightning. Bolivia is, on the whole, in a backward condition; political changes and internal conflicts having hindered the development of its natural wealth.

Not So Very Clever.

"Bilkins' wife found some poker chips in his pocket."

"Yes?"

"Well, Bilkins told her they were cough lozenges."

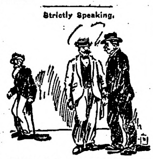
"Clever of Bilkins, wasn't it?"

"Very. She swallowed two and very nearly died."

When Man Was a Marine Animal.

It was M. Quinton, a French physiologist, who several years ago wrote a paper to show that the colorless fluid in which the red corpuscles of our blood float and which is called the "blood serum" is the same fluid as that which constituted the primeval sea. The earliest forms of life which floated in the primeval sea were such that the cells and tissues of which they were constituted were always bathed by this primeval fluid. When silica became a constituent of the sea these animals may have coated themselves with silicious coverings, but many of their cells were still bathed by the fluid, and some of them as they passed from the sea to the land may have closed up their alimentary canals, so that a distinction arose between their internal organs and their outer superficies, but still, for the good of their cells, they still bathed them in the saline fluid. To do so more effectively they took the saline fluid ashore with them in the form of a blood serum, and it is this blood serum which we carry about with us today, the most evident relic of the age when we were marine animals.

Strictly Speaking.



"Swift was very unpopular before the game, but after he made the fine winning play he had many friends."

"Ah, I suppose he made friends by [illegible]"

Oh!

"How did you act when he proposed?"

"I sank gracefully on one knee."

"How ridiculous! What in the world did you sink on your knee for?"

"On his knee, not mine."—Houston Post.

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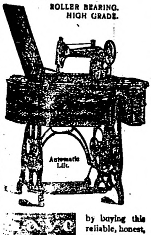

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STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
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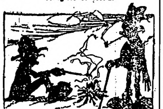

"Yes, Freddy, I was nearly killed for droppin' out of a poker game once!"

"How was dat?"

"Why, it was in a balloon, an' I had ter drop about 500 feet."

To forgive a fault in another is more sublime than to be faultless oneself.—George Sand.

Not Unanimous.

She—There's Mrs. Toozle. She seems quite reconciled to the death of her first husband. He—Yes, but I'm afraid her second never will be.—Illustrated Bits.

In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us.—Rochefoucauld.

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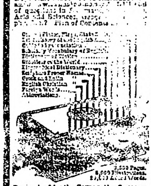
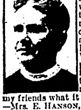


MARY [illegible]
WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY
[illegible] of questions in [illegible] Arts and Sciences, [illegible] Plan of Contents [illegible]
2,380 Pages.
5,000 Illustrations.
27,000 Added Words.
Recognized by the COURTS, the SCHOOLS, and the PRESS, as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.
Should You Not Own Such a Book?
WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. Largest abridgment of the International. Regular & Thin Paper Editions. 1116 pages, 1400 Illus.
Write for "DICTIONARY WRINKLES," and Specimen Pages. Mention in your [illegible] this publication and receive a useful set of colored maps, pocket size, of the United States, Cuba, [illegible], China, Japan, [illegible]
G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

HER PHYSICIAN ADVISED

Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



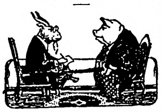
Columbus, Ohio.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life. My doctor told me it was good, and since taking it I feel so much better that I can do all my work again. I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fine remedy for all woman's troubles, and I never forget to tell my friends what it has done for me."—Mrs. E. Hanson, 304 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Another Woman Helped.

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."—Mrs. Charles Barclay, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE DIAGNOSIS



"Anything really serious with my eye, Doc?"

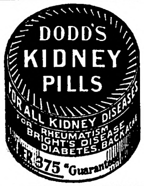
"No, no—simply a pig-sty."

No matter how long your neck may be or how sore your throat, Hamlins Wizard Oil will cure it surely and quickly. It drives out all soreness and inflammation.

Though we should examine the whole world we shall not find one man so happy as to have nothing left to wish for.—Oliver Goldsmith.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

Gossip has a thousand tongues—and they all work overtime.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Cheerful homes

Many things combine to make home cheerful, but no one thing plays so important a part as artistic taste in wall decoration. Beautiful, cleanly and wholesome is

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

We have ideas on color harmonies, classic stencils, and much that will interest the discriminating house owner. These ideas have cost us money but are free to you. Ask your dealer or write direct.

Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THOS. LAWSON'S
TRIBUTE TO
JNO. A. JOHNSON

Thomas W. Lawson was an intimate friend of Governor Johnson. Upon hearing of his death, he wired the following, which is one of the finest things that has been said of the dead governor.

"Yesterday and yesterdays when the sun's red-brown halo blended my hollyhocks and sunflowers to nodding evening gods, he used to loom, a soulful, heart-loving inspiration. From my garden's twilight quiet I have often visioned him, this tall, swaying pine of the west, and the visioning peopled my world with times and things and men long, long since dead and dust, and these times and things and men glowed the heart and soothed the soul and charitied the mind and made for love of good and for shame of petty meaness and sordid hatred.

"When I say this I limn the man. No human ever entered the atmosphere of John Johnson without being better. He was indeed a man, a made-in-the-image-of-his-God man. Wives looked upon his wife and blessed him; mothers gazed upon his mother and prayed their sons might be in his mold; and the children and the dogs and the flowers and God's good earth beamed and laughed and warmed when his presence came.

Such a Good Man.

"Ah! But he was such a man, such a good man. I saw him on the field, in the tent, and in the orchards, where the great, ripe juicy golden plums of man-wealth hung low and vainly screamed for plucking, and I sat with him by the hour in his office of state while his mind romped in freedom and his long legs crossed and uncrossed themselves over the corner of the desk upon which the freemen of a great western empire laid honor-offering.

"I have ridden with him the hot days through, in the dusty, nerve racking railroad train, and I've been with him when he listened to the fealty message of the leaders of his party which cooed about that crown and throne which is the dream of all red-blooded Americans; and I've brought him the taunt of his great rival, and yet in all I never once saw that childish merry twinkle leave those wonderfully love-begetting eyes, and I never heard a discord in that voice of trust and faith and charity and good will to all. Ah! But he was such a man, such a good man.

"John Johnson's vision was all outward. He had no mirror, and had he one he would have held it to reflect the beauties and the goodness of his fellows.

Story of a Boy.

"The other evening Erman Ridgeway, his good wife, and myself were in the bus with this great man on our way to hear him lecture. We'd had a jolly good dinner and he was snuggled into the corner muffled in his big fur coat, and we thought he wanted to be alone to tell over his great speech, when, as he neared the church where his lecture was to be delivered, he said, "I'm nervous tonight, Lawson, for I'm going to make my lecture the simple story of how I pardoned a boy and gave him back to his old mother and father. I want you to hear it, but I know I'll cry and make a country booby of myself, and then these eastern people will wonder what my great state was thinking of in electing such a governor."

"'Twas a big audience, big in intelligence, big in sympathy with this latterday Abe Lincoln of the people; and Governor Johnson told his story and the tears trickled down his cheeks and his gentle voice was gentler than its wont, but we, his audience—yes, all of us—men, women and children, we cried, just laid back and let 'er go in one of those heart-relieving, don't-give-a-picayune-who-sees-us sobbing outbursts, and at the close of the story I said to the big, strong mannish governor of New Jersey, who had sat with bowed head as John Johnson, the man, told the simple story of how Governor Johnson, of the great state of Minnesota gave their boy back to the old father and mother, 'Governor, I notice that you, too, forgot that Governor Johnson was of the enemy.'

"Yes, yes, I forgot everything but the story and the man who was telling it,' and he tried to sneak away the trail the story had left on his cheek, 'and if all democrats were like Governor Johnson there'd be no enemies."

Runs Race Joyfully.

"God was good to John Johnson. He endowed him with all those riches which make for happiness here and hereafter. Birthed from the womb of the common people, cradled in that greatest of all world luxuries, poverty, he came to the starting line a moral Hercules, bursting with love of mother and adoration of wife, bristling with affection for humanity and charity and forgiveness for his enemies, and muscled with a superb honesty and veneration for God and nature. The starter's bell was to him a joyful 'go.' As he ran he saw no mire, no boulders, no ditches, only God's great blue; he felt only God's warming sun-rays and as he ran for Them, not himself, 'tis no wonder that his track was fast and his feet winged.

"God was good to Governor Johnson. He took him as he took the sainted Lincoln and all his very chosen, while yet they ran, while yet their fellows cheered, while yet their souls were radiant with the intoxication of ambition's rays.

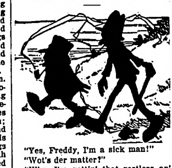
"To us who were blessed with the privilege of his presence is left the consolation that he was, and is yet. Let us rain our tears, but not for him. Let us weep for her whose sun is set and for the nation which so sorely needs her valiant sons and for humanity whose champion has gone over yonder. For myself, my sadness is mellowed by the thought that I knew him, and by the faith that his shadow will for ages be a dream-cradle for countless despairing souls. Ah! But he was such a man, such a good man."

Feeding Farm Hands.

Every farmer's wife knows what tremendous appetites farm hands usually have; but while they eat well they work well, too.

Here's a good suggestion about feeding farm hands. Give them plenty of Quaker Oats. A big dish of Quaker Oats porridge with sugar and cream or milk is the greatest breakfast in the world for a man who needs vigor and strength for a long day's work. The man that eats Quaker Oats plentifully and often is the man who does good work without excessive fatigue. There is a sustaining quality in Quaker Oats not found in other foods, and for economy it is at the head of the list. Besides the regular size packages Quaker Oats is packed in large size family packages, with and without china. 5

THE DANGER SIGNAL



"Yes, Freddy, I'm a sick man!"

"Wot's der matter?"

"Why, I'm gettin' that restless an' wakeful, dat I can't sleep, only at night!"

Would Find Use for It.

After a day and a night spent in answering telephone calls from people who wanted the latest news from Peary and Dr. Cook, the secretary of one of the arctic clubs had retired for a well-earned rest, when the persistent 'phone bell rang again. A voice at the other end said:

"Do you want the ambulance sent right over?"

"What ambulance?" roared the irate secretary.

"Why, the one you sent for."

"I sent for no ambulance."

"You lie!"

The secretary gasped, then he screamed into the 'phone:

"Send it as soon as possible, and you come over, too, and I'll send you back in it!"

Poker Finance.

Mose Coonley (a winner)—Guess I'll cash in, boys.

Abe Mokeby (also to the good)—Guess I'll do de same.

Jefferson Yallerby—Me too!

Bill Bingy (the banker, a big loser)—Well, I guess yo' each done got anuddeh guess a-comin', gen'lemen! Ownin' to dis heah attempted an' uncalled-fo' run on de bank, de instertootion am now suspended an' won't resume oppyrations till de panicky feelin' hab fully subsided an' de foolish depositahs continues doin' business as fohmahly. And it's youah deal, Mose Coonley!"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Ours and Theirs.

"A play on names unconsciously perpetrated by my youngest son was very funny," said a Flatbush man the other day. "We live next door to a family named Feitenour, and the other night while my family was busy reading in the library we heard a racket on the back porch. My son went out to investigate, and on his return my wife, always inquisitive, asked what had caused the noise.

"'Nothin' but a couple of cats,' Jim told her, and then I heard her ask: 'Did you see whose they were?'

"'Yes; one was ours and the other was Feitenour's.'"

Mail Bags Spread Tuberculosis.

Letters and mail bags are carriers of tuberculosis. According to testimony recently given before the postal commission of the British empire, during the last 20 years 80 per cent. of the deaths among letter sorters had been due to consumption, contracted by the men after they had entered the service.

CHILDREN SHOWED IT
Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

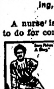
"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was the most healthful drink in the world for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"My first trial was a failure. The cook boiled it four or five minutes and it tasted so flat that I was in despair but determined to give it one more trial. This time we followed the directions and boiled it fifteen minutes after the boiling began. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich delicious flavour. In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better month after month, until now I am perfectly healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to the nerve-destroying regular coffee for any money."

Read the famous little "Health Classic," "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.
Backache, Pains in the Kidneys, Bloating, Etc., Overcome.



A nurse is expected to know what to do for common ailments, and women who suffer backache, constant languor, and other common symptoms of kidney complaint, should be grateful to Mrs. Minnie Turner, of E. B. St., Anadarko, Okla., for pointing out the way to find quick relief. Mrs. Turner used Doan's Kidney Pills for a run-down condition, backache, pains in the sides and kidneys, bloated limbs, etc. "The way they have built me up is simply marvelous," says Mrs. Turner, who is a nurse. "My health improved rapidly. Five boxes did so much for me I am telling everybody about it."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WHERE THEY LEARN ECONOMY
Matron Knew What She Was About When She Went to Engage Maid.

The manager of the employment agency was used to hearing women in search of maids ask applicants all sorts of queer questions, says the New York Tribune, but this matron made him mildly curious. Of 14 girls in turn she had inquired: "Have you worked in a minister's family?" None of them had. "Too bad," said the matron to the manager. "None of these girls will do."

"May I ask," said the manager, "why you are anxious to know if these girls have worked in ministers' families?"

"Why, the fact is, we're very hard up just now," said the matron, candidly; "I want a girl who knows how to economize, and those who have worked in clergymen's families, I've discovered, have learned that lesson."

CHILD ATE CUTICURA OINTMENT.
Spread Whole Box of It on Crackers—Not the Least Injury Resulted.
Cuticura Thus Proven Pure and Sweet.

A New York friend of Cuticura writes:

"My three year old son and heir, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the stateroom and located a box of graham crackers and a box of Cuticura Ointment. When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."

No more conclusive evidence could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. If it may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant.

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Come Home, Mother.

Mother, dear mother, come home from the club, and rustle some supper for me; 'tis time you were here working over the grub and getting things ready for tea. The table's not set nor the teakettle boiled, the vegetables are not prepared; no wonder my temper and feelings are roiled, though 'tis doubtful, indeed, if you cared. Come home, come home, come ho-ho-home! Yes, cut your symposium down a wee bit, dear mother, and hustle right home!—Los Angeles Express.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Repartee in the Bright Family.

"The newspapers are making a great stir about men's disinclination to marry," remarked Mrs. Bright.

"The Bible says there are no marriages in heaven," commented Mr. B.

"And what has that to do with us?" Bright laughed.

"Perhaps they are figuring on having a little heaven on earth."

A Distinction.

Tommy—What is the difference between vision and sight?

Tommy's Pop—Well, my son, you can flatter a girl by calling her a vision, but don't call her a sight.

When a woman has occasion to loaf, she calls it either shopping, visiting or entertaining.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER has been used in many families for 3 generations. It is relied upon for colds, neuralgia, sciatica, strains, burns, or bruises. 25c, 35c, 50c a bottle.

It's almost as difficult for you to get a man to take your advice as it is for you to take his.

On a Time Limitation.

In spite of the reputation for latitudinarianism he gained from his early trial for heresy, the late Prof. Jowett of Oxford was intolerant of pretentiousness and shallow conceit. One self-satisfied undergraduate met the master one day. "Master," he said, "I have searched everywhere in all philosophies, ancient and modern, and nowhere do I find the evidence of a God." "Mr. ——," replied the master, after a shorter pause than usual, "if you don't find a God by five o'clock this afternoon you must leave this college."

The Way of It.

"But I don't love you," objected the young woman.

"Then why," howled the indignant youth, referring hastily to divers memoranda in his pocket diary, "did you eat up a total of 65 boxes of chocolates I bought you during the past year if you didn't love me?"

"Because," she said, with a rapt expression on her lovely features, "I do love chocolate."

DON'T NEGLECT THAT COUGH! It certainly racks your system and may run into something serious. Allen's Lung Balsam will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists.

Strange how a girl's ideal can develop into merely her husband.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some men never do anything on time except quit work.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Many a true word has been spoken regardless of grammar.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs & Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies when required are to assist nature, and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine, manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
ONE SIZE ONLY—REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

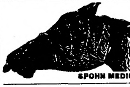
Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

Afraid of Ghosts

Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.

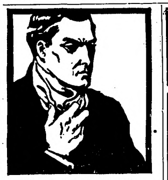
The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a sallow cheek, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION and with a record of *40 years of cures*. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.



COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.



Neglected Colds and Coughs

are the cause of many cases of Pneumonia and Consumption. No matter how slight your Cough or Cold may be, cure it before it has a chance to do any harm.

DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant

is the oldest and best known medicine in the world for relieving and curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and diseases of this class. Your druggist will supply you. In three size bottles, $1.00, 50c. and 25c.

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is an excellent tonic for both adults and children. It is also a safe worm medicine.

QUICKEST WITH SAFETY

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

For the baby often means rest for both mother and child. Little ones like it too—it's so palatable to take. Free from opiates.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

10 PENNIES LEAD 10 MEN TO MAKE $32,034.81

See the fortunes made with Strange Invention. Of this sum Korstad (Farmer) made $2,212.13 in 2 weeks; Zimmerman (Farmer) $3,856 in 39 days; Stoneman (Artist) $2,481.68 in 60 days. No wonder, Cashman says:—"A man who can't sell your goods, couldn't sell bread in a famine." But listen! Rasp (Agent) made $1,685 in 73 days; Juell (Clerk) $6,800; Oviatt (Minister) $4,000; Cook (Solicitor) $4,000; Rogers (Surveyor) $2,800; Hoard (Doctor) $2,200; Hart $2,000. This wonderful opportunity heretofore enjoyed by only a limited number now open to all. Hurrah! Hundreds already getting rich. You can too, why not. Experience don't matter. Allen's Bath Apparatus gives every home a bathroom for $5. Think of it! Energizes water, cleanses almost automatically, no plumbing. Could anything be more popular? Its irresistible. Reese saw 60 people—sold 55, result $320. "Sell 8 out of 10 houses" writes Maroney. LET US START YOU as agent, salesman, manager, cash or credit plan, all or spare time. Caution—This ad. won't appear again. Territory going fast. Risk 1 cent now—a postal—for free book, proofs, and remarkable offer.

THE ALLEN MFG. CO., 1606 Allen Bldg, Toledo, O.

"Lucky I answered your ad."—Agt. A. L. of Mo.

Work While You Sleep

Millions of people have CASCARETS do Health work for them. If you have never tried this *great* health maker—Get a 10c box—and you will never use any other *bowel* medicine. 912

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS

Electrotypes

IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION
554 W. Adams St., Chicago

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 41–1909.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

"Representing Independent Grain Shippers"

WOODWARD & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1879

Duluth GRAIN COMMISSION Minneapolis

BURN AIR—IT'S CHEAP

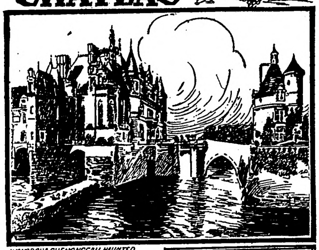
Wonderful Solar Lighting System for stores, churches, farm houses. Largest, best light. Cheap, safe, durable. Write for details. CHICAGO SOLAR LIGHT CO., Dept. C, Chicago.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909. NO. 29.

ROYAL GHOSTS HAUNT FRENCH CHATEAU



WONDROUS CHENONCEAU HAUNTED CHATEAU

WOULD you give millions for a chateau besieged by royal ghosts, vainly haunting the scenes of their old loves and crimes?

The ghosts are dread French kings, from Francis I. to Charles IX., with beautiful but cruel Diane de Poitiers and Catherine de Medici, the terrible queen-mother. Even the unhappy Mary Stuart knew the lovely scene.

The scene is outside wondrous Chenonceau, said to be again for sale—unless already sold—in the division of the Terry estate.

If you can pay the millions, take the ghosts as an extra attraction. They cannot harm plain Americans. Here is a mystery. The ghosts cannot enter the chateau so long as plain, untitled folks live in it. The potent influence of its builder—an untitled business woman of the renaissance—will keep the royal robbers out in the park!

Go back a century. Claude Dupin, plain tax-farmer, purchased Chenonceau in great dilapidation for 300,000 francs in 1733 and spent 100,000 francs in restorations. Here the Dupins held a brilliant literary court, with Buffon, Voltaire and Rousseau; and the chateau went peacefully to their descendants from whom Wilson's daughter bought it.

For the strong business woman of old days, who built the unique palace: Catherine Briconnet descended from a small shopkeeper's family of Tours, fostered to greatness like so many other "little people"—Barthelots, Pouchers Bohiers—by democratic Louis XI. Behold Catherine Briconnet, daughter of a banker who died archbishop, married to Thomas Bohier, a farmer general, and rich enough to buy the marques' fief.

While Thomas financed the armies of two kings Catherine left at home, built Chenonceau.

Catherine's husband, Bohier, died in the rout of the French army in Italy. Catherine died a year later. Francis I., finding his treasury emptied by Italian wars, brought suit against all the crown's financiers. The object was not to judge, but to grind money.

In five years the rich family of Bohier was ruined and Catherine's son, Antoine, was glad to humbly offer Francis I. his chateau of Chenonceau at a valuation of 90,000 livres as a quit claim. (It had cost his father 60,000 livres, or $120,000 in our money. Some 40,000 livres remained of the king's claim. The Bohiers were sucked dry.

Francis visited Chenonceau twice, an ill, melancholy man, and died a nasty death. But Diane de Poitiers had seen and liked the chateau of the waters.

Diane de Poitiers, celebrated in French history for her beauty, grace, crookedness, wickedness and unlimited influence over King Henri II., was married at 15 years to the hunchbacked Louis de Brezy, grand seneschal of Normandy, who was 60. Two years later her father, implicated in a plot, was being led off to the Place de Greve, Paris, to have his head cut off, but youthful Diane was talking with the dauphin. The father was reprieved at the last moment, and Diane became a political figure.

On the death of Francis I., her first act was to have the dauphin become king, dispossess her old rival, Duchess d'Etampes, of all her property. Finally, by letters patent, Diane obtained "our chateau of Chenonceau."

Here is one of the crimes of Chenonceau. A young gentleman, La Chateigneraie, knew too much about Diane. Another De Jarnac, married the sister of her old rival, Duchess d'Etampes.

"Ask De Jarnac how he dresses so well?" said Diane to La Chateigneraie.

LA CHATEIGNERAIE KISSING DIANE DE POITIERS

"My mother-in-law helps me out," explained the unsuspecting De Jarnac. On which Diane caused the hateful whisper to go round:

"Do you know what La Chateigncraie says about De Jarnac and his mother-in-law?"

They fought with swords and daggers in the presence of the court. Like Iago. "Which one kills the other, I care nothing," thought Diane; but she felt safer when, to everybody's surprise, De Jarnac suddenly seemed to slip, fell to one knee, and hamstrung his superior adversary with a back pull of his sword. La Chateigneraie bled to death. To-day a "coup De Jarnac" means almost a foul; but the maneuver was perfectly regular, if new.

Here is another crime of Chenonceau. Diane, having finished the bridge-wing at a cost of 9,000 livres ($18,000 to-day), built Italian gardens in the style of Passelo de Mercogliano. The archbishop of Tours lent her a remarkable young gardener, Nicquet, to train up her fruit walks. Nicquet was handsome, distinguished, seductive, innocent; the court was at Blois; there was a passing escapade of a summer's afternoon or two; and then the handsome young gardener died of alleged cholera.

Of all Diane's crimes, this one stuck most. The victim was a servant; and the vengeful clan whispered the tale to their masters far and wide. Later, when Henri II. lay dying it became the pretext on which Tavannes offered the queen to go and cut off Diane's nose. Instead, the philosophical Catherine De Medicis offered to spare the fallen beauty's mutilation—on condition that Diane should give her Chenonceau.

Catherine de Medici got Diane's clear title to Chenonceau by the ostensible trade of mortgaged Chaumont. (An American woman, Esther Alexander, legal French wife of Robert de Broglie, is, with him, co-heir-apparent to the latter historic chateau at this moment.)

Her first great fete at Chenonceau was a triumphal entry for the new king, her son, Francis II. and his young wife, Mary Stuart. Arches, obelisks, columns, statues, fountains, antique altars, fireworks, music and 300 cannons made a wonderful effect. These were the happiest days of Mary Stuart.

A dowager duchess of Vendome dying without children in 1718—"killed," says Saint-Simon, "by abuse of strong liquors"—long abandoned and neglected Chenonceau passed by inheritances to the Prince de Conde, who sold it to the plain, untitled business man, Dupin.

A business man, an untitled middle-class man, at last again owned the fairy chateau of the water for which kings, queens and favorites committed crimes.

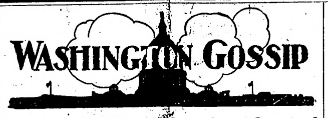
The ghosts of Chenonceau fled the interior.

Voltaire, visiting Dupin, saw Diane de Poitiers kissed by La Chateigneraie in armor, in a thicket by the river.

Grevy, president of the republic, visiting the sister of his son-in-law sat in the park at midnight watching. He beheld a rabble of pale shades besieging the chateau. They could not enter.

STERLING HEILIG.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP



Washington Wants Next Aero Carnival

FLY A LITTLE
$

WASHINGTON.—One of the hopes expressed by the Washington Aero club for having the next aviation carnival here is an appropriation by congress to help swell the guarantee fund. It was stated by Charles J. Bell, one of the Washington representatives at the Curtiss luncheon, that Dr. Zahm, secretary of the Aero club, and a member of the special committee on securing the meet for Washington, had asked the co-operation of Norfolk in the matter. J. A. Hall, the secretary of the Norfolk board of trade, said he had not yet received such notification, but that as soon as the matter was placed before them the Norfolk business men were prepared to act.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Old Point are all much interested in seeing the meet come to Washington, owing to the prospect of a water flight to Norfolk. There is a great deal of money in that section, and the local men say they are willing to contribute largely to secure the carnival. In the meantime, Baltimore is very active and promises to work unremittingly for the meet.

"As a matter of fact," Mayor Mahool says, "we have only begun, and while the prospect is now rosy, we must keep moving and not only retain our present advantage over other cities, but increase it. To get the meet we must go after it, and keep after it, and our labors to date will be lost if we permit our ardor to flag.

"From the sentiment generally expressed by members of the club in New York, I am profoundly encouraged and hopeful. Each man appeared to be impressed with the energy and sincerity of Baltimore and to appreciate that we are thoroughly in earnest in our demand for the meet. Of course, none was prepared actually to commit himself in favor of any particular city, especially members of the executive committee, and I can readily understand their reluctance to take a positive position at this point, but all gave us the utmost encouragement, and eevn intimated that they would work for Baltimore and Washington."

Similar reports were made by others of the party, and the feeling prevailed that a vast amount of good had been accomplished by the visit to Gotham.

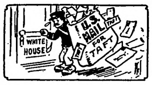
Still further evidence of the rapid growth of interest in Baltimore in aviation has also been demonstrated in the arrangement of long-distance balloon trips from Baltimore, and Mr. Hillery Beachey is preparing flights for enthusiasts in this section. Mr. Beachey's first trip of the kind, made several days ago, was an unqualified success, and balloon flights are expected to become almost as popular as trolley rides or automobile jaunts.

It is understood that a resolution will be introduced in the council asking for an appropriation to help swell the fund to advertise Baltimore, and while the city has no power to so appropriate money, if the council pass favorably upon the measure an enabling act will be introduced in the legislature giving the city the power.

As to the congressional appropriation, it is said by members of the Aero club that, aside from the desirability of getting the financial help from congress, such action on the part of the government would give the meet an official standing in the view of foreigners which it would not otherwise have.

It is planned to have the carnival in Washington while congress is in session, and the members of the national legislature are not slow at voting themselves a treat when there is a reasonable chance to do so.

Toil at Capital Even if Taft Is Away



THERE is work in Washington even when the foreman of the shop is away. It seems almost unbelievable, but there are men and women in the United States who do not know that the president is absent from the capital. The list of persons who write letters to the chief executive firm in the conviction that he is still at his White House desk, might be of service to the circulating department of some live newspaper. There is a sad need in some parts of the country of a daily intelligencer.

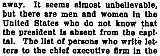
Reports from the road go to show that Mr. Taft gets a daily mail en route and that in between speeches he does his best to give it attention. There is no great decrease evident, however, in the size of the mail that comes several times a day to the White House in this time of the president's absence. Mr. Taft's private secretary, Frederick W. Carpenter, is not taking a vacation. He is hard at work, and with his chief at a distance he has to decide certain problems which would not come before him for solution were the president at his desk. The entire clerical force at the White House is busy, and the only places where the hum of industry is unheard are in the cabinet room and in the president's private office.

There are those who do not regard the absence of the members of the official family as a wholly unmixed evil. The first assistant secretaries of the different departments act as chiefs in the absence of their superiors in office, and it is something even to a man to whom vanity is a thing apart to be able to write himself down in truth as acting secretary of the treasury, or of war or of the navy.

This year in the capital it certainly is a case of when the cat's away the mice will work. There is more activity manifest among the clerks of the different departments than ever before.

When the clerks first heard this announcement they smiled as they always had smiled when they heard the same announcement made in the years gone by. The time for smiling passed quickly, and it was the frown of the secretary of labor that sent the smile into hiding. Mr. Nagel was known when he came to Washington as a great politician. Politicians, as a rule are not given to such deeds as the disturbing of the equanimity of employes of the government. In truth politicians are regarded as being more or less easy. Mr. Nagel frowned.

Reads All of Congressman's Speeches



JAMES R. MANN, representative from the Second district of Chicago, who has been promoted to succeed William P. Hepburn of Iowa as chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, probably gets his name in the Congressional Record more than any other member of that body. Mr. Mann's frequent appearance in the limelight is not the result of any desire on his part to play to the gallery, but is the natural consequence of his intent study of all pending legislation before congress.

Two years ago Mr. Mann went to the West Indies with Speaker Cannon, Vice-President James S. Sherman, then a member of the house, and several other colleagues in that body. One of the most ludicrous incidents of that trip has just come to light.

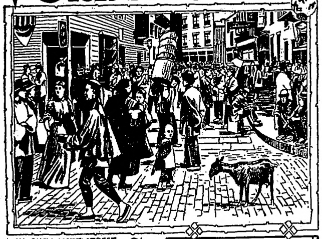
When the congressional party reached San Juan, Porto Rico, it met among other natives of the island a deep student of American politics. When he was introduced to Mr. Mann he grasped him cordially by the hand, and said:

"What! Is this Jim Mann of Chicago? I am very glad, indeed, to meet you, and I wish to say that I have read with interest everything you have said in the house of representatives during the last two years."

As his speech was made in a somewhat loud tone of voice, it reached the ears of several others in the party, and Mr. Sherman was seen advancing toward the native with outstretched hands.

"My name is Jim Sherman of Utica, N. Y.," he said, "and I want to meet you myself. If you have read everything Jim Mann has said in the house of representatives in the last two years I am willing to bet a panama hat that you have been the busiest man in this whose island."

NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN



IN BUSY MOTT STREET

ANOTHER civilization, gauged by other moral standards, restrained, or unrestrained, of other laws and codes, has for many years existed in New York under the eyes and noses of that city's people and their officials. In this sphere men and women have moved like the flotsam in an eddy, against the stream of the world without. The secret rules of the order provided the only known escape from the arm of the nation's law; they made men secure in the commission of atrocities and veiled the existence of a set of moral conditions almost beyond comprehension; certainly past momentary tolerance.

Over the whole was a hectic filament of romance and morbid interest which appeared to the chance passer or the sightseer to make the place a curiously fascinating corner transplanted from another world—far too original and alluring to be removed. They called it Chinatown. It is no place; it is no street in particular, though it has its center and its boundaries. It is rather a degenerate state of the senses.

New Yorkers know of it, of course, in a dim sort of way. Now and then there was a brawl, a killing of some Oriental or an opium den raid. These were matters of course. No one gave them more than passing attention.

To-day, however, New York knows Chinatown in its true perspective. The Elsie Sigel murder was the first rift in the cloud that obscured the fact. Now the mist itself is dissipated. New York knows that Chinatown—the spirit, not the place—is one of its cruel, almost unthinkable problems.

The latest outrage in Chinatown—a place that brews outrages faster than a quagmire hatches mosquitoes—is the abduction of a pretty mill girl of Weehawken and her imprisonment in a Chinese den, where she was subjected to horrifying cruelties.

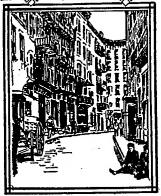
This most recent unfortunate is Christina Braun, 15 years old, blue-eyed and inclined to be just a little "wild." Christina's case differs from that of hundreds of other girls who have fallen victim to the lures of Chinatown only in the fact that she had the good fortune to escape before she became a slave to opium—the supreme evil of this most vicious hole in all the vast metropolis.

The girl went to Coney Island with some friends on a Sunday. She lost her companions in the crowd and, finally, after wandering about for a time, went into a chop suey "joint" to get a bite to eat. There she was drugged, and the next thing she remembers she was being carried through the labyrinthal hallway to a Chinatown den.

The girl fought desperately to get away from two Chinese who were dragging her along the floor of the dark hall, but she was beaten into insensibility. When she next recovered consciousness she was in a dimly lighted room and a hideous Chinaman was leaning over her, leering into her face.

Again the girl screamed and fought to get out of the place, but was knocked senseless. Between beatings she was made to understand that she was the slave of her captor and that the best thing she could do would be to remain quiet. But devious, dark and dirty as Chintown is, news will travel there, and the girl had not been in the den more than 24 hours before a "lobbygow"—a Chinaman who acts as stool pigeon and informer for the police—told two Mulberry street detectives that there was a white girl prisoner somewhere in the colony.

The men set watch and, after a time, succeeded in starving out and capturing Joe Wong, an Americanized Chinese gambler. The girl was found in Wong's room, her face so bruised that her friends had difficulty in recognizing her when they visited her at the headquarters of the Gerry society. Wong was locked up in the Tombs, but he probably will get out of the scrape on the ground that the girl willingly accompanied him to his lair.



CROOKED LITTLE DOYERS STREET

A regularly organized traffic in white and Chinese girl slaves exists in Chinatown and every detective who has worked in that section knows it now.

It is true that scores of women fall prey to the Chinese every year by first visiting Chinatown on slumming and sight-seeing trips. Others are attracted there by the gaudy tales about how kind and gentle the Chinese are to women; how well they clothe them and how liberal they are with money. These tales also are nearly all fakes. Anyone who has ever seen a real "hop joint" in Chinatown will never forget the dirt and degradation of it. Some of the wealthier Chinese have apartments that are fitted up in flashy oriental style, and a few of the gambling houses are well furnished. Three or four of the restaurants—maintly patronized by sight-seers—are gaudy in the extreme, but back behind all this, back beyond the tunnels, in the kitchens, the living quarters and up under the roofs of the tottering old buildings, exist squalor and misery such as can scarce be found elsewhere on this continent.

The pitiful story of Moy You and Ngeu Fung, two little Chinese girls, is enough to set the hand of all the world against the slave traders of Chinatown.

These girls were sold—it is believed by the police—to Chinese slave traders in China and smuggled into this country. They fell into the clutches of a Chinese merchant of some means in Chinatown and their tale of the cruelties to which they were subjected was brought to the attention of the Chinese charge d'affaires in Washington. The girls are in the hands of the Gerry society. They declare that they were compelled to work 20 hours a day at cooking, cleaning, scrubbing and covering button molds and that they were beaten almost every day.

Reading of these outrages the average American wonders why the perpetrators are not sent to prison, but it must be remembered that there are no men more wily and skillful in concocting false evidence than dishonest Americanized Chinese. It is next to impossible to obtain evidence against the slave traders of Chinatown that will stand in a court of justice. To begin with any Chinese witness who dares testify against one of his countrymen in New York takes his life in his hand. The boldness of the Chinatown slave trader is almost beyond belief.

Capt. Galvin of the police department, who is in charge of the precinct embracing Chinatown, has worked hard to "clean up" the place and drive the white women out of it, but his efforts have been of little avail. He has come to the conclusion that the "town" needs "cleaning out" instead of "cleaning up," and has recommended this action to Commissioner Baker.

If Galvin had his way he would keep slumming and sight-seeing parties out of Chinatown. The "rubberneck" wagon often is the net that drags the innocents to the dens.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

WHEN SHOULD GIRLS MARRY?

A grandmother has undertaken to answer the question in the headline in a magazine article. Having had experience, she thinks she knows what she is talking about. It is her opinion that no girl should marry before she is 25 years old. There never has been and never can be any fixed rule for the mating of human beings. Ages ago parents were the sole arbiters of the marital destinies of their daughters. They gave in wedlock when and where and to whom they pleased, and the daughters had nothing to do with the bargain. The matter is one in which there is pretty nearly independence of thought and action on the part of American girls. Parents may try as they will to shape their daughters' love affairs to conform to their own ideas, but it is a rare case in which they succeed—and even then success on the part of the parents is not a guarantee of the girl's happiness. It has been estimated that a woman's chances of marriage begin to diminish at the twenty-fourth year and decline rapidly to the thirtieth year, when they have almost disappeared. The period of greatest expectation is from 19 to 23. It is between these periods that the majority of women must make up their minds, and they do it from the dictates of the heart oftener than from any other consideration.

The frequent assertion that the soils of the United States are wearing out is not conceded by Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils, United States department of agriculture. He has prepared a bulletin in which statistics of yield since 1867 are carefully compared, and in which he arrives at the following conclusion: "We are producing more crops per acre than formerly. This is undoubtedly due to better and more intelligent cultivation, more and better systems of rotation of crops and in later years to the intelligent use of fertilizers through measures of control in the hands of every individual farmer." Much that has been said on the subject of exhaustion of the soil was alarming and even disheartening. That Prof. Whitney sees no reason for a pessimistic view is reasurring.

The bureau of statistics at Washington reports an enormous increase in building operations throughout the country. This is another sure indication of the revival of business activity in every direction. When financial stress is felt the work of building is one of the first to feel the effects. The Washington statement shows that the value of building permits issued in 100 of the largest cities in the United States for the year ended July 1, 1909, was $20,000,000 in excess of that for the same period in 1906, when building was at high tide. There have been noticeable gains in other directions, but in building the movement appears to be a veritable boom, owing to the demand for increased accommodations.

Dr. Stiles, chief government zoologist, has just given advice in a department bulletin for the treatment and eradication of the "book worm" or "lazy" disease so prevalent among the poor whites of the southern states. The disease produces an anaemic condition and an utter disinclination for labor. Judging from the latter symptom, it would seem that the "lazy worm" does not restrict its activities to sections south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is hardly lese majesty to rise up and assert that it has incubated in the municipal blood, in view of the exasperating delays in various movements planned for Philadelphia.

The sultan of Morocco's picturesque idea of locking the rebellious El Rhogi in a steel cage, strapped to the back of a swaying camel and marched, circus style, through the streets in a free parade, shows an oriental kind of humor hard for the western mind to appreciate. So is his humorous idea of punishment with boiling pitch in it. Somebody ought to remind him that this is sultans' bad day.

It requires some figuring to see how a New York woman could hire out for domestic service at $18 a month while herself keeping a servant at $22 a month. The answer is that she was lifting jewelry and the like from places where she was employed. After robbing 30 women this kitchen itinerant has gone to a reformatory for three years.

Germany grows about nine times as big a potato crop as the United States, although this country is much more than nine times as big as Germany. And some pessimists talk as if America were already near the limit of its possible food production.

The department of agriculture is now attacking the character of cats as rat-catchers. Their long standing as back-fence soloists, however, is still unquestioned by the department.

PRISON FOR WALSH

FORMER BANKER'S CONVICTION IS AFFIRMED BY COURT OF APPEALS.

AGED DEFENDANT IS ABSENT

Fight to Escape Five-Year Prison Term Ends in Defeat for Walsh—Case May Go to United States Supreme Court.

Chicago.—The United States circuit court of appeals Tuesday affirmed the guilt of John R. Walsh.

The heaviest blow yet to be dealt the former president of the Chicago National bank, and one-time power in the finacial world, came when Judge Peter S. Grosscup read the decision upholding the five-year prison sentence imposed by Judge A. B. Anderson of Indiana over a year and a half ago.

The attorneys for the defense now have 30 days in which to prepare an appeal to the appellate court for a rehearing. In case this is denied, and it is almost certain to be denied, Mr. Walsh's lawyers undoutedly will carry the case to the United States supreme court by means of an application for a writ of certtiorari.

Mr. Walsh, himself, who sat without show of emotion through the trying months of the long-drawn-out trial, was not in court to listen to the slowly uttered words that almost destroyed all hopes of averting the heavy penalty suspended over him.

The decision was handed down at the opening session of the October term of the court of appeals. A crowd had gathered to hear the momentous ruling, moved by curiosity or by sympathy for the man whose old age had reaped a harvest little foreseen in the years of his prosperity.

December 18, 1905, it was announced that John R. Walsh's banking institutions, the Chicago National and its two auxiliaries, the Home Savings and the Equitable Trust Company, had been declared insolvent by the authorities. With this announcement came the assurance that the banks of the city had rallied to the assistance of the depositors and would pay all indebtedness in full and hold steady the delicate balance of money affairs.

Charles H. Bosworth was the federal bank examiner who precipitated the closing of the banks. At one time Mr. Bosworth was the president of one of Mr. Walsh's railroads, the Southern Indiana, and thus had an opportunity to learn the manner in which the bank's funds were being used to build up this property.

17 MEN KILLED; 10 INJURED

Santa Fe Freight Collides with Work Train—Most of Victims are Mexicans.

Topeka, Kan.—Seventeen persons were killed and ten severely injured in a collision between a freight train and a construction train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad near here, Friday.

Among the dead are 11 Mexicans, the remainder being section men.

The injured are all Mexicans and it is believed some of them are fatally injured.

The work train was backing into Topeka with 50 Mexicans riding on the flat cars. As the train was rounding a curve the north-bound freight crashed into it.

The engine on the freight ran over the four flat cars comprising the work train and almost a score of men were pinned down and it was several hours before they were extricated.

It is said the wreck was caused by the crew of the work train disregarding orders.

THROWS BOMB AT WEDDING

Jealous Man Takes Awful Revenge—Eight Persons Are Severely Injured.

Riemke, Germany. — During a dance given in this village, following a peasant wedding, an unknown man, thoroughly disguised, suddenly appeared on the scene and from the doorway threw a bomb among the dancers. Eight persons were severely wounded and several others slightly injured by the explosion. It is presumed the man acted through motives of jealousy. He made his escape.

Beats World's Records.

Lexington, Ky. — In winning the futurity for two-year-olds, which was the feature of the second day of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association, fall meeting, the bay filly, Native Belle, driven by Thomas W. Murphy, trotted the second mile in 2:07¾, and established a new world's record for horses of her age and gait. The time is likewise equal to the world's two-year-old pacing record.

Ruth Bryan for Congress.

Denver, Col.—Determined that the house of Bryan shall land somewhere politically, Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of the Commoner, Thursday formally announced her candidacy for the nomination for congress from the First district of Colorado.

Must Pay Extreme Penalty.

New York.—Frederick Schliemann and Carlo Giro Friday were sentenced to execution at Sing Sing during the week beginning November 15 for the murder of Mrs. Sophia Staber.

SELLS POEM FOR BURIAL PLOT

HAD NEITHER WIFE NOR CHILDREN TO BURY HIM.

Legal Battle May Ensue Before Poet Can Rest in Peculiarly Purchased Grave.

New York. — Naphtali Herz Imber, a Hebrew poet and Zionist leader, who died here after a sudden attack of paralysis, probably will be buried in a grave which he bought many years ago, giving in exchange a 14-line poem in classic Hebrew. Legal documents found among Imber's papers told the story of this unusual barter of poetry for a burial plot.

"As I have neither wife nor children to bury me," says a memorandum in the poet's handwriting, "I have entered into this contract, whereby my friend, Usher Marcus, in consideration of a poem written by me and herewith conveyed to him, shall take charge of my body when I die and bury me in a plot which he has furnished."

When Marcus came to fulfill his contract he found that his right to take charge of the burial exercises of the poet was contested by a committee of Galicians, who declared that inasmuch as Imber had been born in Galicia theirs should be the honor of burying him and furnishing his grave. A legal battle may ensue before the poet is laid to rest.

Imber's death will be observed with a long period of mourning by many of New York's prominent East siders. He was best known among the Jews as the author of "Hatikvah," the Zionist national hymn, which is chanted by Zionists throughout the world.

TAFT SEES THE BIG TREES

Clad in Khaki, the President Views World's Wonders in the Yosemite Valley.

El Portal, Cal.—In this remote little settlement near the gateway of the Yosemite valley, one of the garden spots of the world and at the foot of the Sierras, President Taft spent Wednesday night in quiet sleep.

Clad in khaki riding breeches, soft shirt, khaki coat, boots and cap, President Taft Thursday started out of El Portal on a three-days' trip of sightseeing. By stage and on foot he will visit the giant Sequoias in the Mariposa big tree grove, will follow the roads and trails leading into the valley and will walk about the floor of that park to admire its imposing scenic splendor.

The visit to the big trees, said to be the oldest and the biggest of living things, came first in Mr. Taft's itinerary. Leaving by coach early he and his party were driven to Wawona at the edge of the grove where real monarchs of the forest grow to an altitude of more than 300 feet and more than 100 in circumference at the base.

Mr. Taft was driven through a tunnel cut through the base of one of the old trees which is said to have been standing from 3,000 to 5,000 years. The forenoon of Friday will be given over to the big trees, the president spending Thursday night at the hotel in Wawona.

WOULD ENJOIN HIS RIVAL

Candidate for Mayor Asks for Injunction on Ground of Ineligibility of His Opponent.

Louisville, Ky. — George D. Todd, Independent Republican candidate for mayor, instituted an injunction suit Thursday in the Jefferson circuit court against Mayor James F. Grinstead, who is the nominee of the "regular" Republicans, to succeed himself. In his petition, Mr. Todd declares that Grinstead is ineligible to hold the office of mayor, having been elected for one term, and quotes the constitutional inhibition. He declares that if County Clerk Gabhart is permitted to place Mayor Grinstead's name on the ballot as the Republican candidate, the voters will be misled to his (Todd's) disadvantage. He also alleges that in the event that Grinstead receives a plurality of the votes, he will be declared ineligible, thereby rendering a special election necessary.

JUSTICE MOODY VERY ILL

Advices from His Home Are That His Condition Is Desperate.

Washington. — Associate Justice William H. Moody of the supreme court of the United States may never again sit on that bench. Information received by friends in this city indicates that his condition as he lies ill in his home at Haverhill, Mass., is desperate.

It is said those admitted to the sick room have found Justice Moody so emaciated and racked by disease as to leave them slender hope of his restoration to health and strength.

Justice Moody was seized with rheumatism just before the close of the term of court last May.

Confesses to Murder of Girl.

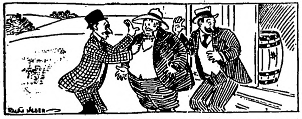
Woodland, Cal.—Wilbur Benjamin, a full-blooded Indian, confessed to the murder of Violet Gilmore, a 15-year-old schoolgirl, whose body was found near Rumsey. Threats of lynching are freely made.

Accidentally Kills Wife.

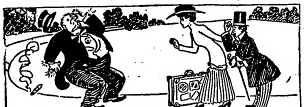
Wauseon, O.—While taking out his shotgun to shoot pigeons, Henry Flory, a farmer living at Archbold, near here, accidentally discharged the weapon and killed his wife, the mother of seven children.

IF THE RICH FARMER OF TODAY DOESN'T WATCH OUT.

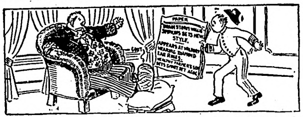
That the American farmer is now so rich that he no longer has the time or inclination to milk his cows is given as the reason for the high price of butter.—Chicago Record-Herald.



Alpha, Ia., June 2.—The Honorable Josh Simpkins of this place is being urged by his friends to enter politics. He would run well with the conservative element, being a man of large means—even for Iowa.



Alpha, Ia., Sept. 28.—Marie Simpkins arrived from Paris yesterday accompanied by Count Pazaz, to whom she is engaged. Our esteemed fellow citizen, Josh Simpkins, the wealthy farmer, was taken by surprise.


PAPER
SIMPKINS SETS NEW STYLE.
WEARING DIAMOND EAR RINGS.

Alpha, Ia., Dec. 18.—Copies of the eastern papers which have arrived here indicate that neighbor Josh Simpkins' son is cutting quite a dash.

ARREST EIGHT CITY OFFICERS

MARSHALLTOWN OFFICIALS ARE HALED INTO FEDERAL COURT.

Case Is Considered of Vital Importance in Iowa's Temperance Movement.

Davenport, Ia. — Mayor Oliver Ingledue of Marshalltown, Ia., Deputy Sheriff Nason, Samuel Wenger and Fitz Wenger, saloon keepers; Assistant Chief of Police Michael Clark, Police Sergt. Gooddale, Patrolman Matthew Jones and Frank Haas and Leon McNamara, a bartender, were taken before United States Judge Smith McPherson Thursday on a charge of conspiring to prevent a federal officer from doing his duty.

They were brought here from Marshalltown by United States Marshal Clark. Indictments were returned against them Tuesday by the federal grand jury.

Judge McPherson held the indicted men under bonds of $1,000 each to appear for trial at the next term of federal court in Des Moines. The defendants were given till Monday to furnish bonds at Des Moines.

Mayor Ingledue and his officers are charged with throwing Everett E. VanWert, a special officer of the United States Indian service, into jail at Marshalltown and keeping him there for more than 24 hours. VanWert had been detailed to investigate alleged sales of liquor at Marshalltown to Indians from the Tama reservation, some miles distant.

He is said to have sent an Indian into Wenger's saloon to buy liquor in order to obtain evidence. The Indian and Rev. Mr. Smith, a local minister, were arrested and placed in jail with VanWert.

Mayor Ingledue is a prominent member of the Order of Eagles and anti-saloon interests regard the case as one of the vital issues in the temperance movement sweeping over the state.

DEEP CHANNEL MEN MEET

Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association Is Holding Its Eighth Convention in Winona.

Winona, Minn.—The Upper Mississippi River Improvement association, whose object is to secure the early completion of the projecet for a depth of six feet in the channel at low water from Minneapolis to the mouth of the Missouri river, assembled here Wednesday in its eighth annual convention. President Thomas Wilkinson of Burlington, Ia., was in the chair and L. B. Boswell of Quincy, Ill., was secretary. Delegates are present from most of the cities and towns in the upper Mississippi valley.

Following an address of welcome from the mayor of Winona, President Wilkinson delivered his annual address and the other officers made their reports. Committees were appointed and the delegates then heard a number of talks on the deep channel. The convention will close Thursday evening with a banquet given by the citizens of Winona.

Grand Jury Indict 90 Men.

Omaha. — The federal grand jury, which convened here two weeks ago, Friday reported indictments against J. C. Mabray and 89 others, alleged to have been his confederates in the promotion of sporting events.

Celebrate Reagan's Birthday.

Waco, Tex.—The birthday of the late John H. Reagan, who was postmaster general of the confederacy, and who was the last member of the cabinet to die, was celebrated Friday in Texas.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON I. C.

One Person Killed, 35 Injured—Most of the Victims Were State Fair Excursionists.

Springfield, Ill. — One person was killed outright and 35 persons were injured, four probably fatally, in a collision Tuesday between a state fair special taking home several hundred excursionists who had been attending the state fair in this city and a regular passenger train on the Illinois Central at Parnell, three miles south of Farmer City.

The dead:

Miss Clara Watson of Farmer City.

The wreck occurred on a sharp curve while the two trains were running at a high rate of speed and when the two engines came together with terrific force four of the coaches of the special were smashed.

Conductor Duncan of the special, himself seriously injured, limped into Farmer City and told of the wreck. Word was hurriedly sent to Clinton for a special train and in a few minutes five physicians were on the way to the scene of the wreck.

The body of Miss Watson was seen beneath the wreckage, but it was pinned down so that rescue was difficult. The fact that the wreckage did not catch fire is responsible for the number of dead and injured being so small, as many of the injured were pinned down under the debris.

THAW KEEPS UP THE FIGHT

Appeals from Order Denying Writ of Habeas Corpus and Refusing to Release Him.

Albany, N. Y. — Former Gov. Frank S. Black appeared before the court of appeals for Harry K. Thaw and attacked the constitutionality of the act under which Thaw was committed to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and the law under which Thaw is being detained in that institution.

Mrs. Thaw and her daughter, the former Countess of Yarmouth, listened to the arguments.

The case came up on an appeal from an order of the appellate division, affirming an order of Supreme Court Justice Mills of White Plains in dismissing a writ of habeas corpus and refusing to order Thaw's release.

Mr. Black contended that that section of the code under which Supreme Court Justice Dowling ordered Thaw committed was unconstitutional because the commitment was ordered without due process of law. He held that there was no proof that Thaw was insane at the time of his acquittal.

"When the verdict of that jury," said Mr. Black in referring to Thaw's acquittal, "was brought in, Thaw stood in that court a free and innocent man."

Whisky Goes Down.

Peoria. — A crop of two cents in the basis price of alcohol was announced here by Secretary Lofgren on the local board of trade. The Peoria price to-day is $1.35 instead of $1.37. This decrease is accounted for by a reduction of nine cents in the price of cash corn during the past 30 days.

Papke Defeats Willie Lewis.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Billy Papke, the Illinois thunderbolt, easily defeated Willie Lewis, the New York fighter, Friday night, according to the public verdict. Both men were standing at the end of the sixth round with Lewis all but out.

Drought Is Broken.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A prolonged drought was broken here by a fall of an inch and a quarter of rain. The rain fall was general throughout southwestern Kansas.

FREED AT LAST

From the Awful Tortures of Kidney Disease.

Mrs. Rachel Ivie, Henrietta, Texas, says: "I would be ungrateful if I did not tell what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. Fifteen years kidney trouble clung to me, my existence was one of misery and for two whole years I was unable to go out of the house. My back ached all the time and I was utterly weak, unable at times to walk without assistance. The kidney secretions were very irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health, and I am able to do as much work as the average woman, though nearly eighty years old."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

He Bit.

Ex-Police Commissioner Bingham of New York said of graft at a recent dinner:

"The grafter isn't so easily caught; he isn't quite so naive as an old fellow they used to tell about in Andover.

"This old fellow was suspected of tampering with the church collections. A couple of clumsy traps that were set for him failed to work. Then one day a young deacon walked past his house leading a new horse.

"'That's a fine horse, deacon,' the old fellow shouted. 'Did you buy him at the fair?'

"'Yes,' said the deacon. Then, as the other came nearer, he added:

"'I bought him with my pickings out of the collection plate.'

"The old man looked horrified.

"'Good gracious!' he said. 'I've often taken enough myself to buy a hat or a pair of trousers; but, deacon, in takin' enough to buy a horse ain't ye committin' a positive sin!'"

Complementary Colors.

Recent experiments, the results of which have been placed before the Academy of Sciences in Paris, appear to demonstrate that the true complementary colors of the spectrum have not hitherto been recognized. Red was formerly considered to be the complement of green, yellow of violet and blue of orange. But according to Mr. Rosenstiel, the complementaries of red and orange are neither green nor blue, but two greenish-blue tints, and the complement of yellow is blue, and not violet, which is the complement of green. Mr. Rosenstiel has accordingly formed a new "chromatic circle" for the use of artists, which he believes is more correct than its predecessors.—Youth's Companion.

True Representative of Race.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg may claim this distinction, that he is the first German chancellor to wear a beard. Bismarck hastened to shave his off when he entered upon diplomacy, and showed his rivals and enemies a massive jaw and clear-cut chin; and he shaved to the end, with an interval enforced by neuralgia in the early '80s. As a soldier, too Caprivi shaved, all but his mustache, and so did Hohenlohe and Bulow. But Bethmann-Hollweg is gaunt, rugged, hirsute, pan-Germanic.

Will Seek the South Pole.

A. Henry Savage Landor, the English explorer, who will soon make an attempt to reach the south pole, is of the opinion that Lieut. Shackleton failed through having a cumbersome and unnecessarily large expedition. Mr. Landor's theory is that a small caravan of trusted and hardy men, lightly equipped as in his expeditions through Asia and Africa, is best. Mr. Landor's activity in aeronautic investigations gives color to the rumor that an airship will be used by him in his expedition.

FOOD QUESTION

Settled with Perfect Satisfaction by a Dyspeptic.

It's not an easy matter to satisfy all the members of the family at meal time as every housewife knows.

And when the husband has dyspepsia and can't eat the simplest ordinary food without causing trouble, the food question becomes doubly annoying.

An Illinois woman writes:

"My husband's health was poor, he had no appetite for anything I could get for him, it seemed.

"He was hardly able to work, was taking medicine continually, and as soon as he would feel better would go to work again only to give up in a few weeks. He suffered severely with stomach trouble.

"Tired of everything I had been able to get for him to eat, one day seeing an advertisement about Grape-Nuts, I got some and tried it for breakfast the next morning.

"We all thought it was pretty good although we had no idea of using it regularly. But when my husband came home at night he asked for Grape-Nuts.

"It was the same next day and I had to get it right along, because when we would get to the table the question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts' was a regular thing. So I began to buy it by the dozen pkgs.

"My husband's health began to improve right along. I sometimes felt offended when I'd make something I thought he would like for a change, and still hear the same old question, 'Have you any Grape-Nuts?'

"He got so well that for the last two years he has hardly lost a day from his work, and we are still using Grape-Nuts." Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CHEER GOPHER GIRL

MISS SCHALLER PRESENTS SILVER SERVICE TO BATTLESHIP "MINNESOTA."

EUGOLIZES THE DEAD GOVERNOR

Young Woman Who Christened Ship Fours Years Ago, Delivers State's Gift to War Vessel.

New York.—Standing in front of the great after 12-inch turret of the battleship Minnesota, Miss Rosemarie Schaller, of Hastings, Minn., as the official representative of her state, presented to that battleship what is said to be the most magnificent silver service ever given to an American warship. Four years ago Miss Schaller had broken the bottle of wine on the bow of the giant fighter as she left the ways and she became the first woman in the navy's history to officially represent a state in making the customary presentation of a silver service to a new warship.

Miss Schaller, a tall, graceful girl, dressed in white and wearing a large hat covered with white plumes, made a pretty picture as she faced Commander William S. Sims, of the battleship, to whose custody as the representative of the navy department, the service was intrusted. The blue-jackets were massed on the top of the turret and on the bridge behind Miss Schaller while she was speaking, and when she had ended the sailors cheered uproariously for the girl whose picture has held the place of honor in the captain's quarters of the Minnesota since she went into commission over two years ago.

The late Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, was to have accompanied the Minnesota delegation to New York had he lived, and Miss Schaller's little speech of presentation was largely a eulogy of the dead executive of her state, to whom, with tears in her eyes, she referred as 'one who had forever entrenched himself in the hearts of Minnesotans."

More than 300 guests were present. Captain Hugo Osterhaus, commanding the second division of the Atlantic fleet; Commander Sims, Flag Lieutenants Berry, Lieutenant King, Captain Osterhaus' aid, and Lieutenant Commanders W. K. Harrison, O. P. Jackson, I. C. Wettengel and R. I. Curtin received the guests on the after-deck of the battleship.

The silver service of fifty-six pieces had been placed on an onyx table and covered with a large American flag that was not removed until Miss Schaller had been introduced. Behind Miss Schaller, as she spoke, was a stand of colors that were also presented to the ship by the state, whose name she bears. Commander Sims himself was not forgotten, and when the ship presentations were over, J. Harry Lewis, of St. Paul, presented the commander with a gold cigaret case.

GOVERNMENT FACES REVOLT.

Cass County Villages Face Serious Conflict With Federal Authority

Manhnomen, Minnesota.—About 20 persons, purporting to be deputy United States marshals, arrived in Mahnomen and proceeded to destroy the property of the five saloons doing business in this town.

The police authorities of the town and its residents deny the jurisdiction of the federal government within the incorporation limits of the town, and as a result the deputy marshals have all been arrested for destroying property.

Excitement is running high and the outcome is awaited with interest.

Mahnomen, Minn.—Assistant Distric Attorney Oakley has arrived from St. Paul to defend the men arrested here by the town authorities for raiding saloons, and destroying property. It is asserted that the accused are members of the Indian police and not deputy United States marshals.

The arrest of special officers and government men at Mahnomen means that local authorities in the districts which have been warned to cease the sale of liquor will fight the government's crusade for the enforcement of treaty provisions with the Indians of Minnesota. In Cass county alone, fifty-eight saloons have been notified to close their doors, and developments in Mahnomen county are believed to be merely a forerunner of a sensational government raid on Cass county. The treaty made with the Chippewa Indians in 1858 binds the government to the enforcement of anti-liquor laws in the district covered by the treaty.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The plant of the Keller Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire, except the foundry, warehouse and lumber yard.

HUMANE ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Thirty-Third Annual Session of the National Organization Is Opened.

St. Paul.—The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Humane association opened today in the Old Capitol on Wabasha street. The meeting will last three days, with sessions morning and afternoon. This evening the delegates will be given a dinner by the St. Paul society, and tomorrow evening a big public meeting will be held.

$25,000 FOR MEMORIAL.

Commission Sets This Sum as the Mark to be Reached.

St. Paul.—With approximately $8,000 already raised, an effort is to be made to close the Governor John Albert Johnson Memorial fund with a total of at least $25,000 by Nov. 1. A resolution to this effect was passed at the meeting of the commission at the Minnesota club.

The commission organized by electing the following: President, C. D. O'Brien, St. Paul; vice president, A. C. Weiss, Duluth; secretary, C. W. Ames, St. Paul; treasurer, B. F. Nelson, Minneapolis. These, with D. M. Neill, of Red Wing, will comprise the executive board of the commission, which decided that hereafter the organization shall be known as "The Governor John Albert Johnson Memorial Commission."

According to the constitution adopted, each member of the commission, in his respective locality, may receive contributions, which, together with the names of the donors, shall immediately be transferred to the treasurer.

$1.00 The Limit.

As has been generally understood, contributions shall be limited to $1 and no benefit performance receipts will be accepted, although any existing organization may contribute as it sees fit.

The design, location and character of the memorial were not taken up, but these will be disposed of within the near future.

A resolution was passed by the commission urging the people to send in contributions as soon as possible. The resolution follows:

"The Governor John Albert Johnson Memorial commission, having been fully organized, requests that all contributions to the memorial fund be at once remitted to B. F. Nelson, treasurer, at 728 Security bank building, Minneapolis."

Another resolution passed by the board was:

Thanks The Press.

"Whereas, a movement has been inaugurated to erect a statue in his honor by popular subscription of amounts not exceeding $1, so that it may stand through the ages to come as a people's tribute in recognition of the services to the state of John Albert Johnson; and

"Whereas, the newspapers of the state can and are furthering and supporting the movement; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that The Governor John Albert Johnson Memorial Commission acknowledges and tenders thanks to the newspapers of of Minnesota for their valuable aid;

WANTS DOCKS AND LEVEES.

Speaker Urges Importance of Landings On Waterways Convention.

Winona, Minn.—"To stimulate the growth of commerce along the river is the object of this association," said Congressman J. J. Esch, of La Crosse, one of the principal speakers of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association Convention.

"We can restore river navigation and will do so by continually appealing to congress and making our appeals so strong and convincing that they will not be able to resist. There should be a definite amount appropriated annually. Another way we can aid the project after the appropriation is received is by installing proper terminals and other facilities which are necessary if we wish to compete with the railroads, such as docks and warehouses."

Mr. Esch also urged that some action be taken looking to the improvement of the present navigation laws. The address of the Wisconsin congressman summed up the object of the organization and was delivered in a forceful manner before the 200 delegates who had assembled for the afternoon session.

CALLS ROOSEVELT GAME SAVER.

Humane Society Convention Hears Nation's Nimrod Defended.

St. Paul.—Deploring the example set by Theodore Roosevelt, in his widely advertised hunting trips, but contending that the strenuous president saved the lives of more animals than he killed, Superintendent D. Lange, of the Humbolt school, St. Paul, read before the convention of the American Humane society a paper on 'The Sportsman and His Relation to Humane Work."

"In the establishment of game reserves,' said Mr. Lange, "no man has done more effective work than former President Roosevelt, although many good citizens deplore, and deplore justly, the influence his widely advertised hunting trips have upon American boys, but there is no doubt that President Roosevelt has saved the lives of many more wild animals than he has ever killed, or ever can kill on his hunting trips."

The society is now holding its twenty-third annual meeting in the old capitol.

SHOOTS TO SETTLE BILL.

Quarrel Over Board Ends In Murderous Attack and Suicide.

Duluth, Minn.—A double tragedy occurred at Tower, Minn. William Coija shot Jacob Leinonen and then committed suicide. Leinonen is not expected to live.

The two men quarreled about a bill which Coija owed for board at Leinonen's boarding house. They were on their way to the sawmill where both worked when the dispute began.

HANS WANGER NAMES HIS OWN SALARY

Along about March 21 each year Hans Wagner, the great Pittsburg shortstop, who leads the National league in batting, gets a letter that reads something like this:

"Dear Hans: Inclosed is a contract for the coming baseball season. It is all blank, as you will see. Fill it out to suit yourself, Hans; but in fixing your salary please remember that times are very bad. Still, we must have you and will pay whatever you say."

Hans gets this letter while he is at the office of the independent steel plant that he and his brother own. He studies the statistics and finds that 366,427 persons paid to see the games at Pittsburg last year. Then back goes this letter to Barney Dreyfus:

"Mien Lieber Barney: Yours chust received. Times was pretty hard here, too. I hardly ever saw der rail markets so bad. But maybe I get away this summer for a little while if you pay me $12,000. I hate to say this, but what can I do?"

This is a fact—Hans fixes his salary, and expert opinion is that it is $2,000 a month for six months.

And here's the point: There are a lot of Hans Wagners, big and little, in thebaseball business, and any undertaking that can pay such salaries may be regarded as having reached that dignity which entitles it to be called an industry.

Most of the baseball fans may not know that there is such a thing as the baseball industry of the United States, but there is. Nor can it be described without the use of big figures. It is great in income, great in expenditure, great in the number of men employed and still greater in the number of patrons.

CLARKE FOUR TIME WINNER

Pittsburg Leader Holds the Record Among Managers for Baseball Pennant Victories.

Pittsburg, which clinched the honors as champion of the National league for 1909, also won the pennant in 1901, 1902 and 1903, giving Manager Clarke the distinction of being the only manager in the National league with a record of four pennants. Only three other managers of major league clubs ever surpassed this record. They were Anson, Selee and Hanlon, whose teams won the pennants five times.

Five players hold the record of being members of a club that won the pennant four times. They are Manager Clarke, Shortstop Wagner, Center Fielder Leach and Pitchers Leever and Phillippe.

Pittsburg is the best hitting team in either major league, having 1,282 bingles to their credit, including 204 doubles, 88 triples and 24 home runs, and is second in fielding, Chicago being first.

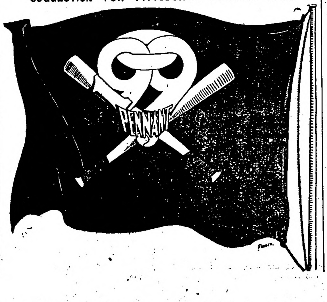
The Pittsburg team is strong in having the second division of its lineup the hardest-hitting aggregation of any second division in any major league club. These men are Miller, Abstein, Wilson and Gibson.

Another interesting feature is that O'Connor was catching for the team when the pennant was clinched and the only other game he caught this year was on May 5, when his three hits helped Pittsburg defeat Chicago, thus placing Pittsburg in the lead in the race. Catcher George Gibson has caught 130 consecutive games.

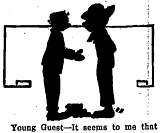
Loses Flag on Home Run.

Des Moines won the pennant in the Western league by a remarkable series of games, the winner being unsettled until the very last ball was thrown. Des Moines won over Sioux City by just two points. Sioux City stood at the head of the column, with Des Moines second. Sioux City was scheduled to play two games against Omaha and Des Moines one with Lincoln. In order for Des Moines to win the pennant it was necessary for Omaha to win both games and Des Moines to win its game with Lincoln. Des Moines won and Omaha took the first game from Sioux City. With Sioux City two scores to the good in the seventh inning of the second game and Omaha with two runners on bases Kane of Omaha hit for a home run and won the last game.

SUGGESTION FOR PITTSBURG'S PENNANT FLAG



HAD ONE GOOD POINT



Young Guest—It seems to me that you don't object to the mosquitoes singing in your room.

Old Guest—You bet I don't. Why, when the mosquitoes are singing I can't hear the glee club practicing on the piazza.

Wholesale and Retail.

"What business did you say Miss Gaddie was in?"

"Oh, she's in everybody's business."

"Wholesale, eh?"

"Yes, except when it comes to a bit of scandal. She retails that."

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using Allen's Foot-Ease, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet. —Mrs. Matilda Holtwert, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Ask to-day.

Unpleasant Encounters.

"Does Bliggins meet his obligations?"

"Frequently," answered Miss Cayenne. "But he invariably snubs them.

Instant Relief for All Eyes,

that are irritated from dust, heat, sun or wind, PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The average man thinks his bump of generosity is at least three times as large as it actually is.

BE JUST TO YOURSELF

and keep well if possible. Check that cough with the harmless and efficient remedy, Allen's Lung Balsam. All druggists, 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

After breaking a $5 bill the pieces are soon lost.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

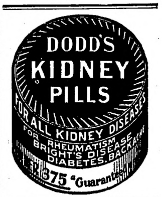
Don't abuse the rich; we can't all be paupers.

A Steady Thing.

Something had gone amiss with Bobbie and he had sought the comfort of tears. Noticing his wet cheeks, his mother said in a consolatory tone:

"Come here, dear, and let me wipe your eyes."

"'Tain't no use, muvver," returned Bobbie with a little choke; "I's doin' to cry again in a minute!"—Woman's Home Companion.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

BURN AIR—IT'S CHEAP

Wonderful Solar Lighting System for stores, churches, farm houses, etc. Cheap, safe, durable. Write for details. CHICAGO SOLAR LIGHT CO., Dept. C, Chicago.

Facts For Sick Women

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been benefited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made exclusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

The reason why it is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.

Minneapolis, Minn.:—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women, I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. Within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefits to be derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second St. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

FOR PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

ESTABLISHED 1879
Ship your BARLEY, FLAX and WHEAT to
WOODWARD & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

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Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Gov. Eberhart will spek at the Crookston fair on Friday October 22nd, and will be heard by a large number of northern Minnesotians for the first time.

The early freeze up has caught the farmers of northern Minnesota proper, as there is a very small amount of fall plowing done, and lots of threshing to do, and thousands of acres of potatoes still in the ground While this has been a very good crop year, it has been a bad season to save all kinds of crops and to cap off all the other bad weather we get this early freeze up.

Both the O'Brien and Kratka ferrys have been sank in the river, just at the time they were most needed, and it has been suggested that we name one of them Oosahl, and the other one Hanson, in honor of our two legistative members that headed the farmers off from geting a bridge accross this river at some point in eastern Red Lake county.

WILL PASS THE BILL

Under the present law we do not understand that purchasers of land on the elevn townships have seven years in which to make final proof even if they have made their payments on time. But Congressman Steenerson hes introduced the following bill in congress, which he expects to get passed at the December session.

"That entrymen on ands ceded under the Act of February 20th, 1904, who have complied with the requirements of the homestead law as to residance and improvements are hereby granted an exension until seven years after the date of their entries in which to make final proof and payment therefor."

The above bill although short covers all the ground so far as the actual residant homesteader is concerned, and as Congressman Steenerson has a record of passing local measures for the bennefit of his constituents the bill will undoubtly become a law at the next session of congress.

A Long Time Dying.

Mr. Fred Terry told this anecdote of the death scene in "The Heel of Achilles:"

"One day," he says, "we were rehearsing this play, and a member of my company came in from the street and asked the call boy how far the rehearsal had got.

"'Mr. Terry's just dying,' replied the boy.

"'Good. I've time to smoke a cigarette before my entrance.'

"Presently the actor returned and repeated the question.

"'Still dying,' answered the boy.

"'Oh, I'll go and have another cigarette, then.'

"Back he came and only got the same reply from the call boy.

"Finally, after smoking five cigarettes, he asked, a little wearily, how far the rehearsal had gone.

"'Still dying,' answered the call boy.

"'Great Scott!' gasped the actor. 'He must be immortal.'" — London Answers.

The First Language.

No one of the existing languages has any legitimate claim to be considered the original of the family of languages, standing to the others as Latin, for instance, stands to Italian and French. Of an original primitive language of mankind the most patient research has found no trace. All of them—Assyrian, Phoenician, Hebrew, Arabic—are sister languages, pointing back to an earlier parent language, which has long disappeared. Since the historical period man has done little in the way of the absolute creation of language. The work had already been accomplished ages before the birth of written inscriptions.—New York American.

MAGNETISM.

Some of the Peculiar Properties of This Strange Force.

The true nature of magnetism as such, of course, is not known. All that we can be sure of is that magnetic attraction does not radiate outward in all directions as does light, but simply acts along lines consisting of closed curves and called lines of force, these lines connecting the two poles and not extending very far outward between them. These curves may be found very nicely by placing a horseshoe magnet under a thin sheet of paper and sprinkling iron filings on top. The filings will collect along the lines.

Now, as to the different kinds of magnets, there are natural, artificial and electro magnets. The natural ones are found as magnetic ore in the earth, the artificial ones are made by stroking a piece of iron or steel with a magnet, and the electro magnets are caused by the action of an electric current.

Some peculiar things have been noticed in regard to magnetism, among which are the following facts:

It has been observed that fire irons that have rested in one position during the summer months are often highly magnetized, no doubt having been caused by the magnetism of the earth itself by the process known as induction. Other iron articles that stay in one position and do not come in contact with fire or other heat are often found in the same condition, such as iron bars to jail windows and iron railings in front of houses.

The most peculiar observation made, however, was that the upper part of the steel tire of a carriage wheel attracts the north pole of a magnet, while the bottom part, or part in contact with the earth, attracts the south pole. This is in the northern hemisphere only and is fully in accord with the theory of induced magnetism. Of course in the southern hemisphere, where the earth is under the influence of the south magnetic pole, the conditions are reversed.

A magnet dipped into boiling water loses a great part of its magnetism, which is miraculously restored to it on becoming cool again.

A sharp blow given to a magnet will cause it to lose its magnetism. Also the application of heat will have a like effect.

If a magnetic needle be placed over a rapidly revolving plate of copper, although it be separated from it by a thick plate of glass, the needle will revolve in the same direction as the plate.—Exchange.

THE ELEPHANT IN BATTLE.

Most Docile Yet Courageous and Faithful of Animals.

Of the docility of the elephant there is no need to multiply examples. It is said that in India native women sometimes when called away intrust their babies to the care of "the handed one," confident that they will be safe and tenderly handled.

But of all elephant stories surely the finest is that which tells how the standard bearing elephant of the Pelshwa won a great victory for its Mahratta lord. At the moment when the elephant had been told to halt its mahout was killed. The shock of battle closed around it, and the Mahratta forces were borne back, but still the elephant stood, and the standard which it carried still flew, so that the Pelshwa's soldiers could not believe that they were indeed being overcome and, rallying, in their turn drove the enemy backward till the tide swept past the rooted elephant and left it towering colossal among the slain. The fight was over and won, and then they would have had the elephant move from the battlefield, but it waited still for the dead man's voice.

For three days and nights it remained where it had been told to remain, and neither bribe nor threat would move it till they sent to the village on the Nerbudda, a hundred miles away, and fetched the mahout's little son, a round eyed, lisping child, and then at last the hero of that victorious day, remembering how its master had often in brief absence delegated authority to the child, confessed its allegiance and with the shattered battle harness clanging at each stately stride swung slowly along the road behind the boy.—London Times.

A Little Crowded.

A backwoodsman went to New York city for the first time, says the Saturday Evening Post. He stopped at a Broadway hotel which was pretty well downtown. Next morning his nephew, who lives in New York, came to take him out and show him the sights. They walked down Broadway until they got to Canal street. The backwoodsman stopped and contemplated the great congestion of traffic there, hundreds of trucks going every way.

"Son," he said to his nephew, "you have a nice city here, but it 'pears to me that your folks is a hull passel behind in their haulin'."

Must Suit All Tastes.

"My wife wonders why the papers waste so much space on mere news."

"What does she read?"

"Oh, she reads the weather probabilities, the bargain probabilities, the marriage notices and the love story. But an item about a big battle or the fall of a dynasty looks piffling to her."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Animals He Had Met.

Little Harry was visiting in the country and while there became very much attached to his cousin's pet dog. "Haven't you any animals at home?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the little fellow. "We have roaches and flies."—Chicago News.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 24th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 735 Serial No. 0696, for Lots 1. 2, & E.½ of N.W.¼ Section 31 Township 151 N. Range 40 W 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of November 1909.

Claimant' names as witnesses:

John C. Casey, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, John D. Vaughan, all of Germatown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 24, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Casey, of Germantown Minnesota, who on October 5, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 689, Serial No. 0697, for N. E. ¼ Section 31, Township 154N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of November 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

John D. Vaughan, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, of Germantown Minn. Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 5th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Patten, of Thief River Falls, Minn., who on October 18th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 749, Serial No. 0277, for S.E.¼ Section 24 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. Charles Newbury, George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn. who on October 24, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 770, Serial No. 04285, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka, Minn Charles Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th. 1909.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn October 5th, 1909.

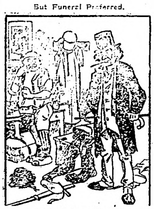
Notice is hereby given that, Chales Newbuy, of Thief River Falls Minn., who on October 24, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 771, Serial No. 04286, for the N.E. ¼ Section 25 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof. to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. George Newoury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

But Funeral Preferred.



The Successful Comedian—Cheer up, old man. We all have our trials.

The Disappointed Tragedian—It's a comfortable reflection. I shall certainly attend yours.

He Was.

"Owen Flannagan! Are you Owen Flannagan?" said the clerk of the court.

"Yes, begorra," replied the prisoner, with a merry twinkle in his eye. "I'm owin' everybody!"—London Mail

Don't keep so busy making money to afford pleasure that you have no time to devote to pleasure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

JUST IN TIME.

The Squire Wasn't Actually Nigh, but He Was a Little Close.

They were discussing the salient traits of old Squire Gregson's character, the funeral being a thing of the past. "Some way or 'nother, between his goin' an' the buryin', nobody felt free to speak," Abel Nutting had said as an introduction to his remarks. "It seemed more'n likely he'd come to again an' call us to account, same as usual."

"He was free to give to phylanthropy an' the church," said Barton Sedgwick when his turn came, "but in the fam'ly circle I called him kind o' close. I won't go so fur's to say he was actu'lly nigh, but he cert'nly was kind o' close."

"As how?" inquired three voices in unison. They all had plenty of instances of the old squire's "closeness," but it was Barton's privilege to speak first, he being a cousin once removed.

"Well, I was there to a Sunday dinner with him last December," said Barton slowly. "He invited Sally an' me, same as always, once a year.

"Well, Sally had one o' those stuffy colds that make you feel worse'n if you had pneumony, an' she vowed she wouldn't go. She said she couldn't taste anything anyway, an' the mere thoughts o' his cold pork an' boiled potatoes went against her. But she wanted I should go for policy, same as all us relations went, an' I did.

"Well, when I got there an' told squire he said, 'Sally not comin'!' an' clipped it right out into the kitchen, leavin' the doors open all the way.

"'Here,' he said to old Jane Wills, that cooked an' done for him, 'have those potatoes boiled soft yet? That's good. You lift out Mis' Sedgwick's potato, an' it'll be just right to fry for my breakfast tomorrow,' he said, 'for Mis' Sedgwick is kep' at home with a cold. Lift it out careful! That's right!'

"An' when he come back to me he was all creased up with smiles, he was so pleased with himself." — Youth's Companion.

SEEING UNDER WATER.

The Refraction of Light and the Limiting Angle of Vision.

One of the most peculiar things in connection with life under water is what is known as the limiting angle of vision. This applies to fishes, divers, submarine crews and, in fact, any being possessing the power of sight and desiring to look through the water at objects in the air. The effect is not due to a defect in vision, but to the refraction or bending of light, and no telescope or other optical instrument can get around it.

The effect consists of the impossibility of seeing anything on the outside unless the observer directs his line of sight within forty-eight degrees of the vertical. If a forty-nine degree angle or over is taken, the surface, no matter how clear the water is, acts as a perfect mirror and reflects objects at the bottom of the water, thus not allowing anything on the outside to be seen. The consequence of this property is the most startling of all, for everything on the outside can be seen and thus has to be seen in the cone described by the forty-eight degree angle from the eye. This shows all outside objects huddled together and appearing high in air. Thus, if one dives into the middle of a wide river, on looking up the banks will appear close together, but, at a great distance from the observer, high in air.

This angle is called the "critical" angle and of course varies with the two media in contact.

If one desires to make the experiment a square glass box or an aquarium will answer very well. Suspend this from the ceiling or support it on a wall bracket and look under it at an angle. The phenomenon will be observed as indicated. The clearer the water and the stronger the light the more clearly will things appear.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Why He Was a Heathen.

Sir Arthur Fanshaw related an amusing story of a Mohammedan servant who when asked his religion replied:

"Beg pardon, sar, I'm a heathen."

When asked by his master what he meant by a heathen the man answered:

"Beg pardon, sar, a worshiper of stocks and stones."

"Confound it," remarked the master, "I can't keep a man like that in my service."

To which came the immediate rejoinder:

"Beg pardon, sar, in your highness' service no time to worship anything!"—London News.

He Spoke Too Soon.

A well known business man attended his daughter's commencement exercises at an eastern college. He had been greatly pleased with the beauty and dignity of the exercises and was discoursing to his wife upon the refining influences of college life. Suddenly his impressive monologue was cut short. A girl in cap and gown came dashing down the steps of the main hall waving her diploma and shouting, "Educated, by gosh!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Not Anxious.

"You have quite a number of the poets," said Goodby, who was inspecting Woodby's library. "Ah, there's Browning! Do you understand him?"

"No; I don't," said Woodby.

"Ah," said Goodby, continuing his examination, "have you Praed?"

"Certainly not. What's the use of praying? I ain't anxious to understand him."—Philadelphia Record.

True honor leaves no room for hesitation or doubt.—Plutarch.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

-Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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He Wouldn't Die.

Mrs. Peachblow—Why does your husband carry such a tremendous amount of life insurance when he's in such perfect health? Mrs. Flicker—Oh, just to tantalize me. Men are naturally cruel. —Life.

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FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

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FOR Headache
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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Rush the fall plowing, if the weather does permit

Did you prepare for winter last week? It's onto you.

Walter McAndress was transacting business at Thief River Falls Monday and Tuesday.

Stephen Singer the Kratka merchant made a business trip to Thief River Falls Monday, returning Wednesday.

This is the kind of weather that begins to make a fellow begin to think of what he has done with his summer wages.

Mr. Cousins, a relative of Jim O'Brien arrived from New Jersy last week with his family and may decide to buy a farm and make his home here.

The grand opening ball of the season will be held at the Kratka hall, on Saturday evening October 30th.. First class music. All are invited

Mr. George Singer received a letter from Mr. S. Pelka, of Gully last week, stateing that the new Soo road passed through both his and Mr. Singers farms.

All kinds of tame strawberry plants for sale, by John Wjientek, the Hilda Nurseryman. Now is a good time of year to fix up a nice strwberry bed for next season.

Edward Singer passed by this way Monday going over to Kratka to look after their store over there during the absence of his brother Stephen at Thief River Falls.

Sunbeam mail carrier C.L. Clark had to turn back from the bad swamp Tuesday, as it was not froze solid enough to bare up a team, and to much for them to breake it.

There is a good prospect that the weather will turn fair again today, which is to be hoped for. Three week fine Indian summer weather would help out the fall work wonderfully.

C.H. Martze came up Monday with a crew of men to survey and lay out the Highlanding county ditches. He will take the levels and lay out the ditches so work can commence on them early in the spring.

How long is it since you paid any subscription to THE SUNBEAM? Don't you begin to think it is about time to remit? Do so today, at our expense. We will pay for the registering of your letter.

Mr. Charles Fellman, of St. Hilaire is up here with the C. H. Martz surveying party, with a big pair of hip boots on taking soundings of the swamps, so he will know just where to cross next year shou'd he become a candidate for office.

"Second fiddle Willie" the Deer Park ex-town clerk has been so busy counting the hairs on the top of our head that he has not had time to do his fall plowing, but mabe he can get his chattel mortgages extended for another year and can pay his other bills with wind, of the kind he paid his shares in the farmers steam boat with.

A good way to get the water out of the Hon. Hanson and Opsahl ferrys would be to take an empty pork barrel and put a big bale in it, then rig it up on skids with ropes and pullys so a horse could be used to hawl the water the same as they fill large road tanks in the lumber woods, and the water could be baled out of them ferrys in a hurry. P. S. If you have not got an empty pork barrel Hanson, or Opsahl might let you have one of them that they brought home from the legislature last winter.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

We have been putting in a big share of our time getting ready ready for winter this week, and we are about well prepared, so we can set more type next week

COWS FOR SALE.

I have ten first class milch cows for sale, G. A. Hoveland, at the Clearwater Creamery.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

This is the kind of weather to to make people begin to hustle and get ready for winter.

Mrs. Andrew Hanson and sons left for Hill River on Saturday, and will return this week.

Mr. Theo and Stener Brekke returned home from Union N. D. last Sunday.

Mrs. Ole Nesland visited with the family of A, Rolandson on Wednesday.

Mr. H.M. Lillo made a business trip to Red Lake Falls on Saturday.

Pattie Short and Gunder Lintvet returned home from Pettisburg last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Walker went down to Red Lake Falls on last Thursday, where Mrs. Walker went to consult an eye doctor.

Mr. John Gunderson left for Canada on last Saturday for a visit with friends and relatives

Mr. Ruststene from Plummer was around buying cattle this week.

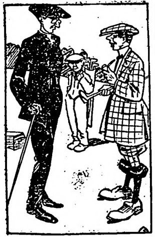
Mr. M. Rodman moved up a load of household goods from Hill River to his Deer Park farm Monday.

Mr. Ralph Hofstad made a business trip to Plummer on Thursday.

Mr. William Lindberg returned home from Dakota Thursday.

August Lillo visited with G.A. Hoveland and family Sunday.

On the Links.



The Golfer (to the clergyman he has just beaten at golf)—Never mind, old chap; you will get even with me when you read my burial service.

The Clergyman—That will still be your hole.

Building Up a Speech.

Before making a speech Charles Dickens would decide on his various heads and then in his mind's eye liken the whole subject to the tire of a cart wheel, he being the hub. From the hub to the tire he would run as many spokes as there were subjects to be treated, and during the progress of the speech he would deal with each spoke separately, elaborating them as he went round the wheel, and when all the spokes dropped out one by one and nothing but the tire and space remained he would know that he had accomplished his task and that his speech was at an end.

Doing It.

Old Lady (to grocer's boy)—Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?

Boy—That's what the guv'nor told me to do, mum.

"Told you to whistle?"

"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."—London Fun.

Running Conversation.

Collector (angrily)—You know very well, sir, that this bill has been running several years. Now, I put it up to you, what do you want me to do with it? Debtor—By George, I'd enter it in the next Marathon race if I were you!—Puck.

What Did He Mean?

"Yes; I believe that every intelligent woman should have a vote."

"But, senator, I understand that you were opposed to women's suffrage!"

"I am."—Judge.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

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WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, U P TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Hunting For Justice.

Justice is of course loudly demanded by every litigant in a court of law, but it is a frequent infirmity of the human mind to confuse justice with one's own cause. The late Thomas B. Reed, according to a writer in Law Notes, used to tell an amusing story to illustrate this tendency.

He was once retained by an enterprising client to prosecute an action. On talking with the plaintiff's witnesses Mr. Reed found that their stories were far from consistent, so he reported the fact to his client and advised that the suit be dropped. The client was somewhat perturbed, but told the attorney he would have a talk with the witnesses and let him know the next morning what he had decided to do. True to his word, he dropped in bright and early, wearing the cheerful look of one who has fought the good fight.

"I've seen those witnesses," he explained, "and they say they must have been mistaken when they talked with you. They all see it alike now. I've also seen some of the jurymen, and they think I'll win. Now, if there's such a thing as justice in law we can't lose."

Home Helps.

When one has an old barn roof to remove do not try the ancient, laborious way of pulling out the nails. Take a magnet and hold it over the head of the nail till the nail comes out.

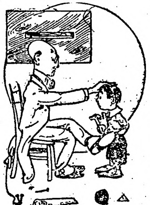
To keep the hands perfectly clean and white while the stove is being polished let some one else polish it. There are other alleged methods, but this will prove surest.

The best way to mark an umbrella is to embroider the name of the owner on the little strap for fastening it when it is rolled. Then the person who swipes it can destroy the mark without mutilating any vital part of the umbrella.

To disguise the taste of castor oil put in three drops of bitter almonds, a bit of asafetida, a touch of rochelle salts and two drops of sulphureted hydrogen.

To keep red or pink or maroon or cerise ants out of a refrigerator build a trough entirely around it and fill the trough with sorghum molasses or maple sirup or some other form of mucilage.—Chicago News.

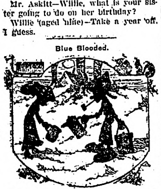
Her Usual Plan.



Mr. Askitt—Willie, what is your sister going to do on her birthday?

Willie (aged nine)—Take a year off, I guess.

Blue Blooded.



Miss Cityman—Seems to me this milk looks rather blue!

Farmer—Shouldn't wonder, miss. Our cows are all blue blooded stock.—New York World.

Some Consolation.

A detective once said it was all wrong to suppose that the professional housebreaker works with coolness and calculation. On the contrary, he usually works in terror and haste, takes too much swag from one room and too little from another and sometimes overlooks the silver in carrying off the electro.—London Saturday Review.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

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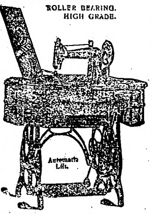

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All His Own.

A young man and his sweetheart were walking together through lanes and fields.

The young man was rather of a bashful nature and had been paying attention to this same young woman for a considerable time without having plucked up courage to put the all important question.

On this particular night, however, he mustered sufficient pluck to ask her how she thought he was progressing with his courting. At the same time his arm stole round her waist.

"Well, Jack," said the girl quietly, "I think you are holding your own at present."

Her Playing.

Mrs. McDuff—This paper says that mice are attracted by music, but I don't believe it.

McDuff—Why not?

Mrs. McDuff—Because I never see any mice around when I play the piano.

McDuff—Well, that's no reason for doubting the paper's statement.

Beat Her Out.

Waggs—I had the laugh on my wife yesterday.

Boggs—How did it happen?

Waggs—We were out driving, and she discovered an echo that beat her out of the last word.

The Money Question.

"Wot do they mean, Jimmy, when they say 'money talks'?"

"I dunno unless it's the wonderful way it says goodby to yer."—London Tatler.

To accuse the wicked and defend the wretched is an honor.—Cicero.

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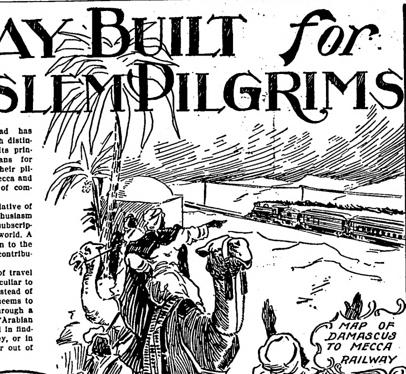
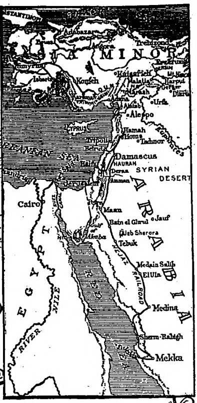
RAILWAY BUILT for MOSLEM PILGRIMS





MAP OF DAMASCUS TO MECCA RAILWAY

THE Damascus to Mecca railroad has many remarkable features which distinguish it from other lines. Its principal object is to provide a means for faithful Moslems to perform their pilgrimage to the holy places of Mecca and Medina with a greater degree of comfort than formerly.

Its inception is due to the initiative of the present sultan, and the enthusiasm created by its first announcement brought in subscriptions from the faithful in all parts of the Islamic world. A special stamp-tax forms a solid annual contribution to the expenses, somewhat less evanescent than other contributions may prove to be.

Geographically, the line has provided a means of travel in a country with a fascination of scenery quite peculiar to itself and unlike any other part of the world. Instead of traversing populous countries and great cities, it seems to delight in passing through immense solitudes—through a country peopled mainly by the spirits of the "Arabian Nights," where little surprise would be occasioned in finding a roc's egg in some inhospitable, rocky valley, or in seeing a genie floating in a stream of thin vapor out of a magic bottle.

MOSLEM VILLAGE WOMEN

TOMBS AT MEDAIN SALIH

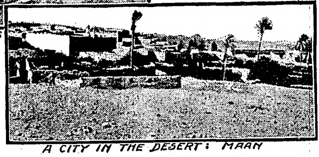
The line commences at the traditional parting-place of the great pilgrimage, the Bawaubet Allah, or Gate of Allah, in Damascus. For the first few miles the line traverses the Hauran, running parallel to the French Hauran railroad. From ancient times this district has been an extremely rich one, and the Romans used it as a granary.

The deep, narrow ravines of the Yarmuk, the ancient Hieroymax, which the line follows in its descent to the Jordan, present several difficulties of engineering successfully overcome. Large numbers of Italian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Greek, and other European workmen had to be employed on the difficult rock cuttings, tunnels, and viaducts of this section.

The Jordan valley, where the line crosses it, is 800 feet below Mediterranean level; but the difficulties of construction cease when the Yarmuk valley has been successfully traversed, and the ascent to the sea is made by easy gradients.

MOUTAKA PILLARS IN ARABIA

FIRST TRAIN LEAVING DAMASCUS



A CITY IN THE DESERT: MAAN

South of Deran the main line soon leaves the richer corn land and enters an upland, undulating country, the land of Bashan, producing abundant grazing in the spring. At that season troops of gazelle roam about the country, and the Bedouin, with vast herds of camels, are found close to the line.

The landscape gets bleaker as the train moves south. The mountains of Moab are passed some distance to the west, and the track is laid far out in the desert, where the valleys are wide and easy to cross, and before they deepen into narrow ravines as they enter the mountains.

The old pilgrim route is followed very closely throughout, and at the stations the stone cisterns and reservoirs, to provide a supply of water to the pilgrims are noticed. Water becomes very scarce; in a few places wells have been dug and water is raised by wind-pumps. For some reason boring for artesian wells does not seem to have been tried. One attempt was made in rocky ground, and when the drills broke no further attempts were made.

As the line approaches Maan an extremely desolate country is traversed. Low ranges appear to the east, apparently of sandstone or limestone formation, although the ground is strewn thickly with black fragments of obsidian along some sections of the line. The ravines now trend eastward, to lose themselves in a wide depression in that direction, as shown in the recent maps of this country by Prof. Alois Musil. Maan is the first point since Amman where water is procurable in any quantity, either from springs in the small town itself or from wells at the railroad station. The place is a large railroad center, with several stone buildings for officials, a small shop for temporary repairs, a hospital, and quite a good hotel—a substantial building, rather small in size. The small town, containing some good stone and mud houses, is not visible from the railroad, but lies beyond a hill nearly a mile off. Two copious springs supply the necessary water.

Date palms are reared; small gardens with various kinds of fruit trees and a few fields of corn are visible, but from a little distance the place is little else than a drab patch on a gray landscape. Its principal distinction is its proximity to the rocky city of Petra, a ride of some eight hours to the west among the Moab hills. The climate of Maan is invigorating, both in winter and summer, as the place stands 3,525 feet above sea-level, surrounded by the dry, invigorating air of the desert.

The principal drawbacks are the severe dust storms. Rain is not uncommon in the spring and then a tinge of green spreads over the landscape. The ancient fortress of Petra and now Maan owe their importance as standing at the gate of Arabia, and forming the last outpost of Syria and western civilization before the long, dreary stages of the northern Arabian journey.

For countless ages—long before the present pilgrimages—this was the route by which the gold, frankincense, and Arabian products found their way into Syria; but the Suez canal and steamer transport by the Red sea seem to have abolished all, or almost all, trade prospects, and only the pilgrims remain.

On leaving Maan it may inded be said that all hope of dividend is left behind and the line enters a spirit world without towns or even inhabitants. The stages south of Maan, the old pilgrim route, were the most desolate of all, and the way was always strewn by dead and dying camels as the caravan toiled along. The line crosses a constant succession of small wadis.

Some 50 miles south of Maan comes the most remarkable change in the landscape ahd the veritable gate of Arabia and the home of the genie is at last reached. The line arrives quite suddenly at the edge of the curious escarpment known as the Batn-el-Ghrul, or the Hollow of the Genie.

From the station of Batn-el-Ghrul, at the top of the descent, the traveler can walk to the edge of the cliff and take in the immense extent of view which unfolds itself to the south. The escarpment is visible for some 20 miles to the east, and is a sheer cliff without, it is said, a single passage of descent. For some 15 miles to the west, also, the escarpment is fairly well defined, until it merges in the high ranges overlooking the Gulf of Akaba. The pilgrim route follows the descent close alongside the line and is from 3,207 feet at the summit to 3,278 at the foot of the escarpment, or 329 feet altogether.

The view from the summit is extremely striking and comprises a great inland depression, walled in by a continuation of the escarpment on the east, and glowing throughout in the most brilliant and striking colors. The prevailing note is bright red and yellow, changing to violet, purple and black, so that every tint except green seems to be supplied. The escarpment is of sandstone, which seems to have worn away in some places to sand-drift of all colors, but principally red and yellow. The spurs of the Telesh-Shahim, which run out parallel to the line, are covered with glistening black rocks, at first sight volcanic, but, as I was told by an engineer, they were really of sandstone blackened by the intense heat of the sun. The depression extends south for a distance of about 120 miles. In this clear, dry air every feature is visible. Inquiries regarding the country to the east gave it as an almost waterless region, although a route does exist from Maan to Jauf along which some scanty wells can be found. Towards the Red sea the district is said to contain a few villages, and a sufficient supply of water from small springs.

An endless series of beautiful mirages unfold themselves as the train toils slowly along these two lines of steel leading through an endless expanse of sand and rocks, varied with an occasional volcanic outcrop raising black-topped hills.

At Tebuk, 430 miles from Damascus, is the first oasis of any size, and here a depot has been formed, at which the railroad can recoup itself before another long strentch of nearly waterless desert is entered and the next depot at El Ula reached. A group of buildings for the employes, a small repairing shop, and a hospital with 60 beds form the principal part of the depot.

Tebuk consists of a group of date palms about a half a mile square, deriving water from a large spring and watched over by another of the masonry forts which mark a pilgrim station. Altogether there were about 60 mud houses, with a few walled gardens belonging to the permanent inhabitants of Tebuk. All that were seen were of a distinctly negroid type, different from the nomad Bedouin. The surrounding country is but sparsely inhabited by Arabs.

Besides date palms, there are in the gardens a few lemon trees and pomegranates, and outside are some few fields of wheat, cultivated principally as green fodder. The Italian engineer in charge of this section had managed to make a garden in the sand, where by means of irrigation he grew most kinds of European vegetables, but none of the inhabitants seemed inclined to copy his example.

It seems certain that Mohammed visited Tebuk in his earlier wanderings, and tradition refers to Jebel Sherora as the Pulpit of the Prophet, probably from its commanding position overlooking all the surrounding country.

The rainfall in this country is extremely capricious, and perhaps two or even three years may elapse before there is any appreciable fall here, although at Maan there appears to be always some rain in the spring.

Of animal life there appears to be very little. An antelope, which the Turks call a wild cow, but which looks to be oryx beatrix, is to be found in this district, but only in small numbers. The large troops of gazelle seen north of Maan do not roam here. It is said that the ostrich is occasionally found, and the skin of one specimen is preserved in Maan station.

The desert air is extremely dry and clear, always invigorating, and even the great heat in summer is not as insupportable as in a damper climate, where the thermometer is probably lower. Climate has without doubt a great effect on the human character and intellect, and the nervous, high-strung temperament of the Arab is to a great extent the creation of his environment of desert, with its splendid mirages to fire the imagination and sparkling air to keep the nerves always alert.

South of Tebuk want of water is again a great difficulty, and the small posts have to be supplied daily from the train.

At Medain-Salih the valley widens a little, and here are found some rock-cut tombs similar to those at Petra, but far fewer and less ornate. Traces of a town exist, but there is nothing now visible except the usual fort of the pilgrim. Here again, as well as at Tebuk, the site would seem a favorable one for trying artesian wells, but no attempts have been made to prove their success or otherwise.

The permanent way has been laid throughout by Turkish soldiers, but the station buildings, all of very solid masonry, as well as bridges and culverts, of which there are a great number, have been constructed mostly by Italian workmen, with some Greeks and Montenegrins. As many as three or four hundred Italian workmen were employed at one time on the works near Tebuk, and so little did fanaticism come into play that they built the fine new mosque at Tebuk. Subsequently they instructed some Turkish engineers, who continued the work from El Ula to the Holy City itself.

It is difficult to think of this railroad becoming a great highway or developing any great trade with Central Arabia, as the section from Maan to Medina traverses an unproductive country without possibility of development, and the interior of Arabia has no surplus products to dispose of. In any case, when the line reaches the sea, at Sherm Rabigh, it is probable that any trade, either export or import, to Medina or Mecca will pass through that port in preference to the long land journey. The following summary of distances shows the extent of the line:

Damascus to Maan	285 miles
Damascus to Tebuk	430 miles
Damascus to El Ula	609 miles
Damascus to Medina	820 miles
Damascus to Mecca	1097 miles

The gauge of the line is the somewhat curious one of 1.05 meter (3 feet 5¼ inches), which was necessary, when the line was first commenced, to correspond with the gauge of the Beirut-Damascus line, over which the rolling stock had to be brought. The branch to the Mediterranean, at Haifa, was constructed subsequently. The rails were supplied by the American Steel Trust, by a French firm domiciled in Russia, and by the firm of Cockerill, in Belgium.

The engineers in charge of sections were also of various nationalities—French, Poles, Hungarians, etc.—while the guiding spirit in the construction has been Meissner Pasha, a very able German engineer. But besides these the general direction has been under Marshal Kiazim Pasha, to whom the greatest credit is due in bringing the line successfully into Medina, and to Hajji Mukhtar Bey, a brilliant Turkish engineer, who has absorbed all modern methods of construction, and completed the last section into Medina without European assistance.

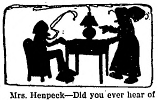
In conclusion, it is difficult which to admire the most, this far-reaching conception of his majesty the sultan—to build the line and thus to further the interests of his religion and bind together the outlying portions of his empire—or the silent, unswerving devotion of the Turkish soldier who has carried the matter to a conclusion, and who watches without complaint over miles of line through a country almost without water or inhabitants.

TAKE CARE OF GOOD HEALTH

Mistake Most People Make Is in Waiting for Bad to Come and Then Coddling It.

If we would take as good care of our good health as we do of our bad health we would have more of the former and less of the latter. We set our good health down in a draft and let it get its feet wet; we infringe on its sleep time and gorge it with unsuitable food at irregular hours. We load it with nerve-racking cares and duties, and reply to its frantic appeals for rest with, "You haven't time." We squeeze it with clothing; we distract its ears with noise and its lungs with bad air. But we put our bad health in a quiet room, on a soft couch. We robe it in a comfortable gown; we give it pure air at stated intervals; we put ice on its head and hot water at its feet; we feed it with food convenient for it. We take away all care and responsibility; we give it a soothing draught to rest it; and we pay a doctor two dollars to come and leave it a scrap of paper and say that it will better to-morrow. One might think we preferred bad health to good health. —From an article in Good Health.

EASY



Mrs. Henpeck—Did you ever hear of anything worse than a man who who smokes in the house?

Mr. Henpeck—Yes. A smoking lamp. Ask me another!

Conclusive.

Mother—Tommy, why don't you play with Frank any more? I thought you were such good chums.

Tommy—We was, but he's a mollycoddle! He paid to get inter ther ball grounds.

The girl who is quick to find fault is very apt to get left at the post in the matrimonial race.

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human food

China for your table in the Family Size Packages

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Any dealer offering substitutes when Alabastine is called for, either is not posted or is trying to deceive you for his own personal gain.

In this event, remember the Red Cross and you are boss; forget it and you are lost.

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THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
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All Druggists, 25 cents.

Settling a Relationship

By E. DE LANCEY PIERSON

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Walking my horse up a steep road in the Cumberlands one afternoon I heard a sound like a tin-shop rolling down the mountain side. The racket seemed to proceed from an unoffending looking hut which crowned a knoll on my right. Seated about the doorway were ranged some dozen dogs of uncertain breeds, watching the entrance with rapt attention.

Presently a female figure came shooting out of the interior and landed among them with a resounding thump that scattered them in all directions. She was on her feet in a moment, none the worse for her plunge, and disappeared into the gaping doorway closely followed by a lop-eared hound who seemed to have taken great interest in her acrobatics.

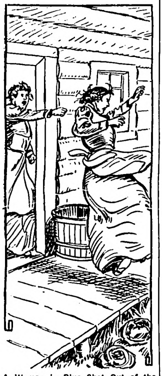
Having always enjoyed a circus since boyhood, I waited for the next number on the program. I had not long to wait before a woman in blue shut out of the shack, and descended like an unwieldy bird in the midst of a damp cabbage bed. Being a woman of weight, it was some time before she could extricate herself from her uncomfortable position. She rushed into the house again, and the fusillade of tinware was renewed.

"Who's ahead, stranger?" asked a drawling voice at my elbow.

I turned to confront a lanky mountaineer "chawing" a straw thoughtfully. He seemed about seven feet high and was bearded to the eyes. His brown jeans clothes were covered with grass and mud.

"What seems to be the trouble?" I asked.

"Oh, them women critters has had a leetle dif'rence of 'pinion 'bout a p'int 'o law. Be'n at it now some days and hain't got things evened up yit. Mighty hefty handed them fieldmales"—with a glow of admiration. "Yisteddy a'ternoon it looked mighty dubersome fur Jane (her what's in pink), but along to'ds night Mirandy (her what's in blue) got in a lick with a hoe handle that come near puttin' Jane out of the race."



A Woman in Blue Shot Out of the Shack.

"You seem very well acquainted with these ladies," I ventured.

"Stranger"—solemnly—"tha' ain't none in these parts as knows 'em better, or wuss, for that matter. That 'ere lady with the peaked face an' retirin' nose claims ter be my lawful wife."

"And the other?"

"She puts in claim for the same persition."

"Why, you surely didn't marry both of them, did you?"

"I ken't egzactly say whuther I did or not, but I'll know when things gits straightened out what's the reel article. Ain't got much ch'ice anyway. Ye see, a feller needs a heavy-handed partner in these parts whar' there's so many fieldmales roamin' 'round loose. I'm that much a gent that ef some likely lady come a mosein' 'round my shack settin' up a relationship, I ain't goin' ter contradict her. There never was sich a distreec' for wanderin' womens what's lost their men in the shuffle, and they hain't allus pertic'ler 'bout identifyin' 'em nuther. Here was me livin' ca'am like, when Mirandy breaks in an' claims 'at she's the on'y 'riginal Mrs. Podgrass. This onexpected play is embarrassin' some. Jane 'lows that thor' hain't goin' ter be no back numbers rung in onter her dermestic bliss."

"But you ought to know if you married the other woman?"

He rubbed his long red nose for a moment thoughtfully.

"It mought be that 'fore I was right growed and livin' up Tar creek way I was j'ined to that short-horn in blue, but it's clean slipped my mem'ry, an' I hain't goin' ter accept every lady what makes a play for a share of my dermestic bliss. I'll jest leave them ladies to settle the question 'mongst themselves."

Just then a noise from the shack diverted attention. "Her what's in blue" plunged out of the cabin as if propelled from behind. She began to exchange compliments with "Her what's in pink," who stood defiantly in the doorway. Victory evidently had crowned the latter, for the woman in blue turned at last and disappeared in the woods.

"Ah knowed it! Ah knowed it!" exclaimed the mountaineer, slapping his thigh. "I allus said 'at Jane were the beatenest critter ter argify, an' after gittin' sich a swat with a hoe handle, too," and he laughed like the howl of a wolf. "Stranger, ef ye'll gimme one o' them long cigars I'll lope over to the shack an' git me a mess o' hawg meat. I hain't sot teeth in nuthin' but raw cabbage sence them women was clawin' roun' the homestead, and I'm a mite onsettled in my innards."

I handed him a cigar, which he chewed on with ponderous jaws. He was evidently eager to go and embrace the victor.

"I'd ax ye to j'ine us, on'y I take it things is consid'able mixed inside. A leetle onpleasantness stirs things roun' permiscu's like." I assured him I must press on that night.

"Well, it is dangerous for a lone man here layin' roun' loose. Fust thing ye know, some ornery fieldmale might light on ye an' make out ye'd lef' her with seven chillun onpervided fer sence the war. What kin a feller do when a lady puts up sich a game on him? I tell ye this here subjec' of absent-minded relations is playin' the mischief with the kentry," and he disappeared in the bushes.

SCHOOL OF THE ROMANTICS

Attitude Greatly Exaggerated by Some of the Most Famous of French Writers.

Ostensibly the romantics were chiefly concerned with the breaking down of the old rule which fettered literary and dramatic composition, making meters more elastic and demanding more latitude in the choice of subjects. They really differ from their predecessors in making literature more subjective, in attaching more importance to their own personalities, experiences and "sensibilities," in more openly exploiting the secrets of their souls, in arranging limelight effects and posturing in the center of the stage. One or two of them, indeed, like Alfred de Vigny, were too proud to care to make themselves conspicuous in this way; one or two, like Prosper Merimee, were too cynical. But their general tendency was to turn on the limelight, strike attitudes and call upon the world to behold and admire them, not for what they had done, but for what they were.

The attitudes struck by some of them—by Dumas, for instance—were more or less intentionally grotesque; but the more usual intention was to appear either sentimental or sublime. Even Sante-Beuve aspired to be sentimental, though circumstances were against him, for he was ugly and undistinguished. Victor Hugo never tired of reminding his admirers (untruly) that Chauteaubriand had saluted him as "sublime child," while the pioneers of romanticism were, if possible, even more insistent in their self-conscious egoism. It was said of Chauteaubriand that he would be content to starve in a garret, provided that the garret were in a theater; and Lamartin had no scruple in formulating his unfavorable opinion of any one whom his personality failed to impress. Of a certain stranger who neither blushed nor shrank into his shoes when introduced to him he remarked: "I predict no good of that young man. He was unmoved in my presence." That surely is the acme of egoism—inoffensive, because unsurpassable. One cannot help applauding the sentiment if only because Lamartine, in uttering it, robbed even Chateaubriand of his laurels.

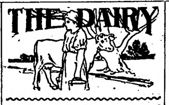
Camel a Delicate Beast.

Contrary to the widespread but erroneous opinion the camel is a very delicate animal. A camel that has worked 15 days in succession needs a month's pasturage to recuperate. It is liable to a host of ailments and accidents. When a caravan crosses a sebkha, or dry salt lake, it is rare that some of the animals do not break a leg. If the fracture is in the upper part of the limb there is nothing for it but to slaughter the animal and retail its flesh as butcher's meat.

If the lower part of the limb has been inured the bone is set and held in position by means of splints made of palm branches, which are bound with small cords. If no complications ensue at the end of the month the fracture is reduced. When it is a case of simple dislocation the injured part is cauterized with a red hot iron, then coated with clay and bandaged with a strip of cloth. Fifteen days afterwards the animal is generally cured.

Quits Glasgow University.

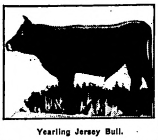
Prof. John Cleland has retired from the chair of astronomy of the Glasgow university, after occupying it for 33 years.



SELECTION OF DAIRY CATTLE

Only Safe Way Is to Get a Good Bull and Raise Heifer Calves for Home Use.

The practice of buying cows on the market to use in the dairy is a poor business. Ordinary, cows of this kind are being sold because they are no good, and it is usually like throwing money away to invest it in these animals. Why do people continue to buy and sell such cows? The only safe and sane way is to get a good bull and raise the best heifer calves for home use, and if these calves are raised right your profit will be double over the method of buying "second-handed" cows. The method of buying ordinary cows on the market is like buying lottery tickets; you may win but the chances are a hundred to one that you will lose.



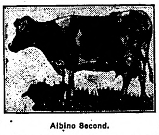
Yearling Jersey Bull.

A great many dairymen neglect their dry cows, and do not allow them even a maintenance ration. About all that some dry cows get is the free run of a straw stack, which is not sufficient. Just how much feed a dry cow should have depends largely upon her condition. She should have a little food, rich in protein, such as oil meal, wheat bran or brewers' grains. One or two pounds of such grain along with some silage and pea hay or soja beans hay, will make a good ration for a cow in medium flesh. A pregnant cow should have plenty of nourishment, and should be in fairly good flesh when she colors. This enables her to start off with a good flow of milk, and will always do better during the whole period.

REMARKABLE MILK PRODUCER

This Cow, Albino Second, Holstein-Friesian, Made Record That Has Never Been Equaled.

The Orchard and Farm describes and illustrates what it terms the most remarkable cow that ever lived. This cow, Albino Second, is a Holstein-Friesian. She made as a two-year-old a record, commencing at 26 months, of 18,434 pounds of milk in a year—a record that has never been equaled by any other cow of any breed. One of the most remarkable facts regarding this record is that during the thirteenth month after calving she gave a larger amount of milk than she did the first month. On the fourteenth month after calving she made 13 pounds 14⅞ ounces of butter in a week. She had her second calf as a three-year-old without having been dry, and made a butter record of 25 pounds, 14¼ ounces in a week, and 106 pounds 14 ounces in 30 days. The comment on this cow closes by stating that this wonderful cow is dead, the result of overfeeding on green rye, and her only descendant is a bull named Netherland Monk.



Albino Second.

DAIRY NOTES.

Don't try to make a cow give down her milk with a shovel or club.

In feeding skim milk to calves give them milk which has been separated as soon as possible after milking and before bacteria have had time to multiply. The cleaner the milk and drinking vessels the less chances for trouble.

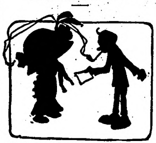
Let the skim milk calf take nourishment from the cow for two or three days, so that it may get a good start in life. The first milk from the cow, warm and sweet from the udder, is just the thing for the digestive organs of the infant animal.

When calves acquire looseness of the bowels reduce the amount of milk, or even skip a feed. When the calf begins to mend the feed may be gradually increased. Clean and well-lighted stalls will reduce chances for infection of the young animals.

Dairy cows should be kept clean, particularly the udders. Before milking the udder should be rubbed with a damp cloth, but not too wet. This will prevent any dirt falling into the milk. Cattle soon get accustomed to being cleaned and appreciate it.

The first milk after the cow freshens contains much more protein and ash than afterwards. Nature provides these to loosen and clean out the digestive system and to give the calf a good start in life.

LATER REALIZATION



"I don't see why you make such a fuss over every little bill I run up. Before we were married you told me you were well off."

"So I was. But I didn't know it!"

TOTAL LOSS OF HAIR.

Seemed Imminent—Scalp Was Very Scaly and Hair Came Out by Handfuls—Scalp Now Clear and

New Hair Grown by Cuticura.

"About two years ago I was troubled with my head being scaly. Shortly after that I had an attack of typhoid fever and I was out of the hospital possibly two months when I first noticed the loss of hair, my scalp being still scaly. I started to use dandruff cures to no effect whatever. I had actually lost hope of saving any hair at all. I could brush it off my coat by the handful. I was afraid to comb it. But after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and nearly a box of Cuticura Ointment, the change was surprising. My scalp is now clear and healthy as could be and my hair thicker than ever, whereas I had my mind made up to be bald. W. F. Steese, 5812 Broad St., Pittsburg, Penn., May 7 and 21, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

And There Are Others.

The cook had been called away to a sick sister, and so the newly wed mistress of the house undertook, with the aid of the maid, to get the Sunday luncheon. The little maid, who had been struggling in the kitchen with a coffee mill that would not work, confessed that she had forgotten to wash the lettuce.

"Well, never mind, Pearl. Go on with the coffee and I'll do it," said the considerate mistress. "Where do they keep the soap?"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Parental Loyalty.

"Did the father of the bride give her away?"

"Far from it. He told the bridegroom that she had the disposition of an angel."

Appropriate.

First Milliner—You have designed the north pole hat?

Second Milliner—Yes, it will be a matter of dispute between the purchaser and her husband.

HAVE YOU CHILBLAINS?
If so, you will welcome Perry Davis' Painkiller, with its soothing and healing effect. Equally good for rheumatism, lumbago or frost bites. In 25c, 35c, 50c bottles.

Young man, beware of the peach who is the apple of your eye. She may prove to be a lemon.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Some people assume that hearing is just as good as seeing.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Smith—So the will was read?

Jones—Yes; but the air was blue.

When In Town

Get a load of Milwaukee Solvay Coke. Thousands of farmers burn it exclusively, knowing it is the one absolutely reliable domestic fuel—they take home a load every time they go to town until their bins are filled.

Hard coal is expensive—soft coal wastes 50% in soot, smoke and unburned ashes.

BUY MILWAUKEE
Solvay Coke
"The Fuel Without a Fault"

A ton equals two cords of hard wood—produces more heat than a ton of hard coal and costs less. There are no ashes to sift—it gives complete combustion. Warms the house thoroughly while you would wait for hard coal to get started.

"We heat a fourteen room house with two or three buckets a day," writes a user last winter.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY
Colby-Abbot Building - - Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mayer Special Merit SCHOOL SHOES

"WEAR LIKE IRON"

They wear best where the wear is hardest. Made of selected leather specially tanned to resist exactly the kind of wear a healthy boy or girl will give them.

Two layers of leather are sewed in at the tip instead of one, to prevent the toes kicking out. The soles are of extreme toughness.

Mayer Special Merit School Shoes

are made to fit a child's foot in a comfortable, natural way that will prevent foot trouble in later years, yet they are stylish and good looking. Only the genuine have the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Special Merit School Shoes, we will send you, free, postpaid, a handsome picture, size 15x20, of George Washington.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Work Shoes.

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

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(HIGHEST AWARDS)

At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

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PICKLES—OLIVES—CONDIMENTS—CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—PRESERVES—JELLIES—SALAD DRESSING—CONDENSED MILK—EVAPORATED MILK—CALIFORNIA FRUITS

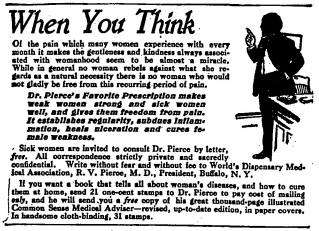
CANNED MEATS

CORNED BEEF—SLICED DRIED BEEF—OX TONGUE—VEAL LOAF—HAM LOAF—VIENNA SAUSAGE

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS WE LEAD

Your Grocer Has Them—Insist on Getting Libby's

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY



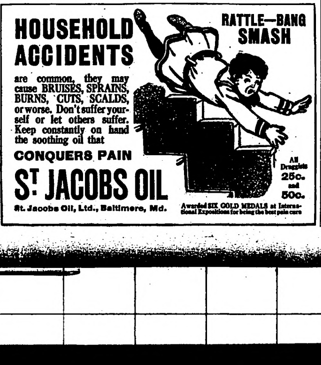
When You Think

Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing *only*, and he will send you a *free* copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps.



HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS

are common, they may cause BRUISES, SPRAINS, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS, or worse. Don't suffer yourself or let others suffer. Keep constantly on hand the soothing oil that

CONQUERS PAIN

ST JACOBS OIL

St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

RATTLE—BANG SMASH

All Druggists 25c. and 50c.

Awarded SIX GOLD MEDALS at International Expositions for being the best pain cure

PROOF in the Morning!

We tell you about how good you'll feel after taking a CASCARET—that millions of people—buy, use and recommend them—But that's talk—you *buy* a box now—take as directed *to-night* and get the *proof* in the morning—After you know CASCARETS you'll never be without them. 913

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

You Can Shave Yourself With
TRADE Gillette MARK
NO STROPPING NO HONING
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

WEAR THE BEST WAISTS MADE
Exclusive New York Styles a season ahead. Sold direct from maker to you. Cost half what you usually pay for the inferior, out-of-date kind. Send today for free catalogue and samples.
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AGENTS:—IF I KNEW YOUR NAME, I would send you our $2.19 sample outfit free this very minute. Let me start you in a profitable business. You do not need one cent of capital. Experience unnecessary. 50% profit. Credit given. Premiums. Freight paid. Chance to win $500 in gold extra. Every man and woman should write me for free outfit. JAY BLACK, President, 240 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 42-1909

RED CLOUD—MOST TERRIBLE OF SIOUX WARRIORS

BY EDWARD B. CLARK

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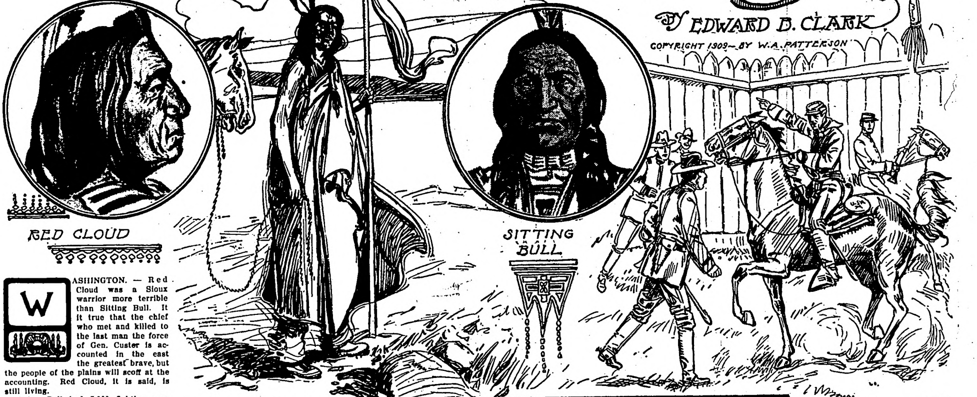


WASHINGTON. — Red Cloud was a Sioux warrior more terrible than Sitting Bull. It it true that the chief who met and killed to the last man the force of Gen. Custer is accounted in the east the greatest brave, but the people of the plains will scoff at the accounting. Red Cloud, it is said, is still living.

Sitting Bull had 5,000 fighting men with him when he met the Seventh cavalry under the "Yellow-haired Chief," who rode into the valley of death with less than three hundred following troopers. It is the custom of the whites to speak of every battle with the reds in which the pale face loss was severe as a massacre. The Custer affair was a massacre, but it was one of the few fights in which the whites were defeated which rightly could be so called.

Red Cloud's name is suggestive of the warrior, and in the years that are gone he made its significance terrible. With his braves he swept the settlements and gave battle to the soldiery, rarely giving heed to the odds that might be against him.

Red Cloud was a Sioux of the pure blood. There were always men of the tribe who said that Sitting Bull had a trace of white in him, and to the full-blood this was the equivalent of discrediting him with a "streak of yellow." But this was only the Indian way of looking at it and Sitting Bull probably never showed a coward's face to any foe, no matter what may be the opinion of him as a plainsman general.

In his old age Red Cloud is said to be an object of pity, but it was a different story in the earlier days, when his arm was strong and his heart was vengeful. Almost immediately after the civil war Red Cloud met in battle the field-tried heroes of that conflict and they found in him a foe worthy of their skill and steel.

Mineral wealth had been discovered in Montana and the rush of prospectors and settlers made it necessary for the government to begin the erection of military posts along the trail leading over the prairies to the mines. On the trail to the Powder river was built Fort Phil Kearney. While the troops ordered to the new post were on the march overland, a scout came riding in to the column as if he had death at his heels. Col. Fetterman was in command, and after a hurried talk with the scout the two rode forward, leaving the column at a halt. Officer and scout skirted a patch of timber and came to the banks of a small prairie stream from which the view was unbroken for miles. To the front and about 600 yards distant they saw a solitary Sioux warrior standing on the plain with his spear thrust into the ground at his side, while from the end of the weapon's handle fluttered a bit of colored cloth. It needed but little frontier knowledge to make interpretation of that signal easy. It was the Sioux sign of warning that there must be no trespassing on the lands over which they held dominion.

Warning Is Spurned.

Red Cloud, the chief, had ordered the warrior to display what was at once a notice and a menace, and later he took a terrible vengeance because his warning had been spurned.

Col. Fetterman rode back to his command, knowing well what the signal of the planted spear meant, but, soldier like, fully determined to disregard its conveyed threat. He pushed ahead with his men, throwing out scouts to feel the way. The Indian sentinel had vanished, but he had left his spear with its pennant of cloth to stand as a forbidding sign. Not another Sioux was seen on the march to the new post, but the scouts knew that Red Cloud was not far off and was biding his time.

A few hours after the occupation of the fort a detail of soldiers was sent out with a small wagon train to cut and to bring in needed timber. Two hours later a courier rode in and had barely time to tell his story before he sank into unconsciousness from the pain of his wounds. The timber detail was surrounded by Sioux and was in imminent danger of death.

In the fort were many women and children, the wives and sons and daughters of the officers and enlisted men. Col. Fetterman knew that he must leave a strong guard for the protection of the post, for the attack on the timber party might be but a diversion to draw away the troops, and so, taking but 50 men with him, the commanding officer rode out to the rescue of the surrounded soldiers. Not one man of the gallant band ever rode back.

That Fetterman and his men exacted a heavy price for their lives goes without saying, but how many of the savage followers of Red Cloud fell on that day no man ever knew nor will man ever know unless the chief in the hour of his dotage may one day babble the tale.

To the memory of Fetterman a fort bearing his name rose in the wilderness, but even the remembrance of the memorial is now passing away. News of the killing of the troops that had gone to the aid of their fellows only to die was sent to the nearest garrison by courier, who made his way through the hostile country with peril besetting every hoof stroke on the path. He eluded Red Cloud only by matching cunning against cunning, and the white craft won over the red.

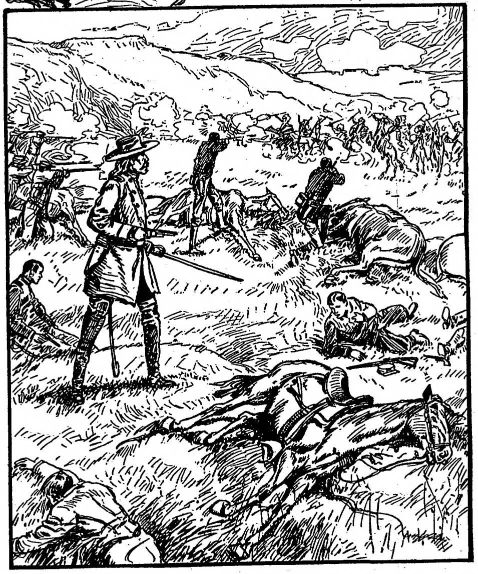
Relief reached the post, but by this time the whole Sioux nation had declared for war and the northwest was aflame, nor did the fires of conflict kindled by Red Cloud, die out for more than a score of years, the last flicker of the flame lighting the battle field of "The Mission," near Pine Ridge, S. D., in the year 1891.

Red Cloud, at the agency near the scene of the last fight, saw the wounded brought in from the field. He had seen the beginning of the great war and he was the witness of its end.

Reno's Gallant Fight.

While Sitting Bull with his 5,000 warriors was engaged in the annihilation of Gen. Custer and his devoted following of troopers, in June, 1876, Maj. Reno's squadron of the Seventh cavalry was battling with a band of Sioux not many miles away in the country of the Little Big Horn.

The "Custer massacre" overshadowed all the other Indian fights which took place in that red month, and thus it is that but little is known outside the circles of the army about the gallant fight which the unfortunate Reno and his men put up that day against the swarming hordes of savages.



After it was known that Custer and his command had been killed there was criticism of Major Reno for not pushing forward to Custer's assistance. The major had been given orders to take another trail, and when he felt the shaft of criticism he demanded that a court of inquiry be convened to pass upon his conduct. The court met, heard the evidence and found him blameless.

Later in his army life Reno, a man of tried courage, committed indiscretions which resulted in a court-martial and a sentence of dismissal from the army in which he had served in peace and in war for years.

There was an incident in connection with Reno's fight with the reds nearly 30 years ago concerning which the only facts set down in army history are that for a specific act of gallantry on that field of battle Sergt. Richard P. Hanley was awarded a medal of honor. The noncommissioned officer received his decoration for riding a mule, a dangerous proceeding at almost any time, but a proceeding on that day of battle so precarious that neither Hanley nor his comrades believed when the ride began that it could end in anything but death.

Reno found himself confronted by a tremendous force of Indians. The fight that ensued was one of the fiercest ever fought on the plains. A charge made by a part of Reno's command, a charge that literally led the troopers into the jaws of death, turned the tide of defeat, though a score of officers and men gave up their lives that victory might come.

The men in Reno's command knew that they were a match for five times their number of savages, but they were short of ammunition and every time that the Sioux were driven away they returned again to the assault, and every assault cost the troopers dear in powder and lead.

Finally all the ammunition in the outfit with the exception of that which the men carried in their belts was on the back of a huge, bad-tempered Missouri mule, chosen for the job of cartridge carrier because of his prodigious proportions and his unflagging energy.

Daring Deed of a Trooper.

The mule was with the pack train to the right and rear of the squadron, which was lying along the edge of a wood with its face toward the enemy. A Sioux warrior who was no sharpshooter sent a bullet which might have been aimed at the noonday sun. Probably before it came to earth it tore a fragment out of a cloud, but on its way to the ground it "creased" the ammunition-bearing mule, which instantly broke loose and, maddened by pain and fright, went tearing through the wood, knocking down a trooper who attempted to stay its course, and then made straight for the outlying masses of the enemy.

When the flying mule had reached a point about a hundred yards distant from where the feathered heads of the reds were showing, it stopped short and, forgetting its pain, began to graze on the bunch grass.

On the back of that mule was the ammunition upon which depended the troopers' salvation. In order to reach the animal any man brave enough to make the attempt must needs cross an open plain swept by a thousand rifles.

The officers consulted and a desperate plan for the recapture of the mule was under discussion. Suddenly one of the enlisted men called attention to a movement in the grass far over to the right. In a moment the head of a white man was seen. It was a trooper who was crawling slowly toward the stampeded animal.

Word was passed swiftly down the line, and volley after volley was directed at the Sioux to keep their attention away from the mule and from the soldier who was making his way toward it. The trooper crawled on and on. He was close to the savage line and discovery meant death. He reached a point within 25 yards of the grazing animal, then suddenly stood up, bolted forward and vaulted on to the mule's back.

Digging his spurs deep into the animal's side, Sergt. Hanley, for he was the trooper who had dared death to save the ammunition, started the animal back on a run toward the squadron. There was wild yelling from a thousand red throats. Hundreds of rifles were emptied at the mule and its dauntless rider.

Straight into the lines Hanley rode unhurt. He had taken one chance in a thousand and had won out.

The army mule lived, but it did not escape unscathed, as did Hanley. As a man in the fight said afterward: "That mule came back with as much lead in his hide as he had in his pack."

CAREER OF "BABE" CLARKE.

In the year 1880 there reported at the United States Military Academy as a candidate for admission a Louisiana boy, who was just 17 years old, but who looked to be three years younger. His name was Powhatan H. Clarke. No cadet is admitted to the academy who has not rounded out 17 years of life.

Clarke was called "Babe" by his classmates because he was the youngest among them. The oldest member of the class is dubbed "Dad." This has been the custom of the class from time immemorial and the saddling of the word of infancy upon the cadet implies nothing of weakness of body or of character.

One day at Sunday morning inspection the tactical officer told "Babe" that he must shave and the boy blushed like a holly berry. There was fun in camp that day, for with the advent of the razor into his kit "Babe" had passed from childhood.

There was a cadet at the academy who had some grievance against "Babe," It must have been imaginary, for the Louisiana boy was in demeanor peace and good nature to all the world. Clarke was challenged to a fight; the challenger outweighed him 20 pounds, but the boy refused to let one of his classmates take the burden of battle on himself and he fought the heavier cadet and thrashed him beautifully.

Young Clarke proved his pluck on that day. Later he gave an exhibition of heroism. He was a southerner, with a southerner's prejudice against the negroes, but upon graduation from the academy in 1884 he went into a black regiment, the Tenth cavalry. He was just 21 years of age, the youngest second lieutenant in the army of the United States. He was ordered to Arizona and before he had been at his post a month he was sent into the field against hostile Apaches. With a squad of men he was directed by his troop commander to detach himself from the main body for the purpose of making a reconnoissance into a part of the country that was all rock and sand. While riding with his men across the sandy waste beyond which rose the rocks, a crashing volley met his command. Tha duty sergeant was shot through both hips and he fell from his horse to the ground.

Clarke knew that another volley would crash almost instantly and he knew also that he was greatly outnumbered. Furthermore, a mounted charge was impossible.

Clarke ordered his men to fall back to shelter, but he stayed on the field. He jumped from his horse to the ground and attempted to lift the wounded trooper, who was a heavy man, to the saddle. His strength was equal to the task, but the man was so injured he could not retain his seat and in his condition Clarke found that it would be impossible to hold him on the back of his mount.

He struck his horse on the flank with the palm of his hand and sent him trotting back to the troopers who, under orders, had retreated. Then the lieutenant put himself between the Indians and the wounded sergeant, prepared for an effort, and raised the black man to his shoulder. The Apaches broke loose with another volley. Clark's blouse was pierced twice and the sand was kicked up spitefully about his knees, but he was unhurt. He staggered back over the yielding sand, while the bullets spat about him.

Back through the death-beset way Clarke carried the black sergeant, shielding him as much as it was in his power with his own body while he toiled along. Finally he reached shelter and with his men he made a detour, attacked the Apaches in flank and sent them scattering.

The black sergeant is still living, but the white lieutenant who saved him is dead.

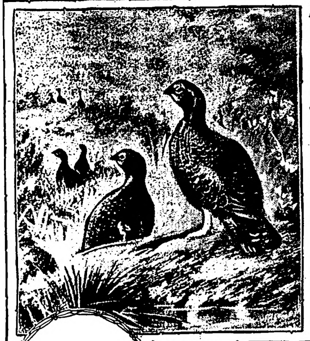
He lost his life while swimming in the Snake river country. He had struck a rock in diving. The blow in itself might not have killed him, but he was drowned, while on the bank stood the troopers for one of whose black comrades Powhatan H. Clarke had once dared death in the Arizona desert.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

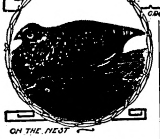
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1909. NO. 30.

DISEASE OF THE GROUSE



GROUSE GREETING SUNRISE ON THE MOORS



ON THE NEST

ONE of the most experienced writers on grouse affirms that this year there is a belt of grouse disease spreading, if not regularly, in patches, from the Lammermuirs and Northumberland right across the border counties from east to west. "As always happens," he observes, "when disease shows itself, some moors in an affected belt seem to escape. This is no great assistance to them, for even if they have large stocks, which is not likely, the grouse will distribute themselves and occupy vacant sites on other moors when spring and breeding start again, so that escaping moors in disease belts rarely avoid reduction of stocks to the level, or nearly to the level, of the disease-afflicted moors." It well be seen, therefore, that the causes of grouse disease are matters which are of very great importance, and call for further light from the grouse disease inquiry, the committee of which began its labors in 1905.

The literature of grouse disease may almost be characterized as voluminous, especially if we include the ceaseless flow of contributions to the newspapers by naturalists and sportsmen relative to the dissemination of the malady.

Some forty years ago Dr. Cobbold enunciated that the main cause of mortality among the birds was the mischief induced in the intestines by a nematode worm. In 1874 Dr. R. Farquharson, writing to the Lancet, expressed the opinion that the disease in its acute form was an infectious fever, of epidemic incidence, a view which received considerable support. New and fruitful lines of inquiry were developed by Dr. E. Klein, F. R. S., who in 1892 published a monograph, the outcome of five years' study, detailing the symptoms, pathology and bacteriology of grouse disease. He found that the chief change in its course resulted from acute congestion of one or both lungs of the afflicted bird. This congestion was marked apparently in post mortem examinations and, in Klein's opinion, it was clear that as in acute congestion of the lung in man and animals, so also in the grouse under these conditions fever must be a prominent symptom.

Lord Lovat became chairman of a grouse disease inquiry which was appointed by Lord Onslow in 1905, but which, as is not unusual when scientific work is launched in Great Britain, was expected to defray the cost of its investigations by private subscriptions. Last year it issued an interim report, which has not yet received the imprimatur of being made a government publication, and is, consequently, a rather rare document. From one point of view the committee has been decidedly unlucky in that during the period of its investigations no cases of the acute form of the disease, or that form in which the disease runs like a fire through the heather, have come under notice. The form they have investigated is what may be called the chronic, or endemic, form of the disease, which appears to be a wasting and usually fatal illness. In the earlier stages the bird is less strong on the wing than ordinarily, and changes its station from the heather to the green ground. In the later stages the power of flight is lost, the internal congestion becomes more acute, and the microscopic parasites swarm inside the birds. Loss of weight makes itself daily more noticeable, and the bird mopes about the banks of the stream till death puts an end to its sufferings. Among the parasites the microscopic threadworm, Trichnostrongylus gracilis, is regarded by Dr. A. E. Shipley, F. R. S., who is the chief authority in the present band of investigators, as the real offender, and he has made valuable contributions to the knowledge of its life history. Although great caution is displayed by Dr. Shipley in giving any statement as final, it seems fairly well established that, owing to some earlier cause which reduces the bird's vitality and powers of resistance, these parasites are able to develop to such an abnormal extent that the bird succumbs to their attacks.

This brings us to the predisposing causes which make a grouse unable to resist the chronic wasting form of illness. Is it possible that Prof. Klein was right and that a form of pneumonia exists among the birds, which, even if it does not carry them off, predisposes them to injury from the wasting form of the disease? It cannot be said that in the interim reports of the committee of inquiry any great leaning to this view is to be discovered. During 1905, 1906 and 1907 the very large number of field observers, amounting to several hundreds, associated with the committee did not detect one instance of the acute pneumonic form of the disease, and Mr. Wilson has observed that some of the symptoms relied on by Prof. Klein in his published monograph are not conclusive evidence of its existence. It seems, therefore, that the committee are rather reluctant on the one hand to admit Klein's grouse-pneumonia, and yet are at a loss to explain why otherwise it is that the birds become susceptible to the wasting sickness.

Within the last few days the Zoological society of London has issued a series of papers by Dr. A. E. Shipley on the parasitic organisms of which the grouse is host. In these papers the value to be attached to Dr. Cobbold's early observations is fully apparent. The larvae of the threadworms which prey upon the red grouse exist in abundance in every square foot of heather, and no doubt is felt that under certain conditions —at present undetermined—the larvae reach the two important organs of the bird, the lungs and the liver. Referring to the extreme difficulty, in consequence of their microscopic dimensions, of finding the ova upon the heather, either on the stalks or in the buds (thought they exist in countless thousands), Dr. Shipley mentions a new and peculiarly successful method of examination, which he hit upon in the autumn of last year, whilst visiting at Beaufort castle. A handful of heather placed in a bottle is soaked in a little water for some hours; ultimately the sediment after suitable treatment is examined microscopically for larvae, and that with unvarying wealth of material. It is stated that the exact relations of the grouse-fly (Ornithomyia lagopodis) to the grouse is not known.

NEWS FROM the CAPITAL

Lacked Confidence in the Weather Man

FAIR
WEATHER BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—There is not yet that absolute trust in the weather bureau that should exist, and if this were not true the loss in the recent West India hurricane, which came on schedule time, would have been much less. Ports in the storm district were warned of the approaching disturbances, and vessels in the extreme south Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports received advices to remain in harbor.

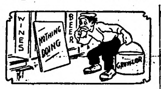
The storm apparently had its inception near the middle islands of the Lesser Antilles, and moved thence westward over the Caribbean sea. In accordance with the weather bureau warning much of the shipping was placed in safe harbor and not injured at all. The loss of life would have been much less in all probability had not the people who were warned disdained to heed the warning.

There are really a lot of right sensible people who believe that the weather bureau is something to laugh at and have fun over. And there are a lot of other people, notably United States senators, who while in Washington direct all the operations on their farms and ranches by the weather bureau reports. Early in the morning senators and representatives begin studying the weather bureau maps. If the reports of the weather from the section in which they live show that rain is impending in harvest time, a large force is ordered to work, by wire, and the manager told to hustle.

If hay is to be cut and the weather bureau reports say "storm," the hay is not cut, but by wire the manager of the farm or ranch is ordered to hold the "hands" for an emergency call in case the weather indications are brighter. Particularly is the weather map studied in the winter by western ranch owners.

Indeed, although not perfect by any means, the weather bureau prognostications have saved the people of the country millions of dollars a year, and would save them yet other millions if the people would but heed the warning. It is a common thing to say: "What does the morning paper say? Rain? Well, I will put my umbrella away. No rain to-day." Just the same, five out of seven times the rain comes.

Liquor Men to Reform Their Business



THE world do move. The liquor dealers of Washington are engaged in a reform as is a reform, say what you will or may. They propose to have liquor vended in the national capital in a perfectly ladylike way, and it please you the Retail Liquor Dealers' association is at the head of the reform.

Among the important features suggested as the future policy of the Reform Liquor Dealers' association are the strict observance of the regulations now in force by the excise board, the partial elimination of the "growler," nothing to be sold in this form to wagon drivers or other passers-by; the doing away with the free lunch, except a screened bowl of cheese and crackers, the free lunch being an unwarranted competition to regularly-licensed restaurants and cafes and at the same time calculated to be insanitary and a means of transmitting disease; the discontinuance of "cut prices" and brazen competition; the doing away with large signs, and the removal of all kegs piled up in front of saloons as an advertisement of the volume of business being done.

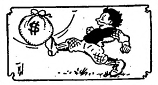
No liquor is to be sold to a female over the bars, nor in private upstairs rooms or hallways; objectionable characters or language around saloons will be placed under the ban. Men known to be habitual drinkers or those in any way under the influence of liquor will be refused.

Well, now, you know, all this might have been written by the W. C. T. U., and certainly it is a vindication of the hard work they have been doing for the betterment of large cities.

To stop the "rushing of the growler" and the serving of liquor to women will go a long way toward that reform which all good, public-spirited people have long desired.

There is to be an absolute closing of all saloons from Saturday night until opening time the next Monday morning.

Football Star Can Kick Money Bags Now



LEE McCLUNG, who played half back on the invincible Yale football team of 1891, has been selected by President Taft to succeed Charles H. Treat as treasurer of the United States. Mr. McClung, who is treasurer of Yale university, took up his work in Washington November 1.

Through his work at Yale Mr. McClung has been obliged to make New Haven his temporary residence, but his home is in Knoxville, Tenn. Besides doing important work in connection with the finances of Yale, Mr. McClung has had other valuable experiences in financial matters, having been connected with the Southern railway for a time and also other enterprises in his native state.

Mr. McClung was probably one of the greatest half backs in college football, playing on the Yale team at the same time as the famous Heffelfinger. It was largely due to the work of McClung and Heffelfinger that Yale went through the entire season of 1891 without being once scored against by a rival team.

Senators May Keep Themselves Clean

SENATE BATHS

WHEN congress convenes in Washington the first Monday in December begrimed and perspiring senators emerging from the toil and dust of the senate chamber will no longer be forced to hurry home to "wash up" for dinner. Instead they will hide their desheveled appearance in dark corridors and slip stealthily through the dusky subway to the $4,000,000 office building. Here baths, which rival those of millionaires' homes, are ready for the members of the upper law-making branch.

In order to encourage the senators in the cleanliness which tends to purity, the baths were made to exceed in elegance anything found in a senatorial home.

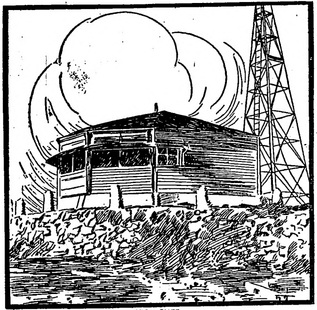
A large room was set apart on the first floor of the building, marble floored and wainscoted with the purest of white stone. Into sections of this room have been fitted the baths, shower baths, Turkish baths, needle baths and other facilities for cleanliness which invite and even entice.

Marble rooms, bound 'round with gilded steam pipes, beckon while the senatorial waistcoat and modest necktie are hung up on solid metal hooks fastened in marble walls.

In the rubbing rooms are two great marble slabs, supported upon handsomely carved bases. These are wide enough to accommodate the ample form of Senator Heyburn of Idaho, long enough for the tall Shively of Indiana, and bounded around by a forbidding ridge, which will keep from accidental fall the small and rotund form of Chamberlain of Oregon.

It is not to be charged because the elaborate bathing facilities are provided in the senate office building that senators have not bathed before.

THE KEEPERS OF GOLDEN GATE



HYSLOP'S STATION ON THE OCEAN CLIFF

WHEN the sailor nears land his real troubles commence. Strange as it may seem to the landsman, land is the sailor's greatest menace, especially when beset by fog. More wrecks are caused by strandings than by any other cause or by all other causes combined.

Hence the continual effort of governments to better their systems of lighthouses, fog signals and other aids to navigation.

San Francisco is one of the most admirably equipped seaports of the world in this respect, and numberless are the wearied mariners who heave a sigh of relief when the lights, first of the Farallones, then of Point Bonita and Fort Point, come in sight, are "picked up," as the sailor himself says, or, in case of thick weather, their fog signals heard. Glad, too, are tidings of a ship's arrival that are heralded by the lookout of the San Francisco Merchants' exchange stationed, day and night, in his little sentry box overlooking the Cliff house and Mile rock and the sea for miles beyond.

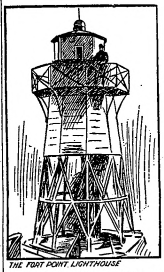
The keepers of the Fort Point light and of the Merchants' exchange signal station are interesting characters. They may well be termed the "keepers of the Golden gate."

For 30 years John Hyslop has been the lookout of the Merchants' exchange. He is to the port of today what old Telegraph hill was to the forty-niners. With the aid of his big telescope, a finely adjusted instrument costing thousands of dollars, Hyslop can sight a vessel far out at sea and classify and name her while she is yet miles away. He knows every liner, every steamer, every ship, every lumber carrier, every fishing boat, every schooner that passes his post. A look at a vessel's rigging is enough for him to identify her; and remember he is a landsman, or, lacking that, the sound of her whistle or note of bell. For 30 years he has trained his powerful telescope on the ships of 20 different countries.

"Jim" Rankin has been the lighthouse keeper at Fort Point for 35 years. His hair was brown when he first entered the government service and undertook the responsible task of warning vessels off the rockbound shores of the Golden gate and guiding them safely to the commodious anchorage within. He is now grizzled, but his eye is as keen and his nerves as steady and his devotion to duty as stern as a quarter of a century ago. In his period of service he has seen wondrous changes in the maritime life of San Francisco.

When a gale is on there is always an oil clad figure and a ruddy face under a lowered oilskin cap climbing the steps from the lighthouse tower to another one just opposite, where a flaring mouthed trumpet hangs over the rocks below. Every 30 minutes the big lamp must be visited. Every 30 minutes the big machine which blows breath into the steel and iron lungs of the hoarse voiced trumpet must be examined and tested that it may be ascertained if it is working to its full capacity. The duplicate machine which stands ready to take up the work should any part of its twin suddenly fail is kept in perfect condition by daily inspection; but it is seldom called on to perform extra duty.

Changes as great as in the topographical and architectural surroundings have been observed by both Hyslop and Rankin in the maritime and commercial conditions of San Francisco bay during their long terms of service. The decline in sailing tonnage and the increase of steam tonnage entering and leaving the port, the great expansion of Pacific ocean trade and many other events have taken place in the last three decades.



THE FORT POINT LIGHTHOUSE

Twenty big grain carrying vessels used to sail out the gate in a single week. At the present time there are not that number in a year. They have been replaced by the big freighters, each of which can carry as much grain as ten of the old-time sailing ships. On the China steamers a dozen passengers used to be registered as a fair list. A China steamer's passenger capacity is tested to the utmost to-day by lists running as high as 250 names. Perhaps a dozen sailing vessels pass through the gate in a month's time. Looking out over the bay in early days one could perceive 30 or 40 sail in a glance. Thirty years ago 1,400 tons was considered good carrying power for a sailing vessel; 3,000 tons carrying capacity is the recognized standard now. Three decades ago a 2,000 ton steamer was held a first rater, to-day anything smaller than 20,000 tons is hardly second class.

The displacement of the sailing vessels by steam propellers has about caused the towboat business to pass out of existence. When every vessel has a smokestack, towboats are no longer needed. Occasionally a big vessel will use one in docking, but the few towboats remaining are used mainly as fishing boats and are owned by two or three companies, who employ 50 men or more on the boats, which usually work in pairs. The great fishing nets, 200 and 300 feet long, are dragged through the water by being spread out between two of the boats, attached to each boat's stern. In this way fish are caught by the ton. The change from the familiar lateen sailed fishing boats, which used to be such a picturesque sight on the bay, is marked.

Fleets of sailing vessels passed through the Golden gate in the early days. Nearly all the coasting trade was carried on by means of barks and ships. The bay was full of two and three masted schooners in the latter part of the 80's.

Interesting indeed, not only to the layman, but even to the seafaring man supposed to be familiar with them, are the things told by Hyslop and Rankin, these two weatherbeaten friends of the mariner. Monotonous their life may seem, but to the marine world they are men whose duties are of vital importance to commerce.

Reliability and devotion to duty are personified in these two guardians of the Golden gate.

LUCY BAKER JEROM.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

WEALTH IN WESTERN LANDS.

The great crops of 1909 are making themselves felt in freight congestion at some points, in upward revision of estimates of the money value of the year's farm products and in a quickening of the pulse of industry and trade. That they will bring the country a year of unusual prosperity is doubted by nobody. Next year or the year after the crops may not be so abundant, but there is never a total crop failure. Even in the drought of 1901, the short corn crop had its compensation in an immense yield of wheat. Diversified farming and improved cultivation lessen the probabilities of failure in any considerable percentage of the crops. The increasing yields and the growing average of prices are makink affluent the landowners and the thrifty farmers who a few years ago had cause to complain of poverty. The improving comforts of rural life and the great financial independence are broadening the intelligence of the farmers and the growing value of the lands is building up a land-owning aristocracy in the west that is gaining in political, social and economic influence. Theirs is an influence of conservatism.

It may be impossible for the department of agriculture at Washington or any other human power to succeed in every attempt to cause two blades of grass to grow where one grew before. But there is no doubt of the efficient work done by the department in stimulating crop growing wherever possible Now the experts of that branch of the government are turning attention to opportunities in the Panama canal zone, which is under American jurisdiction. It is believed enough fruit and vegetables, including those of both the temperate and tropical climates, can be produced to meet the requirements in this direction of the 55,000 persons now residing on the zone. If this can be done a fresh triumph will be scored for the department and important economic results will follow. And all that will be in line with the practical ideas which govern the department of agriculture.

Manila has been celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the capture of the city by American troops. What has become of that Philippine disaffection and insurrection which the "anti-imperialists" were wont to predict so gloomily? asks the Evening Wisconsin. Really the admirers of Aguinaldo have had little to talk about for some time. Perhaps they will seize the incident of the invasion of New England by the regular army as an opportunity first to protest loudly and then to take to the tall timber.

The little shah of Persia is between 11 and 12 years old, about the age when the average American boy is having the care-free time of his life. Yet they propose that the young shah shall marry and assume the responsibility of a domestic establishment. And apparently they have the establishment picked out. No wonder the little fellow tried to run away. Also no wonder that even the sluggish east is awakening to the farcical character of some kinds of monarchy.

There are international exchanges of various kinds—commercial, educational and aesthetic. Years ago Great Britain inaugurated an international exchange in birds by giving this country the English sparrow. Lately England has received from this country the American robin—a generous repayment. The new arrival is much appreciated in the "tight little island." Whether the birds will stay in England through the autumn and winter is now a matter of debate.

To deprive of his adopted nationality a Chinaman who served in the navy during the civil war, was wounded five times in the service of the country, and has held citizenship papers for 35 years, must be in accord with the law, since the courts say so. But it leaves a liberty of opinion as to what sort of law it is that inflicts such results.

A Montreal paper has figured that in dancing at a ball beginning at ten o'clock at night and ending at five o'clock the next morning the distance covered is more than 11 miles. Yet the average girl prefers it to a day at the washtub, where there is very little walking.

The head of the chemical bureau says that modern housewives are Lucretia Borgias, who devote themselves to bridge while ptomaines revel unchecked in the icebox. This indictment is enough to freeze the marrow of their bones even to the extent of boycotting the icemen.

Georgia has a new law prohibiting false gossip about women. It is still lawful there, however, to tell a woman to her face that her new hat is too sweet for anything.

PEARY REFUTES THE CLAIMS OF EXPLORER COOK

ISSUES LONG PROMISED STATEMENT IN NORTH POLE DISPUTE.

GIVES STORY OF THE ESKIMOS

The Statement Is Signed by Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson of the Roosevelt Party—Eskimo Boys Closely Questioned by All.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.)

New York, Oct. 12. — The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted, together with the accompanying map, to the Peary Arctic club in support of his contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic club.

INTRODUCTION BY PEARY.

Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the north pole will be understood by those who read the following statements of the two Eskimo boys who went with him, and who told me and others of my party where he did go. Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anoratok in February, 1908, were at Etah when I arrived there in August, 1908. They told me that Dr. Cook had with him, after they left, two Eskimo boys, or young men, two sledges and some twenty dogs. The boys were I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah. I had known them from their childhood. One was about eighteen and the other about nineteen years of age.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Chalon) in August, 1909, and nine days before reaching Etah, the Eskimos told me, in a general way, where Dr. Cook had been; that he had wintered in Jones Sound, and that he had told the white men at Etah that he had been a long way north, but that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cook's journey to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner stated below.

((Signed) R. E. PEARY.

Signed Statement of Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup and Henson, in Regard to Testimony of Cook's Two Eskimo Boys.

The two Eskimo boys, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anoratok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately and independently, and were corroborated by Panikpah, the father of one of them (I-took-a-shoo), who was personally familiar with the first third and the last third of their journey, and who said that the route for the remaining third, as shown by them, was as described to him by his son after his return with Dr. Cook.

To go more into details: One of the boys was called in, and, with a chart on the table before him, was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, pointing out with his finger on the map, but not making any marks upon it.

As he went out, the other boy came in and was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This he did, also without making any marks, and indicated the same route and the same details as did the first boy.

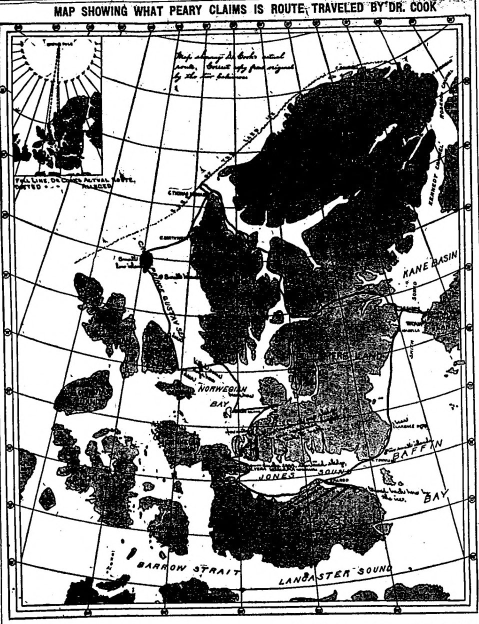
When he was through, Panikpah, the father of I-took-a-shoo, a very intelligent man, who was in the party of Eskimos that came back from Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nansen's strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones Sound region, and who has been in Commander Peary's various expeditions for some fifteen years, came in and indicated the same localities and details as the two boys.

Then the first boy was brought in again, and with a pencil he traced on the map their route, members of our party writing upon the chart where according to the boy's statement, they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seal, walrus and musk oxen.

The second boy was then called in and the two went over the chart together, the second boy suggesting some changes as noted hereafter.

During the taking of this testimony,

MAP SHOWING WHAT PEARY CLAIMS IS ROUTE TRAVELED BY DR. COOK



it developed that Dr. Cook had told these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander Peary or any of us anything about their journey, and the boys stated Dr. Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

The narrative of these Eskimos is as follows:

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and nine other Eskimos, left Anoratok, crossed Smith's Sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor, then went through Rice strait to Buchanan bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then proceeded up Flagler bay, a branch of Buchanan bay, and crossed Ellesmere Land through the valley pass at the head of Flagler bay, indicated by Commander Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bay Fiord" on the west side of Ellesmere Land.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heuerka Sound" and Nansen strait.

On their way they killed musk oxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Nansen strait (shore of Axel Helberg Land of Sverdrup), south of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

A cache was formed here and the four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolootingwah and Inughito, went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, then returned without sleeping.

(These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the seventeenth of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned to Anoratok, arriving May 7. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplementary to the narrative of the two boys.)

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty-odd dogs, one or more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the lead, but turned westward or southwestward a short distance and returned to Helberg Land at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back.

After being informed of the boys' narrative thus far, Commander Peary suggested a series of questions to be put to the boys in regard to this trip from the land out and back to it.

Did they cross many open leads or much open water during this time? Ans. None.

Did they make any caches out on the ice? Ans. No.

With how many sledges did they start? Ans. Two.

How many dogs did they have? Ans. Did not remember exactly, but something over twenty.

How many sledges did they have when they got back to land? Ans. Two.

Did they have any provisions left on their sledges when they came back to land? Ans. Yes; the sledges still had about all they could carry, so they were able to take but a few things from the cache.

From here they went southwest along the northwest coast of Helberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest).

From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Helberg Land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one sleep.

From this island they could see two lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes Lands). From the island they journeyed toward the left-hand one of these two lands (Amund Ringes Land), passing a small island which they did not visit.

Arriving at the shore of Amund Ringnes Land, the Eskimos killed a deer as indicated on the chart.

The above portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the pole and back, and, the entire time during which he could possibly have made any attempts to go to it.

If it is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Helberg Land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17th, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point, and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Northwest (a distance of some sixty nautical miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and be prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest (about latitude eighty and a half degrees north) to the pole, a distance of five hundred and seventy geographical miles, in twenty-seven days.

After killing the deer they then traveled south along the east side of Ringnes Land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer.

They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav sea to the south end of Helberg Land, then down through Norwegian bay, where they secured some bears, but not until after they had killed some of their dogs, to the east side of Graham Island; then eastward to the little bay marked "Eid's Fiord" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate and Simmon's peninsula.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas H. Hubbard, they encountered open water. On this point the boys were clear, emphatic, and unshakable. They spent a good deal of time in this region, and finally abandoned their dogs and one sledge, took to their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet, then back along the north coast of Colin Archer Peninsula to Cape Vera, where they obtained fresh eider duck eggs. Here they cut the remaining sledge off, that is shortened it, as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a walrus.

From Cape Vera they went on down into the southwest angle of Jones Sound, where they killed a seal; thence east along the south coast of the sound, killing three bears at the point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo on the map, about midway on the south side of Jones Sound. Here they killed some musk-oxen and, continuing east, killed four more at the place indicated on the chart, and were finally stopped by the pack ice at the mouth of Jones Sound. From here they turned back to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered and killed many musk oxen.

After the sun returned in 1909 they started, pushing their sledge, across Jones Sound to Cape Tennyson; thence along the coast to Clarence Head; (passing inside of two small islands not shown on the chart, but drawn on it by the boys), where they killed a bear; thence across the broad bight in the coast to Cadogan Fiord; thence around Cape Isabella and up to Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Panikpah, I-took-a-shoo's father. From here they crossed Smith Sound on the ice, arriving at Anoratok.

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S N.
ROBERT A. BARTLETT,
Master S. S. Roosevelt
D. B. M'MILLAN,
GEORGE BORUP,
MATTHEW A. HENSON.

(S450 D)

Trained Eagles for Aviation.

One of the most fanatic ballooning projects of the past was that of an Austrian who suggested, nearly a century ago, that balloons might be guided in any desired direction with the aid of trained eagles.

Long Delayed Tribute.

"The experienced reporter is a model of courtesy," acknowledged a Philadelphia preacher. First bouquet of that kind in years and years.—Cleveland Leader.

Suggestion as to Clothing.

Clothing ought to be made with the soft ancient Egyptian or modern Chinese buttons. Maybe removable ones are better still. If it were not for buttons most laundering could be done by machinery.—New York Press.

Salt Whale.

Already quite a trade is done with Japan in canned and salted whale meat. It is said to be more tender than beef and to taste like it.—National Food Magazine.

Damage Done by Brown Rat.

The brown or Norway rat is regarded by the United States department of agriculture as "the worst mammal pest in the United States, the losses from its depredations amounting to many millions of dollars yearly."

Peculiar Florida River.

The St. John's river in Florida is the only navigable river in the country that flows in a generally northerly direction into an ocean.

Sad.

Two little girls were out walking when they passed the big brick building of an orphan asylum. "That, Minnie," said Rosy, anxious to impart her knowledge to her younger sister, "is where the little orphans live. Mr. and Mrs. Orphan are both dead."

A Foolish Notion.

Most of the men who think the world is against them are so insignificant that the world has never noticed them.

ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a great sufferer from organic troubles and a severe female weakness. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash —and was entirely cured after three months' use of them."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial.

This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Dorothy and the Stork.

When little Dorothy Walworth was introduced to her baby brother in the First Methodist Episcopal Parsonage in Yonkers, N. Y., she manifested intense interest, but was not astonished.

"I knew he was coming," she exclaimed; "I knew it."

Pressed for an explanation, the five-year-old said: "I was down to the Bronx zoo the other day and saw the stork in his cage. I recognized him by the black stripes on his wings that papa said were there. Well, when the stork was standing alone on one leg, I went close to him and whispered in his ear that I wanted him to bring me a baby brother or sister. He didn't say anything, but I knew he would do it, because he bent his head toward me and winked an eye."

The Soft Answer.

At a dinner in Bar Harbor a Boston woman praised the wit of the late Edward Everett Hale.

"Walking on the outskirts of Boston one day," she said, "he and I inadvertently entered a field that had a 'No Trespassing' sign nailed to a tree.

"Soon a farmer appeared.

"'Trespassers in this field are prosecuted,' he said in a grim tone.

"Dr. Hale smiled blandly.

"'But we are not trespassers, my good man,' he said.

"'What are you then?' asked the amazed farmer.

"'We're Unitarians,' said Dr. Hale."
—Washington Star.

Prison for Obstreperous Tramps.

Tramps who spend the week-end at Salisbury (England) workhouse are deprived of their clothes on Sundays and are compelled to remain all day in the cells in a shirt provided by the guardians. One tramp named Thomas demanded his clothes, and because he could not get them assaulted the porter and smashed the windows. The Salisbury magistrates sent him to prison for 21 days.

Why Not?

Aunt Spinsterly—I hope that your opinions uphold the dignity of your sex, Mamie, and that you believe that every woman should have a vote.

Mamie—I don't go quite so far as that, aunty; but I believe that every woman should have a voter.—Sketch.

A BANKER'S NERVE

Broken by Coffee and Restored by Postum.

A banker needs perfect control of the nerves, and a clear, quick, accurate brain. A prominent banker of Chattanooga tells how he keeps himself in condition:

"Up to 17 years of age I was not allowed to drink coffee, but as soon as I got out in the world I began to use it and grew very fond of it. For some years I noticed no bad effects from its use, but in time it began to affect me unfavorably. My hands trembled, the muscles of my face twitched, my mental processes seemed slow and in other ways my system got out of order. These conditions grew so bad at last that I had to give up coffee altogether.

"My attention having been drawn to Postum, I began its use on leaving off the coffee, and it gives me pleasure to testify to its value. I find it a delicious beverage; like it just as well as I did coffee, and during the years that I have used Postum I have been free from the distressing symptoms that accompanied the use of coffee. The nervousness has entirely disappeared, and I am as steady of hand as a boy of 25, though I am more than 92 years old. I owe all this to Postum." "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Grocers sell.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Pringle Joins the Goat Club

By H. TIPTON STECK

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"Well, the very idea!" gasped Mrs. Pringle, unfastening her eyes from the morning paper long enough to pour the second cup of coffee for her waiting spouse. "Did you read this piece about the latest bunko game being worked here in the city, John?"

As John's bespectacled face was at that moment buried in his cup, he could only waggle his head negatively.

"Then let me read it to you," continued Mrs. Pringle, refastening her eyes on the sheet. "I never heard of such brazen impudence. It's headed 'Warning to Business Men!'"

John's face reappeared from the depths of the cup and a rather bored expression flitted across it.

"Really, my dear," he intruded, soiling the napkin on his mustache and rising hastily, "I haven't time to listen this morning. There are several important matters that demand my immediate attention at the office, and I'm late now."

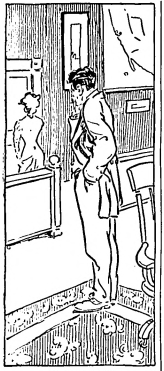
"But it won't take a minute," she argued, "and it's very interesting. Why, John, you might be—"

"I tell you I haven't time," he exclaimed impatiently, struggling into his overcoat and reaching for his hat. "Such rubbish doesn't interest me in the least. A man that would allow himself to be bunkoed in these enlightened days, ought to secure the services of a guardian.

"There, there, my dear," he soothed, seeing a suspicious moisture creeping into her eyes and her lips beginning to pucker, "I know it must be interesting and you can read it to me some other time. Good-by!"

It was rather a miffed mouth she raised to be kissed, and, jamming on his hat, Pringle hastened from the room to escape the deluge.

The office reached, he was immediately plunged into the routine of business that kept him on the hop the entire day, and the little incident of the morning was quite forgotten.



"She's a Pipin!"

Five-fifteen found him alone in the office. The clerks had gone and the dull roar throughout the great building was gradually subsiding. He felt particularly good over the day. Several large transactions had been put through successfully, and he was leaning back comfortable engaged in the pleasing occupation of figuring up his profits on the deals.

And then the Sweet-Young-Thing floated in, approaching him nervously and with some hesitation.

She was a very pretty girl; sparkling eyes, laughing mouth, pearly teeth, a wealth of glorious dark hair and all that sort of thing. Pringle made haste to remove his feet from their ungainly position on the desk and sat bolt-upright in his chair.

"By George, she's a stunner!" he thought, taking in every detail of the trim little figure before him. "Must be employed here in the building." The girl had neither hat nor coat, and a pencil was protruding from the mass of puffs. A folded something was also clutched in one tapering hand. Finding that he evidently did not resent her intrusion, the Sweet-Young-Thing launched forth into the whys and wherefores.

"Oh, Mr. Pringle," she gushed, tossing him a dazzling smile, "I hope you will pardon my approaching you in this abrupt manner, but I'm in rather an awkward predicament. My name is Madge—Valita Madge—Mr. Jackson's stenographer just across the hall, you know."

Now Jackson was his best friend, but Pringle couldn't remember for the life of him ever seeing Miss Madge in the office. Oh, well, there were many things that escaped his observation. He was very near-sighted. But it wouldn't do to acknowledge it.

"Yes, yes, to be sure, Miss Madge," he cried, beaming at her over the rims of his glasses. "Won't you be seated? Yes—there! Now, what is this awkward predicament you speak of?"

"Really, I'm afraid you'll think I'm awfully bold, sir."

"Not at all, not at all," he reassured. "I am entirely at your service."

"Thank you. It's just this: Mr. Jackson gave me my check for the the money to-night. The banks are all closed and I don't know what I'm going to do. I thought perhaps—perhaps you, Mr. Pringle, would cash the —the check for me." Again that dazzling smile was turned full upon him.

"Hm-m," grunted Pringle, his head bobbing like a wave-tossed cork, "may I see the check, please?"

The folded something, clutched in her slender hand, was unfolded and passed over. It was all very plain and proper; made to the order of Valita Madge, with Jackson's bold flourish at the bottom. The amount was one hundred dollars! Jackson always was liberal in the matter of salary.

"Hm-m," grunted Pringle again, noting the check was drawn on the First National, Jackson's bank, "I guess I can fix you out all right. Kindly endorse it over to me, Miss Madge," turning to the desk and inking a pen.

She did so, quickly, in a neat feminine hand that smacked of business college training, while Pringle manipulated the safe and took out one hundred dollars in crisp bills.

"Oh, I'm so much obliged, Mr. Pringle," she cried, her dark eyes glowing radiantly. "I don't know what I would have done if you had refused to help me. Thank you a thousand times."

"Not at all, not at all," he beamed, handing her the bills which she folded in a feminine wad to be later secreted far from the prying eyes of mortal men. "Very glad to help in any way, I'm sure."

"Thank you again, Mr. Pringle. Good-by!" She turned and tripped quietly from the office, followed by the admiring, short-sighted gaze.

"By George," he muttered, slipping the check into his wallet, "she's a pipin! Lucky dog, Jackson, to have her for a stenographer," thinking of his own red haired, freckle-faced pounder (Mrs. Pringle's choice, by the way) "Oh, well, he's a bachelor."

He stared from the window a moment, then locked his desk, got into his coat and hurried out. The descending elevator found him whistling a snatch of the popular "I Love My Wife, But Oh You Kid!"

* * *

"John," said Mrs. Pringle determinedly, as they were finishing dinner that evening, "I want to read you that piece I spoke of this morning. It's a warning to every business man, and I fail to see how you are in any way wiser than the general run."

"Very well, my dear, read it by all means," he retorted testily.

This is what she read:

"'WARNING TO BUSINESS MEN!'"

"'If a dark haired, dark eyed, neat and pretty girl trips into your office after the clerks are gone, calls you by name, says she is in an awkward predicament, that she is employed by So-and-So across the hall, that she has a check for her salary, that the banks are closed, that she needs the money right away and winds up by asking you to cash it for her, Don't Do It!

"'The woman is Molly Devoe, a noted crook and forger of St. Louis, who is now working in this city under a score of aliases. The game she plays is very smooth, and the victim usually suspects nothing until he presents the check at the bank. Then the fuss commences.

"'The woman is known to have been operating here for at least two weeks, and the police have been unable to trace her. A strong drag-net has been thrown out and her apprehension is expected hourly. A dozen prominent business men have already been swindled, and every precaution should be taken to see that no more are added to the list.'"

A stunned expression had crept into Pringle's face as his wife read, and when she finished he arose quietly and stepped to the grate, removing something from his wallet.

Mrs. Pringle stared in amazement as he slowly shredded the paper and jerked the bits savagely into the flames.

"Why John!" she gasped, "wasn't that a check?"

He turned a pair of blinking orbs upon her, then waggled his head.

"Oh, no, my dear," he gurgled thickly, "nothing of the sort. It was simply a little written form I got to-day, telling me I had been elected an honorary member of the Goat Club, that's all!"

Visiting Day.

Mrs. A. was more shocked than amused when, in reply to her question, "Who was at Sunday school this morning?" her four-year-old daughter said: "Everybody but Jesus."

"Why, my dear," said Mrs. A, "wherever did you get such an idea?"

"He was out visiting this morning," the little lady confidently said.

"Daughter," said Mrs. A., "who told you such a story?"

"Nobody didn't tell me, mother, but they just kept singing it over and over again: 'Jesus is calling, he's calling to-day.'"—Success Magazine

POULTRY AND BEES

SUMMER CARE OF THE TURKEY

Young Ones Should Not be Neglected and Allowed to Shift for Themselves Too Early.

While it is true that as soon as turkeys begin to "shoot the red" they are comparatively safe from the troubles of early life, it is not at all good policy to neglect them and allow them to take their own course without care during the remainder of the season.

The way to make the most money from turkeys, says a writer in Poultry, is to secure the largest possible frames in the beginning, and then cover these big frames with as heavy a coat of flesh as possible to get on them.

Under ordinary conditions, turkeys will find a living in the fields without much attention from the owner. They have a faculty of going about in meadows and pastures, searching for insect food, without in any way damaging the crops. Their constant search for insects makes them valuable to farmers, because their appetite for such pests leads them to destroy thousands of the farmer's worst enemies.

Because they can find a living for themselves the owner should not consider that they need no other feed beyond what the fields afford them. Growing turkeys should not be allowed to go a single day without grain feed of some kind. They should be given every evening a liberal feed of grain, of which corn should be the smaller part. This evening feed of grain keeps the young turkeys growing rapidly instead of making slow progress during the hot weather. It also gets them in the habit of coming to the house every night, and they sleep at home instead of on the most convenient fence, as they often do when not fed daily during the summer.

When turkeys are brought up to be familiar with their owners they grow much better, because they are not worried at the sight of a human being, and live quietly, growing more rapidly because of their lack of excitement.

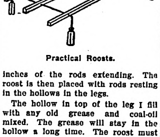
If milk is available it will pay to make cottage cheese for them every day in the year. The curd made by heating sour milk or buttermilk is very rich in those elements that go to make large frames and heavy flesh, and there is hardly any other way by which so much value may be extracted from waste milk.

LICE-PROOF POULTRY ROOSTS

Chicken Raiser of Long Experience Tells of Practical Way to Prevent Little Red Mites.

Having been in the chicken business for more than 18 years, I have been troubled a great deal with the little red mites; and have had to keep up a good, hard fight every summer to keep the upper hand of them.

I now have a roost which I built one year ago and it has been a success with me, writes L. F. Klinkerman in Farm and Fireside. It is built out of two-by-two inch stuff, the same as any ordinary roost; but the legs are cut two inches shorter than they should be. They are also out of two-by-two inch lumber. The upper end is hollowed out about one half inch deep. I bored holes in the roost proper and inserted iron rods; leaving about two inches of the rods extending. The roost is then placed with rods resting in the hollows in the legs.



Practical Roosts.

The hollow in top of the leg I fill with any old grease and coal-oil mixed. The grease will stay in the hollow a long time. The roost must be kept away from the wall far enough so when the chickens are on it that they do not touch the sides of the hen-house.

Honey Outlook.

The indications are that the season of 1909 will be known as a year of meager honey production—in marked contrast to the heavy production of 1908. Conditions have been extremely variable over all of the region east of the Mississippi, nearly all states complaining of either too much rain or two little. White clover and alsike have been fairly good yielders of nectar, but sections suffering from an excess of moisture—notably Ohio, Indiana and parts of Illinois—report an unusual proportion of honey-dew honey.

Lice Attack Young Turks.

Young turkeys are affected by lice probably more than other young poultry. The hen which hatches the turkey eggs should be dusted with insect powder several times during incubation to keep her in health and to prevent the young from becoming infested. For the same reasons the young turkeys should be kept away from chicken yards.

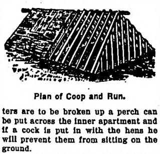
MOVABLE COOP FOR CHICKENS

Portable House May Be Used for a Variety of Purposes, Such as for Hen with Chickens.

Perfect cleanliness can be secured most effectually by moving the chicken coop to a fresh place every few days.

The coop shown in the accompanying illustration may be used for a variety of purposes, as for hens engaged in incubation, or for a hen with chickens.

In such a coop they may be kept apart from hens that lay and when sitters are to be broken up a perch can be put across the inner apartment and if a cock is put in with the hens he will prevent them from sitting on the ground.



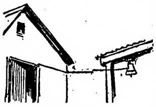
Plan of Coop and Run.

The coop should be made of inch boards and the run may be constructed of laths. Made without a floor it is much more sanitary providing it is frequently moved to a new position.

ALARM FOR POULTRY HOUSE

By Arranging Wire from Door of Building to Dwelling Notice is Given of Intruders.

By arranging a wire to pass from the hen house to a bell on the veranda of the house, after the manner shown in the accompanying illustration, warning will be given when the door of the poultry house is opened. If anything is wrong in the hen house and the alarm is given a man can close the door of the hen house while standing on the veranda by pulling the wire which is attached to the bell. During the day the wire can be unhooked and thus relieve the bell from duty.



Hen House Alarm.

If desired, the bell can be placed outside in a box, which will make it sound louder.

BEES WERE HIS PHYSICIANS

Massachusetts Man Cures Himself of Rheumatism by Allowing Little Insects to Sting Him.

By allowing swarms of bees to sting him an the bare arms and legs, J. B. Webster of Roxbury, Mass., is recovering from an attack of rheumatism. Already he has regained the use of his left arm and can walk a mile. Webster heard that bee stings were an efficacious cure for rheumatism. He hesitated for many days because of a dislike for bees acquired in boyhood, but finally decided to try the remedy. The bees took a lively interest in the healing experiment.

POULTRY NOTES.

A lazy fowl is usually a good one to eat, for it is generally fat.

To hatch well, eggs must be from good, strong stock, fertile and fresh.

A single mite can do little or no harm, but a hundred thousand of them can.

In selecting birds for winter layers, it is well to reject all those that look like culls.

Often the mysterious disappearance of the young chicks may be traced to the old family cat.

A very important thing in poultry raising is in caring for the eggs after they are layed up to the time they are marketed.

Green tender weeds thrown to the fowls afford them a variety of green stuff and save labor by not being allowed to seed.

If your chicks are not coming up to what you think they should, look and see that the fault does not lie with the male.

Poultry are said to cleanse themselves of insect pests by dusting their feathers and then shaking the pests off with the dust.

Stuffing, poultrymen assert, never did make hens lay, as it makes them fat and lazy birds never were noted for their laying qualities.

A practical poultry raiser never forgets to keep his fowls' dishes strictly clean and to supply them with good clean food and water, and plenty of it.

Strong Colonies.

Every colony in the apiary should contain a young prolific queen, for in such rests all success in bee culture. With good, superior queens we have an abundance of bees in the hive, and an abundance of bees at the right time and a good honey flow means a good crop of honey.

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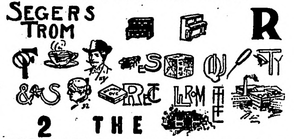

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Then the balance of $25.00 Credit to each, according to merit, until the above amount has been disbursed.
Each contestant will be notified by mail of their prize. The Credits can be applied towards the purchase of any new piano in our factory.
Send self addressed envelope—to avoid your award being missent.
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Interesting to Travelers.

"Is there a stone quarry being worked in the vicinity?" inquired the traveler, as he stood waiting to board his train at the country station. "I thought I heard loud reports, like the explosion of dynamite in the blasting of rocks.

"No," rejoined the porter, with a chuckle; "those noises come from that little structure off the ticket office, over there. It's the luggage room."

Is Poor Consolation.

"Yes, it must be a terrible thing to go through life without your limb. But you must remember it will be restored to you in the next world."

"I know it will, mum, but dat don't encourage me, for it was cut off when I was a baby, an' it won't come within a couple of foot of de ground w'en it's restored."

In the Beginning.

"Yours is certainly an unusual case," said the lawyer, "and it will be neccessary to consult a number of books."

"So?" queried the client.

"Yes," answered the legal light, "and we will begin with your pocketbook."

Didn't Stay There.

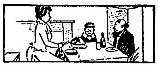
Father—Didn't I tell you I would whip you if I caught you in the water again?

Son—Yes, sir, and that's the reason I hurried out when I saw you coming.

THE SOURCE OF TROUBLE must be reached before it can be cured. Allen's Lung Balsam goes to the root of your cough, and *cures* it. Harmless and sure. At all druggists.

It is daily life that tests us—the manner of men we are.—Max Muller.

IT IS.



She—John Henry! I wonder how you can sit there and look me in the face.

He—So do I, my love; but it's surprising what a recklessly brave man can do!

A Ready Explanation.

"What is the reason you were so late in discovering the north pole?"

"Well," answered the explorer, "you see they have such long nights in the arctic regions that I overslept."

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES.
1875 "Guaranteed"

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Is a low priced lamp. There are lamps that cost more but there is no better lamp made at any price. It is made upon scientific principles. There is nothing in lamp making that can add to the value of the
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PERFECTION Oil Heater
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available. Place the heater where the cold is most annoying, strike a match.
No fuss—no flurry—no smell—and, above all, no smoke, even though you turn the wick as high as it will go.
The temperature runs up quickly. In ten minutes the average sized room glows with cheer and comfort that genial heat brings—the heat that is smokeless and odorless.
Automatic Smokeless Device
which automatically locks and absolutely prevents smoke, by keeping the wick out of the smoke zone, is on the Perfection only.
The solid brass font holds four quarts, which gives a full-head flame for nine hours.
Flame burns from side of wick instead of from the top. The brass wick carrier does not rust and clog the wick. Damper top, cool handle.
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THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Pay your realestate taxes before Nov. 1st, and save the ten per cent penelty added on that date.

And now The Red Lake Falls Gazette accuses the T R F News of being in favor of county division. Goodness! Won't that make Eastman mad?

Don't think that you will have this fine weather continue for any great length of time, so improve it and prepare for what you know is comming.

And now comes the broom trust, with the statement that they must about double the price of brooms to live Well double the price and live, for it would be to bad to have any of the poor trusts die.

M E. Krsch one of Crookstons most prominent citizins passed over to join the great silent majority last week. He will be missed by the citizins of that place, as he was a booster for northern Minesota, with Crookston as the hub.

There is not another newspaper in the state that is doing so much worrying, for fear Gov Eberhart will make a mistake, and turn the democrats out of office, as The Red Lake Falls Gazette. We wonder why?

The Red Lake Falls Gazette, remarks; that if Ole Segang gets through plowing in time he is likely to go after the scalp of one Halvor Steenerson, Well let him come, but he will have to spring something new, as the farmers have got "next" to that plow deal and the plow won't scoure as nice as it did in the last campaign.

McCleary and Tawney wants to run for congress. Well let um run and keep running, but Minnesota has no use for them in congress, at this stage of the game. What we want down there is more men like Nelson, Clapp, and Steenerson, that are not afraid to tell them stand patters where they get off at.

There has been so much criticsem of president Taft's Winona speech, on the tariff, that we decided to publish it in full. Our congressmen and senators from Minnesota all voted against this bill, except congressman Tawney, of Winona, and we are of the opinion that Taft and Tawney are wrong and the other fellows was right.

The First Day Out.

Steward—Did you ring, sir? Traveler—Yes, steward. I—I rang. Steward—Anything I can bring you, sir? Traveler—Yes, st-steward. Bring me, a continent, if you have one, or an island—anything, steward, so l-lul-long as it's solid. If you can't, sus-sink the ship.—London Tit-Bits.

Pleasure.

Some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one far and near, that can listen.—Henry Ward Beecher.

At the Bookstore.

Unattractive Spinster—Can you get me "A Man to Love?" Bashful Clerk—Er—ah, you might ask the gentleman at the next counter.—Uncle Remus' Magazine.

God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it.—Webster.

Championing the Worm.

An incident that occurred some years ago during a session of the British parliament furnished an amusing illustration of the power of satire to bring about results that sober argument often fails to accomplish.

There had been introduced a bill designed to prevent cruelty to wild animals in captivity. It was opposed on the ground that, if passed, it would endanger certain kinds of legitimate sport.

When the Earl of Kimberley arose he gravely admitted the force of this argument.

"There can be no doubt," said he, "that the bill would put an end to fishing with worms as bait. It is a bill to prevent cruelty to wild animals in captivity. The schedule states that the word 'animal' shall be held to include reptile. A worm may be held to be a reptile. A worm impaled on a hook must certainly be held to be in captivity; therefore the angler who uses a live worm for bait would be guilty of cruelty to an animal in captivity."

The laugh that followed at the expense of those against the bill robbed the opposition of whatever force it had and carried the measure to a successful issue.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Sun Cooking.

Sun cooking—roasting and boiling by sunlight instead of by coal or gas—has been going on for 300 years. There are sun stoves that roast a sirloin or boil a soup to perfection. They are only used, however, by scientists. A sun stove consists mainly of a mirror—a spherical mirror—on a joint. There is also a reflector. The place for pot or plate is so situated that the mirror's rays can be focused on it accurately.

A German, Baron Tcherhausen, was the first sun cook. He began in 1687 to boil water, and in 1688 he had very good success in boiling eggs. Sir John Herschel and Buffon are other famous names associated with sun cooking. In California various sun cooks have boiled a gallon of water in twenty minutes, roasted meat in two hours and poached eggs in fifteen minutes, quite as good time as the ordinary fire makes.

An odd thing about meat roasted by sun rays is that it has an unpleasant taste. This is avoided by the insertion of a plate of yellow glass between the meat and mirror. In all solar stoves the sheet of yellow glass figures.—London Tit-Bits.

One Sided Gambling.

"One need only to try his luck at any of the Riviera gambling palaces to learn how slender are the chances to win at roulette," says a German correspondent writing from Ostend. "But if he would experience the gambler's disadvantage at its best let him come to Ostend and join the baccarat players. The game as it is played gives the man who places his money against the bank no chance whatever, and if it were known how much money is sacrificed in a season in the endeavor to win by luck and by system the public would be horrified. It is nothing unusual for the bank to win twenty-four times before an outsider wins once. The people who play, if they have ever played before, know this, and still they come again, respond to the call until they depart and plant their gold in the baccarat mire in the hope that it will bear fruit. It does. But what is the harvest?"

A Shocked Scot.

The London Chronicle says that two Englishmen recently touring in Scotland found that Sabbatarianism occasionally extends to the middle of the week. They were forced by the weather to take refuge in a small country hotel and after lunch adjourned to the billiard room to kill time until the rain stopped. The game had hardly started when the landlord entered in a very drunken condition, upbraided his visitors for their unseemly conduct and insisted on their leaving the billiard room. They received profuse apologies from the landlady. Her husband always got drunk on Sundays, she explained, but, mistaking the day, he had got drunk on Thursday instead, and from force of habit, believing it was Sunday, had been shocked at the click of the billiard balls.

Rebuked the Bishop.

The bishop of Peterborough, England, is a great motorist and is also a stanch teetotaler, and thereby hangs a tale. On one occasion, while out in his car, the chauffeur ran short of petrol and applied at a public house for some more. The publican came out, and, seeing the bishop in his episcopal dress in the car, said: "Yes, I've got plenty of petrol, but I don't sell it to the likes of them what never buys my beer."

Making Herself at Home.

Last summer five-year-old Lola's aunt came to spend a week with them.

"Now, auntie," said Lola, "you must make yourself at home."

"How can I do that, dear?" queried her aunt.

"Why," answered Lola, "you can pitch in and help mamma work."—Chicago News.

The Finisher.

Lawyer—What is your occupation? Witness—I'm a piano finisher. Lawyer—Be a little more definite. Do you polish them or move them?—Boston Transcript.

The Gossip.

Nell—She's an awful gossip. She tells everything she hears. Belle—Oh, she tells more than that.—Philadelphia Record.

Do not make unjust gains. They are equal to a loss.—Hesiod.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 24th 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 735 Serial No. 0696, for Lots 1, 2, & S.½ of N.W.¼ Section 31 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at thief river Falls Minn. on tne 6th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John C. Casey, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, John D. Vaughan, all of Germatown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 24, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Casey, of Germantown Minnesota, who on October 5, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 699, Serial No. 0697, for N. E. ¼ Section 31, Township 54N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at thief River Falls Minn on the 6th. day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John D. Vaughan, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, of Germantown Minn. Robert White of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th. 1909

Department of The Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 5th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Patten, of Thief River Falls, Minn., who on October 18th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 740, serial No. 01277, for S. E. ¼ Section 24 township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. Charles Newbury, George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn. who on October 24, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 770, Serial No. 04285, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 16th., day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka, Minn Charles Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct, 8th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

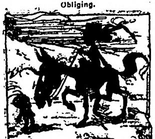
Notice is hereby given that Chales Newbury, of Thief River Falls Minn., Who on October 24, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 771, Serial No. 04276, for the N. E. ¼ Section 28, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. George Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Obliging.



"Look here, little boy, I want to go to Corn Hollow!"

"All right, lady, go right along. I'm not a-tryin' ter stop you!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"A Cold Deal."

ARAGO'S NOSE.

It Was Enormous In Size, but It Was Safely Anchored.

Emmanuel Arago, the French politician, was a nephew of the noted astronomer and was considered a handsome man, although his nose was extremely conspicuous. At one time he was traveling by train to Versailles when a child who was in the same car and who had watched Arago for some time with dilated eyes began to cry. In vain did the child's mother endeavor to calm the perturbed juvenile. The poor mother was in despair, and as the shrieks grew more and more piercing Arago felt bound to interfere and see what he could do. He said to the child:

"What ails you, my dear?"

Thus addressed, the child sobbed out, "Take off your nose."

Arago looked at the mother, who grew very confused and said:

"Ah, monsieur, excuse me—excuse my son."

"But, madame," said Arago, "what does he mean?"

The mother then explained that she had during the carnival taken her child to see a number of persons in masks and with false noses and he had become so excited that he could thing of nothing else.

"By an unfortunate occurrence," she added, "we got into the same carriage as you, who no doubt for some good reason are prolonging the carnival. But you see what a deplorable result has followed. Let me then beg of you to have pity on a poor mother and take off your nose."

"But, madame," said Arago, stupefied.

"A little more and my child will have convulsions," shrieked the mother. "Take off your false nose."

"But, madame," said Arago in despair, "that is impossible. This is not a false nose, but my own!"

"Impossible, impossible!" cried the agonized lady.

"Touch it," said Arago.

The lady gave a pull at Arago's nose, but it did not come off in her hand, as she had expected.

"A thousand pardons," she said, "but pray—oh, pray, hide it with your hat."

So Arago continued his journey with his nose in his hat, and the child's screams gradually subsided. Arago himself used to tell the story with much glee.

ROLE OF THE COCOANUT.

The Staff of Life to the Natives of Sea Washed Island.

It is more than a coincidence that the tree which furnishes a greater amount of available material to man than any other in the vast kingdom of vegetables is the first to spring up on the bare rocks of the newly arisen coral reef. The cocoanut, so formed that it may have floated halfway across the Pacific, is thus universally distributed throughout tropical islands.

It thrives best near the sea, seldom penetrating far into the interior. Its hard shell is a coat of mail for the embryo plant, enabling it to stand hard usage for a protracted period and locking up securely the precious life in miniature.

The fibrous husk which envelops it and is seldom seen on the market on account of the greatly increased bulk breaks the jar which would be inevitable should the hard nut fall unprotected from the tall tree to the ground sixty or ninety feet below.

Such a blow would scarcely fail to break the shell, occasioning the loss of the nourishing milk so necessary to the germ. The outer husk not only breaks the jar of a fall, but buoys it up on the water, while the tough outer cuticle is waterproof.

Thus is the tree which offers to man almost in the raw state all his necessities freely scattered where the warm seas and their borders offer a footing, and from it the humble native secures sugar, milk, butter, wine, vinegar, oil, candles, soap, cups, ladles, cordage, matting, thatch for roof and material for raiment, combining food, clothing and shelter in a single gift, continually making waste places habitable.—New Age.

A Long Time Dying.

Mr. Fred Terry told this anecdote of the death scene in "The Heel of Achilles:"

"One day," he says, "we were rehearsing this play, and a member of my company came in from the street and asked the call boy how far the rehearsal had got.

"'Mr. Terry's just dying,' replied the boy.

"'Good. I've time to smoke a cigarette before my entrance.'

"Presently the actor returned and repeated the question.

"'Still dying,' answered the boy.

"'Oh, I'll go and have another cigarette, then.'

"Back he came and only got the same reply from the call boy.

"Finally, after smoking five cigarettes, he asked, a little wearily, how far the rehearsal had gone.

"'Still dying,' answered the call boy.

"'Great Scott!' gasped the actor. 'He must be immortal.'"—London Answers.

The First Language.

No one of the existing languages has any legitimate claim to be considered the original of the family of languages, standing to the others as Latin, for instance, stands to Italian and French. Of an original primitive language of mankind the most patient research has found no trace. All of them—Assyrian, Phoenician, Hebrew, Arabic—are sister languages, pointing back to an earlier parent language, which has long disappeared. Since the historical period man has done little in the way of the absolute creation of language. The work had already been accomplished ages before the birth of written inscriptions.—New York American.

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Diplomacy.

Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him? Belle—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe he did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

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PRESIDENT TAFT ON THE TARIFF

An Able Discussion of the Payne Tariff Law

A Plea for Party Solidarity to the End That Party Promises May Be Fulfilled.

SPEECH AT WINONA, SEPT. 17

My Fellow Citizens:

As long ago as August, 1906, in the Congressional campaign in Maine I ventured to announce that I was a tariff revisionist, and thought that the time had come for a readjustment of the schedules. I pointed out that it had been ten years prior to that time that the Dingley bill had been passed; that great changes had taken place in the conditions surrounding the productions of the farm, the factory and the mine, and that under the theory of protection in that time the rates imposed in the Dingley bill in many instances might have become excessive; that is, might have been greater than the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production at home with a sufficient allowance for a reasonable rate of profit to the American producer.

I said that the party was divided on the issue, but that in my judgment the opinion of the party was crystallizing and would probably result in the near future in an effort to make such revision. I pointed out the difficulty that there always was in a revision of the tariff, due to the threatened disturbance of industries to be affected and the suspension of business, in a way which made it unwise to have too many revisions. In the summer of 1907 my position on the tariff was challenged, and I then entered into a somewhat fuller discussion of the matter. It was contended by the so-called "standpatters" that rates beyond the necessary measure of protection were not objectionable, because behind the tariff wall competition always reduced the prices, and thus saved the consumer.

Revision to Protect Industries.

But I pointed out in that speech what seems to me as true today as it then was, that the danger of excessive rates was in the temptation they created to form monopolies in the protected articles, and thus to take advantage of the excessive rates by increasing the prices, and, therefore in order to avoid such a danger it was wise at regular intervals to examine the question what the effect of the rates had been upon the industries in this country, and whether the conditions with respect to the cost of production here had so changed as to warrant a reduction in the tariff and to make a lower rate truly protective of the industry.

> It will be observed that the object of the revision under such a statement was not to destroy protected industries in this country, but it was to continue to protect them where lower rates offered a sufficient protection to prevent injury by foreign competition. That was the object of the revision as advocated by me, and it was certainly the object of the revision as promised in the Republican platform.

Meaning of Platform.

I want to make as clear as I can this proposition because in order to determine whether a bill is a compliance with the terms of that platform, it must be understood what the platform means. A free-trader is opposed to any protective rate because he thinks that our manufacturers, our farmers and our miners ought to withstand the competition of foreign manufacturers and miners and farmers, or else go out of business and find something else more profitable to do.

> Now, certainly the promises of the platform did not contemplate the downward revision of the tariff rates to such a point that any industry heretofore protected should be injured. Hence, those who contend that the promise of the platform was to reduce prices by letting in foreign competition are contending for a free trade, and not for anything that they had the right to infer from the Republican platform.

Framing Bill Difficult Task.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House, with Mr. Payne at its head, spent a full year in investigation and in assembling evidence in reference to the rates under the tariff, and devoted an immense amount of work in the study of the question where the tariff rates could be reduced and where they ought to be raised with a view to maintaining a reasonable protective rate under the principles of the platform, for every industry that deserved protection. They found that the determination of the question what was the actual cost of production and whether an industry in this country could live under a certain rate and withstand threatened competition from abroad, was a question of the utmost difficulty in settling. The manufacturers were prone to exaggerate the injury which a reduction in the duty would give, and to magnify the amount of duty that was needed, while the importers on the other hand, who were interested in developing the importation from foreign shores, were quite likely to be equally biased on the other side.

Mr. Payne reported a bill—the Payne tariff bill—which went to the Senate and was amended in the Senate by increasing the duty on some things and decreasing it on others. The difference between the House bill and the Senate bill was very much less than the newspapers represented. It turns out upon examination that the reductions in the Senate were about equal to those in the House, though they differed in character. Now, there is nothing quite so difficult as the discussion of a tariff bill for the reason that it covers so many different items. The meaning of the terms and the percentages are most difficult to understand. The passage of a new bill, especially where a change in the method of assessing the duties has been followed, presents an opportunity for various modes and calculations of the percentages of increases and decreases that is really most misleading, or really throws no light at all upon the changes made.

654 Decreases; 220 Increases.

> One way of stating what was done is to say what the facts show—that under the Dingley law there were 2,024 items. This included dutiable items only. The Payne law leaves 1,150 of these items unchanged. There are decreases in 654 of the items and increases in 220 of the items. That does not give a full picture, but it does show the proportion of decreases to have been three times those of the increases.

Again the schedules are divided into letters from A to N. The first schedule is that of chemicals, oils, etc. There are 232 items in the Dingley law; of these 81 were decreased, 22 were increased, leaving 129 unchanged. Under Schdule B—earthen and glassware—there were 170 items in the Dingley law; 46 were decreased, 12 were increased and 112 left unchanged. C. is the schedule of metals and manufactures; there were 321 items in the Dingley law—185 were decreased, 30 were increased and 106 were left unchanged. D is the schedule of wood and manufactures of wood—there were 35 items in the Dingley law; 18 were decreased, 3 were increased and 14 were left unchanged. There were 38 items in sugar, and of these two were decreased and 36 left unchanged. Schedule F covers tobacco and manufactures of tobacco, of which there were 8 items; they were all left unchanged.

In the schedule covering agricultural products and provisions there were 187 items in the Dingley law; 14 of them were decreased, 19 were increased, and 154 left unchanged. Schedule H—that of spirits and wines—contained 237 items in the Dingley law; 4 were decreased, 47 increased and 186 left unchanged. In schedule J—flax, hemp and jute—there were 254 items in the Dingley law, 187 were reduced, 4 were increased and 63 left unchanged. In wool, and manufactures thereof, there were 78 items; 3 were decreased, none were increased, and 75 left unchanged. In silk and silk goods there were 78 items; of these 21 were decreased, 31 were increased and 26 were left unchanged. In pulp, papers and books there were 59 items in the Dingley law, and of these 11 were decreased, 9 were increased, and 39 left unchanged. In sundries there were 270 items, and of these 54 were decreased, 20 were increased and 196 left unchanged. So that the total showed 2,024 items in the Dingley law, of which 654 were decreased, 220 were increased, making 874 changes and 1,150 left unchanged.

Effect of Changes.

Now, attempts have been made to show what the real effect of these changes has been by comparing the imports under the various schedules, and assuming that the changes and their importance were in proportion to the importation. Nothing could be more unjust in a protective tariff which also contains revenue provisions. Some of the tariff is made for the purpose of increasing the revenue by increasing importations which shall pay duty. Other items in the tariff are made for the purpose of reducing competition, that is, by reducing importations, and, therefore, the question of the importance of a change in rate cannot in the slightest degree be determined by the amount of imports that take place.

In order to determine the importance of the changes it is much fairer to take the articles on which the rates of duty have been reduced and those on which the rates of duty have been increased, and then determine from statistics how large a part the articles upon which duties have been reduced play in the consumption of the country, and how large a part those upon which the duties have been increased play in the consumption of the country. Such a table has been prepared by Dr. Payne, than whom there is no one who understands better what the tariff is and who has given more attention to the details of the schedule.

Schedules Show Decreases.

Now, let us take Schedule A—chemicals, oils and paints. The articles upon which the duty has been decreased are consumed in this country to the extent of $433,000,000. The articles upon which the duty has been increased are consumed in this country to the extent of $11,000,000. Take Schedule B, earthen and glassware, the articles on which the duty has been decreased entered into the consumption of the country to the amount of $128,000,000 and there has been no increase in duty on such articles. Take Schedule C—metals and their manufactures—the amount to which such articles enter into the consumption of the country is $1,248,000,000, whereas the articles of the same schedule upon which there has been an increase enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of only $11,000,000.

> Take schedule D—lumber. The articles in this schedule upon which there has been a decrease enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $566,000,000, whereas the articles under the same schedule upon which there has been an increase enter in its consumption to the extent of $31,000,000.

Agricultural Products.

In tobacco there has been no change. In agricultural products, those in which there has been a reduction of rates enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $483,000,000; those in which there has been an increase enter into the consumption to the extent of $4,000,000. In the schedule of wines and liquors, the articles upon which there has been an increase enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $462,000,000. In cottons there has been a change in the higher priced cottons and an increase. There has been no increase in the lower priced cottons, and of the increases the high priced cottons enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $41,000,000. Schedule J—flax, hemp and jute—the articles upon which there has been a decrease enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $22,000,000, while those upon which there has been an increase enter into the consumption of $804,000. In schedule K as to wool, there has been no change. In schedule L as to silk, the duty has been decreased on articles which enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $8,000,000, and has been increased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $106,000,000. On paper and pulp the duty has been decreased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $67,000,000, and increased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country to the extent of $31,000,000. In sundries, or Schedule N, the duty has been decreased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country $1,719,000,000; and increased on articles that enter into the consumption of the country $101,000,000.

Increases on Luxuries.

Moreover, it will be found that in Schedule A the increase covered only luxuries, perfumeries, pomades and like articles; Schedule N—wines and liquors—that are certainly luxuries and are made subject to increase in order to increase the revenues, amounting to $462,000,000; and in Schedule L—silks—which are luxuries certainly, $106,000,000, making a total of the consumption of those articles upon which there was an increase and which are luxuries of $579,000,000, leaving a balance of increase on articles which were not luxuries of value in consumption of only $272,000,000, as against $5,000,000,000, representing the amount of articles entering into the consumption of the country, mostly necessities, upon which there has been a reduction of duties, and to which the 654 decreases applied.

Substantial Downward Revision.

Now, this statement shows as conclusively as possible the fact that there was a substantial downward revision on articles entering into the general consumption of the country which can be termed necessities, for the proportion is $5,000,000,000, representing the consumption of articles to which decreases applies, to less than $300,000,000 of articles of necessity to which the increases applied.

> Now, the promise of the Republican platform was not to revise everything downward, and in the speeches which have been taken as interpreting that platform which I made in the campaign I did not promise that everything should go downward. What I promised was that there should be many decreases and that in some few things increases would be found to be necessary; but that on the whole I conceived that the change of conditions would make the revision necessarily downward—and that I contend, under the showing which I have made, has been the result of the Payne bill.
>
> I did not agree, nor did the Republican party agree, that we would reduce rates to such a point as to reduce prices by the introduction of foreign competition. That is what the free-traders desire. That is what the revenue tariff reformers desire, but that is not what the Republican platform promised, and it is not what the Republican party wished to bring about.

To repeat again with what I opened this speech—the proposition of the Republican party was to reduce rates so as to maintain a difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here insuring a reasonable profit to the manufacturer on all articles produced in this country and the proposition to reduce rates and prevent their being excessive was to avoid the opportunity for monopoly and the suppression of competition so that the excessive rates could be taken advantage of to force prices up.

Cotton Schedule.

Now, it is said that there was not a reduction in a number of the schedules where they ought to be. It is said that there was no reduction in the cotton schedule. There was not. The House and the Senate took evidence and found from cotton manufacturers and from other sources that the rates upon the lower [illegible] as to enable them to make a decent profit but only a decent profit and they were contented with it, but that the rates on the higher grades of cotton cloth, by reason of court decisions, had been reduced so that they were considerably below those of the cheaper grades of cotton cloth, and that by undervaluations and otherwise the whole cotton schedule had been made unjust and the various items were disproportionate in respect to the varying cloths.

Hence in the Senate a new system was introduced attempting to make the duties more specific rather than ad valorem, in order to prevent by judicial decision or otherwise a disproportionate and unequal operation of the schedule. Under this schedule it was contended that there had been a general rise of all the duties on cotton. This was vigorously denied by the experts of the treasury department. At last, the Senate in conference consented to a reduction amounting to about 10 percent on all the lower grades of cotton, and this reduced the lower grades of cotton substantially to the same rates as before and increased the higher grades to what they ought to be under the Dingley law and what they were intended to be.

Now, I am not going into the question of evidence as to whether the cotton duties were too high and whether the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home allowing for a reasonable profit to the manufacturer here is less than the duties which are imposed under the Payne bill. It was a question of evidence which Congress passed upon, after they heard the statements of cotton manufacturers and such other evidence as they could avail themselves of. I agree that the method of taking evidence and the determination was made in a general way. There ought to be other methods of obtaining evidence and reaching a conclusion before that evidence is satisfactory.

Crockery Schedule.

Criticism has also been made of the crockery schedule and the failure to reduce that. The question whether it ought to have been reduced or not was a question of evidence which both committees of Congress took up and both concluded that the present rates on crockery were such as were needed to maintain the business in this country. I had been informed that the crockery schedule was not high enough, and mentioned that in one of my campaign speeches as a schedule probably where there ought to be some increases. It turned out that the difficulty was rather in under-valuations than in the character of the schedule itself and so it was not changed.

> It is entirely possible to collect evidence to attack almost any of the schedules, but one story is good until another is told, and I have heard no reason for sustaining the contention that the crockery schedule is unduly high, and so with respect to numerous details—items of not great importance—in which, upon what they regarded as sufficient evidence, the committee advanced the rates in order to save a business which was likely to be destroyed.

Evidence is Contradictory.

I have never known a subject that will evoke so much contradictory evidence as the question of tariff rates and the question of cost of production at home and abroad. Take the subject of paper. A committee was appointed by Congress a year before the tariff sittings began to determine what the difference was between the cost of production in Canada of print paper and the cost of production here, and they reported that they thought that a good bill would be one imposing $2 a ton on paper, rather than $6, the Dingley rate, provided that Canada could be induced to take off the export duties and remove the other obstacles to the importation of spruce wood in this country out of which wood pulp is made.

An examination of the evidence satisfied Mr. Payne—I believe it satisfied some of the Republican disserters—that $2, unless some change was made in the Canadian restrictions upon the exports of wood to this country, was much too low, and that $4 was only a fair measure of the difference between the cost of production here and in Canada. In other words, the $2 found by the special committee in the House was rather an invitation to Canada and the Canadian print paper people to use their influence with their government to remove the wood restrictions by reducing the duty on print paper against Canadian print paper mills. It was rather a suggestion of a diplomatic nature, than a positive statement of the difference in actual cost of production under existing conditions between Canada and the United States.

Hides, Coal and Oil.

There are other subjects which I might take up. The tariff on hides was taken off because it was found that it was not necessary to the man who raised cattle and that the profits of the cattle business were sufficient without imposing a duty on it and that the duty imposed was likely to throw the control of the sale of hides into the hands of the meat packers in Chicago. In order to balance the reduction on hides, however, there was a great reduction in shoes—from 25 to 10 percent; on sole leather from 20 to 5 per cent; on harness from 40 to 10 per cent.

So there was a reduction in the duty on coal of 33 1-3 per cent. All countervailing duties were removed from oil, naptha, gasoline and its refined products.

Lumber Duty Reduced.

Lumber was reduced from $2 to $1.25; and these all on articles of prime necessity. It is said that there might have been more. But there were many business interests in the south, in Maine, along the border, and especially in the far northwest which insisted that it would give great advantage to Canadian lumber if the reduction were made more than 75 cents. Mr. Pinchot, the Chief Forester, thought that it would tend to make better lumber in this country if a duty were retained on it. The lumber interests thought that $2 was none too much, but the reduction was made and the compromise effected. Personally I was in favor of free lumber because I did not think that if the tariff was taken off there would be much suffering among the lumber interests. But in the controversy the House and the Senate took a middle course, and who can say they were not justified.

Wool Schedule.

With respect to the wool schedule: I agree that it is too high and that it ought to have been reduced, and that it probably represents considerably more than the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here. The difficulty about the woolen schedule is that there were two contending factions early in the history of Republican tariffs, to-wit, growers and the woolen manufacturers, and that finally, many years ago, they settled on a basis by which wool in the grease should have 11 cents a pound, and by which allowance should be made in the shrinkage in the differential upon wool manufactures. The percentage of duty was very heavy—quite beyond the difference in the cost of production which was not then regarded as a necessary or proper limitation upon protective duties.

When it came to the question of reducing the duty at this hearing in this tariff bill on wool, Mr. Payne, in the House, and Mr. Aldrich, in the Senate, found that in the Republican party the interests of the wool growers of the far West and the interests of the woolen manufacturers in the East and in other states, reflected through their representatives in Congress, was sufficiently strong to defeat any attempt to change the woolen tariff, and that had it been attempted it would have beaten the bill reported from either committee. I am sorry this is so, and I could wish

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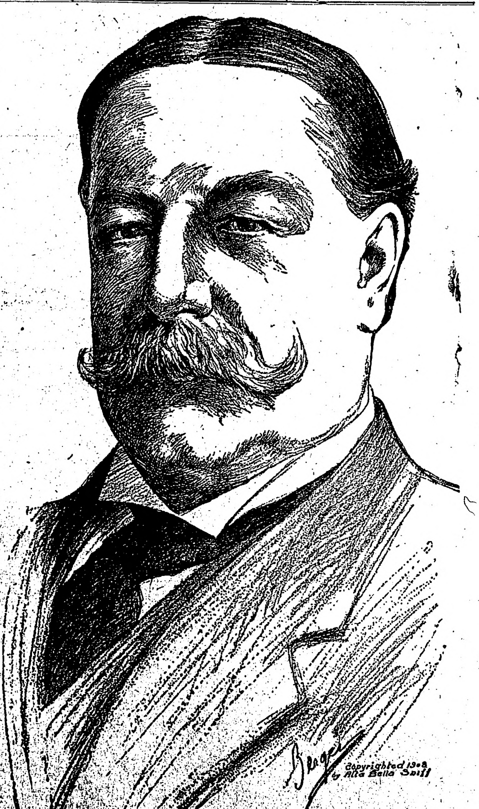
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WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Sunbeam
Sunbeam, Minn.
Friday, Oct. 15, 1909

Continued from Preceding Page.

that it had been otherwise. It is the one important defect in the present Payne tariff bill, and in the performance of the promise of the platform to reduce rates to a difference in the cost of production with reasonable profit to the manufacturer.

Increase on Clothing Not Likely.

That it will increase the price of woolen cloth or clothes, I very much doubt. There have been increases by the natural increase in the price of wool the world over as an agricultural product, but this was not due to the tariff, because the tariff was not changed. The increase would, therefore, have taken place whether the tariff would have been changed or not. The cost of woolen cloths, behind the tariff wall, through the effect of competition, has been greatly less than the duty, if added to the price, would have made it.

There is a complaint now by the woolen clothiers and by the carded woolen people of this woolen schedule. They have honored me by asking in circulars sent out by them that certain questions be put to me in respect to it, and asking why I did not veto the bill in view of the fact that the woolen schedule was not made in accord with the platform. I ought to say in respect to this point that all of them in previous tariff bills were strictly in favor of maintaining the woolen schedule as it was. The carded woolen people are finding that carded wools are losing their sales because they are going out of style. People prefer worsteds.

The clothing people who are doing so much circularizing were contented to let the woolen schedule remain as it was until very late in the tariff discussion, long after the bill had passed the house, and indeed they did not grow very urgent until the bill had passed the Senate. This was because they found that the price of woolen cloth was going up and so they desired to secure reductions in the tariff which would enable them to get cheaper material. They themselves are protected by a large duty, and I cannot with deference to them ascribe their intense interest only to a deep sympathy with the ultimate consumers so-called. But as I have already said, I am quite willing to admit that allowing the woolen schedule to remain where it is, is probably not a compliance with the terms of the platform as I interpret it and as it is generally understood.

Best Tariff Law Ever Enacted.

On the whole, however, I am bound to say that I think the Payne tariff bill is the best tariff bill that the Republican party ever passed; that in it the party has conceded the necessity for following the changed conditions and reducing tariff rates accordingly. This is a substantial achievement in the direction of lower tariffs and downward revision and it ought to be accepted as such.

Iron and Iron Ore.

Critics of the bill utterly ignore the very tremendous cuts that have been made in the iron schedule, which heretofore has been subject to criticism in all tariff bills. From iron ore, which was cut 75 percent, to all the other items as low as 20 percent, with an average of something like 40 or 50 percent, that schedule has been reduced so that the danger of increasing prices through a monopoly of the business is very much lessened, and that was the chief purpose of revising the tariff downward under Republican protective principles.

The severe critics of the bill pass this reduction in the metal schedule with a sneer, and say that the cut did not hurt the iron interests of the country. Well of course it did not hurt them. It was not expected to hurt them. It was expected only to reduce excessive rates, so that business should still be conducted at a profit, and the very character of the criticism is an indication of the general injustice of the attitude of those who make it, in assuming that it was the promise of the Republican party to hurt the industries of the country by the reductions which they were to make in the tariff, whereas it expressly indicated as plainly as possible in the platform that all of the industries were to be protected against injury by foreign competition, and the promise only went to the reduction of excessive rates beyond what was necessary to protect them.

High Living Cost Not Due to Tariff.

The high cost of living, of which 50 percent is consumed in food, 25 percent in clothing and 25 percent in rent and fuel, has not been produced by the tariff because the tariff has remained the same while the increases have gone on. It is due to the change of conditions the world over. Living has increased everywhere in cost—in countries where there is free trade and in countries where there is protection—and that increase has been chiefly seen in the cost of food products.

In other words, we have had to pay more for the products of the farmer, for meat, for grain, for everything that enters into food. Now, certainly no one will contend that protection has increased the cost of food in this country when the fact is that we have been the greatest exporters of food products in the world. It is only that the demand has increased beyond the supply, that farm lands have not been opened as rapidly as the population and the demand has increased.

I am not saying that the tariff does not increase prices in clothing and in building and in other items that enter into the necessities of life, but what I wish to emphasize is that the recent increase in the cost of living in this country has not been due to the tariff. We have a much higher standard of living in this country than they have abroad, and this among the workingmen, the farmers and all classes. Higher wages have been made possible by the encouragement of diversified industries, built up and fostered by the tariff.

Tariff Protective; Not Destructive.

Now, the revision downward of the tariff that I have favored, will not I hope destroy the industries of the country. Certainly it is not intended to. All that it is intended to do, and that is what I wish to repeat, is to put the measure of the tariff where it will protect industries here from foreign competition, but will not enable those who will wish to monopolize the excessive prices by taking advantage of excessive rates beyond the normal difference in the cost of production.

If the country desires free trade, and the country desires a revenue tariff and wishes the manufacturers all over the country to go out of business, and to have cheaper prices at the expense of the sacrifice of many of our manufacturing interests, then it ought to say so and ought to put the Democratic party in power if it thinks that they can be trusted to carry out any affirmative policy in favor of a revenue tariff. Certainly in the discussions in the Senate there was no great manifestation on the part of our Democratic friends in favor of reducing rates on necessities. They voted to maintain the tariff rates on everything that came from their particular section. If we are to have free trade, certainly it cannot be had through the maintenance of Republican majority in the Senate and House and a Republican administration.

Tawney Downward Revisionist.

And now the question arises what was the duty of a member of Congress who believed in a downward revision greater than that which has been accomplished, who thought that the wool schedule ought to be reduced, and that perhaps there were other respects in which the bill could be improved? Was it his duty because in his judgment it did not fully and completely comply with the promises of the party platform as he interpreted it, and indeed as I had interpreted it, to vote against the bill? I am here to justify those who answer this question in the negative.

Mr. Tawney was a downward revisionist like myself. He is a low tariff man, and has been known to be such in Congress all the time he has been there. He is a prominent Republican, the head of the Appropriation committee, and when a man votes as I think he ought to vote, and an opportunity such as this presents itself, I am glad to speak in behalf of what he did, not in defense of it, but in support of it.

Party Solidarity Essential.

This is a government by a majority of the people. It is a representative government. People select some 400 members to constitute the lower House, and 92 members to constitute the upper House through their legislatures, and the varying views of a majority of the voters in 80 or 90 millions of people are reduced to one resultant force to take affirmative steps in carrying on a government by a system of parties. Without parties popular government would be absolutely impossible. In a party, those who join it, if they would make it effective, must surrender their personal predilections on matters comparatively of less importance in order to accomplish the good which united action on the most important principles at issue secures.

Now, I am not here to criticise those Republican members and Senators whose views on the subject of the tariff were so strong and intense that they believed it their duty to vote against their party on the tariff bill. It is a question for each man to settle for himself. The question is whether he shall help maintain the party solidarity for accomplishing its chief purposes, or whether the departure from principle in the bill as he regards it, is so extreme that he must in conscience abandon the party.

All I have to say is, in respect to Mr. Tawney's action, and in respect to my own in signing the bill, that I believed that the interests of the country, the interests of the party required me to sacrifice the accomplishment of certain things in the revision of the tariff which I had hoped for in order to maintain party solidarity which I believe to be much more important than the reduction of rates in one or two schedules of the tariff.

Had Mr. Tawney voted against the bill, and there had been others of the House sufficient in number to have defeated the bill, or if I had vetoed the bill because of the absence of a reduction of rates in the wool schedule, when there was a general downward revision and a substantial one, though not a complete one, we should have left the party in a condition of demoralization that would have prevented the accomplishment of purposes and a fulfillment of other promises which we had made just as solemnly as we had entered into that with respect to the tariff.

When I could say without hesitation that this is the best tariff bill that the Republican party has ever passed, and therefore the best tariff bill that has been passed at all, I do not feel that I could have reconciled any other course to my conscience than that of signing the bill, and I think Mr. Tawney feels the same way.

Prosperity of Country at Stake.

Of course if I had vetoed the bill I would have received the applause of many Republicans who may be called low tariff Republicans, and who think deeply on that subject, and of all the Democracy. Our friends, the Democrats, would have applauded, and others laughed in their sleeve at the condition in which the party would have been left; but more than this, and waiving considerations of party, where would the country have been had the bill been vetoed, or been lost by a vote? It would have left the question of the revision of the tariff open for further discussion during the next session. It would have suspended the settlement of all our business down to a known basis upon which prosperity could proceed and investments be made, and it would have held up the coming of prosperity to this country certainly for a year and probably longer. These are the reasons why Mr. Tawney voted for the bill. These are the reasons why I signed it.

But there are additional reasons why the bill ought not to have been beaten. It contained provisions of the utmost importance in the interest of this country in dealing with foreign countries and in the supplying of a deficit which under the Dingley bill seemed inevitable.

Maximum and Minimum Clause.

There has been a disposition in some foreign countries, taking advantage of greater elasticity in their systems of imposing tariffs and of making regulations, to exclude our products and exercise against us undue discrimination. Against these things we have been helpless, because it required an act of Congress to meet the difficulties. It is now proposed, by what is called the maximum and minimum clause, to enable the President to allow to come into operation a maximum, or penalizing increase of duties over the normal or minimum duties whenever in his opinion the conduct of the foreign countries has been unduly discriminatory against the United States. It is hoped that very little use may be required of this clause, but its presence in the law and the power conferred upon the Executive, it is thought will prevent in the future such undue discriminations. Certainly this is most important to our exporters of agricultural products and manufactures.

Corporation Tax.

Second: We have imposed an excise tax upon corporations measured by one per cent, upon the net income of all corporations except fraternal and charitable corporations, after exempting $5,000. This it is thought will raise an income of 26 to 30 millions of dollars, will supply the deficit which otherwise might arise without it and will bring under federal surpervision more or less all the corporations of the country. The inquisitorial provisions of the act are mild but effective, and certainly we may look not only for a revenue but for some most interesting statistics and the means of obtaining supervision over corporate methods and provisions of law that has heretofore not obtained.

Free Trade With Philippines.

Then we have finally done justice to the Philippines. We have introduced free trade between the Philippines and the United States, and we have limited the amount of sugar and the amount of tobacco and cigars that can be introduced from the Philippines to such a figure as shall greatly profit the Philippines, and yet in no way disturb the products of the United States or interfere with those engaged in the tobacco or sugar interests here

These features of the bill were most important, and the question was whether they were to be sacrificed because the bill did not in respect to wool and woolens and in some few other matters meet our expectations. I do not hesitate to repeat that I think it would have been an unwise sacrifice of the business interests of the country. It would have been an unwise sacrifice of the solidarity, efficiency and promise-performing power of the party, to have projected into the next session another long discussion of the tariff, and to have delayed or probably defeated the legislation needed in the improvement of our interstate commerce regulation, and in making more efficient our anti-trust law and the prosecutions under it.

Such legislation is needed to clinch the Roosevelt policies, by which corporations and those in control of them shall be limited to a lawful path and shall be prevented from returning to these abuses which a recurrence of prosperity is too apt to bring about unless definite positive steps of a legislative character are taken to mark the lines of honest and lawful corporate management.

Tariff Board.

Now there is another provision in the new tariff bill that I regard as of the utmost importance. It is a provision which appropriates $75,000 for the President to employ persons to assist him in the execution of the maximum and minimum tariff clause and in the administration of the tariff law. Under that authority I conceive that the President has the right to appoint a board, as I have appointed it, who shall associate with themselves, and have under their control a number of experts who shall address themselves first to the operation of foreign tariffs upon the exports of the United States, and then upon the operation of the United States tariff upon imports and exports. There are provisions in the general tariff procedure for the ascertainment of the cost of production of articles abroad and the cost of production of articles here.

I intend to direct the board, in the course of these duties and in carrying them out, in order to assist me in the administration of the law, to make what might be called a glossary of the tariff, or a small encyclopedia of the tariff, or something to be compared to the United States Pharmacopeia with reference to information as to drugs and medicines. I conceive that such a board may very properly, in the course of their duties, take up each item of the tariff, both those on the free list and those which are dutiable, describe what they are, where they are manufactured, what their uses are, the methods of manufacture, the quantity of the manufacture, the cost of production abroad and here and every other fact with respect to the item which would enable the Executive to understand the operation of the tariff, the value of the article, and the amount of duty imposed, and all those details which the student of every tariff law finds it so difficult to discover. I do not intend, unless compelled or directed by Congress, to submit the result of these investigations but to treat them merely as incidental facts brought out officially from time to time, and as they may be ascertained and put on record in the Department, there to be used when they have all been accumulated and are sufficiently complete to justify the executive recommendation based on them.

Give the Law a Chance.

Now I think it is utterly useless, as I [illegible] it would be pretty difficult to [illegible] business to take up another revision of the tariff during the present Congress. I should think it would certainly take the rest of this administration to accumulate the data upon which a new and proper revision of the tariff might be had. By that time the whole Republican party can express itself again in respect to the matter, and bring to bear upon their Representatives in Congress that sort of public opinion which shall result in solid party action.

I am glad to see that a number of those who thought it their duty to vote against the bill insist that they are still Republicans and intend to carry on their battle in favor of lower duties and a lower revision within the lines of the party. That is their right and in their view of things is their duty. It is vastly better that they should seek action of the party than that they break off from it and seek to organize another party which would probably not result in accomplishing anything more than merely in defeating our party and inviting in the opposing party which does not believe, or says that it does not believe in protection.

I think that we ought to give the present bill a chance. After it has been operating for two or three years we can tell much more accurately than we can to-day its effect upon the industries of the country and the necessity for any amendment in its provisions.

I have tried to state as strongly as I can, but not more strongly than I think the facts justify, the importance of not disturbing the business interests of this country by an attempt in this Congress or the next to make a new revision, but meantime I intend, so far as in me lies, to secure official data upon the operation of the tariff from which, when a new revision is attempted, exact facts can be secured.

I have appointed a tariff board that has no brief for either side in respect to what the rates shall be. I hope they will make their observations and note their data in their record with exactly the same impartiality and freedom from anxiety as to result with which the weather bureau records the action of the elements, or any scientific bureau of the government records the result of its impartial investigations. Certainly the experience in this tariff justifies the statement that no revision shall hereafter be attempted in which more satisfactory evidence of an impartial character is not secured.

I am sorry that I am not able to go into further detail with respect to the tariff bill, but I have neither the information nor the time in which to do it. I have simply stated the case as it seemed to Mr. Tawney in his vote and as it seemed to me in my signing the bill.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Outlook, of which Theodore Roosevelt is contributing editor, has the following to say concerning the recently enacted tariff law:

It is a protectionist measure, framed by protectionists in fulfillment of a protectionist platform, and will be administered by a protectionist government. Tariff for Revenue Reformers and Freetraders may not approve it, but they cannot, on the ground it is a protectionist measure, condemn Congress for passing it or Mr. Taft for signing it. If the country could today, in a referendum election, vote on the question, Shall the United States maintain the protective system, adopt a tariff for revenue only, or make its foreign trade as free as its domestic trade? the protective system would be sustained by a large majority. The new law must therefore be judged upon three counts: Is it a protective measure? Is the protection it provides designed for the benefit of the entire Nation? And does it in any efficient degree keep the promises of the Republican party and Mr. Taft to give the country "downward revision?" We think President Taft was amply justified in signing the bill on all three counts.

At first Mr. Taft held himself aloof from the conflict of pocketbook protectionists. It is a very serious matter for a President in the United States or a Prime Minister in England to initiate a fight with his party. President Johnson tried it in the United States on the Reconstruction issue, and Gladstone tried it in England on the Home Rule issue, in both cases disastrously to their political careers. Mr. Taft is an experienced and sagacious statesman; at first quietly and by means of private persuasion, and latterly with open vigor, he insisted that Congress should legislate for the public and not for the private interests. The political leaders of the special interests did not desire a fight with the President; they are probably increasingly aware that a public campaign, such as a veto of the Tariff bill would inevitably have initiated, would be disastrous to them. On the other hand, the President wished to avoid a veto if possible; a tariff campaign lasting for a year or two would be injurious, perhaps seriously injurious, to the general welfare of the country. When two parties in conflict enter into negotiations, and both desire to compromise, a compromise generally results. It has so resulted in this case. The Payne law is a compromise; it is not entirely satisfactory to the President. But the country ought to recognize the difficulty of his position and support him in the compromise he has succeeded in advancing the general welfare as opposed to a surrender to the forces of special privilege.

That he has so succeeded and that the bill, in its final form, is by far the most enlightened protectionist measure ever enacted in the history of the country, we believe, for reasons which will be found in the fol- [illegible] Reduction of Duties. There has been a very radical reduction of duties in certain important fields. Duties on coal, oil, lumber, iron and steel, shoes, harness and leather goods, and works of art, among other things have all been materially reduced. The woolen schedules, it is true, are unchanged, and there is also great dissatisfaction with the cotton schedule. But the iron and steel schedules, which up to this time have formed the special stronghold of the uncompromising protectionists, have been captured by the forces of downward revision. This alone is a great step in advance. The President, who makes no secret of the fact that he is not satisfied with the failure of the new tariff to reduce the woolen duties, regards, it is believed, the successful revision of the tariff on iron products as a precedent for what may and will be done in the near future with regard to woolen. While many schedules in the present bill remain higher than genuine revisionists would like to see them, nevertheless there have been substantial and far-reaching reductions, such as the protectionist leaders of the republican party have never before been willing to submit to. Whether these reductions are sufficient to affect the prices to the "ultimate consumer" of necessary commodities time only can tell.

* * * * *

We repeat that the general character, and pariticularly the special provisions, of the Tariff act, as we have endeavored to indicate in the foregoing summary, entitle it to the approval of the country as an advanced step in the line of economical, political, and social reform.

THE PRESIDENT AT WINONA.

President Taft traveled half way across the Continent to reach the very heart of the land of tariff insurgency, in order that he might there deliver his defense of the Payne tariff law. He came to the home city of the one Minnesota Congressman who had, after a hard fight for honest downward tariff revision on the floor, given the assent of his vote to the final compromise.

But the President came in no spirit of faultfinding or contentiousness. He came as the leader of his party, pleading for government by party, asserting the essential merit of the new law. He came, as he aptly said, not to defend Mr. Tawney, but to support him in so doing, the President was justifying his own course. "For," said he, "when a man stands with me, I stand with him."

Two of Mr. Taft's finest qualities shone out clearly in this Winona speech—his courage and his candor. The hostility that might have been provoked by his courageous defense of the Payne law, he disarmed by the very candor with which he admitted its serious faults. With the judicial calm of a great jurist he summed up the case, and gave his reasons for finding in its favor.

The iniquity of the wool schedule he freely admitted, but with the engaging frankness so characteristic of the man pointed out that the combination of the wool growers of the West and the woolen makers of the East in Congress was so strong that to change the schedule meant to defeat the bill. It meant to give up all the advance that had been made toward real revision on other schedules; it meant the continuation of the tariff debate into another session with its disturbing effects on business; it meant the demoralization of the Republican party and the abandonment, at least in large part, of the great program of constructive legislation to which it and its leader, the President, are committed.

Mr. Taft, in fine, took his hearers up onto the bench beside him, while all the case for and against the bill passed in review before them. He led them with him through the course of reasoning that took him in the end to the signature of the bill, as it had already taken Mr. Tawney to voting for it on final passage.

But he had no word of blame for the Minnesota Ten who voted against the bill. Each man, he conceded, had to decide for himself whether he ought to "help maintain the party solidarity for accomplishing its chief purposes, or whether the departure from principle in the bill, as he regarded it, was so extreme that he must in conscience abandon the party."

What the President could not well say, but what is nevertheless a fair inference from his arguments, is this: James A. Tawney, fighting on the floor of the House for free lumber, fighting for honest revision, fighting for the Minnesota idea, and at the last voting for the best bill it was possible to get, was of far more value to Minnesota than some of his colleagues who did nothing but follow the leader in the bill's formative stage and then vote against it in the end.

The weight of the President's words, then, bears heavily for the solidarity of the party organization in Congress. He perceives that government by party is the only possible scheme of things for a true republic. In no other way can progress be made. Important legislation is always a matter of compromise and adjustment. Party progress cannot be effectuated by a party that is riven with faction. There are other matters pressing for action beside the tariff. It is, therefore, the merest political sagacity to maintain the party, to give up for its sake sometimes dearly cherished desires, in order that its work may go on in orderly, effective fashion, and that the will of the people may be done. Not otherwise is free government successfully to be carried on.—Minneapolis Journal, Sept. 18, 1909.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE TARIFF

The things which Mr. Taft said in his speech in Winona about the tariff are just what ought to have been expected, but he said them with a little more emphasis and decisiveness than had been looked for. When he signed the bill he said that it did not suit him in every particular, but he declared that it was the best bill which could be obtained from Congress, and therefore ought to be placed on the statute book. At Winona he cited one or two items to which he objected, particularly some portions of the woolen schedule, but he did not believe that the duties would increase the prices of woolen cloths. By the use of a table which had been prepared by the Ways and Means committee he pointed out that the general direction of the changes in the tariff was downward. The decreases in the duties touch goods which in the previous year, were imported to the extent of $4,674,000,000, while the increases in duties affected imports of only $1,026,000,000. The reductions were more than four times the extent of the expansions. After looking at the measure calmly in the five weeks which have passed since its enactment, Mr. Taft declares that he believes it to be the best tariff which the Republican party ever passed, and therefore the best which the country has ever seen.

After all the uncertainty which the country had between the Republican promise of revision in June, 1908, and the enactment of that revision in August, 1909, industry is entitled to a rest for a few years from further tariff alterations. Let us give the new law a fair test before we think of making changes in it. No test can be fair unless it extends through several years.

Business responded to the enactment of the Payne law by making a long step forward, and there has been a steady advance ever since. If there were any serious belief of further changes in the schedules in the session which begins in December of this year, or in the session which open a year later, the advance would be checked, and that trade activity which the country wants, and which promises to appear before the end of 1909, would be postponed. As it stands, the new law may be said to carry out the pledge of the platform of 1908. It was a protective tariff that the people, by a plurality of 1,250,000, voted for last November. That is the sort of a tariff which has been placed on the books. If the people had wanted a tariff without any protection in it they would have elected Mr. Bryan and a Democratic House of Representatives. Mr. Bryan says his party will make the tariff an issue in the campaign of 1910, but he is mistaken. He himself may talk about it, but as his party split on that question near the middle of Congress, and as there is a feud upon it between Messrs. Bailey and Bryan now, with Messrs. Stone Danie, McEnery and many other Democrats supporting Bailey, the Democracy can make no fight in 1910 or 1912 on the tariff unless it is a fight in its own ranks. The party unity to which small differences of opinion must conform demands that the Republican line be kept intact in the campaign which is only a year ahead of us. The country's credit and prosperity depend on the election of a Republican House of Representatives in 1910. Many live issues are before the country, and the Republican party is the only organization which is capable of dealing with those questions courageously and intelligently.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Sept. 20, 1909.

TAFT AND THE INSURGENTS.

We do not read, in the incomplete reports of Taft's Winona, Minn., speech, any such emphatic declaration of condemnation of the insurgents as is read into it by the commentators and headline writers. * * *

"Now, I am not here to criticise those Republican members and Senators whose views on the subject of the tariff were so strong and intense that they believed it their duty to vote against their party on the tariff bill. It is a question for each man to settle for himself. The question is whether he shall help maintain the party solidarity for accomplishing its chief purposes, or whether the departure from principle in the bill as he regards it, is so extreme that he must in conscience abandon the party."

This is very different from declaratively asserting that the insurgents abandoned the party. He knows they are true republicans as he. A man may disagree with his party without abandoning it even temporarily. Taft says that it is a question with each one whether he shall help maintain the party solidarity on an issue or whether the departure from principle in said issue is so extreme that he must in conscience break party lines.—The Journal, Lewiston, Me., Sept. 18, 1909.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Walt McAndress is enlarging his grainery this week.

Henry Arndt was looking up threshing machines Wednesday.

John Quirk returned home from an extended business trip N.D. last week.

Henry Quirk was transacting business at Highlanding on Wednesday.

The Mostrome Bros. threshing rig is over in the Salve Myrum neghborhood near Malone this week.

James O'Brien has raised the ferry at his place, and now teams can again cross the river at that point.

Mr. Wm, Cousins and family will move into John Quirks house on the Sullivan farm for the winter.

The grand opening ball of the season will be held at the Kratka hall, on Saturday evening October 30th,—First class music. All are invited.

Knut Sunsdahl, the mail carrier from Erie to Kratka traded for just the finest matched team of ponies that we have seen in this locality, on Monday last.

The Olof Hanson steam boat went up the river today and the Dan Patch went down Both of the boats have all the freighting they can do during the fall.

All kinds of tame strawberry plants for sale, by John Wjientek, the Hilda Nurseryman. Now is a good time of year to fix up a nice strwberry bed for next season.

Gov. Johnson is sure to get a big monument now. The leven towns newspaper? has take hold of it, and maybe "winsome willie" will write a communication and "subscribe" to the fund.

How long is it since you paid any subscription to THE SUNBEAM? Don't you begin to think it is about time to remit? Do so today, at our expense. We will pay for the registering of your letter.

The logs have been going down the river pretty thick for the past week, which indicates that lumbermen want to fill up their Thief River Falls booms to have logs to start their mill in the spring. There is plenty of water in the river now for both logs and boats.

Ye editor has been taking a list of the children of school age resideing in school district No. 37, this week, as school clerk for the county Superintendant of schools. School clerks are subject to fine of $10.00 for failure to make this report and furnish a list of all names to the teacher and county superintendant. At the close of the first month the teacher is compelled to send the list of all scholars of school age resideing in the district, that have not attended school, to the County Superintendat of schools and he notifies the County Atterney who will promptly prosicute the parents

Empty Pork Barrels,

Anyone that is in need of any empty pork barrels could undoubtlyget them free by writeing to A. L. Hanson, at Ada, or J. J. Opsahl at Bemidji, as they must have a lot of them left that they brought home from the legislature last winter.

Anyone writing to Hanson, or Opsahl for empty pork barrels must not forget to address their letters to the Hon. Opsahl, or Hanson, as the Hon and the empty pork barrels [illegible] they got out of their trip to the legislature.

Peter Hedeen the south side Kratka farmer is threshing this week.

Chas. Swanson and Wm. Rodman are threshing in the Radney neighborhood.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

If you want to save trouble and a call from sheriff Nelson, send your children to school.

Another good heavy rain storm on Wednesday night helps to make a bad matter worse.

Ole Overvold and T. G, Rome returned home from the N. D. threshing fie'ds last week.

Miss Catherine Dunn is teaching the school in the south east corner district of Highlanding, this fall.

COWS FOR SALE.

I have ten first class milch cows for sale, G. A. Hoveland, at the Clearwater Creamery.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Everybody is busy geting ready for winter.

Oscar Nesland returned form N. D. Saturday, where he has been running a threshing machine seperator during the threshing season at a salery of seven dollars a day.

W. G. Hunt, editor of The Sunbeam was assistant mail carrier last Saturday.

Mr. E V. Carlson stapted teaching school in the Nesland school district Monday.

People in this locality have just finished haying. Better late than never!

Mr. M. Rodman went down to his Gully farm Friday.

Mr. Nyland and son Clarance are visiting with Mr. and Mrs Blackstrand this week.

Mr. Andrew Hanson has been movein his house over on the homestead this week.

Andrew Letvig is busy diging for water in this neighborhood, He don't seem to think we have enough water yet!

There will be confirmation service and Host feast, at the school house south from Lillo, on Nov. 7th,. The Ladies of the Clearwater Congegration will serve lunch.

Dr. Clark was out from Plummer on Monday and fumigated the house of R. N. Fore and Mrs. Iverson and raised the quarantine. It seems they had them penned up long enough, and it's a wonder they did not keep them shut up all winter.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 22, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 2?th, 1909. Notice is hereby given, that B. Henry Costelo of Hilda Minn., who on May 16th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1167. Serial No. 04470 for Lots 6. 7. 10, S. W. ¼ S E. ¼ S. E. ¼ S. ?. ¼ Section 1 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described. before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the ?th, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof B. Hanson, Knut Yesterstrand, Gunder G. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Was It Worth It?

Workemer Smeargent, royal academician, was painting the portrait of Lady Anstruther Anstruthers, and Lady Anstruther Anstruthers was very plain—well, as a matter of fact, she was jolly ugly. And, though she was paying him 800 guineas merely for painting the portrait and was going to pay him 600 guineas more for the portrait itself when it was completed, Workemer Smeargent was not satisfied. He felt be might be going blind. Looking at her face so much hurt his eyes.

"Now, what I want, Mr. Smeargent," said the titled lady, "is for you to do the plain, simple thing."

"My dear lady," replied Smeargent, "what you require is not justice, but mercy. When I tell you to look pleasant you don't look natural, and when I tell you to look natural you don't look pleasant."—London [illegible]

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat,

SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $3, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS U P TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

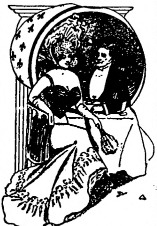
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Bnsiness,-- SINGOR BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

An Unfinished Course.



"Does your son graduate this month?"

"Oh, no! He has another year on the track team."

Trees That Explode.

All lightning blasted trees explode as overcharged boilers do. The flame of the lightning does not burn them up, nor does the electric flash split them like an ax. They simply explode, overcharged, as may be a boiler with steam. The lightning is conducted into the damp interstices of the trunk and into the hollows under the bark. Its tremendous heat at once turns all the moisture in those cramped spaces into steam. This steam in its immediate explosion blows the tree asunder.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Accommodating Him.

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure. Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Chased by a Sea Serpent.

"Ever see a sea serpent?"

"I was chased by one once."

"What did you do?"

"Got up and lit the gas."—Pittsburg Post.

Judgment Reversed.

A middle aged and nervous tenant in an apartment house had summoned his next door neighbor, a young woman student at the conservatory, into court and charged that the peace and quiet of his lodgings had been disturbed by her singing.

The court was inclined to regard the proceedings as unwarranted.

"How much do you sing?" he asked the defendant.

"Only two hours a day," she answered. "An hour in the morning and one at night."

"Two hours!" said the judge. "It appears unreasonable to complain of that."

"But, your honor," interposed the complainant, starting up excitedly, "I trust you will not decide the matter until you have heard the defendant sing."

The defendant was not at all loath to sing. In fact, her personal assurance and professional pride urged her to make the most of this opportunity in the interests of high art.

She began an aria from Wagner, but she had sung but four or five bars when the court interrupted her.

"That will do—that will do," he said. "No further testimony need be taken. The court's judgment is reversed."—Youth's Companion.

A Bobolink With a Canary Song.

A friend of mine tells of a bobolink which learned to sing like a canary. He was captured when quite small and given a cage beside a fine singer, for which he soon exhibited a great attachment. He would sit perfectly still on his perch for a long time watching his friend intently, then try his best to imitate his sweet notes. He tried for three or four weeks before making any progress; then he succeeded in sounding one note almost correctly. When he realized his success his wild joy was pathetic, and the canary's pleasure was very evident. Then he redoubled his efforts until he could sing nearly the whole canary song. After that he and Dick always sang in concert. But, strangest of all, his character seemed to change with his song. Instead of singing but a short time in the spring, as bobolinks do, he sang all the time except when molting. And he imitated his friend's characteristics so perfectly that he became a canary in all but appearance.—Ella H. Stratton in Suburban Life.

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State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain,

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

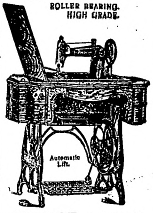
W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you,

Special attention given to Probate Court work,



The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

All His Own.

A young man and his sweetheart were walking together through lanes and fields.

The young man was rather of a bashful nature and had been paying attention to this same young woman for a considerable time without having plucked up courage to put the all important question.

On this particular night, however, he mustered sufficient pluck to ask her how she thought he was progressing with his courting. At the same time his arm stole round her waist.

"Well, Jack," said the girl quietly, "I think you are holding your own at present."

Her Playing.

Mrs. McDuff—This paper says that mice are attracted by music, but I don't believe it.

McDuff—Why not?

Mrs. McDuff—Because I never see any mice around when I play the piano.

McDuff—Well, that's no reason for doubting the paper's statement.

Beat Her Out.

Waggs—I had the laugh on my wife yesterday.

Boggs—How did it happen?

Waggs—We were out driving, and she discovered an echo that beat her out of the last word.

The Money Question.

"Wot do they mean, Jimmy, when they say money talks?"

"I dunno unless it's the wonderful way it says goodby to yer."—London Tatler.

To accuse the wicked and defend the wretched is an honor.—Cicero.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

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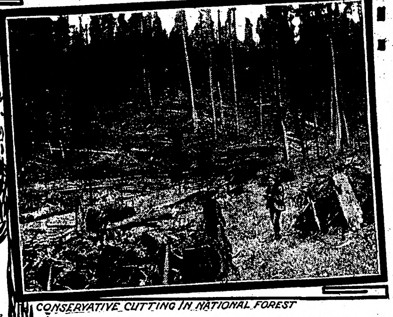
THE TASK OF THE FOREST SERVICE

By Overton W. Price



CONSERVATIVE CUTTING IN NATIONAL FOREST

A LITTLE more than 10 years ago Gifford Pinchot took charge of the government forest work. Up to then the duties of the division of forestry lay mainly in compiling forest data and statistics, its usefulness was necessarily narrow, and its discontinuance in contemplation. The work employed 10 persons, of whom two were professional foresters.

The forest service now administers the national forests, whose aggregate area is about the same as Texas and Ohio combined, and whose money value is more than twice that of the total equipment of the army and navy. It furnishes the chief source of information and assistance to private forest owners and users, who wish to practice forestry. Its force numbers about 3,000, of whom 250 are professional foresters.

This great machine is administered under a policy which has the approval and the co-operation of the American people. It is not an impractical policy constructed by theorists—by those who sometimes hit the bystander instead of the bullseye, because they have not learned the use of the gun with which they shoot. Nor is it a foreign policy, expected to meet conditions under which it was not constructed. The policy of the forest service makes no fetish of the forest. It urges no destructive upheaval in economic conditions. But when the line is plain between the use of the national forests or any of their resources, for the permanent benefit of many, or for the temporary benefit of a few, the forest service encourages use by the many and prevents its monopoly by the few.

FOREST RANGER PUTTING OUT FOREST GROUND FIRE WITH WET SADDLE BLANKET

A FOREST RANGER MOVING CAMP

There are two planks in the platform of the forest service. They are these:

To insure through public ownership and administration the fullest permanent use of those forests which are essential to the public welfare.

To teach American citizens how to make the best use of forests in private hands and of their product, by finding out and telling them how.

The 194,500,000 acres of national forests stand for the first plank. They conserve most of the water and one-third of the timber of the west. This national heritage, whose measurable material resources are worth more than two billions of dollars, is being administered by the forest service in the best permanent interest of all the people. At an average cost for protection of about one-fifth of a cent per acre, the damage by fire on national forests for the last three years has been, per million acres, about three per cent. of that on private forest lands. In these three years the use of the national forests by the people has more than doubled. In 1908, so great were the demands of the people's business, that an average of only about one-fifth of the time of the forest rangers could be given to fire patrol. This was the equivalent of all the time of one man for the patrol of 580,000 acres, an area half the size of the state of Delaware.

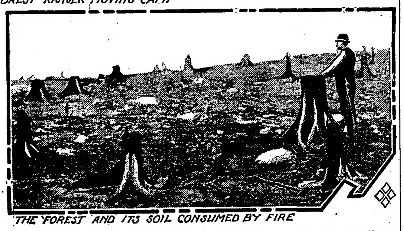
From Arizona to the Canadian border and from California to Minnesota and Arkansas, the forest rangers have done their duty. This has meant unrelenting effort, usually under frontier conditions. There is no more exacting work than fire patrol; and, short of war, nothing makes greater claims than fire fighting upon personal courage, fiber and devotion. The forest rangers are the backbone of the service. Were it not for them, the national forests would soon be forests no longer. And as each of these public servants comes to lay down his tools for younger hands to pick up, he will leave behind him, in the vigorous, unscarred forests of his district, a valuable heritage to the community and the honorable record of a trust fulfilled.

The protection of the national forests from fire is incidental only to the development of their fullest permanent use. This use is limited only so far as is needed to insure the permanence of the forest and to keep it in satisfactory condition. Last year 1,500,000 cattle and horses and 7,500,000 sheep and goats grazed within national forests, or 12 and 21 per cent., respectively, of the range stock of the west. Nearly 400,000,000 feet of mature timber was sold and cut, or enough to build 25,000 ordinary frame houses. More than 130,000,000 feet more was given away to settlers for firewood and other home uses. All this timber was cut and logged conservatively, to the improvement of the condition of the forest. Under such management a forest produces wood forever.

For a man can handle his forest in three different ways, just as he can handle money in three different ways, and the same is true of a nation. He can destroy his forest by wasteful logging and the fire which follows it, just as he can squander money until it is all gone. He can protect his forest adequately from fire or other injury, but fail to harvest its crop, just as he can lock up money in a safe and let it lie there protected from loss, but unproductive and useless. Or he can handle his forest rightly and profit by the interest without impairing the capital, like the man who invests money safely and well.

There is nothing intricate about the principles or the practice of forestry. It has its own careful, skilled methods based on study comparatively recent in this country, but which in other countries began hundreds of years ago. To describe these methods would fill many pages and it takes trained men to apply them. But in the last analysis forestry is common sense, scientifically applied. Cut the mature trees, but do not cut them until they have shed seed enough to start young trees to make another forest. Remember always that the sapling will make a valuable tree some day if it is not injured, just as a boy will make a wage earner if he has his chance. Keep fire out of the forest, because it is worse than the axe in careless hands, for the fire consumes everything, young trees and old, and the forest soil as well. Waste nothing. These are the principles under which logging is done in the national forests. The result is to make of them a factory as well as a storehouse of wood.

But the usefulness of the national forests does not end with producing timber and grass. Their still larger value to the nation is in conserving stream flow. These mountain forests are to the streams of the west what the storage battery is to the wire—the source of energy in reserve. Without forests to check the run-offs, streams fluctuate or even go dry for part of the year; but those streams which rise in well forested watersheds maintain a comparatively even flow.



THE FOREST AND ITS SOIL CONSUMED BY FIRE

The reclamation service, when its task is finished, will have turned 50,000,000 acres of desert into fertile farm land, dotted with homes. Under its director, Frederick Haynes Newell, whose achievement is national and enduring, this work, unparalleled in scope, is going successfully forward. The story of what has been done by the men of the reclamation service, in the face of engineering difficulties historic in their magnitude, has yet to be adequately written. But for the permanent success of its work, the reclamation service must depend not merely upon its reservoirs and dams, but upon the thoroughness with which the forest service does its duty. The preservation of the national forests is vital to the fulfillment of the national irrigation policy.

In the conservation of water used for the development of power through electricity, as well as for irrigation, lies another great function of the national forests, whose importance is only beginning to be generally realized. In the regulation of the development of this power within national forests, through the leasing of power sites without passage of title to the user, through a charge for the occupancy and use of these sites and through rigid provisions against combination and monopoly, the forest service is effectively safeguarding, within national forests, the interests of the American people, whose property these water powers are. Herein lies the greatest public service which the forest service is rendering. The standing timber in the national forests, which is alone sufficient if it were cut clean to meet all the needs of the nation for 10 years, is of less value than the sites for the development of water power, whose usefulness these forests conserve. The complete destruction of this timber by fire would be far less grave than for the power sites within national forests to pass into unregulated corporate ownership or control.

The power of the immediate future is water power. The trust of the immediate future is the power trust, if nation, state and citizen fail to do their utmost. In some regions this trust is already firmly intrenched. In others it is in the making. In every region it is spreading, strengthening, acquiring, where men need power to work for them and water runs down hill. To say there are no combinations to control water powers is to be of them, or to be misinformed.

In addition to their resources of water, wood and grass, the national forests serve a host of minor uses of great importance to the settlers who live in and near them and to the development of the communities in which they lie. A total of about 10,000 permits for these minor uses have been granted, involving the occupancy of national forest land or the use of other resources, of which more than half were without charge.

This vast and increasing business is handled by the officers of the forest service, who are the servants of the people, in the interest first of all of the small man. The timber and the grass the national forests produce cost a fair price to the lumberman and the stockman.

The forest service is not charged with the regulation of corporations. But it is charged with the right care of a vast public property. It sees to it that the yield from this property, the water, the wood and the grass, goes first to those who need it most—to the home builders. For every permit granted to a man to graze 1,000 head of stock or more, the forest service has granted 10 permits to small owners to graze their little bunches of sheep and cattle. For every large sale of timber, it has made 20 small sales to feed the little sawmills upon which the frontier communities depend.

The national forests are to the west what coal is to the engine. The forest service is the stoker. There is coal enough in the bunkers to keep a full head of steam throughout the run, if it is not wasted. If it be wasted, the engine will soon slow down for lack of fuel.

WAS IN NO HURRY TO LEAVE

Prisoner Put Coming Gastronomic Joy Ahead of a Brief Period of Liberty.

A colored man from Georgia had lived in Washington but a few years when he was arrested for some slight violation of the city ordinances. Upon hearing that the negro was in jail, the secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A. secured the services of a minister to go with him and sign the prisoner's bail bond. They reached the jail shortly before noon, and told the negro the object of their visit. In response to the proffered kindness he said:

"Mistah Johnsing, I sho is glad you-all is gwine to git me out, but I wants you-all to fix it so I can't git out till late dis evenin'."

Of course the two Samaritans were somewhat taken aback by this unusual request. But a moment later they lost their breath when, in answer to the secretary's question, the Georgia negro replied in a whisper:

"Well, sah, dey's a-gittin' dinnah ready, an' dey's cookin' greens; an' I sho would like to git some o' dem greens befo' I leabes dis place!"—Lippincott's.

His Proper Field.

A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog loose in the yard. "Hit wouldn't be no use, judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain this thing to yo' all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full of shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef yo' want to engage in any rascality, judge, yo' better stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Tuberculosis Among Soldiers.

For 1,000 active troops in the armies of the great world powers, the following figures show the percentage of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis: United States, 4.72; Great Britain and colonies, 2.4; France, 5.3; Germany, 1.5; Austria, 1.0, and Russia, 2.7.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS 50¢ A BOTTLE

The Best Kind Of Life Insurance
is health insurance. The best way to insure the health of your family when any member gets in a "run-down" condition, is to use a tonic that removes the *cause* of the ill-health. Such a tonic is
DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
A "run down" condition is generally due to the failure of the digestive organs to properly digest the food. Dr. D. Jayne's Vermifuge tones up the digestive organs so that they supply the body with proper nourishment, and in this way bring about *lasting health.* Ordinary tonics simply supply food material in predigested form, and consequently are only effective as long as the tonic is taken.
Sold by all Druggists—two sizes, 50c and 35c.
Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant has been relieving and curing Coughs, Colds, and similar ailments for nearly four generations.

When You're Hoarse Use
PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS
Gives immediate relief. The first dose relieves your aching throat and allays the irritation. Guaranteed to contain no opiates. Very palatable.
All Druggists, 25c.

BUYS A GOLD BRICK

PAYS "INNOCENT OLD MINER" $25,000 FOR $15 WORTH OF BRASS.

CLEVER CONFIDENCE MEN WIN

Clever Confidence Men Win Well Acted Comedy Takes in Land Man and His Son—Swindlers Leave No Clue.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.—H. F. Chaffee, millionaire Dakota land-owner, president of the Amenia & Sharon Land Company, and heavily interested in the John Miller Grain Company, Minneapolis, paid $25,0&00 in real money to a clever swindler who successfully worked upon him the time-honored gold brick trick. In return for the small fortune, Mr. Chaffee found himself the possessor of 80 pounds of yellow metal, probably worth about $15.

The operators of the swindle were "John Armstrong," a gray-hared miner and the owner of a fictitious gold mine of fabulous resources in old Mexico, and "W. H. Harper," Philadelphia, archaelogist of wide repute and reliable assayer of precious metals, the former occupying modest quarters at the Beaufort hotel and the latter holding forth in the finest suite of rooms in the Rogers hostelry.

Mr. Chaffee met Armstrong three days ago at Chaffee's home in Amenia, N. D., where the swindler told a story that he was in search of an uncle by the name of Chaffee.

Gold As Security.

He told of the two golden ingots, worth $40,000 at any government mint, which he held in two trunks in Minneapolis, ready to be placed as security for the $25,000 loan.

Mr. Chaffee was more than interested and agreed to accompany the miner to Minneapolis and look at the gold. His son, E. W. Chaffee, himself an assayer, accompanied him on the trip.

Armstrong, producing an auger and steel drill, bored several small holes in each of the yellow disks. The Chaffees in the meantime scraped up the metal shavings.

When a handful of these had been secured, Armstrong placed them in an envelope and the trio started out to find a competent assayer to compute the purity of the gold.

At the store of J.B. Hudson & Son, jewelers, Armstrong went inside alone. He joined the group in several minutes with a card bearing the names of two assayers, who he said were highly recommended by this firm. One was a St. Paul man, but the other, W. H. Harper, was located at the Rogers hotel.

The party went there and, in answer to a card, Mr. Harper sent down word that, although he was rather busy, he would see the gentlemen for a few minutes.

Applied the Acid Test.

Taking some nitric acid, which the younger Mr. Chaffee had thought it best to purchase in person, Mr. Harper applied it to the metal shavings submitted to him by Mr. Armstrong, and after watching the action of the acid, pronounced the metal to be of the highest grade.

The next move was made at the Security National bank where Mr. Chaffee cashed a personal check for $25,000. All three parties concerned then returned to the Beaufort, where the money, 25 crisp one thousand dollar bills, was handed over to Armstrong.

Took Dinner Together.

At the invitation of Armstrong, all went to the Nicollet cafe for dinner. In the course of the meal the younger Chaffee, becoming suspicious, left the table and hurried to the Rogers hotel in search of Mr. "Harper."

In answer to his anxious inquiries at the desk, he learned that the assayer "of wide repute" had checked out of the hotel a few minutes after the departure of the Chaffees earlier in the evening.

In the meantime, his father waited for him at the cafe. Finally Armstrong said that he could remain no longer but would return in half an hour.

That was the last seen of him, for five minutes later his effects were moved from the Beaufort and the police have been unable to trace him since.

FLAXSEED PRICE GOES UP.

Minneapolis. — Because it rained Sunday and was cold Monday, the price of flax seed went up 16 cents a bushel. There was a snappy bull market on at the Chamber of Commerce and some excitement.

Minnesota and the Dakotas have raised a good flaxseed crop, but it has not been moving in very fast from the farms. Only 318 cars were brought in by the railroads, compared with 386 a year ago.

Fist Fight Fatal.

Green Bay, Wis.—Henry Hoberg, a member of the J. J. Hoberg Paper Mill Company, was almost instantly killed by a blow in the throat from the fist of Fred Kramer in a saloon fight.

Hoberg persisted in playing cards with Kramer and his party and finally Kramer became angry and with his fist administered the fatal blow. Hoberg was 34 years old and leaves a wife, mother and five brothers, while Kramer, is 25 and unmarried. The latter, has surrendered.

GRAIN MOVEMENT IS HEAVY.

2,624 Cars Have Already Been Shipped. Fear Shortage.

Minneapolis, Minn.—With 2,624 cars of grain moved into Minneapolis and Duluth over Sunday, the northwest railroads present tonnage figures to start the new, week that fore-shadow a big increase in October gross earnings, and suggest the possibility of a scracity of cars before the month has passed. To date, there has been no appreciable car shortage and no serious congestion at terminals.

Minneapolis will not experience a freight congestion if good management and anticipation can prevent. The Minneapolis & Eastern, the little road that serves the milling district, was badly crowded, but the mills and elevators have so far handled the grain well, and expect to clear up, notwithstanding the switching of a good part of the 712 cars of wheat, out of the total of 1,102 cars of grain received, to the mills. The state inspection department and the Northern Demurrage Bureau were able to handle everything in a satisfactory manner.

Neither the Great Northern, Milwaukee, Soo or Northern Pacific roads report any shortage of cars, but all admit that merchandise, lumber, livestock and other traffic is taxing the motive power, and is likely to be heavier before October has passed. Barley, rye and oats are being loaded more heavily in the country. The flax crop is beginning to move.

Railroad managers expect no serious difficulty, so long as terminals can be kept open. The enforcement of drastic orders limiting the time in which cars must be emptied and returned, has operated to keep the Minneapolis sidetracks clear.

About two thousand five hundred loaded grain cars are on the Minneapolis side-tracks at this time. Should receipts continue at the present rate, congestion would be unavoidable, but the Monday figures are always heaviest, and receipts of the other days of this week are not expected to come within 70 per cent of the present.

The origin of the grain tonnage is shown in the inspection report, so far as made, covering 914 cars, containing wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and flax. The grain moved in as follows:

Road.	Cars.
Great Northern	371
Milwaukee	160
Soo	165
Omaha	85
Northern Pacific	81
Minneapolis & St. Louis	48
Great Western	4
Total	914

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific figures do not fairly represent tonnage being handled, as those roads are moving much grain to Duluth.

BIG RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

Congregational Brotherhood of America is Holding National Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minn.—With a "message to the men of Minneapolis," delivered at a down-town meeting by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, the second national convention of the Congregational Brotherhood of America opened at noon. The attendance is large, and all parts of the country being represented, and the enthusiasm is intense. This evening the President, John H. T. Main, of Iowa college, will preside at the second session, and the speakers will be Dr. S. B. Capen, of Massachusetts; Henry M. Beardsley, of Kansas, and Dr. Gunsaulus.

Others who will address the convention before the closing on Sunday evening are E. L. Smith, of Seattle; Prof. A. P. Hollis, of North Dakota; Fred B. Smith, of New York; Dr. W. B. Forbush, of Michigan; President Northrop, of the University of Minnesota; President M. L. Burton, of Smith college; T. C. MacBillan, of Chicago; Wayne B. Wheeler, of Ohio, and, at the annual banquet Saturday night, Mayor Haynes, of Minneapolis, and Booker T. Washington.

CALLS CANAL BOARD TOGETHER.

Gov. Eberhart Arranges Conference on Superior-Mississippi Project.

St. Paul. — Governor A. O. Eberhart has summoned the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Canal Commission to meet on Tuesday, Nov. 9, in the governor's office, to take up the work laid out by the legislature. The act creating the commission directs it to investigate the feasibility and practicability of a ship or barge canal from Lake Superior to the Mississippi river.

The legislature outlined a comprehensive program, but failed to make any appropriation, and state officials anticipate that little can be accomplished of practical value. Members of the legislature agreed last winter that a system of inland waterways would have a tendency to reduce and equalize freight rates and generally indorsed all the navigation schemes proposed, but no estimates were presented of the amounts necessary to construct a canal such as proposed or any of the other waterways suggested.

Will Write Johnson Biography.

St. Paul. — Frank A. Day will become a literary man. Having been lieutenant governor of the state, later political manager and director, in addition to having been an editor, Mr. Day now branches into the realm of authorship, and willl prepare a biography of the late Governor John A. Johnson.

Mr. Day will have associated with him a newspaper man, to assist in the preparation of the material, and both wil work in collaboration with Mrs. Johnson A. Johnson.

LIPTON WILL TRY TO "LIFT" AMERICA'S CUP

Sir Thomas Will Issue a Challenge if Universal Yacht Rules Are Used.

Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to make another attempt to "lift" the America's cup. The baronet sailed for New York on October 9 for the purpose of looking over the ground and consulting the authorities of the New York Yacht club in an endeavor to induce them to permit him to challenge under the universal rule. While in America he will visit the middle west and has expressed his intention of stopping some time in Chicago.

"I am as hot on the trail of the America's cup as ever," said Sir Thomas. "I am willing and anxious to challenge, but it must be under the universal rule which prevails at every regatta in America. I think what is a good enough rule for all American yacht clubs to race under, should be good enough for the cup races.

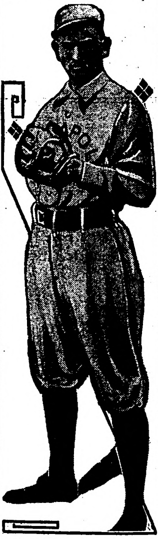
"I will build and sail any size the New York club wishes under the universal rule, which was adopted to prevent freaks like the Shamrock, Columbia, Reliance, etc., sailing in the America cup races. No builder of any repute will build under that antiquated, 56-year-old rule, as it would mean a more magnificent freak than ever before.

"It is all very good to sail freaks around Sandy Hook and Long Island sound, but to sail a freak across the Atlantic is a different matter.

"I don't say that if the New York Yacht club is willing to accept a challenge under the universal rule, that I would win, but I would try my hardest and would certainly give the American public good sport. I cannot understand why the New York Yacht club wishes to make the conditions of this particular race entirely to suit themselves and thereby debar me from participating, when the deed of gift has a mutual clause inserted that makes it quite easy for the committee to meet my requests.

"I am sure if the man who drew the deed of gift were alive he would be the first to say 'Give Lipton a chance under the rule obtaining in every other race in American waters.'"

ROW OVER THIS PITCHER



Mike Cantillon, president of the Minneapolis club, is on the trail of the National Commission. Mike, who is a brother of Joe Cantillon, this year manager of the Senators claims that the supreme body practically made him lose the pannant in the association by ordering Comiskey to recall Pitcher Olmstead from him during the latter part of August.

The leader of the Millers said it was agreed that the Sox would get Olmstead after the association season closed in September. Then the middle of August he was informed by the commission that a new rule compelled Olmstead to report to Comiskey on or before August 20.

Michigan Plans War on Chicago.

Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and possibly Cornell are the universities named for membership in a combine which, if carried out, will be the greatest athletic alliance known to intercollegiate history. The movement found its root at Michigan, and is aimed at Chicago. It was first talked almost a year ago. Alumni of Chicago and Michigan were inclined to discredit the story.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Usually There Are Other Troubles to Prove It.

Pain in the back is pain in the kidneys, in most cases, and it points to the need of a special remedy to remove and cure the congestion or inflammation of the kidneys that is interfering with their work and causing that pain that makes you say: "Oh, my back."

Thompson Watkins, professional nurse, 420 N. 23rd St., Parsons, Kan., says: "For some time I was annoyed with sharp twinges across the small of my back and irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills, I am free from these troubles."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LEFT THEIR SEATS HASTILY

Fair School Teachers Blissfully Unaware of Contents of Box on Which They Rested.

"While in Paris this summer another girl and I went out to Versailles one afternoon," said a school teacher who had just returned from abroad. "It was dusk when we reached the railway station, and as there was no waiting room we sat down on two crates that were out on the platform among a lot of others. We noticed that the station employes kept staring at us with a persistence that was annoying. Presently a man in a shabby uniform with a bucket on his arm approached us. He touched his cap deferentially and said—in French, of course:

"'Mesdames, pray do not let me disturb you, but I am forced to open the boxes on which you are seated in order to feed the boa constrictor and other serpents that are within.'

"When we recovered from our fright we found we had been seated in the midst of a huge collection of snakes that had just arrived from their native jungles en route for the zoo near Versailles."

BABY'S WATERY ECZEMA.

Itched and Scratched Until Blood Ran —$50 Spent on Useless Treatments —Disease Seemed Incurable.

Cured by Cuticura for $1.50.

"When my little boy was two and a half months old he broke out on both cheeks with eczema. It was the itchy, watery kind and we had to keep his little hands wrapped up all the time, and if he would happen to get them uncovered he would claw his face till the blood streamed down on his clothing. We called in a physician at once, but he gave an ointment which was so severe that my babe would scream when it was put on. We changed doctors and medicine until we had spent fifty dollars or more and baby was getting worse. I was so worn out watching and caring for him night and day that I almost felt sure the disease was incurable. But finally reading of the good results of the Cuticura Remedies, I determined to try them. I can truthfully say I was more than surprised, for I bought only a dollar and a half's worth of the Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills), and they did more good than all my doctors' medicines I had tried, and in fact entirely cured him. His face is perfectly clear of the least spot or scar of anything. Mrs. W. M. Comerer, Burnt Cabins, Pa., Sept. 15, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

To Breaking One Neck, $2.

The "line-up" man was a facetious soul. The woman for whom he was putting up a pulley clothes-line was exacting. She ordered it put in a certain place, which it was almost impossible for him to reach. He hesitated. "If I have to put it there, lady," he said, "I'll break my neck." Still she did not relent. "All right, lady," he consented, with a cheerful grin, "but it'll cost yer $2 extry if I break my neck."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

It is not what he has, nor even what he does, that directly expresses the worth of a man, but what he is.—Henry F. Amiel.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER costs only 25c, 35c or 50c a bottle, but it contains many dollars' worth of virtue in curing colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and kindred ills. At all druggists.

The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes.—Disraeli.

The highest medical authority on foods,

Sir James Crichton Browne, LL. D.—F. R. S.
of London,
gives the best reasons for eating more

Quaker Oats

In an article published in the Youth's Companion of September 23rd, 1909, Dr. Browne, the great medical authority on foods, says, about brain and muscle building—

"There is one kind of food that seems to me of marked value as a food to the brain and to the whole body throughout childhood and adolescence (youth), and that is oatmeal.

"Oats are the most nutritious of all the cereals, being richer in fats, organic phosphorus and lecithins."

He says oatmeal is gaining ground with the well-to-do of Great Britain. He speaks of it as the mainstay of the Scottish laborer's diet and says it produces a big-boned, well-developed, mentally energetic race.

His experiments prove that good oatmeal such as Quaker Oats not only furnishes the best food for the human being, but eating it strengthens and enlarges the thyroid gland—this gland is intimately connected with the nourishing processes of the body.

In conclusion he says—

"It seems probable therefore that the bulk and brawniness of the Northerners (meaning the Scotch) has been in some measure due to the stimulation of the thyroid gland by oatmeal porridge in childhood."

The Scotch eat Quaker Oats because it is the best of all oatmeals.

New Geyser in Yellowstone Park.

For a few days past there have been indications of an eruption of some kind near the Fountain hotel in Yellowstone park, says a dispatch from Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo. Now a new and magnificent geyser has broken out in full force about 100 feet north of the regular Fountain geyser near Fountain hotel. This new geyser, which does not appear to affect any of the others in that vicinity, played to a height of 150 to 200 feet, throwing off immense quantities of hot water, mud and steam. The new geyser does not play regularly as does Old Faithful, but at short intervals, the eruptions occurring five or six hours apart, and lasting about one hour.

Many Were in the Same Boat.

According to the Saturday Evening Post, this is a story heard with much glee by congress during the last days of the Roosevelt administration:

During the recent cold spell in Washington, a man, shivering and ragged, knocked at the door of a K street house and said to the lady: "Please, madam, give me something to eat. I am suffering severely from exposure."

"You must be more specific," the lady replied. "Are you a member of the senate or of the house?"

How She Knew.

The cartoonist's wife was talking to a friend.

"I just know Fred didn't want to work at the office last night," she said.

"Why, how do you know?" was asked.

"Because in his sleep he said: 'Well, I'll stay, but I don't want to draw.'"—Lippincott's Magazine.

A One-Part Melodrama.

"But you can't have a big scene with only one person in it."

"Sure I can," said the star. "After a struggle with myself I throw myself over the bridge."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In case of pain on the lungs Hamlins Wizard Oil acts like a mustard plaster, except that it is more effective and is so much nicer and cleaner to use.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even when he is in the right.—Cato.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

To the good the world is very good; to the bad it is bad.—Smiles.

Dr. Pierce's pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Money talks, but it often fails to tell the truth.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Don't get rusty and you won't squeak.

After illness

Always after illness, redecorate the walls with Alabastine. It is a perfect germicide, and requiring neither paste nor glue, offers no feeding ground for bacilli or vermin.

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

Alabastine is a powder made of alabaster rock sold in packages. Simply mixed with cold water and applied, it is far better than kalsomine. More beautiful, more healthful and more economical.

Try it. All dealers.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Up-Set Sick Feeling

that follows taking a dose of castor oil, salts or calomel, is about the worst you can endure—Ugh—it gives one the creeps. You don't have to have it—CASCARETS move the bowels—tone up the liver—without these bad feelings. Try them. 914

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Cheap Homes for the Million
Along the
Kansas City Southern Ry.
In Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.
Write for copy of "Current Events" Gulf Coast Book, etc., to
F. E. ROESLER, Land Commissioner, K C S. Ry.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 43-1909.

Aids Nature

The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing weak stomachs, wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of the fundamental truth that "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body-building, tissue-repairing, muscle-making materials, in condensed and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the necessary strength to the stomach to digest food, build up the body and thereby throw off lingering obstinate coughs. The "Discovery" re-establishes the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purifies and enriches the blood, and nourishes the nerves—in short establishes sound vigorous health.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better FOR HIM...it pays better. But you are thinking of the cure not the profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, In Plain English; or, Medicine Simplified, 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations, newly revised up-to-date Edition, paper-bound, sent for 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. *MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.*

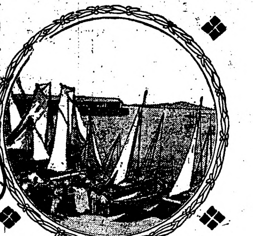
ESTABLISHED 1879
Ship your BARLEY, FLAX and WHEAT to
WOODWARD & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK)
C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON. 93 HENRY ST BROOKLYN, N.Y.

LOCK TYPE OF CANAL QUICKEST AND SAFEST

BY LIEUT. COL. GEO. W. GOETHALS, U.S. ARMY

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF ENGINEER, ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION

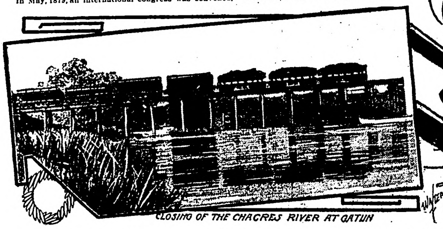


LOW TIDE NEAR THE PACIFIC TERMINUS OF THE CANAL.

A CANAL connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has occupied public attention for upward of four centuries, during which period various routes have been proposed, each having certain special or peculiar advantages. It was not until the nineteenth century, however, that any definite action was taken looking toward its accomplishment.

In 1876 an organization was perfected in France for making surveys and collecting data on which to base the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama and in 1878 a concession for prosecuting the work was secured from the Colombian government.

In May, 1879, an international congress was convened, under the auspices of Ferdinand de Lesseps, to consider the question of the best location and plan of the canal. This congress, after a two weeks' session, decided in favor of the Panama route and of a sea-level canal without locks. De Lesseps' success with the Suez canal made him a strong advocate of the sea-level type and his opinion had considerable influence in the decision.



CLOSING OF THE CHAGRES RIVER AT GATUN

Immediately following this action the Panama Canal Company was organized under the general laws of France, with Ferdinand de Lesseps as its president. The concession granted in 1878 by Colombia was purchased by the company and the stock was successfully floated in December, 1880. The two years following were devoted largely to surveys, examinations and preliminary work. In the first plan adopted the canal was to be 29.5 feet deep, with a ruling bottom width of 72 feet. Leaving Colon, the canal passed through low ground to the valley of the Chagres river at Gatun, a distance of about six miles; thence through this valley for 21 miles, to Obispo, where, leaving the river, it crossed the continental divide at Culebra by means of a tunnel, and reached the Pacific through the valley of the Rio Grande. The difference in the tides of the two oceans, nine inches in either direction from the mean in the Atlantic and from nine to 11 feet from the same datum in the Pacific, was to be overcome and the final currents reduced by a proper sloping of the bottom of the Pacific portion of the canal. No provisions were made for the control of the Chagres river.

In the early eighties, after a study of the flow due to the tidal differences a tidal lock near the Pacific was provided. Various schemes were also proposed for the control of the Chagres, the most prominent being the construction of a dam at Gamboa. The dam as proposed afterward proved to be impracticable and this problem remained, for the time being, unsolved. The tunnel through the divide was also abandoned in favor of an open cut.

First Change from Sea Level to Lock Type.

Work was prosecuted on the sea-level canal until 1887, when a change to the lock type was made, in order to secure the use of the canal for navigation as soon as possible. It was agreed at that time that the change in plan did not contemplate abandonment of the sea-level canal, which was ultimately to be secured, but merely its postponement for the time being. In this new plan the summit level was placed above the flood line of the Chagres river, to be supplied with water from that stream by pumps. Work was pushed forward until 1889, when the company went into bankruptcy, and on February 4, that year, a liquidator was appointed to take charge of its affairs. Work was suspended on May 15, 1889. The new Panama Canal Company was organized in October, 1894, when work was again resumed, on the plan recommended by a commission of engineers.

This plan contemplated a sea-level canal from Limon bay to Bohio, where a dam across the valley created a lake extending to Bas Obispo, the difference in level being overcome by two locks; the summit level extended from Bas Obispo to Paraiso, reached by two more locks, and was supplied with water by a feeder from an artificial reservoir created by a dam at Alhajuela, in the upper Chagres valley. Four locks were located on the Pacific side, the two middle ones at Pedro Miguel combined in a flight.

A second or alternative plan was proposed at the same time, by which the summit level was to be a lake formed by the Bohio dam, fed directly by the Chagres. Work was continued on this plan until the rights and property of the new company were purchased by the United States.

United States Become Interested.

The United States, not unmindful of the advantages of an isthmian canal, had from time to time made investigations and surveys of the various routes. With a view to government ownership and control congress directed an investigation of the Nicaraguan canal, for which a concession had been granted to a private company. The resulting report brought about such a discussion of the advantages of the Panama route to the Nicaraguan route that by an act of congress, approved March 3, 1889, a commission was appointed to make full and complete investigation of the Isthmus of Panama, with a view to the construction of a canal . . . to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans . . . and particularly to investigate the two routes known respectively as the Nicaragua route and the Panama route, with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for such canal, together with the approximate and probable cost of constructing a canal at each of the two or more of said routes.

The commission reported on November 16, 1901, in favor of Panama and recommended the lock type of canal. The plan consisted of a sea-level section from Colon to Bohio, where a dam across the Chagres valley created a summit level 82 to 90 feet above the sea, reached by two locks. The lake or summit level extended from Bohio to Pedro Miguel, where two locks connected it with a pool 28 feet above mean tide, extending to Miraflores, the location of the final lock. The ruling bottom width of the canal prism was fixed at 150 feet, increased at the curves and in the submerged channels. In Panama bay the width was fixed at 200 feet and in the artificial channel in Limon bay 500 feet was adopted, with turning places 800 feet wide. The minimum depth was 35 feet and the locks were to have usable lengths of 740 feet and widths of 84 feet. The commission assessed the value of the rights, franchises, concessions, lands, unfinished work, plans and other property, including the railroad of the New Panama Canal Company, at $40,000,000.

EXCAVATING FOR THE SITE OF THE GREAT GATUN DAM, LOOKING SOUTH

By act of congress, approved June 28, 1902, the president of the United States was authorized to acquire, at a cost not exceeding $40,000,000, the property rights of the New Panama Canal Company on the Isthmus of Panama and also to secure from the Republic of Colombia perpetual control of a strip of land not less than six miles wide, extending from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean.

Pursuant to the legislation, negotiations were entered into with Colombia and with the New Panama Canal Company, with the end that a treaty was made with the Republic of Panama granting to the United States control of a 10-mile strip, constituting the Canal Zone, with the right to construct, maintain and operate a canal. This treaty was ratified by the Republic of Panama on December 2, 1903, and by the United States on February 23, 1904.

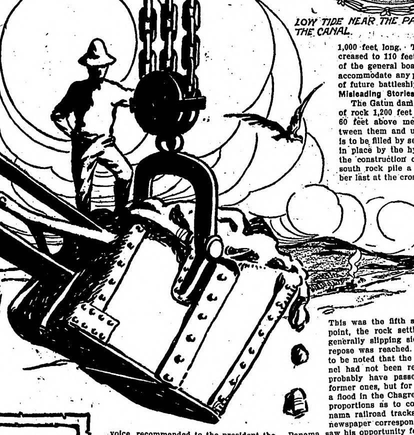
The formal transfer of the property of the New Panama Canal Company on the isthmus was made on May 4, 1904, after which the United States began the organization of a force for the construction of the lock type of canal, in the meantime continuing the excavation by utilizing the French material and equipment and such labor as was procurable on the isthmus.

Lock Type is Adopted.

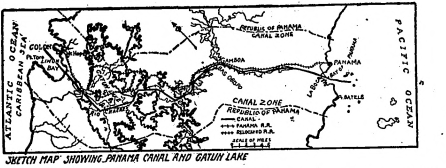
The question of a sea-level canal was again agitated and secured such recognition that the president convened the international board of engineers, consisting of 13 members, to assemble at Washington on the first day of September, 1905, for the purpose of considering the various plans for the construction of the canal that would be submitted to it.

As a result of its deliberations the board submitted a majority report and a minority report signed by five of its members, the former advocating a sea-level canal and the latter a lock canal, with the summit level 85 feet above mean tide.

The Isthmian Canal Commission, with one dissenting voice, recommended to the president the adoption of the lock type recommended by the minority, which was also strongly advocated by the then chief engineer, Mr. John F. Stevens.



On June 29, 1906, congress provided that a lock type of canal be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, of the general type proposed by the minority of the board of consulting engineers, and work has continued along these lines. As originally proposed, the plan consisted of a practically straight channel 500 feet wide, 41 feet deep from deep water in the Caribbean to Gatun, where an ascent to the 85-foot level was made by three locks in flight. The level is maintained by a dam approximately 7,700 feet long, one-half mile wide at the base, 100 feet wide at the top, constructed to 135 feet above mean tide. The lake formed by this dam, 171 square miles in extent, carried navigation to Pedro Miguel, where a lock of 30 feet lift carried the vessel down to a lake 55 feet above mean tide, extending to Sosa hill, where two locks overcame the difference of level between the lake surface and the Pacific. Nineteen and eight-hundredths miles of the distance from Gatun to Sosa hill had a channel 1,000 feet at the bottom, a minimum channel for 4½ miles through Culebra of 200 feet at the bottom. The balance of the distance varied in width to 800 feet, the larger portion of the entire canal being not less than 500 feet. The depth of water was fixed at 45 feet. The lake assured a perfect control of the Chagres river.



SKETCH MAP SHOWING PANAMA CANAL AND GATUN LAKE

Improvements in Original Plans.

Certain changes have been made in the original project, the most important being the withdrawal of the locks from Sosa to Miraflores, which was recommended and adopted in December, 1907. This resulted in a change in the direction of the channel in Panama bay. A breakwater is being constructed from Sosa to Naos island which, by cutting off the silt-bearing cross-current, which has always been troublesome, protects the channel against silting.

A second change is the widening of the 4½ miles of Culebra cut to a width of 300 feet at the bottom. This was done by executive order and was not made on the recommendation of the commission.

A third change is the location of the breakwaters in Colon harbor. The necessity for these breakwaters was made apparent in the latter part of January, when a storm of some magnitude seriously interfered with shipping. As originally proposed for both sea-level and lock types, the breakwaters were parallel to the axis of the channel excavated in Limon bay. If so constructed, sufficient area would not be given to dissipate the waves entering head on into the channel and they would not afford much, if any, protection to shipping. These breakwaters are to be built out from Manzanillo island and Toro point, so as to give a sheltered anchorage and also an opportunity for such expansion to the waves as to break them up.

A fourth change is in the dimensions of the locks. As proposed by the minority they were 900 feet by 95 feet, usable lengths and widths. These dimensions were subsequently changed by the commission at the instigation of the president to dimensions 100 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. The width was again increased to 110 feet on the recommendation of the general board of the navy, so as to accommodate any possible increase in beam of future battleships.

Misleading Stories About the Gatun Dam.

The Gatun dam is to consist of two piles of rock 1,200 feet apart and carried up to 60 feet above mean tide. The space between them and up to the required height is to be filled by selected material deposited in place by the hydraulic process. During the construction of the north side of the south rock pile a slip occurred in November last at the crossing of the French canal.

This was the fifth slip that occurred at this point, the rock settling to some extent, but generally slipping sidewise until the angle of repose was reached. In this connection it is to be noted that the silt deposits in the channel had not been removed. This slip would probably have passed unnoticed, as did the former ones, but for the fact that at the time a flood in the Chagres river had attained such proportions as to cover a portion of the Panama railroad tracks just south of Gatun. A newspaper correspondent, going from Colon to Panama, saw his opportunity for a sensational story and attributed the flood to the dropping of the Gatun dam into the subterranean lake under the dam and locks, which another faker had previously discovered, and the news of the destruction of the Gatun dam was cabled to the United States.

The slip did not affect the south slope or side of the rock pile. It was entirely local and did not in any way interfere with the work. It would not have occurred had steps been taken during construction to give the proper slope to the rock pile, but economy of time and money did not warrant such precaution. As stated by one of the engineering publications, "We can state from actual personal examination that this incident has absolutely no engineering significance."

As a result, however, the public is told that dire disaster will follow the undertaking unless the present plans are abandoned and the Straits of Panama constructed—that is, a sea-level canal across the isthmus 500 or 600 feet wide. To accomplish this, however, a lock canal must be built first and subsequently widened and deepened until the ideal is reached. There is no data available for such a canal. With mountains instead of hills to be removed estimates are, of course, impossible; so the most optimistic figures, suitable alone to the ideal, are offered as a bait. In any event it is also claimed that Bohio should have been selected for the site of the dam in lieu of Gatun.

As between Gatun and Bohio, at both places the distance from the natural surface to the rock is so great that any attempt to found the dam on the last named material will be attended by enormous expense. At Bohio the gorge in its lower strata is filled with water-bearing gravel, and to make the dam safe the underflow through these strata would have to be cut off by some means extending down 165 feet. No such strata exist at Gatun, so, for this reason alone, leaving out of consideration the advantages in the control of the Chagres river and to navigation by reason of the greater extent of lake, Gatun offers the better site.

Both the majority and minority of the board of consulting engineers considered Gatun a suitable location for a dam; the former adopted it for the typical lock canal used for comparison with the sea-level canal, the latter for the 85-foot summit-level canal. The majority, however, feared the existence of an underground flow in case of the higher dam, but investigations have failed to disclose any. The great mass of underlying material is not sandy and gravelly deposits, as was supposed, but a mixture of these materials so firmly cemented together with clay as to make the strata in which they occur impervious to water.

Foundation at Gatun Is Satisfactory.

I venture the statement, without fear of contradiction, that the site of no public or private work of any kind has received such a thorough and exhaustive examination and investigation as the foundation of the dam and locks at Gatun. There is no longer a doubt concerning any of the underlying strata; neither the impermeability nor the ability of the foundations to bear the loads that will be brought upon them can be questioned if the data be carefully and impartially examined. The investigations fail to disclose any water-bearing strata or the existence of that underground stream with a discharge equal to the Chagres river itself, which was recently asserted as a fact on the floor of the senate.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
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THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1909. NO. 31.

EDUCATORS JUNKET

TWENTY IN DELEGATION THAT WILL INSPECT SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF 12 STATES

University of Minnesota Engages Attention of the Party, Which Is Investigating Rural School Conditions.

Minneapolis.—The city of Minneapolis was host to 20 of the most prominent educators of the country, including the state superintendents of 12 Southern states, besides Dr. Winship, of Boston, and Rolla C. Ogden, of New York, who made the trip possible for the others.

The party is on a tour of the leading educational institutions of the west, and northwest. Rural school conditions are also being carefully studied. The two special cars are carrying the visitors.

In the morning some little time was given to the St. Paul public school system. Most of the day, however, was spent in Minneapolis. The visiting educators were escorted by Prof. J. L. Coulter, of the University of Minnesota, with the state agricultural college as the first objective point. The forenoon was spent in a thorough inspection of this institution and the visitors were taken to the university campus in the afternoon.

Late in the day all were taken on a sightseeing trip of Minneapolis in automobiles furnished by the Commercial club.

Friday was spent at Menominee, Wis., on an inspection of the Trinity Stout Industrial school. The University of Wisconsin at Madison will claim their attention on the day following. After that the party will start south again.

In the party are:

Dr. Wickliffe Rose, Nashville, agent Peabody fund; Dr. P. P. Claxton, Universit of Tennessee, Knoxville; R. C. Stearns, Richmond, representing the Virginia state superintendent; Luther Holloway, representing his father, William M. Holloway, state superintendent of Florida, and the following state superintendents: H. C. Gunnels, Alabama; George B. Cook, Arkansas; Jere M. Pound, Georgia; J. C. Crabbe, Kentucky; T. H. Harris, Louisiana; J. N. Powers, Mississippi; J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina; J. E. Swearingen, Soupth Carolina; R. L. Jones, Tennessee; R. B. Cousins, Texas.

MAYOR STANDS BY CHIEF.

St. Cloud's Municipal Teapot Continues to Boil.

St. Cloud. — The second step in the municipal cleanup movement was taken by Mayor Hugh Evans, when he demanded the resignation of Patrolman William H. Gish. Gish, it is charged, had not hesitated to criticize Mayor Evans and Chief John Quinlivan.

This quasi removal, following so closely upon the heels of the removal of Police Sergeant Brick, is taken to mean that Mayor Evans is determined to keep John Quinlivan in office as chief of police in spite of the remonstrances of several citizens who, at a recent indignation meeting, demanded his removal. The action against Quinlivan grew out of his alleged negligence to arrest, or cause the arrest, of Frank Sullivan and Lindsay Garlock, implicated in the Swintek assault. Sergeant Brick published an affidavit directed against his chief, and his removal followed. Patrolman Gish apparently did not profit by his superior's misfortune, but continued to criticize the city's executive and the chief of police.

MINNESOTA A TOB CCO STATE.

St. Paul. — Tobacco growing gives promise of becoming a common and profitable industry in Minnesota, according to Professor C. P. Bull, of the Minnesota farm school and experiment station, who says the industry is not new in this state.

Last spring, he says, the station distributed plants to farmers who were willing to give attention to the culture, and that all the crops so far reported are good. Most of the tobacco was grown in Sherburne county. Minnesota has a good soil for tobacco, he says, and good profits await all those who will give time and patience to the cultivation of plants.

E. Heibel, of Sherburne county, last year sold 8,400 pounds of tobacco to cigar manufacturers who wanted it for filler. This year Professor Bull says, Heibel has a larger crop and it is in better condition. In another year Professor Bull expects to see the tobacco industry prominent in the states' list of resources.

INAUGURAL DAY AT CARLETON.

Dr. Cowling Now President—Governor Eberhart and Cyrus Northrop Present.

Northfield, Minn.—The formal inauguration of Donald John Cowling, Ph. D., D. D., as president of Carleton college, at Norfield, took place under favorable auspices and amid great enthusiasm. At the same service the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon Rev. Marion Roy Burton, Ph. D., president-elect, of Smith college.

The morning trains brought several coachloads of alumni and friends of the institution, and many others had arrived for the preaching services.

After special morning prayer at Willis hall chapel, the inaugural procession started from Laird hall across the campus to the Congregational church. The line was brilliant with purple and red, the doctors' robes, worn by the distinguished visitors and faculty members, and with the various class colors.

The freshman class led with robes of red and white, followed by the sophomores with green and white, the juniors carrying red and white and the seniors appearing in cap and gown, with chrysanthemum bouttenieres. Next in the stately procession were the alumni, members of the faculty in cap and gown, and the members of the Minnesota Congregational Association. At the rear were Governor A. O. Eberhart with President Cyrus Northrop, of the University of Minnesota; W. H. Laird, of Winona, with David P. Jones, of Minneapolis, and President Emeritus J. W. Strong, of Carleton, with President Cowling. At the church door the students formed a double line through which the dignitaries passed in.

WORSTED BY FARMER.

Attacked on Lonely Road He Grapples With Hold-up Man.

Minneapolis, Minn.—With a bullet in his head and spirited team of horses to control, Peter Smith, a farmer living in Plymouth township, fought and subdued a hold-up man who tried to rob him while he was on his way home from Minneapolis. The would-be robber made his escape, but not until Smith's team had become frightened and claimed all his attention.

Smith had reached a lonely place about two miles north of Keegan's lake when he discovered that he was not alone in the wagon. Just as he turned he was confronted by a tall stranger with a huge revolver in his hand. Smith made for him.

Without taking chances in a personal encounter, the thug fired his gun twice. One of the shots took effect in Smith's head. Smith dropped the lines and grappled with his assailant. The highwayman finally gave up.

Smith's team became frightened and started to run away. Smith had to relinquish his hold on his prisoner, who rolled off the wagon and disappeared.

Smith hurried to Dr. I. C. McDonald, where his wound was dressed. An automobile carrying four police officers hastened to the scene, but no trace of the robber was found. The search will be continued.

LEADS GRAIN PRODUCERS.

U. S. Census Figures Show Big Crops.

St. Paul. — Minnesota is blessed above its neighbor states, in production of grain, as shown in a report just issued by the state immigration department, reviewing and comparing the crop situation in 10 central and northwestern states. The figures were taken from the United States government crop report for Oct. 1, 1909.

The comparison shows Minnesota first in wheat yield, with North Dakota a close second. The average yield in the North Star state was 16.5 bushels per acre. Wisconsin leads with an average of 19, but the total production was very small, hardly one-fiftieth of the Minnesota crop. This state is also first in production of barley.

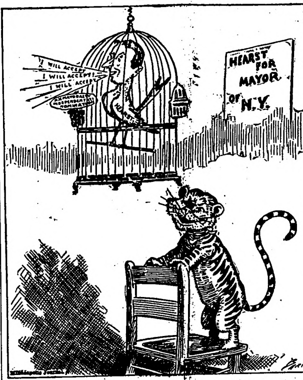
Minnesota leads in average yield per acre in rye and hay, and is also first in condition of crops on Oct. 1, 1909 of corn, clover seed, Canada peas, tomatoes and grapes. This state is second on condition of crops of millet, potatoes and apples.

The hay yield here was 1,622 with an average of 1.75. Iowa and Illinois lead in yield with 5,910 and 4,135 respectively. The Minnesota rye yield was 1.748 with an average of 19. Michigan leads in yield with 5,874, but with an average of only 15.5.

Predicts a Revolution.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Carl M. Melom, instructor in Spanish at the university, predicts the downfall of Alfonso, the present incumbent of the throne of Spain, and says he is surprised that the socialist party had not already taken the country by storm. Mr. Melom went through Spain four years ago and devoted his time to a study of social conditions.

WILL HE GET THE CANARY?



TRAGEDY IN BANK'S CRASH

CASHIER KILLS SELF AND WIFE'S MOTHER FALLS DEAD.

F. E. Hanscome of Mineral Point Commits Suicide on Grave to End Financial Troubles.

Mineral Point, Wis.—The body of F. E. Hanscome, cashier of the wrecked First National bank of this city, was found Monday resting on the grave of his mother in the family plot of the local cemetery, he having ended his life by shooting.

Mrs. John Gray, aged 80, mother-in-law of the dead banker, and to whose home Hanscome's body was removed, dropped dead when her son-in-law's body was brought in.

Hanscome had been missing for several hours, but no alarm was expressed until inqury at the bank and various other places about town failed to reveal his whereabouts.

A searching party was finally organized with the result that the body of the dead banker was found lying over the grave of his mother.

Hanscome was 55 years old and had been despondent for some time past. He was never known to take a vacation. He leaves a widow and two grown daughters, one a teacher in a public school at Milwaukee and the other a student at the Milwaukee Normal school.

Hanscome's heavy losses and worry over the fact that he had told depositors shortly before the bank failed that he was all right are said to be responsible for his act.

The dead cashier had been connected with the First National bank since its organization in 1884, antedating Vice-President Allen in point of service. He began as bookkeeper and teller, and carried much of the bank's responsibility on his shoulders. He had a reputation of strict honesty.

FOUND DRIFTING IN BOAT

Chicago Man Is Picked Up Helpless in the Lake Near Holland, Mich.

Holland, Mich. — Unable to speak coherently because of exhaustion, George Scheibstein of Chicago was found 40 miles off this harbor by the steamer Puritan. The man had been drifting longer than 12 hours in a disabled launch.

Scheibstein said that he started from Chicago for Whitehall, Mich., in his 25-foot boat. Far out in the lake, with a heavy sea running, the engine stopped and the sailor found his gasoline tank empty. When sighted by the Puritan the craft was nearly submerged. Scheibstein left for Chicago last night.

ROMANCE KEY TO RICHES

$4,000,000 Left to Woman by Will of Suitor Who Was Almost Forgotten.

Jonesboro, Ark. — As heir of an almost-forgotten fiance, Mrs. John D. Erwin, wife of a farmer, will probably receive an estate valued at $4,000,000.

As Mary Duval of Carruthersville, Mo., Mrs. Ervin was courted by a young German who told her of vast ancestral estates. Because of parental objections they did not wed.

Recently the man died and his will gives his property to her.

FIFTY SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Efforts Are Being Made to Clear Up Shooting of Italian by Alleged "Black Hands."

Chicago.—Fifty arrests were made by the police in efforts to clear up the shooting of Salvatore Pinello, who was followed to Chicago from a hospital in Streator, Ill., where he had lain three months after being shot by agents of the Black Hand, and was shot a second time at Milton avenue and Oak street. Clews in possession of detectives, according to Inspector P. D. O'Brien, were expected to lead to the capture of Salvatore and Stefano Uttida, brothers, who were accused of the crime by Pinello.

Pinello was wounded the second time with a shotgun. Physicians at the Passavant hospital, to which he was taken, held out little hope for his recovery. His body was full of shot.

The shooting of Pinello was the sixth charged to the Black Hand society within a year.

Pinello told the police that he came to this country three years ago from Italy and went to Streator, where he was a section hand for the Santa Fe railroad.

The sufferer had not been in the town long when the Uttida brothers, who were in Chicago, began to write him threatening letters demanding money.

"We will tell the police that you are a member of the Black Hand society unless money is sent us," was written in one letter.

The threats continued and Pinello became desperate. He threatened to call on the police to arrest the men annoying him. The following day he was shot near his home. He remained in the hospital at Streator three months.

Pinello told the police at that time that the Uttida brothers had shot him.

SENATOR M'CARREN IS DEAD

New York Democratic Leader Dies in Brooklyn Hospital as Result of Operation for Appendicitis.

New York.—State Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, for many years leader of the Democratic party in Brooklyn and a power in state and national politics, died shortly after one o'clock this morning. The end came at St. Elizabeth's hospital, Brooklyn, the patient never having completely rallied from the effects of an operation performed for appendicitis, which was performed on October 12. His death was not unexpected; in fact, the senator himself realized throughout the afternoon and the earlier part of the night that his end was near.

INDIA STORM KILLS 10,000

Houses and Temples in Many Towns and Villages Causing Great Loss of Life.

London.—Dispatches from Calcutta say 10,000 persons have perished in a terrific storm which has swept the plains in the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, in Bengal, India.

The storm followed the close of the rainy season—from June to September—and destroyed towns and villages in an area of 187,327 square miles, which have a population of 400 persons to the square mile.

The loss of life was occasioned mainly by the collapse of houses and temples in the towns and villages and by the river wrecks.

PUT WALSH IN CELL

FEDERAL ATTORNEYS PLAN TO TAKE BANKER TO PRISON SOON.

ASK COURT FOR A MANDATE

Defendant's Attorney and Government Counsel Make Plans for Final Test of Convicted Financier's Case—Ready for High Court.

Chicago.—If the plans of the government attorneys are sustained John R. Walsh, the convicted banker, may be taken to the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth soon.

District Attorney Sims and Attorney John S. Miller, representing Walsh, appeared in the circuit court of appeals Friday to argue the question of the $50,000 bonds on which Walsh is now at liberty.

Mr. Sims urged that this bond be set aside and that a mandate be issued at once ordering Walsh to be taken to the federal prison.

Attorney Miller urged that the present bonds be ordered to hold until the question of an appeal to the supreme court was decided.

Final arguments on the point will be heard within a few days. If Mr. Sims is sustained Mr. Walsh may be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

The action was begun by John S. Miller, chief counsel for the convicted president of the defunct Chicago Natnonal bank and the Equitable Trust Company. After the proceedings Mr. Miller admitted that the Walsh case would be carried to the supreme court on a writ of certiorari.

District Attorney Sims and Assistant District Attorney Childs were present with Mr. Miller at the secret session. Neither would reveal what transpired in court. Attorney Miller took the same position.

PERISH ON MOJAVE DESERT

Man, Woman and Three Children Believed to Have Died from Thirst While Crossing Waste.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Somewhere along the ancient trails of the Mojave desert a man and his wife and their three children are dead or dying. Who they are or what led them to attempt to cross the desert is not known, but their trail has revealed a pitiable story, and searching parties are searching for them in a race against death.

T. H. Kellogg, a rancher, was riding over the Carisho creek country Thursday when he came across the tracks of two teams. The trails indicated to his experienced eye that the drivers were lost. He followed the trail for some distance and came up with a camp wagon and a buggy and farther away a horse dying of thirst.

Pressing on he discovered the tracks of a man and a woman and three children. Uneven at times, retreating and wavering, as though the travelers did not know which way to turn, the footprints on the sand told of the search for water against a desperately growing need.

Sometimes the trail of one or the other children disappeared, indicating that the father or the mother had carried their dying offspring. The tracks followed the bed of a dry creek for miles, and then led to the country from which few travelers return.

Kellogg returned to civilization and searching parties were sent out.

SIX KILLED IN COLLISION

Number Persons Injured on Pennsylvania Road When Fast Passenger and Freight Trains Collide.

Richmond, Ind.—Killed, E. G. Webb, Richmond, fireman, arm torn off, crushed.

C. A. Johnson, Eaton, O., mail clerk, found under mail car.

C. O. Raines, Kokomo, Ind., mail clerk, cut to pieces.

Lewis Marshall, Richmond, Ind., engineer of freight train.

R. H. Hatfield, Greensfork, Ind., mail clerk, death due to burns and cuts.

Elmer Brown, Logansport, Ind., passenger engineer, cut and scalded.

Six persons were killed, and a number injured in a head-on collision which took place Friday at Collinsville, O., about twenty-five miles southeast of Richmond on the Pennsylvania railroad. The train wrecked was the flyer from Chicago to Cincinnati, No. 18, which leaves here about four o'clock. The train which was going at the rate of 50 miles an hour ran into an open switch on to a siding, colliding head-on with freight No. 75. The impact was so great that both engines were completely wrecked, freight cars were strewn along the road and smashed into fragments. The mail car was completely wrecked, being telescoped with the baggage car, the express car and the smoker were derailed.

In the smoker there were fifteen or twenty who were slightly injured.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Mrs. Bauer—Tell my son-in-law that I thank him for his invitation, but am unable to accept it.

Servant—Good. He promised me half a dollar if you weren't able to come.

Try This in November.

Thousands upon thousands of families who have not been regular eaters of Quaker Oats will begin on the first of November and eat Quaker Oats once or twice every day for thirty days of this month; the result in good health and more strength and vigor will mean that every other month in the year will find them doing the same thing.

Try it! Serve Quaker Oats plentifully and frequently for the thirty days of November and leave off a corresponding amount of meat and greasy foods. You'll get more health, more vigor and strength than you ever got in thirty days of any other kind of eating.

While you are trying this see that the children get a full share.

Quaker Oats is packed in regular size packages and large size family packages. 7

Their Advantages.

"So you have made up your mind to be a specialist. What line are you going to take up?"

"I don't know. I have been considering various advantages in different branches. A chiropodist can generally get a foothold, no matter how bad business is; a manicurist has usually something on hand; a beauty doctor can usually play a skin game and an eye and ear doctor can often get a hearing when there is anything in sight. I haven't dwelt on the possibilities of throat specialists and dentists or hair experts, because the two former always look down in the mouth and the latter may get but a bald living or be expected to dye for his patients."—Baltimore American.

Reducing.

Miss Elder—Dick says that this rose in my hair makes me look ten years younger.

Miss Younger—Gee! Why don't you get a couple more?

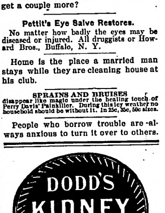
Pettit's Eye Salve Restores.

No matter how badly the eyes may be diseased or injured. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Home is the place a married man stays while they are cleaning house at his club.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES
disappear like magic under the healing touch of Perry Davis' Painkiller. During this icy weather no household should be without it. In 25c, 35c, 50c sizes.

People who borrow trouble are always anxious to turn it over to others.



Sickly Smile

Wipe it off your otherwise *good looking* face—put on that *good* health smile that *CASCARETS* will give you—as a result from the *cure* of Constipation—or a torpid liver. It's *so easy*—do it—you'll see. 915

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

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in THE GREAT SACRAMENTO VALLEY, 88 miles from San Francisco. 20-acre tracts at $100 per acre, on easy payments. Send for our booklet on The Woodland Tract, the best opportunity in California.

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The Modern Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

There is not much doing in the country editorial field at this time of year

Red Lake Falls hold their city election next Tuesday. There will be no opposition to the re-election of J.A. Duffy for mayor. "All is quiete on the potomac."

The eleven townshiper's are likely to fall over each other in rushing to the poles to vate for Pennington county, so as to perpetuate the name of the president of the Soo railway company for giveing them the grand "go-by" when they built their line to Duluth.

Prefers Return To Congress.

Congressman Halvor Steenerson, in replying to the insinuation of the Bemidji Sentnal that the Ninth district congressman might have aspirations for the governor's chair, had this to say.

"I want to say decisively that I am not now, nor ever have been and will not be a candidate for governor of Minnesota. I am a candidate for re election as congressman and nothing else at the present time.

"I make this statement without reservation and I want all my friends to know it."—Thirteen Towns,

We often wonder if candidates for office ever stop to consider the differance in the expense of a newspapers support and that of an individual. When an individual tells a candidate for office that he will support him it don't cost the said individual one cent, and he can go right on doing his ordinary work until election day, then go and vote. But how is it with the newspaper publisher? Well as soon as he promises to support a candidate the said candidate will expect to see a great long article in the next issue of the paper telling all about his good qualities, and hinting that his opponent is a rascal, that should not be supported for any office. Then there is the other feature to be considered so far as the newspaper is concerned which is: No matter which side of a controversy a newsper is, his opponents are, as a rule running around telling all they meet that the newspaper has sold out to the other fellow, and sometimes the candidate you are supporting is of the opinion that they have bought the whole printing plant and the good will of the editor, if they pay $5,00 for publishing their political announcement. But it is not so with the individual. They in the estimation of the public have a perfect right to their opinion, but while they are expressing it to one the newspaper is speaking to hundreds and thousands.

Kitchen Talk.

"I suppose," said the Lemon to the Nutmeg, "that you were very much hurt when the cook announced that she did not intend to use you for flavoring the pudding."

"On the contrary," retorted the Nutmeg, "it was a grate relief."—Baltimore American.

Cabbage Leaves.

Wigg—What kind of cigars does Closefist smoke?

Wagg—Well, when you light one of them you instinctively look around for the corned beef.—Exchange.

Strictly Business.

"Who presented the count to you?" asked the privileged friend.

"No one," answered the heiress. "I bought him."—Lippincott's.

How Attraction Acts.

Attraction acts very curiously. Thus if there were a man in the moon and if he were like the men on the earth he would be able to leap over a three storied house with as much ease as an ordinary jumper springs over a three foot fence in consequence of the forces of attraction being much less at the moon's surface than at the earth's. An elephant there would be as light footed as the deer here. A boy throwing stones might easily land them in an adjoining county. On the other hand, the reverse of all this would happen in Jupiter or Saturn. They being so much greater than the earth, their attraction would so impede locomotion that a man would scarcely be able to crawl, and large animals would be crushed by their own weight.

In the Land of Windmills.

The Dutch when they invite you, and they are not a guest seeking race, are extremely hospitable and make you at once welcome. Sometimes, however, when it comes to dinner, their active hospitality demands an energetic recognition. The table is laid with piles of plates before each chair. On your first visit the spoons and forks are heavy silver, the knives of the finest steel and ivory. You never, however, eat with them again. When you have been shown that a family possesses them that ends it. You eat thereafter from everyday ware.

"What would the silver be like for our descendants if we used it often?" an old lady asked me. "What would we have if our ancestors had been careless?"—Eva Madden in Harper's Bazar.

A Curiosity In Boundaries.

About 600 yards from the station at Herseaux, at the crossroads from Oudenarde to Roubaix, on the way from Tournai to Mouseron, there is a directing post which from a topographical point of view is a curiosity. This post marks the separation between the two countries, France and Belgium; three provinces or departments, Le Nord, western Flanders and Hainault; three bishoprics, Cambrai, Burges and Tournai. Three races dwell around it, speaking three languages, French, Flemish and Wallon. It is also in three communes, Wattrelos, Herseaux and Estaimpius.—London Globe.

The Only Way to Know.

Catherine had asked so many questions, and father was growing impatient. Finally he said, "Oh, Catherine I can't answer half your questions."

"I know you can't, father, but then I do not know which half you can't answer."—Delineator.

Neither Polite Nor Wise.

Mrs. Tellit—It isn't polite to turn your back on people.

Tellit—It isn't wise, either, unless you are sure that your dress is buttoned to the limit. Think that over!—Chicago News.

Sanitary instruction is more important than sanitary legislation.—Derby.

A Nice Bird.

"Do you like a nice bird?" asked the host as they sat down to the table.

"Oh, yes!" responded the guest immediately and enthusiastically.

"You ought to call on my sister," explained the other. "She's got one of the finest canaries you ever saw. Well, what kind of a sandwich do you think you can eat?"—London Telegraph.

An Arbitrary Classification.

"So you think every patriot has a more or less clearly defined ambition to hold public office?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "As a rule, patriots may be divided into two classes—the appointed and the disappointed."—Washington Star.

Badly Expressed.

"For heaven's sake, be careful with that rifle, man!" exclaimed a musketry instructor. "You just missed me that time."

"Did I, sergeant? I'm awfully sorry!" responded the indifferent marksman.—London Fun.

It Quieted Mother.

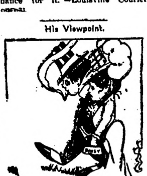
The house was all paid for. Mother was exultant, jubilant, reiterative. "Say, mother," burst out six-year-old Paul eagerly, "print it on your cards, mother, print it on your cards!"—Delineator.

The Usual Thing.

"What's the proper thing at a wedding?"

"Wish the pair happiness and tell everybody else there's no earthly chance for it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Viewpoint.



She—It is a woman's lot to suffer in silence.

He—I should put it differently.

She—How, pray?

He—A silent woman suffers a lot.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Sep. 24th 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 735 Serial No. 696, for Lots 1, 2, & E.½ of N.W.¼ Section 31 Towship 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John C. Casey, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, John D. Vaughan, all of Germatown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 24, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 22, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Casey, of Germantown Minnesota, who on October 5, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 699. Serial No. 0607, for N. E. ¼ Section 31. Township 154N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of November 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

John D. Vaughan, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, of Germantown Minn. Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 5th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Patten, of Thief River Falls, Minn., who on October 18th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 740, Serial No. 04277, for S.E.¼ Section 24 township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. Charles Newbury, George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn. who on October 24, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 770, Serial No. 04285, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 16th. day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka, Minn Charles Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Chales Newbury, of Thief River Falls Minn., who on October 24, 1904, made Homestead entry No 771, Serial No. 04286, for the N.E. ¼ Section 25. Township 154 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. George Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct 22, 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 20th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that B. Henry Costello of Hilda Minn., who on May 16th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1167, Serial No. 04470 for Lots 6, 7, 10, S.W.¼ S.E.¼, S.E.¼ S.W.¼ Section 1 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof B. Hanson, Knut Yesterstrand, Gunder G. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

It Didn't Work Out Just Right.

I saw the best of intentions become a veritable boomerang on Broadway the other night. A policeman had arrested for some small disturbance two well dressed men who had evidently had too much, but were facing the inevitable trip to the station without any further fuss. A friend saw their plight and rushed up.

"Officer," he piped in a peculiarly effeminate voice, "I beg that you will not arrest these men. Why, they are no more drunk than I am."

"Oh, very well," said the cop. "I'll take you too."

And he did.—New York Telegraph.

The African Buffalo.

A wounded buffalo is vastly more dangerous when he runs away than when he charges, for in nine cases out of ten after a dash that may be for a few hundred yards or a mile he will revengefully circle back to an interception of his own trail, stand hidden in grass or thicket until his pursuer comes plodding along the trail and then charge upon him. Despite the fierce temper of a lone bull, his savage cunning and his great, charging bulk, I believe him much less dangerous than the lion, for he has far less speed, lacks the lion's poisoned claws and is a much bigger target. This opinion is substantiated by the indisputable fact that at least ten men are killed or mauled by lion to one killed by buffalo.—Edgar Beecher Bronson in Century.

The Temple of Zeus.

All that remains of the great temple of Zeus, which was 700 years in building, is to be found about 150 yards from the foot of the Acropolis at Athens. The ruins consist of sixteen columns of the Corinthian order, six and one-half feet in diameter and sixty feet high. It was the second largest temple erected by the Greeks, one superior to it in size being the temple of Diana at Ephesus. According to a legend, its foundation was built by Dukalion, the Greek Noah, who from this point witnessed the waters of the flood subside. An opening in the ground is said to be the orifice through which the flood disappeared.

Amended.

In a book of musical criticism the author alluded in flattering terms to the works of his friend Herr Q. Unfortunately during the printing of the volume the two friends quarreled. Then the offended author had inserted in each copy of the book a slip of paper with the following note: "Erratum, page 94, line 21, for 'Herr Q., the eminent composer and distinguished musician,' read 'Herr Q., the pretentious violinist and impudent and clumsy plagiarist!' "—London Mail.

Testing Dear Little Fido's Milk.

"Algy, dear," remarked a young wife to her husband, "I wish you would taste this milk and see if it is perfectly sweet. If it's the least bit sour I mustn't give any of it to dear little Fido!"—London Tit-Bits.

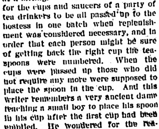
A Cod Liver Oil Fiend.

"When I was anaemic," said a pale man, "I took cod liver oil. I had a careless habit of leaving the oil uncorked, and it began to disappear. Some one was drinking it. There was a cod liver oil fiend in the house. I decided to trap the thief," he went on, gazing thoughtfully at his large white feet, "and one night I purposely drank two cups of black coffee so as to keep awake. Gentlemen, you will hardly believe what happened. The thief was a rat—a big, sleek, fat rat. The oil, I guess, had agreed with him. As I watched him from the bed he leaped silently on to the bureau, dipped his tail in the bottle, lifted it out and licked it clean, and then dipped and licked it again and again till a good two inches of the oil was gone."—Exchange.

Olden Tea Table Etiquette.

Tea table etiquette was somewhat complicated in the days of that "hardened and shameless tea drinker," Dr. Johnson, when many people thought nothing of drinking ten or twelve cups at a sitting. It was considered proper for the cups and saucers of a party of tea drinkers to be all passed up to the hostess in one batch when replenishment was considered necessary, and in order that each person might be sure of getting back the right cup the teaspoons were numbered. When the cups were passed up those who did not require any more were supposed to place the spoon in the cup. And this writer remembers a very ancient dame teaching a small boy to place his spoon in his cup after the first cup had been emptied. He wondered for the reason. Now he knows that tea was once very expensive, and little boys were not expected to ask again.—St. James' Gazette.

In the Airship Days.



Designing Spinster—They told me there was a man up here, but I don't seem to see one!

A Crusher.

A consequential little man entered the commercial room of a big hotel not long back and gave a vigorous pull at the bell. As no one answered he rang again more loudly than before. A maidservant then came in, and the following colloquy took place:

Servant—Who rang that bell?

Little Man (making most of his height)—I did.

Servant (scornfully)—And who lifted you up to it?—London Telegraph

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection. We can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Diplomacy.

Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him? Belle—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe he did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

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PAIN IN CHEST.
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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

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25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The Ole Giving threshing rig, is entertaining Mr. Arnds folks to day.

Singer Bros. the Rhoda and Kratka merchants are putting in a large and well selected fall and winter stock of goods.

Mrs. B. Pederson and sons gave our school house a first class scrubbing last Saturday, which was badly needed.

The older school scholars are begining to talk of getting up a basket social entertainment at the school house next month.

It seems to bad that there are so many people suffering for the lack of cabbage, while P.C. Weld has tons of it going to waste.

Mr. and Mrs. C.L Clark drove down to Thief River Falls Sunday, returning Monday. He report that the roads are very bad.

The weather has been fine this week but the ground is full of water, which does not dry up very fast at this season of the year.

Anyone wanting empty pork barrels should notify Hanson, or Opsahl at once, before the supply is exhauested. Opsahl is at Bemidji and Hanson at Ada.

We were out on a visiting and business trip last Sunday, and took a cup of coffee with P. C. Wold, of Kuehnel and Andrew Ellingson, of Highlanding.

All kinds of tame strawberry plants for sale, by John Wjientek, the Hilda Nurseryman. Now is a good time of year to fix up a nice strwberry bed for next season.

Our popular school marm, Miss Skie, is studying up the compulsory school law. Anyore wanting information on the law can obtain it from her, and don't forget the attorney fee.

Born; to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vrolson, on Saturday evening last a baby boy of standard weight. Mother and baby doing well and J. W. industriously setting up the cigars.

Next week we will publish the names of all scholars that have attended school every school day of this month, and will publish this report monthly during the this term of school.

We added two fine saimpels to our northern Minnesot corn display this week. One of dent corn grown by P.C.Wold, at Kushnel, and one of white rice pop corn, grown by Mrs. Ole Overum on her Highlanding farm.

The boats are takeing a good deal of wheat down the river to market now days, and this is the only way the farmers up in this part of the county can get any produce to market this rainy season.

Mr. and Mrs. Halverson, of Grygla, were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Lot Sigrudson and Mr. and Mrs. A. Eilingson on Saturday and Sunday last. Mr. Halverson has a farm near Grygla, but may decide to change his present location for one on the banks of Red Lake River, if he can buy a farm that suits him

The school board of this district will meet at the residance of Walter McAndress on next Sunday afternoon, to take action to inforce the conpulsory school law. Anyone liveing in this district that have children of school age, that have not attended school the past month, will have an opprotunity to explain to the board why they have not sont their children to school before the names are sent to the county authorites to have them prosicuted.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam. Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

November 8th, is the date set by Judge Watts to be at Red Lake Falls to give out citizien papers.

COWS FOR SALE.

I have ten first class milch cows for sale, G. A. Hoveland, at the Clearwater Creamery.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

We are hopeing to see some fine weather yet.

Mr. G. A. Hoveland and John Baeckstad made a business trip to Plummer Monday.

Mr. Mylan is doing some carpenter wok for A. Hanson this weeek.

Miss Ida Lillo and Nora Berkland were down to Plummer Saturday.

Mr. Torgus Larson returned from Norway last Sunday, after having spent three years there, and says this country is good enough for him.

Miss Sarah Lindberg and her sister Vlida returned home from McIntosh on Friday.

Mr. Letvig and Oscar Nesland were out on a hunting trip Sunday, and report plenty of water everywhare.

Mrs. G Hoveland visited with her sister Mrs. Ida Lillo on Sunday.

Miss Julia Rindahl returned to Mr. Mandts place, after a short visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Halvor Rindahl.

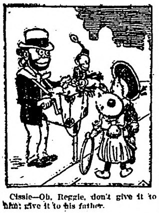
How About This Story?

The Deer Park correspondent to the Erie Eleven Towns, of last week, raised a question that is likely to put some people to wondering why the Soo railroad went so far south. He says:

"Can anyone tell us what object the Soo had in view when they changed their starting point from Thief River Falls to Plummer instead? Was it because they they thought that they was going to protect Thief River Falls ant give no new towns the chance to cut up the territory belonging to them so far? But whether they done so to please the citizins of Thief River Falls or done this as a matter of convenience to themselves, that we do not know, but what it does seem queer that they would cut in on their own territory and run the risk of leveing an opening for old Jim Hill, We want a road and want it bad and was in hopes we would get the Soo, but if we can't, why old "Jim" is welcome."

We quote the above, and it will be remembered that the new Soo folders gave the starting of their Duluth line from Thief River Falls, and there must have been some scientific "plugging" done to get them to stick to their old line of railroad until they got far enough south, so they would be sure to not cut into Thief River Falls territory, and Swanson has "let the cat out of the bag."

A Family Likeness.



Cissie—Oh, Reggie, don't give it to him; give it to his father.

The Difference.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is the difference between farming and agriculture?"

"Well, my son, for farming you need a plow and a harrow and a lot of other implements, and for agriculture all you need is a pencil and a piece of paper."—Washington Star.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

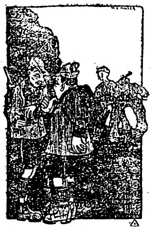
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed, Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Bnsiness.-- SINGCR BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Two Rascals.



"Here come two rascals. I guess we are going to lose all our money!"

"I'm afraid so. By the way, here's that dollar you lent me this morning."

Just Pleasantness.

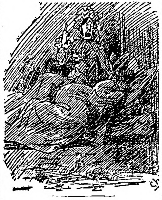
Perhaps just pleasantness has not a very heroic sound, but the human heart that, knowing its own bitterness, can yet carry itself cheerfully is not without heroism. Indeed, if that human heart does no more than hold its tongue about its own aches and pains it has a certain moral value that the world cannot afford to lose. "Pleasantness" does not sound as well as self sacrifice or wisdom or spirituality, but it may include all these great words. And certainly just to start one's husband out to his work cheerily, to make the hobbledehoy of a son feel a gentler and sweeter sentiment toward women because of his own mother's sound, sweet gayety and strength, to help one's servants to put good humor and friendliness into their services—these things make for righteousness in the world.—Margaret Deland.

Muddled.

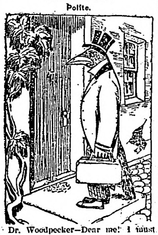
She—Of course I'm not as old as you think I am.

He—I hope not—I mean you can't be—that is—how old are you?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Open All Night."



Polite.



Dr. Woodpecker—Dear me! I must be more careful when I knock on people's doors. I've pecked a hole in this one.—Harper's Weekly.

Mildew.

An easy method of removing mildew is to place the article in a warm oven for a few moments and then brush it.

The Mess In the Oven.

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid of all work.

"Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water, and I put them into the oven to dry."—London Tatler.

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State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Snnbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

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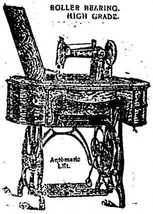
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.



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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

All His Own.

A young man and his sweetheart were walking together through lanes and fields.

The young man was rather of a bashful nature and had been paying attention to this same young woman for a considerable time without having plucked up courage to put the all important question.

On this particular night, however, he mustered sufficient pluck to ask her how she thought he was progressing with his courting. At the same time his arm stole round her waist.

"Well, Jack," said the girl quietly, "I think you are holding your own at present."

Her Playing.

Mrs. McDuff—This paper says that mice are attracted by music, but I don't believe it.

McDuff—Why not?

Mrs. McDuff—Because I never see any mice around when I play the piano.

McDuff—Well, that's no reason for doubting the paper's statement.

Beat Her Out.

Waggs—I had the laugh on my wife yesterday.

Boggs—How did it happen?

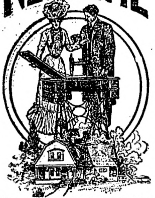
Waggs—We were out driving, and she discovered an echo that beat her out of the last word.

The Money Question.

"Wot do they mean, Jimmy, when they say money talks?"

"I dunno unless it's the wonderful way it says goodby to yer."—London Tatler.

To accuse the wicked and defend the wretched is an honor.—Cicero.



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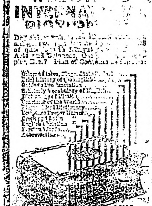

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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Should You Not Own Such a Book?

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. Largest abridgment of the International. Regular & Thin Paper Editions. 1116 Pages, 1400 Illus.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." — Mrs. Emma Imse, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

For Lame Back

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates — without rubbing — through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. James C. Lee, of 1100 9th St., S.E., Washington, D.C., writes: "Thirty years ago I fell from a scaffold and seriously injured my back. I suffered terribly at times; from the small of my back all around my stomach was just as if I had been beaten with a club. I used every plaster I could get with no relief. Sloan's Liniment took the pain right out, and I can now do as much ladder work as any man in the shop, thanks to

Sloan's Liniment

Mr. J. P. Evans, of Mt. Airy, Ga., says: "After being afflicted for three years with rheumatism, I used Sloan's Liniment, and was cured sound and well, and am glad to say I haven't been troubled with rheumatism since. My leg was badly swollen from my hip to my knee. One-half a bottle took the pain and swelling out."

Sloan's Liniment has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

Prices, 25c., 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Save the Baby—Use

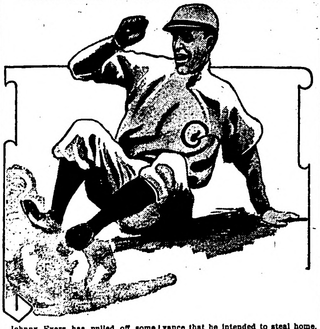
PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

Should be given at once when the little one coughs. It heals the delicate throat and protects the lungs from infection—guaranteed safe and very palatable.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

DARING SECOND BASEMAN OF THE CHICAGO CUBS.



Johnny Evers has pulled off some sensational stunts since he has been a member of the former champions of the world, the Chicago National league team, but few of them were more stirring than his steal of home in the first of the city championship games between the Cubs and White Sox. "Big Ed" Walsh was pitching for the Sox and Evers politely told him in advance that he intended to steal home. When Walsh wound up, Evers started for the plate. Walsh saw the Cubs' second sacker dashing homeward and threw to Sullivan. The throw was wide and Evers is shown in the picture hitting the plate feet first. The final score was 4 to 0, and the Cubs didn't need such daring work on Evers' part, but the man from Troy wanted to show that he could do it, and did.

GREATEST SEASON IN HISTORY OF BASEBALL

Total of 7,978,108 Persons Saw the Games—American League Again Outdraws Its Rival.

The 1909 season was the most successful the National and American leagues ever have known. A grand total of 7,978,108 persons witnessed the combined games of the two leagues. These figures are taken carefully from each individual city and after every game.

The American league again outdraw the National by 103,048, the grand total of the American being 3,740,570, while the National drew 3,637,538. In only three seasons since the American expanded east has the National outdrawn it, this being 1908, 1903 and 1901.

Both leagues increased their figures over last season, the American gaining 129,204, while the National showed an increase of 2,550. The close race up to the last few days had considerable to do with the large increase in the American, while Pittsburg led by a comfortable margin the major part of the National's season.

The New York Nationals again carried off the individual honors, drawing a total of 783,700, although they fell off more than 100,000 from the season before. Their average per game was 12,439. The Athletics of Philadelphia, with their mammoth new stands, finished second with a total of 674,915, drawing an average of 10,545 to a game. The Boston Americans were third with 668,965, and the Chicago Nationals fourth with 633,480.

The Athletics of Philadelphia had a banner year and broke all records for the Quaker City, drawing 219,853 more persons than in 1908 and 49,334 more than in 1907, their previous banner year. The Phillies, of whom much was expected, proved a great disappointment, which materially affected their attendance, and they fell off 117,483 from 1908. Four cities in the American, Philadelphia, Detroit, New York and Boston, and four in the National, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Brooklyn, showed an increase, while Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Washington in the American and New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston in the National showed a decrease.

As a road team Manager Hughey Jennings' Detroit team had every other club beaten, drawing a grand total of 685,538, or an average of 9,093 to a game.

HILDRETH LEADS WINNERS

Westerner's Horses Have Taken More Than $153,000 in Purses in the East.

S. C. Hildreth leads the list of winning horse owners in the east with more than $153,000 to his credit.

Hildreth has won the largest amount of money with Joe Madden, who leads all earners with $49,905 to his credit. Next in the Hildreth barn comes King James with $38.235, standing third on the list. These colts were purchased by Hildreth from John E. Madden. Hildreth's next good winner is Fitz Herbert, believed by many to be the greatest racing tool of the year. He stands fifth on the list with $29,582 won. Firestone and Fayette are the others which have added to Hildreth's earnings materially. The former has a total of $9,055 won, but all of it did not go to Hildreth, as he only purchased the son of Royal Flush a short time ago.

James R. Keene gives credit to Sweep and Hilarious for most of his year's earnings. The former picked up $41,323, being the winner of the Futurity, which boosted his standing. He is a son of Ben Brush-Pink Domino. Hilarious is a son of Voter-Harpsichord and has won $36,585.

IN THE BASEBALL WORLD

National League	Pittsburg
American league	Detroit
American association	Louisville
Eastern league	Rochester
Central league	Wheeling
Ohio State league	Lima
Ohio and Penn. league	Akron
Blue Grass league	Winchester
Penn.-W. Va. league	Uniontown
South Atlantic league	Chattanooga
Southern league	Atlanta
Minny league	Duluth
New England league	Worcester
Virginia State league	Roanoke
Texas league	Houston
Tri-State league	Lancaster
Carolina league	Greensboro
Eastern Carolina	Wilson
Connecticut league	Hartford
Western league	Des Moines
Western association	Enid
Wisconsin-Illinois	Madison
Southern Michigan	Saginaw
West. Canada league	Medicine Hat
West. N. Caro. league	Waynesville
Cent. N. Carolina league	Ellsworth
New York State	Wilkesbarre
Three I league	Rock Island
Central association	Burlington
Lake Shore league	Kenosha
Arkansas league	Jonesboro
*Northwestern league	Seattle
*Coast league	San Francisco
*California State league	Fresno

*Season not yet closed; probable winners.

CHARLEY TAFT TO BE BOXER

President's Son Will Take Lessons from Jimmy Walsh, a Boston Pugilist.

Charley Taft, the youngest son of the president, will, in all probability, take lessons in boxing the coming winter from Jimmy Walsh, a Boston boxer.

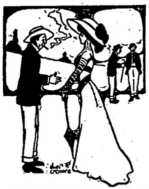
Just when and where Jimmy will impart his knowledge of boxing to his pupil could not be ascertained, but it is thought that this will not be decided upon till after the president returns from his swing around the country. Charley now is attending school in a town in Connecticut.

Jimmy Walsh declined to be interviewed on the matter. From a reliable source, however, it was learned that the matter of obtaining Walsh's services first was taken up by the president in Washington a few days before the last congress adjourned, the Boston boy having been highly recommended as one who could amply fill the bill.

MAROONS' LEFT TACKLE

Herman Ehrhorn has been doing good work for the University of Chicago team this season. The second touchdown in the Maroons' game with Indiana resulted from a 45-yard sprint to the goal line which he made.

FORCE OF HABIT.



Hodge—Hefty had a strenuous time on his vacation. When he started he tipped the scales at 200 pounds and when he returned he only weighed 149.

Dodge—That was a drop. I suppose his best girl gave him up on the spot.

Hodge—Not at all. She accepted him right off.

Dodge—That's queer.

Hodge—No; you see she is a great bargain hunter and couldn't pass anything that was reduced.

CURED ITCHING HUMOR.

Big, Painful Swellings Broke and Did Not Heal—Suffered 3 Years.

Tortures Yield to Cuticura.

"Little black swellings were scattered over my face and neck and they would leave little black scars that would itch so I couldn't keep from scratching them. Larger swellings would appear and my clothes would stick to the sores. I went to a doctor, but the trouble only got worse. By this time it was all over my arms and the upper part of my body in swellings as large as a dollar. It was so painful that I could not bear to lie on my back. The second doctor stopped the swellings, but when they broke the places would not heal. I bought a set of the Cuticura Remedies and in less than a week some of the places were nearly well. I continued until I had used three sets, and now I am sound and well. The disease lasted three years. O. L. Wilson, Puryear, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Silk Stockings Indispensable.

Susan B. Anthony was a woman of simple taste in dress, but her close friends knew of one pretty feminine vanity she always held to. She had a weakness for silk stockings. Being pressed on one occasion for an explanation of what most women at one time regarded as an unnecessary extravagance, she laughingly exclaimed: "Oh, I just love 'em. They are an inspiration. If I have my silk stockings on when I rise to make an address, I feel just like I am walking among the clouds. They help me to soar away on flights of eloquence. I wouldn't be without them."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Main Question.

This story is current in the Arkansas hills. A woman was telling some friends what a delicate childhood was hers.

"When I was born I weighed only four pounds. They put me in a cigar box for a cradle."

"Goodness gracious!" exclaimed one of the listening women, leaning forward with great interest, "and did you live?"—Kansas City Times.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails. Always use it to Break in new Shoes. At all Druggists. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The rule of three is fully recognized by the man who lives with his mother-in-law, his wife and his first baby.

Only a disinterested third party is able to realize that there are two sides to a question.

The U. S. Government has bought 25 Gross (3,600 boxes) of Rough on Rats to send to the Panama Canal Zone, because it does the work. The old reliable that never fails. The unbeatable exterminator. 15c, 25c, 75c.

Nature helps every man to become that which he desires to become. If he put forth no effort Nature assumes he wishes to be a nobody, and grants his prayer.—Elbert Hubbard.

The nearest approach some fellows make to getting a job is to go around with a snow shovel in summer and a lawn mower in winter.

It seems strange to the masculine intelligence that many a woman who is afraid of a mouse isn't a bit afraid of her husband.

Stop guessing! Try the best and most certain remedy for all painful ailments—Hamlins Wizard Oil. The way it relieves all soreness from sprains, cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, etc., is wonderful.

When a man says he is willing to change his opinion if you can convince him that he is wrong it's a sign you'll never be able to convince him.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs, & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Some men are born liars and some are compelled to acquire the art.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system. THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. *See that you get what you ask for.*

Where Inspiration Sits.

Mrs. Quilluser came tiptoeing softly into her husband's study, rested a hand lightly on his shoulder and peered over at the sheaf of half-written sheets on his desk.

"What are you working on now, dearest?" she asked gently.

"On Mary's mittens," he answered pleasantly, but without looking up.

Mrs. Quilluser studied a moment, as if planning. "Dearest, Willie needs a pair of shoes more than Mary does the mittens. I have already promised them to the poor boy. Hadn't you better work on Willie's shoes first, dear?"

"All right, Nellie, all right," he replied kindly, turning his eyes up into Nellie's great patient ones.

Then he pushed back "An Ode to the Dancing Leaves" and cheerfully began to write a Sunday special on "A New Substitute for Coal."—Puck.

Grading Literary Power.

Dean Shailer Mathews says that the newspaper "shapes the popular mind more by its headlines than by its editorials." By the same token, authors impress by the title of their books, not by their contents, artists by their themes, rather than by their execution—and lecturers by their platitudes more than by their sense.

LOSE NO SLEEP through a nagging cough or irritated throat. Allen's Lung Balsam will heal the affection quickly and harmlessly. All druggists. 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

If we all had our own way other people would quickly get out of it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A homely truth is better than a handsome lie.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

When duty calls on a man he is apt to be out.

School epidemics

Easily forestalled, if not prevented by having all the walls Alabastined during vacation. All germs killed when you use

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

Alabastine is suitable for use on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. Alabastine is an alabaster powder ready to mix with cold water and apply with a wall brush

Try it. All dealers.

FREE

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer restores original color in mild, healthful manner in from 7 to 14 days. Entirely different from anything else. Its effect is permanent. Does not wash off nor look unnatural. Has no sediment, so it's neither sticky nor greasy—it's as pure and clear as water. Don't experiment—use what thousands of others have found safe and satisfactory. For sample and comb absolutely free, write to *MARY T. GOLDMAN, 474 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.* Be sure to mention original color of your hair. Full size bottles for sale by all dealers.

Trade Mark Registered

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 44–1909.

St. Jacobs Oil goes after the pain. Pain couldn't be after

St. JACOBS OIL

Good for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, etc. Just rub it on the affected parts. The pain may resist a dozen treatments—but it *can't* resist St. Jacobs Oil.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c.

IT CONQUERS PAIN

St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

Smokeless Oil Heater

The automatically-locking Smokeless Device is an exclusive feature of the Perfection Oil Heater. This

Automatic Smokeless Device

doesn't allow the wick to rise to a point where it CAN smoke, yet permits a strong flame that sheds a steady, glowing heat without a whiff of smoke.

No other heater in the world compares with the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Turn the wick high or low—no smoke, no smell. Burns for 9 hours with one filling.

The locking device on the inside of the draught tube holds the wick below the smoke zone—always responds, and automatically, insuring perfect combustion and utmost heat without the slightest trace of smoke. Oil Indicator. Damper top. Cool handle. Finished in Nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

ESTABLISHED 1879

Ship your BARLEY, FLAX and WHEAT to

WOODWARD & CO.

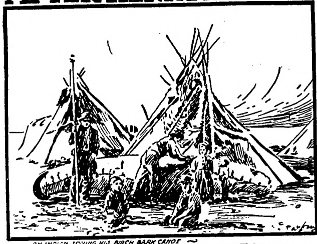
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1909. NO. 32.

FAMOUS BAY NAMED AFTER HENRY HUDSON



AN INDIAN SEWING HIS BIRCH BARK CANOE

WHILE America has just finished celebrating the tercentenary of Henry Hudson, whose name it has immortalized in the Hudson river it is interesting to remember that Canada, too, has a permanent monument to his memory in the shape of Hudson's Bay, the Mecca of the fur-hunter. The geographical position of Canada causes it, together with Siberia, to be the chief fur-producing country in the world, for the wild beasts there are endowed by nature with the richest furs as protection against the extreme cold, and Hudson's Bay is the true center of the fur hunting-grounds, whence the hunters start, and whither they return with their precious spoils. We shall see in this article what immense resources are necessary, both in men and material, and what dangers and hardships have to be undergone to obtain these furs, the high price of which is thus naturally explained.

During the long winter months Hudson's Bay, which only communicates with the open sea by the long Hudson Strait to the north of Labrador, is cut off from the world; for this reason Revillon Freres have created towards the most central part of the bay, in the Strutton islands, a vast depot, where two steamers of their fleet bring huge quantities of every description of stores at the beginning of each summer, making their way through the drift-ice from Montreal to James Bay, and, arrived there, rapidly unloading their cargo. Once their spacious holds are emptied, they are reloaded with the precious furs, brought from all the posts dotted along the bay, and commence their return voyage to Montreal before the ice closes the only maritime route.

The grand depot at James Bay communicates with the posts by small steamships, such as the Violette and the steam-schooner Pourvoyeuse, whilst sailing barges of about ten tons are attached to the various posts, affording a means of communication along the coasts or up the rivers to the secondary posts and outposts. The chief posts are called base posts, and here are concentrated all the provisions for the ordinary posts, all their accounts and their collections of skins, leathers, oils, walrus teeth (ivory), etc. The ordinary posts, installed further inland, serve as go-betweens for the base posts, and the outposts, or flying posts, opened temporarily under the direction of a half-breed or an Indian, establish direct contact with the hunters and trappers.

The European agents, located at the base posts or in the ordinary posts, usually remain for three years in the solitudes. The climate is healthy, although very severe in the winter, and sickness is rare. Under the orders of this staff are numerous auxiliaries, either Canadians (the old wood-rangers) or natives, half-breeds, Indians and Eskimos.

The ranger is gradually disappearing, this wandering, exciting and entirely independent life, with its perpetual struggle against the elements, wild beasts and men, no longer tempting the bolder and more adventurous spirits. They are succeeded by their children, however, who are half-breeds, and are more intelligent than the Indians. These are usefully employed in the posts, or even take charge occasionally of an outpost. Up to the fiftieth degree of latitude north—that is to say, the southern limit of Hudson's Bay—an abundant supply of furs is brought to the posts by the Indians. They are cunning hunters, but, unfortunately, often lazy, and suffer much from the ravages of consumption, to which their degenerate frames oppose but a poor resistance.

The game, of course, varies, as the Indian either hunts the woods on foot or the rivers in the canoe; the sable, mink, ermine, fisher, red and silver fox, lynx, wolf, beaver, musquash, otter, bear, wolverine, elk and

PROVISION BOATS

musk-ox give him plenty of opportunities of doing business with the posts.

The Eskimos are extremely brave and hardy, sharp at business, and, above all, excellent sailors. They derive great assistance on the vast plains of snow from their dogs, attached to the sledges, which they use for transport purposes. At the head of each team is the pilot dog, an excellent animal with keen scent, who leads the caravan, acts as a guide, and avoids crevasses and bad places. They are fed on fish, are large in size, and have long, thick hair, and pass their nights howling or fighting amongst each other beneath the clear wintry sky of the Polar regions.

White fox is rare game, while the white bear is a formidable adversary, who must be shot from a distance, and who frequently attacks the hunters, should he be only slightly wounded. The most productive and the least dangerous animal to hunt, although great hardships have to be undergone, is the hair-seal, or phoque. This animal, when the thaw comes, congregates on the dislodged icebergs in shoals of 20,000 to 30,000 at a time. The young animals (the most valuable) can oppose no resistance to their slayers. In most cases the only weapon used is a club; a vigorous blow on the nose of a hair-seal is sufficient to kill it at once. The older animals, however, who occasionally attack the hunters, and weigh from 14 to 16 cwt., have to be killed by a rifle bullet.

The slaughtered animals are cut up then and there, and the skins and the blubber only are dragged to the camps, and thence sold to the outposts, who forward them to the Strutton islands.

Black bear are very numerous in all parts of the country; they grow to a large size and carry finer pelts than in any other part of the American continent. I saw a skin which had been killed in the previous spring that was well over eight feet, a very large size for this species. Some of these bears have a large white patch on the chest, others have only a small white spot, while in most cases the general pelage is a rich glossy black all over. On the Upper Stikine there is a local variety which has at all times smoke grey hair over the whole of the back. It is only a local variety and not a subspecies, since cubs may be seen with the mother, who is often jet black all over. The general habits of the black bear are so well known that I need only say a few words as they apply to the animal in Cassiar. In this district they leave their hibernating holes early in May, and if the weather is bad return to them until the young grass springs up on the hillsides. Here they feed greedily for a month, and are generally in poor condition, but in fine fur. At this season the Indians hunt them a little and kill a few, for whose hides they get about $15.

JAMES H. WEAVER.

A Modern Croesus.

Algernon looked at Cholly with an awestruck gaze.

"Cholly," he murmured, "Augustus must be awful rich."

"Why?" asked Cholly, with wide wonder in his baby blue eyes.

"I saw him yesterday lending a man five dollars, and he's just home from his vacation!"

Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the National Capital.

Machine Counts Uncle Sam's Money

COUNTING MACHINE

WASHINGTON.—Uncle Sam is now too big, too prosperous and too much in a hurry even to count his money, and instead of counting his coins by hand he simply runs them through a sort of hopper, operated by electricity, and an automatic register shows how many go through. The coins fall into a bag and are tied up and sealed, the government guaranteeing that the correct number are in the bag.

The machine can make no mistake, hence Uncle Sam feels safe in making his guaranty. In this way all the money is now being counted out at Washington, to go to the subtreasuries and banks throughout the country. The treasury does a great deal of counting of money, and for the purpose women are employed rather than men, as it has been found after long experience that the women make fewer mistakes. Hence the operators who sit at the electric machines and pour the silver stream into the hoppers are of the female sex.

But there is one place in the life of the coin where it must be counted by hand, and that is when it comes back to the treasury for redemption.

The money then must be gone over by hand to separate the foreign, mutilated, worn out and counterfeit pieces, a work that requires very quick precision, and women have been found to do it exceedingly well. Usually they can detect a counterfeit coin by its color as it lies among the others on the table, but if not then, the operator captures it when she tosses it from one hand to another, for there is a false ring in its chink as it leaps into her palm.

Friends Amused by Taft Bath Story

BATHS
THE WATER'S FINE

WASHINGTON has a good laugh at the story from Glenwood Springs, Col., about the bath President Taft didn't take, knowing how the people do some awfully funny things in their efforts to entertain the nation's chief. At Glenwood Springs, on his trip west, which station he reached at six o'clock in the morning, there were several thousand people who greeted the stoppage of the train with a whoop. Cap. "Allie" Butts, the president's military aid, landed on the floor with one bound from the bed, and speedily appeared upon the rear platform of the train, wrapped in a military coat and not much else, excepting just straight mad. His cream-colored pajamas projected about a foot below the great coat and his shoes displayed the lack of hosiery as he faced the reception committee, headed by the bishop of the church and the mayor of Glenwood Springs. He informed them that the president would be out presently, and then, as the mountain breezes were spreading his coat-tails out so that you could play checkers on them, he hiked to summon the presidential valet. The president finally appeared on the platform, and explained smilingly but hastily that his program hadn't any notice of a six o'clock reception. The crowd stated that whether it did or didn't he was there, and they were going to have him, and off they rushed him to the Glenwood Springs hotel to show him the wonderful public bath with the town's famous warm springs. Now, a bath before breakfast is a very pleasurable thing to take, but the way the president was to take this did not suit him in the least. The thoughtful people of Glenwood had prepared a specially-constructed bathing suit for the president, and a dozen or so for the members of the party, and the program was that the president was to patter down into the pool on one side, while the multitude watched from the other side. The president positively declined this courtesy, and reluctantly the people of Glenwood Springs gave up their promised presidential pleasure.

Odd Provisions in Old Mail Rules

RULES
1809
U.S. MAIL

A GENERAL clean-up of the records of the postoffice department in Washington recently brought to light a list of postal routes existing in the United States in 1809, together with a schedule of the time in which those routes should be covered. The pamphlets were issued by Gideon Granger, who was postmaster general under Jefferson in 1801 and continued under Madison in 1809. They are the earliest records of their kind now in the possession of the department.

In front of each pamphlet is a list of the rules and regulations which governed the distribution of the mails just 100 years ago. They were brief and to the point, and contained some curious stipulations. In addition, the pamphlet contained fines levied upon mail carriers for delivering wet mails and for other shortcomings.

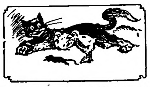
The general rules were as follows:

"1. The postmaster general may expedite the mails and after the time of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating what he conceives to be an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

"2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

"3. For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit $1; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lost a trip, an additional forfeiture of $5."

Chickens Adopted by a Police Cat



THE police of the tenth precinct in Washington have as a mascot a cat that is destined to disturb the rest of the enemies of the so-called nature fakers. This cat, a large, well-trained animal, and the pride of every member of the command, has adopted two foundling chickens of tender age. Strage though it may seem, she cares for them with an eye as guarding as a mother hen ever possessed, and is apparently determined that no harm shall befall them.

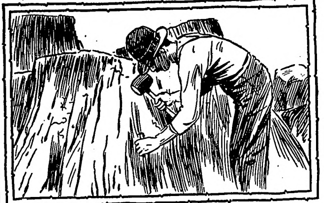
The two little bundles of feathers are supposed to have been brought into the station house one exceedingly rainy night. At the time they were but a few days old. During the afternoon before they were seen in the vicinity of the station house, but when it started to rain they disappeared. From time to time their pitiful chirps could be heard, and as night came on these increased in frequency and plaintiveness. The chirps came from under a stable.

Members of the precinct command say that during the evening the cat appeared to be acting strangely. Instead of roaming about the squad room, as was her usual custom, she wandered about the rooms on the lower floor of the station, and occasionally made visits to the basement. No significance was given her queer actions, but many of the policemen wondered why their feline mascot did not visit them and get her usual evening pettings.

The next morning the cause of the cat's strange actions was explained, when the strange little bundles of feathers were discovered, but within a few minutes she put in her appearance.

She immediately started to attend to her motherly duties. The little fellows were true to their adopted mother from the very first.

FORTUNES IN FAST-VANISHING WALNUT



PREPARING STUMP FOR VENEER

ONE day recently a man in a buggy stopped at a farm in eastern Jackson county, Kansas, hitched his horse to the fence and climbed over into a field where several big stumps protruded from the plowed earth. He bent over the stumps and examined them closely. Then he crossed another fence into another field and examined some walnut trees that grew there.

A few minutes later he went to the farmhouse and was talking to the owner. He told the farmer that he was buying walnut timber, and that there were a half dozen trees in the walnut grove on his place that he would like to buy. They agreed upon a price and then the stranger said:

"Now, I'll give you $10 more for those three stumps in the plowed field and will dig them out for you and carry them away."

The farmer snapped at the proposition. For 40 years he had been plowing around those massive stumps and a thousand times he had "cussed" when the point of his plow or a corner of his harrow had caught them. He had an idea that the man who offered to dig them out and give him $10 into the bargain must be a little bit insane, but, anyway, he was glad to get rid of them.

A few days later three men came to the farm and cut down the walnut trees and dug out the three old stumps and hauled them all away.

One of those old stumps was worth $300. The others were worth not much more than the expense of digging them up and hauling them to Kansas City.

The stumps came to the mill of a walnut corporation on the bank of the Blue river near Sheffield. There the stumps will be trimmed and steamed for hours and then fastened into a veneer machine, where they will revolve against the cutting edge of a great knife that will slice off a thin veneer as the stump turns.

This veneer will be used for covering pianos, the finest kinds of furniture and cabinet work, and the inside finish of railroad cars.

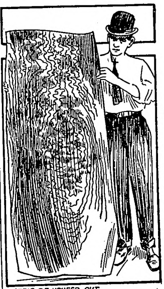
This one stump was particularly valuable because of the wrinkles and burls and warts that ran through it. The veneer sliced from it would have a beautiful waving grain with bird's-eyes and all sorts of curious convolutions. The more of these a veneer has the more valuable it is.

There is not one walnut stump in a hundred that is worth anything to the veneer mills. There is not one in a thousand that is worth $300. And there is not one man in a million who knows the value of a stump by looking at it in the ground. The men who do know this and who spend their time looking for these stumps are called "cruisers." They drive all over the states of Missouri and Kansas looking for walnut timber and stumps that are good for veneer.

The men who buy these stumps and cut them say that stumps of young trees are of no value. The best ones are of trees centuries old. The more aged and gnarled the tree the richer the stump will be in burls and bird's-eyes. Some of the most valuable stumps are of trees that were cut 50 years ago by the pioneers of this country. The best of them are found along the rivers, where the lands were too rough to be cultivated. From these tracts the trees were cut for lumber or firewood and the stumps remained to be dug up a half century later and used to decorate some parlor in a modern house.

The men who cut these stumps into veneer do not always get them for a small price. Many farmers know their value and demand it. In the yard of the mill near Sheffield are stumps for which the owners paid from $50 to $[illegible]00 and there is one for which the man who dug it out demands $300. This stump is nine feet in diameter at the butt of the tree.

This mill has been sawing walnut lumber for 15 years. In that time it has cut 90,000,000 feet of walnut lumber, the greater part of which has been sent to Europe. But shipments have gone from here to Australia, Russia and China.



STRIP OF VENEER CUT

Now the sawing of walnut into lumber is to be abandoned and the mill will cut only veneers. The reason is that nearly all the large walnut timber has been cut. There is plenty of small walnut timber in Missouri and Kansas, but it does not pay to cut it, the black heart is too small and the white sap is of no value. It is the black heart of the tree that has the fine grain and takes the rich, black polish.

Owing to the scarcity of big walnut logs and the small lumber that has gone to the European market in recent years, the demand for it has fallen off and it has been supplanted by mahogany.

There are other reasons why mahogany has taken the place of walnut. Mahogany is 30 per cent. cheaper in Europe than walnut. It is much larger, too. Walnut logs from which segments four inches thick may be cut are scarce, and walnut logs from which such segments 26 feet long may be cut are almost impossible to get now.

Another factor in the disappearance of walnut lumber is that mahogany is much softer and easier to cut. The Sheffield mill can cut 35,000 feet of mahogany a day, but it will cut only 20,000 feet of walnut. A mahogany log will cut nearly three times as much lumber as a walnut log of the same size, and therefore it is more economical to cut mahogany.

Although mahogany is taking the place of walnut over all the world, it is not nearly so good as walnut. There is no wood so good as walnut for fine furniture and cabinet work. The reason is that it is hard, it will never warp and it takes a beautiful polish, it has a more varied and beautiful grain and the older it grows the richer it looks.

Instead of being sawed into boards and posts the walnut will hereafter be cut into veneers not much thicker than a piece of blotting paper, and it is only the gnarled trunks that will do for this.

In hundreds of homes in Missouri walnut wood is still used for firewood. But when a man burns walnut lumber he is truly burning money, for while the market price of the logs is less now than it was ten years ago and the demand is less, there is a time coming when the lumber will be worth 20 times what it is now. When the walnut trees that are now a foot in diameter grow to several feet through they will be worth more than any timber that grows in North America. There will always be a good demand for timber of that size and the larger the tree the more value it will have.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

"DRY" PITCHERS BEST.

Baseball will be more attractive to many lovers of the national game when there are no more "spitball" pitchers, says Cleveland Plain Dealer. They make the sport slower than it would be otherwise, and their unclean and repulsive way of pitching causes errors which would not be made if the ball were not so slippery when it gets to the fielders. Besides, the mere name of the "spitball" is obnoxious to not a few men and women who are steady patrons of the most popular game in America. Fortunately there is reason to believe that the "spitters" are losing ground. They are not so much in evidence as they were last year or the year before, and they do not count among the leading winners of the big leagues. Krause and Joss, Mullin and Coombs and Bender, Willet and Young, Summers, Circotte, Chece and Johnson, Powell and Waddell, in the American league, use the "spitball" little, or not at all. In the National league, the most famous pitchers, such as Mathewson, Brown, Wiltse, Willis, Camnitz, Moren, Reulbach and Overall, do not rely on the "spitter" for their victories. There is no room for doubt that the best dozen "dry" pitchers in the two big leagues are far superior to the most skillful 12 among those who use the "spitball."

The notion which some persons may have entertained, that the American "jack tar" is an improvident, happy-go-lucky sort of chap, with whom money is "easy come easy go," will have to be modified. An official statement from Washington furnishes proof that many of the enlisted men of the navy are sober, saving, and with an eye to the future. Not less than 27 per cent. have a part of their pay deposited where it is accumulating interest. Many of the sailors devote much of their pay to the support of relatives. Recently a sailor came to his paymaster to exchange a navy check for $1,200 for money with which he proposed to invest in land in the west. The American sailor of the present day is a sturdy, sober, self-respecting chap, and often he has money in the bank with which to back up his good character.

Queer stories come from Morocco, and none has been queerer than that relating to Sultan Mulai Hafid and his treatment of El Roghi, the pretender to the throne. It has been alleged that the sultan kept El Roghi prisoner in a narrow cage in which he was exposed to the multitude and subjected to gross insults and indignities. This proceeding evoked a protest from the European powers, and the sultan "let up" on the prisoner. Now comes the tale that the man in the cage was not El Roghi at all, but an impostor who impersonated the pretender, while the latter was in collusion with the sultan, to whom he paid liberal sums of money, and thus secured immunity from trouble.

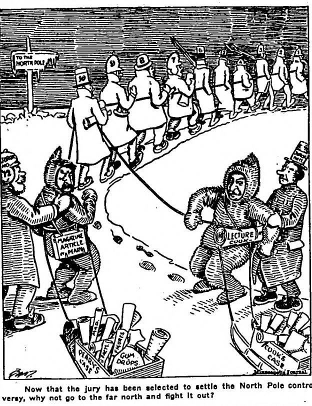
Dislike of the cigarette has often been manifested by fathers, mothers and guardians, and sometimes figures in the disposition of legacies. Thus a young man named Acker, of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., has been left $25,000 by his grandfather on condition that for the next 24 years Acker shall refrain from indulging in cigarettes or participating in dissipation. To get the regular allowance under the will Acker must at stated periods make affidavit that he has complied strictly with the terms. That ought to be a pretty fair test of a young man's preference. The sum of $25,000 should be an acceptable offset to deprivation of cigarette smoking.

In Russia the large landed proprietors are now using farm machinery, and demonstrating that when modern methods of agriculture are generally adopted in the czar's domain there will be a large increase in the world's food supply. The farmers who use machinery raise 2,088 pounds of rye and 2,196 pounds of winter wheat per dessiatine (2.7) acres in 1908, against 1,692 and 1,836 pounds respectively raised by the peasants who adhere to their old and crude methods. There ought to be a good field for the sale of farm implements in Russia with showings of this kind to strengthen the arguments of agents.

Distance lends enchantment to a comet.

The man who during the Boxer uprising risked his life to gain provisions for the foreigners besieged in Peking is dying in poverty and obscurity. So short is the memory of the world for its heroic deeds. Hero-worshiping exhausts itself by its own violence, and then comes forgetfulness in the newer sensations.

A radium mine has been discovered in California, which may cause the price of the stuff to drop a few million dollars an ounce



Now that the jury has been selected to settle the North Pole controversy, why not go to the far north and fight it out?

LURTON LEADS FOR JUSTICE

MOST PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO LATE RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

Is an Old Associate and Intimate Friend of President Taft.

Washington.—The vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, caused by the death of Associate Judge Rufus W. Peckham of New York, is the subject of most of the gossip in Washington just now.

It is popularly speaking, the most important matter which will confront President Taft upon his return to the national capital. Well-informed prophets here name Horace H. Lurton of Nashville, judge of the United States circuit court in the Sixth circuit, as most probably Justice Peckham's successor, with Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers of the department of justice as the probability for the next vacancy in the court. Mr. Bowers is thought by many to stand a very good chance of getting this one.

Judge Lurton sat on the same judicial bench with Mr. Taft, and was the latter's choice for the vacancy that was later filled by the appointment of William H. Moody of Massachusetts. Mr. Taft was secretary of war when he made the recommendation of Mr. Lurton to President Roosevelt, and was, it is said, very much disappointed when his old associate and intimate friend was not appointed. Mr. Lurton is now about 62 years old and would have ten years to serve before retirement.

FIVE DEAD IN INDIAN FEUD

Brave's Demand for Girl Slave Starts War in Which Family Is Exterminated.

San Francisco.—The story of a remarkable feud between Indians and half-breeds in the mountains of Humboldt county was revealed in the arrest of James Donnelly, a half-breed Klamath Indian, for murder.

The feud started ten years ago, after the accidental drowning of the little son of Jimmie James, an Indian. The boy had been playing with two Indian girls, see-sawing on a limb of a tree overhanging a creek, but slipped into the water. The father of the boy demanded that one of the girls should be given to him as a slave to recompense him for the death of the boy, but the demand was refused and the feud started.

A few days afterward Jimmie James was found dead near Mad river, shot through the back. Then the James faction killed a crippled Indian.

A few days later Harper Bill, one of the other faction, was found dead with several bullets in his body. This was followed by the murder of Harcannep, alias Chickasa, for which Donnelly is held under indictment.

Chickasa was the last member of the James family. His death ended the feud.

Cook County Sheriff Fined.

Springfield, Ill. — Sheriff Christopher Strassheim of Cook county was fined $500 and costs by the Illinois supreme court, which held him in contempt for failing to obey promptly the mandate of the court that Abner Smith, convicted of wrecking the Bank of America of Chicago be sent to the penitentiary at Joliet.

Ex-Senator Dietrich Weds.

Philadelphia.—The marriage of Miss Margaretta Shaw Stewart to Charles H. Dietrich, formerly United States senator from Nebraska, took place Wednesday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Shaw Stewart.

Dahlen to Manage Brooklyn Club.

New York.—William Dahlen, at one time the greatest shortstop in the country, has been appointed manager of the Brooklyn National League Baseball club for 1910.

WOMAN KILLS HER HUSBAND

She Begs to Be Hurried to Jail Fearing Violence from Hands of Man's Relatives.

Pana, Ill.—Frank Stanley was shot and instantly killed by his wife after the two had struggled desperately for the possession of the shotgun with which the woman slew her husband.

Mrs. Stanley was the first to tell of the shooting, when she gave herself up to officers. She begged to be rushed to jail at once, as she feared violence at the hands of her husband's relatives. She pleads self-defense as the cause of the shooting and declares that Stanley had been drinking and handled her roughly in a quarrel over domestic matters.

Under bedclothes, where its cradle had been overturned in the fight for the shotgun, was found the child of the Stanley couple. The baby, less than a year old, was sleeping peacefully within a few feet of its dead father.

In view of her story and the knowledge of friends of the domestic troubles of the Stanleys, it is probable that Mrs. Stanley will be released on bonds.

WOMAN FLIES WITH WRIGHT

Wife of Army Officer Carried Sixty Feet Into Air by Government Aeroplane.

College Park, Md. — With her skirts tied tightly about her ankles, to keep them from fluttering in the breeze, Mrs. Van Deman, wife of Capt. Ralph C. Van Deman, Twenty-first infantry, United States army, occupied the passenger's seat beside Wilbur Wright when he ascended in the government aeroplane here. For four minutes she experienced the sensation of soaring in the air, sometimes as high as 60 feet above the ground. This was the first time a woman had made an ascension in a heavier-than-air machine in the United States.

"Oh!" exclaimed Mrs. Van Deman, when she returned to the ground. "Now I know what makes the birds sing."

DOES NOT REDUCE DEFICIT

New Tariff Law Fails to Meet Predictions of Its Authors, According to Treasury Statement.

Washington.—The new tariff law is not reducing the treasury deficit, as predicted by its authors. It is shown by a statement that the deficit for the fiscal year up to October 23 was more than $32,000,000.

For the same period last year the deficit was only $7,000,000 greater, or $39,997,000. The new tariff has produced $23,376,000 more than the Dingley law in the same months last year, and had the government kept within its expenditures of the former year the result would have been a deficit of only $16,000,000. But the report shows that the expenses were increased more than $16,000,000 above that of the same period last year, most of it in the war and navy departments.

Run Down by Auto; Kidnaped.

Chicago. — Detectives are investigating the automobile mystery in which Joseph Kubik, 19 years old, is reported to have been run over near his home, and while in an unconscious condition thrown into the automobile and carried away.

McMahon Pleads Guilty.

Kansas City, Kan.—James McMahon pleaded guilty in court Friday to the murder of his two sisters, Rose McMahon and Mrs. Alonzo Van Royen, and his brother-in-law, Alonzo Van Royen. He was sentenced to life imprisoned in the penitentiary.

Eats Poisoned Cabbage; Dies.

Mount Vernon, Ill.—The four-year-old son of E. S. Landgraf died Friday as the result of eating cabbage, over which poison had been spilled to kill bugs.

GREEK NAVY REBELS

TIBALDOS FACTION SEIZES ARSENAL AND DEFIES THE GOVERNMENT.

KING GEORGE MAY ABDICATE

Outbreak Brings the Military Troubles to a Crisis and Threatens Occupant of Throne—Makes Threat of Dictatorship.

Athens.—The whole military crisis in Greece was brought to a head by the actual revolt of the Tibaldos faction in the Greek navy.

The situation is acute and whether or not the next event will be the long-expected abdication of King George seems to hinge on the happenings of the immediate future. The government is meeting the situation with unexpected firmness.

Tibaldos seized the government arsenal at Salamis Friday and is now entrenched there with a force of about 300 naval officers, the men, who withdrew from the city on Wednesday, leaving a 24-hour ultimatum for the government's consideration.

The struggle over the arsenal was perfunctory, the guard putting up but a feeble defense. It is recognized everywhere, however, as an overt act against the throne, and it was immediately met at the palace by a proclamation of Tibaldos as a traitor and an order for his arrest.

Troops have been thrown around the ministry of marine, and business is practically suspended in the capital.

The question of the hour is "What will the fleet do?" The warships are anchored off Keratsini, on the farther side of the island of Salamis, and the premier is waiting anxiously to see whether its officers and men will declare for Tibaldos or against him.

Tibaldos is the commander of a flotilla of torpedo boats and submarines. It appears that he demands that he he appointed minister of marine, and threatens that, if this is not conceded, he will overthrow the government and establish a dictatorship.

If Tibaldos succeeds in winning over the fleet, as it is rumored he will, it is feared that he will be in a position to carry out his threats.

PACIFIC SLOPE IS SHAKEN

California and Oregon Experience Severe Earth Shocks—Financial Damage Not Great.

San Francisco.—The earthquake shock felt in northern California and southern Oregon Thursday is reported from a number of places to be more severe than any felt in several years previously. The vibrations continued from 10 to 15 seconds, according to observers in different towns.

Windows were shattered, chimneys prostrated, dishes broken and small pieces of furniture moved, but so far as known the financial damage was nominal.

Humboldt county seems to have been the center of the seismic disturbance, but telegraph and telephone communication is interrupted and only meager reports have been received. It does not appear, however, that the shock was of great violence.

Among the cities and towns where the quake was felt are Redding, Red Bluff, Chico, McCloud, Weaverville, Dunsmuir and Crescent City, in California, and Grant's Pass and Marshfield, Oregon. It was not felt in San Francisco, nor was it recorded at the local weather bureau.

AGREE ON FIGHT TERMS

Jeffries and Johnson Sign Agreement for Heavyweight Championship of the World.

New York.—James J. Jeffries, retired champion of the world, and Jack Johnson, the big negro who now holds the title, met in the banquet hall of the Hotel Albany and arranged terms for a battle of 45 rounds before the club which offers the best terms. There is to be a side bet of $5,000. The winner is to take 75 per cent. of the purse.

The fight is to take place not later than July 5, 1910, and each man is to post not less than $10,000, one-half of which is to go as a side bet.

Forty Miners Entombed.

Cardiff, Wales.—Eleven bodies have been recovered from the mine near Bargood, in which 40 men were imprisoned Friday by an explosion. In an attempt to rescue the men the manager of the colliery and two others were caught by a landslide. It is feared they are dead.

Thirty-Five Hurt in Wreck.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—In a collision between a Chicago bound immigrant train and an east-bound freight at Tocsin, on the Erie railroad Friday, 35 immigrants—men, women and children—were injured, some of them perhaps fatally.

Airship to Cross Atlantic.

New York.—Otto H. Kuhn of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., returned from his European vacation on the steamship Mauretania Friday with the interesting information that Count Zeppelin, the German balloonist, hoped to cross the Atlantic on one of his airships in the near future.

Old Woman Burned to Death.

Penn, Ill.—While she was burning leaves Friday the dress of Mrs. Susan Sloan, a woman 80 years old, ignited and she was burned to death

IS A SECOND JOHANN HOCH

GEBHARDT AT NEW YORK CONFESSES TO THREE MURDERS.

Wife Says He Had Seven Former Wives All of Whom Are Dead.

New York — Traces of what may prove to have been another murder committed by Frederick Gebhardt were found by the police. In the jail at Islip, where he is held as the slayer of Anna Luther, Gebhardt admitted to Coroner Savage of Suffolk county that he had been guilty of three such crimes, all against women, for the purpose of securing their money. He said he would make a full statement.

Mrs. Gebhardt, when shown the Sing Sing record of her husband, broke down completely for the first time and repeated the statement made the night of her husband's arrest and afterwards denied, that she knew Gebhardt had seven former wives, all of whom were in their graves. She said that if the truth were known he would be found to be another Johann Hoch, the Chicago wife-murderer.

"WENT THAW ONE BETTER"

Woman Seeking Divorce Charges Husband with Inhuman Treatment—Burns Her with Lighted Cigar.

Philadelphia.—Extraordinary assertions of inhuman treatment at the hands of her husband, Frederic Collins, Jr., a widely-known club man, who lives at Mount Airy, are made by Mrs. Madeline Collins in her suit for divorce.

According to Mrs. Collins, her husband is an admirer of Harry K. Thaw, and she says he "went Thaw one better" in his treatment of her. Not only does she charge him with beating her, but she declares he burned her with cigars in fits of anger; one time, after pouring ice water over her, he forced her head under a spigot and turned on the scalding hot water.

As a result of this treatment, Mrs. Collins declares, her health has been ruined and she is now suffering from tuberculosis. She left Mr. Collins last summer and is now living with friends. Collins is still at his home with his children by former wives. He had two, according to Mrs. Collins.

CUBAN OFFICIALS FIGHT DUEL

Cabinet Ministers After Resigning Meet on Field of Honor—Neither Was Injured.

Havana.—The dispute between Secretary of State Justo Garcia Velez and Secretary of Sanitation Mathias Duque, whose resignations from the cabinet have been accepted by President Gomez, culminated in a duel with pistols.

The men exchanged four shots, but neither was injured.

Paris.—Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, and Francis Chevassu, a dramatic critic, fought a duel with pistols at Prince park. Neither was injured. M. Chevassu fired and missed, while Bernstein did not discharge his weapon.

The duel grew out of the publication of an article written by Bernstein in which he attacked the critic.

LINER SUFFERS IN STORM

Kronzprinzessin Cecilie Life Belts Reported Picked Up—Sea Sweeps French Town.

Paris. — An unconfirmed report from Cherbourg states that life belts from the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen October 26, and Cherbourg and Southampton October 27, have been found on the coast of Normandy.

There has been a severe storm on the northern seaboard of France and much damage has been done. The little port of Grandicamp has suffered severely and 25 fishing vessels belonging to the port have been lost.

The sea swept over part of the town, destroying a number of houses, drowning cattle and sweeping away property.

RIOTS BREAK OUT IN SEOUL

Mob Fires Railway Station—Garrison Ordered Out to Quell Disturbance.

Seoul, Korea.—The Union station here of the Seoul-Fusan railroad was attacked by 300 rioters at midnight Friday and partially burned. The rioters were dispersed, but gathered again and were said to be moving northward.

No casualties have been reported.

The garrison has been ordered out to quell the disturbance.

Woman Prevents Robbery.

New York. — When she saw her husband about to be held up and robbed in his store, Mrs. Isaac Lipschitz grabbed a handful of pepper and threw it into the eyes of the three men, one of whom held a revolver and was threatening to shoot. They fled.

Five-Cent Store Burns.

Cleveland, O.—The S. S. Kresge & Co. five and ten-cent notion store, in Ontario street, was destroyed by fire Friday. Several young women had a narrow escape. Five were carried out of the building in the arms of firemen.

Posse Seeks Wife Slayer.

Braintree, Mass.—A posse of citizens is hunting Joseph Miller, who shot and killed his 19-year-old wife in Braintree Friday and then escaped in the woods.

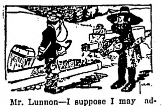
FINE RECIPE FOR COLDS.

Any druggist can supply these ingredients or will get them from his wholesale house.

"Mix half pint of good whiskey, two ounces of glycerine; half ounce of Concentrated pine compound. Shake the bottle well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful four times a day." This prescription is said to work wonders.

The Concentrated pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in an airtight case, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated."

MAJOR OR MINOR.



Mr. Lunnon—I suppose I may address you as major, sir! Every man in these southern states seems to be a colonel or a major.

Texas Bill—I'm no major; I'm a miner.

The Best Food for Workers.

The best food for those who work with hand or brain is never high priced.

The best example of this is found in Quaker Oats. It stands at the top among foods that supply nourishment and vigor, without taxing the digestion, and yet it is the least expensive food one can eat.

This great food value and low cost make it an ideal food for families who want to get the greatest good from what they eat.

Laborers, factory or farm hands, fed plentifully on Quaker Oats will work better and with less fatigue than if fed on almost any other kind of food. All of these facts were proved and very interesting information about human foods were gathered by Professor Fisher of Yale University in 1908. In addition to the regular package Quaker Oats is packed in large sized family packages either with or without china dishes. 8

Labor Unions Fight Tuberculosis.

Ten fraternal and benefit organizations, with a membership of nearly 4,000,000, and three international labor unions with a membership of over 100,000 have joined the ranks of the fighters against consumption within the last year, according to a statement of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The fraternal orders and unions now in the fight against tuberculosis are the Modern Woodmen of America, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, Royal League, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Foresters of America, the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union, and the International Typographical union.

How to Care for the Child.

Perplexed mother writes: "My child has sneezing fits after the morning sponge bath. What would you advise?" Some mothers give their babies a hypodermic of morphine for sneezing. But we have always felt that this was too harsh a remedy. Give the baby about three tablespoonfuls of Old Tom gin with a little sugar and a pinch of lemon peel. The sugar makes this remedy more grateful to the child. Be sure to keep this prophylactic away from father.

Two of a Kind.

Mrs. Boggs—I hate to have a man always complaining about some little thing. Now, my husband is continually harping on the lace curtains.

Mrs. Woggs—Yes, and my husband has been kicking on our front door every morning at three o'clock for the last 20 years.—Puck.

His Right There Was None to Dispute.

Noah disembarked.

"I am first on Ararat anyhow," he boasted.

Herewith he declined to give a fig for the pole.

THE DIFFERENCE

Coffee Usually Means Sickness, But Postum Always Means Health.

Those who have never tried the experiment of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place and in this way regaining health and happiness can learn much from the experience of others who have made the trial.

One who knows says: "I drank coffee for breakfast every morning until I had terrible attacks of indigestion producing days of discomfort and nights of sleeplessness. I tried to give up the use of coffee entirely, but found it hard to go from hot coffee to a glass of water. Then I tried Postum.

"It was good and the effect was so pleasant that I soon learned to love it and have used it for several years. I improved immediately after I left off coffee and took on Postum and am now entirely cured of my indigestion and other troubles all of which were due to coffee. I am now well and contented and all because I changed from coffee to Postum.

"Postum is much easier to make right every time than coffee, for it is so even and always reliable. We never use coffee now in our family. We use Postum, and are always well."

"There's a reason" and it is proved by trial.

Look in pkgs for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DEEP WATERWAY IS DEMANDED BY ALL

Great River Convention Is Held in New Orleans.

PRESIDENT FAVORS PROJECT

Promises the Present Administration Will Support Issuance of Federal Bonds if Fourteen-Foot Program Proves Feasible.

New Orleans, Nov. 1.—Ringing demands for "14 feet through the valley" and elaborate argument in support of the program for the creation of a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf have marked the great convention of the Deep Waterway association that opened here Saturday.

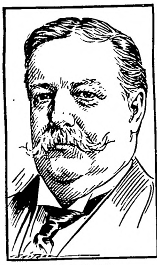
President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, governors of th Mississippi valley states, innumerable senators and representatives and a mighty throng of private citizens who believe in the big river project are here and all urge that it be undertaken and carried to a speedy conclusion.

President Taft Promises Support.

President Taft, who arrived in New Orleans escorted by a great flotilla, after an illuminating trip down the Mississippi river from St. Louis, landed from the lighthouse tender Oleander about eight o'clock Saturday morning, and was driven to his hotel through streets that were canopied with magnolia branches, palmettoes and southern moss, and everywhere entwined in the decorations were the mottoes "Fourteen Feet Through the Valley" and "River Rate Regulation Is Rate Regulation." At the Athenaeum in the afternoon the president aroused a storm of cheers by promising that if the 14-feet project proved feasible and advisable, the present administration would favor the issuance of government bonds to defray the cost.

Not for a "Pork Barrel."

At the same time Mr. Taft made it plain that he would not stand for any plan to make a "pork barrel" of the project. He said he opposed any such general bond issue of $500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000 for waterways improvement, the money to be cut up and parceled out to different sections. He declared that the improvement of waterways had been carried forward in a haphazard fashion in the past, and that a new method should be adopted.



President Taft.

"I believe in the deep waterway," said the president. "I am for it, and I shall use all the power that I possess in doing what may be accomplished to give you citizens of this great valley what you so earnestly desire. It is all a part of a still greater movement inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt, and properly called by him the conservation of our national resources.

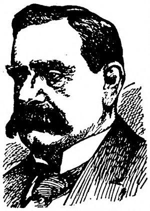
"The projects for irrigation and for the improvement of waterways in the future are not to be for the purpose of distributing 'pork' to every part of the country. Every measure is to be adopted on the ground that it will be useful to the whole country. They are not to be adopted for sending certain congressmen back to Washington or for making certain parts of the country profitable during the expenditure of the money.

"We should take up every comprehensive project on its merits and determine whether the country where the project is to be carried out has so far deevloped as to justify the enormous expenditure of money and if it will be useful when done. When we decide in favor of a project, I believe in issuing bonds to carry it to completion as rapidly as possible. It has been proposed that we issue bonds for $500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000, and cut it up and parcel the money out in this and that section of the country. I am opposed to any such proposition, because it not only smells of the 'pork barrel,' but would be a 'pork barrel.'"

Sherman, Too, Is for It.

Vice-President James S. Sherman has brought to the people of the middle west the message of the east, promising enthusiastic support of the waterway program. "We people of the east depend on your people of the west," said he. "When we help you, we help ourselves, so there is every reason why we should do all in our power for you, as soon as we realize what you want and why you want it."

Speaker Cannon and Secretary of War Dickinson are no less outspoken in their assurances of support, and many senators and representatives, among them Senator Lorimer of Illinois, the father of the deep waterway movement, this afternoon made addresses full of hopeful enthusiasm.



Secretary of War Dickinson.

Kavanaugh Opens Convention.

William K. Kavanaugh of Missouri, president of the association, called the convention to order Saturday morning and set forth briefly the aims and plans of the organization. He said the deep waterway work is now in this condition:

1. The sanitary district of Chicago has built the deep waterway, practically to Joliet, nearly 40 miles, and $60,000,000 have been spent thus far on the work.

2. The entire route of the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway from Joliet to New Orleans, through the Des Plaines river, the Illinois river and the Mississippi river, has been surveyed under direction of congress by United States engineers, who have officially reported to congress that the building of the deep waterway is feasible.

3. The people of the state of Illinois have adopted a constitutional amendment providing for a bond issue of $20,000,000, the money to be spent in constructing the deep waterway southward from Joliet.

4. A bill introduced by United States Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri is now pending in congress, providing for the issuance by the United States government of bonds to the amount of $500,000,000, the money to be spent in constructing this deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf and other meritorious projected river improvements.

5. It is intended to ask the Sixty-first congress to pass a bill providing definitely that the United States government undertake the construction of the deep waterway from the point where the Illinois work will end, to the Gulf of Mexico.

In the afternoon, following the address of President Taft, Clifford Pinchot, head of the government forestry department, made an address on the conservation of the nation's natural resources.

In the evening the delegates to the convention were entertained at a stag smoker by the Progressive union of New Orleans. This evening all the delegates and the ladies accompanying them were the guests of the Progressive union at the New Orleans Opera house, where "La Juive" was given by the French Opera Company.

His Politics at Home.

A political canvasser called at a home the other day and inquired as to the political affiliations of the man of the house.

"Oh, well," said the housewife, "he's everything. He's nice when he's away, and he's not so nice at other times.'

"But about politics," said the canvasser. "Is he a Democrat or a Republican?"

"Well, it depends on who he is with," said the lady. "If it's policy to be a Democrat when he's with Democrats, he's a Democrat, and when he's with Republicans he's a Republican."

"I understand," persisted the canvasser, "but between ourselves, what is he at home?"

"Oh, at home he's a perfect terror."

Birth of Biblical Art.

The first Biblical illustrative art consisted in the symbolic frescoes of the Catacombs.

The Russian Dynasty.

The present dynasty of Russia is the house of Romanoff, founded by Czar Michael Fedorovitc Romanoff, who ascended the throne in 1613. The Romanoffs are descended from Andrew Kobyla, who came from Prussia to Moscow in 1314.

Ingratitude.

A Missouri farmer was nearly kicked to death by a mule that he had rescued from a burning barn. A mule may be as ungrateful as a thoughtless son.

Appreciation.

"I was strongly tempted when we were in the conservatory alone to take you in my arms and kiss you. Would you have been very angry with me if I had done so?" "Yes—very. But thank you for the compliment."

Fortune's Whims.

"Where did you git de hand full o' change?" asked Meandering Mike. "It was forced on me," answered Plodding Pete. "A lady up de road sicked de dog on me. I had to steal de pup an sell 'im in self-defense."

HAS A VERY BAD FIRE

DAMAGE WILL REACH OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

GROUP OF LODGE HOMES LOST

Big Columbian Block in Ruins and Ransford Hotel Heavily Damaged. Starts Early in the Morning.

Brainerd.—The most destructive fire known in Brainerd for many years is still raging, although under control. The total loss is estimated at fully $300,000.

The flames broke out in the basement of the Columbian block on Sixth street about 5:30 a. m. At 9 the building, a three-story brick, and all its contents the whole valued at $100,000 or more, was in ruins. Clark's hardware store and Schwartz's drugstore occupied the main rooms on the ground floor. On the second were offices of business and professional men, and on the third floor were the quarters of various fraternities.

The Odd Fellows' building, adjoining the Columbian block, was then gutted by the flames. The postoffice was next to follow. All the letter mail was saved and a large part of the fixtures were taken out, although in a badly damaged condition.

At 9:30 the fire attacked the Ransford hotel, which is three stories in height and occupies half a block. The firemen made their fiercest fight at this time, realizing that if the big building could not be saved, many others adjacent to it would have to go also.

The hotel was thoroughly drenched on every floor with water and the loss of furniture and fixtures, chiefly caused by the water, is estimated at over $100,000.

The Jameson building in which was the saloon of Warren & Co., and Lauer's restaurant and saloon, and Dilling's restaurant, were burned.

The Columbian block was occupied by the Black Haw club and was also used as residence and flats. The Masonic and Red Men lodges lost all their paraphernalia as did the Grand Army and Modern Brotherhood, Hibernians and Machinist lodges. Several dwelling houses on the north side caught fire from sparks, but were saved.

The insurance will run from one-half to two-thirds of the individual losses.

TEACHERS IN CONVENTION.

Minnesota Educational Association Begins Meeting in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—The most largely attended convention ever held by the Minnesota Educational association, the forty-seventh, opened in the Auditorium with a general session that was called to order by C. G. Shultz, state superintendent of public instruction. President W. F. Webster then took the chair and delivered his annual address. He was followed by Superintendent R. E. Denfield, of Duluth, who spoke on "The New Purpose in Education."

The high school council met with P. C. Tonning, of Willmar, in the chair. The speakers were Mr. Denfeld, M. P. Forbes, of Marshall; G. A. Franklin, of Austin; F. E. Lurton, of Anoka; J. M. McConnell, of Mankato Normal; L. J. Montgomery, of Faribault; L. J. Weld, of Moorhead Normal, and E. L. Porter, of Hastings. Tonight Thomas P. Gore, the blind senatro from Oklahoma, will deliver his lecture on "Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis."

An interesting feature of the convention was the banquets and round table discussions of the various sections at restaurants Friday evening. The convention closed Saturday morning.

RECORD RATE ON GRAIN.

Three-and-One-Half Cents For Carriage of Wheat Offered.

Duluth.—A record price for the carriage of wheat—3½ cents—was offered at Fort William with no takers.

The situation at Fort William is altogether unusual and is causing local grain shippers much anxiety. Wheat in unlimited quantities from the Saskatchewan district is pouring into this port and the elevator tonnage is nearly exhausted. At the highest mark of the season not a single boat could be chartered for grain. Vessel owners will not accept the high offer which is equivalent to $1.20 for ore shipment or 65 per cent more than the boats are getting for carrying ore.

The best rate of the season at the local port is 3 cents on two storage cargoes of flax from Duluth to Buffalo. Tonnage for more than a million bushels was chartered at a rate which is equal to nearly $1.20 for ore.

MURDER AT CANON LAKE.

Two Fishermen Killed in Their Hut by Tramps.

Faribault.—Thomas Murray, an inoffensive old fisherman living in a hut near the shore of Canon lake, four miles west of Faribault, was shot to death.

At the same time Joseph LaRosse, his partner, was attacked and repeatedly cut with a knife. LaRosse is still living, but is so weak from the loss of blood and the shock that he is unable to tell who committed the bloody deed.

INDIANS FIND RED EYE.

Oginum Reds Celebrate Prohibition With Big Jag.

Cass Lake.—The Indians turned a trick on the government despite the campaign to prohibit the sale of liquor to them.

After drawing their pay at Onigum and failing in every attempt to secure liquor at Walker, seventy-two of the "redskins" boarded a train for Park Rapids. Every one of the band returned dead drunk.

Indian Agent Frater and County Commissioner Burns witnessed the men and their squaws as they staggered off the train. When the expressman was unloading a trunk an Indian yelled at him to be careful for it contained; he said, real booze. Upon an investigation it was found to hold fifty-two bottles of whisky.

The officials were dumfounded at the nature of the disclosures and will move for an early investigation of the situation at Park Rapids and other towns.

Cass Lake has set out to obey the orders of the authorities. Tuesday was the day fixed for the closing of the saloons, and all of them, except the two which have a special license and permit from the government men, promptly removed their intoxicating liquors. Two of the places will be continued as pool halls. Two have been closed. Not a drop of intoxicants is being sold at any of the five places ordered closed. There was no sign of any trouble or excitement.

The only federal officer here was Deputy Marshal Larson, who came from Bemidji to watch proceedings.

ONE LICENSE REVOKED.

Liquor Dealer at Bemidji Shown to Have Sold to Indians.

Bemidji.—Without a single dissenting voice, the city council voted to revoke the license granted T. Dugas, the revocation being made at the request of H. A. Larson, special agent of the Indian department, who charged Dugas and F. Gagnon, from whom Dugas leased his building, with selling liquor to Indians.

The special agent produced affidavits from three special agents who stated positively that Mr. Dugas and Mr. Gagnon had sold intoxicatting liquor to Red Lake Indians.

TAWNEY VISITS THE CANAL.

With Congressional Committee On Appropriation.

Winona. — Congressman James A. Tawney has left for Washington, where he will spend a few days before sailing next Tuesday with the other members of the appropriations committee of the lower house to the Panama canal zone to secure information concerning the appropriations to be made by congress for the carrying on of canal work.

The congressman is in receipt of the estimates submitted by the secretary of war through the treasury department for canal appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1910. The estimated appropriations for the next fiscal year for canal expenditures aggregate $48,063,524. This amount is $15,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and is the largest estimate submitted for any fiscal year since the work of canal construction was begun.

The principal item making up this increase is the estimate for the purchase and delivery of material, supplies and equipment and such other expenses not in the United States as the commission deems necessary to promote the construction of the Isthmain canal, for the departments of construction, engineering, quartermasters' subsistence, disbursements and examination of accounts.

HURT AS ENGINE HITS AUTO.

Four Men Hurled From Machine Near Bemidji; Three Are Injured.

Bemidji.—While Mayor J. G. Pogue of Bemidji, G. Meyer, of St. Paul, T. R. Symons of Bemidji, local manager for Minneapolis Brewing company, and a gentleman whose name cannot be learned, were crossing the railroad track at Wilton, the automobile in which the party was riding was struck by an engine of a freight train and the entire party hurled into the air.

The auto was demolished and Pogue and Symons were lodged on the pilot of the engine, otherwise they would have been thrown under the wheels and ground to pieces.

MINNESOTA BUTTER FIRST.

Milwaukee. — Minnesota carried off the banner for the highest score in the contest conducted by the National Buttermakers' Association at the dairy show. Wisconsin was a close second. Minnesota won the first and second prizes in the whole milk sweepstakes, but Wisconsin won the first and second prizes in gathered cream sweepstakes. The banner was awarded to Minnesota, because it had ten highest scores.

BLOOD POISON FROM PIMPLE.

Wife of Locomotive Engineer Dead at East Grand Forks.

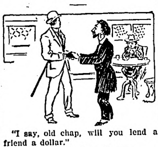
East Grand Forks. — Mrs. Joseph La France, wife of a Northern Pacific engineer, died from blood poisoning, resulting from a mere scratch of a pimple on her face several weeks ago. About ten days ago the spot became inflamed and blood poison showed its effects, soon spreading over her entire face and assuming virulent character.

All Who Would Enjoy

good health, with its blessings, must understand, quite clearly, that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to living aright. Then the use of medicines may be dispensed with to advantage, but under ordinary conditions in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time and the California Fig Syrup Co. holds that it is alike important to present the subject truthfully and to supply the one perfect laxative to those desiring it.

Consequently, the Company's Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna gives general satisfaction. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

REAL NEED.



"I say, old chap, will you lend a friend a dollar."

"Is he really in need of it?"

"Rather. He wants to pay me with it."

RASH ALL OVER BOY'S BODY.

Awful, Crusted, Weeping Eczema on Little Sufferer—A Score of Treatments Prove Dismal Failures.

Cure Achieved by Cuticura.

"My little boy had an awful rash all over his body and the doctor said it was eczema. It was terrible, and used to water awfully. Any place the water went it would form another sore and it would become crusted. A score or more physicians failed utterly and dismally in their efforts to remove the trouble. Then I was told to use the Cuticura Remedies. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and before we had used half the Resolvent I could see a change in him. In about two months he was entirely well. George F. Lambert, 139 West Centre St., Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 26 and Nov. 4, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Hated to Take the Money.

Frank I. Cobb, the chief editorial writer of the New York World, was on a vacation in the Maine woods once when Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the World, wanted to communicate with him. Mr. Pulitzer sent Cobb a cipher message.

Presently a country operator drove in to the Cobb camp and handed Cobb the message, which read something like this:

"Simplicity—aggrandizement—griffon—gerald—roderick — hopscotch — bamfat—publicity."

"There's a dollar to collect for delivering that message," said the operator, "but I hate to take it. Somebody along the line got it all balled up, and they ain't no sense to it."

Why He Bought It.

Conductor—Say! aren't you old enough to know that you can't ride on a child's ticket?

Silas Filkins—Sure I be. But only yistiddy Samanthy sed I wuz gittin' t' be childish-like, an' so I thought mebbe y'd let me ride half-fare.

Rough on Rats fools the rats and mice, but never fools the buyer. The secret is, you (not the maker) do the mixing. Take a hint, do your own mixing; pay for poison only, then you get results. It's the unbeatable exterminator. Don't die in the house. 15c, 25c, 75c.

Hardly.

"Would you," he asked, "care to live to be 100 years old?"

"Not if anybody knew it," she replied.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER has no substitute. No other remedy is so effective for rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness, neuralgia or cold of any sort. Put up in 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

In the prisons of Bengal, India, tuberculosis kills about two prisoners in every 100.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs, & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The patriotism of the office seeker is the greatest ever.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some family skeletons are padded beyond recognition.

AS UNDERSTOOD IN BOSTON

The Traditional Episode of "Little Miss Muffet" Brought Into Every-Day Cognizance.

A diminutive specimen of juvenile femininity yclept Miss Muffet had placed herself in a sitting posture upon an article of household furniture ordinarily termed an ottoman or hassock—

Ministering to the gratification of her gustatory organs by ingurgitating the coagulated portion of bovine lacteal fluid mingled with the watery serum of the same which remains after the coagulated portion has been segregated and withdrawn.

Happening to glance downward she observed that a specimen of the genus Aranea, class Arachnida, remarkable for its ability to produce filaments of extraordinary tenuity from its own interior, had taken a position upon the ottoman or hassock in immediate proximity.

Which totally unexpected incident aroused her apprehension to such an extent that she immediately, not to say precipitately, arose from her sitting posture and departed from the locality, leaving the intruder in undisputed possession of the apartment.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY.

How Relief from Distressing Kidney Trouble Was Found.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf, 388 W. Morgan St., Tipton, Mo., says: "Inflammation of the bladder reached its climax last spring and I suffered terribly. My back ached and pained so I could hardly get around and the secretions were scanty, frequent of passage and painful. I was tired all the time and very nervous. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking a few boxes was cured and have been well ever since."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mistaken Identity.

"I always did enjoy that scene in which Hamlet comes out and soliloquizes," said Mr. Cumrox.

"My dear," replied his wife, "you are confused again. You have gotten Hamlet mixed up with that vaudeville person who comes out and throws his voice."

Loveliness does more than destroy ugliness; it destroys matter. A mere touch of it in a room, in a street, even on a door-knocker, is a spiritual force. —Henry Drummond.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

Somehow the majority of our habits seem to be bad ones.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Louisville, Ky.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has certainly done me a world of good and I cannot praise it enough. I suffered from irregularities, dizziness, nervousness, and a severe female trouble. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored me to perfect health and kept me from the operating table. I will never be without this medicine in the house."—Mrs. Sam'l Lee, 3523 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

Another Operation Avoided.

Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from female troubles, and my doctor said an operation was my only chance, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me without an operation."—Lena V. Henry, R. F. D. 3.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing feminine ills from which so many women suffer.

PATENTS Inventors' book free. Beeler & Robb, Pat. Attys., 158-162 McGill Bldg., Wash., D. C.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our **HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE** 2d Edition, $10,000 Book 450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, $2. To our customers, $1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, $1.00 per bottle. Ship your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Andersch Bros., Dept. 114 Minneapolis, Minn.

ESTABLISHED 1879
Ship your BARLEY, FLAX and WHEAT to
WOODWARD & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

There is one good feature of draining the land by county ditches, and that is that it makes the man that took this land for speculation, pay for improveing his own land.

The farmers who stayed and made their homes on the eleven towns are beginning to reap their reward, and those that took land for speculation will get theirs, in taxes, as soon as all the county ditches are put in.

The order withdrawing this eleven township land from any more homestead entries will not have much affect with only a small part of the eastern part of them, as all the land that is of any value has been taken. All that is left in this part of them is a few isolated tracts of 4th, rate swamp, and whoever buys it can pay out it's weight in gold in taxes for state ditches. Better let the goverment keep it, they are a rich corporation.

The engineer board of the war department at Washington has reported adversely on the proposition for a survey of the Red Lake River east of Thief River Falls, with a view to improveing it for commerce. This ends the matter for the present, but Mr. Steenerson says that if the board of engineers refused to order the survey, he would ask congress at its next session to make the legislation mandatory instead of discrotionary as is the present law, or in other words he will compell them to make this survey by a law passed by congress.

Great long platforms of promises is not what we want of proposed members of the next legislature. We are not the whole state of Minnesota, but only the 61st, district, and when you see any candidate fixing himself up a good long platform telling you what he is going to do if you elect him to the legislature, just mark that man down as a hippocrit, that is fixing himself up a platform to get in on, and not to stand on. Just see what long and fine platforms Hanson and Opsahl had fixed "to go in on," but they forgot all about them after they was elected and went rooting around St. Paul hunting for "pork barrels," and when they found them they was empty.

Notice Of War.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette informs us that Theo. Garceau will not be a candidat for mayor of Red Lake Falls and that John Duffy will have the field all to himself Mr. Duffy has been mayor of Red Lake Falls for several years, but has never had any opposition in Red Lake Falls allright, but if he enters the field as a candidate for the legislature next year, he will find that he will have opposition.—Thief River Falls News.

It would seem from the above that if Mr. Duffy should become a candidate that Eeastman may treat him to "hot roast." We have never heard whether Mr. Duffy seeks this honor, or not, but if he does it would give us great pleasure toward the close of hot campaign between him and Eastman, to write up and publish a sersational article to the affet that, "Duffy's Spanish war experience just fitted him up to be a member of the legislature."

LANDS WITHDRAWN.

No More Homesteads, In The 11 Townships,

Department Of The Interior
U S Land Office Crookston,
Minnesota, October 30th, 1909.

This office is in receipt of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of October 13, 1909, as follows:

"The act of February 20,1904, (33 Stat. 46), which provided for the disposal of the land in 11 townships in the western part of the Red Lake Indian reservation contained the following provision;

"The land above described which shall remain unsold at the expiration of five years from date of the first sale hereunder, shall be offered for sale at not less than $4,00 per acre (and lands remaining unsold after such sale shall be subject to private entry and sale at said price). without any conditions whatever, except the payment of the purchase price."

The sale referred to closed October the 8th, 1904.

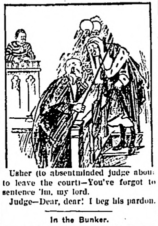
You will therefore discontinue the allowance of homestead entries for said lands from the date of receipt of this letter and will at as early date as practicable transmit a list of the lands remaining unsold in said 11 townships." Respectipully (Signed)

Fred Dennett,
Commissioner.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the above letter all the lands unentered in the said eleven Red Lake townships have been withdrawn from entry, and no entries of any kind can be made thereon until further instructions have been received from the Department.

Respectifully,
R. J. Montague, Register.
John Petterson, Receiver.

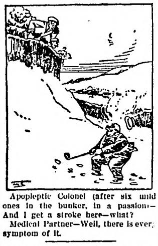
Toujours la Politesse.



Usher (to absentminded judge about to leave the court)—You've forgot to sentence 'im, my lord.

Judge—Dear, dear! I beg his pardon.

In the Bunker.



Apoplectic Colonel (after six mild ones in the bunker, in a passion)—And I get a stroke here—what?

Medical Partner—Well, there is every symptom of it.

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection. We can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.

Hard Luck.

Old Lady—Poor man! What have you done to your hand? Unemployable—Broke my knuckles, mum, knockin' at people's doors askin' for work.—London Scraps.

Keep Cool.

"Why worry about the children?"

"I can't help it."

"But, my dear, you are hurting your game of bridge."—Kansas City Journal.

A man is never appreciated in his home town, and he is usually not known in other places, and there you are.—Atchison Globe.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Sep. 24th 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 23, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 8th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 735 Serial No. 0696, for Lots 1, 2, & E. ½ of N. W. ¼ Section 31 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John C. Casey, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, John D. Vaughan, all of Germatown Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Sept. 24. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. September 23, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that John C. Casey, of Germantown Minnesota, who on October 5. 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 699. Serial No. 0697, for N. E. ¼ Section 31. Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John D. Vaughan, Morgan Vaughan, Alfred Rice, of Germantown Minn. Robert White, of Brunkeberg Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th. 1909.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 5th. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Patten, of Thief River Falls. Minn., who on October 18th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 740. Serial No. 01277, for S. E. ¼ Section 24 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof. to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn, Charles Newbury, George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn. who on October 24. 1904, made Homestead entery No. 770, Serial No. 04285, for Lots 1. 2. E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 16th. day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka, Minn. Charles Newbury, James Patten of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that. Charles Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn., who on October 24, 1904. made Homestead entry No 771, Serial No. 04286, for the N. E. ¼ Section 25. Township 154 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof. to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp. of Kratka Minn. George Newbury. James Patten of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 22. 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 20th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that B. Henry Costelo of Hilda Minn., who on May 16th. 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1167, Serial No. 0447 for Lots 6. 7. 10. S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof B. Hanson, Knut Yesterstraud, Gunner G. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. George Sinclair, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

The Right Word.

"Why do you speak of him as a finished artist?"

"Because he told me he was utterly discouraged and was going to quit the profession. If that doesn't show that he's finished I don't know what does."—Chicago Post.

The Plain Part of It.

"Did the young man they caught in fraudulent transactions peculate very much?"

"I donno about that, but he stole a lot."—Baltimore American.

Exercise and Eating.

There can be no exercise without eating. Neither can there be any eating without exercise.—Good Health.

Nothing Was the Matter.

"A newsboy I knew," said a yachtsman, "took to the sea. He became cabin boy on a tramp collier. He was a good boy, but—

"Once, when our white squadron was at Newport, this collier steamed in her slow way shoreward with her ensign upside down, the signal of distress—distress of the direst. Instantly a pretty sight was to be seen. Every warship in the fleet lowered a lifeboat, and all of those beautiful, snowy boats, manned by jackies in spotless white duck, raced for the grimy old collier at breakneck speed—a pretty sight indeed. The captain of the collier stood on the bridge. He waved his hat, and the crews pulled all the faster. As they drew close they heard the man's cries.

"'Come on! Pull! Get down to it!' he roared, dancing about wildly.

"'What's the matter, captain?' the first officer to reach the collier asked breathlessly.

"'Why, nothing's the matter,' the captain answered in a surprised voice.

"'Then why's your ensign upside down?'

"The captain looked aloft, then frowned.

"'It's that boy Hank again,' said he. 'And here I thought it was a regatta.'"

Light and Dark Cigars.

A striking example of the ordinary smoker's ignorance on the subject of smokes is the popular superstition that a dark looking cigar is stronger than a lighter colored one. Some strong cigars have dark wrappers, but the dark wrapper does not by any means indicate a strong cigar. Dark, gummy tobacco, if thoroughly cured, is the mildest form. Of course if dark tobacco is not thoroughly cured it will be strong, but so will light tobacco, for that matter. Any cigar man will bet you that the dark color is usually, though not always, a sign of a ripe, well cured leaf, which is therefore milder nine times out of ten than the lighter hued leaf. But when it is known that every manufacturer makes both dark and light cigars and that he uses exactly the same blend of filler in both and that the wrapper only constitutes a small fractional part of the cigar it is clearly seen that the shade of the wrapper has little to do with the strength of the cigar. Ask the dealer for a strong cigar. He hands out a dark one, and the imagination does the rest.—Harper's Weekly.

How Spiders Undress.

It is an interesting sight indeed to watch a spider change its skin and one that will well repay any one for the time taken up by waiting for the little known—generally speaking—event to take place. When preparing for the change the spider stops eating for several days and makes his preliminary arrangements by fastening himself by a short thread of web to one of the main lines of his snare, this to hold him firmly while he proceeds to undress. First the skin cracks all round the thorax, being held only by the fore part. Next the lower part of the body is uncovered, and then comes the struggle to free the legs. He works and kicks vigorously, seeming to have a very hard time of it. Fifteen minutes of continued perseverance, however, brings him out of his old dress, the struggle causing him to appear limp and lifeless for some time after it is finished.

New South Wales.

In New South Wales the seasons are Spring—September, October, November; summer—December, January, February; autumn—March, April, May; winter—June, July, August.

An Ancient Sky Pilot.

From Garnett's "Anthology," volume 7, page 48, I copy the following, taken from the "Writings of Lucian," a Greek born about 100 A. D.:

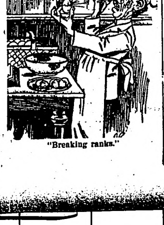
"We were suddenly caught by a whirlwind, which turned our vessel several times around in a circle with tremendous velocity and lifted it above 3,000 stadia in the air, not settling it down again on the sea, but kept it suspended above the water at that height and carried us on, with swelled sails, above the clouds."

In these days of air conquest this quotation might be of utmost interest to aeronauts and also literary men This ancient Gulliver long preceded Swift, and as for outdistancing Jules Verne another quotation is added:

"Having thus continued our course through the sky for a space of seven days and as many nights, on the eighth day we described a sort of earth in the air," etc. (which proved to be the moon).

The thoroughly familiar vernacular expression "going some" applies with original vigor to this early and perhaps first sky pilot.—New York Times

A Military Term.



"Breaking ranks."

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Diplomacy.

Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him? Belle—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe he did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Mr. Cousins moved into John Quirks house on the R. Sullivan farm Monday.

The Swanson and Rodman threshing machine is threshing in the Rhoda neighborhood this week.

THE SUNBEAM, seems to have a habit of strikeing out for N. D. on a threshing trip every fail, in large quantites.

There will be a social bali at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening November 20th. Everybody come and have a good time.

Miss Skeie reports 22 scholars enrolled in this district. Laura and Augusta Wold were the only two scholars that attended every day the past month.

John Foloni was a passenger down the river on the Hanson steam boat today, on his way to Red Lake Falis, where he will get his citizin papers next Monday.

All kinds of tame strawberry plants for sale, by John Wjientek, the Hilda Nurseryman. Now is a good time of year to fix up a nice strwberry bed for next season.

Ole O. Roisaland, of Kratka, returned home from N. D. this week. How do we kno w he has got home? Because he ordered the address of THE SUNBEAM, changed from Devils Lake N.D. to Kratka Minnesota.

The Ole Giving threshing machine will about finish up on the north side of the river this week and be ready to cross over into this neighborhood the first of next week, and if the old weather clerk will only keep that old leaky water tank calked up for a week, or so more the farmers will get their threshing done.

C. L. Clark brought out a bronko from Charles Newburys barn, in Thief River, that we do not see how Mr. Newbury could spare him. He had ought to have kept him to jet out to ladies and children, to drive for he is a litlle the swiftest bronk that ever come east. He won't kick, Oh no!

A. D. Brown, frome Neptune passed by here Monday in his gasoline launch "Neptune" going down to Thief River Falis, returning yesterday. Mr. Brown is not botherd with bad roads when he wats to go to town, for he can hitch up Neptune, and go down in short order, at any time.

Ludvig Larson, of Kratka had a fine crop of early dent corn, that he is sure will fully mature in this country every year. This was a very favorable corn year, which we can not depend on geting every year, hence it would be a good plan to raise a variety of corn that would be pretty sure to get out of the way of Mr. Jack Frost any season.

School clerk Swanson started in to run school on his own hook in his district this fall, by hireing a young girl to teach their school at a bargain rate of $32, a month, that did not have any certificate or permission to teach school. They ran the school for a month, (she of course boarding to Swansons), before Super intendant Anderson found them out and closed them out of business, and the young lady left for her home to tell ma about how she taught the young idea how to shoot for a whole month, in school clerk Swansons district. He is a great man that Swanson! He has a great head on "im" with lots of hair on top, and a small amount of brains inside.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Fine Indian summer weather.

Mr. Asiak Uppland returned home from Grand Forks N. D last Wednesday.

Mr. John Gunderson returned home from Canada last Saturday

There will be confirmation service and host feast Nov. 7th. in the school house north east of Lillo Meeting will last all day

Miss Anniebell Rolandsond visited with the family of Neslands last Sunday.

A few of our young people attended the dance at Plummer on Saturday evening last.

Mr. Charles Erickson returned home from Lessor last Saturday with a big load of lumber for his new house.

Mr. Ralph Hefstad is going to build a new house on his farm this fall.

Everybody is busy geting ready for winter.

Mr. A. Hoveland and family moved over to Rose Hill cottage on Saturday.

Mrs. Hofto died on Friday last at the home of her son Halvor Hofto. The end came without a murmer and she "flowed into the waveless sea where life is rest."

Mr. and Mrs M. J. Lillo made a business trip to Plummer on Monday

Mr. Knut Seversrud has got his new dwelling house about completed and will be ready for winter.—That's All.

News From Kratka.

Fine weather this!

Threshing is geting well along toward the finish and with one more weeks fair weather we will about all know how rich we got this year.

Knut Austain has just compleated a new stock barn.

Everbody is complaining about bad roads, except mail carrier Fred DuChamp, who has got so accostomed to them that he does not expect anything else.

The dance at the Kratka hall Saturday evening was not very well attended, for the reason that most of the boys got all the danceing they wanted around threshing machines during the day. All who attended had a fine time.

Mrs. Mike Connely and Miss A. Kelly were transacting business at the Kratka store on Sunday. Miss Kelly is teaching the scholl in the district south of the river this fall.

Knut Austin was to Crookston last week, on the sad mission of attending the funeral of his brother, A.K. Austin, who died in that city October 28th.

Mr. Anton C. Skog liveing just west of Kratka threshed a fine crop of grain last week. He had 22 ½ bushels of wheat 40 bushels of oats and 38 bushels of barley to the acre.

Our ferry is again in good running order, and we mannaged to get it fixed without haveing to call on Opsahl for empty pork barrels to bale it out with. By the way! What about that Sunbeam bridge, that we Kratka people signed a petition for last winter? Can't Opsahl and Hanson put in a bridge with empty pork barrels?

Singer Bros. have taken a contract to deliver a big lot of flour and feed to Red Lake Agency for the government.

We suppose when the farmers begin to butcher their hogs next month, they will begin to order some of them empty pork barrels from Opsahl and Hanson.

Edward Singer, of Rhoda was assisting his brother Stephen at the Kratka store a couple of days this week.

The farmers are all rushing plowing along during this fine Indian summer weather.

Good by.—Nothing Else To Do.

NEWS! News!
Cut this out and paste
it in your BIG hat.
SINGER BOS,
RHODA & KRATKA,
Is the cheapest and best place
to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

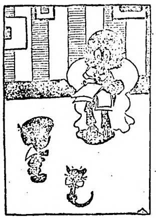
Yours For Bnsiness.-- SINGOR BROS.
Rhoda & Kratka.

COWS FOR SALE.

I have ten first class milch cows for sale, G. A. Hoveland, at the Clearwater Creamery.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

Couldn't Raise a Row.



Willie—Say, pop, what's a "preferred creditor?"
Pop—A deaf and dumb man.

A Nice Bird.

"Do you like a nice bird?" asked the host as they sat down to the table.

"Oh, yes!" responded the guest immediately and enthusiastically.

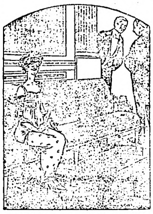
"You ought to call on my sister," explained the other. "She's got one of the finest canaries you ever saw. Well, what kind of a sandwich do you think you can eat?"—London Telegraph.

Badly Expressed.

"For heaven's sake, be careful with that rifle, man!" exclaimed a musketry instructor. "You just missed me that time."

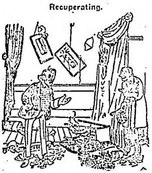
"Did I, sergeant? I'm awfully sorry!" responded the indifferent marksman.—London

At the Dance.



Jack—Aren't you going to dance with her?
Fred—With that? Well, hardly.
Jack—It's your duty, old chap. This is a charity affair, you know.

Recuperating.



"I've just called to see how your wife is."

"She is recovering her strength nicely, thank you, as you see."

An Arbitrary Classification.

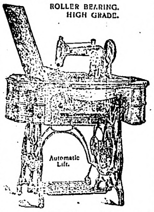
"So you think every patriot has a more or less clearly defined ambition to hold public office?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "As a rule, patriots may be divided into two classes—the appointed and the disappointed."—Washington Star.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,
OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.
J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS,
For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County,
☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain,
Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN
It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.
Special attention given to Probate Court work.


Automatic Lift.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.
by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
[illegible] Sewing Machine Co.
[illegible], ILLINOIS.

First Use of Iron.

As a result of his interesting investigations, Dr. Ridgeway concludes that the smelting of iron originated in central Europe, and especially in the region known as Noricum, equivalent to modern Austria and Bavaria.

In Egypt it can be traced back to the ninth century B. C., and in Libya to about 450 B. C. First mention of its use in China goes back to 400 B. C., while in Uganda it is said to have been in use only some five or six centuries.

The above date for the first use of iron in Egypt refers to the metal obtained by smelting. The use of native iron in the form of meteorites dates back to remote antiquity. The weapons made from these were obtained, like flint implements, by chipping. And it is interesting to remember that recent investigations have shown that the iron of many meteorites is a sort of natural steel.

Old English Fine.

In the past if one Englishman called another a liar there was something to pay. The seventeenth century mayor, sheriff and city grandees generally were keen on this point of etiquette. The direct accusation cost 11s. 6d. ($2.76); the subtle hint 6s. 8d. ($1.60). And there was a reduction on repetitions.

Swearing, too, was promptly suppressed. In 1650 a law was passed laying down the penalty for a first offense. The fines were graduated. That for a lord was 30 shillings ($7.20), for an esquire 10 shillings ($2.40), while all "inferior persons" could have a "few words" for 3s. 4d. (80 cents).

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NEWHOME
If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
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McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN
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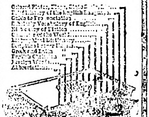

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LIEUTENANT FITZGERALD'S DINNER PARTY

INTERNATIONAL EPISODE ON NORTHWEST BORDER

BY EDWARD B. CLARK

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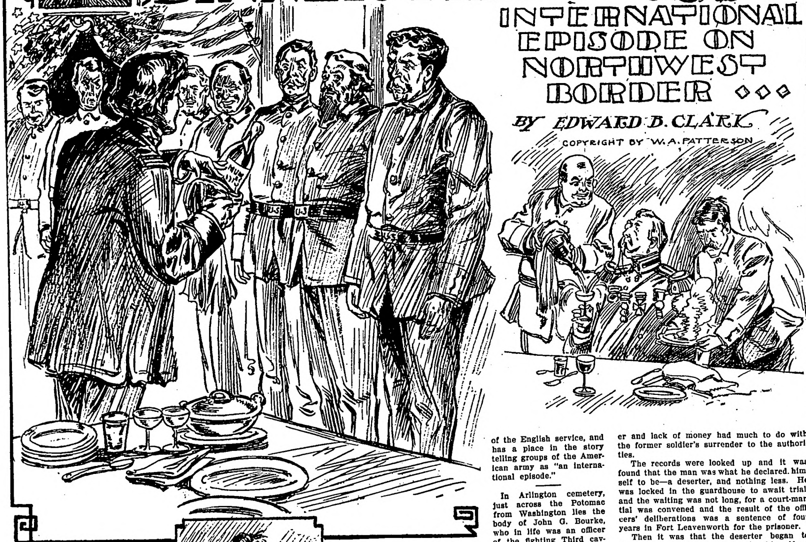

ASK ANY gray-haired retired-list American soldier in Washington for an army story and instantly he will start to tell you of the tale of Lieut. Michael FitzGerald's dinner party. It is a favorite army yarn, but not often does it find its way outside of the circle of the blue.

Lieut. Michael FitzGerald became Major Michael FitzGerald in course of time and because of wounds received in the very forefront of a battle for his adopted country he was placed upon the retired list of the army. He died within a few months at his quiet little home town in Pennsylvania.

The dinner of Lieut. FitzGerald was an international episode. Some of the elders will remember that it was not until shortly after the close of the civil war that the last echo was heard of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States over territory in the northwest. The question of the ownership of the islands between Vancouver and Washington territory was still unsettled. The two governments in order not to lose prestige felt it necessary to maintain garrisons on the disputed grounds.

The United States was represented by one company of the old Ninth infantry, commanded by Second Lieut. Michael FitzGerald. FitzGerald was the only American commissioned officer in the field. Not far away from his headquarters were two companies of British regulars with a full complement of officers.

Before FitzGerald and his command were sent to the island, occupied in part by the British, Gen. McDowell, who commanded the division of the Pacific, sent for the second lieutenant for the purpose of impressing upon him the delicate nature of his mission.

"Above all things, Mr. FitzGerald," said the general, "observe the rules of international courtesy."

"I'll do it, general," answered the second lieutenant promptly, "and no war will grow out of my treatment of the red-coats."

The British and American garrisons were only a few miles apart. When Lieut. FitzGerald finally became comfortably fixed in his quarters and was feeling the full weight of being not only company commander but commanding officer of a United States garrison as well, he was called upon in turn by each of the half-dozen red-coated officers stationed beyond the hill. FitzGerald returned the calls promptly and shortly thereafter he was invited to dine with the six Englishmen as his hosts.

At that dinner the American lieutenant was entertained royally. There was nothing in the British garrison that was too good for him, and, as the veterans say to-day, "FitzGerald afterward told his comrades in the states, 'It was a wet night.'"

When FitzGerald returned to his quarters and three weeks had passed away he made up his mind that it was time to prepare to return in some way the hospitality of the Englishmen. He took an account of the provender at hand and found that the supply at his disposal were the ordinary army rations and a jug of whisky.

There was nothing fit for a banquet such as FitzGerald was to give, nearer than San Francisco. The second lieutenant was a man of expedients. The next boat to San Francisco carried some communications to certain supply houses, and not long afterward the supplies arrived at FitzGerald's quarters.

The American officer was no mere dinner giver. The invitations which he sent to the six British officers were engraved, bore the arms of the United States in colors and announced a banquet.

It took Lieut. FitzGerald a full week to unpack the boxes which had come from San Francisco. He told about 10 of his enlisted men that it would not do for an American officer to be outdone in hospitality by the British. Forthwith he instructed them carefully in duties as waiters. He picked out of the command five men who had some music in their souls and provided them with instruments.

When the British officers arrived and preliminary courtesies had been exchanged they were shown into a banquet hall with a table in its center glittering with silver and with cut glass. The red-coats ate of delicacies and of substantials that none of them thought could be found nearer than New York, and they drank wine of the kind that needs no bush.

There were two waiters for every guest, and five enlisted men fiddled away and blew at their instruments throughout the 20 courses of the dinner. There were toasts and toasts and toasts, and it was not all over until about an hour after the host had excused himself temporarily to attend reveille roll call.

Then came the cold gray light of the week after. The joy of remembrance of the banquet had kept Lieut. FitzGerald's heart up for the week that had passed. Then the bills came in from San Francisco. In amount they were $1,400. Second Lieut. FitzGerald's banquet had cost $200 a plate.

If the lieutenant should pay the bills the banquet would mean bankruptcy. The commanding officer of the island post passed a night in thought. In the morning there was a look of relief upon his face. In an hour's time there was ready for transmission to Gen. McDowell in San Francisco a large official envelope marked in large letters in red ink "International Courtesies."

Inclosed were the bills for pate de foie gras, rare old Burgundy and other things which never before had found their way to the northwestern coast. With the inclosures went this, written in Lieut. Michael FitzGerald's own hand: "Excerpt from Maj.-Gen. McDowell's instruction: 'Above all things, Mr. FitzGerald, observe the rules of international courtesies.'"

Gen. McDowell fumed, and tradition has it that he swore, but he ordered that the bills be paid out of the contingent fund, and the memory of that banquet in the wilds of one of the islands which now forms part of San Juan county, in the state of Washington, lives to this day in the minds of several veterans of the English service, and has a place in the story telling groups of the American army as "an international episode."

In Arlington cemetery, just across the Potomac from Washington lies the body of John G. Bourke, who in life was an officer of the fighting Third cavalry. Major Bourke's last tour of active duty was in Chicago during the railroad strike of 1894. The cavalryman found time aside from his soldier duties to study the folklore of the North American Indians with whom he fought and was friendly alternately, as the government would have it, for years on years of life in the west.

Major Bourke was an active member at one time of the American association which makes folklore study a specialty. He was interested not only in the inherited tribal tales of the Sioux and the Apache, but he took within his study scope the folklore of all primitive peoples.

Into the side of the great stone monument erected to the memory of Gen. Crook and which stands near Major Bourke's grave in Arlington cemetery is set a bronze panel showing the scene of the surrender of the Apaches under Geronimo to Crook in the Sierra Madres 23 years ago. The faces of the Indians and of the army officers shown are portraits. One of the officers in the group is John G. Bourke, and there is a story in connection with the folklore major and the Geronimo campaign which others besides folklore people possibly may appreciate.

There had been a fight at long range with the Apaches in the mountains and Bourke's troop, dismounted, had been engaged. When the fight was over and the Apaches who escaped killing had made for farther mountain fastnesses, as was their custom, the troopers moved forward and found one Indian who had been shot between the eyes, the bullet coming out at the back of his head. It is needless to say, perhaps, that the Apache brave was dead.

Gen. Crook came up and found Major, then Captain, Bourke saying a few warm things to one of the duty sergeants of his troop. Bourke left the sergeant, and Crook, turning to the cavalry captain, said: "Bourke, what on earth has Sergeant Casey been doing this time?"

"Doing, general!" exclaimed Bourke wrathfully. "Doing enough; I tried for five years to make a sharpshooter out of Casey, and at the end of the time he couldn't hit the barracks if he was inside with the doors and windows shut.

"And yet, general, that fellow Casey here to-day at a clean 900 yards plugged and killed the only Apache in this whole southwestern country who could have given me the folklore story I've been after for years.

"I tell you, general, that Casey has escaped court-martial only by swearing the shot was a scratch."

It takes only a casual reader of the army orders which are published daily in Washington to make it known that more than one deserter who has been caught succeeds in escaping the punishment due him by sheer force of the pleas, pathetic and otherwise, which friends make for him. Occasionally there are extenuating circumstances even in the cases of deserters; but desertion is desertion, no matter how it is viewed, and clemency is not looked upon with favor by either regimental or company commanders, and in truth the deserters generally escape punishment, when they do escape, through the soft-heartedness of civilian secretaries of war.

It is said that occasionally deserters write to the wife of the president of the United States asking that she intercede for them with her husband. This plan worked once, but if the facts in the case are known to the present mistress of the White House it is probable that the letters of deserters caught and awaiting trial will receive scant attention.

The story of a deserter who appealed to a president's wife, and he did not appeal in vain, is a Fort Sheridan story. In the year 1890, just as the snow was beginning to fly in the fall, a young fellow went from Chicago to Fort Sheridan and there gave himself up as a deserter It is probable that the cold weather and lack of money had much to do with the former soldier's surrender to the authorities.

The records were looked up and it was found that the man was what he declared himself to be—a deserter, and nothing less. He was locked in the guardhouse to await trial, and the waiting was not long, for a court-martial was convened and the result of the officers' deliberations was a sentence of four years in Fort Leavenworth for the prisoner.

Then it was that the deserter began to think he had been a fool to give himself up and he began to think of something else as well. It was just a week before Christmas when the prisoner sat down in has cell and wrote a letter to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, White House, D. C. Afterward a fellow prisoner of the deserter said that he had been allowed to read the letter before it was sent to Washington and that it was such an appealing epistle that it made him weep. Mrs. Harrison was told how hard it was to be in prison during the glad Christmastide, when the world was bright from the reflection of happy faces, and when, if ever, pardon should come to the erring.

The president's wife received the letter and was so touched that she made it a point at once to interest her husband in the case. The result was that President Harrison pardoned the prisoner. The young fellow was released and by permission he stayed around the barracks at Fort Sheridan a few hours before leaving for Chicago.

When he left he carried away all the money which a sergeant of F company had been saving for a year to use on furlough. The pardoned one also took a gold watch belonging to the first sergeant of the same company.

That deserter never was caught, and as far as it is known he never again gave himself up to the authorities. There was more than a rumor at the time, however, that two enlisted men in the United States army saw to it that the tale of the deserter's deeds was sent to the White House in order that the president's wife might learn that even a woman and a president's wife may sometimes mistake human nature.

CONDENSED COURTESY.

Wise Club Member Wheatcaked German Baron Instead of Wineing and Dining Him.

A German baron—he said—blew into New York and got acquainted with some clubmen. He was put up at a club by one of them for the customary two weeks and paid his bills promptly.

There was great surprise when the man who put him up refused to make an application for a renewal of the courtesies of the club for the baron. Club members were indignant about it and one of them had a new card issued.

The baron appreciated the compliment and entertained lavishly. He left without paying his bills and the member who volunteered the second time had to settle.

"Did you lose anything?" he asked the man who had stood sponsor first time.

"No," he said. "I didn't wine and dine him, like you. I took him out one day and wheatcaked him."—Saturday Evening Post.

A BOOKMARK CHURCH.

In Japan, under the guidance of Rev. David S. Spencer as presiding elder, many of the native churches have been engaged in a strong effort toward self-support. The Toyohashi church was built of the proceeds of the sale of silk bookmarks made by the members of the congregation. These silk slips with tassels were sold by friends in other lands. Some of the workers made elegant embroidered silk handkerchiefs, which are also sent for sale among the people of the home land. The Japanese are showing themselves in labors and patience true types of the Christian.

Windy Wills.

As a contrast to the short will of E. H. Harriman, one might mention the will of the late Lord Grimthorpe, in the framing of which no fewer than 11,070 words were used; and that of Mr. Edward Bush, a retired Gloucester engineer, who died last autumn worth £114,813, and disposed, of it in a will containing 26,000 words.—Strand.

For Croup and Whooping Cough

there is no quicker, surer remedy known than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. Four generations of children have been relieved and cured by this old and reliable medicine.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

has been successfully employed for over 78 years in countless cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs and Chest, Pleurisy, and similar ailments.

For the sake of your children keep a bottle of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant in your home where you will have it at hand in an emergency. Sold by all druggists in three size bottles, $1.00, 50c and 25c.

Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is the ideal worm medicine, and an effective tonic for adults and children alike.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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Many a man goes broke—in Health—then wealth. Blames his mind—says it don't work right; but all the time it's *his bowels*. They don't work—liver dead and the whole system gets clogged with poison. Nothing kills good, clean-cut brain action like constipation. CASCARETS will relieve and cure. Try it now. 916

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Learn the Barber Trade

Great demand for Barbers—Big Wages—Easy work—Few weeks completes—Expert Instructions—Tools given — Diplomas granted — For short time. Illustrated Catalog Explaining all—FREE. (Established 1893)

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THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

Will instantly relieve your aching throat. There is nothing like it for Asthma, Bronchitis and lung troubles. Contains no opiates. Very pleasant to take. All Druggists, 25 cents.

When the Wind Failed

By EDWARD HARRIS

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The afternoon was extremely warm, even for the middle of June, month of roses. Occasionally a team rattled along the bluff, and the hoarse call of a steamer whistle echoed across the water. The white sails of many schooners, sloops and small boats of every sort dotted the sound.

About a mile from shore a little yacht was beating close up into the wind. Jack Elmore sat in the stern, with one hand on the tiller and the other braced behind him, his duck trousers shining in the sunlight and his blue tennis shirt setting off a tanned, good-looking face and muscular brown hands. He seemed almost to have forgotten the girl opposite him. But she did not resent his apparent indifference and was looking out over the water, evidently every bit as contented as her companion.

"The wind is dying away," he said. "We'll make one more tack out toward the reef and then go in. I don't feel like sculling this craft home."

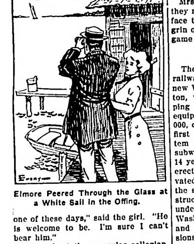
Eleanor looked over at him. "This is your last sail, isn't it?" she queried. "I'm sorry you have to go back to the city to-morrow. You are good company, Jack, though we always disagree so, and I shall miss you awfully." Elmore looked up, or rather down, from his vantage point.

"Miss me? Oh, I guess not. There are plenty of men here," he said with a smile.

"And I adore them all, I suppose?" she responded, dragging her hand through the water.

"Well, there's Emerson, the lawyer," he suggested.

"Who is entirely wrapt up in contemplation of his own cleverness and thinks he is going to be a great man one of these days," said the girl. "He is welcome to be. I'm sure I can't bear him."



Elmore Peered Through the Glass at a White Sail in the Offing.

"How about the muscular collegian, Beaumont?" he persisted.

"Who tries to write poetry and tells us twenty times a day how near he came to getting on the football team last season," Eleanor responded disdainfully. "I don't admire your selections, Jack."

"I only mention one more," said Elmore, "your friend the professor."

The girl colored. "Oh, you mean Mr. Lee," she rejoined rather hurriedly. Elmore was gazing at her intently. "He might be bearable if—if he wasn't so frightfully bashful. You think a great deal of him, don't you?"

"Well, rather. Lee was a great chum of mine in college and is a much finer fellow than you seem willing to admit," returned her companion.

Elmore turned the yacht's bow toward the shore. A hundred yards away a rowboat was gliding over the waves. Its occupant was a tall, stalwart young man who managed his oars skillfully.

"There goes Lee now," Elmore exclaimed. "He looks as if he had had a long pull. If I take him on board you will try not to eat him up, Eleanor, won't you?"

Eleanor laughed. She looked anything but a cannibal. So they hailed the oarsman and Lee's skiff was soon bobbing along behind the larger boat, while the new arrival sat perched on the side of the yacht, carrying on a rather desultory conversation with Eleanor. They were nearing the pier now, and the wind freshened a little, but Elmore's experienced eye could see that it was only a dying gasp. Nevertheless he swung the boat slowly around and started out toward the reef once more.

"Take the tiller a moment, Bob," said Elmore when they were about a mile from shore. "I want to fix that foremost sprit."

Lee took Elmore's place and the latter scrambled forward to the bow, where the sails hid him from view. Suddenly a splash was heard. It is a very simple thing to fall overboard when you want to—and can swim well. Jack found no trouble doing it quite naturally. Eleanor and Lee laughed unsuspectingly as Elmore's shining head appeared above the surface several yards astern. He climbed into Lee's boat and sat there dripping.

"You poor, clumsy fellow," cried the girl. "Sit still and we'll tow you in."

But Elmore objected; he wanted to row in, he said, to keep from catching cold, and at last Lee untied the rowboat painter and threw it to him. The wind was growing alarmingly light. Elmore pulled rapidly toward shore.

"Don't go out much further, Bob," he called back, "unless you want to row home."

He thought they seemed a trifle more sociable than they had been at first, and also noticed that the sails were only half filled with wind. He laughed softly as he tied his boat to the pier.

"Lee has his chance now," he remarked exultantly. "He told me he would ask Eleanor to marry him if he was given a good opportunity, and I fancy this interview ought to fix matters." Whistling joyously the archplotter started on a run for the hotel to change his wet garments. Half an hour later he joined Miss Russell's aunt and chaperon, Mrs. Minturn, on the pier.

"I thought Eleanor went sailing with you," observed that lady as he approached.

"So she did," replied Elmore, "but fate intervened and Prof. Lee took my place." He narrated the incidents of the trip and Mrs. Minturn smiled graciously. The professor was rather a favorite of hers.

"Perhaps you can make out whether that is their boat out yonder," she said, handing him a spyglass. "My eyes are so wretchedly weak that I can only see a short distance."

Elmore peered through the glass at a white sail in the offing, smiled and closed it after a short scrutiny. He had noticed that the heads of the two occupants were very close together and drew certain triumphant deductions therefrom.

"It's Eleanor and Lee all right," he said, "but I don't believe they'll be in for a good while yet. The wind has failed dead and Lee will probably have to use his oars unless the breeze springs up again. Suppose we walk up to the hotel; it's nearly supper time."

Mrs. Minturn nodded assent and they retraced their steps. On Elmore's face there lurked a furtive grin—the grin of one who has played a winning game with fortune.

Boston's Costly Subway.

The costliest mile of underground railway in the world is said to be the new Washington street subway of Boston, which passes through the shopping district. Its construction and equipment has amounted to $10,000,000, or about $2,000 a lineal foot. The first section of Boston's modern system of rapid transit, consisting of subway tunnels, was opened about 14 years ago. This was followed by the erection a few years later of the elevated road. And subsequently to that the system was extended by the construction of the East Boston tunnel under the harbor. The opening of the Washington tunnel marks the latest and one of the most important extensions.

Advises "Back to the Land."

There is just one way for the people of the city to find it possible to buy eggs, chickens, meat and flour for less money—that is for some of them to leave the city and go back to raising more hens, more cattle, and growing more wheat. The fact is that the country is getting top-heavy. The cities are calling too heavily on the producing areas. Farming is getting to be one of the most profitable businesses in the country, because the proportion of non-producers is getting so large. It is all a matter of supply and demand; just now the demand for foodstuffs is larger than it has ever been in proportion to the supply.—Denver Republican.

Boats Towed by Autos.

The first successful towing of canal boats by automobile was accomplished one recent Sunday on the Lehigh canal. Owing to the liability of the towline to snap in the effort to start, George B. Plummer, a Camden automobile expert, equipped a seven-ton motor truck of 45 horsepower with spiral springs. Six barges with 800 tons of cargo were taken from Allentown to Bethlehem in an hour. Present lock capacity and speed limitations considered, it is estimated that automobiles compared with mules will handle double the number of boats in half the time.—Philadelphia Record.

First Honeymoon in Air.

Even the honeymoon in the air is not a new idea. M. Flammarion, the distinguished French astropomer and aeronaut, took his bride for a honeymoon trip in a balloon on August 28, 1874. Mme. Flammarion relates that though she had never been in a balloon before she felt no trepidation when she took her seat in the car along with her husband and his scientific instruments, at the gas works of La Villette. They were accompanied by M. Flammarion's brother and the aeronaut, M. Jules Godard.

Victory Over Tuberculosis.

That the war on tuberculosis pays immediate dividends in human life is proved by a report of Dr. Bosley, health commissioner of Baltimore. In the monthly health bulletin for July it is shown that the number of deaths from tuberculosis occurring in the city was 92, as compared with 133 for the same month last year.

MASTOID PROCESS NEW RING BLOW

KETCHEL UNCORKS A SMASH LIKE THE SOLAR PLEXUS AND CORKSCREW.

JEFFRIES ONLY HOPE NOW

Big Boiler-Maker Seems to Be the One Man Who Can Take the Championship Away from Jack Johnson, the Giant Black.

When Bob Fitzsimmons smashed his right hand against Jim Corbett's body just beneath the heart in the memorable battle at Carson City, March 17, 1897, and won the championship of the world the "solar plexus" blow came into fame.

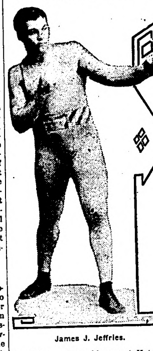
Incidentally, it was Mrs. Fitzsimmons who helped in no small way to make the blow famous. She sat at the ringside and saw "Gentleman Jim" pick her husband to pieces with his jabs and counters, while Bob was trying in vain to land a haymaker on the jaw.

"Smash him in the slats, Bob," she shouted to her husband. Bob heard the voice and shifted his attack from the head to the body and the result is ring history.

A few years later, the foxy Kid McCoy brought out the "corkscrew punch" and used it with telling effect in his battles.

Now it is the "mastoid process blow," and although the new punch hasn't won any championships, it has had the effect of bringing the present champion, Jack Johnson, to the mat. It was Stanley Ketchel, the middleweight champion, who thought he could whip the giant Texan, that put the "mastoid process" smash into the limelight. He got licked for doing it.

In the twelfth round of the battle Ketchel made one of his wild swings. The blow landed behind Johnson's left ear, where the mastoid process is located. Johnson fell and the crowd, which sympathized with the white man, thought it was all over. But Johnson sprang to his feet and waded in. Three mighty blows put Ketchel out and the fight was over.



James J. Jeffries.

Now the question is: "Will Jim Jeffries try to reach Johnson's mastoid process when the alfalfa king and the former cotton bale hustler meet, as they seem certain to do? Physicians say negro fighters are easy to whip if a good blow lands on the mastoid process, the bump behind the ear. Knowing that Johnson is weak in that section, the mighty James, who had to quit the ring because there was none good enough to give him a decent battle, and is only returning to the squared circle because a negro holds the championship, may be seen trying to plant his right on the mastoid process. If he does—well, let's wait and see what does happen.

Johnson showed in the battle with Ketchel that no middleweight has any chance to whip him, although there are some who believe Sam Langford, the black demon from Boston, could turn the trick. However, strictly speaking, Langford is not a middleweight and could hardly make the weight and be strong enough to put up a good battle.

So it's up to Jeffries. The giant boiler-maker has returned from Europe and reports say he is in better condition than he has enjoyed in years. Johnson has stage fever again and if the two men come together it is not likely that they will fight before February. Offers of all kinds of purses have been made but it is likely that Jimmy Coffroth's Colma ring will be the scene of the battle.

Corbett says Jeffries will win. It is a fact that about seven-tenths of the predictions by former champions concerning the probable outcome of a big battle go wrong. Will it be the case with the Jeffries-Johnson scrap? Time will tell.

Set a New Auto Mark.

A new mark for a circular track was made at the Brighton Beach automobile races when Cyrus Patscheke and Ralph Mulford, who alternated in the Lozier, No. 3, covered 1,196 miles in 24 hours.

NOT SO BAD.

Nervous Lady—Don't your experiments frighten you terribly, professor? I hear that your assistant met with a horrible death by falling four thousand feet from an aeroplane.

Bold Aviator—Oh, that report was greatly exaggerated.

Nervous Lady—Exaggerated! How?

Bold Aviator—It wasn't much more than two thousand five hundred feet that he fell.

He Forgot Something.

"Is that all you have to say to me?" she queried, looking off into space.

"Great heavens, girl" said he, abashed, "what more can I say? Haven't I told you that I worship the very ground you walk on? Haven't I offered you every iota of my worldly possessions? Haven't I said that you would never want for anything, that your relatives could come and stay as long as they wished, that I would work my fingers bare for you, and that I would devote my entire existence to you?"

"Oh, yes, you said all that," she replied, wearily, "but—"

"But what?" he asked, tremulously.

"You—you didn't say right out and out 'I love you,' and that's what I wanted to hear most of all."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Unusual Luck.

"So you've rented that haunted house which was on your hands so long?"

"Yes; rented it to an actor."

"Did he find out its reputation?"

"That's the very thing that decided him to take the house."

"Rather surprising!"

"He said it would be such a comfort for him to get inside of a house where the ghost walked every night."

Anti-Climax.

"How's yer wheat?"

"First rate."

"Pigs doin' well?"

"Fine."

"That puny colt come 'round all right?"

"He sure did."

"Glad to hear things is so likely, Bill. How's your wife?"—Washington Herald.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Heartless Parent Again.

Beautiful Girl—Gardener, don't make a flower bed there. It will spoil our croquet ground."

Gardener—Can't help it, miss. Them's my orders. Your father says he is going to have this garden devoted to horticulture, not husbandry.

Beaten by Nature.

Waggs—I had the laugh on my wife yesterday

Boggs—How did it happen?

Waggs—We were out driving and she discovered an echo that beat her out of the last word.—Stray Stories.

Some people would drown with a life preserver at hand. They are the kind that suffer from Rheumatism and Neuralgia when they can get Hamlins Wizard Oil, the best of all pain remedies.

Found!

Knicker—What is your definition of a gentleman?

Bocker—He was evidently my wife's first husband.

The first time a girl is disappointed in love she imagines she has nothing left to live for.

ARE YOU LOSING FLESH through a racking cough that you cannot seem to check? A bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam will cure the trouble and help you back to health.

You can save a lot of time by being sure where you want to go before starting.

When the end of your work is out of sight, look aloft.—De Lesseps.

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood. Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh.

It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs.

Constipation is the most unclean uncleanliness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe. Easy to take as candy.

Don't Putter Around

fifteen or twenty minutes every morning poking out clinkers and slate. Why pay for ashes, unburned coal and smoke? Quit using coal and buy Milwaukee Solvay Coke—the fuel that burns up slick and clean, not even leaving ashes to sift.

It is cheaper than hard coal and lasts longer.

BUY MILWAUKEE
Solvay Coke
"The Fuel Without a Fault"

Lay in a supply for winter use while the roads are good. It is a perfect fuel for summer or winter use—starts quickly—warms the house in a few moments and can be smothered until needed. Solvay Coke does not create smoke, soot or poisonous gases—it is a clean fuel, perfectly adapted for domestic use. Every user is a continual user.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY
Colby-Abbot Building - - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mayer

LEADING LADY SHOES

There are no other shoes at popular prices that in any way compare with these classy, fashionable, good-fitting shoes. They are made on lasts that insure the utmost comfort, yet give your feet that trim and stylish look.

Leading Lady shoes combine style and wearing qualities to a degree that easily makes them the most popular, dressy and serviceable ladies' fine shoes obtainable, at a cost no greater than ordinary shoes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

To be sure you get the LEADING LADY, look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the soles.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Leading Lady Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15 x 20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes, Special Merit School Shoes and Work Shoes.

MILWAUKEE Mayer CUSTOM MADE

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Raising Temperature

depends upon the heater—how constructed—whether it gets all the fuel-energy or only some of it.

If the heater is a

PERFECTION Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

the raising of the temperature is certain.

Turn the wick as high or low as it will go—there's no danger, no smoke, no smell—just an emphatic raising of temperature. The

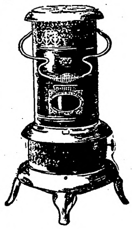
Automatic Smokeless Device

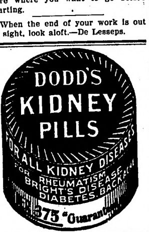
is a permanent check upon carelessness, making the heater safe in the hands of a child. Burns nine hours with one filling, heats all parts of a room quickly.

Oil indicator tells amount of oil in the all-brass font. Damper top. Cool handle. Aluminum window frame. Cleaned in a minute. Finished in Nickel or Japan. Various styles and finishes.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not at Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)





PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

MASTERING GREAT FOREST PROBLEMS

GENERAL GRANT: 106 FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE

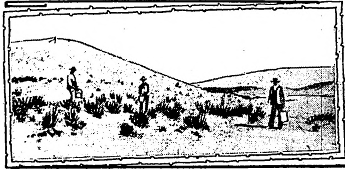
MASTERY by the forest service of one of the greatest practical forest problems ever undertaken by any government is advancing apace. Briefly stated, that problem is to develop to its highest usefulness a total area of 168,000,000 acres of wild lands, mainly mountain wilderness, but closely related to the welfare of the entire country.

From an administrative standpoint the most striking fact of the year was the remarkable increase which took place in the actual use of the forests by the public. This increase is partly brought out by the following statement:

	Per Cent.
Increase in area	11
Increase in number of timber sales	236
Increase in amount of timber cut	102
Increase in number of free-timber permits	76
Increase in number of special-use permits	67
Increase in number of grazing permits	11

Regarded as property, the national forests justify liberal expenditures for their protection and improvement. At $2 per thousand feet stumpage the merchantable timber alone forms, just as it stands, an asset worth something like $800,000,000, while the very moderate grazing charge yielded the government last year an income of nearly $1,000,000. It is a safe prediction that within 20 years the forests will bring in from the sale of timber alone an annual net income of as many millions of dollars.

An average wood production of 30 cubic feet to the acre of commercial forest is a moderate estimate of what will ultimately be obtained under management. One hundred million acres of such forest would allow to be cut each year over 3,000,000,000 cubic feet, or from 20,000,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 board feet, without diminution of the supply. This is but a fraction of the country's consumption of wood at the present time, but at the stumpage prices which already obtain in the older and better settled parts of the United States its sale would bring the government each year from $80,000,000 to $125,000,000.



DISTRIBUTING PRAIRIE-DOG POISON ON THE RANGES

Were it wise to do so, the receipts from the forests could very easily be made not only to keep pace with the expenditures, but to return to the government the entire cost of maintaining the forest service. Private owners of grazing lands in the same regions ask and receive a very much higher return per head of stock for the use of their lands than does the forest service. The national forests, which contain one-fifth of the standing merchantable timber in the country, furnished last year about 1.3 per cent. of its lumber cut, resulting in the removal from the forests of about one-eighth of one per cent. of the stand. Of this comparatively insignificant cut, one-fourth was not sold, but was given to home-builders and communities; yet the sales brought in nearly $900,000. If the chief object of the forests were to produce immediate income, the amount received could be multiplied several times. There is actually going to waste in the woods each year, through decay and other natural causes, from five to ten times the amount of timber now being cut.

With an adequate force of forest officers available much of this waste might be prevented. Timber sales involve, for marking, scaling and supervising the work, a cost to the government of about 30 cents per thousand feet, and the amount sold cannot be much increased without an increased appropriation. There is also the waste of the productive power of the forest, which cannot be brought into full play until the mature trees have been removed to make room for a growing crop.

Most of the forest timber is beyond reach unless heavy outlays are made to obtain means of transportation. Such timber can be sold only to those who command large resources of capital, and even then only at a relatively low price. On the other hand, where the demand for the timber is good and competition for its purchase fairly brisk, it is generally necessary to go slowly because of the certainty of future requirements. In short, the question of the timber that can safely or wisely be sold is a local one. The fact that timber is rotting in the woods in distant regions will not help communities which find their home supply exhausted.

For these reasons the sales of national forest timber are carefully guarded. The amount of national forest timber sold during the year was slightly over 386,000,000 feet, or not much over one-third the amount sold the previous year. The falling off was directly due to the refusals to make large sales. Under such sales the actual cutting is allowed to extend over several years. The amount of timber cut and paid for during the year, however, more than doubled the cut of the previous year, with a total of not quite 393,000,000 feet. The receipts from timber sales were about $850,000, as against not quite $670,000 for the previous year. In addition there was cut under free use over 130,000,000 feet of timber, valued at about $170,000.

The timber lands of the west, outside of the national forests, are mainly in strong hands. Were the national forest timber offered on the market to every purchaser, the main scene of western lumbering would be quickly shifted to the public holdings. It is sometimes asserted that the creation of the national forests has played into the hands of monopolists of timber lands. It was, on the contrary, an eleventh hour halting of the process which would have made the hold obtainable by such a monopoly complete. To permit the owners of standing timber to preserve their stumpage intact while supplying their business needs through purchase from the government would simply invite the hoarding of private timber for further high prices, while the public supply would be disposed of without an adequate return.

Under the timber-sale policy now in force both the present and the future interests of the consumer are borne in mind. The needs of those dependent on the forests are supplied up to the limit set by the power of the region to maintain a steady yield. It is recognized, also, that the removal of mature timber to make room for a new and growing crop is the only way by which the forests can be put to work. Small sales are, however, preferred to large sales, and large sales which would tend to expose the consumer to monopoly prices are uniformly refused. Requests made by prospective bidders for the advertising of over $2,400,000 worth of timber were refused during the past year.

One result of this policy has been to bring about a decline in the average price of the stumpage sold. In general higher prices are obtainable through large than through small sales. The most important consideration in making sales of timber, however, is not the price obtainable, but the serving of the public interest. Obviously, to sell timber in quantity at less than the market price through any other method than competitive bids would simply work to the profit of specially favored individuals; but care must be taken at the same time both to prevent local consumers from being overcharged by those who buy stumpage from the government and to prevent the exaction of a monopoly price for stumpage by the government.

TURPENTINING IN GEORGIA

LARGE FALLEN CHESTNUT IN THE APPALACHIANS

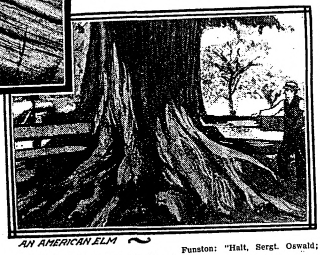
The work completed during the year included 3,400 miles of trails, 3,200 miles of telephone line, 100 miles of wagon road, 40 miles of fire line, 250 bridges, 550 cabins and barns and 600 miles of pasture and drift fences. In addition to the sum provided by the special improvement fund, over $100,000 from the general fund of the service was turned from current expenses to defray the cost of this work, but much of the work planned and urgently needed could not be carried out because there was nothing with which to pay for it.

The fire record also deserves mention. Since the fiscal year ends in the midst of the fire season, reports of fires are made not for fiscal but for calendar years. During the calendar year 1907 the loss of timber by fire was less than half that of the previous year, though this in turn was less than ever before. About one-seventh of one per cent. of the forests was burned over in 1907, with a damage so slight as to be practically negligible. The ratio of loss to the value of the timber protected, allowing that it is worth $2 per thousand feet, was about as four cents to $1,000. The entire cost of national forest administration was equivalent to a charge of one-third of one per cent. on the value of the timber protected—surely a cheap insurance rate.

This immunity from fires must be ascribed chiefly to the results of consistent efforts made in the past to inform the public as to the danger of carelessness in the use of fires in the forest and to the recognized necessity of vigilance to put out small fires. With reasonable co-operation on the part of the public to prevent fires and reasonable provision for discovering and fighting fires when they start, really heavy losses are entirely preventable. The widespread forest fires of recent months are a case in point. Relatively little damage was done to the national forests at a time when the air was thick with smoke from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and most of the national forest loss which was suffered, amounting to perhaps $1,000,000, was due solely to the fact that the area to be protected is so vastly out of proportion to the resources at the disposal of the forest service.

Examinations of lands under the act of June 11, 1906, led to the listing for settlement of about 240,000 acres of national forest land.

Reforesting of large areas of the national forest is called for primarily in the interest of the water supply of the west, but also, though less pressingly, for the sake of an enlarged timber supply. Broadcast sowings were made during the year in 27 forests, in eight states, to test by experiment the extent to which reforestation may be hoped for through the use of this method. The national forest nurseries, in which are being grown stock for transplanting, were enlarged and about 700,000 trees were planted. Over 2,000,000 trees will be ready for planting in 1909.



AN AMERICAN ELM

The beneficial results of regulated grazing, shown in a decided betterment of much of the national forest range, made it possible to increase the allotment of stock on a number of the older forests. At the same time investigations in range improvement through reseeding, new methods of handling stock, the eradication of poisonous plants and the destruction of prairie dogs brought important progress toward still better future use of the forests by stockmen. The development of watering places is another means that is being pursued to the same end, while the killing of predatory wild animals by forest service hunters saved the stockmen losses probably greater than the entire amount paid in grazing fees. This amount was over $960,000. Through the enforcement of quarantine regulations and the distribution of blackleg vaccine other losses from disease were prevented.

Through co-operation with private owners investigations in forest management and forest planting were continued. It was possible to make field examinations of only about one-fifth of the total acreage for which advice concerning forest management was sought. Every tract of land on which the advice of the service is applied becomes a valuable experiment in practical forestry. The total area for which examinations have been made since co-operation was first offered is nearly 11,000,000 acres, and on more than three fourths of this some form of forestry is now in actual practice.

The studies in wood preservation and in the strength and physical properties of different kinds of wood maintained the position of the forest service as leader toward more economical use of wood material. Special attention was given to working out practicable methods for treating farm timbers in small quantities. Studies in wood-pulp making showed that a merchantable pulp can be made from 15 woods not commonly used. Along many other lines also data were gathered looking to better knowledge and control of our forests and better use of their products. At the same time the work of bringing to the attention of the public the knowledge gathered for the use of the public was vigorously prosecuted.

HOW FUNSTON SWAM BAG-BAG.

Col. Ed Little is Author of New Story on the Little General.

Col. Ed Little is said to be the author of this story of how Funston swam the Bag-Bag.

One of the brave fellows in the Twentieth Kansas was Sergt. Oswald, a great big fellow and somewhat of a favorite of Col. Funston's. The regiment had reached the bank of the river and had halted, out of danger. Then this dialogue is said to have ensued:

Col. Funston: "Sergt. Oswald, go and ascertain the depth of the river below."

The sergeant saluted and replied: "Very well, sir," and proceeded into the water.

"How deep is the water, Sergt. Oswald?" asked the general.

"Six inches, Col. Funston," replied the sergeant.

Funston: "Advance, Sergt. Oswald," and the sergeant advanced.

Funston: "Halt, Sergt. Oswald; how deep is the river?"

Oswald: "Eleven inches, Col. Funston."

"Advance, Sergt. Oswald," and the sergeant advanced.

"How deep now, Sergt. Oswald?"

"Seven inches, Col. Funston."

Funston (rising to his feet with his sword in hand): "We'll swim er, by heck!"—Kansas City Times.

THE RACK AND THE SWEATBOX.

The modern police "sweatbox," for which there is no warrant, either lay or ecclesiastical, replaces the rack, which passed out of use in England soon after the assassination of that witty and wicked profligate, the duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth, by John Felton. This noted assasination occurred on Saturday, August 23, 1628.

Felton underwent several examinations, always asserting that he had no accomplices, and when the earl of Dorset threatened in the king's name to examine him on the rack he said: "I do again affirm, upon my salvation, that my purpose was known to no man living; and more than I have said before I cannot. But if it be his majesty's pleasure, I am ready to suffer whatever his majesty will have inflicted upon me. Yet this I must tell you, by the way, that if I be put upon the rack, I will accuse you, my lord Dorset, and none but yourself."

This bold resolve astounded the examiners. They hesitated and consulted the judges, who unanimously replied that "torture was not justifiable under the laws of England."

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THE LATE ENGLISH HARVEST

THE HAPPY AUTUMN DAYS

SOMETHING WRONG

WHAT one saw when going through England in the early days of September was harvest in full swing. Those were fortunate who were able to take advantage of the brief glimpses of sunshine and dry weather to house their crops. It is characteristic of the very dry season that the stalks have less strength than usual, and are, therefore easily beaten down by the wind and rain, with little power of recovery left them. So long did they lie, in fact, that in many cases the weeds grew up through the corn and produced a matted tangle which no mechanical reaper could deal with. In consequence, therefore, the country was scoured for harvesters, casual laborers, men, village women, and even children were hastily engaged so that it has been common to see bands of shearers at work exactly as they might have been seen 60 years ago. Many were hoping that September would bring some settled weather, and occasionally it has appeared as though blue skies and wind were to predominate, but the hope proved illusory. Clouds quickly drifted across the sky and torrents of rain fell upon the "kindly fruits of the earth." Harvest therefore, proved a tedious, difficult and costly business, and, unfortunate, the financial outlook is darkened at the same time. Before the corn was practically ripe it looked better than we had reason to expect, as the wet had produced an enormous growth of straw. If by any chance there had come a good period of sunshine it is possible that the ears would have filled well; but from the reports of those who have threshed a portion of their in-gathering it seems to be practically certain that the harvest will be light in grain. With the proof of this comes the intelligence of a serious drop in prices. Of course something of the kind had been expected and was discounted beforehand. During the late spring and early summer, when exceptionally high prices prevailed for wheat, the English farmer was only a looker-on at the game, and to some extent perhaps a sufferer. Yet the situation is not without its consoling features. The price is still good for September, and shows what to the grower must be a gratifying increase of price realized since last year. The movement that began with the century is, therefore, being carried steadily on. It is described in the agricultural statistics for 1908. Since the beginning of the century the price of wheat has shown a distinct tendency to a higher level than that which characterized the closing years of the last century.

Farmers will be well advised not to send their wheat to market at present, as prices are almost invariably at their lowest in September, and there is every reason for thinking that they will increase considerably.

The long-talked-of effect which the extended use of motor cars is producing has now become perfectly visible. In the volume of statistics for 1908 there is a new table which sheds an interesting light upon this side of the problem. This is a list of the contract prices of hay and straw at Colney Hatch and Hanwell asylums in the years from 1893 to 1908; 1893 and 1894 were times of great scarcity, and accordingly we find extraordinarily high prices ruling. But in 1895 prices were resuming their normal. Last year and the year before we find that prices had fallen very considerably. It is the same with straw. In a year like the present, when straw is extremely abundant, this becomes a very serious consideration, and there would seem to be no getting out of the fact that in future years the value of fodder will continue to diminish. One sees the law working obviously enough in practice, especially in the neighborhood of London. There used to be men who made their livelihood by purchasing hay and other foodstuffs for the purpose of converting them into fodder for the bus and tramway horses of London. To a large extent these latter have ceased to exist, and their place has been taken by motors, which consume no corn, and thus tend to the impoverishment of the farmer. Another complaint frequently made about the motor is that it is causing a serious diminution in the supply of manure that used to be obtained from towns. Railway companies carried on the whole at very reasonable rates manure from stables and streets in town to the agricultural districts. The motor has already effected a great change in that respect and is continuing to do so. It gives back to the land nothing in the shape of manure, and thus indirectly tends to make cultivation a little more expensive than it used to be. In spite of all this, there is no reason to believe that agriculture is entering on a period of depression. On the contrary, it is emerging steadily from the dullness that has characterized it for more than a quarter of a century. The present disappointment arises only from the extravagant hopes raised in the early part of the year. The general record is one of steady improvement; but whether prices go up or down in a climate such as ours, an occasional bad season will always have to be reckoned with. The present year, taking it altogether, has been unfavorable to the cultivation of the soil. Yet it will be noticed that there are very few farms to let, and that land usually brings a satisfactory price in the market. For this we have to thank mainly that great crowd of wheat consumers which has arisen in the east and created a demand that the supply does no more than satisfy at present and that is continually growing. The sale of the farmer's produce, too, can be effected in a less expensive manner, thanks to the multiplications of auction marts, while the telegraph and telephone enable him to ascertain what demand there is before he delivers his goods for sale, so that much of the uncertainty that formerly prevailed is eliminated. Further, there is continuously going on an increase in the number of consumers and an improvement in the standard of living. two influences which in combination tend towards the yielding of a greater return by food products.

CHARLES H. COX.

New Scientific Appliance.

A recent peculiar bit of engineering work at Netherton, Eng., was made possible by a new scientific appliance. At the Pearson furnaces the piston rod of a large vertical blowing engine was so bent in an accident that its removal from the cylinder seemed impossible. The director of an oxygen supply company was called, and by means of the oxyhydrogen cutting blowpipe the piston rod—seven inches in diameter—was cut off close to the gland of the cylinder, the operation occupying only 35 minutes. The task was a very difficult one, as the cut had to be made at considerable height overhead, with the burning metal dropping down and repeatedly setting fire to the wooden stage necessary.

One Reason.

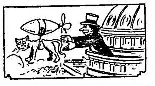
"Look at that team of horses trotting along so sedately. Why can't men and women get along as nicely in double harness?"

"Well, the men won't wear blinders. Must rubber at the other girls."—Kansas City Journal.

Washington Whisperings

Interesting Bits of News Gathered at the National Capital.

Tragedy and Romance of the Dome



WASHINGTON.—The great white United States capitol building is a sort of central magnet of great power which attracts many queer people from all sections of this broad land. Capt. J. P. Megrew, a union war veteran with a splendid record, is in command of the capitol police force, and the peculiar people who flock to the big building come under his observation.

Away back in the '70s, before Capt. Megrew became chief of the capitol police, the "tragedy of the dome" occurred. A young Catholic priest, who had become demented from overstudy, ascended to the platform just below the Goddess of Liberty, more than 259 feet above terra firma, and plunged headlong into space. In striking the thick copper sheathing of roofing over the rotuna the body made a deep indentation in the metal, which is now pointed out to visitors by the capitol guides.

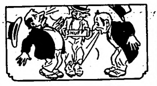
Next to the tragedy of the dome is a recent occurrence which is designated as "the romance of the dome." A young couple secured permission from Capt. Megrew to be married beneath the great bronze Goddess of Liberty on the lofty congress steeple. A preacher tendered his services, and the novel ceremony was performed in mid-air beneath the goddess with two capitol policemen and a sprinkling of visitors as witnesses.

Then comes the "comedy of the dome." An eccentric fellow who had invented a parachute made an ineffectual effort to test his invention by sending down from the dome several of his parachutes with cats attached to them. He was evidently afraid to risk his own precious life, so decided to use felines. His purpose was thwarted by the capitol police, re-enforced by the Washington Humane society.

Statuary hall is one of the most interesting apartments in the capitol. It contains the stone and bronze statues of a number of Americans, distinguished alike in war and peace; famous generals, statesmen, explorers and diplomats—contributed to the general government by the several states, each state selecting its most illustrious sons.

Included among these statues are those of George Washington and Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, Daniel Webster and Gen. Starke of New Hampshire, Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, and H. H. Muhlenburg of Pennsylvania; Ethan Allen of Vermont, Cass of Michigan, Gen. James A. Garfield and Allen of Ohio, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, John Jay of New York, Richard Stockton and the dashing Gen. Phil Kearney of New Jersey, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Shields of Missouri, Jacques Marquette, the priest explorer; Senator Kenney, West Virginia, and Clinton of New York.

Snuff Takers of the U. S. Senate



THERE are two snuff takers in the United States senate, Mr. Overman of North Carolina and Mr. Carter of Montana. For the benefit of these two men the senate still maintains the official snuff boxes, which are kept carefully with fresh material for producing sneezes.

These boxes are little lacquered affairs about four inches long, two and a half inches wide and an inch deep, and are fastened by screws to the top of the projecting ledge, one on each side of the vice-president's dais.

The snuff is purchased by the sergeant-at-arms in four eight pound jars, at a cost of 75 cents a pound, and it takes an average of about five pounds a year to replenish the boxes twice a week during the sessions. The work of refilling the boxes was for years one of the duties ceremoniously performed by the late Capt. Bassett, the venerable assistant doorkeeper of the senate and inveterate user of the powdered weed; but since his death, five years ago, the task has fallen to the lot of one of the pages, who, naturally, does not bestow upon it the loving care of his aged predecessor.

Capt. Bassett when he died had completed nearly sixty years of continuous service in the senate, and was almost the sole relic of the days when the use of snuff was general in that body. For many years before his death his dignified, almost ceremonious, manner of indulging in the habit excited the wonder and awe of the modern page.

He was very proud of a gold snuff box presented to him by the senators upon the fortieth anniversary of his entry into their service, and he kept it filled with a choice brand of the powder. He carried it in a tail pocket of the frock coat in which he always appeared, and the force of his habit of reaching for it caused a laugh at his expense.

It was during the troublous times attending the Hayes-Tilden contest, and it was thought best that Capt. Bassett, as custodian of one of the boxes containing the disputed electoral votes, should be armed. He was accordingly provided with a revolver, which he carried in the pocket of the empty coattail.

As the procession was about to start on the march from senate to the house Capt. Bassett was asked if he had his revolver with him.

"Yes," he replied, "here it is," and, diving into the wrong pocket, he produced not the revolver, but his cherished gold snuff box.

There had been threats of attacking the procession on the way to the house, and the members of the party were in rather a sober frame of mind, but the tension was relaxed for the moment by the laughter which was caused by the mistake.

Perhaps the most noted of the senators who were addicted to snuff within the memories of the old employes was the late Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. Mr. Thurman was a frequent visitor of the official snuff box on the Democratic side.

Vice-President Wilson, who died in his room at the capitol, was another noted patron of the senate snuff box, and so was Senator Edmunds of Vermont.

Uncle Sam Worried Over $10 Error

REWARD FOR ADDRESS OF G.W. WEART.

TIME and money are being expended every day by the government in efforts to locate claimants against the United States. For months the post office department has been directing a search for George W. Weart, one time postmaster at Deal Beach, N. J., to whom is due $10.

On June 15, 1905, a registered package was mailed by Mrs. Estelle Rosett to Mrs. E. D. Ledgerman of Deal Beach. The package was reported lost and the valuation, $10, was paid by Postmaster Weart. Subsequently post office inspectors discovered that the package had been delivered to the addressee and the records mislaid.

When the facts were disclosed every effort was made by the department to return the amount to Postmaster Weart. He had moved from Deal Beach to Hood River, Ore. Inquiry showed that he had died there. An effort to locate his heirs proved unavailing. Neither of his two sons could be located, although they both were traced by post office inspectors from place to place. The search already has cost the department several times the amount of the original loss, but the disbursing office of the department still has the check ready for delivery to Weart's estate if his heirs can be located.

The Wall Flowers.

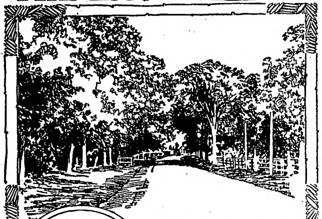
"They are as bitter," laughed Senator Beveridge anent two candidates, "as the two ladies at the Hallowe'en party.

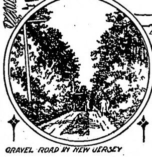
"The younger lady said spitefully, as she sat beside the other during a waltz—they were both wall-flowers—

"'I wonder, dear, if I shall lose my looks, too, when I get to be your age?'

"'You'll be lucky if you do,' snapped the older lady."

GOOD ROADS IN THE EAST


BITUMEN ROAD NEAR BOSTON


GRAVEL ROAD IN NEW JERSEY

THE greatest public service corporation in the United States to-day is the Highway Improvement association, said James H. McDonald, state highway commissioner of Connecticut, at the dinner given him on the private car Signet by the members of the B. F. Yoakum good roads party at New Haven a few days ago. After a trip of 1,500 miles by motor car and 5,000 miles by train through 17 states the members of the party were disposed to agree with him. They were all farmers from the great southwest—Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas—and they had just finished a motor car tour of Maryland, New Jersey, New York and the New England states in search of good roads.

This trip will have tangible and immediate results. The delegation from the southwestern states returned home full of enthusiasm for good roads. They promised collectively and individually to devote their efforts to promoting a cause for which they learned $100,000,000 already had been expended in this country, and little states like New Hampshire and Connecticut were appropriating millions of dollars. Within a few years the southwestern states will have good roads.

The first actual work of road inspection in company with state engineers was in New Jersey, where the farmers found roads ranging in cost from $3,500 to $29,000 a mile. They traveled over roads made entirely of gravel and crushed by heavy steam rollers. They found these roads good for wagon traffic, but that heavy motor service wore them out. The average bitumen road over which they passed cost from $5,000 to $7,000 a mile, and furnished very satisfactory service for both motor and wagon traffic. They had been laid down in quite a lot of different ways ranging from 25 per cent. asphaltum, 25 per cent. tar and the rest in gravel and sand up to a very high percentage of asphalt. The New Jersey engineers recommended the lower percentage of asphaltum, as they do not get slippery in hot or rainy weather.

The next state visited by the investigating committee of southwestern farmers was New Hampshire. They were welcomed at Laconia by Gov. Henry B. Quinby, who told them that the state had appropriated $17,000,000 for good roads at the last session of the legislature; and then proceeded over parts of the three great trunk roads which are being built through the state, in company with A. W. Dean, state engineer, and his assistants.

They found the macadam roads in Massachusetts, and later in New York, in which the upper course is mixed with tar, costing from $8,000 to $9,000 per mile. This combination makes an extremely sound road for both wagon and motor traffic. It is customary to oil the surface of these roads from time to time in the spring and fall. As cold weather comes on they cease this oiling, as extreme cold is apt to produce a bad surface under heavy traffic conditions.

At the conclusion of their first day in Massachusetts the party tendered a dinner in Boston to Lieut. Gov. Frothingham. Among those present was W. E. McClintock, chairman of the Chelsea board of control, who had been for 15 years previous connected with the Massachusetts state highway commission, and for 12 years of that time chairman of that body. He spoke enthusiastically upon the subject of good roads and said in part:

I know of several instances where the highways have been so improved that where it formerly took two horses all day to haul one ton it now takes one horse only half a day to haul two tons. You can figure out the percentage of profit for yourselves. The load on improved roads has increased 20 to 50 and 75 per cent., and the horsepower is reduced.

Farmers and state granges are enthusiastic advocates of the good roads movement in this state and recommend the continuation of the appropriations.

Then these men from the southwestern states heard about something real in the way of appropriations from Col. W. D. Schier, chairman of the Massachusetts state highway commission. They learned also that all the products used in bitumen construction in the east are coming from the western states. Oklahoma and Texas should abound in these natural oil products used in the construction of the best roads known to the science of road building in the east. They learned that the cost of these materials is much lower in the west than it is, for example, in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts highway commission is forced to pay from 30 to 40 per cent. more than the same material can be procured for in Oklahoma and Texas. Col. Schier said in part:

A foundation is necessary for a road good 12 months in the year. Here in Massachusetts we appropriate $2,500,000 in five-year terms, and spend $300,000 a year. When we build through townships they pay us back 25 per cent. of our outlay.

We have spent $7,500,000 dollars in building state highways amounting to a little less than 800 miles of road. We spend $25,000 a year in towns of less than a million valuation, with no percentage paid back. This road, where the township asks for the money, is constructed under the specifications of the state highway commission.

The greatest necessity in road building is to keep the roads in repair. We must arrange for maintenance as well as construction. This is where Massachusetts is ahead of the other states. Our materials are oil, sand and gravel.

"Why," exclaimed J. P. Connors of Oklahoma, "we have 125,000 acres of asphaltum and oil in Oklahoma that has belonged to nobody except for a year or two."

The party concluded its trip through Rhode Island by a 25-mile dash from Narragansett Pier to Westerly in 45 minutes, giving a practical demonstration of the value of good roads when you desire to catch a train.

W. J. BENJAMIN.

Extending Wireless Telegraphy.

The latest innovation in wireless telegraphy is the construction of an underground station in Paris. It is being erected in the Champ de Mars and will probably be open for use next month. The station will be fitted up on the latest approved lines and comprise a machine room, a transmitting pole and accommodation for the officials. By the introduction of a 100-horsepower engine it is hoped that messages may be exchanged with places about 5,000 miles distant. The result of the experiment will be awaited with much interest.

What Was Troubling Him.

"Your husband seems dreadfully ill at ease this evening. Isn't he well?"

"O, yes, he's quite well, but confidentially, he's breaking in his heavy underwear and your house is terribly warm."—Detroit Free Press.

Something to Brag Of.

"Did the presidential train stop at Plunkville?"

"It did not," admitted the mayor of that thriving village. "But one of the party threw out a burnt match as they passed through."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

WOMAN'S CRUELTY TO WOMAN.

It is often said that women are more cruel in their judgments of women than are men. The sophomores of Barnard college, New York, have evidently undertaken to show that the sex can be as cruel in action as in judgment. Only women will fully appreciate the terrific cruelty of the edict of those girl sophomores that the girl freshmen must on no account adorn themselves with rats or puffs or braids during the present college term. But the man of average observation will get at least a hint of the tragedy of the situation. While the sophomores are going about adorned in the glory of mountainous false hair the freshmen will have to be content with those simple coiffures at once so becoming to the faces of young girls and so out of style at present, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Think of the horror of that to girls who are just beginning to understand the inexorableness of fashion! And when they walk abroad for air or exercise what sudden, sad reminders of their forlorn condition the windows filled with abundant hair goods of all shapes and arrangements are sure to be! What pangs of hopeles desperation and revolt will wake to mar their pleasuro!

Omaha dealers are said to be rushing butter to the cold storage warehouses and predicting that consumers will be paying 50 cents a pound for the product before Christmas. It does not require a long head, nowadays, to see that butter will be higher in price in winter than in summer; in fact, from time immemorial butter has always advanced during the winter months. But when there were no cold storage warehouses the prices of butter were lower at this time of the year because there were no speculators buying the product up, right and left, rushing it to the cooler, and predicting tremendous advances during the winter. The cold storage warehouse is beneficent in many ways, but the speculative feature of its utilization has raised the summer prices of butter and eggs and poultry, and also boosted the winter rates for these products. None of these products will ever again sell long at low prices, because the moment the prices ease a little the speculator jumps in and clears the market of the surplus.

It is too early to form conclusions about American traits. The United States is not the only country that has shown assimilative powers. England, on a lesser scale, has engaged in the work with signal success, says the San Francisco Chronicle. At times she has absorbed relatively large numbers of foreigners and completely Anglicized them, but at present her native-born population is so much greater than her foreign that the latter is insignificant by comparison. It is possible, therefore, to speak of British traits with some degree of propriety.

The desertion at New York of 200 seamen of Admiral Seymour's fleet repeats what occurred at Hampton Roads on the occasion of the Jamestown exposition. The British "Jack Tar" finds conditions ashore in the United States so alluring that he is tempted to abandon his ship and violate the obligation incurred by the acceptance of the "Queen's shilling." The French fleet lost only a few men, probably because of language difficulties which Britons do not encounter, and because affiliations with them are not so readily established.

Reports of 6,061 cases of appendicitis in Berlin during 1907 destroy a foreign impression that this trouble is an "American disease." Detailed reports on Berlin hospital cases bear out the American surgical claim that early operations reduce the mortality rate. By such evidence from an old world center of authority the alien criticism should be still further modified that American surgeons are too ready with the knife.

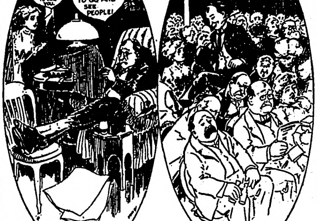
Indisputably the materials of subsistence cost more than a year ago. A dispatch from Washington notes that last year the average cost to the government of food supplies for the army was on the basis of 19.65 cents for a soldier's daily ration, whereas now it is 21.5 cents. At this rate the market bill for the whole army for the current year would be $1,540,200 higher than in 1908.

Sixteen pins have been taken from the arm of a Paterson girl, who has no idea how they came there. Funny things happen over on the Jersey side.

No matter how strenuous the season, a league baseball team always finds a chance to do a little barnstorming after it is over.

Queensland now supplies most of the wood for fishing rods. But the average country boy does not have to go nearly that far.

THE SEASON OF INCONSISTENCY.


THERE'S A MAN DOWNSTAIRS WHO WANTS TO SEE YOU.
OH, TELL HIM I'M OUT! I CAN'T ALWAYS BE GETTING UP TO GO AND SEE PEOPLE!
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
EXCUSE ME, LOVE; I'VE GOT TO STEP OUT AND SEE A MAN.

AT HOME. ELSEWHERE.

$25,000,000 FOR CHARITIES

NEW YORKER LEAVES BEQUESTS TO MANY INSTITUTIONS.

Gift Is Largest Single Contribution of Its Kind Ever Made.

New York. — John Stewart Kennedy, one of America's little known rich men, who died of whooping cough in his New York residence on Sunday last, left bequests of more than $25,000,000 to religious, charitable and educational institutions in his will, filed for probate here.

The gift is the largest single contribution of its kind ever made and the beneficiaries include educational and church institutions, north, south, east and west, in the country, and one abroad, 60 in all.

Nearly half of the $25,000,000 goes to institutions connected with the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Kennedy had been an active member for many years. Other large beneficiaries include the American Bible society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York public library, the United Charities of New York, Columbia university and Robert college, Constantinople.

Aside from these gifts, Mr. Kennedy left approximately $35,000,000 to his wife, his relatives and a great number of friends and employes. The widow's share will be about $16,000,000. All of the testator's employes received gifts of from $500 to $2,000 each.

The charitable, religious and educational institutions which receive the largest bequests are to share the residue of the estate left after definite gifts of approximately $12,000,000 have been paid out.

PRESIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM

Has Busy Day—Reviews Big Civic Parade—Makes Address in Capital Park.

Birmingham, Ala.—President Taft and party put in a busy day here. At 8:30 o'clock Wednesday the president was driven to the Country club, where breakfast was served, a simple affair with no speechmaking.

About noon began the parade, one of the largest ever seen in Birmingham, composed of commercial, civic and fraternal organizations, school children and 300 automobiles.

After luncheon at the Southern club the president addressed the people in Capital park.

For an hour or more before leaving Jackson the president's special train was parked in the railroad yards immediately alongside one of the sleeping cars of a three-ring circus which played in the Mississippi capital as an opposition attraction to Mr. Taft.

WEALTHY MAN IS MISSING

Police Are Searching for E. J. Goshorn Who Disappeared Three Weeks Ago.

Chicago. — The Chicago police are searching for E. J. Goshorn, a prominent business man of Charleston, W. Va., who disappeared from his home on October 20 with about $30,000 in his possession.

On the day he vanished Goshorn wrote letters to his wife and several confidential acquaintances stating that he had left home never to return. The letters were postmarked at Kansas City, and requested the missing man's wife and friends to write him there as "E. J. West, general delivery."

Indictments May Prove Fatal.

Youngstown, O.—Two men are reported near death from the shock of being indicted charged with bribery in connection with county contracts and another declares he would rather go to the penitentiary for life than plead guilty.

U. S. After Men "Higher Up."

New York.—Investigation of the federal government into the sugar underweighing frauds was continued Friday. The government was reported on the trail of the men "higher up."

WILL STORM WHITE HOUSE

Waterway Convention Selects Delegation of 500 to Visit Washington in Interest Deep Channel.

New Orleans.—The lakes-to-the-gulf waterway convention came to an end Tuesday with the selection of President Kavanagh as chairman of the delegation of 500 that will go to Washington December 8 to storm the White House and congress in the interest of the 14-foot channel.

The committee of 500 will endeavor to induce the national assembly to produce funds for the project. But if it does not, then the executive committee of the association is authorized to select the place of meeting of the next convention and fix the day.

The closing session was marked by enthusiastic expressions of faith in an attainment of "14 feet through the valley," further pledges of support of the movement and additional estimates of benefit to result from the movement's realization.

Participating in the program were representatives of several of the Latin-American countries which will be directly affected by the construction of a deepened channel.

Through a set of the most warmly worded resolutions ever adopted by a non-partisan organization the 5,000 delegates to the deep waterway convention, representing every state in the union, pladged themselves to support no candidate for public office hereafter who is not committed in plain language to the policy of immediate action on the lakes-to-the-gulf project.

FATAL DUEL AT THE POLLS

Election in Breathitt County, Kentucky, Brings About a Dramatic Shooting Episode.

Jackson, Ky. — Predictions made on the streets that "only a man or two" would be killed during the voting in Breathitt county were justified in the Spring Fork precinct, and in a dramatic manner

Here Tilden Blanton, with a left hand shot, instantly killed Demosthenes Noble, after Noble had crippled Blanton's right arm with a bullet. Noble had previously, according to Blanton, placed a pistol at the breast of two of Blanton's brothers. Noble was a member of a powerful feudist family, a former employe of Judge James Hargh, and complications are expected.

Blanton, whose father was a Democratic candidate for county attorney, was acting as challenger, and his story is that Noble was induced to raise a disturbance by discomfited Republicans.

Two shots were fired while Blanton was leaning from the window of the voting place. He was carried into Jackson to the home of his father, and there tacitly arrested. Blanton's father is the famous Breathitt county character who last year on horseback took the ballots to the Crockettsville precinct, when no other man dared make the trip, for fear of an assassin's bullet.

NICARAGUA REBELS DEFEATED

Government Forces Kill Many Revolutionists, But Gen. Cammoro Is Slain.

Managua, Nicaragua. — Government troops defeated the revolutionists in a sharp engagement. Many of Gen. Estrada's followers were killed, wounded or captured. The government lost 15 men, including Gen. Castillo Chammoro.

President Zelaya's forces attacked the rebel general, Fornos Diaz, at Paso Las Lajas, capturing that point.

German Liner Lost.

London.—The German liner Gouverneur is ashore near Lourence Marquez, southeast Africa, according to a dispatch received by Lloyds from Hamburg. The report said it was feared the vessel would be a total loss, as the hull was badly damaged.

Hotel Is Destroyed by Flames.

Reading, Pa.—The Three-Mile house, a widely-known hostelry at Shillington, was burned Friday. The guests and domestics were aroused by smoke and had difficulty in escaping.

SPECTATORS IN RIOT

PANDEMONIUM REIGNS IN STEINHEIL MURDER TRIAL WHEN DEFENDANT TESTIFIES.

WOMAN MAKES GRAND FIGHT

Man Creates Sensation by Confessing That He Is the Real Slayer—He Is Arrested—Faure Scandal Revived.

Paris.—While Mrs. Marguerite Steinheil, in the midst of the agonizing ordeal of her grueling examination, broke out in angry denunciation of Presiding Judge de Valles, the crowded courtroom burst into an uproar and before the municipal guards could grasp the situation the spectactors were rioting.

Extra police were rushed to the scene, but it was many minutes before the violence was quelled.

The outbreak came when Mme. Steinheil, hysterical under the attack of the court, which had finally become a torture, raised her hands and cried out angrily that the attack on her story of the murder of her husband and her stepmother, Mme. Japy, was without warrant.

"I have told the truth! I swear my story is the truth!" she cried in a frenzy of anger at the taunts cast at her by the presiding magistrate, M. de Valles.

A second scene of wild disorder was created when a man, who gave his name as Lefevre, arose from his place in the audience and loudly proclaimed that he, and not Mme. Steinheil, was the slayer of M. Steinheil and Mme. Japy. Mme. Steinheil confronted Lefevre, but said that she was unable to recognize him as one of the murderers whom she had desecribed. Judge de Valles ordered that Lefevre be placed under arrest and an investigation of his statement be made.

Mrs. Steinheil's examination on the charge of murdering her husband and stepmother, Mme. Japy, was concluded in the assize court. She made a wonderful single-handed fight for her life. She displayed as much skill in confounding the judge as she had in baffling the police.

The old scandal which grew out of the fatal illness of Felix Faure, president of France, at the prisoner's home and which a section of the press is anxious to revive, has not yet been mentioned at the trial, although Judge de Valles announced that it was not intended to shield anyone.

SANDBAG EXPRESS CASHIER

Robbers Steal $14,156 from Station While Employes Go Out to Meet Incoming Train.

Niagara Falls.—William Dobson, cashier of the Canadian Express Company here, Thursday was sandbagged in the company's office at the Grand Trunk station and a package containing $14,156 taken from him by two unknown men.

The robbery was committed in broad daylight. Dobson was alone at the time. The two men entered the office and one asked if a trunk had arrived for him.

As Dobson stooped over to get his "on hand" book one of the men reached over the counter and hit him behind the ear with a sandbag or a piece of gas pipe. Five minutes later Dobson was found lying unconscious on the floor in a pool of blood.

All the men working near Cashier Dobson had something to do upon the arrival of a train which called them out on the station platform.

North Dakota Fastest Warship.

Rockland, Me.—The North Dakota is the fastest battleship of the Dreadnought type afloat, as well as one of the two most powerful battleships in the world. Her screw standardization tests over the Rockland measured mile course Thursday developed a maximum speed of 22.25 knots and an average of 21.833. Both marks are in excess of the best performances of either her sister ship, the Delaware, or the Bellerophon, the leader Dreadnought of the British navy. In attaining this surprising speed the turbine engines of the North Dakota were forced to the development of more horse power than has been reached by any battleship afloat.

Arrested for Big Fraud.

Berlin.—Martin Kaufman of New York wac arrested by former United States Post Office Inspector Henry C. Hill on the charge of fraud amounting to $107,000 in connection with the Cotton Goods Convertets' Company of New York. The case has many ramifications. Kaufmann was for a long time considered one of the most worry business men of New York. His partner, M. A. Isaacc, had such implicit confidence in Kaufmann's integrity that, according to Hill, he induced a number of his friends to take shares in the business.

Night Riders Burn Tobacco.

Nicholasville, Ky.—Night riders are accused of burning the tobacco barn of Thomas Stafford, six miles from this city Thursday night. Stafford's entire crop, consisting of the product of 26 acres, was destroyed.

Mayor Heney of Tucson Ousted.

Tucson, Ariz.—Ben Heney, a brother of District Attorney Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, was removed from the office of mayor Friday by the council on a charge of taking city records.

LABOR LEADERS FACE JAIL

COURT DECIDES AGAINST GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON.

Officers of the American Federation Lose Appeal in the Buck Stove Contempt Case.

Washington.—The decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia adjudging the American Federation of Labor leaders, Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, guilty of contempt of court in the Buck Stove case was affirmed by the district court of appeals Tuesday.

Chief Justice Sheppard dissented from the opinion of the court on constitutional grounds.

The effect of the decision will be that Mr. Gompers and the other defendants will have to go to prison.

The fate of the labor leaders was fixed December 23, 1908, when Gompers was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, Mitchell to nine months, and Morrison to six months.

The case grew out of the alleged boycott of the company's products and the putting of that company's products on the unfair list, and the federation's alleged violation of Judge Gould's recent mandamus has attracted wide attention.

The Bucks company's prosecution of the officials of the federation began in August, 1907. The original action was a test case, wherein it was sought to enjoin the labor unions from using the "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists in their fight against firms and individuals.

Judge Wright's decision last year, sentencing the three to prison, was a scathing denunciation of the defendants. He recited the conditions anteceding the injunction and referred to the fact that for 25 years the Bucks plant had operated a ten-hour shop and always had maintained an "open shop."

SUICIDE RATE IS GROWING

Figures for 1908 Show Sensational Increase in Self-Destruction Throughout the West.

New York.—Suicide mortality statistics, compiled here, show that the increase in the rate of self-destruction over the increase in population has become so alarming as to attract serious notice throughout the country. There has been a general increase in nearly every city of 65 of the nation's representative municipalities. The increase in Oakland, Cal., was the highest, with 33.6, while the lowest was 0.1, in Buffalo, N. Y.

The increase has been most alarming in the west. With a total of 665 self-inflicted deaths in the tabulated western cities for 1908, the rate has increased 6.1. The rate is 33.8, while it stood only 27.7 for the decade ending 1907. The greatest advance in the rate was shown in Salt Lake City, Utah, with a rate of 39.7 over the figure of 13.3 for the entire previous decade. The increase in all the cities of the Pacific coast was great.

PEARY IS AWARDED MEDAL

National Geographic Society Announces It Accepts Evidence of His Success.

Washington. — Commander Robert E. Peary was voted a gold medal by the National Geographic society for having reached the north pole. The board of managers of the society at a meeting accepted unanimously the report of its subcommittee of scientists, who had examined the explorer's records and proofs, and found them to be corroborative of his statement that he had reached the pole.

The society adopted a resolution that the question of whether or not any explorer reached the north pole prior to 1909 shall be referred to a subcommittee of experts with authority to send for papers or make such journeys as may be necessary to inspect original records. This indicates that the society proposes as soon as possible to pass upon the records of Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

POORHOUSE FIRE PERILS 200

Inmates of Wisconsin Institution Become Panic-Stricken, But all Are Saved.

Milwaukee. — Fire in the laundry of the county poor farm building at Wauwatosa threatened the lives of 200 inmates, many of whom became panic-stricken. All were removed. The loss was $20,000.

No More Football at West Point.

West Point, N. Y.—Following the death of Cadet Byrne, it was officially announced at the academy that West Point will play no more football games this season. It is not thought, however, that Col. Scott will advocate the complete abandonment of the sport.

Cook Gets Proof Ready.

New York.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who is here after a lecture tour in the west, began Thursday to assemble the data of his polar exploration, which he intends to submit to the University of Copenhagen. Dr. Cook said he would devote his entire time to the preparation of his report.

Auto Hits Stone, Kills.

Le Beau, S. D.—L. F. Perkins, 50 years old, was killed here Thursday when his auto struck a big stone in the road, throwing him out.

Mistake Somewhere.

A story comes from a Kentucky town that is worth repeating. There lives there a woman who says that she has immediate communion with the Almighty, and now and then delivers to those of common clay a message that she has received from on high. The fact that these messages sometimes take on a very materialistic hue does not alter their effectiveness, in her opinion.

One day she went into the office of a well known attorney and approached him solemnly as one about to reveal an awe-inspiring secret.

"The Lord sent me to you for $25," she announced.

The attorney looked up and smiled.

"That must be a mistake," he replied, blandly, "because the Lord knows I have not got it."

Celestial communication was thereupon broken off.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

For Consideration.

All pertinent facts must be considered when you are dealing with the great problem of prosperity. Would you put the plus or minus sign before the item that the county jail has a great falling off in patronage?—Detroit Free Press.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

In Cannibal Land.

First Cannibal—That last missionary was a polite fellow.

Second Cannibal—How so?

First Cannibal—Before I ate him he offered me an after-dinner cigar.

Many Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Summer Complaint, Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all Druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Finis.

Wigg—Scribbler's stories all have such sad endings.

Wagg—Yes, they generally find their way into the wastebasket.—Philadelphia Record.

Take a hint, do your own mixing. Rough on Rats, being all poison, one 15c box will spread or make 50 to 100 little cakes that will kill 500 or more rats and mice. It's the unbeatable exterminator. Don't die in the house. Beware of imitations, substitutes and catch-penny ready-for-use devices.

When a man tells a young widow that she is the only woman he ever loved she is sure he is eligible for membership in an Ananias club.

Strong Winds and Sand Storms cause granulation of the eyelids. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE soothes and quickly relieves. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

If a giddy woman could hear what is said about her giddiness behind her back it would knock some of the giddiness out of her.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER has no substitute. No other remedy is so effective for rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness, neuralgia or cold of any sort. Put up in 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

He that does a base thing in zeal for his friend burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A cynic is a person who makes a specialty of telling the truth.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs, & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The right kind of experience is worth all it costs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe.

Procrastination is the thief of many a good time.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

.75 "Guaranteed"

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S ITTLE IVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature.

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GO AFTER BUSINESS

TWIN CITY BUSINESS MEN TO SEND MONSTER PETITION TO WASHINGTON.

TO WAKE UP THE INDIAN BUREAU

Present System Slow, Costly and Unfair.—Ballinger to Hear Protest That Northwest Is Now Eliminated.

Minneapolis. — The Minneapolis and St. Paul wholesalers and manufacturers will combine in a monster petition to Secretary Ballinger of the department of the interior, asking that present methods of purchasing supplies for the Indians be modified; that the Indian warehouses maintained at New York, San Francisco, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago be abolished as soon as possible; that the purchase of supplies be put upon a business basis promotive of greater economy, and that Minneapolis and St. Paul be permitted a share of the business.

Bound by time-honored custom and filled with involved detail and much red tape, the Indian supply bureau will be stirred by the petition. It is headed by men of the highest business standing in the twin cities, and will bear the signatures of a great number interested in the sale of supplies for the reservation and desirous of seeing Minneapolis and St. Paul sharing.

George H. Partridge of Wyman-Partridge & Co., Horace M. Hill of Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., E. J. Stilwell of the Minneapolis Paper Company, and George R. Newell of George R. Newell & Co., met and discussed the petition. In St. Paul, J. H. Beek, secretary of the St. Paul Jobbers' and Manufacturers' Association, took it up. The petition will be a twin city proposition, and is expected to be the strongest presentation of a case ever sent from this section by the big business interests.

Means $1,500,000 Yearly.

Under the annual contract system $1,500,000 worth of merchandise is now furnished the Indian service annually, to be distributed through the northwest, under a system in no wise based upon modern commercial methods. There is a lack of competition, because the conditions imposed upon bidders are so out of line with ordinary business methods that local houses cannot legitimately compete.

It is evident to the jobbing interests that the government supplies are not being obtained at the best price. Goods are now purchased under what is known as the "annual estimate" system. Under this plan a superintendent estimates, from seven to twenty months in advance, the goods that will be required. Frequently more merchandise is bought than is needed.

Abolish Old System.

The plan is to abolish the present system and purchase goods on a merchandise basis, the same as in any other business. If adopted, it would revolutionize the old-time army methods, but the Minneapolis and St. Paul business interests believe they ought to be revolutionized and they are going to be the first people in the United States to bring the matter squarely up to Secretary Ballinger and ask that he reorganize the entire service.

BOLTS STARTS THREE FIRES.

School Building at Triumph Destroyed by November Electric Storm.

Triumph.—During a severe electric storm the Monterey school here was burned. A bolt of lightning ignited the building.

The Western Elevator Company warehouse and the residence and windmill of John Groth were also damaged by fire caused by lightning.

The loss to the school district is $4,000. Temporary quarters will be provided and the school reopened as soon as possible and continued until a substantial building of brick or cement stone can be put up. The insurance carried upon the building amounted to $2,000 and in addition $1,100 was carried on furniture and paraphernalia.

Mrs. Arbogast Acquitted.

St. Paul.—Mrs. Mina Arbogast has been acquitted by a jury in the Ramsey county district court, where she was being tried on the charge of the murder of her husband, Louis Arbogast.

The acquittal came after a trial of more than two weeks, which began before Judge Orr on Oct. 18, and after a long day of argument by County Attorney R. D. O'Brien and Attorney Patrick J. McLaughlin for the defense.

The jury returned the verdict after having been out nearly twenty-four hours.

MANKATO GROCERYMEN FINED.

Dealers Charged With Selling a Jelletin Colored With Coal Tar Dye.

Mankato.—Six or seven local grocerymen were haled into court, charged with selling a jelletin colored with coal tar dye, and each paid a fine of $25 and costs. Deputy State Food Inspector G. J. Robel, who caused the arrests, stated that 80 grocerymen have paid fines this fall for selling the jelletin. The manufacturer, has agreed to stand good for the fines.

DON'T GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

Citizens of Mankato Will Vote Again on Commission Plan.

Mankato.—The charter commission held a meeting and decided to remodel the new charter recently defeated by 28 votes and to submit it again. The changes are not expected to be radical, as the commission voted unanimously to retain the commission feature, which is considered the strong point in the charter. A sub-committee will draft the amendments and report at a meeting to be held later. Last week the commission held an open meeting and listened to suggestions of citizens who were not satisfied with the last new charter. All favored the commission plan with modifications.

The city council Monday night sold $40,000 of waterworks refunding bonds, to mature in twenty years, and to draw 4½ per cent interest. A dozen or more bids were submitted, but the bonds went to Coffin & Crawford, of Chicago, for $41,708.

MINNEAPOLIS TAGS 'EM.

Mill City Raises $19,000 by Popular Method.

Minneapolis.—Tag day receipts here were close to $19,000. This, while short of the $20,000 aimed at by the promoters, is considered by them as satisfactory from many viewpoints.

The amount collected this year is far in excess of that of last year's Tag day, when $14,367.33 was raised to carry on the work of the Visiting Nurses.

Twenty-nine thousand pennies were gathered. Of these 19,400 came from the pupils of the city schools. Sixteen thousand nickels formed another important item on the list, 10,500 silver dollars, $2,400 in paper currency, $40 in gold and $3,478.95 in checks, completed the amount. The largest individual donation was made by a prominent downtown business man, a check for $500.

CORN CARNIVAL FOR LE ROY.

Superintendent A. D. Wilson to Deliver Address to Farmers.

Le Roy.—Charles C. Palmer, a merchant, has arranged to repeat, on Nov. 15, the corn carnival which proved a success last year, and has offered prizes for the best ten ears of white corn and the best ten ears of yellow corn brought in by farmers and raised within fifteen miles of Le Roy. After the prizes have been awarded the visitors will be given a free lunch, and Superintendent A. D. Wilson, of the Minnesota Farmers' Institute, will deliver an address, he also having been selected to judge the entries. The corn carnival is helping to stimulate interest among the farmers in the county.

BURGLARS GET ONLY SMALL SUM

Kenyon.—Burglars visited this city and entered four business houses, but secured less than $15. First the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot was entered. The robbers entered the building throw a window and broke the glass in the door to gain admittance to the office. No money was secured. Next the robbers visited the Kenyon Lumber Company's office, where they got only 60 cents. The M. L. Foss saloon was broken inte next and $14 in cash taken. The last raid was made on the John L. Foss saloon. Only 11 cents was taken here. There is no clue to the thieves.

Memorial Services for Cotter.

Winona.—On Nov. 19, the anniversary of the birth of the late Bishop Joseph B. Cotter, memorial services will be held in the chapel of the Winona seminary. A bronze tablet erected in the chapel in memory of the bishop will be unveiled. On All Souls' day this week Rev. Father F. T. English, chaplain at the seminary, celebrated mass for the repose of the soul of the late bishop. The Gregorian chant of the requiem was sung by the seminary choir. In the afternoon the students drove to St. Mary's cemetery, where they recited prayers at the grave of the bishop.

M. & I. Railway Changes.

Brainerd.—Owing to the resignation of W. H. Strachan, superintendent of the Minnesota & International railroad, that office has been abolished and a bulletin issued ordering all employees who reported to him to report to the general manager. The office of trainmaster has been created, and George H. Warner, chief dispatcher, has been promoted to that position. Mr. Strachan has been superintendent seven years, and now goes to Duluth as assistant superintendent of the Northern Pacific.

Dies From Effects of Blow.

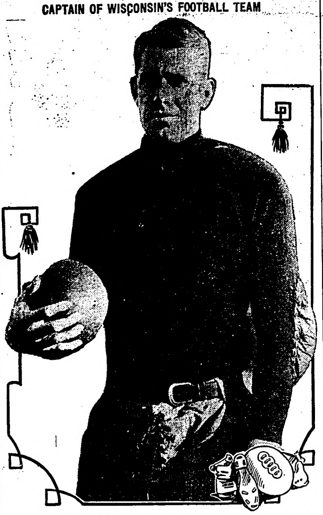
Duluth.—Edward Erickson, proprietor of a saloon, died from the effects of a blow received in a fight in his saloon two weeks ago. He was struck on the head with a cuspidor and Edward Fling, who was arrested for the assault, and was released on bail, has been re-arrested.

SEEKS MISSING SAILOR.

Cleveland (Ohio) Youth Disappears Without Money Due Him.

Duluth.—Joseph Miller, a sailor on the steamer F. W. Hart, disappeared from the vessel at Two Harbors Oct. 24 and his parents in Cleveland are greatly distressed. The young man has money coming to him from the boat, and he took none of his effects when he disappeared. The police of all northern Minnesota towns have been notified.

CAPTAIN OF WISCONSIN'S FOOTBALL TEAM



John Wilce, leader of the Badgers, made one of the most sensational plays seen on the western gridiron this season in the game with Indiana. He saved his team from defeat when he interrupted a forward pass on his own 25-yard line and ran the entire length of the field for a touchdown.

GREAT RACE HORSE DEAD; WILL HAVE A MONUMENT

Salvator, Who Knew Only Three Defeats in Brilliant Career, Succumbs to Old Age.

Salvator, 23-year-old son, by imp. Prince Charlie and Salina, by Lexington, died as a result of paralysis and infirmities of old age at James B. Haggin's Elmendorf farm, near Lexington, Ky. The stable in which Salvator died is within a stone's throw of the spot upon which he was foaled as the property of Daniel Swigert, April 30, 1886.

Haggin ordered that Salvator's feet be mounted and directed that a coffin be prepared for him and a grave dug near Green Hills, in which the famous racer, immortalized in song and story, was buried. Later it is Haggin's intention to erect a granite shaft at the grave.

Salvator, in his three years on the turf, started in nineteen races, won sixteen, was second once, third once, and fourth once. His aggregate winnings were $113,710. He made his first start in the Junior champion at Monmouth park, August 11, 1888. This race was won by Proctor Knott and it was the only one in which Salvator was ever unplaced.

Proctor Knott beat him again by half a length in the Futurity.

The following year he finished third to Longstreet and Proctor Knott in the race for the Omnibus stakes. He won the Flatbush, Maple, Tuckahoe and Titan stakes as a two-year-old and the Tidal, Realization, Lorillard, Jersey handicap, September stakes, and two purses as a three-year-old.

He began his four-year-old form by winning the Suburban handicap, followed by the memorable match for $5,000 a side, in which he beat Tenny a nose over the mile and a quarter route, walked over for the Monmouth cup, beat Tenny four lengths for the Champagne stakes, and closed his career by running a mile on the straight course at Monmouth park in 1:35½, which stands to-day as the American record. In the stud, however, Salvator was not a great success. The best of his get was the Futurity winner, Savable. For the last four or five years he has been a pensioner at Elmendorf.

To Renew the Grand Prix.

Automobile manufacturers in America have for two years contended that racing pays and they have supported their belief to such an extent that from twenty-five to thirty road races a season are contested. It is gratifying to the Americans to have the foreign manufacturers decide that next year will see a renewal of the French Grand Prix, a classic international in character and considered the greatest automobile contest of the world.

Cravath Awarded Back Pay.

The national commission issued a finding in the case of Player C. C. Cravath against the Chicago White Sox. Cravath claimed he had two days' pay coming to him from the Sox and the commission then looked into the matter and had the money paid him—$26.66.

Rossman May Buy Team.

Claude Rossman, formerly of the Detroit Tigers and St. Louis Browns of the American league, may break into the minor leagues, as it is said he is to purchase an interest in the Saginaw Southern Michigan league team and will manage it next year.

JENNINGS SIGNS CONTRACT

Report Says He Will Get $30,000 Provided He Wins Fourth Pennant.

Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit American league club signed a contract for the season of 1910. The terms were not disclosed, but it is understood that the manager's demand for an increase in salary was compromised. In the three years Jennings has managed the Tigers he has taken down in salary and profits $41,500—$10,000 in 1907, $14,000 in 1908 and $17,500 this year.

For 1910, it is said, Jennings asked enough to net him $30,000, provided he wins a fourth pennant. Official announcement placed the earnings of the club for the season of 1909 at $166,000, and including the world's series profits about $200,000.

Pitcher George Mullin and Catcher Schmidt have also signed contracts for next season, and Tyrus Cobb signed for three years. Cobb is to get $7,000 a year.

COACH OF THE BADGERS.

Tom Barry, who teaches the Wisconsin university boys how to play football, is a veteran of the game and steadily improved the work of his men as the season advanced.

Rebel Athletes Under Ban.

The determination of President James E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. to exterminate the newly formed athletic body in the middle west, which is antagonistic to the A. A. U., has met with the approval of all clubs affiliated with the A. A. U. Each and every one of these organizations has pledged its support to the head of the A. A. U., and they all have promised to uphold their chief.

Rough Football Game in Texas.

In a game of football at Brownwood, Tex., between Simmons college of Abilene and Howard Payne college of Brownwood, Capt. Airhart of Simmons was carried from the field with a fractured skull. Daniels and Murphy of the same team were seriously hurt.

Hahn Struck Out by Cupid.

Edgar Hahn, right fielder of the Chicago White Sox, was married to Miss Josie Reese, at Nevada, O.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT VICTORY FOR THE CARTER MEDICINE COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York—sitting in New York City—has just awarded to the Carter Medicine Company a decree which again sustains the company's exclusive right to use the red package for liver pills.

By the terms of the decree, it is, among other things:

Adjudged that the Carter Medicine Company is the owner of the sole and exclusive right to the use of red colored wrappers and labels upon said small, round packages of liver pills of the style described in the bill of complaint; said right having been acquired by the prior adoption of said style and color of package for liver pills by the complainant predecessors more than thirty years ago, and established by the continuous and exclusive use of the same in constantly increasing quantities by said predecessors and by the complainant, the Carter Medicine Company, itself, from the time of their said adoption until the present day.

The decision just announced is perhaps the most important and far-reaching of all, by reason of the character of the tribunal which rendered it. No Court in the country stands higher. —*National Druggist, St. Louis, Mo.*

She Could Not.

"With one wave of my wand," says the fairy, "I can make you grow young again."

"Excuse me," replied the woman, "if I decline your kind offer. If you can bring youth to me at my present age, all right; but I positively refuse to travel back through pyrography, the first stages of bridge, the habit back, the straight front, balloon sleeves, and all the rest of the fads I can remember."

NEW STRENGTH FOR WOMEN'S BACKS.

How to Make a Bad Back Better.

Women who suffer with backache, bearing down pains, dizzy spells and that constant feeling of dullness and tiredness, will find hope in the advice of Mrs. Mary Hinson of 21 Strother St., Mt. Sterling, Ky. "Had I not used Doan's Kidney Pills, I believe I would not be living today," says Mrs. Hinson. "My eyesight was poor, I suffered with nervous, splitting headaches, spots would dance before my eyes and at times I would be so dizzy I would have to grasp something for support. My back was so weak and painful I could hardly bend over to button my shoes and could not get around without suffering severely. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first, and I continued until practically well again."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ruled by Kindness.

Lucy Burd's success with boys at the reform school in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, she thinks, is due simply to kindness. She has reformed more than 100 boys in her term of five years as superintendent. Some of her boys are in the navy some on farms. Few have gone back to their old ways after coming under her influence.

DON'T NEGLECT THAT COUGH
It certainly racks your system and may run into something serious. Allen's Lung Balsam will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists.

Happiness is increased, not by the enlargement of the possessions, but of the heart.—Ruskin.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 46-1909.

Women Who Suffer

from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

Tumor Removed.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Alvena Sperling, 11 Langdon Street.
Lindley, Ind.—Mrs. May Fry.
Kinsley, Kans.—Mrs. Stella Gifford Beaman.
Scott, N.Y.—Mrs. S. J. Barber.
Cornwallville, N.Y.—Mrs. Wm. Boughton.
Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. W. K. Housh, 7 Eastview Av.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Emma Imse, 833 1st St., *German.*

Change of Life.
South Bend, Ind.—Mrs. Fred Certia, 1014 S. Lafayette Street.
Noah, Kentucky.—Mrs. Lizzie Holland.
Brookfield, Mo.—Mrs. Sarah Lousignont, 207 S. Market St.
Paterson, N.J.—Mrs. Wm. Somerville, 105 Hamburgh Avenue.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. E. E. Garrett, 2407 North Garnet Street.
Kewaskum, Wis.—Mrs. Carl Dahlke.

Maternity Troubles.
Worcester, Mass.—Mrs. Dosylva Coté, 117 Southgate Street.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. A. P. Anderson, 1207 E. Pratt Street.
Big Run, Pa.—Mrs. W. E. Pooler.
Atwater Station, O.—Mrs. Anton Muelhaupt.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. E. H. Maddocks, 2135 Gilbert Avenue.
Mogadore, Ohio.—Mrs. Lee Manges, Box 131.
Dewittville, N.Y.—Mrs. A. A. Giles.
Johnstown, N.Y.—Mrs. Homer N. Seaman, 108 E. Main Street.
Burtonview, Ill.—Mrs. Peter Langenbahn.

Avoid Operations.
Hampstead, Md.—Mrs. Jos. H. Dandy.
Adrian, Ga.—Lena V. Henry, Route No. 3.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Bessie V. Piper, 29 South Addison Street.
Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Sam Lee, 3523 Fourth St.
South West Harbor, Maine.—Mrs. Lillian Robbins, Mt. Desert Light Station.
Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Frieda Rosenau, 544 Meldrum Avenue, *German.*

Organic Displacements.
Mozier, Ills.—Mrs. Mary Ball.
Ligonier, Ind.—Mrs. Eliza Wood, R.F.D. No. 4.
Melbourne, Iowa.—Mrs. Clara Watermann, R. F. D. No. 1.
Bardstown, Ky.—Mrs. Joseph Hall.
Lewiston, Maine.—Mrs. Henry Cloutier, 56 Oxford Street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second Street, N.
Shamrock, Mo.—Josie Ham, R. F. D. No. 1; Box 22.
Marlton, N.J.—Mrs. Geo. Jordy, Route No. 3, Box 40.
Chester, Ark.—Mrs. Ella Wood.
Ocilla, Ga.—Mrs. T. A. Cribb.
Pendleton, Ind.—Mrs. May Marshall, R.R. 44.
Cambridge, Neb.—Mrs. Nellie Moslander.

Painful Periods.
Goshen, Ala.—Mrs. W. T. Dalton, Route No. 3.
Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. Wm. Tully, 465 Ogden Av.
Paw Paw, Mich.—Mrs. Emma Draper.
Flushing, Mich.—Mrs. Burt Loyd, R. F. D. No. 3; care of D. A. Sanborn.
Coffeeville, Miss.—Mrs. S. J. Jones.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Mrs. Flora Ahr, 1362 Ernst Street.
Cleveland, Ohio.—Miss Lizzie Steiger, 5510 Fleet Avenue, S.E.
Wesleyville, Pa.—Mrs. Maggie Ester, R.F.D. 1.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Mrs. Lue Hilliard, R.R. 1.
Hayfield, Va.—Mrs. Mayme Windle.

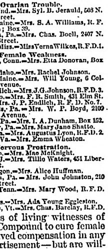
Irregularity.
Herrin, Ill.—Mrs. Chas. Folkel.
Winchester, Ind.—Mrs. May Deal.
Dyer, Ind.—Mrs. Wm. Oberloh, R. F. D. No. 1.
Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1938 Lansdowne Street.
Roxbury, Mass.—Mrs. Francis Merkle, 13 Field Street.
Clarksdale, Mo.—Miss Anna Wallace.
Guysville, Ohio.—Mrs. Ella Michael, R.F.D. 3.
Dayton, Ohio.—Mrs. Ida Hale, Box 25, National Military Home.
Lebanon, Pa.—Mrs. Harry L. Rittle, 233 Lehman Street.
Sykes, Tenn.—Minnie Hall.
Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Louise Jung, 332 Chestnut St.

Ovarian Trouble.
Vincennes, Ind.—Mrs. Syl. B. Jerauld, 503 N. Tenth Street.
Gardiner, Maine.—Mrs. S. A. Williams, R. F. D. No. 14; Box 39.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Chas. Boell, 2407 N. Garnet Street.
Plattsburg, Miss.—Miss Verna Wilkes, R.F.D. 1.

Female Weakness.
Willimantic, Conn.—Mrs. Etta Donovan, Box 299.
Woodside, Idaho.—Mrs. Rachel Johnson.
Rockland, Maine.—Mrs. Will Young, 6 Columbia Avenue.
Scottville, Mich.—Mrs. J. G. Johnson, R.F.D. 3.
Dayton, Ohio.—Mrs. F. R. Smith, 431 Elm St.
Erie, Pa.—Mrs. J. P. Endlich, R. F. D. No. 7.
Beaver Falls, Pa.—Mrs. W. P. Boyd, 2100 Seventh Avenue.
Fairchance, Pa.—Mrs. I. A. Dunham, Box 152.
Fort Hunter, Pa.—Mrs. Mary Jane Shatto.
East Earl, Pa.—Mrs. Augustus Lyon, R.F.D. 2.
Vienna, W. Va.—Mrs. Emma Wheaton.

Nervous Prostration.
Oronogo, Mo.—Mrs. Mae McKnight.
Camden, N.J.—Mrs. Tillie Waters, 451 Liberty Street.
Joseph, Oregon.—Mrs. Alice Huffman.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. John Johnston, 210 Siegel Street.
Christiana, Tenn.—Mrs. Mary Wood, R. F. D. No. 3.
Pecos, Texas.—Mrs. Ada Young Eggleston.
Graniteville, Vt.—Mrs. Chas. Barclay, R.F.D.

These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.



Stiff knee gives visions of crutches, wheel chairs,

RHEUMATISM

Rub your knee with

ST JACOBS OIL

It takes out the pain AT ONCE, removes the stiffness and prevents its return. Fine for Bruises, Sprains, Soreness and Chest Colds. Have it always in the house. 25c. and 50c.

IT'S THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1879

Ship your BARLEY, FLAX and WHEAT to

WOODWARD & CO.

MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The monster walking ditching machine that is working near Anton makes a ditch that will drain land, and the sooner we can get a few of them big drains through the eleven townships the sooner we will have roads and the vacant land will be improved and cultivated.

Gully, in northeastern Polk county, will be one of the smartest business towns in northern Minnesota, as soon as the Soo line begin to run their trains through there. They have a fine reller flouring mill that has been there for a number of years and with as fine a farming country tributary to them as there is in northern Minnesota, Gully is going to be lively city.

He Got the Chair.

On a very hot afternoon a number of around town chaps who didn't seem to have much to do were lounging in the chairs in front of a leading hotel. Several traveling men came out of the hotel and, finding all of the chairs occupied, looked and spoke things that wouldn't go well in polite society.

"Let's dump a few of them out," suggested one.

"Hold on a minute," replied another "Watch me get a chair." With that he walked over to one of the loungers and in the most courteous way said "Will you please tell me whether that is a drug store across the street?"

"No," replied the lounger; "that's a bank."

"Oh, is it? Well, say, what is that nice big building just down the street there, two corners away?"

"That's the postoffice," was the reply.

"You live in this charming city, then?" asked the drummer.

"I do," said the lounger.

"Well, then," replied the traveling man, "I'm a guest at this hotel and paying for accommodations. Suppose you get up and give me that chair."

He got the chair.—Kansas City Journal.

Varieties of Humor.

The Temple of Art, devoted to that peculiar form of entertainment yclept "polite vaudeville," was crowded to suffocation as Messrs. Biff and Bang, the refined sketch team and sidewalk conversationalists, stepped jauntily to the footlights. In response to the deafening applause Messrs. Biff and Bang bowed condescendingly, as though it hurt them.

Without further preliminary Mr. Biff hit his partner on the rear of his ample trousers with a stuffed club, remarking, "It's a wise man that knows his own mind."

And Mr. Bang, not to be outdone in this little exchange of pleasantries, promptly buried an ax in the skull of Mr. Biff, remarking the while, "It's a wise man that minds his own nose."

Whereupon the intelligent audience screamed with delight and voted Biff and Bang the best ever. "And yet they were a frost in the London halls," commented a man in the front row. "The English have no appreciation of real humor." — Philadelphia Ledger.

The Smuggled Box.

A joker had some fun with the customs officials at New York some years ago. A servant had gone ashore from a German liner with a basket and was about to leave the pier when a passenger whispered to a customs officer that he had better see what the basket contained. Following the tip, the basket bearer was detained, and a wooden box was found among a lot of soiled linen. The box contained another and this still another box, the third securely fastened with screws. When these were removed a card was discovered on which was written in three languages, "This is the 1st of April. Many happy returns of the day."

A Diplomat.

Possible Client—And is the district at all malarial? My husband asked me to be careful to inquire about that. Agent—Er—what is your husband's business, madam? Possible Client—He is a physician. Agent—Hm-m—well—er—truth compels me to admit, madam, that there has been a good deal of it about here of late years.—Life.

Cautious.

Cook (angrily)—See here, you little imp, did you take that cake off the shelf? Small Boy (son of an attorney)—I decline to answer any questions until I have conferred with my lawyer.—Chicago News.

Who is rich? He who is satisfied with his lot.—Talmud.

POWER OF ONE VOTE.

A Single Ballot Has Often Decided an Important Contest.

In the Continental congress of 1776 Benjamin Harrison defeated John Hancock by one vote for the presiding office. But the Virginian insisted on a new ballot and by his own vote chose Hancock.

In 1784 the illness of one delegate from New Jersey kept slavery out of states admitted to the Union after 1800 and thus confined the civil war contestants to the south Atlantic states.

July 25, 1788, one vote ratified the constitution after the famous debate between Madison and Henry at Richmond. The next day the debate between Hamilton and Clinton ended with New York following suit. In 1790 Rhode Island came in with an equally small margin.

Alexander Hamilton swung one vote to Thomas Jefferson in the electoral college of 1800, thus breaking a deadlock after thirty-six ballots and defeating Aaron Burr. This really began the feud which cost Hamilton his life on the Palisades at Weehawken.

In 1808 Jesse Thomas by his own vote went to congress from the Indiana district. He succeeded in moving the northern boundary of Illinois fifty miles north, thus giving it a lake outlet. Had Illinois been united commercially with the south and her interests tinged with southern ideas the election of Lincoln could never have taken place, and the whole history of the country would have been different.

May 26, 1868, the senate of the United States declared against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson by one vote, 35 to 19, when two-thirds were necessary to decide.—Chicago Journal.

A MISNAMED EXHIBIT.

Brings Joy to the Museum Visitors and Worries the Curator.

A curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is threatened with insanity, the cause being a small misnamed exhibit in the gallery outside his office door.

"Twenty times a day," declared the harassed man, "people discover that that china statuette out in the Franklin collection is named General Washington instead of Benjamin Franklin. Then they burst in here and announce their discovery and wonder that no one ever noticed it before. Half my time is spent in explaining that we know it well, that it was simply a mistake of the potter who labeled it in France over a century ago and that we cannot change it nor wouldn't if we could.

"Of course I tell them this courteously and patiently, and you know what a strain that is when you are going over the same thing for the thousandth time! I'd latch the door, only there are too many candidates seeking me all day long, so here I must sit and listen to the names of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin repeated a million times till I wish that neither of those glorious patriots had ever lived. And it's driving me insane, I tell you; it's driving me insane!"

Just then the door opened and a lady popped in with:

"There's a statue out here named General Washington, but I'm sure"—

And the weary curator, being a southerner, rose smilingly to his task.—New York Times.

A Telegram That Talked.

At one time when Georgie Drew Barrymore was playing in San Francisco a fabulous sum was offered her by a local theater for her services for a few weeks. The offer was exceedingly tempting, but her contract with Charles Frohman stood in the way However, on the nothing-venture-nothing-won theory, she telegraphed a detailed statement of the offer she had received to Frohman in New York, explained how anxious she was to accept it and wound up with the plea "Will you release me?" In due course of time she received the following telegram in answer:

Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore, Palace Hotel, San Francisco:
No! CHARLES FROHMAN.

Albeit disappointed, Mrs. Barrymore at once sent this characteristic reply:

Charles Frohman, New York City:
Oh!
GEORGIE DREW BARRYMORE.

Doing Double Duty.

"It was one of those sleepy, one horse, back water towns, like Squash," said a congressman, describing at a Hot Springs dinner a town that he disliked.

"Squash is the limit. A gentleman arrived there the other day and wanted a hair cut. He found the barber shop and, after shaking the barber vigorously, managed to awaken him.

"'How long will it take you to cut my hair, barber?' he asked.

"'Not long, boss,' said the barber.

"And he rose, yawned and stretched himself. Then he called upstairs to his wife:

"'Hey, send the kid down to the newspaper office to tell the editor I want my scissors just as soon as he's done editin' the paper. There's a gent here waitin' for a hair cut.'"—Washington Star

A Slight.

"Isn't McCorkle awfully thin since his return?"

"Yes. Do you know what they call his valet at the club?"

"No!"

"They call him the valet of the shadow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence. Forget it and forgive it, but keep inexorably at a distance from him who offered it.—Lavater.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.
Department of The Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota October 5th, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Patten, of Thief River Falls, Minn., who on October 18th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 749, Serial No. 04277, for S.E.¼ Section 24 township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th, day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. Charles Newbury, George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that George Newbury of Thief River Falls Minn. who on October 24, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 770, Serial No. 04285, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 16th. day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka, Minn. Charles Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 8th, 1909
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn October 5th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Newbury, of Thief River Falls Minn., who on October 24, 1904 made Homestead entry No. 771, Serial No. 04286, for the N.E. ¼ Section 25, Township 154 N, Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 16th day of November 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. George Newbury, James Patten, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct 22, 1909.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 20th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that B. Henry Costelo of [illegible] Minn., who on May 16th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1167, Serial No. 04470 for [illegible] 7, 10, S.W.¼ S.E.¼ S.E.¼ S.W.¼ Section [illegible] Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. [illegible], Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

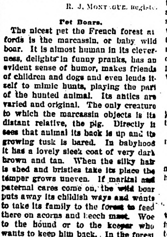
[illegible] Hanson, Knut [illegible], [illegible] G. Hanson, of [illegible] Minn. George [illegible], of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Pet Boars.

The nicest pet the French forest affords is the marcassin, or baby wild boar. It is almost human in its cleverness, delights in funny pranks, has an evident sense of humor, makes friends of children and dogs and even lends itself to mimic hunts, playing the part of the hunted animal. Its antics are varied and original. The only creature to which the marcassin objects is its distant relative, the pig. Directly it sees that animal its back is up and its growing tusk is bared. In babyhood it has a lovely sleek coat of very dark brown and tan. When the silky hair is shed and bristles take its place the temper grows uneven. If marital and paternal cares come on, the wild boar puts away its childish ways and wants to take its family to the forest to feed there on acorns and beech mast. Woe to the hound or to the keeper who wants to keep him back. In the forest this paterfamilias may be called the first line of defense, the sow the second and the little ones gambol round her.—Paris Cor. London Truth

A Dilemma.



The Future Queen—Stop crying and hurry up.

The Worm—I can't hurry. I've got two buttons left over, and they won't go in the same buttonhole.—[illegible] Smith in Princeton Tiger.

Naming a Kansas River.

Practically all the streams in Kansas were named by Indians and carry those names to this day, though in an Anglicized form.

The Neosho, the largest stream in southeast Kansas, has its own little story. The Osage Indians at one time lived in Missouri, and when they began talking of trading their lands in that state and moving to southern Kansas a party was sent out to look the country over and make a report on it. It was in the summer time and very hot and dry. Coming over the prairie northeast of Humboldt, they had a long way to travel without water.

"When they arrived at the river," said an Oswego man, "an Indian rode down the sloping bank into the water. But, to his surprise, the horse stepped right off into deep water, and the horse and Indian went in all over. As the aborigine clambered back on the bank he muttered, 'Wugh Neosho.' This in plain English means water pocket, or water hole, and the name clung to the stream ever afterward."—Hutchinson News.

Living the Simple Life.

A number of men gathered in the smoking car of a train from Little Rock to another point in Arkansas were talking of the food best calculated to sustain health.

One Arkansan, a stout, florid man, with short gray hair and a self satisfied air, was holding forth in great style.

"Look at me," he exclaimed—"never a day's sickness in my life, and all due to simple food! Why, gents, from the time I was twenty to when I reached forty years I lived a regular life. None of these effeminate delicacies for me, no late hours! Every day, summer and winter, I went to bed at 9; got up at 5; lived principally on corned beef and corn bread; worked hard, gents, worked hard, from 8 to 1; then dinner, plain dinner, then an hour's exercise and then"—

"Excuse me, Bill," interrupted a stranger who had up to this refrained from entering the discussion, "but what was you in for?"—Minneapolis Journal.

Very Nicely English.

This curious Bengali English was used to advertise a circus in India: "Some horse will make very good tricks. The klown will come and talk with that horses therefore audience will laugh itself very much. The lady will walk on horses back and horse is jumping very much also. The klown will make a joking words and lady will become to angry therefore klown will run himself away. One man will make so tricks of trapeze audience will fraid himself very much. One lady will make himself so bend, then everybody he will think, he is the rubber lady. This is the very grand display. This is the very better gymnastics. One man will walk on wire tight, he is doing very nicely because he is professor of that."

Building Up a Speech.

Before making a speech Charles Dickens would decide on his various heads and then in his mind's eye liken the whole subject to the tire of a cart wheel, he being the hub. From the hub to the tire he would run as many spokes as there were subjects to be treated, and during the progress of the speech he would deal with each spoke separately, elaborating them as he went round the wheel, and when all the spokes dropped out one by one and nothing but the tire and space remained he would know that he had accomplished his task and that his speech was at an end.

Doing It.

Old Lady (to grocer's boy)—Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?

Boy—That's what the guv'nor told me to do, mum.

"Told you to whistle?"

"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."—London Fun.

Running Conversation.

Collector (angrily)—You know very well, sir, that this bill has been running several years. Now, I put it up to you, what do you want me to do with it? Debtor—By George, I'd enter it in the next Marathon race if I were you!—Puck.

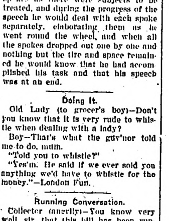
What Did He Mean?

"Yes; I believe that every intelligent woman should have a vote."

"But, senator, I understand that you were opposed to women's suffrage?"

"I am."—Judge.

Would Fill the Bill.



Miss Hen—So you think me nice Mr. Pelican?

Mr. Pelican—I think you would just fill the bill.

[illegible] Mother.

The house was all paid for. Maude was exultant. [illegible] "say, mother," [illegible] print eagerly, "print it on your cards."—[illegible]

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

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Diplomacy.

Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him? Belle—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe he did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

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FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
DR. MILES' ANTI-Pain Pills
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents. Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The weather is still fair today, but it is very uncertain how long it will continue.

Miss Henry, of Kratka commenced teaching school in the Swanson district Monday.

We had a slight flurry of snow last night which will make it bad for the deer.

Our Kratka local writer did not show up this week. We guess he had something else to do.

Ye editor made a hurry-up trip to Thief River Falls and Crookston Saturday, returning Monday,

Those who were down at Red Lake Falls on citizenship paper business last Monday; say that city was full of courting people.

C.W. Joonson, of Rhoda made two trips with mail carrier C. L. Clark this week, to open gates for him, while breaking in a new horse.

Another effort will be made to fix a crossing across the beaver dam on the Sund farm next Monday. Aall turn out and let us try to get this bad place fixed up before the freeze up comes.

All kinds of tame strawberry plants for sale, by John Wjientek, the Hilda Nurseryman. Now is a good time of year to fix up a nice strwberry bed for next season.

The Ole Giving threshing machine broke down last week, and delayed threshing some, but with fair luck and weather they expect to finish next week,

Our school seems to be in a very healthy condition this fall, and the enrollment will reach about 80, when we get them all gathered in. We are not haveing a first grade school this year, but were fortunate in securing the service of an experienced teacher.

OPEN THAT MAIL ROAD.

It is gating to be almost impossiable for a mail carrier to travel from here to Radney, and from there to Rhoda. The people liveing along the road take no interest in trying to fix up any of the bad places, but if there is a peice of passiable road on the section line the peo that are farming the land beside it will hawl the stones off their their fields and dump them right in the center of the road, then they place gates and bars across the road in places where the roads leave the section line for a mail carrier to open and close, and while he is shuting the gate his team will run away. Then they will meet him at Radney and say: "You had better turn for it is impossiable for you to get through." This has been going on about long enough, and if there is a class of people live down in that locality that do not want government mail service, there is other people liveing on this route that do, and if it is your purpose to continue to obstruct that mail carrier getting through your locality, the matter will be promptly taken up with the post office department and you are likely to have an opprotunity to carry your own mail, open and shut your own gates, climb over the stones, you have placed in the road to suit yourselves, but you are not going to stop the mail on this mail rout, for if you don't want mail, other people do, and this route is to long to be obstucted by a few people liveing on one part of it and your advice, to turn around will not be taken by the mail carrier, for that mail will go throug, if you have to be side tracted to let it pass. It's up to you! Will you stop blocking that mail road or not?

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Simonson, of McIntosh have been visiting the family of A. Rolandson the past week.

August Lillo had the misfortune to loose a valuable horse last Thursday.

Miss Elsie Brakke and Nellie Short made a plesent trip to Red Lake Falls on Monday.

Mr. Oscar Lindberg returned home from Ada last Thrsday, where he has been threshing during the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rolandson left for Thief River Falls on Thursday for a few days visit with friends and relatives.

Nels, Jens and Andrew Fore, have returned home from Stanley N.D. where they have been threshing.

Mr. Savage and daughter spent a few days with the family of John Gunderson last week.

Martain Hyland and son Henry returnd home from Minnewaukon N.D. Wednesday.

Mrs. Ben Rindahl, of Benson N.D. is up here on a visit to her parents Mr, and Mrs. Florence.

Oscar Nesland and Mr. Letvig are reported to be two of the best hunters in Deer Park, ha!ha!

Ole Legvold and Knut Lindtvet went down to Red Lake Falls Monday, returning Wednesday,

Mr. and Mrs. Gundee Hofstads little baby girl died on Monday,

The Touaregs, to Whom Timbuktu Owes Its Origin.

A recent explorer, journeying from Tripoli across the great desert of Sahara, gives account of much opposition to his progress offered by the various wandering tribes. Much of the most serious trouble was caused by the Touaregs, a strange band of people, supposed by some to have descended from the crusaders. These dwellers of the desert are distinguished by the wearing of veils, a custom which has caused much discussion. Says Felix Dubois in "Timbuktu the Mysterious:"

As you travel an atmosphere of secrecy hovers over the country, and you remember that these mysterious Touaregs are still momentarily its oppressors and masters.

These people keep their eyes from the excessive glow of the desert by two veils, one rolled round the temples and falling down in front, the other reaching from the nostrils to the edge of the clothing, covering the lower part of the face. Savants seek all manner of farfetched origins to explain this custom. Hygiene is obviously the only motive. This is proved by their own statements and by the sobriquet "mouths for flies," which they give to all who do not wear the veils.

These veils are never removed, even at mealtimes. They are so much a part of their wearers that any one deprived of such covering is unrecognized by his friends and relatives. If a number of the tribe should be killed in battle, no one could identify them if they had not on their veils.

Theft is the Touareg's natural form of industry. "This word," says a native proverb, "is like water fallen upon sand, never to be found again." The Sudanese term them as "thieves, hyenas and abandoned of God." Yet to this strange tribe Timbuktu owes its origin.

The Force of Habit.

One of the campers had done something peculiarly idiotic, and the dean said, "Dick reminds me of Thomas' colt."

"What about Thomas' colt?" asked Dick cheerfully.

"Why," the dean responded readily, "where I lived in Maine when I was a boy an old man named Thomas raised horses. He once put out to pasture a colt which had been fed from its birth in a box stall and watered at the trough in the yard.

"The pasture lay across a small river, and in the middle of the day the colt swam the stream to go up to the barnyard for a drink of water."

English as Spoken in London.

I must confess in passing that after a lifetime spent upon English I had nearly as much difficulty with that language "as she is spoke" upon the streets of London by the common people as I had with French and German in Paris and Berlin. The most popular sensational journal of London is the Daily Mail. They call it the Dily Mile. Many other words are equally unrecognizable.—London Letter to Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Never Failing Supply.

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?"

"Oh, no!" she responded sweetly, "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—London Tatler.

Love, like fortune, turns upon a wheel and is very much given to rising and falling.—Vanbrugh.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat,

SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2,50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

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Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business,-- SINGOR BROS.

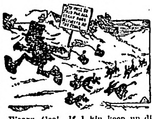
Rhoda & Kratka.

COWS FOR SALE.

I have ten first class milch cows for sale, G. A. Hoveland, at the Clearwater Creamery.

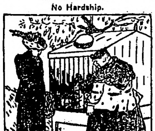
Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1 a year.

Fortune, Maybe!



Weary—Gee! If I kin keep up dis speed till I reaches de pound, me fortune's made.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

No Hardship.



"So when they get fat you kill and eat them? Poor little beasts!"

"Oh, they're quite used to it, miss."

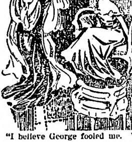
Not Unanimous.

She—There's Mrs. Toozle. She seems quite reconciled to the death of her first husband. He—Yes, but I'm afraid her second never will be.—Illustrated Bits.

In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us.—Rochefoucauld.

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection. We can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.

Cause For Suspicion.

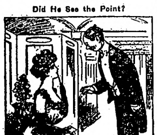


"I believe George fooled me. When we were married he vowed he was an old bachelor, but I believe he was a widower."

"And why are you suspicious, dear?"

"Because he can actually understand what I say when my mouth is full of hairpins. It takes long experience to do that."

Did He See the Point?



He (frightful bore)—Now, can I fetch you anything nice?

She (sweetly)—Oh, thank you so much. I wish you would fetch me that tall, dark man I danced with before you and I had this last.

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State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, On District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

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Special attention given to Probate Court work,

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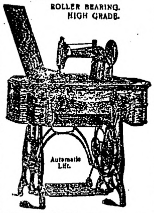

Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

First Use of Iron.

As a result of his interesting investigations, Dr. Ridgeway concludes that the smelting of iron originated in central Europe, and especially in the region known as Noricum, equivalent to modern Austria and Bavaria.

In Egypt it can be traced back to the ninth century B. C., and in Libya to about 450 B. C. First mention of its use in China goes back to 400 B. C., while in Uganda it is said to have been in use only some five or six centuries.

The above date for the first use of iron in Egypt refers to the metal obtained by smelting. The use of native iron in the form of meteorites dates back to remote antiquity. The weapons made from these were obtained, like flint implements, by chipping. And it is interesting to remember that recent investigations have shown that the iron of many meteorites is a sort of natural steel.

Old English Fine.

In the past if one Englishman called another a liar there was something to pay. The seventeenth century mayor, sheriff and city grandees generally were keen on this point of etiquette. The direct accusation cost 11s. 6d. ($2.76); the subtle hint 6s. 8d. ($1.60). And there was a reduction on repetitions.

Swearing, too, was promptly suppressed. In 1650 a law was passed laying down the penalty for a first offense. The fines were graduated. That for a lord was 30 shillings ($7.20), for an esquire 10 shillings ($2.40), while all "inferior persons" could have a "few words" for 3s. 4d. (80 cents).

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NEW HOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [*Chain Stitch*] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

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Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. [illegible] than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

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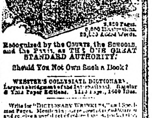

Recognized by the COURTS, the SCHOOLS, and the PRESS as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Should You Not Own Such a Book?

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

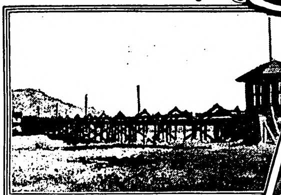
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

MEETINGS of AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

THAT the United States and Mexico are daily practicing the lessons of peace is shown in the thousands of miles of practically unguarded border which half a century ago demanded thousands of troops for protection. If any additional guarantee was needed it was shown in the recent exchange of visits between President Taft of the United States and President Diaz of Mexico. It required a special concession from the Mexican congress in order that the illustrious Mexican might cross the border to grasp the hand of the man who has been honored with the highest office of the United States. President Taft set aside precedent and crossed over into Mexico to return the visit and the many pleasing incidents connected with his brief sojourn on foreign soil emphasized the friendly relations that exist between the two countries.

There have been meetings in the past between presidents of American republics which were fraught with much of historic significance to the people they represented. Great affairs of state have been discussed in this manner with consequences of great benefit to the countries involved.

In the year 1822 the port of Guayaquil, Ecuador, was the scene of one of the most notable events in the history of America. Bolivar, the liberator of the northern provinces, and San Martin, the liberator of the southern provinces, met together for a conference that decided the destiny of South America. Bolivar was certain that his genius would be rewarded by the honor of the election to the first presidency of the country to which he had given freedom. San Martin, had he but asked it, could have become the elected head of a new nation. San Martin withdrew, however. The war against Spain had still months to run before a constitution could be made effective and therefore this hoped-for first meeting of presidents was only a dream that might have been.


THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE OVER THE RIO GRANDE

History shows that the struggle for liberty continued for a generation beyond the elections of the first presidents in many of the republics of America. Early meetings may have taken place between some of them for the purpose of informal discussion concerning unsettled policies of constitution and government, but there are scant evidences of any such personal communication. One meeting, however, is recorded, which was fruitful of results that influenced the future development of the whole region of the river Plate. This occurred in the year 1865. At that time the war in Paraguay had reached a crisis. The Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Brazil had decided to combine forces against President Lopez of Paraguay, but at the moment harmony of action had been lacking because of indefiniteness of purpose among the three republics. It was then that President Flores of Uruguay crossed to Buenos Aires to confer with President Bartolome Mitre of the Argentine Republic. He was received in state, but the council was one for military deliberation rather than for official and diplomatic ceremony. The Brazilian minister was called to this meeting and there three agreed upon an offensive and defensive alliance, the consequences of which are seen in the national boundaries of to-day.

In disturbances of this nature a president was apt to be not only the constitutional but also the actual commander-in-chief of the army of his country. Experience on the field was an essential factor for success in the executive chair. A far-off reflection of the glories of Crecy might have been the ambition of many of these leaders, if the strong love for constitutional republicanism had not held them and the people in check.

Meetings of American presidents, therefore, have in the great majority of cases taken place as a matter of neighborliness and to strengthen the ties of friendship which must, as time passes, draw closer to each other the republics of the new world. Their purpose has been altogether one of peace. A notable instance of such a conference is shown by the meeting held at Corinto, on August 21, 1904, when the presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador and a special delegate from the president of Guatemala assembled with the express intention of fostering by all honorable means the peace of Central America. The four governments thus represented manifested a decided moral resolve to harmonize the ambitions of each for the good of all. Steps like this lead to beneficial consequences and undoubtedly the sympathetic expression of regard between these neighbors made easier the brilliant peace conference held by the five republics of Central America under Secretary Root's guidance in the closing months of 1907.

Central America probably leads in the number of cases when presidents have grasped one another by the hand and discussed among themselves, by oral communication, affairs and policies they were elected to guard. It is not a long journey from one capital to another, and between contiguous seaports the distance is so short that informal meetings are easy of accomplishment. The president of Salvador and the president of Guatemala have more than once exchanged personal greetings. In fact, Gen. Rufino Barrios, while chief executive of Guatemala, was an attentive host, for the presidents of Costa Rica and of Honduras, during two administrations, visited him. The presidents of Costa Rica and of Nicaragua once met on the frontiers of the republics, and so rapidly are the means of communication being extended in this century that undoubtedly many similar meetings will be arranged in the future for the benefit of this Central American confraternity.

With the growing demand for mutual understanding and the absence of all that danger which has so frequently attended the visits of European rulers outside the confines of their own nations, these international visits are becoming more and more frequent. Sometimes they are of an informal nature, the president traveling in his private capacity and being welcomed as a foreign guest simply. Some years ago President Zaldivar of Salvador came to the United States and was received as befitted his position. President Iglesias of Costa Rica, just before his brother entered the Naval academy at Annapolis, traveled incognito through the United States and was entertained by President McKinley in Washington. He has always looked back upon that event with a kindly memory. Many years before that, however, Gen. Rufino Barrios, while president of Guatemala, visited the United States, and so cordial was his reception here that his government made this event the subject of a special communication to the government of the United States.

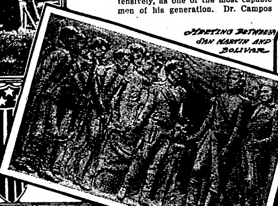
A former president of the United States was also a traveler into a foreign land, although it was at the time a favorite subject of argument whether he stepped on foreign soil. In November, 1906, President Roosevelt made his trip of inspection to Panama. He was formally received by President Amador, by officials of the government, and informally he met the president of Panama on several occasions subsequently.

What might be called a return visit of presidents was made shortly after this by President Amador of Panama, who came to the United States in November, 1907. He was not in good health, however, and could not receive the attention which would otherwise have been given him. Whatever meeting took place between him and President Roosevelt was of the simplest possible nature.

These occasions have not lacked in ceremony, although in most cases it has been the individual traveling in a quasi private capacity rather than the representative of a nation who was the recipient of the honors bestowed by a nation upon a distinguished guest. Although the personality of a president has always been a factor in his reception, the ceremony has been doubly impressive when he has been formally and by premeditation invited to visit a foreign country and a different people from his own. Such visits have been rare, even in America, and when they occur are of more than passing interest. Especially in Latin America, too, where the people take delight in ceremony and where their artistic instinct appreciates the value of the event, an occasion of this kind becomes a wonderful agent in increasing friendship and mutual understanding.

It is pleasant, therefore, to record two brilliant instances of the meeting of two great presidents of American republics, arranged as an affair of state and carried out with all the pageantry for which the scenes were so well fitted. Reference is made to the visit paid to the president of Brazil by the president of the Argentine Republic in August, 1899, and to the return visit paid to the president of the Argentine Republic by the president of Brazil in October, 1900.

Gen. Julio A. Roca was in his second term as president of the Argentine Republic. He had served his country long and faithfully in many positions of trust and was recognized in Europe, where he had traveled extensively, as one of the most capable men of his generation. Dr. Campos Salles had assumed the presidency of Brazil in 1898. His early life had been passed under the empire, but the spirit of the age had fired his republicanism, and, despite all the traditions of an hereditary aristocracy, he had devoted his genius and his energy to the establishment and perpetuation of the new republic.


MEETING BETWEEN SAN MARTIN AND BOLIVAR

MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENTS OF ARGENTINA AND CHILE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REPLYING TO PRESIDENT AMADOR'S WELCOME IN PANAMA.

The Argentine Republic and Brazil have long been on friendly footing, but, separated as their capitals are by 1,000 miles of ocean, or by an equal number of miles of almost untraveled forest, they have not always been able to find opportunity to meet in intimate friendship. For this reason, and because the times seemed favorable for expressions of personal and national regard, these visits were arranged between the two nations. It was the first time in the history of South America that an official visit was paid by one president of a republic to another. A squadron of the navy escorted President Roca to Rio Janeiro, where the Brazilians were lavish in their hospitality. The city was en fete for days, and the enthusiasm of the people was the best evidence of the success of the hitherto untried event. The Argentine Republic, not to be outdone in a display of hospitality and friendship, made even more elaborate preparations for the return visit of President Campos Salles the following year. Buenos Aires was decorated in all the perfection of which that beautiful city is capable. The people demonstrated that their friendship and hospitality was as sincere and spontaneous as that of their neighbors, and the impressions of good will left on each other, however much it may be founded on sentiment, have undoubtedly carried far-reaching consequences in the hearts of the citizens of these two republics.

Visits of courtesy of an informal nature are becoming more and more frequent as good-fellowship spreads from nation to nation. An instance well in point is seen in the proposed call at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of President Montt of Chile, who will pay his respects to the president of Brazil when he returns from Europe early in the coming year.

Meetings on the boundary between nations are of a somewhat different character and cannot, from the very nature of the locality, be surrounded with the elaborateness of ceremony attainable in a nation's capital. They have a world-wide significance, however, since they show that presidents can shake hands across the border and that what they like to do in brotherly affection the neighboring people will do also. Another good result of such a meeting is the direct benefit upon the people of the region through which a president travels, for it brings him into touch with many persons and conditions he might not see otherwise, and carries evidence to all alike that he is their executive official as well as that of the residents of the capital of the nation.

Consequences of great benefit, for instance, followed the meeting, in 1899, between President Roca of the Argentine Republic and President Errazuriz of Chile, in the Strait of Magellan. They discussed practical affairs, the administration of their respective offices and the mutual relation of their governments to the people's welfare, but more than that the visit furnished an object lesson to each president of the needs and requirements of the growing territory through which he had to pass.

The inhabitants of the south and southwestern United States never cease to be grateful for the presidential visit paid to them in 1901. New Orleans, although once the capital of a vast territory acquired by a president of the United States 100 years before, had never seen a head of the nation until President McKinley came. This trip was continued, with equally lasting benefits, through Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. It was in El Paso, Texas, that a meeting had been arranged between President McKinley and President Diaz of Mexico, but the poor health of the latter prevented him from making such a long journey away from his home, and in his stead he delegated several high officials of the Mexican government to meet and greet President McKinley on the international bridge across the Rio Grande connecting the two republics.

MR. PLAZAZUS' RECORD

One of the Reasons Why He Couldn't Get Extension of Credit.

"We're pretty nearly sting proof," said a banker the other day. "Any time any one puts one over on us he'll have to operate with a mace. Nowadays no bit of information about a client's personal character is considered too pennyroyal for us to notice it."

The statement was called out by the presence on the banker's desk of a large roll of manuscript reports, pinned together. The unfortunate who had been made a subject of an antemortem had always thought himself a pretty fair sort of a citizen. He hadn't done anything very objectionable, beyond getting stewed now and then, riding a bit too fast in autos and acting as a chronic host for Broadway's chorus girls, the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star says. It so happened that he wanted an extension of credit and had applied to his bank for it. And the credit man did the rest.

"We have here," said the banker, "the usual Dun and Bradstreet reports on Mr. Plazazus. We have a highly entertaining series of clippings, in which our late client appears as the leading man in a lot of funny doings by electric light. We also have statements from every man he has ever worked for and so far as possible every man he has ever done business with. And still we haven't enough. I have asked for a special report upon certain phases of his activity that are not shown here. Every bank in New York has been victimized at various times by men who offer us an apparently clean bill of health. We don't find out until it is everlastingly too late that they are sufferers from a moral pip. Nowadays a man to get credit standing at a New York bank must pass an examination that would send the average deacon howling to the woods."

In Mr. Plazazus' case his request for a loan was refused and he was asked to take his account out. Not that it wasn't sound financially, but two years ago he had been jobbed by a bunch of shell workers. "A man," said the bank president, "who tries to get money in that way expects to profit by a dishonest game. He's apt to try to hand us a queer check next time he gets hard up. That experience of his proves him to be not merely a fool, but a dishonest fool. We can't afford to waste time on either class.'

Attaining Friends.

The world will value you for what you give. If you invite friends by your manner, and are kind and cordial, you will have them. If you wait for the world to invite you, you will be disappointed.

DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION.

Quickly Cures Rheumatic Pains, Also Splendid System Builder.

Go to any good prescription druggist and get the following and mix them: If he does not have these ingredients he will get them from his wholesale house.

One ounce compound syrup of Sarsaparilla, and one ounce Toris compound. Add these to a half pint of first-class whiskey, and use a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time. The bottle must be well shaken each time. This simple remedy is one of the most effective known. The restorative action will be felt after the first few doses.

In the Same Boat.

A magazine contributor, being hard pressed by his creditors, recently wrote to his editor: "Please send check at once, as my gas bill is due." The candid editor replied in this brief fashion: "So is mine. God help us all."

School children should eat

Quaker Oats

at least

twice a day

Assorted china in the Family Size Package

Wall harmony

Costly surroundings will not compensate for a lack of taste in harmonizing the wall tints with the rugs and furnishings. Any color effect can be secured with

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

Be the leader in your town in correct decorations; consult us, we have ideas and want to help you. It costs you nothing and secures wall harmony at small expense.

Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Millions Say So

When millions of people use for years a medicine it proves its merit. People who know CASCARETS' value buy over a million boxes a month. It's the biggest seller because it is the best bowel and liver medicine ever made. No matter what you're using, *just try* CASCARETS *once*—you'll See. 917

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE

PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC

DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.

H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

RAW FURS Ship them to us and we will allow highest market price. We do not charge commission or expressage like Western houses, thereby saving you about 10 per cent to begin with. Write for Price List, Tags, etc. Mention this paper.

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REFERENCES: Banks and Commercial Agencies.

Five Minutes in the Morning

NO STROPPING NO HONING

TRADE Gillette MARK

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Paper-Hangers & Painters

You can greatly increase your business with no extra investment by selling Alfred Peats' Prize Wallpaper. We want one good worker in each vicinity, and to the first worthy applicant will send FREE, by prepaid express, five large sample books showing a $250,000.00 Wallpaper Stock for customers to select from. We offer liberal profits to our representatives. Answer quickly that you may get the agency in your vicinity for 1910.

Alfred Peats Co., 144-146 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Children's Coughs Cause the Little Ones Much Unnecessary Suffering

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Gives instant relief—soothes and heals the little throats and prevents more serious illness. Children like it too—so pleasant to take and does not upset the stomach.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

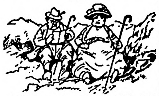
A LITTLE COLD.

He caught a little cold—
That was all.
So the neighbors sadly said,
As they gathered round his bed,
When they heard that he was dead.

He caught a little cold—
That was all. (Puck.)

Neglect of a cough or cold often leads to serious trouble. To break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable mix two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. You can buy these at any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle.

A MATTER OF GEOGRAPHY.



"We are now exactly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea."

"What sea?"

"The guide-book doesn't say."

ECZEMA COVERED HIM.

Itching Torture Was Beyond Words—Slept Only from Sheer Exhaustion—Relieved in 24 Hours and

Cured by Cuticura in a Month.

"I am seventy-seven years old, and some years ago I was taken with eczema from head to foot. I was sick for six months and what I suffered tongue could not tell. I could not sleep day or night because of that dreadful itching; when I did sleep it was from sheer exhaustion. I was one mass of irritation; it was even in my scalp. The doctor's medicine seemed to make me worse and I was almost out of my mind. I got a set of the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent. I used them persistently for twenty-four hours. That night I slept like an infant, the first solid night's sleep I had had for six months. In a month I was cured. W. Harrison Smith, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

The Remarkable Trimming.

"Jimmy," said the pretty actress to her actor husband, "won't you run down to the milliner's and get me the hat I ordered?"

"Sure I won't make a mistake?" queried Jimmy, somewhat dubiously, with a caution born of an utter ignorance of millinery.

"Oh, you won't," laughed the spouse. "My hat is the white beaver trimmed with orchids. You can remember that."

Gamely he went to his doom. Entering the millinery shop, he asked, valiantly: Is my wife's hat ready? I mean the white biffer, trimmed with oh-you-kids?"

And the French girls in the shop made funny Parisian giggles at him.

Sing Sing to Be Removed.

Sing Sing prison is to be removed across the Hudson river 15 or 20 miles northward, just eight miles south of West Point, where a large tract of land has been purchased and a gang of several hundred convicts has been working for two years.

The present prison was also built by convicts in 1826, with material found on the grounds, but, although it has been enlarged every few years, and is now one of the largest penitentiaries in the world, it is not large enough.

Brought Their Relations.

Small Nettie, seeing some large insects on the back porch, asked what they were, and was told that they were ants. The next morning she discovered a number of small ants among the large ones, and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, the aunts have bringed their little nieces with them to-day!"

SOME HARD KNOCKS

Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Heart."

The injurious action of Coffee on the heart of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally Husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day, 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again for any money, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be well boiled according to directions on pkg., then it has a rich flavour and with cream is fine."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Administering Justice

By H. R. SIDDON

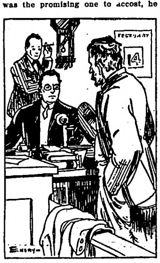
(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

It was a raw, bleak morning in the late autumn, but Mr. Owens, the western manager of the New Haven Malleable Company, scorned the comfort of a closed car. "Fresh air" was a hobby of his, and pedestrianism was another. He imposed the walk between his home and office, a distance of some two miles, upon himself daily. His bookkeeper, a slender, pale-faced youth, was just in the act of referring to the thermometer as Mr. Owens entered the office.

"What? Cold as usual, Wilkey? Not steam enough on?" laughed the manager, shedding his overcoat and throwing it carelessly over the railing in front of his desk. "Wilkey, tell you what it is—if you'd walk down of a morning, you'd get up some steam of your own."

Mr. Owens was a man past the prime of life. His accent marked him as a "down easterner," but his manner led one to believe he had lived long in the west. He was tall, broad shouldered, simple, energetic, whole souled, and, above all, sympathetic. He treated the members of his office force with cordial familiarity. He usually addressed Charley, the office boy, as "my son."

He had only just begun to attack the batch of letters on his desk when the office door opened and admitted a gaunt, shabby individual, who looked furtively around the room and quickly satisfied himself that Mr. Owens was the promising one to accost, he shambled, hat in hand, to the manager's desk.



He Shambled, Hat in Hand, to the Manager's Desk.

Mr. Owens looked over his glasses any met the stranger's deprecatory eyes.

"I'm sorry to trouble ye, sir," the man began.

"But you're hungry, and can't get work;" Mr. Owens finished, promptly. He studied the unshaven face of the mendicant a moment, then went on: "Well, my man, I've been in the same boat myself and I know how sea-sick it makes a fellow feel. Here you are," and a quarter dropped into the grimy, outstretched hand.

"That's all right. Cut all that out," Mr. Owen interrupted, motioning the man off, and before the beggar was half through with his speech of gratitude his benefactor was deep in another letter. The door had been closed on the vagrant but a moment, however, when Mr. Owen raised his eyes and was vaguely conscious that something which he had seen but a moment before was missing. Suddenly he sprang from his chair, seized his hat, and rushed precipitately from the office.

"Couldn't get work, eh? Well, I'll teach the hobo!" he muttered to himself, but Wilkey's hearing was acute.

Mr. Owens looked up and down the thoroughfare and soon singled out his man in the moving throng, and the pursuit began. Down the street the philanthropist sped like a hound that has caught the scent.

A driver on a coal wagon stood up and tried, from his elevated position, to pick the man who was hunted. With one accord men, women and children stepped out of Owens' path and stopped at the side of the walk to follow him with their eyes. At the corner he collided with a young man who was so daintily choosing his steps across a damp place in the walk that he failed to observe the runner.

"Beg pardon!" exclaimed Mr. Owens, as he threw his arm round the fellow long enough to steady him.

"I'm surprised you've the grace to apologize," answered the indignant dandy. "Pardon, indeed!"

Mr. Owens stopped an instant to shout over his shoulder: "Pardon was what I said, sir; but I'll be back in a minute if you care to wait for me;" then he rushed on.

"Say, mister, there's not a cop in sight. You'll have time to get your wind," jeered a newsboy.

The distance was not great, and at last Owens was abreast of the man he was after. The tramp hardly recognized the benevolent gentleman of a few minutes before in the irate, fierce, determined man who now blocked his way.

Before the fellow could defend himself, Owens collared him, swung him off his feet and began literally cleaning off the sidewalk with him.

"You're a nice specimen, you are," Owens grunted between each shake of the terrorized and gasping victim. "You're a good thing to be turned loose on a charitable public. You thought you could get the best of Billy Owens, did you? Umph! I'll show you what kind of trees make shingles!"

In an instant they were the center of a curious crowd, and by the time Mr. Owens had worked off a little of his anger, the circle was divided to admit an officer of the law.

"Hello, there! I thought you'd get around before long," Mr. Owens remarked.

"What's the row about?" asked the policeman, laying a detaining hand upon the poor wretch as Owens loosed his hold.

"An overcoat," Owens explained. "It's a chilly morning, and I don't blame anyone for wanting one, but what I object to is being left without one myself. And having it disappear, too, with a Weary Waggles I'd just given money for his breakfast. That was adding insult to injury. Maybe he thought I was easy, but I reckon he's found out his mistake."

"Where is the coat?" asked the officer.

Mr. Owens looked the prisoner over from head to feet and a curious expression dawned on his face.

"I'll be hornswaddled if the fellow hasn't got it on!" he ejaculated, slowly.

The explanation was greeted by an explosion of laughter from the bystanders, in which Owens himself and the officer joined, and even the culprit's face looked less solemn for a moment, for the garment in question now looked much more in keeping with the thief's costume than Mr. Owen's.

"Next time I turn street cleaner I'll take care that it isn't with my overcoat," he added, when the laugh had subsided.

After proving that the coat was unquestionably his by his knowledge of the pockets' contents, Mr. Owens furnished the policeman with his name and address and was allowed to depart with his recovered property over his arm.

He looked sheepish as he once more seated himself at his desk. Presently he called Charley and said: "Say, my son, if you happen to have an errand near Dolan's any time this morning, I wish you'd take this remnant of a coat over with you and see if he can fix it up for me. And if you don't mind a bit of advice from an old sinner, just learn to keep your temper while you're young, for," he added, with a laugh, "you'll never learn when you're old.

"Yes, sir," Charley answered, with a grin that threatened to become a laugh. He had been an eye-witness to Mr. Owen's administration of justice, and had sped back to the office and reported the occurrence before that gentleman's arrival.

The grin aroused Mr. Owens' suspicions. He glanced hurriedly around, only to see half suppressed smiles on all the faces.

"Boys," he laughed, "I guess I'll have to own that this fracas is one on me."

And he passed round the cigars.

An hour later he again addressed the bookkeeper.

"Wilkey, do you suppose there is anything I could do for the poor devil? I hope the law won't be too hard on him."

Penn's Burial Place.

For some time past there has been a movement in the United States for obtaining the permission of the English government to transfer the remains of William Penn from the little burial ground at Jordans, Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire, to America, but the Middlesex and Buckingham Advertiser is in a position to state that any fears as to the accomplishment of that object are premature, and that there is little likelihood of the Society of Friends agreeing to any such proposal. But the request has been made, and will doubtless be made again, so that it behooves all lovers of this notable shrine to be watchful.

Mr. Edward Marsh of Luton, who is one of the Friends closely associated with the maintenance of Jordans, informed our contemporary that there were certain negotiations pending in 1881 between a commissioner appointed by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the trustees of Jordans Meeting House and Burial Ground with reference to the proposal to remove the bones of William Penn to Philadelphia. These negotiations came to an end, and they have never been resumed, the sentiment of the official custodians of Jordans being now, if possible more completely opposed to any disturbance of human remains than it was 28 years ago.—Westminster Gazette.

British Inn Name.

The inn known as the "Same Yet" at Prestwich, England, has a curious history, which Mr. Hackwood relates: "The house originally bore the 'Seven Stars,' but many years ago it became necessary to have its faded sign repainted. When the painter asked the landlord what he was to put on the board he received the answer, 'The same yet.' And the man took him at his word."

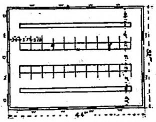
STABLE FOR STALL FEEDING

Detailed Plan and Illustration of Building Suitable for Caring for Twenty Head.

A description and plan of a stable suited for the care of 20 head of cattle, with a feed passage running down the center, is given below:

In order to gain room overhead, the side wall should be 16 feet high and have a nice gambrel roof over all. Such a building will hold fodder for 20 head during winter. Make the stable ceiling eight feet high and put in every window as shown W on plan; doors, D.

Put in two air shafts, 20 in. square, leading up to peak of roof and discharging into cupolas, with louvre bars to cause draft. Fit with adjustable slides at bottom. To provide fresh air, have windows working freely and as your winter is not very prolonged or severe, I think this will work nicely. To construct the building will require the following: Two side sills, 8x8 in. x 24 ft.; 2 side sills, 8x8 in. x 22 ft.; 2 end sills, 8x8 in. x 32 ft.; 8 posts, 8x8 in. x 16 ft.; 3 posts, 8x8 in. x 9 ft.; 2 plates, 8x8 in x 9 ft.; 6 purlin girts, 5x5 in. x 5 ft.; 2 gable girts, 5x5 in. x 11 ft.; 2 end girts, 5x5 in. x 12 ft.; 2 end girts, 5x5 in. x 16 ft.; 18 side girts, 5x5 in. x 15 ft.; 2 plates 8x8 in. x 22 ft.; 8 purlin posts, 7x7 in. x 18 ft.; 2 purlin plates, 7x7 in. x 25 ft.; 2 purlin plates, 7x7 in. x 22 ft.; 4 main beams, 8x9 in. x 32 ft.; 4 purlin beams, 7x7 in. x 20 ft.; 42 joists, 3x8 in. x 12 ft.; 21 joists, 3x8 in. x 10 ft.; 32 lower rafters, 2x5 in. x 13 ft.; 32 upper rafters, 2x2 in x 13 ft.; 18 pieces, 3x4 in. x 10 ft. for braces; 5,272 sq. ft. matched siding; 2,392 sq. ft. roofing 1-in. boards; 1,700 sq. ft. loft flooring, 7-8 matched; 19 M cedar shingles; concrete floor, 20 bbls. cement, 23 yards gravel, mixed 8 to 1; 10 rolls tar paper to put on two-ply thick; 100 lbs. 3½-in. nails; double boarding, 9 ft. high; 50 lbs. 5-in. nails, 200 lbs. 3-in. nails; 95 lbs. shingle nails; raftetrs, joists, etc.



Ground Floor Plan.

The stalls may be built of iron piping and the cow ties may be one of the numerous V-bar stanchions now on the market.

Build concrete floor with 9-10 inch elevated feed passage and make manure trench seven inches deep on cow stand side and drop walk behind cows, two inches lower than cow stand, thus giving a depth to trench at this side of five inches.

TIME FOR BUILDING A SILO

Fore-Sighted Farmers Will Not Put Off the Construction Until the Last Minute.

(By Joseph Newman, Illinois Dairymen's Association.)

Silos should be built in time to take care of the crops before frost comes, and the thrifty farmer will build as early as possible.

I built a round silo, 16 feet four inches in diameter by 30 feet high, and placed in it about seven acres of drilled corn will eared, and three acres of hill corn from the shock, all cut and blown into the silo, mixed as it went in and wet down well.

This made 125 tons of the best winter feed for dairy cows that I ever saw.

We started feeding it to 50 cows and ten head of young stock on December 1, and it was suffleient to last them until March 10.

The corn put in in this way furnished not only the roughage, but concentrates, and all needed to balance the ration was four pounds of gluten meal and four pounds of wheat bran per day for each cow.

Following this stock in the barnyard were about 30 hogs, shotes and sows, and with practically no other feed I never saw stock look any better on March 1.

We found the best way to feed was to feed the bran and gluten meal before and during milking time, and the ensilage after milking. The milk was bought by one of the large milk companies which supply Chicago with bottled milk and was pronounced by them a fine article, testing on the average about 3.7 per cent. butter fat by the Babcock test.

For a dairy of 50 cows, two round silos, each 18 feet in diameter by 36 feet high, should furnish enough for the winter's feeding and to carry the stock through the dry time the next fall.

In providing plenty of succulent food of this nature for the dairy milk can be made better and cleaper and more cows can be kept on the same number of acres.

I do not put anything on top of the silage after filling and did not lose six inches on top, and the pigs took care of that when it was thrown into the barnyard.

Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?

The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs that there can be no red cheeks and round form where there is female weakness.

Women who have suffered from this trouble have found prompt relief and cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the eyes and reddens the cheeks.

No alcohol, or habit-forming drugs is contained in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R.V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N.Y.

For Rheumatic Pains

As we get older the blood becomes sluggish, the muscles and joints stiffen and aches and pains take hold easier. Sloan's Liniment quickens the blood, limbers up the muscles and joints and stops any pain or ache with astonishing promptness.

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Also for Stiff Joints.

Mr. MILTON WHEELER, 2100 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala., writes:—"I am glad to say that Sloan's Liniment has done me more good for stiff joints than anything I have ever tried."

Sloan's Liniment

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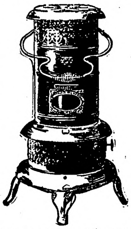
Price 25c., 50c., and $1.00 at All Dealers.

Send for Sloan's Free Book on Horses. Address

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS.

Difference That Ten Minutes Make



From 35 degrees to 70 degrees—from an unbearable cold to a glowing heat that contributes the cheery comfort you want in your home is the difference that can be made in 10 minutes when you have the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

to do your heating. It is unrivaled for quick work—and effective, cleanly work.

Impossible to turn the wick too high or too low—impossible to make it smoke or emit disagreeable odor—the self-locking

Automatic Smokeless Device

absolutely prevents smoke. Lighted in a second—cleaned in a minute—burns Nine Hours with one filling. Rustless brass font.

Automatic smokeless device instantly removed for cleaning.

Highest efficiency in heating power—Beautifully finished in Japan or Nickel—an ornament anywhere—a necessity everywhere. Variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

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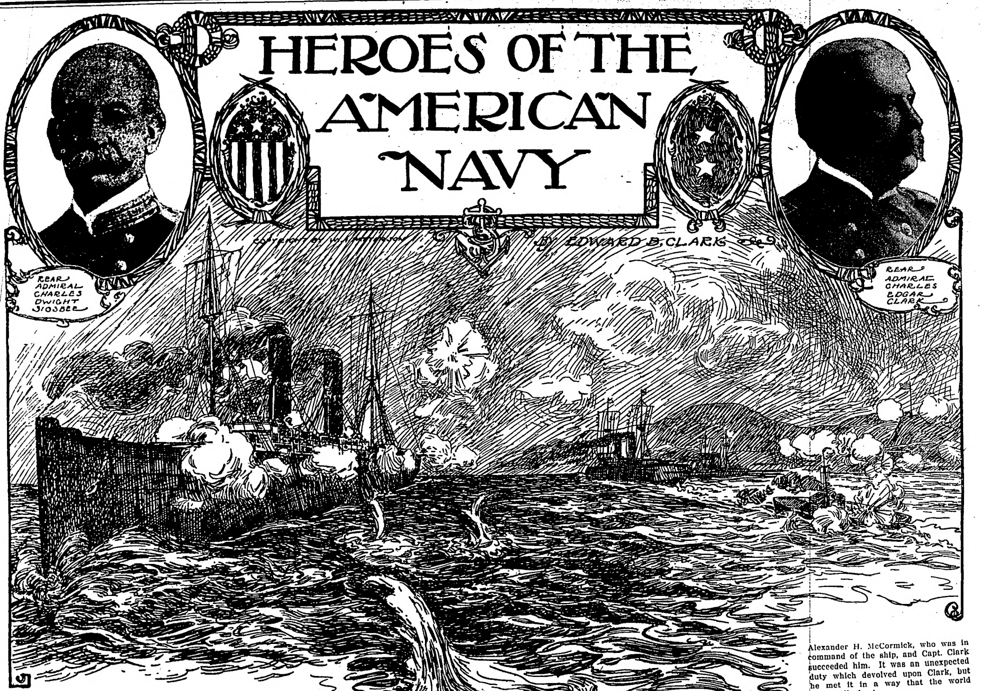
HEROES OF THE AMERICAN NAVY


REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES DWIGHT SIGSBEE
REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES EDGAR CLARK
COPYRIGHT BY W. A. PATTERSON

BY EDWARD B. CLARK

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES DWIGHT SIGSBEE is on the retired list, and a fine old seaman has a landsman's berth for the rest of his life. The name Sigsbee is inseparably connected with the loss of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on the night of February 15, 1898. It is, perhaps, not generally appreciated that naval authorities consider that in the writing of his first report of the disaster to the Maine Capt. Sigsbee marked himself as a commander of remarkable coolness and ability. The sentence in the report which brought the Maine's captain the commendation of his superiors and of all thinking men was: "Public opinion should be suspended until further report."

The Maine was sent to Havana harbor on a peculiarly delicate mission. In reality the vessel was there to protect American residents against the Spaniards in the city, who were becoming ugly. It was necessary, however, that Capt. Sigsbee should make it appear that the visit of the Maine was entirely friendly. After the Maine was destroyed the commander of the ship, instead of losing time in attempting to cast the blame for the disaster upon others than himself, and instead of following what would seem to be the natural course of making it appear that it was a Spanish act of treachery, wrote the words which made him famous, and gave "every chance for the cause of the explosion to be traced—to his own negligence, or to that of his officers, if such prove to be the case—in his efforts to avert war."

It is always a tremendous misfortune for a naval officer to lose his ship, no matter what the cause. There is always a feeling existing, regardless of the odds against which a vessel has to contend, whether of the fury of the storm or of the overweight of the enemy's shot and shell, that if handled by somebody else the vessel might have survived the conflict.

It undoubtedly was a sad blow to Capt. Sigsbee when war was declared against Spain that he was not given command of a battleship. The naval department, however, did the next best thing that it could do for him in ordering him to the deck of the St. Paul, which was a transatlantic liner, fast and mounting fairly heavy guns, and which had been pressed into the service as a scout cruiser.

It fell to Capt. Sigsbee's lot, however, to command his ship in one of the most notable engagements of the Spanish war. It is very possible that as much glory came to Sigsbee from this encounter as came to the commander of any battleship which was engaged in the fight off Santiago harbor with Cervera's Spanish squadron.

The St. Paul had an encounter with the Spanish torpedo boat Terror. The fight was of tremendous importance and of supreme interest to the naval authorities of the world, for it was the first time practically that a torpedo boat of this kind, and of which much was expected, went into battle against a practically unarmored vessel, but a vessel carrying serviceable guns and a crew of expert gunners.

The St. Paul was in the vicinity of San Juan, Porto Rico, June 22, 1898. It was there in the hope of discovering certain Spanish men-of-war which were thought to be in the vicinity. A little past noon on the twenty-second, Lieut. Patterson of the St. Paul saw a cruiser leaving the harbor of San Juan. Instantly the men of the St. Paul were called to quarters, Capt. Sigsbee taking the bridge. The cruiser turned out to be the Infanta Isabel, a Spanish man-of-war.

The St. Paul prepared to meet the Spaniard, but the enemy persisted in keeping under the protection of the shore batteries, though Sigsbee ran his vessel in so close that she was exposed for a long time to the missiles of the eight and 10 inch guns of the Spanish fort. If the Spaniards had been better marksmen it might have fared ill with the St. Paul, but Sigsbee knew with whom he had to deal and he took chances, as does every brave commander.

While attempting to draw the Infanta Isabel into battle the captain of the American ship saw the torpedo-boat destroyer Terror come out of the harbor under full steam and head for his ship. The Terror was making a dash for the St. Paul with the intention of sending a torpedo into her and sinking her, to keep company with Sigsbee's last vessel, the Maine. As a naval writer has put it, "at last the much boasted torpedo boat was upon trial under battle conditions."

The captain of the St. Paul held his fire until the rushing enemy, presenting only a small target, had reached a distance of about 5,400 yards and then there followed one of the finest exhibitions of American marksmanship that naval history shows. The distance was great, but from the deck of the St. Paul it would seem that the projectiles were falling close to the supposedly deadly torpedo boat foe.

Capt. Sigsbee in his official report told the subsequent story thus:

"Suddenly the Terror headed up into the wind, broadside to the St. Paul, as if injured, but kept up a fire from her battery, her shot falling short. I was looking at her from the upper bridge with binocular glasses of great power, and at this time I saw a shell explode, apparently against her hull, abaft the after smokestack.

"She immediately turned with port helm and stood in for the harbor at considerable speed, her behavior giving evidence of damage. Instead of standing in through the channel close to the Morro, whence she had issued to begin her attack, she fell a long distance to leeward. When down toward Cabras island she rounded to and stood southeastward toward the harbor, apparently not under good management. The Spanish cruiser showed concern by standing in after her."

The Spaniards were compelled to send the Terror aground to prevent her from sinking. It was found that three shells had struck her, killing and wounding many of her crew and effectually putting her out of action. The Infanta Isabel and another Spanish cruiser stayed under the protection of the batteries, refusing to answer Sigsbee's challenge to battle.

It is probable that every American naval officer will admit that Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Clark has had as varied a career of service as any man who ever trod the quarter deck. It seems likely—in fact, a search of the records shows nothing to the contrary—that Admiral Clark is the only sailor of the navy who ever fought North American Indians. The admiral's masterly sailing of the Oregon around the Horn, his magnificent handling of the same ship in the battle with the Spaniards off Santiago and divers other things which the old sailor has done well, have so made his latter service to shine that his early exploits, though bright enough in themselves, have been shadowed by contrast.

Precious few people know that when Clark was a youngster in the service he was thrown by force of the waves and circumstances into contact with warlike Indians of the northwest coast. Old settlers who dwell at the end of the Lewis and Clark trail will tell you to-day that Lieut. Clark in the trying situation of being surrounded by 400 savage reds, each one bent on taking his sailor scalp, conducted himself in a manner worthy of Carson, Bridger or any other of the old plainsmen, pathfinders and Indian fighters.

Early in July, 1868, Clark was the fifth officer in rank on board the old warship Suwanee, a battle-scarred veteran vessel of the civil war days. The Suwanee struck a storm off Vancouver island and it was one of the worst storms that the supposedly gentle Pacific ever allowed itself to be stirred to. Everything that seamanship knew how to do was done to save the ship, but there are storms that laugh at seamanship.

At the end the Suwanee was on the rocks off the northern end of Vancouver island. Most of the members of the crew were saved. When the storm abated it was possible for a large part of the survivors to make their way to the mainland, but it was necessary to leave a contingent of the crew on Hope island, where they were to await the return of boats for their relief.

Lieut. Clark was left in command of the camp on the island and of its 33 sailor occupants. The men left behind had precious little to eat. The sailor lives on the sea, but he does not take kindly to sea food. Clams, inferior oysters and fish of a kind less digestible than the sculpin formed the chief of their diet.

While the shipwrecked ones were doing their best to fight off famine 400 Indians, fully armed and ready for a massacre, appeared in sight of the camp. Lieut. Clark took part in the great battle of Mobile Bay, where he had torpedoes under him, Confederate war vessels all about him and Confederate batteries landward. He had shown that he knew what to do under such circumstances, but here he was confronted with something entirely new in the line of war problems. He proved equal to the savage occasion, however, and as the Indians swung around his camp in a circle to hem it in, he deployed his men so that they were sheltered from arrows and bullets and were prepared to hold off a horde of reds.

The Indians attacked the sailors and were met with the same kind of reception that they would have met if they were attacking time-tried plainsmen accustomed to every known method of the reds' warfare. The Suwanee's shipwrecked ones had little sleep for a day and two nights. They did not know at what hour during the darkness the Indians would close in on them, and so they lay awake with straining eyes, but with enough strength still in reserve, despite their shellfish diet, to fight gamely.

About an hour after sunrise one morning there was a commotion among the Indians. They were looking off toward the mainland. The commotion increased as the minutes went by and soon the whole band scuffled toward the north, where supposedly they had boats, for certain it is that a few hours later there was not a trace of a red to be found on the island. There was relief in sight for the shipwrecked ones, and it was a glimpse of the oncoming boats that had sent the Indians on the back trail.

The trip of the Oregon from San Francisco to Key West under the command of Capt. Clark has an enduring place in American naval history. Illness overtook Capt. Alexander H. McCormick, who was in command of the ship, and Capt. Clark succeeded him. It was an unexpected duty which devolved upon Clark, but he met it in a way that the world knows all about.

The Oregon arrived at Rio de Janeiro April 30, 1898, and it was there that the captain received a dispatch from Washington stating that war had existed between the United States and Spain since the twenty-first of the month. Capt. Clark mustered his crew and made the war announcement. The scene that followed was an inspiring one. Lieut. Eberle of the Oregon, in an article in the Century Magazine eight years ago, describes it thus:

"All hands were very anxious for news, and memorable were the cheers that greeted the news that war had been declared. In a few moments our band was on deck and between the rounds of cheers the strains of 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and 'Hail, Columbia' floated over the Brazilian fleet and the crowds that lined the wharves. The crew uncovered and stood at attention during the playing of the national anthem, and then followed more cheers and the inspiring battle cry, 'Remember the Maine!' a watchword often heard about the decks as the men turned to the coal barges and worked as they had never worked before. The intense heat and the long, trying working hours of those days and nights were borne without a murmur."

It was one of the Oregon's men who wrote: "We loved our captain and had such faith in him as a gentleman and a 'scrapper' after our own hearts that we were ready for any kind of a fight with him as a leader."

Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Clark went upon the retired list of the navy at an age two years younger than by the requirements of the law an army officer must leave the ranks. Why the naval law sends the sailors into retirement while the soldiers of the same age are still on the fighting line no one knows.

His Star Role

A theatrical manager had a stock company at Los Angeles. Business was bad and no money coming in. He hadn't paid a salary for months and had managed to keep his company together by advertising in San Francisco and elsewhere, holding out all sorts of promises.

The actors came, stayed until all their own money was gone, and then left. The manager made shift to keep his thespians contented by taking them on little excursions about the city when they were not working. One day he announced: "This afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, we shall visit the insane asylum, a most interesting place."

They went out and were shown through. Seated under a tree in the garden was a man who, over and over again, was counting his fingers and muttering: "Eeny—meeny—miny—moe—eeny—meeny—miny—moe."

"Who is this?" asked the manager.

"Strange case," said the attendant. "Found him in the street a few weeks ago.. He sits there all day and does that. Harmless, but apparently quite insane. We are giving him the best of attention in the hope that his reason may be restored."

The manager looked at the counter closely: "Bless my soul!" said the manager. "It resembles my former leading man, Simpson."

The man kept counting his fingers. "Really," said the manager, "It is a most extraordinary resemblance."

Meantime, the other actors and actresses and the attendant had gone on. "Tell me, my good fellow," said the manager, "are you not Simpson, the actor?"

"Cheese it!" said the man who was counting his fingers. "If they don't get onto me I can stay here all summer."—Saturday Evening Post.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1909. NO. 34.

WILD ANIMAL CLEARING HOUSE

WANT an aoudad? Want a ring-neck Swinhoe or a dogface baboon or anything else in the animal line? You can get them if you've the money—and you will not have to do much more than use the telephone and sign the check. For, let it be known, that in Kansas City you can buy anything in the animal line from a green-eyed mole to a pronghorn antelope, and if you've a lot of animals that you're tired of you can trade 'em off for new ones. For in Kansas City are the offices of one of the world's four clearing houses for animals—the Horne Zoological arena.

Over one ordinary desk in the office at 318 Keith and Perry building animals to the value of thousands of dollars pass every week—figuratively speaking, of course. From that desk they're sent all over the world, traded, bought, sold and rented. It's the desk of I. S. Horne, one of the owners of the arena.

As to the animals, they're in all parts of the world. Some of them are just commonly tame, others are tame enough to jump through hoops, lay dead, roll over and do 20 other perfectly good and guaranteed acts, while still others are still biting natives and playing hide and go seek with hunters in their native jungles—or plains, as the case may be.

The tame ones are at various parks, circuses and animal shows and are leased, rented or "hired out" for their keep. You can get those any time. The wild ones can be got, but, of course, that takes a little time. As for the prices, they're reasonable. You can take a perfectly docile and guaranteed-to-be-city-and-circus broke hippopotamus home for the reasonable sum of $3,000, no more than you would pay for a limousine touring car. So why buy motors while hippopotami are so cheap? Elephants rent from $100 a month on up. Common, ordinary lions cost $450, while the better grades are worth on up to $1,000. Bengal tigers come higher, with the market always standing pat at $1,000 to $1,200, while a chimpanzee, if he's good, costs the moderate sum of $450.

The Horne Zoological arena has been in existence in Kansas City for years, but, as most of its dealings are made outside the city, not much is known of it. And the size of the offices are no indication of the business, for every week enough business is done to equal that of a large mercantile establishment. Nothing costs less than $15 and from there on up to $1,500, and the greatest business usually is done in the high priced animals.

"Wish I could get my hands on a few more elk right away without having them caught," I. S. Horne was saying the other day when a visitor entered, "and say," he added to his stenographer, "tell Umpty-Umph & Company that I won't trade that bunch of elephants unless he throws in a Sunda tiger, one polar bear and a couple of leopards."

By this time the visitor was making his wants known. He had an idea that he would like a little zoo of his own, so he had gone there to find out about it.

"A zoo?" the animal dealer questioned. "Of course you'll want a good one."

"Oh, yes," the visitor answered vaguely; "thought I'd ask you about it. Now, what would you—"

"Advise? Why, let's see, of course you'd want a lion and some leopards and tigers. Pumas are nice and then, oh, yes, you must have a jaguar."

"Oh, yes," again came from the visitor. The animal man was busy.

"Now as to bears. You'd want a pair of polars—they're very popular now since the north pole was discovered—and a black bear and a grizzly and a sloth and a Kadiak. You'll need a hippopotamus and certainly you'd want a rhinoceros. No first-class zoo is complete without an Indian and an African elephant. Now there's the South American tapirs, a giraffe, a buffalo, some elk, a few deer, a couple of pronghorn antelope, an aoudad, or Barbary sheep, a Sing-Sing waterbuck, and then in the monkey class—"

"I couldn't very well keep those in the basement, could I?" the zoo wanter asked.

"Hardly," came dryly from the animal man.

"And the price?"

"Oh, about $50,000.

"Well, I don't guess I want any zoo," the visitor said slowly. But being there, he just stayed a little while longer and found out some things about the animal business.

"Much to do?" Horne asked. "Why, there's more than we can attend to right now. You see, the parks and zoos all over the United States are buying right now, while the circuses are selling. So it keeps us busy getting them in and shipping them out. Just in the last month we've sold nearly $33,000 worth of elk, and we've still got orders.

"Everybody's buying elk and polar bears—in fact, we've had the best polar bear market this year we've ever had. Sold nine in a month. Rhinoceroses are moving rather slowly, while hyppos are steady. The pheasant market is bearish, while the elephant trade is rather inclined to bull a bit now and then. Just a few weeks ago I took a flyer on a bunch of parrots that a circus wanted to get rid of and came out very well on it.

"So, you see, that's the way it goes. Right now it's elk and polar bears. In another month likely, everything may be going to tigers, while a month later no one will want anything except African lions and Indian elephants.

"Trade animals? Why, certainly. And often, we do more trading than selling. For instance, in the spring, when circuses are getting in menagerie stock that is good only for cages, I can take up a lot of untrainable stock from the animal shows and trade it into the circuses. Then leases on animals run out every once in a while and so it's traded in for new stuff upon which leases can be taken. Many of the animals in the shows are owned by us and rented out. For instance, right out in Denver there are three elephants belonging to us from which we get a rental of $1,000 a month."

What is perhaps the most famous bear in the west to-day, and the one seen by more people probably than an other, is the famous Hearst grizzly of the Golden Gate park, at San Francisco, Cal.

Old Monarch, as he is known, is said to tip the scale at 1,400 pounds. His capture was effected about 16 miles from Santa Paula, Cal., on Pine mountain.

Some two years before the midwinter fair of 1891-2 the bear was taken, but he does not seem to have suffered by his captivity in the least. If anything he has prospered.

During the winter his bearship eats but little—twelve to 14 loaves of bread will do for the three bears in the cage, although in the summer 35 are needed.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Uncle Sam Develops New Easter Lily

WASHINGTON.—The plant experts of the department of agriculture are turning their attention to things of beauty as well as usefulness, and several new flowers have been evolved by them. Next season in all probability some novel varieties of lilies which were originated in the department's greenhouses in Washington will be placed upon the market by growers, as well as a new summer-blooming dahlia.

"The growing of lilies in the United States," said Prof. B. T. Galloway, in charge of the bureau of plant industry, "is rapidly becoming an important industry. Large quantities of bulbs have in years past been imported from Bermuda, Japan and other countries, and the demand for the flowering plants seems to be on the increase.

"Various lines of work have been undertaken and carried out by our expert, Mr. Oliver, chiefly for the purpose of securing new types of lilies by hybridizing and crossing and to demonstrate the practicability of growing lilies in this country directly from seed."

One of the most promising of the hybrids has resulted from crossing the Philippine lily and the Bermuda lily. The Philippine lily takes two months to come into bloom from the period of planting the bulb, while the Bermuda and its various relatives require in the neighborhod of five months. It was thought that there would be a great saving if the time taken to force a good Easter lily could be reduced by a month or two.

With a view of bringing this about the hybridization of the Philippine and the Bermuda lily has been effected.

Question of Ham Raised in Washington

MISSOURI
VIRGINIA

MRS CHAMP CLARK of Missouri has entered a controversy which is in progress in Washington among society leaders, epicures and chefs as to the best way to cook a Virginia ham, by contending that a Missouri ham is the best, anyhow. The wife of the Democratic leader in the house of representatives takes direct issue with Gov. "Joe" Blackburn, Col. John A. Joyce, Mrs. F. Berger Moran and others who have declared in favor of hickory smoke with which to cure the ham, the light of the full moon in which to kill it, and that it must come from the "Mother of Presidents," for only there does the real aristocratic porker have its being. The controversy has become so hot that President Taft may be called upon to decide it.

"The Missouri ham is so far ahead of anything in the pig line introduced by Virginia or elsewhere," said Mrs. Clark, "that I can't understand how people can be so deceived. Isn't everything better in Missouri than elsewhere? Why, of course it is. Then, why shouldn't hams be superior? With us raising, curing, cooking and serving this dainty morsel is not only an art, but borders on the sacred things of our lives.

"Our pigs are raised with infinite care; they are not allowed to associate with those of the lower strata in life; iron-clad rules are observed in feeding and grooming them, and when at last they are doomed to die, we are almost as sorry as they can possibly be.

"But our qualms of conscience are assuaged when, after months of smoking in the dear old smokehouse, the hams are tenderly taken from their hooks and treated to a period of simmering (for you never boil a ham) and basting and browning and garnishing, then served and eaten with pure joy and gusto.

"They don't know what a really good piece of hog meat is in Virginia. I will admit, however, that I learned all I know about cooking ham from my friend Mrs. Burke of Alexandria. Mrs. Burke is a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, and she was telling me how the art of simmering the dainty came to be known in America.

Snakes in a Bag, Not Robbers' Loot

THEY get off some awful stories on the "old Sleuths," but this one is straight goods: R. F. Le Mat, a well-known Washington athlete, spent the summer "near to nature's heart" up in the wilds of Idaho. He started back attired in wild and woolly fashion, a pair of corduroy trousers, a big sombrero, and his face adorned with a huge goatee, all of which may at times be worn by confidence men, but were not in this case.

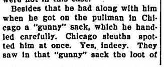
Besides that he had along with him when he got on the pullman in Chicago a "gunny" sack, which he handled carefully. Chicago sleuths spotted him at once. Yes, indeey. They saw in that "gunny" sack the loot of a train robbery that recently occurred in the middle west.

The fact that Le Mat seemed to be very careful of the sack and its contents was sure enough proof of "something," you see, and when he turned it over to a pullman porter paid him some money, and he immediately got the bag hidden out of sight, was just proof positive—well, not quite positive enough for arrest, but mighty good proof.

So two of the Chicago sleuths boarded the pullman, and they shadowed Le Mat to Washington, having telegraphed ahead for detectives to meet them at the Union station. The first man to greet Le Mat on his arrival was a Union station detective, who is a personal friend. Then Le Mat made his get-away, and the detectives from Chicago had a trip to Washington for no cost to themselves.

The gunnysack contained three big rattlesnakes, which now adorn the Washington zoo. And that ends the story of one lot of sleuths.

Upheld Mississippi Catfish's Honor



AMONG the employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, where all the paper money that circulates in this country is printed, are some men so benighted as not to believe that Mississippi river catfish ever tip the scales at 100 pounds or more. William C. Deane, a prominent member of the Missouri society of the District of Columbia some time ago undertook to convince the doubting Thomases that catfish attain gigantic proportions in the Father of Waters.

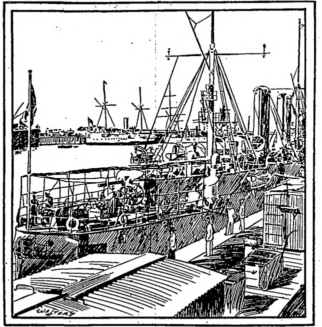
He declared that he had recently seen catfish caught that weighed upwards of 100 pounds. His associates in the bureau laughed him to scorn—made him real mad.

"I'll show you," quoth Deane. He proceeded to his comfortable home and informed Mrs. Deane that, for the first time in his life his word was doubted, and over a Mississippi river catfish at that. They put their heads together and composed a letter to the United States Fish Commission, asking that Deane's statement be verified, if possible, from the official records.

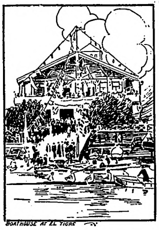
A reply was received instanter, Commissioner Bowers declaring that a 100-pound catfish is small for the Mississippi and showing that 300-pounders are not uncommon. Bearing this epistle in his hand, and with a serene smile on his countenance, Deane proceeded to his accustomed place in the bureau and called for the skeptics.

All hands were convinced and retreated in silence to their ink-stained presses. "I've seen many a big catfish in Missouri," said Deane, "but I was not prepared to go as far as Commissioner Bowers in attesting their size. I was shown myself and did some tall showing."

ARGENTINA'S CENTENNIAL YEAR



WARSHIPS AT THE DOCKS, BUENOS AIRES



BOATHOUSE AT EL TIGRE

AMONG the South American countries which will celebrate the hundredth birthday of their independence in 1910 is the Argentine Republic. The formal commemoration will be observed by expositions, both national and international, and there will also be various observances to perpetuate the memories of the struggle against Spain. But a century leaves no animosity. Argentina is still peopled by the descendants of the early Spaniards and among the monuments to be erected is one to Spain, writes Charles M. Pepper in the Christian Herald.

Argentina has much that makes it of interest to the people of the United States. In the first place there is its size. While not as big as our own country, it has more than 1,200,000 square miles of territory.

Then there is a similarity of products, in which it compares to our own Mississippi valley. It is one of the greatest wheat growing regions in the world, with unlimited possibilities for future crops. One of the homelike sights that an American sees in Argentina is the big steam threshers in harvest time. Most of these threshers, too, are of American make, as are nearly all the mowers and reapers.

Argentine has cattle ranches and sheep ranches which compare with those of Texas and Montana. Its beef and mutton help to feed a good many people in England and in other parts of the world, while its wool clip is woven into cloths by the weavers of England and Germany.

The history of the struggle which resulted in Argentina securing its independence is one of the most thrilling of the chapters in the revolt of the South American colonies from Spain. The struggle produced some heroic figures. The greatest of them was Gen. San Martin. He not only helped to free the disconnected territories or provinces which constituted Argentina and unite them, but he also bore a supreme part in the emancipation of other sections of South America. His feats in leading the troops through the snow-covered passes of the Andes and down to the plains of Chile are unsurpassed in military annals. They scaled snow-clad peaks and cleared pathways that it was declared no human feet could tread. San Martin led the victorious army in the Pacific coast countries till his meeting with Gen. Bolivar, the liberator. They were the two great military spirits, and it was felt certain that their rival ambitions would clash. But sooner than endanger the liberties of the newly enfranchised republic San Martin, who was the more generous of the two, after an interview with Bolivar, returned to Buenos Ayres. There he met the obstacles that constructive statesmen often meet in trying to reconcile and consolidate discordant local interests. He became a voluntary exile, and died at Boulogne, in France. One of the features of the centennial celebration is to be the erection of a monument to him at Boulogne.

Another hero of the Argentine struggle was Gen. Belgrano, who was second only to San Martin. A magnificent mausoleum holds his remains.

The seat of the Argentine declaration of independence was not at Buenos Ayres, or in the seacoast provinces, but far up in the northern interior, at a place called Tucuman. This is the Philadelphia of the Argentine Republic. On visiting it, some years ago, I found many interesting memorials of the declaration and of the congress which sat there. Tucuman is now a thriving city, a railroad center and the distributing point for a rich agricultural region.

While the plans for the centennial, as provided for by the Argentine congress last winter, contemplate the erection of many statues and monuments in the city of Buenos Ayres, these memorials are not to be limited to the capital. There are plans for the erection of graded schools in La Plata, Corrientes, Santa Fe and other provincial capitals. This is in line with the educational policy which, for more than 40 years, has been a leading feature in the progress of the country. It is due to Sarmiento, the schoolmaster president, who lived in the United States as a young man and was the close friend of Horace Mann and other noted educators. He established the astronomical observatory at Cordoba, the ancient seat of learning and the home of the university that still exists. American professors have been in charge of the observatory for many years. President Sarmiento also brought school teachers from New England, who had a very great influence in molding and developing the school system. A few years ago one of these teachers, a New England woman, died after many years of service. She was shown funeral honors by the government such as are accorded to high public officials.

Further evidence of the practical side of the centennial will be afforded by the various expositions. These include an exposition of fine arts, an agricultural exposition and an exposition of transportation. The latter will be chiefly a railway exhibit. This is fitting, because it is the railways which have made Argentina what it is and which will make it a much greater country in the future. So much of the country is flat and level that railway building has no more difficulties than on our western prairies, except when the foothills of the Andes are reached.

Argentina is a very hospitable country to foreigners. The language is Spanish and, as I have stated, the country is peopled by the Spanish race. But there is a very large admixture of other races, particularly from the Latin countries of Europe.

In the great city of Buenos Ayres, which now has a population of 1,200,000, there are said to be between 300,000 and 400,000 Italians. The Italians are also scattered throughout the country. There is a large German colony in Buenos Ayres, with German schools, a Lutheran church, and various societies, which remind one very much of the home life in the Fatherland.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

METCHNIKOFF'S MIRACLE.

Two years ago Prof. Metchnikoff, the director of the Pasteur institute in Paris, promulgated his famous theory that a diet of sour milk would check the ravages of old age. Since then he has made additional researches resulting, we are told, in additional discoveries of inestimable value. In a word, the professor is now satisfied that he has discovered the cause of death and the means of retarding it, thus solving the problem of longevity. While his specific is still a secret, it is known that he proceeds on the principle that death is due to the formation of putrefactive bacteria in the large intestine and that for this process a corrective is within reach. The presumption is that inoculation is the method to be pursued. When man reaches his prime, instead of being permitted to take the downgrade, he will simply visit a laboratory, receive a vitalizing injection and remain, to all intents and purposes, immortal. The promise so extended is so delightful that skepticism seems invidious. Yet how many of us are there who, even on such impeccable authority as that of Prof. Metchnikoff, will nurse the golden dream of physical immortality? Both Christian teaching and the teachings of Nature herself point the other way.

Using the census of 1900 as a basis of calculation, it is estimated that the census of 1910 will show that the school population of the United States numbers probably 14,000,000 persons. The school army ten years ago was 13,367,147. Of that number 4,266,302 persons were between the ages of five and nine, and 6,453,394 ranged from nine to fourteen years old. About 13 per cent. of the whole number were from fifteen to seventeen years of age, and five per cent. were eighteen or upward. Of all the children between the ages of five and nine reported in the census of 1900 only about one-half attended school; of those ranging from nine to fourteen, four-fifths attended, and of those from fifteen to seventen a little more than two-fifths. Upward of 90 per cent. of the entire number were white. A school army of 14,000,000 for 1910 will be a national asset worth having. It will constitute a more convincing demonstration of the country's resources and strength than an army of 1,000,000 adults equipped with rifles and cannon.

A severer penalty than a fine should be awarded by the law to the class of miscreants who make a point of infesting the streets to insult respectable working girls. Young women who are compelled by the exigencies of life to support themselves, and who can choose neither the hour nor the place at which they must be on the public streets, should be especially protected from the scoundrels who hold that the fact a woman is compelled to earn her living is legitimate cause for insult, says the Baltimore American. If there is one class of persons for whom the streets should be safe, it is the young working girls of the community, who, as a class, are deserving of sincere respect.

It is not unlikely that commerce soon will bring to market the mixture of tea and flowers which was one of China's state secrets when the dowager empress held the reins of power. The empress was almost as famous for her tea as for her iron grip on the government. All guests at court were permitted to drink of the old woman's favorite brew, and tea experts tried to match the blend after they had failed to worm the secret from servants in attendance on the empress. Every attempt, however, to produce as delicious a cup of tea failed, and it was not until after the empress' death that the secret leaked out.

The rapid development of the aeroplane suggests that it will not be long before some daring aviator will undertake to cross the Atlantic. It will be done, eventually, and the powerful modern steamship may yet find that its most formidable competitor will be not on the seas, but in the air.

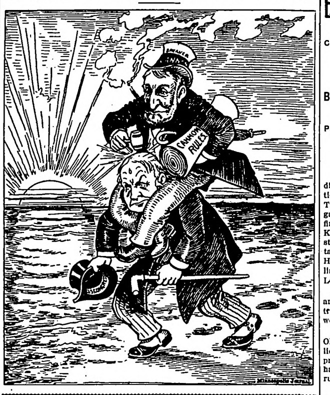
Throughout the country there is a clamor for more laws. Some people seem to think that when an evil appears all that is to be done is to "make a law." It isn't more law that is needed. It is more of the law-abiding spirit in the people that make the laws for themselves.

A chicken in Illinois has left her brood to care for seven collie pups. It is obvious in this instance why the hen crossed the road.

The shah must get a lot of consolation these hot days from not being obliged to wear that awfully high hat any more.

According to the latest account, the north pole is about as interesting as the waste place at the apex of a bald head.

CAN CONGRESS SHAKE OFF THE "OLD MAN OF THE SEA?"



MME. STEINHEIL NEAR VICTORY

WOMAN'S COOK IS STRONG WITNESS FOR DEFENSE.

Prosecution's Chain of Evidence Broken—New Investigation May Be Ordered.

Paris.—The testimony Wednesday in the trial of Mme. Steinheil, charged with the murder of her husband and her stepmother, was distinctly favorable to the defendant.

Marietta Wolf, the cook in the Steinheil household, and her son, Alexandre, whose appearance was awaited with profound interest, threw no new light on the mystery, but by a further mass of contradictions strengthened the impression in the accused woman's favor. Mme. Steinheil's nurse also retracted her previous deposition in which she expressed the opinion that the defendant's illness after the crime was simulated, and Maurice Borderel, a wealthy merchant, whom the state assumes Mme. Steinheil desired to marry, testified to his absolute belief in her innocence.

The state's circumstantial case against Mme. Steinheil seems to be rapidly breaking down and it is already rumored that the trial may be abandoned and a new investigation ordered.

QUEEN OF TROTTERS DEAD

Hamburg Belle with Record of 2:01¼ Expires from Pneumonia on Georgia Farm.

Thomasville, Ga.—Hamburg Belle, 2:01¼, queen of the trotting turf, is dead.

Though brought south to escape the rigors of a northern winter, the famous mare died at the stock farm of her owner, near this place, of pneumonia.

Hamburg Belle was bought by Mel Hanna of Cleveland, O., a few months ago for $50,000. The mare registered as Sally Simmons II., made three world's records at the North Randall track near Cleveland on August 25 last, in her match race with the black horse Uhlan. Her first heat was trotted in 2:01¼, the fastest mile ever trotted in a race, and two seconds faster than the previous record held by Cresceus. The second heat was trotted in 2:01¾, the fastest second heat trotted in a race, and the race itself was the fastest two heats.

GOTCH WINS FROM ITALIAN

World's Champion Wrestler Has But Little Trouble in Defeating Foreign Opponent.

Chicago,—Frank Gotch, champion wrestler of the world, defeated Giovanni Raicevelch, the Italian champion, in two falls Tuesday night at the Coliseum before an immense crowd. Gotch secured the first fall by a crotch and arm-lock hold in 16 minutes and 28 seconds.

The second fall was obtained in much quicker time, the Iowa man throwing the Italian by a cross-leg hammer and wrist-lock hold in 5:25.

Missouri B. and L. Associations.

St. Joseph, Mo. — The annual meeting of the Missouri State League of Building and Loan associations was held in the Hotel Robidoux Thursday,

Noted Woman Doctor Is Dead.

New York. — By the death here of Dr. Harriette Keattinge, America has lost one of its most noted woman physicians.

Gift for Lord Kitchener.

Tokyo.—Field Marshal Lord Kitchener has received from the emperor the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. Lord Kitchener has been entertained on a grand scale during his stay here for the army maneuvers.

Widow of Dr. James McCosh Dead.

Princeton, N. J.—Mrs. Isabella G. McCosh, widow of the late Dr. James McCosh, who was president of Princeton college from 1868 to 1888, died at her home here Friday. She was 72 years old.

TRADE SCHOOLS ARE URGED

Industrial Education Is Advocated in Report Made to Federation of Labor Convention.

Toronto, Ont. — Organized labor's attitude on the vital question of industrial education was set forth in a report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the special committee appointed by authority of the Denver convention to investigate the subject.

The committee, of which John Mitchell is chairman, held three meetings during the year in New York, Washington and Toronto.

"It is believed," says the report, "that the future welfare of America largely depends on the industrial training of our workers and protecting them. The inquiries of the committee seem to indicate that if the American workman is to maintain the high standard of efficiency, the boys and girls of the country must have an opportunity to acquire educated hands and brains, such as may enable them to earn a living in a self-selected vocation and acquire an intelligent understanding of the duties of good citizenship.

"We favor the establishment of schools in connection with the public school system at which pupils between the ages of 14 and 16 may be taught the principles of the trades, not necessarily in separate buildings, but in separate schools adapted to this particular education and by competent and trained teachers.

Toronto, Ont.—If President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor eventually have to serve jail sentences for contempt of court it will not be due to lack of support from trades unionists. The executive council of the federation recommended to the annual convention that an appeal be taken to the United States supreme court, both in the Bucks Stove & Range Company's injunction case and in the contempt proceedings growing out of it. That the convention will ratify the recommendation seems certain, and that the three labor leaders and their fellow officers will be re-elected for another year is predicted. A vigorous denunciation of the use of labor injunctions and of the denial of trial by jury was embodied in the council's report.

JAPS KILL 324 COREANS

Carry on Active Campaign Against Insurgents in Hermit Kingdom—Japanese Have Three Killed.

Victoria, B. C. — According to mail advices from Korea, there is great activity in the campaign against Korean insurgents, and during the operations in October in Chollado 334 are said to have been killed and 1,065 captured.

The Japanese loss was only three killed.

China is reported to have notified Japan that the Pekin government will not consent to Japanese railway guards for the Antung-Mukden railway, proposing to use Chinese railway guards instead. Japan, it is said, will propose an agrement whereby Japan and China share equally in guarding the line.

Papke and Klaus Draw.

Pittsburg, Pa. — Billy Papke, the "Illinois Thunderbolt," and Frank Klaus of Pittsburg fought six very hard rounds before the National Athletic club here Thursday night and Papke had all he could do to break even with the strong Pittsburg lad.

Fire Costs Two Lives.

New York,—Explosion and fire, under circumstances identical with those of the Brooklyn cane factory fire of Monday, in which nine persons perished, cost the lives of two employes of a comb factory in Manhattan Thursday. Nine persons were injured.

Fire Fatal to 11,000 Chickens.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Eleven thousand chickens were burned to death Thursday when fire destroyed the plant of the United States Packing Company here. The loss is $50,000.

BANKER SHOT DEAD

CASHIER OF NEW ALBANY BANK SLAIN AND PRESIDENT WOUNDED.

BANDIT USES STOLEN AUTO

Police in Motor Boat Pursue Youth Who Tried to Hold Up Bank and Capture Him After an Exciting Chase.

Louisville, Ky.—The youthful bandit who entered the Merchants' National bank at New Albany, Ind., Thursday, and, after killing J. Hangary Fawcett, the cashier, with the first bullet, turned his weapon on John K. Woodward, president of the institution, and shot him, probably fatally, was identified as Thomas J. Hall, 17 years old, by his father William J. Hall, a furniture dealer of Louisville.

John R. Tucker, negro chauffeur of an automobile in which the bandit tried to make his escape, was also wounded and may die.

After an exciting chase down the Ohio river by a motor boat full of police, the bandit was captured. The prisoner was saved from a mob which had gathered to lynch him, only by a ruse.

As the bandit entered the door of the bank he ordered everyone to hold up their hands. An instant later he began firing with both guns.

Fawcett was shot through the chest and neck and died almost instantly. President Woodward was shot through the liver and intestines. Tucker, the chauffeur, who lives in Louisville, was shot through the body.

Following the shooting the murderer rushed from the bank and tried to make his escape in an automobile, which he had taken from the curb in front of the residence of its owner, Mrs. Walter Escott, in Louisville, forcing Tucker at the point of a gun to drive him to New Albany. But the chauffeur, paralyzed with terror and apparently incapable of action, sat still.

The robber jumped from the car and sent a bullet through the negro's body. Turning down the river bank, a distance perhaps of two blocks, the youth ran with the speed of a deer. He quickly appropriated a skiff at the dock and was on his way to the Kentucky side before the frightened citizens of New Albany knew what had transpired.

An alarm was given through a megaphone on a dredge-boat and in a short time the police of the little city had started in pursuit in a fast motor boat, capturing their man, and had brought him to shore, only to confront the new peril of a lynching.

By a clever ruse, however, Capt. Adams of the police stood off the crowd of 200 which crowded around the dock as the police boat landed. Commanding the prisoner to lie down the captain announced to the crowd that the man had taken poison and was dead, meanwhile carrying him to the patrol wagon and giving the word to drive ahead. The bandit was taken to the New Albany jail. A few moments later he was removed to the Southern Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville to escape the mob, which would not be quieted and which had assembled around the jail.

He seemed confused, but is apparently not insane. He confessed that he planned the robbery of the bank and says he had no assistance.

JAMAICA CABLE IS CUT OFF

Weather Officials at Washington Believe There Has Been a Submarine Earthquake.

Washington. — Weather reports from Kingston, Jamaica, which the bureau usually receives daily, have failed to come since last Saturday and officials of the service have been without information regarding what has occurred there because of the break in the cable.

There has been no general tropical disturbance in other West Indian islands and the weather bureau officials are inclined to believe that a submarine earthquake has caused the interruption.

Hypnotized Man Dies.

Somerville, N. J.—As the result of a hypnotic experiment Robert Simpson is dead and Prof. Arthur Everton of Newark, the hypnotist, is under arrest. Simpson was hypnotized at a performance in a theater here Monday night. After placing the man in a cataleptic state the hypnotist performed many tests in the presence of the audience. When the time came to end the exhibition, however, Prof. Everton found that his work, to all apearance, had been too thorough. The subject could not be revived. In alarm the hypnotist called on physicians, who, after laboring a long time over Simpson, pronounced him dead.

Raise Pay of 1,000 Men.

Connellsville, Pa.—Notices have been posted by the Dunbar Furnace Company that on December 1 an advance of ten per cent. will go into effect at the furnace and subsidiary corporation plants. About 1,000 men are affected.

Milk Train Kills Three.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—A milk train on the Erie railroad ran down a gang of track workmen in a fog Friday. Three were killed and tht fourth was badly hurt.

BOY BANDIT KILLS TWO MEN

PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDS SELF IN ATTEMPT SUICIDE.

Youth Robs Bank Twice Within Month, Is Driven to Bay by Mob.

Eudora, Kan. — Driven to bay by an armed mob, Earl Bullock, the 17-year-old bandit of Lawrence, Kan., who twice within the last month has robbed the Eudora State bank, murdered a policeman and shot another man, probably fatally wounded himself in an attempt to commit suicide near here.

Bullock attempted suicide following his second robbery of the bank here and his shooting of Fred Starr, cashier of the Kaw Valley State bank of Eudora, who was in the Eudora State bank with his day's clearings. Accompanied by William McKay, 15 years old, of Jacksonville, Fla., Bullock held up the bank. Although Starr offered no resistance to the hold-up, Bullock shot him through the jaw. Snatching more than $800, Bullock fled, followed by his companion. Each youth had two revolvers.

Harry Wilson, cashier of the robbed bank, spread the alarm, and a crowd of citizens, armed with shotguns, rifles and revolvers, pursued the boy bandits across the fields. In attempting to swim the Kaw river the boys lost ground, and a few minutes later the mob was at their heels. McKay surrendered, but Bullock, wrenching the revolvers from his faltering partner's hands, sped on into a patch of wood where he shot himself.

FASTENS CRIME ON MOTHER

Clara Brodenheyer Betrays Maternal Parent as Slayer of Father Three Years Ago.

Chicago. — After three years of silence, Clara Brodenheyer betrayed her mother as the slayer of her father, Henry Brodenheyer, a jeweler of Madison, Wis. She explained one of the most baffling mysteries the police have had in years and cleared herself from any share in the crime.

Mrs. Brodenheyer had been committed to the Dunning asylum for the insane, where she is safe from prosecution for the murder, unless she should be declared sane.

The jeweler, the girl said, was enticed to a deserted slaughter-house on a farm near Madison and shot by his jealous wife. The wife and daughter, the young woman confessed, dragged the body to a swamp in their frenzied efforts to shield the mother from paying the penalty for the crime.

Detective O'Donnell of Chicago, accompanied by Prosecuting Attorney Vreland Mason and Sheriff John Halbach of Madison, Wis., went out to the Dunning asylum and saw Mrs. Brodenheyer, who was sent their five weeks ago. After being told that her daughter had confessed she confirmed the story.

Without betrayal of emotion she admitted shooting her husband because she thought that he was guilty of infidelity.

Her mental condition is such that Attorney Mason is in doubt if she can be placed on trial for the crime.

GIRL WALKS FORTY MILES

Scantily Clad Young Society Woman Escapes from Insane Asylum and Is Found Exhausted.

Kenosha, Wis. — Scantily clad, Miss Eleanor Joslin, a former Denver society girl, escaped from the Waufatosa asylum and walked 40 miles to Kenosha. She made the trip in 12 hours.

Friends in Kenosha, at whose residence she knocked, took her in, bundled her into bed and summoned a physician. The girl was exhausted by her trip, but had suffered no serious harm from the exposure. She has been taken back to the asylum.

Miss Joslin made the journey clad only in shoes, stockings, a skirt and a shirt waist. Her waist and skirt were torn in shreds upon her arrival, she having crawled through fences to hide whenever she saw any one approaching along the highway. The shoes were worn through, and her feet were bleeding.

Disappointment over her parents' refusal to allow her to unite with a religious order is given as the cause of Miss Joslin's mental condition.

GREAT MEETING OF FARMERS

National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Is Holding Its Annual Session in Des Moines, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia. — The forty-third annual session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, convened Wednesday morning in the Hotel Savoy, Nahum J. Bachelder, the national master, was in the chair, and after the roll call he delivered his address. Reports of the officers, committees and state masters followed, this routine business taking up the day's session.

Trips on Gown, Breaks Arm.

Washington.—Countess de Chambrun, wife of the military attache of the French embassy and sister of Representative Nicholas Longworth, is suffering from a broken arm. She tripped on her gown Thursday and fell at the embassy, causing the injury.

Brandenburg Tried at St. Louis.

St. Louis.—Taking of testimony in the trial of Broughton Brandenburg, a magazine writer, charged with abducting young James S. Cabanne III., began here Friday.

Taking Care of Yourself.

There never was a time when people paid as much attention to their health and strength as they do now. Time was when fine stock and fine horses were fed more carefully than human beings.

The result of properly balanced rations has worked wonders with stock and recent experiments are proving that the same thing is true of mankind.

It has been found that Quaker Oats eaten often and regularly taking the place of heavy, greasy foods will work wonders in the health and strength of a family.

School children fed frequently on Quaker Oats thrive physically and are always capable of the best work at school. For athletes, laborers, it is the best food.. One of the attractive features of Quaker Oats is the perfect way it is packed. Besides the regular size package there is the large size family package. 10

POOR WITNESS FOR FRIEND

Deacon's Brief Emphatic Testimony Probably Somewhat Impressed the Jury.

Deacon Stephen Potter, one of the pioneers of Utica, N. Y., was a man of great eccentricity but high moral character. The deacon will speak the truth and shame the devil," was often said of him.

On one occasion a friend was engaged in a lawsuit in regard to some land a few miles from Utica. He held the land at a high price. During the trial he called Deacon Potter as a witness, to prove how valuable the land was. The deacon was sworn and asked if he knew the land.

"Yes," he replied, "I know every foot of it."

"What do you think it is worth, Mr. Potter?" was the next question.

The old man paused a moment and then said, slowly: "If I had as many dollars—as my yoke of oxen—could draw—on a sled—on glazed ice—I vow—I would not give—a dollar an acre for it!"—Youth's Companion.

The Dollar Sign.

When it came time for Mrs. Bluffer to pack her trunk and depart from the resort where she had spent many pleasant days, where she had been the cynosure of all eyes, where she had flirted and gossipped (and been gossiped about), she visited the proprietor.

"I've just received a check for $50 from my husband," she told him. "You will honor it, won't you?"

The proprietor bowed and rubbed his hands.

"My dear Mrs. Bluffer," he ventured. "I will not only honor it, but will fall down and worship it."

An Entirely Selfish Theorist.

"Do you believe in the theory of reincarnation?" asked the serious girl.

"You mean to ask if I think we'll keep coming back to the earth again and again?" rejoined the flippant young man.

"Yes."

"I have my doubts about it. The creditors may all come back, but we debtors are apt to go wandering along to other planets if we can possibly arrange it."

Philosophy.

Billy—Ma, does it do you any good to spank me?

Mother—No, my son; it hurts me to do it.

Billy—Then don't you think it's rather foolish to be hurting the two of us and not benefiting any one?

Honor Where Honor Is Due.

First Golfer—Well done, old chap! That's the longest ball I've seen you drive yet!

Second Golfer — I'm afraid the credit's not all mine. A beast of a wasp touched me up in the middle of my swing.—Punch.

Comparative Honors.

First Freshman—Prexie has asked me to dinner next Sunday.

Second Freshman—That's nothing. The football captain just bowed to me.—Yale Record.

Shoe Joke.

William King—Where'd you get those pumps?

Charlie Prince—Off a shoe tree.—Cornell Widow.

CAREFUL DOCTOR

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs.

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

There are some truly scientific physicians among the present generation who recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated regardless of the value to their pockets. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who has a summer cottage near me—a specialist from N. Y., and as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronged to eat more.

"I kept at it, and gradually got so I could eat and digest three teaspoonfuls. Then I began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now, after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TAX CASE IS ARGUED

SUPREME COURT ASKED TO PASS UPON VALIDITY OF TERRITORIAL CHARTER.

BELIEVED THE STATE WILL WIN

State Right to Levy 4 Per Cent Upheld By Attorneys-General Simpson and Peterson.

Washington.—The fate of about $800,000 of back taxes due the state in railroad taxes, is now in the hands of the United States supreme court. Arguments were concluded in the gross earnings tax case, and Attorney General Simpson, Assistant Attorney General Peterson and W. R. Begg, attorney for the Great Northern road, have returned to St. Paul.

The impression prevails here that the state of Minnesota stands much more than an even chance to win the present suit. This belief was borne out by the questions asked by members of the court during the final arguments. The questions were directed mainly toward determining the construction which had been given in the past by the Minnesota courts to the territorial charter of the Great Northern, but indicated an attitude of mind on the part of the court which tended to support the state's side of the case. The Great Northern had refused to pay more than a 3 per cent tax on any of its earnings within the state of Minnesota.

The road's principal contention, however, is as to the so-called "main line" from St. Paul to Breckenridge and the so-called "branch line" from East Minneapolis to Sauk Center. If the Great Northern secures a decision which affirms its right to a 3 per cent tax on these two original lines, authorized by the territorial charter, it will consider its case won. The state, on the other hand, expects to secure authority to levy the 4 per cent tax on the earnings of all the lines operated by the Great Northern.

Formerly Held Valid?

The state's case was presented in a forcible manner by Attorney General Simpson and Assistant Attorney General Peterson. Mr. Begg, for the Great Northern, set up the plea that up to the time of the recent decision in this gross earnings case, by the Minnesota supreme court, that body had always held the territorial charter of the Great Northern to be valid. For this reason, he said, a property right had been created. The Great Northern, he asserted, when it made the lease of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, had a right to believe that it had secured the privilege of immunity from other taxation than specified in this territorial charter, namely, 3 per cent.

Attorney General Simpson declared that no such property right existed. He cited opinions to prove that the real question now at issue, the right of the state to levy taxes, had never been before the court as to the Great Northern's territorial charters. The general rule of practice, he pointed out, is that a state's right to levy taxes cannot be contracted away, and in the present case he asserted the courts had never established proper rights by holding the old territorial charter to be binding upon the present state, as to its tax provisions. The state also made the point that the territorial charter, issued in 1857 to the Minnesota and Pacific, under which the Great Northern claims immunity from more than a 3 per cent tax, had been superseded by the new charter of 1865, issued by the present state of Minnesota, and which does not give a specific 3 per cent tax to the assignees of the old Minnesota and Pacific.

The case of the Great Western road, similar in many respects to that of the Great Northern, was not argued before the court, both sides agreeing to submit it on briefs.

The Great Western claims to have a charter right to a 2 per cent tax.

"SIX-FER" CASE DELAYED.

Lawyers Find Trial in Supreme Court Off Until Thanksgiving.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Frank Healy, city attorney of Minneapolis, and M. M. Thygeson, attorney for the Twin City Rapid Transit company, reached Washington to find out what is delaying the hearings of the six-for-a-quarter street car cases in the United States supreme court.

The attorneys found that work in the court is badly congested because of the death of Judge Peckham and that the street car case will probably not come up until after the Thanksgiving recess.

Mr. Healy said his department is ready to argue the case and is anxious to have it come to an issue. The city attorney will remain in Washington two or three days on other business.

MOTHER AND FIVE PERISH.

Husband and Father Builds Fire With Gasoline at Warroad.

Warroad.—Mrs. Neil Jensen and five children lost their lives, and Jensen, the husband and father, probably will die as the result of injuries sustained in a fire caused by a gasoline explosion. Jensen was starting a fire with gasoline. His wife was upstairs sick with a week-old baby and these, with four other children, had no chance to escape.

WITCHCRAFT IN MINNESOTA.

Five Members of One Family in Insane Asylum.

St. Peter. — Three members of a single Lake Prairie family were taken before the probate court of Nicollet county and committed to the St. Peter state hospital for the insane by Judge Henry Moll. Their commitment has revived interest in the Lake Prairie witchcraft case, one of the strangest ever known in this section.

On March 25, 1907, Miss Ellen Peterson, of Lake Prairie township then a girl of 18, was arrested on a charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Martha S. Norlin, a neighbor. When arraigned in a justice court the girl answered the preliminary questions intelligently enough, but followed them with the flat assertion that Mrs. Norlin had bewitched the entire Peterson household. She told how the alleged evil influence of the neighbor had caused cows to go dry, prevented cream from ripening, brought about the death of poultry and precipitated various other calamities. To punish Miss Peterson and a married sister, Mrs. F. G. Lilliquist intercepted Mrs. Norlin as she was passing the Peterson dwelling and pounded her unmercifully.

When the girl was being examined in court her brother, Christian Larson, sat at her side, and after she had been sentenced to serve 16 days in jail, he made a protest and threatened to kill Mrs. Norlin. A warrant was issued for him and he was placed under $200 bonds to keep the peace. Being unable to furnish bonds he went to jail for six months.

Following his release there was no recurrence of the trouble until Saturday, when Ellen Peterson and her mother, Mrs. Christian Peterson, attacked Mrs. Norlin in front of their home and gave her another beating. She promptly notified the county officials, and Sheriff August Olson and Deputies C. J. Norman and James Myers went to the Peterson home and placed them under arrest. All resisted stubbornly, and were only overcome after a hard struggle.

In the probate courtroom they declined to answer questions, but sat mute and stolid until committed. Lars Peterson, husband of Mrs. Christian Peterson, has been an inmate of the state hospital for 33 years, and their son-in-law, F. G. Lilliquist, was sent there in 1902. This last triple commitment, therefore, makes five members of the family receiving treatment at the institution.

WHEATON IS GRAND OFFICER.

Minneapolis Man, Keeper of Records and Seals of K. of P.

Cleburne, Texas. — To fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. L. C. White, of Nashville, Tenn., Henry C. Brown, supreme chancellor of the Order of Knights of Pythias, has appointed Fred E. Wheaton, of Minneapolis, to be grand keeper of records and seals of that lodge. The appointment is effective at once.

Fred E. Wheaton.

ELECTION CLERKS ARRESTED.

Duluth.—Louis M. Hooper, Charles Charles Stark and Frank Schultz, election clerks last November in the Sand Lake precinct, Itasca county, were arrested by order of County Attorney Price on a charge of perjury.

The arrest came about through their testimony in the case of a government scaler named Charles Dahlgren, charged with illegal voting. Dahlgren was said to have voted at Sand Lake under the name of Frank Hues.

The election clerks testified that they did not know Dahlgren, whereas, it is asserted, they testified in the sheriff contest in Itasca county last fall that Dahlgren voted under the name of Hues.

FOUR CENTS ON DOLLAR.

Minneapolis.—Jesse Van Valkenburg, executor of the estate of the late John G. Lund, filed his report in the probate court, showing that only $21,799.60 is available to meet debts amounting to more than $500,000. This is about 4 cents on the dollar.

SHOOTS HIS FATHER DEAD.

Son, Believed Insane, Confesses to Caledonia Crime.

Caledonia.—Jens Johnson, thirty-three years old, residing with his father, eight miles northwest of here, shot his father in the head with a 38 caliber revolver, the bullet coming out at the right eye. He died instantly. Johnson admits the shooting, and assigns no reason except that he thought it was best to do so. He is thought to be partially insane.

POULTRY AND BEES

BREEDING THE PEKING DUCK

Mature Earlier and Thrive Better Than Any Other Breed—Flourish Without Water.

Peking ducks were imported into this country from China in 1873. They surpass all other breeds as a table fowl. In the vicinity of most of the large cities they are raised by the thousands for this purpose, and the industry is very profitable. They are good layers, and the supply of good breeding stock seldom equals the demand. There is also a good demand for eggs for hatching. They mature earlier and thrive better without water for swimming than any other breed of ducks, although they enjoy it if they have it. They should always have water deep enough so they can submerge the head and eyes. It is better for the ducklings not to have water to swim in until nearly fully feathered. The little ducks grow rapidly, and under favorable conditions reach a marketable size when two weeks old, often weighing from five to six pounds and at a less cost per pound than any other fowl. They are easily confined and need only a very low fence. They are much more intelligent than chickens, and seem to understand what they are expected to do. We usually set the eggs under the hens, they are strong when they leave the shell and after a week or ten days with the hen they can usually take care of themselves if protected from cold, rains, and vermin. When they are growing rapidly they consume considerable feed, but contrary to a quite general impression they do not consume as much for a pound of growth as chickens, as they are great foragers.

A Flock of Pekings.

TO KEEP TURKEYS HEALTHY

Effective All-Around Mixture, Preventive of Disease and Also Valuable Disinfectant.

A good and cheap all-around remedy and preventive of disease in turkeys is the "Douglas Mixture." It is also a good disinfectant and is so cheap that it may be used freely in coops, buildings or perches.

The formula is as follows: One pound of copperas, one ounce of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), two gallons of water. Give one teaspoonful to a quart of drinking water. It should not be given continuously, but once or twice a week.

It is as good a remedy as is needed for roup, but if the turkeys' quarters are kept clean and dry the mixture need only be given as a preventive.

Another preventive of that dread disease roup is to smudge the turkeys occasionally with sulphur fumes, but they must not be subjected to the fumes for more than a few seconds at a time, or the fumes will kill them

Ready for Thanksgiving.

To Kill Weevil.

Weevil in grain in bins can be destroyed by the use of carbon bisulphide, a liquid which readily vaporizes in the open air. It is comparatively cheap and comes in sealed tin cans and can be purchased at drug stores. In using, pour into shallow pans at the top of the grain bin, and close tightly all doors or other openings while the liquid is vaporizing. Do the work in the daytime, when no lantern or artificial light will be necessary, for the vapor of carbon bisulphide is highly inflammable and explosive, and there is danger of a serious fire when flame is brought into its presence.

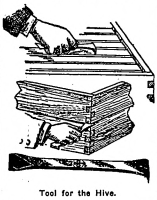
Winter Shelters.

The winter shelters for our domestic animals are not too good, but in many cases they are too close. They lack the proper ventilation and the admission of an abundance of direct sunlight and in some cases filth is allowed to collect and remain in them too long, making them otherwise insanitary.

HANDY TOOLS FOR THE HIVE

Plain Flat Piece of Steel, Fattened and Sharpened at Ends, Gives Satisfaction.

For some years we have been experimenting upon several forms of hive-tools. We have had different models sent to us from all over the country, and one or two have been sent from far-away Australia, writes E. R. Root in Gleanings in Bee Culture. We finally had our blacksmith make up from old buggy-springs several styles and placed them among our apiarists, asking them to select the one that seemed to suit their porpose best. Among all the tools that were submitted a plain flat piece of steel, flattened and sharpened at both ends in the form of a chisel, one end bent over like a hoe, seemed to give the best satisfaction. See illustration herewith.



Tool for the Hive.

It is something that any blacksmith can make out of an old buggy-spring or any good piece of spring steel. It must not be tempered too hard or it will break. Each end should be fattened out while hot, and brought to an edge. One end is bent to a right angle, and the other left straight. The tool is then taken over to an emery wheel or grindstone and finished up. Care should be taken to have the edges straight and square.

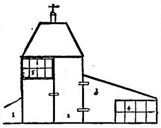
The hooked end is ordinarily used for scraping propolis or wax off the frames or bottom-boards, while the other end (also useful for scraping) is pushed between the two parts of the hive; but the drawing shows the tool held improperly. The bent or curved end should be placed directly against the palm in order that sufficient pressure may be exerted to shove the other or straight end between the two hive parts.

Either end of the tool may be used for separating frames.

LIGHT, AIRY POULTRY HOUSE

Can Be Built by Any Ingenious Farmer from Illustration and Description Given.

This poultry house can be built by any ingenious farmer from the drawings and descriptions given here. The framework should be made of 2x4-inch stuff, sheathing for the main part of the building. It is never a good plan to use old boards in building a poultry house, because they harbor insects. Better use new material and cover thoroughly with paint, inside and out.



Airy Poultry House.

The figures in the cut represent the following: 1, nests; 2, door; 3, scratching room; 4 and 5, windows, and, 6, ventilator. This is as house appears before being covered with building paper or roofing. Ground dimensions, 6x10 feet.

POULTRY NOTES.

If lice were good to eat, many a hen could get fat.

A good cockerel may be bought cheaper now than later on.

To raise pigeons for profit, you should keep them confined.

Some hens are liars. They don't always lay an egg when they cackle.

Stock selection plays an important part in successful chicken raising.

Poultry need sunlight and fresh air as much as the plants in the field.

Lack of grit causes more sickness among pigeons than poor feed or exposure.

The common inverted V-shaped coop is the best for confining hen and chickens.

A safe, simple tonic for pigeons is made by placing a piece of gentian root in the drinking water.

Some hens are regular gad-abouts and, unless they are confined, will walk their chickens to death.

If the soil in the poultry yard is not of a sandy or loose nature, dust baths must be provided.

Poultry neglected during the warm months will be slow at going into profit in the fall and winter.

The hen that does all her laying during the summer had best be disposed of along with her chicks.

Many a flock is well kept, so well that just a little fresh meat or vegetables would set them to laying.

A pale comb is not always a sign of disease, but that eggs are not kept in stock for present delivery.

GOING UP!

City ways were not altogether new to him, but, as he waited at the elevator shaft, in one of Omaha's large office buildings, he said to his companions.

"Well, I'll be hanged if that isn't a beater."

"Why, what?"

"Just look at that confounded railroad advertising on an Omaha elevator—UP! What won't they do next?"

His companion replied, "Sh—, Sh—, those letters mean 'up.'"

When I see that word, this jingle always comes to my mind:

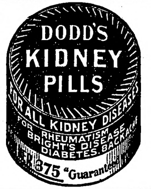
'Whenever the little word 'up' you see,
Think of Safety, Speed, Service via U. P.'

You will see that word at almost every passenger elevator in the country, but before you leave for the West, be sure to buy your ticket via "The Safe Road to Travel."

Size of North Pole.

"Dr. Cook tells us that the north pole is not larger than a quarter of a dollar," says the Montgomery Advertiser. However, a quarter of a dollar sometimes looks as large as the whole side of a barn.

When a man returns from a visit to his folks, his wife looks at him as much as to say: "What have they been doing to poison your mind against me now?"



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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 47-1909.

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When cold winds blow, biting frost is in the air and back-draughts down the chimney deaden the fires, then the

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shows its sure heating power by steadily supplying just the heat that is needed for comfort.

The Perfection Oil Heater is unaffected by weather conditions. **It never fails.** No smoke—no smell—just a genial, satisfying heat. The new

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Once a Rayo user always one
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THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

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Now don't begin to tell every one y ou meet that you are going to get out of the country, because the winter opend a little earlier, and more severe than usal, but take a look at them big ears of corn and prepare to eat a big Thanksgiving dinner next Thursday.

Governor Eberhart has removed County Auditor Wilmann, of Beltrami county from office, and the Thief River Falls News remark:"The charges against County Auditor Wilmann are not near so serious as those against the Red Lake county officials and we may be prepared to hear something drop." Oh my won't that be awful! Mabe that is what made the big storm Sunday.

A House In Pompeii.

In the exhumation of Pompeii one house was discovered which was evidently being repaired when the volcanic storm that overwhelmed the city hurled it to the ground. Painters, decorators and cleaners must have been busy at the very moment of the catastrophe. Painters' pots and brushes and workmen's tools were scattered all over the house. Telltale spots of whitewash starred wall and floor. Such domestic implements as pots and kettles had been bundled up in a corner all by themselves. There was a bronze dish in waiting before the oven and on the dish a sucking pig ready to be baked. But the oven was already engaged with its full complement of bread. So the pig had to wait. It, however, never entered the oven after all, and the loaves were not taken out. They had remained where placed to bake, it is calculated, close upon 2,000 years. There were twenty-three of them, rather crusty, of course, and somewhat dark colored, but otherwise perfectly preserved.

Whitefield on Love and Marriage.

George Whitefield, the most persuasive preacher England has produced, who died on Sept. 30, 1770, could appeal so powerfully to the emotions that he once enticed all the money from the pocket of the prudent Franklin. Yet he strangely anticipated some modern unromantic views on the subject of marriage. In 1740 he applied to the parents of a young lady for the hand of their daughter, adding, "If I know anything of my own heart I am free from that foolish passion which the world calls love."

When this prosaic proposal was declined the undaunted Whitefield married an elderly Welsh widow "neither rich nor beautiful." This "merry widow" did not make a congenial helpmate, and Whitefield remarked, with refreshing candor, that "her death set 'his' mind at rest!"—Westminster Gazette.

Catching Monkeys.

Ringtailed monkeys, which rank among the most valuable, commercially speaking, of the small animals, are caught in an interesting way. A cocoanut is split in two and a banana with a piece of wood running through it placed lengthwise through the nut, the two halves of which are drawn together by wires. Then a hole is cut just large enough for the monkey's paw to enter. The monkey spies the tempting nut from his tree. He hops down, looks it over, sees the hole and smells the banana inside. He is fond of bananas. Putting his paw in, he grasps it, but the wood prevents it from coming out. Then the catchers appear, and the monkey runs for a tree. But he cannot climb because of the cocoanut on his paw, and he will not let go of that, so he is captured, pawing wildly at the tree trunk.

The Experiment Failed.

When a small boy mentioned in Short Stories grows up the scientific curiosity he displayed may be a valuable possession. Meanwhile his mother objects to it.

"Ma," remarked the boy, "isn't it funny that everybody calls little brother a bouncing baby?"

"Why do you think it's funny, William?" asked his mother.

"Because when I dropped him off the porch this morning he didn't bounce a bit; he just hollered."

How Toucans Roost.

Nothing could be more eccentric to our eyes than the way in which toucans go to roost. The bird does not "tuck its head under its wing, poor thing!" and so settle down, but packs itself up in most orderly fashion. The tail is turned forward over the back, in the soft feathers of which the gigantic bill is hidden. Then the tail shuts down, all semblance of a bird is lost, and one can see nothing but a ball of feathers.—London Standard.

THE BLACK DIAMOND

It Is One of the Curiosities of the Mineral Kingdom.

A PUZZLE TO SCIENTISTS.

Nature Has In Some Peculiar Way Produced This Rare Form of Carbon and Then Thrown Away the Secret of the Process—Found Only In Brazil.

The term "black diamonds" is sometimes jokingly applied to ordinary coal which we burn in our furnaces, but the real "black diamonds" of commerce are among the most unique mineral products of the world, and they serve a purpose in the industrial world that makes them of great value. The black diamonds are pure carbon and yet in no outward appearance resemble the diamonds which we are accustomed to wear as ornaments. They are slightly harder than the crystal or gem diamonds and, in fact, about the hardest substance known.

Black diamonds, or carbons, are among the greatest curiosities of the mineral kingdom. They are without crystalline form and are found in irregular pieces, ranging in size from half a carat up to three, four and five hundred carats. They are dark gray, black or brownish in color and opaque. The real diamond of the jewelry trade is also pure carbon, but translucent and crystalline in form. Two objects so alike in composition could not be found so opposite in appearance as these two forms of carbon.

Another peculiar thing about the black diamonds is that they are found only in one locality in the world. They come from a very small section of Brazil not more than 225 miles square in area. Outside of this limited territory no pure black diamonds have ever been found.

What peculiar freak of nature caused the deposition of the black diamonds in this section of the world and nowhere else is one of the mysteries which science has failed to explain. None of them has been found in the great Kimberley diamond regions, where the crystal form of diamonds have for so long been mined.

The whole origin of the black diamond is, therefore, a scientific enigma. Naturally the question is raised, "Of what use is a black diamond?" No one would care to wear one of these diamonds, which resembles a piece of coal more than a real diamond, and so far no one has popularized the black gems as the black pearl has been. Nevertheless the black diamonds serve a most important and useful function in the industrial world.

This pure black carbon is not only harder than the real diamond, but tougher and not so brittle as the gem. Consequently it is of great value for many mechanical purposes and particularly for boring with diamond drills. In diamond drilling the tips of the drills are studded with carbon, or black diamonds, and when the bores are deep the pressure is so great that the gem diamonds would be crushed in the process. But the carbon resists this continued pressure and slowly eats down into the rocks.

In diamond drill work the carbon is set in circular pieces of soft steel or iron, called bits, and these bits are attached to tubing. Armed with these black diamond teeth, the drills push their way down under severe pressure to a depth of five and six thousand feet, cutting through the hardest kind of rock. Some black diamonds are much harder than others, and there is no way to determine by the color the difference in the degree of toughness.

Black diamonds or pure carbon are not by any means cheap, and the owners of the mines in Brazil where they are gathered are making a good thing out of their monopoly. There is no known substance that can take the place of carbon in drills in boring for gold, silver, copper and other mineral deposits. Before the black diamonds of Brazil were discovered it was impossible to make borings.

When the carbon was first introduced in our industries it was used in diamond saws for cutting stones marble and similar substances. Then the price advanced so that the carbon was found too costly for such use, and bort was substituted for stone cutting. Bort is really an imperfect crystal or gem diamond, but it is too brittle for use in drills. Consequently bort has taken the place of black diamonds for stone cutting, and the latter have been restricted almost entirely to diamond drilling purposes.

The average size of black diamonds used in the drills ranges from two to five carats, but the larger specimens give much better results. They cost more, but they last longer. Consequently there is a greater demand for the larger pieces of pure carbon, and the price is sometimes run up to premium figures for unusual specimens.

The fear that the supply of black diamonds may some day give out and paralyze the diamond drilling industry has stimulated prospectors to systematic search for new deposits, but so far they have not been successful. On the other hand, scientists have been making a close study of the chemical conditions which have produced the black diamonds, but their manufacture is apparently about as difficult as the making of the gem diamonds. It is possible under certain conditions to make either, but not in sizes sufficient to be of any commercial value. Nature in some peculiar way has made these rare products and then thrown the secret of the process away. If any man can ever unlock or find that secret he may cause a panic in the diamond trade.—Scientific American.

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First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 12 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah Watterberg of Torgeson Minn., who on January 14th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1030, Serial No. 01330 for S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August Knutson, Anton Knutson, Ole Vraa, Ole Antonson all of Torgeson Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov 19 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 13 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Maggie Sunerud formerly Maggie Bergh, of Germantown Minnesota who on June 20th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 454, Serial No. 0432, for S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 154N. Range 41 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 21. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jay [illegible], of Germantown Minn. Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. Charles Thompson, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th. 1909

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn November 11th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Jermen Rystad, of Benton North Dakota, who on November 18, 1904 made Homestead entry No. 924, Serial No. 04847, for the S.W.¼ Section 29, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Daniel J. Hella, Guner B. Rysstad, of Garnes, Minn. O. K. Breland, of Lillo Minn. Knud Danielson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 22.1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 20th. 1909. Notice is hereby given, that B. Henry Costelo of Hilda Minn., who on May 16th. 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1167, Serial No. 04470, for Lots 6. 7. 10. S.W.¼ S.E.¼ S.E.¼ S.W.¼ Section 1 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof E. [illegible], Knut [illegible], Gunder G. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. George [illegible], of Hilda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Her Unfashionable Figure.

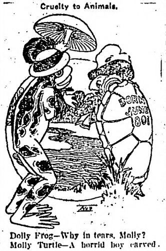
Emma—I must go right away to a cure in Marienbad.

"Indeed! What doctor ordered that?"

"No doctor—my dressmaker."—Fliegende Blatter.

Punishment is a cripple, but he arrives.—Spanish Proverb.

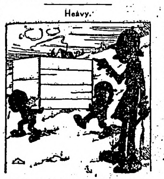
Cruelty to Animals.



Dolly Frog—Why in tears, Molly?

Molly Turtle—A horrid boy carved the date of my birth on my back so that I can't keep my age a secret.

Heavy.



"What you fellers got in that box?"

"It's all right, officer. We're takin' home Mamie Casey's hat wot she wore at de lawn party last night."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WASHING DISHES.

Only One Time In a Woman's Life When She Enjoys It.

We never knew but one woman who professed that she liked to wash dishes, and from that moment our faith in her veracity melted like soap in hot dishwater.

The only time we wish we were a man is after a hearty dinner, when he can enjoy a siesta or discuss the papers, while we must attend to the inevitable dishes.

Can any one wonder that girls get tired of the monotonous round of dishwashing, which must be done three times a day for the 365 consecutive days?

Think of it, ye gods, and tear your hair and weep for the woes of our sisterhood!

There is a short time in most every woman's life when it is a pleasure, but that is when we are too small to reach upon the kitchen table without a chair and are permitted to wash the cups and saucers to keep us out of mischief. When we are older and have it to do alone the soup tureen would not hold the tears we shed over it.

How we have dreamed over the blue pictures on the old fashioned dishes—pictures of impossible temples and castles, built in unhealthy proximity to "clear lakes," and in girlish fancy wandered to unheard of lands to dwell in those "castles in the air."

There should be no dishwashing there.

But hark! The shrill voice of our mother rings out clear and sharp:

"Matilda, what are you doing?" with rising inflection on the last syllable of our name.

All the house knows that "Till" is dreaming over the dishpan again, and reverie is not permitted in our active household, which was conducted on the "whoop her up" system.

When we see ladies going mad over ceramics we wonder if they served their apprenticeship polishing tablefuls of china.—New York Weekly.

A DREAM CAT.

Repeated Appearance Premonitory of Disease.

"Some years ago, early in the summer," says H. Addington Bruce in Success Magazine, "I dreamed that while out taking a walk I was suddenly attacked by a huge cat, which clawed ferociously at my throat. That was all there was to the dream, or, at any rate, that was all I remembered on awakening in the morning, and, naturally enough, I dismissed it from my mind as nothing but a dream.

"But when I found myself dreaming the same dream again and again I began to wonder what significance it would possibly have. Usually it varied greatly in minor detail. Always, however, the climax was the same—the cat had me by the throat and was biting and scratching viciously. Altogether I dreamed this dream not less than a score of times in six months.

"Shortly before Christmas I took a cold, which settled in my throat, affecting it so badly as to require the attention of a specialist. Much to my astonishment, it was then discovered that a growth had been developing for some time and that an immediate operation was necessary.

"Several weeks later, the operation having been performed successfully, it suddenly occurred to me that I was no longer being troubled by the phantom cat. For the first time the meaning of the singular dream dawned upon me.

"It had been a genuine premonitory dream. Consciously I had been in utter ignorance of the dangerous growth in my throat. It had not progressed far enough to give me any pain or even to cause discomfort. At the same time the organic changes it involved had produced sensations plainly felt by what psychologists call the subconscious and, manifesting through the subconscious to the conscious in the form of a symbolic dream."

No Port In a Storm.

The most dangerous of all places when a thunderstorm rages is probably a powder house; consequently it is a rule in explosive works that all the workers shall leave their "house" at the approach of a thunderstorm. So far all is well. But very often when the thunderstorm has passed and the men return and open the cake presses severe explosions have occurred. The reason of these accidents is that in the process of manufacture black powder is placed in the cake presses in alternate layers of powder and ebonite. This acts as an electric pile, just like the pile of coppers and disks of zinc with which boys amuse themselves. When the pile is disturbed the electricity "sparks," and up go building, workers and all.—London Answers.

How a Moose Eats.

Of all peculiar sights I think that that of a moose eating grass is the most extraordinary. The neck is so short and the legs are so long that the animal usually kneels in eating grass. True, it does not attempt it very often, for grass is by no means a staple with it, but even a moose likes a change of diet. The appearance of this huge and awkward creature in this devotional attitude is not only interesting, but laughable.—St. Nicholas.

In School.

Teacher—Bobby, give me a sentence in which the verbs "to set" and "to sit" are used correctly. Bobby—The United States is a country on which the sun never sets and on which no other country ever sits.—Judge.

Grinds His Own Meal.

"Pa, what is a dentist?"

"A dentist, my son, is a man who uses other people's teeth to feed himself."—Boston Transcript.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it [illegible] at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Diplomacy.

Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him? Belle—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe he did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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A. D. STEPHENS.... ...2nd Vice Pres.
B. E. BORKE.........Cashier.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
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SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
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DR. MILES' PAIN PILLS
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Mrs. Andrew Anderson, of Thief River Fall drove out last Friday to visit Mrs. Ole Overum

Alfred Hammersteen drove down to Thief River Falls yesterday to move the family of J. W. Vrolsen down.

Aslak Person, of Malone was transacting business here on Monday. He came by the skie route accross lots

There will be a Thanksgiving ball at the Kratka hall on next Thursday evening. Allare invited to come and have a good time.

Edon Davis drove down to Thief River Falls Wednesday to take the family of B. Pederson dow, who are going to Norman county.

Seter and Ness, are the new firm that bought out the store of J. W. Vrolson at Highlanding. Both have families. which will add some to the population of Highlanding. Call and see them and bid them welcome

There was no school on Monday as the scholars would have found it almost an impossibility to get to the school house, while the school marm, with a number of others from this town, put in the day returning home from the Kratka ball.

That was quite a smart looking bachelor, said an elderly lady to her dughter, in one of our country stores, a short time ago. Yes said the younger one, "but how do you know he was bachelor ma?" "By the pancake dough on his overalls," was the reply.

The board of directors of the farmers boat company met at Kratka last Saturday evening, but could do nothing to stop the sale of the boat, in fact there is nothing to do, unless we could raise about a $1000, cash. How much will you give Mister?

All who attended the ball at Kratka last Saturday night had a fine time, until it came time to go home in the morning Among those who went down from this town on the Dan Patch, were the two Miss Seters, Mr. Ness, Mr. George Beaudry, Miss Christine Skore, Mr. Alfred Swanson, and two young ladies from Hilda.

We have not time to set many locals this week, as it has taken us about all the week to all got home from Kratka, where we attended the dance last Saturday night. We got home Sunday night, but we left our buggy at one place, the harness at an other place and the horse at another place, while the dog got lost in shuffle, and it took until Wednesday evening to get all home.

Walter McAndress, Mike Kolski and ye editor put in an hour of lively work diging our way through the snow and ice to get across the river at Jim O'Briens place, in a boat on Sunday. We got near enough to the shore at last so Jim could throw a rope to us which he did, aad then give us a good warm dinner and lift toward home with his team.

Wallack on the Ballet.

The late Lester Wallack once told a story of his still more famous father, James W., that as either an actor or a manager he could never tolerate the ballet, even where it was seemingly necessary according to custom as part of an entertainment or in the opera.

One day there came to him a friend, a man about town, who said, "My dear Wallack, it is very curious that you do not see the beauties of imagination shown by the poses of the ballet." Going on in this strain, the visitor at last wore out the patience of the actor-manager, who replied:

"Look here, it is bad enough to stand these absurdities in an opera, but, though I can comprehend people singing their joys, I am hanged if I can stand their dancing their griefs."

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Winter is here to transact business now.

Mr H B Costelo was on his way to Red Lake Falls to sit on the jury, but had to stop over Sunday for the snow storm.

The Plummer mail did not get any farther than Garnes on Monday, so you can judge how bad the roads was, as mail carrier, Homley don't stop for a small snow drift.

Mrs Sch Normand is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs Ralph Green, at Garnes

Mr and Mrs. A Polendson returned home from Thief River Falls Saturday.

Mrs. Iver Johnson, of Erdell left for Goodhue County Saturday.

Mr Chas Thompson made a business trip to Plummer on Friday, returning on Saturday.

Mr Henry Rewold left for Crookston Monday to make final proof on his homestead. Knut Lindtvet and Ole Legvold went with him for witnesses.

Quite a number of the farmers in this locality have not threshed yet, and you bet the wish they had by this time.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 19.1909.

Department of the Interior, U S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 18. 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Peter J. Thorson. of Highlanding Minn. who on April 4th. 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1111, Serial No. 04116, for S.E.¼ Section 17 Towship 153 N. Range 40 W.5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman Halverson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Chriss Thorson, Elo Sanders, Matt Erickson, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam Nov. 19 1909.

Department of the Interiorr. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16. 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Pliny H. Wright, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 877, Serial No. 04136 for Lots 3, 4, & E.½ S.W. ¼ Section 7, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 23rd, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman R. Leslin, Edward Olson, Albert, Marum, Carl Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Nov. 19th.-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Lovly, of Erie Minn. who on November 16th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 902. Serial No. 04332. for N. E ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop municipal Juoge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Johnsgaard, Edwinn Hanson, Hans C. Solberg, E.K. Rime, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

The Canny Scot.

In the differences that would sometimes arise between members of his tenantry the Duke of Argyll was often invited to arbitrate upon the matter in dispute, and he used to tell a characteristically Scottish story of one of the occasions. Two tenants having waited upon him and asked him to decide the question at issue, the duke put what he always regarded as a very necessary preliminary question. "Will you abide by my award?"

"Well, your grace," was the reply of one of the hard headed old disputants, "I'd like to ken first what it is."—London Chronicle.

The Other Way With Him.

"Remember, sir, that you owe something to your constituents," said one member of a town council to another.

"Humph!" said the other. "If you owe anything to your constituents all I've got to say is that you're lucky. Why, there are not half a dozen voters in my ward that have not borrowed money from me."—Stray Stories.

Pitfalls of Speech.

Host (in India)—Do you see that fakir over there? He has sat on that corner and in that posture without moving for six months. Traveler [illegible] that's [illegible] home.—Chicago Tribune.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.—Irving.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT, WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

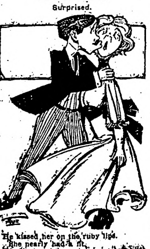
Rhoda & Kratka.

COWS FOR SALE.

I have ten first class milch cows for sale, G. A. Hoveland, at the Clearwater Creamery.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

Surprised.



He kissed her on the ruby lips.
She nearly had a fit,
For they, you see, were man and wife,
And she wasn't used to it.

"Following Up His Case."

THE CENTURY PLANT.

It Blooms, Says a Florist, Every Twenty-five to Forty Years.

"The regular century plant," said an expert in floriculture, "is not a cactus. It belongs to a family by itself. It has a large, broad leaf, sometimes two or three feet long and several inches thick where they branch from the center. There are two varieties, one the variegated and the other green. The only difference is that the variegated has a white stripe along the outer edge of the leaf. Both bloom every twenty-five to forty years. A stock perhaps eight or ten inches in diameter shoots up from the center to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and around this stock cluster small blossoms. They are neither pretty nor fragrant. They were formerly supposed to bloom once in a hundred years.

"The nearest thing to a century plant is a night blooming cereus It is a cactus and blooms once in about every twenty-five years or so. The flower is large, very beautiful and has a delightful odor. One plant may have several blossoms, but each flower lasts only one night.

"There is no such plant as a 'century cactus.' The cactuses that many have mistaken for 'century cactuses' will bloom in four or five years if kept under glass or about seven years if not in a hothouse. Because they are so long in blooming, I suppose, they have been called 'century cactuses,' and the name has been handed down until it is considered the proper term for them. They bloom yearly after the first blossoms appear. They are just an ordinary cactus, but they have a pretty, fragrant flower."—Seattle Times.

The Judge's Advice.

In sentencing a forger of banknotes to death an English judge said, "I can hold out no hope to you for mercy here, and I must urge you to make preparation for another world, where I hope you may obtain that mercy which a due regard to the credit of our paper currency forbids you to hope for here."

A man is never appreciated in his home town, and he is usually not known in other places, and there you are.—Atchison Globe.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

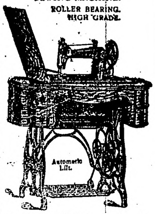
W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

How He Paid His Fine.

Pat Kelly, the owner of the only jaunting car in the village, went on a spree and was sentenced to a fine of 20 shillings or seven days in jail. Kelly chose the latter.

Now, the prison was ten miles away, and the only possible means of getting a prisoner there was by driving. As Kelly himself had the only car in the place, there was nothing to do but to hire it. For some time the constable and his prisoner haggled over the terms.

Kelly stuck out firmly for 30 shillings, to be paid in advance and at last the constable had to consent to the extortion. Accordingly they drove off and without any misadventures arrived at the prison. When they had alighted Kelly suddenly informed his companion that he had changed his mind, as the prison wasn't a decent looking place, and would pay the fine.

He thereupon drew out the 30 shillings he had received, counted out the 20 shillings and paid them over to the inspector. Then, jumping on his car, he drove away, leaving the constable to walk back.

Family Connection a la Mode.

"Well, yes; we are related in a way."

"By marriage?"

"Yes. My first wife's third husband is married to his wife's second husband's fourth partner in matrimony."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Jealousy.

"May's new hat is perfectly hideous."

"It isn't a bit more hideous than mine. You're always saying nice things about May."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Clever men are good, but they are not the best.—Carlyle.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [*Chain Stitch*] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the **New Home** is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
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Thief River Falls, Minn,

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

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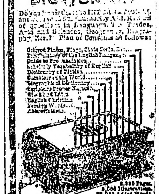

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Thanksgiving Day in Washington

by EDWARD B. CLARK

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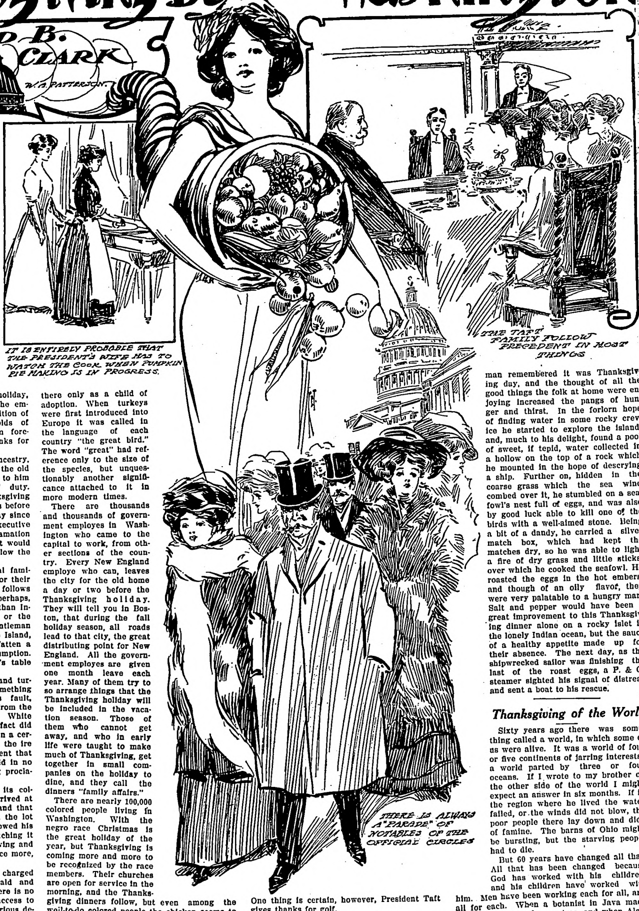


IT IS ENTIRELY PROBABLE THAT THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE HAS TO WATCH THE COOK WHEN PUMPKIN PIE MAKING IS IN PROGRESS.

THE TAFT FAMILY FOLLOW PRECEDENT IN MOST THINGS

THERE IS ALWAYS A "PARADE" OF NOTABLES OF THE OFFICIAL CIRCLES

FROM Washington every year goes forth a presidential proclamation calling on the people of the United States to give thanks on the last Thursday in November for the blessings of prosperity and progress, and if there have been no prosperity and progress, to give thanks that things have been no worse, and that matters probably will be better in the future.

While the capital is the headquarters, so to speak, of these Thanksgiving proclamations, Thanksgiving day itself is not one of the great holidays of the year on the banks of the Potomac, although it is recognized and celebrated where recognition and celebration are given it at all, in a manner that does not hold in other sections of the country.

The foreigners connected with the different legations look on Thanksgiving as being peculiarly an American holiday, and it is the truth that at some of the embassies there is a more marked recognition of the day than there is in the households of Washington Americans whose Pilgrim forefathers set the example of giving thanks for the harvest home.

President Taft is of New England ancestry, and the celebration of Thanksgiving in the old and approved style of New England is to him not only a matter of pleasure, but of duty. The president goes to church on Thanksgiving day morning just as all other presidents before him have gone to church on the holiday since custom established it that the chief executive should urge the people in public proclamation to get together for praise offerings. It would not do for a president to decline to follow the advice that he has given the people.

For a great many years presidential families have eaten Rhode Island turkeys for their Thanksgiving dinner. The Taft family follows precedent in most things. It isn't, perhaps, that Rhode Island turkeys are better than Indiana turkeys, or Oklahoma turkeys, or the turkeys of any other state, but a gentleman named Vose, who lives down in Rhode Island, has made it a practice for years to fatten a special turkey for White House consumption. The bird that goes to the president's table never weighs less than 25 pounds.

About five years ago the Rhode Island turkey gift to the White House caused something of a sensation. It was not the bird's fault, however. Before the turkey is shipped from the Rhode Island breeding ground to the White House, it is killed and plucked. This fact did not prevent the publication of a story in a certain newspaper, a story which aroused the ire of President Roosevelt to such an extent that he issued a warm statement that could in no wise be called a second Thanksgiving proclamation.

An eastern newspaper declared in its columns that the Rhode Island turkey arrived at the White House, alive and kicking, and that Theodore Roosevelt turned it loose in the lot back of the executive mansion and allowed his children to run the bird to death, catching it now and then, and plucking from it, wing and tail feathers, only to loose the bird once more, and to go on again with the chase.

This story of cruelty to animals charged against himself and Kermit, Archibald and Quentin made the president mad. There is no other word to be used. He forbade access to the White House offices and to the various departments of government to the correspondents of the offending paper. How the story originated, no one ever knew, for the turkey was dead and cold long before it left its native turkey yard. It is supposed that some one told it as a joke and that the newspaper correspondent took it seriously. At any rate, one Thanksgiving turkey some days after it had passed from life gave the country something to talk about for a week.

The White House Thanksgiving dinner is like the Thanksgiving dinner in the homes of most good Americans who are able to buy a dinner of holiday proportions. The president, his wife and children, eat roast turkey with stuffing, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes and other vegetables, and wind up with pumpkin pie

It is entirely probable that the president's wife has to watch the cook when the pumpkin pie making is in progress, and be especially watchful if the cook was born and raised in Washington. There is a firm conviction in the minds of all District of Columbia people that a squash and a pumpkin are the same thing. Ask for pumpkin pie in a Washington restaurant and they give you squash pie, and if you are courageous enough to protest, you will be told that there is no difference between squash and pumpkin, and the information will be given you with an air of pity for benighted ignorance. The wise Washingtonian who has gone to the capital from other sections, invariably imports his own pumpkins, for if one is ordered from the market man a squash invariably turns up in the kitchen. The New Englander holds that no Thanksgiving dinner is complete without the pumpkin pie. President Taft knows a pumpkin when he sees it.

It has been said that the foreigners, the ambassadors, the envoys extraordinary, the ministers plenipotentiary and all the attaches of the different legations, give heed to Thanksgiving day. An American secretary of state who hailed from New England once said that the foreigners rejoiced in Thanksgiving because it gave them a chance to eat all the turkey that they wanted to without feeling that they were called on to give an excuse for over-feeding. The foreigners love turkey. It is the one simon-pure American institution to which they have sworn allegiance. The turkey is an American bird and while it is found in Europe, it is there only as a child of adoption. When turkeys were first introduced into Europe it was called in the language of each country "the great bird." The word "great" had reference only to the size of the species, but unquestionably another significance attached to it in more modern times.

There are thousands and thousands of government employes in Washington who came to the capital to work, from other sections of the country. Every New England employe who can, leaves the city for the old home a day or two before the Thanksgiving holiday. They will tell you in Boston, that during the fall holiday season, all roads lead to that city, the great distributing point for New England. All the government employes are given one month leave each year. Many of them try to so arrange things that the Thanksgiving holiday will be included in the vacation season. Those of them who cannot get away, and who in early life were taught to make much of Thanksgiving, get together in small companies on the holiday to dine, and they call the dinners "family affairs."

There are nearly 100,000 colored people living in Washington. With the negro race Christmas is the great holiday of the year, but Thanksgiving is coming more and more to be recognized by the race members. Their churches are open for service in the morning, and the Thanksgiving dinners follow, but even among the well-to-do colored people the chicken seems to be preferred to the turkey, and not infrequently the 'possum is preferred to both.

Thanksgiving time in Washington is still a beautiful season. The leaves on many of the trees still cling, and they retain their touch of autumn color. Roses are in bloom in many sheltered places, and flowers of other kinds are not infrequent in the "out-of-doors." In fact, there is only about one month of the Washington year in which one cannot pick some species of flower in the open. In ordinary seasons the last of the roses drop from the stem about Christmas day.

On Connecticut avenue on Thanksgiving day there is always a "parade" of the notables of the official circles. Connecticut avenue is one of the fashionable thoroughfares of the capital city, and on Sundays and holidays the sidewalks are crowded with people. On Thanksgiving day morning, if it is pleasant, one can get fairly adequate knowledge of the winter fashions from a stroll down the avenue, for on that day the women of society put on for the first time, their cold weather garb. The Connecticut avenue "parade" is a Washington institution.

Just about a week after Thanksgiving, congress opens. Most of the members stay at home for the holiday, and then comes the rush to the capital. The president hails Thanksgiving day as one of rest from his message writing labor. A president's message always is long and in some parts it is of necessity, dull, for it must deal with things which confessedly have no live interest excepting to the statistician. President Taft is not as fond of writing messages as was President Roosevelt, and it is entirely probable that there is a real thanksgiving in the present president's heart over the fact that on one day he has ample excuse to drop his pen.

There are a great many golf clubs in the District of Columbia. They play golf all winter long in this latitude, and President Taft never misses an opportunity to go out on the links. Thanksgiving afternoon every Washingtonian who can, and who knows how to play the game, starts for the club house. The president is a member of several golf clubs, but it may be of interest to the American people to know that he seldom plays on the grounds of the club which is considered the most fashionable and exclusive in the country's capital. One thing is certain, however, President Taft gives thanks for golf.

Over at Fort Myer, across the Potomac, the soldiers celebrate Thanksgiving with football and a big dinner. The fall festival is celebrated at every army post in the United States, and is celebrated royally. The commissary puts forth of its best, and the dinner is even better than that given the soldiers on Christmas day. Perhaps the reason is that the proper observance of Thanksgiving day is regarded in the light of an order from the commander-in-chief. The Thanksgiving proclamation has the same binding effect on the army and navy as an order for the two arms of the service to go forth to fight.

It should not be forgotten, perhaps, that one great cause for Thanksgiving this year at the White House dinner table is that William Howard Taft has returned unscathed from the longest presidential journey ever undertaken.

A Lonely Thanksgiving

Some years ago a sailing ship bound from New York to Singapore with oil, took fire in the middle of the Indian ocean the day before Thanksgiving. Realizing that it was impossible to extinguish the burning oil, the captain ordered the men to the boats, with such provisions as they could carry at short notice. The long-boat, containing the captain, second mate and ten men, got away all right, but was never heard of again. The cutter, with the first mate and the rest of the crew, after drifting about in the darkness for several hours, went broadside against a coral reef and was smashed like an eggshell. The mate alone succeeded in reaching land, all the others being dashed to death on the jagged reef-points or drowned in the boiling surf.

Daylight showed the survivor that he was marooned on a little island that was not much more than a cluster of rocks rising above the waves. It was a half mile wide at the widest part and about a mile in circumference, and was surrounded by a bristling chevaux de frise of reefs, over which the billows spouted in foam and thunder. Beyond the glittering walls of spray was the desolate expanse of the Indian ocean, with not a sail or a smudge of smoke anywhere in sight. The shipwrecked man remembered it was Thanksgiving day, and the thought of all the good things the folk at home were enjoying increased the pangs of hunger and thirst. In the forlorn hope of finding water in some rocky crevice he started to explore the island, and, much to his delight, found a pool of sweet, if tepid, water collected in a hollow on the top of a rock which he mounted in the hope of descrying a ship. Further on, hidden in the coarse grass which the sea wind combed over it, he stumbled on a seafowl's nest full of eggs, and was also by good luck able to kill one of the birds with a well-aimed stone. Being a bit of a dandy, he carried a silver match box, which had kept the matches dry, so he was able to light a fire of dry grass and little sticks, over which he cooked the seafowl. He roasted the eggs in the hot embers, and though of an oily flavor, they were very palatable to a hungry man. Salt and pepper would have been a great improvement to this Thanksgiving dinner alone on a rocky islet in the lonely Indian ocean, but the sauce of a healthy appetite made up for their absence. The next day, as the shipwrecked sailor was finishing the last of the roast eggs, a P. & O. steamer sighted his signal of distress and sent a boat to his rescue.

Thanksgiving of the World

Sixty years ago there was something called a world, in which some of us were alive. It was a world of four or five continents of jarring interests; a world parted by three or four oceans. If I wrote to my brother on the other side of the world I might expect an answer in six months. If in the region where he lived the water failed, or the winds did not blow, the poor people there lay down and died of famine. The barns of Ohio might be bursting, but the starving people had to die.

But 60 years have changed all that. All that has been changed because God has worked with his children, and his children have worked with him. Men have been working each for all, and all for each. When a botanist in Java made gutta percha flow from a tree, and when Alexander Agassiz and the rest compelled the Lake Superior mines to deliver their copper, some hundreds of thousands of God's children between them drew the copper into wire and sheathed it with gutta percha and laid their cable beneath the oceans. The children worked with their Father, and the Father worked with his children. It is not one man who has done this. It is not a hundred men. It is the union of the world. It is this union of the children with the Father, and the Father with the children. The great victories have been the victories which you and I have prayed for every morning when we have wished that the Father's will may be done on earth just as it is done in heaven.

All for each, and each for all!—Edward Everett Hale, in Woman's Home Companion.

The Habit of Thankfulness

We are creatures of habit and our habits express our characters.

Too many people have formed the habit of chronic grumbling. Nothing suits them. No matter how beautiful the weather, they could improve it. They may be enjoying the very best of health, but they will not admit it. They are eternally predicting disaster. They are chronic grumblers:

They grumble at board, they grumble in bed,
From the soles of their feet to the crown of their head.

Such a spirit is a crime in this world and age. This is a beautiful world. This is the best age of history. Every 24 hours the sun is shining upon a better, brighter, happier earth. "We are the heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of times."

We are living, we are dwelling in a grand and awful time
In an age on ages telling, to be living is sublime.

It is just as easy and infinitely better to cultivate the cheerful, thankful spirit. Gratitude should be the habit of every life. To look on the bright side, to carry sunshine in the heart and reflect it in speech and conduct is to enjoy life and make it a blessing to the world

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vienna, W. Va.—"I feel that I owe the last ten years of my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Eleven years ago I was a walking shadow. I had been under the doctor's care but got no relief. My husband persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like a charm. It relieved all my pains and misery. I advise all suffering women to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. EMMA WHEATON, Vienna, W. Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D, J.M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D, E.T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you.) (1)

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Oh! That Awful Gas

Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noises make you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CASCARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas. 918

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

Paper-Hangers & Painters

You can greatly increase your business with no extra investment by selling Alfred Peats' Prize Wallpaper. We want one good worker in each vicinity, and to the first worthy applicant will send FREE, by prepaid express, five large sample books showing a $250,000.00 Wallpaper Stock for customers to select from. We offer liberal profits to our representatives. Answer quickly that you may get the agency in your vicinity for 1910. Alfred Peats Co., 144-146 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

BECOME A PARTNER in greatest whaling and fishing business in the world. Hundred whales in sight every day. Fish abundant. Government officers enthusiastic; predict great success. Only suitable station. Perfect harbor. No competition. Chance of lifetime. Big money quick. Write Bering Sea Commercial Co., Seattle, Wash.

For Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat Troubles Take

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

The relief is as quick as it is certain. Pleasant to take and guaranteed absolutely free from opiates.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

A Surprising Legacy

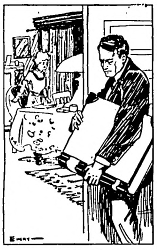
By GEORGE T. PARDY

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

When Rev. Arthur Hamilton passed over to the great majority Mrs. Hamilton and her only son forsook the little New England village that had been their home for many happy years, and went to New York. The widow's principal reason for selecting the metropolis as the scene of their future fortunes was that Alexander Hamilton, her husband's brother, dwelt therein, and she hoped to benefit by his advice and assistance.

Alex Hamilton was a rich old bachelor, full of whims and caprices, and one of whose great hobbies was that of collecting interesting extracts from the current newspapers. No visitor was so welcome as he who would draw from his pocket strips of newspapers bearing on the favorite topic for the time being. Their eccentric relative received the widow and her son pleasantly enough, but in a rather matter-of-fact way. He advised them to look for inexpensive lodgings, said that Alfred must try to find something to do in the city, requested the lad to pay him a weekly visit, and stated that he would be expected to bring with him any contributions cut from the daily papers which he thought would be of interest to his uncle.

Many weeks passed. The mother and son would have been lonesome, cruelly so, had they not met a friend, a former resident of their own New England village, who with his daughter Kate was almost their neighbor once more, having lodgings in an adjacent street. Alfred applied, but unsuccessfully, for every situation advertised in the papers for which he thought himself suited. It was a period of bitter disappointment and weary waiting. When he visited his uncle the old man would greet him with:



Alfred Produced the Ponderous Volume.

"Well, my boy, have you found anything to suit you in the papers yet?" And when Alfred despondingly answered in the negative, the only comment would be: "Well, we must all bide our time, and yours is bound to come some day, lad." As a matter of fact, the old gentleman appeared to take more interest in the newspaper scraps which Alfred brought him than in the present prospects of his nephew.

Thus the weeks passed away, and poor Alfred returned nightly to his mother, weary in body, and discouraged in mind. "I have found nothing as yet, mother," said he, one evening, "and to-morrow is Sunday, when I must again pay Uncle Alex my duty visit. If he only invited you to dinner occasionally, I could humor his newspaper fad and contribute to it more willingly."

"We can only be patient, Alf," said his mother, quietly.

"I guess nobody can find fault with us on that score," responded her son, ruefully. "Have you seen Kate today, mother?"

"Yes, she came in for a moment on her way back from the workroom. Ah, Alfred, I never thought that you would wish to marry the forewoman of a dressmaker's shop!"

"Mother, you should not speak in that way," returned her son. "You know how good and honest and true Kate is, and how much we love each other. Is it not better that she should work than be idle and dependent on her old father? When we are able to marry, think what a good daughter you will have."

"Ay, when you are able!" sighed Mrs. Hamilton, drearily.

At length Mr. Alexander Hamilton died quite suddenly and unexpectedly, and very anxious and uncertain were his numerous relatives. So numerous were these latter folk—for cousins of the fourth and sixth degree even cropped up on the day of the old gentleman's funeral—that his large dining-room could scarcely accommodate his would-be heirs.

After the last ceremony had been performed, the lawyer proceeded to read aloud the "last will and testament of Alexander Hamilton." To each and all there was some token of remembrance, but no large sum to any individual. The last sentence which the will contained read as follows:

"And I give and bequeath to my nephew, Alfred Hamilton, my large bound volume of newspaper cuttings, the said Alfred Hamilton having by his patient industry contributed more than any other relative to the forming of this collection."

It was a severe blow to Mrs. Hamilton and the lovers. Their visions of a snug little house in the suburbs to take the place of their present lodgings had vanished into thin air. Gone also was Alfred's hope of an early marriage with Kate. Working and waiting must still be their portion.

One by one the guests departed, and as Alfred and his mother were taking their leave of the lawyer, that gentleman thrust a huge volume into the young fellow's hands. "You had better take your legacy with you," he said, smiling.

Alfred looked with disgust at the thick, ponderous book, bound in leather, and garnished with strong, brass clasps.

"I suppose I must take it," he said, and tucked it under his arm. On reaching home he flung it into a closet where his mother kept various odds and ends of furniture. Alfred and Kate remained faithful to each other, and at least had the pleasure of spending their evenings together. On one of these occasions Kate exclaimed:

"Bring your legacy out, Alf, and let us look at it. We have recovered from our disappointment enough now to be able to view it calmly."

Alfred laughed, and having dived into the dark corners of the closet, produced the ponderous volume, which had mocked their bright expectations. "If you only knew the time I wasted on that thing," he said, regarding the book venomously, "you wouldn't blame me if I was to throw it in the fire."

"Put it on the table and let me look through it, for you know it is new to me," said Kate. Slowly she turned the thick, heavy leaves; there were newspaper clippings, and nothing but clippings on each side of the page.

Suddenly the girl exclaimed. "See here, Alf, these two leaves are gummed together, and so are these. Why, the leaves in the middle of the book seem to be all gummed together!"

With her slender fingers she deftly separated leaf from leaf. Between the first and second the onlookers perceived something that brought forth a universal cry of surprise. It was a $100 bill, carefully placed in the center. The third and fourth pages were opened with a similar result, and all through the following leaves were discovered bills of a like denomination, until the total sum came to $20,000.

"And to think that it was reserved for Kate to find our fortune!" cried Alfred, exultingly, as soon as they had recovered from their astonishment. "I guess we'll move into that little house in the suburbs without much further delay, won't we, dearie?"

"As soon as ever you please, Alf," said the girl, as he stooped and kissed her.

The Thirsty Pup.

Crowds along Chestnut street were very much amused the other day by a small mongrel pup that was following a sprinkling wagon with his parched tongue hanging from his mouth, and barking at almost every step.

It was some time before the driver noticed him, despite the barking, and a still longer time before he realized that the dog wanted a drink. He did wake up to the fact at last, however, and, placing his foot on the lever that controls the flow of water, allowed a tiny stream to run out. The dog opened his mouth and let the water drop into it.

It was this that attracted the crowd, for the dog followed the wagon in that position for two squares before his thirst was satisfied.—Philadelphia Times.

Repulsive Eskimo Diet.

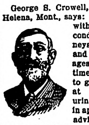
Scurvy, so common and deadly among early polar explorers, is totally unknown among Eskimos who eat raw meat. This iodized raw food also explains the absence of enlarged tonsils, glands and goiter. Their perfect, splendid teeth and strong lower jaws mark them completely carnivorous. The exclusion of vegetable food has shortened their intestine, and indigestion is unknown. One would suppose their pure flesh diet would cause biliousness, etc., but the large percentage of oil in their food acts as a gentle laxative and protects against all harms. The Eskimo eats with relish old rotten blubber that would stagger a buzzard.—New York Press.

An Incendiary Lover.

A blaze was discovered in a Williamsburg letter box and the contents, about 50 letters, were charred before the fire was extinguished. It is the opinion of the police that a young man wrote a proposal of marriage to his girl and then got cold feet and set the boxful of letters on fire to destroy his own. It was George Ade who wrote this caution to young men, "Tell 'em anything you want, but don't write letters."—Boston Globe.

School Doing Good Work.

Miss Tsuda's English school for girls in Tokyo is said to be doing a pioneer work of much importance in Japan. She is really laying the foundation for higher education among Japanese women. The enrollment for several years has been about 150 pupils.



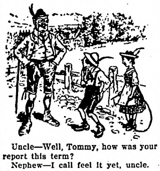
A GREAT ANNOYANCE.

Kidney Disease Shows Many Painful and Unpleasant Symptoms.

George S. Crowell, 1109 Broadway, Helena, Mont., says: "I was troubled with a disordered condition of the kidneys, some backache and irregular passages of secretions. At times I was obliged to get up out of bed at night, and the urine was unnatural in appearance. On the advice of a friend I procured Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. This remedy helped me at once, strengthened my kidneys and corrected the disordered condition."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PICTURE ON MEMORY'S WALL.



Uncle—Well, Tommy, how was your report this term?

Nephew—I call feel it yet, uncle.

SKIN TROUBLES CURED.

Two Little Girls Had Eczema Very Badly—In One Case Child's Hair Came Out and Left Bare Patches.

Cuticura Met with Great Success.

"I have two little girls who have been troubled very badly with eczema. One of them had it on her lower limbs. I did everything that I could hear of for her, but it did not give in until warm weather, when it seemingly subsided. The next winter when it became cold the eczema started again and also in her head where it would take the hair out and leave bare patches. At the same time her arms were sore the whole length of them. I took her to a physician, but the child grew worse all the time. Her sister's arms were also affected. I began using Cuticura Remedies, and by the time the second lot was used their skin was soft and smooth. Mrs. Charles Baker, Albion, Me., Sept. 21, '08."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A Lay Matter.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic?" asked the architect.

The Springfield man looked dubious.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic patterns?"

"I don't know so much about that," he finally said. "I ain't got any prejudice against Moses as a man, and maybe he knew a lot about the law. As regards laying of floors, though, I kinder think I'd rather have 'em unsectarian."—Harper's Weekly.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

For a Poor Memory.

"Say, Mayme, what's that ring on your finger for?"

"That's so I won't forget that I promised to marry Tommy. Beats a string for looks, too."

Probably the reason some girls make such a fuss when a fellow steals a kiss is because they are afraid he won't give it back.

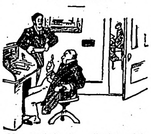
FOR DEEP-SEATED COLDS and coughs, Allen's Lung Balsam cures when all other remedies fail. This old reliable medicine has been sold for over 40 years. 25c, 50c, $1.00 bottles. All dealers.

A man likes a giggling girl about as well as he does a crying baby.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

A little learning makes a bore doubly tiresome.

DIFFERENT.



Mr. Wholesale (indignantly)—What's that? You say the cash is not correct. I always thought that bookkeeper was a rascal, and was robbing me.

Expert Accountant—The cash is $50 over, sir.

Mr. Wholesale—O, well, just give me that and say nothing to him about it. Perhaps he's forgotten to draw some of his salary.

CUT THIS OUT.

Recipe That Breaks a Cold in a Day and Cures Any Curable Cough.

"Mix half ounce of Concentrated pine compound with two ounces of glycerine and half a pint of good whiskey; shake well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours."

These ingredients can be obtained from any good druggist or he will get them from his wholesale house.

The Concentrated pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in an air-tight case, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated."

Father Was an Invalid.

It had been a hard day in the field, and father and son were very hungry. The only things eatable on the table were 12 very large apple dumplings. The father had consumed ten while the boy was eating one, and then both reached for the one remaining.

"Son," pleaded the farmer, "you wouldn't take the last apple dumpling from your poor sick pa, would you?"—Success Magazine.

The next time you feel that swallowing sensation, the sure sign of sore throat, gargle Hamlins Wizard Oil immediately with three parts water. It will save you days and perhaps weeks of misery.

Bridge.

Miss Cheatham—I believe I shall have to give up bridge.

Miss Frank—Really? Wasn't the game worth the scandal?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

As long as a man can find something to kick about he feels that life is worth living.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs. & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Lots of garrulous people make a specialty of saying nothing.

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It's a lot easier for a child to inherit red hair than brains

To Enjoy

the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the World and the Commendation of the most eminent physicians it was essential that the component parts of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna should be known to and approved by them; therefore, the California Fig Syrup Co. publishes a full statement with every package. The perfect purity and uniformity of product, which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character, are assured by the Company's original method of manufacture known to the Company only.

The figs of California are used in the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna to promote the pleasant taste, but the medicinal principles are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

900 DROPS
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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
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Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
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The proper shoes for men:
shoes that *look, fit, feel* and *wear* right.
Made of *selected* leather—leather that is best by every *test*. Correct in style. Made by the finest shoe makers, in the best equipped factory in existence.

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shoes are "built on honor"—built for *combined* style and service—built for absolute satisfaction and lasting comfort. Biggest values you can ever hope to get for the money.

There is an Honorbilt style that will exactly suit you and fit you.

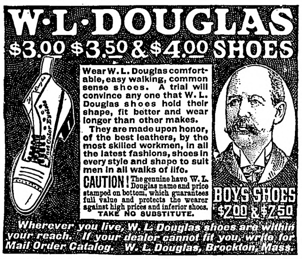
Ask your shoe dealer; if he hasn't it, write us. Look for the *Mayer Trade Mark* on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a handsome picture, size 15x20, of George Washington.

We also make Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes, Special Merit School Shoes and Work Shoes.

MILWAUKEE Mayer CUSTOM MADE

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN



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$3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

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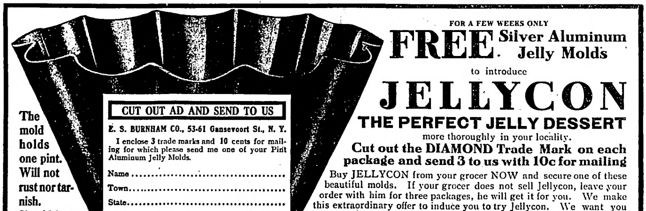

The mold holds one pint. Will not rust nor tarnish. Should last a life time. Worth 50 cents.

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JELLYCON is made in 7 flavors, they are all good.
Millions of housekeepers use JELLYCON, so should you.
PRICE, 10c. PER PACKAGE
Continue to save the Diamond trade marks for other offers in package.

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to introduce
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THE PERFECT JELLY DESSERT
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Cut out the DIAMOND Trade Mark on each package and send 3 to us with 10c for mailing

Buy JELLYCON from your grocer NOW and secure one of these beautiful molds. If your grocer does not sell Jellycon, leave your order with him for three packages, he will get it for you. We make this extraordinary offer to induce you to try Jellycon. We want you to know how good Jellycon is, how much better it is than imitations. Just notice the rich, delicious flavors. It excels in every way.

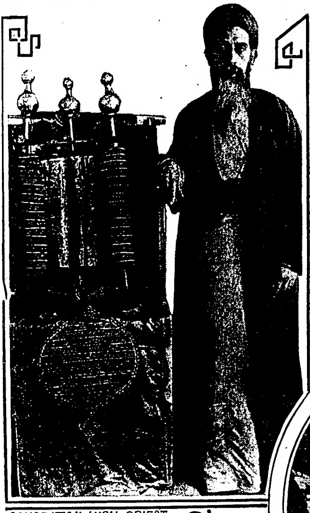
Notice to Retail Grocers—If you have not already ordered a stock of JELLYCON, place your order at once. Any Wholesale Grocer in the State will supply you. Every one of your customers will be sure to call for three packages of Jellycon on this offer. E. S. BURNHAM CO., Mfrs., 53-61 Gansevoort St., New York

THANKSGIVING in the HOLY LAND

CELEBRATED BY QUAINT AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS

THE average American has an idea that Thanksgiving is a national holiday peculiar to his country and celebrated because of proclamations issued by the president and by governors of states, whereas the feast of Thanksgiving is observed in many other countries. One of the many interesting observances of this feast is held by the Jews in Jerusalem, though it is celebrated in a very different manner from that we are accustomed to think of as Thanksgiving.

While we here celebrate the day by discontinuing all business and giving up ourselves mostly to the Thanksgiving dinner, in the far east the Thanksgiving is combined as a religious service for several days, though accompanied by much merry-making, during which all business is suspended. The ancient Hebrew people, who were once the owners of this land, promised to them for centuries; owners of its fertile fields, its prosperous cities—and alone all of its sacred sites—the most beloved of all being the beautiful temple built by King Solomon, are now strangers in their own land, admitted on to its sacred soil only with reluctance by the masterful Turk.



SAMARITAN HIGH PRIEST

Clinging to the memory of their glorious past, drawn near to each other because of their common love for their peculiar traditions and for their "Torah"—their solace through the ages—they gather in colonies as near as possible to sites theirs by right through inheritance, though not granted them by the usurpers of their land. Driven through the centuries from country to country, persecuted for their religion and massacred by the injustice of racial prejudice, they now flock to their own country, selling all they possess to pay the voyage and come to look upon the land where lived their patriarchs and prophets and to die and be buried on holy soil.

When once the Turk has let them enter in his port he is a friend to them up to a certain limit. But, alas! Their most sacred sites are all in his zealous care, and the keys are held in his tightly closed hands so that the places they crave most to gaze upon are forbidden ground to them. They can only stand without and weep.

Sorrowfully they gather as near as they are permitted to the old wall of their beloved temple. Notwithstanding his gray hairs and bowed figure, his sad face filled with the woes of a sorrowful people, and eyes which speak of the suffering of centuries, the Hebrew is mocked and jeered if he ventures too near to sites which the deeds of his ancestors made glorious and memorable to all the world. Though if he respects these boundaries set by the infidel and is content to worship his God upon such space as is allotted to him he has perfect freedom and religious liberty.

The three greatest feasts in which the Jew remembers his past and fulfills in all the details possible the old Mosaic law in the land promised to Moses so many centuries ago are the Passover, Tabernacles and Pentecost. It is at the feast of Passover that he feels most keenly the fact that he is a stranger in his native land and rebels and groans at the Turkish rule—for he can no longer offer the paschal sacrifice in the temple on Mt. Zion—for upon its site stands a gorgeous mosque, where only Islam bends the knee and bows the head in adoration to Allah and Mohammed. Yet there are times when the Jew in his own ancient land rejoices and is glad.

With thanks to his God for the existence to-day of his race—still set apart—and with great festivity he commemorates God's wonderful preservation of this people and celebrates the remarkable events in their history. He is elated at the privilege of being able to celebrate his own feasts in the place where they were instituted and this is entirely possible at the feast of Thanksgiving, for it is a festival for the synagogue and the home and there are no obstacles in the Holy Land to the fulfilling of every letter of the law in regard to this celebration. Setting care and business aside, he dons his handsomest gown and goes to the synagogue, which has also been decorated in festive attire, and with a thankful heart he enters into a service which is all joyousness.

The principal feature of this feast of Thanksgiving is the dwelling in "tabernacles," or booths, for seven days. Under a perfect blue sky, surrounded by these eternal "hills round about Jerusalem," amid ancient olive trees, or in desolate, stony fields of ruin, stand the little Jewish colonies—and by each house its little "succa" for celebrating the feast. Each colony has its own synagogue and here the rabbi leads the congregation in the songs of thanksgiving, while the women prepare the festive meal to be served within the green booth. Here the family will meet in deep happiness, because they have been able to fulfill the command of Moses, their "lawgiver," once again—and in the Holy Land.

The feast of Thanksgiving commemorates God's goodness in the past to the Israelites in the wilderness. Their long wandering in the journey to the promised land is symbolized by their residence by day in these booths for the space of a week. This festival is also called the feast of Ingathering. This thought is illustrated by the plants in the "succa" and by the branch with which it is built; also by the palms and willows and lemons which are brought into the synagogue and rejoiced over.

All the services are exceedingly picturesque and all the customs are surrounded by symbolical tokens and figurative acts and parabolic speech. For this ancient people belong to a past age, when man clung to symbols, and to an oriental clime, where all speech is flowery and filled with imagery. In this land, sacred by its wonderful history, mystic by its strange traditions, ancient because the birthplace of venerable religions, where the city walls inclose beloved ruins and the barren, stony hills speak sorrowfully of what has been and is no more, there is something peculiarly touching and appropriate in the continuance of these old-time customs.

The construction of these "tabernacles" furnishes a time of great amusement to young and old, for all members of the family take part in the rearing and decorating of this airy home within which the feast is to be celebrated. Some choose the large, open courtyard of the house for the site of this temporary residence and others prefer to build it on the flat roof of the house. The first thing to do is to procure the materials with which to build it.

Let us imagine ourselves in Jerusalem a few days before the feast. It is autumn, yet the sun shines brightly in a clear, blue sky, shedding a genial warmth, which makes outdoor life still very pleasant. It is eight o'clock and the men are returning home from the early morning service in the synagogue.

THE WELL CEREMONY

HEBREWS GREETING EACH OTHER

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

SCENE IN JERUSALEM

A CEREMONIAL PROCESSION IN BETHLEHEM

The braying of donkeys in the street proclaims the fact that the materials for building the booth have arrived. For the donkeys are laden with large bundles of long, green reeds, or hollow canes, some similar in shape to the sugar cane, but harder and stronger, and others with laurel or sweet bay, myrtle and other green and scented plants. The reeds are fresh cut and still covered with leaves. The family set to work immediately to remove the leaves and to sort the different sizes and thicknesses, cutting them all the required lengths. Then the construction of the temporary domicile begins.

There are specific rules to be observed. The booth must not be round or circular, but of four corners—that is, square or oblong; and the roof and walls must let in light and air. There should be no windows, but as many doors of entrance as is practicable. Putting up the corner pillars and joining them strongly with stretchers, the rest is formed of pretty lattice work, and in intervals the stems of green plants are inserted, which are made to cover the walls and roof, the leaves projecting inside and out. For the arched doors the choicest branches are selected. Then comes the decorating of the booth, and the women suspend glittering lamps from the roof and silk and damask curtains, hanging in graceful folds on the walls within and before the entrance. It is not the season of cultivated flowers, but lemon branches and wild flowers are procurable and festoons of them adorn the corners of the archways. The "succa" is to serve for dining and reception room during the first seven days of the feast, according to the command, "Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths." No meal must be eaten outside of it, visitors are received in it, and all religious exercises or reading must be held in it, unless driven out by rain; and it is considered a happy omen for the next year's harvest if it rains during any of the seven days.

The feast is a time of great rejoicings. Every one is attired in his handsomest garments and the Jewesses adorn themselves with all their rich jewelry and find gold-embroidered scarfs.

Services are also held in the synagogue throughout the week. On the first days of the week two scrolls of the law are brought out from their sacred place, which is a small closet in the wall, before which hang rich silken curtains, glittering with gold and silver embroidery. The privilege of carrying the precious scrolls of the law up to the pulpit, as well as that of ascending to the pulpit to listen to the reading of the law, or even that of taking part in the service by reading aloud, is purchased by auction and the proceeds go to the support of the synagogue and its "hazan."

Another interesting custom is observed on this holiday. During the morning service every one who has a son born to him during the previous year has his babe brought to him for the first time to the synagogue, dressed, of course, in exquisite garments and accompanied by one or more large wax candles, painted in bright colors and wreathed with paper flowers.

They are carried alight before the child and presented to the synagogue. It is the child's first "free-will offering" to the service of God.

The synagogue is brilliantly illuminated, for the Jews burn lamps and tapers in the daytime during worship. The walls of the synagogue are draped with the best tapestry—lent by wealthy Jewesses. In fact, the synagogue is never gayer or more beautiful than on this day of Thanksgiving.

Shortly after breakfast the girls and women, dressed up in all their beautiful finery, which their skillful fingers have wrought, and gaily decked with jewelry, issue forth in family groups, escorted by their brothers or male friends, to visit the synagogues. Boys and youths are already assembled in and about the synagogues, to see them come in and go out, the oldest girls being greeted with wishes for their marriage that year. They go up to the "Sepharim," the scrolls of the law, embrace and kiss them, looking shyly round the synagogue, and depart to make room for other groups.

Many marriages are brought about as a result of this visit to the synagogue. The whole week is a favorite time for arranging marriages by heads of families and for celebrating betrothals.

If a youth or a maiden in the home are of a marriageable age—are above 13 years—then the parents choose this feast as an appropriate occasion to plan for their marriage and even to solemnize the betrothal before the week of festivity be over, the "Succa" being a delightful and ornamental place for such a happy event. The rabbis have in charge the choosing of the right parties and arrange all matters with the parents and sometimes with the youths in question. The young girl herself has nothing to say on the subject.

When all has been satisfactorily planned to the approval of both sides of the families to be united, the ceremony is performed. Under the rustic leaf roof, surrounded by brilliant draperies and bright tapers, the young couple meet.

Whatever happy dowry the father can afford to give his daughter is mentioned, also what presents the bridegroom-elect has promised to bestow upon his bride. Holding the four corners of a large silk handkerchief, the rabbi, the father, the bride and the bridegroom answer to questions and listen to the reading of the contract.

Musicians then fill the booth with merry sounds and graceful dancers entertain the guests until a late hour. Thus ends a feast which, though permeated by religious feeling and picturesque ritual, is yet filled with joyousness and pleasure, beginning and ending with glad thanksgiving.

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THE SUNBEAM.

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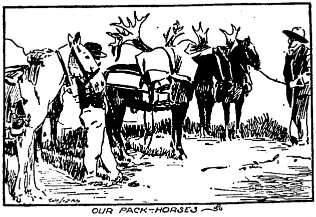
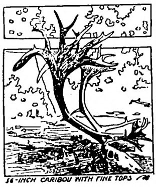
Caribou-Hunting in Cassiar



OUR PACK-HORSES



56-INCH CARIBOU WITH FINE TOPS

THE weather seemed set fine and I felt so elated with my previous success with the moose that when my hunter, Albert, proposed a retreat up the trail of five miles to a high sugar-loaf mountain on the Tuya mountains, I consented. I meant to take some chances in a second attempt to get the big caribou. Soon we reached a point opposite the mountain, and then the hard work began. I drove the horses and the Indians went in front cutting down trees, for we had to force our own trail.

September 20 is one of the red-letter days of my life, so I must give it in full. At dawn we moved our outfit about four miles to the highest clump of wood. The walking for once was easy and firm, and as we forced our way through the last of the willow scrub, one of the finest landscapes in the world was spread before our wondering eyes. Four thousand feet below was the Tanzilla, lost in great golden splashes of cotton-wood, birch and poplar. Successions of deep green fir woods rolled away to the west as far as the grand canyon of the Stikine, and looking beyond were huge mountains between that river and the Iskoot now covered with deep and permanent snow. It was a glorious day for spying, and on every point of commanding eminence we stopped and worked the glass industriously. There were hundreds of likely spots for the great caribou, but not one could we find.

"I guess wolves scare him right out of the country," said Albert, as he closed the glass with an irritable snap.

We had now walked about 12 miles, and I was feeling very tired and had great difficulty in breathing in the rarefied atmosphere.

"We will just look this last valley," said Albert, moving to the left. I searched with the glass and then gave it to Albert, who had hardly placed it to his eye when he dropped it, excitedly exclaiming:

"Caribou! plenty big bulls!"

I tore the telescope from his hand and, looking in the direction he pointed, saw a herd of over 50 caribou, including at least 12 bulls. Our first move was to descend into the valley and hide the horse.

The wind was blowing directly in our faces, so that all went well until we reached the last stick of cover. From this point we had a fine view of the caribou, many of which had by this time risen to their feet and were descending the hill. They stopped frequently to feed, and it was fully half an hour before the first stag, accompanied by two or three hinds, stood opposite our hiding place. What an immense beast he looked, and how keen I should have been to kill him had I not seen something better.

Presently another grand stag came by, but I resisted the temptation to shoot and kept my eyes glued on the big fellow who was still lying down. Finally, he arose, surrounded by five large females. I never supposed for an instant but that he would do aught but follow the others, but to my great disgust he turned and walked the other way. My heart sank to the depths of despair. Even the phlegmatic Albert fidgeted and almost said something. He kept looking intently at the herd on our left, and I could read his thoughts as he mentally planned a fresh stalk at the main herd. But even to look in that direction signified an admission of weakness on my part, so I kept the glass glued on the object of my desires till my eyes ached at watching his slow, measured steps. Again and again he stopped and looked back at his late companions, and then my heart sank as each time he dropped his massive horns and followed in the wake of the ladies, who had now commenced to snatch a few mouthfuls of food. But what is this? He has started and is galloping full speed. Has something frightened him or has some fresh bull appeared to excite his jealousy, for he is a master bull without doubt and the rut is near. He rushes beyond the leading doe and then down goes his head. The show of power drives the frightened does together and then back on the trail. They hesitate a moment and then start off at full gallop towards us. What joy! Our luck has turned. Albert's face is a study. He is incredulous and then excited. "They come now," he says to himself.

It was a reompense for the hardships of the journey to see that little troop advancing. I knew they would follow the line of the others and thus pass within easy shot. Moreover, I felt that I had been right to wait, and that pleases any man's vanity. On and on they came till the stag began to grow in size—500 yards, 400 yards, 300 yards. Now they stop and smell about the old tracks, for caribou like to follow the exact trail of others of their kind. Then an old hind puts out her neck, cocks her ears and trots slowly down the hill towards our hiding place. Albert worms himself into a desirable support behind my right shoulder, and all is in readiness for his majesty. The nearer he comes the bigger his horns look and, although not long, they contain a forest of points such as I had never seen before. A merciful Providence causes the bull to stop just where the others had stood, but he is covered by two hinds and I must wait till they have moved. He pokes one gently out of the way and then himself moves forward a step or two to smell the earth. It is enough; the sight is on his shoulder and I let go. He swings round once, shaking his head, and then rolls over with all four legs in the air. I give a whoop of triumph, for those great antlers are mine, and I rush down the hill for the possible chance of a long shot at one of the stags on the opposite hill. They are 500 yards away at least, and all jammed together in a solid pack as a result of the shot. A little forest of antlers stands out above a darkness of bodies. It is hopeless to fire, as the stags are all at the back, and I must wait till they string out and run. Now they are off, tearing over the hills in a mad race. One stag shows to the right on the skyline and I salute him with two shots. But it is hopeless, as I cannot see the striking point of the bullets. A loud call on the part of Albert now directs my attention to the stag I had shot, and I see him struggling to regain his feet, so I at once place a bullet through the lungs, which produces immediate collapse. The first shot, it seems, had gone a little to high and too far forward, between the neck and shoulder.

I have killed many fine stags in other lands, but I shall always remember that day on the glorious Tuya mountains when a little self-restraint met with a result equal to one's highest hopes.

J. G. MILLAIS.

Improved Tack Hammer.

A tack hammer, the head of which folds into a recess in the stick for convenience in carrying, has been patented by a Pennsylvanian.

Wouldn't Wear Them Outdoors.

She—Have you no home ties, Mr Bagley?

He—Oh, yes, indeed, I have a whole lot my lady friends gave me.

Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the National Capital.

Lost Money Orders Worth Millions

WANTED CLAIMANTS FOR $10,000,000

WASHINGTON.—A Washington woman discovered some days ago that her German nurse was destroying the money orders she purchased to remit to the Fatherland. She had torn up within the last five years more than $500 of money orders, thinking they were receipts for the money deposited in the office at Washington and that the money had been duly sent to her old mother in Germany.

This incident recalls the fact that there has accumulated in the national treasury millions of dollars, possibly ten millions, since the establishment of the present system in 1864. The government assumes the role of trustee for the safe transfer of money from one individual to another, and the protection is nearly perfect, yet Uncle Sam cannot always remedy the carelessness or ignorance of persons buying money orders.

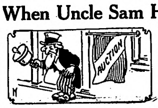
An official, speaking of the system, said: "This vast accumulation of money is steadily being augmented from year to year, and unless the people become better acquainted with the character of a money order transaction the accumulated sum promises to become almost fabulous. This money has accumulated through no fault of the United States. The system is perfect and instructions are clear and ample.

"For one thing it is known that persons purchasing money orders ignorantly destroy them, believing that the order constitutes nothing more than a receipt. Many persons also are in the habit of purchasing money orders before traveling from one place to another, with a view of converting them into cash as needed, and these are lost through carelessness, by fire, etc.

"It also frequently happens that orders are sent to wrong addresses, and after repeated attempts on the part of the postoffice department to find the payee or remitter, are sent to the department, together with advices, as unpaid.

"In one instance a claim for the payment of a lost postal note was allowed 25 years after it became invalid. It will be seen that as trustee for its citizens in the transfer of private funds the United States exercises diligence in an attempt to find the rightful owner. And yet millions are still outstanding for which claimants will never appear. This vast sum is held in suspense by the government."

When Uncle Sam Has an Auction Sale



THE number of going; going, gone sales which the government conducts ought to qualify Uncle Sam for admission to the guild of auctioneers. These sales are the real thing, too, red flag and all.

The tourist in Washington gets a shock when he is passing the back of the department of agriculture building these days and sees a big red flag with the usual white letters sewed on: "Auction To-day." He wonders if the government is restoring to desperate means of raising the wind.

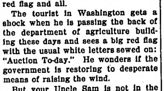
But your Uncle Sam is not in the auction business from necessity. The agriculture sales are explained in this way. Whenever an invoice of any article of food arrives from abroad a certain number of packages are taken by the government for examination to see whether the article complies with our food laws.

For instance, olive oil, Maraschino cherries, wine, sardines, mushrooms, French peas, preserves and jams—in fact all imported food articles—come under this regulation. But though the government requires half a dozen packages to be turned over to it for inspection—in order to avoid the chance of a single one being fixed up and slipped off upon them—the analysis rarely goes beyond the contents of one specimen out of the six.

So that of each consignment of six cans of olive oil, six bottle of cherries or of champagne or six cans of sardines, five remain untouched. If graft were really as prevalent as the muckrakers would have us believe the entire six packages would probably be opened and a nip taken from each one, while the rest of the contents would be appropriated as a legitimate perquisite of office (by the heads of the department).

Instead of that, five out of six of the articles received for analysis under the law are sold at these auctions behind the department building. The receipts go into the exchequer of the bureau.

Disaster to Japanese Editor's Chin



LACK of mastery of the English language led to the loss of a carefully cultivated beard which graced the chin of S. Zumoto, editor of the Japan Times of Tokyo and a member of the commercial commission visiting this country. Mr. Zumoto visited the barber shop in the hotel at which he is a guest.

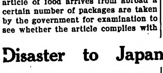
"I would like to be shaved," he said, in halting English. "Not altogether, but conservatively."

He carressed his vandyke as he spoke. The barber, a taciturn workman, said nothing, but tucked the towels and aprons and other articles of his trade in and around the Japanese editor's neck. Then he began.

Americans in the shop were startled when they heard a flow of what probably was strong language in Japanese. The barber had encroached on the Japanese imperial, with the result that nearly half of it fell beneath his keen blade before the customer could protest. It was necessary then to cut it all off.

Members of the Japanese party enjoyed the situation. M. Zumoto declined to see it in a humorous light.

Farmer Is Real Spender, Says Wilson



"THE average laborer is living better to-day than did Queen Elizabeth in her time," said Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture. He was speaking of the prosperity of the farmers in the west and of the high wages of the workingman in the east.

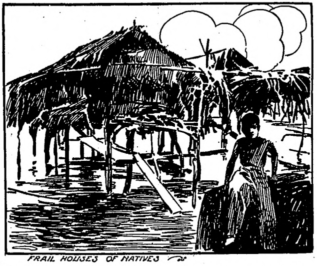
"Take the meat bills of the laborer in Washington," he said. "You will find that they eat meat three times a day—most of them—and they are not content with any kind, but demand the best cuts. They can afford them. As a consequence the price of meat is high. While the farmers are producing more beef every year, they are not producing enough to meet the increase in population. I do not expect prices to fall soon."

Secretary Wilson was asked if western farmers really were investing large sums of money in automobiles.

"There is too much truth in those reports," he responded. "The farmer is out of debt. He has paid for his farm, his fences and his machinery. He has money in his pockets and big crops continue to come on. He is afraid to invest in eastern securities, lest a year bring trouble there. Therefore he puts his money in luxuries, instead of channels that might give a return. People in the east do not know what luxuries are; they must go west to find that out.

"The farmer is handicapped by lack of labor. Too many have gone from the farm to the sidewalk. I hope that education along agricultural lines will remedy this, but the tide has not yet turned. But by means of improved machinery the farmer to-day can do many times as much as he accomplished ten years ago. He does it with ease, too, for he sits at nearly all his work nowadays."

Moros a Fierce Race



FRAIL HOUSES OF NATIVES

THE flourishing town of Zamboanga, in the Philippine islands, is well laid out and the ever-present Chino supplies the modest wants of life. The military post is just outside the fort and supplied with the most comfortable and pretentious houses I have seen in any garrison over here. As Zamboanga is a peaceful province one can drive through Morotown without anxiety. The smell of dried fish greets one everywhere. Part of the village is built out over the water and the glimpses of life in it are most interesting.

At Jolo a carriage was waiting for us and we drove at once beyond the walled city and out through the famous avenue of palms. Later we walked beyond the walls, and through Morotown. Six guards stand before the gate and warn everyone of the danger of going beyond the walls on foot and repeat the prohibition for officers to do so unarmed. We were told that only a few days before our arrival a Moro had attacked one of the guards; but we had not come thus far to be cheated of so unusual an experience, and the element of real danger had its charms; so armed with a loaded revolver, a sharp kris and a parasol we started out. After crossing the bridge, where we were quite out of hearing of the garrison, we walked one behind the other and kept a sharp lookout on every side. At the well in the center of Morotown we stopped for a good look at the spot where three of our soldiers were attacked while they were sitting there chatting three months before.

These Moros trace their origin to the Mohammedan invaders and like all of their tribe hate Christians and believe that for every one killed another degree of felicity is attained for the after life. In a condition of religious insanity the "juramentada" takes an oath to kill Christians until he himself is killed. He shaves his eyebrows and head, works himself into a state of frenzy during a night devoted to religious excesses and then starts out on the warpath. Death being the only possible end for him, he is entirely fearless and reckless.

Beyond the wall in Morotown a long rickety pier runs out into the water and we walked the length of it, entering many of the houses to bargain for brass and chow baskets. On these occasions we kept our backs to the wall and hurried on when we noticed any of them stopping too long to examine us with their cruel glances. They will kill as readily to procure a firearm as for anything else and it was impossible not to feel constant anxiety, as we knew the danger to be entirely real. We were too far from the walls for cries to be heard, and even a shot, if it brought rescue at all, could do so only too late. It was intensely interesting, intensely exciting, but the tension was too great to be a pleasure for long, and I was glad to be safe back inside the walls again. Here we were met at every turn by Moros selling pearls, and as we had nothing to fear from those inside we had leisure to examine them and their wares. Jolo is famous for its pearl fisheries, and although the best pearls are bought up before they reach the visitor's hand, some pretty ones can be found.

There was a fascination about being in the very heart of the country of those Malay pirates whose deeds were among the favorite stories of childhood. The name Sulu is to the inhabitants of other islands synonymous with treachery and ferocity. Piracy was a regular trade among the natives, whose daring exploits carried them as far as Singapore and New Guinea, where they spread misery and devastation. As far north as Malabang on the Celebes sea there are blockhouses along the coast for refuge from these sea robbers. Seen from the water the town of Jolo is extremely picturesque, the occasional red roof of a foreign building in no wise lessening the uncivilized appearance of the whole. Rising behind the town is Mount Dajo, made famous by the wonderful assault and capture of it by our troops. Cotabato, Parang-Parang and Malabang, on the Celebes sea, were next touched at, and then after another stop at Zamboanga and again at Camp Overton the course lay toward Cebu in the Visays.

Cebu is a prosperous town and a great trade center, hemp and coal being its chief exports. Shells of every description are for sale, but otherwise there is little one cares to buy. Here in the Church of Santo Nino is preserved a little black statue of the Holy Child which was brought over by Magellan. The collection of jewels for it is said to be priceless. They were stored in Hongkong during the insurrection, and they remain there, as the duty is too high to permit of their being brought back. Across the strait is the little island of Mactan, where Magellan was killed.

On leaving Cebu we stopped at Ormoc in Leyte and then anchored for a short while in Carigura bay to unload provisions for Tacloban. At Calbayog, Samar, we stopped for a couple of hours only, and then made for home, and were met in Verde passage by the steam launch from Batangas, which brought us to land in two hours.

With visions of waving palms and bamboos and a riotous burst of color in your mental picture of the tropics, Manila is a disappointing reality, as it lies low and business-like along the water front. The dolce far niente of southern climes seems to have no place in this commercial metropolis, where everything is life and bustle. The great bay is large enough to accommodate the fleets of the world and an enormous breakwater built out from the mainland gives shelter to at least forty large vessels. At all times the roadstead is filled with ships, and the clanking of chains, the tooting of whistles and the rapid liquid speech of the native coolies working along the water front create a lively scene.

The houses are raised high above the ground to avoid the dangerous earth vapors which the Tagals call "alimoon," and seek to avoid at the beginning of the rainy reason; the walls are fitted with slides of lattice work into which shells are inserted instead of glass, and with these drawn back the house looks like an open pavilion. The ground floor is occupied by shops or used as a grain store room or carriage shed, and not infrequently as a stable, in which case the walls are dispensed with. These native houses are built of hard wood, mostly of mahogany, which is disfigured with whitewash and paint, some of them being resplendent in pink, blue or yellow. The living rooms are reached by a flight of stone steps running up on the outside. Rents in Manila are high, 200 or 300 pesos ($100 or $150) being the average price per month for a dwelling of moderate size.

The city of Manila proper is a huge fortress, surrounded by high stone walls and bastions and bulwarks on the landward side and protected by a moat which may be flooded by means of sluices to cut off the city. Fort Santiago, the citadel, guards the entrance to the Pasig, which divides Manila into two parts—the walled city just described and the commercial centers.

The Escolta in Binondo is the principal shopping street and it is prosperous looking with its many pedestrians, its trolley cars and electric lights; the shops are up to date and almost all desires can be satisfied if you are willing to pay Manila prices. Here, as everywhere in the islands, John Chinaman absorbs a large part of the trade and is the picture of contentment as he lazily smokes his pipe in the doorway.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN

THE FLIGHT TO CANADA.

Last year 60,000 persons possessed of 60,000,000 American coined dollars or the equivalent crossed over to the new land of plenty, and this year the official figure will show that 70,000 persons and $70,000,000 have followed. Ten years ago the numbers were too slight to excite comment. Ten years hence the loss of desirable Americans doubtless will outnumber the gain of foreigners, with a corresponding loss of dollars in proportion to which the gain through immigration will be beggarly. While it is not likely that the exodus of farmers will continue to increase at its present ratio, that there will be a steady stream pouring over the line for many years is the belief of those qualified to speak. Canadian statisticians figure that by the end of the century the population will have increased to 50,000,000, with ample room for as many more. That the full significance of the movement has not dawned on the people of this country is evident from the fact that press and public are still bidding god-speed to the departing thousands of good citizens, and without giving a thought as to the disappearing millions of good money. When they come to see things in another light there is apt to be great agitation of mind, says Washington Post. But what can we do about it? Against the inrush of impecunious foreigners it is possible to erect barriers, but against the outrush of well-to-do farmers what obstacle can be interposed? What alternative can be urged?

The announcement that the Russian government is arranging for a loan of $125,000,000 from British capitalists is significant of changed conditions in European politics. The alliance between France and Russia long gave preference to French money lenders whenever the St. Petersburg government required funds. The bulk of the money needed for the war with Japan was raised in Paris, and the reluctance of the French financiers to continue their loans, in view of the Russian disasters on sea and land, was a very powerful factor in moving Russia to accept the proffered mediation of this country. But the dual alliance is no longer a supremely important factor in Russian politics or in Russian finance. An understanding has been reached with England which, while not constituting an offensive and defensive alliance, has done much to allay suspicion and to promote good will.

The new regime in Turkey promises to be of more than sentimental interest in the United States. The development of the country offers opportunities for successful American enterprise. Modern methods of agriculture, with the use of machinery, will render profitable great tracts of land. Much mineral wealth also awaits development. Inland towns need railways and wagon roads. Constantinople, a city of nearly a million inhabitants, has no electric lights or railways and no telephone. It has inadequate waterworks and only a poor ice plant. Capital is invited to make investments, and promises are made of large concessions and franchises.

No king ever showed a more conciliatory spirit than King George is displaying in the face of the present troubles in Greece. He exhibited this spirit anew in the manner in which he compelled his sons to resign from the army. At his instance the chamber of deputies passed the bills abolishing the right of the crown prince to serve as commander-in-chief, and that of the other princes to hold commissions. By his own act, therefore, the military party which brought on the revolution of last August is deprived of its last ground for complaint against the dynasty.

The exhibition of American manufacturers, to be held in Berlin, Germany, next year, should be a success, both because of the purpose aimed at and on account of the eminence and ability of the American business men who are in the management. American manufacturers are beginning to appreciate the opportunities open in foreign lands, and an exhibition like that proposed for Berlin is certain to be invaluable in making people abroad familiar with American products. It is coming to the point where "Made in America" is a guarantee of excellence

Out in the state of Washington a nine-year-old boy has killed a big deer. It is a pleasure to be able to say that he did not in his efforts to bring down the buck mistake anybody for a rabbit or a wild turkey.

The Turkish government has offered great encouragement to the Zionist movement by inviting Jews of all countries to colonise the lands along the Bagdad railway. This is quite a change from the policy of the old regime.

PEOPLE TRIUMPH IN THE COURTS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY DECREED TO DISSOLUTION. ATTORNEY FRANK B. KELLOGG WINS BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER LAWLESS CORPORATION.

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WHAT DECISION MEANS.

The upholding of the Sanborn opinion in the Standard Oil case means:

The possible criminal prosecution of John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, Henry M. Flagler and Charles M. Pratt.

The dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The success of the government's suit against the coal railroads, which is being prosecuted on evidence furnished by William Randolph Hearst.

The success of the government's suit against the tobacco trust.

Renders the United States Steel corporation liable to a similar suit.

It will absolutely destroy the effectiveness of corporations running to New Jersey and forming holding companies.

It will end all combinations to control business; will restore competition throughout the country; and will protect the independent owner and manufacturer who is today struggling for a living.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

St. Paul.—In the government's suit against the Standard Oil Company. The United States circuit court ordered the corporation to be dissolved, it being an illegal corporation. The decision was filed in St. Paul and St. Louis.

The case was heard in the United States circuit court at St. Louis in April, 1909, by Circuit Judges Sanborn of St. Paul, Vandevanter of Cheyenne, Hook of Leavenworth, and Adams of St. Louis.

Judge Sanborn of St. Paul, the presiding judge, wrote the opinion and the decree, in which all the judges concur, and sent them with a concurring opinion of Judge Hook to Judge Adams at St. Louis, who filed them and entered the decree in this city.

Argued by Frank B. Kellogg.

The case was argued by Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, and Charles B. Morrison of Chicago, for the United States, and John G. Milburn of Buffalo, David T. Watson of Pittsburg, Moritz Rosenthal of Chicago, and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, on behalf of the defendants.

The action was brought to enjoin John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, Charles M. Pratt, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and about 70 other corporations from maintaining a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade, to monopolize interstate and international commerce and the decree grants the injunction sought by the government.

Opinion of Public Men.

Attorney General, Geo. W. Wickersham—"It is one of the most important decisions ever rendered in this country.

"I am very much gratified at the decision, of course. But until I have been able to see the full text, any opinion I might express must naturally be of my personal nature.

A decision of dissolution against a great corporation like that of the Standard Oil Company is the utmost that could have been imposed by law upon the great monopoly which has been the object of the anti-trust legislation."

Congressman Fred C. Stevens.—"It is one of the most remarkable legal victories in the history of the country," says Congressman Fred C. Stevens of St. Paul. "It is remarkable not only in the enormous amount of work that was necessarily placed upon Mr. Kellogg in the preparation of the case, but for the far-reaching results of the decision. The court evidently considered in mind that it would not meet with the same fate as the decision of Judge Landis against the Standard Oil Company in the appellate court.

"I know that Mr. Kellogg prepared this case with the utmost care so that if the decision should be favorable in the lower court it would be sustained on appeal.'

Gov. Eberhart.—"I am glad that the government has won as I undersand it has. I hope that the text of the decision will confirm all the encouraging reports of the press in their statements of today."

State Auditor Iverson. — "The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals —the next to the highest court in the council, a court recognized by all as exceptionally able in its pendings, will cause a great wave of satisfaction to pass over the country."

Victory for Minnesotans.

It is peculiarly gratifying to the people of Minnesota that in this mighty conflict of legal giants, a native born son of the state was selected by president Roosevelt and his cabinet to represent the cause of the government and contest the rights of the people.

Frank B. Kellogg's achievement in this case places him in the very forefront of American lawyers whose accomplishments have been of substantial benefit to mankind. It is also noteworthy that another Minnesotan, Judge Walter H. Sanborn, wrote the opinion in this famous case. It will further be recalled that this distinguished jurist received his appointment to his present position through the influence of former United States senator Cushman K. Davis. Minnesota may rightfully feel proud of the part her illustrious sons have borne in this gigantic contest to overthrow the greatest octopus in the world's history.

Roosevelt Starts the Fight.

It was three years ago that President Roosevelt summoned the brilliant Minnesota lawyer, Frank B. Kellogg, before his cabinet and gained his consent to conduct the assault in the greatest legal battle ever contested in this country, and which resulted last Saturday in the decision of the United States court of appeals that is a sweeping affirmation of every contention urged by the government in its suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, "the greatest trust in the world."

The opinion of the court, written by Judge Sanborn, sustains the contentions of the government in every point and in full detail. It reviews the origin and history of the Standard Oil Company, showing the wizard-like financial operations of the master minds that conceived and executed the plans for the organization and points out plainly the particulars in which such operations have been in violation of the law and contrary to public policy. The court holds that the combination as formed and operated is a conspiracy to strifle, or directly and substantially restrict free competition in commerce between the states, and therefore is wholly and unqualifiedly in violation of the law under which the prosecution against it was instituted.

Frank B. Kellogg.

The Sweeping Decree.

Having found the defendants guilty of the charges brought by the government, the court's decree is a sweeping order designed to end the abuses which have so long obtained. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is enjoined from voting the stock of any of the companies of which it has secured control; other companies are enjoined from paying dividends to the Standard and from allowing their stock to be voted by the Standard; all partnerships and agreements between the Standard and other companies are ordered canceled; and that every act now being performed by the Standard and its affiliated companies that tends to restrict or stifle free competition in commerce or to form a monopoly in control of the petroleum business of the nation is enjoined and prohibited. The decree also directly and explicitly prohibits the Standard and its allies from hereafter taking any steps, making any plans or forming any alliances, the effect of teitherdriectly or indirectly any or the things prohibited and declared illegal by the court's findings in the case at issue.

Free Competition.

The decree declares the ownership by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of the stock of all the other corporations to be illegal, and prohibits the exercise of any control over the various corporations by the principal company. It also prohibits any of the defendant corporations, or the individuals, from accomplishing the same purpose of placing the control of the same corporations, or any two or more of them in the hands of any trustees, persons, or corporations, from managing or operating them together or in harmony, or from making any express or implied agreement one with the other for the purpose of controlling the management of the corporations or the prices of petroleum and its products or the rates of transportation; and it prohibits the defendants from engaging in any interstate commerce while the combination continues. This, if sustained, will end all combinations to control business, and will restore competition throughout the country, and will protect the independent manufacturer who is today struggling for a living.

Startling Figures.

It appears in this case that the Standard Oil is the most gigantic corporation in the world. On an original investment of $69,000,000, the Standard Oil Company has paid in dividends since the organization of the Trust down to and including 1906, $548,436,436.87, and at the end of 1906 had a surplus of over $261,000,000 on its books. It has actually earned on this investment of $69,000,000 over $1,000,000,000, and during the last few years has earned over 100 per cent. per annum. These profits have been made principally in this country, as the foreign companies have made much less profit than the companies doing business in America. Some of the American companies, like the Standard Oil Company of Indiana,—one of the principal subsidiary companies,—on a total capital and investment of $1,000,000 has earned $10,000,000 per annum; in other words, 1051.6 per cent. and has a surplus of over $24,000,000. The Combination controls from 85 to 97 per cent. of the various branches of the petroleum business in the United States, and practically all of the lubricating-oil business of railways. It has directors in all the leading railways of the country, and it is a dominant force in the country's financial institutions.

No Political Significance.

The Standard Oil victory is supposed to make Mr. Kellogg a candidate for the United States Senate. When asked relative to this possibility, he declined to be interviewed. "I have absolutely nothing to say about that,' he said, 'I am not prosecuting the Standard Oil case for political effect, but as a lawyer for the Government."

Judge Sanborn's Opinion

The nature of the case and the character of the decision appear from the syllabus of Judge Sanborn's opinion, which reads as follows:

"Congress has power under the commercial clause of the constitution to regulate and restrict the use of commerce among the several states and with foreign nations of contracts, of the method of holding title to property and of every other instrumentality employed in that commerce so far as it may be necessary to do in order to prevent the restraint thereof denounced by the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, 26 stat. 209.

"The test of the legality of a combination under this act is its necessary effect upon competition in commerce among the states or with foreign nations.

"If its necessary effect is only incidentally or indirectly to restrict that competition while its chief result is to foster the trade and increase the business of those who make and operate it, it does not violate that law.

"But if its necessary effect is to stifle or directly and substantially to restrict free competition in commerce among the states or with foreign nations it is illegal within the meaning of that statute.

"The power to restrict competition in commerce among the several states or with foreign nations vested in a person or an association of persons by a combination is indicative of the character of the combination, because it is to the interests of parties that such a power should be exercised and the presumtion is that it will be.

Many Firms Knit Together.

"The combination in a single corporation or person by an exchange of stock of the power of many stockholders holding the same proportions respectively of the majority of the stock of each of several corporations engaged in commerce in the same article among the states, or with foreign nations, to restrict competition therein, renders the power thus vested in the former greater, more easily exercised, more durable and more effective than that previously held by the stockholders, and it is illegal.

"In 1899 the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owned a majority of the stock of 19 other corporations in the same proportions that they owned the stock of the Standard Company and those 20 corporations controlled by the ownership of the majority of their stock, or otherwise many other corporations. Each of these corprations was engaged in some part of the business of producing, buying, refining, transporting and selling petroleum and its products and they were conducting about 30 per cent. of the production of the crude oil and more than 75 per cent. of the business of purchasing, refining, transporting and selling petroleum and its products in this country. Many of them were engaged in commerce in these articles, among the several states and with foreign nations, and were naturally competitive:

Competitors Disappeared.

"During the 10 years prior to 1879 the seven individual defendants had acquired control of many corporations, partnerships and refineries that had been competing in this business, had placed the majority of the stock of those corporations and the interests in property and business thus obtained in various trustees to be held and operated by them for the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, one of the 19 companies in which the individual defendants were principal stockholders, and had thereby suppressed competition among these corporations and partnerships.

"In 1879 they and their associates caused all the trustees to convey their interests in the stock, property and business of all these corporations to five trustees to be held, operated and distributed by them for the stockholders of the Standard Company of Ohio. From 1879 until 1892 they prevented these corporations and others engaged in this business, where they secured control, from competing in this commerce by causing the control of their operations, and generally of a majority of their stocks, to be held in trust for the stockholders of the Standard company, of Ohio, and from 1892 until 1899 they accomplished the same result by a similar stockholding device and by the joint equitable ownership of the majority of the stocks of the corporations.

All Merged in 1899.

"In the year 1899 the seven individual defendants and their associates caused the majority of the stock of the 19 corporations to be transferred to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in exchange for its stock, so that the latter company thereby acquired the legal title to a majority of the stock of each of the 19 companies, the control of these companies and of all the companies which they controlled and the power to fix the rates of transportation, the purchase and selling prices of petroleum and its products, which all these corporations should pay and receive in the conduct of their business in commerce among the states and with foreign nations.

"Since that exchange of stock the seven individual defendants have been and are stockholders and officers of the Standard Company of New Jersey, which has exercised and is still using that power, and by its use it has prevented and is still preventing competition in commerce among the states and with foreign nations among these corporations.

Branded "Conspiracy."

"Held, the transaction constituted a combination and conspiracy in restraint of and to monopolize commerce among the states and with foreign nations in violation of sections 1 and 2 of the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, and the government is entitled to an injunction against the further continuance and operation thereof."

The decree enjoins the seven individual defendants, the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary corporations, from continuing or carrying into effect the illegal combination they have formed and from entering into any like combination or conspiracy the effect of which will be to restrain interstate commerce in petroleum or its products, or to prolong the unlawful monopoly of such commerce obtained by the defendants as stated in the decree, and they are forbidden from engaging or continuing in interstate commerce until they discontinue their illegal combination. The decree takes effect 30 days from the date of its filing unless suspended by an appeal to the supreme court.

Twenty Miners Rescued.

Cherry, Illinois.—Twenty men alive and comparatively well have arisen from their grave. Before 12 more hours elapsed it is believed that at least 100 will have followed them in arising from the fiery sepulchre in which they have been entombed here for a week.

From the moment they were entrapped in the blazing shaft last Saturday afternoon until they were carried from the mine the men battled with death.

Squads, relieving each other at frequent intervals, are working frantically to remove obstacles obstructing the east workings of the St. Paul mine, for here, if anywhere, it is believed more survivors await deliverance.

All day Sunday the vigil endured. At the end of it, no living man or boy had been added to the list of the 20 rescued Saturday. At nightfall the toll still stood 20 saved, 92 known dead and 198 missing.

Eighteen bodies were interred in a field south of the town Sunday.

Bjornson's Condition Grave.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The condition of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian novelist, continues very grave.

BANDITS SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Men Convicted of U. P. Roberry at Omaha Give Notice of an Appeal.

Omaha, Neb. — Judge Under sentenced the five men convicted of holding up and robbing a Union Pacific passenger train in this city last May, to life imprisonment in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Notice was given of an appeal to the circuit court of appeals. The prisoners will be taken to Fort Leavenworth this week.

Alexander's Trial in Month.

Cairo, Illinois.—Judge W. N. Butler, of the circuit court announces that no special term of court would be called to try Arthur Alexander, the negro, who was taken out of the city to avoid a lynching, but his case would come up at the regular December term of court which commences Dec. 6. Judge Butler also said that no investigation of the double lynching here last week would be made before December. A special grand jury may be called for the purpose early in December.

GOMPERS GRANTED STAY.

Mandate Sending Labor Leaders to Jail is Put Off Until Nov. 29.

Washington, D. C. — The court of appeals, upon request of counsel for labor leaders, granted a stay until Nov. 29 in the issuance of the mandate sending President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, to jail for contempt of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in the Bucks Stove case.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Nov. 21.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, $1.05½; No. 2 northern, $1.03¾; December, $1.03⅝; May, $1.05½; durum, No. 1, 87c. Corn—No. 3, 61¾c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38⅝c. Rye—No. 2, 69¾c. Barley—62c. Flax—No. 1, $1.75¼.

Duluth, Nov. 21. — No. 1 northern, $1.07¼; Dec., $1.03¼; May, $1.05⅝.

South St. Paul, Nov. 21.—Cattle—Steers—$5.00@$6.75; cows, fair, $3.25 @$4.25; calves, $3.50@$5.50. Hogs, $7.80@$7.85; sheep, yearlings, $5.25@ $5.75; lambs, $5.00@$6.00.

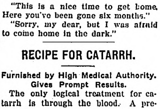
THANKSGIVING DAY

Canada's Day of Thanks a Month Earlier Than in the United States.

For some reason better known to the Canadians themselves than to the people on this side of the line, our Canadian cousins celebrated their Thanksgiving a month or more earlier than we do. It may be that the Canadian turkey had become impatient, and sounded a note of warning, or it may be that the "frost on the pumpkin" declared itself. But whatever the reason, their Thanksgiving day is past. It may have been that the reasons for giving thanks so much earlier than we do were pushing themselves so hard and so fast that the Canadians were ashamed to postpone the event. They have had reasons, and good ones, too, for giving thanks. Their great broad areas of prairie land have yielded in abundance, and here, by the way, it is not uninteresting to the friends of the millions of Americans who have made their home in Canada during the past few years to know that they have participated most generously in the "cutting of the melon." Probably the western portion of Canada, comprising the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have the greatest reason of any of the provinces to express in the most enthusiastic manner their gratitude. The results in the line of production give ample reason for devout thanksgiving to Providence. This year has surpassed all others in so far as the total increase in the country's wealth is concerned. There is no question that Providence was especially generous. The weather conditions were perfect, and during the ripening and harvesting period, there was nothing to interfere. And now it was well it was so, for with a demand for labor that could not be supplied, there was the greatest danger, but with suitable weather the garnering of the grain has been successfully accomplished. There have been low general averages, but these are accounted for by the fact that farmers were indifferent, relying altogether upon what a good soil would do. There will be no more low averages though, for this year has shown what good, careful farming will do. It will produce 130 million bushels of wheat from seven million acres, and it will produce a splendid lot of oats, yielding anywhere from 50 to 100 bushels per acre. This on land that has cost but from $10 to $15 per acre—many farmers have realized sufficient from this year's crop to pay the entire cost of their farms. The Toronto Globe says:

"The whole population of the West rejoices in the bounty of Providence, and sends out a message of gratitude and appreciation of the favors which have been bestowed on the country. The cheerfulness which has abounded with industry during the past six months has not obliterated the conception of the source from which the blessings have flown, and the good feeling is combined with a spirit of thankfulness for the privilege of living in so fruitful a land. The misfortunes of the past are practically forgotten, because there is great cause to contemplate with satisfaction the comforts of the present. Thanksgiving should be a season of unusual enthusiasm."

MRS. CAUDLE AT THE POLE.



"This is a nice time to get home. Here you've been gone six months."

"Sorry, my dear, but I was afraid to come home in the dark."

RECIPE FOR CATARRH.

Furnished by High Medical Authority. Gives Prompt Results.

The only logical treatment for catarrh is through the blood. A prescription which has recently proved wonderfully effective in hospital work is the following. It is easily mixed.

"One ounce compound syrup of Sarsaparilla; one ounce Toris compound; half pint first-class whiskey." These to be mixed by shaking well in a bottle, and used in tablespoon doses before each meal and at bedtime.

The incredients can be gotten from any well-stocked druggist, or he will get them from his wholesale house.

Naught But Abuse.

"They all said I would make a splendid candidate."

"Well?"

"So I became a candidate."

"Again well?"

"And now look what they say about me!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Always use it to Break in new shoes. Sold by all Druggists. 25c. Trial package mailed Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

He who has conferred a kindness should be silent, he who has received one should speak of it.

DOCTOR YOURSELF

when you feel a cold coming on by taking a few doses of Perry Davis' Painkiller. It is better than Quinine and safer. The large 50c bottles are the cheapest.

Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

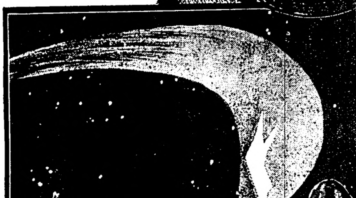
To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

WHEN A COMET FELL ON EARTH

WHAT MIGHT TAKE PLACE IF HALLEYS COMET WERE SHIPWRECKED AS BIELA'S WAS.

THE astronomers announce that Halley's comet is approaching the earth at the rate of a million miles a day. As Halley's is the most splendidly attractive (otherwise the most alarming) of all our regular comets, they add that we need not fear that it will strike the earth, because it will not come closer to us than 13,000,000 miles.

This is the scientific schedule, but that does not keep any one who wishes to be inspired with proper awe on the approach of our most remarkable comet, from asking what might take place if, for any reason it leaves the scientific schedule, as Biela's comet did when it did the most remarkable thing thus far known in the history of the solar system since men have begun to watch the sky. That is, after coming back over and over on schedule time, until it was supposed to be as regular as the earth itself, it split in two, underwent final shipwreck somewhere in the heavens, and according to the last supposed to be known of it, fell on earth several hundred miles southeast of El Paso, Tex.



HALLEY'S COMET AS IT APPEARED IN 1835

The probability that this was the last of that comet is conceded by such cautious astronomers as Prof. Young of Princeton. It is an authentic record, valued because it is about as near the history of Biela's comet as we will ever get. It is certainly lost, and it is thought that we have the last trace of it on earth now in a lump of nickel-iron which fell in Mexico, when supposed fragments of the lost comet (called "Bielids" after the astronomer, Biela, who discovered it) were being watched for and expected to fall in a shower somewhere on earth, if they were not burned to vapor by heat from friction as they were being whirled through the earth's atmosphere in falling. Although Halley's comet has been coming back regularly every 76 or 77 years since it is supposed to have appeared with its tail filling the sky before the fall of Jerusalem, it may end finally as Biela's comet did, falling in a star shower on earth, or on some other planet, or into the sun, or scattering through space around the sun in masses perhaps of nickel-iron, unseen on earth, unless the earth captures them out of space and sets them blazing through the sky as they fall.

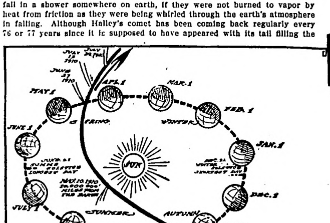


DIAGRAM SHOWING COURSE OF HALLEY'S COMET DURING 1909 AND 1910

Suppose we were to capture Halley's comet and it were really to fall, what would become of the earth or of the comet?

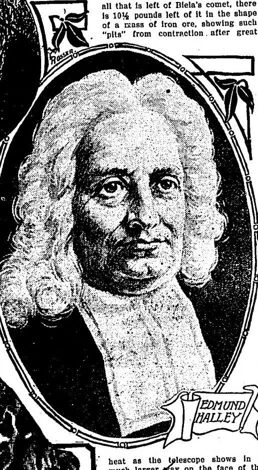
That is a fair question for all who wish to keep a proper scientific awe of our finest regular comet. It may offer something to take the place of the unscientific awe which used to send thousands to their knees, remembering their sins and praying for pardon as soon as Halley's comet began to spread its magnificent tail across the sky. In other words, it made them try to think, which was, no doubt, the best thing a comet could do for them.

Another important question is whether Halley's comet will bring its magnificent tail back with it, restored to its ancient and awful splendor. If it does not, the world, learned and unlearned, will be disappointed, for a comet without a tail is not awful or sublime enough to be worth growing either enthusiastic or repentant over. We cannot tell about the tail. It may come back with the comet, reduced 30 per cent., or it may finally be lost altogether or increased back to awful magnificence, streaming across the sky in such a spectacle as can be hoped for on earth only once in a lifetime.

If it recovers its tail in its full historic splendor, Halley's will be too magnificent a comet to be lost, according to our ways of looking at comets. It is not a third-rate astronomer's comet, like Biela's, but a comet for everybody, with all mankind interested in it. It may set all the gongs in Asia beating while we are watching it through telescopes. Millions who do not know enough to be frightened at the idea of its striking the earth may find it awful enough to make them try hard to think, with results which, while they last, may seem to them the most awful they ever felt in their lives.

While all who are intelligently interested in comets will want Halley's back regularly, tail and all, as something to think about, there is a chance that it will lose its tail and also a chance, very remote now, that it may be shipwrecked finally and lost in space. It is a "chance" only until the law is learned. The chance is worth discussing only in the hope of learning more of the law. Can a comet lawfully get out of its regular path and be pulled down finally by the earth or some other planet? That is a question of law and as far as we have learned the law the answer is that it can.

We do not know much yet about the law. All we are beginning to find out dates from the night in January, 1846, when Prof. Challis looked through his telescope at the Cambridge observatory and could not believe his eyes. The spectacle he saw in the heavens was too astonishing to believe. It was Biela's comet split into two distinct comets. Such a thing had never been heard of or imagined as possible. But in some way it had actually occurred. Had the comet exploded by its own forces? Had it come in reach of the attraction of one of the planets and been pulled apart? What must become of a comet after being thus split in pieces? Could it come within range of the earth and be captured and pulled down to the surface? If so, would it jar the earth in its orbit or set the planet on fire?



EDMUND HALLEY

The "BIELID" of 1885 SUPPOSED FRAGMENT OF BIELA'S COMET

All we will ever have in the way of a final answer to these questions as they belong to the complete and final loss of Biela's comet is given officially now in the records of Mexico in the statement recorded by Senor Jose A. y Bonilla, director of the astronomical observatory in the state of Zacatecas. In November, 1885, it was supposed that between the twenty-fourth and twenty-ninth of the month the earth would pass in space through or near the fragments left by Biela's comet. As they were then called "Bielids," it had been concluded that they were a swarm of hundreds of thousands or perhaps of millions of small masses of meteoric matter, perhaps weighing from an ounce up to a ton or more. It was feared that if the earth passed through them and drew them to the surface in daylight they would not be seen at all, but would either burn up in gas or else fall in a few scattering stones on distant parts of the earth. This may have occurred in other places, but on a ranch near Mazapil, in the state of Zacatecas, one of them (or a mass of nickel-iron belonging to some group of the same kind) was seen to fall and recovered at once by the owner of the ranch, who made the deposition taken down in Spanish by Senor Bonilla and translated by William Earl Hidden, to close the last chapter in the story of Biela's lost comet:

"It was about 7 o'clock on the night of November 27 (1885)," said the ranchman in his deposition, "when I went out to the corral to feed the horses. Suddenly I heard a loud, sizzing noise, exactly as though something red hot was being plunged into cold water and almost instantly there followed a somewhat loud thud. At once the corral was covered with a phosphorescent light, while suspended in the air were small, luminous sparks, as though from a rocket. I had not recovered from my surprise before I saw this luminous air disappear and there remained on the ground only such a light as is made when a match is rubbed. A number of people came running towards me from the neighboring houses and they helped me to quiet the horses, which had become much excited. We were afraid of being burned. We all asked what could be the matter. In a few moments, when we had recovered from our fear, we saw the light disappear. Bringing lanterns, we found a hole in the ground and in it a ball of light. We retired to a little distance, fearing it would explode and harm us. Looking up to the sky, we saw exhalations or stars which went out without noise. We returned after a little and found in the hole a hot stone we could barely handle. This, on the next day, we saw looked like a piece of iron. All night it rained stars. We saw none fall to the ground, as they all seemed to be extinguished while yet high up."

If this stone, the only one known to have reached the earth out of the "rain of stars," is all that is left of Biela's comet, there is 10½ pounds left of it in the shape of a mass of iron ore, showing such "pits" from contraction after great heat as the telescope shows in a much larger way on the face of the moon.

As this was considered the most distinguished visitor that had ever reached the earth from infinite space, it was presented as a mark of his distinguished consideration by Prof. Bonilla to William Earl Hidden, as one of the most distinguished American mineralogists, who was also an authority on meteors and meteoric minerals. Analysis showed that it was 91.26 per cent. iron, 7.84 per cent. nickel, 65-100 per cent. cobált, 30-100 per cent. phosphorus, with traces of sulphur, carbon and chlorine. Mr. Hidden wrote its history in the American Journal of Science. In the century Magazine of August, 1885, he answered the question, "Is it a piece of a comet?" by summing up the evidence in connection with the known history of Biela's lost comet, since it split in 1846 and returned as two comets in 1852, to disappear finally in what were supposed to be a swarm of "bielids.'

"At the time of the fall of this meteorite" (in Mexico), Hidden writes, "it was 10 hours after the maximum number of meteors was observed. The earth was meeting with only the stragglers of the train. It cannot be doubted that the cosmical dust proceeding from the disintegration of Biela's comet wholly enveloped the earth and was seen as meteors from every part of it. Such was the magnificence of the celestial phenomena in some parts of the eastern continent that some people believed there would be no more stars left in the sky."

Biela's comet had returned regularly in a period of a little less than seven yeads until it underwent complete shipwreck in the heavens. No one ever expects to see it again. The end, as far as known, is this star shower in the night the Bonilla bielid was picked up in Mazapil, to give us the best knowledge we have of what may be expected when a comet falls.

Biela's lost comet does not compare with Halley's, which must have billions of stones or small and large masses of matter, probably nickel-iron, in its magnificent head. If it were shipwrecked by Jupiter, by the earth or by any other planet, these, if they were drawn close enough by the planet to break the hold the sun has on them, may do a number of interesting things.

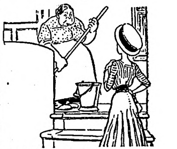
They might revolve around the earth at a distance, collecting in such a ring as that of Saturn, which is supposed to be composed of an infinite number of such stones, or they might whirl closer and closer in revolving around it until finally the largest of them, which do not burn up in the atmosphere by friction, must fall as this bielid fell in Mexico. The hope of getting a beautiful earth ring, such as that of Saturn's, by capturing comets, is very small, if only because comets have not matter enough in them to make it

A GOOD COUGH MIXTURE.

Simple Home-Made Remedy That Is Free from Opiates and Harmful Drugs.

An effective remedy that will usually break up a cold in twenty-four hours, is easily made by mixing together in a large bottle two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. This mixture will cure any cough that is curable, and is not expensive as it makes enough to last the average family an entire year. Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

NO PLACE FOR A PAINTER.



Visitor—Does the painter Maier live here?

Landlady—No; they are all respectable people in this house.

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.

Backache, Pains in the Kidneys, Bloating, Etc., Overcome.

A nurse is expected to know what to do for common ailments, and women who suffer backache, constant languor, and other common symptoms of kidney complaint, should be grateful to Mrs. Minnie Turner, of E. B. St., Anadarko, Okla., for pointing out the way to find quick relief. Mrs. Turner used Doan's Kidney Pills for a run-down condition, backache, pains in the sides and kidneys, bloated limbs, etc. "The way they have built me up is simply marvelous," says Mrs. Turner, who is a nurse. "My health improved rapidly. Five boxes did so much for me I am telling everybody about it."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Would Be No Change.

During the presidential campaign the question of woman suffrage was much discussed among women pro and con and at an afternoon tea the conversation turned that way between the women guests.

"Are you a woman suffragist?" asked the one who was not interested.

"Indeed, I am not," replied the other most emphatically.

"Oh, that's too bad, but just supposing you were, whom would you support in the present campaign?"

"The same man I've always supported, of course," was the apt reply—"my husband."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Good Work Goes On.

During the year that has passed since the international congress on tuberculosis met at Washington, one institution or organization for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis has been established every day, Sundays and holidays included, according to a bulletin of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Fifteen new beds in hospitals or sanitoria have been provided also for every day of the year.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the
Signature of Chas H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Ups and Downs.

"Why are you so hard up?"

"Oh, I'm down and out!"—Cleveland Leader.

Pettit's Eye Salve for 25c.

Relieves tired, congested, inflamed and sore eyes, quickly stops eye aches. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

There is no playing fast and loose with truth, in any game, without growing the worse for it.—Dickens.

The danger from slight cuts or wounds is always blood poisoning. The immediate application of Hamlins Wizard Oil makes blood poisoning impossible.

A philosophical man when considering his own troubles isn't.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
will cure not only a fresh cold, but one of those stubborn coughs that usually hang on for months. Give it a trial and prove its worth. 25c, 50c and $1.00.

The greatest necessity in a woman's life is love.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Anyone living in this legislative district that is opposed to sending a banker to the legislature, should go down to Crookston and take a look at that Agricultural school, and see what banker A. D. Stephens done for that district.

The large amount of grain that is still standing in the stock in this part of the county might all been threshed if it was not so difficult for the machine to move. There is not a machine in this part of the country but has put in more time moving than they have threshing this fall.

Ole Sageng, the man that tried to plow his way into congress last year, hasquit the plow and gone into threshing machine deals, which is reported to be a "dusty job,"but Ole will get the dust of that machine brushed off next year,if he runs for congress.

That "old dead cat" of free homesteads on this reservation has again been dug up to be aird and shook up. Anyone that is at all familiar with the agreement under which these lands was opened is well aware of the fact that that there is no possibility of geting any act through congress to make free homesteads on this land. And yet you will hear some people make the remark, that Knut Nelson and Halvor Steenerson could have got this land opened free if they had wanted to, while as a matter of fact it was a hard proposition to get it opened at all. If there was any possibility to get a free homestead bill through congress for this land, Halvor Steenerson would not hesitate to put in an entire day making arguments for it, and Knut Nelson would put in another one in the senate. But Nelson and Steenerson are not the whole U.S.congress,but only a small part of it. It must be remembered that when the government bought this land, that they were not dealing with the North American Indian of two hundred years ago, but with a class of people that knew what the land was worth, and would not sell until they got their price. There was no deception in the buying of the land by the govenrmet, or the selling of it by them, the price was set, and you could buy or not, and whatever other faults congresman Steenerson may, or may not have he is certainly not to blame for not geting this land opened for free homested entry, as that was an impossibility.

Pilkerton Won the Race.

At one of the regattas of the National Association of American Oarsmen during the early nineties James Pilkerton, for many years the champion sculler of America, was matched to row double against another team. He and his mate were the champions, and the general belief was that they would win without effort. But the night before the regatta public opinion suddenly and mysteriously changed. Mr. Pilkerton knew that this was not caused by any new development of strength in his opponent or any loss of skill on his own part. After making some quiet inquiries he discovered that there was talk of his rowing mate having been bought up by the other side and of an arrangement to throw the race.

He didn't say anything about his suspicions, but when the two men were seated in the shell and were well out into the deep water he leaned over to his mate and said:

"Look here, you blooming cutthroat! You've got to swim, drown or win this race! You know me!" He won.

Love, like fortune, turns upon a wheel and is very much given to rising and falling.—Vanbrugh

HORRORS OF THE ARCTIC.

Terrible Experience of the Crew of the Ill Fated Jeannette.

When Ross in 1818 touched at Etah the Esks thought they were being visited by ghosts. With her white sails appearing on the horizon, where the sky melts into an abyss of ocean, what else could the ship be but some great white winged ghost, and what those strange creatures on her decks but lost souls? They thought she, a great bird, had flown from the moon, where wood was abundant, and when they saw her close, her wooden belly and her masts, they whispered, "How much wood there is in the moon, how very much!" Wood is like gold to the Esks.

One of the unhappy crew of the Jeannette writes: "I put some mercury to freeze and beat it out on the anvil. Our frozen brandy looked like black topaz. We divided meat, oil and bread with a hatchet. Joshua forgot to put on his right glove; in a moment his hand was frozen. The poor devil wished to thaw his lifeless hand in warm water. It was immediately covered with pieces of ice. The doctor was forced to cut the unlucky mate's hand off, and he died next day. Toward the middle of January a caravan of Esks came to ask us for some dried fish and brandy. We added a little tobacco to these presents, which they received with tears of joy. The chief, a feeble old man, told us that the week before he had eaten his wife and two sons."

Cold more terrible than the white wolf and bear seizes its victims unawares, instantaneously, fatally. The cold purifies the blood, sharpens appetite, favors digestion and stomach. It soothes to sleep by bringing death in the midst of beautiful dreams. This intense cold, so dry, so pure, stops putrefaction, sweetens the air by greatly increasing its density and purifies water. Cold takes the place of cooking, for it makes raw meat, raw fish and tallow eatable.

A Roman nosed people could not hold their own in the arctic. A Roman nose would be too often frozen off. The Esk flat nose is less exposed. The name Eskimo, or raw food eaters, is a nickname given by the Labrador Indians. Their true name in their own tongue is Inuit and means "man." If patriotism be a virtue the Esks have it surpassingly. Never was a land of verdant groves, golden harvests and willows mirrored in the streamlets and silvery waves better beloved than their snow fields and ice hills and gloomy, stinking tents and igloos.—New York Press.

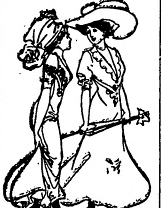
Brother Goodsole's Mistake.

"Brother Goodsole," asked the Rev. K. Mowatt Laightly, "did you announce last Sunday that I would occupy your pulpit this morning?"

"Indeed, I did, Brother Laightly."

"Yet look at the smallness of the congregation. I can't account for it."—Chicago Tribune.

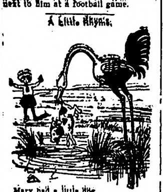
True Admiration.



Ruth—Hasn't Mr. Loud a beautiful voice?

Maud—Yes. It must be lovely to sit next to him at a football game.

A Little Rhyme.



Mary had a little dog,
Who went off hunting in the bog,
And there he stuck until a crane
Came by and pulled him out again.

A Use For the Jail.

Winkleborough is a flourishing little seaside resort, and during the season almost every available room is let at good prices.

A visitor to that delightful spot last season was interested to observe a policeman soundly cuff a likely youth for some misdemeanor, and, curious to know the reason of the chastisement, he went over to the guardian of the peace.

"What's he done, constable?" inquired the visitor.

"Pickin' pockets, sir. Let me catch 'im at it agin an' I'll give 'im a rare good hidin'."

"But why didn't you run him in?"

"Run 'im in!" retorted the policeman. "Why, bless yer, we kin't runnin' anybody in this week. The p'lice station's let for lodgin's!"—London Answers.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19,1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn.November 18, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Sarah Watterhere of Torgeson Minn., who on January 14th,1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1050, Serial No. 01380 for S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at, Thief River Falls Minn.on the 21st day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August Knutson, Anton Knutson, Ole Vesa, Ole Antonson, all of Torgeson Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov 19, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 18, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Maggie Sunerud, formerly Maggie Roach,

of Germantown Minnesota who on June 20th 1904 made Homestead Entry No 434, Serial No 0489 for S. E. ¼ Section 14 Township 154N Range 41 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge, for the City of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minn on the 21. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jay Payne, of Germantown Minn, Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn, Charles Thompson,of Thief River Falls Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th, 1909

Department of the Interior.U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn November 11th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Jermen Rystad, of Benton North Dakota, who on November 18 1904 made Homestead entry No 924, Serial No.04317, for the S.W.¼ Section 20, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Daniel J. Hella, Guner B. Rystad, of Garnes, Minn. O. K. Breland,of Lillo Minn. Knud Danielson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 22,1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 20th,1909. Notice is hereby given,that B.Henry Costello of Hilda Minn., who on May 16th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1167, Serial No. 04470 for Lots 6, 7, 10, S.W.¼ S.E.¼ S.E.¼ S.W.¼ Section 1 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof B. Hanson, Knut Yesterstrand, Gunder G. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. George Singer, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th. 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn.November 16, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Peter Lovly, of Erie Minn. who on November 16th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 902. Serial No. 04838, for N. E ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Juge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 20th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Johnsgaard, Edwin Hanson, Hans T. Solberg, E.K. Rinde, all of Erie Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The sunbeam Nov. 19 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Pliny H. Wright of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 377,Serial No.04143 for Lots 3, 4, & E.½ S.W. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 23rd.day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman R. Lehlin, Edward Olson, Albert Marcum, Carl Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 19.1909

Department of the Interior. U S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Peter J. Thorson of Highlanding Minn. who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1111, Serial No. 04446,for S.E.¼ Section 17 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman Halverson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Chriss Thorson, Ole Sanders, Matt Erickson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

PUZZLE OF THE AIR.

Changing Currents Shown by the Action of Birds in Flight.

The average person regards air much as he regards water—as much lighter, of course, but like it otherwise. Calm air is precisely to him as calm water in a pool. If there is a wind he pictures the air as a flowing river. And just so long as all men looked at it so, just so long the birds kept their monopoly, for the only state in which water approaches the condition of air is when water forms a maelstrom. Even then water in its wildest turbulence falls far short of the unstable, incessant agitation of the atmosphere. Air is never still. It is filled with warm waves ascending, cold waves descending, and through it race cross shoots and diagonal shoots, with corkscrew whirlwinds wandering hither and yon as they list. The warm air off a cornfield creates one kind of a disturbance; off plowed land it creates another. A layer of cold air may hold down a layer of warmer air. Consider what happens when the warm air breaks through its envelope as a millpond bursts its dam. A flowing stream churned to and fro and round and round and up and down would give a feeble idea of the air's inconstancy.

Now, a bird, circling with fixed wings, floats on a rising column of air. It maintains its altitude as to the earth, but it is constantly coasting down through the air's ascending volume. Once the bird loses the air column it has to flap its wings, and it flaps till it finds another column, when it goes on wheeling again with fixed wings. Moreover, when it flies the wind comes toward it in waves, rising and falling like the billows of the sea. It meets them, and then it does precisely what a boat does—goes over them or goes through them. The Wrights learned all this, and when they'd learned they were about as near to flying as you and I would be to writing Chinese philosophy when we'd just learned the English alphabet. Furthermore, there were no teachers, living or dead, that could help them more than a few steps along the way.—Everybody's Magazine.

FOUGHT WITH HIS BOYS.

An Amusing Passage Between Willich and Rosecrans.

There are times when the so called "red tape" of the army gives way under the stress of circumstances. At the battle of Chickamauga General Willich, who was commanding a brigade, incurred the displeasure of General Rosecrans, the commanding general, by some very slight omission. General Willich was sent for and informed by the general commanding that he must consider himself under arrest for the present.

"General," said Rosecrans sternly, "consider yourself under arrest and leave your sword here until your case is tried."

"Yes, general, I will consider myself under arrest," was the reply, "and just so soon as dis fight's over I'll come and fix him up."

"But, sir," said the astounded Rosecrans, "I want you to consider yourself under arrest now."

"Of course I do," responded Willich promptly, "and so zoon as I get off dis fight I'll be up and settle him."

"But, sir," expostulated the commanding general, "I can't let you go into this fight. You are under arrest. I will send an officer to your brigade."

"You send an officer to fight my boys!" cried Willich indignantly. "He can't do it. They don't know him. Me they know. I teach them. I fight them, and none of the boys would know how to fight or what to do only when I go with them. My boys belong to me; yes, me, General Willich. I command the brigade, and I must fight the brigade."

General Rosecrans gave it up. General Willich was requested to return and "fight his boys," which he did most successfully. And that was the end of the matter.—Youth's Companion.

They Don't Like Rain.

The tortoise shows a greater dislike to and fear of rain than any other animal. Twenty-four hours or more before rain falls the Galapagos tortoise makes for shelter. On a bright, clear morning, when not a cloud can be seen, all the shellbacks on a tortoise farm may sometimes be seen headed for the nearest overhanging rocks. When that happens the people know that rain will come down during the day, and, as a rule, it comes down in torrents. The sign never fails.

Told the Truth.

"Why are you sore at Miss Skreechy?"

"When she was urged to sing something at the party last night she said, 'Oh, I can't sing!'"

"Well?"

"Well, she went ahead and proved it."—Cleveland Leader.

Her View of It.

"There was a time," said the old inhabitant, "when that piece of property sold for a song."

"Really!" replied the grand opera prima donna. "How very expensive!"—Washington Star.

Knew Her Style.

Suitor—But you haven't asked me yet whether or not I can make a living for your daughter. Father—Never mind, Henry. If you marry her she'll see to that.—Chicago News.

Better Late Than Never.

"I hope this proposal of mine hasn't taken you completely by surprise, dear girl."

"Well, yes, it has. I long ago abandoned all idea of it."—Life.

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Diplomacy.

Maud—Do you mean to say that you actually proposed to him? Belle—Yes; but, my dear, he was so dreadfully rattled I made him believe he did it himself.—Boston Transcript.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

C.W. Johnson of Rhoda was an overnight visitor with us on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress and ye editor attended the Kratk party last night.

P.C. Wold has been on the sick list for the past week, but is on the road to recovery.

Henry Quirk is so searious ill that he will be taken down to the hospital at Thief River Falls.

John Newbury was out with the Standard oil tank this week, and took in the Kratka ball last night

Miss Stella Arndt and Miss Cardo McMahn came home from the Thief River Falls high school to spend thansgiving with their parents.

Mr. George Beaudry, Mr. Dale and Miss Christin Skeie, Miss Stella and Sadi Arndt went from this town to the Kratka ball on last evening.

The threshing machine is to try to move accross the river to morrow and with favorable weather they may be able to finish threshing, yet this fall.

Miss Gena Robertson, of Grafton N.D., who has been visiting with her auntie Mrs. Ole Overum for the past three weeks left for her home on Monday.

There will be a basket social at the Highlanding school house, on Saturday evening Dec, 5th. All are envited, to come and meet your neighbors at a social gathering.

Mike Kolskie, Ed Rustan and Pattie Kolski drove over from Deer Park to furnish music for the Kratka ball last night, which they did to the satisfaction of the large crowd that was present.

J. W. Vrowlson has resigned as post master at Highlanding and Andrew Ellingson and Mr Ness are candidates for appointment to fill vacancy. Whatever the outcome may be we hope to see the looser take his defeat with good grace and not try to stir up any ill feeling in the neighborhood. Let us have peace.

Helping Hubby Out.

"Your wife seems to be wonderfully interested in your business. Must be a source of great satisfaction to you."

"Yes, indeed. Do you know I used to think she cared nothing about it."

"Why the change?"

"I don't know. That's the funny part of it. I can't imagine what has changed her. A few nights ago I went home, tired most to death, and during the evening I casually remarked: 'Iole, my business is getting most too much for me to handle. I am thinking of employing a nice, steady stenographer and typewriter. Don't you think it would be a good idea?' From that moment the good little woman has been extremely anxious to assist me and make my lot easier in every way. I suppose it's her naturally sympathetic nature. It must be."—Boston Herald.

A Brilliant Judge.

Steady Baker was at one time mayor of Folkestone, England. Once a boy was brought before him for stealing gooseberries, and Steady, aware of the importance of the case, turned over the pages of the alphabetically arranged "Burn's Justice" for a precedent. Failing to find one, he turned to the culprit. "My lad," said he, "it's lucky for you that you were not brought here for stealing a goose instead of for stealing gooseberries. There is a statute against stealing geese, but I can't find anything about gooseberries in all 'Burn,' so let the prisoner be discharged, for I suppose it is no offense."

The Way Down.

They had been making hay while the sun shone, and when they had finished a high haystack the farmer's boy shouted from the top, "Say, mister, how am I goin' to get down?"

The farmer considered the problem and finally solved it:

"Oh, jest shet yer eyes an' walk round a bit!"—Everybody's.

Notwithstanding.

"Here, hold my horse a minute, will you?"

"Sir! I'm a member of congress."

"Never mind. You look honest. I'll take a chance."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Winter has come to stay. Hurah for the sleigh bells!

Oscar Nesland is laid up with a sore arm.

Mr. Charles Olson, of Rudell was transacting business at Plummer Monday.

Mr. Borak returned home from Red Lake Falls Monday.

Mrs Gunderson and her brother Oscar were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rolandson on Sataturday.

Mr. Andrew Lervig has moved his well drill over to Ole Neslands place on Friday.

Miss Sarah Lindberg, Carrie Green, Oscar Lindberg, and Olof Rutegard spent Sunday afternoon with Anniebell Rolandson.

Ben Rindahl returned home from Benson N D on Saturday, to his claim in the town of Hickory.

Mr. and Mrs. A.R Lindson was down to Plummer, on Sunday with their daughter Ella, to consult Dr. Clark.

Mr. Andrew Hanson and daughters Florence, Edieth, and Winne returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenson came out for a few days visit with friends and relation, on Wednesday, from Grand Forks.

NORMAN PEASANTS.

Their Bread Is Made in the Stables by the Men.

A farmer's wife in the north of France may do a good part of the heavy work about the farm, but she never thinks of making the bread. That is man's work, and it is carried on not in the kitchen, but in the stable.

The Norman peasant eats an astonishing quantity of bread. He has little else except cider for his breakfast and supper, and it is a very important part of his noonday meal as well.

And such queer looking bread as it is! The "loaves" are as round and as palely yellow as the full moon. They are often three feet in circumference and eight or ten inches thick. Seeing one of them for the first time, you would be likely to take it for a huge cheese.

Breadmaking being only a monthly occurrence in a Norman household, the operations must be on a scale of considerable magnitude if the family supply is to be sufficient to last for four weeks. The dough is always mixed in a certain inclosed space upon the floor of the barn.

At other times cats, dogs and poultry enjoy the freedom of this space but when breadmaking time comes these are evicted and the floor is swept- on its hope very thoroughly.

There is no dough pan or trough. The flour and water are poured together upon the floor, and the farmer and his sons or hired laborers beat the mass into the proper consistency with heavy clubs widely flattened at the ends until they look something like roughly shaped snow shovels. Then a lump of leaven is added, and the mass is given ten or twelve hours to "rise."

Next it must be kneaded, a process which is accomplished with the feet. Shod in heavy sabots, or wooden shoes—not the everyday shoes, which are painted black, but made of unstained whitewood the men leap into the midst of the dough. They jump about with agility; they stamp and kick the spongy stuff; they dance clumsy jigs in it, the stiffening dough clinging tenaciously to their shoes. It is the hardest of hard work, requiring endurance as well as strength, and before it is time to stop more than one of the men will be staggering to and fro in the pasty mass, thoroughly exhausted.

The dough is allowed to rise a second time, is again soundly beaten with the flattened clubs, is then put into great round pans and baked in the massive brick oven which stands in almost every Norman stable.

The bread which results is firm, close in texture and rather dinky in color, sweet, but dry, and decidedly palatable even to those who have seen it made.

As the month draws to a close the outer crust becomes so thick and hard that it can only be penetrated by a saw kept for that purpose. But this horny shell has its use, for it keeps the interior of the loaf fairly soft and fresh, sometimes for several months.—Youth's Companion.

Hard Luck.

Old Lady—Poor man! What have you done to your hand? Unemployable—Broke my knuckles, mum, knockin' at people's doors askin' for work.—London Scraps.

Keep Cool.

"Why worry about the children?"

"I can't help it."

"But, my dear, you are hurting your game of bridge."—Kansas City Journal

A man is never appreciated in his home town, and he is usually not known in other places, and there you are.—Atchison Globe.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

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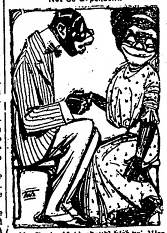
I have ten first class milch cows for sale. G. A. Hoveland, at the Clearwater Creamery.

Pay up your back subscription while you can se the at the rate $1 a year.

Not So Dependent.



Mr. Dark—If Ah should kiss yo', Miss Brown, would yo' call foh assistance?

Miss Brown—'Sistance! Do yo' think Ah need any 'sistance to receive one stingy little kiss?

What's Watts?

The Mayor—Watts' wife is a suffragette.

The Colonel—What's Watts?

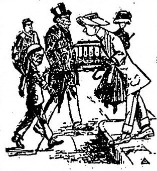
"A sufferer."—Smart Set.

Those who attain any excellence commonly spend life in one common pursuit, for excellence is not gained upon easier terms.

Frills.

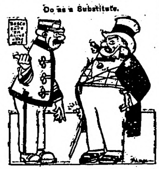
Mrs. Crabshaw—The new girl I have said she had taken a course in domestic science. Mrs. Crawford—Is she different [illegible] girls you've had? Mrs. Crabshaw—Only in one way; she wanted $5 a month more.—Lippincott's.

Where Extremes Meet.



"Skip the gutter, mister, or you'll get your cuffs muddy!"—Browning's Magazine.

Do as a Substitute.



The Assistant—Our tattooed man is sick.

Museum Manager—Well, we ought to be able to find a football player with enough black and blue spots on him to do as a substitute.

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection. We can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.

The Judge's Advice.

In sentencing a forger of banknotes to death an English judge said, "I can hold out no hope to you for mercy here, and I must urge you to make preparation for another world, where I hope you may obtain that mercy which a due regard to the credit of our paper currency forbids you to hope for here."

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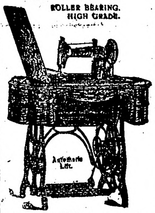
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STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

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BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

How He Paid His Fine.

Pat Kelly, the owner of the only jaunting car in the village, went on a spree and was sentenced to a fine of 20 shillings or seven days in jail. Kelly chose the latter.

Now, the prison was ten miles away, and the only possible means of getting a prisoner there was by driving. As Kelly himself had the only car in the place, there was nothing to do but to hire it. For some time the constable and his prisoner haggled over the terms.

Kelly stuck out firmly for 30 shillings, to be paid in advance and at last the constable had to consent to the extortion. Accordingly they drove off and without any misadventures arrived at the prison. When they had alighted Kelly suddenly informed his companion that he had changed his mind, as the prison wasn't a decent looking place, and would pay the fine.

He thereupon drew out the 30 shillings he had received, counted out the 20 shillings and paid them over to the inspector. Then, jumping on his car, he drove away, leaving the constable to walk back.

Family Connection a la Mode.

"Well, yes; we are related in a way."

"By marriage?"

"Yes. My first wife's third husband is married to his wife's second husband's fourth partner in matrimony. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Jealousy.

"May's new hat is perfectly hideous."

"It isn't a bit more hideous than mine. You're always saying nice things about May."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Clever men are good, but they are not the best.—Carlyle.

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Mistaken Identity

By ARTHUR M. KYLE

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It was a very foggy day in New York. People went around telling each other that it was regular London weather, and numerous Anglo-maniacs hugged themselves with joy to think how "near the real British article our climate was."

But Lucy Walton, on the eve of her departure for foreign lands was more than disgusted at the existing weather conditions.

"It's perfectly beastly," she declared to her brother, who accompanied her to bid her bon voyage. "I have not been in New York for two years and can see nothing when I do get here. I fully intended to call on Elsie Gordon, but this horrid fog obstructs street traffic so that I might be delayed and miss the steamer. So I'll have to give Elsie up and I just long to see her. Think of being in the same town with a girl who was my most intimate friend at school for years and then not laying eyes on her."

"Lucy Walton," said her brother, with an air of mock severity, "you are perfectly incorrigible and I think—"

"Lucy Walton!" echoed a musical girlish voice, in evident astonishment. "Is it possible I am within reach of my long lost friend?"

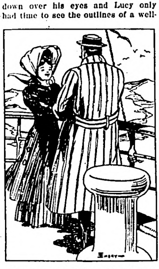
Lucy turned quickly. By an odd turn of Fortune's wheel the very girl she had been speaking of stood by her side. In an instant they were in each other's arms and chatting as though they were still schoolgirls.

"I'm just on my way to the steamer to sail for Merry Old England," said Lucy presently.

"For England!" exclaimed her friend excitedly. "What ship do you take?"

Lucy told her and Elsie clapped her hands in delight. "Brother Eddie is sailing on your ship, Lucy. Isn't that too delightful. Bob," she called, "come here at once and meet Miss Walton, who is to be your fellow passenger."

Out of the fog there advanced a tall figure clad in a long striped ulster. A soft hat was pulled well down over his eyes and Lucy only had time to see the outlines of a well-trained mustache when the fog came around them thicker than ever and she failed to get a good look at the features of Edward Gordon. The striped ulster, however, being of a singularly loud design, impressed itself on her memory and she told herself that she would easily recognize Elsie's brother by that conspicuous garment when she met him on shipboard. After hurried good-bys, the Waltons and Gordons separated and in due course of time the vessel carrying Lucy and Edward among its passengers steamed out across the broad Atlantic. For two days Lucy remained in the seclusion of her stateroom, but seasickness does not last forever, especially if the patient be possessed of a fair amount of will power. So on the morning of the third day she ventured upon deck, presenting a very attractive appearance in her natty sailor suit. Almost the first thing that attracted her attention was the sight of the well-remembered ulster, resplendent in its gorgeous stripes.



"Good Morning," She Said, Brightly.

"Ah, there is Elsie's brother," she said to herself. "I'll not be lonely any more. Wonder why he doesn't come up and speak to me?"

The young gentleman, however, continued to stare straight ahead of him over the tumbling masses of green water.

"He hasn't seen me," thought Lucy. "But what's the use of being shy with Elsie's brother, whom I already seem to know so well. Why, Elsie was never tired singing his praises. I'll simply go up and speak to him."

Acting on this impulse, she crossed directly to where the object of her reverie was standing and greeted him with a smile.

"Good morning," she said brightly. The gentleman bowed rather stiffly, and then a faint smile crept around the corners of his mouth as he returned her salutation. They exchanged a few commonplaces about the voyage and finally Lucy said:

"You don't know how glad I am that you are on board, for I have heard so much about you that I feel as though we were old friends. And you are just what I fancied you would be."

She did not observe that his eyebrows went up a little in evident surprise, but kept on talking.

"Are you going to be in London long?" she asked.

"Well, yes, for the season, of course," he answered. The conversation languished until Lucy remarked laughingly. "I'm afraid I may not like the English if one is to believe the joke artists of our country. For instance, must one believe the popular legend that Englishmen make their wives black their boots for them. Just fancy! You wouldn't find an American girl that would do it."

Her companion broke into a laugh. "Well, really," he responded, "I can't say y' know, for as it happens I know very little—"

An exclamation of surprise from Lucy interrupted him, and following her gaze he saw a young fellow, much like himself in build and wearing a gayly striped ulster, an exact duplicate of the one he wore himself. The newcomer hesitated a moment and then came forward to Lucy, casting a perplexed look at her companion, who appeared to be his own double.

"Miss Walton—I think?" he asked, inquiringly.

Lucy turned from one to the other in confusion. For the life of her she could not tell which man it was that she had met on that foggy afternoon in New York. The ulster was no longer a distinguishing mark, nor was the close-trimmed mustache, for both men laid claim to both of the articles in question. Yet surely she knew but one of them, and if the last comer was Edward Gordon who then was the man she had accosted? As she stood in bewilderment, her cheeks aflame with blushes, the latest arrival gravely drew forth a card case and presented a neat square of pasteboard bearing the name—Edward M. Gordon. Following his example the other produced a case on which a crest was stamped and handed Lucy his card. The name engraved thereon was simply Cecil Versey, but she recognized it instantly as belonging to a young English earl who had been making a tour of the states. The revelation of the stranger's identity came rather as a shock to Lucy, but withal she could hardly keep from smiling over the absurd position in which her own impulsiveness had placed her. There was nothing to do but accept the situation calmly. Lucy explained her mistake in a few words and in a short time the members of the trio were chatting pleasantly together.

"Tell me," she asked Versey, when she encountered him on the following day, "what you thought of my boldness?"

"I thought you were a very charming girl," responded the Englishman, gallantly.

Lucy passed the compliment by. "But what did you think when I began to converse with you?" she persisted.

"Well," replied Versey, laughing, "I thought it might be a new custom of the states to ignore conventionalities. You know there are odd customs everywhere."

"Now you are thinking about my boot story," remonstrated Lucy; "but you must believe me when I say I am not going to allow any absurd prejudices on the part of some of my countrymen to influence me against the English."

"I am very glad of that," he responded, with so much warmth that Lucy was glad that Edward Gordon joined them just then.

It chanced that Miss Walton visited some people in London who were also friends of Versey's, and they were much together. Before her visit came to an end she had the opportunity of becoming Lady Versey, had she so desired. But although the marriage would have brought her not only a title but great wealth, Lucy refused the earl. And on her return home she became the wife of Edward Gordon, the owner of the original striped ulster which had proved a deceptive guide in the beginning of things.

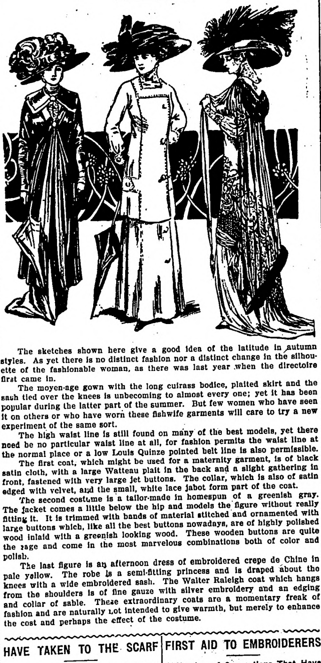
The Spread of Fashion.

English court, with regard to fashion, began regularly truckling to Paris as early as the sixteenth century. Modern fashion began in courts and has gradually spread to the lowliest homes until now even the poorest struggling girls of Paris, Berlin and New York must follow it, even if it is only in some cheap penny trumpery imitation. A true aesthetic and scientific fashion in clothing is among life's most necessary cultures and blessings, but modern madcap mimicry is as injurious as demoralizing. Still it is no worse than the insanities of man's fashions during the middle ages. Indeed, there are foolish old men and silly young fellows who are just as absurd about dress as any woman, and can think and talk of little else. Lots of ignorant, over-dressed men sit up and survey each other from head to foot after the manner of worse bred women.

Air Filter.

Prof. Charles Richet of Paris has devised a means for purifying the air in rooms. His apparatus is an air filter which mechanically sterilizes air. Very fine drops of glycerine are scattered along the walls of a cylinder containing a suction fan. Each particle of air drawn in by the fan is freighted with glycerine and hence tends to drop, thereby carrying with it the germs, dust and microbes with which it may be laden.

Autumn Styles



The sketches shown here give a good idea of the latitude in autumn styles. As yet there is no distinct fashion nor a distinct change in the silhouette of the fashionable woman, as there was last year when the directoire first came in.

The moyen-age gown with the long cuirass bodice, plaited skirt and the sash tied over the knees is unbecoming to almost every one; yet it has been popular during the latter part of the summer. But few women who have seen it on others or who have worn these fishwife garments will care to try a new experiment of the same sort.

The high waist line is still found on many of the best models, yet there need be no particular waist line at all, for fashion permits the waist line at the normal place or a low Louis Quinze pointed belt line is also permissible.

The first coat, which might be used for a maternity garment, is of black satin cloth, with a large Watteau plait in the back and a slight gathering in front, fastened with very large jet buttons. The collar, which is also of satin edged with velvet, and the small, white lace jabot form part of the coat.

The second costume is a tailor-made in homespun of a greenish gray. The jacket comes a little below the hip and models the figure without really fitting it. It is trimmed with bands of material stitched and ornamented with large buttons which, like all the best buttons nowadays, are of highly polished wood inlaid with a greenish looking wood. These wooden buttons are quite the rage and come in the most marvelous combinations both of color and polish.

The last figure is an afternoon dress of embroidered crepe de Chine in pale yellow. The robe is a semi-fitting princess and is draped about the knees with a wide embroidered sash. The Walter Raleigh coat which hangs from the shoulders is of fine gauze with silver embroidery and an edging and collar of sable. These extraordinary coats are a momentary freak of fashion and are naturally not intended to give warmth, but merely to enhance the cost and perhaps the effect of the costume.

HAVE TAKEN TO THE SCARF

Accessory of Early Victorian Days Received with Favor By the Fashionable.

One of the prettiest pieces of drapery that one can own this winter is the early Victorian scarf about three yards long, made of chiffon cloth on which are narrow bands of fur or marabou.

They are a trifle over a yard wide. They are worn across the shoulders, and the ends drop over the arms. If one is tall it is not amiss to have a scarf, the ends of which reach to the hem of the skirt.

For evening these are made in vivid colors, and for afternoons they are in black, taupe, deep violet, and several shades of gray.

One of the most effective is of black chiffon cloth run with strips of ermine. This is worn with a princess gown of white broadcloth and a poke bonnet of black velvet, with large crown, surrounded by upstanding black tips. From the back are two streamers of black velvet that fall to the floor.

Older women, and those in mourning, will wear the long scarfs of black chiffon cloth banded with black lynx.

Naturally these will not be worn over coats, no matter how elaborate the latter may be. They will be used with one-piece gowns, and would look absurd over a skirt with a separate blouse. There is not much danger, however, of the latter being adopted this year, except for strictly informal wear. The white blouse is confined this season within narrow limitations. This fact alone may somewhat reduce the exaggerated prices for it. It also should go without saying that the long, sweeping scarf should not be worn with a small, jaunty hat. It needs a hat with a brim. It is not "in the picture" with a Russian toque.

Rules for Social Success.

Be yourself. Don't imitate some one else.

Be as nice to women as you are to men.

Be cordial to older men and women.

Be natural. Forget yourself.

Don't let one man monopolize you.

Look as though you were having a good time, even if you are not.

Make every man feel that you appreciate his courtesies. Don't gush over them or over him.

Don't spend your time in corners with a man. Stay out in the open.

Never fail to pay all your calls.

Let nothing prevent you from being prompt.

Collapsible Stoves.

After dire experience with cold rooms, a woman who travels now includes in her baggage one of the collapsible stoves used by hunters.

These are quite small affairs that are packed into a leather case and add little to the weight of baggage. They can be put up quickly, and not only give added warmth, but may be used for extra cooking.

FIRST AID TO EMBROIDERERS

A Number of Suggestions That Have Been Proved to Be Essential to Good Work.

Be careful in your choice of needles. Avoid one that is too small, for the thread wears it thin and roughens it.

Mercerized cottons can be used with an ordinary needle of the right size; a crewel needle is best for silk.

In choosing a crewel needle take those with oval eyes and rather short. They can be bought in mixed packages. Keep such a package in the work bag, that you need not fall back on the wrong kind of needle.

An emery is even more important in embroidery than in ordinary sewing. A sticky needle makes one pull at the work in a way fatal to smoothness.

A stiletto should form part of the equipment of every embroidery bag. Those of ivory never rust the material. There is a new stiletto with a gauge that insures even sized holes.

When doing a piece of work that will not wash, paste tissue paper over the part that is finished and keep it rolled up, with the embroidery inside.

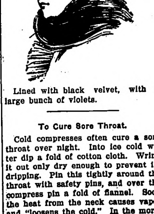
A white apron and hands that are frequently washed are big helps in keeping work clean.

Be careful in doing silk embroidery too near a window or out of doors, where soot and dust blow on it.

Wash a buttonholed edge if possible before it is cut out. It makes a firmer edge and is less apt to ravel.

In laundering colored embroideries do it yourself, unless your laundress not only knows how, but is willing to take time and trouble.

BLACK MOIRE HAT.



Lined with black velvet, with a large bunch of violets.

To Cure Sore Throat.

Cold compresses often cure a sore throat over night. Into ice cold water dip a fold of cotton cloth. Wring it out only dry enough to prevent its dripping. Pin this tightly around the throat with safety pins, and over the compress pin a fold of flannel. Soon the heat from the neck causes vapor and "loosens the cold." In the morning remove the compress and massage the neck with olive oil.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

For Pain in Chest

For sore throat, sharp pain in lungs, tightness across the chest, hoarseness or cough, lave the parts with Sloan's Liniment. You don't need to rub, just lay it on lightly. It penetrates instantly to the seat of the trouble, relieves congestion and stops the pain.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. A. W. Price, Fredonia, Kans., says: "We have used Sloan's Liniment for a year, and find it an excellent thing for sore throat, chest pains, colds, and hay fever attacks. A few drops taken on sugar stops coughing and sneezing instantly."

Sloan's Liniment

is easier to use than porous plasters, acts quicker and does not clog up the pores of the skin.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT
KILLS PAIN

It is an excellent antiseptic remedy for asthma, bronchitis, and all inflammatory diseases of the throat and chest; will break up the deadly membrane in an attack of croup, and will kill any kind of neuralgia or rheumatic pains.

All druggists keep Sloan's Liniment.
Prices 25c., 50c., & $1.00.
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, BOSTON, MASS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

We Buy Hides, Furs, Wool and Tallow. Write us for prices.
GOLDBORG & KRAM
800 First St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Best for Children
PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Gives instant relief when little throats are irritated and sore. Contains no opiates and is as pleasant to take as it is effective.
All Druggists, 25 cents.

MILLIONS

THE GREAT SKIN CURE
Cuticura
PREPARED BY
Cuticura SOAP
MEDICINAL AND TOILET
PRICE 25 CENTS
EMOLLIENT SANATIVE ANTISEPTIC

OF WOMEN

Regard Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment as unrivaled for Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands, for Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing and for the Nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post Free, Cuticura Booklet on the Skin

WESTERN CANADA

What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item. Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.; J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you) (2)

Murder!

One gets it by highway men—Tens of thousands by *Bad Bowels*—No difference. Constipation and *dead* liver make the whole system sick—Everybody knows it—*CASCARETS* regulate—cure Bowel and Liver troubles by simply doing nature's work until you get well—Millions use *CASCARETS*, Life Saver! 883

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Get More for Furs

TRAPPER'S GUIDE FREE

One shipment will convince you that we pay the highest prices for furs—from 20% to 40% more in actual cash than any other house. We do not pad our price list to tempt the trapper, but grade each skin honestly and pay the highest prices possible on this basis. We furnish traps, bait and other supplies at cost. Send today for Free Catalog G and Market Reports and we'll give you absolutely free our new "Trapper's Guide," containing nearly 100 pages of valuable tips and secrets. Largest in the world in our line. (2)
Funsten Bros. & Co., 143 Elm St., St. Louis, Mo.

You Can Shave Yourself With
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Paper-Hangers & Painters

You can greatly increase your business with no extra investment by selling Alfred Peats' Prize Wallpaper. We want one good worker in each vicinity, and to the first worthy applicant will send FREE, by prepaid express, five large sample books showing a $250,000.00 Wallpaper Stock for customers to select from. We offer liberal profits to our representatives. Answer quickly that you may get the agency in your vicinity for 1910. Alfred Peats Co., 144-146 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.

ESTABLISHED 1879
Ship your BARLEY, FLAX and WHEAT to
WOODWARD & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

DAY TO GIVE THANKS

GOV. EBERHART ISSUES HIS FIRST PROCLAMATION.

SETS NOVEMBER 25 AS THE DAY

Says We Have Abundant Material Reasons For Returning Thanks This Year.

St. Paul.—Governor Adolph O. Eberhart issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, naming Thursday, Nov. 25, as the day of general praise and thanks. The document, which is the first by the new governor, reads:

"The people of this state are ever mindful of the source from which come all their blessings. Cosmopolitan as they are, blending here the blood, the heart, and conscience of all that is best in old-world civilization, they approach the Thanksgiving period with sincere appreciation that "All good cometh from on High."

"Of material reasons for spiritual thanksgiving and praise there are abundant causes—our unity as a people, our enjoyments of peace, our increasing opportunities for industrial advancement, our splendid school system that guarantees to every child the right to liberal educational advantages, our peaceful journeys in the direction of higher ideals of civilization and society. These are blessings that our people will do well to remember and to raise their voices in praise and gratitude therefor. Let us each and everyone, whether in the quiet of our homes or in the places of public worship, give thanks to Almighty God for these, our privileges and blessings, and with fervent resolution and reverent mien let us justify the faith of our fathers by consecrating ourselves anew on this autumnal day to service in the cause of the Great Giver.

"Thankful, indeed, that fire and flood have not devastated our dominion, that public health and public morals are both on a high plane, that our harvests are not only bountiful, but our products command a premium in the marts of the world, we of Minnesota should give thanks for these signs of the heavenly beneficence and devote ourselves to works of highest attainment, not forgetting that through service to others is the road to individual happiness and the accomplishment of the ideal.

"Now, therefore, I, Adolph O. Eberhart, governor of the state of Minnesota, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the state and the custom honored since the admission of the state to the union, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, as a day of general Thanksgiving.

"Done at the capitol in the city of St. Paul, this twelfth day of November in the year nineteen hundred and nine.

"ADOLPH O. EBERHART,
Governor.

"Attest:
"Julius A. Schmahl,
"Secretary of State."

EIGHT PERSONS POISONED.

Children at Play Mixed Arsenic With Baking Powder.

Montgomery.—Joseph Edel, a farmer, and his seven children are sick from arsenic poisoning. Some time ago the children, in the absence of their parents, found a package of arsenic which had been placed behind a clock by Mr. Edel after he had used some of it for a horse. The children, thinking it baking powder, emptied it into the baking powder can in the pantry. On Wednesday, Mrs. Edel used it in making biscuits, of which Mr. Edel and the seven children ate freely.

Mrs. Edel did not eat any of the biscuits, as she did not sit down with the rest of the family, but was waiting upon them and doing other work about the kitchen. Everything is being done to save their lives, but as yet the physician cannot tell what the outcome will be.

FARMERS INSTITUTES ARE BUSY.

Successful One Held at Hibbing Yesterday.

Hibbing.—The disagreeable weather did not deter many farmers from coming to town to attend the farmer's institute. The institute opened in the morning and held afternoon and evening meetings.

F. B. McLeren, of Wrenshall, who had charge of the Institute at Cook, was again in charge, aided by C. E. Brown of Elk River; H. K. Larson, of Bernier; A. B. Hostetter, of Duluth, and others, who addressed the assemblage upon farming topics. Today the institute will be held at Eveleth, where the Commercial club is also planning to royally welcome the visitors.

NEARLY SINKS IN HARBOR.

Steamer Odanah in Trouble at Duluth.

Duluth.—While trying to leave the harbor, loaded with ore for Lake Erie, in the heavy gales, the steamer Odanah of the Pickands-Mather Company hit the north pier of the Duluth ship canal and stove in her bow. The vessel had to be beached on the shore of Park Point to prevent her sinking. Divers are ascertaining the extent of the damage.

MINNESOTA'S WEALTH LEAPS.

Bank Deposits Increase $90,000,000 in Two Years.

The most remarkable statement of financial conditions in the Northwest that has ever been published is contained in a compilation made by the Security National bank, of Minneapolis, copies of which have been placed in the hands of all the leading financiers of the country.

It discloses that the bank deposits of Minnesota have increased in two years over $90,000,000; that the bank deposits of Iowa, in the same period, have increased almost $90,000,000, and that the deposits of North Dakota and South Dakota show, respectively, increases of $19,000,000 and $25,000,000 in the two-year period.

Such a showing of potential wealth in the Northwest is a surprise even to financial men who have followed the developments in all lines of activity. For the last year or two the Northwest has been in the position of a money lender, its money has sought investment in other sections and few demands have been made upon the East for the financing of Northwestern enterprises.

The reason is manifest in a study of the comparative tables prepared by the Security National bank. The figures show the deposits in state and national banks on about Sept. 1, or as near that date as the bank call will permit. For the four states named, the total deposits at the beginning of September, 1909, are as follows:

Iowa, $372,575,000; Minnesota, $269,948,000; South Dakota, $78,830,000; North Dakota, $58,753,000. The deposits in the four states exceed $780,000,000.

Tremendous Development.

A thorough appreciation of the tremendous development in the Northwest in the last few years is secured by an examination of the comparative tables for the four states accompanying which show deposits for a period of 12 years. The steady growth that marked the earlier years has been followed by a jump in deposits during the last two years that almost exceeds belief. Minnesota's deposits increased $74,000,000 and Iowa's $76,000,000 in the last year. This increase was accompanied by only a normal increase in the number of banks.

The Northwest is now in a position where it finances its annual crop movement practically without outside financial help. It is apparent from the inquiries that are being directed toward the Twin Cities by outside investors of capital, and the interest manifested in the Northwest by the greatest masters of industry and transportation in the country, that new riches are to be poured into the country tributary to Minneapolis, in the shape of increased railroad development and added industrial activities.

WON'T SELL TO INDIANS.

Prosecutions Will Start If Pledges are Violated.

While people in the northern part of the state have been led to believe that the department of the inetrior has stopped all attempt to get evidence against liquor dealers selling intoxicants to Indians, secretary of the Prohibition party has received official notice that special officers have been at work steadily since the first prosecutions and information, sufficient to convict, has been obtained against five dealers at Grand Marais, one of the points at which the illegal trade is said to have centered.

Three officers arrived at that village, which is located on the north shore of Lake Superior in Cook county, about Nov. 1. Aided by residents of the town who had entered complaints, evidence against the places selling to Indians was quickly gathered. In accordance with the policy of the department of the interior, the saloonkeepers were called to the court house and confronted with the evidence.

Instead of starting the prosecution, the special officers presented a complete set of conditions, which bound the dealers not to sell intoxicants to the Indians or to allow Indians in their saloons or barrooms and to immediately give information against any person doing so.

The signatures of every saloonkeeper and bartender in Grand Marais was obtained to the document. This was then sent to headquarters, with the evidence which had been obtained.

MRS. LEDBETER ENTERS PLEA.

Says Not Guilty to Indictment Charging Murder.

Mankato.—Mrs. Grace Ledbeter pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging her with murder in the first degree. Frank Smith's attorney submitted a motion to dismiss the indictment and discharge the defendant, on the ground that W. R. Geddes, one of the witnesses examined by the grand jury in finding the indictment, was previously attorney for Smith, and that his evidence was gained from Smith as such attorney.

Students Judging Cattle.

South St. Paul.—A feature of interest to the Northwestern Live Stock show in South St. Paul was the students' judging contest in which the students of the various agricultural colleges of the Northwest were afforded an opportunity to show the practical value of their college training. This contest took place after the opening addresses by President C. N. Cosgrove of the Northwestern Live Stock Association and President C. P. Craig of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association.

JEFFRIES IS FAVORITE; ODDS ARE FICTITIOUS

No Reason Why White Man Should Be Two to One This Early in the Game.

Jeffries and Johnson are now tied up with theatrical dates and the public may expect their press agents to keep it informed of their doings, some real, some otherwise. One of the first was about a boxing bout between Jeffries and Sam Berger in which Sam blacked the former champion's eye. Usually the blacking is done by the hero, but this time the press agent fixed it up so that he could show Berger hiding from the "alfalfa king" for 20 minutes until he obtained a promise that Jeff wouldn't kill him.

Johnson and his auto speed mania is good for an item about twice a week. The big black has a 72-mile an hour machine. Some judge will send him to jail one of these days and Johnson will cut out the speed business. He cares nothing for a $100 fine and delights in peeling a century note off a big roll containing four or five thousand dollars and paying his fine.

Even with the proposed bout approximately eight months distant the question of betting on the result has already been taken up. The day the articles were signed the Johnson side refused to make the large side bet on the ground that "Jeffries will probably be a 2-to-1 favorite, and we want ring-side odds."

Why should Jeff be such a ridiculous favorite? Six years will have elapsed since he engaged in a battle. While the preliminary training he has indulged in the past fe wmonths may have encouraged him and his manager, Berger, to believe he could "come back," it is entirely too early to tell much about it. Remember that, as a rule, they don't "come back" after a long period of idleness, and many a star has tried it.

Don't bet a dollar on the bout either way at this early date. No matter what price is quoted, the odds will be fictitious. It will be impossible to quote a safe price either way until it is known how good Jeffries can get. This cannot be found out until he has been in training several weeks.

ONE OF ILLINOIS' STARS.

Hull, who plays center for the Urbana boys, did good work during the season and aided materially in the victories scored by the orange and blue. He showed well in kicking goals from touchdowns.

Wants "Jiggs" for Manager.

If a satisfactory price can be agreed upon "Jiggs" Donahue, former first baseman of the Chicago American league team and now belonging to the Minneapolis club of the American association, will manage the Dayton Central league team in 1910. The new backers of the Dayton team desire to make it a strong one and are seeking Donahue as its leader. Efforts were made to secure Billy Smith, late of Atlanta, but he preferred a berth in the Eastern league.

Daly's Protest Is Not Upheld.

Alfredo de Oro, who was awarded the referee's decision in a series of games with John Daly of Chicago for the world's championship honors in three-cushion-carom billiards, was finally upheld when a committee dismissed a protest filed by Daly that De Oro had used a ball not sanctioned by the rules.

Oral Betting Not Illegal.

The New York bookmakers won a great victory in the court of appeals when a decision was handed down in the cases of Orlando Jones and Sol Lichtenstein, holding that oral betting on horse races is not a violation of the law which was passed at the instance of Gov. Hughes.

Chance Wants Right Hander.

"With one more right-hander able to take his turn with Overall, Brown and Reulbach, the Cubs should bag the National league pennant in 1910," said Manager Chance before leaving Chicago for the coast.

HE DISCOVERED THE CULPRIT

Announcement of School Principal Not at All Comforting to the Teacher.

One of the women teachers went to the principal of a school in Queen's borough the other day. "Mr. Mark," she said, "I think you had better go upstairs. A substitute teacher is on duty up there, and I am afraid she is having a terrible time. The noise is so terrific the children down here scarcely can study."

The principal went up the stairs two steps at a time, and the noise soon ceased. When he returned to the lower room his face was grim. "Miss Henderson," he said, "if you hear any more of those noises let me know at once."

"Indeed I will," she replied. "It is simply outrageous that parents should bring their children up so they will behave that way. Did you find out who the children were?"

"Yes, I found out," the principal said, scowlingly. "One is your nephew and the other is my son," he replied, and the woman teacher almost collapsed.—New York Press.

Eating for Strength.

The greatest pleasure to be derived from eating is the pleasure one gets in the knowledge that his food is giving him greater strength and vitality.

Because of this fact there is a constant increase in the consumption of Quaker Oats; every time the strength making qualities of Quaker Oats have been tested by scientific investigation or by experiments in families it has been found to be a food without an equal.

It builds the muscles and brain without taxing the digestive organs; it costs so little anyone can afford it, and it is so carefully prepared and packed that it is absolutely pure and clean. A Quaker Oats eating family is always a healthy family. 11

Quaker Oats is packed in regular size packages and also in large size family packages. The latter very convenient for those not near the store.

Ready for the End.

The rector and a farmer were discussing the subject of pork one day and the rector displayed considerable interest in a pen of good-sized Berkshires. "Those pigs of yours are in fino condition, Tomkinson," he remarked. "Yes, sur; they be," replied the matter-of-fact farmer. "Ah, sur, if we was all of us only as fit to die as they be, sur, we'd do."—London News.

After acquiring all the knowledge he can from books, many a man takes a postgraduate course by marrying a widow.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs, & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

If man were not vain the power of woman would cease.—Smart Set.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES, BACKACHE
1875 "Guaranteed"

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brentwood
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

PATENTS OBTAINED OR NO CHARGE MADE
Send sketch for free search and report, also Guide Book. E. P. BUNYEA CO., Washington, D. C.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 48-1909.

Silence!
The instinct of modesty natural to every woman is often a great hindrance to the cure of womanly diseases. Women shrink from the personal questions of the local physician which seem indelicate. The thought of examination is abhorrent to them, and so they endure in silence a condition of disease which surely progresses from bad to worse.
It has been Dr. Pierce's privilege to cure a great many women who have found a refuge for modesty in his offer of FREE consultation by letter. All correspondence is held as sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores and regulates the womanly functions, abolishes pain and builds up and puts the finishing touch of health on every weak woman who gives it a fair trial.
It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.
You can't afford to accept a *secret* nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

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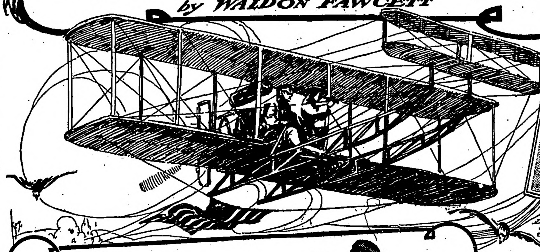
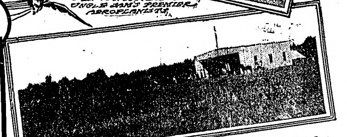
UNCLE SAM'S AEROPLANE SQUAD

by WALDON FAWCETT

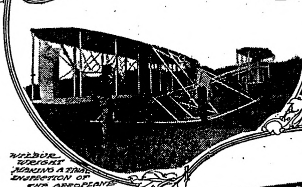


LIEUT. LAHM, & LT. HUMPHRIES, UNCLE SAM'S PREMIER AEROPLANISTS.

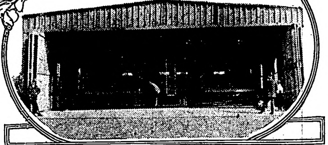
THE AEROPLANE SQUAD



THE NEW U. S. GOV'T. AVIATION FIELD AT COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND



WILBUR WRIGHT MAKING A FINAL INSPECTION OF THE AEROPLANE



THE AEROPLANE SHED AT THE NEW AVIATION FIELD.

WITH the establishment of a United States government aviation field at College Park, Md., a brand new branch of the regular army has come into its own. This latest innovation in Uncle Sam's military establishment is an aeroplane squad, or, as it is designated officially, the aeroplane detachment of the United States signal corps. The signal corps has had for more than a year past a balloon squad or balloon detachment made up of enlisted men of the signal corps, who devote their entire time to aeronautical work, but the new organization is separate and quite apart from this. Indeed, it is generally considered to represent a higher development of military specialization, in the same proportion that the aeroplane marks an advance over the balloon as an instrument for use in warfare.

The new aeroplane detachment, which at the outset numbers only 11 men, or rather a corporal and 10 privates, is further notable from the fact that it is the first organization of the kind in the world. The American war department has been severely criticised for being behind the military departments of certain foreign governments, particularly France and Germany, in aeronautical investigation and experiment, but it has now, in some degree, made up for lost prestige by inaugurating the first full-fledged aeroplane corps. The federal government's new aviation field is, for the time being, as much a school of instruction for the men of the aeroplane squad as it is for the two lieutenants who are to qualify as the army's pioneer aviators. There is this difference, however, that the men, in effect, have to work out their own salvation as aeroplane mechanicians and aerodrome keepers, while Lieut. Lahm and Lieut. Humphries had a competent instructor in the person of Wilbur Wright to teach them the alphabet of aeroplaning.

Army officers are already congratulating themselves that the new aeroplane squad was organized at the very outset of the army's experiments in this most important branch of aeronautics. The outcome is sure to be in contrast to the history of American military ballooning, wherein there were innumerable disappointments. Particularly was this the case during the Spanish-American war, when the war department sought to get results with war balloons in the hands of men who had had no opportunity to specialize in this unusual line of work. The newly-organized aeroplane detachment, on the other hand, will grow up in our military aeroplane work from its inception. What is more, these caretakers of the sky sentries have acquired experience of the most valuable kind in establishing Uncle Sam's first aviation field. It is not meant, of course, that the soldiers had much hand in clearing the field, blasting out stumps or erecting the unpretentious shed that shelters the $30,000 craft, but they did almost everything else connected with setting things in order, not forgetting the transportation of army aeroplane No. 1 by wagon from its previous resting place at Fort Myer, Va., a dozen miles away. The insight thus gained into the how of such things will be well nigh invaluable, since it will make it possible to send this squad around the country to lay out aviation fields wherever needed by the army.

While, as has been explained, the new aeroplane detachment is entirely separate and distinct from the balloon squad, its brief history is linked at many points with that of the older branch of the aeronautical division. Some of the star members of the original balloon squad have latterly been transferred to the aeroplane detachment and indeed the new organization will have a sort of a dual existence as a regular aeroplane corps and emergency balloon squad, since the members will have charge of any flights that may be made from the capital in signal corps balloons, the regular balloon squad having been transferred meanwhile to Fort Omaha and Fort Leavenworth. The present membership of the aeroplane detachment, alike to that of the balloon squad, is expected to be merely the nucleus for a much more numerous body later on—when Uncle Sam shall have gone in more extensively for military aeronautics.

The aeronautical division of the signal corps, of which both the new aeroplane detachment and the balloon squad are branches, was established as a result of the pride and interest aroused by Lieut. Lahm's victory in the first great international balloon race, held in Europe in 1896. The young American army officer, then barely 28 years of age, who, unknown and unheralded, defeated the most experienced aeronauts of Europe, is the selfsame Lahm who is now qualifying at College Park as our premier army aeroplanist and who is in general command of the aeroplane detachment. He had made about 40 balloon flights ere he ascended for the first time in an aeroplane and he has the complete confidence of his men—an important requisite in a new and untried realm such as military aeronautics.

The order formally creating the aeronautical division of the signal corps was issued on August 1, 1907, and the new organization was launched with a membership of a sole individual, Sergeant Edward Ward, who has since graduated to the position of head chauffeur for the chief of the general staff. Gradually the membership grew to a dozen or more. At first the work of the new organization was merely with the old balloons of foreign make which had been purchased by the United States during the Spanish war and had been in storage ever since. Then came army dirigible No. 1, which the war department purchased from Capt. Thomas Baldwin, and finally the initial Wright aeroplane, which is now at College Park. At the outset the headquarters of the aeronautical division were at Fort Myer, Va., and the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of the aeronautical division displayed their versatility by handling indiscriminately spherical balloons, dirigible and aeroplane.

When the signal corps completed its fine, new plant for generating hydrogen gas at Fort Omaha it was decided to make the western post the headquarters for all army balloon work and the dirigible was transferred thither. With it went the balloon squad. Consequently, when the Wright aeroplane was accepted by the government and preparations were undertaken for establishing a government school for aeroplanists, it was necessary to organize an aeroplane detachment as a new adjunct. As has been explained, some of the most capable men were transferred from the balloon squad and others were selected from the ranks of the signal corps, every effort being made to pick men who by reason of training or temperament may be expected to develop into genuine specialists in the work.

Much of the work which the men of the aeroplane detachment are doing at College Park represents brand new experience to them. Several of the members of the detachment have been working around this same airship for more than a year past, or throughout all the trial and test flights at Fort Myer, but their participation then was very different from their present responsibilities. So long as the aeroplane was the property of the Wright brothers all the United States signal corps men were permitted to do was to wheel the machine from the shed to the starting point of a flight and to wheel it back to the shelter after a flight. The starting of the motor, all adjustments of the mechanism and such repairs as were necessary from time to time were attended to by the Wrights in person or by Charles Taylor, their mechanic.

Now, however, that the flying machine has been turned over to the government, all this devolves upon the men of the aeroplane detachment. They look after the weight tower, haul up the weight and arrange the starting rail with due reference to the direction of the wind. In addition to moving the machine from the shed when a flight is ordered they make the preliminary inspection and tests of the working parts and start the motor. Finally it falls to the lot of this group of young men to procure the needed material and make all necessary repairs. There is no doubt that they will get plenty of practice in tinkering with the sky scout for it is expected that once the army officers have the new vehicle to themselves they will inaugurate a series of experiments and introduce new attachments designed specially to adapt the aeroplane to the exigencies of military service.

The members of the aeroplane detachment are decidedly alert and take a real interest in their noval occupation. Corporal H. Marcus, who is in command, hails from Detroit and has been in the military service of the country for 12 or 13 years, although he has only been in the signal corps about a year and a half. Another man who has had considerable experience in the army is B. T. Hyde of Washington, D. C., whereas E. O. Eldred of Denver, a member of the old balloon squad, has now had two and a half years of practically continuous aeronautical work. Other members of the aeroplane detachment are Bert Brown of Brooklyn, Roy J. Hart of Washington, D. C., Eulie P. Gomeringer of Brooklyn, K. L Kintzel of Tamaqua, Pa., Bruce Pierce of Atlanta, Ga., F. G. Clark of Gloster, Mo., and S. J. Idzorek of New York City.

The boys have their own cook in the person of William A. Abolin, who enlisted in the army from Jersey City, and while the quarters which have been provided at the new aviation field are not perhaps quite as comfortable as the barracks at a military post, they serve the purpose very acceptably and are a big improvement over a camp with canvas tents. The frame building which houses the aeroplane at College Park is about twice as large as the aeroplane shed which was constructed at Fort Myer, Va., when the Wrights first brought their machine there. The rear portion of the College Park structure is given over for sleeping quarters for the men. Just back of the building is a double tent, which serves as kitchen and mess or eating tent. A good well has been provided close at hand. The aeroplane shed is perhaps a third of a mile across the aviation field from the railroad station at College Park and is several hundred yards farther distant from the trolley line to Washington. However, horses and automobiles are employed by the army officers to cover the distance quickly and the enlisted men have the use of a motor cycle, a type of vehicle which is fast coming to have an important place in the activities of the signal corps.

By reason of weather conditions and other circumstances there will be many days when aeroplane flights at College Park will be few and far between, but the men of the aeroplane detachment will have something to occupy their leisure time on such occasions. Foremost among the occupations planned is practice in telegraphy. All of the men of the signal corps are expected to know something of the practical side of telegraphy and this accomplishment will be especially essential to the members of the aeroplane detachment because of the important work in wireless and other telegraphy which the United States army officers propose to carry on by means of airships and war balloons. In order to qualify the men for this work, short telegraph lines have been constructed at the College Park field, with sending and receiving stations at opposite ends of the building and at almost any hour of the day members of the detachment can be found at the keys at these stations.

How late in the autumn the aeronautical activities will continue at College Park will be dependent of course largely upon the weather. The government has leased its aviation field until next March, with privilege of renewal and in the event that the coming winter is an open one it would not be surprising if work continues off and on all through the winter. The men of the aeroplane detachment can be made comfortable in their presentent quarters, and the machine is well housed. The experience which the members of the aeroplane detachment are gaining will undoubtedly prove valuable in enabling them to take charge of the field when the next international aviation meet is held in this country next year as the result of the victory of Glenn Curtiss in France a few months ago.

It will be remembered that the United States army balloon squad did efficient work in connection with aeronautics at the Jamestown exposition and at the start of the great international balloon race at St. Louis. The same proficiency could be expected of the army aeroplanists in handling the machines at the meet next year. Especially would they be qualified to render such aid to the avaiators if the meet is held at the College Park ground. Washington and Baltimore are now cooperating energetically for the selection of this territory as the scene of the aerial free-for-all of 1910, and it is expected that one of the strongest claims for its selection will be found in the fact that Uncle Sam has ready to hand at College Park an acceptable aviation field manned by soldiers who are thoroughly familiar not only with local conditions but also with the technical side of aeronautics.

NEW GOLD BRICK GAMES.

Americans are the cream of the credulous, declares a writer in Pearson's Magazine. We sometimes harbor the idea that the Britisher is the most ready and willing of all men to part with his money to a sure thing gamester, but when it comes to competition against all comers the average American hits the bullseye.

The sure thing men of to-day (incorporated) know this and build upon it. One of the biggest of them claimed not long ago that if he were given time he could sell worthless stock to three Americans out of every five, provided the gullible three had the money or could raise it.

He actually counts upon one victim for every 50 circulars sent out through the mails. The common average, as the postal officials tell you, is one dupe for every hundred circulars. Not bad, considering the cheapness of printing and postage.

There is a firm in New York that collects and sells addresses of people who buy things through the mails or who have at some time evinced a desire to do so. These addresses are sold at $8 a thousand. They are assorted under various headings. If, for example, 12,000 men have sent in applications for wives to a New York matrimonial bureau that list is worth $6 to a $3 diamond ring concern that is setting up a circular mill.

The sure thing operator has passed through various stages of progress. The now unsafe shell game, gold brick and green goods swindles which he operated with such profitable results in the eighties and the early nineties made way for the half-interest game, which flourished 10 years ago, and the employment game, which is still going on, though not to its former extent.

The half-interest advertiser sold you a partnership in anything from a peanut stand to a piano factory. When you had bought it the next thing was to find it, or if you found it you discovered that it belonged to somebody else who knew nothing about the men who sold it to you.

The employment game consists of an opportunity to sell on high salary the goods or the stock of a company in which you must first buy shares. Then when you have paid over your money you are assigned a territory, generally a long distance from the company's office. After you have gone at your own expense to Milwaukee, Dubuque or Kansas City, there to await telegraphic orders as to what to do next, you take it out in waiting. The orders never come, and when you get back to the company's office you find that the company has floated away on the magic carpet, nobody knows where.

But it was soon found by the swindlers that these devices, like the green goods game, were rather crude and almost equally unsafe. So to the education of the man who ran the half interest or employment scheme was added a post-graduate course in high finance.

It came to be recognized by the swindling gentry that there was nothing like a corporation when one wanted to do a really safe and prosperous business. Then, too, the corporation must have something somewhere.

If it is a mining company it must have a hole in the ground. If it is a rubber or coffee company it must have some sort of concession from the Mexican or a South American government, which it is always very easy to get. If it is a cotton concern it must have a fence corner somewhere down south.

These things are actually necessary in order to show in court when the time comes that the men who have taken your money have endeavored to carry out their part of the contract and that they have failed is merely their misfortune. For to fail in business is not necessarily a crime.

WHAT, INDEED?

"James was always kind of morose," said Mrs. Page to her caller, "but now he's married again, seems as if he couldn't bear to have anybody smile. 'There you go, he says to Almiry, the other day, 'always singing them secular songs in this vale of woe. What if you was took sudden,' says he, 'and called to your last account with the "Soldier's Tear" in your mouth?' "—Exchange.

CHIGGER HAS MULTIPLIED

Since its introduction from America the chigger has spread far and wide along the west coast of Africa and is now a greatly dreaded pest.

NEVERTHTLESS.

It is pretty hard to become enthusiastic over a woman who has ceased to care what other women are wearing.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1909. NO. 36.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

He Doesn't Like to Be Written Up

BRADLEY
THE PRESS

TWELVE years ago, when Senator-elect William O'Connell Bradley of Kentucky, was governor of that state, a youth who at 15 was carrying the editorial burden of a weekly newspaper in a country town in Illinois drifted into Frankfort on a bicycle trip. There wasn't much to see in Frankfort except the state capitol, so he went up there.

It was the young editor's first inspection of a state capitol, and his eyes were open for everything. Naturally the sign "Governor's Office" interested him, and he quickly decided to call on the governor. He sent in his card and presently the doorkeper returned and said: "The governor will see you."

Then did the visitor really wish that his curiosity about the governor's office hadn't got the better of him. It would be manifestly improper to intrude on the governor's time without some motive, and still the young editor couldn't think of any motive. On the way to the inner office he decided to take the governor into his confidence and confess that there wasn't any cause for the visit, except a small matter of editorial courtesy.

Prompted, no doubt, by that spirit that has made him the head of his party in the state and that enabled him to win his fight for the senate against apparently overwhelming odds, Gov. Bradley talked to the boy journalist for an hour, speaking most interestingly on subjects that could not fail to interest even a youth that didn't have a news instinct.

The governor described his early experiences as a Republican in a Democratic hotbed, when to go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket was only one form of committing suicide. He told how at one period of his political activity it became necessary for all the Republicans of the town in which he lived to fortify themselves in a house and defend themselves against Democratic raiders who were thirsting for blood.

There were so many of these stories that the hour had passed before either the governor or his visitor knew it, and when the boy editor finally excused himself he carried away a picture bearing the governor's autograph.

When Gov. Bradley won his successful fight before the Kentucky legislature a few weeks ago the editor, who had been reduced by lapse of time to just plain reporter, remembered these stories of the early days, and wrote the senator-elect asking the privilege of telling them to the whole country. Gov. Bradley's reply stamps him as a man who is going to make himself disliked in Washington if he doesn't change his mind:

"There is nothing that is more distasteful to me than to talk about myself, and you must excuse me from entering into an account of my past experience as a politician. I have never written it up, and never expect to."

Hobo in the President's Private Car

TAFT SPECIAL

A TRAMP got into President Taft's private car recently, and a very surprised tramp he must have been, for he was pounced upon by two of the most muscular Pullman porters he had ever seen and then arrested by Secret Service Officer Sloan.

It was on the Federal express, running from Boston to Washington, on the rear end of which the president's private car Mayflower was coupled at New Haven.

The tramp got on somewhere along the line. There were two day coaches ahead of the presidential car, and they were so crowded that they couldn't have looked healthy to the most optimistic of tramps. But there was a Pullman, and it looked nice and dark. and so the wanderer strolled in and hid himself.

It was Letcher, one of the porters, who found the visitor crouched in a dark corner of the tiny kitchen. He made a dive for the man and got him in a clinch. Then he called his fellow porter, Anderson. The two of them had the tramp so scared that he could hardly see by the time the secret service men came in and put him under arrest.

At Bridgeport the tramp was turned over to the police. He tried to say that he was a brakeman on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, but the trainmen knew better. Mr. Taft slept right through it, and never knew a thing about it until the next morning.

This Kind of Servant at a Premium

WASHINGTON housekeepers are inclined to think that T. B. Witherspoon of St. Louis was romancing recently when he told of a negro servant who has been in his employ for 15 years. It appears that the negro was given ten days' leave and money to spend for a trip down to New Orleans, but in three days turned up again, and here is the way Mr. Witherspoon explains the negro's return, quoting the servant:

"'You see, suh, it done get mighty miserably cold night after I lef' you, and I knows dat Miss Kate (my wife) ain't got no business tryin' to work dat furnace, and I know you ain't gwine to bother with it. Nary one of you got enny business with a dirty old furnace, least of all Miss Kate, who ain't got no right to soil her little han's. I couldn't sleep good thinkin' about it, an' dat's why I gits back quicker'n I 'spected.'

"There is a specimen act of an old-time, true-hearted darky, whose first thought is of the comfort of his employer." If Witherspoon could find about a thousand like that servant, the St. Louis man could make a good commission by shipping them to Washington.

Pages in the Senate Mimic Big Men

IT IS the custom for the senate pages to hold two or three mock senate sessions every winter. These sessions are held on afternoons when the senate is not sitting, and are conducted with all the solemnity and poise of a regular meeting.

One day the youngsters were conducting a mock trial of the Swayne impeachment case. "Billy" Annin was presiding. Another youngster was posing as Anthony Higgins, counsel for Judge Swayne, and was interrogating a witness. Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, came into the senate chamber unexpectedly, and, seeing what was going on, took a seat near the entrance to the cloakroom.

Presently an intricate parliamentary question arose, and half a dozen pages were on their feet asking for recognition. Mr. Spooner thought he might be able to clarify the question. Accordingly he approached his seat and called out: "Mr. President!"

The irrepressible "Billy" was not taken back. "The chair will recognize the senator from Wisconsin," he said, as he brought down the gavel and nodded to Mr. Spooner.

The ease and poise of the youngster startled Senator Spooner, and it was nearly a minute before he could control his twinkling eyes.

"Is it not out of order," he asked, "to permit so many senators to address the chair at the same time?"

"It is decidedly out of order," said the piping voice in the vice-president's chair.

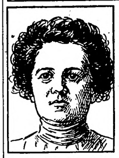
"The point made by the senator from Wisconsin is well taken. The senate will come to order."

In the house of representatives there are 23 pages, and in the senate 16.

According to the regulations, no page can be under 12 years or over 16 years of age.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

DELVES INTO OTHER WORLD

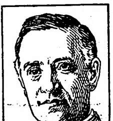


Believers in the occult are all agog over the visit to the United States of Madame Eusapia Paladino—she pronounces it Ay-u-sah-pe-a Paladeeno—a famous Italian spiritualistic medium, who came from her native country to be examined by the American Society for Scientific Research. She is the medium through whom Prof. Caesar Lombroso, the criminologist, promised to converse after his death. Lombroso died recently and his death has revived interest in the madame.

In the presence of newspaper reporters and theatrical people, at a private seance, she performed feats which surprised the beholders. Though men held her feet and knees and declare that they did not move, while her hands were always visible, she caused a table to rise four feet off the stage and remain suspended half a minute. When it fell to the floor it landed on the foot of an observer, who complained in English. The medium cannot understand one word of English, but understood the complaint and answered it in Italian. Articles of furniture were moved about, a bell, a plate, a flute and a tambourine were picked up by an immense hand, curtains were blown about and people were toched by some invisible object. All the time an electric light was burning in the room.

"English John," the spirit entity that accompanies Mme. Paladino and moves heavy objects for her, works, according to Sir Oliver Lodge, like an invisible animal of a good deal more strength than hers which does her bidding—at times. Sir Oliver Lodge was a member of the English Society for Psychical Research and early in the nineties that organization was about to put its approval upon the Neapolitan medium as a person with supernormal powers, when she was discovered doing some crude trick work at Cambridge. The society then repudiated her.

FALCONIO TO GET RED HAT



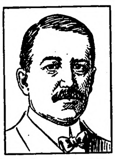
It is pretty generally believed among Catholics that Mgr. Falconio, papal delegate to the United States, is to be made a cardinal. Persons in a position to know, who have just returned from Rome, say it is the intention of the pope to confer the red hat on Mgr. Falconio.

Mgr. Falconio is a native of Abruzzi, which lies in the mountainous country east of Rome, on the Adriatic. He has himself said that at 15 he desired to become a priest, but this desire was rather discouraged by his father, who, although a man of pious convictions, had cherished other plans for his son. His mother, however, encouraged the idea, and at the age of 18 Diomede Falconio entered the Franciscan order, sailing four years later for America.

The boy was then too young to assume the name of priest and he became a teacher of the classics at St. Bonaventure college, of which he was later made president. He set diligently to work mastering English from his associates in the faculty and from members of the student body itself. After a period of six months' further study in the college he was made a priest and was known as Father Diomede. He remained in college work for three or four years, when he was assigned with Father Anacletus to missionary work at Winsted, Conn. He remained there for two years, and then, in obedience to the command of the minister general he went to Newfoundland in the same capacity.

He was rewarded by the pope in August, 1899, with the important post of apostolic delegate to the Dominion of Canada. His unusual familiarity with matters of ecclesiastical administration singled him out for the still more important post at Washington when a vacancy was created by the appointment of Martinelli as cardinal.

YOUNG GOTHAM FINANCIER



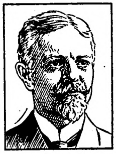
Gates W. McGarrah, president of the Mechanics' National bank, went to New York City not so very long ago from up-state, seeking his fortune, and soon added his name to the long list of country boys who have made good in metropolitan affairs. He was born about 45 years ago at Monroe, Orange county, N. Y. He got his first taste of banking as a clerk in the bank at Goshen, near his birthplace.

After some years of experience as a country banker, he decided to try New York, and arrived in the metropolis some 15 years ago. His first position was at the Produce Exchange bank. Then he went over to the Leather Manufacturers' bank, where he worked his way right up the line, becoming cashier and eventually president.

Then the Merchants' National bank desired to have Mr. McGarrah as its president. The only way to do it was to combine with the Mechanics' National. The merger was soon brought about. It was especially easy owing to the fact that the two banks were next door to each other. A hole was knocked through the wall separating them and the merger was made.

Mr. McGarrah is a member of the clearing house committee and was for two years secretary of the clearing house, being one of the youngest men to hold that position.

PEACE LEADER IN A WAR



Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of the tenth district of Missouri, may be president of the Interparliamentary Peace tribunal of 2,000 members, but that is no guarantee that he will have peace. At the present moment the congressman is the center of a war, a war that is directed against him because he has too many affiliations with St. Louis beer and breweries, opponents say. The congressman was scheduled to speak November 11 from a St. Louis Presbyterian church pulpit on the subject of international peace.

This stirred the members of the young men's church clubs of the city to say, "Huh, here is an advocate of peace, a man who drinks beer, which causes fights."

Then the young men's club members got out their pens and wrote a letter calling the congressman the "kaiser of the St. Louis Germans." The letter asserted that the address was untimely, because Congressman Bartholdt is not working for peace when he does not help to stop liquor law infractions.

As a peace advocate, Congressman Bartholdt has once been recommended for the Nobel prize of $40,000, which ex-President Roosevelt captured by ending the Russo-Jap war, and he has been made the custodian of a trust peace fund of $41,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie.

His idea of the way in which national peace can be assured is the guaranteeing of territorial and political integrity and home rule by a congress of nations, equal opportunities for trade in all lands, and a congress for the passing of international laws, and no armies.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Rats Under Ban in New York Schools

CRUSADE AGAINST RATS

NEW YORK.—The interest in various important features of the day's news recently was completely overshadowed in certain sections of the city by a rumor that a great public uprising against the wearing of "rats" in women's hair has been started, and that the hirsute rodents were doomed to extinction.

"Down with the rat!" it was asserted was to be the battle cry.

The rumor caused consternation, not only in several co-educational institutions, where the matter came up for swift and decisive adjustment, but in department stores and other places, where mere man had put his foot down hard on the familiar feminine head adornment, and there were unmistakable rumblings of a revolution to be heard wherever the question was discussed.

The trouble started at the Erasmus Hall high school, where the assistant principal, Miss Kate E. Turner, laid down the law forbidding "rats" or "switches," and the following day enforcing the law against violators by forcably removing the offending adornments.

While these momentous events were transpiring in the borough across the bridge, indignation was at an even higher boiling point in the department store district in Manhattan. In several of the big stores notices were posted in prominent places that "rats" in the hair of employes would not be tolerated, the penalty for ignoring the order to be dismissal.

During the luncheon hour nothing but the new order and plans for combating it were discussed. In one store it was decided that a committee should wait upon the manager and ask him to rescind the order or face a general strike.

"This is the most outrageous proceeding I ever heard of," said one young woman, "and I think we would be fools to submit to it.

"Why, they wouldn't dare to do such things in Siberia or China or wherever it is they have a czar. I for one am going to wear just as big a 'rat' as I like, and I don't care if the floorwalker does report me."

May Go to Penitentiary in Barrel

ST. LOUIS.—The law of the State is responsible for Albert Kapp, son of a poor widow being a jail prisoner. The rule of the penitentiary is responsible for his being almost without clothing in the bastile.

Prisoners who reach the penitentiary under sentence, are divested of their clothes and the garments are burned. "Stir" clothes are provided and in these the unfortunates must live till their sentence expires and then in garb furnished by the big prison they fare forth into the world, a prey for the keen eyes of the sleuths.

Every man who is sentenced learns this from the old-timers and there is a rule in the city jail that men going up sell all their belongings before they start because the inscription of Dante is paraphrased into, "All property abandon ye who enter here" over the gates of the prison.

Kapp is a youth. He had some trouble with a man, and the man said it was an attempted robbery. The police, because Albert had been in trouble before, insisted on a two-years' sentence. So, following the custom of the jail, he sold to other inmates of the cells his possessions save a torn and frayed pair of trousers, a tattered shirt and a worn pair of shoes. His mother brought him some dainties and left him. She could not bear to come back and see the lad, mancled and leg ironed to the long chain. Neither did the boy wish her to come to see him go. He dreaded the scene. Their apprehension was not necessary.

Then the State decided there were extenuating circumstances in the case and in order to look the facts over again, and with a view perhaps to paroling the boy, the sheriff was asked not to take Albert with the thirty-eight other convicted persons to the penitentiary.

"But what am I going to do?" he asked Jailer Wolf, surveying his garments.

They were just sufficient to prevent him appearing a la Adam. The jailer laughed good naturedly and told the story of how Albert had divested himself in order that the State should not get any the better of him and how he would have to attend services Sunday in a blanket.

Hotel for Chinese Planned in Chicago

CHICAGO.—If Ah Sing, hero of Bret Harte's world-famous poem, were to pay a visit to Chicago within the next month or so, he would find himself able to enter a Chinese hotel, hand his grip to a Chinese bellboy, affix his signature to a Chinese register, eat a Chinese meal and sleep in a Chinese bed.

Also, he would be able to read a Chinese newspaper, to be awakened in the morning by a Chinese servant, to call for a cup of real Chinese tea and eat a dish of breakfast food hailing not from Battle Creek but Canton. And he could hear a Chinese orchestra playing Chinese popular songs.

For Chicago is to have a Chinese hotel, the first in the city operated on the "Oriental Plan." It is to be as complete and as modern as the best American hostelry. Everything in it is going to be Chinese, from the guests to the chop-sticks in the dining-room. Everything will be designed to make Ah Sing or any other oriental guest feel perfectly at home.

The new hotel will be located in the heart of the Chinese industrial center, at 112 Federal street. The lease for the building has been applied for by the Chinamen behind the move t establish their own hotel.

Cat Aids Auctioneer in Realty Sale

CHICAGO.—A big office cat, the pet of the real estate board, was, "assistant auctioneer" at a recent sale in the exchange rooms, and to tabby is given the credit for many raises in prices.

George L. Warner of the firm of Baird & Warner was the "emergency auctioneer," but before he had become initiated in his new task the cat appeared on the scene and perched herself upon the desk in front of the "realty salesman."

Mr. Warner started in as if he had been in the auction business all his life. The bids came in fast and in large sums. All the time the cat peered down at the men struggling to get a chance at a certain desirable piece of property.

Suddenly there was a lull in the proceedings. Bids were slow and the "raises" came dribbling along in small amounts. Auctioneer Warner couldn't understand it. He began to think that his success as a forceful auctioneer was to be short lived.

True, it was his first experience, but he had started out with such a rush of business that he was congratulating himself. He looked at the desk where tabby had been.

She had deserted her post. That seemed to explain the situation. A hurry call was sent for the cat. Scarcely had she resumed her place on the auction desk than the bidding livened up. Prices went soaring and the former enthusiasm was revived.

"And the cat came back," some one remarked.

After the sale was over it was agreed by all, including Mr. Warner, that tabby was responsible for making the day's sale successful.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN

STILL THE LAND OF PROMISE.

That America is still looked upon as a land of promise by the people of foreign countries is well illustrated by the desertion of some 200 men from the British warships which visited New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The Uinted States is still the lure of Europe, says Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Eldorado is yet west of the Atlantic. The experience of the English fleet is but a repetition of what has been met many times before by fleets visiting the American coast. There is always the temptation for the visiting tar to come ashore and forget to return. Perhaps they have relatives in this country ready to shield them and give them a home and a start in the new world. Perhaps they have merely absorbed the current European opinion that the way to fortune and comfort lies through the gates of New York. A striking contrast is offered between the experience of the American fleet on its recent world tour and the usual experience of the fleets visiting this country. It was one of the boasts of the returning American ships that the men aboard and ashore had conducted themselves with almost prefect decorum; that none had deserted, though opportunities to do so had been many. This is not to argue that American tars are any better grade of men than those of other navies—though we are pleased to believe they are—but merely indicates their different point of view.

The custom of turning up the trousers in damp weather presumably originated in the metropolis of Great Britain. Its practice there has been universal for several generations, and has been imitated by Americans affecting English styles. Years ago, when the fashion of trousers too long for the legs of the wearers, with the deliberate intention that they should be perpetually turned up, was first introduced, the humorous paragraphers said that Anglomaniacs who adopted it were going about with their trousers turned up because it was raining in London. From London, however, comes now a warning voice to the effect that turning up the trousers is a practice prejudicial to health. London is suffering from an epidemic of influenza, and a physician connected with one of the great hospitals suggests as among the causes of the outbreak the habit of turning up the trousers.

American exporters, it appears from a report of Special Agent Butman, are not sufficiently courteous in their business correspondence with Spanish-American dealers, and the fact is represented as operating to our disadvantage. Politeness goes far with the Latin-American buyer, he points out, and an instance is cited of loss of trade due to a curt acknowledgment by a New York house of a check from a Panama importer. Except with the mercantile firms of the old school with which traditions are strong, the omission has become general from commercial correspondence of the formulas of courtesy which once characterized it. The little niceties of phraseology with which letters were begun or ended are dispensed with under the new order of office economies, in which time-saving has become the main thing.

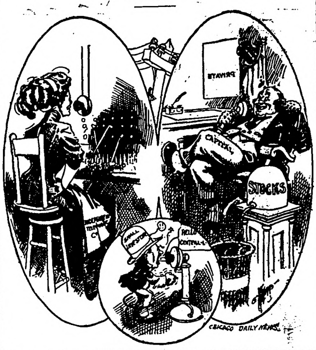
The disruption of the international potash syndicate, which is reported from Germany, calls attention to an industry that has grown to enormous proportions in recent years. Potash is used for reviving impoverished soils. There are immense beds of it in Germany and in the United States. During the present year Germany has taken steps to prevent the exportation of potash from Germany. It is expected that very low prices will result from the disagreement between the owners of large German mines.

The popular conception of warm countries, like Mexico, is that they are lands of plenty, because of the succession of crops that can be readily raised. But Mexico reports an experience suggesting a different state of things. An appeal comes from Guanajuato, where the crops were destroyed by an unusual visitation of cold weather and frost. The government has ordered from the United States by telegraph 200,000 bushels of corn, and undoubtedly more will have to be provided.

One of the trustees of a prominent college refused to vote for the admission of women to the law school, saying he was opposed to all change; he was even opposed to railroads and telephones. Such opposition as this will do any cause more good than harm.

A new explosive which can be hammered, burned or rammed down a gun without exploding is on the market. Just the thing for little Johnny's safe and sane Fourth next year!

BUSY.



NAVY TO BE REORGANIZED

BEST SYSTEM IN THE WORLD IS PLANNED.

Swift Board Appointed Months Ago Is About to Submit Its Report.

Washington.—The United States navy is to be reorganized from the newest leviathan of the "Dreadnought" type to the armored cruisers and auxiliaries.

Misfits, such as the Connecticut, the armor belt of which is said to be almost entirely below the water line, will henceforth be impossible.

The fleets of the world power of the western hemisphere are to become actually the nation's asset of pride on the seas instead of on the blue prints of bureaucratic experts, many of whom have never had the sting of salt winds in their nostrils.

In short, politics is to be removed from the management of naval bureaus and shipyards and fighting ships are to be built under the supervision of the men who fight them instead of along the plans of civilians and politicians.

The Swift board, named months ago to go to the bottom of the naval situation in the United States and bring out every fault, is about to make its report. The navy department has not yet learned that it is due for reconstruction.

Not since the Spanish war revealed the weakness of the American military establishment and the subsequent drastic reorganization which Elihu Root, then secretary of war, succeeded in bringing about, has there appeared a more general upheaval of the organization of the fighting forces of a world power than is foreshadowed in the Swift board report. The board has reached its verdict that the navy department must be reconstructed, after studying the systems of control in the admiralties of all the great nations.

The advisory board idea, for instance, is borrowed from the British admiralty and the plan to put young men in control and have the fighters decide what kind of ships to build is taken from the German system. Included in the report is a demand for a thorough reorganization of the navy yard administration.

CONSTABLE SAVED FROM MOB

Quarrel Over Children Playing Together Leads to Killing at Quincy—Lynching Party Foiled.

Quincy, Ill.—Constable James H. Dobbs narrowly escaped lynching at Columbus after he had shot and killed William Thompson, his neighbor.

The killing was the result of a quarrel over the children of the men.

Dobbs knocked Thompson down and then shot him to death. When word was brought here that a mob was forming to lynch Dobbs a number of officers hurried to Columbus in an automobile and brought Dobbs to this city, where he was lodged in jail.

Des Moines Lad Hangs Self.

Des Moines, Ia.—Harold Perkins, aged 16, who hanged himself to his bedroom door because he had been refused permission to attend the Drake-Ames football game, it is believed, expected his aunt to discover him and cut him down before he died.

Two German Aviators Killed.

Berin.—Dr. Brenckmann and Hugo Francke, the two most daring members of the Aero club of Berlin, lost their lives through the collapse of their balloon Kolmar. Their bodies were found near Fiume, Austria-Hungary.

May Surround Riff Tribesmen.

Melilla, Morocco.—Gen. Marina Friday left at the head of a considerable force of Spanish troops with the intention of surrounding Mount Veni—Buffur and isolating the Riff tribesmen, who are still intrenched there.

Eggs Are Brought from Shanghai.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer Empress of China, from the orient, brought 116 barrels of eggs from Shanghai. This is the first shipment of the kind to America.

STEAMERS FIGHT BIG SEAS

One Reaches Port After Hard Struggle, Other at Anchor in Disabled Condition.

St. Joseph, Mich.—Two of the finest passenger steamers of the Graham & Morton Transportation line, operating between Chicago, Holland and St. Joseph, suffered a narrow escape from foundering off this port.

The City of Benton Harbor lies at her docks here, having reached port after thrilling fight of five hours with a 60-mile gale of wind and snow, while the steamer Puritan, a staunch boat of steel, rudderless and to more or less extent at the mercy of the seas, lies off New Buffalo, some 18 miles south of here. Tugs from South Chicago are fighting their way across the lake to succor the disabled craft. Officials of the Graham & Morton Company here say the Puritan is in no danger, though her wireless is wrecked and communication with her is impossible.

A few hours out of Chicago the Puritan lost her rudder, and from then on until her anchors were dropped as a last resort she drifted helplessly at the mercy of wave and wind. Blown far from her course she was steadily making shoreward when anchors were dropped, which followed a thrilling attempt on the part of the Benton Harbor to put a line aboard the helpless boat. In the heavy gale, however, this was impossible. Before a line could be securely fastened it parted and an instant later the Benton Harbor's stern struck the Puritan's bow.

PRESIDENT EATS REAL FOOD

Taft Expresses Pleasure at Being Able to Partake of Dinner Without Making an Address.

Washington.—Satiated with possum dinners and elaborate banquets, he was forced to face in his recent trip from coast to coasa, President Taft sat down Thursday to a family Thansgiving dinner. The piece de resistance was a mastodonic turkey, that had been raised on a Rhode Island farm, and looked almost mountainous in its proportions.

"Thank goodness," the president sighed happily, as dessert was served, "I've had a dinner at which I haven't been compelled to make speeches, and where no reception committees lurked in the background. I've enjoyed food—real food—and I haven't had to work to get it."

The president did not have any guests at dinner. Only the members of the Taft family were present, including Mrs. Laughlin, sister of Mrs. Taft.

LYMAN J. GAGE IS MARRIED

Former Secretary of Treasury Weds Woman Whom He Induced to Join Theosophy Cult.

San Diego, Cal.—Former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman Judson Gage and Mrs. Frances Ada Ballou were married at the Coronado home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ballou.

The marriage license gives the bride's age as 25 and the groom's as 73. The wedding was private, only the parents of the bride and the attendants, Miss Helene Richards and Mr. Gage's brother-in-law, Col. Wesley Brainerd, witnessing the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Willard B. Thorpe, pastor of the First Congregational church of San Diego.

After a wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Gage started for Denver, Col. The courtship began with Mr. Gage's attempts to convert Mrs. Ballou to the theosophic faith.

Banker Accidentally Kills Self.

Webster City, Ia.—F. A. Edwards, president of the Webster City Savings bank, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen Tuesday and was compelled to throw a shoe through the big plate glass front window to attract aid. He died later at Mercy hospital. He was dusting the counter when his duster struck the cashier's revolver, exploding it. Mr. Edwards had been three times mayor of this city, postmaster under Cleveland, and was one of the best-known shorthorn cattle breeders in the west.

OPPOSITION FLOWN

FRIENDS OF SHIP SUBSIDY BILL NO LONGER FEAR FOES.

MEASURE WILL BE ADOPTED

Opponents Will No Longer Be Able to Influence Congressmen Against the Extension of Bounties to All American Ships.

Washington.—Congress will pass the ship subsidy bill at the coming session of congress and that, too, without much opposition.

The measure, say its friends, has passed the house in one form or another several times during the past few decades, but has been blocked in the senate as many times. This time there will be little opposition in the upper house, and the lower branch taking advantage of the situation probably will increase the sums to be granted to all American ships engaged in commerce between home and foreign ports.

The measure as it now stands, and as it will be presented to the house, provides subsidies only to South American and Asiatic ports, and these are so meager that their effect in building up an American merchant marine representative of the richest nation in the world would not be very great. These bounties, it is understood, will be increased to some extent and there will be a provision for extending the bounties to vessels plying to European ports.

Friends of the measure assert that this provision has heretofore been left out to avoid opposition from the powerful syndicate operating Atlantic liners. They now hold that the opposition of these interests will no longer be able to influence congressmen in the face of a sentiment that has become sweeping.

ARREST CUSTOM WEIGHER

Is Charged with Conspiracy—Collector Loeb Discharges Ten More Employes.

New York.—Federal prosecutors added another important chapter to the extensive investigation of alleged frauds in the customs service.

While new evidence was being presented to the federal grand jury with the purpose of obtaining more indictments Friday, Thomas C. Giddings, as assistant customs weigher, was arrested on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the importation of figs. Shortly before this Collector Loeb announced that he had removed ten more assistant weighers making a total of 83 men who had been dropped from the customs here since March 9. Mr. Loeb said these removals would complete the "house cleaning" which he has been carrying on since he assumed office.

IS VICTIM OF BLACK HAND

Unknown Men Shatter Italian's Store with Dynamite—Five Buildings Wrecked.

Danville, Ill.—A charge of dynamite weighing perhaps 25 pounds was exploded under the fruit and wine house of Joseph Mascari, 11 College street, Tuesday, utterly demolishing five buildings and causing $50,000 damage.

Buildings both to the north and to the south of the Mascari place were completely wrecked, and plate glass windows in every building for three squares were demolished. Mascari charged members of the "Black Hand" society with the crime, but he declined to say whether he had received threatening letters from any source.

ASTOR SAFE, SAYS SKIPPER

Captain Confirms Report That Yacht Nourmahal Was in San Juan Harbor November 17.

New York.—Col. John Jacob Astor and son, Vincent, with their guests and crew, are safe on board the yacht Nourmahal somewhere in West Indian waters. The yacht arrived at San Juan on November 14, and was still there on the evening of November 17, when all peril from the terrific hurricane had gone. Since then the Nourmahal has probably sailed for Ponce. This information was brought by the Insular line steamship Harry Luckenbach which reached New York Tuesday from San Juan, P. R.

228 JAP MINERS ENTOMBED

Fifteen Are Reported Killed in Explosion in a Coal Mine—Fate of Others Doubtful.

Tokyo.—Heavy loss of life is feared as the result of an explosion in a coal mine at Onoura, Fukuoka province.

Fifteen men are known to have perished, while 228 miners are entombed in the workings. Every attempt is being made to rescue them, but their fate is as yet in doubt.

Gridiron Deaths Are Twenty-Nine.

New York.—With the close of the football season, statistics show that 29 players lost their lives through the game in different parts of the country this fall, according to a list made public here Friday.

Talk of Successor to Bryce.

London.—A Madrid dispatch to the Morning Telegraph says it is reported there that Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British ambassador at Madrid, soon will replace Ambassador Bryce at Washington.

ANOTHER WARSHIP IS SENT

TAFT ORDERS PRINCETON TO SAIL FOR CORINTO.

Zelaya to Be Brought to Terms Without Delay—Will Recognize the Rebels.

Washington.—The gunboat Princeton was ordered by the navy department to sail for Corinto, Nicaragua, to join the gunboat Vicksburg, already at that port. The Princeton is now at the Bremerton navy yard, Washington, undergoing repairs.

The United States government is anxious to know whether the time is ripe for the recognition of the provisional or revolutionary government in Nicaragua. Unofficial advices say that the advance of the insurgent forces has been so rapid that the crisis cannot be far off.

Prompt action by the United States in formally recognizing the Estrada government would mean the success of the battle to oust Zelaya. Delay might prove serious if the strength of Zelaya's army has been under-estimated.

Report of Deaths Coming.

A lull in the proceedings against President Zelaya was caused by the reception of an official notification from the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires that the full record of the trial of the two Americans shot by order of the court-martial would arrive on the next steamer.

Before the message was received Secretary Knox had had an interview with John Barrett, director of the bureau of American republics, and it is understood that in view of the remarkable successes of the revolutionary forces it was decided to wait until Monday to see if Estrada would be successful in occupying Managua, in which case the recognition of the revolutionists would follow as a matter of course, and all need for American intervention would cease.

United States Has Gone Limit.

It is recognized by the representatives of foreign governments here that the United States has gone to a limit in this matter which it could not do safely in dealing with a more powerful adversary without a declaration of war following. No diplomatic criticism of the course of the state department has been discovered.

Momentarily expecting the overthrow of the Zelaya dynasty, the state department has flashed a long and confidential telegram to United States Minister Merry at Costa Rica, and other telegrams to the naval station at Colon and to the commander of the Des Moines in Greytown harbor.

What important information they contained is being guarded with great secrecy by the state officials.

POSSE KILLS TWO WOMEN

Mother and Daughter Shot to Death While Helping Father and Son to Escape.

Williamson, W. Va.—Firing from the doorway of their home on a sheriff's posse to give the father and brother of the girl time to escape, Mrs. Charles Daniels and her 16-year-old daughter were shot to death near Devon, Mingo county, by the officers. The shooting of Mrs. Daniels and her daughter grew out of a family feud between the Christians and the Danielses on the border of Kentucky and West Virginia. The Christians lived in Mingo county, West Virginia, and the Daniels in Pike county, Kentucky.

About three weeks ago George Christian ventured to the Kentucky side and was slain by Jim Daniels. Christian and Daniels were brothers-in-law and had formerly been allies.

MOXLEY GOES TO CONGRESS

Regular Republican Candidate in Sixth Illinois District Is Elected to Succeed Senator Lorimer.

Chicago.—William J. Moxley, the regular Republican candidate for congressman for the Sixth Illinois congressional district, was elected Tuesday to succeed William Lorimer, who resigned when elected to the United States senate, by a plurality of 6,277 votes.

The vote resulted as follows:

W. J. Moxley (Rep.), 14,494; Carl L. Barnes (Ind.), 8,317; Frank S. Ryan (Dem.), 6,277.

The campaign in this election was most bitterly contested and was participated in by many Republicans of national and state fame, including Speaker Cannon and Gov. Deneen.

Message Still Unwritten.

Washington.—Although he has only a week's leeway, President Taft has not written his message to congress nor any part of it and the cabinet was in session Friday for more than two hours dicsussing various features which the president proposes to submit.

Funeral of De Armond.

Butler, Mo.—The funeral of Congressman D. A. De Armond and grandson who were burned to death took place here Friday. A successor to the congressman will be named in a few days.

Dies on Way to a Feast.

New York.—While on his way to the Salvation Army headquarters to get a Thanksgiving dinner John Devery, homeless and friendless, collapsed and a few hours later died from starvation.

Gold Yield in 1908 $94,560,000.

Washington.—The gold mines in the United States produced $94,560,000 worth of the precious metal in 1908, according to the reports by the United States geological survey.

LOST REGISTERED LETTERS FOUND IN QUEER PLACE

Missed From a Mangled Mail Bag, They are Recovered From Car Trucks.

It does not always follow that the disappearance of registered mail packages indicate a robbery of the mail. This was demonstrated on The Overland Limited train No. 2 Friday, November 5th, when a package of five registered letters from Schuyler disappeared between that point and Omaha.

The recovery of the lost package was as strange as its disappearance. The Schuyler pouch is picked up from a crane by means of a pouch catcher as the train passes. This pouch catcher is attached to the mail car and hooks onto the pouch suspended from the crane as the train passes. In this particular instance the pouch catcher did not make a good catch and the pouch fell under the wheels of the train and was cut in two. The mail was scattered along the track for a considerable distance, but the five registered letters, which were in a packet, could not be found when the other mail was picked up. The impression at once prevailed that the registered package had been found and kept by some one and it was reported as lost.

Postoffice Inspector L. A. Thompson was started out to investigate. His first visit was to Council Bluffs to make inquiries of the postal clerks on the car, and scarcely had he reached there when he received word that the registered package had been found by the car cleaner resting snugly on the trucks under the dining car, where it had been blown or thrown when the mail pouch was flung under the wheels at Schuyler.

That the package was not injured in the slightest, nor jarred from its position on the trucks, is simply another tribute to the Union Pacific's unsurpassed roadbed and perfect track.

Country Neglecting the Children.

If the percentage of tuberculous children recently ascertained by an investigation in Stockholm, Sweden (1.61 per cent.) were applied to the schools of the United States there would be 273,700 children between the ages of eight and fifteen who are positively affected with tuberculosis, according to a statement of the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. As contrasted with this figure, there are only 11 open-air tuberculosis schools in operation in the entire country, and nine more under consideration. At the lowest estimate, even with all the schools now in operation and those proposed, accommodations will not be provided for four-tenths of one per cent. of the children who need this special treatment.

Boy's Essay on Clothing.

Here is an extract from an essay, written by a boy in a London school: "Clothing is an article which everybody should wear. The least of this article is worn by savages or natives, which is a piece of cloth or a few leaves or feathers round the waist. In cold countries, same as Eskimos, the people wear more clothes than we do, count of the icy cold out there. They can skate all the year round, except about one thaw there is in summer. If they walked about like natives they would catch cold directly and die of bronkitis. We put clothes on which are nearly like our bodies, some have caps, coats and trousers, but women and girls wear hats and frocks to tell who they are."

The Fez a Necessity.

All through the markets of every Turkish city and village are little shops where the fez can be pressed and ironed for a few cents. At his prayers a Moslem could not use a hat with a brim, as his head must press the prayer rug a certain number of times during each prayer. As the head must be covered at all times, a fez or some other brimless covering must be used.

SECRET WORKERS

The Plan Upon Which Coffee Operates.

Coffee is such a secret worker that it is not suspected as the cause of sickness or disease, but there is a very sure way to find out the truth.

A lady in Memphis gives an interesting experience her husband had with coffee. It seems that he had been using it for some time and was an invalid.

The physician in charge shrewdly suspected that coffee was the "Worm at the root of the tree," and ordered it discontinued with instructions to use Postum regularly in its place.

The wife says: "We found that was the true remedy for his stomach and heart trouble and we would have gladly paid a hundred times the amount of the doctor's charge when we found how wise his judgment was.

"The use of Postum instead of coffee was begun about a year ago, and it has made my husband a strong, well man. He has gained thirty-five pounds in that time and his stomach and heart troubles have all disappeared.

"The first time I prepared it I did not boil it long enough and he said there was something wrong with it. Sure enough it did taste very flat, but the next morning I followed directions carefully, boiling it for fifteen minutes, and he remarked 'this is better than any of the old coffee.'

"We use Postum regularly and never tire of telling our friends of the benefit we have received from leaving off coffee."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

On the Sea of Azov

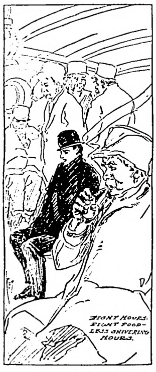
By WARD MUIR

(Copyright, by Short Stories Co., Ltd.)

It is possible that the Sea of Azov sometimes glitters bravely beneath sunshine; but clouds have hung low over its grayish-yellow vastness ever since we first felt our way three weeks ago through the Straits of Kertch; and as far as eye can reach it is dreary—oh, so dreary. A cold wind whistles in the rigging and there is ice on a pool of water in the scuppers. Nasty, fractious, little waves slap our sides, as though trying their best to make us roll and heave like yon pigmy fishing-boat on the port bow. The coast is supposed to be in sight to the northward, but it is low-lying and the mere passenger cannot perceive anything more than a deepening in the heaviness of the sky. The captain tries in vain to make me catch sight of Berdiansk lighthouse and tells me that "over yonder" lies Mariupol. Br-rr-rr-rrh! It's cold, cold! What do I care for Berdiansk or Mariupol? The names are enough for me. I go below and endeavor to comfort myself with a paper-back novel in front of the saloon stove. . . .

What brings me to the Sea of Azov? Heigho, the same demon of unrest which urges one anywhere else, I suppose. Why do you, dear sir or madam, gad off to Cairo or Nice or Munich? Love of change, you say? Good: call it love of change, and I'm with you. But you are rich and I am poor.

I never heard of Taganrog till a month ago, and I don't suppose you have ever heard of it either. Permit me to enlighten you. Taganrog is the flattest, the dullest, the frigidest, the least interesting and one of the richest townships in South Russia. I have been there, so I am an authority on the subject. I am on my way home from Taganrog at this moment—and mighty glad, too. I shall never go there again; that is perfectly certain. I have seen many ports which I should like to visit twice, but Taganrog is not one of them. Taganrog—ugh! The sea of Azov—ugh!


EIGHT HOURS. EIGHT FOOD-LESS SHIVERING HOURS.

Brr-rr-rr-rrh; it's cold!

To call Taganrog a port is to be ultra-polite. We anchored in the port of Taganrog when we were 25 miles from the coast, and never ventured any nearer. For those poor creatures on that fishing-boat, who spend year's end to year's end tossed hither and thither on these ill-tempered waves—

"All the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

Both the miseries and the shallows are literally true. The miseries my own shivering can vouch for; the shallows are eloquently testified by the chart which lies on the table beside me. It is a mass of wavy lines and figures signifying soundings and depths—or absence of depth. And at Taganrog, by the quayside, the depth is two fathoms!

Think of it; six feet of water, only, in the harbors of one of the busiest ports of the czar? Isn't it ludicrous? Ludicrous—yes; and very sad.

Look out at the porthole for a minute or two. There! Did you see it? A forlorn-looking stick, peeping from the waves within a stone's throw of your eyes. Cast a glance at the chart, now, and see where the captain ticked off our position half an hour ago. We are plump in the middle of a patch of ocean a hundred miles wide: practically out of sight of land, 30 or 40 miles at least from the nearest cape. Look out at the porthole again. Voila: we have just forged past another of those lonely, sea-splashed sticks. How would you like to descry sticks poking their heads above the swell in mid-Atlantic? Wouldn't it seem a trifle risky, steering a big ship through a puddle in which a 12-foot pole, planted in the mud of the bottom, emerged at the surface? But that is what you must do everywhere in the Azov. The 5,000-ton tramp in which I am comfortably seated just now would immediately touch bottom if she swerved 50 yards to port or starboard. Yet we are going "full speed ahead" to the best of our ability—though, truth to tell, that is only eight knots. We shall plug along at the same pace all through the pitchy night; though the poles which mark the channel are invisible in the darkness. Truly, wonderful is the art of navigation. This absurd trench along which we so gaily steam is in itself shallow. We should scrape our keel if we had a few hundred tons more cargo on board. Indeed, when we reach Yenikale we shall be compelled to unload a great part of our grain, in order to lighten ship, and then reload it all again when we have crossed the bar. Quaint are the methods of the Sea of Azov.

Thus, as I say, though Taganrog is nominally a port, you are hardly within sight of its gold-domed cathedral—and certainly quite out of earshot of its bells—when you anchor in its wind-scourged roadstead. There is something ludicrous in finding yourself one morning at rest "in port," and discovering that land is barely visible. To the crew and the mates, who cannot go ashore, the sojourn at Taganrog while the grain is being loaded must be a dreary interlude. Myself I had some taste of its wearisomeness, for the customs people took three days of persuading before they would let me leave the ship and have a taste of terra firma. It seems I might be an undesirable: an anarchist, maybe; a socialist; a breeder of disturbance; a person likely to do damage to Russia. Passengers are not recognized on a tramp; and at length (with a hint from a kind consul ashore) I posed as a "sick engineer" and demanded the right to consult a doctor. Backsheesh changed hands; an official in top boots and an astrakhan coat grumblingly signed a paper and handed it up to me out of a government tug, and I was at liberty to tread the czar's dominions.

At most ports with which I am acquainted one steps straight from the ship to the dock-side, or merely charters a waterman. But at Taganrog, going ashore is something of an adventure. There are 25 miles of weary sea to traverse, and you must do it in a flat-bottomed tug which, if the wind be contrary, cares nothing for horizontality. Eight hours—eight foodless, shivering hours—did it take me to travel from my dear old tramp to the shore. Never have I been less happy. Never has the wandering mania driven me into less desirable quarters. Sometimes I froze on deck; sometimes I froze in a smoke-reeking, verminous cubby-hole below, crammed with the dirtiest Greeks it has been my lot to encounter. The tug's main business was to supply the ships in the roads with provisions and laborers, and it must needs add now to these duties that of towing a broken-down grain lighter. Its horse-power can never have been excessive. With the lighter straining in its wake, the pace was microscopic.

Brr-rr-rr-rrh: it's cold! But not so cold as when I went ashore at Taganrog. New found ice crackled under our bows as we drew near the coast, and the singular manner in which a whole sheet would instantaneously split for 20 or 30 yards in front of us, making a hospitable liquid lane for our reception, was the sole entertainment I knew that weary day. By the time I crossed the gangway on to the pier I was a wreck, mentally and bodily. It was now three in the afternoon and I had eaten nothing since supper the previous evening; for I had had to rise betimes and neglect breakfast in order to be polite to messieurs the customs men. I had no coat; no luggage; for seafaring men (I was not a passenger, oh, no, by no means—only a sick engineer) seafaring men do not wear coats and need no clean shirts. I had no book or magazine to read. Sick engineers do not waste time on literature. In a word, I was the unhappiest journalist who ever sought copy in earth's forgotten corners.

But, ah, when I reached the sailor's boarding-house to which I had been recommended—behold hot soup with sour cream in it, behold roast fowl—oh, sweetest bird which ever clucked o'er the steppes!—behold bottled beer wherewith to wash it down, and a thimbleful of vodka to warm myself first of all! Glorious, glorious! Taganrog was the loveliest spot on the globe; the Azov the friendliest ocean; Russians the most hospitable of friends. Such is the power of a warm fire and a spread table.

What do I recall clearest of Taganrog? The cold? The abominable journeys in the tug? The cathedral with its ikons and bearded priests? The droskies rattling over the cobbles?

No, sir; these are but dim memories But clear-cut on my mental tablet is the picture of a white cloth with a plate of hot soup upon it; a ring of jolly English sailor faces welcoming me to their boarding-house and asking what was the latest news from "the roads" and their ships, and a hungry, cold man, suddenly cheered with food and heat. Did I say I disliked Taganrog? Nonsense! It is charming.

MINNESOTA TEAM WHICH WON THE WESTERN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Powers, R. G.

Mohlstad, L. G.

McCree, R. T.

McGovern, Captain.

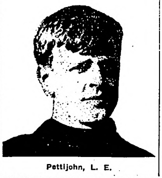
Farnum, Center.

Pickering, F. B.

Rademacher, R. E.

Stewart, R. G.

Walker, L. T.



Pettijohn, L. E.

Stevens, R. H.

LIPTON TO CHALLENGE FOR AMERICA'S CUP

Sir Thomas Will Send Yacht to Race This Country's Best in 1911.

Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge for a race for the America's cup to be sailed in 1911. Sir Thomas made this statement just before sailing for Europe on the steamer Lusitania.

Sir Thomas has been here for several weeks to learn the attitude of the members of the New York Yacht club on the question of modification of the rules governing the America's cup. What assurance, if any, he received is not known.

Before sailing, Sir Thomas said:

"I will challenge for a race in 1911. I am sure the New York Yacht club will give the question full consideration. I believe they are just as anxious as anybody else for a race. I would have challenged for a race next summer had it been possible to get a boat ready in time.

"If the New York yachtsmen insist on a challenge under the present rules governing international cup races I would stand no chance to win, and that would not be sport. I shall issue my challenge with the largest type of boat to conform as far as possible with their ideas."

Members of the New York Yacht club said until Sir Thomas' challenge had been formally laid before them no definite statement could be made regarding its acceptance.

Leading members of the club held the opinion that the old racing rules should govern contests for the America's cup.

Plan to Revise Race Rules.

During the Saratoga race meeting it was common gossip, because of certain unpleasant happenings arising out of selling races, that the rules of racing would this winter be amended so as to be of the same character as the rules existing on the French turf. Complaints were frequent that high-priced horses were entered in selling races which were intended only for a very moderate class of race horses. In order to obviate this the method current in France, which permits horse owners or others to claim horses out of selling races before the races are run, will be proposed and may be adopted.

Kroh First on Holdout List.

"I will never play baseball again if I am compelled to go back to Chicago," said Floyd Kroh, the southpaw of the Chicago Cubs, in a Cincinnati interview. "I was promised a certain bonus when I signed with the Cubs in the spring, but when the time came for paying off my envelope was destitute of the amount I was to have received. I don't know or care where I'm sent in 1910, but you can put down a little bet that next season will not find me at the West side park in Chicago as a resident player, no matter if staying away from there keeps me out of the game entirely."

JOY OF THE WILDERNESS

Small Piece of String Would Have Rendered Prospector's Long Journey Unnecessary.

There are situations worse than Gail Hamilton's famous "Twelve miles from a lemon." The man in this New York Telegram item seemed to have found one of them. A party was encamped on the Bear river in eastern Utah, when a prospector came along one morning on a mule. He had his jaw tied up, and at first seemed inclined to pass on without a word. On second thought, however, he halted and gruffly queried:

"How fur to Salt Lake?"

"Three hundred miles."

"Humph!"

"Traveled far?"

"About 200 miles."

"Get your jaw hurt?"

"No. It's just an infernal toothache, and I'm riding 500 miles to get it pulled."

We invited him down and one of the crowd got a piece of string round the tooth and jerked it out as slick as you please. After the overjoyed man had ceased dancing about I queried:

"Why didn't you try the string before starting on such a long ride?"

"Best kind of reason, sir. I hadn't nary a string."—Youth's Companion.

FREED AT LAST

From the Awful Tortures of Kidney Disease.

Mrs. Rachel Ivie, Henrietta, Texas, says: "I would be ungrateful if I did not tell what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. Fifteen years kidney trouble clung to me, my existence was one of misery and for two whole years I was unable to go out of the house. My back ached all the time and I was utterly weak, unable at times to walk without assistance. The kidney secretions were very irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health, and I am able to do as much work as the average woman, though nearly eighty years old."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Purchasing Power.

A young gentleman of our acquaintance, who had just reached the age of six, was recently waiting with his mother for a train at a railway station, when he noticed a penny-in-the-slot weighing machine. He asked his mother a great many questions about it, and at last received permission to drop in his penny and be weighed. Having obtained that important information, he said: "How much would I have weighed, mamma, if I had dropped in a dollar?"

Dr. S. F. Spohn, President of the Spohn Medical Co., proprietors of Spohn's Distemper Cure, was recently elected mayor of Goshen, Ind., by a good majority. Mr. Spohn was for a number of years County Supt. of Schools, making such a record that his neighbours and friends, regardless of political lines, insisted on his accepting the nomination for mayor.

Refrigerated Staterooms.

Refrigerated staterooms are found on three new ships engaged in the fruit service between New Orleans and Colon. Each room is fitted with a cooling "radiator" operated in connection with the refrigerating system that has been installed for preserving fruit in transit.

The Exceptional Equipment

of the California Fig Syrup Co. and the scientific attainments of its chemists have rendered possible the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, in all of its excellence, by obtaining the pure medicinal principles of plants known to act most beneficially and combining them most skillfully, in the right proportions, with its wholesome and refreshing Syrup of California Figs.

As there is only one genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna and as the genuine is manufactured by an original method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, it is always necessary to buy the genuine to get its beneficial effects.

A knowledge of the above facts enables one to decline imitations or to return them if, upon viewing the package, the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. is not found printed on the front thereof.

A Kneeling Proposition.

"Pony" Moore, the once famous minstrel, is dead at the age of 80. He was one of the last of his kind.

"Moore," said a veteran Chicago manager, "used to make up his jokes. Once, when he played here, he had his toes run over, and limped on that night with a foot that resembled a white pillow.

"'Ah's ez tendah-hoofed as Lize Johnsing,' he said to the audience, with a chuckle. 'Yo' know 'bout Liza? Young Calhoun White, he sez to her, proposin':

"'"Whaffo' you make a face like dat when I propose, Miss Johnsing?"

"'"Well, Cal," says Liza, "Ah kain't give yo' offah propah consideration less'n yo' takes yo' knee off'n mah co'n."'"

The Darky's Idea of It.

A correspondent of the Walker County Messenger tells this one:

"A darky was on trial in the criminal court last week on a charge of bigamy. After the jury has returned a verdict of guilty Judge McReynolds remarked:

"'The best I can do, Crum, is to give you the minimum.'

"'Lordy, mercy me, jedge, don't do dat! I'd rather go to the pen,' said Crum."—Atlanta Constitution.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Foreign Trade of United States.

Great Britain buys more goods from the United States than from any other three principal countries in the world—$620,000,000 worth in 1908; $10,000,000 more than from France, Germany and Holland combined, according to the July report of the department of trade and commerce of Canada.

The next time you have a cold on the lungs try rubbing Wizard Oil on your chest and see how quickly it will draw out the inflammation and break up the cold.

Every man has his gift, and the tools go to him that can use them.—C. Kingsley.

WHEN YOUR JOINTS ARE STIFF and muscles sore from cold, rheumatism or neuralgia; when you slip, strain or bruise yourself use Perry Davis' Painkiller. The home remedy 70 years.

Conscience is something those who need it haven't got.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medical, forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

WE BUY HIDES AND FURS

Why sell your Hides and Furs at home when you can get 10 to 50% more money by shipping them to us? We guarantee Prompt Cash returns at Best Prices. 100,000 customers. 25 years in the Hide and Fur Business. Oldest, Largest, most Reliable Hide and Fur Firm in the Northwest. Ship your Hides, Furs, Pelts, Tallow to us. Best prices. Price list free.

$10,000 Hunters' and Trappers' Guide

is indorsed by Hunters and Trappers of national reputation. 450 pages. 250 pictures of animals, traps, etc. Book weighs over 2 lbs. Best book ever written. All about Secrets, Bait, Decoy, Game Laws, where and how to trap profitably. Price, $2.00. To our shippers, $1.25.

Robe and Fur Tanning We make soft, lasting robes out of your Cattle and Horse Hides. Very serviceable. Cost about half of other robes. Charges, $2.00 up. Fur Skins tanned; Robes lined. Write for booklet.

Trappers' Supplies Buy Traps, Clamps, Decoys from us at wholesale prices. Our Magnetic Animal Bait and Decoy positively attracts animals to traps. Price $1.00 per bottle. Hides and Furs accepted in exchange for supplies. Leather at wholesale prices. Price list, booklet, shipping tags free to Hide and Fur Shippers. Write today.

ANDERSCH BROS., Dept. 114, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second class matter [illegible] 1905 at the post office at [illegible] under the Act of Congress [illegible]

That this section raises the best dent corn in the world is the opinion of an agent of the Russian government who is buying up seed for his government to be shipped to Russia. The seed chosen was grown in Becker county, and an extra high price paid for it.—Ada Index.

Albert Kaiser, cashier of the First National Bank of Bagley is to be a candidate for the republican nomination for state treasurer Mr Kaiser would certainly add strength to the ticket in the northern part of the state, as he has many warm personal friends that he has made during his long residency in northern Minnesota.

Many of the Iowa and southern Minnesota farmers are at a loss to account for the falling off of their last seasons corn crop, but it would have been easy for them to understand, if they had noticed the great corn belt moving north this season. Come up to northern Minnesota gentelmen, if you want to raise a big corn crop.

Word has been received here to the affect that H.O. Bjorge, of Becker county is trimming his sails for the Ninth district Republican congressional nomination against Halvor Steenerson, who will make the race again. Bjorge was a member of the last two legislatures and was prominent for his connection with tonnage tax bills.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

We would advise him to not trim his sails to clost, as he will need all the sails spread that he has got, if he goes up against Halvor Steenerson for the Republican nomination for congress in this district.

No Use For A Bridge.

The Thief River Falls papers made much ado over the fact, that John Johnson forded the Red Lake River with a threshing machine, which fully demostrated to the entire satisfaction of said editors that the farmers of the eastern part of the county did not have much use for a bridge accross the river. Another fact which pleased them was that the top of the smoke stack, on the engine was above water and Johnson headed for Thief River Falls to tell about it. Which all looks nice in print, but to come down to solid facts there are thousands of acres of grain on this reservation still standing in stacks, which might have been threshed had there been bridges and roads to move the machines.

All honor to thresher Johnson who risked his life and the loss of a valuable threshing rig in a desperate effort to reach his threshing jobs, and great credit to the newspapers of Thief River Falls for letting the people know, that the farmers of eastern Red Lake county did not need any bridge accross Red Lake River, as they could ford it with a thrashing machine and that the top of the smoke stack on the engine was above water. Enterprising editors them! That take price in publishing all the news and slyly knifeing the territory tributary to them, and about the next sensationl article we expect them to publish would be, that an eastern Red Lake county farmer was sitting on top of the smoke stack of that engine to get across Red Lake River to vote for Thief River Falls for county seat. He would have no use for a bridge! Oh no! he could get across by sitting on top of the smoke stack, and save all public appropriations to build bridges at or near Thief River Falls.

Necessity of Air Baths.

The conditions and conventions of our civilization demand frequent bathing. Any one suspected of avoiding a daily bath would quickly find himself persona non grata in decent society. It is popularly supposed that frequent bathing is essential to health. This is quite untrue. Much of the benefit attributed to the water is in reality due to the complete exposure of the skin to the air. The respiratory function of the skin is of high importance, and, although water may be dispensed with, closing the pores to air would result in speedy asphyxiation.—New York Medical Journal.

A Dreaded Contingency.

A young girl of fourteen was taking a trip on Lake Michigan in a small steamer. The lake was somewhat rough, and many were seasick. The girl sat in the bow and was unusually quiet for her. "Are you feeling sick, daughter?" inquired her father. "No; I don't think I am sick, but I should hate to yawn."—Life.

Blocking Him.

"Say, old man," began Borroughs, "lend me your ear for awhile, will you?"

"My friend," replied Wise, shrewdly suspecting a touch, "I'd gladly lend you both of them; then I wouldn't be able to hear you ask me to lend you anything else."—Catholic Standard and Times.

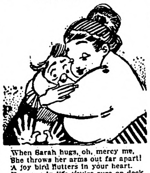
Inconsistent.

She (pretty, but sedate)—I admire a man who holds fast to his ideal.

He (a ninny)—But—but you won't let me.—Boston Herald.

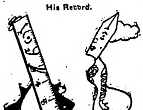
It was an Irish philosopher who said the strangest things in some newspapers are the ones that are left out.

When Sarah Hugs.



When Sarah hugs, oh, mercy me,
She throws her arms out far apart!
A joy bird flutters in your heart.
For once in life you're sure on deck.
She reaches twice around your neck
When Sarah hugs.

His Record.



Miss Pen—You see, I'd want to get a line on the habits of the man who was going to rule my heart.

Mr. Ruler—Well, I'm proud to say that I've always kept straight.

Kitchen Talk.

"I suppose," said the Lemon to the Nutmeg, "that you were very much hurt when the cook announced that she did not intend to use you for flavoring the pudding."

"On the contrary," retorted the Nutmeg, "it was a grate relief."—Baltimore American.

Cabbage Leaves.

Wigg—What kind of cigars does Closefist smoke?

Wagg—Well, when you light one of them you instinctively look around for the corned beef.—Exchange.

Rebuking a Greenhorn.

A whist expert discussed at a dinner those overconfident and foolish persons who think they can learn whist in a year or two.

"Such persons should be called to order," the expert said sternly. "I for one am always glad to see them called to order. A young greenhorn stood behind my partner during a game one night. At the end of the hand the greenhorn said:

"'Why didn't you lead hearts? That's what I'd have done.'

"My partner smiled and answered:

"'Ah, but you, my young friend, have the world before you and none but yourself to consider. You have no wife and family dependent on you for bread, and if you lose heavily no one suffers but yourself. With me it is different; hence I led spades.'"

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19,1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn, November 12, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Sarah Watterberg of Torgeson Minn., who on January 14th,1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1030, Serial No. 01230 for S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August Knutson, Anton Knutson, Ole [illegible], Ole Asterson, all of Torgeson Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 12, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Maggie Sunned formerly Maggie Bergh, of Germantown Minnesota who on June 26th 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 454 Serial No. 0482, for S. E. ¼ Section 14 Township 154N. Range 41 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River, Falls Minn. on the 21. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jay [illegible]ayne, of Germantown Minn. Joseph DuChamp. Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn Charles Thompson, of Thief River Falls Minn

R. J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th. 1909.

Department of the Interior,U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn November 11th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Jermen Rystad of Benton North Dakota, who on November 28 1904 made Homestead entry No 924, Serial No.04347, for the S.W.¼ Section 29, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Daniel J. Holla, Guner B. Rystad, of Garnes, Minn. O. K. Breland, of Lido Minn. Knud Danielson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 22,1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 20th,1909. Notice is hereby given, that B. Henry Costello of Hilda Minn., who on May 16th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1167, Serial No. 04470 for Lots 6, 7, 10, S.W.¼ S.E.¼ S.E.¼ S.W.¼ Section 1 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the city of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 7th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Olof B. Hanson, Knut Yesterstrand, Gunder G. Hanson, of Hilda Minn. George Sinclair, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Regist

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th.-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Peter Lovly, of Erie Minn. who on November 10th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 902. Serial No. 0483?, for N. E ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof. to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 20th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Johnsgaard, Edwin Hanson, Hans C Solberg, E.K. Rime, all of Erie Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Regist

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The sunbeam Nov. 19 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 13, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Pliny H. Wright, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 377, Serial No.01156 for Lots 3, 4, & E.½ S.W. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 23rd, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman R. Leslin, Edward Olson, Albert Marum, Carl Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 19.1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 19. 1909

Notice is hereby given that Peter J. Thorson of Highlanding Minn. who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1111, Serial 0446, for S.E.¼ Section 17 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman Halverson, of Brankeberg Minn. Chriss Thorson, Elo Sanders, Matt Erickson of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

CAVALRY ON THE MOVE

They Usually Travel at a Walk While on a March.

CAREFUL OF THEIR HORSES.

Reasons Why a Trot or a Gallop Might Prove Disastrous to the Animals. The Wagons and Supplies—Going Into Camp at Night.

People unfamiliar with the marching of troops frequently have the impression that mounted troops usually travel at a trot or gallop while on a march. In the cavalry, however, the gait is usually a walk.

There are reasons why it is not advisable for cavalry to trot or gallop on its road marches. The trooper is required to carry his three weapons—rifle, pistol and saber—over a hundred rounds of ball ammunition, his blanket, shelter tent, canteen, extra horseshoes and sundry other articles, all of which add considerable weight to that of the trooper.

This weight is more or less concentrated at comparatively few points instead of being uniformly distributed over the horse's back, so that at a trot, in spite of all that may be done to avoid it, the concussion at certain points is considerable and if kept up tends to develop blisters and sores on the horse's back, which may increase until the animal is no longer fit to use.

As the supply department furnishes but one horse to each trooper, differing in this respect from the mounts of the cowboy, who has as many as he wants, a constant vigilance is required on the part of the captain while on a long march in order to keep his horses serviceable and prevent his troopers from becoming dismounted.

This he accomplishes in part by marching at a walk whenever the circumstances will admit it. By means of the walk we make four miles an hour, says Captain William F. Flynn, U. S. A., in Forest and Stream, and as twenty-five miles is considered a fair day's march it is thus made in about seven hours, considering the necessary halts. The wagons carrying our supplies can go no faster than that, and there is rarely any advantage in reaching one's camping ground very much in advance of the wagons.

It is customary with individual tourists and campers upon making camp to turn their horses loose and either to watch them or else trust to luck in the matter of finding them again. We are not permitted to do this in the army. We always mean to provide grain for our animals on the march, and when we are unable to buy hay en route and thus have to rely upon grazing we put each horse out on a rope fastened to a picket pin driven in the ground.

On the march each mounted man carries his lariat and pin attached to his saddle and as soon as he unsaddles seeks a good grazing place for his horse and drives his pin in the ground. The horse thus gets a limited area upon which to graze. The pins are changed once or twice during the evening, and as the horse stays all night on his rope he gets a pretty fair chance at the grass, after all, and when we want him in the morning we can find him.

The horses having been unsaddled and disposed of, the men then put up their shelter tents. A shelter tent is a convenient little affair made in two halves to accommodate nicely two soldiers. Each soldier carries his half and his pole with him on his blanket roll attached to his saddle, so as soon as he unsaddles he can select his "bunkie" and put up his tent. The officers' tents are wall tents, carried in the wagons and cannot be put up till the wagons come in.

As soon as that takes place details of men put up the officers' tents, get wood and water for the cooks, and the latter build their fire and at once set about getting supper. Soldiers like to have their food well cooked; but, better still, they appear to like it promptly cooked, and that camp cook is always popular who yells "Come and get it!" just a little sooner than it is expected.

On the march we eat but two meals a day. After breakfast the cooks give each man a liberal sandwich of bacon and bread. This the man incloses in his meat can and when he gets hungry eats it. This constitutes his mid day meal.

Supper over, a guard is posted to look out for the safety of the camp and the other men usually collect fuel, build a rousing fire, gather round it and amuse themselves by singing, telling yarns and cracking jokes upon each other till bedtime, which comes pretty early with men on the march. The officers fill in the time in about the same manner.

On the march one always has to rise early. There are so many things to be done in order to get the cavalcade fairly on the road that early rising is essential. The guard rouses the cooks long before daylight, and by the time the horses are fed and brushed off the cook announces breakfast. After breakfast the tents are taken down, wagons packed, the horses saddled, and the column is once more on the march

Described.

"Pa, what is meant by a nervous wreck?"

"A nervous wreck, my boy, is something that a woman says she is every time she gets a headache."—Detroit Free Press.

A lie always has a certain amount of weight with those who wish to believe it.—Rice.

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Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

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The Sour Philosopher.

"Some people give trouble a hug."

"Well?"

"Others carry the flirtation too far and get married."—Washington Herald.

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If you have Headache Try One
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25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The weather turned cold again last night an we can again walk on top of the earth.

Mr. George Singer is attending the Rhoda store this week during the absence of Edward. at Kratka.

Remember the basket social at the Highlanding school house tomorrow night. First class music. All are invited.

Now that we have got rid of most of the snow the ground will soon freeze solid enough to move thrashing machines.

Edward Singer went over to Kratka on Sunday to attend to the Kratka store this week, while his brother Stephen was transacting business at Thief River Falls.

The rain storm of the past three days has soaked through the ground into the cellers, and a large number of the people are having a hard job to save their potatoes.

George Beaudery seems to have got short of wood to cut last week and seariously cut his hand with an ax. The wound is doing nicely and he will soon be able to alle·manleft again.

We extend our thanks to a large number of our subscribers for subscription paid lately, and would like to extend thanks to a larger number who havent paid. Please give this your attention.

P. C. Wold went down to Thief River Falls last Friday to see about geting the farmers teleph: one line completed and conected with the maine line, so we can say; hell·o! , to the outside world.

Martain and Alfred Swanson made this office a plesent call on Tuesday afternoon, them and ye editor spent a plesent evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress. Come again boys.

Mail carrior C. L. Clark had to hitch on the buggy again yesterday, after over two weeks use of the sleigh. One of the bronks objected to the change and it took him about a half hour to hitch him up.

We have had genuine Oregon and Texas winter weather this week. How do you northern Minnesotians like it? Won't you be glad to see the sun shine again, and step out of this water and mud onto good solid frozen ground once more?

The biggest Auction Sale of Blooded, and Western Horses ever held in the nothern part of the state will be held at Plummer, Minn., on December 10th, 1909, by Lewis Sieff. Will sell privately, before and after sale. Remember the date. Dec. 10, 1909.

Star route mail carriers had desperate hard roads to travel yesterday, with a mixture of from six inches to three feet of mud, snow and water. If they were behind time, or faild to make all of their trip, put on a pair of Skies and go over to the post office and put in a good big "kick." You had ought to be able to get to the post office in safty on skies, if you don't have to deep water to cross, but maybe it would be safer to have a small canvas boat to cross the large bodies of water with. But when you do get to the post office be sure to roast the star route mail driver, for they are the ones that are to blame for these bad roads and weather. Of course they could get through on time, if they wanted to for the most of them are getting such a big salary from the government that they can efford to buy a three hundred dollar span of horses for every swamp they cross.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Miss Alma Lindberg, returned home from Minneapolis on Wednesday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs C. O Lindberg.

Mr Green and his son Frank left for their home in Ottertail county ond Monday, after a visit with his brother Ralph Green, of Equality.

Mr. George Heene, Mike Bindahl, and Mr. Bakke came over from Dakota for a Thanksgiving visit of friends and relatives in this locality.

Mrs. Sarah Legvold is visiting relation at Thief River Falls.

Dr. Clark was called to visit Mrs Oscar Lillo, who was taken sick on Thursday, and she is on the way to recovery.

Mr. Olaf Ruttegaard left for his home near Minneapolis on last Thursday, after a visit with the family of Christ Lindberg.

Carl Sletvedt and Thowald Bakke made a business trip to Plummer on Friday.

Miss Sena Florence returned home from Union Lake N. D. on Thursday for a visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs Tom Florence.

Miss Annieboll Polandson was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Walker on Sunday evening.

Mrs. G. Underdahl, of Equality was visiting friends in Deer Park on Sunday and Monday.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

Death Certificates For Dogs.

The veterinarian was bandaging the leg of a French poodle when the telephone rang, so he asked the visitor to take the message.

"Please tell the doctor," said a woman at the other end of the wire, "that King Charles is dead and we would like a death certificate right away."

The visitor transmitted the news of royalty demise, then added something about the "tomfoolery of getting a death certificate for a dog."

"It may be tomfoolery," said the veterinarian, "but a lot of people with pet cats and dogs are guilty of it. If a real King Charles was dead and I was making out a certificate to file with the board of health I should take no more pains than I shall for that family that has lost a dog. His age and the date of death will be recorded, and the disease that carried him off will be described in detail. Of course the owners of valuable animals are most likely to ask for death certificates, but very often the possessor of an ugly little cur that has crept into his affections wants one too."—New York Sun.

How to Hit.

With one swift, straight right to the jaw the little man had knocked the big, fat bully out completely. Now he was boasting modestly about the matter.

"I learned how to hit," he said, "from Gentleman Jim Corbett. Gentleman Jim claims that in street fighting if you land one clean right you win. But few men know how to hit out straight and clean. They swing. And a swing is no good because it can so easily be dodged.

"To hit out with the right straight and swift—this is how Jim taught me to do it. You step forward with your left foot toward the enemy. You hit straight out with your right arm as hard as you can, at the same time shoving your body forward and pushing off with the ball of your right foot as though you were going to shove the whole earth from under you.

"That is how to land a straight right. It is easy, and it wins every time."

Why He Gave Nothing.

"I've encountered many an excuse for 'sidestepping' the collection basket in church," remarked a Jersey commuter, "but the prize excuse came to me last Sunday out in our town. Next to me in church sat an acquaintance who had taken out a dollar bill, but when he saw the collector was a substitute for the regular brother he put the money back in his pocket. I taxed him with it good naturedly on the way out, and he was very frank.

"'You needn't publish it,' said he, 'but I know that man pretty well. Now, I happen to owe him $5, and he's dunning me unnecessarily for it. I know him so well that I know if I put that dollar bill in the basket he'd find a way to abstract it and pocket it as part of what I owe him. And he'd really feel he was justified too. That's the way he's built, don't you see.'"—New York Globe.

Hard Luck.

Old Lady—Poor man! What have you done to your hand? Unemployable—Broke my knuckles, mum, knockin' at people's doors askin' for work.—London Scraps.

Keep Cool.

"Why worry about the children?"

"I can't help it."

"But, my dear, you are hurting your game of bridge."—Kansas City Journal.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

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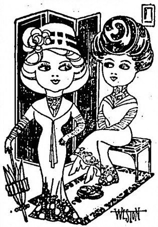
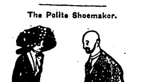


Evelyn—I wonder why Natica can't talk two minutes without dragging in the young man she's engaged to.

Myrtle—Force of habit, I suppose. I've always understood she had to drag him into the engagement.

The Polite Shoemaker.



"Do you see that I have one foot longer than the other?"

"On the contrary, one seems smaller than the other."

Cindy's Logic.

Cindy was an old black southern "mammy," with all the lovable traits and inconsistencies of her kind. For many years she was cook in the Warren family and gave faithful and satisfactory service.

One summer the entire family were away for two months, and Mr. Warren gave Cindy a real vacation by paying her full wages for that time and giving her the keys to the well stocked storeroom.

A few days after the return of the family Cindy came bristling into Mrs. Warren's sitting room.

"I wants mo' wages," she announced.

"Why, Cindy," exclaimed the surprised mistress, "you are getting better pay than any cook I know of in a family the size of ours. You have a nice, comfortable room and good treatment. Think how kind it was of Mr. Warren to give you a long vacation with your full wages."

"Dat's it," grumbled Cindy. "Mr. Warren paid me dat money fur doin' nuthin'. An' now all you folks is come back fur me to cook fur an' wait on. An' I gits more money or I leaves."—Lippincott's.

A Costly Client.

Miss Bayley told me that Mr Phipps the oculist, told a gentleman who told her, the following anecdote of the late Duchess of Devonshire: Mr. Phipps was sent for to Chatsworth to operate upon the duchess' eye. He stayed there some time and at parting received from the duke a fee of £1,000. Just before he stepped into his carriage a message from the duchess brought him to her chamber. She hoped the duke had done what was handsome by Mr. Phipps. The gentleman protested:

"Yes, and more than handsome."

"It is an awful thing," continued her grace, "to ask, but really I am at this moment in immediate want of such a sum, and if you could, Mr. Phipps."

What could the oculist do? He produced his £1,000, took his leave and never heard of his money from that day to this.—From "Recollections of a Long Life," by Lord Broughton (John Cam Hobhouse).

Strictly Business.

"Who presented the count to you?" asked the privileged friend.

"No one," answered the heiress. "I bought him."—Lippincott's.

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OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

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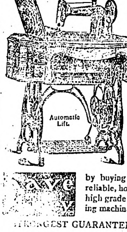

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by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

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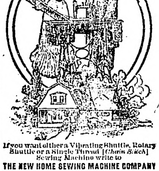

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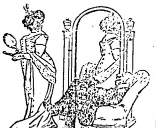

"Doesn't this dress make me look younger, George?"

"Yes, my dear, exactly 100 years younger."

Name to Fit the Trade.

Old newspapers give us many instances of men's names fitting their callings. Thus we have Last, a shoemaker of Exeter, and Treadway, who plied the same trade in Hammersmith. There was a Bristol schoolmaster named Rod. Dodge and Wynne, attorneys at law of Liverpool, must have been the butts of their fellow townsmen, while few could have a more appropriate name than the Primitive Methodist preacher River Jordan.—London Chronicle.

No Escape Via Temperament.

"Mabel is getting past the marriageable age, isn't she?"

"Yes, and it's too bad she hasn't any talents."

"Why?"

"She won't be able to tell her friends that temperament prompts her to give up matrimony and devote herself to art."—St. Louis Star.

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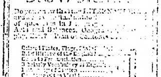

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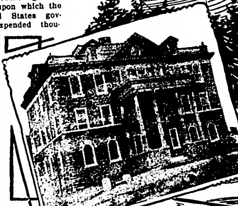
UNCLE SAM TO EXPLORE THE UPPER AIR

BY WALDON FAWCETT

PROF. ALFRED J. HENRY GOVERNMENT SCIENTIST IN CHARGE OF NEW OBSERVATORY



THE NEW LABORATORY AT MOUNT WEATHER

THE KITE AND BALLOON HOUSE

THERE is now nearing completion in the mountains of northern Virginia a weather forecasting outpost upon which the United States government has expended thousands of dollars during the past two years and which is unique in the world. This institution, known as the Mount Weather observatory is one of the most important under the government and when its new buildings are finished and its equipment fully installed this autumn so that the scientists can enter in earnest upon their novel investigations it is believed that this experiment station above the clouds will contribute more than any other factor to increased accuracy in weather forecasting. The new institution is very different from the ordinary weather observatory to be found in every one of our large cities, and it is even dissimilar in scope and function to the headquarters observatory of the weather service at Washington. However, the new observatory will, through the exploration of the upper air contribute greatly to accuracy in weather forecasting in general and will especially point the way to new development in what is known as long range forecasting.

The project of this weather bureau station for upper air exploration is not a new one though the institution in its present guise, and particularly its home, now nearing completion, are of comparatively recent inception. Some years ago the scientists at various United States weather bureau stations and at the Blue Hill observatory near Boston, took up the study of the best methods for lifting self-recording instruments high above the earth's surface. Up to that time all human knowledge of the conditions of temperature, pressure, humidity, wind velocity and direction and other ingredients of the weather had been based upon observations made at or near the surface of the earth. Spurred by the necessity for a better knowledge of temperature and other conditions at great altitudes, the scientists first took up work with ingenious forms of kites, and this was supplemented in 1904 by the use of specially designed balloons as vehicles for carrying the thermometers and other instruments to heights that could not be reached by any other means.

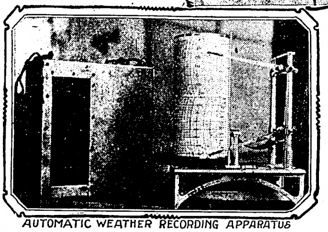
Finally the United States took the lead among the nations of the globe with a project for a special observatory designed for and devoted almost exclusively to aerial research. A piece of land was secured in an isolated part of the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia, and work was inaugurated on an establishment that is expected to do much to meet the future needs of meteorology and will play a most prominent part in ultimately enabling long-distance forecasting—that is, the forecasting of a type of season rather than the mere prophecies from day to day, such as are now given out. Unfortunately however, the weather bureau was greatly retarded in this new line of work by a disastrous fire which occurred at the newly established observatory on the morning of October 23, 1907, and which resulted in the total destruction of the main building, containing laboratories, offices, etc.

The whole project for this upper air exploration station represents a scheme so new and untried that it was feared for a time that there might be a difficulty in obtaining the appropriations necessary for the rebuilding of the structures needed, but this did not materialize and now the officials are ready to take possession of a new home that is much more complete and pretentious in every way than were the old quarters. More than $100,000 has been expended upon the buildings of this lofty sentinel post—the one and only institution among the weather bureau's 200 station in all parts of the country that is devoted especially to research work. Best of all, most of the new buildings are of the latest approved fireproof construction, so that the safe-keeping of the valuable instruments and the invaluable records to be obtained is well assured.

The restored Mount Weather observatory occupies the same site as the old, namely the tract of 77 acres purchased by the government in the autumn of 1902. As has been said, it is in a decidedly isolated locality, some 20 miles south of Harper's Ferry, and 47 miles in a direct line from Washington. Situated at an altitude of 1,725 feet above sea level on the very crest of the Blue Ridge mountains it overlooks to the west the entire Shenandoah valley from Strasburg to Harper's Ferry, while to the east all that portion of Piedmont, Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the Bull Run mountains, is in full view. This extensive sweep of valleys, mountains and plains affords rare opportunities for the study of storms, but the construction of large buildings on this somewhat inaccessible site probably presented more puzzling problems for builders and contractors than have been involved in any other governmental undertaking of the kind. Mount Weather, as Uncle Sam has christened his mountain peak, is six miles from the nearest railroad station—that at Bluemont, Virginia. All the building material had to be transported to the observatory site by means of six and eight-horse freighting teams that found hard climbing on the steep mountain road that was specially constructed to give access to this outpost. Moreover, the bricklayers and other artisans who have gone from Washington to construct the new buildings had to content themselves with boarding places miles away from their scene of employment, for there are no habitations, other than those of the weather bureau officials, within some miles of the observatory.

This isolation which, as may be surmised, has had its disadvantages is exactly what the government wanted for its observatory. There are a number of reasons for this. In the first place, the study of the upper air, demanding as it does, the use of kites or balloons, requires a locality with a high average wind velocity—one where sometime during each day there is a strong possibility of having a wind of at least eight or ten miles per hour. It also calls for a location ten miles or more away from cities and electric light wires, since in a populous section loose wires falling down as the result of accidents to kites or ballons in a storm, would prove very troublesome, and even a source of danger. Besides, the surrounding country for 15 or 20 miles should be comparatively open so that lost kites and the costly instruments they carry can be readily recovered. Secondly, magnetic work of the most important character is a feature of the operations of this laboratory, and this requires a location remote from cities. Thirdly, solar investigations which are likewise included in the research work call for a place away from the smoke and dust of cities and above the haze of the valleys. Fourthly, the physical laboratory which is a part of the institution, must be free from the disturbing jars of heavy traffic. Added to all these specifications was the supplementary consideration that it was desirable to have this very important part of the weather bureau's work done as near as practicable to Washington, in order that the central office may be as closely in touch with it as possible. The varied requirements made it no easy task to find an ideal site for the new institution, but the domain finally discovered in the Old Dominion seems to have proven itself possessed of exceptional qualifications.

AFFIXING RECORDING INSTRUMENT TO KITE BEFORE FLIGHT



AUTOMATIC WEATHER RECORDING APPARATUS

One of the principal buildings in the group of new structures recently erected at Mount Weather is the physical laboratory. This is a three-story structure of stone construction throughout, and with immense pillars of solid concrete supporting the portico. The whole building is to be given over to scientific purposes. Departments for the testing of instruments and the invention and construction of all forms of apparatus will be conspicuous features. The third floor of this $30,000 building will be given over to spectroscopic work of the most important character. A short distance from this laboratory building is a handsome frame dwelling of the type usually found in residential suburbs. Since the fire this has served as living quarters for practically the entire staff of Mount Weather, but when work at the observatory is on a permanent status it will be converted into a two-family residence for the use of a couple of scientists who will bring their families to the mountain top.

The main observatory and administration building which will serve, in a sense as the keystone of the Mount Weather group, will cost $45,000 and is a three-story structure of fireproof construction. The first story is constructed of solid concrete, while the upper stories have a facing of brick, backed with terra cotta. Alike to all the buildings at Mount Weather the whole construction and especially the fittings of windows and doors has been planned with especial care in order to afford protection against the high winds that sweep over the mountain in winter. The first floor of the main building is to be given over to offices, while the second and third floors will be occupied for the most part by living rooms for the scientists. Beyond the administration building in the most isolated part of the grounds are two buildings from which the visitor is barred if he carries a watch, or offers a disturbing influence of any kind. These frame structures constitute the magnetic observatory, and contain many delicate instruments.

One of the most important acquisitions of this scientific community amid the mountains is a new central heating and power plant. The power house, of stone and concrete construction, cost with its equipment more than $15,000. It contains a 45 horse power engine, directly coupled to a 25 kw. generator which supplies the current for lighting and heating the buildings; operating the machinery in the laboratories; producing the hydrogen needed to inflate the balloons; making liquid air; and operating the great reel upon which is wound the wire that holds captive the kites and balloons that are sent aloft with recording instruments.

The stone and frame building which served as a power house in the early days of the Mount Weather observatory is now used as a kite and balloon house, and is the headquarters of the five men who devote all their time to aerial work under the general direction of William R. Blair, and with the supervision of Prof. Alfred J. Henry of Washington, the executive officer in charge at Mount Weather. More than 25 kites are constantly kept on hand, including the models used by all the various foreign governments that have undertaken scientific kite flying. There have lately been added to the equipment several specially designed kites for use in the high winds which prevail during the winter. The ordinary kites will fly in any wind with a velocity of ten miles per hour, or more, but are not adapted to use when the wind exceeds 25 miles per hour. However, the new style emergency kite at Mount Weather, weighing eight pounds, and having a lifting surface of 58 feet, has made successful flights more than a mile in height when the wind was blowing a gale of 46 miles per hour.

Fewer balloons than kites are on hand, for the reason that balloons are used only when the wind is too light to permit of kite flying. Originally small rubber balloons were used at Mount Weather, but latterly there have been adopted spherical balloons of varnished cotton cloth which have a capacity of 905 cubic feet, and cost several hundred dollars apiece. Kites have been flown at Mount Weather at the remarkable altitude of 23,000 feet, and captive balloons are frequently sent to a height of several miles. The weather bureau officials are just inaugurating particularly interesting experiments wherein small rubber balloons carrying self-recording instruments of especially light weight are being liberated and allowed to make their own way in the upper air currents. By this way records at elevations of from 30,000 to 50,000 feet will be obtained.

AFFIXING RECORDING INSTRUMENT TO BALLOON

On the kite and balloon field at Mount Weather is a reel house or circular tower mounted so as it can be rotated. Its double doors may thus be made to face in any direction and this facilitates kite flying, no matter what the direction of the wind. The interior of this revolving tower is largely given over to the three horse power electric motor and the monster reel of forged steel carrying the line upon which the kites are flown. The terrific strain involved in kite flying in high winds served to break in quick succession two cast-iron drums which were installed, one after another, at Mount Weather, and each of which gave way under the pull of 20,000 feet of wire, but now the kite flyers have installed a forged steel drum capable of carrying 50,000 feet of piano wire line, and believe that they are prepared for all emergencies.

THE SWEET TOOTH VINDICATED.

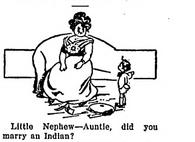
Sweetness is to the taste what beauty is to the eye, affirms Dr. Woods Hutchinson—nature's stamp of approval and vindication of wholesomeness. Sugar, says this authority, is one of the most universal flavors of foodstuffs known. One-half of our real foods taste sweet or sweetish. About one-third taste salty. Not more than one-tenth taste either bitter or sour. The experience of millions of years, reaching far beyond even our arboreal ancestors, has taught us beyond possibility of forgetting that, while there are hundreds of things that taste salty which have no food value and scores of things that taste bitter that not only have no food value but are even poisonous, and thousands of things, like leaves and sawdust and coconaut matting, which have no food value at all, there are comparatively few things that taste sweet which are not real foods. A very few of these sweet tasting things, while real foods, are also poisonous, but these we soon learn to detect and beware of.—Current Literature.

BREAKS COLD IN A DAY.

This prescription is one of the very best known to science. The ingredients can be gotten from any good druggist, or he will get them from his wholesale house.

Mix half pint of good whiskey with two ounces of glycerine and add one-half ounce Concentrated pine compound. The bottle is to be shaken each time and used in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours. The Concentrated pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in an air-tight case, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated."

THE BOY AND HIS AUNT.



Little Nephew—Auntie, did you marry an Indian?

Aunt—Why do you ask such a silly question, Freddy?

Little Nephew—Well, I saw some scalps on your dressing table.

TORE HIS SKIN OFF

In Shreds—Itching Was Intense—Sleep Was Often Impossible.

Cured by Cuticura in Three Weeks.

"At first an eruption of small pustules commenced on my hands. These spread later to other parts of my body, and the itching at times was intense, so much so that I literally tore the skin off in shreds in seeking relief. The awful itching interfered with my work considerably, and also kept me awake nights. I tried several doctors and used a number of different ointments and lotions but received practically no benefit. Finally I settled down to the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, with the result that in a few days all itching had ceased and in about three weeks' time all traces of my eruption had disappeared. I have had no trouble of this kind since. H. A. Krutskoff, 5714 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., November 18 and 28, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Special Note from Atchison.

The engagement of Mr. Hiram Hardesty and Miss Suzette Snarley is announced. It occurred the other evening at 9:45 on the red sofa in Miss Snarley's parlor. The young lady was dressed in black, and wore no ornaments. She did not look unusually pretty, and what caused the young man's mental aberration is not known. Neither one could remember exactly what was said, and both admitted it was not the first time he kissed her. We print the details for the romantic young things who are always curious to know how an engagement is brought about.—Atchison Globe.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Domestic Arrangement.

"Bluster and his wife seem to get along very well together."

"That's because they have set aside one day in the week to do all their fighting. On the other days they keep the peace."

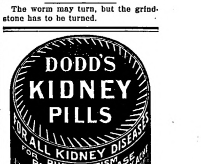
The Likeness.

"He says he knows her like a book."

"Yes, so he does; like a Henry James book. He simply does not understand her at all."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

The worm may turn, but the grindstone has to be turned.



PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

TAKE A DOSE OF

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

It will instantly relieve that racking cough. Taken promptly it will often prevent Asthma, Bronchitis and serious throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed safe and very palatable.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

FAVORS STATE RULE

GOVERNOR EBERHART EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON PUBLIC POLICIES.

WANTS MORE BUSINESS SPIRIT

Injected Into the Methods of the Various Departments of State Government.

St. Paul.—"I want the state oil and boiler inspection done in a businesslike manner, and when I advocate the abolition of those departments I do not advocate the abolition of the inspection. I think we could have better inspection at less cost."

This statement was made by Gov. A. O. Eberhart to supplement his speech at Minneapolis, in which he advocated a number of reforms which the state might bring about.

'If the law were made stricter and certain standards for oil established and then severe penalties provided for any company selling oil not up to standard, the state would not need to spend $60,000 a year for oil inspection," he explained.

"Boiler inspection could also be improved and made much more businesslike. In some cases the fee is not large enough to cover the cost of the inspector's trip and in many cases the inspector gets big fees for doing little besides political work. The inspection could be put on a business basis, paying the inspector for the work he does and not paying for political work."

WON'T SELL TO INDIANS.

Prosecutions Will Start if Pledges are Violated.

While people in the northern part of the state have been led to believe that the department of the inetrior has stopped all attempt to get evidence against liquor dealers selling intoxicants to Indians, secretary of the Prohibition party has received official notice that special officers have been at work steadily since the first prosecutions and information, sufficient to convict, has been obtained against five dealers at Grand Marais, one of the points at which the illegal trade is said to have centered.

Three officers arrived at that village, which is located on the north shore of Lake Superior in Cook county, about Nov. 1. Aided by residents of the town who had entered complaints, evidence against the places selling to Indians was quickly gathered. In accordance with the policy of the department of the interior, the saloonkeepers were called to the court house and confronted with the evidence.

Instead of starting the prosecution, the special officers presented a complete set of conditions, which bound the dealers not to sell intoxicants to the Indians or to allow Indians in their saloons or barrooms and to immediately give information against any person doing so.

The signatures of every saloonkeeper and bartender in Grand Marais was obtained to the document. This was then sent to headquarters, with the evidence which had been obtained.

Another Conviction at Virginia.

Duluth.—Frank Sadler of Ely, Minn., a miner, was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the district court of Virginia. It took the jury twenty-five hours to agree. Sadler killed Lawrence Kopre at Ely, Aug. 9 last. He had quarreled with Tony Jenko, a companion. He saw Jenko enter Kopre's house and knocked at the door, thinking Jenko would appear. Kopre responded instead and Sadler felled him with an ax. Kopre died a few days later. This is the second conviction for murder in the first degree in the county within a week.

Lad Kills His Sister.

Bemidji. — Louise Gagnon, the little 9-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victal Gagnon, living near Quiring postoffice, this county, was shot and instantly killed, the result of a mistake of her 10-year-old brother, who aimed a rifle at the little girl and pulled the trigger. The little fellow thought the gun was not loaded.

Dr. Boyd Dead.

Alexandria. — Dr. Harlow James Boyd, one of the prominent surgeons of northern Minnesota, died suddenly, supposedly from a stroke of apoplexy. His death was not discovered by the family until a member went to his room to summon him to the telephone.

Three Injured in Crash.

Duluth. — A coasting bob crashed into an auto. Duetta Esse, Tena Reikow, and Esther Eckholm, were injured. All three are reported in a critical condition. The auto was driven by Herbert Harrold, of Minneapolis.

AKELEY SAWMILL IS BURNED.

Loss Estimated at One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Akeley.—A fire completely destroyed the saw mill and sorting department of the Red River Lumber company here. The loss is estimated at well up to $100,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. The company is controlled by T. B. Walker of Minneapolis. The fire left the boiler house adjoining the main plant and did not touch the yards.

STATE CORN TO RUSSIA.

Finest Product Desired By European Government.

Minnesota corn will be taken to Russia, for the Russian government, as a sample of the finest corn grown in the United States. Professor Michael, who has been apointed corn breeder for the Russian department of agriculture, will leave Dec. 1, taking the Minnesota product with him.

A. F. Anundsen, president of the First National bank of Detroit, will obtain the corn. The following letter has been written to Mr. Anundsen by Professor P. G. Holden, the noted corn breeder of the Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa:

"Professor Michael, whom I have recommended to the Russian government as a corn breeder, has received the appointment. The government has authorized Mr. Michael to bring with him to Russia some of our best varieties of corn. The best Northwestern dent I know of is grown at Detroit, so I am asking you to get a bushel for Mr. Michael. If you can get a bushel each of one or two of your best dent corns, I will appreciate it. The government has made a liberal allowance for the purchase of corn and will pay an extra price for extra selected corn showing breed type. Mr. Michael leaves Dec. 1, so if you could express his corn at your very earliest convenience, it would be appreciated."

Minnesota this year produced 58,464,000 bushels of corn, compared with 46,835,000 bushels the year before, the quality was the finest in the United States at 92 per cent, and the yield per acre the largest ever attained in the state, or 34.8 bushels. This exceeded even the acreage production of the noted corn state, Iowa, which had 31.5 bushels.

MILLION FOR POSTOFFICES.

U. S. Treasury Inspector Tells of New Buildings for Minnesota.

Minneapolis. — "The United States government has appropriated about $1,000,000 for new postoffices in the towns and cities of Minnesota," says Major W. Haverstick, general inspector for the United States treasury department. "Minneapolis will have a fine new building here when the architects get the plans worked out. Other Minnesota towns that will get new buildings are Austin, Alexandria, Brainerd, Crookston, Faribault, Moorhead, New Ulm, Red Wing, Rochester, Virginia and Willmar."

Major Haverstick is here to inspect the federal building, but in concerned only with the operation and equipment of the offices.

"Minneapolis is not getting a new postoffice any sooner than it needs one," he continued. "A tremendous amount of work is required for the construction of a government building. All the plans are made in Washington and every lock and hinge even is accounted for. This all takes time and these outlying towns will not get their buildings for about two years.

EIGHT PERSONS POISONED.

Children at Play Mixed Arsenic With Baking Powder.

Montgomery.—Joseph Edel, a farmer, and his seven children are sick from arsenic poisoning. Some time ago the children, in the absence of their parents, found a package of arsenic which had been placed behind a clock by Mr. Edel after he had used some of it for a horse. The children, thinking it baking powder, emptied it into the baking powder can in the pantry. On Wednesday, Mrs. Edel used it in making biscuits, of which Mr. Edel and the seven children ate freely.

Mrs. Edel did not eat any of the biscuits, as she did not sit down with the rest of the family, but was waiting upon them and doing other work about the kitchen. Everything is being done to save their lives, but as yet the physician cannot tell what the outcome will be.

FARMERS INSTITUTES ARE BUSY.

Successful One Held at Hibbing Yesterday.

Hibbing.—The disagreeable weather did not deter many farmers from coming to town to attend the farmer's institute. The institute opened in the morning and held afternoon and evening meetings.

F. B. McLeren, of Wrenshall, who had charge of the Institute at Cook, was again in charge, aided by C. E. Brown of Elk River; H. K. Larson, of Bernier; A. B. Hostetter, of Duluth, and others, who addressed the assemblage upon farming topics. Today the institute will be held at Eveleth, where the Commercial club is also planning to royally welcome the visitors.

Glenwood Pastor Resigns.

Glenwood.—Rev. Mr. Snow who has been pastor of the Congregational church two years, has resigned to accept a call from Livingston, Mont He will preach his last sermon here on Sunday.

CATHOLICS PROTEST.

St. Paul to Be Asked to Refrain From Caricaturing Patron Saint.

St. Cloud.—Saint Joseph's Catholic Aid Society, at a special meeting adopted a resolution protesting against a caricature of St. Paul which is being displayed in the capital city and which it is planned to exhibit in a celebration. The protest was forwarded to St. Paul and the management was asked to abandon the display of the caricature.

BALLINGER TELLS OF YEAR'S WORK

Report of the Secretary of the Interior Received.

PROBLEM OF PUBLIC LANDS

Development Through Private Enterprise Under National Supervision and Control Desired—Reclamation Service Discussed.

Washington, — —The annual report to the president of Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, was made public to-day, and makes interesting reading. The report covers a portion of the time under the administration of James R. Garfield, and Mr. Ballinger gives him credit for his earnest and efficient services.

Secretary Ballinger comments on the old public land statutes, and continues:

"The liberal and rapid disposition of the public lands under these statutes and the lax methods of administration which for a long time prevailed naturally provoked the feeling that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous and that it was no crime to violate or circumvent the land laws. It is to be regretted that we, as a nation, were so tardy to realize the importance of preventing so large a measure of our natural resources passing into the hands of land pirates and speculators, with no view to development looking to the national welfare.

Must Continue Prosecutions.

"It may be safely said that millions of acres of timber and other lands have been unlawfully obtained, and it is also true that actions to recover such lands have in most instances long since been barred by the statute of limitations. The principal awakening to our wasteful course came under your predecessor's administration. The bold and vigorous prosecutions of land frauds, through Secretaries Hitchcock and Garfield, have restored a salutary respect for the law, and the public mind has rapidly grasped the importance of safeguarding the further disposition of our natural resources in the public lands in the interest of the public good as against private greed. Notwithstanding this, it is necessary to continue with utmost vigor, through all available sources, the securing of information of violations of the public land laws and to follow such violations with rigid prosecutions.

Use Private Enterprise.

"On this present policy of conserving the natural resources of the public domain, while development is the key-note, the best thought of the day is not that development shall be by national agencies, but that wise utilization shall be secured through private enterprise under national supervision and control. Therefore, if material progress is to be made in securing the best use of our remaining public lands, congress must be called upon to enact remedial legislation."

Mr. Ballinger then gives in detail his recommendations for the classification of public lands, and the features of a measure which he advises for the direction of the disposal of water-power sites.

The Reclamation Service.

Concerning the reclamation service, the report says in part:

"In view of the importance of a speedy completion of existing projects and their proper extension, and of the necessity in 1912 of an adjustment between the states by which the major portion of the funds arising from the sale of public lands within each state and territory shall have been expended so far as practicable within such state or territory, and in view of the importance of making a beneficial use of waters already appropriated or capable of appropriation to which rights may be lost for nonuse, I believe an urgent appeal should be made to congress to authorize the issuance of certificates of indebtedness, or of bonds against the reclamation fund, to an aggregate of not exceeding $30,000,000, or so much thereof as may be needed."

Energetic reorganization of the Indian bureau is in progress, says Mr. Ballinger, and he recommends that the Indian warehouses at New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and San Francisco be closed as soon as possible. A more advanced policy respecting the maintenance, improvement and operation of the Yellowstone and Yosemite national parks is urged on the government.

Contracts Made on Feast Days.

The fixed date for Easter is probably a matter of little concern in the United States, but of great importance in continental Europe, where rent and other contracts are written on such feast days rather than at New Year's or the 1st of May.

On Maneuvers.

Army Service Corps N. C. O. in charge of forage (to officer's groom who has come for extra rations for a horse)—"Have you brought a requisition?" Groom—"No. Ain't got none with us, but I've brought a bucket."—Punch.

Good for Something.

Subbubs—"What do you intend to do with that lot you bought in Swamphurst?" Commute—"I am thinking of making a fishing preserve of it."—Brooklyn Life.

A man may be as brilliant, as clever, as strong and as broad as you please, but, with all this, if he is not good he may be a paltry fellow.—J. S. Blackie.

WHEN YOU'RE AS HOARSE as a crow. When you're coughing and gasping. When you've an old-fashioned deep-seated cold, take Allen's Lung Balsam. Sold by all druggists, 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

A woman would rather suspect her husband than distrust her preacher.

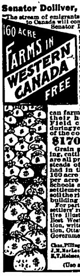
WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The less a man knows about women the more he thinks he knows.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Occasionally a thin woman acquires the art of not showing it.

The finest
assortment of
table china
in
Quaker Oats
12
Family Size Packages



WESTERN CANADA
Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:—
"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."
Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."
Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of
$170,000,000.00
Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts. 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful.
For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D. J.M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D. E.T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) (3)

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brent Good
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

DYSPEPSIA
"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year." James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 919

The Utmost in Stencils
How To Secure Them Free
Write for booklet of Classic Wall Decorations containing stencil designs for Period Finishing done in colors—full of information and ideas for users of Alabastine, the Stylish Wall Coating.
The Alabastine Book—with two room designs in color tells why Alabastine is best for wall decoration and how to secure the Classic Stencils Free. Write today for the two books—enclose 2-cent U. S. stamp, please. Alabastine Company, Decorative Dept., 871 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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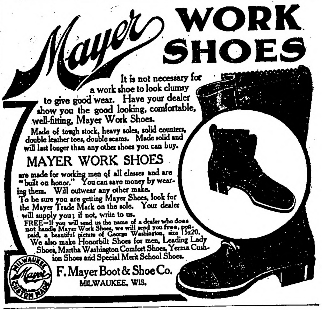
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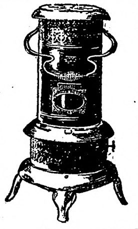
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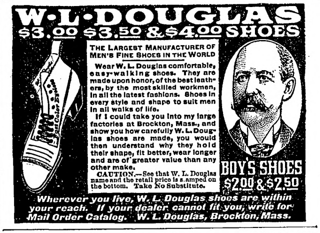
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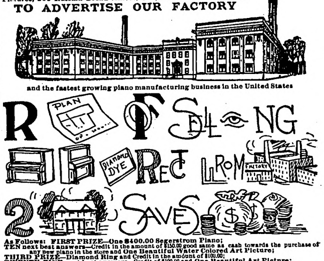

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All For The Colors

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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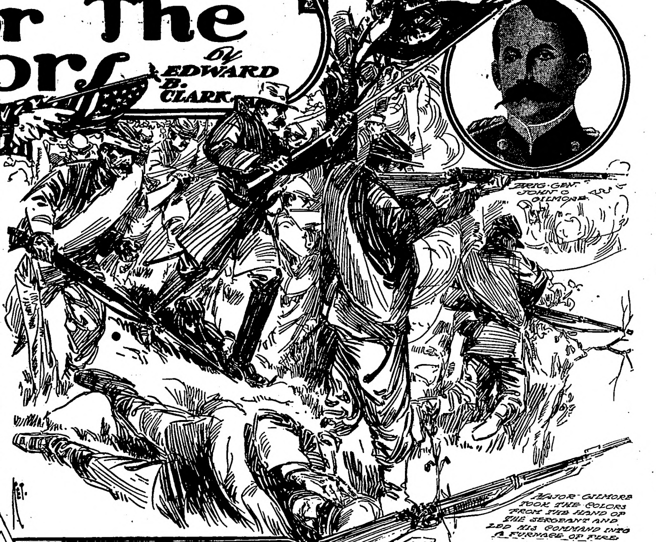


Brig. Gen. John C. Gilmore

Major Gilmore took the colors from the hand of the sergeant and led his command into a furnace of fire.

IF YOU HAVE an incredible story and are seeking for a gullible one upon whom to unburden it, don't tell it to a marine of the order of Gen. George F. Elliott, of the marine corps of the United States. Gen. Elliott knows a hawk from a handsaw, and also the main brace of the jibboom. He is a man of seasons and service, a fighter, a soldier and sailor in one.

When the first batallion of marines landed in Cuba Elliott was a captain. He was given command of a detachment, a small detachment, with 50 Cubans as an auxiliary, and then he was told to march overland from Guantanamo bay camp to destroy some stores of the enemy at Cuzco. In the light of future events it would appear that the officer issuing the orders should have made some sort of an attempt to find out what Elliott's little band was to meet on the way to carrying out its errand. No soldier, sailor or marine, however, questions orders when they are given to him. Capt. Elliott and his men started out.

The detachment had gone about far enough in the bay to be out of range of ready relief when it was met by the Sixty-fourth Barcelona regiment, a Spanish organization of regulars that had back of it a fighting record extending into the time when Spaniards were trying to get rid of the Moors. Elliott and his men were outnumbered more than five to one, but the captain led his men to the attack and made the day glorious for the yankee marines and Cuban auxiliaries.

The Spaniards fought as well that day as they had ever fought—and there is nothing lame about the Spaniards' fighting methods—but they could not stand the charge of the amphibious soldiers of the northern land. Despite the great odds in their favor, which enabled them to get in about five shots for one, the Barcelona regiment lost in this fight 40 men and officers killed, a much greater number wounded, and 18 men taken prisoners. After the Spaniards had cleared out, thrashed into flight by the American marines, Elliott's command picked up two wagon loads of Spanish rifles on the field of battle.

Lieut. Col. Huntington wrote a few lines about one episode of this fight: "Capt. Elliott's cool advance up a rocky, steep mountain pass, under fire for 20 minutes, without being able to return it, and the gallantry and skill displayed by him throughout this affair, were essential to the great success obtained by the expedition. I earnestly recommend that Capt. Elliott be advanced one grade."

The authorities went Col. Huntington two better. They advanced Capt. Elliott three numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle."

Gen. George F. Elliott

After the Cuban affair Elliott became a major and was sent to the Philippines. He was in command of a force of something more than 300 marines and was ordered to attack an insurgent force which was intrenched about the town of Novaleta. Elliott went into a practically unknown country, with no knowledge whatever of the size of the insurgent band which he was to engage. More than this, he knew that the enemy was intrenched, and behind an intrenchment one man, supposedly, is as good as six in front of it. The marines went to their work at Novaleta in an almost jocose spirit. They had been seasoned in war and the fact that they were going against a danger the magnitude of which was absolutely unknown had no effect upon their buoyancy.

Elliott led his men into the fight. They were met right flank, left flank and center with the heaviest kind of firing and the sharpest kind of resistance, showing that the enemy was a multitude and a well armed multitude at that. The marines rushed and won a victory by sheer force of brute strength and man courage. The loss was comparatively heavy, but the result was worth it, for it enabled one force of the army to form a junction with the troops of Gen. Schwann, and this was one of the things desired by the commander in the field. Just after this fight the sun did for Major Elliott what a bullet had been unable to do. A sunstroke dropped him senseless while on duty and he was invalided home.

The marines won a victory by sheer force of brute strength and man courage.

It was George F. Elliott who, with 21 marines and 29 sailors, made a hurry-up march from Chemulpo to Seoul in Korea in order to protect the American consulate and missionaries at that place during the war between China and Japan. At that time Elliott was a lieutenant attached to the U. S. S. Baltimore. News came to the ship that the Koreans were raising the cry "Korea for the Koreans," and were about to massacre all the foreigners at the Korean capital. Admiral McNair ordered Elliott and his little command to take up "double time" across the country and save the missionaries.

It is probable that few military bodies were ever asked to engage in such a trip as that turned out to be. It was so hot that the marines, turning the tables, told the sailors that their belt buckles melted in the sun. Nearly the whole line of the march was through the submerged rice fields, the men being up to their knees in water half the time, their footsteps clogged by plant roots and stems. Under these conditions they made pace at the rate of five miles an hour and they reached their destination in time to perform the service for which the call for the march had been issued.

Gen. Elliott has seen service in all sorts of climatic conditions. He was assigned to the Alliance for her cruise to the Arctic years ago and on the voyage the ship's crew reached the northern point of 80 degrees and 10 minutes, the record up to that time. It was immediately upon his return from the Arctic that Elliott was ordered to the tropics and he saw fighting in Panama, which was then in the hands of the revolutionary forces.

During this Panama service the revolutionists made an attempt to blow Elliott and his command off the face of the isthmus with dynamite. Elliott and a private of the marines caught the man hired to explode the stuff just as he was about to light the fuse. It was perhaps a narrower escape than any which the general has ever had and his narrow escapes besprinkle plentifully his record.

When Brig. Gen. John Curtis Gilmore wears his uniform an inconspicuous bronze medal pendant from an inch of ribbon is his only decoration. It is enough. It is probable that all but one person out of a thousand think that the bronze bit is a corps badge or perchance a sharpshooter's emblem. The general never will volunteer an explanation of the meaning of his medal, but this is what it means: "Medal of honor for distinguished conduct in the battle of Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, in seizing the colors of his regiment and gallantly rallying his men under a very severe fire of the enemy while serving as major, Sixteenth New York infantry."

When in order to hold his men to a work which it seemed past their power to accomplish Major Gilmore took the colors from the hand of the sergeant and led his command into a furnace of fire, he was serving under Gen. Brooke, who was in command of the Sixth army corps. Brooke that day had given his following an example of heroism that was sufficient to keep every officer to the stern line of his duty. Brooke had been wounded. As one of his aides said: "His whole face was shot away." But the general refused even first aid to the injured and remained at his post of command inspiring and directing.

Major Gilmore, because of his comparatively inferior rank was but one small unit in a whole force of fighting units up to the time that need and opportunity came hand in hand across the red field. Major Gilmore met them. The confederates were assailing the whole front of the Union line at Salem Heights. This was on one part of the field of Chancellorsville, where the southern soldiers greatly outnumbered the northern foe. It was in a sense an isolated fight. The confederate attack was at its fiercest on the left flank, which was held by a New York regiment, the One hundred and twenty-first, composed in the main part of recruits. The green ones held their own for a time, but finally were sent back hurtling by the dash and the weight of the enemy.

There was danger that the confederates would turn the flank of the northerners, get a position which practically meant the annihilation of the Union force and would make of that day something more than a mere day of victory.

It came the turn of the Sixteenth New York to go to the attack and to the rescue. The officers of Gilmore's regiment thought that they had estimated properly the numerical strength of the enemy. So they had of that part of the enemy which they had seen, but a road running between two low hills held a force of confederates of which the northerners had taken no account, and from the road the southerners sprang, re-enforced their brethren already in action and attacked, fresh as they were, with an absolute fury.

Gilmore's regiment began to waver. The men had not expected to go against anything like odds so terrific. The sight of three men to one bearing down upon them in addition to the force with which they were actually engaged was enough to make the retreat of the troops more than semi-excusable.

Gilmore, the major in command of one of the batallions, turned things over to his ranking captain and went down the line toward the colors, getting a terrific cross fire all the way. Somehow he escaped the bullets. The color sergeant was standing to his duties and to his flag, but one of the little rules in army regulations makes it incumbent upon a commissioned officer to expose himself to danger at a critical moment for the purpose of rallying and inspiring his men.

Gilmore was a marked man among his soldiers. They liked him and they knew his mettle. He took the colors from the hand of the sergeant and with the "noncom." at his side he advanced in front of the regiment, letting the flag float free, and, calling so that his voice was heard above the noise of the firing, told his men to hold straight on — and hold straight on they did.

The left flank was not turned. The enemy was driven back and the position which it was supposed to hold was held and the hour of defeat was the hour of victory.

When Gilmore was a captain in command of F company he was badly wounded at the battle of West Point. F company under Capt. Gilmore and G company under Capt. Curtis became isolated from the rest of the command and in less than 10 minutes they were surrounded. It was a case where surrender seemed to be the only way out of a bad situation, but Gilmore and Curtis made up their minds that they would fight their way out.

These two officers were close friends. Off duty they were invariably together and the attachment between them was so strong that the men called them "the brother captains." Selecting the point which seemed to be of the least resistance, the two companies, with Gilmore and Curtis at their heads, broke at the encircling host. Within 100 feet of the starting point of the charge for liberty Capt. Curtis went down with a ball through his left breast. Gilmore was shot twice, but he paid no attention to his wounds, and with his men following he went forward at "double time." By sheer force of dash and solidity of impact the two companies went through the confederate line and surrender was behind them. At the next roll call of those two companies about one-third of the men answered to their names.

After the war between the states, Gilmore's record won for him an appointment as second lieutenant of regulars. He joined the Twelfth infantry and saw long and continuous service on the frontier. In 1890 he was assigned to duty on the staff of the adjutant general and at the outbreak of the Spanish war he was made a brigadier general of volunteers.

In addition to his medal of honor for conspicuous personal gallantry in rallying his men at Salem Heights, Gen. Gilmore has three brevet commissions to his credit for gallantry in action. He was breveted major for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Maryland;" lieutenant colonel for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va," and colonel for "gallant and meritorious services throughout the war."

ROMAN RELICS IN BRITAIN

London.—Excavators are at work all over the old world digging up the buried history of peoples and cities whose very existence had long remained only a myth. It is natural, perhaps, that general interest should be more fascinated by the unveiling of secrets hidden for thousands of years than in discoveries of more recent days made at home. Yet year by year enthusiastic bands of workers are bringing to light the buried history of Roman Britain and the results of their labors should be of interest to all who trace their origin to this country.

Roman forts, fortresses, towns and amphitheaters are being worked upon in various places. In Yorkshire an interesting discovery has been made in the last year on the site known as Burwen castle. Here are the scanty remains of a Roman fort covering about five and a half acres. Within the larger enclosure have been found the well-defined remains of a smaller and earlier fort, evidently constructed in the first century.

At Caersus, in Montgomeryshire, the details of a Roman fort covering nearly eight acres have been brought to light—headquarters building, treasury chamber, granary, wells, pits, even the settlement outside the ramparts. A good deal of pottery found there is uncommon and of early date, but no inscriptions have yet been found, except a tile stamp, reading C. I. C. F., which is still a puzzle to excavators of Roman forts.

At Gellygaer, in Glamorganshire, the buildings outside the fort have been uncovered, and at last a date can be assigned to the station, for an inscription has been found of the time of Trajan's fifth consulate, between 103 and 112 A. D.

Interesting work has been done on the great fortress of the second legion at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire. Only three legionary fortresses are known in Britain, and this is the only one from which much definite information as to plan and structure can be looked for. The details of those at York and Chester are probably lost forever.

Work this year on the southern angle of the Caerleon fortress, where the rampart still stands 15 feet high, has disclosed the angle turret in good preservation, with the pointing of the wall picked out in red.

Excavation on the apparently unique Roman station at Holt, near Wrexham, still leaves it doubtful as to what the station was. But the site has yielded one of the most remarkable collections of pottery and tiles in Britain. A heavy stone rampart has been traced for 100 yards, a centurial stone has been taken from it and long rows of buildings have been found. In addition to a striking collection of Samian and other wares, 30 antefixes of the twentieth legion have been discovered in excellent preservation.

For years the excavations on the site of the Roman town of Corstopitum, at Silchester, have added to the knowledge of Roman Britain. This year a building has been found, of which the masonry is finer and more solid than that of any Roman building in Britain. Such a building, it is believed, could only have been erected by the state. The discovery here of pottery which must belong to the first century may materially modify the theories as to the date of the Watling street.

Perhaps the most interesting discover of the year has been the excavation of an amphitheater at Caerleon. Up to the spring of 1909 none supposed this amphitheater, marked by a circular hollow and known locally as King Arthur's Round Table, to be anything more than a bank of earth. The first cuts into the bank revealed an outer wall 5½ feet thick, still standing six and seven feet high in places, and strengthened with buttresses within and without at intervals of 10 feet.

Three entrances have been uncovered, one nine feet wide, leading down to the arena by a vaulted passage. Already one centurial stone has been taken from the wall, showing that the amphitheater was built by the troops themselves. It is estimated that the building would accommodate at least 5,000 spectators, or the number of the garrison of the fortress.

THE POWERFUL 14-INCH GUN.

Regarding the new 14-inch coast-defense gun which has just been completed for the United States government at the Watertown (N. Y.) arsenal the Army and Navy Journal says: "This new gun marks a progressive step in coast-defense ordnance. The powder chamber is even smaller than that of the 12-inch gun, yet while the latter carries a 1,000-pound projectile and has a muzzle velocity of 2,550 feet a second, the new gun carries a 1,600 pound projectile, with a muzzle velocity of 2,150 feet a second. The projectile for the 15-inch gun will carry a much heavier charge of high explosive and will therefore deliver a blow of greater force.

"The relative power of the blow delivered by the two guns is practically as 65 to 74, or it may be said that the 14-inch gun hits about 15 per cent. harder than the 12-inch gun. This power is gained somewhat at the expense of accuracy, as the 14-inch gun will require a higher trajectory. The projectile, traveling less rapidly than that of the 12-inch gun and being heavier, is less subject to the resistance of the air.

"It is probably not extravagant to predict that a single engagement would wear out any of the 12-inch guns we now have. It is calculated that the new 14-inch gun may be fired from 250 to 280 times before any degree of impairment from erosion will appear, whereas 80 shots at the muzzle velocity prescribed would mark the life of our 12-inch guns."

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1909. NO. 37.

At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events
Gathered in Washington

Caught by Moving Picture Machine

WASHINGTON. — A mighty funny thing happened in Washington recently, and a certain man has not got through explaining things to his wife yet. This man was in Oregon on a business trip a few days before the fight between Johnson and Ketchell at Colma. He had expected to return to the wife of his bosom by a certain date, but instead of that sent a telegram stating that he would have to remain in Portland, Ore., at least two days longer than at first scheduled. He reached Washington according to his revised schedule, and his wife was all the happier to greet him because of his remaining away a little bit longer. The other night one of the enterprising city papers gave a moving-picture exhibition of that particular fight in Colma. This just returned Washington man told his wife that he would like to have her go down town with him and look at the pictures, and she went. The films hadn't been running off but a few minutes when the wife yanked her husband's arm and said: "You see that man in the front seat there. He certainly does look like you."

The man glanced at the front row indicated, and cold shivers ran up and down his backbone. It never had entered his head that there would be anything but just the prize fight to be seen, and he realized in a second that the man on the front seat not only looked like him, but was him. The man, with a jerky little laugh declared, of course, that was just absurd, and that he couldn't see the slightest resemblance to himself in the man on the front seat. The wife kept on watching, however, and positively declined to leave the scene, and her mouth got "sotter and sotter" as she began to realize how her husband had lied to her. Before the end of the third round her husband simply had to acknowledge that the man on the front seat was himself sure enough.

Davis' Speech as a Trust Destroyer

IS MY BILL DEAD?

AS NOTHING of great importance has come before congress, members are putting in their spare time between sessions gossiping and chatting about incidents of the last session, most of the discussions being about the great tariff fight. A joke on Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas has caused much amusement among the members, some of whom heard it recently for the first time. His speech last session as a trust baiter is cherished as a monumental example of what can be done with the English language when one actually tries. The history of the making of that speech is this:

After breaking all precedents of the senate by making his first speech 11 days after he had been sworn in as a member of that body, Senator Davis rested on his laurels. He went out to Arkansas, leaving his long cherished anti-trust bill in the hands of the senate, having warned that body that he not only wanted action on it, but wanted it quickly. When he finally came back to Washington he was met upon his arrival by Senator Johnson of Alabama, who exhibited a mournful countenance and spoke in funereal tones.

"That 30-day rule has ruined my pet bill," said Johnson.

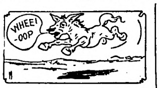
"Thirty-day rule! What is that?" Thundered Davis.

"Haven't you heard about it?" replied Johnson, meekly. "Why, if you fail to get action on your bill within 30 days after you introduce it, it is dead—d-e-a-d."

"What's that?" shouted Davis, almost frantic with rage. "Do you mean to tell me my anti-trust bill is dead? I'll hold my colleague Clarke responsible to the people of Arkansas if that bill died in my absence."

He dashed off without another word in search of his colleague. Naturally Senator Clarke soothed his worked-up feelings by assuring him that his bill was safe, but Senator Davis had had his scare, and then and there began the preparation of his second speech on his bill which upset the traditions and dignity of the senate.

Horse Laughs at the Loco Weed War

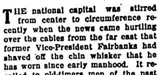


IF horses laugh, and some say there is such a thing as a horse laugh, the noble animal, properly labeled "man's best friend," can utter a merry ha, ha, over the news recently given out by the department of agriculture that war has been declared on the loco weed.

No longer are the mustang and the cayuse of the plains to become "plumb locoed" if the bureau of plant industry has its way. The term "plumb locoed" has been a sort of stock phrase in the range literature ever since the cowboy first noted the peculiar actions of a horse, cow or sheep resulting from an overindulgence in the loco weed, which abounds in the range country from Texas to Montana. The word "loco" is of Spanish origin, meaning crazy, and has been popularly applied to the disease which robs an animal of its muscular co-ordination, causing it to do all sorts of fancy antics, and finally results in the animal starving itself to death.

The bureau of plant industry has been investigating the purple and white loco weed. One of the peculiar characteristics of it is that the pods, when dry and full of seeds, rattle as a person passes through a patch, making a sound that resembles the warning of a rattlesnake. Ordinarily neither horse, cow nor sheep will eat the weed if it can find any other food.

Fairbanks' Shave Recalls Few Others


THE PASSING OF THE SENATORIAL WHISKER

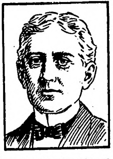
THE national capital was stirred from center to circumference recently when the news came hurtling over the cables from the far east that former Vice-President Fairbanks had shaved off the chin whisker that he has worn since early manhood. It recalled to old-timers men of the past who disported hirsute adornments, the memory of which has become a part of the traditions of the town. There was former Senator Mitchell of Oregon, whose beard dropped to his waist line, and Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, whose multitudinous whiskers were a topic of discussion in the discourse of nearly every capital guide, and Senator Peffer of Kansas, who frequently carried his long black beard inside of his coat, and many others too numerous to mention.

One day Senator Mitchell of Oregon had his beard removed, and shortly thereafter proceeded to the floor of the senate. A bill was up for consideration in which he was interested. He rose to his feet and addressed the chair. Senator Manderson of Nebraska was presiding. He glanced at the man addressing him, and was about to call for the sergeant-at-arms when he was prompted by a clerk who had sized up the situation. Senators smiled in a perfectly senatorial way, while those in the galleries roared.

The bearded statesman has gone out of style, apparently. Only one such is in President Taft's cabinet. He is James Wilson, secretary of agriculture. There are only a few bearded lawmakers in the senate, among them Nelson of Minnesota, Burrows of Kansas, Cullom of Illinois, Hale of Maine, Scott of West Virginia, and Stephenson of Wisconsin, all of them of the old school.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

KING OF TRUST "BUSTERS"



Frank B. Kellogg is the "king of trust busters." When the federal court stamped the Standard Oil Company as an illegal corporation in restraint of trade and a monopoly which must be dissolved, Mr. Kellogg won one of the greatest legal victories that has ever come to a lawyer. The Standard Oil Company is credited the world over with being the greatest trust of them all. It is not only a trust in itself but it controls other trusts. The Rockefeller millions are invested in many of the other great corporations. The great railway systems of the country are run on the Standard's money. Harriman could have done nothing had the great oil trust so willed. Rockefeller could have shut off his money supply and without the coin of the realm even the late railroad king would have been powerless.

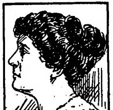
Consequently when the United States court handed down the decision that the Standard must be dissolved it was the hardest blow ever dealt a trust and it was the biggest trust of them all that got the blow.

When Theodore Roosevelt as president, selected Mr. Kellogg as special attorney general to handle the trust busting cases he made no mistake in judgment.

It is probable that Mr. Kellogg could have made thousands and thousands of dollars by being affiliated with one of the giant trusts instead of with the government. He chose however, to stick to Uncle Sam, and now he can rest on his laurels, having beaten the "daddy of trusts" with its lawyers that draw salaries and earn fees that amount to millions. The case is not finished. It will have to go to the supreme court for final adjudication, but good lawyers say Kellogg will win there.

Mr. Kellogg was born in Potsdam, N. Y., December 22, 1856. He went to Minnesota with his parents in 1865, and after serving as county attorney of Rochester county five years, removed to St. Paul where the law firm of Davis, Kellogg & Severance was formed. It was in St. Paul that Mr. Roosevelt found Kellogg.

WOMAN PASTOR SUFFRAGIST



Rev. Georgia R. Ferguson, assistant pastor of the People's church, Washington, D. C., a scholarly, brilliant and beautiful young woman, is attracting much attention by her original plan for the advancement of the woman's suffrage movement.

At a recent meeting of the National American Woman's Suffrage association Mrs. Ferguson submitted a plan which is not militant like that of Mrs. Pankhurst, the English suffragette leader, but is more commonplace and evolutionary.

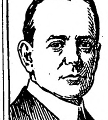
She suggested five special points for an American propaganda as follows:

"That it is not votes, nor privileges, nor rights that count, but what we do with our votes. Action counts—not talk. Political economy is woman's natural province—its generic meaning being 'city housekeeping.'

"Don't force the old parties to take us in against their will, but make them want us. Either start a party of our own, or, better, form ourselves into local committees—autonomous committees drawn from the inhabitants of every principal city and country town in the United States—and practically cover the country and its each and several local needs.

"These committees should be organized to study and report to a representative conference the particular and pressing political necessity of their locality. From these reports at the representative conference the platform should be made up. A platform which should set forth the practical remedies, according to the politcal needs for every portion of the states—which has been made under a direct investigation.

IS RISING YOUNG BANKER

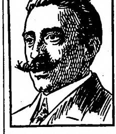


After the meeting of the directors of the Nassau bank in New York, on November 18, 1908, Edward Earl, then the bank's cashier, who, though still a young man, had been in the bank's employ 22 years, was called into the directors' room and informed that he had been made president of the bank, succeeding William H. Rogers, who died a month before.

Mr. Earl's election as president was in accordance with precedent in the bank's policy, its directors having on two former occasions elected as president a man who had been some time in the bank's service.

Mr. Earl was born in Elizabeth, N. J., 39 years ago, the son of W. A. C. Earl of that city. For a time after leaving school Mr. Earl was employed in mercantile pursuits. Then he turned to banking. In January, 1887, he entered the Nassau bank and became assistant bookkeeper. While holding that position he attracted the favorable attention of the late Francis M. Harris, who was at that time president of the bank, and of Enos Richardson, a manufacturer, who took an active part in the affairs of the institution. In 1898 Mr. Earl rose to the position of assistant cashier, and in 1907 to that of cashier. During his long period of service at the bank he has seen its affairs conducted by three presidents: Francis M. Harris, Frank H. Richardson, and the late William H. Rogers.

IS LEADER OF ANARCHISTS



"Spain has two enemies—clericalism and militarism. Freedom of mind is stifled by the degenerate Spanish priests; civic freedom is crushed by the advocates of militarism."

Speaking with flashing eye and emphatic gesture, Senor Vallina, recognized leader of the Spanish anarchist colony in London thus summed up the situation in his native country, following the execution of Senor Ferrer in Barcelona.

"But the responsibility," he continued, "is fixed on King Alfonso, without whose sanction the official murders of progressive leaders in Barcelona could not have taken place. Their blood calls to us for vengeance on their murderers. We will not be satisfied till this has been accomplished and a social revolution brought about in Spain."

Vallina is still on the sunny side of 30, and, like most anarchists, is a mild-mannered man of grave appearance—a most unlikely man, one would think at first glance, to carry terror into reactionary ranks in Spain.

Yet this pale, thoughtful young Spaniard has already suffered much for his advanced opinions. A student in Paris at the time of the attack on King Alfonso in that city four years ago, he was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in it, but subsequently was liberated. Spain and France served notices of expulsion on him and since then he has lived in London, biding his time for the day of reckoning. Few in London, except secret police agents, who shadow him, know to what extent this young student of medicine is committed to the revolutionary cause, for in the free air of England he lives quietly and studiously, close to University College hospital.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Thought He Was Robbed of Jewels

NEW YORK.—For more than an hour John Dumphy, chauffeur of a taxicab, sped around New York city at night with a trunk containing $35,000 worth of diamonds—and he didn't know what the receptacle contained. And, while Dumphy was taking a man and two flashily dressed women around, Frank Milhenning, member of the firm of J. Milhenning & Co., jewelers of Chicago, was fuming in the Herald Square hotel because he owned the diamonds and the trunk.

It all happened through the mistake of a porter at the hotel. Milhenning had intended to leave New York for Pittsburg. He obtained his tickets and everything was arranged for his transfer, excepting for the care of the trunk containing the gems. He called the colored porter and said:

"Get a taxi, take this trunk, put it in the car and watch it."

The phrase "watch it" was uttered while the jeweler was bending over picking up the trunk—a small one—and doubtless the porter didn't hear it. The man put the trunk in Dumphy's cab and returned to the hotel.

A minute later the well-dressed man and his woman companions came along. The stranger ordered Dumphy to open the door, and the three got in. Dumphy naturally thought his "fare" was the man who had engaged him first, and away he went to the Capitol hotel in Houston street.

Thence he took the trio to other places, where evidently they had urgent business. At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Willis avenue the women alighted and were escorted up a stoop to their home by the man, who then rode to One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and Prospect avenue, his ultimate destination. The charge was seven dollars. The man paid it and was walking off when Dumphy called out:

"How about your trunk, sir?"

"What trunk?" was the rejoinder.

"This one," said the chauffeur, pointing to the object.

"That's not mine," said the man. "Better look into that matter."

Dumphy, puzzled, returned to the Herald Square hotel, near which he has his "stand." He got in front of the place when suddenly the Chicago merchant rushed at him with two detectives. The chauffeur was taken to headquarters. The trunk was opened and the diamonds found safe.

Pet Pig in Harness Stirs a Hotel

CHICAGO.—Guests of the Palmer house and the diners in the cafe of that hostelry thought it was a murder. There were shrieks and other shiver producers. Men in the lobby straightened out their spines, women guests called the clerk up on the phone and bellboys and porters ran in the direction from which the sounds emanated. When they found the cause of it all everybody had to laugh.

It was just a pig—a small suckling pig.

Bob Conway of St. Louis saw the pig in a window of a restaurant, tied up with a red ribbon and advertising a speciality. The pig had been scoured to immaculate cleanliness. Besides he looked quite cute. Conway decided he must have the pig. So he went in and bought it.

Then he rigged up a harness like a shawl strap, put the suckling within, and proceeded to the Palmer house cafe to meet some friends.

While Conway was en route with the pig, whose squeaks were muffled by his hands, Costello, one of Conway's friends, was perusing the bill of fare. His eyes ran up and down, and finally settled upon "Roast Pig with Apple Sauce."

"Alec, you can give me some pig with the apple sauce," unconsciously remarked Costello.

"All right, boss," said Alec; "It'll take ten minutes."

When the ten minutes were just up in walked Conway with the piggie incased in straps, squirming and desiring to make some sort of a vocal protest, but his mouth was still muffled.

Conway hoisted the pig on the table and put it down on Costello's plate.

"Have some pig?" laughed Conway.

Studied Mesmerism to Boss Husband

HOW TO MESMERIZE A HUSBAND

DETROIT, MICH. — That he would not take his wife with him when he was going to "doings" of the Arab patrol meant exclusively for men, is one of the reasons alleged by Charles W. Coon for his troubles with his wife, Jennie, from whom he sought a divorce.

Another of Mrs. Coon's peculiarities was the reading of a work on "How to Mesmerize Husbands," and consulting fortune tellers. She used to go mostly to a "seeress" on Brooklyn avenue, of whom she said: "She drinks like a fish and swears like a trooper, but she can tell everything."

Coon told Judge Murfin that his wife insisted on dominating him in everything he did and refusing to let him go out unless he took her with him. The final trouble took place at Atlantic City, when the Arab patrol was there. One of the final ceremonies is, when, at the close of the gathering, the members of the different patrols get together and exchange badges. His wife had first insisted on his taking her along, and he had finally consented on her promising not to snub his friends, and particularly a Mr. and Mrs. Judge. She kept her promise as far as bowing to them coldly was concerned, but when he spoke of going out to exchange badges she forbade him to go unless he would take her, too.

Dream of Joy Balked by Bad Burglar

GIMME THE POLICE STATION

CLEVELAND, O. — When George Zuks recently planned to attend a party he purchased a suit of clothes and a handsome overcoat, and took them home and went to bed and to sleep with great anticipations of the event on the morrow. He dreamed how fine an appearance he would make arrayed in his togs. But, alas! it was not to be.

During the night some thief, with a heart as hard as adamant, pried open a rear window and entered the Zuks' domicile. When the dawn broke there was no new suit of clothes, no nifty overcoat hanging in the Zuks clothes closet. They had disappeared most mysteriously. So Zuks, exceedingly wroth, reported the burglary to the police.

Later in the morning Patrolmen Stasney and Soukup called at the Zuks home to get a more accurate description of the missing toggery. They got it and stood sympathizing a minute on the porch, when their attention was attracted to a very happy man on the sidewalk. He was whistling. The unknown seemed burdened greatly by two large packages he carried, but these did not appear to detract any from his light-hearted demeanor.

When he caught sight of the two uniformed officers of the law, however, his jaw dropped, his smile was wiped away by a somewhat covert glance at the policemen from the whites of his eyes. He was arrested and said his name was George Brown.

Zuks had to forego the social affair, because the police held his suit and overcoat as evidence.

They Have To.

"There is one class of men more than another they say very soon go down hill."

"Who are they?"

"Mountain climbers."

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN

LOSSES FROM THE BOLL WEEVIL.

The bulletin of the department of agriculture on the Mexican boll weevil sheds very little new light on the subject. No remedy has been found for that most voracious and destructive insect; and the department merely reiterates its recommendation with regard to the burning of the cotton stalks and the work during the winter looking to keep down the pest—points upon which the southern farmers have been well instructed of late, and which they are thoroughly carrying out. The only gratifying part of the bulletin is the estimate that the amount of damage caused by the weevil is $25,000,000. This is the figure given two and three years ago, when the weevil was restricted to Texas. The damage had grown from year to year up to that time, and it was expected that it would continue to grow as the weevil spread eastward, until it rose to a heavy proportion of the crop. In spite of this spread of the pest, the total loss remains the same, amounting to not more than four per cent. of the crop. Of course, some localities—and Louisiana most of all—has suffered more, but the cotton crop as a whole is not materially reduced by the weevil, and the amount it returns to the southern farmers will be very little cut down.

Secretary Wilson, who has been touring New York state investigating the condition and causes of abandoned farms, says that the trouble is with the farming and not with the farms. The soil is not exhausted. Profitable crops are possible. Scientific knowledge and work are the essentials. Scientific agriculture in the so-called manufacturing states where proximity to urban centers with their markets adds to the value of any crop deserves to be recognized as one of the most important phases of the conservation of resources and of relief from the present burdensome cost of living. The challenger of the beef trust, the dairy product trust, the poultry and egg trust is not the legislator, but the small farmer who is an independent and cannot be bought up.

If anything be needed to prove that the United States is not lacking in esthetic culture, as has been charged so frequently, the recent agitation in Germany, promulgated by Dr. Wilhelm Bode, general director of the Royal Art museums at Berlin, and one of the foremost art connoisseurs of the world, should set at rest all doubts. Dr. Bode sees a dire menace to the art treasures of Europe in the wide-open purses of American millionaires and, in anticipation of a widespread exodus of masterpieces when our new tariff schedule, admitting works of art more than 20 years old free of duty, shall have become a law, is seeking to prevent the threatened spoliation.

A Milwaukee couple want to be divorced—the husband, because his wife insisted on his accompanying her on shopping tours; the wife, because her husband wore neckties that did not match her gowns, says the Baltimore American. With the most sacred of human relations made such a travesty as these absurdly trivial complaints suggest, it is no wonder that the government is collecting divorce statistics which are alarming the thinking men and women of the country for the stability of society.

The dirigible-balloon feature planned in connection with the Hudson-Fulton show, although not officially part of that celebration, proved a lamentable failure. The trouble was that the balloons would not go; at least not far enough to make a really impressive exhibition. The aeroplanes made some successful though less ambitious flights. All of which goes to show that a good deal is still to be done before airships can be relied upon for regular transportation service.

Spelling matches used to be a popular form of entertainment in rural schools, and it was helpful, too, for it made for proficiency in spelling. Boys and girls then learned to spell with their minds instead of spelling always with their eyes from the printed page. There are now many men and women who can write with ease some of the most difficult words in the English language, but without pen or pencil they could not spell some of the simplest words of the language.

If people would not attend football games, automobile races or other performances in which the participants were likely to be killed there would be no such performances. Unfortunately the element of danger continues to make the strongest appeal to a large percentage of our population.

There is always somebody ready to strike at fashion's decrees. Comes a physician with the bold assertion that the removal of a person's vermiform appendix is a criminal operation.

PRESIDENT TAFT SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Policy of the Administration Made Clear to the Country.

FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Chief Executive Gives Reasons for Desiring the Passage of Such a Measure—Postal Savings Banks—Plea for Conservation of National Resources.

Washington.—The president transmitted the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very generally satisfactory.

Latin America.

One of the happiest events in recent Pan-American diplomacy was the pacific, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrain embitterments affecting other republics less directly concerned. From various quarters, directly or indirectly concerned, the intermediation of the United States was sought to assist in a solution of the controversy. Desiring at all times to abstain from any undue mingling in the affairs of sister republics and having faith in the ability of the governments of Peru and Bolivia themselves to settle their differences in a manner satisfactory to themselves which, viewed with magnanimity, would assuage all embitterment, this government steadily abstained from being drawn into the controversy and was much gratified to find its confidence justified by events.

On the ninth of July next there will open at Buenos Aires the fourth Pan-American conference. This conference will have a special meaning to the hearts of all Americans, because around its date are clustered the anniversaries of the independence of so many American republics. It is not necessary for me to remind the congress of the political, social and commercial importance of these gatherings. You are asked to make liberal appropriation for our participation. If this be granted, it is my purpose to appoint a distinguished and representative delegation, qualified fittingly to represent this country and to deal with the problems of intercontinental interest which will there be discussed.

The Argentine Republic will also hold from May to November, 1910, at Buenos Aires, a great international agricultural exhibition in which the United States has been invited to participate. Considering the rapid growth of the trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic and the cordial relations existing between the two nations, together with the fact that it provides an opportunity to show deference to a sister republic on the occasion of the celebration of its national independence, the proper departments of this government are taking steps to apprise the interests concerned of the opportunity afforded by this exhibition, in which appropriate participation by this country is so desirable. The designation of an official representative is also receiving consideration.

The Pan-American policy of this government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared and neither doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

Beside the fundamental doctrines of our Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great bank soon to be established in Latin-America, supply the means for building up the colossal intercontinental commerce of the future.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil served, I hope, to signalize the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a network of material interests.

I am happy to say that all but one of the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months and that, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela, provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining case before The Hague tribunal.

Since the Washington conventions of 1907 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consulting and advisory party, this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another, and in turn by all of the five Central American republics, to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Zelaya government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension and turmoil. The responses made to the representations of Central American republics, as due from the United States on account of its relation to the Washington conventions, have been at all times conservative and have avoided, so far as possible, any semblance of interference, although it is very apparent that the considerations of geographic proximity to the canal zone and of the very substantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the zone of these republics and the Caribbean sea.

I need not rehearse here the patient efforts of this government to promote peace and welfare among these republics, efforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them, who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to have been committed by the Zelaya government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revolution which was in control of about half of the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya government, for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaragua charge d'affaires, and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization.

Department of State.

I earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the estimates submitted by the department of state and most especially the legislation suggested in the secrtary of state's letter of this date, whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganization of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad. The plan to have divisions of Latin-American and Far-Eastern affairs and to institute a certain specialization in business with Europe and the near east will at once commend itself. These politico-geographical divisions and the detail from the diplomatic or consular service to the department of a number of men who bring to the study of complicated problems in different parts of the world practical knowledge recently gained on the spot, clearly is of the greatest advantage to the secretary of state in foreseeing conditions likely to arise and in conducting the great variety of correspondence and negotiation. It should be remembered that such facilities exist in the foreign offices of all the leading commercial nations and that to deny them to the secretary of state would be to place this government at a great disadvantage in the rivalry of commercial competition.

The consular service has been improved under the law of April 5, 1906, and the executive order of June 27, 1906, and I commend to your consideration the question of embodying in a statute the principles of the present executive order upon which the efficiency of our consular service is wholly dependent.

Expenditures and Revenues.

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit of the current year, prompted congress to throw a greater responsibility on the executive and the secretary of the treasury than had heretofore been declared by statute. This declaration imposes upon the secretary of the treasury the duty of assembling all the estimates of the executive departments, bureaus and offices of the expenditures necessary in the ensuing fiscal year, and of making an estimate of the revenues of the government for the same period; and if a probable deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the president to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by $34,075,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to $38,000,000, and $1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of $73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal. I approve this proposal.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity.

Civil Pensions.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress, and possibly in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions, which it has always been the policy of our government to assume; but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

Frauds in the Collection of Customs.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employes in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due, which might have been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employes of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

The Tariff Act.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause, it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent. ad valorem over the minimum duties are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Needs of the Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world, in more efficient condition than when it started, was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers in schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Injunctions Without Notice.

The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following: "The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute to expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

Second-Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the postoffice department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of one cent a pound charged on second-class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second-class mail matter at one cent a pound amounts to about $63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than nine cents a pound.

It appears that the average distance over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 291 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,049, and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,128 miles. Thus, the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all of them pay the same postage rate of one cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second-class mail matter constituted 63.91 per cent. of the weight of all the mail, and yielded only 5.19 per cent. of the revenue.

The figures given are startling, and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the postoffice department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

Postal Savings Banks.

The second subject worthy of mention in the postoffice department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill, looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. The profits on foreign mails are perhaps a sufficient measure of the expenditures which might first be tentatively applied to this method of inducing American capital to undertake the establishment of American lines of steamships in those directions in which we now feel it most important that we should have means of transportation controlled in the interest of the expansion of our trade. A bill of this character has once passed the house and more than once passed the senate, and I hope that at this session a bill framed on the same lines and with the same purposes may become a law.

Conserving National Resources.

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

Political Contribution.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign file in a proper office of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of congress.

DEEP-SEATED COUGH CURED IN FIVE HOURS.
New Home-Made Syrup.
(Cut this Out.)
From Boston Post.

Progress in medical compounds never ceases, and now it is stated by a prominent medical man that any deep-seated cough or cold on the lungs can be actually cured in five hours by the clock. Opium or morphine have been resorted to in the past, as relief measures. But now it is learned that the system must be treated to rid it of inflammation and congestion. A tonic laxative cough syrup does the work so quickly and thoroughly as to be almost magical. What heretofore has taken weeks to cure can be accomplished in hours. Get this formula filled or mix it at home and always keep it on hand: One-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Shake the bottle and take twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then take one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day until the system is purified and toned up. Give children less according to age. One filling will usually cure a whole family, as the dose is small.

Not Even Sandy.

Wilford was sitting on his father's knee watching his mother arranging her hair.

"Papa hasn't any Marcel waves like that," said her father, laughingly.

Wilford, looking up at his father's bald pate, replied: "Nope, no waves; it's all beach."—Columbia Jester.

This Will Interest Mothers.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Sufficient Evidence.

"Father was evidently drinking again last night."

"What makes you think that?"

"He sassed the janitor when he came in."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

One Thing That Will Live Forever, PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, first box sold in 1807, 100 years ago, sales increase yearly. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary.—Milton.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

A girl thinks a man impertinent if he tries to flirt with her and indifferent if he doesn't.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, OR COLD? If so take at once Allen's Lung Balsam and watch results. Simple, safe, effective. All dealers. Popular prices—25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

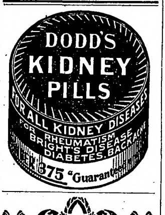
It takes a woman to tell a secret and magnify its importance.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

A giggling girl is apt to become a cackling woman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It is usually costly to follow cheap advice.



The Utmost in Stencils
How To Secure Them Free
Write for booklet of Classic Wall Decorations containing stencil designs for Period Finishing done in colors—full of information and ideas for users of Alabastine, the Stylish Wall Coating.
The Alabastine Book—with two room designs in color tells why Alabastine is best for wall decoration and how to secure the Classic Stencils Free. Write today for the two books—enclose 2-cent U. S. stamp, please. Alabastine Company, Decorative Dept., 871 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WESTERN CANADA
What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Powers

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."
This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.
Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat
were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.
Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.
Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J.M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E.T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you). (4)

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brent Good
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
An absolutely harmless remedy for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Coughs. Give immediate relief in Bronchial and Lung Affections.
Fifty years' reputation.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
Sample sent on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

10 acres of Irrigated Fruit Land
is enough to make you independent for life.
Send for booklet on
"KENNEWICK HIGHLANDS"
the finest body of irrigated fruit land in the State of Washington.
Northern Pacific Irrigation Co., Owners.
Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Agents
Ground Floor Lowman Bldg. Seattle, Wash

Makes Shaving Easy
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

MEN WANTED
Agents earn handsome incomes selling Incandescent kerosene lamps and burners. Much brighter and cheaper than gas, acetylene or electricity. Uses Rochester chimney, strong cap mantle, simplest burner. Great seller. Fine commissions. Write for particulars.
WALTER H. MEYER & CO.
813 Third St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

We Buy Hides, Furs, Wool and Tallow. Write us for prices.
GOLDBORG & KRAM
300 First St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

FITS cured to stay cured. Eminent judges, ministers, congressmen and the medical press declare my cures permanent. I cure after others fail. WRITE TODAY FOR FREE BOOKLET.
Address Dr. W. Towns, Fond du Lac, Wis.

MEPO CURES CATARRH
Hay Fever, Headache, Colds. Two weeks' treatment sent on receipt of 25c. MEPO CO., 160 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 50–1909.

BURNS
HERPES
CHAFING
ABRASIONS
ERUPTIONS
RING WORM
RESINOL
SCALDS
ECZEMA
ITCHING
POISON IVY
ERYSIPELAS
NETTLE RASH
is a perfect ointment—stops itching instantly. Prescribed by leading physicians throughout the world. A few applications will cure the worst case of itching and inflamed piles. For sale by all druggists or sent direct on receipt of price, 50 cents per jar.
RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.
I am glad to say that Resinol Ointment has completely cured me of itching piles.
J. H. Kidall, Dentist, Mt. Washington, Ohio.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

Baby Smiles—
When He Takes
PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
So pleasant that he likes it—and contains no opiates. There is nothing like it for Bronchitis, Asthma and all troubles of the throat and lungs. A Standard Remedy for half a century.
All Druggists, 25 Cents

The difference
remember this—
it may save your life. Cathartics, bird shot and cannon ball pills—tea spoon doses of cathartic medicines all depend on irritation of the bowels until they sweat enough to move. Cascarets strengthen the bowel muscles so they creep and crawl naturally. This means a cure and only through Cascarets can you get it quickly and naturally. 894
Cascarets—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

NEW RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL CANADA

AMERICAN SETTLERS WELCOME AND DOING WELL.

The Portland Oregonian, of Portland, Oregon, published a cartoon on the immigration of U. S. people to Canada, in its issue of October 5, 1909. The picture was accompanied by the following article:

"Losing American Citizens. The exodus of American farmers to Canada continues to be a phenomenon of the first importance. More of them are crossing the border this fall than ever before, and they are flocking from all parts of the country. Formerly it was the Middle West alone which thus lost the heart of its citizenship. Now all sections of the Union suffer alike. The regret which we cannot help feeling over the migration of many thousands of excellent citizens has an economic side which causes some concern. The 70,000 farmers who will go to Canada to live this fall will take with them some $70,000,000 in cash and effects. This is by no means a negligible sum, and makes a very appreciable drain on our resources. But, of course, the most serious loss is the men themselves and their families, who have forsaken the land of the free and the home of the brave to dwell under the rule of a monarch.

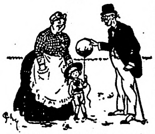
Why do they go? Naturally the cheap and fertile land of Western Canada attracts them. Each emigrant goes with a reasonable expectation of bettering his fortune. Indeed, in a few years he may grow rich through the abundant crops he can raise and the increase of land values. But perhaps that is not the sole reason for the astonishing migration. There is a common notion abroad that in Canada life and property are appreciably safer than they are here. Murders are not so frequent, and are more speedily and surely punished. Mobs and the so-called 'unwritten law' are virtually unknown in Canada. Again the law is a vastly more ascertainable entity there. Canada does not permit its judges to veto acts of the legislative body. When a statute has been enacted it is known to be the law of the land until it is repealed. this naturally imparts to Canadian civilization a security and stability which we have not yet attained.

"We must remember, in the same connection, that the Canadian protective tariff is far less exorbitant than ours, and much less boldly arranged for the benefit of special favorites. Hence there is an impression, very widely diffused, that the Canadians are not so wickedly robbed by the trusts as we are in this country. Reasons like these sufficiently account for the exodus of a body of citizens, whom we can ill afford to lose, but they do not much assuage our regret that they cannot be retained in the United States."

Speaking of this, a Canadian Government representative says that the Americans who cross the border are most welcome. The splendid areas of virgin soil, a large quantity of which is given away as free homesteads, lie close to existing railways and to those under construction. The railway lines that are assisting in this development are the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The latter is built entirely on Canadian soil, and has opened up a wonderful stretch of land. Along this line during the year about closed thousands of American settlers have made their homes. They have built the towns, and immediately began as factors in the building up of the great Canadian West.

Agents of the Government are located in various cities throughout the United States who will be pleased to give any information that may be desired to further the interest of the settler.

ODD MISTAKE.



Short-Sighted Old Gentleman—How your little boy has grown! But you shouldn't let him go out without a hat.

FOR OLD PEOPLE.

After reaching the age of forty the human system gradually declines. The accumulated poisons in the blood cause rheumatic pains in the joints, muscles and back. These warnings should be promptly relieved and serious illness avoided by using the following prescription which shows wonderful results even after the first few doses and it will eventually restore physical strength.

"One ounce compound syrup of Sarsaparilla; one ounce Toris compound; half pint of high grade whiskey. This to be mixed and used in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bedtime. The bottle to be well shaken each time." Any druggist has these ingredients or can get them from his wholesale house.

Envy.

"I envy the good-natured man," said the philosopher.

"So do I," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "His good nature indicates that the desirable things of life are coming his way."

WAGNER IS THE KING DECLARES JOE TINKER

CUBS' SHORTSTOP PLACES THE PITTSBURGER ON HIS ALL-AMERICAN TEAM.

Joe Tinker, shortstop of the Chicago Cubs was editor for one day of a paper in Butte, Mont., recently, and had some interesting things to say about baseball and the players.

Most interesting of all the several stories which not only bear Joe's signature, but the earmarks of genuineness, is that in which he picked an All-American baseball team and justified every selection by practical instead of theoretical arguments. Here is the team picked by Tinker:

Cobb, right field.
Speaker, center field.
Clarke, left field.
Chance, first base.
Evers, second base.
Wagner, shortstop.
Lord, third base.
Gibson and Archer, catchers.
Brown, Mathewson, Walsh, Overall and Adams, pitchers.

After discussing the merits of the others Joe, who is a shortstop of the first water himself, says this about Wagner:

"Now we come to the greatest ball player who ever stepped on to the diamond. There is no one to compare with Wagner. He is beyond anything that ever attempted the game. He is the grandest all-'round ball player in the business. He is the greatest hitter of them all, fields wonderfully and is one of the brightest stars on the bases. He is not a player who is a sensation one year and then falls to come back. He is always there and is always on top."

Joe Tinker.

Wagner has been praised for his work before, but no better judge ever lauded his ability. If Tinker, who is certainly second only to Wagner, can say such nice things about the big German, then certainly Hans is the star of them all.

BRADY DEFIES JIM JEFFRIES

Offers to Give Former Champion $10,000 If He Will Fight Al Kaufman.

W. A. Brady's offer to present $10,000 as a gift to James J. Jeffries and then bet $10,000 on the side if the latter will meet Al Kaufman in the ring within 90 days has been pronounced "bunk" and "a joke" by Jeff's manager, Sam Berger, who says there is no public demand for such a match.

But Brady declares that he means business and that Jeffries can win his money by defeating Kaufman in a ten round bout, not 20 rounds, as at first stipulated. Jeffries, who seems to be embarrassed, declares that Brady is airing some fancied grievance against him and is also looking for advertising.

Tearney Heads Three I.

Al Tearney, president of the Chicago Amateur Managers' association, was elected president of the Three-I league to succeed Mike Sexton, chief executive of the National association. The election of Tearney was another victory for Dick Kinsella of Springfield and his cohorts. J. Hayes of Davenport was elected vice-president of the league. There also was a committee of three, consisting of M. H. Sexton of Rock Island, R. Johnson of Peoria and J. Hayes to revise the constitution of the organization. The salary limit was raised to $2,000 a month for each team of 14 players and a schedule of 140 games, starting April 28, was agreed upon.

Fitz to Fight Again.

It was announced in Sydney, N. S. W., that "Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Bill" Lang had agreed to fight in Australia on December 27, for the championship of Australia now held by Lang. Lang won this title by defeating "Bill" Squires at Melbourne on October 25. Squires was knocked out in the twentieth round. Fitzsimmons recently arrived in Sydney from the United States.

Donlan Refuses Big Salary.

Thirty thousand dollars a year failed to lure Mike Donlin back to baseball. The former Giant captain and right fielder said that Felix Isman of the Phillies had offered him this amount every season to manage the team, but that he had turned it down.

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS MEETS

Speaker Calls the House to Order and Is Applauded by Friends and Enemies Alike.

Vice-President Sherman Presides Over the Senate---Numerous Bills Designed to Carry Out President Taft's Policies Are Introducd in Both Houses.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Sixty-first congress of the United States met at noon to-day for the first day of its first regular session, with Vice-President Sherman in the chair of the senate, and Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in the chair in the House. While this congressional gathering is the first regular session, it is the second session in reality, for congress met in extraordinary session last spring at the call of President Taft to consider the matter of a revision of the tariff.

Some interest was lacking in the proceedings of the first day in the capitol because at the beginning of the extraordinary session in March last the speaker of the House was elected. Moreover, before the extraordinary session was ended, Speaker Cannon appointed all the committees which are to take legislation under consideration for the next two winters. The appointment of the committees ended the campaign on the part of the members for choice chairmanships and, if the chairmanships were not forthcoming, for seats in the more important subsidiary bodies of the Hous.

Ready for Work at Once.

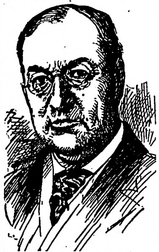
The members have had time to get over jealousies and rivalries and so is that, so far as committee work is concerned, the House not only is ready to proceed at once to consider legislation, but most of the members have brought themselves into a frame of mind to do what they are called upon to do without regard to their past feelings of disappointment and perhaps, anger.

As is always the case on the opening day of congress, admission to the House and Senate galleries was by card and only those fortunate enough to know senators and representatives sufficiently well to secure admission tickets were allowed to witness the proceedings.

Galleries Are Crowded.

The galleries of both House and Senate were jammed with people. All classes of Washington society were represented in the throng of visitors. The diplomatic gallery in the House and in the Senate as well, was filled to its fullest capacity with ambassadors, ministers, attaches and the ladies of the different legations. Members of the families of the president and of the vice-president of the United States occupied seats in the executive galleries; and the cabinet and judiciary and army and navy circles were well represented.

By a rule which was adopted not long ago, flowers are barred from the floor of the House excepting when they are to be used as a tribute to the memory of some deceased member. The result of this rule is that now on the opening days of congress the desks of the members are bare of floral decorations. In the old days both House and Senate were turned into conservatories for the time of the opening proceedings.



Vice-President Sherman.

At sharp noon Speaker Cannon called the House to order and asked the chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, to offer prayer. In his prayer which was in a sense a Thanksgiving offerering, the chaplain referred to the prosperity of the country, the opportunities of the present and the bright hopes and promises of the future.

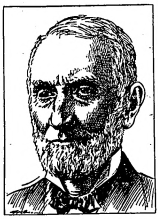
Absentees Are Few.

As soon as the prayer was ended the clerk of the House called the roll of membership by states and it was found that there were only a few absentees. The roll call ended the reading clerk of the Senate who had appeared in the House was recognized, and he announced that the Upper House had passed a resolution to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate being assembled, that body was ready to proceed to business. The House also was told that the Senate had appointed a committee to join a House committee to inform the president of the United States that a quorum of each house was present and that congress was ready to receive any communication that he "may be pleased to make." On receipt of this message from the Senate, Speaker Cannon appointed a committee to join a like committee of the Senate to wait upon the president. The members of the body directed to notify Mr. Taft that the House was in session were by the appointment of the speaker, the Republican leader, Sereno E. Payne, and the Democratic leader, Champ Clark.

The first day in the House as usual brought out hundreds of legislative measures in bill form, all of which were read by their title only and then referred to the proper committees. It was evident from the tone of the bills introduced that some scores of representatives were anxious to father measures which had been recommended by President Taft as being necessary to carry out proposed policies of progression. The bills ranged from those intended to correct alleged existing evils in interstate commerce to those to give increases of pensions to veterans of the civil war.

Applause Greets Speaker Cannon.

If Speaker Cannon anticipates any particular trouble with the "Insurgents" of the House at the coming session, he gave no evidence of it when he took the chair as presiding officer. He was greeted with great applause from the galleries and from the floor of the House, many of the Democrats and insurgents joining in the demonstration, though in either case possibly the hand-clapping was given as an evidence of regard for the office of speaker, rather than as evidence of any overweaning affection for the speaker himself.



Speaker Joseph G. Cannon.

With the committees ready to begin work, the House will settle down to its winter's business at once. No bills will be passed immediately because all measures must be considered in committee, and the meetings of the committees will be held daily from now until the Christmas holidays and some of the more important House bodies will sit during the recess. When congress reassembles in January many of the committees will be ready to report bills, and the debates of the winter will begin.

Opening of the Senate.

Vice-President Sherman called the Senate to order at noon. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the chaplain of the Senate, having died during the summer recess, his place as chaplain, temporarily, was taken by a local clergyman who offered prayer. In the Senate the roll was called and it was found that nearly all the senators were in their seats. The resolutions were adopted to the effect that committees be appointed to inform the House and the president that the Senate had assembled and was ready to begin the business of the session. As was the case in the House many bills were introduced for consideration during the winter by senators who, like the representatives, desire to have a hand in forwarding administration policies.

After a comparatively short session "in the open," the galleries were cleared and the Senate went into executive session behind closed doors for the purpose of considering nominations for office sent to the Upper House by President Taft.

Tests of Diamonds.

Most persons are obliged, in the purchase of a diamond, to rely implicitly upon the word of the man who sells the stone. While many years of observation and experience are needed to become an expert with respect to the value and purity of diamonds, yet there are certain extremely simple tests capable of being made by the most inexperienced.

One is by means of a needle hole pricked through a piece of ordinary cardboard. Looking through the stone tested at the cardboard, one will see two holes if the diamond be spurious—only one if the gem be genuine. The reason for this is that an imitation diamond will give a double refraction, the real stone but one refraction.

It is claimed that there is no acid having any perceptible effect upon a genuine diamond. Hydrofluoric acid will, if dropped upon a stone made of glass, corrode it, but upon the bona fide stone it will have no effect at all —Harper's Weekly.

Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Prest., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

Smokeless Oil Heater

The automatically-locking Smokeless Device is an exclusive feature of the Perfection Oil Heater. This

Automatic Smokeless Device

doesn't allow the wick to rise to a point where it CAN smoke, yet permits a strong flame that sheds a steady, glowing heat without a whiff of smoke.

No other heater in the world compares with the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Turn the wick high or low—no smoke, no smell. Burns for 9 hours with one filling. Instantly removed for cleaning. Solid brass font holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass wick carriers—damper top—cool handle—oil indicator.

Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD

Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy-walking shoes. They are made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions. Shoes in every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

CAUTION.—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute.

BOY'S SHOES $2.00 & $2.50

Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE Famous **Rayo** Lamp

Once a Rayo user always one

THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

The RAYO LAMP is a high-grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in any house. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Aches, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness, Soreness, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica

Day after day some kind of pain stands on your threshold. But it won't stay after a vigorous rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil. It won't return in a hurry, either.

ST JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

Price 25c., 50c.

St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

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MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

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Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

There is not much prospect of the threshing being finished in this part of the county before spring, as the weather is keeping up its bad record.

There is one bad feature about Pennington county and that is the County Commissioner they have given us up here. If it should happen that he did not agree with the other members of the board on some small question he would resign and come home, and leave us without any Commissioner at all.

Chief Officer Johnson of the U.S. Indian service is closing up the saloons in northern Minnesota at a rapid rate. He has got as far west as McIntosh in Polk county, and Fosston, Langeby and Bagley will have to close their saloons. There is one lesson that the saloon men have learned and that is; when Johnson says, "close up your saloons." They shut up shop, and "go way back and sit down." Lots of this trouble might have been avoided, if the saloonmen had not persisted in selling whiskey to the Indians and they'are working west. First comes the Indians and buy the wiskey, then comes Johnson and closes up the saloons. It is easy to tell when Johnson is coming, for the Indians are always ahead of him trying to buy wiskey. Sell it to them! There won't any one find it out until Johnson arrives, then he won't do much only to close up your saloons.

Some of the early Deer Park settlers will undoubtly be surprised to hear that the famous Swan Johnson, killed near Bemidji some two weeks ago by officers was the same Swan Johnson who camped at the George Singer farm five years ago, on a hunting trip. Him and his partner Lenard, who was up here with him at that time, robbed a store of $240,00, and he was shot and instantly killed after he had shot and badly wounded one of the officers, and old Lenard made his escape. It is rather poor policy to become to warm bed fellows with strangers for you can not tell what kind of criminals you may be sheltering, although these men seemed to be honest in Deer Park.

Although it is early in the game, there is no question of doubt that there will be a warm campaign in Red Lake county next year, for in addition to other local county questions at issue, there is likely to be a fight made by Thief River Falls to divide the county. There will not be any party politicts mentioned, so far as county officials are concerned, for they will not be asked whether they are Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, or Prohibitionist, but "how do you stand on county division."Which ever way he answers he is sure to be kifed by the other fellow, and he can't stand in with both sides for he is sure to get caught at it and then neither side would vote for him. About the safest way for him to do would be to have placards printed which read; "I am deaf, and dumb," but that might not do either for the farmers might wonder why a deaf and dumb man was running for office. But he might overcome this by getting a phonograph and have it loaded up with his story in all the different languages spoken in the county, and have it wind up with the statement that he was sure to recover his speech and hearing in November. Then start out looking for votes, and when you see a man you think would take an interest in your story just motion to him to get in hearing of the phonograph. then turn it loose and let it load him up, and as soon as the machine runs down hand him a card and drive on. Be sure to not stop to answer any written questions, for if you do the first question he will ask is, how are you going to vote on county division? You may think this only a joke, but it is the best and surest way to get elected in this county next year.

Shakespeare's House.

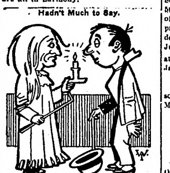
The house in which the master poet was born is located in Henley street, Stratford-on-Avon, England. Washington Irving said of this famous abode of genius: "It is a small, mean looking edifice of wood and plaster, a true nestling place of genius, which seems to delight in hatching its offspring in by-corners. The walls of its squalid chambers are covered with names and inscriptions in every language by pilgrims of all nations, ranks and conditions, from the prince to the peasant, and present a simple but striking instance of the spontaneous and universal homage of mankind to the great poet of nature."

Several years ago the house was purchased by subscription with a view to the careful preservation of it and of its contents for the inspection of future generations.

Tuning a Bell.

No matter how great may be the care taken in making the mold, a bell has to be tuned before it will ring a clear, true note. As a matter of fact, every bell sounds five notes, all of which must blend together harmoniously. If one is the least bit out the tone will be spoiled. The first of these notes is produced by the vibrations at the mouth of the bell, the second by the vibrations a little higher up, the third still higher up, and so on to the fifth, which is produced quite near the top. As the character of the sound which rings depends upon the thickness of the metal, it is possible, by taking thin shavings from various places in the inside of the bell, to alter the five notes until they are all in harmony.

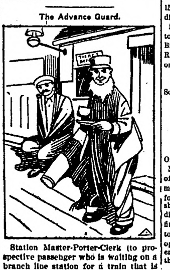
Hadn't Much to Say.



Mrs. Rounder (3 a. m.)—Well, sir, what have you to say?

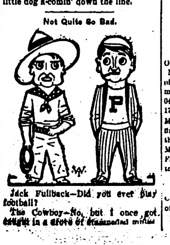
Mr. Rounder (meekly)—Goo' mornin' —hic—m' dear.

The Advance Guard.



Station Master-Porter-Clerk (to prospective passenger who is waiting on a branch line station for a train that is much overdue)—She'll be gettin' near now, sir. 'Ere's the engine driver's little dog a-comin' down the line.

Not Quite So Bad.



Jack Fullback—Did you ever play football?

The Cowboy—No, but I once got caught in a drove of stampeded mules.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19,1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. November 18, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Sarah Watterhere of Torgeson Minn., who on January 14th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1009. Serial No. 01380 for S. W. ¼ Section 19 Township 154 N. Range 39 W 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet: U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August Knutson, Anton Knutson, Ole Fras, Ole Anderson, all of Torgeson Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov 19 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 12, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Maggie Spaner, formerly Maggie Bergh, of Germantown Minnesota who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 454, Serial No. 0489, for S. E. ¼ Section 14, Township 154N, Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jay [illegible]ayne, of Germantown Minn. Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. Charles Thompson, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague.

Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn November 11th, 1909. Notice is hereby given that. Jermen Rystad, of Benton North Dakota, who on November 18,1904 made Homestead entry No 924, Serial No.04847, for the S.W.¼ Section 29, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof. to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Daniel J. Hella, Guner B. Ryssfad, of Garnes, Minn. O. K. Breland of Lillo Minn. Knud Danielson, of Plummer Minn

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 10,1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. December, 6th, 1909. Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Relerson, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 15. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 866, Serial No. 04820, for N. W. ¼ Section 33 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben K. Kviste, Tallak S. Dale, Tobias Olson, Andrew Ellingson, all of Highlanding Minnesota.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th.-9.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Peter Lovly, of Erie Minn. who on November 16th. 1904. made Homestead entry No. 902, Serial No. 04332, for N. E ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Johnsgaard, Edwin Hanson, Hans C. Solberg, E.K. Rime, all of Erie Minn.

R. J Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19 1909.

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909. Notice is heeby given that Pliny H. Wright, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 377, Serial No.04186 for Lots 3, 4, & E.½ S.W. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 23rd, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman R. Leslin, Edward Olson, Albert Marum, Carl Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

R.J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 19,1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16. 1909. Notice is heeby given that Peter J. Thorson. of Highlanding Minn. who on April 4th, 1905. made Homestead Entry No. 1111, Serial No. 04446, for S.E.¼ Section 17 Towship 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of December 1909

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman Halverson, of [illegible] Minn. Chriss Thorson, Ele Saud[illegible], [illegible] of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. Montague,

Register.

The Lure of the Arctics.

Polar life brings strange revelations. A man who is a model of amiability at home is a savage in those high latitudes, where Mother Nature and humanity seem bent on revealing their crudest characteristics. When a man goes to the arctics first he dislikes it. If he is caught there one winter he vows to himself that he will never repeat the adventure. Yet when he gets back home he discovers that the "white silence" has a compelling fascination. I have never known a man who could resist the chance to go again, even at a financial loss. After twenty years of experience, if another opportunity came to me, it is doubtful whether any consideration would prevent my taking up the work again. Once the charm of those long months of daylight, the mysterious deathly silence of those long nights, the white glare of that brilliant moonlight across trackless wastes of snow and ice, has been felt a man is unable to resist the siren call of the north that has become more to him than family, home, friends or money. Gladly he takes his life in his hands and fares forth again into those frozen seas.—Captain Edwin Coffin of Ziegler Polar Expedition in National Magazine.

Bear Ague.

"Speaking of 'buck fever,'" said a survey official, "reminds me of 'bear ague.' Never heard of it, eh? Well, I first encountered it in Wrangel narrows, Alaska, a number of years ago. We were on the old surveying steamer Patterson.

"Just as we rounded a point of land not more than 200 yards distant a big black bear was seen on the beach looking at us. Eight men took up rifles at once and were about to shoot when I told them to wait and fire all at once in a volley when I gave the order. They all took careful beads on the beast. 'Ready, fire!' I shouted.

"There was a rattle of musketry as the eight pieces were discharged, and every one looked to see the animal's death throes. There was the bear running up the hill as lively as a jack rabbit. Not a shot had hit him. Bear ague, that's all. Every man's hand was trembling so he couldn't hit a house. Buck fever's nowhere alongside of it."—San Francisco Call.

Her Vocal Selection.

A wedding was recently held which was of the fashionable kind, and there were all sorts of preparations and frills. Among the "features" was a song by a baritone singer of considerable local renown, and just what he was to warble was a matter of considerable discussion.

A little sister six years old of the bride took much interest in the program. "Sis," she said, "I want to sing at your wedding."

"No, dear; you can't sing," was the rejoinder.

"But I can, and I want to," she pleaded.

"What would you sing?" her father asked her.

"'Heaven, Look With Pity!'" was her rejoinder, and her father hasn't got over it yet.—Kansas City Journal.

Ladies First!

"Scratch a southerner and you find a knightly soul" might be said to be one of the morals of the Chicago Record-Herald story below. The second moral is reasonably obvious:

"What is the reason," began the irritated traveler from the north, "that the trains in this part of the country are always behind time? I have never seen one yet that ran according to its schedule."

"That, suh," replied the dignified Georgian, "is a mattah that is easily explained. It is due to southern chivalry, suh."

"Southern chivalry! Where does that come in?"

"You see, suh, the trains are always late in this country because they wait for the ladies, God bless them!"

The Patient Man.

Mr. Henpeck had hesitated a long while about doing this bold thing, but he felt that now was the time or never. "Dear," he said, in a very timid voice, "I wish you wouldn't call me 'Leo' any more."

"Why not?" demanded his wife explosively. "'Leo' is your given name."

"I know, my dear, but it makes my friends laugh when you call me that; I was thinking you might call me 'Job,' just for a pet name."—Catholic Standard and Times.

One Beauty of Classical Music.

Miss Gush—Do you like classical music, Mr. Sourdropp?

Mr. Sourdropp—Yes.

Miss Gush—Oh, I am so glad! Do you not find in it great inspiration, sublime thought and true beauty?

Mr. Sourdropp—Not exactly. I like it because no blithering idiot can beat time to it with his foot.

Matrimony Made Easy.

"Can a fellow marry comfortably on a salary of $500 a year?" asked the young man.

"Sure, he can," replied the sage of Sageville—"that is, provided he has saved his last year's salary and can get his employer to pay the next year's in advance."—Chicago News.

Not Games of Chance.

The Vicar—Is it true, Samuel, that your father allows games of chance to be played at your house? The Boy—There ain't no chance about it, sur—they all cheats!—London Opinion.

Circumstantial Evidence.

"De Villers has quit scorching."

"Machine all in?"

"Nope; he's dead."

"Oh, that doesn't prove anything."—Harper's Weekly.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

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The Sour Philosopher.

"Some people give trouble a hug."

"Well?"

"Others carry the flirtation too far and get married."—Washington Herald.

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FARM LOANS,

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One.

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the Sunbeam office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Singer Bros. will put in a big stock of holliday goods at their Rhoda and Kratka store.

We want to hire a man to chop some cord wood and make fence posts. Inquire at this office.

The weather has been extreamly cold the past week, which has put the roads in good passiable condition.

Mr. Reaslaw, Lindtvet and Lunde, of Deer Park were transacting business at Highlanding yesterday

Word was received here last night that the Alrick store at Plummer was distroyed by fire Wednesday evening.

Boy, or girl wanted to set type and learn printers trade Good wages paid after you learn how to set type. Call at this office.

There will be a big ball at the Kratka hall, on Saturday evening December 18th,. First class music, and a fine phonograph intertainment. All are invited

C. L. Clark receieved a card from Mr. George Cunningham yesterday stateing that he would be at Thief River Falls today, with his family, on their way up here, where they may decide to buy land and make their home.

The biggest Auction Sale of Blooded, and Western Horses ever held in the nothern part of the state will be held at Plummer, Minn., on December 10th. 1909, by Lewis Sieff. Will sell privately, before and after sale Remember the date. Dec. 10, 1909.

Surveyor C. H. Martz came up from St. Hilaire last Saturday with a crew of ditch appraisers and they have been viewing the proposed Highlanding and Star township ditches this week, and it is a pretty cold view that they have had.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Henry Costello and Olef B. and Ole Hanson, of Hilda passed by this way Monday, en route to Thief River Falls where Mr. Costello made final proof on his homestead, before J. M. Bishop on Tuesday, returning home Wednesday.

There will be a Christmas tree entertainment at the Highlanding school house on Xmas eve, December 24th,. Our school teacher Miss Skeie is preparing a programme to be given by the school scholars, and all who attend may be sure that they will pass a pleasant Christmas eve. Opprotunity will be given to all to place presents on the tree for their friends, and all are invited.

Our school board received notice yesterday that the school had been obliged to ajourn on account of cold weather, and Walter McAndress and W. G. Hunt went over to the school house and changed the style of that famous heating plant, that was bought by the first board of directors of this district, after it had been thrown away by Thief River Falls, and was never fit to use in any other place than a cold storage, or a smoke house.

Owing to the impassiable condition of the roads the basket social at the school house on Saturday evening was not largely attended, but those who did brave the weather and bad roads were well repid for their trouble by haveing a good time. The girls had some very pretty baskets made which sold for rather fancy prices, and a neat little sum was added to our school library fund after paying all expenses Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress served coffe and provided extra lunch for those who did not get lunch baskets, so that all were well provided for.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Local news are scarse this week.

We wonder if winter has come to stay, or will we have some more summer weather?

G. O. Haveland has accepted a position as butter maker at the Slotten creamer for one year,

Miss Ida Lillo closed a very successful term of school in the Lynch distric on last Thursday.

The Clearwater Young Peoples society will meet at the residence of A. Rolandson on December 19th, at 2 o'clock sharp. All are invited. A. R.

Born; to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lillo, on November 30th,. A baby girl.

Mr Sevesrude is busy makeing arrangements to move onto his farm after the hollidays.

Mr. Iver Johnson drove down to Plummer Tuesday to meet his wife, who returned home from a visit with friends and relation in Goodhue county.

There will be religious services next Sunday at the school house north east of Lillo, near Knut Ericksons place, at 10 o'clock a.m., the Reveran Skagan, officiateing.

Talking about water! You can just open your celler door and dip up barrels of it at any time, and "dip and dive" any time you feel like it.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

Theaters of Different Ages.

The difference between the playhouse in which we see a drama of Bronson Howard's today and the playhouse in which Sheridan's comedies were originally acted is greater than the difference between Sheridan's Drury Lane and the house for which Congreve wrote and in which Betterton acted. And that restoration playhouse was very unlike the Elizabethan theater for which Shakespeare wrote and in which Burbage acted. Even more apparent is the difference between the theater of Dionysius at Athens and the Roman theater at Orange. These theaters are sharply distinguished from one another by their size, by their shape, by their methods of illumination, by the absence or presence of real scenery and by the arrangement of the seats for the spectators, and as we study these successive changes we are confirmed in the conviction that these physical conditions must have exerted a powerful influence upon the dramatists who followed one another down the centuries.—Brander Matthews in Century.

Wisdom In Fable.

Among the best things that have ever been written are the Aesop's fables, which date back to the sixth century B. C. They present human nature as it always has been, is and probably always will be. Take, for example, the story of "The Fox Without a Tail:"

"A fox was once caught in a trap by his tail and in order to get free was obliged to leave it behind. He knew that his fellows would make fun of his tailless condition, so he made up his mind to induce them all to part with their tails. At the next assemblage of foxes he made a speech on the uselessness of tails in general and the inconvenience of a fox's tail in particular, declaring that never in his whole life had he felt so comfortable as now in his tailless freedom. When he sat down a sly old fox rose and, waving his brush, said, with a sneer, that if he had lost his tail he would be convinced by the last speaker's arguments, but until such an accident occurred he fully intended to vote in favor of tails."

Peculiar Superstitions.

The people of Kulu are extremely superstitious and go in extensively for demonolatry. Many trees are held to be sacred and have tiny temples dedicated to them. The demons are popularly supposed to live at the tops of trees, and if a tree falls in such a way that it is possible to pass under it, as is often the case on the mountain sides, every man before going beneath the trunk will place on it a stick or stone to propitiate its guardian spirit. Certain streams are also sacred, and no one is allowed to wash dirty clothes in them. One year some strangers came into the valley and happened to pollute the water of a river in this manner. It chanced to be a year of extraordinary rainfall, and the people implicitly believe that the excessive rain was sent by the outraged "depta" of the stream as punishment. —Wide World Magazine.

Love, like fortune, turns upon a wheel and is very much given to rising and falling.—Vanbrugh.

The Court's Double.

"You say it was your 'double' that stole the chickens?"

"Yassuh."

"You know I gave you thirty days once for chicken stealing?"

"Ah remembah, suh."

"Well, this time you get sixty. That's the court's double."—Philadelphia Ledger.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

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Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

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Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGCR BROS.

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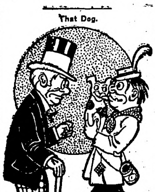
Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

That Dog.



The Hobo—Mister, I found the dorg your wife is advertisin' a reward uv $5 fer.

Mr. Grout—You did, eh?

The Hobo—Yes, an' if you don' gimme $10 I'll take it back to her. See!

Blocking Him.

"Say, old man," began Borroughs, "lend me your ear for awhile, will you?"

"My friend," replied Wise, shrewdly suspecting a touch, "I'd gladly lend you both of them; then I wouldn't be able to hear you ask me to lend you anything else."—Catholic Standard and Times.

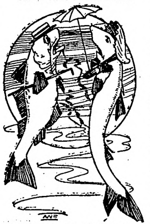
Inconsistent.

She (pretty, but sedate)—I admire a man who holds fast to his ideal.

He (a ninny)—But—but you won't let me.—Boston Herald.

It was an Irish philosopher who said the strangest things in some newspapers are the ones that are left out.

Should Have Known Better.



The Codfish—One of your puppies has just lost his tail.

The Dogfish—Serves him right. I told him to stop picking a fight with those ocean greyhounds.

Practical Considerations.

"My family tree"— began the titled suitor.

"I'm tired of hearing about family trees," answered Mr. Cumrox. "In the part of the country I came from a man's industry and consequence are measured by the size of the family wood piles."—Washington Star.

After Old Masters.

Young Wife—This dish, dearest, is an original composition of my own. Husband—Well, I should rather, my pet, that you could cook after the old masters.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Answered.

Village Minister to crofter's wife—Weel, Kirstie, how's your husband today? Kirstie—He's just like yersel'. He has plenty to dae, but he winna dae it.—London Answers.

His Affliction.

She—Your brother is a writer, isn't he? He—Yes. She—What does he write for? He—Goodness only knows. I guess it's a disease.—Judge.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS. MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. Duffy, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

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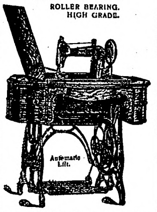
ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

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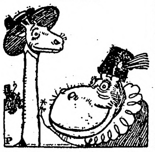
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

The Reason.



Miss Hippo—Mr. Monk is a multimillionaire and the catch of the season. Why did you jilt him?

Miss Giraffe—He seemed lacking in affection. He never even put his arm around my neck and kissed me once.

Family Connection a la Mode.

"Well, yes; we are related in a way."

"By marriage?"

"Yes. My first wife's third husband is married to his wife's second husband's fourth partner in matrimony. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Jealousy.

"May's new hat is perfectly hideous."

"It isn't a bit more hideous than mine. You're always saying nice things about May."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Clever men are good, but they are not the best.—Carlyle.

Strictly Business.

"Who presented the count to you?" asked the privileged friend.

"No one," answered the heiress. "I bought him."—Lippincott's.

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If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Christmas in Washington

BY EDWARD B. CLARK

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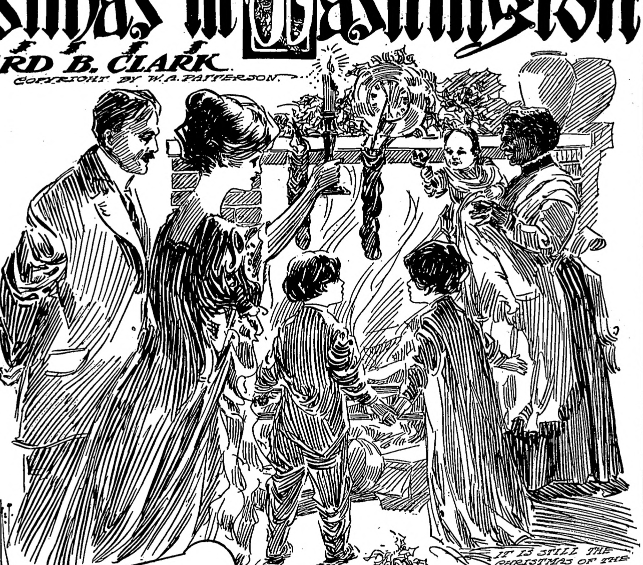


IT IS STILL THE CHRISTMAS OF THE CANDLE-LIGHT AND OF THE BLAZING LOG

THE Potomac river does not mark the boundary between the southern and northern Christmas. The spirit of the holiday season of the south makes itself felt through the District of Columbia, through Maryland and well into Pennsylvania. Here it is still the Christmas of the candlelight and of the blazing log, the Christmas of the distinctive old England cheer.

It is probable that there has been a Christmas tree in the White House at every holiday season in every administration excepting that of Theodore Roosevelt. Old residents of Washington say that even the bachelor and the widower presidents had Christmas trees to remind them of their own childhood, or to be used as an attraction for specially invited children guests.

President Taft's youngest child, "Charlie," is of Christmas tree age and inclination. Both the president and his wife are young in heart, and the Christmas tree has always had a place in their holiday merrymaking. The president's two older children, Robert and Helen, are in college, the one at Yale and the other at Bryn Mawr. Like all other college students who can make the journey home, the president's older children are with their parents.

Christmas in the White House is very much like the Christmas in the homes of all American families. When there are children in the great colonial mansion stockings are hung up, and the expectation and excitement of Christmas eve are just as great as they are in any of the humbler homes in the land. Christmas is a home day for the president and his family. All business is given over, and the White House clerks and employes, to say nothing of the cabinet officers and the senators and representatives who make daily journeys to the president's office, know that on Christmas day of all the days in the year the president wishes to throw off the cares of state and to have the same privilege that any other American citizen may have—the privilege of enjoying his family and of partaking with it undisturbed of the Christmas cheer.

It has been said that there was no Christmas tree at the White House in the holiday seasons when Theodore Roosevelt was president. There were six children in the Roosevelt family, all of them of Christmas tree age when the colonel of Rough Riders became president. There were always happy times at Christmas in the Roosevelt household, but the Christmas tree was barred because the president being a strong advocate of the preservation of the forests, thought that it was little less than a sin to cut down trees and of necessity kill them, in order to use them for merely decorative purposes.

It is said that on one occasion the youngest boy of the household had a tree give nhim, and thinking that inasmuch as it was already cut down he might as well keep it, he put it in the closet off his room and there surreptiously trimmed it. It is also said that his father discovered the tree. but the historians of the household do not know, or at any rate do not say, what happened then, and so the end of one story of a former Christmas tree celebration in the executive mansion must forever remain unknown.

THE NEW FRENCH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON, D.C. SCENE OF THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY.

In this Potomac river section where the old time Virginia Christmas spirit still dwells, there is an openness about the holiday that is like the openness of the Virginia home. Perhaps—but here the ready doubter probably will interpose objection—it is the transmitted spirit of the old days still indwelling in the hearts of the inhabitants—the spirit of the cavalier who generally made too free with his means of inward cheer, but with whose "vices" charity always kept pace.

The war did not kill Christmas in Virginia. It survived battle and poverty and it is as happy and lusty to-day as it was in the seasons when the slaves brought the oak logs to the firing. It is the great feast of the south and of the northern country which lies adjacent to the Mason and Dixon line.

Washington is on the dividing line between most things northern and southern, but the Washington Christmas is wholly of the south. The markets of the city are fat and dripping. The marketmen sell and sell, and yet the stores of Christmas things seemingly never dwindle. It is the season of game. Washington reverses the rule of New York and Chicago. Its holiday markets give the quail and the canvas-back the places of honor, while the chicken and the turkey stay in the shadow.

It may be, and probably is true, that the wild ducks no longer darken the water of the lower Potomac with the close-flying flocks of former years; it may be that the quail, the Virginia partridge, numbers its kind by hundreds where once it numbered it by thousands; it may be that the Virginia deer, the deer of the woods of eastern North America, is fast passing; but no evidence of an approaching or an accomplished scarcity is to be found in the markets of the southern cities or in the homes of southerners who keep Christmas as their forefathers kept it.

The Christmas of that part of Virginia which lies close to Washington is still the Christmas of other days, but warning has come of a change. Northern capital and northern capitalists are entering the state and the candle light and the blazing logs are giving way to electric light and steam heat which are as alien to the Old Dominion home as are the liveried lackies who soon will displace the old "uncle" and the old "mammy" in the "quarters."

The steel man and the packer are invading Virginia to become neighbors of the men who have been lords of the soil since the days of the first Lee. The change, mayhap, will not be congenial to the invader, and so, possibly, Virginia will not be sorry if this specific kind of northerner recrosses the Potomac.

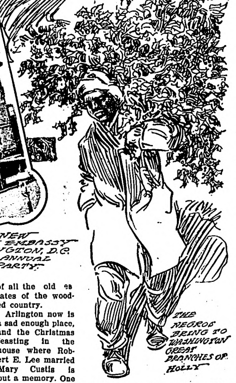
Virginia, the District of Columbia and Maryland have the holly habit. The holly has grown here in profusion from the day that no man knows, but it will not continue to grow unless there is a reform in habit and in law. The negroes bring to Washington great branches of the holly, hacked from the parent stem with darky disregard for saving anything. The holly trees are among the chief beauties of the Potomac hills. They are going the way of other trees of the Appalachian range, and before long it will be necessary for the lawmakers to follow the lead of the Massachusetts legislature which was compelled to intervene to save the trailing arbutus, the mayflower, from the hand of the vandal.

No part of the country perhaps can claim a monopoly of the natural beauties of the season, but there is a glow about Christmas in this semi-southern country that is not found in the colder north. It may be the glow of externals only, but it appeals to the eye and to the sympathy. Out-of-doors there are contrasts in the Potomac regions that are not to be found farther north except in sections where the evergreens abound. The mountains are white topped, and below them in the valleys are the dark greens of the holly, the laurel and the wild honeysuckle, and the dark browns of the oaks whose leaves do not fall before the spring comes.

Scattered through the country south of Washington are old plantation homes still occupied by the families who have held them since the days of the colonies. There seems to be a general belief in the north that most of these old places are forsaken and desolate, but there are many, more than the city dweller knows, still remaining prosperous and showing scarcely a trace of change as the result of age.

It was said the other day by an old southerner in Washington that no home-loving Virginian ever would move "until after the next Christmas." The next Christmas comes and goes, but there is still another to come, and the moving is put off, and will be put off until the holiday spirit has gone from the south—a spirit that will go when the south goes.

Arlington, the old home of the Custises and of Robert E. Lee, is standing as it has stood for a century. It is situated just across the Potomac river from Washington, and it is typical of the old mansion homes of Virginia. The grounds of Arlington to-day are a national cemetery, but their beauty is characteristic of that of all the old estates of the wooded country.



THE NEGROES BRING TO WASHINGTON GREAT BRANCHES OF HOLLY

Arlington now is a sad enough place, and the Christmas feasting in the house where Robert E. Lee married Mary Custis is but a memory. One does not have to travel far, however, through the state of the Carters, the Boyds, the Pendletons and the Randolphs, to find in this holiday season the scenes of cheer that once gladdened Arlington.

Washington makes the most of Christmas. In its feasting and thanksgiving it is a thoroughly southern city at the holiday season. It has its cheer and its charity in full measure and these things together make "A Merry Christmas."

"CHRISTMAS GIFT" An Ancient Custom

When the universal Christmas hold-up confronts you, don't explode.

Refuse, if you want to; but don't dwell in your thoughts upon the increasing depravity of the human race; don't exalt the rugged independence of our forefathers.

You may not yield cheerfully to the spirit of the season when the time comes to remember the office boy, the bootblack, the hotel waiters, the restaurant force, the ashman, the garbage man, the messenger service, the newsboys and others. Somehow you picture the Christmas "hold-ups" of bygone days, when a daring highwayman barred the progress of the lumbering stage coach and coolly took his toll.

Christmas largesse is almost as old as Christmas.

In the south, if you happen to be in any section that preserves even a modicum of the old-time atmosphere, you are liable to encounter everywhere, on Christmas morning, from such negroes as have some claim to knowing you, the familiar phrase:

"Chris'mas gif'!"

It means, as one of the class favored by fortune, from you the less lucky are free to ask Christmas largesse, and that with no sinking of independence, with no sacrifice of self-respect.

The custom does assume the superiority of a giver—does, indeed, assume it not very far from the level of overlord and serf. But that is because it has passed through the slough of slavery, which was serfdom, in literal fact.

At any rate, the custom goes back at least to the sweetest and most touching of Yuletide doings in England, the Christmas carol. That, too, came first into being when serfdom was England's common law, when the lord of castle and of keep was serenaded by his dependents, and, in his munificent turn, gave them lordly largesse to drink his noble health.

But the beginning was not then. Farther and farther back we must go, carol and of the song of England—even back to days of the wandering singers—the jongleurs and the minstrels, who came from Normandy with conquering William, and were gentlemen adventurers as independent as you please, and very ferocious fighters in the bargain.

So the "Christmas gift," in the course of the ages has had its ups and downs, ranging from the lordly acceptance by a titled minstrel of plain yet royal wages to the humble appeal of the dependent serf, whose welfare was at his overlord's will and pleasure. The spirit in which, at various periods, it has been given and received was really what determined its social significance; and there have been times when that spirit was precisely the spirit of the most polite highwayman who ever bade startled traveler stand and deliver.

The Christmas waits of England, with their "God rest you, merry gentlemen; let nothing you dismay," soon established the precedent that, wherever they chose to intone their carols before a door, that door must open to them hospitably, and a table must be furnished forthwith with good things of the season for their prompt refreshment.

But there were curmudgeons among them then as there are now. Persons who happened to have other pleasures on their hands, and realizing keenly that the jovial waits came uninvited, could not perceive why anyone should play reluctant host. The curmudgeons unquestionably had the right of it, but the carol singers, many a time, burst in doors and wrecked house furnishings in their wrath at the refusal. There was a Christmas hold-up in grim reality.

"Christmas gift" isn't altogether bad, as it isn't altogether new. It is only a recrudescence of an old, old custom by a humanity whose nature, in the mass, changes slowly.

And when it is all sifted down to its essence, you are getting a rather sincere compliment—the same compliment his jongleurs paid bold William the Conqueror, and his fellow-citizens paid Dick Whittington, who became lord mayor of London.

OLD CURE FOR COLDS

A library could be made of the various cures that have been recommended for colds. The old English cure, discovered more than 100 years ago by Dr. J. B. Williams, called the "dry cure," has lately been revived after decades of disuse. It consists simply in abstaining from all liquids for 48 hours or so, starting with the very first moment the cold declares itself.

Bread, fish, vegetables, "white" meat and pudding may be eaten, but no soup. If there is great thirst a spoonful of tea or coffee may be taken in the morning and a small glass of wine and water during the day. Some modern authorities consider this cure very efficient

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Usually There Are Other Troubles to Prove It.

Pain in the back is pain in the kidneys, in most cases, and it points to the need of a special remedy to remove and cure the congestion or inflammation of the kidneys that is interfering with their work and causing that pain that makes you say: "Oh, my back."

Thompson Watkins, professional nurse, 420 N. 23rd St., Parsons, Kan., says: "For some time I was annoyed with sharp twinges across the small of my back and irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills, I am free from these troubles."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

May Paste Million Posters.

Artists, billposters, printers, paper manufacturers and tuberculosis fighters are all united in a gigantic crusade against tuberculosis which is about to be started under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In addition to the gifts of free space on billboards and free printing of posters made by the Associated Billposters and Distributors of America and the Poster Printers' Association, several hundred paper manufacturers have given paper for the posters to the value of several thousand dollars, and artists from all over the United States are contributing sketches for posters, free of charge. The local, state and national anti-tuberculosis associations will see that the posters are placed in cities and towns where they are most needed.

The posters are nine feet long and seven feet wide and will be printed in several colors. If sufficient paper is procured a million will be pasted up. The value of these various contributions would reach fully $2,000,000 if paid for at commercial rates.

In a London Omnibus.

A London 'bus driver was hailed by a clerical-looking old gentleman, and on the first opportunity he remarked to the conductor: "Do you know who you've got inside, Bill? It's Cardinal Mannin'!" "Go on, that ain't Cardinal Mannin'," said the conductor, "I know 'im." They argued further, and finally bet a shilling over it. When collecting fares the conductor determined to set matters right by direct inquiry. "Excuse me, sir, but are you Cardinal Mannin'?" The venerable passenger looked him coldly and boldly in the eye, and answered: "What the devil has that got to do with you?" The conductor was satisfied, but even at the sacrifice of a bob he had to get even with the passenger. Putting his head out of the door he called up to the driver: "You are right, Bill; it was 'is 'oliness."

An Ever Ready Opening.

The editor suddenly became conscious that some one was standing behind him. Looking round, his glance fell upon a seedy looking individual with the eyes of a crank.

"I beg your pardon," said the newcomer, "but is there an opening here for a first-class intellectual writer?"

"Yes," grimly responded the editor. "An ingenious carpenter, foreseeing your visit, has provided an excellent opening. Turn the knob to the right, and do not slam the door as you go out."—The Sunday Magazine.

There All the Time.

It is told of Dr. Thorold that he was once asked to give away the prizes at a school belonging to the London school board.

In the course of his opening address he gravely asked the children, "Which was the largest island in the world before Australia was discovered?"

When the youngsters gave it up, he said in the same grave way, which made them laugh all the more, "Why, Australia, of course; it was there all the time!"

RESULTS OF FOOD

Health and Natural Conditions Come From Right Feeding.

Man, physically, should be like a perfectly regulated machine, each part working easily in its appropriate place. A slight derangement causes undue friction and wear, and frequently ruins the entire system.

A well-known educator of Boston found a way to keep the brain and the body in that harmonious co-operation which makes a joy of living.

"Two years ago," she writes, "being in a condition of nervous exhaustion, I resigned my position as teacher, which I had held over 40 years. Since then the entire rest has, of course, been a benefit, but the use of Grape-Nuts has removed one great cause of illness in the past, namely, constipation, and its attendant evils.

"I generally make my entire breakfast on a raw egg beaten into four spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, with a little hot milk or hot water added. I like it extremely, my food assimilates, and my bowels take care of themselves. I find my brain power and physical condition much greater and I know that the use of the Grape-Nuts has contributed largely to this result.

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I write this testimonial, and trust it may be the means of aiding others in their search for health."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BIG LUMBER OUTPUT

STATE FURNISHED ONE-THIRD OF COUNTRY'S WHITE PINE DURING 1909.

ONE OF THE "BIG FIVE" STATES

Wisconsin Is Second, With About 15 Per Cent.—Valuation of the Output Falls Behind That of Last Year.

Washington, D. C. — Washington, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Wisconsin, in the order named, constitute the "big five" in producing the country's lumber supply, whose valuation for last year runs far above that of the billion dollar mark.

Texas, Michigan, Oregon, Minnesota and Pennsylvania rank after the first five states and others follow in decreasing amounts down to Utah, the lowest on the list, with Nevada and North Dakota, having little timbered area, not rated at all.

While the total valuation of the production of lumber, lath and shingle production reached $541,545,640, this is a decrease of 22 per cent under the previous year's output. The mills reporting manufactured 33,224,369,000 board feet of lumber, valued at $510,575,822, and 2,986,684,000 lath, valued at $6,791,328. Shingle makers turned out 12,106,483,000 shingles, valued at $24,178,490.

Yellow Pine From South.

The average value of lumber at the point of manufacture was $15.37 a thousand feet, $2.27 a thousand for lath and $2 a thousand for shingles.

Yellow pine of the south, which has been far in the lead in the lumber production for more than a decade, more than maintained its supremacy last year, contributing slightly more than 33 per cent of the total cut from all kinds. Douglas fir of the northwest ranked second and white pine third.

Oak and hemlock maintained their relative ranks, but showed decreases of 25 per cent each, and spruce dropped 18 per cent.

Louisiana was the heaviest producer of yellow pine lumber; Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama followed. The state of Washington supplied more than three-fifths of the Douglas fir cut, while the bulk of the remainder came from Oregon.

Minnesota produced about a third of the white pine, followed by Wisconsin with about 15 per cent and New Hampshire third with 10 per cent.

Oak lumber now centers in Kentucky.

SIX STEERS SEEK HONORS.

Pride of Minnesota State Herds Sent To Chicago Show.

St. Paul.—Comfortably placed in a special car with a private attendant, six head of blooded steers went out from the Minnesota Agricultural college to go on exhibition at the International Live Stock show which opens in Chicago today. The animals are the pride of the University stock farm, and most of them already have records of prizes and places won at similar exhibitions. They are in charge of H. C. Campbell, who will see that they are properly fed and handled up to the minute they go on the platform.

Chief in the herd is Grand Champion Eclipser, an Angus three-year-old steer which stood second at the national show last year, and which is fully expected by his backers to take away the blue ribbon this time. Disclosure, a Hereford, goes in the same class of the Hereford breed, and is a Minnesota bred animal with winning points. Two Shorthorn yearlings, Juba and Prince Rollan, are to be entered in the younger class from Minnesota, with Undulata, an Angus yearling who stood first in his class last year. Barbarian, another Angus calf closes the list. He is expected to be a winner in the youngest class at the show.

Prof. Haeker, head of the livestock department, went to Chicago yesterday, and will take charge of the Student's judging contest, which is the first event on the show program. Prof. Boss and Instructor Gaumnitz leave today and expect to study the best stock in the world.

M'GOVERN IS ON ALL-AMERICAN.

Washington, D. C.—Johnny McGovern, the Minnesota quarterback, is given a place on the All-American football team selected by the Washington Herald. The Herald says of McGovern:

"Howe of Yale, O'Flaherty of Harvard and Bergin of Princeton are only of mediocre caliber. Sprackling of Brown is a good man, and Vooris of Pennsylvania State has also shown marked skill in handling his team, but from several who knew football and have seen McGovern play, it is stated that the Minnesota quarter has something on all the Eastern lads."

GOPHER BANQUET IN CHICAGO.

Minnesota Society Will Hold Second Annual Dinner Thursday.

Chicago, Illinois.—The second annual banquet of the Minnesota Society of Chicago will be given Thursday evening in the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago. Addresses will be made by prominent men of the state and a musical program has been arranged, with the Irish Choral society, Chicago, taking part.

N. Y. GOPHERS TO BANQUET.

Real Stars Will Be Set On Roof of Waldorf-Astoria.

New York, N. Y. —.The annual dinner of the Minnesota society of New York will be held on the evening of Dec. 18 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Already the sun parlor has been reserved for the occasion, but should the number of those who signify their intention of being present exceed 100, the main banquet hall of the hotel will be used. The sun parlor is on the roof of the great hostelry. It is a large glass room and should the annual banquet of the society be spread in it, the diners will feast under the stars of heaven, with the glimmering lights of the city in full view below them.

Timothy E. Byrnes, fourth vice president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, is the president of the society this year and he is making a strenuous effort to secure a record-breaking attendance at the dinner. He has sworn that he will fetch Senator Knute Nelson from Washington and he has announced that already Representative Tawney of Winona has signified his intention of accepting an invitation to the dinner.

Three railway presidents at least will be among the diners on the 18th of next month. They are President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad; President Underwood of the Erie and President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It is expected, too, that James J. Hill, chairman of the board of the Great Northern railroad, will also be present.

Among the speakers will be such well known orators as ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Rev. John Wesley Hill of the Metropolitan Temple, formerly pastor of Fowler Methodist Episcopal church of Minneapolis; Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate church, formerly pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church of Minneapolis, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, formerly of The Minneapolis Tribune.

The Minnesota society is made up of men who are now in the forefront of the financial, railroad and professional world in this city, and consequently of the country, and its annual banquet always attracts widespread attention.

The date this year has been set with a view to accommodating residents of Minnesota who may happen to be in New York the week before Christmas to do their holiday shopping and all those who are now intending to visit the metropolis during that week are invited to communicate with the treasurer of the society, W. R. Richards, so that invitations may be sent them.

The officers of the society are Timothy E. Byrnes, president; Henry G. Ingersoll, secretary; W. B. Richards of 43 Wall Street, treasurer, and John Henry Hammond, F. W. M. Cutcheon, Cando Hamlin and A. B. Stickney, vice presidents.

BEMIDJI MARSHAL IS SHOT.

Was Attempting to Arrest Highwayman.

Bemidji.—An unknown highwayman was killed and Deputy Sheriff Andrew Johnson, of this city, dangerously wounded in a desperate battle 17 miles from this city.

Two highwaymen entered the store owned by B. Laqua, at Puposky, a town 17 miles northwest of here, at 2:30 in the morning and attempted to blow the safe. The noise awoke Mr. Laqua, the proprietor, who grabbed a shotgun and fired two shots at the robbers. They exchanged the shots but none took effect. The robbers then ran and stole a speeder from the Red Lake railway company and escaped in the direction of Bemidji. Mr. Laqua notified Deputy Johnson of this city and he, in company with Allan Benner, hurried to the overhead bridge, one mile outside of the city limits and waited for the men to appear.

They had not long to wait for in five minutes the two highwaymen appeared. Johnson ordered the men to hold up their hands, but in response to this was shot at by one of them. The shot entered his left shoulder, passed through his lung and came out of his left side. Brenner then fired at the robbers, hitting and instantly killing one.

The dead robber is believed to be a lumberjack known here as Jim Smith who has been working in this vicinity for the past three years. He was shot in the head, death being instantaneous. The other robber escaped but posses are scouring the woods for him. He has been traced to the Wilton camp three miles from Bemidji and his caputure is expected soon.

"TRUST BUSTER" GOES EAST.

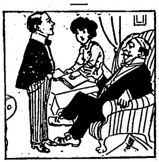
Frank B. Kellogg Follows Standard Oil Case to Capital.

St. Paul.—Frank B. Kellogg, attorney for the government in the recent Standard Oil prosecution, has gone to Washington to confer with the attorney general and with the president relative to the famous Standard Oil case.

Norwegians at Barnesville.

Barnesville.—The city of Barnesville city witnessed one of the largest Norwegian gatherings ever held in this part of the state, it being the meeting place of the Young People's Association of the Norwegian church. Fully 400 delegates were here. Prominent speakers of the day were: Prof. O E. Brandt, St. Paul; Revs. Ylisaker and Ristad, Fergus Falls; Jacobson, Fargo; Seusmnen, Detroit; and N. B. Hanson, Barnesville A concert was held in the evening and was the big event of the meeting.

THE DIFFERENCE.



"As there has been a change in our fortunes, Maudie, make haste and find a husband. You, Jack, don't make a fool of yourself by marrying."

SKIN ROUGH AS BARK.

Baby Boy Had Intense Itching Humor —Scratched Till Blood Ran.

Found a Cure in Cuticura.

"Our son, two years old, was afflicted with a rash. After he suffered with the trouble several weeks I took him to the doctor but it got worse. The rash ran together and made large blisters. The little fellow didn't want to do anything but scratch and we had to wrap his hands up to keep him from tearing the flesh open till the blood would run. The itching was intense. The skin on his back became hard and rough like the bark of a tree. He suffered intensely for about three months. But I found a remedy in Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. The result was almost magical. That was more than two years ago and there has not been the slightest symptom of it since he was cured. J. W. Lauck, Yukon, Okla., Aug. 28 and Sept. 17, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

All the Same to Her.

"I must warn you, dearest," he said, "that after we are married you will very likely find me inclined to be arbitrary and dictatorial in my manner."

"No matter," she replied, cheerfully, "I won't pay the slightest attention to what you say."

The More Glorious Alternative.

Maud Muller knew what she wanted, "I'd rather be written up in a poem that the funny men will be parodying a hundred years from now than marry the judge to-morrow!" she exclaimed, and suiting the action to the word, she raked the meadow sweet with hay in such a manner that the judge riding slowly down the lane, smoothed his horse's chestnut mane, and let it go at that.

Naturally the girl's folks were considerably disgusted at having her left on their hands that way, but who ever purchased a worthy immortality cheaply?—Puck.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Good for the Nerves.

At a recent archery tournament in London 300 women took part in the contest, the game having become very popular. It is recommended by London physicians as splendid for the nerves. American women have never taken very kindly to the sport, but the renewal of interest abroad may effect a change in this country.

Fine Tonic Mixture.

A superior tonic, appetizer and stimulant for the exhausted overworked system is one-half pint good whiskey to which should be added one ounce compound fluid balmwort and one ounce compound syrup sarsaparilla. As an appetizer take a tablespoonful before meals. As a tonic take after meals and at bedtime.

Any druggist can mix it quickly.

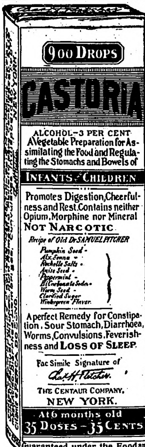
Rebuked.

Clarice—Don't you think that our flat is lots nicer than the Browns'?

Friend—Tut, tut, Clarice! It's bad form to match quarters.

EXPOSURE TO COLD and wet is the first step to Pneumonia. Take Perry Davis' Painkiller and the danger is averted. Unequaled for colds, sore throat, quinsy. 25c, 35c and 50c.

As an eye-opener, what's the matter with an alarm clock.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Outwit the Horse Sharper

Did you ever find a lemon in a horse's nose? How and why did it get there? Did the last horse you bought go incurably lame the next day? Do you know why? Why were his ears tied together with a fine silken thread? Perhaps you are about to buy a horse because you like his "ginger"? Are you sure it is health and high spirits, or IS it ginger—commercial ginger? Are you sure you could tell the age of a horse by its teeth? Or would your experience be like that other man's, who paid $3500 for a 17-year-old horse, thinking he was buying a 7-year-old? The horse had been "Bishoped."

Horse buying and trading offer hundreds of opportunities and temptations to use trickery and sharp practice. There is only one way to meet it:—read

Doped and Doctored horses are sold every day; be on your guard.

A Partial List of Secrets

SECRETS OF HORSE TRADING AND SELLING:

The loose shoe trick. The turpentine and gasoline swindles. The horse-hair trick. The fresh butter and flaxseed tricks. Making a horse appear vicious or unsound. "Shutting" a "heaver." "Plugging" a "roarer." Hiding spavins or lameness. The ginger trick. Tricks of crooked auctioneers. The widow trick. The "burglar" dodge—and many others.

SECRETS OF HORSE FEEDING AND RAISING:

Successful silage feeding to horses. *Secret of* hand raising a foal. *Secret* method of fattening draughters. *Secret* of molasses feeding for horses.

SECRETS OF HORSE TRAINING AND HANDLING:

Secret of stopping halter pulling. Secret of keeping a mule from kicking. Secret of handling and curing balky horses. Secret of curing stall kicking. Etc., etc.

"HORSE SECRETS" EXPOSED

It will protect you—will make you horse-wise and crook-proof, and save you from being cheated by dopes or tricks when buying, selling, or trading. It exposes and makes you acquainted with the tricks and handling methods of gyps and a certain class of unscrupulous dealers. Many of the secrets of this book are now made public for the first time. No such collection of Horse Trading, Horse Buying, Horse Training, and Horse Feeding information has ever before been published. It is impossible even in this large space to give a complete list of the secrets in this sensational book.

"Horse Secrets" has been prepared by Dr. A. S. Alexander, the famous veterinarian, who has had upwards of 25 years' experience in Horse-Buying and Breeding.

How to Secure "Horse Secrets"

Horse Secrets has all the interest of an exciting story. The reader goes along from page to page with increasing wonderment at the clever dishonesty of tricky horse traders. It is a book that will sharpen your wits, and already the demand has far exceeded our expectations. We could sell this book and make large sales, too, at almost any price we wanted to ask. But we believe that WE CAN DO MORE GOOD in another way; therefore we offer it only in connection with the following offer:

Horse Secrets and subscription to FARM JOURNAL for 5 years, both for $1.00

FARM JOURNAL is the paper taken by most farmers, and by at least 150,000 people in towns and villages all over the United States. 650,000 cash-in-advance subscribers read every issue with delight and profit. It is a farm paper for farmers, but it is far more than that. Splendid departments on Vegetables, Flowers, Poultry, Household Hints and Recipes, Fashions, High Grade Patterns, the Family Doctor, Legal Questions, Boys' and Girls' pages, etc., as well as on Horses, Cows, Sheep, Swine, Orchard, and Field Crops.

In short, it is for everybody, town as well as country, and at the same time practical, instructive, amusing, and cheerful.

FARM JOURNAL is clean and pure. It never has to be carried out of the house with the tongs. The advertising columns receive the most careful scrutiny and the bars are up all the time against medical, deceptive, suggestive or nasty advertising of any kind whatever.

FARM JOURNAL is thirty-three years old, and has grown to be by far the largest in the world. Its score of editors are men and women who write "with their sleeves rolled up." They know what they are talking about, and can quit when they are through.

By itself, FARM JOURNAL is worth many dollars a year to every American who lives in or near the country. Yet the price, WITH "Horse Secrets" is only $1.00 for FIVE YEARS.

If you send your dollar within 10 days, we will include free "Poor Richard Revived," our splendid 1910 Farm Almanac. 48 pages of useful and amusing reading, calendar for the year 1910, etc.

COUPON

FARM JOURNAL, 1087 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen: — Enclosed find $1.00 for a copy of Horse Secrets and subscription to Farm Journal for five years.

Name ______

P. O. ______

Street or R. F. D. ______ State ______

As I send this within 10 days, send me "Poor Richard Revived," as promised.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

Farm Journal, 1087 Race St., Philadelphia

Legends of the Boy Christ

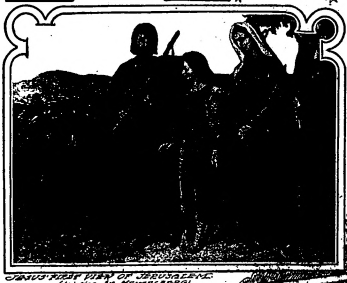
ONE bright, sunny morning in the month of Adar, at the end of winter, shortly after the little town of Nazareth, in Judea, was astir, there trooped from the village a crowd of merry children, laughing for sheer happiness, as if their hearts sang with the song of dancing sunbeams.

Running and skipping along the road they went, blithe and gay, until they came to a great tree by the roadside, where they stopped, and clustering about a child in their midst, proceeded to do a strange thing.

They cast their mantles and tunics from them to the ground and prostrated themselves before the one in their midst; then left him, and, running into a field, gathered flowers. He that sat alone, a pensive look upon his youthful face, had the appearance of an angel.

Soon the little playmates, their arms laden with blossoms, returned, and weaving a wreath of glory flowers, crowned his head.

Into his hands they placed a scepter of burning gladiolus. And about him they joyously scattered the fresh, odorous blooms, and while he smiled upon them they proclaimed the little playmate, Jesus, the son of the village carpenter, their king.


JESUS' FIRST VIEW OF JERUSALEM.
(painting by HENGELBERG)

While they delighted in their worship of their little playmate, along the road in the distance could be seen two men coming, with heads sorrowfully bent, carrying between them the dead body of a boy.

"What has happened?" the children cried.

"Alas!" responded one of the men, the child was playing in the forests yonder and methinks, like many boys, robbed the nests of some little birds.

"Presently, climbing a tree, he did put his hand into the nest, and lo! there was hidden a poisonous serpent, that sank its fangs into his flesh. He suffered terrible agony and, sliding from the tree, lay until he died. There we found him."

"Come," the boys said, "and tell our king."

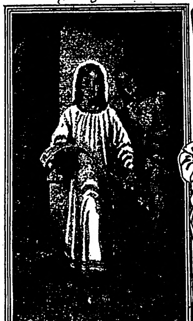
Before the crowned one they paused and told the story.

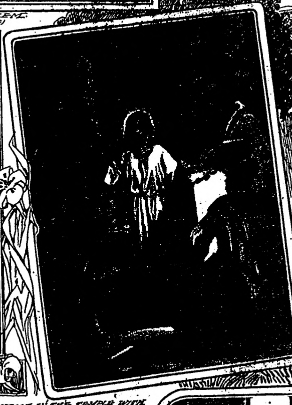
Rising, he said: "follow me."

Silently they wended their way back to the woods. "Lead us to the tree," said the child king. And there he paused.

"Oh, treacherous serpent, I command thee to come down," he called. And lo! above the nest appeared a venomous head, and soon the long, glistening body of a deadly snake came writhing down the trunk.

"Go, suck from that child's hand all the poison thou didst place therein from thy fangs."


CHRIST AND JOHN
(painting by WINTERSTEIN)


CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE WITH THE DOCTORS.
(painting by HOFMANN)

To the amazement of the beholders, who sank on their knees, the serpent obeyed. Then, drawing away, it writhed in the agony of its own poison and shiveled to death.

"Arise," said the child, laying his soft hand on the face of the one who seemed dead.

A moment passed. Those nearby looked on breathlessly. Then the face of the dead boy broke into a smile, as though he were having pleasant dreams, and he opened his eyes.

It is related in the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy that afterward the boy, Simon Zelotes, became one of the disciples of Jesus.

Of the days and doings of the boy Jesus in Nazareth the four gospels tell us comparatively little. It was natural, therefore, that about this unknown existence of the Adorable Child the Christians of the early church deeply pondered and that the rich imaginations of medieval times should have woven a vesture of traditionary lore.

The holy family returned from Egypt when Jesus was old enough to walk. In many of the old pictures we see the Divine Child leading a mule or clinging close to his mother. Of that early life in the land of the Pyramids, too, early tradition has woven a pleasing fabric of legends.

Among the oldest of these is the ancient belief that whenever the blessed Mary placed the clothing of the holy babe upon trees to dry the barren limbs burst into bloom.

Another is that when the child wandered into the forest, where lions and panthers and all manner of wild beasts lived, they came forth to do him homage.

Still another, that, during the flight from Bethlehem, when Herod pursued them, mountains opened to receive Joseph and Mary and the holy babe into a secure refuge; that on hot days, as they reposed under trees, the boughs bent over to shield them from the sun, and that as they passed along flowers sprang up in their pathway from the arid sand, and that the barren desert bloomed where they passed it.

It is told that when they journeyed through a forest all the trees bowed low in worship of the Holy One that passed by, and that only one tree—the aspen—held aloof, proud and scornful. It is also related that the babe gazed upon the tree and that, overcome with terror, it began to tremble, and has trembled ever since.

> Only the aspen stood erect and free,
> Scorning to join the voiceless worship pure;
> But see, he cast one look upon the tree,
> Struck to the heart, she trembled evermore.

It is also told that when the holy family came in sight of the sphinx the great beast told the eternal secret, and as they passed the temples the old gods fell from their thrones.

> And, coming nigh to On,
> Where stands the house of Ra, its mighty god,
> Cut in black porphyry, prodigious, feared,
> Fell from his seat.

Some writers of old say that the holy child never went to school. They love to write of his wandering alone into the forests and talking to the birds and insects. And they tell how dumb beasts were endowed with speech when he was with them.

Many old legends concern the early schooling of the boy Christ. It is related that when a child he was taken to Zaccheus, who began to try to teach him the alphabet.

"My teacher," the marvelous boy is said to have uttered, "thou wouldst teach me, but I shall teach thee."

And then, while the old man listened, thunderstruck, he repeated an alphabet which the other had never learned. He told Zaccheus he had lived from all time and knew all things. Zaccheus, amazed, declared he could teach the child nothing.

Some of the legends, as unworthy as the minds that created them, tell that the child struck his teacher dead. Others tell of his inflicting playmates with death and blindness. In the world of legendary lore, where one finds stories ingenuously simple and charming, it is to be expected, also, that there are crude and cruel traditions.

According to some stories, the children of Nazareth must have found Jesus a wonderful playmate. There was hardly any wish of theirs which he did not fulfill. One day, it is told, some of the little ones wished for fruit.

"Oh, how I would like an apple!" said one.

"And I some figs!" rejoined another.

"How I would love some citron and grapes!" quoth a third.

Jesus looked upon them and they all seemed so hungry and so anxious that he made a sign in the air and spoke a mystic word. And lo!

A green sprout curled from the ground. Pale green leaves burst forth. The plant rose up and up and up.

"Oh!" gasped all the children with great wonder, as before their gaze the plant rose, higher and higher, spreading out limbs—growing larger and stronger, and blooming with flowers. Then the tree, as they looked, bore fruit—apples and citrons, and grapes and figs and whatever their hearts wished.

Here is another story of those childhood days:

A house was being built near the small and modest home of the holy family. One day a great uproar arose and Joseph, stepping from his carpenter shop, saw that a man had wallen from the roof and had been killed.

"Alas! Mary," he said, entering the shop, where Jesus was playing, "a man has fallen and broken his limbs; methinks he is dead."

Springing from the floor, the child, with an expression of great solicitude on his face, rushed into the street. The little crowd parted before him.

He peered into the white face of the dead man. Then his voice rang clear and sweet:

"I say unto thee, arise and do thy work."

The dead man's eyes opened, the blood disappeared from his face and his injuries healed. And he arose and went back to his task.

At another time Jesus was playing with some children on a roof—one of those simple, childish games like that of "tag" to-day. The children were very happy until one, falling at full length, went tumbling over the parapet. A cry arose. Peering over the stone wall, the face of Jesus turned white—his little playmate was dead.

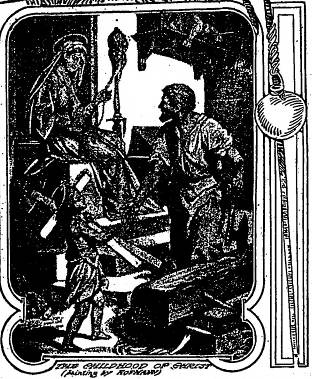
Imagine his distress when the parents of the child appeared and accused Jesus of having pushed the little playmate over the wall! Imagine the anguish of Joseph and Mary at the grave accusation! Then Jesus, turning to the dead child, called:

"Zeno! Zeno! Arise! Arise, Zeno, and tell them if I cast thee down."

And Zeno arose, laughing, clasping and kissing the hand of Jesus, murmuring tenderly, gratefully:

"No, no! Thou didst not cast me down."

Until his manhood, when he began his mission, it is believed he plied the trade of carpenter. Many, indeed, are the stories of his life in the carpenter shop of Nazareth


THE CHILDHOOD OF CHRIST
(painting by HOFMANN)

Many are the tales they tell of the wonderful things he made when he was but a little boy. Precocious he must have been, and early he became indispensable to his foster father, Joseph.

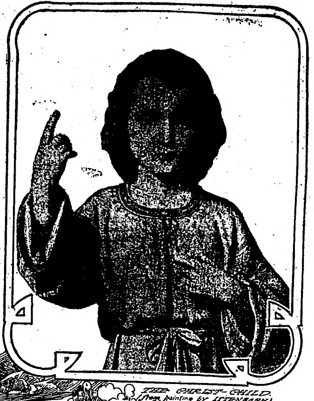
Joseph, we learn, from these legends, was none too good a carpenter—that is, judged by the modern standards of carpentering. Often he would cut pieces of wood that were too long or too short, for his means of measurement were faulty. What, then, did Jesus do but take the wood and stretch it or shorten it to the desired length.

> People told
> Strange tales of those hid days—now, at his toil,
> Touching a plank, it stretched to rightful length,
> Or shortened at his will—the dead wood quick
> To live again and serve him.

In those days, it is related, Joseph was awarded a commission to make a throne for a king at Jerusalem. It was to be an elaborate affair, as all thrones are, with great arms and twisted legs and grotesque carvings—one of those things only kings like to sit in.

Jesus spent much time watching Joseph hewing and carving the wood. Joseph worked patiently from morning until night and the work required two whole years. And then, imagine the poor carpenter's disappointment when it was taken to Jerusalem and he discovered that it was too small for its place.

Alas! he had made a grave error. Yes, they had given him the right dimensions, but, as it often happened, and carpenters do still, he made the mistake. Two entire years of labor wasted! The poor man was disconsolate.


THE CHRIST-CHILD.
(From painting by ITTENBACH)

"But why weepest thou?" asked Jesus, who was with him. "This is readily amended. Be at peace."

Then he directed Joseph to hold one end of the throne, while he took hold of the other. Both pulled, and behold! the throne assumed the proper size.

One Sabbath morning, with a half-dozen playmates, the child Jesus, one old legend runs, went to play by the banks of the River Jordan. There had been a heavy rain the night before, and the tall trees were still dripping and the sand was wet.

Sitting on the sand, the little ones began to fashion, childrenwise, animals of various kinds. Jesus, fashioning dogs and cats and all manner of wild things, raised his hand and spoke—and, lo, the animals of sand lived and moved.

The children shouted. Their laughter of delight rang through the fresh morning air. Some of the animals ran away, others were changed into sand again.

Then digging his small hands into the sand, the child said:

"I'll make 12 sparrows."

And he sat them in a row before him.

By this time several Pharisees, who had seen the children playing happily on the Sabbath, returned with Joseph, whom they said should censure Jesus.

"Thou are breaking the Sabbath my child," said the old man.

The child pondered, looked at the birds of his creation, then rising, he

> Clapped His hands and lo!
> They chirruped, spread their wings
> and flew away.

In these old legends there is a great deal of the fanciful, the legend of the boy and the animals of sand shows the quaint conceits of the early Christians, who delighted in miracles and whose imagination was excited by this unknown period of the Saviour's life.

One can well imagine him as a child wandering away from Nazareth, all alone, and sitting by the Jordan or forest streams and communing of the great things that came to him.

He could not have been like other children, for he was wise beyond his years. One can see him, as fair as the lilies and roses themselves, caressing the flowers as he passed by in the meadows of Judea, and of his sitting crowned in an aureole of sunbeams, listening to the divine rapture of the birds singing their morning hymns.

He must often have been alone for with the petty quarrels of the other children of the town, with the little rivalries of his relatives, he could have had little sympathy. Doubtless as a child, his poet's soul soared into the skies, and his seer's vision saw the future in the cumulus clouds. All great souls live alone, and are lonely in the midst of men. About a beautiful life humanity loves to build legends, and the simple life which leads to spiritual greatness must to men be made unusual with a halo of miracles.

Many stories are told of the child Jesus having raised people from the dead in the little known days of his childhood. It is related, too, that when his parents took him to Jerusalem—on the same journey when he had the famous discussion with the learned doctors in the temple—he paused at the sight of Jerusalem, and a spirit of prophecy revealed to him its doom.

Prophetic Beethoven.

Has anyone remarked on the startling resemblance to the sharp toot of a motor horn of those four-times repeated double notes in Beethoven's "Second Symphony," which demonstrates how a great imaginative genius may be far ahead of his contemporaries? The classic example is Shakespeare and the telegraph. When these familiar notes are heard in the symphony the audience may be seen to look anxiously over the shoulder and prepare to cut and run.—London Chronicle.

All Going Out.

Judge (sternly)—Three times in a month! What do you make of this, sir?

'Rastus (apologetically)—'Deed I doan make nuffin'. You fellows up here seem to be de only ones dat get any 'cuniary profit out of hauling me up.—Puck.

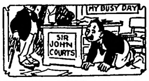
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1909. NO. 38.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Pester House Clerk About Ancestors



WASHINGTON.—Sir John Courts, Bart, K. C. M. G., K. O. C., C. B., who, as plain James C. Courts serves the United States government in the responsible position of clerk of the House committee on appropriations, has his troubles just like other folks. People are all the time pestering him to death to know if it was his grandfather or his great-grandfather or his great-great-grandfather who used to own about 20,000 acres in Maryand and who presided over the feudal glories of Clean Drinking Manor. And every time he gets through with one of these historic bugs and settles down to work a delegation of home folks from Tennessee drops in on him and demands to know why he accepted from the Emperor of Korea—before that eminent personage was sat upon by the Japanese—the military order of the Setting Moon, third class and wears the undress button that goes with it all the time.

But even these annoying things pale into insignificance beside an incident that happened just the other day. Mr. Courts has his nose in a chaotic appropriation bill and was dictating to four adding machines all at once when a straight-backed, straight-nosed, white-mustached, white-haired and extremely dignified old gentleman marched into the committee room. He was looking for his member and as the member wasn't on hand, had turned around to go out again, when he caught sight of Mr. Courts.

There was a moment of tenseness and of pause—a hiatus in other words. And then the old gentleman advanced and cast himself—a perfertly dignified cast—on Mr. Courts' bosom, clutched Mr. Courts' hand, patted Mr. Courts' shoulder and gazed into Mr. Courts' eyes. And as a dozen or so members of the appropriations committee gathered around the old gentleman exploded his bomb.

"Captain," he said to Mr. Courts. "I am moah than happy to meet you again. I consider this the happiest day of my life, my dear comrade in arms. Well I remember the days when, side by side, knee to knee, we followed the fortunes of that flower of chivalry, that most dashing of cavalry leaders, our idolized chieftain, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart."

Of course it was a case of mistaken identity.

Old General Got No Aid from His Aide

GEN. Luke E. Wright, told at a dinner in Washington a war story from Manila.

"There was once upon a time," he began, "a gallant old general. This general, leading a splendid charge in his youth, got a bullet in his chest and two sabre cuts across the head. In after life, relating over the nuts and wine his many battles, it was this particular charge that he always described most flamboyantly.

"The older the general grew the more splendid the charge became; the more awful was the slaughter that he visited upon the enemy; the more horrible were the wounds that he received. For corroboration he would always turn to a grizzled veteran on his left, his aide-de-camp. The aide-de-camp would nod his gray head in acquiescence silently.

"Taller and taller grew the general's stories of the charge. Higher and higher grew the mound of enemies slain by his sword. More and more numerous became the bullets, thrusts and slashes sustained by himself. At the end he always appealed to the grizzled aid; and in silence the aid nodded confirmation.

"The general one night gave a large dinner party. The wine was no less abundant than superb, and at dessert the old warrior let himself out upon the charge as he had never heretofore done. Four horses were killed under him. Three lances passed through his right arm, five through his left, Nine sabres crashed down upon his head simultaneously. The bodies of his slain formed a wall wellnigh impassable about him. And it seemed that there was hardly a muscle in his person wherein a bullet failed to imbed itself.

"'You remember all this, don't you, De Courcey?' he said, in conclusion.

"The silent and long suffering aid at last spoke up.

"'No, general,' he shouted, in a loud, indignant voice. 'No, of course I don't remember it. How can you expect me to? You know as well as I do that the cannon ball that killed your fourth horse struck the breastplate of a cuirassier behind us and then bounded back and took my head off!'"

Plans Homegoing of Irishmen in 1910

1910
THE OLD SOD
U.S.

FIFTEEN years ago Francis J. Kilkenny arrived in this country from Ireland. He was so green that he mistook a Fourth of July celebration as a reception to himself. Young Kilkenny had relatives and friends in Milwaukee and Chicago and he made for the middle west soon after his landing. He had a fund of native wit and an abundance of energy and pluck. He got a job cutting grass and soon came under the notice of Charles G. Dawes. When Mr. Dawes came to Washington as controller of the currency he brought Kilkenny along as his private secretary. When Dawes retired from the controllership his successor found he couldn't get along without Kilkenny. Mr. Ridgely was succeeded as controller by Lawrence O. Murray and that official has retained Kilkenny who has now become one of the institutions of the treasury department.

Young Kilkenny is making remarkable headway with a movement for the "home-going" of Irishmen in 1910. The plan is to induce the Irish people from all over the United States to return to their native land during July, August and September.

Chautauqua Salute, Menace to Health

DR. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, health officer of the District of Columbia, is in favor of abolishing the only form of athletics indulged in by members and graduates of the Chautauqua literature and reading circle. He says that the Chautauqua salute is a menace to health.

The salute, as all Chautauquans know, is a waving of the handkerchief when friends make a hit on the lecture platform or sail away for distant lands. Everybody waves and everybody is happy provided that one does not overtax his or her energy.

"The custom of waving a handkerchief vigorously in the air," says Dr. Woodward, "is dangerous. Nearly every contagious disease can be communicated in this manner, if the handkerchief is slightly soiled. If the linen square has just been purchased, or has come straight from the laundry, there is not the slightest danger, but the waving of a handkerchief that has been used even once is harmful.

"When a handkerchief is waved the wind blows the germs from it. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, smallpox and chickenpox, measles, leprosy and diphtheria may be thus spread."

The Chautauqua saluters criticised the health officer's remarks.

"Dr. Woodward does not know what he is talking about," said a young woman. "We never carry soiled handkerchiefs."

To Detect Counterfeit Notes.

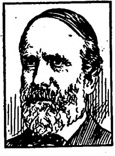
A New York woman has patented a counterfeit detector on the principle of the old-style stereoscope, a frame to hold the note passing in front of a strong magnifying lens.

German Proverb.

Mildness governs better than anger.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

IS OLDEST ARMY OFFICER



Brigadier-General Daniel H. Rucker, retired, is not only the oldest officer of the United States army now living, but also the oldest man that has ever been in the military service of this country.

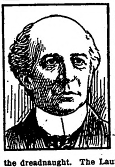
The lapse of time since his birth is most vividly realized when it is considered that General Rucker has lived in every presidential administration since the government began, save only three—those of Washington, Adams and Jefferson. He was born only 13 years after the death of the first president and among his friends and acquaintances have been a good many people who knew George Washington.

But anybody who saw the general to-day would never imagine that these things could be true. He is quite as spry and youthful in his ways as many a man of 65. In Washington, where he lives, he walks downtown nearly every morning and is often seen on the streetcars. Only the other day he was noticed standing on the running board of an open car, having got up and stepped out to allow some ladies to pass.

General Rucker was 97 years of age on April 28 last. But it does not seem to him that this fact gave any excuse for the remarkable zealousness of a certain life insurance company which, a few weeks ago, sent a man to his house on Jefferson place to make a money settlement for his death. Greatly irritated by this summary notice of his own demise, he walked downtown the next morning and dropped in at the office of the company.

The company was very apologetic. Yes, it was obliged to admit the general had the appearance of being alive. His presence in the office was evidence in favor of such a supposition. But in a technical sense he was dead. From a life insurance viewpoint he had passed over to the beyond.

CANADA FOR INDEPENDENCE



Some optimistic persons in Canada believe the day is not far distant when the Dominion will become a republic independent of England. In such an event, they believe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier would become the head of the new nation.

When the imperial council of defense sent out from London recommendations that included the construction, manning and operation of a Canadian war navy protests arose from all parts of the Dominion. The actual government measure presented by Sir Wilfrid to the house of commons has caused another outburst, which indicates clearly that many Canadians look forward to ultimate independence.

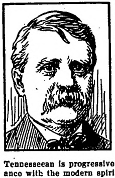
The defense council suggested that Canada build one Dreadnaught, three cruisers, six destroyers and three submarines, beginning with the dreadnaught. The Laurier bill calls for three cruisers and four destroyers, which will cost $8,000,000 to build and $1,500,000 a year to maintain.

Sir Wilfrid stated on the floor of the house that the Canadian fleet would not be under orders from London and would not even participate in naval warfare as a British ally, unless specifically ordered to do so by the Canadian parliament.

"If we have no voice in making peace or war," says the Montreal Herald, "how can we with safety abandon the right to follow what course we please? Unquestionably, being who we are, our fleet will almost under any conceivable circumstances co-operate with the British navy when war ensues. But the power of volition in a matter of such moment must be retained."

The Ottawa Citizen states its case thus: "Should the day come when the country that was the cradle of liberty proves recreant to its traditions, then Canada will disown that country and change its flag instanter."

GOES TO THE SUPREME COURT



President Taft has selectetd Judge Horace Harmon Lurton to fill the vacancy in the United States supreme court caused by the death of Associate Justice Rufus W. Peckham.

Judge Lurton has been a judge of the sixth judicial circuit of the United States circuit court of appeals, the district including Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan.

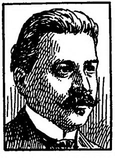
Judge Lurton, a prominent Tennessee Democrat, even though he has never held elective office, is an ex-confederate soldier and in Michigan is known as the man who once decided a street car case against the late Governor Pingree.

Mr. Taft's service on the circuit bench with Judge Lurton convinced him of the integrity and rectitude of that jurist. His later contact with him has demonstrated to his satisfaction that the Tennesseean is progressive in thought and will interpret the laws in accordance with the modern spirit.

The judge was born in Campbell county, Ky., February 26, 1844, his father, at that time a physician, later becoming an Episcopalian minister.

His education at the University of Chicago cut short by the civil war, young Lurton hurried south and enlisted as sergeant-major in the Thirty-fifth Tennessee. In February, 1862, he was discharged for sickness. He returned to the front, however, in time to take part in the battle of Fort Donelson.

HE'LL BE THE CAFE KING



Henri Pruger, for the last seven years general manager of the Hotel Savoy, London, has been engaged as general manager of the new Cafe de l'Opera in New York City at a salary of $50,000. This, it is believed, is the largest salary paid to any restaurant manager in the world. Mr. Pruger is president of the company that will operate the restaurant, which has just been opened. It occupies an entire building on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-first streets.

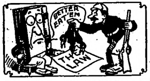
In London Mr. Pruger has become known to thousands of Americans. Before going to the Savoy he conducted the Grand Hotel Nationale, Leizone, and a chain of hotels in southern Europe, including the Grand Hotel at Monte Carlo and the Grand Hotel at Rome.

"I realize keenly," said Mr. Pruger, "that my work in New York will be enough to keep any man thoroughly alive. American hotels and restaurants are in many respects the finest in the world. There are hotels and restaurants in this city which have no superiors anywhere. In the new Cafe de l'Opera it is our desire to add still another brilliant establishment to the list of those of which New York is so proud. Two of the best chefs in Europe have been brought to New York to see that the culinary part of the restaurant begins operations as it should.

"In furnishings and decorations we have a restaurant unique. I feel that my life's work lies in New York, and although I was sorry to leave my old friends in London I welcome the opportunity of working in America in a restaurant so beautiful as the Cafe de l'Opera."

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Chicago Has No Cash for Crow Hunter



CHICAGO. — The following bill against the County of Cook theratens to share the sad fate of the claim of one of Mark Twain's heroes for a barrel of beef captured and eaten by the Indians while his grandfather was trying to deliver it to one of the army posts on the plains:

To killing four crows at 10c	$ .40
To destroying 73 crows' eggs at 5c	3.65
Total	$4.05

The present claimant against Cook county is Bernard Swensen, who lives in the township of Orland in the remote southwestern corner of the county. Somewhere in the mazes of the statute books of the state is a law which provides for a bounty on crows at the prices named in Swensen's claim. It also provided that the heads of the crows and the eggs shall be turned over to the town clerk for destruction; also that he shall make a certificate to the effect that such destruction has taken place; and, further, that upon presentation of such facts to the county clerk the latter shall provide the necessary credentials upon the county treasurer for the payment of the bounty.

Proceeding along these lines, Swensen appeared before Town Clerk B. F. Sippel, who, having convinced himself that the claim was proper, proceeded with due solemnity to the stipulated work of destruction by burning the heads of the crows and smashing the eggs. Then he made affidavit to the whole transaction, furnishing names, dates and details, and affixed to the document the great seal of the Township of Orland.

Thus fortified, the claimant boarded a Wabash train and in time appeared at the office of the county clerk, where with becoming modesty he presented his credentials.

The chief deputy got into communication with President Busse and was informed that the claim was perfectly legal, but that there was no appropriation out of which to pay for the killing of crows,

O'Leary Defends Noted Chicago Cow

CHICAGO.—"The real cause of the Chicago fire has never been told in print. It was not started by my mother's cow kicking over a lamp. The origin of the blaze was spontaneous combustion of 'green' hay. Put that in the paper as coming from me, and I'll give odds of 1,000 to 1 that I can prove it."

"Big Jim" O'Leary, the stockyards saloonkeeper and "gambling king," made the foregoing statement recently. It was in reply to a statement made by Rev. John D. Leek in a sermon in Whitney opera house that the O'Leary cow kicked over a lamp in resentment at three boys who were milking the animal.

"I don't care what anybody else says about the fire," said O'Leary, thrusting his thumbs in the ormholes of his vest. "My parents are dead and can't defend themselves against this latest fake as to the origin of the fire, but I'll speak out.

"That story about the cow kicking over the lamp was the monumental fake of the last century. I know what I'm talking about when I say that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in the hayloft.

"You see, it was like this: The old man had put in a load of 'green' hay a few days before the fire. Below the hay loft were the stables where the cows were kept. We had several cows and did quite a milk business.

"It was Sunday night that the big fire started. On that night we had all gone to bed half an hour before the fire broke out. I hadn't gone to sleep yet and was the first one of the family to hear the firemen shouting in front of the house.

"Both my father and mother went to their graves sad at heart over the world wide notoriety given them in the printed accounts of the burning of Chicago. I wish to make it as emphatic as possible that the O'Leary cow did not kick over a lamp."

"Foxy Grandpa," in Mask, Causes Scare

DETROIT, Mich.—Louis Voss is somewhat of a cut-up. He is one of those indulgent fathers who likes to play jokes on the boys. Beside him, old man Peck and Foxy Grandpa are weak performers.

It started because the little Vosses were careless enough to leave a lot of Hallow'en masks lying around the house. Charley Voss, one of the most precocious of the younger Voss contingent, was entertaining Max Dollee in the barn back of the Voss home at 1261 Monroe avenue.

Charley and Max were punching the bag. Charley excused himself for a few minutes and left the future Jim Jeffries banging away at the inflated leather. About this time the elder Voss happened upon the masks.

So he disguised himself as a dervish, or some other person equally devlish. Then he made tracks for the barn. If Max ever had any aspirations in the direction of prize-fight honors, he forgot them when his affrighted eyes confronted the face infernal. Max passed Voss and went down the barn stairs in just one jump. At the same instant he yelled for Dave Harris, this being the name of a near relative who dwells in the vicinity.

Dave heard the cry of distress and he and Mrs. Harris, with all the little Harrises, piled out into the night. Dave hit upon Voss, Sr., first.

It was no time for explanations and Voss had no chance to offer one. Dave grappled with him. The two swayed back and forth in the alley. Dave's wife caught one glimpse of Voss's false face in the moonlight, concluded that her husband was struggling with a fiend, and fainted.

The uproar brought all the neighbors out and it was some minutes before affairs could be adjusted.

Dogs Eat at Tables with Banqueters

NEW YORK.—An old-fashioned English hunt dinner—with hounds occupying seats at the table—marked the ending in Smithtown of one of the largest drag hunts ever held on Long island.

Those who partook of the feast, which was given in the Head River inn, represented every hunt club of social prominence in and around New York and from as great a distance as Philadelphia.

Among the guests were noted riders in the Rockaway, Westchester, Meadowbrook, Smithtown and Staten Island clubs. Many Quaker City hunters were present.

The bill of fare was gamy from start to finish, but the most characteristic of all were the costumes of the diners. The women were in evening dress. Many of them had brought with them their full array of diamonds and pearls for the occasion.

The men were in hunting costume, and their scarlet or green coats and "weskits," corduroy or other full-length leggings and high-topped boots gave to the scene a touch of realism not often witnessed outside of the swell country places in Great Britain.

As for the hounds, they were treated in the old-time hunt dinner way as if they not only were human beings, but the near companions of the club members and the fair richly-gowned guests.

Dogs walked up and down among the members of the festive company, sat at the table when courses were served, and ate and drank to their heart's content. Then, unlike the human beings present, they lay down and slept while the company closed the feast with toasts, songs and other ancient formalities used on such occasions

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. . . MINN

"AN OLD-FASHIONED WINTER."

Those who believe that nature gives various warnings in the fall when the winter is going to be severe, are predicting a strenuous season for snow and ice and low temperature. They say that the wild birds which stay in the north during the winter have unusually thick plumage. The shells of nuts are reported to be heavier than they are when a mild winter is coming, and chestnut burrs are also of the "old-fashioned winter" kind, if these weather prophets are correct. Fur-bearing animals are more warmly clad, according to the same wiseacres, than they are before "open" winters, and the bones of geese make the same prophecy. It is all very interesting, but men who make the study of the weather their life work and bring to bear upon it all of the learning and scientific resources of the age, utterly reject these much trusted warnings. They are certain that there is nothing in the whole theory of animal preparations, conscious or unconscious, for differences in winters. They do not believe that the trees grow more bark or put thicker burrs on nuts because the winter is going to be severe. In fact, the scientific experts who deal with the climate seriously and with infinite pains, in all civilized countries, year after year, are sure that there is no nature sign language which tells the character of the weather months in advance.

According to "revised estimates" by the geological survey, the coal remaining in the United States amounts to some three thousand billion short tons. The figures are inconceivable, but what they signify can be readily understood. In a word, the supply is sufficient to last for more than 7,000 years; presumably, at that, allowing something for present wasteful methods of production. To be sure, something less than one-half of the supply is accessible only with difficulty, according to known methods of extraction. Still, with whatever exceptions the revised estimates give a more hopeful outlook than the public had been led to believe were possible from figures heretofore submitted.

The remarks of President Swain to the students at the opening of Swarthmore college the other day contain much of sound sense. "Do not form the habit in college of spending large sums of money," said Dr. Swain to the freshmen. "When one has learned the value of money and has a large degree of earning power, this matter will usually take care of itself. College students are not, as a rule, large money earners, and are usually spending money earned by others. It is usually a safe rule not to spend much money until you have learned how to earn it."

It will astonish many to learn from government reports that the Indians are increasing in number instead of decreasing, and that they are becoming more self-supporting. This gratifying improvement is laid to the greater facilities afforded for the education of boys and girls in the government schols and in the system of apportioning lands, says the Baltimore American. It is time that some measure of justice were being meted out to the original possessors of the land and efforts made to turn them from roving savages into useful and self-respecting citizens.

A Chicago man, to whom was denied a lease in an apartment because he had children, is suing his landlord under the law which declares landlords may not refuse to rent to families with children. If that law stands the test of a court decision it will surprise some people, says the Milwaukee Wisconsin. While a man with children must have a place to keep them, yet the owner of property should have the right to refuse to rent his property to anyone whom he considers undesirable.

New York physicians are upholding high fees. With rates advanced for medical advice and undertakers restive under low burial rates, it really is much cheaper to keep healthy, cheerful and alive.

"Hot Water Is Cure for Many Ills," says a newspaper Woman's Page headline. It may be, but there are hundreds of people that get into hot water who don't like it.

Now a professor of the University of Chicago says that young children are not primitive little savages, but he will get few except doting parents to accept his theory.

Spain's troubles in Morocco are now exceeded by Spain's troubles at home. King Alfonso is certainly the unhappy ruler of an unhappy land.

South American revolutions amount to so little now that the world only laughs at them.

POLE DATA A FAKE?

TWO MEN SWEAR THEY MADE ALL OF DR. COOK'S RECORDS.

THEN CHEATED OUT OF PAY

Were to Have Received $4,000—Got Only $260 on Account Before Explorer Disappears—Brooklyn Physician in Nervous Collapse.

New York.—The remarkable narratives of two men, made under oath, declaring that they were employed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook to fabricate astronomical and other observations for submission to the University of Copenhagen, which is about to pass upon Dr. Cook's assertion that he discovered the north pole on April 21, 1901, were made public Thursday.

These men are George H. Dunkle, an insurance broker of 31 Nassau street, New York, and Capt. August Wedel Loose, a sea captain of 437 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn.

For their labors they were to have received jointly from Dr. Cook $4,000, with an additional bonus of $500 to Capt. Loose upon the acceptance of the records by the University of Copenhagen. They say that Dr. Cook had paid them only $260 when he disappeared on the eve of the dispatch of his "records" to Copenhagen, two weeks ago, and his failure to pay the sum remaining due them, they freely acknowledge to be their motive for coming forward with the story.

The full narratives of Capt. Loose and Mr. Dunkle constitute one of the fascinating chapters in all the literature of imposture. Capt. Loose frankly expresses his scorn at Dr. Cook, laughs at his ignorance of the simples essentials for accurate observations in the arctic regions and describes at length how working backward from the pole, he calculated observations that would fit in with Dr. Cook's narrative and coached him on the necessary modifications of the latter—as, for example, that he must be sure to record that he rose before 4:15 o'clock on a certain morning, because it was at that hour that a certain star, mentioned in one of Loose's calculations, would be visible. Mr. Dunkle describes the inception of the enterprise; how from the newspapers they gathered that Dr. Cook was in deep water, and inferred that he would be glad to pay for help; how Dunkle got John R. Bradley, Cook's backer, to introduce him; how the subject was led up to delicately and the bargain finally struck and carried out,

Henry Wellington Wack, personal lawyer of Dr. Cook, has broken off his relations with the explorer.

Mr. Wack refused Thursday to confirm or deny his withdrawal, but it can be affirmed on competent authority that after a consultation with his partners, Mr. Wack wrote Dr. Cook so long ago as November 30 that he must beg him to seek legal advice elsewhere.

"I have not the remotest idea," said Mr. Wack, "where Dr. Cook is keeping himself or why he persists in seclusion when his presence is vital to his own interests and his friends. I read that he is in Brooklyn, in a sanitarium in Maine, in a Philadelphia asylum, but, personally, I incline to the belief he is abroad.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Dr. Torp, rector of the University of Copenhagen, Thursday said that the charges published in the New York Times against Dr. Frederick A. Cook are based on pure fiction. Nevertheless, he added, he would accept the offer to examine the documents prepared by Loose and Dunkle, which the Times has agreed to send to Copenhagen.

Walter Lonsdale, secretary of Dr. Cook, who brought the explorer's records to Copenhagen, also declared that the accusations published in New York and London against Dr. Cook were totally unfounded. He said that the papers delivered to the University of Copenhagen contained the original observation made by Dr. Cook during the expedition, without alterations.

Boston.—Dr. Frederick Cook, the explorer, is in a decidedly bad nervous condition, but is not likely to die or to suffer permanent effects from the strain of the last few months.

This statement is made on authority of Dr. T. S. Pitt, superintendent of the Pine Tree sanitarium at Wells, Me., where Dr. Cook is a patient.

Prove "Shooting Up" of Town.

Washington.—Conclusive evidence is said to have been secured by the military court of inquiry into the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Tex., that members of the Twenty-fourth infantry, negroes, who were within the fort, fired on the town at the time their companies were racing through the streets of the Texas town, shooting right and left. This evidence, it is reported, is considered conclusive.

Hogs Bring Record Price.

St. Louis.—The highest recorded price for hogs was exceeded at the National Stock yards when on Thursday a buyer gave $8.65 per 100 pounds for fine specimens. Nothing approaching this price has been known in open market here since 1893.

Nurse Cuts Her Throat.

Belvidere, Ill.—Miss Bernice Skinner, head nurse at the American hospital, committed suicide Friday by cutting her throat. Temporary nsanty was the cause.

CONGRESS TO AID WATERWAYS

PRESIDENT SAYS ACTION WILL BE TAKEN THIS SESSION.

Several Delegations Visit White House and Receive Gratifying Assurances from Taft.

Washington.—President Taft gave assurances that steps of an important character toward the development of a system of waterway improvement in the heart of the country would be taken by the present congress. These assurances were given to delegations which he received at the White House.

Four governors and two ex-governors headed the committee of 500, which had been charged by the New Orleans convention to present to the president resolutions asking for a 14-foot channel for the Mississippi.

Gov. Deneen presented the resolutions and the president replied in part:

"I hope that we are all engaged in a work in which we stand shoulder to shoulder, without respect to a particular locality, and that if you gentlemen who are interested in a particular improvement find that your view may not be entirely met and that your particular project may not be the first one taken up in a substantial way it will not prevent your welcoming a a step by congress that when taken means the embracing of every improvement that ought to commend itself to those who are familiar with congress."

Mr. Taft expressed to the Ohio delegation, who sought his support for a nine-foot channel from Pittsburg to Cairo, regret that his remarks before the rivers and harbors congress had cast a "wet blanket" over the convention, and said that he had only intended to help the gathering along by pointing out the practical method of accomplishing the object desired.

Mr. Taft said he had been assured by members of committees which have such legislation in charge that the whole matter of waterway improvement would receive earnest consideration during the present session.

FREIGHT IS AGAIN MOVING

Committee of St. Paul Merchants Find Conditions in Strike Zone Satisfactory.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fifteen prominent jobbers and manufacturers, constituting a committee of the Jobbers' union, and the manufacturers of St. Paul Tuesday, made a personal inspection of the terminals and transfer stations in and about the Twin city for the purpose of ascertaining for themselves the actual traffic conditions as a result of the switchmen's strike.

After a tour in a private car the committee gave out a statement to the effect that "the freight is being moved in a very satisfactory manner, and although normal conditions do not prevail at all points, a volume of business above normal was being handled at some point. We feel justified therefore in announcing to our customers throughout the entire northwest that they may order goods freely without fear of serious delay."

L. E. Shephard, senior vice-president of the Order of Railway Conductors, who has been in St. Paul for a few days, issued an order to all conductors that they must observe strict neutrality and that they should "act as they did before the strike, no more, no less."

MINE INQUIRY ADJOURNED

Jurors Refuse to Consider Cherry Disaster Case Until Missing Witnesses Appear.

Cherry, Ill.—Inquiry by the coroner's jury into the causes of the St. Paul mine disaster came to an abrupt close Thursday without a verdict being reached or any steps being made to fix the responsibility for the attending loss of life.

Speaking through Juror John Thompson, the jury announced that it would not consider returning a verdict until Alexander Rosenjack and Robert Dean, the missing witnesses, either had been found, or the county officials showed evidences of a genuine desire to find them.

After considerable argument it was agreed to adjourn until December 20 in order to give the Bureau county officials an opportunity to make further search for the missing witnesses.

Thirty-Five Passengers Are Injured.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Thirty-five passengers on a street car were injured, none fatally, and few seriously, when the car was struck by an inbound Pennsylvania passenger train at a street crossing and hurled 30 feet. The car fell on a cement sidewalk and lay across the track, but the engineer stopped his train before hitting it a second time. Most of those hurt were injured in the panic which followed the crash. Windows were broken and the passengers climbed from the overturned car.

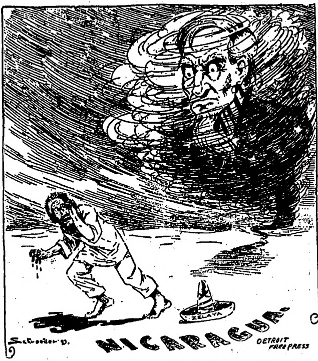
Two Drinks, Then Death.

St. Louis.—Two drinks of beer, the first in his experience, started Russell Howard, a 17-year-old chauffeur, upon a wild "joy ride" that ended in the death of Dennis Short, a pedestrian, Friday.

Names New Mexico Chiefs.

Washington.—The president Friday sent to the senate the names of William J. Mills and William H. Pope, both of New Mexico, to be governor and chief justice respectively of that territory.

THE STORM



BELIEVE 47 LIVES ARE LOST

OFFICIALS FEAR BIG CAR FERRY HAS SUNK.

Boat Carried Crew of Thirty-One Persons—Clarion Sailors Are Reported Drowned.

Detroit, Mich.—All hope that the car ferry No. 2 outlived the wintry gale which has made of Lake Erie a watery graveyard during the last 72 hours was practically abandoned Saturday at the head offices in Walkerville, Ont., of the Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company, owners of the ill-fated vessel.

It is believed that Capt. R. R. McLeod of Conneaut, O., and his crew of 31 men have gone down to death with the big steamer.

The ferry left Conneaut, O., Tuesday morning for Port Stanley, Ont., with 30 loaded coal cars, and under ordinary conditions should have arrived at her destination at 3 p. m., the same day. She has not been sighted by other boats.

Cleveland, O.—Hope of rescuing Capt. Thomas Bell and the 12 men of his crew who escaped from the burning steamer Clarion Wednesday night was abandoned here.

Local vesselmen, while admitting that the lifeboat had air chambers and was noncapsizable theoretically, expressed themselves as unable to believe that the sailors could have withstood the long exposure in the icy spray.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Six men employed by the Great Lakes Dredging Company were drowned in the harbor here.

They were on a dredge being towed int othe harbor, when it suddenly sprang a leak and sank. There was a crew of 15 men on the dredge, but nine escapde by jumping on a scow.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eleven survivors of the flax-laden freighter W. C. Richardson, which foundered just outside the Buffalo breakwater, were brought into port aboard the steamer Paine, which rescued the men and stood by the Richardson for 30 hours.

It is now believed that eight lives were lost. Five are supposed to have gone down with the freighter and the other three are dead or adrift somewhere in the lake in a yawl.

Steamer Burns, Fifteen Lost.

Cleveland, O.—Two men lost their lives and the fate of 13 others, who took to the lifeboat, is in doubt as a result of the burning of the steamer Clarion, near Point Pelee, on Lake Erie, Thursday. Six members of the crew were taken from the Clarion by the steamer L. C. Hanna and brought here. The mate was frozen to death.

Fire Destroys Ohio Town.

Utica, O.—This town of 900 people was practically wiped out by fire and one man, Edward Daum of Lancaster, a guest of the Hotel Vance, was burned to death. Thirty-five other guests of the hotel had a narrow escape and were forced to rush to the sidewalk in their night clothes. The entire business section was destroyed and the loss is placed at $100,000.

Condemns Preserved Eggs.

Peoria, Ill.—Judge J. Otis Humphreys in the federal court here to-day decided that the 50 cases of preserved eggs seized in this city last March by government inspectors were injurious to health and that the seizure was justified. The eggs were shipped by the W. H. Hippolite Egg Company from St. Louis. The firm has been barred from doing business in the state of Illinois.

Liquor Dealers Indicted.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fifty indictments were returned Thursday by the grand jury against wholesale liquor dealers, charging them with violating the new law requiring wholesalers and manufacturers of liquors to pay a graduated tax to the state.

Nurse Cuts Her Throat.

Belvidere, Ill.—Miss Bernice Skinner, head nurse at the American hospital, committed suicide Thursday by cutting her throat. Temporary insanity was the cause.

U. S. NAVY RIVALS GERMANY

Struggle for Second Place in Standing of the Nations Is Very Close.

Washington.—The navy year book for 1909, compiled by Pitman Pulsifer, clerk of the senate committee on naval affairs, shows the race for second place among the navies of the world to be still very close as between the United States and Germany.

Of fighting ships (battleships and armored cruisers) building and provided for, this country has 45 and Germany 46, but the aggregate tonnage for the United States is 659,241, as against 654,334.

Germany, however, has a larger number of small vessels than this country, and her total tonnage is 820,692, against 785,687 for the United States.

HEAR FROM KIDNAPED GIRL

Meeting Is Arranged Between Child's Mother and Envoys of Perpetrators of Crime.

Louisville, Ky.—The first light upon the mysterious disappearance of Alma Katherine Kellner, the eight-year-old daughter of Frederick Kellner, brewer of this city, was furnished when Mrs. Kellner declared that a meeting had been arranged between herself and envoys of the kidnapers.

The child was kidnaped on the street Wednesday morning by two persons, one believed to be a man, although both wore woman's clothing, and was taken away in a wagon.

Owing to the prominence of the Kellner family the kidnaping stirred the city to its depths. Police in every city in the middle west were notified and are searching for the child and her kidnapers.

BILL AIMED AT STRIKES

Congressman Steenerson Introduces a Drastic Measure to Prevent "Threatened Public Mischiefs."

Washington.—A drastic proposition to meet the strike of the switchmen on the railroad lines entering St. Paul is made in a bill, amending the Erdman act, which was introduced to-day by Representative Steenerson of Minnesota, providing for receiverships of the roads involved, if necessary.

His bill proposes that the attorney general of the United States in controversies between railroads and their employes may, if necessary, file a bill in equity to prevent any threatened public mischiefs in any United States court within the circuits where the railroads may do business, such bill to make the railroads and employes defendants, together with all known corporations, organizations or individuals aiding or abetting.

Brick Rates Are Too High.

Washington.—After an investigation extending over a year the interstate commerce commission announced that the rates charged by the railroads for the transportation of fire brick, building brick and paving brick from Central Traffic association territory to the Atlantic board were unreasonable and should be reduced.

General Sentenced to Death.

Panama.—Gen. Vasquez has been court-martialed and sentenced to death by Estrada's insurgent forces at Rama. New advices corroborate the report of a sweeping victory for the revolutionists.

Pacific Fleet Is Divided.

Manila.—The United States Pacific fleet sailed from here Friday. The Tennessee and Washington go to Shanghai, the Pennsylvania and West Virginia to Hong Kong, the Maryland and Colorado to Kobe, Japan, and the California and South Dakota to Yokohama.

Cousin of De Armond Killed.

San Bernandino, Cal.—L. A. De Armond, a cousin of the late Congressman De Armond of Missouri, was killed by an electric shock Thursday.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY.

How Relief from Distressing Kidney Trouble Was Found.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf, 388 W. Morgan St., Tipton, Mo., says: "Inflammation of the bladder reached its climax last spring and I suffered terribly. My back ached and pained so I could hardly get around and the secretions were scanty, frequent of passage and painful. I was tired all the time and very nervous. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking a few boxes was cured and have been well ever since."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Taking the Tips.

"Why did Dollarby sell his hotel?"

"He wasn't making money fast enough."

"What is he doing now?"

"He's luxuriating in the position of head waiter."

SAVE THIS RECIPE FOR COLDS

"Mix half pint of good whiskey with two ounces of glycerine and add one-half ounce Concentrated pine compound. The bottle is to be well shaken each time and used in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours." Any druggist has these ingredients or he will get them from his wholesale house. The Concentrated pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce bottles, each enclosed in an air-tight case, but be sure it is labeled "Concentrated." This is one of the best and quickest remedies known to science.

Accounted For.

Landlady—This is a bronze turkey.

Starboard—Ah, I see; survivor from the bronze age.

Important to Mothors.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

WANTED IT FOR HAIR WASH

No Trouble at All for Retired Singer to Account for the Carbolic Acid.

"I was on my way home one night," said the retired baritone, according to Illustrated Bits, "and the hour was late. As I turned a corner at a lonely spot a wild-eyed man stepped out in front of me. In his right hand he carried a pistol and in his left a gleaming knife. With a low, mocking laugh he thrust his burly form athwart my path, and said:

"'At last I have you in my power. I have sworn to kill the first man I met after 3 a. m. You are he—also it. Would you rather be shot or stabbed?'

"Immediately I saw I had to do with a madman. Quick thought was necessary. Right there and then my long training stood me well in hand. Taking a pint bottle of carbolic acid from my overcoat pocket, I remarked, jovially:

"'Old scout, I greet thee as a friend. Kill me if thou wilt, but first let us drink success to the crime.'

"It made a hit with the bug. He grabbed the bottle and took a swallow like a stage hand. As he fell writhing on the sidewalk I stepped over his body and continued on my way."

"How did you happen to have a bottle of carbolic acid with you?" asked the incredulous press agent.

"I was taking it home to put on my hair," answered the retired baritone.

Precocious.

The little girl was acting naughtily before company. Her mother warned her sharply.

"If you do that again, I'll smack you," she said.

"No you won't," replied the pert daughter. "I'll sit down on myself and then you can't."

HABIT'S CHAIN

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach.

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard.

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast, although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing for coffee.

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

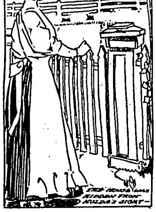
HULDAH'S REVOLUTION

By PHOEBE WILLEY BENSEL

(Copyright, by Short Stories Co., Ltd.)

Huldah Alden stood in the doorway of the substantial, comfortable-looking farm house, watching her brother and his family drive through the big gate and down the bright, sunlit road.

Her heart was filled with rebellion as she drank in the fragrance of the outdoor life around her. She was a gentle soul and all her life had yielded her own will to someone else. Years before, when Huldah was a young, fair-faced girl, a dream of love had come to her, wherein she had seen herself the mistress of William Jewett's home and the mother of a flock of laughing, bright-eyed children. But her mother had frowned upon the youthful lovers, and after that Huldah's life had been graver and duller than ever. The years glided swiftly by, and Huldah Alden passed quickly from her rosy and white girlhood into a spiritless and dull old maidenhood. All the brightness and beauty had been crushed from her life by the indomitable will of her mother, and a patient endurance had taken its place. But always the thought had been with her that some time there would be a change, when she would be free to live her own life in her own way. She had been a dutiful daughter, but she knew that life held something sweeter and better than anything she had known, and she had always dreamed of some time surrounding herself with the peace and happiness, the beauty and brightness that had always been denied her. But when old Mrs. Alden had died, and Huldah was beginning to see stray gleams of sunshine lighting the grayness of her life, her brother, who possessed many of the characteristics of his mother, had closed the old house and taken his sister home with him. He and his wife had talked the matter over and, decided that "Huldy warn't fit to live alone no more'nt a ten-year-old girl," and so John Alden had taken her home to live with him and refused to let her go back and live alone, as she had begged to do.


THE HOUSE WAS HIDDEN FROM HULDAH'S SIGHT—

Huldah patted the head of the big black dog that lay dozing in the warm sunshine on the door-step. Maje was old and rheumatic and almost past his days of usefulness, but his mistress had brought him with her when she came to her brother's house, and many times since, old Maje had journeyed back across the fields and pastures to his old home. She watched her brother as he drove along the moist country road until a sudden turn, in a heavy growth of trees, hid him from her view. Then her glance wandered slowly across the wide fields and sunny pastures to the distant hill on whose green slope stood the little red house that her mother had left her. The house was hidden from Huldah's sight by a grove of birch whose leaves were beginning to show, here and there, a glint of yellow in their green shadows. And as she looked, the old house seemed to be holding out invisible, but loving arms to her, and she could hear faint, but insistent voices calling her back to its familiar shelter. And as she stood there, looking and listening, there flashed into her faded blue eyes a childish gleam of triumph, at the thought of John Alden's wrath when he discovered what she had done.

"Come, Maje," she called, as she turned to go in, "We'll go back home to-day, an' what's more, we'll stay there, too. I guess we're old enough to know what we want. I ruther think we can take care of ourselves without nobody's halpin' us. Poor old fellow! you'll be jest as thankful to git back home as I'll be."

Huldah went into the buttery and proceeded to fill a basket with a substantial luncheon of cold beans and brown bread and doughnuts for herself and Maje, while the old dog watched each movement with an eager and interested air. Then carefully clearing the kitchen stove so that no sparks could fly out and set fire to anything, she shut and locked the door, and then, placing the key in its accustomed hiding place, under a flat stone by the door, the two travelers took their way across the fields to their old home.

As Huldah stooped to get between the rails of the first fence, she saw a woman coming through the field toward her. "Good land!" she exclaimed, "I believe that's Mary Ann Record—yes, 'tis. I wonder where she's goin'! Where you bound to, Mary Ann?" she called as the other woman came nearer.

"My sakes! Is that you, Huldy Alden?" was the answer. "I should like to know where you've started fur? I'm out after a little more pennyroyal; you know it's good 'till the first frost comes—an' I was afraid I didn't hev 'nough to last; so many set sech store by it that I allers like to hev plenty on hand. But where be you an' old Maje goin'?"

"I'll tell you, Mary Ann Record, jest where we're goin'! We're goin' back home where we belong. I'm sick an' tired of allers doin' what somebody else tells me, an' now I'm goin' to be my own mistress an' live in my own house an' see how 'twill seem to do things es other folks do."

"Well, there, Huldy," said her companion, "I think you're doin' jest right. You never hev had a chance to take any comfurt, an' I hope you'll never go back to John Alden's to live."

Together the two old friends walked slowly across the long pasture. The pungent odor of tansy, checkerberry and sweet fern arose from the bruised herbage under their feet.

Presently they reached the boundary of the field where Mrs. Record's quest ended, and Huldah paused for a few parting words.

"Now, Huldy," said her companion impressively, "you jest stick to it an' don't you never go back to John's, no matter what he says. Massy sakes! You dunno how much comfurt you'll take when you git back home an' can do jest as you please."

"No, I'm free now," was Huldah's answer, "an' I'm goin' to live my life in my own way after this. All my life long my soul's be'n in bondage, but now it's goin' to be different. I tell you, Mary Ann, all summer I've been tryin' to get spunk 'nough to take this step. I never reely thought I'd dare to, but now I hev, an' John an' Clarindy can never make me go back. Thank the Lord I've got means 'nough to last me, an' I can be free an' independent. I don't believe I ever see quite so nice a mornin' es this is, did you, Mary Ann? Seems to me everythin' looks brighter an' prittier than it ever did before. Why can't you come over an' spend the day with me next week? I'll be settled by that time. I've laid out to hev lots of comp'ny this winter an' go visitin' too. Can't you come over next Wednesday?"

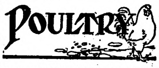
"Why yes, I dunno but I can," was the answer, "an' I'm goin' to bring over a couple of kittens. They'll be a sight o' comp'ny fur you, an' you uster to be monstrous fond o' cats when you was a girl."

"My! that will be nice," and a gratified smile spread over Huldah Alden's faded face. "I never had a cat, an' I uster want one above all things; now don't forgit to come, an' bring two of 'em."

And she and old Maje climbed the stone wall together and walked slowly up the hill on the other side. At last they came in sight of their goal. Then Maje gave an ecstatic yelp and bounded up the hill as fast as his tired old legs would carry him. Huldah followed more slowly, her hungry eyes drinking in every detail of the weather-beaten old house and its surroundings. As she opened the front gate, Huldah Alden's heart contracted with a sudden fear, for there, on the doorstep, in the shadow of the tall lilac, where she and William Jewett had said good-bye to their youthful hopes, was the figure of a man, his head bowed upon his hands in a dejected, discouraged attitude. Just then the old dog came around the corner of the house and with a joyous bark flung himself upon the motionless figure. As the man raised his head and patted old Maje, Huldah gasped weakly to herself: "My soul an' body! it's William Jewett! what shall I do? The Lord must hev sent him here to meet me when I came home," and her trembling limbs refused to carry her any farther. She still stood there in the gateway, holding on to the gate for support, as the man, turning his glance in that direction, saw the pale-faced trembling woman, watching him with a half-frightened look in her faded blue eyes. In that one glance he seemed to see and understand why she was there, and in another moment he was at her side. "Thank God, Huldy!" he began, "you hev come back—I hev waited an' watched so long fur you—I thought you'd never—" and a hoarse sob checked his utterance as he gathered her into his arms, while his whole frame shook with the emotion he was vainly trying to subdue. "There, there Huldy," as the tears rolled down her cheeks. "You poor little thing! don't you take on so; I'll look out fur you now."

"Oh, William, I jest knew the good Lord had sent you when I see you there in the same spot where we'd parted so many years ago. But I'm an old worn-out old woman now with gray hair, an' you're young an' spry's you was years ago, while I'm faded an' homely," and poor Huldah's face grew sad at the thought of her vanished youth.

"It's no sech thing," stoutly maintained her old lover. "You air jest as sweet an' pritty to me as ever you was, an' to-morrer we'll pay a nice little visit to old Parson Dexter an' we'll learn John Alden a lesson."



FATTEN POULTRY FOR MARKET

To Do It Profitably Must Be Done Quickly—Suitable Food Is Necessary Requisite.

(By ISAAC MOTES.)

To fatten poultry quickly and profitably requires good judgment and proper management in the care of the fowls and proper feeding. The best foods are bits of fat meat, mashes of meal or fine grits made from yellow corn, with skim-milk; boiled potatoes, rice and oatmeal and milk. If anything, oatmeal is preferable because of its greater heating qualities and its effect on color or fat.

The main point to keep in view is to fatten your fowls in the shortest time possible. To do this they should be kept in a coop or pen, where they cannot take much exercise, for by exercise they work off flesh and keep down fat. A good way is to confine them in small, light coops made of lath or wire netting. These may sit out in the back yard or barn yard, on well-drained ground. In case of rain or damp weather cover them with oilcloth. Keep the pen dark during the daytime, except when the fowls are eating, by throwing a thick covering over the coops, such as old carpets, blankets or quilts. This will prevent the fowls from stirring about between meals. In the morning give them boiled potatoes, mashed while hot and thickened with cornmeal, with a little salt and pepper for seasoning.

They should be fed three times a day, and their bill of fare varied as much as possible, but with a large proportion of starchy, heat and fat producing articles. Very little green stuff should be given them, though pumpkin or squash may take the place of boiled potato occasionally.

Fresh bedding should be supplied frequently, and the coop and spot it occupies kept clean. The coop should rest on cinders, or on gravelly or sandy soil, with a bedding of hay or straw. The coop being light, it will be easy to move it to a new place occasionally by a man getting at each end and lifting it an inch or so off the ground, gently pushing the chickens along inside the coop as it is moved, having prepared the bed of hay on the new place beforehand.

Unless a hen is a very valuable breeding fowl it does not pay to keep her after she is two years old. They should be marketed just before their second molting.

Whether or not you buy your feed during the winter, it hardly pays to feed chickens hatched the previous spring, except, of course, the most promising pullets for next spring's laying. Keep the others well fed and growing until they weigh between three and four pounds, then put them in the fattening coop and give them all they will eat for ten days to two weeks and rush them to market. Both young and old fowls should not be fed within 24 hours previous to killing.

Whether you ship dressed or alive must depend upon your market and the wishes of the parties to whom you ship. If you ship to a packing house or commission firm it is customary to ship in coops, but if you ship to some retail grocer or market in the city, it will perhaps be best to ship fowls dressed.

Dry-picked fowls bring a slightly higher price in the open market. White or buff colored sell best, as the pin feathers do not show so much on the dressed fowl, and this gives it a neater appearance.

CROSS LEGHORNS WITH GAMES

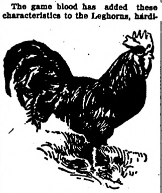
Fancier Eliminates the One Fault of the Former by Introducing Indian Game Blood.

(By WILLIAM R. FLANDERS.)

I have been a fancier and advocate of pure bred poultry for over 40 years, and the way I am eliminating the one fault of the White Leghorn is by introducing Indian game blood.

Six years ago I purchased some Indian game hens, and by using White Leghorn sires ever since I have built up the best flock for general utility I have ever owned.

The game blood has added these characteristics to the Leghorns, hardiness, increased size and improved table qualities. They are, if possible, better layers and the best fowls for raising chickens I ever had.



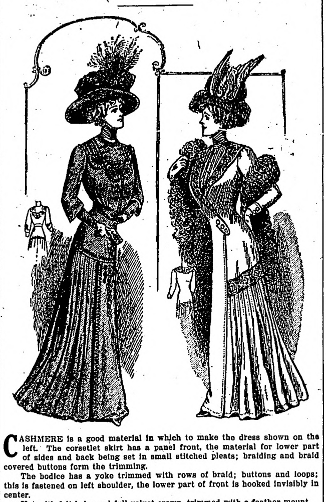
Leghorn Cock.

To-day I have 160 fowls, over 100 pullets, about every one pure white, but some having the game form and comb.

I purchase new cockerels of White Leghorn blood each year to head the flock.

Select the best of the older hens for eggs for hatching.

Two Smart Dresses



Cashmere is a good material in which to make the dress shown on the left. The corsetlet skirt has a panel front, the material for lower part of sides and back being set in small stitched pleats; braiding and braid covered buttons form the trimming.

The bodice has a yoke trimmed with rows of braid; buttons and loops; this is fastened on left shoulder, the lower part of front is hooked invisibly in center.

Hat with felt brim and full velvet crown, trimmed with a feather mount.

Materials required: Eight yards 46 inches wide.

The second is in amethyst Sedan cloth, the Princess part is continued to foot in front; the right side wrapping quite over to the left where it is fastened by hooks from the hips upwards, the lower part is stitched; the full lower part of sides and back are tucked where they join Princess under a band of braided material; the collar and the long revers that outline the deep "V" are braided; the vest being of tucked crepe-de-Chene.

The fur toque is ornamented with a handsome feather mount.

Materials required for the dress: Eight yards 46 inches wide, 7 yards sateen, ½ yard tucked silk.

ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS

Soutache Braid, However, Retains Popularity Accorded It Last Season.

This is the most difficult question there is to answer in the fashion world.

At the beginning of the season the vogue of soutache braid was considered an absurdity. Never another season of it, said fashion leaders. But here we are in the height of another and greater soutache season. Creators of braid were not satisfied until they combined this fascinating little braid with fancy weaves to make wide, fanciful braid trimmings. When rat tail was recently introduced it was named as soutache's successor. But now the downfall of it is in sight instead.

Jet, jet, jet—has been the cry of fashion. But at last we hear that Paris has forsaken it. American fashions have not, however, thanks. Nothing can take the place of jet for trimming, black gowns especially.

Gold and silver trimmings are at their height of popularity. And no one can deny that these are quite the prettiest trimmings that have been in vogue for many seasons. Even entire tunics of beautiful evening gowns are of gilt jet.

Oriental and art shaded embroideries are much in favor, too. This is an unusual season of colors, so, of course, rich colored trimmings are bound to be held in high esteem.

Yes, it is a season of trimmings—and many kinds. No hard and fast rules govern them.

The New Jabots.

Girls are wearing neck accessories that show touches of the colored lace in favor this season.

These laces are Valenciennes, in white or cream heavy mesh, with the figures stamped in them in color. The dotted patterns are most in demand and can be found in several tones of one color, or in combinations of pink and blue dots, lavender and green, corn color and brown.

If one has bits of coin-dot white lace left over from a frock, it is very easy to cover the dots with satin stitch in color. No padding should be used and the printed laces are naturally flat in effect.

When Linen Is Yellowed.

If linen is carefully put away in blue tissue paper it should not yellow easily. When, however, it has taken on a saffron hue it can be whitened by soaking in a solution of one teaspoon of cream of tartar to every quart of water.

Later wash in usual way and hang in the sun to dry. If after the soaking in cream of tartar badly yellowed linen is stretched on the grass to dry the bleaching process will be hastened.

For Those in Mourning.

Instead of organdy or linen cuffs and collars, those who are in mourning are wearing white crepe. It is an acceptable idea. Strips of the crepe are cut and the edges turned in and pressed down by hand. They are adjusted to the neck and wrists with black pins.

SPOON MAKES PRETTY PRIZE

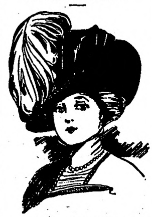
Perhaps the Best of the Trifles That Can Be Offered at a Girls' Party.

As prizes for a girl's party few trifles are more acceptable than a silver spoon. In the coffee, tea and bonbon sizes are spoons of sterling silver, with slender handles enameled with a diamond, heart, spade or club, and gilded bowls engraved with the hostess' initials. A favorite spoon of heavier weight has a handle of repousse hammered silver, tipped with the head of an American Indian wearing a war bonnet and a bowl engraved with the name of an aboriginal tribe. There are also many attractive looking spoons showing flower patterns developed in repousse work upon their handles and with elaborately etched gilded bowls.

Silver and porcelain are charmingly combined in the spoons, which have either plain or etched sterling bowls and handles of Haviland, Dresden or Delft. Occasionally this plan of combination is reversed, and while the effect is decidedly novel, the porcelain bowls are liable to crack if employed to stir a hot beverage, or to snap when used to serve confectionery.

Equally fragile, although dainty, are the spoons having gold bowls and handles of silver filligree, and to be regarded solely as an interesting collection are the spoons which have bowls of silver cut out work and handles of crystal or metal set with rhinestones, amethysts and pearls. Even more impractical, but nevertheless alluring, are the gold bowled spoons, which are equipped with handles of mother of pearl decorated in floral design, done in gold.

EFFECTIVELY CHIC.



A new model in nut-brown moire, lined with brown velvet, a knotted feather in the same shade.

Pump Bows at Neck.

The black velvet pump bow continues in favor. It is used with a turnover collar, with a lace or net stock, and is copied in bows of emerald green, Burgundy red, and king's blue. The bar pins that fasten it are from three to five inches long. The swallow in green or blue enamel with outstretched wings is again in favor, and gives an effective dash of color.

SOUNDS LIKE A FAIRY TALE

THE FARMERS OF CENTRAL CANADA REAP WHEAT AND RICHES.

Up in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provinces that compose Central Canada have such a quantity of land suitable for the growth of small grains, which grow so abundantly, and yield so handsomely that no fear need be feared of a wheat famine on this Continent. The story reproduced below is only one of the hundreds of proofs that could be produced to show the results that may be obtained from cultivation of the lands in these provinces. Almost any section of the country will do as well.

With the country recently opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the latest of the great transcontinental lines to enter the field of the development of the Canadian West, there is afforded added ample opportunity to do as was done in the case cited below:

To buy a section of land, break it up and crop it, make $17,550 out of the yield and $10,880 out of the increase of value all within the short period of two years, was the record established by James Bailey, a well known farmer within a few miles of Regina. Mr. Bailey bought the 640 acres of land near Grand Coulee two years ago. He immediately prepared the whole section for crop and this year has 600 acres of wheat and 40 acres of oats. The wheat yielded 19,875 bushels, and the oats yielded 4,750 bushels. The whole of the grain has been marketed and Mr. Bailey is now worth $17,550 from the grain alone. He bought the land at $18 an acre, and the other day refused an offer of $35 an acre, just a $17 advance for the time of his purchase. The land cost $11,320 in the first instance. Here are the figures of the case.—Land cost, 640 acres, at $18, $11,320. Wheat yielded 19,875 bushels, at 84 cents a bushel, $16,695. Oats yielded 4,750 bushels at 28 cents a bushel, $855. Offered for land, 640 acres at $35 an acre, $22,400. Increase value of land, $10,880. Total earnings of crop, $17,550, together with increase in value of land a total of $28,540.

It is interesting to note the figures of the yield per acre. The wheat yielded 33½ bushels to the acre, and oats 118.7 bushels to the acre. The figures are a fair indication of the average throughout the district.

Agents of the Canadian Government in the different cities will be pleased to give you information as to rates, etc.

The Exception.

In a home where the mother is somewhat aggressive and the father good-natured and peace-loving, a child's estimate of home conditions was tersely expressed the other day. While dressing, the mother paused in the act of putting on her shoes and said: "I certainly am easy on shoes, I have worn these for four months. I don't know what you would do, John, if I were not. I am easy on everything." The little girl looked up from her dolls and remarked: "Except father."—Success.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

When it comes to being charitable to the faults of others, the brotherhood of man has the sisterhood of woman beaten to a frazzle.

If you would be happy, keep your eyes wide open during courtship and half closed after marriage.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually;
Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation;
Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the Genuine, manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

Best for Baby and Best for Mother
PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Is fine for children and adults, very pleasant to take and free from opiates. It soothes and heals the aching throat and assures restful nights to both mother and child.
All Druggists, 25 cents.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advanse. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We understand that represen-tatipe Opsahl will not be a candidate for re-election next year. Mabe he has seen a hand writeing on the wall, but if he hasen't he will see it in such plain language that he won't have to have it translated, if he makes another attempt to miss-represent this district in the legislature.

Should Hon. A. L. Hanson, the Ada statesman make any attempet to be re-elected we have a letter of his written about this bridge proposition up here last winter, which we shall publish, just to let the farmers see the difference in Senator Hanson when he wants their votes, and when he thought he had a lot of pork out of the state pork barrel and was in St Paul.

Should Be Ree-elected.

Congressman Halvor Steenerson has announced that he is a candidate for re-election to his present office The Review can honestly and conscientiously say that it believes that he ought to be re-elected, and that by a large majority. Ever since the early days of the Red River Viley Mr Steenerson has always stood for the men who most needed his assistance—those without much money—the great mass of the people, and particularly for the farmer and the working man. On account of being the pioneer in the work of railroad rate regulation by the state he has always had the opposition of the big railway companies. During the last session of congres he took a stand in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, and has fought their battels. Steenerson can neither be bought nor bluffed, but he might be defeated for re-election. But if the people will use ordinay good sense and not allow themselves to be stamped by politicians working with the interest, who are fighting for special privileges, he will be retained—and his majority will be a big one.—Henrdrum Review.

Whether Steenerson is re-elected, or defeated, his friends will not lay sleeping in their tents next year, while others push their 2 x 4 band wagon by, and the man that defeats congressman Steenerson will know he has been in a race.

The Barrier.

"Yes, my husband and I quarrel incessantly."

"Why don't you get a divorce?"

"We can't bear to. What would become of Fido?"—Cleveland Leader.

The Chinese Burglar.

"The Chinese burglar is the most difficult to nab," declared Lecoq, the detective. "I might say he is impossible to nab. When this yellow scoundrel goes burgling he goes naked and covered with oil, and thus he is as slippery as an eel. But, you say, why not nab him by the pigtail, hey? The answer to that is that his pigtail is done up in a knot on top of his head and stuck full of needles and hatpins with the points turned outward. You often see a Chinaman in Pekin or Shanghai with his clothes stained with oil and with tiny red pricks all over him. He's been having trouble with a burglar."

Vegetable Suspension Bridge.

A remarkable suspension bridge spans the river Apurumac in central Peru. The ropes of this bridge are composed of pliable roots and vines, while the planks are made of branches. In the humid climate of Peru it would be by no means extraordinary if this vegetable bridge were one day to start growing.—Wide World Magazine.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, S.S.
District Court,
14th, Judicial District.
Bessie Engman, ——Plaintiff,
Vs
Axel Engman, ——Defendant.

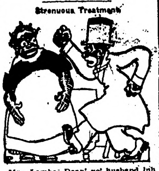
THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To the above named defendant.

You are hereby summond and requ-ired to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in above entitled action, which said complaint is on file with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

12, 17-9,—1, 21,-10.

Strenuous Treatment.



Mrs. Lambo—Doan' yo' husband lub yo' eny mo'? He used to say fer a good wife yo' was de record.

Mrs. Sambo—Yaas, en now he comes home en tries to beat de record.

Antiquity of the Water Pump.

The water pump of today is but an improvement on a Grecian invention which first came into use during the reign of Ptolemies Philadelphos and Energetes, 283 to 221 B. C. The name, which is very similar in all languages, is derived from the Greek word pempo, to send or throw. The first ancient description we have of a water pump is by Hero of Alexandria. There is no authentic account of the general use of the pump in Germany previous to the beginning of the sixteenth century. At about that time the endless chain and bucket works for raising water from mines began to be replaced by pumps. In the seventeenth century rotating pumps, like the Pappenham engine, with two pistons, and the Prince Rupert, with one, were first used. Pumps with plunger pistons were invented by Morland, an Englishman, in 1674 and the double acting pump by De la Hire, the French academician.

Retribution.

"Stand up, prisoner," orders the stern judge.

The trembling culprit, who has been found guilty by a jury of his delighted peers, stands.

"Prisoner at the bar," solemnly declares the judge, "you have been convicted of building house after house containing one of those confounded little boxes called 'reception rooms,' in which there is neither room to receive nor books to make it a wardrobe. The sentence of the court is that for the next ten years you shall be confined in one of these alleged reception rooms of your own construction and design."

Immediately the lawyers for the defendant begin work upon an appeal on the ground that a cruel and unusual punishment has been decreed.—Life.

A Big Help.

The lecturer raised his voice with emphatic confidence. "I venture to assert," he said, "that there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our forests."

A modest looking man in the back of the hall stood up.

"I—er—I've shot woodpeckers," he said.—Everybody's.

Make Some One Happy.

Charles Kingsley thus counseled a friend: "Make it a rule and pray to God to help you to keep it, never, if possible, to lie down at night without being able to say, 'I have made one human being at least a little wiser, a little happier or a little better this day.' You will find it easier than you think and pleasanter."

Ladylike.

A little girl on a train was chewing gum. Not only that, but she insisted on pulling it out in long strings and letting it fall back into her mouth again.

"Mabel," said her mother in a horrified whisper, "don't do that. Chew your gum like a little lady."—Everybody's.

Webster Made Neat Retort.

As judge made law is now so much discussed, we may recall one of the neatest answers in history, as far at least as our own reading goes:

Judge (interrupting Webster's argument)—That is not law.

Webster—It was law until your honor spoke.—Collier's Weekly.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19, 1909.

Department of the Interior: U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. November 19, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah Watterberg of Torgeson Minn., who on January 14th. 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1030, Serial No. 01880 for S. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet: U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

August Knutson, Anton Knutson, Ole Vraa, Ole Antonson, all of Torgerson Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov. 19, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 12, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Maggie Sunergard formerly Maggie Bergh, of Germantown Minnesota who on June 20th 1904, made Homestead Entry, No. 434, Serial No 0489, for S E. ¼ Section 14 Township 154N. Range 41 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jay. ayne, of Germantown Minn. Joseph DuChamp, Fred DuChamp, of Kratka Minn. Charles Thompson, of Thief River Falls Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn November 11th. 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Jermen Rystad, of Benton North Dakota, who on November 18, 1904 made Homestead entry No 924, Serial No. 04347, for the S.W. ¼ Section 29, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21st, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Daniel J. Hella, Guner B. Rystad, of Garnes, Minn. O. K. Breland, of Lille Minn. Knud Danielson, of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 10.1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. December 6th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Relerson, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 15. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 896, Serial No. 04329, for N.W. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridan, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben K. Kviste, Tallak S. Dale, Tobias Olson, Andrew Ellingson, all of Highlanding Minnesota.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov. 19th. 09.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Lovly, of Erie Minn. who on November 16th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 909, Serial No. 04358, for N. E ¼ Section 36 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 30th. day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Johnsgaard, Edwin Hanson, Haus C. Solberg, E.K. Rime, all of, Erie Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Nov. 19 1909.

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Pliny H. Wright, Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 377, Serial No. 04136 for Lots 3, 4, & E.½ S.W. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Monicipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on 23rd, day of December 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman R. Leslin, Edward Olson, Albert Strum, Carl Larson, all of Kratka Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Nov. 19, 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. November 16, 1909.

Notice is heeby given that Peter J. Thorson, of Highlanding Minn. who on April 4th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1111, Serial No. 01446, for S.E. ¼ Section 17 Towship 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of December, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman Halverson, of Brunkeberg Minn. Chris Thorson, Elo Sanders, Matt Erickson, of Highlanding Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

TWO UGLY ANIMALS.

Those Big Pigs, the Rhinoceros and the Hippopotamus.

THEY ARE HARD TO CAPTURE.

Getting Away With One of the Colossal Brutes Makes the Work of Trapping the Big Felines Seem Like Child's Play—Methods of the Hunters.

Trapping the big felines is child's play compared with the work of capturing those lumbering, colossal animals of the "big pig" family, the rhinoceros and the hippopotamus.

Too stupid to tame or to break to a halter and too heavy to transport through hundreds of miles of wilderness, it would take a man half a lifetime to bring one of these five to six thousand pound creatures out of a jungle into civilization. Therefore the expert's only chance is to find a cow with a calf and to capture the young one.

Compared with the alert, grim exterior of the felines, there is little in the appearance of a phlegmatic, ponderous pig like a rhinoceros to indicate its real ferociousness. There is hardly a wild animal in existence which is more dangerous than this rarest of all our menagerie captives. Awkward as the great creature appears when at rest, once aroused it dashes through the densest thicket with the irresistible speed of an express train.

To catch a rhinoceros the trapper proceeds with preparations much as would an explorer bound for a two or three year expedition in the interior of an unexplored continent, for the difficulty confronting him is the threefold one of first penetrating a thousand or more miles into the interior; second, of finding not only a rhinoceros, but a rhinoceros cow with a calf old enough to capture, and, lastly, of transporting his prize across hills and mountains and plains, over rivers and ravines, across swamps and through forests to civilization.

Skirting swamps and rivers, the men are ever on the lookout for the deep, round spoors, like a pie plate driven into the mud, for in this wet ground the rhinoceros loves to wallow. Frequently five or six months elapse before the tracks of a cow and a calf are picked up.

Noiseless and from well to leeward, the trapper and his men gradually steal nearer until the cow and the calf are inclosed in a circle. From ahead, out of the maze of cane and creeper, sounds the uneasy stamping of the cow. With a half snort, half grunt, in an instant the rhinoceros is all attention. Head raised and nostrils sniffing, she searches the air steadily. At sight of one of the savages the cow dashes with the speed of a race horse at the man, charging the human decoy, and at that instant the trapper's rifle is heard, and her furious charge is over, provided the bullet reaches the heart by striking just behind the left foreleg—the only vulnerable point in the inch thick armor with which the beast is clad.

Now and then it happens that the trapper fails to kill in time—his gun may miss fire, intervening trees may interfere or the marksman may miss his aim. Then the life of the decoy depends upon his own agility. To run to the side before the rhinoceros is almost on top of him would be fatal, for the swift brute would overtake him with a few bounds. His only hope is to wait until the deadly horn is almost at his feet and then, with the swiftness of a mongoose dodging the aim of a cobra, to leap to one side while the ponderous creature, unable to turn short in time, dashes onward under its own impetus. Twice, three times, a clever native hunter will dodge in this way, giving the trapper ample time to bring down the rhinoceros.

Then comes the tracking of the frightened calf, which has fled at the first sign of trouble, and soon it is pushed, prodded and shoved up a bridge of log skids into a cage of the bullock cart.

But even more dangerous is the trapping of the hippopotamus, for, although in itself the "rhino" is a more savage antagonist than the "river horse," the trapper hunts the former on land and brings down at a safe distance, whereas in the case of the hippopotamus he must fight in the same primitive fashion that savages have used for ages. Hand to maw, as it were, he must engage this two ton monster while standing in the bow of a frail canoe, for the hippopotamus, as its name, the "river horse," means, is a land and water animal and must be harpooned and brought ashore before it expires, otherwise it would sink at once to the bottom of the river, the coveted calf escaping among the other hippopotamuses instead of following the stricken cow to shore, so that the youngster may be caught.—A. W. Rolker in St. Nicholas.

The Blue Danube.

The Danube still retains its ancient splendors. The Rhine is the river of vine clad, sunny hills, ruined castles on rugged crags, mediaeval history and modern glory in war and in peace, a river bright as the warble of a bird in the wood. The Danube hills carry immense, almost untouched, forests, higher and grander than the heights of the Rhine. In the midst of this rich, deep green verdure lonely white mountains break in on the eye. There are many wayside chapels, too, on the banks. In solemn, awesome, majestic beauty the Danube far excels the chesty, pretty Rhine, and it must be called a pity that so few American travelers take a tour on this indescribably superb river.—Omaha Bee.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's, & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p.m.

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Intercollegiate.

"Not that I love Smith less, but that I love Bryn Mawr," said the junior as he invited a Philadelphia girl to the prom.—Amherst Four Leaf Clover.

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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

DR. MILES' ANTI Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the Sunbeam office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Singer Bros. will put in a big stock of holliday goods at their Rhoda and Kratka store.

Stephen Singer was an over night visitor with us Sunday night, on his way to Rhoda.

We want to hire a man to chop some cord wood and make fence posts. Inquire at this office.

The Highlanding farmers club met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T.S. Jacobson, last Sunday.

We received our first 1910 calender from Andrew Ellingson this week, and they are beauties.

Anton C. Skog, sold his Kratka farm last week to P. M. Johnson, his neighbor, for $3000 cash.

Lurents and Welent, Weinerowski, of Radney and Mr. Beaudry, of Highlanding were transacting business here Wednesday.

There was a big sleigh load drove down from Highlanding on Sunday evening, for a surdrise party at Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress, and all enjoyed a pleasent evening.

Surveyor C. H. Martz and his ditch appraising crew left for St.Hilaire on Monday haveing compleated their work in this township for the present.

We are indebted to Mr. Lattimore for a snap shot view of the Highlanding creamery. We expect to publish some views of this part of the county and that will be one of them.

Miss Christine Skeie will fix up the candy packages for the Christmas tree, so that all the school scholars will be rememberd by Santaclause. Any controbutions should be sent to her.

If you are a little bashful about makeing Christmas presents to your friends you can hang them on the Christmas tree at the Highlanding school house on December 24th, and let them guess who sent them.

FOR Sale: Nice dry poles, piled up, at $1.00, a load. Also dry cord wood, at $2.00 per cord.

Yours for wood, Otto R. Stucy
Hilda post office.

Boy, or girl wanted to set type and learn printers trade. Good wages paid after you learn how to set type. Call at this office.

There will be a big ball at the Kratka hall, on Saturday evening December 18th,. First class music, and a fine phonograph intertainment. All are invited.

There was a party of government surveyors stopped over night at Walter McAndress last Saturday night that were makeing a survey of Red Lake River, but what for we don't know.

There will be a Christmas tree entertainment at the Highlanding school house on Xmas eve, December 24th. Our school teacher Miss Skeie is preparing a programme to be given by the school scholars, and all who attend may be sure that they will pass a pleasant Christmas eve. Opprotunity will be given to all to place presents on the tree for their friends, and all are invited.

A Hector Outhectored.

A publisher's reader at a literary club hectored a group of novelists.

"You chaps," he sneered, "must always be coining new words. Good English isn't good enough for you. In the last half dozen manuscript novels I turned down there were such horrible neologisms as 'he hoarsed,' 'she parroted,' 'they shrilled,' 'he glimpsed her,' 'it supremed,' and so forth. Faugh!"

"Let me inform you," cried a novelist defiantly, "that your remark shows a pitiful ignorance on your part of our mother tongue. As for 'shrilling,' Tennyson writes:

"'With petulant thumb and finger shrilling "Hence!"'

"Chapman, the great Chapman, is an authority for 'parroting.' 'Glimpsing' has been used by Howells and Lowell, and 'supreme' as a verb may be found in Shelley's letters." — Washington Post.

CLEARWATER LOCALS

News are scarce before Xmas

Miss Elma Brekke returned to Grand Forks Monday after visiting her parents for a few months.

Mrs. Sarah Leeveld returned home form Thief River Falls on Monday, where she had been visiting relation and friends.

Mr Al Smith came up from Grand Forks N D Monday.

Mr and Mrs Breckmann and and daughter Bertha made a business trip to Plummer Monday.

The Clearwater young peoples meeting will be held at A. Rolandsons next Sunday. Everybody welcome.

There was a joll crowd gathered at the home of Mr. Oscar Lindberg on Sunday evening and had a little dance.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 17th, 1909
Department of The Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 13, 1909

NOTICE is hereby given that Aslak Person, of Malone Minnesota who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 676, Serial No. 04251, for N.W.¼ Section 12 township 152 N, Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 20th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder Asbjornson, Targer Lanji, Salve T. Myrum Ole Askland, all of Malone Minn.

R.J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Anlreas Anensen, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 27th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1193, Serial No. 04482, for Lots 3, 4, S.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 6 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of Intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 19th. day of January, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Overvold, of Highlanding Minn., Gunder Asbjernson, of Malone Minn. Elias Mosque, of Sunbeam Minn. Andrew Knutson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Dec. 17, 1909
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl August Carlson, of Germantown Minn. who on June 25th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 283, Serial No. 04116 for N. E. ¼ Section 7 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th. day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter Flo, Haaken Nabben, August Johnson, John Carlson, all of Thorwik Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE, Register

Notice for Publication.

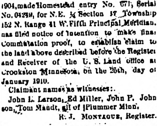
First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th. 1909.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 14th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Lewis T. Burgh, of Plummer Minn., who on October 14th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 671, Serial No. 04249, for N.E. ¼ Section 17 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John L. Larson, Ed Miller, John P. Johnson, Tom Maudt, all of Plummer Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Was Put Out.



Grace—That player got angry when he hit three times at the ball and missed it.

Frank—Yes; he does easily put out

In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us.—Rochefoucauld.

NEWS! News!
Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.
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Rather Venomous.

A tenderfoot who visited the Yosemite in the old days thus related his experience: The stage driver found out that he was seriously afraid of snakes and immediately proceeded to make his hair stand on end.

"Venomous reptiles? You bet. I don't know what reptiles is, but them snakes you can just bet your life is venomous. Why, one day I was comin' down here drivin' a wagon when I catches sight of a snake in the brush all ready for a spring. My horses starts, an' I whips 'em up fast to clear the snake, don't you see, afore he could spring. He makes one clear spring, the snake does, an' he misses the horses."

"That was lucky. But you—you"—

"Lucky? You bet your life it was lucky. He missed the horses, the snake did, but he stuck his fangs clean through the wagon."

"You don't say!"

"I do say, and maybe you don't believe it, but it's a fact. He stuck his fangs clean through that wagon, an' that wagon is swelled up so bad that we had to leave it by the wayside and take the horses home."

Now They Never Speak.

A coolness growing out of the following conversation has sprung up between Jones and Smith:

"I had a splendid time last night," said Jones. "I spent the evening at a little social gathering at the Goodman mansion."

"Are the Goodmans nice people?" queried Smith.

"Well, I should say so. They are very aristocratic. To get into their circle one must have either a great deal of money or a great deal of genius."

"You don't tell me so! And you say you were there?"

"Yes."

"You were invited, were you?"

"Of course."

"And to be invited a man has to have plenty of money or a great deal of genius?"

"Precisely."

"Well, Jones, I am very glad to hear you have become rich all of a sudden. Lend me £5."—London Answers.

Blood For Bread.

Hunger! To what lengths will it drive men! Here is a passage from "Force," a tale of Napoleon's days describing how ten veteran hussars under a young officer, after two days without food, fought like fiends for a loaf of bread stolen from a woodman:

"He trembled with covetousness, but he did not move. He was starving, but he was an officer.

"The foremost rider speared the loaf up with his saber, clutched it and began to eat. The others quickly closed in on him. He was gripped from behind and half strangled. The bread fell into the mud. The men then began to fight in bitter earnest, and their sabers flashed dimly in the falling rain. One of them reeled under a saber stroke and fell back on his horse.

"He (the officer) flung himself in the melee and was thrown from his horse. As he crawled along the mud out of the way of the trampling hoofs he put his hand on the bread. His fears at once vanished. He bent over his prize, hiding it from view of the struggling soldiers, and lowered his head and got the loaf under his teeth and ate it."

Nature's Handiwork.

The down upon the peach or plum is so delicate and so thickly set that one cannot touch the fruit with a needle's point without breaking the tender stalk, and yet the dew of the night covers the whole surface of the fruit and disappears in the morning, leaving the gossamer growth more orderly and beautiful than before. The dew covers every leaf of the giant oak, and the mighty tree drinks in the refreshing moisture to its thirsty heart through millions of pores, and the iron trunk that has withstood a thousand storms is made stronger by the gentle strength of the dew. The silent fall of the dew is caused and controlled by agencies of the most tremendous power. The same power which shakes a whole continent with its subterranean thunder is the same as that which encircles the finest filament of thistledown with a coronet of dewy gems so small that they do not bend the delicate stalks with their weight.—London Globe.

One day is worth two tomorrows. Have you something to do tomorrow? Do it today.—B. Franklin.

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Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
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W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
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Automatic Lift.
Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Hard Hit.

"Dis paper sez dat Teddy Roosevelt's publishers give him a dollar a word."

"Dat's nothin'. I wunst got $2 word—when I sassed de judge."

Barrie and Kipling.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he dolefully relates, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers anxiously. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully, "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St. James' Gazette.

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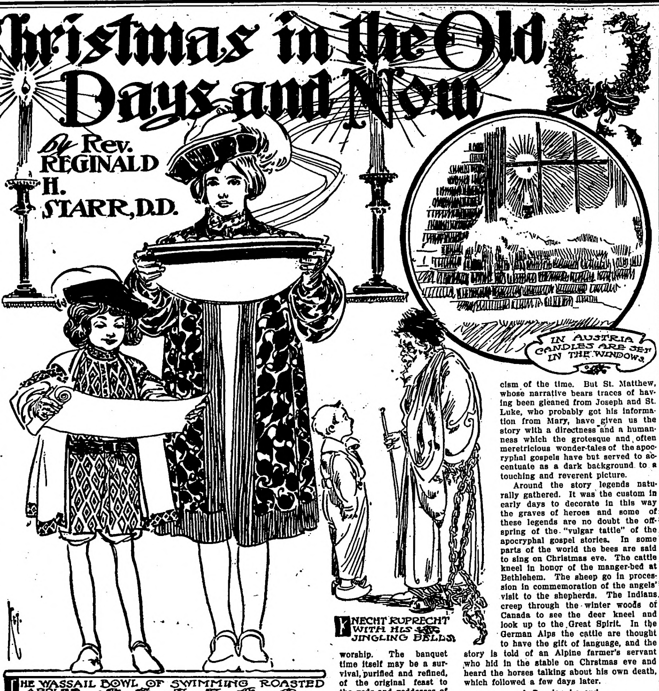
Christmas in the Old Days and Now

By Rev. REGINALD H. STARR, D.D.


THE WASSAIL BOWL OF SWIMMING ROASTED APPLES.

KNECHT RUPRECHT WITH HIS JINGLING BELLS.

IN AUSTRIA CANDLES ARE SET IN THE WINDOWS.

ALL the world keeps Christmas day. From the land of the midnight sun to the sunny south of perpetual summer is a far cry. But in the long distance there is no land where Christmas is not kept. Its celebration is a part of the universal history of the human race. Whatever may have been its origin and whatever peculiarities may have gathered about it in its adaptation to different people and different circumstances, it is to us Americans to-day a practically national feast.

To keep it was at one time, and in our own part of the country, it is true, a penal offense. It was thought to savor of prelacy and to foster unpleasant memories of political servitude. But it has grown with our growth and the broadmindedness of the American people is seen at its best in the hearty commemoration of the nativity of the Christ from year to year.

In some parts of the country, in fact, Christmas day bids fair to supplant Thanksgiving day, and it certainly may already claim an equality of recognition with the time-honored national festival of our New England forbears. People of every creed and every nationality within our borders delight to participate in the celebration of the Christmas feast, and many a scion of old-world stock finds himself back home again as the church bells peal and the candles glimmer on the Christmas trees. It is a time of universal peace and good will. It brightens homes, softens asperities and uplifts us as it brings "the light that never was on land or sea."

The Origin Unknown.

The origin of the festival is said to be lost in antiquity. If, as held by many, it is a Christian feast grafted on to a pagan one, its history is age long. The actual institution of Christmas as the celebration of the nativity of Jesus Christ dates from the second century of the Christian era. St. Chrysostom says that it was observed from the beginning, according to western practice, from Thrace to the Straits of Gibraltar, and he calls it "the most venerable, the mother of all the rest."

But as to the time of the celebration there was a diversity of observance. The early Christian church naturally kept Easter as commemorative of the resurrection of Christ, which the apostles were especially chosen and instructed to proclaim, and the feast of Pentecost, which became the birthday of the church, came next in order. Then to these were added two others, the one commemorative of the baptism of Jesus Christ and the other of his birth. The first of these, the Epiphany, or Manifestation, came from the east to the west. The second, Christmas, or the nativity, came from the west to the east. The two were officially recognized and quite widely kept in both the east and west in the fourth century. In a sermon preached by the Golden-Mouthed in Antioch on December 25, A. D. 386, he speaks of the festival of Christmas as having first become known there 10 years before and on another occasion he invites his hearers to participate in its approaching observance.

But as to the reason for the selection of December 25 as Christmas day, first arrived at by the Hippolytes, there is much difference of opinion. It is held by some that the German name of the festival "Weihnacht," is a literal translation of the Hebrew "Chanuka," the Jewish festival of the purification of the temple by Judas Maccabeus, which begins on December 17, and that as the Passover and Pentecost were perpetuated in Easter and Whitsuntide, so the festival of the Purification has been preserved in Christmastide and the practice of burning candles on the Christmas trees has come from the old Hebrew feast.

Early Festivals.

But the Purification can hardly be numbered among the greater and important festivals of the Hebrews and, as Schaff says, there is really no Old Testament feast corresponding to our Christmas. The weight of opinion as to the time of year chosen by the Christian church in the west lies in another and entirely different solution of the question and links the Christian observance to the ancient practice of the heathen world.

It must be remembered in this connection that the particular date was first fixed upon by the Roman branch of the church, and at that season of the year a series of pagan festivals occurred which were closely interwoven with the civil and social life of the Roman people. These festivals had an import which lent itself to the growth of the Christian faith, and they may have been spiritually adopted by the church in order to counteract their evil tendencies and at the same time advance the cause of the new religion.

The Saturnalia, for instance, represented the peaceful times of the golden age and abolished sharp distinctions between citizen and serf. But it was a time of wild and unholy revelry. Then the Brumalia—the feast of the shortest day, or winter solstice—was the commemoration of the birthday of the new sun about to return to the earth. It was the "dies natalis invicti solis." In the old mythology of the sun worshipers it was the birthday of Mithras himself, and, in fact, the time of year has from unnumbered ages before the Christian era pagan Europe, in all its tribes and peoples, had celebrated its chief festival. So here we have the double truth of the golden age and the rebirth of the unconquered sun, as he breaks the power of darkness, refined and enriched in the Christian teaching of "peace on earth and good will to men," as coincident with the rising of the Sun of Righteousness in the birth into the world of the son of the peasant woman who was also the Son of God.

This view of Christmas accentuates the true place of the Christian religion in relation to the ancient and deep-seated religions which preceded it, and at the same time reveals a beauty of development in its culmination as the completed manifestation of God to man. In the infancy of the race the winter solstice was everywhere a season of rejoicing. No matter what the peculiar form which it assumed, it expressed the world joy of the time. So the very idea of the Child God which gives Christmas its meaning may not only have been foretold by sybil and seer and prophet, but prefigured by the infant gods of the Greek and Egyptian and Hindu and Buddhist forms of religion.

These to us imperfect an unsatisfactory conceptions of the Divine may have been the rude but honest efforts of the earlier days of the human race to group the idea of a God-man which has been made so real and so full of joy to us in the Nativity and the Epiphany of the Christ. In this sense the early church may have been wiser than she wot of. Her aim was to select the best features of the heathen feasts and embody them for their purification in Christian practices and sacred rites and to wean the converts from their old superstitions to the deeper and more real truths of the Christian faith.

But in so doing she may have been the unconscious instrument of a divinely guided evolution in religious practice and belief which has ennobled and enriched the world. The symbolism of our Christmas to-day certainly lends itself in many ways to this point of view. In the greenery with which we deck our houses and churches and in the gift-laden fir trees which gladden our children's hearts, we still retain the symbols by which our heathen forefathers signified their faith in the power of returning sun to clothe the earth with green and hang new fruit on the trees. The Christmas carol may be a new birth of the hymns of the Saturnalia. The holly and mistletoe came from the Druid worship. The banquet time itself may be a survival, purified and refined, of the original feast to the gods and goddesses of the fabled Olympus. The "Yule" of "Merrie England" is the old Teutonic name of the religious festival of the winter solstice, during which Celt and Roman could trace the movements of their deities as they walked abroad in the world.

The Story Christmas Tells.

The Christian religion is not merely something built over the old ethnic religions as the church of St. Maria Sopra Minerva in Rome is built over the ruins of the old heathen temple of Minerva, or as the grove sacred to Adonis was planted by the order of the Emperor Hadrian over "the cave close to the village" which is now honored as the scene of the Saviour's birth. It had a larger and a deeper meaning. Christmas tells the story of a gradual but complete unfolding of the divine idea of religion as seen in the Christ Child, of its worship and its merry-making in its at once sacred and social feast.

The story is told simply but graphically by two of the four evangelists. St. Mark's gospel begins with the baptism of the Christ, so logically he had no need to tell the story of his birth and boyhood. St. John wrote near the close of the first century, and with the dominant idea of settnig forth the divinity of Christ in opposition to the prevailing gnosticism of the time. But St. Matthew, whose narrative bears traces of having been gleaned from Joseph and St. Luke, who probably got his information from Mary, have given us the story with a directness and a humanness which the grotesque and often meretricious wonder-tales of the apocryphal gospels have but served to accentuate as a dark background to a touching and reverent picture.

Around the story legends naturally gathered. It was the custom in early days to decorate in this way the graves of heroes and some of these legends are no doubt the offspring of the "vulgar tattle" of the apocryphal gospel stories. In some parts of the world the bees are said to sing on Christmas eve. The cattle kneel in honor of the manger-bed at Bethlehem. The sheep go in procession in commemoration of the angels' visit to the shepherds. The Indians creep through the winter woods of Canada to see the deer kneel and look up to the Great Spirit. In the German Alps the cattle are thought to have the gift of language, and the story is told of an Alpine farmer's servant who hid in the stable on Chrstmas eve and heard the horses talking about his own death, which followed a few days later.

A Bosnian Legend.

There is a Bosnian legend that the sun leaps in the heavens and the stars dance around it. A great peace comes stealing down over mountain and forest. The rotten stumps stand straight and green on the hillside. The grass is beflowered with blossoms and the birds sing on the mountain tops in thanks to God. In Poland the heavens open and Jacob's ladder is set up between earth and sky. In Austria the candles are set in the window, that the Christ Child may not stumble when he comes to bless the home. In north Germany the tables are spread and the lights left burning for the Virgin Mary and her attending angel.

The English superstition is admirably voiced by the myriad-minded Shakespeare in "Hamlet:"

> Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
> Wherein our Lord's birth is celebrated,
> The bird of dawning singeth all night long,
> And then they say no spirit can walk abroad.
> The nights are wholesome. Then no planets strike,
> No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
> So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

If a man will compliment his wife upon her youthful appearance and tell her that he loves her, she will forgive other white lies.

Origin of the Oldest Christmas Hymn

IN EVERY Roman Catholic church and in probably ninety-and-nine out of every hundred Protestant churches throughout Christendom this is the season when is heard that grand old hymn whose tender and solemn strains find an echo in the universal human heart—"Adeste Fideles" (Come, All Ye Faithful). It is the anthem sung at high mass at Christmastide for centuries past, calling Christ's worshipers to Bethlehem, where the new-born Savior lies.

This naive and beautiful Latin anthem is more ancient than its history, and goes back six or seven centuries. Saint Bonaventura, an Italian monk of the thirteenth century, who died in Lyons, France, in 1274, is credited with the authorship of the beginning:

Adeste fideles,
Laeti triumphantes,
Venite, Venite in Bethlehem.
Natum videte, Regem angelorum.

Venite adoremus,
Venite adoremus,
Venite adoremus Dominum.

Oh, come all ye faithful,
Joyful and triumphant,
Oh, come ye, oh, come ye to Bethlehem.
See the new-born Saviour, king of all the angels.

Oh, come let us adore him,
Oh, come let us adore him,
Oh, come let us adore him, Christ, our Lord.

Saint Bonaventura was a Franciscan scholastic philosopher, and was surnamed "Doctor Seraphicus." His preserved writings are of a dogmatic or didactic nature exclusively, and this hymn is not to be found among them. Doubtless it is to be referred to the seraphic side of his genius and temperament. Its classic Latin cadences are of such lyric felicity that one cannot help but believe they were written to the noble and touching melody on whose wings they have floated to our time. Surely this is not too fantastic a suggestion, when it is remembered that the original Greek music of the Delphic hymn to Apollo is preserved intact, and that certain familiar phrases of the Gregorian chant, used to-day in the Roman mass, are identified by Hebrew historians as the same which were sung in Solomon's temple many centuries before the time of Christ.

The hymn "Adeste Fideles" is not known to have been used in England earlier than the seventeenth century. The musical setting, as we have it in modern notation, is ascribed by Novello to one John Reading, who was organist at Winchester cathedral from 1675 to 1681, and later at Winchester college. Its real origin is lost in the mists of antiquity which probably far antedates the middle ages and the Latin verses to which it has been inseparably wedded.

Word-language reaches but the one people or race to whom it is directly addressed. But the language of music is universal—it is "understanded of the people" instantly all the wide world over—it needs not to be written in choice Latin nor translated into many tongues—it is caught up from the heart and echoes on forever. That is why the "Adeste Fideles" has become the Christmas hymn of all the world.

HIS STATUS.

Dat's a swell horse youse got, Jimmie! What is he, a charger, or—?"

"Aw, by de way he is always kickin', I guess he's just a plain mule!"

Mistakes Will Happen.

Lady (to her sister, a doctor)—There—I cooked a meal for the first time to-day, and I made a mess of it.

"Well, dear, never mind, it's nothing. I lost my first patient."

Of course the best thing with which to feather your nest is cash down.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND ANYTHING better for sideache, backaches or stitches than Perry Davis' Painkiller. Get the large size, it is the cheapest. At all druggists, 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

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Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash.

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E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) [1]

LEDBETER TRIAL ON

SMITH TRIAL OPENS WITH VICTIM'S BROTHER ON STAND.

VICTIMS DAUGHTER'S TESTIFY

Give Rather Important Testimony Bearing on Mysterious Murder.

Mankato.—The jury to try Frank Smith, charged with murdering H. J. Ledbeter, May 4, last, completed as follows: William H. Macbeth, Mankato, retired merchant and miller; Henry Hodapp, Decorah, farmer; Edward Bender, Lake Crystal, stock buyer; Thomas Rooney, Ceresco, farmer; John C. Bixby, Garden City, hotel keeper; F. E. Eaton, Garden City, farmer; R. E. Stanley, Shelby, farmer; Charles Moses, Lake Crystal, farmer; Thomas C. Norman, Garden City, farmer; P. H. Jordan, Mankato, game and fish warden; Eric Shaw, Butternut Valley, foreman.

Seventy-two names were drawn in getting the jury, and the prosecution used its 17 peremptory challenges and the defense seven. Smith and the states attorneys, both are well pleased with the character of the jury selected.

It was a terrible arraignment that P. A. Ledbeter, telling his story in his direct and retiring manner, made of the defendant, without seeming to know it, and Mrs. Ledbeter, wife of the murdered farmer, was brought into the case repeatedly in the witness' testimony.

The witness told of coming to Mankato une 18 to search for his brother, H. J. Ledbeter, of whose disappearance May 5 he had been informed. Searchers from ths city and Medo and Ilma townships armed with iron spears, augers and shovels, spent two days in going over the farm, seeking where the body was buried, as he had suspicions of foul play. Search was rewarded the second day by finding the body under a potato patch.

Witness told of conversations with Smith, who had put him off with different stories to account for his brother's disappearance, once telling of seeing him alive on the farm two weeks after the disappearance, once saying he had prevented him from shooting himself just as he was about to pull the trigger of a shotgun with a string, and once saying that he and Mrs. Ledbeter had planned to slay Ledbetter by throwing the ladder out from under him while he was making repairs to the top of the barn. The reason this did not succeed was because Ledbetter only went part way up and then came down, remarking he was too old and nervous to climb as he used to. Smith had laid at least one of these stories to Mrs. Ledbeter's ingenuity to shield him.

The second day's developments in the trial of Frank Smith, charged with murdering Holley J. Ledbeter, were more favorable to Mrs. Ledbeter and distinctly to Smith's disadvantage. Mrs. Ledbeter's two daughters, Hazel and Mabel, were put on the stand with her consent and gave straightforward testimony. They and their two younger brothers had gone to bed the evening of May 4 soon after 9 o'clock, following shortly after Smith, and heard no noise or disturbance of any kind during the night.

Hazel went into her parent's room downstairs and everything there looked the same as usual. Smith was off searching for their father. The evening before a neighbor's children had been there playing with them and their father had watched them play. A small dog had bitten him on the finger and Mabel said she saw her mother tie the finger up. Neither saw their father kick the dog or their mother slap their father. The defense claims the murder was committed before midnight and the girls' testimony about hearing their father call Smith the next morning is new and important.

E. F. Searing, city editor of the Daily Free Press, told of a conversation he had with the defendant at the jail the night of his arrest, and of what was said later that night by Smith and Mrs. Ledbeter when brought face to face. The testimony was confined to Smith's statement of alleged illicit relations with Mrs. Ledbeter before the murder, of Mrs. Ledbeter's reply when accused by Smith of trying to buy poison of a Redwood Falls doctor when she said it was chloroform to take medicine stains from her dress, and of Smith's having prefaced the question with, "Now, Mrs. Ledbeter, when you helped me kill Mr. Ledbeter didn't you" do so and so, which he had finally corrected to "bury Ledbeter."

The defense tried to get in the entire conversation, but the state objected, and the jury was sent out while this point was fought out. The court finally decided that only such parts of conversations as bore on matters brought out by the state were admissable.

INNOCENT MAN IN PRISON.

Son Clears Teare of Old Incendiary Charge.

Stillwater. — After having served two years in the state penitentiary on conviction of burning his home to get the insurance, James T. Teare, a logger, has been proved innocent. Teare's son, who is in prison in Colorado, has sent an affidavit, duly signed and sworn to, in which the young man swears he set fire to the house and testified fasely against his father as revenge.

EBERHART ON FARMING.

Minnesota Governor Addresses Chicago Convention.

Chicago, Illinois.—Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart of Minnesota, in an address here before the National Fairs and Exposition association, made a plea for better farming in America.

"We have made this country the model of the world in our free schools and republican form of government," said Governor Eberhart. "While we have demonstrated the possession of the greatest agricultural resources on the globe and have supplied the world's markets with an unparalleled volume of farm products, we have exhibited a vast and alarming weakness in the depletion of our soil resources and the reduction of yield and profit per acre under cultivation.

"During the last 50 years in which we have made such tremendous strides in manufacturing and commerce we have lost in soil fertility, as estimated by economic authorities, a wealth that would maintain our population for centuries.

"The starvation of our soil has aroused the entire nation and a halt should be called until remedies can be applied to stop this great and unnecessary waste. We find many farms show a decrease in yield per acre due to persistent single cropping, the very cause that has produced farm poverty from time immemorial."

STATE CONSERVATION CONGRESS.

Preliminary Organization for Big Meeting Is Effected.

St. Paul.—The first Minnesota state conservation congress will be held in February or March, and congresses will be held annually in the several Minnesota cities. Delegates to the congress will be appointed through the commercial organizations of the different cities who will nominate delegates to be appointed by the governor. Representatives of the agricultural interests of the state will also send delegates.

D. M. Neill, Red Wing, president of the Federated Commercial Clubs, is the chairman of the organization; Clinton L. Mosher, of St. Paul, secretary, and Eli S. Warner, treasurer. The committee on arrangements consists of D. M. Neill, Red Wing; Gov. A. O. Eberhart, State Auditor S. G. Iverson, W. L. Harris and H. A. Tuttle, Minneapolis; Eli S. Warner and Louis W. Hill, St. Paul; H. V. Eva, Duluth and Professors Gray and Boss of the University of Minnesota. The committee on arrangements of time and place consists Eli S. Warner, St. Paul; Professor Boss, university; Immigration Agent Welsh, St. Paul; W. L. Harris, Minneapolis. Committee on finance, H. A. Tuttle, Minneapolis; State Auditor S. G. Iverson, St. Paul; H. V. Eva, Duluth. The committee on speakers is: Louis W. Hill, Governor Eberhart, D. M. Neill and Professor Gray.

MINNEAPOLIS CASE DISMISSED.

Threshing Machine Company Loses Appeal to Commission.

Washington, D. C.—The interstate commerce commission has dismissed the complaint of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company against the Omaha and Northwestern railroads. The company complained over the fact that joint rates which had been effective between the Great Northern and the two roads named, whereby Hopkins received the same rates as Minneapolis, had been cancelled at the beginning of the present year. The cancellation of these joint rates was alleged to make unreasonable rates on threshing machinery from Hopkins to local points along the two railroads. It was claimed that distributing houses in Minneapolis received better rates than were given the Hopkins concern.

The interstate commission finds that the $5 switching charge now assessed from Hopkins to Minneapolis is reasonable unless Hopkins is to be placed on the same basis as Minneapolis for all business on all railroads.

STATE'S FRUITS ARE SHOWN.

Minneapolis.—Fruits and flowers defied the season during the four days' session of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and its auxiliaries, the Minnesota State Forestry Association, the Plant Breeders' Auxiliary, the Women's Auxiliary, the Minnesota State Florists' Society, and the Minnesota State Bee-keepers' Society, which opened in the First Unitarian church.

More than 1,000 plates and boxes of fruits raised in the northwest were displayed in the basement of the church. The prize list is a long one and covers gropes, roses, pecks of apples, top-worked apples, seedling apples, bushel boxes of apples and nuts. Convention headquarters were at the Majestic hotel.

The program of the meetings held every morning and afternoon was a lengthy one, as each speaker was restricted to 10 minutes. Among the numerous features were an address on "Breeding," by W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture, illustrated by lantern pictures.

Power Company Supplies Many Cities.

Fergus Falls.—The Otter Tail Power Company of this city closed a contract to supply electricity for lighting the city of Breckenridge and to operate the pumps for Wahpeton's water works system. The company is already supplying Wahpeton with electricity for lighting, and also supplies Fergus Falls. The power is obtained from a dam five miles below this city and transmitted across the country. The distance to Breckenridge and Wahpeton is twenty-five miles.

JEFFRIES IN A DREAM, WHIPS JACK JOHNSON

IF JIM'S VISION COMES TRUE, THE BIG FIGHT WILL END IN FOURTH ROUND.

FIGHTERS' FAMOUS BLOWS.

Jeffries—Swinging left to the jaw.

Jack Johnson—Right arm uppercut and hook.

Bob Fitzsimmons — Half-arm jolts to stomach and jaw, delivered at close quarters.

Joe Gans—A snappy right hook.

Bat Nelson—Left-hand scissors punch over the liver.

Jim Corbett—Left-hand jab and right cross.

Kid McCoy—The corkscrew delivered with a twist of wrist before landing.

John L. Sullivan—Right-hand swing to the jaw.

Frank Erne — Snappy left-hand jab.

Terry McGovern — Overhand right-hand wallop to the jaw.

If dreams come true, Jack Johnson is doomed to defeat. Jeffries dreamed recently that he put the big black out in four rounds. Many persons believe dreams go by contraries. The following story of his vision as told by Big Jeff is interesting enough for reproduction:

"Four rounds was all the fight went, and I won with a left hook to the jaw. As I remember the thing now, it was a very warm day. I had never fought in the open air before and the light kept me squinting all the time. Johnson and I tossed a coin for corners and he won, taking the chair with the sun to his back. In my corner the sun was right in my eyes, and Kid McCoy, who was behind me, held a parasol over my head as I sat there waiting for the bell to ring. He kept telling me funny stories. Tim McGrath was a great fellow for taking a man's mind off the fight by telling these stories, and McCoy had me giggling like a big kid at the jokes.

"I was a bit nervous at that. My first real fight in about seven years, you know, and the mob, buzzing and looking at me, like gawks, made me fidgetty. I don't remember about the first three rounds except that I missed a lot. My eye wasn't right for distance. I could see Johnson's black, shining head in front of me, but every time I let go it seemed that he wasn't there. The sun was awfully warm on my head and shoulders. It reminded me of the night I fought Sharkey. They had about 10,000 electric lights over the ring for the moving pictures and it was like fighting in an oven.

"Old Billy Jordan was the referee—yes, I remember Bill hopping around. Seems funny having Jordan as referee, but I remember that we had an awful fuss over the referee and finally all hands decided that Billy was the one man who suited us all.

"The sun that day was low, and if I ever got that side of the ring where it hit me in the face I always backed around until I had Johnson over there and had my back to it.

"My mouth was swollen from jabs, I remember, and it felt as though a bee had stung me. Neither one of us was bleeding at all. I know that my lips bothered me and the knuckle on my right hand was bad from where I belted Johnson on the head. When I went to my corner in the third round McCoy told me to slam when Johnson did and that the chances of a clean punch were better if I could connect.

"We got close together after the bell and exchanged punches to the body. I know mine seemed to sting him, as he fell on my shoulder just for a second after we landed. Some one, or rather all, in my corner were waving their hands to rush him. I waded in and forced him toward his corner. He shot out his left at my nose again and I hooked the left over on his chin.

"'There he goes!' they yelled. He fell on the ropes and just sank like a brick chimney hit in the middle by a cannon ball. His knees sagged and refused the weight of his body. His head hit the lower rope and as Jordan counted 10 seconds off I stood against the post in my corner. I could hear the howls, 'Jeff wins! Jeff wins!'

"I guess I was so excited that I woke up and then again I heard, 'Jeff wins!' I rubbed my eyes and sat up to listen. It was Berger on the phone in the hall telling Gotch that I won a bet from him that we left to Berger to decide. 'Yes, Jeff wins,' Berger kept saying, and then I jumped out of bed to tell him about the dream.

"I'm pretty good on dreams and think that one will come true surely. The very fact of me knocking him out with my left is so true that it makes me feel good. I never knocked a man out in my life with a right-hand punch. I never put all of my force into a punch, either, except in this dream, and I sure did unbutton that with a vengeance."

Football Captains Elected.

In elections recently held captains of football teams for 1910 were elected as follows: Frederick J. Daly, Yale; Butzer, Illinois, and James Dean, Wisconsin.

Hyland to Captain Iowa.

Mark William Hyland of Des Moines is Iowa's new captain. He was chosen as the leader of the 1910 team at a banquet in Kansas City.

COUGHING BURST BLOOD VESSEL

Says Danger Avoided and Cures Coughs in 5 Hours.

A writer for the medical press states that coughing is responsible for the bursting of blood vessels quite frequently. A cough or cold means inflammation (fever) and congestion; and these in turn indicate that the body is full of poisons and waste matter. Simple relief, as found in patent cough medicines, and whiskey, often result in more harm than good; as they cause more congestion. A tonic-laxative cough syrup will work marvels and here follows a prescription which is becoming famous for its prompt relief and thorough cures. It rids the system of the cause, except it be consumption. Don't wait for consumption to grasp its victim, but begin this treatment, which cures some in five hours. Mix in a bottle one-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Take twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day. Give children less according to age.

GOOD WORK IS LOVED WORK

And Therein One Should Find the Contentment That Is Chief Part of Life.

If a man doesn't love his work, he had better get something else to do. But the trouble is that such people will hardly love any kind of work. The trouble is in them. They lack intelligence. If they knew enough to know good work, they would soon learn to love it. The manual-training scheme has this in view—to surround the job a man is doing with such intelligence and taste as will make it attractive to him.

"The man who is in love with his job gets more contentment out of life than any other," says Brander Matthews; and he gets a great part of his contentment in doing his work right. No man can love his work who shirks. No man can be contented who is dishonest about his work. This is shirking or doing it negligently. So these things always go together—honest work, contentment and love of the job.

AGONIZING ITCHING.

Eczema for a Year—Got No Relief Even at Skin Hospital—In Despair

Until Cuticura Cured Him.

"I was troubled with a severe itching and dry, scrufy skin on my ankles, feet, arms and scalp. Scratching made it worse. Thousands of small red pimples formed and these caused intense itching. I was advised to go to the hospital for diseases of the skin. I did so, the chief surgeon saying: "I never saw such a bad case of eczema." But I got little or no relief. Then I tried many so-called remedies, but I became so bad that I almost gave up in despair. After suffering agonies for twelve months, I was relieved of the almost unbearable itching after two or three applications of Cuticura Ointment. I continued its use, combined with Cuticura Soap and Pills, and I was completely cured. Henry Searle, Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8 and 10, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Detected.

The consul in London of a continental kingdom was informed by his government that one of his countrywomen, supposed to be living in Great Britain, had been left a million of money. After advertising without result, he applied to the police, and a smart young detective was set to work.

When a few weeks had gone by his chief asked him how he was going on.

"I've found the lady, sir."

"Good! Where is she?"

"At my place. I got married to her yesterday!"

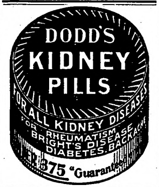
Anti LaGrippe Remedy.

It is now claimed by several western medical men that a whiskey mixture obtainable at any drug store is an absolute preventative and quick cure for bad colds and lagrippe. To make this powerful system tonic add one ounce of compound fluid balmwort and two ounces of glycerine to a half-pint of good whiskey. Dose, a tablespoonful three to six times a day.

Decollette.

Lady in Box—Can you look over my shoulder?

Man from Country—I've just been lookin' over both of 'em, an', by gosh, they're all right!—Houston Post.



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Woman's Daring Deed.

In southern Tunis lies an extensive salt marsh desert called the Shott Jerid, of which the Arabs stand in terror, for many a caravan has been lost in the salt incrusted morass, which, according to De Lesseps is as much as 1,200 feet deep in places. This region has been crossed for the first time in a small automobile by a woman, Myriam Harry, a well-known French novelist.

If the women are to be credited, every married woman finally dies of a broken heart, and every old bachelor has had his heart buried in a grave for years.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia never could get along with Hamlins Wizard Oil. Wizard Oil always drives them away from the premises in short order.

Everyone can do his best thing easiest.—Emerson.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

We help ourselves when we help others.—W. J. Bryan.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is the old reliable cough remedy. Found in every drug store and in practically every home. For sale by all druggists, 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

The first step toward keeping your mouth shut is to close it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle.

Better a poor man at large than a rich man in jail.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S
ITTLE
IVER
PILLS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 920

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PATENTS Inventors' book free. Beeler & Robb, Pat. Attys., 158-163 McGill Bldg., Wash., D. C.

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgement.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R.V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIP RAW FURS AT ONCE

WULFSOHN GANSS FUR CO., Inc.

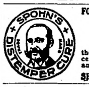
Capital $50,000.00 216 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

The only Minneapolis house which has branches in New York, Leipzig and London. Ship your raw furs to us, then you are sure to get full values and a square sort.

	Ex. Lge.	Lge.	Med.	Small	II	III	IV
SKUNK—	$4.25	$3.50	$3.00	$3.25	$2.00	$2.00	$ .75—1.00
RACCOON—	3.25	2.75	1.75	1.25	1.50	.75	$ .50

	Winter	Lge. Fall	Small Fall	Kitts.
RATS—	$ .45	$ .40	$ .30	$ .10

Prompt Returns. We pay express charges.



FOR PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers.

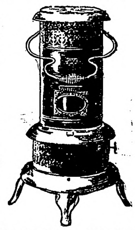
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists. GOSHEN, INDIANA

When Cold Winds Blow

When cold winds blow, biting frost is in the air, and back-draughts down the chimney deaden the fires, then the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)



shows its sure heating power by steadily supplying just the heat that is needed for comfort.

The Perfection Oil Heater is unaffected by weather conditions. It never fails. No smoke—no smell—just a genial, satisfying heat. The new

Automatic Smokeless Device

prevents the wick being turned too high. Removed in an instant.

Solid brass font holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass wick carriers—damper top—cool handle—oil indicator. Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

W·L·DOUGLAS $3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

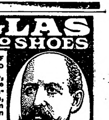
Fast Color Eyelets

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD

Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy-walking shoes. They are made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions. Shoes in every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

CAUTION.—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute.



BOY'S SHOES $2.00 & $2.50

Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog.—W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

Christmas Customs of Every Land Seen in Washington

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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CHRISTMAS PARTY OF PAN-AMERICAN YOUNG PEOPLE

WASHINGTON not only has a United States Christmas celebration but it has the festivities that mark the Christmas season in all the civilized nations of the world. At the Russian embassy there is a Christmas fete after the manner of the people in the land of the czar; there are French doings at the great European republic's official residence, and there is the genuine old English Christmas at the home of the British ambassador, and so one may go on through the entire list of foreign representatives, not even barring the embassies of China and Japan, where in honor of the day, as Christian nations view it, the oriental officials have holiday dinners.

The South American people make much of Christmas. It is the great feast day in all Latin-American countries and the ambassadors and attaches and their families do not forget the customs of their native lands simply because for a few seasons they have been transplanted to new scenes. The "open house" is the order of the day in nearly every official residence in Washington after the family has had its own intimate celebration of the holiday. Large families are the rule rather than the exception among the ambassadors and ministers from the southern European and from the Central and South American countries. The children have a gala time of it at home and then the visiting begins. The presents that are purchased and stored temporarily in the embassies are not all for the adults and children of the household. The probable visitors of the day are borne in mind and as a little Brazilian boy in Washington put it once: "I have had ten Christmases in ten hours."

CHINESE STUDENTS AT CHRISTMAS REUNION AT CHINESE LEGATION

Church going on Christmas day is the rule in Washington. Some persons have been unkind enough to say that all the American officials go to church on Christmas because the fact is very apt to get into the newspapers and "it reads well at home." The majority of the Central American and South American diplomats temporarily resident in Washington, are nominally at least good churchmen, and they attend service as a matter of training and as a matter of course. Practically all the women from the Latin-American countries are religiously devout, and with them church going on Christmas is a matter of duty that is not to be neglected under any circumstances. No child is allowed to miss church and the result is that all the capital city temples of worship are well filled on the feast day.

President Taft always has been a regular attendant at church and his service going since he became president establishes no precedent. Mrs. Taft and the children are Episcopalians, while the president is a Unitarian, and so it is that Sundays and other church days are the only days in the year that the family becomes in a sense divided. The president attends service at the Unitarian church of All Souls, of which the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce is the pastor. Mrs. Taft and the children are regular attendants at St. John's Episcopal church which in years past was attended by so many presidents of the United States that it came to be known semi-jocosely as "the Church of State." Mrs. Roosevelt and her children also attended St. John's on Sundays and Christmas days, while Mr. Roosevelt went to the little German Reformed church on Fifteenth street, and rarely missed a service.

This Christmas season the majority of the members of both houses of congress are in the capital city. Time was, and not so long ago, that senators and representatives took their families and went home to spend the holiday season, but now, for financial reasons, the national legislators in the main elect to stay in Washington for their holiday making. Prior to the passage of the last railroad rate bill most of the members of congress had passes on the railroads. Now they have to pay their way when they travel and for those who live at a distance from Washington this means a considerable expenditure of money in case they desire to go home at Christmas.

Every employe of the White House is given a Christmas turkey by the president. This is a custom of many years standing, and only once or twice has it been broken. The clerks in the departments, and there are many thousands of them, not only get a Christmas holiday, but are allowed to leave their work at noon on the day previous in order that they may do their Christmas shopping. The lot of the department clerk in Washington is not a hard one, as far as the matter of holidays is concerned. Every employe is given a month's leave on full pay in each year, and is allowed another month "to be sick in." This last statement means, of course, only that if an employe is ill he or she receives full pay for one month on receipt of the physician's certificate that the illness has been real. The clerks get seven or eight holidays each year, and these, taken in connection with the month's leave, and with the fact that the hours of work number only seven and a half each day, make the laboring condition of the department clerk fairly comfortable.

Washington's Christmas is always a green Christmas, even if there is snow on the ground, for in this latitude there are many trees and shrubs that hold their leaves and their color all through the year. As a matter of fact there is rarely any snow in the capital city that is worthy of the name. All last winter, save for a few hours, the streets were bare of snow. Then came March 4th, Inauguration day, and a record-making blizzard with a downfall of snow, hail and rain mixed. The holly is always green and so are the wild honeysuckle and the laurel, trees and plants that are abundant along the Potomac.

President Roosevelt was, as everyone knows, a nature lover. He took every opportunity that offered to get away from the city. His daily walks and rides took him far into the country, and on Christmas day during the last four years of his term of office he went to Pine Knot, a wooded, mountain country place that belonged to his wife. Mr. Roosevelt stayed in Washington until the festivities of the day were over and the children had a chance to take account of their presents, and then he left for the log cabin in Virginia where he could sit in front of a huge open fire with a genuine "old Christmas" back log. On these Christmas outings Mr. Roosevelt did a little rabbit shooting and tried to do some turkey shooting, but the major part of the day time he spent in the fields armed only with an opera glass, with which he studied the winter birds, always with an eye sharpened to the possibility of finding some species that was rare.

SPANISH MINISTER AND SECRETARY STARTING ON ROUND OF CALLS

President Taft loves nature, too, in a way, but he is not much of a tramper excepting where the walk leads over the golf links on which he spends his holiday afternoons, Christmas included, for in Washington because of the comparative mildness of the climate, the game of golf is possible nearly every day in the year.

There are several hundred officers of the army and navy stationed in Washington, most of them being detailed for office work in the departments for a term of four years. The naval officers perhaps enjoy their holiday-making in the capital more than do their brothers of the army, for the sailors have been compelled to spend many Christmases at sea away from their wives and families, while here they may gather their families about them and not break any sea regulations in so doing. The army officer, whether he goes to the Philippines or to some distant frontier post, ordinarily takes his family with him and so Christmas day does not to him necessarily bring with it the sense of loneliness and homesickness that it brings to the man at sea.

In the biological survey, which is a bureau of the department of agriculture, there are many scientists at work. Most of these men have spent a large part of their lives in the wilds studying birds and mammals, and shells, plants and fishes, to say nothing of reptiles. The office life is irksome to these scientists. They belong to the free air, the barren plains, and the pine forests. So it is that on every holidy that brings with it a release from office cares, they take to the open fields. About the hills in many places about Washington on Christmas day there are to be seen the little camp fires of the scientists who are cooking their mid-day Christmas dinners under the open sky.

Some time ago all the bird students in the United States were asked, if they could, to make a trip afield on Christmas day and to make a list of the birds that they found. Thousands of bird lovers followed the suggestion and are still following it. Each one of the students turns in a report to a central headquarters giving the names of the birds that on Christmas day fell under his observation. As a result of this practice the Washington scientists have many valuable notes concerning "out of season" birds. For instance, the report came to Washington on a Christmas or two ago, that on the holiday four mocking birds were seen and positively identified in the fields near Boston, Mass. Other birds were reported from other northern localities, birds that in the ordinary course of things ought to have been far south of the Mason and Dixon line. So it is that a Washington Christmas day idea has been made to serve the ends of science.

It has been said that in years past a great many of the senators and representatives in congress went home to spend the holidays, but that now the practice largely has passed. An exception should be made for the past, and the present, as well, in the cases of those senators and members who have in charge legislation which has been proposed in bill form at the opening of the session of congress. When bills are introduced they are at once referred to committees and if the measures are of importance the chairmen of the committees to which they have been sent, make a study of them in order that their merits and demerits may be determined. In some cases this means long and continued study and it is not at all an unusual thing to find a committee chairman giving over the joys of the home life on Christmas day to consult precedents and to formulate arguments to be used for or against some proposed legislation, and to find him doing this in the seclusion of a stuffy office room on Christmas day.

A good many Washington people, especially those who came here from the south, go over into Virginia to hunt on Christmas day. In parts of the Old Dominion fox hunting is still the order of the winter day, and if the fox is not in evidence there are always rabbits and quail, while on the lower Potomac and in the marshes along Chesapeake bay in open winters, the ducks and the geese are fairly abundant. The outdoor life appeals strongly to the southerner, and in many cases the northerners who have come to the Potomac country have formed the hunting habit and join the Christmas day outing parties of their southern cousins.

Christmas is the great holiday of Washington. From high to low the people make the most of it. There is good cheer everywhere evident and charity is not forgotten.

MISS KIYO TAKAHIRA, DAUGHTER OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

AMERICA'S CHRISTMAS THE BEST OF ALL

An occasional Jersey commuter, familiar with the religious section of Barclay street, is commonly the only sort of American in New York who knows a presepio by sight. Yet the presepio is the sign of the Latin Christmas, as the fir tree is of the northern. The manger of the Barclay street windows shows only the inside of the stable, with the figures and the cattle done in Italian terra cotta. But the real presepio in its native land may show the whole countryside as well, and if the pilgrims wending their way to the manger are good Sicilian peasants, bearing good Sicilian wine and cheese on their donkeys, they are only the more interesting.

St. Francis, born in the quaint little town of Assisi among the brown Umbrian hills, in 1182, invented the presepio to make the Christmas story plain to the simple, illiterate common people. During the 800 years since it has remained a favorite devotion in Latin Europe. The Italian and Spanish call it the presepio, the manger; the French the creche, the cradle; and the Hungarians and Belgians, Betleim, or Bethlehem.

Only a few years since not a carpenter could be hired in Rome or Naples for weeks before Christmas. They were all busy erecting presepios in the homes of the quality, while the poorer folk were constructing their own. As the mainland grows more sophisticated the quaint old devotion is fading away; but in conservative Sicily people still make the presepio every year as they dress Christmas trees in New York. All over the island families are busy from December 1 to 15 putting their old presepios in order, or making new ones; and there is much calling to and fro to compare results and admire new and elaborate specimens of the art. The presepio may be a little thing on a stand in one corner, or it may occupy the whole side of a room.

It may represent a whole mountain side, made of the rough, flexible bark or the cork tree. Peaks, crags and precipices abound, with winding trails, houses and castles of colored cardboard, forests of twigs and sometimes tiny pipes to furnish brooks and lakes. In the center is the grotto, with the holy family within. A sky of blue paper is stretched above, with the Star of Bethlehem conspicuous, and over the hills come the shepherds bearing the gifts to the babe.

Spain, like Sicily, has never lost the presepio, and in both Spanish and Sicilian cities there are booths for the sale of miniature shepherds, magi and all the accessories of the art. In France the creche is not made at home, as in the southern countries, but it used to be a part of the Christmas decorations of every French church, and is still so in the rural districts. Many a polished cosmopolite of Paris can remember working busily for days before Christmas in his childhood to help freshen up and rejuvenate the creche of his parish church in some little village of France. In the villages close by Paris to-day children who go about the streets singing Christmas carols carry a little creche in a box upon their shoulders.

The manger typifies the difference between the Latin and the Teuton Christmas. The Latin Christmas is a purely religious festival, as much so as any other feast of the church. It has no particularly domestic or social quality. Italian children never get presents on Christmas day. That is done on All Souls' day, in October, when they believe—if they are very small—that the spirits of their departed relatives have come back in the night and left presents for them; undoubtedly a very ancient relic of ancestor worship. It is the great Teuton family of nations that give presents to children on Christmas day. And the Christmas tree came out of the vast forests where dwelt the heathen German and Scandinavian tribes. It is, in fact, a pagan relic, passed down from primitive forest dwellers and worshippers. Where Celt, Slav or Latin use it, they have borrowed it.

France, half Latin and half Celt, dashed with Gaul and Viking, is a family by herself in this, as in everything. She builds the manger in the churches, but at home, though she seldom dresses a Christmas tree, little Babette and Pierre set their shoes by the fireplace instead of hanging up their stockings. Pierre and Babette, if they are very small indeed, believe that "le petit Jesus" or "le petit Noel"—"the little Jesus" or "the little Christmas"—have brought the gifts. But the average French child is as sophisticated as young America, and Pierre has to be a very little boy indeed, to believe in "le petit Jesus." No French or Italian child ever hears of Santa Claus till he comes to America; by which it may be gathered that that good saint was strictly German, and when he emigrated, came to America like all the rest of the Germans.

The growth of the typical American Christmas, with its universal Christmas greens and present-giving, is a curious phenomenon. It has no roots in American history. The original settlers of New England never observed it. The Dutch of New Amsterdam scarcely noticed it, but made New Year's the great, joyous, popular festival. Within the memory of old people still living Christmas passed unobserved in New York, while all holiday merrymaking centered in New Year's day. Modern America has built up a Christmas festival of its own, and has rejected definitely the religious feast in favor of the social and domestic one. In one way, however, the American Christmas is more religious than any and all the Latin church feasts put together. One who has lived through a year's changing round of saints' days in Italy, in all of which no work is done and the people take holiday, will observe that the thought of the people never goes out to those in need. The abounding giving of an American Christmas; the uneasy, uncomfortable feeling that every child, at least, must have, if possible, a good dinner and a present on Christmas day, is quite unknown in the Latin countries.

The feeling that poor old bums and hoboes, even the criminals in their prisons, the paupers in their almshouses, the beggars, the unworthy—all ought to have something good to eat on that day, and a little Christmas cheer in some form—is part of the American Christmas.

The races that come to the melting pot of America keep their home Christmas for only a few years after they arrive. Then they drift off into a more or less Americanized Christmas.

For a few years after they come, also, they try to eat their traditional dishes at Christmas time. The Hungarian housemother makes the Christmas cakes which a long line of ancestral cooks made before her across seas. They are round balls of dough, covered with honey and poppy seed, and then baked. The Bohemians and Poles also make poppy seed cakes, each in a different style. The Sicilian housewife, too, has a traditional Christmas cake. It is a ring of dough with a hole in the middle—the Italian doughnut, in fact—which is fried, sprinkled with sugar and eaten hot.

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Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the National Capital.

He Calls Mrs. Snowball a Model Hen

ANTI-RACE SUICIDE MEDAL

WASHINGTON.—For 20 years James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, has been sounding the praises of the American hen. He has shown by statistics, pictures, reports, omelets, soft-boiled eggs and spring chickens that the American hen beats the world. She is not the possessor of great personal beauty, she does not aspire to be a butterfly of fashion, but is a very fine representative of the housewife type of chicken. If fine feathers made fine birds she would not be in it. For the peacock is a dazzler and the rooster struts with an air that cannot be imitated by his more modest companion who does the housework and scratches around for the children. But the hen, by keeping steadily at work and doing the best she can, has been enabled to enrich this country by more good dollars than all the silver mines of the west and all the gold of the Klondike. Statistics show that in a

For generations Maryland has been famous for her chickens, and whether they were fried a la Maryland or were laid to rest in the old-fashioned pie, they have served their country well and have left pleasant memories behind them. It is all the more gratifying to record that out of the heart of the fried-chicken belt has come this phenomenal hen.

According to the records, she not only lays two eggs a day, but sometimes varies it by contributing three. All are perfectly fresh and suitable for family use. If she can keep up her record for a year this will mean 730 eggs, with a few extra for Christmas and the Fourth of July. If all the eggs grow up into chickens Mrs. Snowball would soon have enough descendants to cluck around the world. She deserves a medal from Secretary Wilson and a cablegram from Col. Roosevelt for her efforts to prevent race suicide.

Mrs. Snowball is a model hen. She never worries about the fashions in feathers; she is not forever running off to some barnyard by the sea or chicken house in the mountains; she does not try to shine at bridge or outscratch her neighbors. She stays at home, looks after Mr. Snowball and the children and attends strictly to business. Wherefore will she be remembered wherever the egg is held in honor and the chicken in esteem.

Woman Causes a Big Scare in a Bank

A HEAVILY veiled woman, well dressed and with an aristocratic bearing, rushed into a Washington bank and up to the window of the receiving teller. A number of people were standing in line waiting to deposit money. The man nearest the window held in his hands a large roll of bills and before him on the marble counter lay a leather bag in which he carried his gold coin to the bank.

With a swift glance at the teller and no word of explanation to the man waiting she made a quick grab at the bag and turned hurriedly to leave the building. The man at the window cried, "Stop!" a policeman came running to his assistance one hand clutched at his pistol pocket, several women in the long line of waiting patrons showed signs of fainting and the wildest excitement prevailed. Had a bank robber descended in the guise of a fashionable woman?

"Put back that money!" demanded as with one voice the banker, the policeman and all the men standing in line at the window.

"Why, certainly. I will," said the woman who had caused all the excitement and who, by this time thoroughly alarmed at the cries of everyone about her, ventured an explanation. "I owe you all an apology, I believe. I was here a moment ago and forgot a pair of gloves. I left in a great hurry and must have left them here at the window. I had only a few minutes to catch my train to Baltimore and mistook that gentleman's money bag for them. They are just exactly that color, you know."

Her explanation was sufficient and smiles spread over the alarmed faces.

"Good joke," voted the huge guardian of the peace, who breathed freely again and sauntered away.

Really Is a Jag in a Georgia Melon

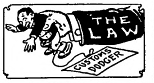
THE department of agriculture has come along with some good news for those citizens in southern Indiana who, when arrested last fall for conducting "blind tigers," set up as a defense that they had become intoxicated from eating watermelons. The department has not yet analyzed the Indiana brand of melons, but it asserts there is a "jag" in the Georgia melons.

Of course it is carefully concealed, and much care and labor is required to extract it, but it is there just the same. The department has proved this beyond doubt. Out of 100 pounds of watermelons experts in chemistry made one-tenth of a gallon of alcohol. They also have convicted the humble sweet potato of possessing another spree. Secretary Wilson announced the discovery of a criminal tendency in the watermelon heretofore unsuspected.

"We have been experimenting with every sort of fruit and vegetable that contains sugar," said Mr. Wilson, "the watermelon, pears, apples, peaches, plums, pumpkins, muskmelons, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beets and other vegetables. The watermelon surprised us. We never expected it of it. The purpose is to develop the cheapest kind of denatured alcohol for use as fuel.

"The experiments have been made to benefit the seacoast portion of the south, from Virginia down the Atlantic around Florida and along the gulf. Sweet potatoes can be grown cheaply in the sand of these sections. One bushel of sweet potatoes will make a gallon of alcohol. The product is a better and cheaper fuel than benzine."

How the Government Loses Millions



INSTITUTION of criminal prosecutions against perpetrators of "sleeper trunk" customs frauds with ramifications in all parts of the country; the pressing of existing indictments to avoid lapses under the statute of limitations and the customs investigation generally were discussed at a conference at the treasury department recently. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Attorney General Wickersham, Collector Loeb of the port of New York, and United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise of the southern district of New York, participated.

The "sleeper trunk" frauds, whereby goods are brought into this country in trunks with false bottoms to deceive the inspectors, stretch to many parts of the United States, though passing only through the port of New York in the cases about to be prosecuted.

Beyond the generalization of millions of dollars nobody officially can estimate the amount of taxes thus evaded. Most of the violators of law in this respect are dressmakers. The government has a good deal of evidence along this line, and the prosecutions for this form of wholesale dishonesty promises to be of a sensational character.

Collector Loeb expressed the opinion that the "sleeper trunk" frauds could no longer be carried on successfully under the rules he has adopted. These provide for a new stamp arrangement for trunks and a limitation of the hours a trunk may remain on the docks.

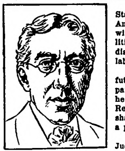
Backward.

"Why is it your wife and you never quarrel?"

"We found out years ago that that was exactly the wrong way to arrive at a peaceable agreement."—Cleveland Leader.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

JUDGE URGES A NEW PARTY



Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States court of appeals, writing in the North American Review under the caption, "Prosperity with Justice," advocates the rise of a new political party committed to the policy of an equal distribution among all men of the fruits of their labor.

Judge Grosscup holds that the society of the future must be founded on "a proprietary copartnership in corporate success," and adds that he is now ready to renounce his loyalty to the Republican party in favor of a new party which shall have for its purpose the establishment of a policy of justice and equity to all mankind.

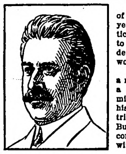
The period of awakening in America, says Judge Grosscup, came with the administration of Mr. Roosevelt.

Judge Grosscup believes that the present administration is not only failing to carry out the policies inaugurated by Col. Roosevelt, but is assuming a reactionary attitude which is making the burden of the worker more oppressive and intolerable than before. Hence the need of a fresh party. As to the actual work for reform accomplished by the former president, Judge Grosscup says:

"The central figure of this period (the period of awakening) was President Roosevelt. There are those blind enough to the faults of this remarkable man to see in him a greater man than Lincoln; and those blind enough to his virtues not to see in him the extraordinary insight that gave to him, as to Lincoln, his leadership among men. But no one saw more clearly than Mr. Roosevelt that his administration had accomplished little in the actual work of reframing the laws to carry out its spirit—no one saw more clearly than he that his work was chiefly that of a preacher of righteousness.

"To his successor—wholly selected by himself—was left the constructive work that was expected to be done. Roosevelt had summoned the people, had impaneled them as a great jury before whom to frame and to whom to submit, one after another, the constructive proposals that would carry out the purpose of the awakening. The proposals themselves he left to be framed and submitted by his successor.

GREAT LAWYER SAVES WOMAN

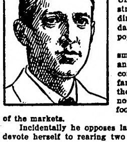


When Samuel Untermyer of New York, one of the greatest of the country's corporation lawyers, was appointed several weeks ago by Justice Malone of the supreme court of New York to defend Augusta Crisinti, charged with the murder of her husband, the bar was amazed and wondered what he would do with the case.

Mr. Untermyer had not been connected with a murder case for years. He had not been inside a courtroom in connection with a case of such minor importance in a long while and necessarily his friends believed he had forgotten many of the tricks that make criminal lawyers successful. But the "doubting Thomases" didn't take into consideration the kind of man they had to deal with.

When the court appoints a lawyer for a person too poor to retain legal counsel the attorney is allowed $500 as a fee. To Mr. Untermyer $500 means nothing, so it was not to get the money, as subsequent events show, that he entered the case with such zeal. He worked night and day for the poor Italian woman. He spent $1,000 out of his own pocket and when the jury came in with a verdict of "not guilty" Mr. Untermyer gave the $500 the state owed him to the prisoner. He had saved her life and given her what seemed to her a fortune, more money than she had ever had in her life.

PLEADS FOR RACE SUICIDE



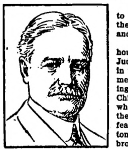
With Theodore Roosevelt in far-away Africa, no one yet has taken up the cudgel to defend the former president's anti-race-suicide theory, which has been assailed by Prof. Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Nearing is instructor of economics, and he sees as one of the direst perils which confront this country the danger of overproduction in only one thing—population.

Prof. Nearing has launched the doctrine of smaller families on the basis that large families and many of them are likely to eat up all the contents of the national larder and create a famine. He ascribes the high cost of food to the increase of large families, and evidently has no faith in the stories about vast quantities of food being destroyed to prevent the overloading of the markets.

Incidentally he opposes large families n the ground that woman should devote herself to rearing two or three children in a proper manner rather than bearing three or four times that number to overcrowd the schools and keep the baker busy.

"Race suicide is a good thing," is the way the professor puts it, "because it prevents an increase in population greater than can be provided for. It also means an easy life for women. How can they enjoy life when they spend their prime in bearing children?

NEW MINISTER TO CHINA



William J. Calhoun is to be the new minister to China. The Chicago lawyer at first declined the post, but later reconsidered his determination and accepted it.

President Taft was ready to appoint Mr. Calhoun to the federal bench, to the place given Judge Carpenter, if he would take it, say those in touch with things at the White House. These men were not surprised to learn that he was being pressed to go to China. Mr. Calhoun stirred Chicago political circles as late as November 6, when addressing the Marquette club members in the presence of Senator Cummins of Iowa, he fearlessly defended the "insurgents" at Washington. Politicians generally felt that the speech brought the Chicago lawyer back into the political field and it is said those who did not agree with Calhoun began to fear the influence he might have.

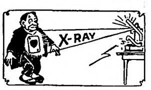
Born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1848, Mr. Calhoun has long been a commanding figure in Illinois and the nation. In 1896 he took up the cause of the late President McKinley and did much to swing Illinois' delegation to the McKinley column in the national convention.

In 1898 Mr. Calhoun was named a member of the interstate commerce commission, serving until 1900, in which year he moved to Chicago. In 1905 he was selected as a special commissioner to Venezuela, when an international crisis was impending. His report, made then, has formed the basis for America's action ever since in maintaining the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

City Items in Terse Form

Metropolitan News of Interest to All Readers

Hides His Misplay by Eating a Card



NEW YORK.—It wasn't the stake involved that caused A. B. Hudson, a Wall street broker, to invent a heart sandwich, for money means little to him. It was the vaunting pride in his ability to play bridge.

John W. Gates, John A. Drake, Hudson, popularly called "Huddy," and a broker were whiling away a long evening in a small game in a private room in an uptown restaurant. Six or seven men, whose names are familiar in Wall street, were present. Opposite Hudson sat Gates, Drake was paired with the broker. Gates' temper had not been improved by the luck in which he was playing.

Finally it came to the rubber and it was a heart make. Five leads had been made when a heart was led. "Huddy" laid a club upon it. Gates lifted his eyebrows. When more trumps had been ignored by "Huddy," Gates burst out with:

"For the love of Mike, man, haven't you got a heart?"

"No, I haven't," responded Hudson sharply; "don't you suppose I know how to play?"

Then he slyly "skinned his hand." There staring at him from behind another card to which it had stuck was the ace of hearts. He had revoked five times; they were playing for a dollar a point and as each revoke penalized him three tricks and as a heart make counted eight, he and his partner were facing a loss of $120 on the deal.

"Gi' me sandwich, quick," he ordered the waiter. "I feel sort o' faint."

"Aw, go on, play the game," commanded his partner.

"All right," he responded, but as he reached for the sandwich he let his cards drop. Stooping he inserted that fatal ace of charts between the slices of what had been a chicken sandwich and devoured it.

As he was chewing it he looked at his cards and broke out: "Hey, I only got two cards."

Each of the others had three.

"It looks like a misdeal," remarked "Huddy," nonchalantly; "too bad, ain't it?" And it was declared a misdeal.

Her High Heel Gave Burglar Liberty

THIS IS SO SUDDEN, LADY

NEW YORK.—Misfortune in the shape of a high-heeled boot and a hole in the carpet overwhelmed Mrs. Edward Patterson just as she was going strong in a chase for a thief from her home, 350 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

In recounting the facts it is necessary to state that Mrs. Patterson wears a No. 3A, or thereabouts, and the heel of a No. 3A isn't much broader than a spike. She did not give a pardonable thought to her footgear when she returned from shopping, but opened the door softly and discovered the thief in her bedroom. He was bending over a trunk in which were the family jewels and considerable cash. Mrs. Patterson approached noiselessly—No. 3's properly trod in make little commotion—and threw her arms around the thief's neck.

He wavered an instant between resistance and a longing to enjoy the embrace of his fair captor. Decision came when Mrs. Patterson put on her emergency brake clutch and the thief gurgled. He tried to free himself and, failing, dragged Mrs. Patterson into the hall. She had an abundance of pluck and held fast as she was carried downstairs like a trunk on an expressman's shoulders.

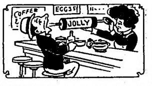
The first chance Mrs. Patterson got to get her feet on the floor was in the lower hall after she had been bumped down three flights. There is a hole in the hall carpet, and as Mrs. Patterson alighted her heel caught in the hole. The thief gave a lunge and "r-r-r-ip!" off went the high heel.

Mrs. Patterson took one step and then almost burst into tears. With her heel gone, she hobbled ridiculously. She just wouldn't appear in the street that way. The thief, therefore, got a good start, and when several men, attracted by Mrs. Patterson's cries, confronted him, he said:

"Please don't stop me! My wife is on a rampage. Just look how she's torn my coat."

So they let him depart, not knowing he had a gold watch, a diamond ring, other jewelry of less value and about $50 in cash.

Men Like Empty Cups, Says Waitress



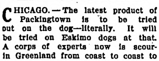
BOSTON.—"Yes, men are just like a long row of coffee cups. They sit in a line empty and we have to fill 'em up."

This is the way that you look to the girl behind the counter who takes your order for eggs and fish cakes. If you thought that the lady might be impressed with your individuality you are mistaken, the Boston Herald says. This hustling person with the bright smile and pink cheeks is far too busy with her "roast beef rare—sausage and mashed potato—hurry up those eggs—doughnuts, doughnuts, more doughnuts," to see you in your true light.

"Land, yes, men are all alike. They want what they want and they want it quick. If their order does not come right up you catch it. If you try to hurry the chef you catch it again.

"Now there are the grouches, plenty of them. It is funny—though not so funny, either—that most of them come in in the morning. You know how it is yourself when you have just got up. You feel like a fried egg slapped out of the pan before it got fried. You go downtown, sidle up to a lunch counter and growl for something to eat.

Newest Dog Food May Conquer Arctic



CHICAGO.—The latest product of Packingtown is to be tried out on the dog—literally. It will be tried on Eskimo dogs at that. A corps of experts now is scourin Greenland from coast to coast to find the hundred strongest dogs in that ice-locked region, and it is the appetites of these dogs that Chicago's food specialists are to cater to.

Capt. Ronald Amundsen is to take these 100 powerful canines on shipboard in his seven years' cruise for the far recesses of the Arctic ocean, and when the explorer left Chicago yesterday, after conferences covering many days with the food chemists at the stockyards, it was learned today, he carried samples of a new delicacy to tickle the appetite of dogdom, sharpened by the already famous arctic cliamte.

Reduced to its elements in the laboratory test tubes, the new dog biscuit—for it looks rather more like a biscuit than any other known article of diet—promises to supply all of the ingredients to sustain canine life. The formula showing the units of fat and protein has convinced the scientists that if the success of Capt. Amundsen's invasion of the far north depends upon the strength of his dog teams, Packingtown is ready to make that success a foregone conclusion.

But Capt. Amundsen is wary. A scientist himself, he knows the limitations of science. It sometimes happens that a food product will measure 100 per cent. perfect in the laboratory test, but fail utterly when its usefulness is carried to the supreme court of gastronomics—the stomach.

"There are some strong features mentioned in Mrs. Fakit's boarding house advertisement."

"Then I'll bet she put in the coffee and left out the butter."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN

A SPORT-LOVING PEOPLE.

The Anglo-Saxons love sport. No matter in what part of the world they are found, the spirit is strong among them. Wherever the restless Anglo-Saxon dominates, the love of sport is dominant. The Americans are—at least, the most of them—descendants of this virile race, and nowhere is the love of sport so much exhibited as in this country. Our people are patrons of horseracing, of baseball, of golf, of football, of all out-of-door sports as no other people. The English are great sportsmen, but not to the extent that Americans are, for the reason that the opportunities are greater here. Nor does the nation suffer from this propensity. We are told, of course, by some of our college thinkers that our young men indulge too much in athletics, that this indulgence is a detriment rather than a benefit to the boys; that because of the "fad," as these wiseacres term it, we are injuring the physical powers of the boys. We do not take much stock in this sort of pessimism. Here and there a few may overdo themselves and fall by the wayside; but athletic competition has never, in our judgment, seriously injured American youth. On the contrary, it has developed in them muscle, courage and self-reliance, requisites to good health and ultimate success when they are called upon to lay aside athletics for the more serious cares of life.

Evidence accumulates that Bering sea covers a center of great seismic and volcanic activity. The commander of a revenue cutter reports to the treasury department that he has investigated Bogoslof island, the frequent changes in which have been of much scientific interest, and that he steamed all around the island, taking soundings the entire way and finding bottom only at one place, where the lead touched at a depth of 45 fathoms. Steam jets arise from a lake in the center of the island, and the conclusion is that the island is the summit of a volcano and that the lake is the crater. Bogoslof island has perpetrated some curious stunts from time to time, and volcanic origin seems to explain them. Uncle Sam came into possession of many interesting things when he acquired Alaska.

The news that the old mining camp of Virginia City, Nev., is sinking into the deep canyon along the side of which it was built indicates an inglorious end for a town which once attained some prominence. Virginia City grew out of the opening of the Comstock lode, and the Comstock lode formerly was among the greatest silver producers in the world. Considerable gold was also found there. At one time the lode yielded wealth at the rate of $10,000,000 annually, and it made great fortunes for the "bonanza" owners. Altogether, between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 in gold and silver was taken from the mines.

If, as is intimated, it turns out that the assassination of Prince Ito, the Japanese statesman, was the result of a far-reaching plot in Korea, the situation in that country may become most serious. Reports from Seoul, the Korean capital, go to show that to many of the people the killing of Ito was "not unpleasing." This attitude suggests greater hostility to Japan and representatives of Japanese power than had been suspected in many quarters. In fact, there appears to be dangerous disaffection throughout the country, and an outbreak would not be surprising.

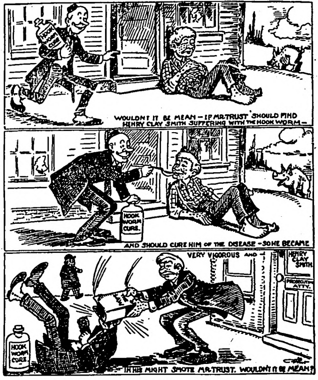
The United States is not the only country in which persons gratify their curiosity or morbid taste by crowding into courtrooms when sensational cases are in progress. Even France, where good taste is presumed to be strongly in evidence if not predominant, has a fair share of those who show similar inclinations, the opening of the Steinheil murder trial in Paris being an illustration. When 25,000 persons apply for admission to a courtroom and when $200 is offered for a place in line "the limit" would seem to have been reached.

College professors calculate that if the birth-rate decrease continues for 150 years there will be no births at all by 2060 A. D. In that case few will survive to the time when men will live 120 years—and those who do will be lonesome.

Halley's comet is growing brighter. It is to be hoped that this is not a baleful sign, as comets are notoriously known to the superstitious as harbingers of bad tidings, generally in the shape of wars and national disasters, and, like some people, brighten at the prospect of other people's troubles coming.

The assassination of Prince Ito only proves again that there is always a brainless crank ready to take the life of a great and good man.

WOULD'T IT BE MEAN?



HOOK WORM CURE
WOULDN'T IT BE MEAN—IF MR. TRUST SHOULD FIND HENRY CLAY SMITH SUFFERING WITH THE HOOK WORM—
HOOK WORM CURE.
AND SHOULD CURE HIM OF THE DISEASE—SO HE BECAME
VERY VIGOROUS AND—
HENRY CLAY SMITH
PROSECUTING ATTY.
HOOK WORM CURE
IN HIS MIGHT SMOTE MR. TRUST. WOULDN'T IT BE MEAN?

WILL FIGHT THE STEEL TRUST

ORGANIZED LABOR PREPARES TO OPPOSE "OPEN SHOP."

Copy of Grievances Is Sent to President Taft and Governor of States.

Pittsburg, Pa.—At the close of a momentous two-days' conference here Tuesday, war was formally declared upon the United States Steel corporation by the leaders of organized labor throughout the United States and Canada.

The decision to battle long and hard against the stand taken by the steel corporation in its policy of "open shop" was reached by the labor conferees only after hours of debate and a deal of trouble.

In a resolution adopted by the national labor leaders, organized labor throughout the country is called on to thoroughly and completely organize all employes in the iron, steel and tin plate industry, ordering an assessment of ten cents per member, recommending appointment of committees to see the president, congress and the governors for the purpose of laying before them the "grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of the steel corporation."

At the conference, which passed the remarkable battle decree, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, presided, and through him the measure was put upon the record books of the executive council of the federation.

The grievances of organized labor against the steel corporation, as set forth in the resolution, have been forwarded to President Taft and the United States senate and house of representatives. The governors of the states in which the United States Steel corporation owns plants or has interests will also receive a copy of the resolution.

The resolution deals principally with the low wages paid the men in the employ of the steel corporation, the hours of work and the general condition of oppression under which the corporation is alleged to hold its employes.

Thorough organization of all employes in the iron, steel and tin plate industry and co-related trades is urged and a call for organizers to assist in the work is made.

JOHN W. GATES IN NEW ROLE

Appears Before Methodist Conference and Warns Delegates Against Speculative and Other Gambling.

Galveston, Tex.—John W. Gates, the once prominent Wall street figure, appeared in a new light at the Gulf District Methodist Episcopal conference in session at Port Arthur, when he addressed the gathering of church men and laymen, warning them against speculation and all other forms of gambling.

He pictured the life of a man who gambled, and speculated, and turned fortunes in a few hours, jumping from pauper to millionaire, and then to pauper, as compared with the tiller of the soil, and the mechanic and the merchant, who earns his money by labor and by shrewd business methods, invest well his savings.

Woman in Quantrell Raid Dies.

Emporia, Kan.—Mrs. Sallie McKinney, who, tradition says, led Quantrell and his band into Lawrence on the memorable occasion of the sacking of that town on August 31, 1863, died here after a long illness.

Prison for All Who Aid Strike.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Business has been so demoralized by the miners' strike that the legislature took the drastic step of passing a bill rendering both strike leaders and employes who instigate or aid a strike or lock-out liable to imprisonment for a year.

New Japanese Envoy Arrives.

San Francisco. — Baron Yasupa Uchida, new Japanese ambassador to the United States, arrived here Friday on the liner Tenyo Maru.

COOK COMMITTEE IS AT WORK

Members Are Fully Acquainted with Explorer's Records—Loose-Dunkle Affidavits Create Excitement.

Copenhagen.—The meetings of the Cook committee at the observatory are rigorously guarded.

The committee is now fully acquainted with the explorer's records and it is said that they contain nothing Dr. Cook could not have compiled after his return, during his five months' stay in Greenland or aboard the Hans Egede, where there was an abundance of voluntary assistance by a scientist versed in exploration, a knowledge of instruments and also of the use of a typewriter.

The Loose-Dunkle affidavits have arrived and are creating much excitement.

Private advices from Christiania state that Nansen, who has hitherto declined to give an opinion, disbelieves Dr. Cook's claims.

New York.—Capt. B. S. Osbon of this city, secretary of the Arctic club, has written Capt. Joseph E. Bernier in Ottawa, Ont., and others that Capt. August W. Loose's story of his dealings with Dr. Cook, as published in a New York newspaper, was concocted for sale without regard to the truth.

"In the presence of witnesses," said Capt. Osbon, "I heard Loose say:

"'I was out for the money and I didn't care how I got it.'"

Capt. Osbon does not believe that Loose's narrative as supported by his affidavits, was a part of any plot to discredit Dr. Cook.

"The idea originated with Loose and Dunkle," says Capt. Osbon. "They had for sale matter in this controversy so explosive that nobody dared handle it. When they found that out, they cast about for something else. Dunkle was the promoter. Loose the workman. Also, Dunkle got most of the money. That's what Loose says, and now he is casting around to see where he stands. He's got a conscience and it smarts."

SUGAR CO. PAYS $695,573

Arbuckle Bros. Reimburse United States for Money Due as Customs Duties on Imports.

New York.—Arbuckle Bros., generally credited with being the largest independent rivals of the American Sugar Refining Company, have acknowledged that from 1898 to 1907 they, too, failed to pay the government all the money due as customs charges on imported sugar.

In settlement of all civil claims against them, the Arbuckles have offered and the treasury department, with the concurrence of the attorney general, has accepted payment of $695,573. But criminal prosecution of those responsible will in no wise be hampered or conditioned by this acceptance.

Johnny Thompson Gets Decision.

Kansas City, Mo. — The championship aspirations of "Fighting Dick" Hyland were rudely shattered last night when, after ten rounds of fast milling, Johnny Thompson was awarded the decision over the Californian. The bout was a whirlwind affair, both boys being of the aggressive kind. Thompson twice sent Hyland to the floor.

Gen. W. W. Dudley Dead.

Washington.—Gen. W. W. Dudley of Indiana, formerly commissioner of pensions, died Wednesday of Bright's disease.

To Take Over Potash Mines.

Berlin.—The government of Prussia, which owns three potash mines, has presented to the federal council a bill extending imperial control over the potash production of the country. Many of the existing potash contracts are with American firms.

Blow Up Bank; Steal $2,000.

Lawton, Okla.—Five robbers entered the Citizens' State bank at Geronimo, a small town near here Friday, dynamited the safe and escaped with $2,000 in cash.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS

ZELAYA TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION TO NICARAGUAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

LOOKED UPON AS FORMALITY

Ruler's Action Is Acclaimed by People with Shouts for United States and Estrada—Sends Message to Assembly.

Managua, Nicaragua. — President Zelaya has resigned. He sent his resignation as chief executive to the national congress of the Nicaraguan republic on Thursday.

Five deputies were appointed immediately upon the receipt of the resignation to draft a bill looking to its acceptance, which is now considered a mere formality.

Accompanying his resignation Zelaya sent the following message to congress:

"The painful circumstances into which the country is plunged call for acts of abnegation and patriotism on the part of good citizens, who are the witnesses of the oppression of the republic by the heavy hand of fate. The country is staggering under a shameless revolution which threatens the nation's sovereignty and a foreign nation, unjustly intervenes in our affairs, publicly providing the rebels with arms, which has only resulted in their being defeated everywhere through the heroism of our troops.

"To avoid further bloodshed and for the reason that the revolutionists have declared that they would put down their arms when I surrendered the executive power, I hereby place in the hands of the national assembly the abandonment of the remainder of my term of office, which is to be filled by a substitute of their choosing, with the hope that this will result in good to Nicaragua, the re-establishment of peace and particularly the suspension of the hostility of the United States, to which I do not wish to give a pretext for intervention."

News of the president's action spread throughout the city, and soon great crowds moved through the streets, shouting for the United States, Estrada and the revolution.

Apparently there was no other course for Zelaya to take. The people were aroused. The guns of the revolutionists threatened. The warships of the United States lay in Nicaraguan ports.

Managua has been seething for days. The spirit of revolt has spread even to the gates of the palace. Zelaya surrounded himself with an armed guard. Unchecked, the people have marched through the streets, crying for the end of the old, proclaiming the new regime.

Who will take up the reins no one knows nor cares. There is no doubt that congress will act quickly.

Dr. Jose Madriz, judge of the Central American court of justice at Cartago, who has been close to Zelaya and is now his choice for president, is on his way here.

Madriz has his following strong and influential, even among the revolutionists, but Gen. Estrada, under whose command the great body of fighting insurgents now face Vasquez's troops at Rama, will have none of him.

Estrada's word will bear weight in the choice of president.

Zelaya has known, too, that Madriz is not acceptable to the United States, and he has sought to learn who would be looked upon with favor by that government as his successor, but the American government, so far as can be learned, has named no man and the choice probably will lie with those who have gained the upper hand.

RUSH MARINES TO CORINTO

U. S. S. Buffalo with 700 Men Aboard Gets "Hurry-Up" Sailing Orders—American Citizens Alarmed.

Washington.—The United States ship Buffalo, now at Panama with 700 marines on board, was Friday ordered to sail at once for Corinto.

This action was taken as the result of a telegram received from the United States consulate at Managua, in which it was stated that inasmuch as Zelaya, in his message resigning the presidency, had made unpleasant reference to Americans, and owing to a report which was current in that city to the effect that civilian adherents of Zelaya had been armed with daggers, the citizens of the United States had appealed to the consulate for protection.

Another telegram from the American consulate at Managua states that it is currently rumored there that when Madriz arrives in Managua Zelaya will formally surrender his office to the national assembly, and that that body has already received instructions from Zelaya to cast its vote for Irias as president of Nicaragua.

The conclusion of the United States officers at Managua is that by the selection of Irias, Zelaya would still retain his hold on power and continue to dominate the situation.

Children Burn in Locked House.

Winnipeg, Man.—Two daughters, aged two and five years respectively, of Sydney Masters of Fort Rouge, were burned to death Friday in a fire which destroyed the Masters' home. Mrs. Masters locked the children in the home while she was away.

Henry W. Blodgett Resigns.

Washington.—Henry W. Blodgett, United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri with headquarters at St. Louis, has resigned and the resignation has been accepted.

KING LEOPOLD PASSES AWAY

AGED MONARCH UNABLE TO LONGER STAND STRAIN.

After Restful Day, Alarming Symptoms Appeared, Physicians Unable to Prolong His Life.

Brussels.—King Leopold of Belgium died at 2:35 o'clock Friday morning, his aged and wasted body being unable to stand the strain put upon it.

The collapse occurred suddenly and at a moment when the doctors seemingly had had the greatest hopes for his recovery.

Apparently the drainage of the wound was perfect, as no fever was present and during the day the king had been able to take nourishment.

The public at large was satisfied that the king was on the road to recovery, but within the pavilion, where the king lay, there was a feeling of anxiety, chiefly because of Leopold's great age.

After a restful day the patient was able to sleep for a brief period early in the evening and the night passed quietly. But towards two o'clock alarming symptoms appeared.

Suddenly the king turned and called to Dr. Thiriar:

"I am suffering."

Dr. De Page was summoned and the two physicians did everything possible to prolong life, but without avail.

The end came quickly and, after a spell of weakness, peacefully.

Prince Albert arrived at the death bed about twenty-five minutes later.

The young man who will ascend the Belgian throne, the pride of his nation and one of the best educated of royalty, a lover of outdoor sports and fair play, wept as he stood beside the remains of the uncle whose death had made him king and across the watching city there swept the cry:

"The king is dead; long live the king!"

Leopold II., king of the Belgians, was born April 9, 1835. His father was Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, an uncle of the late Queen Victoria. His mother was a daughter of Louis Philippe of France.

Leopold's father was elected king of the Belgians in 1831 when they escaped from Dutch rule, and Leopold II. succeeded to the throne in 1865. At the age of 18 he was married to Marie Henrietta, daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria. On his majority he entered the Belgian senate. During the following five years he traveled in Spain, Morocco, Algiers, Egypt, Palestine, India and China, earning the distinction of being the most traveled monarch in Europe when he became ruler of Belgium. Leopold often expressed a desire to visit the United States in later years, but the coming of old age, his cares and perhaps, to a certain extent, his pleasures prevented.

12 DEAD; 25 HURT IN WRECK

Broken Rail Derails Southern Railway Passenger Train—Cars Fall Down Thirty-Foot Embankment.

Greensboro, N. C.—Local passenger train on the Southern railway, known as the Richmond and Atlanta train, was wrecked Wednesday at Reedy Fork trestle, ten miles north of here, and 12 dead bodies have been removed from the wreckage. It is reported 14 are dead. Twenty-five injured are at St. Leo's hospital.

George J. Gould, who with his son Jay, was in one of the Pullmans when the train jumped the track and who was reported dead, escaped uninjured.

The derailment was caused by a broken rail about 200 feet from the trestle that spans the small stream. The engine and baggage, mail and express cars passed over in safety, while the day coaches and Pullmans were thrown from the trestle into the creek 30 feet below.

DR. DOXEY HELD FOR MURDER

Officials at St. Louis Cannot Explain Arrest—Wife Is Charged with Poisoning William Erder.

St. Louis. — Dr. L. B. Doxey, Columbus, Neb., husband of Mrs. Dora E. Doxey, was lodged in the police hold here over night. Opposite his name on the record is, "Charged with first degree murder."

The arrest of Dr. Doxey was surrounded with mystery. No indictment has been returned by the grand jury investigating the death of William J. Erder. The circuit attorney's office said the police were not ordered to make the arrest.

Mrs. Doxey was brought here from Nebraska on information charging first degree murder. The coroner's jury returned a verdict holding that she poisoned Erder, whom she is charged with having married last April.

Dr. Frank W. Reilly Dead.

Chicago.—Dr. Frank W. Reilly, for many years assistant health commissioner of Chicago, union soldier, pioneer sanitarian and editor, died at his home after an illness of 15 months.

Mexican Insults Old Glory.

Monterey, Mex.—A drunken Mexican has been placed in jail here for tearing down and spitting upon an American flag in token of his contempt for the attitude of the United States in the Nicaraguan affair.

Sneezes Out Bullets.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—After carrying three bullets in his head for 47 years Francis Rogers of this city, a civil war veteran, ejected them from his nose during a fit of violent sneezing Thursday.

CLIP THIS OUT.

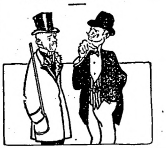
Valuable Recipe When Afflicted with Rheumatism or Backache.

This is a renowned doctor's very best prescription for rheumatism.

"One ounce compound syrup Sarsaparilla; one ounce Toris compound; half pint high grade whiskey. Mix them and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time. The bottle must be well shaken each time."

Any druggist has these ingredients or he will get them from his wholesale house.

OMINOUS GESTURE.



"So your fiancee is smaller than you."

"Yes, she comes up just to there."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Just Married.

Gwendolyn seemed a bit unhappy. "What is it, dearest?" murmured Harry, solicitously.

"I was merely thinking how terrible it would have been!" said Gwendolyn, with a shudder.

"Terrible? What would have been terrible?" gasped Harry.

"Oh," returned Gwendolyn, "if your father and mother had never met! Or mine had never met! Or we'd never have been born! Or hadn't loved each other—or, Harry—Oh! wouldn't it have been too terrible!"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

A Remnant of the Dark.

A colored man died without medical attendance, and the coroner went to investigate.

"Did Samuel Williams live here?" he asked the weeping woman who opened the door.

"Yassuh," she replied between sobs.

"I want to see the remains."

"I is de remains," she answered, proudly.—Everybody's Magazine.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE strengthens old eyes, tonic for eye strain, weak, watery eyes. Druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

A married man can always get a little off his sentence for bad behavior.

DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE

when you want Perry Davis' Painkiller, as nothing is as good for rheumatism, neuralgia and similar troubles. 70 years in constant use. 25c, 35c and 50c.

A woman isn't necessarily levelheaded because her hat is on straight.

WESTERN CANADA

What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you)

Salts and Castor Oil—bad stuff—never cure, only makes bowels move because it irritates and sweats them, like poking finger in your eye. The best *Bowel Medicine is Cascarets.* Every Salts and Castor Oil user should get a box of CASCARETS and try them just once. You'll see. 834

CUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon FREE.

A DOSE OF

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

is as safe as it is effective. Guaranteed to contain no opiates. It is very palatable too—children like it.

All Druggists, 25 Cents

THE SHEEP LIFTERS

By REGINALD WYON

(Copyright, by Short Stories Co., Ltd.)

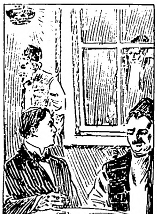
There is a feeling of suppressed excitement in the air this evening. It is nine o'clock, and the billiard room of the Hotel Balsha is unwontedly crowded, to the great inconvenience of the players, a neat young Turk and a grizzled old Montenegrim. The terms "billiard room" and "hotel" are perhaps misleading, suggesting leather lounges and other appurtenances of civilization; but beyond the war-worn table, with its patched cloth and springless cushions, and the fact that sleeping accommodation is provided upstairs or in the kitchen, and on shakedowns in the dining room, according to the number of guests—none are ever turned away—there is nothing to justify the use of these names.

The governor of Podgorcia is upstairs in his room, closeted with the brigadier and the captain of gendarmes. Messengers are constantly coming and going, and it is significant that they all carry rifles this evening. On the stairs, on the landing above, and in the hall, are at least a score of men standing silently, leaning on their rifles. In vain I attempt to pump Milan, the governor's private secretary, who has just come in and seated himself at our table.

"I know you are hatching up a little war or something," I expostulate, "otherwise old Captain Tomo of the police would not have declined a glass of wine. He was visibly swollen with importance when he went up to the governor just now."

But Milan only smiles vaguely in answer.

"It is a wet night," he says, and I glance at the rain-washed window. Through the blurred glass is a face, indistinguishable yet familiar, and I look closer. There is a movement as if a finger is beckoning from outside, and with a muttered excuse I leave the room. It is Petar, my friend the gendarme, a merry soul, and the companion of many a midnight escapade in the old Turkish quarter, where he has watched over us when we have serenaded the Turks. He draws me cautiously under the shelter of a doorway, and whispers impressively that I shall get my rifle.


THROUGH THE BLURRED GLASS IS A FACE

"Cover it under thy mantle," he adds. "Let none guess that thou art armed, and then meet me at the corner."

Hurriedly I edge my way through the waiting men, and in my room I hear the subdued voices of the governor's council through the thin partition.

Buckling on my revolver, and slipping a magazine into the carbine, another in my pocket, covering all in the folds of my great coat, I carelessly, though with beating heart, push through the crowd again out into the stormy night. Petar grins appreciatively as I tap the carbine.

Silently Petar leads the way along the little river Rignica—I well content to wait till he shall explain—his soft opanki making no sound on the stonestrewn ground, till he pauses, and, climbing down the steep river bank, halts under the shelter of a cave. Taking off his broad struka he lays it on the ground, and with our backs against the wall we recline at our ease. I give Petar my tobacco tin and ask for an explanation; but first he deftly rolls two cigarettes, and in the light of the match I see that his face is wreathed in smiles.

"Nizams" (Turkish regulars) "are coming," he says, blowing out the fragrant smoke and chuckling. "They are coming to raid the sheep on Lazzo's farm over yonder."

"How dost thou know" I ask impatiently. "Have they telegraphed their departure to the governor"

"Nay," says Petar; "but Achmet the Turk has betrayed them. He has bought the right to return to his home in Podgorcia with this information. Thou knowest he stole rifles not long ago?"

I nod, and ask how he knows this.

"Achmet's brother is my friend, Gospodin. And ere the governor knew, I had thought of thee, but dared not speak till now for fear that they would guess that I was telling thee. At midnight they come and cross the river at the ford, and there we shall await them."

"How many come?" I inquire.

"Six, a dozen perhaps, not more," he answers; "but it is not them we fear. The firing may bring the Albanians down to the border, for it is but a rifle shot distant. Now we wait here till another hour is past, and then I will take thee to the spot where thou canst see all in safety."

"Hast thou no fear that we may not, too, be fired at by our friends?" I query. "The night is very dark, and how can the others distinguish us?"

"Nay," says Petar; "for that I have arranged! I am detailed with a score of others to watch the ford, and at eleven o'clock we meet there." His voice is reproachful as he adds: "Dost thou think I would lead thee into danger?"

I apologize, knowing well the caution taken by these reckless men for the safety of their guests; yet I muse how good Petar will safeguard me when the bullets fly at random. The time passes quickly, for Petar is an interesting talker, and the clock chimes out again.

"It is time," he says, and we rise, enveloping ourselves in our cloaks. He walks along the tiny path below the overhanging cliff; for the Ribnica lies in a deep cutting, and not another word does he vouchsafe till, with a hoarse whisper, he answers a crisp challenge. Then other figures rise from the surrounding boulders. All the men I know, and silently they push forward and grasp me by the hand in welcome. Then Petar takes me to another cave smaller than the last, and with a natural parapet, over which I clamber. Once inside I see that no bullet can penetrate here, and smile at the thoughtfulness of these men. It is a weird scene. I can just distinguish the rough outlines of the great boulders which strew the river bed, and opposite is the outline of the lofty bank, straight and unbroken. The river rushes with a gurgling, pleasant sound over the shallow ford, and now, except Petar, who is peering intently over the parapet, not a soul is to be seen. The darkness has utterly swallowed up that little crowd of men, yet I know each boulder hides a keenly vigilant Montenegrin, like the watcher at my side, with a rifle ready in the hand. Still the rain beats down, and I fall a-dreaming as the minutes drag wearily by. Perhaps I doze, when suddenly Petar lays his hand on my arm and points. With a start I follow the direction of that hand, and at first see nothing. Petar relaxes my arm, and I see that he is aiming. Then I see shadowy figures moving noiselessly between the boulders, and my heart beats to suffocation. I count six of them gliding in single file, a pace or two separating each from the other. But two or three boulders divide the foremost man from the ford, who pauses instinctively, holding up his arm as a signal. The next instant a voice rings out, "Halt and surrender!" For an answer the six rifles of the Turks crash in the silence. Then the rifle at my elbow cracks with a report like thunder, flashes dart from every boulder, and Petar has leapt the parapet. Scarce knowing what I do, I follow him, and a figure rushes toward us. Petar clubs his rifle, but the fugitive deals him a mighty blow with his fist and he reels backward, but recovers himself and sends a bullet after the flying man. Then follows a deathlike stillness for a few seconds, and the leader of the Montenegrins shouts an order to cease firing in the ravine and assemble on the cliff. Some scatter over the great plain, and now a shot rings out in the distance, then another and another, till the whole country-side would seem to be alive with the reports of rifles. The great slope of Fundina becomes a bed of fireflies, as the peasants turn out and pass on the alarm to their brethren in the mountains.

"Thou wast foolish to leave the cave," says a voice at my elbow. It is Petar, wiping the blood from a cut in his forehead.

"Why do they fire on the hills?" I ask. My voice surprises me, and I am ashamed, for it trembles. "Are the Albanians attacking in force?"

"Nay, Gospodin," says Petar grimly; "none now will venture across the border to-night. That is the signal of alarm, and ere thou returnest to the town it will be full of men."

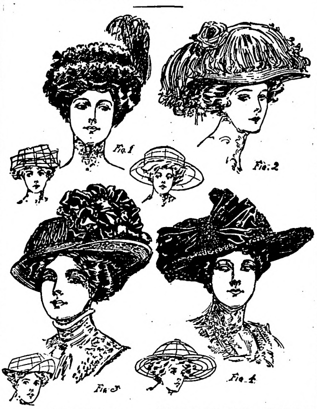
And it was so. The street before the hotel is thick with men, many thousands of them, in bands under the leadership of their officers. Even as I go to my room, tired and wet to the skin, I hear still the distant tap of rifles from the border, and to this strange music, mingling with the buzz of the men in the street below, I fall asleep.

Stage Villain's Lively Time.

In Alexandre Bisson's new play, which will be performed at Paris for the first time next week, an additional scene has been created in order to introduce two police dogs. They chase the villain up and down, across and under the stage, and finally capture the bad man. The dogs enter so heartily into what they seem to consider a great lark that the unfortunate villain has expressed the hope that the play will be short-lived.

A wise man never loses anything, if he has himself.—Montaigne.

Hats for the Year.



By Julia Bottomley.

In spite of the jibes of the critics of fickle fashion, that strong and beneficent goddess allows stability to govern styles in some instances. Even in the realm of millinery where she gives freest rein to caprice, she has decreed that some fabrics and some styles shall belong to every season of the year and every climate. Whether from choice or compulsion, does not matter, but the edict is out, and has been for three years or more, that hats made of silk and those made of what is called "hair braid" are fashionable the year round. These materials were old-time favorites for demi-season millinery and naturally drifted from the between-seasons period into summer and winter use.

The transparent, lustruos braids of which they are made look like the braid woven of horse hair but is either of silk fiber or "pyroxyline," a clever product imitating hair and quite as expensive. It has the advantage of taking all colors in dye and has a beautiful luster. There are cheaper imitations of hair braid, in silk and other materials. These airy braids are so light that they are usually used in full ruffles to cover the wire frames over which such hats are made. They are woven with a drawing thread along one edge, all ready to be drawn up to produce the required fullness.

On account of their light weight, great quantities of braid may be used, and the hat given a soft, fluffy appearance, the effect of a mass of ruffles. These braids are also easily fashioned into rosettes, wheels, petals, in fact into innumerable fancy effects for adorning or making up the body of hats. Plain hats of these braids are made by manufacturers and shown in a variety of shapes, ready-to-trim, each season.

Four examples of hats, of this material are shown, with the frames over which they are made. It will be noticed that the shapes selected are those that are always fashionable, also. There is the round turban in Fig. 1 made of ruffles of braid and trimmed with wreaths of feathery heather about the brim and top crown. This hat, in shades of lavender, bears an airy aigrette in blue and lavender at the left and a novel touch in the bow of blue velvet ribbon at the right side. Such a piece of millinery is in good taste for evening or day wear and at any season.

In Fig. 2 one of the ready-made shapes is shown, but it can be copied fairly faithfully by sewing the braid to a wire frame like that pictured with it. It is the old, familiar, always beautiful flat hat with broad brim. In the example shown the hat and plumes are all in rose color finished with a charming rose and sprig of foliage.

A street hat is pictured in Fig. 3. In this case a perfectly satisfactory hat results from sewing the braid to the frame without fullness. Its very simple and smart trimming is entirely of ribbon. It is an ideal hat for the tourist.

Perhaps the most effective of all these hats is shown in Fig. 4. This hat is beautiful in almost any color. The example shown, made for a young woman, is in a pink coral shade, the velvet of the same color but darker. The braid is ruffled on the frame, and the under brim is faced with messaline silk matching the braid. Four full loops of velvet are thrust through slashes in the crown. This hat is very fine in black and in the new blue and wisteria shades. It is striking in white with black velvet bows, and can be worn with all costumes in this chic combination.

All the wire frames must be covered with fine mull matching the braid in color, as a foundation to which the braid is sewed. There are millinery fabrics, very sheer, made for this purpose. The braid is to be sewed with silk thread also matching it in color. These hats are within the scope of the home milliner, in fact about the most satisfactory of those she can make successfully. The braids are more or less expensive, depending on the material of which they are made. Some of them are very cheap. The best are very durable.

CHIFFON VEILED WITH LACE

Idea of Past Seasons Returns to Us with Renewed Expressions of Favor.

The idea brought out last year of veiling lace with chiffon has come back again with renewed vigor. It was brought about by the necessity of softening the metal tissues which were used against the neck and arms last season; it spread to lace. It is rather an absurd method on the face of it, yet it has quite a good many followers, especially among the high-priced designers.

It is usually done with black chiffon, and the claim is that this smoky veil gives charm to the design of the lace beneath it. Whatever the points in its favor or disfavor, it is a prevalent fashion. On afternoon frocks and smart, boned blouses for one-piece suits the small yokes and lower sleeves are veiled with the finest of black chiffon.

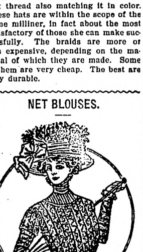
It is always better when doing this to add a lining under the lace of silver or gold net. This gives brilliancy to the black chiffon and keeps it from deadening the gown.

It is an expensive fad to use four draperies for one effect, but the designer of to-day has no thought of expense.

Handkerchief Bureau Cover.

A very pretty bureau cover can be made from handkerchiefs. Three are sufficient. The plain hemstitched ones make very pretty covers, though if one prefers some of the embroidered style, it is all a matter of taste. Join them with lace insertion, edged with lace to match and you have a useful and dainty gift at small cost. Torchon or cotton cluny lace, which may be bought for as little as five cents a yard, is quite suitable and wears splendidly.

NET BLOUSES.



Bands of embroidered net and lace beading joined in fashion shown above make a charming blouse for wear with separate skirts. Yoke, stock and long sleeves are made distinctive by using plain tucked net in same shade.

Cashmere and Velvet.

Frocks of soft cashmere are especially suited for young girls. The texture of the material can be worked into soft, girlish lines, and the clinging quality allows the slimness of a youthful figure to be retained, even though fullness be used. Gowns of cashmere for house wear have now received a velvet touch, which enhances their charm and gives a new oportunity for coloring the dresses. A band of darker-hued velvet is effective at the hem of a skirt; pipings of velvet are excellent in emphasizing lines, and tiny velvet bows are used to give contrast at the neck. When planning your cashmere house gown, do not forget to visit the velvet counter.

COUNTRY WHOSE SOIL SPELLS WHEAT AND OUT OF WHOSE FARMS THOUSANDS ARE GROWING RICH.

WHAT PRESIDENT TAFT AND OTHERS THINK OF CANADA.

Another Fat Year for the Canadian West.

Our Canadian neighbors to the north are again rejoicing over an abundant harvest, and reports from reliable sources go to show that the total yield of 1909 will be far above that of any other year.

It is estimated that $100,000,000 will this year go into the pockets of the Western farmers from wheat alone, another $60,000,000 from oats and barley, while returns from other crops and from stock will add $40,000,000 more. Is it any wonder then that the farmers of the Canadian West are happy?

Thousands of American farmers have settled in the above mentioned provinces during the past year; men who know the West and its possibilities, and who also know perhaps better than any other people, the best methods for profitable farming.

President Taft said recently in speaking of Canada:

"We have been going ahead so rapidly in our own country that our heads have been somewhat swelled with the idea that we are carrying on our shoulders all the progress there is in the world. We have not been conscious that there is on the north a young country and a young nation that is looking forward, as it well may, to a great national future. They have 7,000,000 people, but the country is still hardly scratched."

Jas. J. Hill speaking before the Canadian Club of Winnipeg a few days ago said:

"I go back for 53 years, when I came West from Canada. At that time Canada had no North-West. A young boy or man who desired to carve his own way had to cross the line, and to-day it may surprise you—one out of every five children born in Canada lives in the United States. Now you are playing the return match, and the North-West is getting people from the United States very rapidly. We brought 100 land-seekers, mainly from Iowa and Southern Minnesota, last night out of St. Paul, going to the North-West. Now, these people have all the way from five, ten to twenty thousand dollars each, and they will make as much progress on the land in one year as any one man coming from the Continent of Europe can make, doing the best he can, in ten, fifteen, or twenty years."

It is evident from the welcome given American settlers in Canada that the Canadian people appreciate them. Writing from Southern Alberta recently an American farmer says:—

"We are giving them some new ideas about being good farmers, and they are giving us some new ideas about being good citizens. They have a law against taking liquor into the Indian Reservation. One of our fellows was caught on a reservation with a bottle on him, and it cost him $50. One of the Canadian Mounted Police found him, and let me tell you, they find everyone who tries to go up against the laws of the country.

"On Saturday night, every bar-room is closed, at exactly 7 o'clock. Why? Because it is the law, and it's the same with every other law. There isn't a bad man in the whole district, and a woman can come home from town to the farm at midnight if she wants to, alone. That's Canada's idea how to run a frontier; they have certainly taught us a lot.

"On the other hand, we are running their farms for them better than any other class of farmers. I guess I can say this without boasting, and the Caandians appreciate us. We turn out to celebrate Dominion Day; they are glad to have us help to farm the country; they know how to govern; we know how to work."

Another farmer, from Minnesota, who settled in Central Saskatchewan some years ago, has the following to say about the country:—

"My wife and I have done well enough since we came from the States; we can live anyway. We came in the spring of 1901 with the first carload of settlers' effects unloaded in these parts and built the first shanty between Saskatoon and Lumsden. We brought with our car of settlers' effects the sum of $1800 in cash, to-day we are worth $40,000. We 'proved up' one of the finest farms in Western Canada and bought 320 acres at $3 per acre. We took good crops off the land for four years, at the end of which we had $8000 worth of improvements in the way of buildings, etc., and had planted three acres of trees. Two years ago we got such a good offer that we sold our land at $45 per acre. From the above you will see that we have not done badly since our arrival."

Prof. Thomas Shaw of St. Paul, Minnesota, with a number of other well known editors of American farm journals, toured Western Canada recently, and in an interview at Winnipeg said in part:—

"With regard to the settlement of the West I should say that it is only well begun. I have estimated that in Manitoba one-tenth of the land has been broken, in Saskatchewan one-thirtieth and in Alberta, one-hundred and seventy-fifth. I am satisfied that in all three provinces grain can be grown successfully up to the sixtieth parallel and in the years to come your vacant land will be taken at a rate of which you have at present no conception. We have enough people in the United States alone, who want homes, to take up this land.

"What you must do in Western Canada is to raise more live stock. When you are doing what you ought to do in this regard, the land which is now selling for $20 per acre will be worth from $50 to $100 pre acre. It is as good land as that which is selling for more than $100 per acre in the corn belt.

"I would rather raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. You can get your food cheaper and the climate is better for the purpose. We have a better market, but your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Winter wheat can be grown in one-half of the country through which I have passed, and alfalfa and one of the varieties of clover in three-fourths of it. The farmers do not believe this, but it is true."

Keeping pace with wheat production, the growth of railways has been quite as wonderful, and the whole country from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains will soon be a net-work of trunk and branch lines. Three great transcontinental lines are pushing construction in every direction, and at each siding the grain elevator is to be found. Manitoba being the first settled province, has now an elevator capacity of upwards of 25,000,000 bushels, Saskatchewan 20,000,00, and Alberta about 7,000,000, while the capacity of elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, on the Great Lakes, is upwards of 20,000,000 more.

Within the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are flour and oatmeal mills with a combined capacity of 25,000 barrels per day, and situated along some famous water powers in New Ontario, there are larger mills than will be found anywhere in the Prairie Provinces.

Last year the wheat crop totaled over 100,000,000 bushels. This year the crop will yield 30,000,000 more. A recent summary shows that on the 1st of January, 1909, the surveyed lands of the three western provinces, totaled 134,000,000 acres, of which about 32,000,000 have been given as subsidies to railways, 11,000,000 disposed of in other ways and 38,000,00 given by the Canadian Government as free homesteads, being 236,000 homesteads of 160 acres each. Of this enormous territory, there is probably under crop at the present time less than 11,000,000 acres; what the results will be when wide awake settlers have taken advantage of Canada's offer and are cultivating the fertile prairie lands, one can scarcely imagine.

Ancients Wore Sheath Gowns.

It need not be supposed that even feminine fashions can evolve something new under the sun. A learned Egyptologist discloses that the sheath gown was popular among the ladies of the Nile 15 centuries before the Christian Era. One gown was made of fine linen, adorned with elaborate designs. The professor thinks that the slit in the side was intended to display the wearer's precious anklets. These ancient ladies also dressed their hair elaborately with puffs and padding. They painted their faces and lips, as shown by rouge and pomade jars. All of this is reassuring to man who may have thought that some of the modern developments of the dressmaker were without precedent in their eccentricity. Once more is demonstrated the fit coupling on the words "eternal" and "feminine."

Rather Ambiguous.

The Rev. Mr. Dozen had not gained the golden opinions of his congregation, who were unanimous in asserting that he was foolish and conceited.

He considered himself greatly slandered, and, meeting an old German friend of his in the street one day, began to retail his woes, ending up by saying:

"And the church warden actually called me a perfect ass. My cloth prevented me from resenting insults, but I think I shall refer to it in the pulpit next Sunday. What would you advise?"

"Mine friendt," replied the German soothingly, "I know not, but I tink dat all you can do vill be youst to bray for them as usual!"—Detroit News-Tribune.

Is Prayer Geographical?

Not long ago, in an important county in Ohio, the women and others prayed that it would go "dry" and it did. A few days later, the people in Nassau and Suffolk counties, Long Island, prayed that these counties would become desiccated and a count of the votes showed that there was nothing doing. In both cases only those people prayed who were accustomed to that form of weapon. Accordingly there is a strong suggestion that prayer, like the tariff, is a local issue.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Noisy One.

Bacon—Every man in the concern belongs to the Anti-Noise society but one.

Egbert—And who is that one?

"The silent partner."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

We don't blame a man for growling if his wife treats him like a dog.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 25, 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

We wish all our readers a merry Christmas and a happy New year.

The Thirteen Towns, published at Fosston, got out a handsome Christmas number that is a credit to the editor, and the live business men of that place.

Number of Nails to a Horseshoe.

Centuries ago there lived a farrier, Walter le Brun by name, whose dexterity at the anvil on the occasion of a great tilting meeting on the banks of the Thames was noticed by the then reigning monarch, Edward III., who rewarded the blacksmith by granting him sufficient land adjoining the tilting green for the erection thereon of a forge. As quit rent he had to present annually to the king six horseshoes and sixty-one horseshoe nails. To the modern mind the number of nails would appear to be superfluous, but when it is remembered that the horseshoes of that period required ten nails apiece it will be seen that the calculations of Edward III. merely allowed one over in case of accident. Furthermore, the shoes were all to be for the horse's fore feet, from which fact some historians draw the inference that the animals ridden in the knights' tournaments were encouraged to injure each other with their front hoofs.—London News.

"Correct to a T."

Our earliest quotation for this or for the kindred phrases "to suit one to a T," "to fit to a T," "to know one to a T," is of 1693. Can any one help us to an earlier example? No one of our many instances throws any light upon its origin. A current obvious conjecture would explain "a T" as meaning "a T square," but to this there are various objections. We have no evidence as yet that the name "T square" goes back to the seventeenth century and no example of its being called simply "a T," and in few if any of our instances would the substitution of "a T square" for "a T" make any tolerable sense. The notion seems rather to be that of minute exactness, as it were "to the minutest point." But the evidence is mainly negative. If examples can be found of "T square" before 1700 or of its reduction simply to "T" or of earlier examples of "to a T" they may help to settle the actual origin.—London Notes and Queries.

The First Wire Nail.

Although the wire nail is a small thing, it would be a big thing to do without. Probably no one could estimate the millions or billions or trillions—whatever the number may be—that are used in a single year. Yet the first wire nails in the United States were made no longer ago than 1872. The first machine for their manufacture was brought over from Dusseldorf and set up in Covington, Ky. Later this single machine was multiplied by four and a company was organized. In 1884 the manufacture of wire nails was begun in Beaver Falls, Pa., and the product was already beginning to grow in popularity and usefulness. Just a year later a strike temporarily shut off the manufacture of cut nails, and the wire nail was in such demand that the manufacturers were swamped. From that time dates the supremacy of the wire nail.—Chicago Post.

The First Fireless Cooker.

Soon after the battle of White Plains, N. Y., while the American forces were drifting toward North Castle, the lone occupant of a house, one of the Pierce families, on the Bedford road at Pleasantville, N. Y., looking out of the window, descried a posse of Hessian soldiery coming up the pike. Having just placed a number of loaves of bread in the old Dutch oven, she bethought herself that it would be well to secrete them until the soldier band passed. She at once removed the loaves, which had already become heated, and ran up in the attic and placed them between two feather beds. The soldiers arrived in due time and soon appropriated everything removable. After their departure the housewife remembered the bread exodus, ran up the stairs, and, lo, the bread was done to the "queen's taste!"—Magazine of American History.

When Women Run Us.

Friend—So your detective force is a failure? Chief Emma: Yes; we can't find any one who is willing to be a plain clothes woman.—Puck.

Had Had His.

Sioux Chief—Why didn't you torture the baldhead? Piute Chief—What was the use? He had been married for twenty years.—Buffalo Express.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, S. S,
District Court,
14th. Judicial District.
Bessie Engman, ——Plaintiff,
Vs
Axel Engman, ——Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To the above named defendant.

You are hereby summond and requ-ired to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in above entitled action, which said complaint is on file with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint herein.

F. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

12, 17-9,—1, 21,-10.

The Hand Kiss.

The kiss of the hand is undoubtedly ancient and therefore is not derived from that of the lips, but probably the converse is true. The hand kiss is loosely asserted to be developed from servile obeisances in which the earth, the foot and the garments were kissed, the hand and cheek succeeding in order of time and approach to equality of rank. But it is doubtful if that was the actual order, and it is certain that at the time when hand kissing began there were less numerous gradations of rank than at a later stage.

Kissing of the hands between men is mentioned in the Old Testament; also by Homer, Pliny and Lucian. The kiss was applied reverentially to sacred objects, such as statues of the gods, as is shown by ancient works of art, and also among numerous etymologies by that of the Latin word "adoro," and it was also metaphorically applied by the inferior or worshiper kissing his own hand and throwing the salute to the superior or statue.

The Story of a Statue.

There was set up in the seventeenth century at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, what is probably the most curious piece of art extant, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Holmes, a British naval officer of that period. The odd circumstance is that the statue was not originally designed for Holmes at all, but for a very different personage, no other, indeed, than Louis XIV. of France. This statue, finished as to the figure, but in the rough as to the head, was being taken to France on an Italian vessel when it was captured by a British man-of-war commanded by Holmes. Upon perceiving the unfinished condition of the statue Holmes, with grim humor, compelled the artist, who had accompanied his work, to chisel his (Holmes') head on the king's body. And so it stands today. Holmes was eventually made governor of the Isle of Wight, which fact accounts for the location of this mongrel bit of artistry.

The Lottery Mania.

The first lottery on record in England was drawn in London in 1569, the proceeds being devoted to public purposes. Four hundred thousand lots were drawn for the prizes of cash and silver plate, and for four months nothing else was thought or talked of, and the delight of the winners and the despair of the unfortunates seemed equally exaggerated. A perfect epidemic of lotteries followed, there being no laws upon the subject, and soon there were lottery tailors, lottery tea merchants, lottery barbers (who with each shave at threepence gave a ticket that might draw a ten pound prize), lottery shoeblacks, lottery eating houses where for sixpence a plate of meat and the chance of drawing 60 guineas were given, and so on down to a sausage stall in a narrow alley, where it was written that he who bought a farthing's worth of sausage might realize a capital of 5 shillings.

Trials of a Lecturer.

A well known Englishwoman lecturer tells some stories at her own expense.

"I was," she says, "on a tour through the provinces, and one night as I appeared on the platform in a small town the chairman introduced me to my audience in the following way: 'You have heard of Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man. Let me now introduce to you the grand old woman.' This was intended as a sincere compliment.

"On another occasion a bluff old farmer who boasted of his ability to look on all sides of a question announced me as follows: 'This lady's come here to talk about her rights. She's hired the hall herself, and so she's got a right to be here, and if any of you don't like what she's got to say you've got an equal right to walk out in the middle on't.'"

The Usual Thing.

"What's the proper thing at a wedding?"

"Wish the pair happiness and tell everybody else there's no earthly chance for it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To attempt to make everything emphatic is to make nothing emphatic.—Whately.

Notice For Publication;

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Dec. 10 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn December 6th 1909. Notice is hereby given that Daniel Peterson, of Highlanding Minn. who on November 15, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 900. Serial No. 04329 for N. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th. day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben E. Kelste Tollek S. Dale, Tobias Olson, Andrew Ellingson, all of Highlanding Minnesota.

R. J. Montague register

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th 1909. Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn December 14th 1909. Notice is hereby given that Lewis T. Burch, of Plummer Minn. who on October 14th 1904 made Homestead entry No. 671, Serial No. 04240, for N. E. ¼ Section 17 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th. day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John L. Larson, Ed Miller, John P. Johnson, Tom Mandt, all of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in the Sunbeam Dec. 17, 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn, December 13, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Carl August Carlson, of Germantown Minn. who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 985, Serial No. 04116 for N. E. ¼ Section 7 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 17th. day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter Flo, Henken Nabben, August Johnson, John Carlson all of Thorwik Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 17th. 1909.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909 Notice is hereby given that Andreas Anensen, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 27th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1103, Serial No. 03482, for Lots 3 4. S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 6 Township 152 N Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 19th. day of January, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Overvold, of Highlanding Minn. [illegible] Asbjornson, of Malone Minn. Elias [illegible], of Sunbeam Minn. Andrew Knutson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 17th 1909 Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 13. 1909

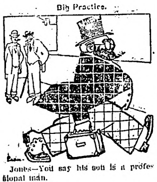
NOTICE is hereby given that Aslak Person, of Malone Minnesota who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 676. Serial No. 04251, for N. W. ¼ Section 12, township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 20th. day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornson, Targer Lanji, Salve Myrom, Ole Askland all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE.
Register.

Big Practice.



Jones—You say his son is a professional man.

Brown—Yes.

Jones—But you also said he follows football. Do you mean he's a professional player?

Brown—Not at all. He's a surgeon.

Figure It Out.

A beggar boy asked an old gentleman in the street for sixpence.

"What will you do with it if I give you one?" asked the old gentleman.

"Turn it into ninepence quick," replied the boy.

"How?"

"Give me the sixpence and I'll soon show you."

The boy got the money, darted off to a baker's shop and bought a threepenny loaf, with which he returned to the old gentleman and handed him back 3 pennies.

"How's this? You said you would make the sixpence into ninepence."

"So I have. The baker's got threepence; you've got threepence, and I've got a threepenny loaf. That's ninepence."—Pearson's Weekly.

KILLED THE COBRA.

Methods of a Mongoose In Attacking the Big Snake.

I had the good fortune to witness a fight between a four foot cobra de capello and a mongoose.

On first catching sight of the cobra, rikki tik (as Rudyard Kipling calls the Indian mongoose) quietly smelled its tail and then hung around awaiting events with curiosity, but he had not long to wait, for the cobra spread its hood, hissed out its death sentence and prepared to dart from its coil at its natural and hated enemy.

Now commenced a most interesting and deadly battle of feint and counter feint by the mongoose and strike and lightning-like recovery by his adversary, who was also on the defensive, all the time watching for the opportunity to get in his almost blind.

Time after time rikki tik squirmed slowly up to within reach of those terrible fangs, belly on ground, with every gray hair of his body erect with anger and excitement, his eyes glaring from his head, which, by the way, he invariably held sideways during this approach and attack, but the moment the cobra struck in a flash back sprang master mongoose, and, although often it appeared as if impossible that he could have escaped the dreaded fangs, ne'er a scratch harmed him, and there he would be again wearing the cobra out and pressing his advantage inch by inch. At last, with a growl and sharp rikki cry, the plucky little beast flew in, avoided the strike and seized the snake behind the head, never for a moment getting under his mouth, but right at the nape of the neck and head, which he scrunched with a loud crackling sound despite the struggles and twisting and turning of the cobra. Again and again rikki returned to the now writhing reptile and bit its head and body until it lay dying.

Finally he bit three or four inches of his mortal foe, but carefully avoided eating the fangs and poison glands, which I picked up by a stick and found them broken, but with the venom sacks attached.

Contrary to popular belief, I am of opinion the mongoose is not immune from snake poison, else why should he be so particularly and carefully avoid being bitten? It is only by his marvelous activity that he escapes the spring and darting strike of his deadly enemy, the cobra de capello.—Ceylon Times.

DESTROYED BY CHEMICALS.

Weapons Used by Assassins Against Royal Personages.

Very few people are aware that as soon as the trial of an assassin of royalty is concluded the weapon with which he accomplished his crime is carefully destroyed so that no trace of it remains.

The reason of this is twofold—first of all, the possibility exists that at some time or other the weapons used in a royal tragedy may be exhibited to the public in some museum or show, and, second, there is a strange superstitious dread existing among reigning houses that the existence of the innocent but unhallowed weapons by which rulers have been dispatched to eternity is fraught with peril to their descendants.

The method of destroying these weapons is a curious one. The wooden portions, such as the stocks of pistols or the handles of poniards, are burned, and the metal portions are eaten away in a bath of nitric acid.

This has been the custom ever since the attempted assassination of Queen Isabella of Spain in 1852 by Merius. Prior to that date the metal work of firearms or knives was ground or filed away, but the blade of the dagger with which Merius sought to execute his dastardly crime proved to be of such exquisite temper and hardness that it resisted both file and grindstone.

This became known to the populace, and the superstitious Spaniards believed that Merius had invested his weapon with magical qualities. To divest them of this absurd belief the authorities had the weapon destroyed by immersing it in chemicals, a rule that has been followed ever since.

High Class Suicide.

In China suicide has been a fine art for several centuries. If a mandarin is guilty of misconduct he is requested to put himself out of the land of the living. There is a distinction, too, in the manner in which the oriental may die. If he is of exalted rank and entitled to wear the peacock feather he is privileged to choke himself to death with gold leaf. This is regarded as a distinguished manner of ending life. If the mandarin is only of the rank that is entitled to wear the red button he must be content with strangling himself with a silken cord. Such are the distinctions of caste.

Financial Information.

"So you at last yielded to that man's importunities and gave him some tips on the market?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax.

"What happened?"

"Well, they turned out so badly that I'm mighty glad I didn't invest any money on 'em myself."—Washington Star.

Consoling.

"That was tough meat you gave me last night," said the customer.

"Oh, run along!" said the dealer. "You will forget it by the time you pay for it."—Buffalo Express.

Fame.

Little Willie—What is fame, pa?

Pa—Fame, my son, is a ladder with grease on each rung.—Chicago News.

The Abyssinian wife is the head of the house.

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Intercollegiate.

"Not that I love Smith less, but that I love Bryn Mawr," said the junior as he invited a Philadelphia girl to the prom.—Amherst Four Leaf Clover.

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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The Ole Giving threshing rig started up at James O'Brions place yesterday.

Chris Skott the Rawleigs medicine man was an overnight visitor here Wednesday. Mr. Skoot will be around to see all his friends next month on a collection trip.

We want to hire a man to chop some cord wood and make fence posts. Inquire at this office.

Singer Bros. will give a grand public ball at Kratka on Saturday evening January 1st, 1910.

Miss Christine Skeie closed a successful tearm of school in the Highlanding school today.

A sleighing party from High Landing will drive down to Kratka to the Christmas tree intertainment tomorrow night.

There will be a big ball at the Kolskis hall in Deer Park on Saturday evening January 8th, All are invited.

FOR Sale: Nice dry poles, piled up, at $1.00 a load. Also dry cord wood, at $2.00 per cord.

Yours for wood, Otto P. Stuey
Hilda post office

The weather has been very fine the past week with plenty of snow for sleighing.

We have a Christmas intertainment to atted this afternoon and evening which compells us to chop off on local news.

Boy, or girl wanted to set type and learn printers trade. Good wages paid after you learn how to set type. Call at this office.

Miss Beaudery returned home from Thief River Falls yesterday, where she has been attending high school for a holliday home visit.

Oscar Nesland and Edward Singer passed by here yesterday on their return home from Fargo N.D., where they made a big realestate and threshing machine deal.

Andrew Ellingson has been appointed post master at High Landing to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. W. Vrolson. Mr. Ellingson is one of our pioneer merchants who has always been a staunch republican and an ardent supporter of Halvor Steenerson, and when this office became vacant, he was certainly entitled to first consideration for the appointment.

Henry Ward Beecher's Wit.

On one occasion as Mr. Beecher was in the midst of an impassioned speech some one attempted to interrupt him by suddenly crowing like a cock. The orator, however, was equal to the occasion. He stopped, listened till the crowing ceased and then, with a look of surprise, pulled out his watch. "Morning already!" he said. "My watch is only at 10. But there can be no mistake about it. The instincts of the lower animals are infallible."

There was a roar of laughter. The "lower animals" in the gallery collapsed, and Mr. Beecher was able to resume as if nothing had occurred.

French Convicts.

Convicts who are sent to the French penal colony in French Guiana are punished in exactly inverse ratio to their crimes. The murderers and the most dangerous convicts are sent to the island of Salvation, where they lead lazy and healthy lives, but the men convicted of lesser offenses work and die in a terrible climate on the coast. In the settlement of St. Jean de Maroni the mortality is from 40 to 50 per cent. The average life of a convict is two years.

Which Was It?

"Are we slaves or are we free men?" thundered the orator. "I pause for a reply."

"Some of us are married," came the answer from the last row of seats.—New York Sun.

An Opportunity.

Judge—Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth? Fair Witness—It will be just perfectly lovely if you really have the time to listen.—Harper's Bazar.

"A little of this goes a long way," said the aeronaut as he flicked the ash from his cigar.—Harvard Lampoon.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

A merry Xmas and happy New year to all.

Bernhar Lindberg came up from Crookston on Saturday for a few days visit with friends and relatives.

The young peopels meeting at A Rolandsons place last Sunday was largely attended.

People are all busy threshing and it is no fun this time of year.

There will be religious services at the school house north east from Lillon Newyears day in the Skandinavin languge at 11 o'clock a.m., and in the english language in the afternoon at 2 o'clock p.m., by Rev. Skogen.

Lille bros have a fine pair of stag hounds and are busy cheisin wolves now days.

Adolph Lindberg and Miss Clare Moe were quietly maried at the residence of the brides mother Dec. 20th, We wish them much joy.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

TO FIND FAULT.

People Are Sometimes Paid For That Express Purpose.

You have no idea how many things are wrong in a big business until you are paid to look for them, writes Gelett Burgess in Collier's. There were the clocks, for one thing, when I first began. The girls wore too many rats in their hair, there was grease on the elevator doors, expensive hats were dumped one on another, the ventilation was bad, the boxes on the shelves showed from the street through the show windows and about a thousand other things. Then Spindelheim sold teapots just like our eighteen cent ones for 14 cents, and for a concern like Smith & Co. to be undersold is fatal. There's really nothing that so enrages Mr. Smith; also Rubinstein's window dresser has beaten ours, too, at times. Down it goes in my little report. Wouldn't any woman love my job.

Yes, it's fun to be paid for being a misanthrope, but it's hard work too. At 9 o'clock I begin my promenade through the store downstairs, upstairs, basement, attic and annex. If a girl at the counter has dirty finger nails or too wide a pompadour to suit me I stop and talk pleasantly, buy 9 cents' worth of edging and so get her number from the sales slip. She never knows anything about it till her superintendent gives her a scolding the next day. I have eyes like a hawk and a nose like a hound and ears like a small boy under the sofa when a young man's calling on big sister. In ten minutes I have spotted the dust in the corner of the aisle, a girl who wears brass bracelets, a porter who is not attending to his duty, a badly arranged counter, an error in spelling on a placard, two store detectives loafing on their job and a hideous combination of colors in the front window. I go to the ladies' room and make a note of these things surreptitiously. I don't dare go there too often, though, for fear I'll be identified, so sometimes I run back to my office, two blocks away. So it goes till about 4 o'clock, hither and thither, high and yon, looking for trouble. It doesn't do a clerk any good to be uncivil to me, I can tell you, or to make me wait too long for my change, but I try to be fair, and if I find a particularly willing and considerate sales person down that name goes in my report too. You might suppose that there'd be good graft in that; but, of course, I keep my position only so long as the head of the firm has absolute confidence in my integrity. The funny part of it is that the more I complain the better he likes it. I'm like the opposition party in congress, I'm never satisfied. When I am I'll have to look for another position.

At 4 o'clock I go back to my little office and dictate my report from my notes to a stenographer, and when it's typewritten I send it to the head of the firm.

When "Pluck" Was Slang.

The word "pluck" affords an instance of the way in which slang words in the course of time become adopted into current English. We now meet with "pluck" and "plucky" as the recognized equivalents of "courage" and "courageous." An entry in Sir Walter Scott's "Journal" shows that in 1827 the word had not yet lost its low character. He says (volume 2, page 30), "Want of that article blackguardly called pluck." Its origin is obvious. From early times the heart has been popularly regarded as the seat of courage. Now, when a butcher lays open a carcass he divides the great vessels of the heart, cuts through the windpipe and then plucks out together the united heart and lungs—lights, he calls them—and he terms the united mass "the pluck."—London Notes and Queries.

Late Hour Explained.

"What kept you until this late hour?" asked the husband of his suffragette wife.

"Well, my dear," she answered meekly, "you see it took us an hour to [illegible] another the meeting lasted [illegible] the rest of the [illegible] in moving [illegible]"—Detroit Free Press.

NEWS! News!

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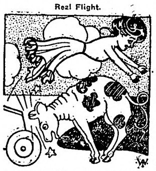

"Oh, darling, come and fly with me!"
He cried to the maiden sweet.
Just then his auto hit a cow,
And o'er the big and brassy prow
The maid flew twenty feet

Leaning Tower In England.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa has a rival in the Temple tower of Bristol, in England. It is a square tower of early Gothic architecture. All its parts still preserve their normal relative positions without cracks or fissures. The tower, which is about 115 feet high, is five feet out of perpendicular at the summit. There are no records to show whether the inclination was part of the architect's design or whether it is the result of an earthquake or of slow changes in the inclination of the soil. For many years there has been no change in the slope of the tower.

Right In Her Line.

"Isn't young Bilkins going to wed that actress?"

"No; she feared that his laziness would bring poverty to both of them."

"And what did she do?"

"Canceled the engagement, saying she had an aversion to a poorhouse."—Exchange.

Useless.

Wifey (red hot)—Don't try any evasion with me, sir! Where have you been? Hub (unsteadily)—M'dear, wha's [illegible] If [illegible] your question [illegible]—[illegible]

The Force of Habit.

One of the campers had done something peculiarly idiotic, and the dean said, "Dick reminds me of Thomas' colt."

"What about Thomas' colt?" asked Dick cheerfully.

"Why," the dean responded readily, "where I lived in Maine when I was a boy an old man named Thomas raised horses. He once put out to pasture a colt which had been fed from its birth in a box stall and watered at the trough in the yard.

"The pasture lay across a small river, and in the middle of the day the colt swam the stream to go up to the barnyard for a drink of water."

English as Spoken In London.

I must confess in passing that after a lifetime spent upon English I had nearly as much difficulty with that language "as she is spoke" upon the streets of London by the common people as I had with French and German in Paris and Berlin. The most popular sensational journal of London is the Daily Mail. They call it the Dily Mile. Many other words are equally unrecognizable.—London Letter to Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Never Failing Supply.

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?"

"Oh, no!" she responded sweetly. "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—London Tatler.

Buying the First Bond.

In the lives of most people there are a few moments that are not only big with importance, but remain long in the memory. One of these moments may be the first sight of the ocean; another, when great, snow clad mountains first come into view. Still another, though perhaps not quite so romantic, is that time when the average man or woman draws his or her savings out of a bank and buys the first bond.—Moody's Magazine.

Sensitive Salmon.

"Splendid color, isn't it?" asked a fishmonger as he cut a pound or two of salmon for a customer.

"Yes," replied the latter, "looks as if it were blushing at the price you ask for it!"—London Scraps.

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Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

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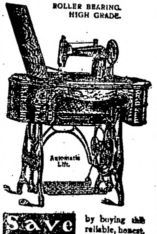
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STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

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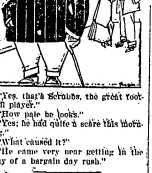
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

A Narrow Escape.



"Yes, that's Scrubbs, the great foot-ball player."

"How pale he looks."

"Yes; he had quite a scare this morning."

"What caused it?"

"He came very near getting in the way of a bargain day rush."

Old Cures.

The antiquary took down a little gray book. "Here is a 'family doctor,'" he said, "that was published as far back as 1501. Talk about your quaint prescriptions!" The first prescription, a truly quaint one, ran: "If a man be greved wyth the fallinge sicknesse, let him take a he-wolves harte and make it to powder and use it; but if it be a woman, let her take a she-wolves harte." A 1501 jaundice cure was: "Take earthwormes and cut them small, and braye them wyth a little wyne so that ye may swallow it; drincke the same fasting." For toothache: "Seeth as many little frogges sitting upon trees as thou canst get, in water; take the fat dowynge from them, and when nede is, anoynt the teth therwyth."

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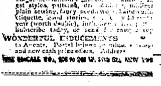

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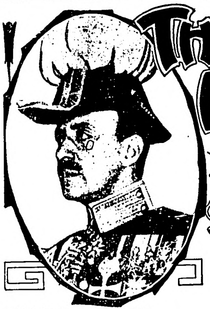
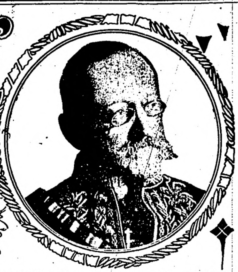
DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE DIPLOMATS' BUSIEST DAY

By WALDON FAWCETT


MARQUIS DE VILLALOBAR, THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER


BARON MAYOR DES PLANCHES, DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

THE first day of the year is decidedly the busiest day of the twelvemonth for the foreign diplomats stationed in America. The odd part of it is that the manifold duties which make January 1st the most crowded interval on the calendar are almost wholly in the nature of social obligations rather than business tasks. Moreover, the responsibilities of this busy day rest equally heavy upon the envoys of the various foreign powers—that is, the ambassadors and ministers—and upon the secretaries, counselors and attaches who make up the official staffs of these dignitaries. Even the women of the official foreign colony—the wives and daughters of the diplomats of high and low degree—share in the feverish activity of the dawning year. Indeed, their participation begins weeks in advance with frequent visits to the dressmakers, for, one and all, these fair foreigners must have striking new gowns for the momentous occasion.

The explanation of this display of energy on the part of a class of people who ordinarily lead the most leisurely existence imaginable is found in the fact that New Year's day of each year marks the opening of the official social season at Washington. It is a day of receiving and calling and dining (all in the most formal way), for everybody in national official circles from the president down to the least important public official, but the social merry-go-round, spins at a more lively gait for the diplomats than for any of the other participants in Uncle Sam's great annual dress parade. Not only do they have to go more different places in carrying out the day's program, but they have to do more dressing than any of the other celebrities, not even excepting the high officers of the United States army and navy, who don their full dress uniforms for this occasion.

Indeed, it is the chore of getting togged out in their gaudiest raiment that compels the diplomats to arise somewhat earlier than usual on New Year morning. Official etiquette prescribes that each foreign representative shall appear in full diplomatic uniform or court dress on this significant occasion. Now be it known, it is no slight undertaking to put on such garb. The average diplomat, accustomed as he is to fastidious dressing, finds it pretty nearly as formidable a job as the average American workman or farmer regards the donning of a dress suit. The diplomat's viewpoint will be the better appreciated when it is explained that not a few of these costly broadcloth uniforms are so heavily encrusted with gold lace and other ornaments that they are well nigh stiff enough to stand alone. It is a twentieth century coat of armor, so to speak. In many instances high boots are an item of the court dress and usually a heavy helmet or fur turban and a long cloak that reaches to the feet are included in the costume. Finally, the diplomat, of any standing, covers the entire front of his coat with the glittering insignia of royal orders and jeweled decorations—each several times as large as the ordinary badge and adding in the aggregate, considerable weight to the trappings of state.

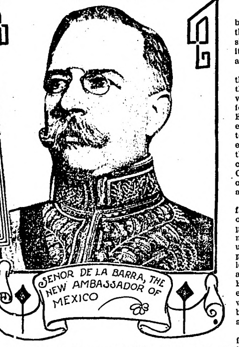
With the time-consuming prelude of dressing out of the way, the diplomats, more gorgeously garbed than any operatic chorus, are ready for the first formal function of the day. This is the president's reception at the White House. The foreigners, all of whom have carriages or automobiles (rented for this busy day, if they do not already possess them), must leave home for the presidential mansion about 10:30 o'clock, for they are to have the honor of being the first persons received by the president after he has greeted his cabinet, and they must be in their duly assigned places in the waiting line ere the presidential party at 11 o'clock sharp, descends the grand stairway and takes station in the Blue parlor for the reception. Hard and fast rules must be observed as to the order in which the diplomats file past the president. There are two divisions. First the ambassadors, each accompanied by all the members of his staff and their wives, and then the ministers, each similarly attended. Places in each division are assigned in accordance with the length of time each envoy has represented his government at Washington. That is, statesmen who have been here for years take precedence over the newcomers.

At the head of the line walks the ambassador who by virtue of the most lengthy service in Washington is the dean of the diplomatic corps. This post of prestige is now held by Baron Mayor des Planches of Italy. The foreigners are introduced to the president by the secretary of state, who has the best of his cabinet colleagues in that he is thus temporarily in the limelight.

After the White House reception the diplomats return home for a few minutes' rest, and then a little before 12 o'clock they set out for the residence of the secretary of state. Here, at noon, an elaborate repast is served. The average American citizen would declare it a luncheon, but in social diplomatic usage it is a breakfast. Considerably more than 200 persons are expected at this breakfast, so that it can be seen that it taxes the housekeeping arrangements even in a mansion such as the $150,000 dwelling of Philander Knox. Then, too, the same importance attaches as at the White House, to who goes first, so that servants have to be carefully drilled and the utmost care exercised lest some lesser diplomat receive more honor than is his due, while some greater luminary is correspondingly slighted.

HOME OF SECRETARY OF STATE KNOX WHERE THE GREAT "DIPLOMATIC BREAKFAST" IS SERVED ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

HERMAN DE LAGERCRANTZ, MINISTER OF SWEDEN AND HIS SECRETARY


SENOR DE LA BARRA, THE NEW AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO

The entire afternoon of New Year's day the diplomats devote to making ceremonial calls. Almost all the prominent hostesses in Washington, except the wife of the president, hold receptions on this eventful afternoon. Most of the diplomats go first to the home of the vice-president, then "down the line" of cabinet homes in the order of their official standing; after which they pay their respects at the residence of the speaker of the house of representatives, and then follows indiscriminate calling upon the wives of senators, representatives, army and navy officers and other official hostesses who are keeping open house. Everywhere they meet other diplomats and public officials of all grades, for calling is general at the seat of government on the first day of the year. In accordance with the Yankee idea, only the men of the American households go calling on New Year's afternoon, but the diplomats are in almost every instance accompanied by the ladies of their households. It is past sundown when this round of calling is concluded, but that does not end the day for the tired diplomats. Most of them have been invited to the ceremonial dinners that, in great numbers, close the day in Washington, hence they must hurry home and change to evening attire in order to greet yet another hostess before 8 o'clock.

A RUSKIN STORY

In 1858, when Ruskin was in his fortieth year, he was asked by a friend to give some lessons in drawing to a child named Rose La Touche—whose name indeed was French, but whose family were Irish. There sprang up between Ruskin and this young girl a very charming friendship, which, of course, at the time could be nothing but a friendship. They wrote each other letters and exchanged drawings and then for awhile they did not meet.

Ten years passed by before they saw each other. Meanwhile the child whom he had remembered as a blue-eyed, saucy, clever little blonde with ripe, red lips and hair like fine spun gold, had become a very lovely young woman of 19 years. They resumed their old acquaintance, but in a very different way. Though Ruskin was nearly 50, he gave to Rose La Touche an adoration and a passion such as he had never felt before. On her side she no longer thought of him as "very ugly," but was singularly drawn to him, despite the difference in their years.

The two met often. They took long strolls together in the pleasant fields of Surrey, and at last Ruskin begged her to make him happy and to be his wife. Oddly enough, however, she hesitated, not because he was so much older than herself, but because he had ceased to be what she regarded as "a true believer." Some of the things that he had written shocked her as being almost atheistic. She was herself, underneath all her gayety of manner, a rigid and uncompromising Protestant. She used phrases from the Bible in her ordinary talk and when she spoke of marriage with John Ruskin she said that she could not endure to be "yoked with an unbeliever."

Yet her heart was torn at the thought of sending him away; and so for several years their intimacy continued, he pleading with her and striving hard to make her see that love was everything. She, on the other hand, read over those passages of the Old Testament which seemed to bar all compromise.

At last, in 1872, when she was 24 and he was 53, she gave him her final answer. She would not marry him unless he could believe as she did: His honesty forbade him to deceive her by a pretended conversion, and so they parted, never to see each other again. How deeply she was affected is shown by the fact that she soon fell ill. She grew worse and worse, until at last it was quite certain that she could not live. Then Ruskin wrote to her and begged that he might see her. She answered with a note in which she feebly traced the words:

"You may come if you can tell me that you love God more than you love me."

When Ruskin read this his very soul was racked with agony and he cried out:

"No, no—then I cannot come to her; for I love her even more than God!"

When she died, as she did soon after, the light of his life went out for Ruskin.—Munsey's.

CITY OF 4000 B. C. FOUND

The vestiges of a city 6,000 years old have been found in Babylonia by the French expedition which has been at work for several years on the site of the Roman Susa, the Shushan of the Bible and later the capital of the Emperors Darius and Artaxerxes.

According to details furnished to the Jewish World, a mound marking the site of the city has been excavated by M. de Morgan and was found to mark the site of the ancient Elamite acropolis of the city. The excavations have produced most astonishing results. Here the explorer found superimposed, one above the other, the remains of three cities, the oldest dating back to B. C. 4000, and below these the signs of older settlements of prehistoric ages.

The recent discoveries show that far more than a thousand years prior to B. C. 1800 the city was occupied by the Babylonians, and that most of the kings of that country set up their monuments in it. When the powerful Semitic dynasty of Babylonian kings contemporary with the age of Abraham was overthrown, the Elamites regained their independence and retained it until B. C. 649, when the city was sacked by Assurbanipal, king of Assyria, who destroyed the palaces and temples.

Explorations show that the chief feature of the ancient city, as of all those of the ancient east, was the temple of the city god, in this case the god Susinak, which stood upon the acropolis. An exploration of the foundations revealed the records of Gudea, king of Chaldea, B. C. 2800. Fortunately, considerable information as to the nature of the sacred edifice and its precincts is preserved by an interesting monument, which was discovered in the ruins.

In the center of the model are the figures of two nude men, one holding a water jar. These, no doubt, are the king and priest performing the ceremonies of lustration, or ceremonial purification, which are a great feature of the oriental temples and frequently mentioned in the religious inscriptions.

Primitive Mills in Brazil.

Vice-Consul De Young, writing from Santos, calls attention to the small corn grinding machines in Brazil:

"In the interior of Brazil a primitive method of producing cornmeal by pounding instead of grinding is practiced. The instrument known as a 'mojollo' works automatically, and consists of a tree trunk balanced on the bank of a stream, one end of the trunk being hollowed out to form a large cup, while the other end is in the form of a pestle. Water filling the cup depresses that end of the log, whereupon the water runs out and the other end falls back to its original position, the pestle striking the corn. Some modern corn grinders have recently been introduced, but there is a good field for a very small and inexpensive grinder to take the place of the 'mojollo' in the interior, where flour mills are rare and each family grinds its own corn."

Onion as Tale-Teller.

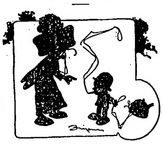
There's a divorce.
'Tis a very sad affair.
An onion is at the bottom of it.
Of yore hubby was fond of onions.
He ate, and ate, and wifey stood it.
Then he fell in love with a festive maiden,
No more onions for him, much to his wife's surprise.
The more she thought of it, the more she wondered at the change.
Not only did he desert the orodous onions—presently he deserted altogether.

FOR THE PUBLIC

New Formula Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Hoarseness in Five Hours.

Much is being done in these days to stop the ravages of consumption, but probably nothing has been so effective as teaching the public how to break up a cold and cure coughs, bronchitis, tonsilitis, etc., with simple home-mixed medicine. A laxative cough syrup, free from whiskey is the prime need. A cough indicates inflammation and congestion and these in turn are due to an excess of waste and poisons in the system. A tonic laxative cough syrup rids the system of congestion, while relieving the painful coughing. Get the following and mix at home: One-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Shake the bottle and take twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times daily. Give children less, according to age. Cut this out and save it for some friend.

IMPERTINENT.



Missionary—You haven't been to Sunday school for a month. I don't expect to meet you in heaven!

Kid—Gee! I didn't know you wuz as bad as all dat!

Good Work Going Forward.

Following a whirlwind campaign against consumption in Charleston, the American tuberculosis exhibition of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis recently opened another exhibition movement in Greenville, S. C. After January 1 the work will be continued in Columbia, S. C., in connection with the session of the state legislature. Efforts will be made to secure an appropriation to fight tuberculosis. Another exhibition of the National association has just closed a campaign in Colorado, and is now touring Oklahoma. A state-wide fight will be waged in this state. Later, this exhibition will go to Arkansas.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Did anybody ever ask the weeping willow why it does it?

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
1875 "Guarantee"

The Wretchedness of Constipation
Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN N.Y.

A Light or a Close Shave
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 52-1909.

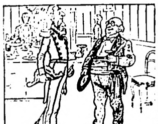
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A preparation of superior merit for relieving Coughs, Hoarseness and Irritation of throat; of great benefit in Lung Troubles, Bronchitis and Asthma. Free from opiates or any harmful ingredient.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
Sample mailed on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

Will Break Up a Cold in Twenty-Four Hours and Cure Any Cough That Is Curable.

The following mixture is often prescribed and is highly recommended for coughs, colds and other throat and bronchial trouble. Mix two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, and eight ounces of pure Whisky. These can be bought in any good drug store and easily mixed together in a large bottle. The genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, and put up for dispensing in half-ounce vials.

NOTHING REMARKABLE.



The Mayor—Just think, admiral, I've married 20 people in two hours.

The Admiral—Well, that's only ten knots an hour.

SORE EYES CURED.

Eye-Balls and Lids Became Terribly Inflamed—Was Unable to Go About—All Other Treatments Failed, But

Cuticura Proved Successful.

"About two years ago my eyes got in such a condition that I was unable to go about. They were terribly inflamed, both the balls and lids. I tried home remedies without relief. Then I decided to go to our family physician, but he didn't help them. Then I tried two more of our most prominent physicians, but my eyes grew continually worse. At this time a friend of mine advised me to try Cuticura Ointment, and after using it about one week my eyes were considerably improved, and in two weeks they were almost well. They have never given me any trouble since and I am now sixty-five years old. I shall always praise Cuticura. G. B. Halsey, Mouth of Wilson, Va., Apr. 4, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Diet of the Old.

A sane diet for a person of 70 or 75 should be made up largely of vegetables and fruit, some fish, some eggs, a little meat and simple cereals, if there is no inclination toward obesity.

Drinking with one's meals is not considered advisable, especially as liquids are apt to wash down the food before it is properly masticated. Two quarts of water, or more, should be taken between meals, however, during the day. Hot water is especially good for one who does not exercise much, as it flushes out the entire system. Stimulants, such as tea and coffee, should not be very strong.—Harper's Bazar.

Home-Made Bitters.

Loss of appetite at this season accompanied by lassitude is a symptom of weakened vitality. Improve the appetite and digestion and nature will do the rest says a well-known medical man. This is highly recommended and much used in some parts of the country. Ask any good druggist to mix one ounce compound fluid balmwort and one ounce syrup sarsaparilla compound to a half pint of good whiskey and take a tablespoonful three to six times a day. Excellent too as a tonic system cleanser.

Then the Scissors Cut In.

"You may be sharp," said the thread to the needle, "but I notice you are always getting it in the eye."

"Oh, I don't know," answered the needle, "I notice that whenever you get in a hole I have to pull you through."

"Hush up, you two," cried the thimble. "If it wasn't for my push you would neither of you get along."

Disapproval.

"What makes those two women turn up their noses at each other so superciliously?"

"Possibly," replied Miss Cayenne, "each got a glimpse of the current novel the other was reading."

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using Allen's Foot-Ease, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet. —Mrs. Matilda Holtwert, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Ask to-day.

The Way It Happened.

Maude—Bigsby literally fell at my feet.

Belle—Aeroplane or intoxication?

Some people suffer continually with tired, aching and swollen feet. Little do they know how soothing is Hamlins Wizard Oil. Rub it in at night and have thankful, happy feet in the morning.

There is a place for everything, and the place for slippers is very often on the seat of a small boy's trousers.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM has been used successfully for years for deep-seated coughs, colds and bronchitis. Everybody should know about it. It is simple, safe and sure.

It's easy for a woman to paint a pretty face—if she has one.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

A good guesser always boasts of his intuition.

SMITH IS CONVICTED

JURY RECOMMENDS LENIENCY IN CASE OF MANKATO FARM HAND.

VERDICT MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Trial of Mrs. Ledbeter Is Begun, on Request of Defense.—Woman's Attorneys Secure Dismissal of Sheriff by Affidavit.

Mankato.—The jury in the case of Frank Smith, charged with the murder of H. J. Ledbeter, a well known farmer of this country, rendered a verdict of murder in the first deree, as charged in the indictment, and also filed a recommendation for leniency. The jury was discharged.

None of the members had heard of Smith's criminal recor das related by Sheriff Devine, of Logan county, Ill., and Deputy Warden Dowell, Chester, Ill., penitentiary, and expressed gratification that their judgment was sustained by developments outside the trial.

Smith refused to say anything for publication, remarking that the case was not through yet. If he can get funds he intends to move a new trial preparatory to an appeal on rulings of the court, so his attorney states.

Few spectators were present when the verdict was rendered, but the outcome is generally commended by the public. The publication of Smith's past record crystallized public sentiment against him and much fear had been expressed that the jury, not knowing it, might bring in a verdict in lesser degree.

Mrs. Ledbeter's Trial Begun.

The trial of Mrs. Grace Ledbeter began two hours after the jury retired in the Smith case. This had not been expected by the state, which had made arrangements to take the case up Dec. 27. The defense insisted on an immediate trial, however, and the court so ordered. Mrs. Ledbeter, dressed in black and wearing a heavy black veil that hid her face from the public gaze, and with a furlined-cloak over her shoulders, was the center of all eyes as she sat beside her attorneys, S. B. Wilson, A. R. Pfau, Jr., and C. J. Laurish, Her two little daughters, Hazel and Mabel, sat behind her, and near them was their uncle, her husband's brother, P. A. Ledbeter, of Hayward, Wis., her accuser in the present proceedings. The state was represented by County Attorney Walter A. Plymat and Special Municipal Judge W. R. Geddes, and Assistant General G. W. Peterson arrived from St. Paul to assist them, as he did in the Smith trial.

Judge A. R. Pfau, the trial judge, instructed the sheriff and bailiffs to exclude all persons under age during the trial and to prevent any demonstrations whatever and hold spectators back from the jury box.

Twenty-four jurors on the regular panel not on Smith's case were all excused for various causes during the afternoon, the state using two of its 10 preemptory challenges and the defense none of its 20. When court was about to order a special venire of 50 talesmen, the defense filed an affidavit of prejudice against Sheriff J. Donahue, alleging bias against the defendant, and under the law the court had no discretion and directed the venire be placed in the hands of Coroner E. R. Kennedy for service. This is the same procedure as that followed by the defense in the third trial of Dr. G. R. Koch, of New Ulm, in this county, when he was acquitted, and two of Mrs. Ledbeter's attorneys assisted the defense of Koch.

The trial of Mrs. Ledbeter is expected to be watched with more intense interest by the public than Smith's, owing to the many more perplexing features in the case. Numerous witnesses will be subpoenaed by both state and defense, probably three times as many as were secured in Smith's case, as the field for investigation is much wider, particularly as regards motive. This case will be stubbornly fought throughout and several weeks are expected to be consumed in the trial.

BARS GAMBLING IN ROCHESTER.

Mayor James Thompson Decides To Make It a Clean City.

Rochester.—Mayor James Thompson has issued an ultimatum that no more gambling is to be allowed in this city, and orders have been given to the police to this effect. For some time there have been a number of business places that have permitted card games in their establishments, and as a result a number of the younger generation of the city have formed a habit of spending their time in these places.

The attention of the mayor has been called to the growing tendency, and how Mr. Thompson comes out with the statement that he is going to make Rochester a clean city.

"DOPE" CAUSE OF DOWNFALL.

This Is to Be Defense of Itasca County Ex-Treasurer.

Duluth. — The defense has shown its hand in the case of the state against A. A. Kremer, the defaulting treasurer of Itasca county, whose trial is on at Grand Rapids.

It is eidently the intention of the defense to show that the accused was unfitted for business at the time he made the alleged fraudulent entries in the books, as a result of the use of some drug.

O'REILLY APPOINTED BISHOP.

Will Succeed Late Bishop Shanley, of the Bishopric of Fargo.

Minneapolis.—Rev. James O'Reilly, pastor of St. Anthony of Padua church, Eighth avenue and Main street northeast, will succeed the late John Shanley to the bishopric of Fargo. Announcement of the appointment made in a dispatch from Rome which reads:

Rome, Dec. 14.—Approving the recommendations of the consistorial congregation as presented by the secretary, Cardinal De Lai, the pope today appointed Rev. James O'Reilly, now rector of the St. Anthony of Padua, Minneapolis, Minn., to the bishopric of Fargo, N. D., and the Rev. M. F. Fallon of the Provincial oblates of Buffalo to the bishopric of London, Canada.

The bishopric of Fargo has been vacant since last June, when Bishop Shanley died, after a long illness. It is a growing diocese and ranks as one of the most important in the Northwest. The naming of the Minneapolis priest for the place is regarded as a high compliment to the ability and standing of Father O'Reilly as a churchman.

Father O'Reilly is 53 years old. He studied for the priesthood at the seminary of All Hallows, Ireland, and came to the United States when a young priest. He was assigned as vicar at Stillwater, where he served for a number of years and then came to Minneapolis. He has been pastor at St. Anthony of Padua for 26 years.

THREE JURORS ACCEPTED.

State Will Send Counsel to Help Prosecute Mrs. Ledbeter.

Mankato. — Fifteen talesmen were examined in the murder case against Mrs. Grace Ledbeter, and three were accepted as jurors—namely, Charles Polle, a limeburner; Olaf Lundberg, and Adolph Lilie, a retired ice dealer. All are of Mankato.

Fears expressed since the case was taken up that Assistant Attorney General Peterson could not return to assist the state in the trial, were set at rest finally by a long-distance message from Peterson, saying he could come as soon as the jury was drawn. The county board had taken steps to appeal to Governor Eberhart for assistance in case the attorney general's office refused it.

Sensational reports heard to the effect that a razor and knife were found in Smith's mattress were without foundation. Smith has had a razor to use since the middle of July, and has returned it regularly to the officials. A knife with broken blades half an inch long was given him by the officials in July to sharpen a pencil, and has been kept on his table even since. He is not suspected of harboring any design to commit suicide, but a close watch is being maintained day and night as a precaution.

DULUTH CANAL IS DENIED.

Waterway to Minneapolis Gets Unfavorable Report.

Washington, D. C. — An unfavorable report upon the proposed canal connecting Minneapolis and Duluth by the way of the St. Croix river was made by Chief Engineer Marshall. "From an engineering point of view," said General Marshall, "the project is practicable, but commercially is impracticable and I do not deem it advisable for the government to undertake it now."

General Marshall states that he supports the board of engineers and the district engineer in their report which is an exhaustive discussion of the condition of the traffic between Duluth and Minneapolis. The board of engineers takes the position that the four railroads extending from Duluth to Minneapolis and St. Paul are amply able to take care of the traffic.

WOODS TO HEAD FARM SCHOOL.

Minnesota Board of Regents Transacts Important Business.

St. Paul. — A. F. Woods, head of the department of plantology in the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., was selected as dean of the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Woods will succeed Dean J. W. Olsen, and will serve for a salary of $6,000 a year. The salary heretofore paid was $4,000 a year.

The succession to President Cyrus K. Northrop was discussed. A committee, consisting of President Northrop, John Lind, B. F. Nelson and Dr. W. J. Mayo, will look up a successor to President Northrop, who plans to retire next year.

A. Z. LEVERING DEAD.

Was For Twenty Years Secretary To Thomas Lowry.

Minneapolis. — Anthony Z. Levering for over 20 years private secretary to Thomas Lowry, died after a short illness. Mr. Levering was 58 years old. He came to Minneapolis in the early '70's and had lived at the family residence for over 25 years.

Mr. Levering was to have sailed to Capetown Jan. 1, to visit his daughter.

Towle Syrup Plant Destroyed.

St. Paul.—The factory plant of the Towle Syrup company, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at $100,000, covered by insurance. The plant was installed in a three-story brick building eight years ago. The principal product of the factory was syrup, but candies and other sweets were also manufactured. One hundred people are put out of employment by the fire. E. A. Towle stated that some effort would be made to supply the customers of the company and that the plant would be rebuilt.

LOOKS LIKE HARVARD FOR SEASON OF 1910

WILL HAVE MORE VETERAN FOOTBALL PLAYERS ON TEAM THAN YALEE NEXT YEAR.

Harvard will have a team of veteran footbal players next season, for of the 16 men who entered Harvard's line-up in the recent game against Yale only five will be lost through graduation, while only ten of the entire squad will not return to college next year. With a decidedly fast freshman team to pick from the outlook for one of the best elevens in the history of football at the university next year is a most promising one.

Gil Browne, Houston, Paul Withington, Fish and O'Flaherty are the only members of the varsity eleven who will not be eligible next year.

After the election of Daly as captain came an inventory of the Yale material for 1910, and was a heart breaker for Yale. "Ted" Coy, who has been looked upon for three long years as the leader of strength in Yale's backfield, will be graduated next June. So will Cooney, the big center, who has played for three years, and who looks like the most popular all-American center of 1909.

On either side of Cooney Yale will also lose Goebel and Andrus—the greatest guards at Yale since Heffelfinger was in the line with "Stan" Morrison—who played their last game for Yale last month. So did Lilley, Hobbs, Spencer, Logan and Holt. Brown, the substitute guard, will also leave Yale next June. Behind the line, "Steve" Philbin and "Fred" Murphy ,two of the best halfbacks of the year, have closed their football careers.

The question comes, is there anyone left besides Daly and Kilpatrick? It is not long to name those who will form the nucleus for the 1910 team. Howe will be in college again and so will Corey, one of the other quarters of the year, but Johnson, the third quarter, will graduate in June.

For end material Yale will have Kilpatrick, Savage, Vaughan and Brooks. Naedele, the only other end of the this season, will graduate in June. For tackle material there will only be Paul, who played as Lilley's substitute in both of the big games this fall. For guard material there is none in sight except what the present freshman class may furnish, and this is mighty unattractive at present.

At center the outlook is better, because both Hyde and Frances, the two lightweight substitute centers, will be back in college next fall. For backfield material there is no good fullback unless Savage is put at this position and Vaughan and Kilpatrick kept at the ends. Dennis is a good punter, but this is all that can be said for him. The halfback material will be cut down to "Jack" Field, Messinger, Robinson and Taylor, none of whom are in the same class with the halfbacks of Capt. Coy's team.

Walter Camp will have a son as a candidate for the varsity next fall. He is a big fellow and should have a football career ahead of him.

GOPHERS KEEP WILLIAMS

Minnesota University Board of Control Offers Coach Choice of Two Contracts.

In spite of reports of dissatisfaction with the work of Coach Harry Williams of the University of Minnesota football team in the last year, the athletic board of control of the Gopher institution has offered the instructor the choice of two contracts. The first was for one year at his present salary of $3,500 and the second for two years at $3,000. It is regarded as certain by the students that William will accept one of the two.

Williams' selection as coach was a popular one with the students at the northern 'varsity.

"Ted" Coy, captain of the Yale eleven of 1908, who was mentioned as a possible successor to Williams at Minnesota, has accepted the nomination as head coach for the Blue for the season of 1910. The selection was made by Fred Daly, newly-elected football captain. Daly refused to divulge his other coaching plans.

Ben Brush Is Leading Sire.

Ben Brush heads the list of winning stallions for 1909 with $66,262, Sweep being his most successful son. Plaudit, the sire of Harrigan and King James, stands second with $64,557. Then comes Yankee, the sire of Joe Madden, with $59,385. Woolsthorpe is fourth with $58,845; Star Shoot, the sire of Ocean Bound, Nimbus and Livonia, comes next with $53,605. Sain, whose most successful son is Jack Atkin, is sixth, with $51,$15. Fitz Herbert's sire, Ethelbert, is credited with $50,837, and Voter, the sire of Hilarious, follows with $46,635.

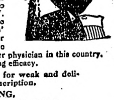
Trade Goode for Nichols.

Outfielder Wilbur Goode of Cleveland has been traded to the Philadelphia Americans for Infielder Simon Nichols. Goode was purchased from Akron O. and P. league club in 1908, and his batting aided the Naps materially in finishing second. This year he failed to distinguish himself and was relegated to the bench.

Mullin a Real Plunger.

As a plunger Pitcher Mullin of Detroit is running his team mate, "Wild Bill" Donovan, a close race. George hit the Jacksonville books for $700, establishing a mark which Bill will attempt to break when he reaches the Hot Springs layout in March.

A Poor Weak Woman



As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice *free of charge* and in *absolute confidence* and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

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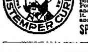

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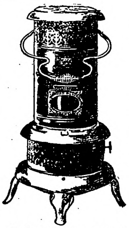

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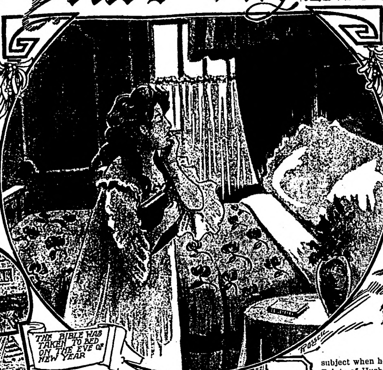
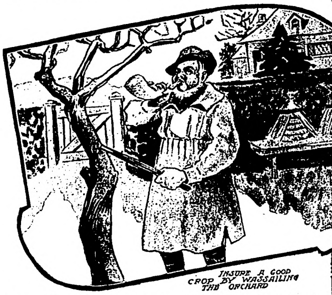
Myths, Customs and Superstitions of New Year's Day

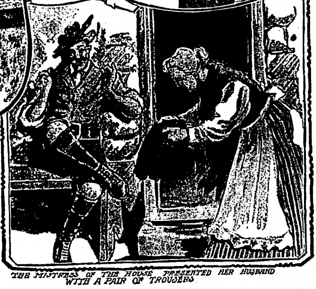
BY EDWARD FOSTER

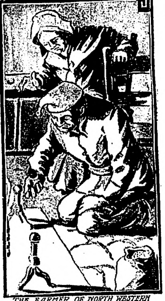
IN ANY attempt to trace the origin of the innumerable myths, customs and superstitions connected with the fetes and festivals of the calendar, the student is confronted with two problems: The strong probability of their having been primarily of religious significance, and thus the potsherds, as it were, of cults long forgotten, and the possibility of their having become garbled or altered in being handed down through the centuries. Pausanias 17 hundred years ago evidently realized this difficulty to the full when he wrote in his "Description of Greece:" "As to these fables of the Greeks I considered them childish when I began this work, but when I get as far as this book I formed this view: That those who were reckoned wise among the Greeks spoke of old in riddles and not directly, so I imagine the fables about Chronos to be Greek wisdom, of the traditions therefore about the gods I shall state such as I meet with."

Plutarch also warned us against approaching these studies in the spirit of skepticism and does not leave us in the dark as to his attitude of steering a middle path between absolute unbelief and blind trust. "In regard to legendary lore," he says, "I stand in the position of one who neither altogether believes nor altogether disbelieves. There are indeed some slender and obscure particles of truth scattered about in the mythology of the Egyptians, but they require a clever man to hunt them out, a man capable of getting great results from small data."


THE BIBLE WAS TAKEN TO BED ON THE EVE OF NEW YEAR


INSURE A GOOD CROP BY WASSAILING THE ORCHARD


THE MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED HER HUSBAND WITH A PAIR OF TROUSERS


THE FARMER OF NORTH WESTERN FRANCE SEEKS TO FIND THE MONTH THE PRICE OF WHEAT WILL BE THE HIGHEST

At the period when these two authors wrote, all learning and science were confined to a very narrow circle of initiates. The common folks were kept in strict ignorance of the true meaning of their festivals; the mysteries were a hidden book as to their true significance, and only the outward and visible sign of the celebrations came within their ken. How far the secrets were kept by these initiates—a combination compared with which our steel and sugar trusts sink into mere insignificance—is too well known to every student. Thus in many cases it is impossible to trace definitely the actual basis of these ancient myths and customs and any attempts, perforce, must necessarily remain much in the nature of a patchwork quilt. A scrap gathered here and there from the ancient writings helps to work up the quilt, but the ultimate stage has a somewhat crazy appearance.

It is all the more exasperating, because many of these early writers, such as Herodotus, Plutarch and others have stopped short in their screeds just when a few extra words would have eased the knots that now prevent us from unraveling the skein. They were initiates and thus sworn to silence. Their oaths, however, did not prevent them whetting our curiosity and leaving us in a position where, as Plutarch cynically remarks, it would indeed be a clever task to get "great results from small data."

Athenaeus, another of the old Greek gossipers, in speaking of the policy of the Romans in adopting the customs of peoples whom they had conquered says: "For it is the conduct of prudent men to abide by those ancient institutions under which they and their ancestors have lived, and made war upon and subdued the rest of the world; and yet at the same time, if there were any useful or honorable institutions among the peoples whom they have subdued, those they take for their imitation at the same time as they take their prisoners. And this was the conduct of the Romans in olden time; for they, maintaining their national customs, at the same time introduced from the nations whom they had subdued every relic of desirable practices which they found." This, in a measure, was the policy of the early fathers in adapting heathen feasts and sacrifices to the festivals of the church. With them, however, it was rather a case of adaptation than of adoption, believing that the new order of things would come easier to the converts to the Christian religion if the changes were not made too sweeping nor too harsh. Thus it is that so many of the customs connected with our festivals have come down to us from time long prior to the birth of the Saviour.

Unlike the many customs connected with the celebration of Christmas, those of the beginning of the New Year seems to bear more of the stamp of paganism. At the same time such customs show a rather close resemblance, due in a large measure to the fact that both can be traced to the celebrations round the ancient festival of the Saturnalia and winter solstice, when the old year went out and the new came in; a period of general rejoicing, and it must be admitted of a great degree of rowdyism, noise and license which all the fulminations of church councils in the Middle Ages and city ordinances and orders of chiefs of police in these later days have been unable to suppress. The youngster of to-day with his horn is just as prominent in creating a racket as was his prototype of a couple of thousand years ago.

Of late years this period of noise has been largely restricted to the eves of Christmas and New Year, but formerly the period closely following Christmas day was one of continuous jollification. Mummers perambulated the strees of the towns and villages, and the Lord of Misrule, the Abbot of Unreason or the Abbas Stultorum held sway. The "Fete of Fools" was celebrated on the three days following Christmas, culminating on Holy Innocents day in a general jamboree, in which not even the churches were spared. Young people dressed themselves up as the great dignitaries of the church, and even the very offices seem to have been paradied and dances held in the churches. The second canon of the Council of Cognac, held in 1260, put under pain of excommunication all such as masqueraded as bishops, etc. At the councils held at Nantes in 1431, and at Bourges in 1438, fulminations were hurled against the "Fete of Fools," while as early as 1212 the celebration was abolished by the council held at Paris. Yet the custom of masquerading on the days following Christmas is not yet extinct in many districts of France and elsewhere, but the celebration has been shorn of much of its picturesqueness and at the same time of its extreme license.

The Lord of Misrule had jurisdiction in both the great English universities from Christmas to Twelfth day. He regulated the celebrations and directed the plays acted at this period, for which he received a regular stipend, but from the records of his rule that have been handed down to us it would rather seem that he himself was sadly in need of being regulated and disciplined. Each city had its similar functionary, and his jurisdiction was not limited to this festive season; he had the regulation of all the festivals of the year. The reign of the Lord of Misrule may be said to have ended when Cromwell and his "crop-eared" Puritans took charge of the government, and while there was some attempt to revive his lordship after the restoration of Charles II., the bones had become too dried and the flesh shriveled up—he was a mere mummy of his former self. In Scotland the Abbot of Unreason was suppressed much earlier—1555—by the legislature, but whether such strong action was due to the spread of Puritanism or to the unbridled scenes of disorder is a question. Under Henry VIII., (1540) the procession of children on Childermas, or Innocents day, was forbidden in England by proclamation. There are, however, still a few traces of the Lord of Misrule. The English Christmas pantomimes open on December 26—Boxing day—and have now become as much of an established institution as ever the Lord of Misrule was in his palmiest days. Of recent years the institution has found favor on this side of the Atlantic. The masquerading on the streets of the Lord of Misrule and his followers has been merely transferred to the boards of the theater. In many parts of France masquerading by children is still in vogue during the three days following Christmas, and in most countries something analogous is to be found. Sometimes the feature is kept up until Twelfth day, while in some sections the fun does not commence until New Year's day.

These first three days have been specially consecrated to the memory of saints and martyrs—St. Stephen on the 26th, St. John the Evangelist on the 27th, and holy innocents or Childermas on the 28th.

The fact that the day next after Christmas was dedicated to St. Stephen, the protomartyr, shows with what veneration he was held by the early church. On this day, in many parts of Ireland, and in the Isle of Man, it is still the custom of the boys to hunt the wren. The origin of this curious but cruel custom is hidden in the mist of ages and thus offers another difficulty of "getting great results from small data." One legend current in Ireland, and told by Lady Wilde, is to the effect that on one occasion, when the Irish troops were approaching to attack a partion of Cromwell's army, the wrens came and perched on the Irish drums, and by their tapping and noise aroused the English soldiers, who fell on the Irish soldiers and killed them all. This tale is a close analogue to that in which the cackling of geese is said to have saved Rome from capture, which even the staid Roman historian, Livy, seems to treat with a show of belief. The custom, however, dates back much further than Cromwell and his Ironsides. In County Leitrim the dead birds are carried from house to house tied to a pole or bunch of furze, covered with ribbons, etc., the boys chanting:

The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
On St. Stephen's Day he was caught in the furze;
Although he is little his family is great,
So rise up mistress and give us a treat.

The mistress has to turn in a few pence to the boys, the "jackpot" thus created being opened by the boys at the end of the day.

In the Isle of Man the boys give a feather of the wren to each good wife who contributes the necessary coin, and it can well be imagined that by the end of the day the appearance of the bird is somewhat dilapidated. It is then buried on the sea shore with certain mock ceremonies. In former years the interment was made in the churchyard.

It was and is still the custom in many parts of England to bleed the horses on St. Stephen's day. The efficacy of this treatment on this particular day, as a preventive of all equine ailments, was thought to be undoubted, but even old Tusser seems to have had his doubts on the subject when he says in his "Five Points of Husbandry:"

Yer Christmas be passed, let horses be
let blood;
For manie a purpose it dooth them
much good;
The day of St. Steeven old fathers did
use;
If that do mislike thee, some other day
chuse.

The commonsense reason for bleeding the horses on this day was that both man and beast had the three day following Christmas day as a holiday. In parts of Bohemia and elsewhere among the Slavic peoples of Europe the master of the house gets no work out of his servants from Christmas to Innocents' day, and in many sections the holiday and general suspension of work is kept up until Twelfth day—Epiphany. Among the Valaks there is a very significant custom. On the morning of St. Stephen's day the mistress of the house presents her husband with a pair of trousers in token of her obedience during the ensuing year. Evidently the suffragette campaign has not reached into these remote Slavic regions.

Holy Innocents' day, or Childermas (December 28), commemorates the massacre of the children in Bethlehem, under Herod. This in itself is sufficient to explain its early recognition by the church. The superstition that the day is an unlucky one—a "dies nefastus"—is not only widely spread all over Europe, but is deeply rooted and can be traced back many hundreds of years.

The superstition was strong all through the middle ages. In England, in the fifteenth century, it was thought so inauspicious that the day set for the coronation of Edward IV. (Sunday), happening to be Childemas, the ceremony was postponed until the following day. In the County of Suffolk at this day the superstition is carried even further, and on whatever day of the week Childemas may happen to fall, that day is held to be unlucky throughout the year. The commencement of any new task is thought to be certain to be followed by failure. Addison gives an instance of this belief in the Spectator of March 1, 1710-'11. "'Thursday,' says she, 'No, child, if it please God! You shall not begin upon Childermas day. Tell your writing master that Friday will be soon enough.'"

The custom of whipping the children as a reminder of the event commemorated by Childermas was common in France, and some parts of Normandy to-day there is still a remnant existing among the country folks, but the religious significance has been partly lost. This method of assisting the memory of the luckless urchin by scoring his epidermis was formerly in vogue on other occasions than Holy Innocents' day. In England it was formerly a common practice during the riding of the boundaries of parishes and manors on Ascension day to whip the youngsters at every important or disputed point. This "Christening in the days of his youth," was remembered ever afterward, and the particular stone, cairn or streamlet marking the metes and bounds between adjoining parishes was thus indelibly mapped on his gray matter—a proceeding quite as efficacious as a survey.

Although the festivities connected more closely with the celebration of Christmas day have completely overshadowed those of the New Year, still there are not a few corners in Christendom wherein the latter season is held in much greater repute. In Scotland, in particular, it is the great holiday of the year, and on the eve and the day of New Year the canny Scot lets himself out with a vim. It would seem as if his spirits, pent up for a whole twelvemonth, find vent at this paticular season.

In France, Roman law and custom have impressed themselves perhaps more strongly than elsewhere in Europe, not even excepting Italy itself, and the close political friendship which existed between Scotland and France previous to the ascension of James VI. to the throne still finds expression in the country to the north of the Tweed in a much stronger fashion than is generally believed. Many of the lowland terms of to-day are merely French in a Scottish guise. It is perhaps more to this close political entente than to the spread of the Puritan doctrines—doctrines which held everything in abomination, that smacked in the slightest degree of church festivals—that so many of the customs and superstitions now current among the canny Scots so closely resemble those of France. Christmas at one time was almost as much of a festival in Scotland as to the south of the border, and it seems that in the cities, at least, it is again showing recrudescence. But among the rank and file of the people, with the "Man in the Street," it is the New Year that holds his heart and at the same time disturbs his digestion and addles his brain. Any one who has been in the "Canny Toun o' Edinbro" or Glasgow on a New Year's eve realizes the spirit of good-will that reigns even if his ears be split by the pandemonium of noise and his eyes suffer by the reek of the torches, and it is rarely that the Scot in all his jollification at this period construes liberty as license. The custom of welcoming in the New Year has, however, on occasions, been marked by unpleasant features. On the eve of New Year, 1812, the hoodlums of Edinburgh took advantage of the festival to rob unsuspecting citizens. Two of the citizens died from the effects of the maltreatment at the hands of these rowdies, of whom three were executed as an example. This unfortunate incident threatened to put an end to the celebrations.

With the Scots, the eve of New Year is known particularly as "Hogmanay." Throughout the northeastern counties of England it is known as "Hagmena," but in many districts of the latter it is the entire week preceding the New Year, rather than the last day of the year. There have been many attempts by philologists to get at the derivation of the term, and it has even been suggested that it is a corruption of two Greek words, signifying "the holy moon or month." Opinion, however, leans toward its French origin—"Au gui menez" (bring in the mistletoe), and "Au gui l'an neuf (to the mistletoe the New Year), both in allusion to the ceremonial gathering of the plant by the Druids. In almost every district in France we find the term in a more or less corrupted or dialectal form. The Scottish custom of the children going from house to house singing a short verse and begging the "guid wife" for a small present is identically the same as that known all over France.

Get up, guid wife, and shake yere feathers,
An' dinna think that we are beggars,
For we're yere bairns come oot the day,
So rise and gie's oor Hogmanay.

chants the little Scotch kiddie, and the analogue of the doggerel can be found in every village of France. As the Scottish verselet shows, the "hogmanay" applies to the presents to the children, and has not the custom of giving presents at this season endured for centuries? Ovid, in his Fasti, alludes to the custom among the Romans of his day. Then the presents do not seem to have been at all costly and were more symbolical than otherwise. The palm-date and dried fig with the jar of honey and the small coin were the gifts, and it does not need any great stretch of imagination to guess their symbolic meaning. The cakes, fruit and luck-penny are still given the children—they are their "hogmanay."

The superstition that the first person entering the house on New Year's morning, or the first one met during the day, presages good or bad luck during the ensuing year is almost universal. The first to cross the threshold or "first foot" has thus a peculiar significance and many are the precautions taken that he be of the lucky variety. We mention "he" for except in a very few isolated instances the superstition that should a woman be the "first-foot" ill-luck will follow is almost universal. Moreover, he must be a dark man—a red-headed man is anathema. A splay-footed, a pigeon-toed, squint-eyed or an individual whose eyebrows closely approximate, in fact any bodily or mental deformation carries bad luck with it. Yet even here we find a few exception which rather tend to disturb our belief in the infallibility of the rule. In the Bradwell District of Northumberland a light-haired and splay-footed individual is preferred. In parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire a blonde "first foot" is reckoned quite lucky, while in the Maritime Alpine districts a hump-backed visitor on New Year's day is held to bring in great luck with him. In Scotland the prejudice against a red-haired "first foot" is very strong and in the Isle of Man and all through Ireland it is quite as pronounced.

The superstition of ill-luck being attached to red hair is very ancient. Among the ancient Egyptians and Jewish people it was known. Typhon is said to have had this particular color to his "thatch," and red-haired men were abused at certain festivals, as Plutarch tells us in his "Moralia." Cain and Judas Iscariot are both said to have had the crimson topknot, while a well-known legend current among the Jews says that this peculiar tint was the effect of falling down and worshiping the golden calf. In Norse and Gaelic legend we find that the hero is warned against a "ginger-headed" individual.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
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THE SUNBEAM.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Carrie Nation Gives Advice on Wooing

MY ITTIE TOOTSY WOOTSY MAMMA-IN-LAW.

WASHINGTON.—"The first thing a fellow ought to do when he goes courting is to get a line on his future mother-in-law, because she's going to be either his best friend or his worst enemy."

It was Carrie Nation who confided this bit of philosophy to a reporter.

The enforced leisure of the Washington workhouse, where she was being held pending a hearing on a charge of destroying property, had given Mrs. Nation the chance to turn her attention from her pet theme, and it was an off day for the demon rum as far as she was concerned.

"I am going to devote a large part of my time hereafter to seeing that mothers-in-law get the attention they ought to have from the American people," she said, warming to her theme. "Why, a man ought to love his mother-in-law as much as he does his wife, and if he does not it's a sign either that he's soaked all the decency out of him with whisky or burned it out with these fool cigarettes. If a man does not like the mother of the girl he's going with he better light out and book his spare time somewhere else, because it's a sure thing that the girl will turn out to be just like the old lady.

"This law of heredity that I've been studying lately is a wonderful thing. It's the keynote of the whole matrimonial problem. Now, if a fellow begins to think his girl's mother is pretty nice dispositioned, he don't need to look any farther than that house for a wife. And after he gets married it's most likely that his mother-in-law will be willing to do more for him than his wife will in the way of cooking and economizing and minding his children."

Mrs. Nation owns to 63 years, but says she will fight to the death against the demon rum. She has now achieved the crowning triumph of her nine years' crusade—the smashing of furnishings in the big Union station.

Anecdotes of the Nation's Lawmakers

THE SCRIBE
PAYNE

DURING the heat of the tariff session Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, who boasts as large a girth as any member of congress, had occasion to go to the White House with frequency. The amount of news he gave up on these occasions to the newspaper men would have starved a space writer to death in about two days. In addition, Mr. Payne, who was always polite on such occasions, finally became a little bit gruff, because of the rapid-fire bombardment of questions which were daily thrown at him. Finally, a reporter on a Washington newspaper, who was about as large around the waist line as Mr. Payne, recorded the call of the Republican leader at the White House by saying that Mr. Payne had, that day, "waddled" in to see the president and out again. The next day, when hailed by the same reported for news, Mr. Payne got even by retorting:

"Tell your paper that its reporter waddled after Mr. Payne, who replied that he had no news."

Recently Mr. Payne called at the White House and the reporter greeted him with:

"Well, Mr. Payne, I see you are still waddling to the White House."

"You must go around with a looking-glass in front of you all the time," came the reply from Mr. Payne, without the bat of an eye.

Senator Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan, after an exceedingly busy day in which he called upon the president and several members of the cabinet, thereby arousing the suspicion of the Michigan newspaper men to a fever heat, was met by one of them, who inquired:

"Senator, have you any news concealed about your person to-day?"

"Yes," replied the senator. "Thoroughly concealed."

Put Spies on the Trail of Uncle Sam

POLITICS
BUSINESS

THE Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg, which was recently in the throes of a long strike, is establishing a branch in Washington, not for the purpose of acquiring new business in that district, but to keep in direct touch with governmental affairs.

This is following out the policy of President F. N. Hofstot, who claims that within a few years every corporation of any size in the United States will maintain a similar office in the national capital to keep close watch on what the government is doing and make an annual report to its head offices wherever they happen to be. The corporations hope through the newspapers to disseminate the action and policies of the Union's executive officers and offices. They will maintain their own clerical sleuths.

"Business is taking the place of politics in our government," said Mr. Hofstot. "The government of this country is becoming more commercialized every day. The commercial interests are becoming more important than politics. Commerce and business are the mainstay of the nation, and expect only the right that the government should give greater rights to them.

"Politics in the future should take a back seat. This will increase as the years pass. My own view is that every big industrial firm should keep in close touch with the doings of the government, and particularly with those departments devoted to the commercial and industrial interests."

Mr. Hofstot was asked about politics.

"What I get in politics—" he exclaimed. "Why, if a man wants to have his name sullied and his reputation dragged down in this country all he has to do is to get into politics; run for office and the rest is easy."

It is anticipated that the other big corporations of America will follow the ideas outlined by the head of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Attorneys Fight in Washington Court

UNITED STATES District Attorney Daniel W. Baker and Andrew A. Lipscomb, the leading criminal lawyer of Washington, passed the lie and engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight under the eyes of Justice Ashley M. Gould several days ago.

Mr. Baker was the prosecutor and Mr. Lipscomb the attorney of the defense in the trial of John W. Collier, a policeman, charged with killing his captain on inauguration day. In the course of the trial Lipscomb insinuated that the district attorney had attempted to intimidate Rev. Dr. Edward Mott, Collier's pastor, by writing a letter to the bishop of Washington objecting to Dr. Mott appearing as a character witness for Collier.

Mr. Baker was on his feet in an instant with an objection, but Lipscomb was not to be headed off.

"I want to show you that the district attorney's office has attempted to intimidate this witness!" shouted Lipscomb.

"Mr. Lipscomb knows that he is not telling the truth!" shouted the district attorney.

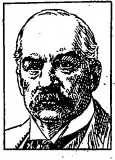
"You're a liar!" shouted Mr. Lipscomb.

Then the district attorney made for him. Mr. Baker weighs 250 pounds. He is not so agile as in his college days, but he was full of fight. He launched a wallop at Lipscomb, which, had it landed, would have knocked him across the court room. His aim was bad, and the blow landed on the assistant district attorney.

Then Liscomb and Baker clinched, and rights and lefts, uppercuts and jabs stirred up the court room dust, and likewise the ire of the judge, who ordered the bailiffs to separate them. Justice Gould called the fighting attorneys before the bar, gave the district attorney a severe reprimand and fined Lipscomb $50 for contempt.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MORE POWER FOR MORGAN



Through purchase of control of the Equitable Life Assurance society, J. P. Morgan is acknowledged the insurance king of America, the dominating factor in the nation's finances and the master and controlling spirit of the traction situation in New York.

Mr. Morgan has been during the past 25 years the Atlas of the financial world of the United States. He possesses more money power than any man who ever lived in this country.

Born in Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837, of a family which for generations had been wealthy and aristocratic, he from his youth up enjoyed all the educational advantages that his parents' money and social position could give him. After graduating at the English high school in Boston he went abroad and became a student at Gottingen, Germany. At the age of 23 he returned to this country and apparently because nothing else presented itself for him to do went into his father's banking business.

During the years that followed some of the most luminous of his achievements were:

In 1871 he created a market in Europe for $25,000,000 worth of New York Central stock and sold it there at a profit which amazed old Commodore Vanderbilt.

In 1877 he handled an issue of $26,000,000 of government bonds in preparation for putting the national currency on a gold basis.

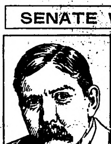
In 1880 he provided $40,000,000 for the extension of the Northern Pacific railroad to the Pacific coast.

In 1880 his was the master hand in the reorganization of the Reading railroad and the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio, involving syndicate work and the loan of $10,000,000.

In 1893 the Southern railway was created out of the Richmond Terminal and allied lines.

In 1895 the Erie railway was rehabilitated.

SENATE WATCHES DOLLIVER



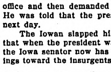
Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, a leading member of the "insurgents," threw some hot shot into the enemy in his speech delivered at the Press club in Chicago just before congress convened. Mr. Dolliver advanced the theory that the most hopeful sign about the last congress was not what congress did, but the fact that it did not do so unanimously. He also said that he believed President Taft's attitude toward the "insurgents" at the present session will be friendly and that he thought the president had done all that it was up to him to do in the tariff matter, as congress made the tariff revision and not the president.

"The time when a 'skin game' can be worked on the people with the unanimous consent of congress will never come again," said Mr. Dolliver. "When I am asked why I do not vote with the majority I say: 'Not until I have made a chemical analysis of it.'

Soon after he arrived in Washington Senator Dolliver went up to the White House to see President Taft. He waited for some time in an outer office and then demanded of Secretary Carpenter the reason for the delay. He was told that the president was busy and could not be seen until the next day.

The Iowan slapped his hat on his head and left, telling Mr. Carpenter that when the president wanted to see him he could send for him. It is said the Iowa senator now has a different opinion concerning the president's feelings toward the insurgents.

MONEY IS THE NEW LEADER

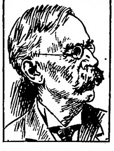


The Democrats in the United States senate have a new leader. He is Hernando de Soto Money, senator from Mississippi. The senate is pretty well made up of money these days, having several multimillionaires on its salary list. It often is called the "Millionaire's club." The new minority leader, however, has money in name only. Of course the Mississippian who will lead the party of Jefferson in the affairs to come before the senate has a few dollars, but as compared with Elkins, Guggenheim, Depew and several others he is a poor man.

Senator Culberson of Texas has been the minority leader in the upper branch of congress for several years, but soon after the lawmakers convened for the sixty-first session he announced that he would give up the honor because of his health. Many thought Senator Bailey, also of Texas, would get the place, but it went to Senator Money.

Mr. Money has had ample experience in congress to make him a good leader of his party forces. He was first elected from the fourth Mississippi district in 1875 and served 10 years. He was out of the house until 1893 and was again elected, serving until 1897. While a member of the house he was elected in 1896 to the senate, but did not take his seat until March 4, 1899.

EDWARD OUT-OF-DOOR KING



No other European sovereign is so much a man of the open air as King Edward, who has just celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday anniversary. He is singularly energetic, though not active in the sense of one who walks rapidly and far. When there is nothing better available for an out-of-door occupation he does not despise the gentle game of croquet, though he has never fallen a victim to golf.

He is not afraid of rain and he actually revels in the brisk freshness of a heavy shower. He hardly ever uses an umbrella. For life out of doors he prefers clothes which will resist the rain, but he does not like a mackintosh. Clad in a long, cloth cape, which completely covers his other clothes, he scorns to take shelter from even a tropical downpour.

He likes the sea, not only in its fairer moods, as when he is yachting in pleasant weather on the Solent, but also when he can watch it in storm.

On his tour abroad this year the king was perpetually out of doors, in the royal yacht or ashore in motor-cars or carriages. He picnicked wherever he could, even at Girgenti and Pompeii.

Few are more skilled in the management of a sporting estate than his majesty. His head keeper, Mr. Jackson, constantly consults him and the king takes no mere surface interest in the intricacies of game preservation, with due regard to the rights of others. He arranges the beats personally and with much skill and he enjoins a rather strict observance of all the rules. He is an excellent marksman.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Taft's Visit Stirs Up Bowery Tramps

WORK
GO!
TAFT

NEW YORK.—Since President Taft visited the Bowery and addressed 300 of "the boys," more energy has been shown by the hoboes who haunt the resorts of the notorious thoroughfares than ever before in his history. There is not a man, woman, or child along the thoroughfare who will admit he or she was not at the president's side. Nearly 2,000 white collars sent by a Brooklyn laundry the next day aided the men of the Bowery to show they appreciated the visit.

After the free distribution of laundry at the mission the men gazed at one another and waited for the next miracle.

"The men are just dazed, and that is the only term that expresses it," said J. T. Hunt, who has charge of the labor bureau of the mission. "They cannot realize the president of this country really came down here to talk with them."

As he was speaking a mild mannered six foot two of humanity, with a two days' stubble beard, came up to the desk and made an attempt at a bow.

"What is it, Jake?" asked Mr. Hunt.

"Say, boss, it's this way," replied Jake. "I'm just going out to get a job if I have to take it off somebody. If the president comes down here to talk to us bums and tells us we got a chance, why, we're going to make good. He ought to know, hadn't he? Guess his word goes with me. If we are good enough for him to talk to I'm going to get busy!"

"That's the way it has been going all day," said Mr. Hunt. "I never saw men so deeply stirred. The visit of the president has put more ambition into them than they have ever before displayed. Just wait and I will show you."

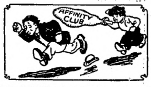
Stepping before 50 or 60 men, all resplendent in new white collars, Mr. Hunt said to a man whose collar plainly was too tight and who was proud of his distress:

"Come here, Frank. Tell us just what you think and what the men are saying about the president's visit."

"We don't know what to say," said the man. "It's just knocked us clean out. The boys are clean crazy over it. Why, we never thought that the likes of the president cared nothing about us here.

"We're all Democrats, but here Mister Taft comes around and calls us boys and tells us we is as good as anybody. Say, the boys are going to go some now. Wish I could get one day's work and I'd get a necktie."

Affinity Trust at Missouri College



ST. LOUIS.—If you visit Columbia and see a man wearing a hunted look, dodging at the mere sight of a girl, don't put him down as a misanthrope, or a football hero trying to escape flattery, or a bashful professor. He may be only side-stepping his self-appointed affinity.

For the University of Missouri, leader in football and things intellectual, has an affinity club in good working order. It is composed of half a dozen young women who room at one of the popular boarding houses near the campus. Of course, the affinity idea itself is old and can't begin to compare with Uncle Joe Cannon as a space-getter in the newspapers. But the young women of the Affinity club have added several brand-new wrinkles to the idea.

Each member of the club, as a requisite of membership, has selected an affinity and has told his name to the other girls. The rules of the organization requires that she shall have had only the most distant speaking acquaintance with the Fortunate One—or the Victim, depending on the point of view. The choice is final; the rules prohibit changing affinities. Having made her choice, the young woman strives to obtain some marked recognition from her affinity. The penalty for failure is a "tubbing."

The open season for the affinities closed at Christmas. If before that time any member of the club did not succeed in having her affinity pay her some "special attention," she was to take a "tubbing" in the presence of the members who have "made good." And the water wasn't to be warm, either.

"Marked attention," as defined by the club, means an invitation to dance or to go to the theater or a request to call. A stroll on the campus wouldn't do.

Telephone Girl Scores Her Own Sex

GIVE ME THE MANAGER
KNOCK

NEW YORK.—"Yes, I know they say that women have more patience than men, but that's just another of those 'they says,'" remarked a telephone girl on day duty at one of the uptown exchanges in an expansive half hour. "If women are more patient than men they certainly don't show it when they use the telephone.

"When some women give the number they want they expect to get their party instanter, or quicker, and if they don't they immediately become catty about it.

"The most nonsensical accusation that women are forever making against exchange girls is that the girls are eavesdropping on their phone conversations. Such a thing of course is perfectly impossible, for the very simple reason that a girl working at a board hasn't one instant of time to do anything like that.

"'Give me the manager,' a woman said to me over the phone a while ago, before she had asked for the number.

"'Do you wish to make a complaint?' I asked her.

"'I wish,' she replied in a severe tone, 'to have a very private conversation with my lawyer, and I want to talk with the manager first to ascertain if he will assure me that my conversation will not be listened to.'

"Oh, You Kid!" Ditty Breaks Up Church

"I LOVE MY GOD—BUT OH YOU !!! KID"
REVIVAL MEETING

CHICAGO.—"Oh, you kid!" the stale ditty of the five-cent theaters and the vaudeville houses, was hashed into a sacred anthem in Geneva several nights ago with disastrous results to a prayer meeting at one of the churches.

Since then the pastor and the deacons have been searching for the irreverent member of the choir who annexed the phrase to the hymn with a lead pencil. With much indignation they asserted that he is a fit subject for conversion—of a muscular kind.

The quotation made its fatal entrance into the prayer meeting during a solo that was rendered by a soprano during the hush which followed a solemn exhortation by the preacher. The services had been fervent. The pastor had preached a stirring little sermon and 10 to 12 of the laymen had given their testimony. From the sober looks of several young men and women on the back benches it looked as if converts were soon to be gathered in, when the spell and spirit of the meeting were broken by the words of the frivolous song.

The pastor had closed his exordium and had announced the solo. The young woman lifted her voice in song. She put so much fervor into the music itself that she followed the words blindly and sang the anthem exactly as it had been revised by a joker.

"I love my God," sang the soprano in swelling note.

"I love my God," the singer repeated, putting on the crescendo for a climax, "I love my God, but, oh, you kid!"

The choir and congregation went into hysterics, the prospective converts gasped and then guffawed, and before order could be restored the shocked and scandalized pastor dismissed the meeting without waiting for the benediction.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN

DEBT ABROAD.

The people of the United States may view with placidity their financial debt to Europe, even though that obligation is estimated at present at the prodigious total of $400,000,000. There is nothing novel or startling about this condition. It is not abnormal, says the Washington Herald. It is possible to view with complacency the estimate that an additional $100,000,000 is carried out of this country every year by tourists and expended abroad. This is true, even in face of the fact that for months the trade balance has shown an increase of imports, both luxuries and necessities, which may be regarded as a symptom of increased domestic trade. It must be observed that the gold production of the United States equals its currency demand. This is true of no European country. Moreover, there is a surplus of silver output. Thus this country is slightly ahead in the source of the precious metals. It is not necessary for the United States to buy gold to pay its debts. This remains a fact, despite the interest payments upon our securities in the hands of foreign investors and the premiums upon foreign insurance policies. It is the American farmer who most contributes to the squaring of this account. Europe demands all the cotton, corn and wheat that this country can spare from its own consumers, and this year the prices of those staples are high. Thus in international balances, it is always necessary to reckon with those primary sources of wealth, the farm and the mine.

Count Zeppelin was quoted the other day as expressing the belief that the time when it would be possible to cross the ocean in airships was near at hand. He was represented as saying that carrying passengers and freight in this manner undoubtedly would be practical. And here comes an American scientist who completely out-Zeppelins Zeppelin. Prof. Thaddeus C. Lowe, who is at the head of the famous Mount Lowe observatory, near Pasadena, Cal., is convinced that it is feasible to circle the globe in a dirigible balloon without having to stop to replenish fuel or other supplies. His faith is so great that he is constructing a machine in which it is proposed to attempt this feat.

A French firm ranking as the most extensive of its kind in the world announces the intention of moving its plant, or a very large part thereof, to Paterson, N. J., where the business of dyeing and manufacturing silks will be continued. It is not so many years ago since the idea of producing good silks in the United States was ridiculed as utterly chimerical. To-day American silks rank well alongside the best imported goods, and now noted silkmakers are bringing their establishments here from other lands. Protection did it, and will do abundantly for any nation which applies the principle understandingly.

A high school on Long Island has issued an edict against hair puffs and cosmetics. With regard to the former something desperate needs to be done, as at the present rate of puff decoration, the average woman's head threatens to blot out the landscape, and it is necessary to attack the evil with the growing generation if a race of top-heavy women are not to afflict the eye of beauty-loving mankind.

A New Jersey teacher has just started for Europe to collect a hundred-odd millions belonging to the estate of Sir Francis Drake. If she succeeds, it will give a fresh impetus to the overworked but hitherto unprofitable "English-claim" industry, which, oddly enough, has fixed its focus on English landed estates when castles in Spain are so much better adapted for the purpose.

The fact that the necessities of life have increased in price 56 per cent. in the last 13 years doesn't worry the farmer. The city man may have pleasures that are denied to him, but when it comes to a table groaning with good things the countryman is the real epicure.

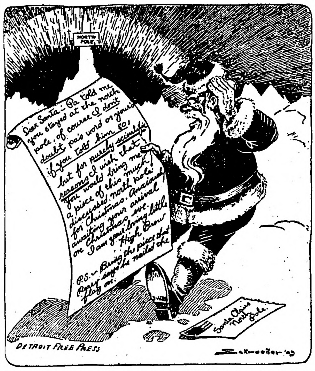
It seems to be fairly certain that a general parliamentary election is at hand in England. In all probability the contest will come at the beginning of the year, and chances favor an exceedingly active campaign.

A college president says that airships will replace automobiles. Then instead of the speed maniacs running over the general public they will be falling down on their heads.

The season for hunting has opened in Maine and the men who value their lives will not take to the woods till the amateur hunters have left them.

Greece will discover in time that mutiny is no advance over the recognized Olympic games.

A NEW JOB FOR "SAINT NICK."



FIRE IN INSANE HOSPITAL

ANNEX TO CENTRAL ASYLUM AT JACKSONVILLE BURNS.

Hundred Patients Scantily Clad Escape During Excitement—Fear Some Are Burned to Death.

Jacksonville, Ill.—A hundred or more scantily clad lunatics roamed the country after being liberated from imprisonment by a fire which destroyed the north wing of the Northern Hospital for the Insane Tuesday

Several firemen were injured by falling walls in the fight to prevent the blaze from spreading to the main part of the building.

Nearly 1,500 insane men and women were liberated, but the quick work of the guards prevented the majority of them from fleeing beyond the limits of the asylum.

Wild panic followed the breaking out of the blaze in the north wing. Hundreds of helpless inmates, screaming and struggling at the windows and doors, fought fiercely with the guards, who tried to conduct an orderly retreat to other parts of the asylum.

Many escaped in the first throes of the panic. Their clothing, such as they had on, was torn off in the struggling mass of humanity in the corridors, and of those who escaped nearly all are roaming about in thin night clothing, while some are practically naked. Posses of officers and citizens are searching for the fugitives.

The fire burned until after midnight before it was under control and danger to the hundreds of inmates in the other wings minimized.

BANKER'S WIFE IS JAILED

Mrs. Edith L. Allen and Her Sister Are Charged with Concealing Property.

Madison, Wis. — Mrs. Edith L. Allen, wife of Philip Allen, Jr., who wrecked the First National bank of Mineral Point, Mrs. Allen's sister, Miss Addie Jackson, stenographer and bookkeeper of the Redford Sash and Door Company of Chicago, and their brother-in-law, Guy Roe of Winona, Minn., president of the Union Fiber Company of that city, were arrested on complaint of United States District Attorney Gordon, charging them with conspiring to conceal property turned over to them by Allen since he was declared an involuntary bankrupt on November 26.

The defendants were arraigned before Commissioner Blake, pleaded not guilty and were bound over for their preliminary hearing on January 4. Unable to furnish bail of $5,000 each they were committed to jail.

INDICT MORE SUGAR MEN

Federal Grand Jury Bring In Number Indictments Against Arbuckle Employes.

New York.—The federal grand jury which is investigating the sugar frauds Monday handed down a number of new indictments directed against former employes of the Arbuckle Company.

Bench warrants have been issued and as soon as the men are arrested the names will be made public. It is stated that in the case of the frauds in the Arbuckle refinery there was no manipulation of the scales, the method employed there being simple bribery of government weighers to have them report short weights.

Jumps to Death in Subway.

New York.—While the Grand Central station in the subway was crowded with Christmas shoppers, Abrahar Fineman, a clothing manufactur Thursday leaped from the platforn in front of an express train and was ground to death under the wheels.

New Hungarian Premier Named.

Budapesth.—Emperor-Kin g Francis Joseph Thursday appointe d Dr. Ladislau von Lukacs, former minister of finance, Hungarian prer

STRIKE SETTLEMENT NEAR

Railroad Officials and Representatives of Switchmen Confer with View of Compromising.

St. Paul, Minn.—As the result of two conferences in the office of G. T. Slade, third vice-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, which were attended by that official, General Manager J. M. Gruber of the Great Northern, R. W. Wheelock, secretary to Gov. Eberhart, and the ten officials representing the railroad section of the American Federation of Labor, the chances for a settlement of the switchmen's strike in the northwest are brighter now than at any time since the men went out three weeks ago.

Vice-President Slade and R. B. Perham, chairman of the railway council, announced after the session that both sides had agreed to make no statement for publication. Mr. Perham stated, however, that the conferees will meet again Thursday, and until that time conditions will remain the same so far as the strikers are concerned.

It is believed here that some kind of a compromise has been agreed upon between the strikers and the railroad officials.

GUARDS PROTECT A NEGRO

Armed Men Still Surround Belleville Jail to Prevent Attack on Alleged Slayer of Motorman.

Belleville, Ill.—Sheriff Cashel continued to maintain his armed guard at the Belleville jail, where Will Clark, the negro charged with with slaying Motorman E. V. Goudey, is being held.

The finding of the coroner's jury that "circumstantial evidence points to William Clark, a negro, as the murderer of Motorman Goudey," was received by citizens without comment. Blood-stained trousers were identified as having been worn by Clark.

WALSH GETS BRIEF STAY

Convicted Banker Obtains Temporary Respite by Supreme Court's Order of Delay.

Washington. — John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker over whom a sentence of five years' imprisonment is hanging, will be able at least to eat his Christmas turkey at home.

The formal presentation to the supreme court of the United States of his petition for a writ of certiorari insures that result if nothing more.

TO REPORT WATERWAY BILL

Chairman of House Committee Says Measure Carrying More Than $30,000,000 Will Be Reported.

Washington. — "We will report a general river and harbor bill about the first of February," said Chairman Alexander of the house committee on rivers and harbors.

"How much is it likely to carry From $30,000,000 upward?" he was asked.

"It will be much more than that. It will be a reasonably large sum."

CHERRY VERDICT PUT OFF

Inquest Over Victims of St. Paul Mine Disaster Is Postponed Until January 4.

Cherry, Ill.—T he coroner's inquest into the St. P al mine disaster of November 13 w as postponed until January 4.

The lo ng delay in reopening the mine sh afts has made the miners restless.

Taft Attends High Mass.

Washington.—President Taft, accompanied by practically all of the members of his cabinet, attended the solemn high mass of requiem held at St. Matthew's Catholic church Thursday for the repose on the soul of King Leopold of Belgium.

Pays $40,000 for Soup Tureens.

New York.—Including commissions and other incidental expenses, J. Pierpont Morgan recently paid $40,000,000 for two soup tureens which he obtained in Paris.

ASSASSINS AT WORK

HIGH OFFICIALS IN THREE COUNTRIES ARE VICTIMS OF "REDS."

PREMIER STABBED IN SEOUL

Bomb and Knife Are Used by Assailants in a Remarkable Series of Political Acts of Violence—Widespread Plot Is Seen.

Seoul, Korea.—Yie Chamm Yong, a Korean, Wednesday stabbed and fatally wounded Premier Yi, the head of the Korean cabinet.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a youth of about 20 years and is believed to be a member of a political secret society.

The premier was removed to the hospital, where it was said he was dying.

Premier Yi was formerly minister of education in the Korean cabinet. He became prime minister in May, 1907, when a reconstruction of the cabinet followed a five-hour audience that Marquis Ito, the Japanese resident, had with the emperor. Yi was regarded as a firm and competent officer, but his efforts to carry out the policy of the new administration met with continual and determined opposition from his political adversaries.

The assailant was a young Christian, who was for many years a resident of the United States. The premier was riding in his jinrikisha when the assailant came up with a long kitchen knife in his hand. He drove this twice into the abdomen of the premier and once into the latter's lung.

The assassin then turned on the premier's jinrikisha man, whom he stabbed and instantly killed.

St. Petersburg.—Col. Karpoff, chief of the secret police of St. Petersburg, was assassinated Wednesday. He had been enticed to a modest apartment in a remote street of the Viborg district and there was blown to pieces by a bomb, exploded, supposedly, by his host, one Michael Vosskressensky, who had leased the rooms for a few days.

The murderer rushed into the street following the explosion and was captured. An assistant of Karpoff's who had accompanied him, was severely injured.

Karpoff was appointed from Baku, where he had been chief of the secret police. There have been several convictions of bombmakers recently.

Bombay, British India. — Arthur Mason Tippetts Jackson, chief magistrate of Nasik, in the presidency of Bombay, was assassinated Wednesday by a native while attending a theatrical performance.

The motive for the murder is supposed to have been a wish for revenge upon the magistrate, who had recently sentenced a criminal to life imprisonment.

Washington.—An official dispatch received by the state department from Bucharest said that the prime minister of Roumania had been shot and seriously wounded by a Roumania anarchist.

600 ARE KILLED IN BATTLE

Gen. Estrada Scores a Complete Victory Over Zelayan Forces—Two Americans Are Killed.

Bluefields, Nicaragua.—Gen. Estrada Wednesday won a complete victory over the government troops at Rama. A total of 00 men of both armies was killed or wounded. Nineteen hundred of Zelaya's men have surrendered, including Gen. Gonzales, who was in command. Two Americans are reported killed.

The fighting occurred outside the city limits. The wounded are being brought here. Commander Shipley has landed surgeons from the Des Moines to care for them.

Estrada has captured Rocreo, Gen. Vasquez' strongest position, and he has been victorious all along the line, which stretches for a distance of eight miles.

The casualties on the government side were high, the greatest execution being done at Rocreo, which the revolutionists finally took by assault. Tatumbia, a short distance from Rocreo, was captured by Gen. Mena after a bloody fight.

Warriner Gets Six Years.

Cincinnati.—"I'm free for the first time in ten years," said Charles L. Warriner, the defaulting treasurer of the Big Four, who was Wednesday sentenced to six years at hard labor in the state penitentiary. Warriner had pleaded guilty to embezzlement by prearrangement between the county prosecutor and his attorneys.

Senator McLaurin Is Dead.

Jackson, Miss.—United States Senator A. J. McLaurin died suddenly Wednesday night at his home in Brandon. Death was due to an attack of heart failure. When the fatal stroke came upon him Senator McLaurin was seated in a rocking chair in front of the fireplace in his library.

Shoots Sister and Kills Himself.

New York.—His sister's persistent refusal to give him money so angered Abraham Bennett, Jr., of Brooklyn that he shot her down in the hallway of their home Thursday, probably fatally injuring her, and then shot and killed himself.

Beaten and Driven by White Caps.

Petersburg, Ind. — White caps dragged Lafe Dedman from his home Wednesday night, near Winslow, beat him with switches and pickets and ordered him to leave the neighborhood.

BARONESS LEAVES BELGIUM

LEOPOLD'S QUEEN TAKES TRAIN FOR FRANCE.

Accepts Government's Hint That Expulsion Awaited Her Unless She Voluntarily Departed.

Brussels. — Baroness Vaughan whom Leopold made his queen in fact, if not in name, quietly left Belgium, accepting the hint of the government that if she did not depart voluntarily she would be expelled from the country.

The baroness packed up those magnificent furnishings of her chateau which were the personal gifts of King Leopold and forwarded them across the frontier. She herself took a train for France.

Prince Albert's happy plan to reunite the exiled and separated family was fulfilled. As Baroness Vaughan passed out forever from Belgian life, Princess Louise triumphantly entered the city and was officially greeted at the station and acclaimed by the people. She was conducted with royal honors to the Chateau Belvedere, which henceforth will be her official home.

A vast crowd viewed the body of the late king. Many of the people who came in from the provinces were incensed that the gates were closed at three o'clock and they tried to force an entrance. In the panic people were trodden on, garments were torn and women fainted. Quite a number were injured. Finally the palace was reopened and the visitors were allowed to file past the catafalque.

Brussels. — The body of Leopold II., king of the Belgians, was placed in the royal burial vault in the Church of St. Marc at Laeken, the suburban residence of the royal family. Near it rests the remains of his queen, Marie Henriette; the Princess Josephine and the young duke of Brabant.

The funeral and burial were conducted with all the pomp and ceremony of which the state was capable, despite the wish expressed by the monarch in his will that the obsequies should be of the simplest.

EXPLOSION KILLS SEVEN

Gas Is Set Off by Lamps of Miners in Illinois Coal Mine.

Herrin, Ill.—A gas explosion in mine A of the Chicago & Carterville Coal Company in this city Thursday killed seven men, among them the civil engineer and his helpers.

It is supposed that the explosion was caused by the surveyor and his party walking into an old worked-out room which had gas and which was set off by the lamps they carried.

Four bodies have been recovered. The gas is still bad in that portion of the mine where the explosion occurred and a crew of men have been working for hours trying to fan back the gas and recover the other bodies.

There were several miners knocked senseless by the explosion, and suffered a narrow escape from death by after-damp, but all will recover.

Wives and relatives of the 300 men and boys employed at the mine made a wild rush to the mouth of the mines and could not be driven away until their husbands and friends were all brought on top.

GIANT SHIP IS LAUNCHED

Battleship Utah, Largest Boat Afloat, Is Christened by Daughter of Gov. Spry.

Philadelphia.—Declared to have no equal afloat as a first-class fighting machine, the battleship Utah, the greatest warship ever built in the United States, was launched from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., Thursday.

As the big hull started to leave the thickly greased ways, Miss Mary Alice Spry of Salt Lake City, daughter of the governor of Utah, raised her arm, and with a swift, hard swing, broke a gayly be-ribboned bottle of champagne against the keel of the great ship and spoke the words that gave the vessel its name.

The Utah is the fifth of the all-big-gun type of battleship for the United States navy to be launched. When completed she will be more powerful than the Delaware and the North Dakota of the Dreadnought class.

THREE CLERKS DIE IN FIRE

London Department Store Burns When Crowded with Christmas Shoppers—Loss $2,500,000.

London.—At least three lives were lost and many persons were seriously hurt in a fire which destroyed the big drapery store of Arding & Hobbs at Clapham, a southwestern quarter of London Monday.

The fire was due, it is believed, to the breaking of an electric light bulb among celluloid articles.

The store, which covered an acre of ground and had five floors and a hundred departments, was crowded with Christmas shoppers.

Expresses Christmas Greetings; Dies.

Kewanee, Ill.—Immediately after wishing his two visiting daughters a Merry Christmas, John W. Tuttle, pioneer of Stark county, fell dead here Thursday of heart disease, aged 77.

Forger Gets Fourteen-Year Sentence.

New Orleans.—John L. Collins, convicted of forging several checks and charged by the police with heading a clever gang of swindlers, was sentenced to 14 years in the state penitentiary.

BUILT UP GREAT BUSINESS

Frederick Mayer Boot and Shoe Company a Monument to German Thrift and Industry.

That the key to real business success is often based on a sound principle, rather than money, is best illustrated by the reproduction of the following biographical sketch of Frederick Mayer, founder of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, reproduced from an issue of the German American National Alliance:

Frederick Mayer, founder of the factories at Milwaukee and Seattle now bearing his name, came to this country from Nierstein, Hessen Darmstadt, in May, 1851, and immediately proceeded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered the employ of R. Suhm as a journeyman shoemaker.

The spirit that prompted him to seek his fortune in the new world was soon responsible for another change, and in 1852, a year later, he embarked in business on his own accord, making boots and shoes to order as only a German apprenticed artisan knows how. Subsequently a stock of goods was carried and a retail business conducted until 1880, when the manufacture of shoes was engaged in at wholesale to the trade.

In 1890 the business was well established, the foundation firmly laid and the policy well determined. From that time on the growth was more rapid. The capacity of the present Mayer factories at Milwaukee and Seattle is 9,000 pair per day, giving employment to an army of people, paying annually over six hundred thousand dollars in wages, and employing sixty-five salesmen who travel 24 states in the interest of Mayer shoes.

Frederick Mayer died on March 16, 1893, after building up a large and successful business. He is succeeded by his sons, George P. Mayer, Fred J. Mayer and Adam J. Mayer, who, by rigidly maintaining the policy of the founder, have succeeded in bringing the business up to its present magnitude, where it stands as a monument of German thrift and industry.

DIDN'T SEE IT THE SAME WAY

Father of Young Missionary Disagreed Violently with Popular Chinese Custom.

The young missionary relighted his cigar.

"In China, father," he said, "I'd have no trouble in selecting a present for you."

"No?" queried the old man.

"No," said the missionary, with a hearty laugh. "The most desirable present to give old folks is a coffin, in China. Ha, ha, ha! And old folks like yourself don't mind it at all. They welcome a coffin as heartily as you'd welcome a box of Havana regalias."

"Humph!" said the father, grimly.

"And if an old Chinaman is ailing," said the young missionary—"if he has your rheumatic complaint, for instance—then he regards a coffin as an especially thoughtful gift. In fact—"

But the missionary's father had suddenly left the room, slamming the door behind him with a certain violence.

SKIN HUMOR 25 YEARS

"Cuticura did wonders for me. For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, so even to my wife, I became an object of dread. At large expense I consulted the most able doctors far and near. Their treatment was of no avail, nor was that of the —— Hospital, during six months' efforts. I suffered on and concluded there was no help for me this side of the grave. Then I heard of some one who had been cured by Cuticura Remedies and thought that a trial could do no harm. In a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. S. P. Keyes, 147 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, '09."

Face Covered with Pimples

"I congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several month but got no results. Wm. J. Sadlier, 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, May 1, 1909."

Friendly Birds.

Most of the birds and mammals have the fear of man in their hearts, and are difficult to approach, but others show no great concern. The Alaskan jays, for instance, are devoted camp followers. "They proved useful as scavengers," says Mr. Osgood, "and cooked oatmeal seemed to attract them even more than raw meat. They many times hopped about the campfire, or perched on the tent poles and ropes. Their harsh chattering was not always pleasant, but was somewhat atoned for by their less frequent soft whistle and their pert and confident ways, so on the whole their presence was welcomed."

When the Sleeper Wakes.

"John!" she exclaimed, jabbing her elbow into his ribs at 2:17 a. m., "did you look at the kitchen door?" And John, who is inner guard, and was just then dreaming over last evening's lodge meeting, sprang up in bed, made the proper sign, and responded: "Worthy ruler, our portals are guarded." Oh, he hit the title right, even if he was asleep.—United Presbyterian.

Take for LaGrippe.

Add to a half-pint of good whiskey, one ounce compound fluid balmwort and two ounces glycerine, shake well and take in tablespoon doses three to six times daily. This will check, prevent and cure colds and lagrippe quicker than anything known. Any druggist can supply it.

A Whisper of Hope.

Knicker — Several thousand shirt waist makers are on strike.

Henpekt—Do you suppose it would do any good for the shirt waist buttoners to strike?

A woman may be as old as she looks, but it makes a difference whether it's before or after she is dressed to go out.

DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL CANADA

THE STORY OF BIG YIELDS OF GRAIN COMES FROM EVERY SECTION.

When the man in the States was told that he could get 160 acres of land in Central Canada—comprising the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—that under cultivation would produce from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, or if seeded to oats the yield would be 40 to 60 bushels, he was skeptical. The same story was told the man who wished to get nearer to existing lines of railway, and was only asked to pay $10 to $12 an acre. But many tried it, some one plan and some another. The man who accepted the 160 acres as a free gift, as a homestead, and was willing to put in the required residence duties of three years has now a farm worth from fifteen to twenty dollars an acre. The man who chose to purchase, and did so, took up his residence just the same. He has land, that, in many cases, is worth twice the money he paid for it. Both have found that the story of splendid yields was verified. They have had crops exceeding that promised; they have seen oats that yielded 100 bushels to the acre, and have grown wheat that averaged 40 and as high as 50 bushels to the acre. Their wheat was not a 57 lb. to the bushel article but 62 and 63 lbs. They have seen within the past year or two trunk lines of railway constructed through their district, and throwing out branch lines to the gates of their farm. They have seen schools established in their neighbourhood and the Government contributing largely to their expense. Churches have been erected, villages have been established, towns have sprung into existence and cities are rapidly springing up, as if the magic hand of some unseen conjurer was at work. But it was not; it was the legitimate offering of the wealth of the field which made all these things come about, naturally, and easy. The prairie that three years ago was merely prairie, a patch of brown, just waiting for the ploughman, is to-day dotted with tilled farms and splendid homes. The line of elevators with their glistening metalled fireproof sides and roofs, indicate the location of the town and the railroad. There is the glow of newness about it all, but the elevator, the splendid store buildings and the comfortable hostelries denote wealth, beyond that of the strength of the man who fashioned and built them but the wealth of the soil, which means that the newness will be followed by a steady growth. The writer recently was a passenger over the Grand Trunk Pacific, the latest factor in this great marvelous field of development. The rapidity with which towns were being built up, the farmsteads occupied, was something even his experienced eye had not looked for. Everywhere along the line of this new transcontinental was the distinguishing mark of progress. There was not a mile of the length of the road from Winnipeg to Edmonton and west that did not bear token of its ability to pay tribute to the revenue of the road. Mention is made of this line, not because it is the last in the field, but because it is one of the best built roads on the Continent and traverses one of the best districts of an excellent country. It is well operated, and already has gone into active service as another means of making it possible to secure more speedily transit from the grain fields to the shipping centres. It had been the intention in this article to have spoken of some of the yields of grain that have made the farmers of Central Canada contented this year, but space will not permit, so that delightful task will be taken up in another issue. In the meantime it would be well for the reader, if he is interested, to put himself in touch with some official of the Canadian Government and get information that might be useful in making a selection for a home in Central Canada, and become one of those who will be instrumental in building up a great country to the north. In doing so, you will be assisting the United States. In a few years' time the United States will be a wheat importer. Canada will supply the wheat and you will be one of the producers.

Compasses in Sleeping Rooms.

It is a curious fact that no Japanese ever sleeps with his head to the north. The reason is that the dead in Japan are always buried with their heads in that direction. Consequently, in the sleeping rooms of many of the private houses of Japan, not to speak of hotels in larger cities, a diagram of the points of the compass is conspicuously posted on the ceiling for the information of guests.—The Sunday Magazine.

Ship's Figurehead.

Carvings for more than 500 vessels were made by William Southworth, who recently died at Bath. He made a specialty of the carving of figureheads for many years, and some splendid ones were the product of his skill. The rise of commercialism has blotted out the poetic significance of the figurehead and few figureheads are seen nowadays.—Kennebec Journal.

One Woman's Good Work.

Mrs. Jeanette Ryder, an American woman who has been doing humane work in Cuba for the last ten years, is said to have done more to suppress bull and cock fighting on the island than any other one person.

When doctors disagree they are apt to make sarcastic remarks about each other that savor of the truth.

FRED W. CARPENTER

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Private Secretary to the President

Carpenter Visits Minnesota.

Washington, D. C.— Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to the president, is taking his first vacation in many years. Mr. Carpenter ever since he has been connected with President Taft has known nothing save work, but, with all his energy he has not forgotten Minnesota and he announced some time ago that he would pay a visit to the old folks, no matter what business might interfere. Accordingly, he has left for Sauk Center, Minn., where he will attend a reunion of the Carpenter family.

KREMER CONVICTED

FORMER ITASCA TREASURER IS CONVICTED OF GRAND LARCENY.

SHORTAGE WILL REACH $100,000

Charged With the Appropriation of County Funds to Own Use—Penalty Is Not to Exceed 10 Years in State Prison.

Grand Rapids—The jury in the case against A. A. Kremer, former county treasurer, brought in a verdict of guilty on the charge of grand larceny for appropriating county funds for his own use.

The defense had not admitted that the late treasurer had taken any funds of the county, but its principle contention was that the accused was suffering from morphine insanity.

The statutory penalty for grand larceny is not to exceed 10 years in state prison.

The trial had lasted all of the past week and most of the time was taken up with expert testimony as to the sanity of the accused. Dr. Arthur Sweeney of St. Paul testified that Kremer was not insane when he examined him Nov. 2. Dr. W. A. Jones of Minneapolis also gave testimony in the case.

Kremer was defended by Senator C. C. McCarey and the prosecution was conducted by Frank Price, county attorney.

The defalcations by Mr. Kremer were discovered early in October and reported to Attorney General George T. Simpson. He transmitted the matter to the public examiner and Deputy M. F. Kain was sent to Grand Rapids to make an examination. He reported that he had found a shortage of $8,000, and that $6,000 had been restored and that he had Kremer arrested and took charge of the office. Governor Eberhart at once suspended him.

When Mr. Kain went into the books further, he found more and more shortages, extending over a period of nearly three years. The latest report was that the shortage would be close to $100,000.

Marwick, Mitchell and company, expert accountants, are working, on the books and although they have not completed their work, it is intimated that the shortage will be even larger than supposed.

A large part of it will be restored and most of the remainder will be paid by the bonding company.

During his first term of office he was bonded by the Metropolitan Surety company, now defunct, and the county may lose some on that account.

KREMER GIVEN FIVE YEARS.

Former Itasca Treasurer to Serve At Hard Labor.

Duluth.—A. A. Kremer, of Grand Rapids, former treasurer of Itasca county, who was found guilty Saturday in district court in that village of grand larceny in the first degree, was sentenced by Judge Stanton to five years at hard labor in the penitentiary at Stillwater. This is a compromise between the minimum and maximum penalty, which is one to ten years.

KELLOGG IS KEEPING MUM.

Government Attorney Refuses to Discuss United States Senatorial Politics.

Frank B. Kellogg, the St. Paul attorney, who won the government's case against Standard Oil, securing the dissolution of that corporation is home after a conference at Washington with Attorney General Wickersham and other government officials relative to the continuation of the Standard Oil prosecution.

Nervious and busy, Mr. Kellogg's mind appeared to be occupied wholly with the preparation of the government side of the case as it shall be demonstrated in the supreme court of the United States on the hearing of the Standard Oil's appeal. Mr. Kellogg refused to discuss politics.

He shied at even a discussion of the political situation in Washington. Relative to the United States senatorship, for which it is generally supposed he will be a candidate against Moses E. Clapp, he was as silent as the tomb.

"I have absolutely nothing to say on the senatorship," was Mr. Kellogg's definite statement. "I am preparing my argument on the Standard Oil case which will be filed in the supreme court Jan. 1. On Jan. 3 we shall move in the supreme court to have the case advanced on the calendar and I have no doubt the arguments will be completed this winter."

RHODES SCHOLAR IS NAMED.

Joseph Tetlie, St. Olaf College, Wins Prize Course.

St. Paul.—Joseph Tetlie of St. Olaf college was awarded the Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford university by the judges who met in Dr. Northrop's office at the university.

The other candidate for the honor was Theodore Buenger of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Tetlie is 21 years old and took the classical course at St. Olaf. He was graduated last year. He will leave for England next October.

The judges who made the award were Presidents Northrop of Minnesota, Bridgman of Hamline, T. M. Hodgman of Macalester, J. N. Kildahl of St. Olaf, Matson of Gustavus Adolphus and Donald J. Cowling of Carleton.

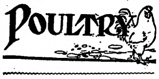
Mr. Tetlie was born in Nebraska. He was star pitcher on the college team for four years. He had an average of 94.48 per cent for his four years' studies. He received a freshman scholarship of free tuition for one year and in 1909 won the Henry Nelson Talla scholarship of $60.

Plainfield.—The farm house of Ed Rozell was burned while the parents were uptown. Two of their children perished in the fire, Ruth, aged fourteen years, and her sister, aged five years.

JUDGE DENOUNCES "MASHERS."

Two Men Fined for Accosting Women on Duluth Street.

Duluth.—Steinar Henson and Claus Erickson, of Duluth, were fined $25 each for accosting women on the street. Judge Windom, before whom the cases were brought in municipal court, urged the police department to go after mashers and fetch them in as fast as possible. "I wish the police would fill the county jail with mashers," exclaimed the judge.



POULTRY NOTES.

Fowls are great drinkers, especially the laying hens.

Do not keep poultry on the same ground year after year.

The best feed is whole corn, plenty of milk and meat scrap.

Generally a hen should not be kept on an egg farm after she is two years old.

Don't let chicks squeeze through slatted coops until their bodies are deformed.

Don't forget that wet and leaky coops do not tend to produce healthy chickens, but early death.

The house should be cleaned and whitewashed in the fall and new straw and filling put in the nests.

Ashes sprinkled in the nests first and two or three moth balls put in the nests will keep lice away.

Give plenty of warm water. A few rusty iron nails kept in the drinking water is good to keep hens healthy.

Kaffir corn and alfalfa hay (chopped) are good for the hens to scratch and pick in winter as they need exercise.

Those hens with the best appetites and the full crops, are usually the best layers, but they should not be permitted to get too fat.

Don't try to force hens to lay by feeding them red pepper or other egg forcers. Their digestive organs are liable to become inflamed.

PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET

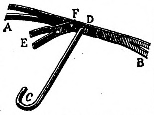
Method of Killing Affects Both Plucking and Quality of the Flesh of a Fowl.

(BY. C. K. GRAHAM.)

The method of killing not only affects the plucking of the fowl, but will to a large degree affect the quality of the flesh.

Chickens should not be chased or excited before killing, as this is thought to have an unfavorable effect on the flavor and texture of the flesh. To avoid this it is well to have a catching hook. The best method of killing is probably by bleeding, and is described as follows:

Hold the head of the bird with the left hand, back of the head up, keeping the hand on the back of the neck to avoid cutting yourself should the knife slip and pass through the top of the head. Take the knife in the right hand, the back of the blade toward your body. Insert the blade in the mouth, keeping the point to the right side of the bird's neck and as near the outer skin as possible until it is well past the neck bone. Then press the edge toward the bone and slowly draw the knife from the mouth, the hand moving from your body, so that the knife appears to pass across the neck. Repeat the process on the left side of the neck. This should cause the bird to bleed freely, but by holding the beak up the blood will remain in the neck, giving you plenty of time to pierce the brain. The latter is located just above the eye and can be easily reached through the upper part of the mouth by using a stiff steel blade, inserted in the mouth with the blade edge up and pointing slightly over the eye. With young birds little trouble is experienced in piercing the brain, but with older birds a very stiff blade is required, as the bones are much harder.



Hook used at Connecticut experiment station to hold birds for plucking—A. B. bar; C.-D, staff; E-F, arm.

When the point of the blade enters the brain, give the knife a quick twist to right or left to widen the aperture. If the brain has been reached the bird will attempt to squawk or will give a nervous jerk as the blade touches the spot, and this touching the brain or nerves not only loosens the feathers of the bird for dry plucking, but will greatly improve the appearance of scalded stock.

A weight which may consist of an old tomato can half filled with stones and cement is immediately attached by means of a wire hook to the lower mandible of the bird. Then by grasping the wings close to the back the bird will not be able to flutter, and can be easily and rapidly plucked. This, of course, should always be done while the bird is bleeding. The can catches the blood, and by hanging the bird over a barrel the feathers may easily be saved.

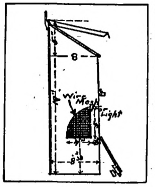
Since there is considerable difficulty in scalding birds properly and it is often improperly done, dealers usually pay a little more for dry-plucked birds.

The breast should be plucked first, starting near the crop. After the breast the thighs, then the back near the base of the tail, and last the wings. As soon as the feathers have been removed the wings should be twisted over the back and the bird taken from the hooks and the feet washed, after which the thighs and legs should be pressed to the body either by placing a brick on the bird's breast or by tying the body, the object of this being to give the bird a plump or blocky appearance.

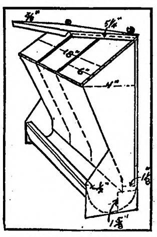
CORNELL FOWL FEED HOPPER

Illustrations Showing Devices Invented at Eastern Experiment Station—How They Are Made.

The accompanying cuts illustrate the feed and grit hoppers invented by Prof. James E. Rice and Rolla C. Lowry of the Cornell Experiment station, at Ithaca, N. Y. These cuts were made after those in Cornell Bulletin 248, which is now out of print, says Rural New Yorker. The feed hopper is made of No. 26 galvanized iron, and will hold about 60 pounds of meal or 100 pounds of grain. The back is made rounding near the bottom, so that the feed is forced downward without clogging. The openings are high enough to prevent waste of the feed, and cause the fowls to reach down for it. The door can be closed at will, thus preventing the fowls from overfeeding, and making the hopper rat-proof. The wire mesh at either end is for the purpose of affording light. The hopper is divided into three compartments for different kinds of feed if desired. It should be hung up by the hooks so that the bottom is about five inches above the floor. A platform should be made directly underneath, and extending about six inches, for the fowls to stand on while feeding. This prevents litter from being scratched into the hopper, while the sloping cover prevents roosting upon it. The total cost of construction is about $4.



End View of Hopper.



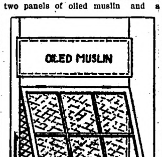
Force Feed Grit Hopper.

The grit hopper is made of the same material. Wire is hemmed in about the edges of all openings for strength and protection. The grit hopper is divided into three compartments for grit, shell and charcoal respectively. The rounded back forces the material down without clogging. The cost is about $1. The grit hopper can be enlarged considerably and used for a feed hopper very successfully.

VENTILATING POULTRY HOUSE

Door Frame with Two Panels of Oiled Muslin and Hinged Window Protected by Screen.

Nothing is more essential for the good health of poultry than proper ventilation. The accompanying illustration gives a good method. The door of the house consists of a frame with two panels of oiled muslin and a hinged window protected by wire screen. It can thus be adjusted for any kind of weather. Any convenient size can be made.



Ventilating Door Open.

Early Hatched Pullet Best.

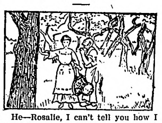
The early hatched pullet is the paying one. Don't let the huckster pick out the best of your early chickens for his wagons.

FAMILY COUGH SYRUP

Cures Any Cough in Five Hours.
NEW PRESCRIPTION HERE.

Here is given the most effective cough prescription known to the medical world. It is a mild laxative, too, and this is what a body needs when suffering with cough and cold on the lungs. A cough or cold indicates poisons in the system, causing inflammation and congestion. Nearly all cough syrups relieve, but make the trouble worse by their constipating effects. This prescription not only relieves quickly, but it cures any cough that is curable. Get one-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Mix in a bottle. Take for acute cough or bronchitis twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times daily. Give children less according to age. A few hours' treatment will cure and heal the throat and lungs of all but consumptives. Cut this out and give it to some friend who may need it to be saved from an early death by consumption.

AT FIRST SIGHT.



He—Rosalie, I can't tell you how I worship your almond eyes, your velvet cheeks, like peaches, and your cherry lips!

Rosalie—I suppose you are the new gardener.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hubby Was Too Willing.

In the midst of her tears over a late disagreement she announced that she would take a trip of three weeks in the country for a rest from his abuse.

Hooray! Hooray!

He hurried to the station, bought tickets, hurried back home, pulled off his coat, plunged into the cellar, lugged out her trunks and commenced to pack.

Lying on a couch, she watched him through her tears with great curiosity. From time to time, in reply to many questions, she advised him what articles would be useful in the country, and they were eagerly included.

Perspiring and exhausted after some hours of preparatory detail for her departure, he sank into a chair and said:

"Everything is ready now. You have abundant time to catch your train."

"I have decided," she said, softly, "not to go."

Ready with Explanation.

A rector of Eltham once gave out the words: "Who art thou?" and, as he paused for a moment, an officer in uniform, who had just entered the church, suddenly halted, and taking the question as personal, promptly replied: "Sir, I am the recuiting officer of the Sixteenth Foot, and, having my wife and daughter with me, should be glad to make the acquaintance of the clergy and gentry of the neighborhood."

Salesmen—Best Commission Offer on Earth. New—all retailers—samples, coat pocket. "Boston," Dept. C 1, Iowa City, Iowa.

Some people's morals are like their best clothes—only worn on extraordinary occasions.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The more talk it takes to run things the slower they move.

BREAK UP THAT COUGH
with Allen's Lung Balsam, the popular family remedy. It cures where other remedies fail. All dealers. 25c, 50c, $1.00 bottles.

One man's hobby may be another man's nightmare.

Dr. Pierce's pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Gossips multiply everything they hear by two.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs & Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies when required are to assist nature, and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA
FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
ONE SIZE ONLY—REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Happy Newyears to all our readers One and all

The appointment of A. B. Toupin for Register of the United States land office at Crookston was confirmed by the senate last week and he will go into the office next week.

There is a gigantic plan on foot to advertise Red Lake county, says The Red Lake Falls Gazette, by D M Cole, representing the land department of three railroad companies. Well this county certainly deserves it.

The Thief River Falls News seems to be in haste to fly to the defense of senator Hanson, and he will need some pretty good defending if he again becomes a candidate for a member of the legislature from this district. We don't care to discuss the question at this time, but if Mr. Hanson looms up as a candidate next year we will place some of his legislative record before our readers. In the meantime, why should he be defended by Thief River Falls? What about that state Normal school deal? And that county seat removel law? They are sleeping in the pigeon hole at St. Paul. Company for our bridge bill. There they lay as monuments to the stupidity of our representative and Mr. Eastman says they should be reelected. All right, put them up; elect them, if you can, for we certainly can stand it if Thief River Falls can, for we did not get it in the neck as bad as they did.

The strong movement being made by the farmers of this part of Red Lake county to put in big state ditches will make such an increase in the volum of water in Red Lake River that it will flood thousands of acres of the low medow lands along its banks and make them worthless. But the ditches will be put in and they are about all headed for Red Lake River. If the government does nothing to improve the river the next year there will certainly be heavy losses from floods, as the river can not take care of all the water that will be rushed into it by the big ditches after a heavy rain.

When the President Lost His Hat.

The Crystal palace exhibition opened at New York July 15, 1853, was the first affair of this kind in the country for which foreign exhibits were solicited. The "big show" began with a procession, in which President Franklin Pierce, mounted, was a conspicuous feature. The hero of the day rode a mettlesome steed, and while proceeding up Wall street the presidential headgear, a new silk hat of the prevalent style, was incontinently tumbled to the pavement. Another horse recklessly stepped upon the unfortunate tile, crushing it out of the semblance to itself, besmearing it with mud—real Wall street mud. What was left of the misshapen and bedaubed hat was worn by the president, to the great amusement of the spectators, until a substitute could be secured.

A Witty Retort.

One day while dining with the secretary of the admiralty William IV., then heir presumptive to the British crown, said: "When I am king, sir, you shall not be the secretary of the admiralty, I promise you. What do you say to that, eh?"

"All I can respond in such case," returned the witty official, "is, 'God save the king!'"—St. Louis Republic.

Fido's Tail a Mystery.

Little Willie was tugging at Fido's tail.

"What are you trying to do with the dog?" asked the child's father.

"I fink his tail is coming off."

"Oh, no, Willie. That's impossible. What makes you think so?"

"'Cause Fido's tail is so loose that [illegible]—New York Press.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, S. S.
District Court,
14th, Judicial District.
Bessie Engman, ———Plaintiff.
Vs
Axel Engman, ———Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To the obove named defendant.

You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in above entitled action, which said complaint is on file with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

12, 17-9,—1, 21,-10.

The Story of a Turtle's Meal.

A butterfly hunter tells the following story of swamp life:

"In the water right between my feet was a spotted turtle that had just captured an appetizing but by no means dainty morsel. This was a terrapin-like bug that was more than a mouthful. His body was already out of sight, but clawlike legs protruded from both sides of that isosceles triangle which a turtle's mouth makes when it is closed and waved a frantic farewell to the passing underwater world. The turtle was a long time in masticating his terrapin, but it was a happy time. His whole body blinked contentedly, and he waved his fore legs with a caressing outpush, a motion exactly like that of a child at the breast. Then he wagged his head solemnly from side to side, as a wise turtle might who feels that such good lunches are put up by fate only for the knowing ones of this watery world, and pushed himself halfway under the roots of a tussock for a nap."

A Daring Argument.

A quick witted and daring lawyer once saved a guilty client from sure conviction on a charge of poisoning. It was proved that the poisoning had been done by means of certain cakes, a portion of which was produced in court. When the counsel for the prisoner had finished his speech he said: "And these, gentlemen of the jury, are some of the alleged poisoned cakes. We declare to you, gentlemen of the jury, that they are not poisoned cakes. They are as harmless cakes as ever were made, and in order, gentlemen of the jury, to show you that these cakes are not poisoned I will eat one of them right here in your presence." And he did eat one. He took good care, however, to leave the room at the earliest opportunity and to make a bee line for an adjoining room, where he had an emetic in readiness and an antidote. But the jury never heard about the emetic or the antidote until the lawyer's client had been acquitted.

What He Saw.

"Do tell me something about Mr. Oldplot's latest play," said the young lady on the bottom stair at the dance "They say the climax at the close of the third act's superb. Won't you describe it to me as you saw it?"

"I will," grimly consented the young man with the split white kid gloves. "The heroine came slowly on and knelt, dagger in hand, behind a clump of pink ribbons. Then the hero emerged from a large bunch of purple flowers, and as soon as she perceived him she fell upon him, stabbed him twice with a handsome hatpin, and he sank back into a beautiful aigret."

"What in the world are you talking about?" exclaimed the fair listener.

"Well," replied the narrator, "you see, the lady in front of me refused to move her hat, and that is just how the scene appeared to me."—London Scraps.

One of Florence's Jokes.

That genial comedian W. J. Florence had a habit of promising a man a fish or some game when he was about starting on a hunting or fishing trip Day after day would pass, and the game would not be forthcoming. But almost every day a letter or telegram would come saying that Florence had not forgotten; that Florence was just about sending the game; that there was no cause for worry, as a fine fish or deer was on its way to the express office. At first this solicitousness would cause courteous letters and telegrams in return. As the delay got longer the victim would get impatient and would finally be literally haunted by huge fishes or deer, "with the compliments of W. J. Florence." Then some fine day, when it was least expected, the fish or deer [illegible] come.

Late Hour Explained.

"What kept you until this late hour?" asked the husband of his suffragette wife.

"Well, my dear," she answered meekly, "you see it took us an hour to greet one another, the meeting lasted thirty minutes, and the rest of the time was spent in saying goodby."—Detroit Free Press.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 10 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 6th, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Daniel Reierson, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 15 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 896, Serial No 04390 for N.W. ¼ Section 35 Township 159 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 11th day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben K. Fristo, Tallak S. Dale, Tobias Olson, Andrew Ellingson, all of Highlanding Minnesota.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th 1909.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 14th 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis T. [illegible], of Plummer Minn., who on October 14th 1904 made Homestead entry No. [illegible] Serial No. 04010, for N. E. ¼ Section 17 Township 150 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th. day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John J. Larson, Ed Miller, John P. Johnson, Tom Mandt, all of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 17, 1909.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl August Carlson, of Germantown Minn. who on June 25th. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 285. Serial No 04116 for N. E. ¼ Section 7 Township 154 N. Range 41 W 5th Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 17th. day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter Flo, Haakon Nahlen, August Johnson John Carlson all of Thorhult Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec 17th. 1909

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Andreas Anensen, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 27th, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1183, Serial No. 04482, for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ N.W.¼ Section 6 Township 152 N Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 19th. day of January, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Overvold, of Highlanding Minn. Gunder Asbjernson, of Malone Minn. Elias Montue, of Sunbeam Minn. Andrew Knutson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 17th. 1909

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 13 1909

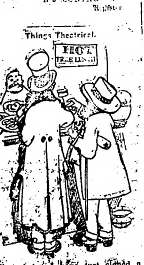
NOTICE is hereby given that Aslak [illegible], of Malone Minnesota who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. [illegible] Serial No. 04251, for N.W. ¼ Section 12 township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota, on the 20th. day January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornson, [illegible] Tanger, [illegible] T. Myrum, Ole Aasland all of Malone Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Things Theatrical.



First Actor—I have just signed a contract for the season at a salary of $500 a week.

Second Actor — That's nothing. I have an offer of $50 a week in real money.

Eskimo Baby Talk.

With the ordinary Eskimo language consisting of such words as igloo, ahwe-li-ah and ka loo-loo-ka one can but wonder what their real baby talk sounds like.—Binghamton Republican.

Enough to Frighten One.

Tommy—Does your papa frighten you when he tries to make you go to sleep? Ethel—Yes; he sings to me!—Yonkers Statesman.

[illegible] Woman

SHOE SIZES.

How the Standard of Measurement Was Established.

It is most difficult for many persons to remember the sizes of their different articles of wearing apparel. Collars, shirts and gloves are easy enough, because in the case of these it is a matter of actual inches. But the hat and shoe numbers are what puzzle most people, to say nothing of the mystery why a No. 11 stocking goes with a No. 8 shoe.

This last puzzle is, however, easily explained. Stockings have always been measured by the inch from heel to toe, but the numbering of shoes was fixed a long time ago by a Frenchman.

The Frenchman permanently fixed the numbers of shoes for all Europe and America. He arbitrarily decided that no human foot could possibly be smaller than three and seven-eighth inches. So, calling this point zero, he allowed one-third of an inch to a size and accordingly built up his scale. It follows therefrom that a man cannot find out the number of his own shoe unless he be an expert arithmetician. Even then he is likely to go wrong, because all the shoe experts allow for the weight of the individual and the build of his foot before they try to determine what size shoe he ought to wear.

As far as women's shoes are concerned the problem is still more difficult, because many of the manufacturers instead of keeping to the regular scale have marked down their numbers one or two sizes in order to capture easily flattered customers. For this reason most dealers ask out of town customers to send an old shoe with their orders.

The system of measuring hats is much simpler. Any man can tell what size he wears simply by adding the width and length of the inner brim and then dividing by two. Orders can also be sent to the shopkeeper by stating the circumference of the head.—Boston Globe.

BURNED PAPER MONEY.

Source of Great Profit to the Government and Banks.

At the redemption windows of the treasury and of the subtreasuries of the country any silver coin that has not been mutilated willfully and which still is recognizable as from the mints of the United States will be redeemed at face value, this in spite of the fact that the silver in the worn coin may not be worth half its face value. As to gold coin, the government stands only a small portion of the loss from abrasion; but, according to weight, these worn gold coins always are redeemable.

In the case of the paper currency two-fifths of a note must be presented if it shall be redeemed or a new note issued, and, no matter what the evidence may be as to total destruction of this paper currency, the government regards it as the holder's individual loss with which it is no further concerned. Fire may melt $1,000 worth of silver coins and it is worth its metal value. It may melt $1,000 in gold coins and the mint will pay $1,000 in new twenty dollar gold pieces for the mass. But the ashes of $1,000 in paper currency is without value.

In the thousands of fires over the country every year involving office buildings, factories, business houses and family residences an untold total of legal tender notes of all kinds are destroyed. Every piece of such paper lost is loss to the holder and gain to the government or to a national bank. If is a promissory note hopelessly lost to the holder. It is even more, for in many cases an individual man might redeem his debt obligation if he were assured by the holder of it that the piece of paper to which he had signed his name had been destroyed by accident and by no chance could turn up again against him.—Chicago Tribune.

Pope as a Witness.

Pope, like Garrick, made but a poor figure in the witness box. He was cited to appear in defense of Bishop Atterbury when that prelate was tried for high treason in the house of lords in 1723. "I never could speak in public," he told Spence afterward, "and I don't believe that if it was a set thing I could give an account of any story to twelve friends together, though I could tell it to any three of them with a great deal of pleasure. When I was to appear for the bishop of Rochester in his trial, though I had but ten words to say and that on a plain point (how the bishop spent his time when I was with him at Bromley), I made two or three blunders in it and that notwithstanding the first row of lords (which was all I could see) were mostly of my acquaintance."—London Standard.

The Lost Company.

"Hungry, I suppose?" said the sharp faced woman as she opened the door just a little bit.

"Why, no," answered the ragged wayfarer. "I've clean forgot how to be hungry. But I'm out and out lonely."

"Lonely!"

"Yes. You see, I hain't had nothing to eat for so long that I've got so thin I can't cast no shadder, and you ain't no idea what company a man's shadder is to him while he is travelin' along the road."

Considerate.

Muggins is not handsome, and he knows it. When his first baby was born he asked, "Does it look like me?"

Of course they replied in the affirmative.

"Well," said he, with a sigh, "break it to my wife gently."—London Tit-Bits.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U.S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm G. Hunt, p. m.

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Intercollegiate.

"Not that I love Smith less, but that I love Bryn Mawr," said the junior as he invited a Philadelphia girl to the prom.—Amherst Four Leaf Clover.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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Merchants State Bank,

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C. L. Hansen......Pesident.
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B. E. Burkee..........Cashier.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects.

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.
DR. MILES' Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Our fine winter weather still continues.

Mr. and Mrs Henry Arndt will give a Newyears dinner to-morrow.

Ray Arndt returned home last Friday from Duluth on a holliday visit.

Miss Olive Cunningham slightly frosted her arms and feet on Wednesday, while going from Mr Clarks to Highlanding.

There will be a big ball at the Kolskie hall in Deer Park on Saturday evening January 8th. All are invited

Peat Gustafson, of Radner has bought the Thor Lande farm and now has more range for the large herd of cows which he has.

Nels Ofte, of Kratka was transacting business here today. He is to have an auction sale of his horses and farm impliments on Jan. 15th.

Eden Davis drove down to Thief River Falls Monday to take Mr. Ness and family and Miss Skeie to the train, who left for her home at St. Hilaire.

There will be a basket social at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening January 15th, for the bennifit of the Kratka school libriary. All are invited to come.

FOR Sale: Nice dry poles, piled up, at $1.00, a load. Also dry cord wood, at $2 00 per cord.

Yours for wood, Otto R. Stucy
Hilda post office.

Mr. and Mrs. George Singer, made an Xmas visit with Stephen Singer at Kratka, and took in the Christmas tree intertainment Saturday evening, returning home Sunday.

The share holders of the Highlanding Creamery Association hold their regular anual meeting at Highlanding on Saturday January 8th.. Business of importance to transact. All come.

The farmers that faild to get their threshing done, instead of being unfortunate may be in luck for there has never been a better prospect for a big raise in the price of wheat than there is at this time.

There was a Christmas tree intertainment at the Swanson school house in Deer Park last Friday evening and another one at Kratka on Saturday evening, so old Santa must have been going some the past week.

Alfred Swanson passed by this way yesterday inquiring for the residence of Rev. Mostue, but when we asked him what he wanted of Mr. Mostue he got red in the face and answered:" Oh I just want to see him." But we are watching him and our readers may be sure of getting the news.

The school Christmas tree at Highlanding school house on last Friday evening was largely attended and the scholars gave a very good programme that was highly appreaciated. After the scholars had given their intertainment old Santa appeard with his big pack and distributed his presents, that made the little ones dance with glee.

Mr. and Mrs. Beaudry gave a Christmas dinner on Saturday to a number of invited guests among which ye editor was fortunate enough to be one, of the number. Notwithstanding we are in a new country up here we do sometimes have a good dinner. This year we started on Thanksgiving day, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress, and with Mr. and Mrs. Beaudry Xmas and expect to take New years dinner tomorrow with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt.

Wm. Bruckmann has sold his Clearwater county farm and will invest the money in realestate on the banks of Red Lake River.

Miss Henry returned to her home at Kratka today, after having closed a successful term of school in the Swanson District in Deer Park.

NOTICE OF MONEY FOR PAYMENT OF SCHOOL ORDERS.

NOTICE, is hereby given that there is money in the treasury of School District No 87, Red Lake County Minnesota, for the payment of school order No. 87, dated November 14th 1908 given to Ida Biorge for $50.00 for teaching school. Also school order No. 61 on above named district, dated January 16th 1909 for the sum of $100 given to Ida Biorge for teaching school.

The holder, or holders of the above discribed orders are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, within 10 days from the date of this notice at which time the interest will be stopped.

Dated this 31st. Day of December 1909

WALTER MCANDRESS,
Treasurer,
Sunbeam Minnesota.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Happy Newyears to all.

This has certainly been a quiete Xmas, but there has been a few Xmas fools haveing a circus at some places.

Mr and Mrs Rolandson visited with Mr and Mrs. Wm. Bruckmann on Sunday.

Mr. Jens Fore and mother left for Fosston to be present at the old home for Xmas.

There was a social dance given at the home of Mr. and Mrs Vetleson, on Monday evening.

Miss Annie Florence returned home last Wednesday for a holiday visit with the home folks.

Theaedore Legvold and his sister Mrs. Jenson spent Christmas with the families of Mr. Oscar and Herman Lillo.

Miss Maggie Short returned home from Plummer to spend the hollidays with the home folks at Lillo.

Mrs. M.J. Lillo and daughter Miss Ida visted with Mrs. Short on Sunday.

Miss Annibell Rolandson visited with Miss Nellie Short on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Hoveland came up from Sletten on Wednesday and left with his family on Saturday.

Herman and Oscar Lillo took a load of houshold goods down to Sletten for G Hoveland.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION,

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ole Overum Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Barbra Overum, Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum and all persons interested in the final account and ditribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for ditribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; THEREFORE YOU AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, on the 26th, day of January 1910, at 5 o'clock P.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, The Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 28th, day of December 1909.

S. A. SWANSON
[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

Their Turn Out.

Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella—Indeed? Ella—Yes; they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Youre For Bneiness.-- SINGCR BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

She Was the Ghost.

"A certain lady and her family," says Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff in his "Diary," "hired a place in Scotland which was haunted by the ghost of a woman who was to be seen constantly at night wandering through the rooms and passages. When the family arrived the lady was much struck with the place and said, 'I must have been here before, for I know this place so well, only there ought to be two rooms here, and there is only one.'

"The agent replied that within a few weeks the owner had caused a partition to be taken down and made the two rooms into one. Still the lady was puzzled at her knowledge of the place till she remembered that it was a house she used to go to in her dreams.

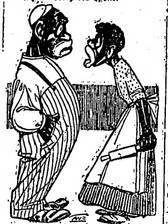
"Well, some time passed, and the agent was up at the house again, when the lady complained that one part of the contract had not been fulfilled. They had hired a house and a ghost for the summer, and no ghost had she seen. The agent replied: 'Of course not, because you are the ghost. We recognized you the moment we saw you.'"

Why They Were Selected.

It has been recorded that General Henry Knox in 1783 was the "greatest" of eleven distinguished officers of the army, weighing 280 pounds. Noah Brooks in his book entitled "Henry Knox" gives the following incident relating to the general's full habit:

With a Captain Sargent he was selected to present the hard case of the starving and naked men at Valley Forge to the attention of a committee of congress. One of the congressmen, wishing to show his wit and sarcasm, said that he had never seen a fatter man than General Knox nor a better dressed man than his associate. Knox managed to keep his temper and remained silent, but his subordinate retorted, "The corps out of respect to congress and themselves have sent as their representatives the only man who had an ounce of superfluous flesh on his body and the only other man who possessed a complete suit of clothes."

Sorry He Spoke.



Mr. Black—Jake Brown's wife am cummin' obeh to trade yo' chickens, an' you'll hab to gib her somefin' to boot. 'Dess gib her somefin' wuthless.

Mrs. Black—Somefin' wuthless? All right. Suppose Ah gibs her yo'?

Quaint Hymns.

For unreality of sentiment in hymns we must go back to the eighteenth century. Here is an instance:

> Ah, lovely appearance of death!
> What sight upon earth is so fair?
> Not all the gay pageants that breathe
> Can with a dead body compare.

It seems strange that death should have been the occasion for a touch of unconscious humor in a hymn. In the collection entitled "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," there was and possibly still is the following verse:

> They do not hear when the great bell
> is ringing overhead;
> They cannot rise and come to church
> With us—for they are dead.

The list of things which "they" are unable to do might be indefinitely extended.—London Chronicle.

Had to Walk.

The intoxicated gentleman stared in a bewildered manner at the sign on the bridge. The sign read, "Loads Must Not Be Taken Across the Bridge Faster Than a Walk."

After giving the sign profound study he observed:

"Don't shee how fellersh wi' loadsh can do better'n a walk nohow."

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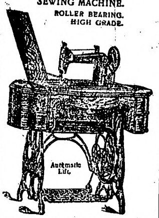
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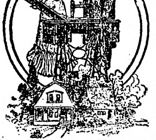

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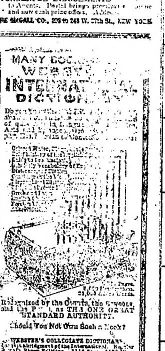

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Wanted a Pattern.

A ragged Irishman was charged in a London court a short time ago with tendering a counterfeit shilling in payment for a penny loaf.

Though forlorn in aspect, he was not destitute of that shrewdness which is characteristic of his countrymen. He stated that he was sent for the loaf by a person at a public house close by, who gave him the coin to pay for it, and that on discovering it was not good he bought the coin for three halfpence.

The Magistrate—How came you to buy the shilling after you had discovered it was a bad one?

The prisoner, with much apparent gravity, replied:

"Sure, then, your honor, I bought it so that if I should happen to have a bad one offered to me I might know it by looking at the one I had with me!"

There was a burst of laughter, and the rogue was dismissed with a caution.

Bright Thought.

"Oh, dear," sighed small Elmer. "I wish I had another pocket!"

"You have several now," rejoined his mother. "Why do you want another?"

"I've looked through all of them for my knife," explained Elmer, "but couldn't find it. If I had another pocket it might be in that."—Chicago News.

A Calamity.

Tammas (to McTavish, whom he has just pulled out of the water)—Man, Donal', ye sud be lookin' happy! Are ye no' thankfu' yer life's saved? McTavish (sourly)—I dinna see nae cause to be thankfu'. The glass o' whisky I had afore I fell intil the water's gotten fair drooned!—London Tit-Bits.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A FIELD AFTER FEATHERED SONGSTERS

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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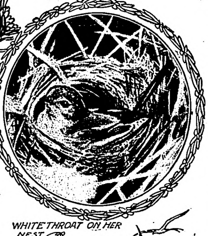


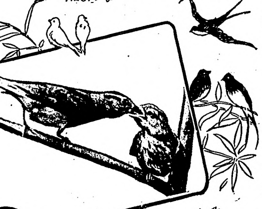
WHITETHROAT ON HER NEST

IT WAS Dr. Theodore S. Palmer, of the government biological survey, the man who stands between the birds of the country and extermination, who invited a sojourning stranger in Washington to leave the city behind him far a few hours to catch a glimpse of the wild, feathered friends which brave the Washington winter. The thought of an intended interview in the north wing of the capitol kept the invited one from an instant acceptance, but the delay ended when the doctor said: "Come! Is not one songbird worth many senators?"

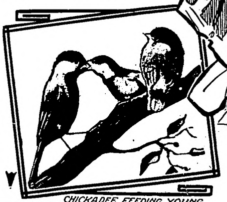
The displeasure of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution must be braved for the next few lines. The host of this day's tramp asked his guest if he preferred to go to the south, there to follow a favorite Virginia hunting trail of George Washington, or go to the north, to follow the bird-searching tracks of Elliot Coues and John Burroughs. The answer was quick enough. "Let's strike the trail of Coues and Burroughs," for while the sojourner knew that the father of his country was first in nearly everything, he never heard that he was first in ornithology.

The tramp lay through the valley of Rock creek. The stream flows through a cleft in the wooded hills and forms one of the chief natural attractions of the zoological park and of the national park which lies beyond. Standing at the edge of a street in a thickly settled part of the city, one looks down deep in a rocky chasm through which tumbles the stream, washing in its course the roots of noble trees. It is as wild as a bit of the Adirondacks' heart and has all the beauty which attaches to the wilderness.

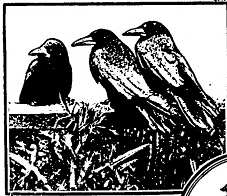
The two hunters of birds—hunters, though neither carried a weapon more deadly than a field glass—went down the winding, snow-covered path close to the edge of the bank of the singing stream. Rock creek sings aloud, but it can't drown the noise of the cawing crows. Corvus claims the capital and the district for his own. Until a few years ago there was a crow roost numbering fully 15,000 birds at Arlington, just over the river. The crows are roosting elsewhere now, but there are just as many of them as ever in the woods and fields along the Potomac. Corvus will not leave the capital. He feels that it is essentially his city, for is not his surname Americanus? The air was full of crows, and higher up, ever soaring, were the great buzzards—the birds to which above all others distance lends enchantment.



SONG SPARROW AND YOUNG



CHICKADEE FEEDING YOUNG



A GRAVE CONSULTATION

The path leads upward from the creek into a bit of wild, rough woodland tangled with smilax, laurel and honeysuckle, all giving a glad greenness to the waste of winter. It was here, where the rocks, the roots and the entangling underbrush make heavy the way, that General Funston took a walk that has as yet been unsung. General Funston came to Washington for a day. He called on President Roosevelt. The president said, "General, will you take a walk with me?" The general borrowed the president's favorite word and said, "Delighted." A carriage drove up to the White House door.

"I thought we were to take a walk, Mr. President," said General Funston.

"The walk will come later, general," answered Mr. Roosevelt.

They drove to the spot on Rock creek where begins the "rough path of riotous nature." They left the carriage and began to walk. The president set the pace. He went over rocks and windfalls, through thicket and through brush, at the gait he took when he led the secret service followers a race through the broad streets of Washington, and the pace was rapid and rough for miles.

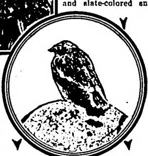
If General Funston had been a sailor instead of a soldier, he would have described his condition on coming to Washington for that visit as "flying light." He had brought only one pair of trousers with him. After the walk with the president was ended the carriage was again pressed into service and General Funston was dropped near his hotel.

The next day he was asked if he had enjoyed his walk with the president.

"Yes, I enjoyed it," he said, "after a fashion; but the next time I go walking with Theodore Roosevelt I'll ride all the way. I had to go into my hotel by the back door and get to my room by means of a freight elevator. I sent a bell boy out to buy me another pair of trousers and there wasn't enough left of the pair I had on to give the ready-made clothing man the size."

The zoological garden of the Smithsonian institution is situated in Rock Creek park. There is nearly everything there that a "zoo" should contain and little need is there of description. One curious bird event, however, marked the visit of the winter morning to the headquarters of the animals. In an outdoor cage were six turkey buzzards, asleep and as contented, apparently, as though they were fed upon their favorite "long-since-dead" dog, instead of fresh meat. Circling just above the buzzards' cage and eyeing them with apparent pity were several of their free brethren. The keepers at the park say that the wild buzzards pay daily visits of curiosity and condolence to their caged kinsmen.

Down again to the creek, and there was a sight for city eyes. A cardinal had come out from the woods and had alighted on a snow bank, his blazing body backed by the drift of white. No sight like that in other seasons, save when a scarlet tanager stops for a moment in springtime to rest in a blossom-burdened hawthorn. In the bushes near the cardinal were white-throats and slate-colored snowbirds, and farther up the creek were nuthatches, Carolina chickadees and tufted titmice.

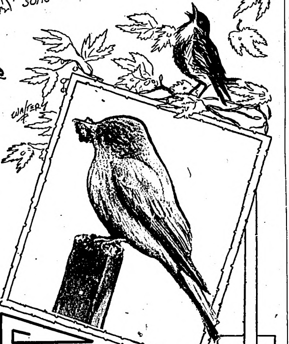


SNOWBIRD

Piney branch tumbles into Rock creek near the dividing line between Smithsonian park and the greater national pleasure ground. An old mill with its neighboring dam and waterfall stands not far away. The place is as beautiful to-day as it was 40 years ago, when John Burroughs haunted it and transmitted its beauties to the written page. Here it was that he had his inspiration for "Spring Notes at the Capital," an inspiration that dwelt in him and showed force and effect when he wrote of other and faraway fields. Burroughs has written of this spot, and it is a daring pen which would seek the ink for further words.

The change from woodland path to paved street is abrupt. A tufted titmouse with a voice as full-throated as in springtime called from an oak, but the note was lost in the rattle of a street car. Two woodland travelers had reached civilization, a fact that was still more impressed upon them when they boarded the street car and found that it was unheated.

Richard Kearton, an English ornithologist and photographer, although lamed badly as a result of an accident when cliff climbing, is engaged to-day in the work of making pictures of birds that make their nests in places inaccessible to any save the most daring men. Mr. Kearton came to Washington before President Roosevelt went out of office and he was entertained at the White House and was led through the woods, the ravines and fields near the capital city by the president of the United States in order that he might get knowledge of American bird life. Since his return to England the English people have paid marked attention to their fellow countryman. They had recognized him as a scientist worthy of consideration prior to the time of his visit to this country, but the attention that the strenuous president of the United States paid to the English bird lover brought to him additional attention and the marked consideration of some people who had been given to ignoring him on the ground that he was a photographer rather than scientist. Mr. Kearton is both a photographer and a scientist and his contribution of his knowledge of English bird life is of immense value to bird students.



In Washington members of the Geographic society, the biological survey, the Audubon society and some thousands of others of Washington residents viewed the Englishman's pictures with an interest that had in it a large percentage of amazement. This Briton has succeeded in going farther with his bird friends than have any other field photographers of whom one man at least knows anything.

President Roosevelt took Mr. Kearton through Rock Creek park and gave him practically his first glimpse of American wild bird life. The migrants had not yet come in full force to the northern woodlands when the president and his guest made through the valley and up and down the cliffs of the valley. They found the kingfisher looking for chubs or whatever the fish is that likes the Rock creek waters, and they found the cardinals and the Carolina chickadees, some white-throats, some slate-colored snowbirds and a few tuneful song sparrows.

Mr. Kearton's first introduction to the Potomac country birds gave him an appetite for further knowledge of their personalities. A few days after his Rock creek trip Mr. Kearton went up the Potomac valley with Dr. A. K. Fisher and E. W. Nelson of the biological survey, and I was allowed to bear them field company.

Dr. Fisher, of hawk and owl and much other bird fame, came into the tramping when the noon hour was near. Prior to that time Mr. Nelson acted as bird leader, if the bird can take the place of the bear in the term ordinarily used.

We had in Kearton an Englishman who knew American birds only from the books. Almost instantly the thought came of John Burroughs tramping all over southern England trying to find a nightingale, and to find him when he was in a tuneful mood. Richard Kearton was willing to tramp all over the Columbia district to see a mocking bird. He wanted also to hear him sing, but that at best was a matter of chance, for the singing season was yet young.

The mocker, to the European, unquestionably is our best-known bird. He fills in the interest place on the other side that is filled in on this side by the nightingale, or perhaps equally with the nightingale, the skylark, "whose tryst is in the clouds."

We crossed Cabin John bridge over the beautiful gorge, wavy with the greening treetops of early spring. Out of the depth of the valley came the song sparrow's music, almost if not quite the purest bird music that the American fields can call their own.

The Englishman went into a melting mood at the song sparrow's note. He kept it with him in cadence all day long, whistling it occasionally to make sure he was retaining it, and stopping every time that one of the birds sang from the roadside, to listen and to make sure that memory was holding the melody intact.

At the end of the Long bridge eight or ten birds were seen feeding in a tree-top. The foliage was not yet far enough advanced to obscure the vision. The birds were pinefinches, akin to our goldfinches. They did not know that they had a distinguished visitor from abroad, interested not only in their plumage, in their notes, in their habit of life, but in the humbler thing of what they were having for breakfast.

The pinefinches held us only a little while, and on we went along the early morning road, hoping for a mocking bird, and yet more than half content with chirping sparrows, bluebirds, robins, purple grackles and the rest of the early spring comers.

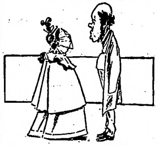
Down at the left of the road was a scrub growth of trees and beyond that were the canal and the broad river. We went into the trees, leaving the highway with its sparrows and bluebirds and other commoner folk, hoping that there some rarity would show itself to give our guest full payment for a 3,000-mile trip across the water to get acquainted with American bird life at its best, and American bird life is always at its best, and this we loyally told the British subject.

In the thicket we did not find the mocking bird, but we found something that in beauty at least more than compensated for the absence of the sober-clad southern songster. A male cardinal, fire red, crested and proud and tuneful, was there.

We caught a glimpse of the disappearing tail feathers of a bird that flashed into an evergreen tree, heavy-boughed and thick-leaved. I went over to the tree and knocked gently on the trunk. The bird came out and perched on a dead branch not 10 feet above our heads. It was a mocking bird. The fact was whispered to Mr. Kearton—who had found what he wanted.

The mocker paid absolutely no attention to us, save to turn his head once and to look down, probably curiously wondering what three hulking fellows found in him to arouse in them such an abundance of impertinent curiosity. He simply would not sing, but we stayed there, hoping against hope, until finally tiring of our company long before we tired of his, he left his perch and made for the Virginia shore.

SLIGHTLY AMBIGUOUS.



"Doctor, this is the worst attack I've ever had."

"Never mind, it will be your last."

Told in the Doctor's.

Dr. Arthur T. Holbrook is credited with the following:

A man by the name of Evans died and went to heaven. When he arrived at the pearly gates he said to St. Peter:

"Well, I'm here."

St. Peter asked his name. "John Evans," was the reply.

St. Peter looked through the book and shook his head.

"You don't belong here," he said.

"But I am sure I belong here," said the man.

"Wait a minute," said Peter. He looked again, and in a back part of the book found a name.

"Sure," said the guardian of the gate, "you belong here, but you weren't expected for 20 years. Who's your doctor?"—American Druggist.

To Spare His Neighbors.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, discussing in New York her book on the rearing of children, said:

"Children must be trained to be unselfish and tactful. Without this training the average child is as inconsiderate as a Dark Harbor fisherman the Maine folks tell about.

"This fisherman, walking along the road one day, saw a very ugly man sitting on a fence whittling a stick. He stopped and looked at the man for some time in disgusted silence. Then he said:

"'Well, you're ugly for fair.'

"'I can't help it, can I?' the ugly man asked, in a hurt tone.

"The fisherman thought a moment. Then he said, indignantly:

"'You could stay in the house, couldn't you?'"

The Doctor's Fault.

Judge—I am led to understand you stole the watch of the doctor who had just written a prescription for you at the free dispensary. What have you to say to this charge?

"Well, your honor, I found myself in a desperate quandary. His prescription said 'a spoonful every hour,' and I had no timepiece."

Doing Her Best.

"Kipling says that a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."

"Well, woman is traveling in the right direction. Haven't you noticed her present panatella shape?"

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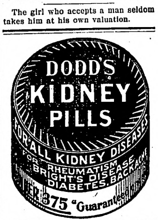

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All Druggists, 25 cents.

An Absence Without Leave

By HENRY DE FORGE

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"Private Celestin Bridoux of the Tenth company is commanded to appear before a court-martial at headquarters of the Third division of the Sixth corps, to answer the charge of deserting his post and abandoning army property."

Such was the regimental order which was read by the sergeant-majors between an inspection of uniforms and the announcement of a coming inspection of quarters.

There was something very impressive indeed in the dignified and solemn group of officers in full uniform about the green-baize-covered table.

The president of the court was an old colonel with a benevolent expression despite his fiercely upturned mustache.

A voice cried: "Bring in the accused!" and Bridoux entered, guarded by two soldiers.

The charge against him was that during the grand maneuvers he had left his regiment without permission, taking with him his arms and uniform. Ten days afterward he had been found in civilian's dress, and arrested.

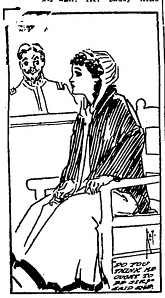
A lieutenant, in a monotonous voice, read the accusation.

"What have you to say in your defense?" the president asked.

Bridoux apparently had nothing to say, for he sat sobbing, with his face buried in his handkerchief, from which at intervals escaped a single word, always the same: "Fanchette!"

And as Bridoux obstinately refused, or rather remained unable, to give an account of himself, it was decided to call the sole witness in the case, who was set down as demoiselle Fanchette Chevalier.

A young peasant girl came forward, blushing like a rose. A starched and fluted white cap was poised daintily on her curly hair. Her saucy little tip-tilted nose was in striking contrast with her downcast eyes, veiled by long silky lashes.


"DO YOU THINK HE OUGHT TO BE, SIR?" SAID SHE.

For this important occasion she had arrayed herself in an immense black shawl that added greatly to the dignity of her appearance, but was forever getting in her way.

The old colonel addressed her kindly and told her to hold up her right hand to take the oath. Up went the chubby little hand bravely enough, but she had no sooner begun to give her testimony than she burst into tears, so that the clerk of the court had to lead her to a seat and pat her paternally on the shoulder.

The members of the court, perplexed and embarrassed, were gazing silently at the weeping witness and the sobbing prisoner, when the latter rose to the occasion and, in a quavering but determined voice, said:

"With your permission, colonel, I will tell you all about it. I cannot let that child go on crying like this. I am not a bad fellow, colonel. If you ask my corporal he will tell you that I am attentive to my duties and that I have had only five days' arrest, three for crying in the ranks, and two for losing my belt.

"Don't worry, Fanchette! These gentlemen are only trying to frighten us. You know that I haven't done anything wrong."

After this "aside" Bridoux resumed his narrative with greater self-confidence.

"Well, in the course of the maneuvers, my regiment had got to Quincy, over there near Favieres, you know. I was about played out. I had marched 25 miles that day, carrying not only my own kit, but half of my comrade Pingot's. The poor fellow is consumptive, you know, and he had a bad cough. My billet took me to a house at the end of the town, the house of Mam'selle Fanchette's father. Ah! he is a fine man! He received me with open arms, treated me like one of the family and nothing in the way of eating and drinking was too good for me. He cleaned and polished up my things himself, for I was half dead with fatigue, and Fanchette, who seemed to guess that I had a sweet tooth, made all sorts of good things for me. She spoke to me as affectionately as if I had been her brother, the dear little girl, and her words had an effect on me that I cannot describe. I am a soft one, I know. My eyes often leak—I even got the lock-up for it, you know—but the tears I shed that night were different. There was a good reason for them. I tried to argue with myself, and said: 'Come, Bridoux, brace up and be a man. You are an honest man and a good soldier—and an orphan. It is nobody's business but your own.' Then remembering that I should have to leave in the morning for another long march and that I should probably never see Fanchette again I decided that I must speak that night, both to her and to her father, who seemed to like me so well. I had it all arranged in my mind to speak during a stroll under the trees, but when the decisive moment came my courage failed me. And so all through the night I lay broad awake in the big bed in the best room, thinking what a fool I was and that it was now too late to speak. I tormented myself in this way until morning—and then I fell asleep! You see, colonel, I had 25 miles in my legs and we were at the far end of the town; I did not hear the bugle and when I did wake up the regiment was miles on its way. For a moment I was scared blue, but then I thought of Fanchette, and that now I should be able to say what I ought to have said last night. It would only mean a few days' arrest, after all. I told Papa Chevalier that I had orders to stay behind, and Fanchette seemed pleased. We walked and talked together all the morning, and at last I made my avowal, and Fanchette blushingly agreed to ask her father's consent as soon as he should return. For, as ill-luck would have it, her father, who was a mason, was away at work and would not return until night. But I said to myself that as I was already absent from my regiment without leave, another day would make no difference in my punishment. So I spent the evening very agreeably with Fanchette and her grandmother, and even helped wash dishes, as if I had been one of the family. When Papa Chevalier heard my confession next day, he grasped my hands heartily and asked me to step over to the cafe where, over a bottle of old wine, that he was polite enough to offer me, he told me that he felt highly honored by my proposal, but that a young man from a neighboring village had already asked for Fanchette's hand. The little one, who did not care much for her suitor, had asked time for reflection, but as the young man was prosperous and connected in business with her father the latter had as good as given his consent and promise.

"I was almost disheartened by this blow, but took courage and decided to go myself and have a parley with this Benoit Lulon, my rival. It would not take long and another day would not matter much. So I begged Fanchette not to change her mind, and set out on foot for my rival's home, several leagues away. When I got there I learned that Lulon had gone to a fair in another town and would not be back until next day. I waited for him, and at last we met.

"He did not beat about the bush at all, but told me plump and plain that it was not Fanchette's pretty face that he was after, but a piece of land that she would inherit from her grandmother, and that he had long had his eye upon. He would give up the girl and the ground, he said, for 400 francs.

"Very well," I answered, "I have a little money saved up and you shall have the 400 francs."

"It's a bargain!" said Benoit Lulon.

"A vile bargain it was, and I suppose I ought to have broken the fellow's head for proposing it, but I was so much in love with Fanchette that I would have stooped to any means

"I wrote to my aunt, who takes care of my savings, to send me the money, and then I went back to Papa Chevalier and told him all about it.

"The good man embraced me and I embraced Fanchette.

"I was having a glass with Benoit Lulon to seal the bargain when I was arrested. I was dressed like a farmer because my uniform suggested such unpleasant thoughts that I had left it at Papa Chevalier's.

"That is why I am here, colonel. It is all on account of Fanchette and her fine eyes. Look at them, colonel! Did you ever see prettier ones? If you send me to Africa I shall be the most wretched of men, and perhaps Benoit Luluon will—"

Bridoux broke down and began to sob again.

The officers regarded him sternly though they felt a strong inclination to laugh.

"Are you sorry for what you have done, my man?" the colonel asked.

Fanchette replied for her lover: "Do you think he ought to be, sir?" said she, with her impertinent little nose pointing skyward.

To the astonishment of everyone the court-martial of the Third Division of the Sixth Corps displayed unexampled leniency on this occasion, and Bridoux got off with 60 days in prison. His captivity was sweetened by the thought that he could marry Fanchette as soon as he should be released, and one morning, with his breakfast, the corporal on guard handed him a big envelope which contained four beautiful blue 100-franc notes, the gift of the old colonel.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Ban B. Johnson, who was always a friend of John A. Heydler, did what he could to keep Pulliam's successor in the presidency of the National league. Johnson declared several weeks ago that if John M. Ward was elected to take Heydler's place that the national commission would bar Ward. Johnson and Charles W. Murphy are far from friendly and they had hot words in New York before the National league elected its president.

FANS DON'T WANT A BASEBALL WAR

ROW OF THE MAGNATES NOT APPROVED BY PATRONS OF THE GAME.

CLEAN SPORT, THEIR DEMAND

Ban Johnson Looms Up as About the Biggest Man Connected with National Pastime—That New York Signal-Tipping Case.

Baseball fans all over the country want to see the magnates settle their differences and get down to business of strengthening their teams for 1910.

The average fan doesn't care whether John Heydler or John Ward is president of the National league. What the enthusiast wants is for his favorite team to have the best players it can get and when the good old summer time comes, for those players to put up the fastest article of baseball they can.

However, the recent muddle which was threshed out in New York was interesting to the fans in a way, for it threatened the greatest baseball war in the history of the national game. That such a thing may yet result is not impossible.

The magnates of the big leagues know the patrons of the game don't want to see a fight. The enthusiasts who support the great pastime with their money want clean sport and they will not stand for any throat-cutting tricks. From the magnate's standpoint the game of baseball is a business proposition. It is impossible for any person to point out one man who is at the head of a club that is there simply for his love of baseball. There is lots of money in baseball, even tail-end teams making fortunes for their owners, and the magnates know it is not policy for them to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

The recent battle in New York developed one thing and that is that Ban Johnson, president of the American league, is about the biggest man in baseball. Johnson was not only the power behind the throne in his own organization, but he was busy with the affairs of the National league. He and Charles W. Murphy, president of the Chicago Cubs, have been enemies for some time. When Murphy started out to get the scalp of Heydler because the National league president backed up Umpire Klem who fired Evers, Chance and Steinfeldt from the Labor day game in Pittsburg, Johnson at once went to the rescue of Heydler. This added fuel to the fire between the Cub boss and the American league mogul, and the battle waxed warm. Murphy dared Johnson to make known the name of the "man higher up," who was connected with the umpire-bribing scandal in New York and Johnson laughed at him.

When it was announced that the Philadelphia National league team had been sold and the report was circulated that Murphy was in the deal, Johnson likewise took a chance to hurl a shot at his foe.

The American league adopted a schedule of 154 games, the same as played last season. Murphy of the Chicago Cubs wanted both leagues to agree to a 168 game schedule, and in this was blocked by Johnson. The American also adopted a provision which will prevent a club carrying more than 35 men at any time, and from May 1 to August 1 the number must not exceed 25. The question of eliminating spikes has been left to President Johnson and Charles Comiskey of the Chicago club.

The national commission applied a nice coat of whitewash to the New York Yankees' signal-tipping case. It exonerated the club but adopted resolutions that left the matter unexplained. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, Charges have been printed in the public press to the effect that during the last season a sign-tipping bureau was operated on the grounds of the New York American league ball club, and

Whereas, The board of directors of the American league has considered carefully the evidence before it of the existence of such a bureau, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the board the New York club is free from all complicity in such tipping affair, and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the board that any manager or official proven guilty of operating a sign-tipping bureau should be barred from baseball for all time.

The national commission disposed of the Torrey and Asmussen cases. In the former a decision was made not to reopen the case, which confirms the award, previously made, of Torrey of the Chicago Logan Squares to the Cincinnati club. That was contested by President Kinsella of the Springfield Three Eyes league club on the ground that Torrey belonged to him by contract and that the New York National league club was interested because it had purchased Torrey's services from Kinsella for a price said to have been $4,000.

Catcher Tom Asmussen, whose reinstatement was made some days ago, now will become a member of the Boston Nationals in all probability as soon as it can draft that player from Eau Claire, the commission having decided that the title rested with the Wisconsin team, but that he was subject to draft. It was Asmussen's attempt to play with the Doves a couple of years ago that led to his disability.

One of many deals rumored proved true. That was the purchase by the Pittsburg club of First Baseman Flynn of the St. Paul team for a consideration of $4,000. That is said to presage the departure of Bill Abstein from the ranks of the world's champions in the spring if the new player comes up to expectations.

Chicago led the American league teams the past season in fielding, according to the official averages announced by President Johnson. The White Sox stood .964, with Philadelphia next at .961. The champions of the league, Detroit, were third at .959. In the pitchers' game percentages Mullin of Detroit led with a percentage of .784. He won 29 and only lost eight games. Cicotte of Boston was second at .722, winning 13 and losing five. Smith was the best of the Sox pitchers at .600. He stood twelfth in the list. Walsh was thirteenth at .577. Isbell of the Sox led the first basemen of the league in fielding with .994, and Purtell of the locals was at the top of the second basemen with .970. Of the third basemen, Tannehill was fourth at .941. Parents of Chicago and Miller of Washington and 1.000 among the fielders, and Hahn was fourth with .990. Sutor, a Sox pitcher, had 1.000 among the pitchers.

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Story of a Moving Pumpkin.

A pumpkin was seen to walk across the field by Mrs. Samuel H. Hight of Skowegan recently. When she saw it she thought her eyes were deceiving her, but she soon perceived that the pumpkin moved a little way, stopped and then turned in another direction. She watched this object for some time and told one of her neighbors. The mystery was solved, but the two women did not dare to go nearer the moving vegetable, but called a man who knocked the pumpkin over and found a polecat. The skunk had crawled under the pumpkin and stuck his head into a hole in it and was unable to extricate himself from it and had walked off as best he could with the pumpkin on his back.—Lewiston Journal.

Rough on Rats in Out Buildings.

In setting Rough on Rats in out buildings after mixing it well with any food decided upon, separate into small bits, place on several pieces of boards, and put these here and there under the floors. Close up all openings large enough for Dogs, Cats or Chickens to enter, but leave some small openings for Rats to get in and out. One 25c. box of Rough on Rats, being all poison, will make enough mixture to clear out in one or two nights settings, hundreds of Rats and Mice. 15c., 25c., 75c., at Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Cupid's Cynicism.

"Is it so, that you used to call regularly on that girl?"

"Yes; she always sang a song to me that I loved."

"Why didn't you marry her?"

"I found I could buy the song for 50 cents."—The Circle.

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He—I might if I were talking to Charley.

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When some people talk it is a waste of time to yawn.

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Woman Today in China

SISTER IN LAW OF THE PRESENT REGENT.

PRINCESS SU ONE OF THE HIGHEST LADIES OF THE CHINESE COURT.

THE LADY YU, THE BEST INFORMED LADY IN COURT AFFAIRS, AT HOME

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

AT A MOMENT when the women of the west have attained to complete liberty of action, and to equality with the male sex in all matters, save that of the political franchise; when that intellectual and accomplished band, who under the name of suffragettes are daily mustering under its banners recruits from all ranks of society with the rallying cry of "Votes for Women;" and slowly but surely evolving a plan of campaign, which leaving out of account the aggressive militant attitude of certain of their members, cannot but fail to appeal in the long run to that sex in whose political thralldom they claim to be, it may be pertinent to inquire what their sisters in the east, and especially in China are doing.

Woman in China has many obstacles to overcome before she can hope to reach the progressive freedom attained by the woman of the west. While she has more license in her actions and meets with more consideration than the dweller in the Indian zenana, she still, as from time immemorial in the history of her country, occupies a very inferior position to her lord and master. Theoretically she has no standing at all. She is but a mere chattel or household appendage. Yet in reality, when a mother, she exercises to the day of her death, a powerful and far-reaching influence over the destinies of her children—even should they reach the state of being grandparents, and in spite of the cast-iron customs of old tradition, which restrain her daily life from birth, she is able to make herself more or less comfortable and contented with her lot.

From an educational point, however, woman in the mass has no place in China. While the son of the house is given every advantage to become a man of letters, though in a manner which adheres to classical traditions, except in rare instances where outside influences are at work—e. g.—the German-Chinese High school which was opened at Tsingtan on October 25, woman has had no such opportunities. The Chines father looks upon the education of his daughter in this light: "This girl will be with me but a short time, till she is married. Why should I waste time and money for her husband's sake?"

The girl, who is often possessed of a mind which is susceptible to the highest education, sharp and quick-witted, as has been proven by those who have had the advantage of a new trend of thought, which is creeping in from the occident, but which as she grows up, becomes stunted in growth by her absolute illiteracy and limitation of outlook. Her energies seek no wider outlet than the petty cares of the household, her cooking, washing, sewing; and there it ends. Her life of drudgery coupled with the realization of her hopeless inferiority impressed upon her by her surroundings, breed in her a lack of hope and ambition, which transmitted by her to her family, must inevitably have a debasing influence upon the intellectuality of generations following. "Educate the mothers of France," was Napoleon's remedy for France; and it stands true for the China of to-day. As an unmarried woman, she is a valueless unit in the four hundred million inhabitants. As a wife, since she lives with her husband's mother she is no better than a slave, compelled to submit to the whims of her mother-in-law who wreaks upon her vengeance for her own sufferings as a bride. It is only on the birth of a son, whose coming spells release, that she shakes off the yoke and attains to a certain degree of honor. Yet to a Chinese woman marriage represents a desirable thing, and there are few unmarried; and that in spite of the fact that the husband is permitted to administer "wholesome correction," which she may not resent under the severest of penalties.

Once married, her privacy must not be intruded upon by a male stranger. She must recognize the existence of only two men in the world, her husband and her father. Such a thing as mixed society is forbidden. Her name must not be mentioned, and for a friend of her husband to inquire after her is to mark him as a person of no breeding.

As a clew to the correct estimate of her position, the Chinese language affords striking illustration. "Home" is represented by the symbol of a pig under a roof—the pig signifying plenty. "Marriage" is a pig and a woman under one roof. "Wife" is a woman under a broom. "Good" is a woman and a male child.

A startling exception to the rule was the late dowager empress, who broke through custom and climbed to the throne, where she wielded a despotic rule which rivaled that of Catherine of Russia in many of its aspects. Though a person of high intellectual capacity and an artist of no mean ability, she was opposed to reform of all sorts, and took no advantage of her position to ameliorate the conditions of her own sex. The first official recognition of the existence of woman took place but a short time ago in the publication of a semi-official book dedicated to "The Fathers and Mothers of the People."

There seems to be a new era in view, and educational systems are being revised. The ladies of the upper classes who have in many cases good educations, are awakening to their responsibilities, and one, the Princess Halachan, has founded a school for Mogul girls. Thanks to the influence of certain ladies of other nations who have interested themselves in the matter, girls' schools are springing up her and there, and the impetus given to education and freedom of thought is clearly shown in the happy faces in this photo of some girl scholars. Once released from the idea of inferiority, the girl must as a mother, exert a beneficial and enlightening influence upon the generation which follows her; and China having realized that the strength of a nation lies in the womankind, must surely discard her ancient prejudices.

Many centuries must elapse before then, for the east moves slowly, unless the woman of the west comes to the aid of her sister; and there seems to be no more noble field for the activities of the intellectual woman, as we know her, than that which seems to be presented by the masses of her sisters in China. Woman alone can appeal to woman, and the Chinese woman but awaits the moral backing to become a potent factor in the regenerency of her country.

Ancient German Buildings

The entry into Goslar is reminiscent of Nuremberg; for one comes at once upon a huge, round fortress tower guarding the approach. But instead of lingering here, one hastens to the farther end of town to see the building that is the very raison d'etre of Goslar, says a writer in the Century.

Goslar came into the world because it lay on the fringe of the Harz forests and at the foot of the silver-yielding Rammelsberg, both of which were owned by the ninth century emperors of the holy Roman empire. There they put up a succession of hunting lodges and small palaces until Emperor Henry III. built the Kaiserhaus, which is to-day the oldest secular building in Germany. Here Henry IV. began his ill-starred life. His preference for living at Goslar, and the number of castles he built in the neighborhood, roused the fears of the Saxon nobles, who tried to assassinate him one evening at the Kaiserhaus. And this was the opening scene of the drama that culminated at Canossa, when, barefooted, the emperor waited three days in the snow before Pope Gregory's portal.

The last holy Roman emperor in these spacious halls was Barbarossa. After him the noble building gradually fell into ruin until the coming of the new empire, when it was restored in a rather hard, Prussian style, and received into its halls the second great German leader, William I. Now, in bronze, the pair sit their war horses one on each side of the main flight of steps—Barbarossa and Barablanca, as the people call them.

The main hall is decorated with frescoes of the Sleeping Beauty and the Barbarossa legends, and with scenes from local and imperial history. Its principal attraction is the old Kaiserstuhl, seat of a long line of emperors.

In the chapel of St. Ulrich lies buried the heart of Henry III. It lay formerly in the famous cathedral which Henry built near his palace, and which was torn down in 1819. This piece of vanished glory possessed an extraordinary collection of treasures and relics. It made nothing of the bones of such saints as Nicholas, Lawrence, Cyril and Dionysius, for there were also important remains of the apostles themselves. There was half of the Apostle Philip, an arm of Bartholomew, and one of James; a hand, arm and the head of Matthew, and a great part of the bodies of Peter and Paul. There were also many other wonders.

Many of these valuables were stolen in the sack of Goslar in 1206, and more during the Swedish occupation in the Thirty Years' war. Others were sold to keep up the cathedral during the hard times brought on by the reformation, so that the only remnant of the building and its treasures to-day is a part of one transept near the Kaiserhaus, with some interesting statues, some of the oldest stained glass in existence, and an early Romanesque reliquarium borne by still earlier brazen figures of the four rivers of paradise, as old as the city itself. From this one fragment, with its splendid, sculptured portal, one can reconstruct the whole—ex pede Herculem—and realize the effect of a religious pageant on one of Goslar's chief holy days, such as the Feast of St. Matthew, when the bells in the twin towers went mad when Henry III., in his imperial robes, swept down the broad steps of the Kaiserhaus, heading a brilliant train of prelates, princes, knights and many a band of pilgrims, who had come from every part of the empire to bow at this famous shrine. And after the last amen had died away amid the groined vaulting of the cathedral, St. Matthew in his silver sarcophagus was carried with due rites about the city walls

* * *

Does it pay a King to be Democratic?

KING GEORGE OF GREECE AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY IN THE PALACE GARDENS, TATOI PALACE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE KING.

Photographs Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

"THE KING AT HOME" THE ROYAL PALACE AND CONSTITUTION SQUARE, ATHENS

A TOURIST in Athens wandering about the palace gardens noticed an elderly gentleman seated on one of the benches quietly smoking. Asking him for a match, and being answered in English, he sat down and entered into conversation with him. The talk veered round to the subject of the government, and the tourist asked casually:

"What do they think of the royal family, then?"

"Well," said the old gentleman, smiling: "The queen is beloved by all for her good deeds."

"And the king?"

"Um! I'm afraid he's not much use. He never seems to do anything very bad or very good. So we won't talk about him."

The tourist being invited to walk around the garden was surprised to see his guide being saluted, and beat a hasty and apologetic retreat on realizing that it was King George.

There are many such stories of the king's hatred of anything approaching formality or ostentation. But this is only fitting in the democratic king of the most democratic nation in Europe. It is not so many years ago since by constitution all degrees and titles of nobility were abolished, and in the eyes of the law all alike are equal.

King George has every desire for a peaceful life, for he has seen much happen since he was elected king of the Hellenes in 1863, but everything points at the moment to a political crises which may lead him to share the fate of his predecessor, Otho of Bavaria. The military force then, as the Military league will probably be now, was the moving power in establishing a new order. Otho and his consort having gone yachting in the Aegean, the moment was considered an auspicious one for effecting a change of rulers; and on the astonished king arriving at Salamis he was politely informed that his services were dispensed with, that the throne was now vacant and that he need not trouble to set foot in Greece again. He did not, but returned to Bavaria, and the throne of Greece was finally offered to George, second son of the king of Denmark, and brother to the queen of England. His marriage to one of the Russian princesses soon followed.

Their eldest son, Constantine, who has incurred the hatred of the army, whose head he is, is now 41. He married in 1889 Sophia, sister of the kaiser, and has now three sons, the eldest of whom, Prince Georgios, should by right, ascend the throne in the natural order of succession. It is the youngest of the boys, however, Prince Paulos, now eight years old, whom report points to as the people's chosen ruler in the event of the retirement of the king. Prince Paulos is already idolized by the royal guards, and is credited as being fixed upon by the Military league as the king's successor, since they fear that should the crown prince come to the throne he will take steps to repay the humiliations put upon him by their body.

Every Greek is a politician, and the cafes are hot beds of political discussion as to the trend of events. Should Paulos be chosen, then the constitutional royal authority must be exercised by the ministerial council until a regent is appointed.

Meanwhile King George drives about in his auto, thinking deeply. He is growing old now, and his 64 years, 46 of which he has spent on the throne, make him wish to spend his remaining days as a simple gentleman.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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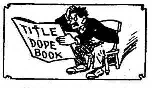
At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events
Gathered in Washington

How to Address Government Officials



WASHINGTON.—Most people on coming to Washington for the first time and about to meet a public official are greatly perplexed as to the form in which they shall address him. Naturally uniformity is desired in this respect by all government officials and for that reason there is an established manner in which to greet public officials with whom one may come in contact. The social code which governs social intercourse in the official set in the national capital supplies a prescribed form which it is necessary to follow if one would be correct in his dealings with officials, whether of a social or a business nature.

There are some titled officials in the army and navy who are granted a higher rank socially by courtesy than they are actually entitled to. For instance, lieutenant commanders in the navy are, by courtesy, in social life called commanders, while those below that rank lose thier official title and are addressed as plain "Mister."

The same rule applies to the staff officers of the navy. Likewise the assistant secretaries of executive departments are called "Mister," and the reason for this is obvious. It is not an easy matter to introduce a naval officer by the long and harsh-sounding title of "lieutenant-commander," or to refer to the first lieutenant of an executive department as "Mr. Assistant Secretary."

A list of titles which it is proper to use in Washington in personal intercourse is as follows:

The president—"Mr. President."

The vice-president—"Mr. Vice-President."

Members of the cabinet—

Secretaries of state, treasury, war, navy, interior, agriculture and commerce and labor—"Mr. Secretary."

The attorney general—"Mr. Attorney General."

The postmaster general—"Mr. Postmaster General."

An ambassador—"Mr. Ambassador," or "Your Excellency."

A minister—"Mr. Minister."

All other members of the diplomatic corps, unless they have titles—"Mr. ——."

The chief justice of the supreme court—"Mr. Chief Justice."

Associate justices—"Mr. Justice."

United States senator—"Senator."

General, major general, brigadier general—"General."

Colonel and lieutenant colonel—"Colonel.'

Majors and captains are given their respective titles. All officers of the rank below the line of captain are addressed as "Mr. ——." Officers of the medical department below the rank of captain are addressed as "Doctor."

Admiral and rear admiral—"Admiral."

Commodores, captains and commanders are addressed by their respective titles.

Recently the state department has promulgated an order that all correspondence addressed to the secretary of state shall read, "The Honorable, The Secretary of State."

Nagel's Department Caused Commotion

DIPLOMACY
OUCH!
McHARG
EXPEDIENCY

THERE was a commotion, almost consternation, in the state department a short time ago when the energetic and active Assistant Secretary McHarg of the department of commerce and labor went over and talked United States statutes against international law in the department.

There was Assistant Secretary Adee, who is so steeped in international law that it exudes from every pore, and Solicitor Hoyt, who has been so long a legal adviser of the government that he knows everythng in the way of law that ever pertains to the United States, and Commisioner of Navigation Chamberlain, who has been studying navigation interests ever since the first part of Cleveland's last term.

Into this gathering came McHarg in his forceful manner, and remarked that his department had decidde to let the ships plying between the United States and Central and South American ports clear for their destinations. Tomes of international law were brought forth and diplomatic etiquette produced and quoted to show that it invited grave international complications if American ships should sail from our ports during internecine conflicts and insurgent movements in the Central American states.

Then McHarg brought out the statutes of the United States and showed that the collectors of customs would be subject to damages if they held these ships when there was no state of war existing in any of the countries, but simply little insurrections.

Three Cornered Jar for Weather Man

WILLIS L. MOORE
WEATHER

"FUNNY organization, this weather bureau of ours!" exclaimed a member of a group of four in the smoking compartment of a Pennsylvania train bound east from Chicago. "I see it predicts general rains for today," and he held the paper sideways to dodge the glare of a brilliant Indian summer sun.

"Yes," said the man on the sofa. "I always take my rain coat when they promise fair weather and wear a panama if they say it's going to snow."

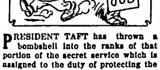
"At my home," interjected the third member of the group, "my wife has a standing order with our confectioner to send up ice cream whenever he sees the cold wave flag flying."

The mild-looking man with the twinkling brown eyes said nothing.

They were all strangers to one another. The three who had spoken were on thier way to New York. At Harrisburg the mild man with the brown eyes arose, gathered up his baggage and, bowing to the group, produced three visiting cards. He distributed them and, smiling, took an abrupt departure. Then the others looked at the cards. They read:

"Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C."

Taft Baffles the Secret Service Men



PRESIDENT TAFT has thrown a bombshell into the ranks of that portion of the secret service which is assigned to the duty of protecting the chief executive of the nation from assassination. It is a soft job for the secret service men and often leads to something better, several of those who formerly guarded presidents now holding government positions that pay well and make the holder a man of some consequence in his home territory.

It is feared among Chief Wilkie's men that some of them will have to be looking for other jobs if the president continues to go out for long walks through the busiest streets of Washington unprotected. The president has "had the laugh" on several of the sleuths recently when, without making any announcement of his intentions, he left the White House and started out for a walk. Generally he has been accompanied by some cabinet official, but none of Wilkie's men was along.

On his last walk the president was accompanied by his brother, Charles P. Taft, the millionaire Cincinnatian. They walked up to the capitol and strolled through its wide halls.

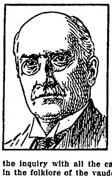
So far as runs the memory of Alonzo Stewart, deputy sergeant at arms of the senate, and that is a full generation, it was the first time that a president has visited the capitol on the Sabbath day.

On another occasion the president walked through Pennsylvania avenue, Washington's most prominent business street. He was wearing a sack coat and a gray sweater.

"That looks like President Taft," remarked one man as President Taft passed the five-cent theaters on the avenue. Brig. Gen. Clarence Edwards, who was with the president, giggled and the president smiled.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

GOT "THE MAN HIGHER UP"



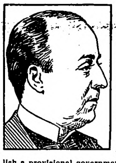
History may be doubtful as to the identity of the man who fastened the "Show Me" tradition on the state of Missouri, but she will not be in the case of the man who coined the expression, "the man higher up." At some indeterminate time in autumn it was discovered that the first use of this expression was made by Elmer B. Adams, judge of the federal bench in St. Louis. Even the very case in which he used the expression has been fixed and the archaeologists who have been carrying on the investigation defy the world to show them (being Missouri men) why and where they are wrong.

Certain claims that the phrase, "Get at the man higher up," or "Get to the man higher up," was first used by Theodore Roosevelt are scouted by the historians in question, who have gone into the inquiry with all the caution and precaution of true scientists. Nowhere in the folklore of the vaudeville stage or of the daily press can be found the slightest reference to the man higher up previously to the date in 1903, when Judge Adams, charging a federal grand jury in their investigation of certain naturalization frauds which were the talk of the country at that time, told the jury "to look not only for the little man who is made a tool, but for the man higher up."

One or two words about the personal history of the man who invented the legal principle of the man higher up will not be out of place as a protocol. Judge Adams was born and brought up as a farmer boy on a hillside in Vermont. He worked like a slave to get a little schooling and by the kind of frugality and labor familiar to some people who have come out of a college managed to worm his way through Yale. Almost as soon as he had got his degree he fell into a big piece of luck. A number of New England philanthropists had raised a fund to reorganize education in the south just after the close of the civil war. They hired Adams to go south on the work at a salary of $2,500 a year. The young man found when he landed in Atlanta that the most undesirable thing in the world just then in that part of the country was a carpet-bagger. It did not take him long, however, to prove to the satisfaction of everybody that, whatever else he might be, he was certainly not a carpet-bagger. He won the admiration and assistance of the most prejudiced persons in Georgia and some of the schools in Atlanta and Milledgeville to-day are monuments to his ability as an organizer.

Judge Adams proclaims himself a Democrat, but he has not as yet voted for Mr. Bryan. His last presidential vote was cast for Mr. Taft.

TAFT'S PREMIER A SCRAPPER

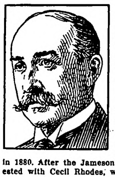


"The big little man" is what they call Philander Chase Knox, secretary of state, who through all the [illegible] years of his life has been carrying a chip, if not on his shoulders, at least somewhere about him. Just now it is the Nicaraguan affair that is giving Knox a chance to show his fighting qualities. Zelaya, in the Knox mind, is a degenerate disturber and has become a murderer. With quick perception the secretary seized upon the admission of Zelaya that Cannon and Groce, the Americans killed by Zelaya, were officers of the revolutionary army. So Mr. Knox has sent out a police alarm for the apprehension of a murderer.

If the Estrada government succeeds, Zelaya will be tried and punished for murder. If it becomes necessary for the United States to establish a provisional government, Zelaya will be tried for murder

As a matter of fact there is no logical reason to suppose that a five-foot-two man, even a statesman, who wears his hat at a careless angle, keeps his hands in his pockets and smokes constantly without removing the cigar for a puff, is belligerent. And when one goes into the barn-like room of the secretary of state and, after a search, finds the secretary sitting on the back of his neck in a chair built for a much larger man, looking up with the sleepy eyes of P. C. Knox, any indication of force of character seems impossible.

TO PROBE MINE DISASTERS

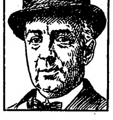


John Hays Hammond, the $200,000 a year mining engineer for the Guggenheims, near-candidate for vice-president of the United States and the reputed hero of Richard Harding Davis' "Soldier of Fortune," has been appointed chairman of a committee of the National Civic Federation which will investigate the causes of mining disasters such as recently occurred at the Cherry mine in Illinois.

Hammond has retired from active work at the age of 53, but still has the benefits of his experience in South Africa, South America, Alaska, Australia and all the states of the Union to aid him in such work.

He has been a recognized expert in mining affairs since he did special work for the government in the examination of California gold fields in 1880. After the Jameson raid in South Africa Hammond, who was interested with Cecil Rhodes, was arrested, tried and sentenced to death. The sentence, however, was afterward commuted to 15 years and finally to a fine of $2,125,000.

GREAT TASK FOR ARCHBOLD



The Standard Oil Company has started its final battle for life and the general who is directing operations in the field is John D. Archbold, who, since the death of Henry H. Rogers, has done most of the "heavy work" of the great corporation. True, John D. Rockefeller has reentered the harness and is the great genius of the country's biggest trust, but Mr. Rockefeller keeps himself in the background, and outside of a few of the money kings of the nation his hand is seldom seen in the affairs of the corporation.

It is Mr. Archbold who is the field general and the man who stands between the Standard and that portion of the public which is always crying, "Down with the trusts." The steps necessary for carrying the suit which recently was decided against the standard, to the supreme court of the United States were taken several days ago in St. Louis. Of course the company's legal department will handle the case in court and Mr. Archbold will have nothing to do with the case in the nation's highest tribunal, but there are things that he can do in the way of planning the battle and furnishing the lawyers ammunition for their fight.

Mr. Archbold has been connected with the Standard Oil Company since 1875. When John D. Rockefeller was a witness in the case now going to the supreme court, he gave much credit for the corporation's great success to Mr. Archbold. Mr. Archbold also was a witness in the case and it may be recalled that he showed himself a jovial, good-natured man, though a stubborn fighter when pressed, while he was being grilled by Frank Kellogg, chief counsel for the government. Mr. Archbold is 62 years old.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the
Metropolitan Towns

Hobo Sleeps in a Millinery Store

BUFFALO, N. Y.—It is not becoming to a millinery establishment to have a specimen of the genus hobo asleep in the display room.

"Didn't someone come in?" asked Miss Godfrey, milliner at Allen and College streets of one of her assistants one afternoon recently.

"Oh!" screamed the assistant, who stepped into the display room.

"A mouse! Is it a mouse?" cried Miss Godfrey.

"No. It's a horrid man, sleeping in the Morris chair," said the assistant, rushing breathlessly into the rear of the establishment.

Sundry peeps were taken at the sleeping man by everyone in the house. But the sleeper slept on and a few minutes developed his snoring powers. As his breath spread about, it became noticeable that he was not particular in the brand of liquor which he had imbibed. A kindly neighbor tried a hand at arousing the hobo, who snorted viciously. The telephone was resorted to and Tim Canty at police station No. 3 was notified.

Tim consulted the map and discovered that Allen and College streets were in the tenth precinct. He wired to Desk Sergeant Alt. There is no patrol wagon in the Tenth precinct, so Policeman Mahaney took a stroll over to the millinery store.

Customers had arrived at the store. Folk who were not customers were peeping through the windows and enjoying the sport. What might be the consequence if the sleeper were roughly aroused, was seriously discussed. He sank deeper into the chair and deeper in sleep until he was emitting a snore only once in every 45 seconds, when Mahaney arrived.

"Get up!" said Mahaney.

"Let me sleep," said the man.

"If there was a delivery wagon or a wheelbarrow handy, I'd take a chance on getting this fellow to the station," remarked Mahaney. "As it is, there is nothing left for me to do, but get a patrol wagon."

He called the wagon, which had to come from the Fifth precinct. While waiting, the Morris chair and its weary burden were switched into a side room. Three big policemen carried the man to the wagon. It was a heavy job.

How Much Is a Silk Kimono Worth?

LOUISVILLE, KY.—It took five men and three women at the custom house and the silk buyer of a Louisville department store to fix the value of a kimono which arrived at the office of the surveyor of customs for appraisement.

It was a dainty silken thing, lavender in color, which lay on the table of Cashier Thomas for two hours. The garment was sent to the customhouse by the postmaster at Somerset, Ky., who received it a few days ago through the mail from Japan. He did not send in the address of the owner.

This was aggravating to the young women experts called in. "I know every woman in Somerset," one said, "and I'd just like to know who is going to wear that."

For half an hour it puzzled Surveyor Taylor and two or three of his men assistants to discover what the garment was.

"It looks to me like the court gown of the Queen of Zanzibar," said Clay Miller, who measures steamboats and superintends the loading of merchandise at the customhouse depot.

"Don't you men know anything at all?" exclaimed one of the women clerks, pushing her way through the puzzled group. "Why that's a kimono."

Finally, when the officials decided that there was nothing dangerous about the garment, they started in fixing the value. It was estimated to be worth all the way from $1.50 to $150. The kimono was finally carried to a department store where the silk buyer said it was worth $14.

Later the kimono was bundled into a box and started back to the Somerset postmaster with instructions to charge the owner $8.20 duty.

Dyes Tails of Hens Purple and Green

DYE
NEVER AGAIN

NEW YORK.—It did not pay for Mrs. Frederick Albers of 30 Kings highway, Flatlands, Brooklyn, to de the tails of her white hens green and purple to distinguish them from neighbor Carey's hens.

One tragedy has occurred already as the direct result of the adornment and it is only a step now for those hens from the fresco to the fricassee. All simplicity of life in the hen yard has been destroyed. Each bird thinks she is a peacock and prefers strutting to laying.

Henrietta, the prize of the flock, is dead. She was an egg-a-day bird in the simpler times when hens went to roost early instead of sitting up so late to see the rays of the King's highway arc lights reflected from their dazzling tails that they were too sleepy to lay in the morning.

She strutted too far when she strutted across the road to Carey's place. She was distinguished all right, just as Mrs. Albers had intended. She was so unlike other cacklers that Carey's plain, old-fashioned hens would not stand for it.

They clucked about her at first and clucked things that would have caused most any other hen to run the straightest zigzag she knew how to her own roost. But pride had got such a strangle hold on Henrietta that the more they clucked the more she strutted. Finally they flew at and slew Henrietta.

Mrs. Albers is planning to whitewash the tails, possibly this week.

"Cop Has $1,000,000, Still Walks Beat

$ PENSION
$ INHERITANCE

NEW YORK.—Though "Diamond Billy" Burke received news that his uncle in Ireland had died and left him heir to $1,000,000 or more, Burke will continue to live the life of a policeman and remain with his married sister at 406 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, in order that he may receive his pension from the city of New York.

For 21 years Burke has worn the blue coat. He said to a reporter:

"This does not come to me as a surprise, for I knew that my sister and myself were the only relatives our uncle possessed. I've been over to the land of his birth three times and after a fas[illegible] I knew him. Without exception he was the most miserly man I ever heard of. He said to me continually:

"'My boy, always save a part of what you earn. If you earn $10, save at least one.'

"That sounded fine, but at the time I couldn't afford to save a cent. I know my uncle had stocks in many corporations, yet he continually pleaded poverty and railed at me for spending a farthing.

"What, I get married on the strength of this money? No, sir; I've lived to the age of 42 single and I guess I'll get along some more. Still, you never can tell. I suppose I'll be the talk of Tipperary and all the fond mothers will give me invitations galore to their homes. I have four years to go before I can receive my pension and I'll stick it out to the end, for I reason that the money is mine, even though I am a millionaire.

"I'll take more enjoyment in receiving my annual pension money than in getting a big check from my uncle's estate. I feel as if I'd earned the city's money."

The uncle was Martin Burke. He lived in Tallavara, Templemore, Tipperary.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN

FOOTBALL PERILS FOR UNFIT.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and institutions of like rank are not represented in the season's list of dead and the critically injured at football. Of the big teams in the country that at West Point lost Cadet Byrne, who died of his hurts, and that at Annapolis saw Cadet Wilson disabled by fractured vertebrae. Cadet Byrne received his fatal injury when he returned to the game in a weakened condition after having been retired for a slighter hurt, says New York World. From the rolls of the football dead and of those critically hurt it can be seen that the majority of victims came from high school teams and from amateur elevens of irregular training. We read of one death from lung trouble due to exposure on the field, of another from overexertion and of a student of Dickinson seminary in Pennsylvania who was prostrated by strychnine taken to stimulate his heart action during a contest. All these facts support the contention of those unwavering advocates of the game who contend that the supreme perils of football are chiefly for the unfit. Perhaps it is true that the direct road to a saving reform in football lies in a more rigid regard for physical fitness among players than in much tinkering with the rules.

The multiplicity of flying devices leads inevitably to discussion as to the advisability of establishing rules for regulating aerial navigation. One genius has suggested that certain strata be designated as routes for certain classes of airships, though just how these routes are to be marked or "buoyed" is not explained. But a complication difficult of adjustment may arise if the contention of some lawyers is correct. This is that under the common law, which comes from England and in turn was based on the old Roman code, a property holder owns the air above his head, with no limit to height. This, in English-speaking countries, at least, would make a trespasser of any aviator who flies above another's land, and if identified and caught the flying man could be punished accordingly. All these things are conjectures, of course. Still, it is evident that if travel by the air route shall ever become general there will be many novel points to be considered.

It sounds like older and not better times to hear of orders for the pursuit of pirates. The British ship Rowannmoore reported that she was attacked by a piratical schooner in Bahaman waters, and the United States government has directed that the revenue cutter Windom shall proceed from Galveston to the Bahamas in search of the rover of the seas. Other cutters will join the Windom and, adds the dispatch, "for the first time in many years American armed vessels will search for pirates." This smacks more of the times of the buccaneers and the black flag with skull and crossbones flung out by sailing vessels directed by skillful though wicked navigators than of the days of steam, wireless telegraphy and other modern improvements. But a fleet of modern revenue cutters would make short work of any pirate craft that offered resistance.

Every time that we make up our mind that there's no such thing as pirate gold buried hither and yon, something occurs to change our belief and to get us all on edge again, says Boston Herald. The recent severe storm along the coast of Yucatan is said to have uncovered thousands of last century English and Spanish coins buried by the old pirate Lafitte, and again into our soul comes that old boyhood unrest and belief that if we started out with a proper digging outfit and a reliable map we could unearth treasure galore. When people find a pot of gold why in the name of Captain Kidd can't they keep still about it and let us tend to our blissful knitting?

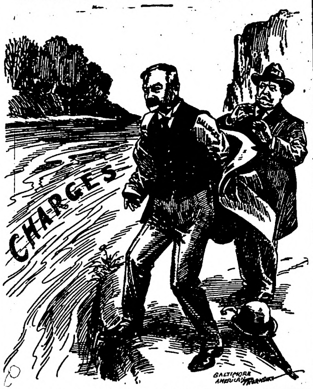
There is no longer the slightest doubt that China is well on the road to civilization of the modern brand—in fact, the most civilized civilization that can possibly be imagined. And as usual the impetus comes from the United States. The Chinese are developing a special liking for two first-class American institutions—phonographs and ice cream. The popularity of the latter article is said to be really phenomenal.

Thirty-eight hundred dollars for a small copy or two of Poe's poems comes rather late to relieve the monetary stringency which Poe experienced during his life.

A New York policeman has inherited $1,000,000. That is not the regulation way for a New York policeman to get so much money.

All football players except the dead ones will now devote a brief season to recovering.

NOT GOING TO WAIT FOR THE RIVER TO FLOW BY.



BALLINGER IS GOING TO DIVE IN AND BREAST THE CURRENT.

GEN. WEAVER A DIVINE HEALER

POPULIST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE WILL HEAD MOVEMENT.

Is Convinced That the Sick May Be Healed Through Prayer and Faith.

Des Moines, Ia.—Firmly convinced that the Saviour's promise to heal the sick through prayer and faith is for literal interpretation, Gen. James B. Weaver, presidential candidate on the Greenback and Populist tickets at different times, has consented to head a movement for a national convention of Divine Healers to meet in Des Moines some time next spring.

Gen. Weaver has been giving a series of lectures on divine healing at a local church and the meetings have commenced to attract wide attention. He claims that his own health has been restored through prayer and that he has seen so much benefit to others through the same source that he proposes to devote the remainder of his days to the cause.

The general who has campaigned every state and perhaps nearly every congressional district in the nation, regrets that his eyes were not opened sooner to the truth.

RECORDS DEATH'S APPROACH

Lawyer Keeps Memorandum of His Condition When He Feels His Life Is Ebbing Away.

Kalamazoo.—Hearing the soft footsteps of death approaching him, Attorney William A. Luby, alone in his office, kept a memorandum of the reaper's approach while he fought for his life during the 13 hours before the end came.

When Luby failed to appear in court to try a case a bailiff went to his office and found the body on the floor, lying on its back, with the vest and shirt torn open and the hands clutching at the heart. On the desk were these notes:

"I am not feeling well. Dr. —— has told me that the next attack will finish me. The attack has begun. I am taking the medicine prescribed. It is one o'clock Wednesday afternoon. I am taking medicine every two hours.

"At 4:20 my condition does not improve. Am still taking my medicine.

"I must have been asleep the last two hours. I do not remember," wrote Luby shortly after seven o'clock.

At nine o'clock he wrote: "I am not feeling so easy."

There was no other notation until two o'clock in the morning, when he wrote:

"Cold; I know my condition is serious. It is hard to breathe. I am—"

Mr. Luby was widely known as an attorney and writer.

Bids Farewell to Lurton.

Nashville, Tenn. — Nashville took formal farewell Tuesday night of Associate Justice Horace H. Lurton of the United States supreme court. The occasion was an elaborate banquet at the Maxwell house, tendered by the board of trade of Nashville.

Cardinal Satolli Nears End.

Rome.—Cardinal Satolli, who is ill with nephritis, is failing rapidly. Life is being prolonged only by the artificial administration of oxygen.

Ray Lamphere Is Dead.

Michigan City, Ind.—Ray Lamphere, convicted of arson in the Gunness case, died here in prison Thursday. His death was due to consumption. He died without making any statement as to his guilt or innocence.

Alton Shopmen Get Increase.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Chicago & Alton Thursday granted the demands of the blacksmiths and helpers in the shops of that system, allowing an increase of two cents an hour and improved working conditions.

MONROE DOCTRINE MENACED

Mexico Rebels Against Dominance of United States as Guardian of All Americas.

Washington.—A crisis in Central and South American affairs not contemplated by the United States government has grown out of the Nicaraguan war.

The importance of the situation was realized thoroughly at the state department Thursday and Secretary Knox will consult with the presidentt on the latter's return from New York as to the best way of meeting it.

The new situation involves not only the rebellion of Mexico against the dominance of the United States as the guardian of all the Americans, but it also threatens the Monroe doctrine, in that European embassies and legations in Washington sympathize with Mexico.

Senor Creel, former ambassador to Washington, was sent here as a special envoy in the Nicaraguan affair. In spite of the statement of the state department that it would hold Zelaya personally responsible for murder Senor Creel succeeded in getting Zelaya out of Nicaragua into Mexico, from which country Zelaya is giving defiance to the United States.

Senor Creel has issued statements, saying that everything was peaceful between the United States and Mexico. The United States government learned that Mexico will insist that Madriz be recognized as president of Nicaragua.

The United States will regard the recognition of Madriz by any other government as an act of international discourtesy. Mexico, however, expects that such recognitions will be made.

TO PENSION CHERRY WIDOWS

Plan of Red Cross Awaits Only Sancton of Mine Workers and Legislature.

Chicago.—Maintaining that there exists no physical suffering or want at Cherry, Ill., and declaring that the real pinch among bereft families will come next spring, Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the Red Cross, announced that he would call a conference of foreign consuls in Chicago as a preliminary step to a final disbursement of funds to the widows of mine disaster victims.

He announced also that his organization had officially adopted a permanent relief plan for pensioning the dependent women, which now awaits the official sanction of the Illinois branch of the United Mine Workers of America and the state legislature.

CHARITIES GET MILLIONS

Chicago Grocer Leaves $2,500,000 for Charitable, Educational and Religious Institutions.

Chicago.—Between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 was left to religious, educational and charitable institutions by the late Thomas Murdoch, president of Reid, Murdoch & Co., wholesale grocers.

The will, which was filed in the probate court Thursday, disposes of an estate which is estimated at approximately from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000.

Mr. Murdoch, who was a bachelor, left $900,000 to the widow and children of James Murdoch, a brother, and $400,000 to John Murdoch, another brother.

Finds Children's Bodies.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In the village of Santaclaus, two children were burned to death Thursday. Their mother found them with their clothing ablaze in a room where she had left them playing an hour earlier.

Light by Wireless Wave.

New York.—A wireless electric light run by current shipped from the producing plant over ether waves will supplant all the present methods of lighting within twenty years, according to Nikola Tesla.

TO FIX TRUST LAWS

TAFT IS PREPARING SPECIAL MESSAGE GIVING HIS VIEWS.

DISREGARDS OIL DECISION

Will Not Wait for Ruling by Supreme Court—Federal License for Corporations to Be Voluntary, Is His Plan.

Washington.—President Taft will send to congress next week a special message dealing with proposed amendments to the interstate commerce and Sherman anti-trust laws, the final details of which he and members of the cabinet went thoroughly over Tuesday.

At one time it was thought that the president might deal only with the interstate commerce act, leaving the anti-trust law to some future date. He has decided, however, that as the two subjects are so closely related he will adhere to his original intention of making his recommendations for changes in the two acts in one communication to congress.

He also will bring forward his ideas as to issuing federal licenses to corporations. The proposed license will be a voluntary one, to be taken advantage of by such corporations as desire to place themselves under federal jurisdiction, or left alone as the directors of the corporations see fit.

It had been currently reported for some time that President Taft might delay his anti-trust recommendations until the supreme court had finally passed upon the recent Standard Oil decision. Those to whom the president has talked within the past day or two say, however, he has decided to go forward with his legislative program regardless of the pending decision and that having determined that many changes were needed in the anti-trust law he will proceed to recommend these changes without regard to the Standard Oil case.

The president and the members of his cabinet, together with the interstate-commerce commissioners, have given more thought and study to the needed changes in the interstate-commerce and anti-trust acts than to any other subjects since the begining of the present administration. The president has outlined his views in general terms in speeches he has made from time to time since his inauguration and they have become pretty generally known.

ICE GORGE IN OHIO RIVER

River Traffic Is Entirely Abandoned —Bridges Across Stream at Pittsburg Threatened.

Pittsburg, Pa.—With tons upon tons of ice piled high against the piers of bridges spanning the Ohio river here and at points below Pittsburg, river traffic has been entirely abandoned and river men Tuesday prepared to cope with one of the worst ice packs ever experienced in the local harbor.

An estimated 10,000,000 bushels of coal has been diverted from its usual rover transportation to southern points, and cars are being asked for from all railroads by coal operators, who realize that it may be weeks before the packet owners can again take up the work of transporting the coal fleets down the Ohio.

Philadelphia.—With food products coming scarcer and prices higher, with street car traffic uncertain and slow abd with many railroad trains late, Philadelphia was Tuesday busy raising the blockade caused by the snowstorm. Eggs, vegetables and other food are scarce and prices have risen. It is expected, however, that the blockade will be raised sufficiently to make farm products more easily transported.

INDICT CHICAGO COAL MEN

Two Prominent Dealers Are Charged with Defrauding the City—Gamblers Are Also Hit.

Chicago.—James P. Connery, secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Fire Appliance Company and secretary of the Miami Coal Company, and Michael H. Rogers, Democratic committeeman of the Thirteenth ward and head of the M. H. Rogers Coal Company, were indicted Wednesday by the December grand jury on charges of obtaining money from the city of Chicago by false pretenses in connection with the sale of coal to the city.

The return of the two indictments against the two coal dealers is the first step in State's Attorney Wayman's attack upon the alleged graft combination, which is charged with defrauding the city of Chicago out of many thousands of dollars.

Seven indictments were also returned by the grand jury against six well-known Chicago gamblers. This action is said to be the opening volley of a determined attack on the part of the state's attorney's office to crush out gambling in Chicago.

Bails Condition Is Improving.

Philadelphia.—The condition of Bernard H. Bail, second vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, who was taken to a hospital for the insane Tuesday, is such that it is hoped he will soon be able to leave the institution.

Kills Self Over Postmastership

Springfield, Ill.—W. E. Visden, for ten years an employe in the Taylorville post office, Wednesday blew out his brains when he learned he was not to be appointed postmaster.

SAYS PEOPLE ARE PLUNDERED

CHIEF FORESTER PINCHOT FLAYS "RICH CRIMINALS."

Declares Special Interests Have Made Repeated Attacks on U. S. Forest Service.

New York. — That the people of the United States have been the complacent victims of a system of plunder of the public forests—crimes often perpetrated by men of high station in commercial and social life—was the open declaration of Chief United States Forester Gifford Pinchot in an adress before a number of prominent publishers at the University club.

Condemning the methods of these "rich criminals," he said:

"But they have suffered from a serious moral perversion by which it becomes praiseworthy to do for a corporation things which they would refuse with the loftiest scorn to do for themselves. Fortunately for us, all that delusion is passing rapidly away."

"The American people have evidently made up their minds that our natural resources must be conserved," he said. "That is good, but it settles only half the question. For whose benefit shall they be conserved—for the benefit of the many, or for the use and profit of the few? The great conflict now being fought will decide. There is no other question before us that begins to be so important—or that will be so difficult to straddle—as the great question between special interest and equal opportunity; between the privileges of the few and the rights of the many; between government by men for human welfare and government by money for profit; between the men who stand for the Roosevelt policies and the men who stand against them.

PEACE TERMS ARE REJECTED

Gen. Estrada Rejects Proposals Offered by President Madriz for Suspension Hostilities.

Washington.—Gen. Estrada, revolutionary leader in Nicaragua, will not accept the extraordinary terms proposed by Madriz, new president, as a basis for peace.

A telegram from Bluefields Tuesday said that Madriz proposed to Estrada December 22 a suspension of hostilities pending the arrival of a committee which he was sending to Estrada to discuss an amicable and equitable settlement. In his telegram Madriz begged Estrada not to obstruct his efforts for peace.

Gen. Estrada, in his reply, expressed his willingness to meet the Madriz commissioners, but said the revolutionary party would not recognize the action of the legislative assembly in placing power in the hands of Madriz. He denied emphatically the assembly's right to deal with the election of president. He said that he saw in Madriz the usurper of the rights of the Nicaraguan people.

ROCK ISLAND STOCK SOARS

New York Exchange Appoint Committee to Inquire Into Alleged "Corner" in Common Shares.

New York.—Following one of the most sensational movements in stock exchange history, with Rock Island common shares as its subject—a movement, too, enshrouded in some mystery as to its direct cause—the governors of the exchange met Monday and perfected plans for a rigorous investigation.

The governors appointed a special committee of inquiry who began their labors at once to run down the men who "cornered" Rock Island, and gave Wall street a brief chill.

At the opening of the market Rock Island common, which had closed Friday at 49¾, started at 50⅝, and in one string of transactions amounting to 18,800 shares ran up to 80. A minute later it touched 81 at which price 2,000 shares changed hands. It then fell back, as rapidly as it had risen, to 50. The whole affair was over in less than half an hour.

SLAYS GIRL; KILLS SELF

Fondly Embracing Sweetheart Roy McKinney Shoots Her, Then Ends His Own Existence.

Peru, Ind.—Embracing her fondly as he placed a revolver against her body Roy McKinney of Indianapolis Wednesday shot and killed Dora Chapell in the dining-room of the Bearss hotel, and then ended his own life with the same weapon.

McKinney robbed a restaurant in Indianapolis, and it is believed that the daring hold-up was committed to gain funds to take him to Peru. Letters found in the dead man's pockets show that the murder of his sweetheart was planned a week ago.

Farmer Freezes to Death.

Bloomington, Ill.—The body of Martin Motts, a farmer of near Leroy, aged 60, was found in the road near his home. He had fallen from his sleigh and froze to death.

Woman Killed at Crossing.

Mason City, Ia.—Mrs. William Crosby, wife of a prominent farmer near Green, Iowa., was run over by a Rock Island passenger train on a crossing and instantly killed. Her husband escaped uninjured.

Engineer Makes Last Trip.

Joliet, Ill.—George W. Beiber of this city, one of the oldest engineers in America, made his last trip Friday. He has been in the continuous employ of the Michigan Central for 55 years.

SILHOUETTES OF WESTERN CANADA

The man from Iowa began to talk land before the train was well out of the C. N. R. depot in Winnipeg. The talk began in rather wide circles. The rush to the land, the bumper crop, the system of summer fallowing pursued in the semi-arid districts, were all discussed, and then, with a sort of apologetic smile, the Iowa man said: "I'm a bit interested in this country myself. Some of the men down home got a few sections up here along this line, and I'm going to have a look at them. Never been up in Canada before"— (it is curious how these mid-western Americans pronounce the name of the Dominion as if it was "Can'dy")—"but if it looks good we will be up to stay next fall."

"You see, it's like this," said the man from Iowa—quite manifestly continuing an argument that had been going on in his mind for some time. "Back in our State land has become dear. Anybody wanting to sell can get $70 or $80 an acre for it, and every farm that's offered is snapped up. In Saskatchewan we have just as good land that cost us $11 and $12, so that a man can take up five or six times as much there as in Iowa on the same investment of money.

"It isn't the money, though, that brings most of us up from Iowa. I'm not sure that money would be enough. The 'invasion' is a family affair. We have no chance of keeping our sons around us back home. They have to leave the farm and go into the big cities of the neighboring States to get work. To keep them on the farm and in touch with us, we come up here and make little colonies with the children around us, on homesteads or bought land. This makes it easier for the farmers back there in Iowa to get land for the stay-at-homes. The families that come to Canada are kept together and the families that buy the farms they leave are kept together, too. There won't be any slackening of the rush, either, for they still raise big families back in Iowa."

One could almost see the mental process of this typical American farmer in defending a step that meant a new flag, a new allegiance, a new land, and new associates. To abandon Old Glory of the Declaration of Independence for a good thing in cheap land would hardly be playing the game, but to go out into Saskatchewan to "keep the family together," was another and a quite higher motive.

Why seek too closely to analyze the reasons for the greatest land trek in the history of America? It is enough to know that the sons of the frontiersmen of Iowa, and Kansas, and Minnesota—the best blood of the mid-west—are pouring into the Canadian west in an ever-increasing stream, and are learning that "God Save the King" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee," are sung to the same tune.—Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Slight Misunderstanding.

Mickey's mother visited a young school teacher on the East side the other day, says the New York Sun. As nearly as she could make out from the mother's splutterings the teacher had been calling Mickey "names that no lady would use and no dacint mother would stand for." The teacher thought hard, but could recollect no time when she had given way to an impulse to call Mickey dreadful names.

"Sure but you did," insisted the mother. "I don't know what you meant by it, but scurvy elephant is no nice name to call a boy. That's what he said you called him, a scurvy elephant."

"Scurvy elephant No," said the teacher, in a relieved voice "I didn't call Mike a scurvy elephant. I called him a disturbing element, and I reiterate my statement."

Mickey's mother went home partially satisfied, but not quite sure that the teacher hadn't been calling her names, too.

Where Is Bessie Hartman?

Rosanna and Bessie Hartman lived with their mother at Chapman, Nebr., in 1901, the year that their father was killed by a falling tree at Anada, Mo. Their mother, an invalid, being unable to care for them, the girls were sent to Omaha to school, being housed and mothered by a Mrs. Smith.

Finally, in 1903, Bessie, the younger of the two, was taken in charge by the Nebraska Children's Home society, who refused to tell her married sister, Rosanna, where she is. Bessie became of age last February. If she will send her address to P. O. Box 898, Omaha, Nebr., it will be forwarded to her sister Rosanna, who is now Mrs. Geo. Duerr.

Very Funny.

Borroughs—Mr. Merchant's out, you say? Why, he had an appointment with me here. That's very funny.

New Office Boy—Yes, sir; I guess he thought it was, too. Any ways he was laughin' when he went out.—Catholic Standard and Times.

This Will Interest Mothers.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, Cure Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. Pleasant to take, and harmless as milk. They never fail. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Doubtless.

The Homebody—What's the industry in New York, near as ye could jedge, Agner?

The Traveled Man—Steppin' lively, I reckon.—Puck.

Those who claim that a woman isn't so apt to indulge in crooked work as a man evidently never saw a woman try to drive a nail.

FIRE AT UNIVERSITY

DEFECTIVE WIRING GIVEN AS THE CAUSE OF $75,000 LOSS TO STATE.

CAUSE OF FIRE NOT FOUND OUT

Dental Department Is the Chief Loser—Insurance Fairly Large—Inadequate Water Supply Blamed for Seriousness of Fire.

Minneapolis. — Defective electric wiring is said to have been the cause of a fire which practically destroyed the medical building at the University of Minnesota. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $75,000.

The building had been occupied by the dental department for the last few months and was filled with valuable apparatus and instruments. It is the third time that the same building has been on fire, but only slight damage was done on the former occasions. According to the firemen, it was owing to lack of a sufficient water supply that the blaze last night proved so disastrous.

All the students left about a week ago for their homes to spend the Christmas holidays. Dr. C. F. Dight, one of the instructors, was the only man in the building when the fire broke out. It started between the walls on the top floor and soon shot out through the roof. He opened a window and shouted a warning to the watchman, who immediately turned in an alarm.

When the firemen arrived the fire had gained such headway that little could be done, as there was not enough water to drown out the flames. A new valve had been installed in one of the other buildings during the day, which was the cause of turning off the water, at least this is the explanation given by the university authorities.

The building was built in 1893 at a cost of $56,000, but several improvements have been made since. It was known as Millard hall, and more familiarly as the old medical building. Only the upper floor was used by the medical department, however, while the rest of the hall was occupied by the school of dentistry. It was 65 by 125 feet in dimensions and constructed of brick and brownstone. The structure was of three stories and a high basement.

The fire was spectacular and attracted an immense crowd, but the police kept excellent order and the firemen were not hampered in their work.

RED WING CHURCH DEDICATED.

First M. E. Raises Last of Its Indebtedness.

Red Wing. — The beautiful new Methodist church, which has been in the course of erection for the past two years, has been for the first time used for regular service. At the opening services Bishop McIntyre preached an eloquent sermon on the significance of the church and its uniqueness amongst all the institutions of the earth. In the afternoon Rev. J. C. Craig, the new superintendent of the Winona district, spoke on the supreme need of manhood and the sheltering influence of Christianity. Rev. H. C. Jennings, D. D., of Cincinnati, gave a sermon on the utilizing of one's gifts for the good of the world and the dedication service was read by Bishop McIntyre.

The earnest effort to raise the large sum of $16,500, necessary to wipe off all indebtedness resting upon the property was successful. The edifice was built at an expenditure of $40,000.

Leaves Family To Freeze.

Duluth.—Believing that he had money coming from the government, Jacob Kariskas, of 924 West First street, went all the way to Washington to see President Taft personally, leaving his family in a terrible state of destitution.

Kariskas has been bothering Congressman Clarence B. Miller at the capital and it was upon receipt of a telegram from Congressman Miller that Captain Fiskett investigated and found the wife and three children half frozen and nearly starved. Kariskas is a laborer and has no money due him from the government.

Last State Bond Is Taken Up.

St. Paul.—The last of the old bonds that were issued by the state in 1858 to encourage the building of railroads through the state have been paid, when the state treasurer took up the last bunch of $141,000 of funding bonds. The original bond issue of $1,059,000 became due in 1881 and refunding bonds were issued and reissued in 1891. The state has been paying off a few each year by means of a special tax for that purpose.

ORPHANS BENEFITTED BY GIFT.

Bishop McGolrick Turns Over $7,000 Duluth People Gave Him.

Duluth. — The sum of $7,000 was the testimonial presented at the Cathedral auditorium to Right Rev. James McGolrick at the reception given in honor of the twentieth anniversary in the Duluth diocese. The bishop immediately turned over the entire sum to swell the funds for the new orphan asylum which is to be biult in Duluth.

DIVIDE ROYALTIES ON ORE.

Stockholders in Great Northern Iron Properties Will Receive $2,065,500 Jan. 10.

Duluth. — The stockholders in the Great Northern ore properties will divide among themselves $2,065,500 Jan. 10, from the United States Steel corporation as royalties on the ore lands leased from the Great Northern stockholders. The payment will be for the year 1909 and will aggregate about 1.37 per cent on outstanding certificates.

According to St. Paul advices, the steel corporation has taken some ore from the Great Northern properties during this year, but the amount is not large, and if any quarterly payments have been made, they were small.

The capitalization of the Great Northern ore properties is $150,000,000, and under the lease the steel corporation will have to pay approximately 2 per cent on that amount next year. The scale is then a rising one until in 1917 the payments will be 6.34 per cent.

The amount of ore mined will also have considerable effect, as the payments will have to made even if no ore is mined, unless the lease is allowed to lapse.

STATE FAIR PRESIDENCY.

Fight Over Furlong and Underwood Portends New Deal.

St. Paul, Minn.—A "dark horse" candidate for the presidency of the Minnesota state fair board may result from the present agitation revolving about John J. Furlong and of J. M. Underwood, the two leading candidates. Milton C. Griggs, of St. Paul, and F. L. Pandall, former secretary of the fair and now president of the Minnesota Trust company, are being mentioned as possibilities.

The situation at the state fair grounds in connection with the rival examinations being made by the governor's auditing committee and the state examiner's special representative, seems to be developing into a tentative struggle between the present administration and the previous administration.

Friends of John J. Furlong say that recent agitation has only cemented his support and they predict his election. Mr. Furlong himself is extremely confident.

Secretary C. N. Cosgrove denies he has any part in the presidency fight and says he is absolutely neutral.

INDIAN INSPECTORS SCORED.

Professor Moorehead Denounces Conditions Found in Minnesota.

Boston.—In an address before the American Anthropological Association, Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, of Phillips Andover Academy, said that in March of this year he was sent by the department of the interior, Washington, to Northern Minnesota, to study and report on the condition of the Ojibway Indian.

"On arrival at White Earth reservation," said Professor Moorehead, "I found that the Indian had been robbed and swindled out of upwards of $5,000,000 worth of property and that they were totally paupers as a result of the practices of 37 firms and individuals of Northern Minnesota.

"It seems to me that the inspectors from Washington spent too much time in the agency offices and not enough time among the Indians themselves."

$18,000 FIRE AT DULUTH.

Supposed to Have Originated From a Cigar Stub.

Duluth. — A disastrous fire of unknown origin did damage to the amount of $18,000 in the Watterworth and Fee block on West First street. The fire is supposed to have originated from a carelessly thrown cigar stub in the wings of the State in the Flaaten Conservatory of Music on the second floor.

Jens Flaaten suffered a loss of about $5,000 on musical instruments and furniture. The Northern Electrical company's loss was $8,000. The Gibson Barber Supply company's loss was $5,000 and other tenants suffered losses of a few hundreds. The losses were quite generally covered by insurance.

Duluth Pioneer Passes Away.

Duluth.—O. H. Simonds, aged 66 years, died suddenly, though he had been in poor health for a week. He had been a resident of Duluth for 25 years and had been prominent in numerous large enterprises here, one of which was the West Duluth Land Company. He leaves a widow and three grown children. Mr. Simonds was an influential member of the Duluth Commercial Club.

Hurled Off Bridge by Train.

Mankato.—An unknown man was struck by a passenger train on the Milwaukee road at Red Jacket, three miles south of Mankato. He was walking on the high bridge over the Deer river and was thrown into the water below and instantly killed. The body was badly mangled.

BITTEN BY A CAT AND MAY DIE.

Fairmont, Minn., Man Acts as Peacemaker to Own Misfortune.

Fairmont. — John Swanson aged twenty-five, lies at death's door as the result of a strange mishap. He tried to separate two tom cats which were fighting and was bitten by one of the cats in two places on his hand. The wound became painful and the arm swelled rapidly to great size and has the appearance of having been bitten by a rattlesnake.

Increased Price of Elk Teeth.

"During the last five years the value of elk teeth has more than trebled," said a western traveler at the Frederic, according to the St. Paul Dispatch. "In 1904 you could get any number of fine specimens in Idaho, Montana, Washington and bordering states for $2.50 apiece. Now you will pay from $7.50 to $10, and they are hard to get for even that. The Apache, Sioux, Comanche and Chippewa Indians used to have dozens of them in their possession and traded them for trinkets. But the redskin got wise to their value, and you can buy them from a regular dealer cheaper now than from the Indian. The passing of the elk and the great demand made by the members of the Elk lodge for teeth for emblems have boosted the price."

The traveler recited an incident of an Oklahoman who bought a robe covered with elk teeth from a Wichita Indian for $100. He cut off the teeth and cleaned up $2,200 on the deal.

A Drama on the Street.

A remarkable coincidence occurred at San Bernardino, Cal., one day lately, whereby a couple about to be divorced were happily brought together again. Mrs. Walter Preston was on her way to the court to secure a divorce against her husband when her little daughter darted in the path of an onrushing motor car. The mother's screams attracted the attention of a man who dashed in front of the machine, seized the little girl and leaped to safety as the automobile shot by. The rescuer proved to be the husband and father. Explanations were soon made, and the two made their way to the attorney's office, where Mrs. Preston tore up the divorce complaint.

A Lesson in Economy.

"I notice you always fling the driver your purse when we take a conveyance," said the heroine of the historical novel.

"I do," admitted the hero of the same.

"How do you expect to support a wife? Give him the exact legal fare hereafter."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Novice.

Old Lawyer (to young partner)—Did you draw up old Moneybag's will?

Young Partner—Yes, sir; and so tight that all the relatives in the world cannot break it.

Old Lawyer (with some disgust)—The next time there is a will to be drawn up, I'll do it myself!"—New York Sun.

Sorry He Spoke.

Mr. Dubbs (with newspaper)—It tells here, my dear, how a progressive New York woman makes her social calls by telephone.

Mrs. Dubbs—Progressive. Huh! She's probably like me, not a decent thing to wear.—Boston Transcript.

Would Surprise Him All Right.

First Girl—I want to give my fiance a surprise for a birthday present. Can't you suggest something?

Second Girl—You might tell him your age.

And Mother Officiates.

Eddie—Do you have morning prayers at your house?

Freddie—We have some kind of a service when father gets in.

Occasionally we meet people who spend half their time telling what they are going to do and the other half explaining why they didn't do it.

Knowledge Enough.

At the moment of their fall Adam and Eve, being innocent, were used to doing things in an unconscious manner.

That is to say, they didn't Fletcherize.

With the result that they failed of getting the full effect of the apple—all the proteids and carbohydrates.

However, in thier blind, blundering way, they attained to enough knowledge of good and evil to make them terrible bores to themselves forever after, and to all their descendants likewise unto the present generation.—Puck.

His Business.

"You see that man across the street? Well, you can always get cut rates from him for his work."

"What is it?"

"Trimming trees and hedges."—Baltimore American.

Taking No Chances.

Griggs—Odd that these doctors can't prescribe for themselves. There's Cuttem just gone to another physician to be treated.

Briggs—That's where he is wise. Cuttem knows how few of his patients recover.

On Time.

"That man spends his life in an endeavor to get people to do things on time."

"That's fine and philanthropic! What does he do for a living?"

"Sells book on the installment plan."

Happiness in marriage would be more prevalent if a man would handle his wife as tenderly and carefully as he does an old briar pipe.

Interesting Information.

In an interview published in the Kieler Neueste Nachrichten, Grossadmiral von Koster says many interesting things about his visit to New York, among them the following: "In the absence of President Taft, who was away on a trip to the Mexican frontier, the place of honor was taken by the vice-president of the United States, Secretary of State Sherman of New York."

Graphic Variations.

"Civilization," remarked the cannibal king, "promotes some strange ideas."

"To whom do you especially refer?" inquired the missionary.

"Among you the ultimate consumer is regarded with sympathy. Here he is considered very lucky."

All Kinds.

"It takes all kinds of people to make a world," said the ready-made philosopher.

"Certainly," answered the plain person; "look at explorers. Some of them excel with mathematical instruments and some with typewriters and picture machines."

Where Pepys Won Fame.

"Who was this fellow Pepys, and what is his claim to fame?"

"His claim to fame is well founded, my friend. He's the man who kept a diary for more than a year."

Mistakes Will Happen.

Lady (to her sister, a doctor)—There—I cooked a meal for the first time to-day and I made a mess of it.

"Well, dear, never mind; it's nothing. I lost my first patient."

If you see a fault in others, think of two of your own, and do not add a third one by your hasty judgment.

Don't Weep At The Ice House.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth.

It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "sympathetic ones" "weep at the ice house." (That's part of the tale further on.)

Gompers *et al* sneer at, spit upon and defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.

Men can speak freely and print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens.

Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of the plant without regard to the fact that hard earned money of men who worked, had been invested there.

The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these vicious "trust" methods, (efforts to break the firm that won't come under trust rule), but instead of stopping they "dare" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and tyrannical acts as they may desire to do. * * * The reason Gompers and his band persisted in trying to ruin the Bucks Stove Works was because the stove company insisted on the right to keep some old employees at work when "de union" ordered them discharged and some of "de gang" put on.

Now let us reverse the conditions and have a look.

Suppose the company had ordered the union to dismiss certain men from their union, and, the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers all over the United States not to buy the labor of that union, have committees call at stores and threaten to boycott if the merchants sold anything made by that union. Picket the factories where members work and slug them on the way home, blow up their houses and wreck the works, and even murder a few members of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized Capital?"

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them.

In such a case, under our laws the boycotted union could apply to our courts and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and trying to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid out plan, purposely intended to ruin the union and force its members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.

How could any of us receive protection from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men?

The court is placed in position where it must do one thing or the other—punish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service, let anarchy reign, and the more powerful destroy the weaker.

Peaceful citizens sustain the courts as their defenders, whereas thieves, forgers, burglars, crooks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their members are punished for breaking the law. They want the courts to let them go free and at the same time demand punishment for other men "outside de union" when they break the law. * * * Notice the above reference to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "unheard" union men are peaceable, upright citizens. The noisy, violent ones get into office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to mass this kind of men, in labor conventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently abhorrent to the rank and file: so it was at the late Toronto convention.

The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workingmen insist on being heard, sometimes at the risk of their lives.

Delegate Egan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention:

"If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them."

The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada has declared in favor of severing all connections with unions in the U. S., saying "any union having its seat of Gov't in America, and pretending to be international in its scope, must fight industrial battles according to American methods. Said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed as a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair provinces and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America."

That is an honest Canadian view of our infamous "Labor Trust."

A few days ago the daily papers printed the following:

(By the Associated Press.))

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Bucks' Stove and range company, as "a willful, premeditated violation of the law," Simon Burns, general master workman of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, has voiced a severe condemnation of these three leaders. Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular.

APPROVED BY DELEGATES.

This rebuke by Burns was in his annual report to the general assembly of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who heard it read at their annual meeting in this city.

"There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns, "that violates laws oftener than do the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonorable methods toward their competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation.

"The Labor Digest," a reputable workingman's paper, says, as part of an article entitled "The beginning of the end of Gompersism, many organizations becoming tired of the rule-or-ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the A. F. of L."

"That he has maintained his leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful workingmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been on account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deposed, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentioned for the place, to accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this, there is no denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L., and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed.

"Further than this, he has never failed, at the last conventions, to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and excite a wave of sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry the delegates off their feet, and result in his re-election.

"That his long leadership, and this apparent impossibility to fill his place has gone to his head, and made him imagine that he is much greater a man than he really is, is undoubtedly the case, and accounts for the tactics he has adopted in dealing with questions before congress, where he has unnecessarily antagonized men to whom organized labor must look for recognition of their demands, and where labor measures are often opposed on account of this very antagonism, which would otherwise receive support.

"There is no doubt but what organized labor in this country would be much stronger with a leader who was more in touch with conditions as they actually exist, and who would bring to the front the new policies which organized labor must adopt if it expects to even maintain its present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."

We quote portions of another article, a reprint, from the same labor paper:

"Organized labor, through its leaders, must recognize the mistakes of the past if they expect to perpetuate their organizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can develop beyond the intellects which guide these organizations, and if the leaders are dominated by a selfish motive the organization will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness, which has never appealed to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began.

"It can be said in extenuation of certain leaders of organized labor that the precarious position which they occupy as leaders has had a tendency to cause them to lose sight of the object behind the organization. The natural instinct in man for power and position is in no small measure responsible for the mistakes of the leaders, not necessarily in labor unions alone, but in every branch of society. This desire for power and leadership and personal aggrandizement causes men who have been earnest and sincere in their efforts in the start to deteriorate into mere politicians whose every act and utterance is tinged with the desire to cater to the baser passions of the working majority in the societies or organizations and this is undoubtedly true when applied to the present leaders of the Federation of Labor. We mention the Federation of Labor particularly in this article, because that organization is the only organization of labor which has yet found itself in direct opposition to the laws of the land. There are other organizations of labor whose leaders have made mistakes, but they have always kept themselves and their organizations within the bounds of the law and respected the rights of every other man in considering the rights of themselves and their constituency; whereas, the motto of the Federation is just the reverse, and unless the leaders conform themselves and their organization in accordance with the laws of the land, the leaders and the organization itself must be disintegrated and pass into history, for in America the common sense of mankind is developed to a greater extent than in any other nation on the earth, and the people, who are the court of last resort in this country, will never allow any system to develop in this country which does not meet with the approval of the majority of the citizens of the country.

"This must have forced itself upon the leaders of the Federation by this time. If it has not, the leaders must be eliminated. The organization which they head has done many meritorious things in times past and the people are always ready and willing to acknowledge the benefits which their efforts have brought to their constituency as a whole, but at the present time labor organizations in general, and the Federation of Labor in particular, stand before the bar of public opinion, having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few. The people are patient and awaiting to see if the object lesson which they have been forced to give to these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform themselves and their future work and actions in accordance thereto."

Let the people remember that comment, "The Federation of Labor in particular stands before the bar of public opinion having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few."

The great 90 per cent of Americans do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny of these trust leaders openly demanding that all people bow down to the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about these "martyrs sacrificing themselves in the noble cause of labor" but it's only the hysterical ones who swell up and cry over the aforesaid "heroes," reminding one of the two romantic elderly maids who, weeping copiously, were discovered by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.

"What is it ails you ladies?"

Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said:

"Why we have so long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and weep at his tomb."

"Yas'm, yas'm, yo' shore has a desire to express yo' sympathy but yo' are overflowin' at de wrong spot, yo' is weepin' at de ice house."

Don't get maudlin about law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.

If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn food when threatened and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

Don't "weep at the Ice House" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now.

Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work, Where! For whom! At what price! What to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust! etc., etc., etc.

This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.

Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.

"There's a Reason."

C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Looking For Trouble.

The Thief River Falls News has again dug into local matters in the Town of Highlanding, and to judge from his last weeks issue Johns liver must be out of order, and he wants another dose of Sunbeam pills His attact on Andrew Ellingson, at this time was entirely uncalled for, and will only stir up a lot of illfeeling that will do no good for him or the cause he represents. The trouble with Eastman is that he jumps into any thing of this kind without stopping to cosider the sourse of his information Had he glanced at the legislative maual he could have seen that at the last election this town cast 72 votes, divided as follows: 43 Republican. 23 Socialists and 4 Democratic. Now then Mr. Eastman the indorsement of Mr Ellingson for the post master at Highlandig came from them 43 Republican votes. The opposition to him came from the other voters. Which side should Halvor Steenerson indorse? This town has a number of pretty good fellows that want to do what they can for the socialist party and advise the republican congress man how to run his business, after the republicans have elected him. But we are pleased to note that the exrerience of the last campaign woke up the republican friends of Halvor Steenerson in this locality, and they don t propose to take any more chances of trying to be good fellows, while they are being slyly knifed in the back, but intend to fight this campaign from start to finish

Granting that Ellingson did breake a political promise, at the request of an old friend, when he did not understand what it might mean, we should think that YOU JOHN EASTMAN, would blush to twit him of it for there was an other promise made on the day of that convention by John W. Eastman, editor of the Thief River Falls News. Two weeks before the close of the primary election campaign, you broke that political promise, took your coat off, and turned it wrong side out, and wore it in that condition until the sun set on election day, and now you talk about Elingson breaking a political promise.

As to the local post office fight in Highlanding we want to say; that Mr. Setter, the opponent of Mr. Ellingson is a comparative stranger in this town, who appears to be a gentelman that we would like to see make his home here, and for that reason we did not take an active part in the, so called, post office fight, neither did Red Lake Falls, but it was a fight among the local patrons of the office and the decision was made for the reasons given above and when Mr. Eastman steped into the fight he is medling with something that is none of his business and looking for trouble, and when a man goes looking for trouble he is likely to find it.

The Supreme Court has handed down their decision in the case of the tax-payers in Red Lake county against the board of County Commissioners, in which the tax-payers held that the board had no right to issue the $35,000 bonds for the building of the court house, but the court decided they did have authority, and thus ends another law suit. and Mr. tax payer foots the bill.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, S. S.
District Court,
14th, Judicial District.
Bessie Engman, ---Plaintiff.
Vs
Axel Engman, ---Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To the obove named defendant.

You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in above entitled action, which said complaint is on file with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

12, 17-9, -1, 21, -10.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ole Overum Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Barbra Overum, Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum and all persons interested in the final account and ditribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for ditribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; THEREFORE YOU AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1910, at 5 o'clock P.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, The Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 28th, day of December 1909.

S. A. SWANSON
[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 17th, 1909
Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 13. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Aslak Person, of Malone Minnesota, who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 676. Serial No. 04251, for N. W. ¼ Section 12, township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 29th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Asbjornson, Targer Lahji, Salve T. Myrum Ole Askland, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

Where Hypnotism Failed.

When Daysey Mayme Appleton returned recently from a party where the influence of several minds over one had been the evening's entertainment and told her mother how six girls, with their minds bent on one thought, had made a man stand on his head, another man at their silent command had tried on a woman's hat and another man had tried to eat water with a fork. it put a suggestion into Mrs. Lysander John Appleton's brain. That evening when Lysander John came home his wife and four daughters sat in a circle with their hands covering their faces and their heads bowed. To all his inquiries they said nothing, and at last, fearing they had gone mad, he sent for the doctor. "We concentrated our minds on the thought that Lysander John must give us $5 each, and instead of that we have a doctor bill to pay," sobbed Mrs. Appleton, "and they said it would be particularly easy to work if the man's mind was a blank."—Atchison Globe.

To Get His Money's Worth.

In a village near Edinburgh there lived an old baker and his son. Their trade was in a flourishing condition, but unfortunately in the midst of their prosperity the old man, who had once been a great drinker, turned insane. The son, who was renowned for his love of money, was forced to put him in a lunatic asylum and, according to the terms of the establishment, to pay a fee for three months in advance, amounting to £30. The old man was scarcely in a fortnight, however, when he died. The son, thinking to raise an action against the establishment for the recovery of the, as he termed it, unused money, inquired of an old lawyer who was a bit of a wag whether he thought it would be prudent to try to recover the money or not. The chip of the law, putting on a grave face, replied seriously, "D'ye no think it wad be best to gang and put in the rest o' the time yersel'?"

AUCTION SALE.

Saturday January 15th, 1910.

At the farm of Nels Ofte, S.W. 1-4 Section 36 TOWN OF KRATKA,

The following property wil be sold to the Higest bidder

- 1 Horse 12 years old, weight 1400 lbs.
- 1 Horse 11 years old, weight 1400 lbs.
- One Mare, weight 1200 lbs.
- 1 Bay Horse, weight 1200 lbs.
- 1 Milch cow 6 years old.
- 1 Milch cow 5 years old.
- 2 set of double harness.
- 1 wide tired wagon.
- 1 Narrow tired wagon.
- 1 New Champion mower.
- 1 16 inch breaking plow.
- 1 Harrow.
- 1 Power hay sling.
- 1 Hay rack,
- 1 Road cart.
- 1 Gasoline cook stove.
- 1 Wood cook stove.
- 1 Heating stove.
- 1 Pair bob-sleighs.
- 6 Tons of hay, and some oats.

Other farming tools and houshold good to numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale

On all sums under $10. Cash. On sums of $10,00 or over time will be given to November 1st, 1910, on bankable papers.

Nels Ofte, Owner.
H. K. Homme, Auctioneer.
Oscar Sponheim, Clerk,

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 10, 1909.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. December 6th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Relerson, of Highlanding Minn., who on November 15, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 806, Serial No. 04329, for N.W. ¼ Section 35 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ben K. Kviste, Tallak S. Dale, Tobias Olson, Andrew Ellingson, all of Highlanding Minnesota.

R. J. MONTAGUE Register

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 14th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Lewis T. Burgh, of Plummer Minn., who on October 14th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 671, Serial No. 04249, for N.E. ¼ Section 17 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John L. Larson, Ed Miller, John P. John son, Tom Mandt, all of Plummer Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Dec. 17, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Carl August Carlson, of Germantown Minn. who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 285. Serial No. 04110 for N. E ¼ Section 7 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter Fio, Haaken Nabben, August Johnson. John Carlson, all of Thorwik Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Andreas Anensen, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 27th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1103, Serial No. 04182, for Lots 3, 4, S.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 6 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 19th. day of January, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Overvold, of Highlanding Minn. Gunder Asbjernson, of Malone Minn. Elias Mostue, of Sunbeam Minn, Andrew Knutson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

Eskimo Baby Talk.

With the ordinary Eskimo language consisting of such words as igloo, ah we-li-gh and ka loo-loo-ka one can but wonder what their real baby talk sounds like.—Binghamton Republican

Enough to Frighten One.

Tommie—Does your papa frighten you when he tries to make you go to sleep? Ethel—Yes; he sings to me!—Yonkers Statesman.

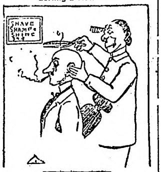
The man who can govern a woman can govern a nation.—Balzac.

The Generous Barber.

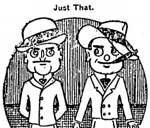
"Here, I say! Be a bit more careful with that razor. That's the second time you've cut me."

"Well, well, so it is. But there! I always deduct a ha'penny for every cut. Why, it's nothing for a man to go out of here having won fourpence off me."—London Tatler.

Getting a Hair Cut.



Just That.



"What do you suppose they will do with the north pole now that they've found it?"

"Paint it red, white and blue for a barber pole. Then any one who tries to take it will have a close shave."

A Disraeli Anecdote.

Sitting next Disraeli at dinner, Mrs Jeune said that Lord Sherbrooke must be allowed one virtue—namely, his patient and affectionate behavior toward his wife. "Do you think," said Disraeli in his deep tone, "that he has ever seen her?"—"Memoirs of Lady St. Helier."

Scientific.

"Why did you get a divorce?"

"My wife poisoned my whole life."

"But you hastened to marry again?"

"Well, I had an antidote coming to me, didn't I?"—Cleveland Leader.

Virtue that parleys is near surrender.—French Proverb.

Curious Laws In India.

Some of the old laws of Nepal, India, were curious. Killing cows ranked with murder as a capital offense, for instance. Every girl at birth was married with great ceremony to a betel fruit, which was then cast into a sacred stream. As the fate of the fruit was uncertain, the girl was supposed never to become a widow. To obtain divorce from a husband a wife had only to place a betel nut under his pillow and depart. In Nepal the day is considered to begin when it is light enough to count the tiles on the roof or distinguish the hairs on a man's hand against the sky.

Ancient Sacrifices.

Many Roman and Greek epicures were very fond of dog flesh. Before Christianity was established among the Danes on every ninth year ninety-nine dogs were sacrificed. In Sweden each ninth day ninety-nine dogs were destroyed. But later on dogs were not thought good enough, and every ninth year ninety-nine human beings were immolated, the sons of the reigning tyrant among the rest, in order that the life of the monarch might be prolonged.

A Far Sighted Man.

"Women vote! Never, sir, with my consent!"

"Why not?"

"What! And have my wife losing thirty dollar hats to other women on the election!"—Boston Transcript.

Particular.

"He's a very particular man."

"Yes. If the doctor told him that he was going to die he would want to telephone ahead for a good room."—New York Press.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Intercollegiate.

"Not that I love Smith less, but that I love Bryn Mawr," said the junior as he invited a Philadelphia girl to the prom.—Amherst Four Leaf Clover.

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We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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B. E. BURKEE......... Cashier.

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SCIATICA.
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BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
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SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Our Clearwater correspondent failed to show up this week.

For Sale: 20 tons of upland hay, in the Town of Deer Park.
G. A. Hoveland, R. F. D No 1
Fossten Minn.

Rev. E. A. Mostue went down to Winger last Monday for a weeks visit with his former neighbors and friends.

There was a big ball at the Hilda hall last Friday evening. Those who attended report a first class time.

Alfred and Martain Swanson left for Minneapolis last Monday, where Martain will study gasoline engineering the rest of the winter.

Mike Kolski was an overnight visitor here last night on his way to Kratka to get his big bassviol to use at the Kolski ball tomorrow night.

The Ole Giving threshing rig have been threshing at Jim O'Briens this week, but it is rather uphill business threshing at this time of year.

Miss Rose Beaudry, and Miss Stella Arndt, returned to their high school duties at Thief River Falls on Monday, after their holiday vacation.

The Soo is now gradeing in the Gully hills. The line is near the Gully Landing mills, and Gully is going to one of the smartest little towns in eastern Polk.

We made a mistake in the date of the Highlanding creamery Association last week. The meeting will be held next Monday January 10th, instead of Saturday.

There was a surprise party given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arndt last night, in honor of Mrs. Arndts birthday, and a plesent evening was enjoyed by all.

Andrew Ellingson has been busy the past week arrangeing his store to make room for the handsome new post office cabinet which he expect to arrive in a few days.

There will be a basket social at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening January 15th, for the bennifit of the Kratka school libriary. All are invited to come.

FOR Sale: Nice dry poles, piled up, at $1.00, a load. Also dry cord wood, at $2 00 per cord.
Yours for wood, Otto R. Stucy
Hilda post office.

Henry Henderson came down from Bena to attend the Kratka Newyers ball and a short visit wit old time friends. He is employed at that place in the engineer department of the new Soo line

There will be a grand masquerade ball in the Hanson hall, at Hilda on Saturday evening January 15th. Music by the Kolski string band. All are invited to come and have a good time.

Sam McMahn drove down to Thief River Falls Monday to visit Mrs. McMahn, who is still confined at the hospital at that place. His daughter Miss Gardo went down with him to resume her high school work after her holiday vacation with the home folks.

There was a large and enthusiastic crowd of dissapointed dancers at the Kratka hall on Newyears night, owing to the failure of the music to show up. There was about 80 coupels present, who enjoyed themselves as best they could under the circumstances, and did not blame Mr. Singer, the proprietor of the hall, who thought the music had only been delayed on the road, insted of going to bed at home, until the hour got to late to remedy the matter.

M. E. Hyland and Edward Singer, of Rhoda are transacting business at Kratka today.

Al Smith has put in a new hand made confort manufactory at Sunbeam.

The weather has been very fine the past week, and today the bright sunshine glistens on the snow. Who would not enjoy liveing in nerther Minnesota.

Owing to a slight error being made in the bonds of Andrew Ellingson, the transfer of the Highlanding post office was, delayed a week. W. G. Hunt done the Notary work and we mention this fact to save some of our friends the trouble of walking arround the country to tell about it.

That Christmas Dance.

There was a dance party at Beaudry's Saturday evening they surly must have enjoyed themselves.—Highlanding Cor to Thief River Falls Press.

The writer of the above must have dance on the brain, or softning of the brain, as we with a number of other invited guest were at the home of Mr and Mrs. Beaudry Xmas day, and had a very fine dinner and supper and passed a very plesent evening, but the above is the first we have heard about there being any danceing, and are of the opinion that the writer of it got mad because they were not invited; "filled up" on bean soup, went to bed and dreamed that there was a dance at Beaudery's.

NOTICE OF MONEY FOR PAYMENT OF SCHOOL ORDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that there is money in the treasury of School District No. 37, Red Lake County Minnesota, for the payment of school order No. 37 dated November 14th, 1908, given to Ida Bjerge for $50,00 for teaching school. Also school order No 61, on above named district dated January 16th, 1909, for the sum of $100, given to Ida Bjorge for teaching school.

The holder, or holders of the above discribed orders are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, within 10 days from the date of this notice at which time the interest will be stopped.

Dated this 31st. Day of December 1909.

WALTER MCANDRESS.
Treasurer.
Sunbeam Minnesota

He Saw a Great Light.

Wrecks on the coast of Cornwall, England, were once a source of revenue to the natives. A writer says that in the local dialect "the folks on the coast taich their children to zay in their prayers night times, 'God bless father an' mother an' zend a ship ta shore vore mornin'.'" The Cornish folk were great smugglers too. The Rev. R. S. Hawker had in his service as man of all work old Tristram Pentire, the last of the smugglers. One day he made to the vicar this notable confession: "Well, sir, I do think, when I come to look back and to consider what lives we used to live—drunk all night and idle abed all day, cursing, swearing, fighting, gambling, lying and always prepared to shoot the gauger—I do really believe, sir, we surely was in sin!"

Brought Down the House.

On one occasion, when Arthur Roberts, the English actor, was performing the part of Captain Crosstree in the burlesque of "Black Eyed Susan" at Glasgow he converted an awkward contretemps into a hit. In one of the scenes Crosstree entered supposed to be inebriated and staggered about the stage. In doing so Mr. Roberts accidentally came in contact with the scenery of the inn, bringing the whole set down. The curtain had to be lowered, and the vivacious comedian came to the front and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, you see when we come to Glasgow we always bring down the house."

Belated.

"I understand that Frailman has come to the conclusion to contest his wife's will."

"Well, what is there courageous about that? She's dead, isn't she?"

The Touch of Fortune.

"What do you think, my dear? Such luck! We leave for Paris in an hour."

"Yes; we're going to Pasteur's. My husband has just been bitten by a mad dog."—Bon Vivant.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS.

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

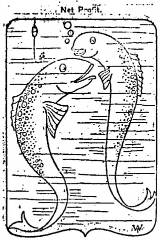
Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1 a year.

Net Profit.



"Good morning, Speckleboy. How is business?"

"Oh, it's all loss, no profit, nowadays! Why, only yesterday wifey's mother got tangled up in a net."

"Well, that's net profit, isn't it?"

Can't Beat a Woman.

"George never tells me a word about his business."

"Neither does my husband. But when I want to find out I invite some company, and he lets out everything."

ODD ELECTION SIGNS.

The Signs Are In Washington, the Elections Elsewhere.

"Of course we don't have any elections of our own," said a man from Washington, "but we have election intimations, if I may call them that, which can't be duplicated anywhere else in the country.

"You see, when we Washingtonians want to vote we've got to do it somewhere else, and as most of us have a lingering fondness for the franchise we are pretty likely to hang on to a residence somewhere outside the District.

"We especially like to do it because it makes us feel as if we had some sort of weapon to flourish before the observing eyes of the politicians who may have something to say about our hold on our jobs, and when the time comes to go home to vote we visibly swell with importance.

"Naturally a national election is the one that catches us all at once, and it is then that the intimations I spoke of do most abound. The papers are full of advertisements of loans for election expenses. Department clerks can be accommodated with sums covering their railway fare, new clothes for the trip and a substantial margin over and above necessary items. The interest is a bit high, but a clerk who is pining to go back home to splurge a bit is willing to mortgage his resources for the pleasure.

"These offers of loans fill columns of the daily papers. Alongside of them are other advertisements, all turning on the one theme, the election. 'Buy yourself a new suit to go home and vote in.' The grammar is a bit off, but the prices are asserted to be all right.

"In the shop windows there are dozens of election placards: 'Just the hat to wear when you go home to vote.' 'Specials in suit cases for the election.' 'Take a souvenir hatpin to your best girl when you go home to vote.' 'Swell suit for the election, only $1 a week,' and in a shoe store window, 'Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching—home to vote; wear ——'s shoes and you won't get sore feet!'

"The railways offer special rates to voters, and so it goes. You won't find anything like it in any other town."—New York Sun.

EASILY MANAGED.

The Clever Scheme Evolved by the Clock Winder.

The contract for keeping the church and town hall clocks in order was given to a new man. Unfortunately from the start he experienced a difficulty in getting the clocks to strike at the same time. At last the district council requested an interview with the watchmaker.

"You are not so successful with the clocks as your predecessor," he was told. "It is very misleading to have one clock striking three or four minutes after the other. Before you took them in hand we could hardly tell the two were striking. Surely you are as competent?"

"Every workman has his own methods, gentlemen," replied the watchmaker, "and mine ain't the same as H.'s were."

"I'm decidedly of the opinion that it would be for the general good if they were," remarked one of the councillors.

"Very well, sir, in future they shall be," came the reply. "I happened to write to him last week about the trouble I had with the clocks, and—but perhaps," he added as he produced a letter and handed it to the chairman, "you'd like to see what he said."

"Dear sir," ran the letter—"about them clocks. When you get to know what a cantankerous lot of busybodies the council consists of you'll do the same as I did for fifteen years—forget to wind up the striker of the town hall clock, and the blooming jackasses won't be able to tell that both clocks ain't striking together!"—London Titbits.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

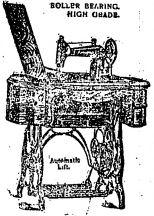
☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN.

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.



The "Redgeton"
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Automatic Lift.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
FOR SALE BY
Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co.
Thief River Falls, Minn.

McCALL PATTERNS
McCALL'S MAGAZINE
THE McCALL CO., 236 to 246 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

Recognized by the Courts, the Schools, and the Press as THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Should You Not Own Such a Book?

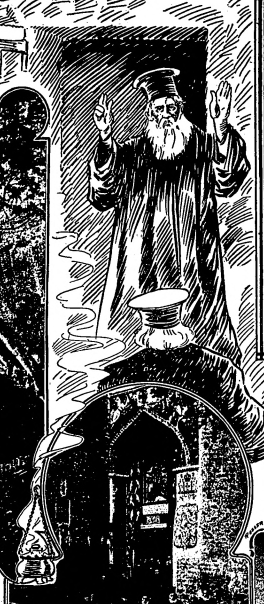
WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

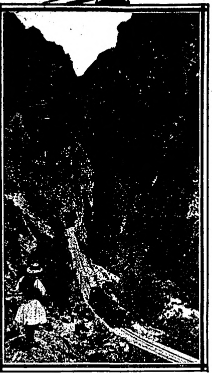
A Monastery in a Cave

PHOTO'S COPYRIGHT
UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD

MEGASPELAEON MONASTERY ON MT CHELMOS



TRIUMVIRATE OF WARDENS AND THE BROTHERS



GORGE OF THE KALAVRYTA

SILENT YET ELOQUENT

"MEGASPELAEON-VER' wonderful," was the full extent of my host's nodding acquaintance with English, and as he said it ten times in one hour, while he fumbled with the rosary which every Greek carries as an aid to conversation, I in despair looked up my guidebook.

What I read there, scanty as it was, inspired me to brave the double terror of the heat and the rack and pinion railroad which has its origin in Diakopto. With a longing look at the glittering gulf of Corinth, I entrusted myself and my fortunes to the dusky one carriage, and puffing engine, in company with several other pilgrims. My destination was Zachlorou, some eight miles away. We did nothing more than crawl up the rocky gorge of the Kalavryta, with the stream tossing and tumbling below us, popping in and out of tunnels which magnified the gurgling of the locomotive to a weird thundering. Soon the ravine took on a friendlier aspect as it began to widen, and the pine clad tops of the mountains began to appear.

Now and again, a native would exchange courtesies with our driver, his fustanella or kilt white against the rock. From Zachlorou it was two miles to the monastery, and after nearly dislocating my arms in the effort to express my desire for a pony—I luckily recollected—"hippos" which worked. A pony and a boy appeared, seemingly from nowhere, and we commenced to climb the steep bridle path. Suddenly my guide stopped and crossed himself, pointing to the cliffs. There with an amount of imagination, we could make out dimly three crosses formed by natural fissures in the rock. Under them apparently clung to the cliff a white building, which with its many towers and turrets suggested the caves of a house with its hanging swallows' nests.

"Megaspelaeon," said my guide. I nodded my head and we pegged on up to the gate, which now that I was close to it, matched the rest of the building in squalor and ruin, which distance had hidden. A ring at the bell brought the porter-brother, who greeted us gravely and delivered us into the hands of the butler. His smiles were welcome itself, and he led me into the reception room, bustling about as he brought sweet, sticky coffee, which I could not refuse. The coffee was followed by Brother Stephanos who luckily knew English, constituting himself my guide right away.

"It is lucky you arrived before sundown. The gates are shut then, and no one goes out or in. But you must be hungry. Allow me—" here he poured water over my hands in the Homeric fashion—"I'm afraid you must put up with bread, cheese, beans and mastika—it takes a little to get used to the resin in the wine."

I reassured him on that point and we ate in one of the dining rooms.

"You would hardly believe you were in a cave now except from the light. It is the case, though. The biggest part of the monastery is in a great natural cavern, 100 feet deep and 200 feet broad. Why, within it is the church, numerous oratories, our living cells, storehouses, the kitchen and a great cellar, where we have some choice wines, some over a hundred years old, in huge casks."

"You have a good many rooms outside, too, I should imagine."

"Yes, we have, to. The monastery is the most famous in Greece, and pilgrims come to pray before the holy relic of St. Luke, and we lodge them here."

"I thought that—"

"Images were forbidden. Yes! But this is not a graven image, it is but a picture in relief, and we may adore the saints and relics. I sometimes wish music were permitted, but it is not. Come and see the church. I daresay you would find our services long, they last hours, and are very elaborate. The carving on those silver doors is rather fine. Wait—I will open them. This image of the virgin and child was made by blessed St. Luke and found by St. Euphresyne, one of the founders of the monastery, about the fourth century. Of course, this building was rebuilt about 300 years ago, but it is commencing to tumble down, and our revenues are decreasing year by year, though we own land in many parts."

"I notice you said 'we,' I said."

"Yes. That's right. We live here, each of us owning a share of the property, and a piece of ground, which we cultivate or superintend the cultivation of. We can dispose of the produce as we like, and as all we are allowed here is the barest food, it comes in very handy. We are just about due to elect our three wardens. No, there is no abbot here. He is only appointed in those monasteries where there is everything in common. There are about a hundred and forty of us. We used to be nearer three hundred, but times are growing harder. Our young men are emigrating and who knows what may happen in Athens."

"Then you are not allowed to marry."

"No, only the lower orders of the clergy are permitted. We meet but death here. Come with me," and we descended into the ossuary where the dead bones of the monks of yesterday were piled in rude heaps. "Many good men lie here, and here I, in God's good time, will leave all that is frail of me. How many centuries look us in the face, silent and yet eloquent." He knelt and prayed a moment. "You are young and life before you, but there is none that may not profit by this sight, and I often offer a prayer in this dusty chamber."

"See this is the wall—12 feet thick. If you come to this bastion you will get a splendid view—mind your feet. Yes, it is a cannon. We stood a siege here from the Turks, and though they rolled rocks down upon our roofs from the height above, they fell always clear, and Ibrahaim Pasha had to retire unsuccessful. So you see we are men of war as well as of peace—that was in 1827. I hope to end my days in peace here, but these are unsettled times, and rumors creep within our thick walls from the world without. However, we always have our cave to fall back upon."

"What would happen if the cave fell in?" I asked.

"I don't know. There's nothing between the wooden roof inside and the rock, but I don't think there's any fear of that."

I was led to bed at an early hour and roused early. The brothers were up before me and service was on. The photo shows the three wardens surrounded by the brothers, emerging from the church. I bade Brother Stephnos farewell, and recovering my pony and boy, who had been hidden in some part of the building, I dropped my offering into the offertory box, which serves the purpose of the office found in a hotel, and rode down the mountain.

But still I wonder what would happen if the cave fell in.

SOMERS VILLAGE

The Hamlet of Harvey Birch, of Cooper's "Spy" and Other Famous Characters.

In the early part of the last century Somers Village, or Somerstown Plain, as it was then called, where the two roads to the Hudson river branched off, one to Sing Sing and the other to Peekskill, was a busy place, with three hotels, three stores, a newspaper, the Somers museum, hat shops and other industries.

Hackaliah Bailey built and conducted the Elephant hotel, a substantial three-story brick structure, which is in good repair to-day. In front of it stands a granite shaft, on the top of which is a model of the first elephant brought to this country, "Old Bet." Mr. Bailey bought the elephant of his brother, who was captain of a sailing vessel. Securing a partner, he put them on the road, traveling from place to place at night and showing in barns in the daytime.

Not hearing from them in some time, Mr. Bailey started on horseback to look them up. Finding the elephant and man near Boston and asking for an accounting, he was told that the show did not make any money. Then said Mr. Bailey, "I will shoot my half and you can do what you like with your half."

From this small beginning the menagerie business grew to large proportions under the management of the Cranes, Baileys, Junes, Angevenes and Tituses, all residents of Somers or South Salem. The long barn on the Gerard Crane farm was built to house the animals in winter.

Enoch Crosby, the Harvey Birch of Cooper's "Spy," married a widow near Somers village. She was buried at Mount Zion beside her first husband and he at Gilead.

Luther Kinnicut, one of the strange, eccentric characters of those early days, was believed to be in league with the devil. The turnpike from Sing Sing to Sodom Four Corners passing through the village was the route of the rumbling stage coach and the farmers' wagons with their produce. The toll gates were unpopular and frequently destroyed, probably for a consideration. Finally Luther was arraigned in court and the indictment read charging him with cutting down the turnpike gate. He answered: "Not guilty. I did not touch the gate; I only sawed off the post, the gate hung on," and walked out of court. At another time a noted criminal lawyer asked him what made his face so black. He said: "My face is not as black as your character, for you put your sister in state prison."

In the Presbyterian church, near the center of the village, built before the memory of anyone now living, Dr. Ebenezer White was tried some 75 years ago for heresy because he refused to accept the doctrine of election. The clerk of the presbytery was one of the judges, and after reading the charges said he believed him guilty. Judgment before trial. The presbytery found him guilty, but the courts subsequently reversed the ecclesiastical tribunal.

SPANISH SOLDIERS UNDER FIRE

Method of Advance—Discipline More Lax in Camp than on the Field.

The Spanish soldier's behavior under fire is admirable. Only yesterday, as were were retiring down the slope of a hill under a desultory fire I saw a sergeant quietly stop in the open, roll and light a cigarette, and then proceed deliberately to rejoin his comrades, writes a correspondent of the London Mail.

Discipline is somewhat lax in camp, though I believe that with the material which the officers have to handle a little more strictness would be advisable, for the soldier of Spain is a cheerful, independent, devil-may-care fellow.

On the field, however, his obedience leaves nothing to be desired, unless it be his over-anxiety to continue firing after the "cease fire" has sounded. In direct opposition to our English methods, the non-commissioned officers have power to hit a man for slackness, stupidity or non-obedience of orders, whereas one soldier striking another is most severely dealt with, especially as Spaniards invariably "fight it out" with the knife.

The officers are keen and well informed, and their care for the men's comfort is notable. Here is an example: We had just returned from convoy duty and on returning to camp were glad to find an excellent cold soup, prepared with oil, water, vinegar and vegetables. The officers of each company stood around seeing that the men got their due portion, first having tasted it to assure themselves of the quality of the food.

Some of the Spanish methods in the field are unusual. The firing line, for instance, starts with a rifle a yard, but the advance, instead of being conducted in line, follows this plan: Each squad of six to 10 men under a corporal, on the signal to advance being given, wheels around and doubles toward the next cover in Indian file, extending into line as the cover is reached; in this way the whole line may advance simultaneously, or squad by squad, the advantage claimed being the smallness of target offered to the enemy during the rush forward.

As by force of experience we learned in South Africa the absolute necessity of using all cover, so the soldier here, after his first few fights, in which the losses were so altogether disproportionate to the successes gained, found that to compete with the Moors required all his cunning and was no mere field day. Now during the advance he makes full use of all stones and depressions in the ground. The only fault I note is that he is too prone to make use of the kneeling position from behind cover, thus exposing the head and shoulders to fire.

Temperamental Toilet Table.

A very aged Englishman many years ago gave this advice to his daughter in a letter as to what a lady's dressing table should contain:

The best beautifier a young lady can use is good humor. The best renovator truth; the best rouge is modesty; the best eyewater is the tears of sympathy; the best gargle for the voice is cheerfulness; the best wash for smoothing wrinkles is contentment; the best cure for deafness is attention; the best mirror is reflection, and the whitest powder is innocence.

There is no use going into a political campaign with any reputation, because you won't have any when you come out.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

A woman who is perfectly stunning isn't always stunningly perfect.

THROW
AWAY
the
SIFTER

It's a nuisance
Always sifting ashes
Poking out clinkers
Fire gone out
Colder than Greenland
It's simply awful
When you burn coal
You can't help it
Be wise and change

Buy
Milwaukee
Solvay
Coke
"The Fuel without a Fault"

Practically pure carbon
Nothing but heat element
No ashes to sift
No clinkers or slate
Easy to start fire
Keeps all night
Cheaper than hard coal
Better than hard coal
Smokeless and sootless
Housecleaning made easy
Abolish fuel trouble
Be up-to-date

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to

Pickands, Brown & Co.
Colby-Abbot Bldg.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Buy
Milwaukee
Solvay
Coke
"The Ideal Domestic Fuel"

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.
CARTER'S ITTLE IVER PILLS.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Save the voice in all kinds of weather. Singers and public speakers find them invaluable for clearing the voice. There is nothing so effective for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Coughs. Fifty years' reputation. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box. Samples mailed on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Children Like
PISO'S
CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
It is so pleasant to take—stops the cough so quickly. Absolutely safe too and contains no opiates.
All Druggists, 25 cents.

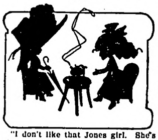
A LITTLE COLD.

He caught a little cold—
That was all.
So the neighbors sadly said,
As they gathered round his bed,
When they heard that he was dead.

He caught a little cold—
That was all. (Puck.)

Neglect of a cough or cold often leads to serious trouble. To break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable mix two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. You can buy these at any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle.

NATURAL INFERENCE.



"I don't like that Jones girl. She's always running people down!"

"Goodness! I didn't know she had an automobile!"

BOY TORTURED BY ECZEMA

"When my boy was six years old, he suffered terribly with eczema. He could neither sit still nor lie quietly in bed, for the itching was dreadful. He would irritate spots by scratching with his nails and that only made them worse. A doctor treated him and we tried almost everything, but the eczema seemed to spread. It started in a small place on the lower extremities and spread for two years until it very nearly covered the back part of his leg to the knee.

"Finally I got Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and gave them according to directions. I used them in the morning and that evening, before I put my boy to bed, I used them again and the improvement even in those few hours was surprising, the inflammation seemed to be so much less. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the same of the Pills and the Soap and my boy was cured. My son is now in his seventeenth year and he has never had a return of the eczema.

"I took care of a friend's child that had eczema on its face and limbs and I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They acted on the child just as they did on my son and it has never returned. I would recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone. Mrs. A. J. Cochran, 1823 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1909."

His Little Mistake.

They stood beneath the stars, silent as the heart-beats of the night, looking into the diamond-studded shirt front of the sky.

"Is that Mars?" he whispered, as he slipped his arm round her taper waist, and gazed upon a glittering orb in the distant blue.

"No, it isn't," she exclaimed, jerking away; it's mine; and if you think you are hugging mother, I can tell you that you are very much mistaken."

The matter was amicably adjusted before anything serious resulted.—Exchange.

New Tonic Mixture.

At this season many people especially old folks need a tonic appetizer which will also relieve kidney and bladder troubles and strengthen the blood and tissues. A well known physician claims there is nothing superior as a winter tonic to the following taken three to six times daily in tablespoonful doses. To a half-pint of good whiskey add one ounce compound fluid balmwort and one ounce compound syrup sarsaparilla.

Coals of Fire.

One Christmas evening a Sunday school pupil appeared at church, only to be surrounded immediately by a number of deriding playmates.

"She's wearing her sister's coat!" cried one.

"And she's got her brother's gloves on!" cried another.

"Yes," was the retort that turned the tide of ridicule, "and I came with my mother's blessing."—Judge.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Restrained by Politeness.

"Prisoner, have you any reasons to present why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon you?"

"No, your honor. I feel as if I should like to say a few words about the defense my lawyer put up for me, but there are ladies present; you can go ahead with the sentence, your honor."

Exactly in the degree in which you can find creatures greater than yourself to look up to, in that degree are you ennobling yourself and in that degree happy.—Ruskin.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

One good thing about a fall that hangs on is that it keeps back the "beautiful snow" poems.

"KING OF UMPIRES," NOW LEAGUE PRESIDENT.

Thomas J. Lynch, who has been elected chief executive of the National League of Baseball Clubs, was for several years the best umpire in the business. He was chosen president in place of John A. Heydler and was sprung by John T. Brush as a compromise when it was impossible to elect John M. Ward.

LYNCH'S ELECTION PLEASING TO ALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE'S CHOICE OF PRESIDENT HAPPY SOLUTION OF GRAVE QUESTION.

SCHEDULE TO CAUSE CLASH

Two Leagues May Get Into Trouble Over the 168 Game Plan of Older Organization, the American Having Decided on 154.

The election of Thomas J. Lynch as president of the National league seems to have been a happy solution of a question which threatened to throw the great baseball leagues into a turmoil. Everybody seems satisfied with the selection of the former "king of umpires."

It was a victory for the Herrmann-Dreyfus faction of the league and a matter of joy to Ban Johnson, president of the American league, who worked to prevent the election of John M. Ward. The Brush-Murphy clique did everything in its power to elect Ward and failed and in addition to this consented to the retention of John A. Heydler as secretary-treasurer, the position he filled before he was elected to take the place made vacant by the death of Harry Pulliam. The magnates increased the salary for Heydler, and he now will receive nearly as much as he did in the office of president.

The National league did one thing, however, that may yet mean trouble with the American. That was the adoption of a schedule calling for 168 games. The American had decided on the 154 game schedule, and the action of the older organization will mean a conflict in dates which may cause trouble and keep the ill feeling that has been shown recently at the breaking point.

Charles Comiskey, president of the Chicago White Sox, was one of those who was willing to go into a fight with the National league. "Although I am in for about $300,000 for a new park next season," he declared, "I am willing to fight this thing out with the National league. Should we start war and fight for players, I'll go after Johnny Evers of the Cubs the first thing."

Think of the Cubs without Evers, who probably never had a superior in the baseball business as a heady player.

The National league umpires ought to, and no doubt do, feel pleased at the election of Lynch as president. When Tom Lynch was handling an indicator on Uncle Nick Young's staff several years ago, he was regarded as the best in the business, and a man who feared neither player, magnate nor fan. He did his duty as he saw it. When he called a man out he was out. If he called him safe he was safe. A ball was a ball and a strike was a strike. The wrath of player, manager, owner or "bug" could not make him change. If he is as good a president of the league as he was umpire, there need be no fear of anything but clean baseball in the National league.

Lynch will not stand for the bad umpire any more than he will permit abuse of the good ones. After he had been elected he addressed the baseball writers and asked them to treat his umpires fairly and if they saw one who was not the man for the position to tell him personally or write to him and he would investigate in his own way. If the man was not the proper person for the job he would fire him. It is safe to say the umpiring under Lynch will be the best, or as good as any, the National league ever had.

It was John T. Brush, owner of the New York Giants who elected Lynch. When Brush saw he could not land Ward, he wired Lynch who was at his home in New Britain, Conn., and had not been mentioned for the place. When Lynch arrived in New York, Brush asked him if he would accept the presidency. Lynch agreed to take the place if Heydler was elected secretary-treasurer. Lynch and Heydler had been umpires together and are old friends. Brush agreed and it was soon fixed. The magnates did better than Lynch had expected. They elected Heydler for three years and boosted his pay.

Concerning the longer playing schedule, Barney Dreyfuss a member of the schedule committee, said he was strongly opposed to it, but found he was the only one and decided to vote for it to let the others learn by experience the folly of their scheme.

"What's the use of voting one against seven," said the world's champion magnate, "when it does no good? They will be sick and tired of 168 games before next season is half over. I know, for I have figured it out. The best scheme that can be arranged under their ideas will compel them to schedule several double headers in the east in order to work in 168 games between April 14 and October 16. That is a bad thing for baseball and cheapens it. There are too many double headers at best when only the weather postponements make them. There will be only one year of the 168 game business I'll bet, and they will be glad to go back to the 154 game scheme."

The longer season advocates disclaim all intent to prevent the world's series and claim it can be played just as well as heretofore.

That the number of conflicting dates between the rival teams in the same city will be increased goes without saying, as the international series cannot be made to dovetail as heretofore on account of the additional game each club must play in each city under the National's 168 game schedule. Unless friction crops out on this head in the joint meeting of the schedule committees it will be due to Dreyfuss' ability as a peacemaker. The Pirate magnate said he thought he would draft a 154 game schedule anyway, so as to have it ready for the old league to adopt in February when it found 168 games impracticable.

Foreigners Won Bike Race.

Walter Rutt of Germany and Jackie Clark of Australia won the annual six-day bicycle race at Madison Square garden in New York from an exhausted and hopeless field. Their distance of 2,660.1 miles for 142 hours, which is 77 miles behind the record of 2,737.1 miles made last year by MacFarland and Moran, gives no adequate idea of a race which for broken records, broken precedents and broken teams has been the most exciting ever seen at the garden.

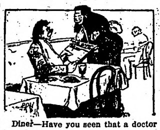
Salt Lake May Get Fight.

"Tex" Rickard, who with Jack Gleason, is the promoter of the Jeffries-Johnson battle, still insists that he will pull off the fight in Salt Lake City. Gleason wants the bout to go to San Francisco.

Hoppe to Play Demarest.

Willie Hoppe, former billiard champion, has agreed to the rules laid down by the powers that be in billiards and will play Calvin Demarest, the new champion for the title.

UNPROFESSIONAL.



Diner—Have you seen that a doctor intends to inoculate himself with the cholera virus so that the he may have the results of the experiment. Isn't that fine?

Proprietor—No, perfectly mad, I call it. Supposing I ate the same meals as my clients.

COUGHED ALL NIGHT

Till This Recipe Was Tried. Cure Followed in 5 Hours.

A prominent medical man, who suffered with a severe cough and cold on the lungs, often being kept awake all night, and weakened by loss of sleep, finally discovered a simple formula which will cure any cough in five hours by the clock. It is a laxative tonic cough syrup which can be made at home by anyone and the formula is here given for the benefit of those who pass sleepless nights in painful paroxysms. Those who have tried it say it is magical and beats any high-priced, slow-acting cough medicine ever sold.

Mix in a bottle one-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Take twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then take one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day. Give children less according to age. This will tone up and rid the system of deep-seated coughs every time.

A Pessimistic View.

Among the patients in a certain hospital of Harrisburg there was recently one disposed to take a dark view of his chances for recovery.

"Cheer up, old man!" admonished the youthful medico attached to the ward wherein the patient lay. "Your symptoms are identical with those of my own case four years ago. I was just as sick as you are. Look at me now!"

The patient ran his eyes over the physician's stalwart frame. "What doctor did you have?" he finally asked, feebly.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

For Celestials.

I once visited a very rough boom town in Oregon, near Cottage Grove. In the leading saloon a man in a red shirt said to me:

"Ye wanter carry yerself almighty straight in these parts, stranger. Go wrong the least mite and, by crinus, we'll lynch ye as quick as look at ye."

I smiled.

"Would you lynch me," I asked, "if I killed a dog?"

"Would we?" he snorted. "Why, stranger, we've lynched fellers here for killin' Chinamen!"

Where Are Harry and Isabella Allen?

Harry is now aged 20 years, and his sister, Isabella, aged 18 years. The children were taken in charge by the Nebraska Children's Home society in 1897 from Grand Island, following the death of the father, Silas Allen. The mother is now in Oklahoma, and is distracted because she cannot locate her children, whom she has not seen since they were taken by superintendent of the society twelve years ago, who now refuses to tell their mother where they are. If the children will address P. O. Box 898, Omaha, Nebr., giving their own address, it will be sent to their mother.

Her Mistake.

A lady overtook a little girl of her acquaintance on her way to school. "Do you like decimals, my dear?" she asked.

Now the little girl had not gone very far in her arithmetic and she was unfamiliar with the word decimals. She shrank from acknowledging her ignorance, so, after a minute, she stammered: "Yes'm, I like them pretty well, but not as well as peaches."

Cruel.

"Isn't that a good joke? It's my own."

"Great Scott! are you so old as that?"—Lippincott's.

Quick as Wink.

If your eyes ache with a smarting, burning sensation use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Financial.

Stella—Isn't Mabel going to marry the duke?

Bella—No; he rejected the budget.

HEAD, BACK AND LEGS ACHE?
Ache all over? Throat sore, with chills? That is La Grippe. Perry Davis' Painkiller will break it up if taken promptly. All dealers, 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

Any one who would take in the entire waterfront of New York would travel a journey of 341 miles.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

There's a difference between dignity and pomposity, but some people don't seem to be able to realize it.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

When you can't tell the truah, don't tell anything.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Shear the sheep, but don't flay them.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience —a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.

FAME AND FORTUNE OFFERED

Rich Prize for Man Who Discovers the Long-Sought Cure for Tuberculosis.

Dr. George W. Bloomer of Yale university, acting as spokesman for an anonymous giver, has announced that a prize of $100,000 has been set aside, to be awarded to the first person anywhere in the world who discovers a cure for tuberculosis. The gift is unconditional as to time, place, or kind of cure, the only real condition being that the new cure must have been in constant use at least five years, and that the promoter of the cure convince the investigating board of the merits of his discovery.

A large number of physicians have been working for years to perfect vaccine, or anti-toxin for tuberculosis, or to find some agent, such as tuberculin, which will assist in the cure of the disease. Thus far, the experiments have not furnished a product which will either absolutely cure or prevent consumption, or render the patient immune against the disease. Many of these serums have proved effective in increasing the resistance of the patient and thus helping in the cure, but no scientist of repute to-day claims to have discovered a tuberculin which will produce a cure without the combined aid of fresh air, rest and wholesome food.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the
Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Difference.

Wifey—John, couldn't you let me have a little money this morning? Rattleigh's is advertising six puffs for a dollar.

Hub—Great Scott! And we men can get 60 delicious puffs for ten cents.

A great deal is heard of the art of remembering, and but little of the fine art of forgetting.

BARKING, HACKING, RASPING COUGH can be broken up quickly by Allen's Lung Balsam. This old, reliable remedy has been sold for over 40 years. Ask your druggist about it.

Don't be common. It's the uncommon man who causes the world to sit up and take notice.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BACKACHE, DIABETES.
$875 "Guarantee"

We Buy Hides, Furs, Wool and Tallow. Write us for prices.
GOLDBORG & KRAM
300 First St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K. Washington, D.C.

CASH FOR PROPERTY wherever located. If you want to buy, sell or exchange write us. NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Minneapolis, Minn.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Powers

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1900. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you). (4)

KOW-KURE

is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a cow CURE. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW-KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "Cow Money" sent FREE. Ask your local dealer for KOW-KURE or send to the manufacturers.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO. Lyndonville, Vt.

No Matter

what Liver or Bowel medicine you are using, stop it *now*. Get a 10c box—week's treatment—of CASCARETS today from your druggist and learn how easily, naturally and delightfully your liver can be made *to work*, and your *bowels* move every day. There's *new life* in every box. CASCARETS are nature's helper. You will *see the difference!* 883

CUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon FREE.

A Clean Face Will be a Habit
NO STROPPING NO HONING
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Virginia Farms and Homes.
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 2-1910.

Pain In Back
THAT'S
LUMBAGO

Painful but not dangerous. Rub on a few times this well tried, old-time home remedy

ST JACOBS OIL

Pain goes! You'll be sorry you didn't try it sooner

IT CONQUERS PAIN

All Druggists 25c. and 50c.

St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

UNCLE SAM TO PRINT HIS OWN POSTAL CARDS

By WALDEN FAWCETT

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HITCHCOCK

POSTMASTER GENERAL HITCHCOCK recently signed a contract for the supply of postal cards that will be used by the American people during the next four years. The mere magnitude of the manufacturing project involved is calculated to make this of general interest, for, be it known, the head of the postoffice department has ordered approximately three and one-half billion postal cards for use during the four years beginning January 1, 1910. This means that the American people who adopt the very convenient scheme of allowing Uncle Sam to furnish the stationery for their correspondence will purchase and send through the mails nearly a billion cards every twelvemonth. In other words, on an average, every man, woman and child in the United States will use 10 or 11 postal cards every year. In actual practice there are, of course, hundreds of thousands of persons, including young children, who never buy a postal card from one end of the year to the other, but, on the other hand, the above-mentioned average is attained through the firms and business houses which, in many instances, use hundreds or thousands of postal cards a day.

It will be understood that the trainloads of postal cards for which Postmaster General Hitchcock has just given the order are the regulation official cards which are sold in postoffices all over the land. This takes no account of the souvenir or picture postcards which are sold in the United States by the millions every year. Of course, there is nothing official about these illustrated postcards. They do not bear on their face, as do federal postcards, a stamp entitling them to transmission through the mails, and such souvenir card is carried in the mails only when a one-cent stamp is affixed to it. Consequently it is the enormous swelling of the sales of one-cent stamps and not the expansion of the governmental postcard trade that indicates the enormous and widespread popularity of the souvenir postcard fad in recent years.

The postmaster general is going to pay upward of a million dollars for the postal cards which will be issued to the patrons of our postal system between now and New Year day, 1915. However, this new contract is characterized by several features of great interest aside from the large amount of money represented. Foremost among these is the fact that Uncle Sam is, in effect, contracting to supply himself with postal cards of his own manufacture. Heretofore all the postal cards required in this country have been turned out by private manufacturers and, indeed, for years past, the manufacture of postal cards has been the principal industry of the little city of Rumford Falls, Me. Henceforth, however, the government will print its postal cards at the great government printing office in Washington, the largest printing plant in the world.

The postoffice department will continue to pay for the postal cards, just as it did when they were obtained from private manufacturers, but the process will amount to Uncle Sam taking money out of one pocket and putting into another. At the same time the government will save money by the new plan of obtaining its post card supplies. It has been realized for some time past by the postoffice officials that it would be a great convenience if the government could print its own postal cards at Washington (the point from which they are distributed to all parts of the country) instead of having them manufactured in Maine, with the consequent loss of time in sending them to Washington for distribution. The government had proven by years of practice that it could produce its postage stamps and its paper money more cheaply than if the work were given to outsiders, and accordingly Postmaster General Hitchcock, who is a live business man, determined to see if a similar saving, combined with more efficient service, could not be effected in the case of the postcards. The government printing office submitted competitive bids on the same basis as its outside rivals and it underbid them all.

A second important feature in connection with the new contract for postal cards is found in the fact that this new deal contemplates cards of better quality than have heretofore been in use. Especially will there be a marked improvement in the surface of the card and this will enable it to take ink more readily. In future, probably, there will be few complaints from people who are wont to find particles clinging to and clogging the pen while writing with ink on the present style card. While the new grade of postal card will be of finer quality than the old, it will also be lighter in weight and this latter consideration will mean hundreds and mayhap thousands of dollars saved to the government every year, for Uncle Sam has to pay for the transportation of all postoffice supplies by weight and the new postal cards will have reduced "traveling expenses" on all the journeys they make, from the time they leave the printing office until they reach the "ultimate consumer." It is also the ambition of Postmaster General Hitchcock to make our postal cards more artistic—to put them, in fact, on a plane with the very handsome postal cards issued by some foreign countries, and to that end he plans to change the tint of the card and to change the color of the ink in which it is printed. Just what tints and colors will be selected for the new color scheme cannot be determined until experiments have been made.

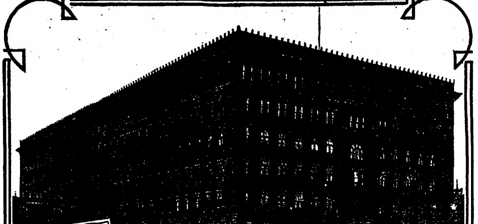
The new postal cards will be made in three different sizes although most people will never use or see anything except the one standard size that is in almost universal use. Practically all of the cards manufactured will be of the regulation size that has long been familiar to everybody, namely 3¼x5½ inches, but there will be provided some of the double or reply postal cards which have come into use in recent years and which enable a correspondent to send with his postal card a means of reply ready to hand. There will also be introduced a new style postal card, designed especially for the convenience of business men. This new card will be exactly the size of the standard "card index" card, or somewhat smaller than the regulation postal card and its advantage is found in the fact that it can be filed without trimming or trouble in any card index file or cabinet. This will make the new style card the handiest imaginable vehicle for announcement of price quotations, bulletins of all kinds, reports—as for instance the daily reports of traveling salesmen, etc.

Under the new system of postal card manufacture the work will not be so concentrated as at present. Under the plan now in vogue all the operations of manufacture, from the process of cutting down the forest trees and reducing them to paper to boxing up the completed postal cards for shipment, is carried on in the little Maine city, where about 900 men are employed, in one way or another, in postcard manufacture. Under the new scheme the government will buy the raw material, notably the paper or cardboard and the ink, but all the operations of postcard manufacture will be carried on in the great printing office under the shadow of the United States capitol, where 5,000 men and women are regularly employed. A contract that calls for the delivery of between two million and three million complete postal cards every working day in the year would swamp the biggest private printing plant in the country, but this new responsibility has been treated as merely an incidental at the model printery of the world. The force will have to be increased somewhat and perhaps some new printing presses will be installed—although the officials say the work can be handled with the equipment now in place.

The government has drawn with great care the specifications for the paper to be used for the new postal cards with a view to obtaining a grade of material with longer fiber than that heretofore in use and presenting a better surface for writing in ink. The paper will be delivered to the government printing office in 600-pound rolls, each containing the material for 90,000 cards, and the printing will be done on presses each of which will reel off 3,000 sheets of postal cards per hour, each sheet being made up of 100 separate cards. It can thus be figured that each press can print upward of one-third of a million postal cards per hour, and since several such presses can be employed if necessary and the government printing office is in operation night and day, there is no doubt but that the institution can keep the country supplied with postal cards no matter to what proportions the correspondence of the American people may grow.

Just as Uncle Sam guards very carefully the manufacture of postage stamps and paper money, so will he take every precaution against the possible dishonesty of employes in the manufacture, packing and distribution of postal cards. For one thing, the presses used for printing the cards will be controlled by an intricate system of locks, which will render it impossible to release or operate a press until several different officials are in attendance, each with a key that plays a part in unlocking the press. The dies or plates used in printing the cards and which are furnished by the postoffice department, are likewise carefully guarded. When such a plate is given to a printer for use in making impressions he must give a receipt for it to the official in charge of the vault where these precious plates are stored and the printer cannot leave the building at the conclusion of the day's work until he has returned to this depository the printing plates which have been in his custody. Finally the postal cards will be counted repeatedly during the process of manufacture—perhaps a score of times in all—and thus tab will be kept on the cards until they depart in sealed packages for the various postoffices throughout the country, where they will be issued to the public.

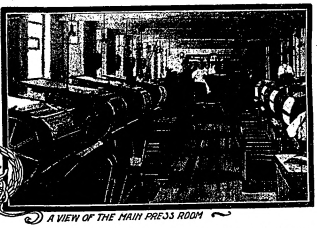
As delivered by the machines the postal cards are mechanically counted and automatically assembled in packs of 25—each pack being secured by a band of white paper. These packs are placed in pasteboard boxes, each of which will accommodate 20 packs or 500 cards. The pasteboard boxes, in turn, are packed in wooden cases, varying in size and ranging in capacity from 5,000 to 100,000 cards. It is in this form that they are shipped upon requisition to the postmasters throughout the land. In order that all orders for postal cards may be filled promptly the government printing office, once the new activity is under way, will constantly keep on hand in its fireproof, burglar-proof vaults a surplus stock of about 30,000,000 postal cards. The precautions that will surround the manufacture and dispatch of postal cards at the government printery will extend to the destruction of the misprinted or otherwise spoiled cards. Officials of the postoffice department will be on duty at the printery at all times to supervise the manufacture of the cards and more especially to inspect the raw material used and to see to it that it at all times and in all respects meets the requirements of the government.



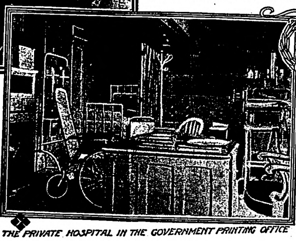
THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

A VIEW OF THE BINDERY

A CORNER OF THE BIG COMPOSING ROOM



A VIEW OF THE MAIN PRESS ROOM



THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Trade Organization of Printers

Some interesting information in regard to trade organization among printers appears in the Typographical Journal, the official publication of the International Typographical union. It is in the form of a review of a book by George E. Barnett, associate professor of political economy in the Johns Hopkins university. The book, which is just from the press, is entitled, "The Printers: a Study in American Trade Unionism." Mr. Barnett was in Indianapolis for a considerable length of time, several years ago, gathering information at the headquarters of the International Typographical union to be used in his book.

"A perusal of Dr. Barnett's book," says the review, "discloses the fact that mass meetings of printers for the purpose of considering trade questions were held in New York as early as 1776 and in Philadelphia in 1786. Continuous organizations were formed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston before the close of the eighteenth century or shortly thereafter and the Typographical Society of New York was in existence from 1795 to 1797. In 1799 the Franklin Typographical society was organized in the same city. In 1809 the New York Typographical society was organized and is still in existence. The Philadelphia Typographical society was organized in 1802 and is also still active.

However, Dr. Barnett asserts that there is some evidence that there had been a printers' society in the Quaker city previous to this, known as the 'Asylum Company.' The date of the first Baltimore organization is equally uncertain, but probably as early as 1803. There was also a society in existence in Boston in that year. The author says that no societies appear to have been formed outside of the four cities named before 1810, in which year the Philadelphia society received a communication 'from the New Orleans Typographical society, inclosing a copy of their constitution.' In 1815 societies were organized at Washington and Albany. As far as the information of Dr. Barnett extends, these societies were formed primarily to 'raise and establish prices.'"

The article then refers to various local organizations that were formed in 1830 and directly following that date and continues by saying that about 1848 the organization of new unions began to go on more rapidly, and since 1850 have been in existence in practically all the larger American cities.

"The first suggestion that the local associations should form an organization was made in 1834, and two years later delegates from associations at Baltimore, New York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Washington and New Orleans assembled in Washington and framed a constitution for the National Typographical society. The first session was held in New York in 1837, when the name was changed to the National Typographical association.

"In 1850 a call was issued for a convention which was to be held in New York, at which time delegates assembled from Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Trenton and Louisville. The second convention was held in Baltimore in 1851, and the third in Cincinnati in 1852, which resolved itself into 'the first session of the National Typographical union.'

"Old Pete" Is Dead

Peter Morton, or "Old Pete," a colored man and a quaint character of antebellum days, died at his home in Geneva court recently, the Cincinnati Enquirer says. He did not know his exact age, which was about 80 years, and there is probably no one living who does.

"Old Pete," since the close of the civil war, has at different times been a family servant and man of all work in many prominent families on the hills, and in Avondale and varied his employment occasionally by doing porter work in downtown stores. It is related of him, and the story was confirmed by himself, that before the civil war he was the property of a Kentucky gambler, who went broke, and "Pete," with all other chattels possessed by the gambler, had to be sold to satisfy his creditors.

The officers of a bank in Maysville, Ky., who had taken a liking to the colored man on account of his genial good nature and strict honesty, offered to buy his freedom for him if he would execute his personal note in their favor and make his payments upon it, according as he was able, until they were repaid. This he agreed to do, but with the close of the civil war and the scattering of his friends far and wide, Pete fell into hard lines from the lack of a permanent home and steady employment, but he never forgot his financial obligations to his banker benefactors and he continued making his payments to them for 20 years after the close of the war, until the debt was finally paid.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam Put Ban on Taxicab Trips

EENY
MEENY
MINY MO

WASHINGTON.—Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the interstate commerce commission, is the most devoted labor union man in the public service. The charge is constantly made by non-union people that Mr. Moseley will have none but union men in the division of safety appliance inspectors, of which he is the head, and Mr. Moseley always admits the charge and defends his position, and he always carries his point, too.

Mr. Moseley is credited with having a big share of influence in convincing the railroad voters that Mr. Taft deserved their support. The other day he went to the White House to see the president, and, on leaving, a friend asked after his health.

"Never better," replied Mr. Moseley.

"You were mighty ill about two years ago," observed the friend, "but seem to be better than ever now."

"Yes," replied the secretary. "I am a firm believer in the brotherhood of man and in all good works, and no malicious animal magnetism ever gets action on me."

"Um! Yes," replied his friend; "but I guess you're a still more devoted believer in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

Economy in small things as well as in great is being impressed on officials in the government service whose work requires them to make expenditures from time to time chargeable to government funds.

A notable case is that of internal revenue agents and inspectors. Commissioner Cabell, in a circular of instructions, has given notice that cabs, taxicabs and automobiles are to be used only in cases of absolute necessity, which must be explained satisfactorily, or, otherwise such items of traveling expense will be disallowed.

Representative Walter Smith of Iowa says that every time he hears that a message is about to be sent to congress dealing with the relations of the United States with some Latin or South American republic it always reminds him of a speech made in congress by John Allen of Tupelo, Miss.

"You will all recall that after President Harrison sent to congress his message dealing with the trouble United States sailors had in the harbor of Valparaiso," said Mr. Smith, "Chile made ample apology and offered to make other reparation before congress got down to the consideration of the message. While this situation existed Allen got up in the house one day and without reference to the message or the action of Chile, told this story:

"'Mr. Speaker,' said Allen, 'I am reminded of three men who were working one day on a farm near my town of Tupelo. It began to rain and they all started for the barn. One of them broke into a swift run and never stopped till he got to the barn. When the other two reached the barn they found the runner stretched out on the floor, thoroughly exhausted.

"'John, what's the sense of running yourself to the point of exhaustion just to get out of the way of a little rain?' said they.

"'Well,' gasped John, 'I was afraid I wouldn't get here before it stopped raining.'"

Puckerless Persimmon Is Coming Next

UNCLE SAMS
NEW
PUCKERLESS
PERSIMMON
YUM. YUM

A puckerless persimmon is the hope of the future. Department of agriculture officials are figuring on a fruit that will not draw the jawbone out of place and yet can be transported a reasonable distance without spoiling. A blending of varieties or treatment by chemical processes are the means by which it is expected to eliminate the puckering qualities.

Japanese persimmons hold the record for size. They also have all medals for drawing the mouth through to the back of the neck. It is solemnly declared that their bite has not become less irritating than it was in 1828. It is proposed to mix the Japanese kind with some softer tongued brand from the south and thus gradually weaken the astringent properties. Much headway has been made in that direction. The Josephine style of American persimmons has been crossed with the Yemon type of Japan. The American flavor won out, while the Japanese hardiness and firmness remained.

On the theory that there cannot be too much of a good thing, the Japanese often heat their persimmons with the fumes of saki, thereby weakening the puckering power.

Vice-President Sherman Feels Obscure

THE VICE-PRESIDENT HEY? TELL IT TO THE COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITY
SHERMAN

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN recently confided to a friend that he is not altogether happy. Mr. Sherman, during a recent visit to Albany, tried to identify a young man who wanted a money order cashed at the capitol postoffice, but payment was refused, the clerk declaring he did not know the vice-president. Writing to the secretary of state's secretary, Mr. Sherman asked:

"How can one be happy who finds it necessary to be identified at the United States postoffice in the capitol of his own state?" and tells of a subsequent experience in New York.

He had occupied a box in a theater with a party of friends when one of them thought it would be a joke to have the star direct some observations at Mr. Sherman. The friend sought out the doorman, told him the vice-president of the United States was in box A, and suggested that word be passed back to the stage.

"The doorman took kindly to the suggestion," writes Mr. Sherman, "and said: 'Let me see, that is Mr. Fairbanks, is it not?' My friend's efforts to perpetrate a joke then and there ceased, and in the shadow of obscurity I am unhappy."

House Insurgents Ignored by Cannon

INSURGENTS
BOMB
FUR CANNON

DESPITE the fact that Speaker Joseph G. Cannon declines to recognize the house insurgents when he meets them on the street, and despite the fact that the congressional committee is permitting literature to be sent out by one of its employes evidently with the intent of defeating the Republican insurgents for re-election, that merry band of trouble-makers continue to be about the breeziest lot of congressional mavericks at large in the legislative pasture. They have already begun to hold meetings to plan the deposition of the "czar of the house," and in the meanwhile the leaders of the house congressional committee are hastening to deny that they are responsible for the literature sent out against the insurgents.

Recently a group of the insurgents got together and swapped experiences.

"Representative Morse of Wisconsin met Uncle Joe in the office of a prominent government official this summer," said one of them, "and Uncle Joe completely ignored him. The official, who was more or less of a green hand in Washington, finally said: 'Mr. Cannon, this is Mr. Morse.'

"The speaker looked Morse over, without extending his hand, and dryly remarked: "What is your line of business, Mr. Morse?'

"'I am a member of congress,' replied Morse.

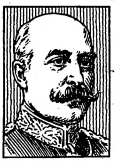
"'Oh,' replied the speaker. 'I have some Morses down in my district, and I thought you might be related to one of them. I want to say, however, that if La Follette is a Republican, I am a blamed old fogy.'

"'Well, LaFollette is a Republican all right,' replied Morse."

Another member of the group reported that he had met Mr. Cannon at the entrance of a hotel in St. Louis, and all he got out of him in the way of recognition was a good-sized grunt.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

MAY BE CANADIAN RULER

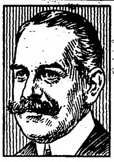


What to do with the duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward VII., is one of Great Britain's ever-recurrent problems. The latest of the rumors affecting him connects his name with the governor-generalship of Canada.

The reported intention of Earl Grey to retire early this year has given occasion for conjectural selections for his place. None, it is said, would meet with more general approval throughout the empire than the designation of the duke. For one thing, by reason of Connaught's relationship to the king, it would consolidate that "imperial partnership" which it is felt would make for the closer union of Great Britain with her dominions over the sea. Canadians, it is thought, would welcome the choice. The fact that he would have far higher rank than any former incumbent of the vice-regal post would presumably in itself be not unpleasing to the people of the dominion.

Only last February the duke's appointment to the lord lieutenancy of Ireland was talked of. His peculiar fitness for the office was urged on the ground of his acquaintance with Ireland and Irish affairs, acquired while he was commander-in-chief there. His popularity and that of his daughter, Patricia, current discussion had it, would have assured him a warm welcome from the Irish landlords and their families, with undoubted benefit to Irish trade.

MAKES SURGERY PAINLESS



If you want to—and of course you don't—you can have your legs or arms cut off without feeling any pain and without being unconscious. Prof. Thomas Jonnesco of Bucharest, Roumania, has made this possible through his discovery of stovaine.

Recently Dr. Jonnesco has been demonstrating the use of stovaine in Chicago, New York and other large cities and the surgeons who have seen the operationos performed have pronounced it a great success.

Even the treatment of heart disease is not beyond the powers of benzolethyldimethylaminopropanol hydrochloride—which is Dr. Jonnesco's solution—and he confidently believes it will supersede the use of ether, chloroform and other anesthetics now in use. Stovaine proper was injected chiefly at the base of the spinal cord and was useful only for operations below the waist line, but the professor claims his discovery enables him to operate on a patient from head to feet without pain and with consciousness preserved. By the Jonnesco system injections are made nearer the neck.

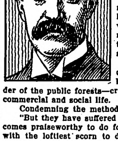
Dr. Jonnesco is many times a millionaire, coming from a family of land barons. He was graduated as a bachelor at law, when he formed a desire to study surgery. He was prosector of anatomy of the Medical School of Paris when stovaine was discovered six years ago.

It was found an ideal anesthetic for the lower limbs, but was too powerful to be used where its potency might reach the heart. In 1906 Dr. Jonnesco devoted almost his entire time to experiments with stovaine and late in the next year discovered that strychnine dispelled the dangerous effects of stovaine, but did not affect its anesthetic powers.

He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of Surgery of England, the same society which was bitter in denouncing him in his early experiments.

He is dean of the University of Bucharest and a director of the Bucharest Institute of Experimental Surgery, has been re-elected honorary president of the international congress of gynecology and surgery and is a member of the International Commission of Surgery.

PINCHOT KEEPS UP FIGHT



Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry division of the department of agriculture, is about the only member of the Roosevelt regime who is being pointed out to strangers on the streets of Washington these days. "There goes the man who is fighting Ballinger," is a common expression whenever Mr. Pinchot appears on the avenue.

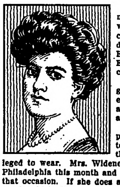
The Pinchot-Ballinger row began last summer and shortly before the president started on his long tour there was talk that Mr. Pinchot would be forced out of his position. Later came reports that Mr. Ballinger would resign as secretary of the interior, but both are still at work and the fight is going merrily on.

Recently in a New York speech Mr. Pinchot declared the people of the United States have been the complacent victims of a system of plunder of the public forests—crimes often perpetrated by men of high station in commercial and social life.

Condemning the methods of these "rich criminals," he said:

"But they have suffered from a serious moral perversion by which it becomes praiseworthy to do for a corporation things which they would refuse with the loftiest scorn to do for themselves. Fortunately for us all, that delusion is passing rapidly away."

GOT $750,000 XMAS GIFT



Probably the most costly and beautiful Christmas gift that any woman in the world received was a rope of magnificent pearls, said to have cost $750,000, which George D. Widener of Philadelphia presented to his wife, who was Miss Eleanor Elkins, daughter of the late William L. Elkins, the traction magnate. It is the most costly string of pearls in the world.

It is said that Mr. Widener intended the gems, some of which are nearly as large as pigeon eggs, and sufficient for a king's ransom, as a surprise for his wife, but news of the gift that a princess might well envy leaked out.

It is probable that society will have an opportunity to admire at first hand what is said to be the finest collection of pearls, gem for gem, that any woman in this country has been privileged to wear. Mrs. Widener is to give a ball at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia this month and it is presumed that she will wear the pearls on that occasion. If she does and she should wear at her throat the string of pearls which she has previously worn and which has been so much admired, the total value of her pearl adornments will be a round million of dollars The strand she now wears is valued at $250,000, the center stone alone being worth $65,000.

Mrs. Widener is known as one of the beautiful women in the society of Philadelphia, New York and the fashionable New England coast resorts. She is of the brunette type, tall, and noted for the beauty of her gowns and the grace with which she wears them.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Man Is Stripped of His Patent Shirt

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Rather than stay in jail with his offending shirt 48 hours, C. H. Buckley, an advertising man, who was proclaiming publicly the name of a certain brand of whisky, sent home for an unpatented shirt and left $10 with the desk sergeant at the Central Police station.

Advertising on the street is the only game Buckley is looking for. He did not know that in Los Angeles there is an ordinance which prohibits any person from "wearing, displaying or carrying on his or her person any sign, transparency or banner designed to advertise, publish or proclaim any article, goods or merchandise on the streets, alleys or public places of the said Los Angeles."

Buckley was in the advertising business, and he did not concern himself with ordinances. He was engaged to introduce a certain brand of whisky to the public of Los Angeles, and the more unique his method, the more effective the advertisement, as he had figured it out, judging from his statements at the police station.

Buckley devised an ingenious contrivance which, when he pressed a button in his trousers pocket, blazed in fire-red letters, two inches high, the name of the "goods" right across his shirt front. It was a long name, and in order to make room for it, Buckley wore a full dress suit with a top hat and cane.

At Fourth and Main streets, he stepped in front of a venerable old lady, who, at first, saw in him only a foppish sort of a middle-aged man, with a little bunch of spinach under his chin and a Mephisto look. As the good old woman dropped her eyes, she saw a bright red glare right in front of her, and as she looked again she saw, spread out in huge letters of fire, the name of a more or less popular brand of booze.

With a scream of dismay, the old lady staggered back, and the policeman on the corner came up on the run. Buckley went to jail.

"You'll have to leave that shirt here as evidence," announced Desk Sergt. White, after booking the prisoner.

"What, take off my shirt?" exclaimed Buckley in dismay. "Never This shirt is a valuable patent. I will put up any amount of bail you wish, any bond up to $1,000, but I will not take off my shirt, and I will fight this case to the end, to the bitter end, do you understand?"

"Guess you will have to begin fighting by going to jail," answered the sergeant, without batting an eye.

Carnegie Puts Up Mansion for Bail

AUTO SPEEDERS COURT
CARNEGIE

NEW YORK.—Orders were orders, and Andrew Carnegie had to stop recently to bail out his chauffeur, although he hadn't any money with him and the call of the golf links was pressing. With Judge Reid and another Pittsburg man Mr. Carnegie was on the way to St. Andrew's links when the car was held up and his chauffeur arrested on a charge of exceeding the speed limit.

"We weren't speeding," said Mr. Carnegie, "and we have an engagement at the golf links. Can't we go on?"

The policeman was no respecter of persons, so the retired ironmaster had to go to the police station. Mr. Carnegie and Magistrate Hermann had a pleasant little talk, the millionaire being assured that he wouldn't have his day's pleasure spoiled by delay. Mr. Carnegie was sure his chauffeur wasn't speeding.

"You know, your honor," said Mr. Carnegie, "I'm very careful with my chauffeurs. They have the reputation in Scotland of being the best chauffeurs there. I pay them good salaries, and in addition a bonus of ten per cent of their wages to abstain from liquor."

When the chauffeur was held for trial and it came to a question of bail Mr. Carnegie said he hadn't any money with him.

"I'll lend you some," volunteered the court, "but property will do."

Mr. Carnegie offered his $3,000,000 mansion at 2 E. Ninety-first street as security, which Magistrate Herrmann thought would be sufficient.

Husband Loves to Sew On His Buttons

CHICAGO.—"I love to sew buttons on my pants. I sew them on my son's pants, too."

If Prof. R. E. Blount, head of the physiology department at the Robert Waller high school, is the only man in Chicago who just dotes on making a good strong hitch between a blue steel button and the end of a pair of pantaloons, why, other residents of male persuasion ought to be ashamed of themselves.

"No man ought to make a valet of his wife, and that's what the majority of men are doing," he explained.

Recently Mrs. Anna E. Blount, who is a practicing physician, delivered an address before a club of Oak Park women in which she said that she made her husband sew on his own buttons when he "busted" them.

Yesterday Prof. Blount said she did nothing of the sort; that he sewed them on because he wanted to. It was inferred that there is a vast difference in sewing buttons on trousers because your wife makes you and because of an ethical principle.

Prof. Blount does it for ethical reasons, and so does his eldest son, Walter. Earl Blount, who is only old enough to scramble around the house and swallow buttons when he finds them, isn't mature enough to grasp the principles of ethics, so Papa Blount sews little white china affairs to portions of his attire where they belong.

"Beauty Spot" Case Puzzles Judge

SHELL OUT OR I WONT FINISH THE JOB
BEAUTY DOCTOR

NEW YORK.—Magistrate Krotel in the Essex Market court has been again wrestling with what has come to be known as the "Beauty-Spot" case. He first made its acquaintance in November at the West side court. After hearing some more testimony about it he grew so bewildered that he had the case adjourned.

It all concerns exactly what Mrs. M. Ella Harris, beauty doctor, did to Mrs. Ella Houghton's face. Mrs. Houghton, who lives at the Ansonia, Seventy-second street and Broadway, met an actress some time ago whose complexion she thought simply grand.

Soon after Mrs. Harris set to work to make Mrs. Houghton beautiful. She begun by fixing up one side of Mrs. Houghton's face. Then trouble started. According to the beauty doctor, Mrs. Houghton had agreed to exhibit the beautified half of her face at a special matinee at the Ansonia, the spectators to pay so much a head, and the proceeds to be expended by Mrs. Houghton on the reconstruction of the other half of her face.

Mrs. Houghton maintains that she never agreed to anything the sort. Moreover, she declares that the beauty doctor not only failed to treat her face without roughness, but actually pushed it about to such an extent that the blood streamed from it.

When that occurred, Mrs. Houghton, giving up the discussion concerning the treatment of the other half of her face, went before the county medical board, which got after Mrs. Harris. Her case came into the hands of Assistant District Attorney Vanderveer, who soon became as bewildered as Magistrate Krotel.

He was prosecuting Mrs. Harris for treating one side of Mrs. Houghton's face, while at the same time he seemed endeavoring to force Mrs. Harris to treat the other half.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM, - - MINN

KANSAS, CORN AND BABIES.

Kansas has some reason to be proud of its record this year in the production of corn, wheat and oats, and especially of corn. The total of the three crops is placed at more by $15,000,000 than in any previous year in its history, and obviously that is a showing to be proud of. But singularly enough along with this proud showing the census bureau comes forward with the depressing information that the baby crop in Kansas has fallen off in the same year, says Manchester Union. There were 25,980 babies born in Kansas in the fiscal year 1907, and only 23,850 in the fiscal year 1908. Of course the first question that presents itself is what the fiscal future of a year has to do with such a matter anyway. Yet it is obvious that one must start from somewhere in such computations, and perhaps the beginning and end of the fiscal year are as good points as any. The thought that is sure to suggest itself is, were the Kansas farmers so busy planting their big crops of wheat, corn and oats that they overlooked the graver problem of population?

The cerulean "sky-piece" has made its jaunty appearance in our midst. Time was when a man attired himself only in sober hues, as befitted his dignity and importance, says Washington Herald. No frivolous frolicking in fanciful garb appealed to the masculine taste. A strong reaction from the days of silken hose and brocaded, gold-laced coats and small clothes swayed the balance in favor of Puritanical and Quakerish garb of the past two generations. But man is becoming emancipated from his somber thraldom; not all at once, but gradually, as is usually the case with great and important reforms. The necktie has long since succeeded to the inevitable, and its flamboyant brilliancy now shames the rainbow and the peacock. Masculine hosiery, too, has assumed the colors of the spectrum in weird and wonderful design. In hats we have passed the quiet black, brown and gray stage, apparently. The lurid college hatband was only the forerunner of the solid green hat which burst upon a startled public a year or so ago. It was a modest shade of green, to be sure, but green for all that.

If a man doesn't love his work, he would better get something else to do. But the trouble is that such people will hardly love any kind of work. The trouble is in them. They lack intelligence. If they knew enough to know good work they would soon learn to love it. The manual training scheme has this in view—to surround the job a man is doing with such intelligence and taste as will make it attractive to him. "The man who is in love with his job gets more contentment out of life than any other," says Brander Matthews; and he gets a great part of his contentment in doing his work right. No man can love his work who shirks. No man can be contented who is dishonest about his work. This is shirking or doing it negligently. So these things always go together—honest work, contentment and love of the job.

The Farmers' National congress, in session at Raleigh, N. C., passed resolutions asking for an amendment of the general parcels post regulations admitting to the mails parcels up to the weight of eleven pounds and reducing the rate to 12 cents a pound, and also for the adoption of the rural delivery parcels post for a local service at a lower rate, says Boston Herald. Professions of interest in the farmer, inspiring desire for rural uplift, and the effort to conserve the country life of the nation might find practical expression in this postal legislation which every organization of farmers throughout the country has indorsed, and which successive postmasters general have approved, and which the express monopolies have been most interested in opposing.

The death of the first Little Eva has just been announced. It must be a mistake. People who attended "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on its latest round are willing to swear that the first Eva is still on duty.

Flippant scribes may joke about pellagra, but it is no joke. They waxed facetious over the grip when it first made its appearance in this country.

Parisian scientists may try to solve the secrets of longevity, but the fact remains that coffins and undertakers wil be in demand long after these learned gents have departed hence.

Poultry is now so well masked as to its age in the cooking that no fowl, however venerable, may be discouraged from trying to be a chicken.

Anybody who wishes to do so may attribute this weather to the approaching comet.

State Capital Letter

Doings at St. Paul as Reported by Our Special Correspondent.

St. Paul.—In a little room in an out-of-the-way corner on the second floor of the old capitol—an apartment which for years gone by was used as a cloak room for the representatives in the legislature—is now located the nucleus of the state campaign against the Great White Plague, tuberculosis.

This office is occupied by Christopher Easton, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. The start so far accomplished is small, yet the association is encouraged by the outlook; by the fact that their work is a public benefaction; and by the additional fact that the public is awakening from its lethargy and realizing that educational as well as practical work must be done to reduce the toll of thousands of lives which consumption is demanding yearly of Minnesota inhabitants.

The past holiday season brought with it a "merry" Christmas indeed for those who are behind this state campaign against consumption; for generous citizens during the festival period bought 1,100,000 "Red Cross" stamps for a penny each, thus contributing $11,000 toward this public work of relief and healing. Of this money, the local organizations to fight tuberculosis get forty per cent, the state organization gets forty per cent, and the national association receives twenty per cent. In other words, the sale of these Christmas stamps has raised $2,750 for the direction of the battle by the state association. This money —practically all the funds at the command of the state workers—will be used in organizing local committees and associations where they do not now exist, in stimulating and standardizing locals already formed, and in keeping up general public interest. At present there are only about a dozen "locals" in as many towns—so there is plenty of field open for the good work.

The most prosperous locals, as might be expected, are in the larger towns, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Winona and Northfield. In these places ten trained nurses are employed to give all their time to the care and direction of treatment for those suffering from consumption who otherwise would be unable to employ expert and proper treatment. These nurses have made easier the last hours of hundreds of tuberculosis sufferers, and in cases not too far advanced, have placed scores of discouraged invalids on the road to recovery and ultimate victory over a disease which a few years ago was considered incurable even in its elementary stages.

Locals are being organized as rapidly as possible in various towns, the most recent acquisitions being Fergus Falls, Cloquet, Red Wing, Faribault and St. Cloud. In each of these places named, it is probable a trained nurse will soon be employed ministering to the poor and needy.

In counties where large towns are not to be found, the workers contemplate organizing county associations with a view to carrying on the good work in the rural districts where—surprising as it may seem—there are nearly as many consumptives as in the cities.

The State association will hold its annual meeting in the old capitol Jan. 26, at which time reports of work during the past year will be rendered in detail, and also papers and addresses presented on the general subject of anti-tuberculosis work. Dr. H. A. Tomlinson, superintendent of the St. Peter state hospital for insane, president of the state association, will preside at this annual conference.

Examining State Fair Accounts.

A special commission of three, appointed by Gov. Eberhart, is now making a lengthy and detailed examination of the accounts and records of the state fair, under the management of the State Agricultural association. This commission consists of Deputy Public Examiner Stacy, Executive Clerk Preuss of the governor's office, and Chief Clerk Erickson of the state treasurer's department.

Women Nurses at St. Peter.

An interesting experiment is being tried at the St. Peter state hospital for insane—one that originated in some of the large eastern hospitals and met with signal and immediate success. That is, the employment of women nurses or attendants, in the care of insane male prisoners. Heretofore, women attendants in state institutions for insane, have only been permitted in the women's wards. It is claimed, however, that nursing and gentleness is more the natural element and characteristic of woman than man, and that the difference is more than appreciated by the insane.

The writer has a report of one instance said to be typical. A violently insane man was brought to the St. Peter institution in charge of three men, who had been compelled to handcuff him, and strap his legs. When the patient was brought in the institution, the order was at once given to release the patient from his bonds. The three men who brought him gave warning of danger as soon as the patient secured use of his arms and legs. The order was carried out, however, and a young women nurse was called to take the patient in charge. Taking him lightly by the arm and without any fear the girl asked the patient to come with her. Without any hesitation, the man did so, making no attempt to resist or injure his frail keeper.

Millions for Life Insurance.

Minnesota is yearly contributing increasing millions of dollars to the coffers of great life insurance companies—most of them located in the east. It seems hardly credible, yet a conservative estimate is to the effect that during 1909, the 12 months just concluded, Minnesotans have paid old line life companies nearly $7,500,000. The largest aggregate amount collected during the year by any one company, is $1,500,000.

Good Grain for Seeding.

The public generally is appreciative of the fact that Minnesota possesses a state agricultural college at which various experiments are constantly being made with new varieties of seed and crops with a view to increasing and bettering the yields of all grains and agricultural products grown within the state. Yet few seem aware that the results of years of study and experimenting at the agricultural school are to be had by any citizen for the asking, and that grain seed of the highest quality, which will yield larger and better crops, may be purchased from the state by one and all interested enough to do so.

True, this seed is sold in very limited quantities, because the supply of this product of years of work and experimenting is very limited. But those who buy seed from the state school to test its qualities above average seed grain, may secure from the same source names and addresses of farmers in their part of the state who have previously tested this special seed and who have large quantities on hand for sale to farmers desiring it for seed purposes at slightly above market price.

Inquiries for this special state grain should be sent to Prof. Andrew Boss, State Exxperimental Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn. The kinds of seed the state has on hand of superior quality in every way, the number of years tested, its average yield, the largest amount allowed any one customer, and the price, are designated in the following schedule:

Kind of seed.	Minn. No.	No. years tested.	Ave. yield per acre.	Largest amt. to one customer.	Price, per bu.
Wheat, Fife	163	14	26.4	2½ bu.	$2.00
Wheat, Bluestem	169	14	26.7	2½ bu.	2.00
Oats, White	6	15	60	5 bu.	1.00
Oats, White	26	15	66.6	5 bu.	1.00
Barley	105	11	51.9	4 bu.	1.50
Flax	25	7	16.4	2 bu.	2.50
Rye, Winter	2	9	39.8	Out	1.25
Corn, Com. Yel. Dent	13	6	52.8	1 bu.	2.50
Corn, Com.	23	2	44½	¼ bu.	2.00

Agriculture By Correspondence.

A few weeks will doubtless see the inauguration at the Minnesota agricultural college of the "agricultural education by correspondence" system provided for in the J. M. Hackney law enacted by the last legislature. Already the experimental department is preparing data for the first bulletins to be sent out. Gov. Eberhart has been consulting with the agricultural school authorities as to the securing of a man to act as editor of the educational bulletins, and has finally selected E. C. Huntington of Windom for the place. Mr. Huntington is a well known and experienced newspaper man and will no doubt prove a very satisfactory official.

J. C. MATCHITT.

$1,000,000 FOR 200 PERSONS.

Chicago Man Remembers Former Employes in Will.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Former employes, business associates, friends and personal servants—"all those who had served him and all from whom he had kindness"—are named as beneficiaries in the will of C. W. Marks, former millionaire shoe dealer. The document is to be filed for probate within a few days. About $1,000,000 will be divided among about 200 persons.

1 Dead, 1 Dying From Gas.

Belle Fourche, South Dakota.—Word has been brought here of the death by asphyxiation at his ranch near Reva of Ed Mireault, an early day settler of Harding county. Mireault, who was known as "French Ed," and a companion named William Black, went to the cellar with a pail of coals to keep some vegetables from freezing, and after stopping up all ventilation to keep out the cold, spent the night there. They were found the next day overcome. Black is near death. Mireault died the next day.

Lamphere Dies In Prison.

La Porte, Ind.—Ray Lamphere, 38 years old, slayer of Mrs. Belle Gunness and her children, died in the Michigan City penitentiary, where he was serving an indeterminate term for arson. Lamphere on April 28, 1908, set fire to the Gupnness home near La Porte and incinerated the family. He had formerly been employed by Mrs. Gunness as a workman on her farm. Following the fire, the bodies of several persons who had been murdered by Mrs. Gunness were unearthed in the farm yard.

STATE FAIR PROBED

MANAGEMENT COMMENDED, CUT ACCOUNTS SERIOUSLY QUESTIONED.

BY PUBLIC EXAMINER SCHAEFER

Changes Advised in Laws Governing the Management of Minnesota Exposition in the Future.

St. Paul, Minn.—No direct, but some indirect criticism of the management of the state fair, is contained in the report of the examination just made by Public Examiner Anton Schaefer. The report is a voluminous affair, covering over 50 typewritten pages. It states conditions at the fair with much detail. It shows the manner in which money is expended, tables of expenditures, touches on the matter of passes, insinuatingly refers to the expense account of John J. Furlong for "special work" quoting the words "special work" and calling attention to the fact that no report or explanation is made of the character of the "special work."

Public Examiner Schaefer's report, being made to the governor, can be used by the next executive as the basis of recommendations to the legislature, if he so chooses. In view of the coming election of officers of the state fair board, it will attract more than usual attention. The public examiner expressly states that all accounts are correct, but he dwells with a special emphasis on the matter of expense occaunts, so much so that it is clear that he intends the expenditures do not appeal to him as entirely proper, although he expressly refrains from saying so.

Anton Schaefer.

Refers to "Special Work."

Relative to the "special work" for which John J. Furlong was paid $750, it is understood that its character was in presenting the needs of the state fair to the legislature. The employment commenced January 19, and ceased after the adjournment of the law makers.

Mr. Schaefer also dwells upon the fact that Mr. Furlong took Earle C. May with him to Seattle, at an expense of $210.55. He also calls attention to the fact that the trip was not authorized until after the return of Mr. Furlong and of Mr. May.

Schaefer Makes Recommendations.

He advises that the legislature should fix salaries, and either eliminate or provide for the expense of the board of managers, abolish passes or establish limitations, regulate visits to other fairs, provide a contingent fund which should not be exceeded under penalty, provide for the handling of the receipts and disbursements by the state auditor and treasurer, and that sub-vouchers should be required for all expenditures of over one dollar.

MRS. LEDBETER ACQUITTED.

Only Three Ballots Taken and Verdict Rendered in One Hour.

Mankato.—Mrs. Grace Ledbeter, who has for nearly three weeks been on trial on charge of being implicated in the murder of her husband, walked out of the courtroom a free woman. At 4:15 the jury was brought in. Its verdict was "Not guilty." Judge Pfau thanked it for its patience and diligence, and discharged it.

When the verdict was announced Mrs. Ledbeter's head dropped and she covered her face with her hands, but as the jurors filed out of the box she arose and advanced and silently shook each by the hand. Some wished her a "Happy New Year" and others just pressed her hand feelingly. Later, the jurors gathered about her and spent a few moments in conversation. Her relatives also congratulated her.

Mrs. Ledbeter Leaves State.

Mankato.—Mrs. Grace Ledbeter, declared innocent of the murder of her husband, H. J. Ledbeter, left the city, accompanying her father to his farm near Spooner, Wis. Her departure occurred sooner than her attorneys had given out. Mrs. Ledbeter and her friends thought it would be wisdom on her part to leave the city. This she did quietly, and before the public was aware of it she was gone. She did not remain long enough to remove her belongings from the county jail, and they are there yet.

Rev James O'Reilly

Father James O'Reilley for many years pastor of the St. Anthony of Padua parish, Minneapolis, whom Pope Pius has elevated to the Bishopric of Fargo.

TO PROBE "PEONAGE" IN MINN.

Alleged Widespread System on Mesaba and Eastern G. N. Division.

Duluth.—The state labor bureau under the direction of W. E. McEwen, who is here, and the Great Northern road, are engaged in unearthing what is described as a widespread system of "peonage" on the Mesaba range, and the Eastern Minnesota division of the Great Northern.

It is claimed that thousands of dollars have been taken from Greek laborers by representatives of the railroad who have worked in collusion with employment agencies and Greek leaders of ability to interpret.

It is also claimed that the large sums were withheld from the railroad by the use of passes for laborers, who were charged with railroad fare.

The defrauding of the laborers is not a criminal offense in Minnesota, but civil action to recover moneys may follow.

FATHER OF ST. CLOUD DEAD.

John L. Wilson, Member of Territorial Legislature, Passes Away.

St. Cloud. — John L. Wilson, the father of St. Cloud, and one of the oldest pioneers in this section of the state, died at the hospital in this city, at the age of 90.

Coming to this city in the year 1853, he had lived here continuously, and up to the time of his retirement was prominently associated with every thing that led to the upbuilding of the city and country. He was born at Columbus, Me., Feb. 24, 1820.

John L. Wilson.

The first office held by Mr. Wilson was that of representative in the territorial legislature, to which he was elected for the terms of 1855, 1856 and 1857. He was again re-elected representative to the state legislature in the year 1870. He was the first president of the city council in this city. This city was named by Wilson, when it was platted in the year 1853. He built the first frame house in this city and Sauk Rapids.

Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Cordelia Morgan, daughter of Joshua Morgan, founder of the city of Buffalo, Minn., in May, 1847. She died in November, 1852. He was married again Nov. 13, 1855, to Mrs. Harriet N. Corbett, who died 10 years later. He is susvived by one daughter and several step-children.

Faribault.—A party of government civil engineers, working under the direction of the department of the interior, are engaged in surveying Cannon River in this vicinity and are making their headquarters in Faribault. The party consists of Robert Adams, W. W. Murphy, S. L. Rosing and E. D. Hide. The surveying is being done to locate the valuable waterpower sites along the river and estimate the horsepower they will furnish if developed. The engineers state that there are many valuable power sites along the river.

MARCH 1 FOR THE INCOME TAX.

St. Paul.—Minnesota corporations doing interstate business who come in the pale of the federal law which demands that a statement be filed at the end of each calendar year showing the volume of business done and the amount of profits, so that the income tax can be assessed, will have until March 1 to file these statements instead of Jan. 1.

H. F. Dains, deputy collector of internal revenue, will have charge of the collection in this city.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS 50¢ A BOTTLE

Fair, Fat and Tide-y.

A Kansan sat on the bench at Atlantic City watching a fair and fat bather disporting herself in the surf. He knew nothing of tides, and he did not notice that each succeeding wave came a little closer to his feet. At last an extra big wave washed over his shoe tops.

"Hey, there!" he yelled at the fair, fat bather. "Quit yer jumpin' up and down! D'ye want to drown me?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Tightness across the chest means a cold on the lungs. It means misery and discomfort every minute, if nothing worse. What's the answer? Rub the chest with Hamlins Wizard Oil quick.

Real Art.

"Smith's a born liar."

"Jones has him skinned. He learned his lying at college, and scorns the crude, natural methods."—Exchange.

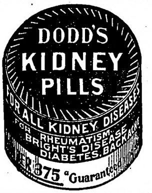
Don't blame the phonograph if it has a bad record.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
when thoroughly rubbed in relieves strains and sprains in joints or muscles from any cause. All druggists, 25, 35, 50c sizes. Large bottles the cheapest.

Sermons are based upon texts; political speeches upon pretexts.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A small boy never looks comfortable in his Sunday clothes.



WESTERN CANADA
What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) (1)

"NOT ONE KNOWN FAILURE IN 8 YEARS."

No wonder we come to you boldly. We know, Know, KNOW that Stub-Roo Liquid will positively cure all skin diseases—eczema, salt rheum, running sores, any eruption or irritation of the skin. But

Stub-Roo

are not magic, quack healers. It took 18 bottles of the Stub-Roo Liquid to cure Mrs. John Martin, Two Harbors, Minn., of eczema of 8 years' standing. The Rev. F. O. Carlson, Grantsburg, Wis., was cured by 2 bottles.

If your druggist doesn't carry it, we'll send you a large bottle express paid, for a dollar. Write Today to Stub-Roo Medical Co.
Duluth, Minn.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
TRADE MARK
PLANTEN'S C&C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON COMMERCE LAW AND THE TRUSTS

President Taft Recommends Amendments to Present Interstate Statute

FAVORS A SPECIAL COURT

Would Clothe Judges with Power to Act in Certain Specified Cases

CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS

Suggests Wisdom of Federal Incorporation of Industrial Companies—Object of Law Is to Suppress Abuses and Not to Destroy Legitimate Competition—Declares Opportunity for Legitimate Capital to Carry on Large Business Within Lines of Law Must Be Given If Supremacy Would Be Maintained.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The following is President Taft's message to congress on the subject of needed legislation regarding the interstate commerce law and the control of the trusts:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I withheld from my annual message a discussion of needed legislation under the authority which congress has to regulate commerce between the states and with foreign countries, and said that I would bring this subject-matter to your attention later in the session. Accordingly, I beg to submit to you certain recommendations as to the amendments to the interstate commerce law and certain considerations arising out of the operations of the anti-trust law suggesting the wisdom of federal incorporation of industrial companies.

Interstate Commerce Law.

In the annual report of the interstate commerce commission for the year 1908, attention is called to the fact that between July 1, 1908, and the close of that year, 12 suits had been begun to set aside orders of the commission (besides one commenced before that date), and that few orders of much consequence had been permitted to go without protest; that the questions presented by these various suits were fundamental, as the constitutionality of the act itself was in issue, and the right of congress to delegate to any tribunal authority to establish an interstate rate was denied; but that perhaps the most serious practical question raised concerned the extent of the right of the courts to review the orders of the commission; and it was pointed out that if the contention of the carriers in this latter respect alone were sustained, but little progress had been made in the Hepburn act toward the effective regulation of interstate transportation charges. In 12 of the cases referred to, it was stated, preliminary injunctions were prayed for, being granted in six and refused in six.

"It has from the first been well understood," says the commission, "that the success of the present act as a regulating measure depended largely upon the facility with which temporary injunctions could be obtained. If a railroad company, by mere allegation in its bill of complaint, supported by exparte affidavits, can overturn the result of days of patient investigation, no very satisfactory result can be expected. The railroad loses nothing by these proceedings since if they fail, it can only be required to establish the rate and to pay to shippers the difference between the higher rate collected and the rate which is finally held to be reasonable. In point of fact it usually profits, because it can seldom be required to return more than a fraction of the excess charges collected."

In its report for the year 1909 the commission shows that of the 17 cases referred to in its 1908 report, only one had been decided in the supreme court of the United States, although five other cases had been argued, and submitted to that tribunal in October, 1909.

Of course, every carrier affected by an order of the commission has a constitutional right to appeal to a federal court to protect it from the enforcement of an order which it may show to be primafacie confiscatory or unjustly discriminatory in its effect; and as this application may be made to a court in any district of the United States, not only does delay result in the enforcement of the order, but great uncertainty is caused by contrariety of decision.

The questions presented by these applications are too often technical in their character and require a knowledge of the business and the mastery of a great volume of conflicting evidence which is tedious to examine and troublesome to comprehend. It would not be proper to attempt to deprive any corporation of the right to the review by a court of any order or decree which, if undisturbed, would rob it of a reasonable return upon its investment or would subject it to burdens which would unjustly discriminate against it and in favor of other carriers similarly situated. What is, however, of supreme importance is that the decision of such questions shall be as speedy as the nature of the circumstances will admit, and that a uniformity of decision be secured so as to bring about an effective, systematic and scientific enforcement of the commerce law, rather than conflicting decisions and uncertainty of final result.

Recommends "Court of Commerce."

For this purpose I recommend the establishment of a court of the United States composed of five judges designated for such purpose from among the circuit judges of the United States, to be known as the "United States court of commerce," which court shall be clothed with exclusive original jurisdiction over the following classes of cases:

(1) All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection, of a forfeiture or penalty, or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the interstate commerce commission other than for the payment of money.

(2) All cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend any order or requirement of the interstate commerce commission.

(3) All such cases as under section 3 of the act of February 19, 1903, known as the "Elkins act," are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

(4) All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section 20 or section 23 of the interstate commerce law are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Reasons precisely analogous to those which induced the congress to create the court of customs appeals by the provisions in the tariff act of August 5, 1909, may be urged in support of the creation of the commerce court.

In order to provide a sufficient number of judges to enable this court to be constituted it will be necessary to authorize the appointment of five additional circuit judges, who, for the purposes of appointment, might be distributed to those circuits where there is at the present time the largest volume of business such as the second, third, fourth, seventh and eighth circuits. The act should empower the chief justice at any time when the business of the court of commerce does not require the services of all the judges to reassign the judges designated to that court to the circuits to which they respectively belong; and it should also provide for payment to such judges while sitting by assignment in the court of commerce of such additional amount as is necessary to bring their annual compensation up to $10,000.

Only Second to Supreme Court.

The regular sessions of such court should be held at the capitol, but it should be empowered to hold sessions in different parts of the United States if found desirable; and its orders and judgments should be made final, subject only to review by the supreme court of the United States, with the provision that the operation of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed unless the supreme court shall so order. The commerce court should be empowered in its discretion to restrain or suspend the operation of an order of the interstate commerce commission under review pending the final hearing and determination of the proceeding, but no such restraining order should be made except upon notice and after hearing, unless in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner. A judge of that court might be empowered to allow a stay of the commission's order for a period of not more than 60 days, but pending application to the court of its order or injunction, then only where his order shall contain a specific finding based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identified by reference thereto that such irreparable damage would result to the petitioner, specifying the nature of the damage.

Under the existing law, the interstate commerce commission itself initiates and defends litigation in the courts for the enforcement, or in the defense of its orders and decrees, and for this purpose it employs attorneys, who, while subject to the control of the attorney general, act upon the initiative and under the instructions of the commission. This blending of administrative, legislative and judicial functions tends, in my opinion, to impair the efficiency of the commission by clothing it with partisan characteristics and robbing it of the impartial judicial attitude it should occupy in passing upon questions submitted to it. In my opinion all litigation affecting the government should be under the direct control of the department of justice; and I therefore recommend that all proceedings affecting orders and decrees of the interstate commerce commission be brought by or against the United States eo nomine, and be placed in charge of an assistant attorney-general acting under the direction of the attorney general.

Would Permit Agreements.

In view of the complete control over rate-making, and other practices of interstate carriers established by the acts of congress, and as recommended in this communication, I see no reason why agreemnts between carriers subject to the act, specifying the classifications of freight and the rates, fares and charges for transportation of passengers and freight which they may agree to establish, should not be permitted, provided, copies of such agreemnts be promptly filed with the commission, but subject to all the provisions of the interstate commerce act, and subject to the right of any parties to such agreemnt to cancel it as to all or any of the agreed rates, fares, charges, or classifications by 30 days' notice in writing to the other parties and to the commission.

Under the existing law the commission can only act with respect to an alleged excessive rate or unduly discriminatory practice by a carrier on a complaint made by some individual affected thereby. I see no reason why the commission should not be authorized to act on its own initiative as well as upon the complaint of an individual in investigating the fairness of any existing rate or practice; and I recommend the amendment of the law to so provide; and also that the commission shall be fully empowered, beyond any question, to pass upon the classifications of commodities for purpose of fixing rates, in like manner as it may now do with respect to the maximum rate applicable to any transportation.

Existing Law Powerless.

Under the existing law the commission may not investigate an increase in rates until after it shall become effective; and although one or more carriers may file with the commission a proposed increase in rates or change in classifications, or other alteration of the existing rates or classifications, to become effective at the expiration of 30 days from such filing, no proceeding can be taken to investigate the reasonableness of such proposed change until after it becomes operative. On the other hand, if the commission shall make an order finding that an existing rate is excessive, and directing it to be reduced, the carrier affected may by proceedings in the courts, stay the operation of such order of reduction for months, and even years. It has, therefore, been suggested that the commission should be empowered whenever a proposed increase in rates is filed, at once to enter upon an investigation of the reasonableness of the increase, and to make an order postponing the effective date of such increase until after such investigation shall be completed. To this much objection has been made on the part of carriers. They contend that this would be in effect to take from the owners of the railroads the management of their properties and to clothe the interstate commerce commission with the original rate-making power—a policy which was much discussed at the time of the passage of the Hepburn act in 1905-6, and which was then and has always been distinctly rejected; and in reply to the suggestion that they are able, by resorting to the courts, to stay the taking effect of the order of the commission until its reasonableness shall have been investigated by the courts, whereas, the people are deprived of any such remedy with respect to action by the carriers, they point to the provisons of the interstate commerce act providing for restitution to the shippers by carriers, of excessive rates charged in cases where the order of the commission reducing such rates are affirmed. It may be doubted how effective this remedy really is.

Experience has shown that many, perhaps most shippers do not resort to proceedings to recover the excessive rates which they may have been required to pay, for the simple reason that they have added the rates paid to the cost of the goods, and thus enhanced the price thereof to their customers, and that the public has in effect paid the bill. On the other hand, the enormous volume of transportation charges, the great number of separate tariffs filed annually with the interstate commerce commission, amounting to almost 200,000, and the impossibility of any commission supervising the making of tariffs in advance of their becoming effective on every transportation line within the United States to the extent that would be necessary if their active concurrence were required in the making of every tariff, has satisfied me that this power, if granted, should be conferred in a very limited and restricted form.

Commission Should Probe Change.

I therefore recommend that the interstate commerce commission be empowered whenever any proposed increase of rates is filed, at once, either on complaint or of its own motion, to enter upon an investigation into the reasonableness of such change, and that it be further empowered, in its discretion, to postpone the effective date of such proposed increase for a period not exceeding 60 days beyond the date when such rate would take effect. If within this time it shall determine that such increase is unreasonable, it may then, by its order, either forbid the increase at all, or fix the maximum beyond which it shall not be made. If, on the other hand, at the expiration of this time, the commission shall not have completed its investigation, then the rates shall take effect precisely as it would under the existing law, and the commission may continue its investigation with such results as might be realized under the law as it now stands.

The claim is very earnestly advanced by some large associations of shippers that shippers of freight should be empowered to direct the route over which their shipments should pass to destination, and in this connection it has been urged that the provisions of section 15 of the interstate commerce act, which now empowers the commission, after hearing on complaint, to establish through routes and maximum joint rates to be charged, etc., when no reasonable or satisfactory through route shall have been already established, be amended so as to empower the commission to take such action, even when one existing reasonable and satisfactory route already exists, if it be possible, to establish additional routes. This seems to me to be a reasonable proposition. I know of no reason why a shipper should not have the right to elect between two or more established through routes to which the international carrier may be a party, and to require his shipment to be transported by such routes as he may designate for that purpose, subject, however, in the exercise of this right to such reasonable regulations as the interstate commerce commission may prescribe.

The Republican platform of 1908 declared in favor of amending the interstate commerce law, but so as always to maintain the principle of competition between naturally competing lines, and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatever. One of the most potent means of exercising such control has been through the holding of stock of one railroad company by another company owning a competing line. This condition has grown up under express legislative power conferred by the laws of many states, and to attempt now to suddenly reverse that policy so far as it affects the ownership of stocks heretofore so acquired, would be to inflict grievous injury, not only upon the corporations affected but upon a large body of the investment holding public.

Plan to End Rail Combine.

I, however, recommend that the law shall be amended so as to provide that from and after the date of its passage no railroad company subject to the interstate commerce act shall, directly or indirectly, acquire any interests of any kind in capital stock or purchase or lease any railroad of any other corporation which competes with it respecting business to which the interstate commerce act applies. But especially for the protection of the minority stockholders in securing to them the best market for ther stock, I recommend that such prohibition be coupled with a proviso that it shall not operate to prevent any corporation which, at the date of passage of such act, shall own not less than one-half of the entire issued and outstanding capital stock of any other railroad company, from acquiring all or the remainder of such stock; nor to prohibit any railroad company which at the date of the enactment of the law is operating a railroad of any other corporation under lease, executed of a term not less than 25 years, from acquiring the reversionary ownership of the demised railroad; but that such provisions shall not operate to authorize or validate the acquisition, through stock ownership or otherwise, of a competing line or interest therein in violation of the anti-trust or any other law.

The Republican platform of 1908 further declares in favor of such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future over-issue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers, and in order to carry out its provisions I recommend the enactment of a law providing that no railroad corporation subject to the interstate commerce act shall hereafter for any purpose connected with or relating to any part of its business governed by said act, issue any capital stock without previous or simultaneous payment to it of not less than the par value of such stock, or any bonds or other obligations (except notes maturing not more than one year from the date of their issue), without the previous or simultaneous payment to such corporation of not less than the par value of such bonds, or other obligations, or, if issued at less than their par value, then not without such payment of the reasonable market value of such bonds or obligations as ascertained by the interstate commerce commission; and that no property, service, or other thing than money, shall be taken in payment to such carrier corporation, of the par or other required price of such stock, bond or other obligation, except the fair value of such property, services or other thing ascertained by the commission; and that such act shall also contain provisions to prevent the abuse by the improvident or improper issue of notes maturing at a period not exceeding 12 months from date, in such manner as to commit the commission to the approval of a larger amount of stock or bonds in order to retire such notes than should legitimately have been retired.

Such act should also provide for the approval by the interstate commerce commission of the amount of stock and bonds to be issued by any railroad company subject to this act upon any reorganization, pursuant to judicial sale or other legal proceedings, in order to prevent the issue of stocks and bonds to an amount in excess of the fair value of the property which is the subject of such reorganization.

By my direction the attorney general has drafted a bill to carry out these recommendations, which will be furnished upon request to the appropriate committee whenever it may be desired.

ANTI-TRUST LAW AND FEDERAL INCORPORATIONS

Government Control of Big Industrial Corporations Favored—Asserts Scope of Present Law Is Too Wide.

There has been a marked tendency in business in this country for 40 years last past toward combinations of capital and plant in manufacture, sale and transportation. The moving causes have been several: First, it has rendered possible great economy; second, by a union of former competitors it has reduced the probability of excessive competition; and, third, if the combination has been extensive enough, and certain methods in the treatment of competitors and customers have been adopted, the combiners have secured a monopoly and complete control of prices or rates.

A combination successful in achieving complete control over a particular line of manufacture has frequently been called a "trust." I presume that the derivation of the word is to be explained by the fact that a usual method of carrying out the plan of the combination has been to put the capital and plants of various individuals, firms, or corporations engaged in the same business under the control of trustees.

The increase in the capital of a business for the purpose of reducing the cost of production and effecting economy in the management has become as essential in modern progress as the change from the hand tool to the machine. When, therefore, we come to construe the object of congress in adopting the so-called "Sherman Anti-Trust Act" in 1890, whereby in the first section every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of interstate or foreign trade or commerce, is condemned as unlawful and made subject to indictment and restraint by injunction; and whereby in the second section every monopoly or attempt to monopolize, and every combination or conspiracy with other persons to monopolize any part of interstate trade or commerce, is denounced as illegal and made subject to similar punishment or restraint, we must infer that the evil aimed at was not the mere bigness of the enterprise, but it was the aggregation of capital and plants with the express or implied intent to restrain interstate or foreign commerce, or to monopolize it in whole or in part.

Trust Not Necessarily Bad.

Monopoly destroys competition entirely and the restraint of the full and free operation of competition has a tendency to restrain commerce and trade. A combination of persons, formerly engaged in trade as partnerships or corporations or otherwise of course eliminates the competition that existed between them; but the incidental ending of that competition is not to be regarded as necessarily a direct restraint of trade, unless of such an all-embracing character that the intention and effect to restrain trade are apparent from the circumstances or are expressly declared to be the object of the combination. A mere incidental restraint of trade and competition is not within the inhibition of the act, but it is where the combination or conspiracy or contract is inevitably and directly a substantial constraint of competition, and so a restraint of trade, that the statute is violated.

The second condition of the act is supplement of the first. A direct restraint of trade such as is condemned in the first section, if successful and used to suppress competition, is one of the commonest methods of securing a trade monopoly, condemned in the second section.

It is possible for the owners of a business of manufacturing and selling useful articles of merchandise so to conduct their business as not to violate the inhibitions of the anti-trust law and yet to secure to themselves the benefit of the economies of management and of production due to the concentration under one control of large capital and many plants. If they use no other inducement than the constant low price of their product and its good quality to attract custom, and their business is a profitable one, they violate no law. If their actual competitors are small in comparison with the total capital invested, the prospect of new investments of capital by others in such a profitable business is sufficiently near and potential to restrain them in the prices at which they sell their product. But if they attempt by a use of their preponderating capital, and by a sale of their goods temporarily at unduly low prices, to drive out of business their competitors, or if they attempt, by exclusive contracts with their patrons and threats of non-dealing, except upon such contracts or by other methods of a similar character, to use the largeness of their resources and the extent of their output compared with the total output as a means of compelling custom and frightening off competition, then they disclose a purpose to restrain trade and to establish a monopoly, and violate the act.

Law to Suppress Abuses.

The object of the anti-trust law was to suppress the abuses of business of the kind described. It was not to interfere with a great volume of capital which, concentrated under one organization, reduced the cost of production and made its profit thereby, and took no advantage of its size, by methods akin to duress, to stifle competition with it.

I wish to make this distinction as emphatic as possible, because I conceive that nothing could happen more destructive to the prosperity of this country than the loss of that great economy in production which has been and will be effected in all manufacturing lines by the employment of large capital under one management. I do not mean to say that there is not a limit beyond which the economy of management by the enlargement of plant ceases; and where this happens and combination continues beyond this point, the very fact shows intent to monopolize and not to economize.

The original purpose of many combinations of capital in this country was not confined to the legitimate and proper object of reducing the cost of production. On the contrary, the history of most trades will show at times a feverish desire to unite by purchase, combination, or otherwise, all the plants in the country engaged in the manufacture of a particular line of goods. The idea was rife that thereby a monopoly could be effected and a control of prices brought about which would inure to the profit of those engaged in the combination. The path of commerce is strewn with failures of such combinations. Their projectors found that the union of all plants did not prevent competition, especially where proper economy had not been pursued in the purchase and in the conduct of the business after the aggregation was complete. There were enough, however, of such successful combinations to arouse the fears of good, patriotic men as to the result of a continuance of this movement toward the concentration in the hands of a few of the absolute control of the prices of all manufactured products.

Refers to Sugar Trust Case.

The anti-trust statute was passed in 1890, and prosecutions were soon begun under it. In the case of the United States vs. Knight, known as the "sugar trust case," because of the narrow scope of the pleadings, the combination sought to be enjoined was held not to be included within the prohibition of the act, because the averments did not go beyond the mere acquisition of manufacturing plants for the refining of sugar, and did not include that of a direct and intended restraint upon trade and commerce in the sale and delivery of sugar across state boundaries and in foreign trade. The result of the sugar trust case was not happy, in that it gave other companies and combinations seeking a similar method of making profit by establishing in absolute control and monopoly in a particular line of manufacture, a sense of immunity against prosecutions in the federal jurisdiction, and where that jurisdiction is barred in respect to a business which is necessarily commensurate with the boundaries of the country, no state prosecution is able to supply the needed machinery for adequate restraint or punishment.

Following the sugar trust decision, there have come along in the slow but certain course of judicial disposition cases involving a construction of the anti-trust statute and its application, until now they seem to embrace every phase of that law which can be practically presented to the American public and to the government for action. They show that the anti-trust act has a wide scope and applies to many combinations in actual operation, rendering them unlawful and subject to indictment and restraint.

Amendment Unnecessary.

The supreme court in several of its decisions, has declined to read into the statute the word "unreasonable" before "restraint of trade," on the ground that the statute applies to all restraints and does not intend to leave the court the discretion to determine what is a reasonable restraint of trade. The expression "restraint of trade" comes from the common law, and at common law there were certain covenants incidental to the carrying out of a main or principal contract which were said to be covenants in partial restraint of trade, and were held to be enforcible because "reasonably" adapted to the performance of the main or principal contract, and under the general contract, and under the general language used by the supreme court in several cases, it would seem that even such incidental covenants in restraint of interstate trade were within the inhibition of the statute and must be condemned.

In order to avoid such a result, I have thought and said that it might be well to amend the statute so as to exclude such covenants from its condemnation. A close examination of the later decisions of the court, however, shows quite clearly in cases presenting the exact question, that such incidental restraints of trade are held not to be within the law and are excluded by the general statement that, to be within the statute, the effect upon the trade of the restraint must be direct and not merely incidental or indirect. The necessity, therefore, for an amendment of the statute so as to exclude these incidental and beneficial covenants in restraint of trade held in common law to be reasonable, does not exist.

In some of the opinions of the federal circuit judges, there have been intimations, having the effect, if sound, to weaken the force of the statute by including within it absurdly unimportant combinations and arrangements, and suggesting, therefore, the wisdom of changing its language by limiting its application to serious combinations with intent to restrain competition or control prices. A reading of the opinions of the supreme court, however, makes the change unnecessary, for they exclude from the operation of the act contracts affecting interstate trade in but a small and incidental way, and apply the statute only to the real evil aimed at by congress.

The statute has been on the statute book now for two decades, and the supreme court in more than a dozen opinions has construed it in application to various phases of business combinations and in reference to various subject matter. It has applied it to the union under one control of two competing interstate railroads, to private manufacturers engaged in a plain attempt to control prices and suppress competition in a part of the country, including a dozen states, and to many other combinations affecting interstate trade. The value of a statute which is rendered more and more certain in its meaning by a series of decisions of the supreme court furnishes a strong reason for leaving the act as it is, to accomplish its useful purpose, even though if it were being newly enacted, useful suggestions as to change of phrase might be made.

For Government Control.

Many people conducting great businesses have cherished a hope and a belief that in some way or other a line may be drawn between "good trusts" and "bad trusts," and that it is possible by amendment to the anti-trust law to make a distinction under which good combinations may be permitted to organize, suppress competition, control prices, and do it all legally if only they do not abuse the power by taking too great profit out of the business. They point with force to certain notorious trusts as having grown into power through criminal methods by the use of illegal rebates and plain cheating, and by various acts utterly violative of business honesty or morality, and urge the establishment of some legal line of separation by which "criminal trusts" of this kind can be punished, and they, on the other hand, be permitted under the law to carry on their business. Now, the public, and especially the business public, ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction is practicable or can be introduced into the statute.

Certainly under the present anti-trust law no such distinction exists. It has been proposed, however, that the word "reasonable" should be made a part of the statute, and then it should be left to the court to say what is a reasonable restraint of trade, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, what is a reasonable monopoly. I venture to think that this is to put into the hands of the court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment. It is to thrust upon the courts a burden that they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching arbitration, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster.

An Aid to Business Virtue.

In considering violations of the anti-trust law we ought, of course, not to forget that that law makes unlawful, methods of carrying on business which before its passage were regarded as evidence of business sagacity and success, and that they were denounced in this act not because of their intrinsic immorality, but because of the dangerous results toward which they tended, the concentration of industrial power in the hands of the few, leading to oppression and injustice. In dealing, therefore, with many of the men who have used the methods condemned by the statute for the purpose of maintaining a profitable business, we may well facilitate a change by them in the method of doing business, and enable them to bring it back into the zone of lawfulness, without losing to the country the economy of management by which, in our domestic trade the cost of production has been materially lessened, and in competition with foreign manufacturers our foreign trade has been greatly increased.

Through all our consideration of this grave question, however, we must insist that the suppression of competition, the controlling of prices, and the monopoly or attempt to monopolize in interstate commerce and business are not only unlawful, but contrary to the public good, and that they must be restrained and punished until ended.

Asks National Corporation Law.

I therefore recommend the enactment by congress of a general law providing for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations, protecting them from undue interference by the states and regulating their activities so as to prevent the recurrence, under national auspices, of those abuses which have arisen under state control. Such a law should provide for the issue of stock of such corporations to an amount equal only to the cash paid in on the stock; and if the stock be issued for property, then at a fair valuation ascertained under approval and supervision of federal authority after a full and complete disclosure of all the facts pertaining to the value of such property and the interest therein of the persons to whom it is proposed to issue stock in payment of such property. It should subject the real and personal property only of such corporations to the same taxation as imposed by the states within which it may be situated upon other similar property located therein, and it should require such corporations to file full and complete reports of their operations with the department of commerce and labor at regular intervals. Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation, under national auspices, of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states.

To the suggestion that this proposal of federal incorporation for industrial combinations is intended to furnish them a refuge in which to continue industrial business under federal protection. It should be said that the measure contemplated does not repeal the Sherman anti-trust law and is not to be framed so as to permit the doing of the wrongs which it is the purpose of that law to prevent, but only to foster a continuance and advance of the highest industrial efficiency without permitting industrial abuses.

Sure to Meet Opposition.

Such a national incorporation law will be opposed, first, by those who believe that trusts should be completely broken up and their property destroyed. It will be opposed, second, by those who doubt the constitutionality of such federal incorporation and even if it is valid, object to it as too great federal centralization. It will be opposed, third, by those who will insist that a mere voluntary incorporation like this will not attract to its assistance the worst of the offenders against the anti-trust statute and who will therefore propose instead of it a system of compulsory licenses for all federal corporations engaged in interstate business.

Let us consider these objections in their order. The government is now trying to dissolve some of these combinations and it is not the intention of the government to desist in the least degree in its effort to end these combinations which are today monopolizing the commerce of this country; that where it appears that the acquisition and concentration of property go to the extent of creating a monopoly of substantially and directly restraining interstate commerce, it is not the intention of the government to permit this monopoly to exist under federal incorporation or to transfer to the protecting wing of the federal government of a state corporation now violating the Sherman act. But it is not, and should not be, the policy of the government to prevent reasonable concentration of capital which is necessary to the economic development of manufacture, trade and commerce. This country has shown power of economic production that has astonished the world, and has enabled us to compete with foreign manufacturers in many markets. It should be the care of the government to permit such concentration of capital while keeping open the avenues of individual enterprise, and the opportunity for a man or corporation with reasonable capital to engage in business. If we would maintain our present business supremacy, we should give to industrial concerns an opportunity to organize or to concentrate their legitimate capital in a federal corporation, and to carry on their large business within the lines of the law.

May Doubt Constitutionality.

Second—There are those who doubt the constitutionality of such federal incorporation. The regulation of interstate and foreign commerce is certainly conferred in the fullest measure upon congress, and if for the purpose of securing in the most thorough manner that kind of regulation, congress shall insist that it may provide and authorize agencies to carry on that commerce, it would seem to be within its power, this has been distinctly affirmed with respect to railroad companies doing an interstate business and interstate bridges. The power of incorporation has been exercised by congress and upheld by the supreme court in this regard. Why, then, with respect to any other form of interstate commerce like the sale of goods across state boundaries and into foreign countries, may the same power not be asserted? Indeed, it is the very fact that they carry on interstate commerce that makes these great industrial concerns subject to federal prosecution and control. How far as incidental to the carrying on of that commerce it may be within the power of the federal government to authorize the manufacturer of goods, is perhaps more open to discussion, though a recent decision of the supreme court would seem to answer that question in the affirmative.

Even those who are willing to concede that the supreme court may sustain such federal incorporation are inclined to oppose it on the ground of its tendency to the enlargement of the federal power at the expense of the power of the state. It is a sufficient answer to this argument to say that no other method can be suggested which offers federal protection on the one hand and close federal supervision on the other of these great organizations that are in fact federal because they are as wide as the country and are entirely unlimited in their business by state lines. Nor is the centralization of federal power under this act likely to be excessive. Only the largest corporations would avail themselves of such a law, because the burden of complete federal supervision and control that must certainly be imposed to accomplish the purpose of the incorporation would not be accepted by an ordinary business concern. The third objection, that the worst offenders will not accept federal incorporation, is easily answered. The decrees of injunction recently adopted in prosecutions under the anti-trust law are so thorough and sweeping that the corporations affected by them have but three courses before them:

First, they must resolve themselves into their component parts in the different states, with a consequent loss to themselves of capital and effective organization and to the country of concentrated energy and enterprise; or second, in defiance of the law and under some secret trust they must attempt to continue their business in violation of the federal statute, and thus incur the penalties of contempt and bring on an inevitable criminal prosecution of the individuals named in the decree and their associates; or

Third, they must reorganize and accept in good faith the federal charter I suggest a federal compulsory license law, urged as a substitute for a federal incorporation law, is unnecessary except to reach that kind of corporation which, by virtue of the considerations already advanced, will take advantage voluntarily of an incorporation law, while the other state corporations doing an interstate business do not need the supervision or the regulation of federal license and would only be unnecessarily burdened thereby.

The attorney general, at my suggestion, has drafted a federal incorporation law, embodying the views I have attempted to set forth and it will be at the disposition of the appropriate committees of congress.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, Jan. 7, 1910.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Farmers that have not threshed should endeavor to save all the flax, as it is worth about its weight in gold this year

A. P. Tounin has assumed his duties as Register of the U. S. Land office at Crookston, and we are of the opinion that he will earn his salery for the next month or so

There is likely to be another republican convention in Red Lake county this year at which the clever towns delegates will not be voteing against each other but togeather, solid to a man

The action of the County dads in letting the county printing shows that they have no intention of trying to serve the people and tax payers, but it was to hl with the people we are running the business. Well that's what old king George said but he got put out of business on July 4th 1776.

Postmaster Elie Steenerson, of Crookston has been made defendant in a $10,000 law suit brought by a rural mail carrier who got fired last fall. Mail carriers must be getting pretty big pay down there when it is $10,000 damage to them to get fired. He had better come up on Red Lake reservation and get a job of cutting cord wood, and make money.

The Highlanding Correspondent to the Thief River Falls Press is likely to be called on to prove some of the statements they have been making in District court, or suffer the penelty of libel. Are you prepared to prove, before a jury of 12 men that there was a dance at Mr. Beaudrys on Christmas night? Are you prepared to prove before a jury of 12 men in court that Andrew Ellingson is running a blind pig? If you can prove these statements Mr. Correspondent you had better look up your witnesses and get ready for business, or quit writeing such rot, and "go way back and sit down."

The share holders of the Highlanding Creamery Assoa. held their anual meeting at the creamery on Monday last and the following board of directors were elected: Alfred Hammersteen, Ole Howard, Ole Overson, P. P. Palmer, G. Swenson, P.H. Thorson, Sever Nelson and John Poloni, A resolution was passed, to have each individual share holder provide for the payment of the shares subscribed by him. The report of the officials shows that the creamery is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and have been running through the entire winter, and will make a large increse in the business the comming

Trouble Ahead.

A north country coroner is said to be waiting the suicide of a local poet who wrote about clasping "the two tremulous hands" of his ladylove, but which the printer made to read "the two tremendous hands."—London Mail.

A Queer Question.

Small Harold (at the zoo)—What is that funny looking bird, papa? Papa—That is a bald eagle, Harold. Small Harold—How long does an eagle have to be married before he gets bald, papa?—Chicago News.

Usually Has To.

"Say, paw, what is a genius?"

"A genius is a man who can do his own washing, sewing and cooking, my boy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota.
County of Red Lake, S. S.
District Court.
14th. Judicial District.
Bessie Engman, ———Plaintiff.
Vs
Axel Engman. ———Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To the above named defendant.

You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in above entitled action which said complaint is on file with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Thief River Falls County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

12, 17-9.—1. 21.-10.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE. IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ole Overum Decedent

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Barbra Overum Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum and all persons interested in the final account and ditribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for ditribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled: THEREFORE YOU AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1910, at 5 o'clock P.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, The Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 28th, day of December 1909.

S. A. Swanson
[Court Seal] Judge of Probate,

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec 17th. 1909
Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota December 13. 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Aslak Person, of Malone Minneesota, who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 676. Serial No. 04251, for N.W. ¼ Section 12, township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 20th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Gunder Asbjornson, Targer Lanji, Salve T. Myrum Ole Askland, all of Malone Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE,
Register.

The Fate of the Oneida.

One of the most extraordinary catastrophies that have befallen vessels of the United States destroyed the sloop of war Oneida in 1869. She was bound homeward, with a jolly ship's company, eager to see wives and sweethearts and native land once more, when not far out of port she was struck by the British steamer Bombay coming in. The stem of the Bombay cut off the stern of the Oneida. The ship was sinking rapidly, and guns of distress were immediately fired, but the Bombay steamed on her way and left the vessel to her doom. She went down, and all but one or two of her crew were drowned. The captain of the Bombay gave no other reason for his conduct than that he had Lady Eyre, the wife of a distinguished British satrap, on board and did not wish to disturb her nerves with scenes of shipwreck. He was mobbed when he reached Yokohama, dismissed from the service, socially tabooed from that time on, and died in disgrace a year or two later.

An Arbitrary Classification.

"So you think every patriot has a more or less clearly defined ambition to hold public office?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "As a rule, patriots may be divided into two classes—the appointed and the disappointed."—Washington Star.

New South Wales.

In New South Wales the seasons are Spring—September, October, November; summer—December, January, February; autumn—March, April, May; winter—June, July, August.

The Generous Barber.

"Here, I say! Be a bit more careful with that razor. That's the second time you've cut me."

"Well, well, so it is. But there! I always deduct a ha'penny for every cut. Why, it's nothing for a man to go out of here having won fourpence off me."—London Tatler.

AUCTION SALE.

Saturday January 22nd, 1910.

At the farm of Nels Ofte, S.W. 1-4 Section 36 TOWN OF KRATKA.

The following property wil be sold to the Higest bidder

1 Horse 12 years old, weight 1400 lbs.

1 Horse 11 years old, weight 1400 lbs.

One Mare, weight 1200 lbs.

1 Bay Horse, weight 1200 lbs.

1 Milch cow 6 years old.

1 Milch cow 5 years old.

2 set of double harness.

1 wide tired wagon.

1 Narrow tired wagon.

1 New Champion mower.

1 16 inch breaking plow.

1 Harrow.

1 Power hay sling.

1 Hay rack,

1 Road cart.

1 Gasoline cook stove.

1 Wood cook stove,

1 Heating stove.

1 Pair bob sleighs.

2 Tons of hay, and some oats.

Other farming tools and household good to numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale

On all sums under $10. Cash. On sums of $10,00 or over time will be given to November 1st, 1910, on bankable papers.

Nels Ofte, Owner.
H. K. Homme, Auctioneer
Oscar Sponheim, Clerk.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 14 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. January 7, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Schmidt, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 300, Serial No. 04120 for S. W. ¼ Section 8, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet: U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Carl Uebelank, August Ristau, of Thief River Falls Minn. Jacob Jonas, Valentine Yager, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Abraham P. Torpin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th. 1909.
Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 14th, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that, Lewis T. Burgh, of Plummer Minn., who on October 14th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 671, Serial No. 04249, for N.E. ¼ Section 17 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to, the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John L. Larson, Ed Miller, John P. Johnson, Tom Mandt, all of Plummer Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Dec. 17, 1909
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13. 1909.
Notice is hereby given that Carl August Carlson, of Germantown Minn. who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 285, Serial No. 04116 for N. E ¼ Section 7 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Peter Flo, Haaken Nabben, August Johnson, John Carlson all of Thorwik Minn.

R. J. Montague, Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th, 1909.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909
Notice is hereby given that Andreas Anensen of Highlanding Minn. who on June 27th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1183, Serial No. 04482, for Lots 3, 4, S.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 6 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 19th, day of January, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole Overvold, of Highlanding Minn. Gunder Asbjernson, of Malone Minn. Elias Mostue, of Sunbeam Minn. Andrew Knutson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

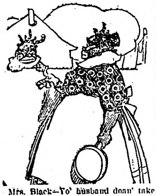
The Color of Lakes.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others are of various shades of green, so that in some cases they are scarcely distinguishable from their level, grass surrounded banks. A few, too, are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure hued, the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green, while the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo. The Lake of Brienz is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

Fashion, Not Health.

In nine cases out of ten, says the Iowa Health Bulletin, if a physician tells a woman that in order to improve her health she must wear her clothes in a certain way she will follow the advice of her dressmaker instead.

The Drone.



Mrs. Black—Yo' husband doan' take much interest in baseball, do he, Mrs. Brown? Now, my husband am always talkin' about de home plate.

Mrs. Brown—Huh! De only plate mah husband talks about am de dinneh plate.

Three Tightwads.

Speaking of tightwads, a Texas paper says: It is reported that three of the stingiest men in the state were in town yesterday. One of them will not drink as much water as he wants unless it is from another man's well. The second forbids any of his family from writing anything but a small hand, as it is a waste of ink to make large letters. The third stops his clock at night in order to save wear and tear on the machinery. All of them decline to take their county paper on the ground that it is a terrible strain on their spectacles to read newspapers even in the daytime.

Food Scarce.

"This circular describing the Mountingside says you can sit at the dinner table and see the beautiful mountain peaks," said the man who contemplated going.

"That is true," replied the one who had been, "and that's just about all you can see."—Yonkers Statesman.

He Saw a Great Light.

Wrecks on the coast of Cornwall, England, were once a source of revenue to the natives. A writer says that in the local dialect "the folks on the coast taich their children to zay in their prayers night times, 'God bless father an' mother an' zend a ship to shore vore mornin'.'" The Cornish folk were great smugglers too. The Rev. R. S. Hawker had in his service as man of all work old Tristram Pentire, the last of the smugglers. One day he made to the vicar this notable confession: "Well, sir, I do think, when I come to look back and to consider what lives we used to live—drunk all night and idle abed all day, cursing, swearing, fighting, gambling, lying and always prepared to shoot the gauger—I do really believe, sir, we surely was in sin!"

Brought Down the House.

On one occasion, when Arthur Roberts, the English actor, was performing the part of Captain Crosstree in the burlesque of "Black Eyed Susan" at Glasgow he converted an awkward contretemps into a hit. In one of the scenes Crosstree entered supposed to be inebriated and staggered about the stage. In doing so Mr. Roberts accidentally came in contact with the scenery of the inn, bringing the whole set down. The curtain had to be lowered, and the vivacious comedian came to the front and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, you see when we come to Glasgow we always bring down the house."

Weak men never yield at the proper time.—Latin.

Late Hour Explained.

"What kept you until this late hour?" asked the husband of his suffragette wife.

"Well, my dear," she answered meekly, "you see it took us an hour to greet one another, the meeting lasted thirty minutes, and the rest of the time was spent in saying goodby."—Detroit Free Press.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Their Turn Out.

Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella—Indeed? Ella—Yes; they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

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FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

If you have Headache Try One

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

For Sale: 80 tons of upland hay. in the Town of Deer Park
G.A.Hoveland, R.F. D No. 1
Fosston Minn.

There is to be a grand public ball at the Kolski hall in Deer Park on Saturday evening Jan. 22nd,.

There was a load of the young people drove over from Lillo to attend the Kolski ball on Saturday evening.

Edward Singer and Oscar Nesland have started up their gasoline wood saw rig, and doing a rushing business.

The Ole Giving threshing rig tried to start up Wednesday, but broke the cogs in the traction of the enjine and are again laid up for repairs.

George Singer left for Gully yesterday, where he went to settle with the Soo railroad for the right of way accross his farm over there.

Knut Sannes, of Ma'one is getting out our summers wood for us this week, and him and the horse are busy go'devling from the woods to the door yard.

This is fine weather for chopping cord wood and the farmers who have a surpluss of wood should get it chopped and piled up for they can sell it at a good price this year

Oscar Nesland and sister Miss Guneld Nesland made this office a plesent call on Monday. Oscar was going over to Kratka to run a gasoline enjine for Singer bros. and his sister was taking him over with a team, and said she was chargeing him 10 cents a mile.

The board of County Commissioners of Red Lake county still stand three to two, so in refering to our county "dads" in another colum we mean the "shadwo of three," and not the manority of two, and it does seem as if the people that pay the taxes had ought to be considered a little. but the way the circulation of the official proceeding of the County Commissioner of this county is arranged they will be read by only about 20 per cent of the tax payers.

FOR Sale: Nice dry poles, piled up, at $1.00, a load. Also dry cord wood, at $2.00 per cord.
Yours for wood, Otto R. Stucy
Hilda post office.

At the anual meeting of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. held at the Highlanding school house last Monday the follow board of directors were elected: A.D. Brown, Gundor Asbjornson, Walter McAndress, Alfred Hammersteen, P. C. Wold, Andrew Ellingson, Stephen Singer, Peter Hedeen, D. A. Kolstrand, T. S. Jacobson, and W. G. Hunt. Most of the members of the board was present and qualified and they will meet at Highlanding tomorrow to organize and elect officers, and the R.L.R. T. Co. may yet be a lively corps.

Might Be on One's Nose.

"Don't get down in the mouth, old man," said the optimist. "Look on the bright side of things."

"That's all very well," mournfully replied the sufferer, "but what is the bright side of a gumboil?"

Answering A Foolish Question.

Lecturer—Mr. Committeeman, I want a glass of water placed on a small table on the stage tonight. Committeeman—To drink? Lecturer—No; I make a high dive in the second paragraph.—Chicago News.

All is holy where devotion kneels.—Holmes.

It Quieted Mother.

The house was all paid for. Mother was exultant, jubilant, reiterative. "Say, mother," burst out six-year-old Paul eagerly, "print it on your cards, mother, print it on your cards!"—De[illegible]

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are searse this week.

Mr. Mrs. H Simonson, from Thief River Falls and Mr. and Mrs. E.Siminson of Mineapolis, visited with the family of A.Rolandson on Thursday last.

Mr. Ole Legvold made a business trip to Plummer Wednesday.

Miss Annie Green left for Red Lake Falls Monday, where she will attend high school

Mr. Knut Sunsdahl left for McIntosh Monday for a visit with his uncle Ole Sunsdahl.

Mr. Andrew Leivig returned to his work last Friday after spending Xmas with the home folks at St.Hilaire.

Andrew Rolandson, Jens Fore. and Knut Erickson transacted business at Red Lake Falls last Thursday.

The Clearwater Young peoples society will meet at the home of Ida Lillo next Sunday, Every body invited.

There was a little party at the home of Ida Lillo on last Sunday night and a very plesent evening was spent by all.

Christ Lindberg left for his home at Beltrami last Saturday. after a short visit with friends in this locality.

There will be religious services at the home of E V. Carlson next Sunday at 2 o'clock p m All are invited to come,

There was a little party at the home of A Rolandson last Saturday evening and we guess every body had a good time,

NOTICE OF MONEY FOR PAYMENT OF SCHOOL [illegible] ORDERS.

NOTICE, is hereby given that there is money in the treasury of School District No. 87, Red Lake County Minnesota, for the payment of school order No. 37, dated November 14th, 1908, given to Ida Bjorge for $50,00 for teaching school. Also school order No. 61, on above named district, dated January 16th, 1909, for the sum of $100, given to Ida Bjorge for teaching school.

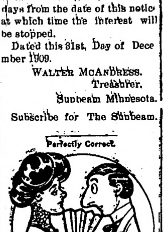
The holder, or holders of the above discribed orders are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, within 10 days from the date of this notice at which time the interest will be stopped.

Dated this 31st, Day of December 1909.

WALTER MCANDRESS.
Treasurer,
Sunbeam Minnesota.

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

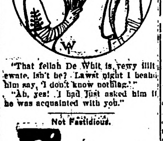
Perfectly Correct.



"That fellah De Whit is vewy illitewate, isn't he? Lawst night I heard him say, 'I don't know nothing.'"

"Ah, yes! I had just asked him if he was acquainted with you."

Not Fastidious.



The Heiress (in a rage)—Leave my presence or I shall make you quail.

The Duke (smiling)—I'm not particular about the quail, miss. I'd be satisfied with a ham sandwich.

Not Unanimous.

She—There's Mrs. Toozle. She seems quite reconciled to the death of her first husband. He—Yes, but I'm afraid her second never will be.—Illustrated Bits.

NEWS! News!
Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.
SINGER BOS,
RHODA & KRATKA,
Is the cheapest and best place to
Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices
Clothing.
WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS. UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS
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Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

A Happy Compromise.

"What a beautiful little baby he is!" exclaimed the neighbor who had called. "He isn't six months old yet, either," said the proud young mother, "and he weighs over twenty pounds."

"What have you named him?"

"Well," hesitated the mother, "Henry and I differed a little about that. He wanted to give him one name, and I wanted to give him another, but we finally compromised and agreed to call him John Wesley."

"I see. You named him after the great founder of Meth"—

"No, indeed," quickly interrupted the mother. "That name, as I said, is a compromise."

"But how?"

"The 'John' is for John Calvin, and the 'Wesley' is for John Wesley."

"Oh, I see."—Youth's Companion.

Harold Chose the Easier Way.

Maynard had been naughty, and his father, after showing him his fault, had sent him up to his room to ask God to forgive him for being a bad boy. Three-year-old Harold was present, but seemed to take no notice of the conversation. It was his turn, however, before many days to receive punishment, and his father took him across his knee. "Oh, don't, papa," he said. "I would rather go upstairs and pray."—Delineator.

John's Great Loss.

"For goodness' sake, Harriet, why so sad?"

"The cook's left, but that isn't the worst of it. She took with her the recipe book for all the things John's mother used to make."—Brooklyn Life.

Nocturnal Tragedy.

It is a dark night. It is also a dark kitchen. The kind hearted man in his stocking feet is after a drink of water for his fretful youngster. He thinks he can find his way in the inky darkness. He is mistaken. He turns to the left instead of to the right and falls down cellar.

Another good man gone wrong.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ODD ELECTION SIGNS.

The Signs Are In Washington, the Elections Elsewhere.

"Of course we don't have any elections of our own," said a man from Washington, "but we have election intimations, if I may call them that, which can't be duplicated anywhere else in the country.

"You see, when we Washingtonians want to vote we've got to do it somewhere else, and as most of us have a lingering fondness for the franchise we are pretty likely to hang on to a residence somewhere outside the District.

"We especially like to do it because it makes us feel as if we had some sort of weapon to flourish before the observing eyes of the politicians who may have something to say about our hold on our jobs, and when the time comes to go home to vote we visibly swell with importance.

"Naturally a national election is the one that catches us all at once, and it is then that the intimations I spoke of do most abound. The papers are full of advertisements of loans for election expenses. Department clerks can be accommodated with sums covering their railway fare, new clothes for the trip and a substantial margin over and above necessary items. The interest is a bit high, but a clerk who is pining to go back home to splurge a bit is willing to mortgage his resources for the pleasure.

"These offers of loans fill columns of the daily papers. Alongside of them are other advertisements, all turning on the one theme, the election. 'Buy yourself a new suit to go home and vote in!' The grammar is a bit off, but the prices are asserted to be all right.

"In the shop windows there are dozens of election placards: 'Just the hat to wear when you go home to vote,' 'Specials in suit cases for the election,' 'Take a souvenir hatpin to your best girl when you go home to vote,' 'Swell suit for the election, only $1 a week,' and in a shoe store window, 'Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching—home to vote; wear ——'s shoes and you won't get sore feet!'

"The railways offer special rates to voters, and so it goes. You won't find anything like it in any other town."—New York Sun.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,
OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.
☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.
Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,
Snnbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN
It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.
Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.
Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

A Singular Meal.

One of the most singular meals ever eaten was that given to a select few by an antiquary named Goebel in Brussels some years ago. The bread was made from wheat grown before the children of Israel passed out of Egypt, and it was spread with butter made when Elizabeth ruled England. For fruit there were apples which ripened before the Christian era, and the wine was older than the white man's knowledge of the new world. The bread was made from wheat taken from a chamber in one of the pyramids, the butter (of which there were several pounds) had been found in an earthen crock on a stone shelf under the icy waters of a well in Scotland. A pantry in the ruins of Pompeii had furnished the jar of apples (which were as sweet and finely flavored as if only a few months old), and the flagon of wine had been recovered from an old vault in Corinth. Six guests enjoyed this amazing meal.—Chicago News

Reminders.

Mrs.—He said I reminded him of a Greek goddess. Mr.—Huh! Mrs.—What do I remind you of? Mr.—Of every darned thing I overlook that you ask me to do.—Cleveland Leader.

The temple of fame stands upon the grave. The flame that burns upon its altars is kindled from the ashes of dead men.

The Poet's Son.

"Why, Freddy, how dirty you are, and only yesterday you wrote a verse for papa's birthday, promising always to wash your hands clean."

"Well, mamma, that was only a poetic license."—Fliegende Blatter.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME
If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
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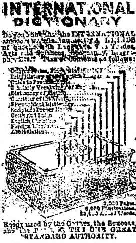

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
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G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Stops Lameness

Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect.

See that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first sign of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating — goes right to the spot — relieves the soreness — limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. G. T. Roberts of Resaca, Ga., R.F.D. No. 1, Box 43, writes: — "I have used your Liniment on a horse for sweeney and effected a thorough cure. I also removed a spavin on a mule. This spavin was as large as a guinea egg. In my estimation the best remedy for lameness and soreness is

Sloan's Liniment

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, of Lawrence, Kans., R.F.D. No. 3, writes: — "Your Liniment is the best that I have ever used. I had a mare with an abscess on her neck and one 50c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment entirely cured her. I keep it around all the time for galls and small swellings and for everything about the stock."

Sloan's Liniment will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, sweeney, founder and thrush.

Price 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

WHAT BECAME OF THE BUTTON

Naive Confession of Little Girl Proved Her to Be True Daughter of Eve.

Lole Fuller, the noted dancer, told at a luncheon a story about her class of dancing children.

"I gave the children a Christmas party last year," she said, "and when the pudding came on I said to them:

"'I have put in this pudding a coin, a little china doll and a button. Whoever gets the coin will be rich. Whoever gets the doll will be married before the year is out. But whoever gets the button will be an old maid.'

"Well, the pudding disappeared rapidly, and the little girls soon found the coin and the china doll. But the button did not turn up. No one got the button. This amazed me.

"That night I said to my favorite little girl, as we sat alone by the fire in my room:

"'I can't understand what became of that button. I put it in the pudding myself.'

"'I'll tell you,' the little girl confessed, turning rosy with confusion. 'I dot the button. But I didn't want everybody to laugh at me—tho I thwallowed it.'"

Anticipation Safer Than Realization.

"It is not always necessary to make a direct accusation," said the lawyer who was asking damages because insinuations had been made against his client's good name. "You may have heard of the woman who called to the hired girl, 'Mary, Mary, come here and take the parrot down stairs—the master has dropped his collar button!'"—Everybody's Magazine.

A noble life, crowned with heroic death, rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth.—Garfield.

A WOMAN DOCTOR

Was Quick to See that Coffee was Doing the Mischief.

A lady tells of a bad case of coffee poisoning and tells it in a way so simple and straightforward that literary skill could not improve it.

"I had neuralgic headaches for 12 years," she says, "and suffered untold agony. When I first began to have them I weighed 140 pounds, but they brought me down to 110. I went to many doctors and they gave me only temporary relief. So I suffered on, till one day a woman doctor told me to use Postum. She said I looked like I was coffee poisoned.

"So I began to drink Postum and I gained 15 pounds in the first few weeks and continued to gain, but not so fast as at first. My headaches began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks — long enough to get the coffee poison out of my system.

"Since I began to use Postum I can gladly say that I never know what a neuralgic headache is like any more, and it was nothing but Postum that made me well. Before I used Postum I never went out alone; I would get bewildered and would not know which way to turn. Now I go alone and my head is as clear as a bell. My brain and nerves are stronger than they have been for years."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Campeador's Donkey-Man

By HAROLD BINDLOSS

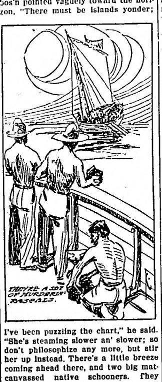
(Copyright, by Short Stories Co., Ltd.)

The pitiless rays of the tropic sun beat down upon the Campeador's iron decks, as, with complaining engines, she shouldered her way at four knots an hour over a flaming sea.

She had not been a handsome vessel when she first took the water, and now she was very old, while the present owners had bought her in difficulties among the Philippines. They ran her as a free-lance tramp, prowling among the islands of the Southern seas until the worn-out engines gave serious trouble, and when they anchored to repair them under a mangrove-shrouded coast, her crew went down with malaria, and even worse things still. Then one night, when the most sickly had gone to recruit inland, a sudden typhoon blew her out to sea, and there being no navigator of sound mind on board, those who were left could not find that island again.

Perched up on the broken skylights of the engine room, a gaunt skeleton clad in dungarees alternately laughed deliriously, and hurled incoherent invective at some one below. This was all that fever had left of the chief engineer, and he was there because, being the biggest man on board, none of the sickly crew felt fit to take him away. Conroy, the little donkey-man, lay spread out in the shadow by an open gangway, spitting contemplatively at the gray shape which flitted without apparent motion through the lap of transparent swell.

There was a growl from the hollow-eyed seamen who lounged about the deck, for all of them were hungry; and most of them were sick, but the bos'n pointed vaguely toward the horizon. "There must be islands yonder; I've been puzzling the chart," he said. "She's steaming slower an' slower; so don't philosophize any more, but stir her up instead. There's a little breeze coming ahead there, and two big mat-canvassed native schooners. They aren't a nice lot generally to fall among short-handed."


THEY'RE A SET OF MURDERIN' RASCALS.

Conroy crawled below, and the old Campeador wallowed sluggishly across the shimmering sea, while, with a fitful breeze behind them, the tall mat sail came nearer, until at last toward sunset, one, with two long sweeps splashing drove straight toward her.

But the white seamen had no liking for such guests, and hungry, haggard and savage, they swarmed along the rail, or hung out from the davits with lumps of coal in their hands. Also Conroy, who ascended, dripping with rancid oil from the engine-room, said: "They're a set of murderin' rascals, an' might do somethin' nasty if they got hold of us. Take her away home before we fire into you."

Whether the others understood did not appear, but a group of naked men swung steadily over the sweep, and the craft rolled in nearer the steamer's side, until one huge sail almost brushed her rail, when with a creak of cumbrous tackle it slowly lumbered down. Then a ten-pound lump of coal fell on the helmsman's head, and the carpenter's grindstone, descending with violence, doubled two of the rowers up, after which there was a howl of fury from the would-be visitors and her dripping side crashed against the Campeador. But the air became thick with coal lumps and the ends of broken fire-bars, while Conroy, the donkey-man, howled fierce encouragement to his comrades, and shoveled hot cinders from a bucket on to those below, so that wild panic broke out among them. Dusky men fell over each other, some thrust with naked limbs against the steamer, and, rasping and bumping along the plates, their vessel slid astern.

Thereupon the donkey-man addressed the gathering at length, and in spite of many digressions the rest found his counsel good. "The chief's cleverer mad with an engine than many men sane," he said, "so I'll coax him below, and, even if he can't do anythin', there's always me. Little wind now! but when it comes after sunset those vermin will creep up again, and we haven't any reason for bein' too civil to them. We've only rotten harness beef an' crawlin' water here—they'll have lots of good fish, palm wine and guavies. Say, suppose instead of waitin' till they board us, we turn round an' board them."

Then Conroy, chuckling grimly, pulled the link-motion over, the engines whizzed and thudded, and there was a sudden whirl of green flame about the plunging screw which swept seething forward as the Campeador sidled stern-first toward the pursuers. The naked crews it was evident did not understand this, or perhaps had never seen a steamer handled in that fashion, for the nearest vessel rolled on unchecked until the poop of the steamer hung right over her, when amid an excited howling, they strove to trim over the yard of the half-lowered sail. It was too late, however, for the intense glare of a blue light broke out across the sea, showing the thin, hard edge of the steamer's rudder, and the iron tip of the thrashing screw scarcely a fathom away. Then there came a crunching shock, the crazy fabric shivered, and with a crash the mast snapped off by the Campeador's counter fell along the deck, while the green glare turned to crimson as another port-fire was lit. So some were buried under the cumbrous sail, and some leapt into the sea, while the fierce white devils, who even when sick did unaccountable things, dropped one after another upon the littered deck. There some smote with handspikes which outstretched the knives, and others grievously burned naked bodies with furnace prickers, while here and there and everywhere the little donkey-man scrambled and shouted, until he cast his greasy arms round a tall man's neck and fell backward with him into the open waist.

"What are you going to do with him?" a seaman asked, and Conroy answered:

"This pleasant gentleman was skipper of that enterprising craft, he's goin' to be useful, that's what I caught him for. If he can take his own ship somewhere he can take ours, too, you see. Now we'll go ahead again before his friends come up. All that kind swim like fishes, and a wash will do them good."

The man of mixed Malay origin probably spent a most unhappy time on board the Campeador, for they kept him always standing near the wheel, while Conroy sat close beside, and supplied interesting details of his personal history with edifying comments, also, on the evil ways of engineers. His comrades had evidently had quite enough of that ship, for when daylight came their sails were hull-down upon a sparkling sea, and so, unmolested, next morning the unwilling pilot brought the steamer in through the surf-swept opening of an island's circling reef. In case he had any hereditary hankering after casting them ashore, the bos'n stood beside him with a capstan bar, and he conned her circumspectly with the fear of death before his eyes. So, though the long green rollers burst apart with a crash like thunder into a tumultuous spouting on either side, the old Campeador crept safely through the still, deep passage with the spray driving across her, into an oily lagoon, beyond which the serried palms rose steeply from the rim of glistening sand. Also close in beneath them lay a little, cream-funneled gunboat, and Conroy chuckled, as he said: "Now the trouble's over, or just beginnin'. Fetched up under the pertection of the British navy! Good old navigator—good old me!"

Hardly had the grinding roar of cable died away, repeated from the step hillside, than a white gig came flashing through the green transparency of shimmering water, and the gunboat's lieutenant interviewed two unabashed worthies in the Campeador's chartroom.

Then a wrathful apparition, wearing a seaman's coat over garments of primitive fashion, stalked in, and in reply to a question in a familiar tongue told a tale of grievous wrongs.

"You are an extraordinary pair," said the officer, when he had done. "Fever and piracy, quite a romance in itself, and, from your own account, an exhibition of reckless bravery—but this man solemnly declares he only wanted to sell you fish. No, you needn't begin it all again, the proof of one side of the story is plain on the face of it, and I'll make it my business to investigate this gentleman's antecedents. Still, your mate had probably better try to settle with him, for if he happens to hail from some outlandish place under Dutch protection, wicked persons may make out it was you who did the piracy. I'll send over my surgeon and artificer, and I suppose I must waste a week's coal on the pinnace bringing the rest of you across."

The gunboat's officer was subsequently justified, for, though the Malay gentleman's record was not quite above suspicion, nothing definite could be proved against him, and it cost the Campeador's mate a good round sum by way of recompense. Thus for the rest of that voyage the two heroes sailed under a cloud, and it was some time before either talked much about the pirate they caught in the southern seas. Still, there were beach-combers who said that matters might have ended differently but for the resistance they made.

POULTRY

POULTRY NOTES.

Geese must have freedom to thrive well.

Two or three year old geese are more profitable than yearlings.

Texas is credited with having more turkeys than any other state in the union.

Board floors in the chicken house are better than wet ground, but dry ground is best of all.

A sprayer that will force kerosene into all the cracks of the poultry house is better than a brush.

The man who said "the best poultry men on most farms are women" knew what he was talking about.

Have the drinking trough deep, so the duck can get its head in the water. Neglect of this will result in sore eyes.

The bulk of poultry comes from the farm and not the fancier, but the best poultry usually comes from the fancier or small farmer.

The tiny mite becomes a mighty factor in reducing the egg supply unless it is constantly kept down. Halfway measures will not do.

If you allow eggs for setting to stand around for two weeks before putting them under the hen do not blame the dealer if they do not hatch.

White China geese are very gentle. They are also good watchers in the poultry yards, as any unusual disturbance is soon told by the noise they make.

A house 8x12 is a very convenient size for a small flock of fowls. If a large flock is to be housed two or more small ones would be better than a very large house.

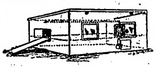
The incubator is always on the job, never has to leave the eggs for feed or water and requires less time and care than the average busy old sitting hen.

COMBINATION FOWL HOUSE

Detailed Instructions for Erecting Structure That Can Be Put to Several Purposes.

An illustration is given below of a 100-chick brooder, a colony house and mating pen, all in one, together with detailed instructions for erecting the same.

It is made 7 feet long, 4 feet high at the front and 3 feet at the back, and is built of ½-inch boards. A floor is put in 15 inches from the bottom along the dotted lines shown.



Combination House.

Two small windows are placed in front and a door in one end. There is also a small door in front to get at the lamp. Over the lamp in the false floor is a hole 5 inches in diameter, which is covered with a heating drum made of a 5-pound coffee tin with small holes punched near the bottom. A tin speaking tube is attached to the drum and runs across the brooder to carry off smoke and gas.

Take a piece of felt 4x5½ feet and tack it on 3 inches above the can the width of the brooder and 3 feet across the front. This will let it reach down to the floor, giving the cricks a hover containing 12 square feet, with 16 square feet left to feed and scratch in. Put a piece of wire netting and asbestos paper around the heating drum to keep the chickens from the extreme heat.

The sides and top of the house should be covered with heavy roofing paper. If the brooder is put together with screws or hooks it can be taken apart in a few minutes and packed away.

To make a colony house or mating pen remove the heating apparatus and lower the floor to the bottom.

Labor Cost.

On the general farm, where from 50 to 300 laying hens are kept, the labor item is practically nothing; but on large poultry plants it is an important item, and, if care is not exercised, the cost of labor will eat up the profit of the business. The work must be systematized so that one man can successfully care for a large number of fowls. On one large farm which was visited two men were caring for 4,000 fowls; on another one man was caring for 2,500. A minimum number for one man would be about 1,000. Mr. Channy, who keeps about 800 fowls, is realizing a profit of about $1,200 a year, which is considerable more than many men are supporting large families with. This would naturally show us that it is more economical to keep about 1,000 hens and perform the necessary labor yourself, rather than keep a larger number and be compelled to hire outside labor, which is often very unsatisfactory.

Handling Geese.

In handling geese they should always be taken by the neck, and when lifted from the ground the body should be turned with the back toward the person handling it. In that position they cannot strike, and will remain quiet and docile. The body can be partly supported by seizing the first joint of the wing with one hand If the goose is held facing one it will strike hard blows with its wings or scratch with its feet.

"QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PRICE"

THE THREE ESSENTIALS THAT ARE GIVING WESTERN CANADA Greater Impulse Than Ever This Year.

The reports from the grain fields of Central Canada, (which comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are to hand. The year 1909 has not only kept pace with previous years in proving that this portion of the Continent is capable of producing a splendid yield of all the smaller grains, but it has thoroughly outstripped previous seasons. There is quantity, quality and price and from all parts of an area of about 320,000 square miles there comes the strong refrain of contentment and satisfaction. In the distribution of the conditions causing it no district has been overlooked.

Various estimates of the total yield of wheat for the country have been made, but it is not the vast total that influences the general reader so much as what has been done individually. The grand total—say 130 million bushels—may have its effect on the grain price of the world; it may be interesting to know that in the world's markets the wheat crop of Canada has suddenly broken upon the trading boards, and with the Argentine, and with Russia and India, is now a factor in the making of prices. If so today, what will be its effect five or ten years from now, when, instead of there being seven million acres under crop with a total yield of 125 or 130 million bushels, there will be from 17 to 30 million acres in wheat with a yield of from 325 to 600 million bushels. When it is considered that the largest yield in the United States but slightly exceeded 700 million bushels, the greatness of these figures may be understood. Well, such is a safe forecast, for Canada has the land and it has the soil. Even today the Province of Saskatchewan, one of the three great wheat growing provinces of Canada, with 400,000 acres under wheat, produces nearly 90 million bushels, or upwards of one-tenth of the greatest yield of the United States. And Saskatchewan is yet only in the beginning of its development. As Lord Grey recently pointed out in speaking on this very subject, this year's crop does not represent one-tenth of the soil equally fertile that is yet to be brought under the plough.

Individually, reports are to hand of yields of twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five bushels to the acre. Scores of yields are reported of forty and some as high as sixty bushels. The farmer, who takes care of his soil, who gets his seed-bed ready early, is certain of a splendid crop.

The news of the magnificent crop yield throughout the Canadian West will be pleasing to the friends of the thousands of Americans who are residents in that country and who are vastly instrumental in the assistance they are rendering to let the world know its capabilities.

Lightning Change.

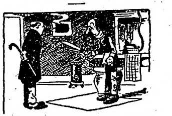
"Maria, who is the spider-legged gawk that comes to see Bessie two or three times a week?"

"Why, don't you know, John? That's young Mr. Welloph, the junior partner in the firm of Spotcash & Co."

"Well, confound her, why doesn't she give him a little more encouragement?"

The happiness of our later life is in great part made up of the pleasurable memories of early years.—Dr. Alexander Bain.

COULDN'T WAIT.



Tailor—I cannot make you a new suit until you haf paid for your last one, yet.

Mr. Nopay—But I can't wait so long. Winter is here and I need something warm.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Question to Be Considered.

"Do you consider plagiarism permissible under any circumstances?"

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it's pretty hard when you find yourself compelled to make a choice between being interesting or original."

Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page Illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

"Off His Feed."

Diner (to his neighbor after having three helpings of fish and meat)—I've got no appetite to-night.

Neighbor—You hide it very well, then.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and furs & sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis,

When a fellow feels like throwing himself down and worshiping a girl he should wait. She will probably throw him down herself.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

It is harder for a woman to pray her husband into heaven than it is to nag him into the other place.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

PATENTS Inventors' book free. Beeler & Robb, Pat. Attys., 158-169 McGill Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery —the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of *unknown composition* as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

A SET OF
ANIMAL TRACKS
IN SNOW OR MUD

TO EVERYONE INTERESTED IN
HUNTING OR TRAPPING

who will cut out this advertisement and mail it to us with your name and address plainly written on coupon below, together with 2c for postage, we will send absolutely *Free* a set of *Animal Tracks in Snow or Mud* showing the foot prints of Rabbits, Deer, Muskrat, Skunk, Mink, Squirrel, Fox, Coon and Otter, running, walking or leaping, and also pattern sheet of sizes for Mink and Skunk. For 4 cents we will send you the above articles and our 40 page Trappers Book. For 6 cents we will send you all these articles and picture of 46 Wild Animals in natural colors with Key, Trap Catalog and Price List of *Hide and Furs*. We pay the highest market price for *Hides and Furs* and make prompt settlement for each shipment. We also sell *Hunters and Trappers* supplies cheap. Write your name and address plainly so these articles may be sure to reach you.

Yours always for a Square Deal, the Old Reliable
Northwestern Hide & Fur Co.
ESTB. 1890
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

COUPON
NAME TOWN STATE ROUTE

WULFSOHN GANSS FUR CO., Inc.
216 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Pays Highest Prices for Raw Furs. Ask Your Neighbors About Us

PLAYER WHO EMBARRASSED MICHIGAN.

J. Joy Miller, after being elected captain of the Wolverine football team, was found to be ineligible because he was not a bona fide student of the university. Michigan sent apologies to the five teams against which Miller played last season and deprived him of the captaincy and the "M" that had been conferred upon him.

MILLER HUMBLES MICHIGAN'S PRIDE

PLAYS ON FOOTBALL TEAM WHILE INELIGIBLE AND CAUSES APOLOGY.

SOCCER GAME IS SCHEDULED

J. Joy Miller certainly put the University of Michigan in an embarrassing position. He played star football and helped to win several games, among them the Pennsylvania and Minnesota contests, and wasn't even a bona fide student of the school.

Now the football management of Michigan has had to apologize and say how sorry it is for the actions of one of its players, who had no right in the game under the intercollegiate rules.

On the strength of the good work he had done Miller was elected captain of next year's team and received the university "M." He has been shorn of both of these honors and a new leader is to be chosen.

Announcement of the action taken against Miller was made by Prof. George W. Patterson, chairman of the board of control of athletics.

The question of Miller's eligibility first came under the attention of Dean Cooley, of the engineering department of the university. Miller was absent from Ann Arbor and a letter requesting his appearance before the board in control brought no reply. It was given out that Miller appeared before the eligibility committee during the season and signed a statement that he was a bona fide student and eligible to play on the team.

The action against him was taken upon the ground that while he had registered in the engineering department he had not been enrolled in any classes until after the close of the football season, when he induced several professors to accept his enrollment tentatively, with the understanding that he would make up the work that he had missed. Miller lives in Detroit.

The games in which he played were those against Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, Syracuse and Marquette.

Just what the ultimate outcome of this mess will be has not been determined. Michigan won all of the games in which Miller played except that with Notre Dame. The teams that lost to the Wolverines would seem to have good grounds for protest, but the critics agree that they cannot be thrown out and will stand. Michigan is in none too good standing in the west, anyway, and Miller's conduct certainly has not helped any.

The question of Michigan's return to the fold of the Western conference was not discussed at the "Big Eight" meeting in Chicago last month and nothing was done about Minnesota having scheduled a game with the Wolverines for next season.

One of the important things that came out of the meeting was the boost given to soccer football stock, when Director Huff of Illinois asked Director Stagg to raise this sport to a position of intercollegiate importance. The idea so appealed to Stagg that he challenged the Illini to a game on Marshall field next fall.

This game will be the first intercollegiate clash of its kind in the middle west. The Illini took it up in earnest among themselves last fall and found it to their liking. At the Midway it lasted two seasons, being dropped in 1907.

Coach Stagg presented to the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic association in New York some remedies to cure the evils of football, among which were the following:

Not to allow pulling or pushing of the man carrying the ball in order to prevent mass plays and striking with the force of two or three men in a compact body.

To remove the penalty for an uncompleted forward pass on the first and second down. Let the ball be brought back to the point from which it was thrown without penalty, to encourage open and spectacular play.

To put a penalty on a player for crawling with the ball and to enforce the penalty for dropping on a man that is on the ground.

To protect the receiver of forward passes and onside kicks from hard body checking.

To legislate as far as possible for the removal of players suffering from exhaustion by urging upon coaches and trainers to remove such men and by having a rule that a man who takes out time the second time be put out of the game by the referee.

To limit the halves in high school, preparatory school and all untrained teams to no more than 25 minutes.

Unless changes are made Tom Barry, coach of the Wisconsin team, may follow the lead of C. P. Hutchins, athletic director, and give up his position. While Director Hutchins' resignation came as a result of his offer from a western fruit land company, it is said he would not have remained much longer at Madison even if he had had nothing else in sight. Wisconsin students say he was not at all pleased by the manner in which the faculty members of the athletic board interfered with his plans and that he was discouraged long before the recent football season started, with all its trials.

Barry is said to have the same complaint to make and Coach Ten Eyck of the crew, report says, is dissatisfied.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Mordecai Brown does not find the climate of Cuba unhealthful and will spend the balance of the winter there.

Hans Wagner tried to buck a blizzard with his big automobile, but was struck out by the speed of the gale. A rescue party started out to find him and dug him out of a huge drift.

The New York American league club has placed two pitchers with minor league teams for next season. George McConnell was released to Rochester and Peter Wilson was sent to Montreal. McConnell is a right-handed pitcher, Wilson a southpaw.

According to reports from Cincinnati President Murphy of the Cubs has been unable to make a trade with Clark Griffith.

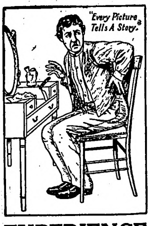
"I should not be surprised if Peter Lister played first base regularly for the Tigers next year," said Hughey Jennings at the New York baseball meeting. "Lister looked good to me when he was with Cleveland, and he has been improving both in batting and fielding ever since."

"Criger will make the Highlanders win next year," says James McAleer, manager of the Washingtons. "The veteran catcher is not all in by any means, for he caught great ball for me in St. Louis last season. He has always been anxious to play in New York, and I know he is delighted with the deal just made."

President Horace Fogel of the Phillies says that every share of stock of the club is held in Philadelphia and that Murphy and Taft do not own a scrap of it.

BACKACHE—A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS

A WARNING THAT MUST NOT BE IGNORED


"Every Picture Tells A Story."

Pain in the back is the kidneys' signal of distress. If this timely warning is ignored, kidney disease silently fastens its deadly grip—for kidney sickness first shows itself in pains and disorders in other parts, and the real cause is too often hidden until fatal Bright's disease or diabetes has set in. Suspect the kidneys if you are rheumatic and nervous or have lame back, painful, too frequent or scanty urination, weak heart, dizzy spells, headaches, bloating or neuralgia. What you want is a special kidney medicine — not an experiment, but one that has stood the test for years. ***Doan's Kidney Pills*** relieve weak, congested kidneys — cure backache — regulate the urine.

A KIDNEY REMEDY OF 75 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS began curing lame backs and sick kidneys 75 years ago. The demand lead a nearby druggist, James Doan, to prepare it for sale. From him the magic formula passed to the present proprietors. Now, as in those early days, *Doan's Kidney Pills* are made from only the purest drugs and are absolutely non-poisonous. They are used and praised all over the civilized world.

"Every Picture Tells A Story."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS MAKE LASTING CURES

J. R. Black, 1005 E. Sixth street, Topeka, Kansas, says: "In the spring of 1899 Doan's Kidney Pills brought me such great relief that I did not hesitate to make the fact known and give this remedy my most earnest endorsement. In my statement I said that for three years I had suffered from kidney complaint. I had a dull grumbling ache across the small of my back that greatly inconvenienced me when reaching and straining in doing my work. An annoying kidney weakness was also in evidence and it was out of the question for me to sleep well. In the morning I was all tired out and it can be seen that I was in bad shape. The use of Doan's Kidney Pills quickly and surely drove away these symptoms of kidney complaint and I have since been in good health.

The foregoing statement was given in March 1905, and when Mr. Black was interviewed on Nov. 12, 1908, he said: "I have never had a return attack of kidney complaint and I know that my cure is a permanent one. My faith in Doan's Kidney Pills is stronger than ever.

Mrs. James Crooks, First St., N. W., American Fork, Utah, says, "I had kidney complaint for ten years or more. Sometimes a twinge darted through the small of my back and I often became so helpless that I was compelled to go to bed with my clothes on. The attacks often lasted for days at a time and I could not even stoop to put on my shoes. My condition was certainly alarming. The secretions from my kidneys were irregular in passage and contained a heavy sediment after standing. I well know what the misery kidney complaint causes and I can therefore appreciate the merits of a remedy that cures this disease. Doan's Kidney Pills lived up to the claims made for them in my case and effected a cure. My kidneys were restored to a normal condition and my health greatly improved." (Statement given Aug. 22, 1907.)

On Aug. 24, 1909, Mrs. Crooks was interviewed by one of our representatives and she said: "It gives me pleasure to reendorse Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured my backache and my health is now good. Other members of my family have taken this remedy with decided benefit."

A TRIAL FREE Test Doan's Kidney Pills Yourself

Cut out this coupon, mail it to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. A free trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills will be mailed you promptly. W.N.U.

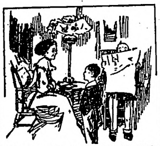
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS If the Pain Is There It's Your Kidneys

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN CO. Buffalo, N. Y. Proprietors.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS If the Pain Is There It's Your Kidneys

THAT'S RIGHT.



Tommy—Say, auntie, what did Uncle John marry you for?

Aunt—Why, for love, of course.

Tommy (meditatively)—H'm! Love will make a man do almost anything, won't it, auntie?

A BURNING ERUPTION FROM HEAD TO FEET

"Four years ago I suffered severely with a terrible eczema, being a mass of sores from head to feet and for six weeks confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by my doctor I was advised to try Cuticura Remedies. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura Resolvent and the treatment was continued for about three weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about the house, entirely cured, and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from any form of skin trouble to try the Cuticura Remedies as I know what they did for me. Mrs. Edward Nenning, 1112 Salina St., Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1909."

Point of View.

Senator Beveridge, apropos of the old-fashioned snowy Christmas, said the other day:

"Snow, of course, has its disadvantages from some points of view.

"'Snow is beautiful in its season,' Solomon said that. But I know an old Indianapolis man who, on hearing this remark of Solomon, grumbled:

"'Oh, yes, no doubt it was beautiful to you, sittin' with all the wives and lasses of Jerusalem beside you; but if you'd been a poor stone cutter you'd never have said any such thing.'"

Sarcastic.

"I am afraid Dulby is putting an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "and it's a case of petty larceny, at that."

An Obvious Proposition.

"Have you a plain cook?"

"You bet she is. My wife wouldn't have any other kind in the house."

COUNTRY AWAKE TO DANGER

Immense Amount of Money Spent Last Year in Fight Against Tuberculosis.

A report issued recently by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis shows that for the treatment of tuberculous patients in sanatoria and hospitals $5,292,289.77 was expended during the year 1909. The anti-tuberculosis associations spent $975,889.56, the tuberculosis dispensaries and clinics $640,474.64, and the various municipalities, for special tuberculosis work, spent $1,111,967.53. The anti-tuberculosis associations distributed the most literature, spreading far and wide 8,400,000 copies of circulars, pamphlets and printed matter for the purpose of educating the public about consumption. The health departments of the different cities also distributed more than 1,056,000 copies, which, with the work done by state departments of health, brings the number of pieces distributed during the year well over 10,000,000. The largest number of patients treated during the year was by the dispensaries, where 61,586 patients were given free treatment and advice. The sanatoria and hospitals treated 37,758 patients, while anti-tuberculosis associations assisted 16,968.

Truth "Sassier" Than Fiction.

Most southerners are gallant. An exception is the Georgian who gave his son this advice:

"My boy, never run after a woman or a street car—there will be another one along in a minute or two."—Everybody's Magazine.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Calumny is not only the greatest benefit a rogue can confer on us, but the only service he will perform for nothing.—Lavater.

A TRIFLING COUGH will become a permanent one unless stopped. Allen's Lung Balsam will surely stop it. A 25c bottle is large enough for that. Sold by all druggists, 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

After a man has flattered a woman she begins to think it over and decides that he really meant it.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

Sometimes a man's wisdom is due to the possession of a clever wife.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c

Absence of occupation is not rest; a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

THE Famous Rayo Lamp
Once a Rayo user always one
THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

The RAYO LAMP is a high-grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in any house. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

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MILWAUKEE Mayer CUSTOM MADE

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FACING DEATH in the FROZEN NORTH

Heroic Self-Sacrifice of Peary's Surgeon

by EDWARD B. CLARK

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SOME DAY it may be Commander Robert E. Peary will tell in his own words the story of the self-sacrifice of Dr. Edward E. Vincent, the youthful surgeon who accompanied the Peary arctic expedition of 1898. All the stories of heroism in the arctic regions have not yet been told. The leaders of the polar expeditions have not been the only men to show high courage and devotion to duty in the face of danger.

Dr. Edward E. Vincent was killed accidentally not long ago in the city of Detroit. He was the brother of Judge William A. Vincent of Chicago. The story of the young physician's devotion and self-sacrifice has been told by one man, James Davidson, who until recently was in the United States consular service. Davidson was a member of the arctic expedition of 1898 and it was on his behalf that Vincent looked death in the face.

It is a simple tale, this, yet it is one that strengthens faith in human nature and makes the most unemotional of us give thanks that such men as this young Illinois physician sometimes live. Peary and his party of 10 men started from Etah in early April of the second year of the expedition to make the dash for the pole. April—the spring month—the thermometer registered 60 degrees below zero when the little band of hardy spirits reached a place about 140 miles from their starting point. One night they pitched their two tents and turned in.

A storm arose. It was a howling blizzard without the snowfall—a blizzard with the thermometer 92 degrees below the freezing point. The tent in which one-half of the explorers slept was ripped by the blast into threads. The occupants made their way as best they could to their comrades' shelter. The distance was not great, but in covering it the feet of one of the men, Davidson, were frozen. It became necessary almost at once to amputate portions of both extremities. The operation was performed by Surgeon Vincent.

It was, of course, impossible for Davidson to proceed with the party on the dash to the pole. To leave him where he was meant death. There was but one thing to do, and that was to send him back over the wastes and the ice floes and through the awful bitterness of the cold to the place whence they had come. Seven miles back were some natives and something like adequate shelter. Peary could spare but one man to go back with Davidson. It was obviously the place of the surgeon to go on the return journey with his patient, a journey that everyone in the band believed meant death for the two men who would undertake it.

Edward E. Vincent gave up without a murmur that for which he had so longed—the chance to be one of the men to reach that goal of the explorers' ambition, the north pole. His duty was to Davidson and with Davidson he stayed. Peary gave the two men a sledge, four dogs and some supplies. They turned their faces in the direction of Etah and set out through that region of frozen silence. Davidson was unable to walk. He was a big man and his weight proved a burden to the dogs. For two days they went on slowly. On the evening of the second day they made their small fire and started to brew some tea. The bottom fell out of the pot and it could not be fixed. It was the only vessel of any kind that they had with them. In it they had heated their pemmican and steeped their tea. That accident, apparently trifling in itself, those two men felt might mean their death. From that time on they ate frozen food and had no warming beverage.

On, on they went and at last there came a realizing sense that they were lost. There was no food left which could be spared to keep up the strength of the dogs. Vincent led two of the creatures away and killed them that they might serve as food for the two remaining animals. Both men were weak to the point of exhaustion. Vincent kept up his good cheer and rallied his patient by his hopefulness. Then he went into the harness, taking the place of the animals that he had slain, and used his remaining strength to help drag the sledge onward. The two remaining dogs gave out. There would have been the blackness of despair had it not been for something in the spirit of those two men that made them see light.

"Doctor," said Davidson, "you can't drag me further. There is no reason why both of us should die. Unencumbered, perhaps you can make your way to the old camp. Try it."

Vincent's answer was the fitting of the harness over his shoulders once more and the trudging onward, dragging the sledge with its weakened burden behind him.

"Doctor," said Davidson once more, "you'd better go." Vincent turned with a sort of half smile. "Davidson," he said, "it's barely possible, as a mere matter between men, I might find it in my heart to desert you and leave you here to die. You must remember, however, that I am a doctor and you're my patient, and it would be unethical to the last degree for me to go away and leave you, so I'm afraid you'll have to put up with me."

The physician dragged his patient on through the horror of the awful stillness. Finally the end was at hand. Vincent was tottering and Davidson, weakened as the result of the operation he had undergone, coupled with the exposure and lack of food, was practically in a fainting condition. The sledge had been brought to a point from which swept away for over a mile a gentle declivity, smooth with snow and ice. Vincent sat down on the edge of the sledge.

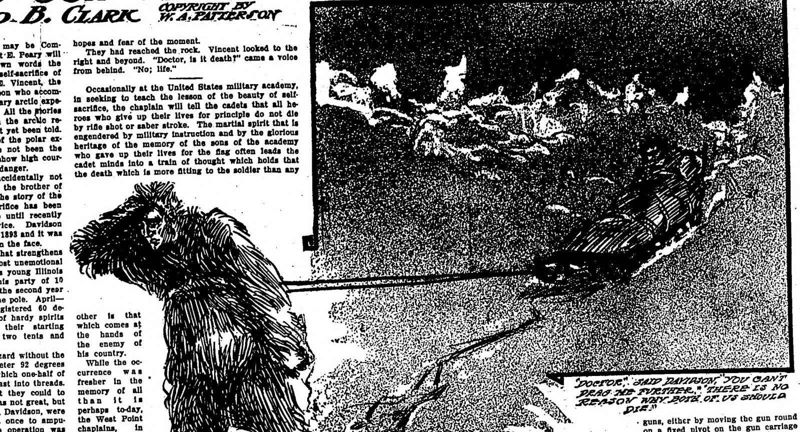
"Old fellow," he said, "I'm sorry, but I'm afraid it's almost up with me." Then he turned away his head, but in a moment was on his feet. Far down to the right of the sloping plain he saw a grim-looking rock which held his gaze. Then he turned to Davidson again. "I don't want to raise any false hopes," he said, "but that rock looks like one that stood not far from the place where the natives are. It is like a thousand others and probably I am wrong, but God knows it's our last hope. I can't drag you further, but I'll not leave you. We'll go together. We can slide down this declivity with our sledge. We may go into a crevasse, as you know, and that means death, but it's death anyway unless when we pass that rock we see some huts beyond and to the right."

Then those two men kissed each other, but spoke not a word.

Vincent used his last remaining strength to start the sledge. It went slowly with its own momentum down the barely perceptible incline. Occasionally the accelerated speed would be checked by a smooth billow of ice over which they rode smoothly. They were approaching the rock which to Vincent had looked familiar. They were almost up to it. On what the first look around the rock should reveal the physician knew meant life or death. He turned and looked at his comrade. Davidson's eyes were closed tight in the agony between the hopes and fear of the moment.

They had reached the rock. Vincent looked to the right and beyond. "Doctor, is it death?" came a voice from behind. "No; life."

Occasionally at the United States military academy, in seeking to teach the lesson of the beauty of self-sacrifice, the chaplain will tell the cadets that all heroes who give up their lives for principle do not die by rifle shot or saber stroke. The martial spirit that is engendered by military instruction and by the glorious heritage of the memory of the sons of the academy who gave up their lives for the flag often leads the cadet minds into a train of thought which holds that the death which is more fitting to the soldier than any other is that which comes at the hands of the enemy of his country.



"DOCTOR," SAID DAVIDSON, "YOU CAN'T DRAG ME FURTHER." "THERE IS NO REASON WHY BOTH OF US SHOULD DIE."

While the occurrence was fresher in the memory of all than it is perhaps to-day, the West Point chaplains, in the pressing of their point, loved to speak of the death of Lieut. James E. Bell, who died because of his devotion to duty. "Jimmie" Bell, lovingly called "Jingle" by his fellow cadets, was a brother of Maj. W. W. Bell of Chicago and an uncle of Lilian Bell, the writer. When Lilian Bell wrote her story, "The Under Side of Things," with its pathetic ending, she wove the tale about the career of her uncle, Lieut. Bell, and gave to the story the depth of pathos that truth compelled.

One of James E. Bell's classmates at West Point once said that when a man was fighting with another man he had something to grapple with, but that when a man was fighting disease the disease did all the grappling. You can't wound a disease adversary. Against him parry and thrust are nothing. Adjutant-Gen. E. D. Townsend once said that in all his army career he had never known such honors to be paid to a subaltern as were offered to the memory of First Lieut. James E. Bell. Two general orders were issued from headquarters of the army, each paying tribute to the devotion of the young officer of artillery who had died on the Dry Tortugas of yellow fever.

Fort Jefferson on the Tortugas in August of the year 1873 was garrisoned by Battery M, First United States artillery. Outside of the surgeons there was only one officer, Lieut. Bell, at the post. Capt. L. L. Langdon had been granted a leave of absence to go north to the bedside of his dying father. On August 28 yellow fever appeared at the post. Within two days four of the garrison had died. Upon the first announcement of the appearance of the scourge Lieut. Bell sent all the women and children and some of the married men to an island three miles away. Within a day or two he sent to the same place nearly all the well men of the garrison, retaining only enough to nurse the sick. There could have been no criticism of Bell's course had he gone with the garrison, leaving the sick to the care of the surgeons and nurses. He stayed and devoted himself to the care of the sick in the hospital, assisted by the men who had volunteered.

The heat was fearful. There was not a pound of ice on the island and many of the deaths that followed one after another were due to the lack of this necessity.

There were 20 cases of the fever and for whole days and nights continuously the devoted lieutenant, the surgeons and the nurses knew no rest. With their own hands they dug the graves for the dead and with their own lips repeated over them the burial service.

Capt. Langdon in the far north heard of the yellow fever at Fort Jefferson. He instantly relinquished his leave of absence and hastened to return to his station. Some months before the outbreak of the fever Lieut. Bell had put in an application to be detailed as instructor of military science at the University of Vermont. The application had been granted and Capt. Langdon, hurrying south to join his command, carried in his pocket the order relieving Lieut. Bell from duty at Fort Jefferson and detailing him for work in Vermont. Langdon reached his post. He called in his first lieutenant and said: "I have here orders transferring you immediately to Vermont. You have done a noble work here. There is no reason why you should stay longer. You have been through enough of the awful thing. Go."

Bell said: "Captain, I don't want the order. If I read it I suppose I shall have to obey simply because it is an order. You keep it in your pocket until the fever is over and then I'll read it and go."

Langdon shook hands with him.

Bell went on with his work. In a few days he felt the hot hand of the scourge on his brow. He went to his tent, pulled up his little camp table and wrote an official letter to the assistant adjutant-general at headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, Holly Springs, Miss. It was a long letter, covering many pages. There was in Bell's heart that day the fear that he might die and leave undone an act of duty to others. He cherished the thought of the loyalty of the surgeons and the enlisted men who had so nobly performed their duties to the sick and dying, facing the fever and death itself without flinching. He mentioned in the official communication each doctor and man by name, recommending them for recognition at the hands of the department. Of himself he said nothing, his whole thought was that recognition should be given others.

"HE DIED IN THE FAITHFUL DISCHARGE OF A SOLDIER'S DUTY."

Lieut. James E. Bell put down his pen, went to the hospital and in three days was dead.

The closing paragraphs of one of the general orders touching this man and his love of duty are these:

"The only officer in an isolated post when it was visited by a dangerous epidemic, he seemed to multiply himself in his ever-present care and watchfulness for the men of his command, and it is doubtless due to the exhaustion and fatigue resulting from his anxious discharge of duty that he finally fell a victim to the disease.

"He died in the faithful discharge of a soldier's duty."

Way up north were wife and child. The little one crept up to the black-robed mother and said: "Is my darlin' foddy tummin' home to-day?"

"Not to-day, dear. Perhaps to-morrow."

BALLOON ARTILLERY PROBLEM

While One Inventor Constructs Air Craft, Another Builds Guns to Destroy Them.

A writer in the Star has the following to say on the subject of aerial war craft:

Germany's government has been induced by the wonderful flights accomplished by the Zeppelin, Parseval and Gross airships to form an air fleet which already numbers six cruisers, but this very success has also awakened the German military authorities to the necessity of improving German's artillery with a view to combating hostile air fleets, and, therefore, just as Germany was first in the field with an aerial navy, so she leads the way with balloon artillery. This year both the Krupp and Ehrhardt works have placed balloon guns on the market.

The inventors of balloon artillery had several things to bear in mind. The objective is very mobile, can develop great speed and change its direction, up or down and to all points of the compass very rapidly and with comparative ease. Therefore the guns had to be capable of the most rapid laying while their projectiles had to be made to travel at a very high velocity. Again, since a scouting airship, when nearing the hostile zone, will ascend to the greatest height attainable, the guns had to be made so as to fire practically perpendicularly to an immense height.

It is obvious that the field artillery method of training guns, either by moving the gun round on a fixed pivot on the gun carriage or by altering the direction of the carriages, would be out of place here as being too slow. So Krupps, in the case of balloon artillery mounted on wheels, have designed the wheels so as to be pushed forward out of the way, with handles attached to either axle, which in a couple of simple revolutions can alter the entire direction of the gun. For fortresses the balloon guns can be mounted with other ordnance on a pivot, and the same mounting is used for balloon-artillery fixed on the platform of armored motor cars, which would pursue the air cruiser until a suitable range was obtained.

Opinions are still divided as to the nature of projectile to be discharged. For spherical balloons shrapnel is undoubtedly the best, but as a cruiser of the Zeppelin type might sustain but little damage from a few shrapnel pellets Krupp, in contrast to Ehrhardts, who pin their faith on shrapnel for all types of balloon artillery, have invented special shell fitted with a slow match which ignites a gas with the object of causing an explosion in the hostile airship.

The shell on striking the airship's envelope immediately sets fire to the filling gas and the resultant explosion would totally annihilate the aerial vessel. These deadly shells are moreover designed to give off a very dense smoke so as to leave a wake which, with the aid of a glass, is distinctly visible and of immeasurable importance in sighting for a second shot, supposing the first to have missed. The distance is taken by a special apparatus set up by the side of the balloon gun, while the actual sighting is done by means of an apparatus something similar to the periscope of the submarine.

Krupps have constructed hitherto three makes of balloon guns—a 6.5 centimeter field gun, which fires a 4-kilogram projectile with an initial velocity of 620 meters, or about 2,100 feet a second, attaining at a maximum angle of discharge of 60 degrees and a height of 17,000 feet; a fortress 7.5 gun, firing a 6½-kilogram shell and a heavy gun of 10.5 caliber, primarily intended for use on board warships.

The fortress gun can hit and destroy an airship at a height of 24,000 feet from a discharging angle of 75 degrees, so that as, on the evidence of Count Zeppelin himself, an airship only in case of emergency rises to a height of 5,000 feet, the range the new balloon artillery covers all cases. The naval gun can reach a height of 35,000 feet.

SOLVES MYSTERY OF HAUNTED CHAMBER.

Sir William Henry Perkins, the inventor of many coal tar dyes, was talking in New York before he sailed for England about the Psychical Research society.

"Crookes and some other scientists go in for psychical research," he said, "though I confess that to me the subject makes no great appeal.

"Personally I have come in contact, during a fairly long career, with but one ghost story. Its hero was a man whom I'll call Snooks.

"Snooks, visiting at a country house, was put in the haunted chamber for the night. He said he felt no uneasiness; nevertheless he took to bed with him a revolver of the latest American pattern.

"He fell asleep without difficulty, but as the clock was striking two he awoke with a strange feeling of oppression.

"Lifting his head, he peered about him. The room was wanly illuminated by the full moon, and in that weird, bluish light he saw a small hand clasping the rail at the foot of the bed.

"'Who's there?' he demanded, tremulously.

"There was no reply. The hand did not move.

"'Who's there?' said Snooks again. 'Answer or I'll shoot.'

"Again there was no reply, and Snooks sat up cautiously, took careful aim and fired.

"He limped from that night on, for he shot off two of his own toes."—New York World.

A Man of Vim.

"Wagsby never stays longer than he finds necessary to borrow some money."

"I suppose a man of what you might call 'touch' and 'go'."—Baltimore American.

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HISTORICAL
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THE SUNBEAM.

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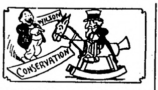
At the National Capital

Gossip of People and Events Gathered in Washington

Ex-Senator Wilson's Joke on New York



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Former Senator John L. Wilson of the state of Washington was one of the most peppery members of congress that ever sat in either house. Mr. Wilson's reputation extends over both sides of the capitol, he having served in the Fifty-first congress in the house as the first representative from the then new state of Washington, and in 1895 he was elected to the senate, where he served one term. Mr. Wilson is now the owner of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and at the same time is heavily interested in Washington state industries and real estate.

While in Washington recently, Mr. Wilson delivered himself of some astounding facts with respect to the resources of the state of Washington and the general attitude of its people toward the question of conservation.

"The issue of conservation with us is merely the question of the removal of friction between the national government and the state," said Mr. Wilson.

"When Gov. Hughes of New York came out to see our fair at Seattle he made a speech in which he said that we of the west would probably be surprised to know that the state of New York had set aside 1,000,000 acres of land for a forest reserve. It fell to me to reply to the speech of the governor and I told him that we were indeed surprised that anybody in the state of New York would let that much get away from him. Then I told the governor that if the forest reserves of the state of Washington were placed side by side in one contingent body of land the entire Empire state of New York could not only be put down in the middle of it, but a man could walk around the boundaries of the forest reserve and still be unable to see the boundary of the state of New York."

Peary and Family Dug Out of a Drift

WASHINGTON. — Commander Robert E. Peary, U. A. N., who sledded to the north pole and back about a year after Dr. Cook of Brooklyn made the trip on the Imagination Limited, had an arctic experience a few nights ago within seven miles of Washington that was almost as bad in some respects as anything he experienced in latitude 90 or thereabouts.

As a result of the unique adventure the explorer was inconvenienced for several days.

"I ab nod sure," he told a friend, "bud I thig I toog gold. By doze Id ill dubbed ub. Aid Id siddy?"

Bound for Dinner Party.

Commander Peary, Mrs. Peary and Mrs. Peary's sister were on their way to keep an eight o'clock dinner engagement at the country home of Ralph P. Barnard, son of Justice Job Barnard of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The taxicab in which they were riding skidded, bucked a couple of times, and hopped off the road into a six-foot snowdrift. The chauffeur managed to keep his seat, but the Pearys involuntary assembled in one corner of the vehicle.

Whereupon the commander, although in evening garb and wearing low-cut patent leathers, started off across country in the direction of the nearest light.

The next day he intimated in nasal tones that it was one of the meanest trips he ever made. He plowed and wallowed through drifts of snow that sometimes reached his knees, sometimes his vest, and, on one memorable occasion, his shoulders.

The explorer knocked at several doors before he arrived at the hospitable home of Mr. Barnard.

The work of digging out the taxicab took more than an hour, and the Pearys and the other guests sat down to a dried up eight o'clock dinner at half past ten o'clock.

Threat to Blow Up the U. S. Senate

U.S. SENATE
BOMB SCARE

MEMBERS of the United States senate showed more than ordinary interest in the report from Chicago that a newspaper in that city had received a letter from a man signing himself "C. Hodges," declaring he intends to blow up the upper branch of congress with notro-glycerin.

Some of the insurgents are hoping that "C. Hodges" will put off the painful operation until they have had an opportunity of "surging." Senator Tillman says he hopes to be in South Carolina when the blow off comes.

The letter follows:

"To the Editor in Chief: I am going to blow up the congress with nitroglychein.

"My only reason for giving you this information is that I do not wish to injure or kill innocent people.

"This dishonorable body called the United States senate has plundered the public long enough, and it's time something was done to learn them a lesson—one they will remember for some time to come.

"The physicians inform me that I can only live about six months as I am suffering with incurable internal trouble and nothing will save me.

"I intended taking morphine and ending my existence until reading an article giving the history of the senate and its corruption.

"It determined me to change my plans on self-destruction for the time being and plot how I will wipe out the gang of grafters and also end my miserable life also.

"I have secured enough nitroglycerin to blow up h—l, and God help the so-called detectives who try to stop me.

"I will not write you again, but wait for results that are going to happen.

"Yours,

"C. HODGES."

Servian King Wants an American Heiress

WHERE is Count Pablo Mysky Treskaya, also known as Capt. Kardoff? He is supposed by his friends in Washington to be in Chicago in the interest of the Karageorgeovitch family, which now sits on the Servian throne, and is planning to marry into money. A rich Chicago bride for future queen of Servia would be just about what King Peter would like.

Both sons of King Peter are preparing to travel early in the new year, and the itinerary includes a two months' stay in the United States, unless the agent's report makes it inadvisable. One of them will succeed to the throne. Count Treskaya is a mysterious stranger, about whom Washington's ultra-exclusive set has been talking. Upon his appearance here he was believed to be a secret agent for some Balkan nation.

Now it turns out that King Peter commissioned him to come to this country and report what opportunity his two sons might have toward making an alliance with American girls.

Servia does not maintain a diplomatic representative in Washington, and this may have made the count's business difficult to transact. He is well supplied with funds by the house of Morgan, Harjes & Co., the Paris branch of J. P. Morgan & Co.

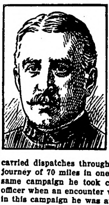
A report that the Servian princes want to marry American girls reached Washington last spring. Czar Nicholas, Emperor Francis Joseph and King George of Greece tried to plan an alliance for the sons of King Peter, but none of these would consider an alliance with any princes to whom they were individually related.

This is why the prince will seek to marry merely money.

A charity ball covers a multitude of sins—although it wears few clothes.

Prominent People

WOOD TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF



Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, now in command of the department of the east, will be the next chief of staff of the army. Secretary Dickinson made this announcement recently.

Gen. Wood will succeed Gen. J. Franklin Bell, whose term at the head of the general staff will expire next spring.

Gen. Wood's rise in the army has been one of the most spectacular in its history. Entering the medical corps as an assistant surgeon in 1886, he has been promoted by leaps and bounds, so that, next April, when he assumes his new duties at the war department, he will be at the head of the local army. He is only 49 years of age.

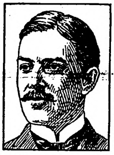
Attention was called to Wood before he had been in the army six months. While serving in the capacity of assistant surgeon he voluntarily carried dispatches through a region infested with hostile Indians, making a journey of 70 miles in one night and walking 30 miles the next day. In the same campaign he took command of a detachment of infantry without an officer when an encounter was hourly expected with Geronimo. For his action in this campaign he was awarded a medal of honor in 1898.

During the Spanish-American war he was colonel of the Rough Riders. For his services at Las Guaimas and San Juan Hill he was made a brigadier-general. Later he was promoted to be major-general and was made governor general of Cuba.

After the withdrawal of the American forces from Cuba Gen. Wood was sent to the Philippines, where he finally became commander of the Philippine division.

Although Gen. Wood always has been a capable officer and has fulfilled his duties as a soldier, it was the Roosevelt influence that pushed him forward with leaps and bounds. As is well known, when Theodore Roosevelt likes a man, he likes him, and when he dislikes a person he hates him. There is no half-way business about "Teddy."

JOHN D., JR., A GRAND JUROR



John D. Rockefeller, Jr., heir to the greatest fortune in the world, has been earning $3 a day as a grand juror here. He was appointed foreman of the special body called before Judge O'Sullivan to investigate the "white slave" traffic in New York City. He has had two weeks of work and at the end received a voucher for $24. That will be as much as his regular income for a few minutes.

Charged with the task of inquiring into the traffic in women, with a view to rigid prosecution or an end to sensational slanders against New York City, Mr. Rockefeller entered the work with the Rockefeller spirit, which knows no failure.

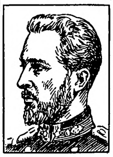
Charles S. Whitman, the new district attorney, began a similar inquiry on his first official day in office. He assigned a special assistant to examine witnesses and in a statement given out urged that the public come forward with any and all evidence that such traffic exists.

When Judge O'Sullivan observed Rockefeller's name among those drawn for the special grand jury he immediately asked him to assume the foremanship.

Rockefeller begged to be excused, pleading ill health and a stress of personal business matters.

"We have a very important inquiry to pursue," said Judge O'Sullivan, "and I believe you owe the community this duty."

THE NEW KING OF BELGIUM



The new king of Belgium, formerly Prince Albert, is 29 years of age and stands six feet three inches in his stocking feet. The new king is said to be in every way the antithesis of his notorious uncle. Despite the fact that his uncle and his father did not speak, he contrived in a diplomatic way to retain the friendship of both, and at the same time to propitiate the powerful socialistic element in his prospective kingdom.

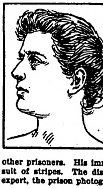
The prince's marriage to Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, daughter and assistant of Duke Charles Theodore, the celebrated oculist, who died recently, was a love match pure and simple. The married life of the two has been free from scandal.

The new king is an athletic young man and has undergone extensive military training under both Baron Wahis, who was one of the principal officers of the army of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, an uncle by marriage of the prince, and Gen. Harry Jungbluth, a Belgian officer, who has English blood in his veins.

He already has been pledged to stop all atrocities in the Congo. Inasmuch as the Congo will become the property of the nation next year, reforms may soon be accomplished.

Prince Albert visited America for eight months in 1898.

WORKING TO FREE HUSBAND



Charles W. Morse, formerly ice king of New York, was barely inside the federal prison walls at Atlanta, Ga., before his wife, who has sacrificed her home, jewels and sealskins to help him in his battle for freedom, began work to bring about his pardon by the president.

Mrs. Morse has started a petition for clemency and says she will work night and day to get signers. She has received letters from many persons she never heard of before, offering aid and promising to sign the petition now being circulated in several parts of the country.

Morse has been assigned to the tailor shop, where his work will not be hard.

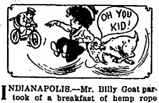
He is registered as convict No. 2,814 and occupies a steel cell not in the least different from those to which are assigned the several hundred other prisoners. His immaculate tailored garments gave way to a regulation suit of stripes. The distinguished prisoner did not escape the Bertillon expert, the prison photographer, the regulation bath and the barber.

Mrs. Morse followed her husband to Atlanta to visit him in his cell and returned to New York to seek a pardon for him. She has been the steadfast aid of Morse throughout his indictment and conviction. Early in his struggle against prosecution she sold her furs and other personal property to raise money for him. Mrs. Morse is the second wife of the convicted and sentenced New York financier and before her marriage to him in 1901 was Mrs. Clemence Cowles Dodge.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Men and Women Shocked by Billy Goat



INDIANAPOLIS.—Mr. Billy Goat partook of a breakfast of hemp rope and started out for a little recreation from a shed in the rear of 916 Fowler street. It was a fortunate incident for several persons who met Mr. Goat that they had eaten their breakfasts before leaving home, thus avoiding the trouble of eating from the mantel or top of the kitchen cabinet. The animal was in a joyful mood, and liberty and fresh air made him frisky.

The goat made no distinction as to sex. In his playfulness he enjoyed seeing a woman just as much as a man, and the result was that two women were badly frightened and shocked by having their bonnets shaken violently when they felt a sudden shock from the rear.

It was stated to the police that one man was shaken loose from his false teeth by the unexpected greeting of the goat, but the bicyclemen who investigated failed to learn his name.

Clara Langsdale, 710 East Eleventh street, made the acquaintance of the goat, according to the police, and, although given a jolt by the animal, she maintained her footing and escaped injury.

In answer to an excited telephone call Bicyclemen Rodemacher and Rowe were sent to the place from the substation in East Seventeenth street. The goat by that time had moved over in Ashland avenue and persons in the avenue, including men, women and children, were giving the animal plenty of room. Rodemacher had never wrestled with goats before, but instinct warned him that the only manner in which to hold a goat successfully was by his horns.

"Just hold on, Roddie, until I get up this tree, and then let go," was Rowe's jest.

Rodemacher needed no advice, and he held on until Mr. Goat came to the conclusion that he was violating the law. A goat with better manners could not have been found after he seemed to realize that he was "pinched."

One Policeman Who Couldn't Get Fat

FOUR DOZEN EGGS A GLASS OF MILK AND A BALE OF HAY. QUICK
BILL OF FARE

ST. LOUIS.—Dismissed from the police force because he was too thin to present a formidable appearance to offending humanity, John Higgins, although not one whit larger in circumference and just as tall as he ever was, has been restored to his job.

It was merely a question of the police board coming around to Higgins' viewpoint.

In the Dayton street district Higgins had a record which his superior officers declared any policeman should be proud of. He never shirked; was always on his beat; was a terror to evildoers, and loved police work as few patrolmen of St. Louis live it.

But the police surgeons didn't see it that way when Higgins came before them for examination. They cast a withering eye upon him, looked at each other and shook their heads.

Higgins was fired.

Not enough weight to so great an altitude was the verdict of the surgeons.

Encouraged by the plaudits of his superior police officers, Higgins went away to get fat. He ate often and abundantly, planning in a short time to return to the exacting doctors and present a girth which any St. Louis patrolman might carry with pride.

After weeks of experiment, Higgins, feeling puffy, weighed himself. The scales registered the same number of pounds the surgeons had frowned upon. There was nothing to do but eat more, and Higgins ate.

The board took cognizance of Higgins' thinness and of his inability to get fat. They said they thought he had been punished enough for being lean, particularly as he couldn't help it.

Higgins was restored to his job. They said any man who worked that hard eating to get fat, would work hard at his duties as a police officer.

"Smile Club," the Latest in New York

NEW YORK.—Miss Sara Carolyn Stright is the originator of the club which has just been started. In its few weeks of existence it has gained 75 members and they are widely scattered.

Florida is represented and California. There is a Wisconsin man who has joined and this is how his joining came about: A New York city man went to Buffalo on business and was asked by a stranger with whom he was talking: "What order are you?"

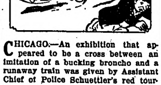
"Smile," returned the New Yorker, beaming on the questioner and pointing to the tiny gold pin with the words "The Smile Club" on it.

"I'd like to be a Smile myself," and so the Wisconsin man joined the ranks of the Smile club.

"There is a great demand for such a club and we are trying to fill it," said Miss Stright at her home, 241 Park place, Brooklyn, according to the New York Evening Telegram. "We appeal to the best in every one, and we appeal to all classes. The uneducated are seeking happiness as earnestly as the most highly developed persons. We are working out the ideal of innumerable people in the simplest way possible.

"It is somewhat misleading to call ourselves simply the Smile club. But if people would only realize the real meaning of 'smile' it wouldn't be misleading at all. We shall help people to forget themselves, to eliminate all destructive criticism and thoughts and to see good, and good only, in people. They must love life—animal life as well as human life—and God's out of doors above all things.

Chicago Chief's Automobile Ran Amuck



CHICAGO.—An exhibition that appeared to be a cross between an imitation of a bucking broncho and a runaway train was given by Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler's red touring car in front of the temporary city hall on Randolph street one morning a few days ago.

While John Upton, chauffeur, was cranking the machine he was surprised to see it start backward. He made a wild dash for the brake, but the auto got away from him. It swept backward at increasing speed, crashed into a Milwaukee avenue car, swung completely around, and, heading west, went over the curbstone and knocked down several signs. It was heading for the basement door of a building at 211 Randolph street, but suddenly changed its mind and plunged off down the street.

Upton chased the runaway to Franklin street, where he succeeded in getting control of the brakes. His victory was applauded loudly by a crowd of pedestrians who had fled to places of safety in near-by stores when the auto headed down the street.

Chauffeur Upton doesn't think the auto itself is to be blamed for "running amuck." In a written report to the assistant chief, Upton gives it as his professional opinion that while he was cranking the machine, somebody released the brakes and gave her full speed backward, just to see what would happen.

Upton had driven the assistant chief from his home, 3453 Bosworth avenue, to the temporary city hall. The auto was stopped on the south side of the street, heading east. The engine had "gone dead," and after Mr. Schuettler had stepped out the chauffeur started the cranking process. Then the excitement began.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

LESSONS IN FORESTRY.

The world is fast learning the value of its forests and is taking steps to protect or reclaim them. Wanton waste during centuries of ignorance has brought many once fertile regions to the verge of a desolation like that of the Sahara, but repentance and reforestation have in every instance been followed by immediate rewards. Take the case of the Karst, a stretch of barren limestone land along the Austrian shores of the Adriatic. The navies of Venice were built of timber from the Karst, and most of eastern Italy drew its supplies of wood from the same supposedly inexhaustible source. The result was depletion—the Karst was turned into a seemingly irredeemable waste. At last Austrian foresters turned their attention to the 600,000 barren acres; taxes were remitted and money was remitted to tree planters; technical advice and encouragement was supplied. This work began in 1865. To-day over two-thirds of the Karst, or 400,000 acres, has been reclaimed. Germany, France, Denmark, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland have given special attention to their forests recently, Germany being the pioneer and leader in the work. But France has lately done so much in legislation and active assistance that special attention should be given to her efforts.

The change from steam to electricity on what have been steam railroads is so gradual, and the roads themselves make so little fuss about it, that the public is not in a position to realize the extent to which so marked a change in the application of power to transportation is being brought about. For example, it will be a surprise to most people, even within a comparatively short distance of New York, to learn that the Long Island railway already has 140 miles of electrically equippped track in readiness for operation. It is expected that by the first of next February trains will be running directly from the Pennsylvania terminal at Seventh avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Manhattan, to Jamaica. It will not be long before the territory at the western end and along the north shore of Long Island will be included in the through service.

A London dispatch announces that Hermann Klein, who is a teacher of singing in New York, has entertained an English audience with a lecture entitled "The Truth About Music in America." Musical enthusiasm, he declared, is largely a pose of American women. No musical educatior exists in the country. Ragtime is really preferred to chamber music. American artists are only appreciated by their countrymen after they have achieved success elsewhere. Finally, he attacked the star system in opera, church music and concerts as it exists in the United States.

The younger element among military and naval men will approve the condemnation of the existing organization of the military establishment of the United States by the board appointed several months ago to institute comparisons between methods in this country and in Europe, and to make a report. The report will recommend the establishment of an advisory board with duties and powers similar to those of the British admiralty. A thorough reorganization of navy yard administration will also be advised.

A wooden vessel 350 feet long over all will be launched at Bath, Me, within two weeks. She will be the largest vessel of American registry, and probably one of the last wooden vessels of large size to be constructed in the United States. Steel has come to be the material for both steam and sail craft, the world over.

In less than ten years' time every part of Central America will be in daily touch with the commercial world and the people peaceful and happy in all the provinces, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, with no fear of revolutions, political murders or official demands for their lives and their property.

More irregularities have been discovered in the supply department of the German navy at Kiel. This time it is in the matter of meat that crookedness is alleged. Germany can no longer laugh at the revelations of irregularities in the French navy.

Now there is an unprofitable difference of the returns on the point whether the loss of life in this season's football is 29 or 31. Yet why make a fuss over a little matter like two lives in their bearing on the glory of the game?

If Rameses knew that his present valuation was only $30,000 at the Boston custom house he would wish he were back in Egypt where his full worth was better appreciated some 3,000 years ago.

URGES CONSERVATION OF THE NATION'S RESOURCES

President Taft Sends Special Message to Congress Recommending Prevention of Land Frauds, Control of Water Power, Fostering of Soils and Kindred Subjects

Washington, Jan. 14.—Following is the complete text of the special message on the conservation of the nation's resources sent to the senate and house of representatives by President Taft to day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for disposition in a special message, as follows:

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways; upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the re-foresting of suitable areas; upon the re-classification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 368,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

Disbursement of Public Lands.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways, in order to open up regions in the west then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the pre-emption and timber-culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these.

The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development.

Fraudulent Titles.

The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitations. There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. A vast amount of discussion has appeared in the public prints in generalized form on this subject, but there has been little practical suggestion. It has been easy to say that the natural resources in fuel supply, in forests, in water power, and in other public utilities, must be saved from waste, monopoly, and other abuses, and the general public is in accord with this proposition, as they are with most truisms. The problem, however, is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop, for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Noteworthy Reforms.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, of oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water power" sites.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites. Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent. more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products. The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interests, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that congress might affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the executive, and the question as to what the executive is to do is under the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that it is the duty of congress now, by a statute, to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the interior and the president and to use the secretary of the interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

Properly to Classify Lands.

One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public-land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value use. This ought to be done by that or department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the interior department through the geological survey. Much of confusion, fraud, and contention which has existed in the present has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, ashphaltum, natural gas and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface, giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statutes, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with the provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cession of said lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States.

Statute Difficult to Frame.

It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such a manner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away the investment of the necessary capital. Hence, it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at.

The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and the necessity for fertilizing the land shall become more acute, this will be a product which will probably attract the greed of monopolists.

Public Land Along Streams.

With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public land question is presented. There are valuable water power sites through all the public land states. The opinion is held that the transfer of sovereignty from the federal government to the territorial governments as they become states, included the water power in the rivers except so far as that owned by riparian proprietors. I do not think it necessary to go into discussion of this somewhat mooted question of law. It seems to me sufficient to say that the man who owns and controls the land along the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted, owns land which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power. I cannot conceive how the power in streams flowing through public lands can be made available at all except by using the land itself as the site for the construction of the plant by which the power is generated and converted and securing a right of way thereover for transmission lines. Under these condition, if the government owns the adjacent land—indeed, if the government is the riparian owner—it may control the use of the water power by imposing proper conditions on the disposition of the land necessary in the creation and utilization of the water power.

Value of Water Power.

The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water power sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water power sites now owned by the government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding thirty years with renewal privileges and some equitable means of fixing terms of rental and with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

Soils Must Be Conserved.

In considering the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country. It is incumbent upon the government to foster by all available means the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the soils of the country should be cared for with all means at the government's disposal. Their productive powers should have the attention of our scientists that we may conserve the new soils, improve the old soils, drain wet soils, ditch swamp soils, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pasture hillside soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods for cropping dry land soils, find grasses and legumes for all soils, feed grains and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the department of agriculture; but it ought not to escape public attention that state action in addition to that of the department of agriculture (as for instance in the drainage of swamp lands) is essential to the best treatment of the soils in the manner above indicated.

The act by which, in semi-arid parts of the public domain, the area of the homestead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming" and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates the fund to build the works needed to store and furnish the necessary water, and it was left to the secretary of the interior to determine what projects should be started among those suggested and to direct the reclamation service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

No one can visit the far west and the country of arid and semi-arid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the government has entered upon. It would appear that over 30 projects have been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well done, and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

Funds Inadequate for Service.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up, the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are.

This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the reclamation service. It only indicates an over-zealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many states as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue, not exceeding $30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the secretary of the interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run ten years, the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

I urge consideration of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on these projects.

New Law Requisite.

Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain not included in national forests because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands that the acts of June 3, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for the disposition of the timber at public sale, the lands after the removal of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral land laws.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the congress. I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes and, especially, that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as necessary and that doubt as to the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

Disposition of Forest Reserves.

The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upwards of four hundred millions acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only three per cent. of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests, goes without saying. The control to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the constitution that authorizes the federal government to exercise any control over forests within a state, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the federal government.

Improvement of River.

I come now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind indeed, who did not realize that the people of the far west, and especially those of the Mississippi valley, have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways.

The Mississippi river, with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohio on the other, would seem to offer a great natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the bulkier and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture. No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authority. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic which will be accommodated is reasonably probable I think it is the duty of congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio river from Pittsburg to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of nine feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is 50. The remaining cost is known to be $63,000,000.

It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in ten years. I recommend, therefore, that the public lands, in river and harbor bills, make provision for continuing contracts to complete this improvement, and I shall recommend in the future, if it be necessary, that bonds be issued to carry it through.

What has been said of the Ohio river is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet, and of the Missouri, from Kansas City to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet and from St. Louis to Cairo of a depth of eight feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated and there is business which will follow the improvement.

As these improvements are being made, and the traffic encouraged by them shows itself of sufficient importance, the improvement of the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of nine feet everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity for it shall appear to arise out of the traffic which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

Cheap Rail Rate Necessary.

I am informed that the investigation by the waterways commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of the stream. It also appears in Europe that the depth of the streams is rarely more than six feet, and never more than nine. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over the rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the governmental regulation through the interstate commerce commission. For this reason, I hope that this congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways. For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the interior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures be taken up and disposed of promptly without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

A Bird's Savings Bank.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, invariably in a pine tree. Then he find an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception.

But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object is storing away the acorns exhibits foresight and a knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, but, becoming saturated, are predisposed to decay, when they are attacked by maggots, which seem to delight in this special food.

It is than that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food.

His "Penitentiary Den."

"And now I must show you what I call my penitentiary den," said a popular author. "This," he continued, as he drew open a door, "is where I occasionally spend an hour or so when I am developing symptoms of that by no means uncommon malady among successful men called 'swelled head.'"

The room was a charming little snuggery about seven feet square, the only remarkable feature of which was the wall-covering. "If you look closely," explained the host, "you will see that my wall paper consists, on two sides of the rom, of those too-familiar and unwelcome printed forms on which editors express their regrets at declining one's pet manuscripts."

Zoological Puzzle.

Italian zoologists have a puzzle to solve, owing to the discovery on Mount Blanc of the body of a white bear, which has been brought to Aosta. It was thought at first that the bear must have died some three hundred years ago, and must have been preserved by the ice, since it has always been held that white bears vanished from the Alps three centuries ago. But it has since been demonstrated that death could only have taken place a few days previous to discovery. As this would seem to show that there are still white bears in the Alps, expeditions are to be sent to test the theory.

Tooly Lural!

"How far is it between these two towns?" asked the lawyer.

"About four miles as the flow cries," replied the witness.

"You mean as the cry flows."

"No," put in the judge, "he means as the fly crows."

And they all looked at each other, feeling that something was wrong.—Everybody's Magazine.

LAMPHERE TOLD ALL

BEFORE DEATH HE CONFESSED HELPING MRS. GUNNESS IN WHOLESALE CRIMES.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY TOLD

How the Borgia Lured Victims to Death Told by Accomplice—Confesses to Killing of Arch Murderess and Three Children.

St. Louis.—According to a copyrighted story in the Post-Dispatch Thursday Ray Lamphere, who died recently in the Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City while serving a term for setting fire to the home of Mrs. Bella Gunness, at Laporte, Ind., did not carry the secrets of the charnel farm to the grave with him.

The confession was made to Rev. Dr. E. A. Schell, formerly pastor of the Laporte Methodist church, now president of the Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, Ia., and held by him inviolate as a secret of the confessional.

The Post-Dispatch says Rev. Mr. Schell would verify, if he would consent to break the silence, the confession it publishes. The Post-Dispatch, however, says the confession it publishes was made to a man of unassailable character.

Lamphere, according to the confession, had a guilty knowledge of the murder of three men in the Gunness home during the time he lived there, about eight months in 1907, and he assisted Mrs. Gunness in disposing of the bodies of the three men.

He said he thought he had not received as much of the profits of the transaction as he considered himself entitled to, and he went to the farmhouse at night with a woman, chloroformed Mrs. Gunness, her three children and Jennie Olson. He and the woman then searched the house, finding between $60 and $70. The light they used was a candle, and they left the house without knowing they had left behind a spark that soon burst into flames.

Mrs Gunness' method of killing her victims, Lamphere said, was first to choloform them as they slept and then if the drug did not itself kill, to sever the heads with an ax. Each time a man was to be murdered, according to Lamphere, she sent him to purchase chloroform. Lamphere said he saw one of them killed and aided in burying all three. These men were Andrew Helgelein and probably Ole Budsberg and Tonness Petersen Lien.

Lien, Lamphere thought, was the third husband of Mrs. Gunness. At the time of the Lamphere trial it was thought Jennie Olson had been killed by Mrs. Gunness. Lamphere, however details how Mrs. Gunness had secreted her in the house after she returned from a visit and she was choloroformed by Lamphere and his accomplice.

A few nights after they came back there was another burying. Lamphere received money once more from Mrs. Gunness, and he said he became the trusted ally of Mrs. Gunness.

24 DROWNED IN SHIPWRECK

Steamer Czarina Goes on Coos Bar Near Mansfield, Ore.—Two of Crew Saved.

Marshfield, Ore.—Of 31 men on the steamer Czarina, which Wednesday night struck on the Coos bay bar and was wrecked, two have been rescued, and there is a possibility that five others, including Capt. Dugan and Harold Millis, will be saved. Harry Kentzell, first assistant engineer, was found unconscious in the breakers, and J. Robinson, second assistant, was washed ashore.

Several hours after Kentzell was rescued he regained consciousness and said that Capt. Dugan and Millis, the only passenger, had been bound to one of the masts. Robinson added that when the forward mast, to which he and five others had climbed, went by the board, the master, the first officer, Miller, and two seamen, were alive in the after rigging. These were the only ones left on the ship.

PASS WHITE SLAVE BILL

House Adopts Drastic Measure Which Will Go Far Toward Breaking Up Infamous Traffic.

Washington.—Representative Sabath of Chicago scored against Representative Mann when the Bennett-Sabath white slave bill was passed by the house Wednesday. That action, in effect, sends the Mann bill on the same subject to the house waste basket.

The Bennett-Sabath bill is perhaps the most drastic measure of the kind ever adopted by any state or nation, and if it is passed by the senate will go far toward breaking up the white slave traffic. It makes it a felony to import any person for immoral purposes, and then provides that any alien found in any disorderly house, or profiting in any way therefrom, may be deported.

Lazy Negro Harms Race.

Atlanta, Ga.—That the idle, shiftless negro is the greatest menace to his race was the assertion made by Booker T. Washington in an address before a large audience, a large part of which was white people, here Thursday.

Y. M. C. A. Home Burned.

Boston.—The Young Men's Christion Association building, Boylston and Berkeley streets, Back Bay district, burned Thursday. The loss exceeds $200,000.

"DEATH EXAMPLES" IN ARMY AND NAVY

SUMMARY EXECUTIONS FOR GOOD OF THE SERVICE

COPYRIGHT 1909 BY W.A. PATTERSON

By EDWARD B. CLARK

IN THE war and navy department there are many records of courts martial ordered by the regular authorities to consider the cases of soldiers and sailors charged with capital offenses. There are other records of courts martial which were conducted and the punishment found and executed before the Washington authorities knew anything about the offenses with which the accused were charged.

One of the earliest of "death examples" set by commanding officers in the field, who constituted themselves the last reviewing authority, was that of a quarter-breed Seminole Indian who, enlisting in the United States army, endeavored to betray the brave little band of Maj. Dade to the hostile reds in the everglades of Florida. The story of this execution and of the circumstances leading to it is but little more to-day than an army tradition, the whole thing being involved in much mystery. Not long after the shooting of the quarter-breed, Dade's entire command was annihilated by the Seminoles.

Almost the only thing on public view to-day which recalls that tragedy of the swamps, is a plain white marble shaft, which rises at West Point not far from Kosciusko's garden, to commemorate the death of Dade and of his 200 intrepid followers.

Osceola, the chief of the Seminoles, saw a number of his subordinate leaders sign a treaty with the whites, by which the Indians' land was to be given up. Osceola, asked to sign the paper, stepped forward, drew his hunting knife and stuck its blade through the document and deep into the desk upon which it lay. "There is my signature," he said, and strode from the room. From that instant war was on. One of the witnesses of this fearless act was the soldier whose blood was one-quarter Indian. It stirred in him an admiration for Osceola that made him swear to himself later to aid the Indian chief's cause.

A familiarity with the country on the part of the quarter-breed led Dade to select him as guide. The soldier led the command straight to an ambush, which was discovered by a fortunate circumstance, just in time to save the command from the annihilation which, however, came later. There was a drumhead court martial. The guide was sentenced to be shot at sunrise. His last request was granted. He removed from his person all signs of the uniform of the United States. He put on leggings and hunting shirt of deerskin. Then this man, three-quarters white and only one-quarter red, sang the death song of the Seminole Indians, and died with five bullets in his breast.

If a man will picture to himself the sensation that there would have been in the United States if Admiral Dewey had strung up to the yardarm "until he was dead," the son of the secretary of war, on the charge of mutiny, and had done this without communicating with the authorities at Washington, he may get some adequate idea of the excitement of the American people in the year 1843, when it was learned that Capt. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, of the brig Somers, had hanged Ensign Philip Spencer, the son of President Tyler's secretary of war, John C. Spencer.

This execution took place on the high seas, and with Ensign Spencer were hanged Ordinary Seaman Small, and Boatswain's Mate Cromwell. Prior to being ordered to the Somers, Spencer had been on a vessel in the south Atlantic squadron, and while there had become involved in some practices which secured his removal from his vessel. He was saved from dismissal from the service by sheer force of his father's political influence. When he was ordered to Capt. Mackenzie's brig, that officer objected to the assignment, saying that he had no use for the "base son of an honored father." Spencer went along, however, and for a while behaved himself fairly well. There were 12 officers on the brig with a crew of 12 able seamen, and about 90 apprentice boys. The Somers' destination was the African coast, where it was to aid in the protection of American commerce. When it was about half way across it was noticed that Spencer was hobnobbing with the crew; that he was giving some of the men money, and others brandy and tobacco.

One night a seaman named Wales imparted secretly to Mackenzie the details of a plot concocted by Spencer to murder all the officers and to seize the brig for the purpose of entering upon a career of piracy. The story that Wales told was so horrible in its outlines that Capt. Mackenzie treated it at first with ridicule, but the actions of certain members of the crew soon showed that there was something in the wind. The officers held a consultation and agreed that Spencer's arrest was imperative. The crew was assembled at evening quarters, when the son of the secretary of war was arrested. Upon his person was found the details of the plan for killing the officers, seizing the ship and the throwing overboard of the younger apprentices, whom the paper referred to as "useless biscuit consumers." The document was written entirely in Greek, Spencer being a classical scholar. Luckily there was another officer on board who read the language.

After the seizing of Spencer, many of the crew became disobedient, sullen and mutinous in action. Then Capt. Mackenzie ordered the arrest of Small and Cromwell. After this the sullen ones among the crew behaved worse than ever. The officers held a consultation, and it was agreed that unless an example were set, the Somers would meet the fate of the Bounty. They signed a recommendation that the three ringleaders be hanged at the yardarm. The three culprits were strung up, Spencer and Small confessing their guilt, and saying that they deserved their fate. When the Somers reached New York, Capt. Mackenzie communicated with the navy department. A court of inquiry was ordered and he was cleared of any blame. In spite of this fact, his chief, the secretary of the navy, ordered his arrest on the charge of murder. He was tried and acquitted by a board of officers, and President Tyler approved the verdict.

After the close of the civil war, Gen. Custer was ordered to western Kansas to check the ravages of the Kiowas, Comanches and Arapahoes. He was then a lieutenant-colonel in the regular establishment, but he had an independent command in the field. Custer was a long distance from headquarters and with no means of communication. During months of campaigning he was practically a law unto himself. He crushed the Indians, and, to use his own words, he expected when he returned to civilization to at least have it said to him: "You have done well."

Instead of this verbal patting on the back from his superiors, however, Custer was ordered into arrest on charges of exceeding his authority in the field. It was declared at the time that Custer had ordered a detail of men under a non-commissioned officer to go out from camp and bring back some men who having secured some liquor, were having a jollification at a distance, on the prairie. It was charged that he gave the sergeant certain orders which were carried out, and they were of a nature to anger the authorities. Despite Custer's magnificent career in the civil war, this taking of the law into his own hands was not condoned, and he was sentenced by a court martial to two years' suspension from rank, pay and command.

The army execution most pathetic in detail and surroundings, and yet which was wholly justifiable apparently by the circumstances, was the shooting of Private C. B. Henry, by order of Lieut. Greely, in the far north. Greely's party was starving to death. Its condition was getting more terrible each day. A few shrimps and a little edible moss was all that the explorers could get to sustain life. Some of the men were already dead from starvation. Henry was detected on several occasions stealing more than his share of food. He was warned three times, and his offense was condoned. The other members of the party saw Henry gaining in strength day by day, while they weakened with starvation. Then once more he was detected stealing food. Greely wrote out an order of execution, loaded three rifles, two with ball, and one with blank cartridge, and gave the weapons with the death warrant, to three men. An hour later, from far over the ice floe came the reports of three rifles. Henry was dead. After the rescue the report of the execution was sent to Washington. One of the shortest orders ever issued from the war department was the answer: "No court of inquiry necessary. R. C. Drum, adjutant general."

When the second sergeant in charge of recruits at Fort Myer, Virginia, called the reveille roll one day, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he dwelt momentarily on the last name in the list, the name of a man now dead. The recruit who answered, "Here," on that morning, as a private in the ranks, was an elderly man, a West Point graduate, an ex-United States engineer officer, and an ex-United States paymaster. He is dead, I believe, and he shall be nameless here, for he lived down his past and fought for his country in an attempt to redeem his career. I have said that he shall be nameless, but I will call him Williams.

It is hard to define just what was passing in Williams' mind while the sergeant in the gray light of the Virginia morning was running through his roll call. It was his first attendance at military duty in 18 years. It was the first time that he had stood in ranks to answer his name in almost 30 years. The last time that he said "Here," he was in the area of the old barracks at West Point, when as a gray-clad cadet, standing side by side with his chum and classmate, Frederick D. Grant, he had listened to the pattering call of names by the cadet first sergeant. He had attended reveille as an officer of engineers in the United States army, and later, after resignation from the service of this country, as an officer high in the service of Japan, where he won medals and honor for bravery.

Williams' next glimpse of the service was as a paymaster in the army of the United States, a position to which Gen. Grant had appointed him after his return from the far east. Then came the temptation, then the fall, and Williams was cashiered from the service of his country. Eighteen years of repentance and upright life followed, and now at the age of 54, by special permission of the war department, and by special request of old-time classmates and friends, Williams, one time colonel, had enlisted in the service as a private, with the firmly expressed determination to wipe out by good service, the one act which disgraced his past.

It took all of Private Williams' fortitude to stand without flinching, the changes in his life which the change in his rank entailed. When Williams was a paymaster his was the easy-going life of a staff officer. Stationed more than nine-tenths of the time in the great cities, he lived a life of luxury and ease.

During Williams' career as a paymaster, the troops were paid every 60 days, and the sum of his actual duties comprised possibly four or five short railroad trips, or at worst, a few stage trips, taking up about five days of every two months. He was "Williams" to all his equals and superiors in rank, and "Major" to all his juniors, and he was an honored guest at every army social affair.

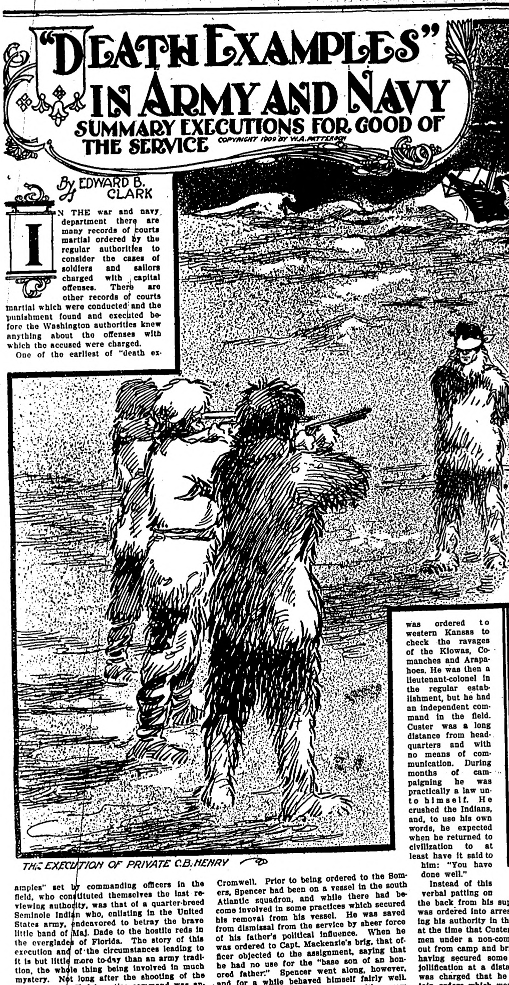
Private Williams, Third cavalry, Fort Myer, Va., met the major of his squadron. The major and he walked post together at West Point. They may have been the most intimate friends. In the army it is possible that they messed together. Private Williams looked at his major, his right went to his cap in the salute which every inferior must pay to his superior in rank. The salute is returned formally, and Private Williams and the major have passed each other as if they never met before, and had never heard of each other.

Private Williams, in attending stable call groomed his horse under the eye of a second lieutenant who was unborn when Williams wore the shoulder straps of an engineer officer. It may be that the stripling soldier, meanly inclined, some day may have spoken harshly to the veteran. By going back into the ranks for the express purpose of doing what he could to redeem his past, Williams showed that he was one of the kind who will suffer and make no sign.

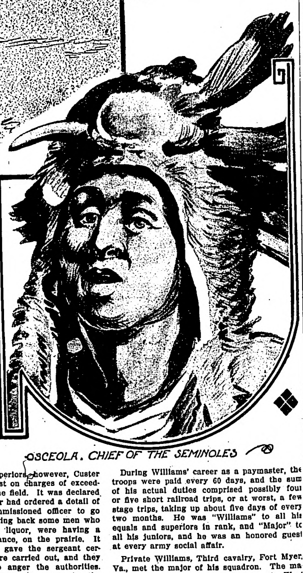
It is possible that the man grooming his steed on Williams' right or left may have been some veteran soldier who at one time served under his command. There probably Private Williams did not look in vain for sympathy and help.

Private Williams' club life of former years, his short hours, and his luxurious living as a staff officer gave place to a routine which included rising at six o'clock, breakfast of hash coffee and hard bread at 6:30, and drill and fatigue work for the rest of the day. There was wood sawing, rubbish raking and ditch digging for Private Williams, and it may be that some of this work was done by Private Williams within full range of the windows of his major's quarters, where his menial toil was seen by women with whom in the dead years he danced or dined.

For 18 years Williams' career in civil life had been above reproach. He had stood much when, in certain places, the history of his wrong-doing leaked out, but the hardest struggle of his life was to come. His squadron went to the Philippine islands, and there, under the eyes of scores of his old army chums, Private Williams worked to win on the field of battle the credit which would restore him to that place in man's ranks from which a court martial of his fellows once deposed him



THE EXECUTION OF PRIVATE C.B. HENRY



OSCEOLA, CHIEF OF THE SEMINOLES

HER POINT OF VIEW.

Sweet Maid—You must remember that ours was a summer engagement.

The Man—That means, if you see anyone you like better, you'll break it?

Sweet Maid—Yes.

The Man—And if I see anyone I like better—

Sweet Maid—I'll sue you for breach of promise.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS

May be Obtained in One Night.

For preserving the hands as well as for preventing redness, roughness, and chapping, and imparting that velvety softness and whiteness much desired by women Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is believed to be superior to all other skin soaps. For those who work in corrosive liquids, or at occupations which tend to injure the hands, it is invaluable.

Treatment.—Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, and in severe cases spread the Cuticura Ointment on thin pieces of old linen or cotton. Wear during the night old, loose gloves, or a light bandage of old cotton or linen to protect the clothing from stain. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, and shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this treatment is most effective. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world, Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Fight Against Plague Goes On.

Although the survey of the past year's anti-tuberculosis work shows that much has been done, the reports from all parts of the country indicate that this year the amount of money to be expended, and the actual number of patients that will be treated will be more than double that of the past year. For instance, special appropriations have been made in the various municipalities for next year's anti-tuberculosis work, aggregating $3,976,500. In addition to these appropriations over $4,000,000 has been set aside by the different state legislatures for the campaign against tuberculosis this year. Besides these sums, a large number of the present existing institutions and associations are planning enlargements of their work, and new organizations are being formed daily.

Rich Territory Opened Up.

The development of the Brazilian Amazon valley must in time amount to untold wealth. In the states of Para and the Amazonas and the federal territory of Acre there are near the water's edge 10,000,000 rubber-bearing trees of the Hevea variety. These trees, if properly tapped, will live indefinitely and steadily increase their yield. The state of Para is considerably larger than Texas, and much of it will grow excellent cotton.

Excused.

"Shame on you You came home last night actually tipsy."

"So I did, my dear. I just couldn't resist the pleasure of seeing two of you at once."

Easily Distinguished.

"This," remarked Mr. Cane, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me?"

"I think so," said Miss Softee. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"

How loafers grate upon the nerves of a busy person.

WHEN DINNER COMES

One Ought to Have a Good Appetite.

A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts food is not only nourishing but is a great appetizer. Even children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy from its use.

It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner.

"I am 57 years old," writes a Tenn. grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I enjoyed a reasonable degree of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts as a standby.

"When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner.

"My 13-months-old grandson had been very sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing plump and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advanse. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn, under th. Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

John Peterson, receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston, Completes his first term of four years next month and according to press dispatches from Washington, Secretary Ballinger has assured Congressman Steenerson that he will be reappointed to his present position. Mr Peterson has made a very efficient officer and is highly regarded by the department.

The petition for a rehearing in the case of Martin V. Eveson vs. W.C.L Demman et. al. has beendenied by the supreme court and thus ends another chapter in the county seat war, as it will mean that three of the board of County Commissioners can bond this county for money enough to build a new court house There is no strong sentiment in this part of the county against the building of a new court house, provideing the three Commissioner, who now have the power to bond and build, will consider the interests of the tax payers of the county and build within their means. But if they get up on their high horse and go into extravagance, just to show Thief River Falls that they are boss of the situation, there is likely to be a kick made by "the ballance of power" in this county, that would leave you with an extravagant court house and 12 Town ships to pay for it. This county seat fight is being watched by a large number of voters and tax payers in this caunty that are not realestate owners in either Red Lake or Thief River Falls, but are sizeing up the situation from the stand point of the farmers who pay the bulk of the taxes, and they have a vote comming, and they will place it where it will do the most good.

That Resolution.

The Thief River Falls News seems to be up to Eastmans old game of "railroading" resolutions through Highlanding organizations, and we presume that if we were to try the same scheme in Thief River Falls that we could easily pass a resolution in almost any club, or organization to the affect, "that Eastman had better go way back and sit down and keep his nose out of the Highlanding peopels business."

As to Steenersons campaign in this township we are not aware that he made any campaign although Andrew Ellingson and ye editor loyaly supported him, and would have made a stronger campaingn if we had not been assured of the support of the former runners of the Highlanding post office, and the men that are now "bucking" Elingson of their support, instead of useing the Highlnding U.S. post office for meeting to slyly knife him in the back, and now you talk about Steenerson nursing post masters in the town of Highlanding.

As to Congressman Steenerson doing a little investigateing we want to say; that when we are hit in the dark, with a stuffed club, if we are fortunate enough to wake up the next morning we are likely to start an investigation to find out who did the dirty trick, and you bet this post office appointment has been investigated by men that are friends of Steenerson, are on the ground, and understand the situation, and don't propose to take any more chances of being "did" as they were in the last campaign, and now that's what they are mad about, and if Congressman Steenerson wants to do anymore investigating, at the instigation of John Eastman, THE SUNBEAM, and Hunt is ready to step out of the next Steenerson campaign in eastern Red Lake county and allow him. Eastman and the socialist club to run it, as we don't propose to stay in a proposition where we know we are going to get our political throat cut, and be told as a reward that we are no good. For whether we are any good or not we know a man about the size of J. W. E that has been very glad to have us with him in a couple of political deals since our residence in Red Lake county.

SUMMONS

State of Minnesota,
County of Red Lake, S. S.
District Court,
14th, Judicial District.
Bessie Engman, ---Plaintiff.
Vs
Axel Engman, ---Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, To the obove named defendant.

You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in above entitled action, which said complaint is on file with the Clerk of the above named Court at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, state of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this snmmons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

12, 17-9.—1, 21,-10.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RED LAKE, IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ole Overum Decedent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Barbra Overum, Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum and all persons interested in the final account and ditribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for ditribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; THEREFORE YOU AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court, at the Probate Court Rooms, in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake State of Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1910, at 5 o'clock P.M., why said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS, The Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 28th, day of December 1909.

S. A. SWANSON
[Court Seal] Judge of Probate.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 21, 1910.

Department of The Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota January 14th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole [illegible] Ostenaa, of Neptune Minnesota, who on November 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 849, Serial No. 04306 (for S.W. ¼ Section 10 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th, day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Siver Haugo, of Neptune Minn. Nels Resin, of Rudell Minn. Knut Jorstad, of Wanke Minn. Julious K. Halverson, of McIntosh Minn

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Three Kinds of Cigars.

What is a Havana cigar? George Augustus Sala, who had studied Cuban cigarmaking on the spot, once set forth that three kinds of cigars come from Havana itself—first, genuine Havanas, made of tobacco grown, cured and rolled in the island of Cuba; second, cigars composed, inside, of United States or European tobacco imported into Cuba, with an outside wrapper of Havana leaf; third, cigars brought ready made from Europe, mostly from Bremen and Switzerland, and re-exported from Havana to Europe, where they pay duty and are sold to the unwary as "Havanas."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 14 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. January 7, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Schmidt, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 800, Serial No. 04120 for S. W. ¼ Section 8, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe: before Wilhelm Michelet: U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl Habedank, August Ristan, of Thief River Falls Minn. Jacob Jonas Valentine Yager, of Thief River Falls Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th 1909

Department of the Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn December 14th, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that, Lewis T. Burgh, of Plummer Minn., who on October 14th, 1904 made Homestead entry No. 871, Serial No 04249, for N.E. ¼ Section 17 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 25th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses;

John L. Larson, Ed Miller, John P. Johnson, Tom Mandt, all of Plummer Minn.

R. J. MONTAGUE. Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Dec. 17, 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909. Notice is hereby given that Carl August Carlson, of Germantown Minn. who on June 25th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 285, Serial No. 04116 for N. E ¼ Section 7 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 17th, day of January 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Peter Flo, Haaken Nabben, August Johnson, John Carlson all of Thorwik Minn.

R. J MONTAGUE. Register

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 17th, 1909

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 13, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Andreas Ahensen, of Highlanding Minn. who on June 27th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1193, Serial No. 04482, for Lots 3, 4, S.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 6 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 19th. day of January, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Overvold, of Highlanding Minn. Gunder Asbjernson, of Malone Minn. Elias Mostue, of Sunbeam Minn. Andrew Knutson, of Rhoda Minn.

R. J. Montague,
Register.

The Fate of the Oneida.

One of the most extraordinary catastrophies that have befallen vessels of the United States destroyed the sloop of war Oneida in 1869. She was bound homeward, with a jolly ship's company, eager to see wives and sweethearts and native land once more, when not far out of port she was struck by the British steamer Bombay coming in. The stem of the Bombay cut off the stern of the Oneida. The ship was sinking rapidly, and guns of distress were immediately fired, but the Bombay steamed on her way and left the vessel to her doom. She went down, and all but one or two of her crew were drowned. The captain of the Bombay gave no other reason for his conduct than that he had Lady Eyre, the wife of a distinguished British satrap, on board and did not wish to disturb her nerves with scenes of shipwreck. He was mobbed when he reached Yokohama, dismissed from the service, socially tabooed from that time on and died in disgrace a year or two later.

A Nice Wedding Present.

A reproduction of a picture called "The Coming Storm" was advertised for sale in a Berlin shop window, and under the title there were the words in large type, "Suitable for a wedding present."

Thinking Oneself Old.

If at thirty you expect to be an old man or woman at fifty-five you will be one, because the mind makes the material correspondence of whatever it gets itself permanently upon.—Health Record.

Columbus' Oversight.

That was a wise schoolboy who when the master asked, "Why was it that his great discovery was not properly appreciated?" promptly replied, "It was because he didn't advertise, sir."

One day is worth two tomorrows. Have you something to do tomorrow? Do it today.—B. Franklin.

A Nice Bird.

"Do you like a nice bird?" asked the host as they sat down to the table.

"Oh, yes!" responded the guest immediately and enthusiastically.

"You ought to call on my sister," explained the other. "She's got one of the finest canaries you ever saw. Well, what kind of a sandwich do you think you can eat?"—London Telegraph.

THE HARP CAME BACK

Incident In the Career of an Old Time Opera Manager.

A SURPRISE FOR MARETZEK.

It Came at a Time When Max Was Broke and the Sheriff Had Levied Upon All His Stage Properties—Mme. Maretzek's Thanks to the Carpenter.

In the old days in New York city, before there was a Metropolitan or a Manhattan Opera House and when the center of the theatrical world was around Fourteenth street, Max Maretzek and Strakosch were prominent at the old Academy of Music. There was a keen rivalry between them. Strakosch had Nilsson, and Maretzek was exploiting Di Murska.

By some error of dates both were booked for New York at the same time. Strakosch was at the Academy and Maretzek, having closed a poor season elsewhere, had halted in New York before going to Philadelphia and secured a week at the Lyceum theater on Fourteenth street. There were strong bills at both places. Each manager had his friends, and the billposters had a busy time of it. A round of bills for one company was no sooner posted than the rival billposter covered up the poster with the rival company's sheets.

At last, for the matinee on Saturday, bills at both houses were suddenly changed, every vacant fence place plastered over quickly, and with a pelting storm in the morning the managers began to put out "paper" to fill the houses. Alfred Joel was the business man for Maretzek and an adept at "papering" when necessary. With a house packed from parquet to gallery Joel had counted the boxes, found only $100 in the house and announced it to Max when the curtain fell between the acts.

This was serious to Max. The ever ready money lender who had "put up for him" had a lien on the box office, a sheriff's officer was in waiting on the stage, and it was a question of replevin before the properties and costumes could be liberated to follow the company to Philadelphia early next morning.

"Well, Alfred," quietly said Max, "I guess I'm used to trouble. But there is a good, big house anyway!" Then, turning to his wife, who was the harpist of the orchestra, he clasped both her hands, kissed her and remarked: "Let your fingers do their best. I want to hear you play. It does my heart good, you know, even when there's trouble."

There was hustling after the performance. Legal talent was at a premium, creditors were obdurate, everything that was supposed to be Maretzek's was temporarily in "hock," and Mme. Maretzek in tears, with longing looks at the harp she valued.

The scene of negotiations was transferred to the greenroom just as the officers making the levy were searching for more, and when their backs were turned the old stage carpenter hurried Mme. Maretzek away, then called her back again five minutes after and pointed to the orchestra.

The harp had disappeared. Clearing out everything on Sunday morning, while the boxes of properties were being taken away, Max and his wife stood in the center of the darkened stage. Both were crying. The instrument they valued most had been taken from them. Other things had been liberated, but no harp, and with a scene of grief that no others than themselves could have appreciated they were silent.

Then Old Man Guernsey stood between them and waved his hand above them into space. There were a creaking of pulley wheels, an injunction from the carpenter to "look out for your heads," and, lowered from above, came Mme. Maretzek's harp, landing on the stage between them.

"Now, you've got it again, get it away quick!" said Guernsey. "Stop crying and be thankful. That's all."

He moved off without waiting for thanks, and a pathetic scene with Max and his wife closed the incident. To them the harp was as a part of themselves. To lose it was more than a misfortune, and in a broken voice the lady called the carpenter back to her.

"Please let the harp thank you," said she, "and listen. It will speak with my hands on this Sunday morning."

She placed herself beside it, seated on a box, and, with a smile that chased away tears, gave for a moment or two, as only she could give it, the air of the doxology, "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow."—New York Times.

The Color of Lakes.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others are of various shades of green, so that in some cases they are scarcely distinguishable from their level, grass surrounded banks. A few, too, are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure hued, the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green, while the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo. The Lake of Brienz is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

Fashion, Not Health.

In nine cases out of ten, says the Iowa Health Bulletin, if a physician tells a woman that in order to improve her health she must wear her clothes in a certain way she will follow the advice of her dressmaker instead.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

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Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Their Turn Out.

Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella—Indeed? Ella—Yes; they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS,

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

For Sale! 80 tons of upland hay, in the Town of Deer Park.
G.A.Hoveland, R F D No 1
Fosston Minn.

Rev. E A. Mosine made this office a plesent call Monday.

There is to be a grand public ball at the Kolski hall in Deer Park on Saturday evening Jan. 29th..

Mrs.Ole Overum has been visiting freinds and relation at Grafton N.D. the past two weeks

Mike Kolski will go to Plummer tomorrow night, to play the clarionet at the grand masqurade ball.

The farmers are haveing very fine winter weather for threshing and they are improveing it to the best of their ability.

The Ole Giving threshing rig has finished threshing for John Quirk and will start moveing over to Walter Mcandress today.

The ball at Mike Kolskies has been ajourned to Saturday evening January 29th.. Remember the date and be sure to attend.

Martain Hyland is again stocking up his farm in Deer Park and will again take hold of the plow to raise some high priced wheat and flax.

We regret that so small a matter as the appointment of a 4th. class post master at Highlanding should stir up war, "but if we must have war let it come." "I repeat it Sir: Let it come,"

The farmers around Hilda Rudell have rented A.D.Browns threshing machine and put it on skies to move it from one farmer to another and expect to finish threshing before spring.

FOR Sale: Nice dry poles, piled up, at $1.00, a load. Also dry cord wood, at $2.00 per cord.
Yours for wood, Otto R. Stucy
Hilda post office.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anderson and Will Rodman, of Deer Park made us a plesent visit on Wednesday. They are old Polk county neighbors of ours, Mr, and Mrs. Anderson haveing worked one winter for us in THE SUNBEAM office at Gully.

There was a large attendance at the Kratka hall basket social on Saturday evening last, and an enjoyable time was had. A good sum was realized from the sale of the baskets, for the bennefit of the school libriary.Lillo Bros. string band furnished the music and that fine ball room floor was kept well warmed up until morning.

Ye editor took an evenings trip to the masqurade ball at Hilda last Saturday,and was well repaid for our trouble by meet a jolly crowd. The hall was well filled with masked dancers, and there were many pretty and comic customs. A fine lunch was served at midnight and the dance went merrily on until broad daylight in the morning. Music was furnished by the Kolski string band,and was first class.

THE FARMERS BOAT,

At the meeting of board of directors of The Red Lake River Transportation Co., held at the store of Andrew Ellingson, at Highlanding last Saturday, A D. Brown was elected peesidant,and Alfred Hammersteen secretary. As soon as the books are turned over to the new officials a meeting of the board will be called to decide what action to take for the redemption of the farmers boat.

"Oh weigh the vessal up, and she will plow the seas again, but Campfelt and his band of braves will plow the waves no more."

Subscribe for The Sunbeam.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Mr.Jarmn Underdahl had a runaway Monday on his return from Rhoda.

Mr. Nystrom came from Hill River to attend the meeting at S.V.Carlsons on Sunday.

Mr. Torger Torgerson from Lost River is visiting with the families of Mr. Hansen and Carlson this week.

Mr. Brookman, from Kittson County is visiting friends in Deer Park.

The farmers threshing machine started up Monday at A.Rolandsons place.

Mr. George Singer and son Johny made a flying trip to Gully Sunday, returning Monday.

Mrs. A. Rolandson made a short visit with Mrs. Underdahl on Friday.

Mr. Legvold, from Thief River Falls is visiting friends and relatives near Lillo.

Herman and August Lillo was at Kratka last Saturday night to play for the big ball.

The children of Dan Stonehouse are down with the hooping cough.

Miss Anniebell Rolandson is laid up with a sore hand.

There will be meeting in the school house north west from Carlsons next Sunday.

A. good pair of 8 year old work oxen for sale. Inquire of Rev. E. A.Mosue, one mile south from Sunbeam.

They Got Caught At It.

Anthony Dannaker and Sever Nelson went down to Thief River Falls Wednesday to interview the News editor about that farmers club resolution, from the town of Highlanding, Mr, Dannaker is town clerk of this township, and Mr. Nelsen is town treasurer. Both of them are members of the Highlanding farmers club, Both of them signed the petition for Andrew Ellingson for post master, and Mr. Nelson signed his bond, and now comes John Eastman with the statment that "The farmers club with a membership of thirty seven at a meeting held recently passed a unanimous resolution dissaproveing the appointment of Ellingson." Oh what a lie!

THE COLD FACTS.

The facts of the matter is: That no such resolution was passed at a regular meeting of the farmers club, and if it was passed at all it was done by a flew members that are trying to use the farmers club of Highlanding for Eastman to grind his political ax on, and that kind of business don't go in this neck of the woods, this year. The farmers club is not a political organization but if this matter was to be brought up for them to act upon with all members present, we are sure that Andrew Ellingson would receive their lindorsement for post master at Highlanding.

Eskimo Baby Talk.

With the ordinary Eskimo language consisting of such words as igloo, abwe-il-ab and ka-loo-loo-ka one can but wonder what their real baby talk sounds like.—Binghamton Republican.

Enough to Frighten One.

Tommie—Does your papa frighten you when he tries to make you go to sleep? Ethel—Yes; he sings to me!—Yonkers Statesman.

The man who can govern a woman can govern a nation.—Balzac.

Why Women's Minds Are Cleaner.

"Of course women should vote," he said. "Women deserve the suffrage as much as men—more, because their minds are purer and cleaner."

"Cleaner?" cried the sweet young thing he had taken in to dinner. "Of course they are, ever and ever so much cleaner! But how do you know that?"

"Because they change them so much oftener," said he solemnly.—Exchange.

The Poet's Son.

"Why, Freddy, how dirty you are, and only yesterday you wrote a verse for papa's birthday, promising always to wash your hands clean."

"Well, mamma, that was only a poetic license."—Fliegende Blatter.

NEWS! News!
Cut this out and paste
it in your BIG hat,
SINGER BOS,
RHODA & KRATKA,
Is the cheapest and best place
to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices
Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT
WITH CLOTHING, FROM
$2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS,
UP TO FIRST CLASS
TAILOR MADE SUITS

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Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill a Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.
Yours For Bnciness,-- SINGCR BROS.
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Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

The Poor Bridegroom.

"Even the English language emphasizes the insignificance of a man at his own wedding," said the prospective bridegroom disconsolately. "There isn't an independent word to designate him. He is merely called the groom of the bride, as if he were just about on a level with the bridesmaids and a little below the maid of honor. Best man, of course, means the bridegroom's best man, but the phrase itself tends to exalt this individual at the expense of his superior.

"Then there's no adjective to describe what pertains to the male half of the affair. You can't speak of the 'bridegroomal' trousers or necktie. On the other hand, 'bridal' applies not only to the possessions of the girl, but to what relates to both of them equally, like the trip and the bridal chamber. The very words 'matrimony' and 'matrimonial' are from the feminine side only. 'Patrimony' has nothing to do with the nuptials. It applies only to wealth and signifies that a man's part in the affair is to get out and hustle for the cash."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Craving For Sweets.

Advocating the use of sweet fruits, preserves, sugar and good candy by children, Dr. Woods Hutchinson in Success says that a craving for sweets is nature's call for the substance which is "a full blown member of the great trinity of nutrient materials, sugar (carbohydrate), meat (protein) and fat. Sugar is wood, coal, gasoline for the muscle engine. Every time the tiny engine gives one of its rhythmical explosions—that is to say, when a muscle contracts—a certain amount of sugar is burned up. It is fortunate for people whom a mistaken conscience deprives of sweets that the human body can manufacture sugar out of many foods, out of meat, milk, vegetables and grains; otherwise the body would go into the desperate business of manufacturing sugar out of its own tissues, which is precisely what diabetics did in the days when this disease was supposed to be due to too much sugar in the food and physicians tried to cure it by cutting sweets and sweetmakers out of the patient's diet

How Standing Armies Originated.

The earliest European standing army was that of Macedonia, established about 358 B. C. by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. It was the second in the world's history, having been preceded only by that of Sesotris Pharaoh of Egypt, who organized a military caste about 1000 B. C. Of modern standing armies, that formed by the Turkish janizaries was first, being fully organized in 1362. It was a century later that the standing army of France, the earliest in western Europe, was established by Charles VII. in the shape of "compagnies d'ordonnance," numbering 9,000 men. Rivalry thereupon compelled the nations to adopt similar means of defense. In England a standing army proper was first established by Cromwell, but was disbanded under Charles II., with the exception of a few regiments called the guards, or household brigade. This was the nucleus of England's present army.

A Girl's Preparedness.

There is something very pitiful about a girl. She wears calico, but talks knowingly about the latest styles in silks. Her home is furnished plainly, but she knows the latest styles in furniture; she knows how the silverware should be arranged at dinners, the latest stitch for the marking of monograms on the finest table damask, the etiquette to be observed at a dinner, a reception or a ball, although she never attended anything more than a neighborhood party in her life. Her father's monthly income is not as large as the pin money a rich girl would spend in a day, but she knows what the rich girl should wear and buy to be in touch with the times. She is, in short, prepared at any time to marry a rich man and become a society leader.—Atchison Globe.

A Famous Poem.

J. C. Francis, the publisher of London Notes and Queries, has brought out a volume of reminiscences. One of his quotations records the editorial rejection of Campbell's "Hohenlinden" by the Greenock Advertiser. It runs thus:

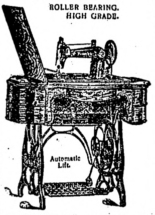
T. C.—The lines commencing "On Linden when the sun was low" are not up to our standard. Poetry is evidently not T. C.'s forte.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,
OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.
J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County,
We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain,
Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN
It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.
Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton"
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.


Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Why the Judge Paid.

A physician, says a medical journal that vouches for the truth of the story, was once summoned in haste to attend the child of a family that lived in two rooms in the heart of a large American city—not New York. The child had been seized suddenly and seriously and just at election time. The mother was in despair, and when the doubtful prognosis was given she broke into wailing and violent self condemnation for some horrible sin of the family to which she said the child's illness was due—a direct punishment for their crime. She would go and curse the magistrate for it all, her husband should resign from "the force," and such evil ways should be renounced forever.

Curious to know how the magistrate could be held responsible for the child's illness, the doctor finally secured the confession that the crime of the poor, conscience stricken woman consisted in allowing the names of many fraudulent voters to be registered as residing in her house, in swearing to the lie, etc. The magistrate also had demanded this of all the neighbors in return for indescribable political favors.

The child recovered, and the magistrate paid the physician's bill.

Belated.

"I understand that Frailman has come to the conclusion to contest his wife's will."

"Well, what is there courageous about that? She's dead, isn't she?"

The Touch of Fortune.

"What do you think, my dear? Such luck! We leave for Paris in an hour."

"Yes; we're going to Pasteur's. My husband has just been bitten by a mad dog."—Bon Vivant.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
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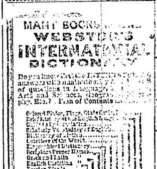

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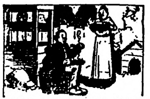


Kind Lady—It must be hard to find that you have inherited a taste for beefsteak.

Sandy Pikes—Yes, mum; especially when yer find dat yer haven't inherited de beefsteak.

Sold Again.

Little Willie was fond of springing surprises on his parents by announcing some terrific happening, and then, when excitement was at fever point, declaring that nothing of the kind had occurred. But he played the trick once too often. A new and very pretty governess came to stay at the house for Willie's benefit a few weeks back, and a day or two after her arrival Willie rushed to his mother saying:

"Mamma, there's a strange man upstairs who has just put his arm around Miss Wilson's waist and kissed her several times—"

"What?" said the mother, as she jumped up to pull the bell for the butler.

"Sold again, mamma!" said Willie, in great glee. "It wasn't a strange man at all. It was papa!"

Did you ever have a good, old-fashioned boy's stomach ache? Of course you have. A little dose of Hamlins Wizard Oil will chase away a colicky pain in the stomach like magic.

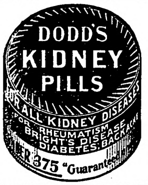
Though a man may become learned by another's learning, he can never be wise but by his own wisdom—Montaigne.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.

DON'T NEGLECT THAT COUGH
It certainly racks your system and may run into something serious. Allen's Lung Balsam will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists.

One way to acquire a reputation for amiability is to agree with every simpleton you meet.



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
An immediate relief for Hoarseness, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchial and Asthmatic Troubles. An article of superior merit, absolutely free from any harmful ingredient.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1,00 per box.
Sample mailed on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
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90,000 AMERICAN SETTLERS GO TO CANADA

THE YEAR 1909 HAS SHOWN AN INCREASE OF OVER EIGHTY PER CENT IN AMERICAN SETTLEMENT.

Recent advices from Canada, our next door neighbour, the neighbourly country across the boundary line, are that upwards of ninety thousand settlers from the United States went into Western Canada during the past year, most of them for the purpose of taking up and settling upon the vacant lands, 160 acres of which are given free by the government, and lands adjoining held by railway and land companies are selling at from nine to fifteen and twenty dollars per acre. Even if thirty and forty dollars per acre were paid, the price would be low, as the lands produce wonderfully, and at these higher figures there is a large interest on the money and labor invested. The ninety thousand settlers of last year, followed about sixty thousand of the previous year, and for several years the number has been running into these large figures. There must be a reason for it. It may be found in the single phrase, "they are satisfied." Nothing attracts people more than the success of others, and the news of this reaching other thousands, causes them to investigate. The investigation in this case is always satisfactory. The splendid land of Iowa, of Indiana, of Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and other States has risen to a high value, and it is worth every dollar asked for it. But there is not room now for all on these lands. With the ever increasing demand for grain, there comes the ever increasing demand for land. Canada is the only country on the continent in a position to supply it. Land there that costs, say fifteen dollars an acre, produces on a reasonable calculation, 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, or about $20.00. The most liberal calculation as to cost makes the cost to produce $7.50 per acre, leaving a balance of $12.50 per acre. The $7.50 carries good wages for the farmer, and all other conceivable contingencies. With conditions like this, covering the entire area of about 500,000 square miles, it is readily understood why 90,000 Americans should follow the sixty thousand of the previous year. Canadian Government Agencies at different points in the Union are always ready to give information regarding the free homestead lands, ready to advise the settler as to the districts which would suit him best.

A Woman's Diplomacy.

It was the Chicago man's turn, and he told this one:

"Diplomacy, you know, is a remarkable agent. The other day a lady said to her husband:

"'James, I have decided to do without a new fall dress, and with the money it would cost I shall have mother here for a nice long visit.'

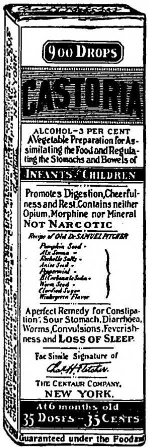
"James turned on her excitedly. 'What, wear that old brown cloth thing another season? I guess not!' he exclaimed, vehemently. 'You go right down to your tailor's to-day and order something handsome. Remember, please, that as my wife you have a certain position to maintain!'

"The wife bowed her head in submission. On her lips played a peculiar smile."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Question of Time.

"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth.

"That depends entirely an how long you live," replied the sad-looking man.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JOHNSON MEMORIAL

CAPITOL SITE IS CHOSEN FOR THE MONUMENT FOR JOHN ALBERT JOHNSON.

WORK TO BEGIN WITHOUT DELAY

Memorial Commission Will Engage Noted Sculptor.—Nearly Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Contributed to Memorial.

Minneapolis, Minn.— Approximately $25,000 will be expended on a magnificent bronze statue of Governor John Albert Johnson, designed by a distinguished sculptor, and placed on the state capitol grounds at St. Paul. This was decided upon by the Governor J. A. Johnson Memorial commission in a meeting at the Minnesota club. The statue will be of heroic size, eight of the 14 commissioners present voting in favor of the standing posture.

The commission decided not to have an open competition, but authorized the executive committee to select a sculptor of world-wide prominence, requesting him to submit a sketch and design. The selection of the exact site on the capitol grounds was left to the executive committee, acting with Governor Eberhart and Cass Gilbert, final powers resting with the commission.

Treasurer B. F. Nelson's report showed a total of $23,950.40 subscribed This probably will be augmented to some extent before the completion of the statue, as a resolution was passed that the fund be left open as long as the commission exists, although there will be no canvassing.

The report of the subscriptions by counties showed Ramsey in the lead, with $6,810.12, or more than one-fourth of the total collected. Hennepin is second with $3,605.99; St. Louis county third, with $2,407.37. Jackson county was the most backward of all with but $4.50 to its credit. Minnesota school children showed their love for their dead governor by sending in $2,478. Contributions from points outside the state footed up to $856.50.

An entirely different fund being raised in Nicollet county, the home of Governor Johnson, practically estopped the citizens of that district from participating in the larger movement for the monument at the state capitol. St. Peter, the county seat of Nicollet county, was the only other bidder for the location of the state memorial, but, in view of the fact that another monument was being provided for the grave side, the capitol was given the unanimous preference.

Those present at the meeting of the commission were: President C. D. O'Brien, St. Paul; Vice President A. C. Weiss, Duluth; Treasurer B. F. Nelson, Minneapolis; Secretary C. W. Ames, St. Paul D. M. Neill, Red Wing; Elmer E. Adams, Fergus Falls; L. J. Bougnher, Minneapolis; H. G. Day, Albert Lea; W. H. Hunter, St. Paul; Mrs. C. G. Higbee, St. Paul; H. V. Jones, Minneapolis; S. B. Nelson, Luverne; A. J. Sackett, St. Peter.

LAKE BEING ROBBED OF FISH.

Hundreds of Barrels Are Taken From Water Near Sauk Center.

Sauk Center.—Sauk lake is being robbed of all its fish and will soon be without any, if action is not taken immediately. The lake presents the appearance of a little settlement of huts, from which barrels of fish are being taken every day. Local merchants are being supplied and shipments are being made to the cities. Most of this fishing is illegal, as many of the men are fishing without licenses.

The present state of enormous illegal fishing is partly due to the failure of the state to prosecute or secure a conviction of the men who used nets in the lake in the spring, and the feeling that they will not be prosecuted by the game wardens.

This lake is seven miles long and formerly abounded with game fish. It has a magnificent shore line and is very picturesque, both in winter and summer.

JOHN LIND OUT OF POLITICS.

Former Governor Writes He Will Never Be Candidate.

New Ulm. — "No, you will never have an opportunity to vote for me again. I shall not be a candidate for office. Such time as I can spare for public work I give to the university, and really a good deal more time than I can afford to spare. I don't know of any better way in which to show, in fact, at least my gratitude to the people of the state for the many honors I have enjoyed at their hands in the past.

("Signed) JOHN LIND."

The foregoing letter was received this week by a close personal friend of Mr. Lind who resides in this city, in response to an urgent request that he enter the gubernatorial race.

DROPS FAIR EXAMINATION.

Governor Says He Is Satisfied With Auditor's Report.

St. Paul, Minn.—Governor A. O. Eberhart will take no further action to investigate the state fair. He expressed himself as satisfied with the report made yesterday by the state board of auditors, of which he is ex-officio chairman. "The report seems to be along right lines," he said. "I have not had the time to examine it closely, but I agree with its main features.

Joseph Tetlie.

Graduate of St. Olaf college at Northfield, Minn., who was awarded the scholarship by the presidents of the University of Minnesota and the other universities and colleges in the state. This will entitle him to a course at Oxford university, England.

NO WATER POWER GIFT.

Not Likely That Twin Cities Will Profit by High Dam.

Washington, D. C. — Consideration that is being given to participation by private and public corporations in the activities of the United States in water power and conservation questions at this time gives rise to the belief among members of the commerce committees of the two houses that it will be impossible for Minneapolis and St. Paul and the state university ever to obtain the consent of the engineer department of the government or of congress to donate the power which would result from the proposed 30 foot dam.

It is believed here that the engineers and the river and harbor committee will favor the high dam, but the agitation that has taken place over water power rights and the desirability of saving to the United States profits accruing from such power rights makes it certain that strong objections will be raised to making any gift of power either to cities or to private parties.

Under the terms of the bill introduced Wednesday by Senator Nelson, strict provisions are made to care for water power rights and all privileges connected therewith in lands or waters owned or controlled by the United States.

In connection with the discussion of the new features of this bill and what is expected to come from the consideration which the river and harbor and commerce committees will give to the matter it is regarded as doubtful, even with the most favorable arrangement, for the high dam project and all facilities for government utilization of power that more can be secured to the Twin Cities than the first beneficial use of the power after the government is cared for.

The prediction is now made that the river and harbor committee will favor the high dam project with a substantial appropriation and also a sum sufficient to construct the foundations of the proposed power plant.

ROOSEVELT WRITES LETTER.

Former President Sends Sympathy To Late Governor's Widow.

St. Paul.—Written with a common indelible pencil on an ordinary sheet of note paper, a letter was received by Mrs. John A. Johnson from former President Roosevelt, under date of Nov. 15, stating that he had just heard of Gov. Johnson's death and offering sympathy. The letter follows:

"On Safari near Mt. Elgon, Central Africa, Nov. 15, 1909.

"My Dear Mrs. Johnson:

"While out here, far from all chance of hearing news with any speed, I have learned of the death of your honored and distinguished husband. I trust you will not think me intrusive if I write a word of respectful sympathy. I greatly admired your husband as an upright and honorable public servant and as one of those Americans whom we like to believe are typical of our people as a whole. He is a loss to us all; a loss to good citizenship.

"With assurances of my profound sympathy and respect, believe me.

"Very sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

School at Melrose Is Burned.

St. Cloud. — The parochial school at Melrose was totally destroyed by fire. The blaze started in the basement and was not discovered until the children saw the smoke rising through the floor. All of the children escaped injury, but many lost their wraps and books. The loss is estimated at $5,000 and is covered by insurance.

SMITH TO BE SENTENCED SOON.

Convicted Slayer of H. J. Ledbeter Will Hear Fate Next Tuesday.

Mankato.—Frank Smith, who was convicted of the murder of the late H. J. Ledbeter, is to receive his sentence net Tuesday afternoon. His attorney has taken steps to secure a new trial for him, claiming that the jurors learned of his past record while in the jury box, and alleging errors in the court's rulings. The motion will be argued in a few days.

A GOOD COUGH MIXTURE.

Simple Home-Made Remedy That Is Free from Opiates and Harmful Drugs.

An effective remedy that will usually break up a cold in twenty-four hours, is easily made by mixing together in a large bottle two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. This mixture will cure any cough that is curable, and is not expensive as it makes enough to last the average family an entire year. Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

She Wants a Bonnet.

The manager of a department store received the following order from one of his out-of-town customers, who wanted a bonnet:

"Mazure of head from ear to ear over top of head 12 inches; from ear to ear under my chin nine and one-half inches; from forehead to back hair, seven inches. I want a black lase bonnet with streamers and rosette of red or yaller satting ribbon and would like a bunch of pink Rozes or a blue plume with a black jet buckel. If artifishels are still the stile I want a bunch of grapes or a bird's tale somewhere. I do not want anything to fansy, but if you think a wreath of pansies would look good why put one on. I have some good pink ribbon here at home so you need not put on strings."—Lippincott's Magazine.

SMART MAN LEFT PONDERING

For Once He Had Asked Question and Received Answer That Floored Him.

He was a regular patron of the restaurant. Perhaps that is why he felt justified in making clever remarks to the waitresses, remarks which they were puzzled how to answer. One day, however, the smallest and tiniest girl happened to be serving this irritating customer, and it fell to her to answer him in kind.

"I'll have some steak," he said, coming in late for dinner, "and some squash, and some—got some baked potatoes, fine, brown, baked potatoes?"

"Baked potatoes are all over," said the girl.

He leaned back in his chair and gazed at her quizzically.

"Baked potatoes all over, are they?" he repeated. "All over what?"

"With," she replied, simply.—Youth's Companion.

After the Hunt.

Provided with some trophies of the chase in the shape of rabbits, Rev. Sanford C. Hearn, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Yonkers, proceeded to dress them for dinner in the parsonage cellar. His small son watched the father's work with interest. Going upstairs, the youngster called his mother.

"Oh, mamma," said he, "what do you suppose papa is doing?"

"I can't guess, child. What is he doing?"

"Well, he's just skinning, shaving and cutting up cats."

LYDIA E PINKHAM

Answer This Question

When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured numerous cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?

Here are two letters which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fitchville, Ohio.—"My daughter was all run down, suffered from pains in her side, head and limbs, and could walk but a short distance at a time. She came very near having nervous prostration, had begun to cough a good deal, and seemed melancholy by spells. She tried two doctors but got little help. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills she has improved so much that she feels and looks like another girl."—Mrs. C. Cole, Fitchville, Ohio.

Irasburg, Vermont.—"I feel it my duty to say a few words in praise of your medicine. When I began taking it I had been very sick with kidney and bladder troubles and nervous prostration. I am now taking the sixth bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find myself greatly improved. My friends who call to see me have noticed a great change."—Mrs. A. H. Sanborn, Irasburg, Vermont.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful —or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

What more proof can any one ask?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

☛ Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Neuralgia
Nerve Pains. They torture you, destroy your sleep, wreck your physical health. Stop it. Rub with
ST. JACOBS OIL
Rub it in vigorously, it will stop the biting pain immediately. It will cure you.
BEST LINIMENT for NERVE PAINS
ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c. and 50c.
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THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS
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All Druggists, 25 cents.

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State Capital Letter

Doings at St. Paul as Reported by Our Special Correspondent.

St. Paul. — That the "good roads" movement is but just started in Minnesota seems demonstrated by statistics forthcoming in the report of the state highway commission, now in course of preparation. But on the other hand, it will also show that the people throughout the state are becoming more alive every day to the benefits to be derived from better roads, and with one and all awake to this, the battle is half won.

The highway commission estimates that there are 79,329 miles of wagon roads at present in Minnesota. Of this mileage, there is but 150 of macadam—the best of all country roads—but 10,000 miles of gravel roads; and the great balance—69,175 miles—is but ordinary earth roads—mere "trails."

Up to date, there are only 12 counties which have as yet failed to designate "state roads" under the special law which is aimed to thereby give them special road building aid from the state. These 12 counties are Becker, Cottonwood, Dodge, LeSueur, Mower, Otter Tail, Pope, Rock, Wilkin, Yellow Medicine and Jackson. And it is believed that before long, most of these dozen slow ones will "get into line."

State funds in the hands of the highway commission for distribution among the respective counties for road betterments, are yearly increasing. These funds are derived from a special one-twentieth of a mill general tax, five per cent from government land sales, and the interest each year from the internal improvement land fund. No county is allowed more than three per cent of the total amount, no matter how progressive it may be in road building; and no county can be allotted less than one-half of one per cent, no matter how slow its officials may be in actions toward bettering travel conditions.

The maximum amount allowed counties in 1907 under highway commission allotment was $1,600—the three counties drawing this amount being Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis. In 1908, the maximum amount was $2,100, drawn by the same three counties. But during the year 1909, the maximum amount was $1,500 and each of sixteen counties received this sum.

In 1907 the amount of state money available through the highway commission allotment, was $54,000. Of this, only $17,000 was drawn out by the various counties for the reason that it was not then available until after August 1. But in 1908, when the amount available for the year was $56,000, the counties drew out $61,000—some overlapping from the year before. During 1909, $75,000 was available and although the reports from the various counties are just beginning to come in it looks as though nearly all of this money has been spent for road work the past working season. It is estimated that in 1910, $80,000 will be distributed by the state.

State Highway Engineer George W. Cooley, of Minneapolis, looks for a most liberal growth of the good roads movement with the breaking of spring. This will be given impetus when the State Roadmakers' Association meets at the Auditorium in St. Paul, March 16, 17, 18, 19,—at the same time as the much-talked-of conservation congress projected by Gov. Eberhart. At that time, the state highway commission will have an elaborate exhibition, consisting of miniature model roads, demonstrating their construction in detail. There will also be a lecture delivered either by Mr. Cooley or by M. O. Eldridge, assistant director of the public roads office at Washington, D. C. This lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

More Good Crop Statistics.

George Welch, Minnesota commissioner of immigration, and representing in his work the state immigration board, has just completed an interesting tabulation comparing the Minnesota crops with those of surrounding states, both as to amount produced and the average yield per acre. The table is surprising in the things it sets forth.

For instance, Iowa, which has a reputation as being such a wonderful corn producing state, does show an immense crop (289,800,000 bushels), but it averaged but 31.5 bushels to the acre, compared with 34.8 bushels of Minnesota corn to the acre. Minnesota's flax crop (4,500,000 bushels) averaged 10 bushels to the acre, compared with an average of but a fraction over 9 bushels in Iowa, North and South Dakota. And as to potatoes, there are a number of states which produced more in the aggregate of bushels than did Minnesota (18,400,000 bushels), but none of them can touch Minnesota with her wonderful 1909 record of an average of 115 bushels to the acre. Minnesota also shows up with an apple crop during 1909 of 78 per cent of a 100 per cent crop—the best showing of any middle or northwest state so far as this fruit is concerned.

Minnesota also retained her supremacy as the largest wheat producing state in the middle and northwest during 1909—94,080,000 bushels. This crop was secured through an average yield of 16.8 bushels per acre—exceeded by but one state, Wisconsin, which averaged 19 bushels. But Wisconsin, it should be borne in mind, produced but a total of 2,280,000 bushels.

Minnesota also took the northwest lead in barley production, 31,600,000 bushels, with an average per acre of 23.6 bushels—an average not touched by any state producing barley in any large amount. Minnesota's hay crop last year was but 1,622,000 tons—exceeded in amount by a number of neighboring states—but the average per acre column demonstrates that Minnesota once more leads them all, with an average of 1.75 tons.

In short, the comparative showing prepared by the immigration commissioner seems to demonstrate that old Minnesota is not such a bad state along agricultural lines, after all; and that in many directions, the North Star is an easy winner.

Profit in Fish Culture.

That an acre of water can be made to produce just as much, if not more, commercially, than an acre of land, is the unique statement of Carlos Avery, who recently retired as executive officer of the state game and fish commission. And surprising as it may seem to those who have not given the matter thought, Mr. Avery is able to back up his claims with material proof.

He figures that one-fifteenth of the total area of the state is water—or, in round numbers, about 9,500,000 acres. Mr. Avery asserts that with scientific culture and raising of fish, this water area could make a return of $10 per acre. Or, figuring it another unique way, he explains that the water area averages a lake of 1,600 acres for each township in the state, and that this is sufficient to supply water food for every inhabitant of the state many times over.

A conservative estimate is to the effect that $1,000,000 worth a year of the rough grades of fish, are shipped east each year from Minnesota lakes, rivers and boundary waters. And nearly half of this is in shipments of the German carp—a fish originally imported here, but which has multiplied most rapidly and which is generally rejected in the west as a food fish. North shore and boundary fishing is largely lake trout, and from the fact that this fishing is being overdone, unless there is government interference, it looks as though lake trout would become as scarce as has whitefish, and for the same reason.

Correspondence School of Agriculture.

E. C. Huntington, former editor and publisher of the Windom Reporter, and also former president of the Minnesota Editorial association, has been appointed editor at the State Agricultural college, St. Anthony Park, for the new department about to be established under the Hackney law for a correspondence course in agriculture, and the issuance of educational bulletins. Mr. Huntington was appointed after a conference between the University Board of Regents and Gov. A. O. Eberhart, as the best available man for the place.

The law creating the new department was enacted by the legislature of a year ago, but for some reason there has been a delay in putting it into effect until the present time. Prof. Wilson, superintendent of the farm institute work, will be in charge of the work. This will include the sending out of experts with the coming of spring for the establishment of scientifically prepared tracts of land under actual cultivation by agents of the agricultural college, to demonstrate to farmers in every part of the state what can be gained by the application of the most advanced agricultural principles.

J. M. Hackney, the St. Paul member of the senate, whis is father of the law in question, resides at Hamline near the state agricultural college, and is anxious that the coming year shall see the law given a most thorough trial this year, and has been given every assurance that such will be the case.

Conservation Congress Headquarters.

Curtiss L. Mosher, as secretary for the preliminary organization in charge of the proposed conservation congress in St. Paul next March, has been assigned headquarters in the lieutenant governor's office at the new capitol, St. Paul. Mr. Mosher is also secretary of the State Federation of Commercial clubs, and most of the correspondence is being handled by him at present as representing the commercial interests of the state. Gov. Eberhart, however, who projected the talked-of congress, is also keeping his eye on all the preliminary work and will use the powers of his office to make the gathering a notable one for the future progress of the state. At present, about $25,000 seems to be in sight for expenses of the congress.

J. C. MATCHITT.

Dies While on a Visit.

Hastings.—William J. O'Brien died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Ryan, in Marshan, from pneumonia, after only a week's illness. He arrived from his farm in the vicinity of Jamestown, N. D., a couple of days before being stricken, to spend the holidays with relatives. He was born in Hastings, Jan. 25, 1871, and was unmarried. He was a member of Hastings Division No. 1, A. O. H. Besides his mother five brothers and seven sisters survive him, two of the brothers being John P. and Maurice of this city.

SOME NEW RECORDS SET BY THE HARNESS HORSES

Season of 1909 Produced Exceptionally Speedy Trotters and Pacers In All Classes.

Reviewing the season in the harness horse world, the most notable feature in connection therewith is the great number of world's records that were lowered during the past year; not only the number, but the high quality of the achievements is noteworthy. Foremost among these may be placed the mile by Native Belle in 2:07¾, which has been held by Arion since 1891, and was the one record which horsemen agreed would stand for many years to come, but the daughter of Moko not only reduced it by a flat three seconds, but did it in a race. Hamburg Belle reduced the two-heat race record of 2:03¼ and 2:6¼ held by Cresceus to 2:01¼ and 2:01¾, but the great daughter of Atworthy survived only three months after acquirthis great honor, as she died at Macon, Georgia, in November.

The following is the list of new world's record holders together with their breeding:

Yearling trotter—Miss Stokes, b. f., by Peter the Great, dam by Guy Wilkes, 2:19¼.

Two-year-old trotter—Native Belle, b. f., by Moko, dam by Gen. Wellington, 2:07¾.

Fastest heat in race by two-year-old trotter—Native Belle, 2:07¾.

Five-year-old gelding trotter—Uhlan, b. g., by Bingen, dam by Sir Walter, Jr., in race, 2:04½.

Fastest heat, gelding—Uhlan, as above, 2:03½.

Fastest two-heat race by gelding—Uhlan, 2:04¾, 2:00.

Fastest heat in race by five-year-old trotter—Uhlan, 2:03½.

Fastest five-year-old stallion—Bob Douglass, gr. h., by Todd, dam by Cyclone, 2:06¼.

Fastest heat, trotting, in race—Hamburg Belle, b. m., by Axworthy, dam by Simmons, 2:01¼.

Fastest two-heat race—Hamburg Belle, 2:01¼, 2:01¾.

Fastest two miles, trotting, to wagon—Pelagon, b. g., by Milrol, 4:33.

Fastest three-heat race, trotting, by gelding—Paderewski, b. g., by Constenaro, dam by Port Leonard, 2:05¼, 2:06¾, 2:05¾.

Fastest mile, trotting, under saddle—Country Jay, ch. g., by Jayhawker, dam by Parkville, 2:08¾.

Fastest two-year filly, pacing—Fleeta Dillon, b. f., by Sidney Dillon, dam by Wilkes Boy, 2:08¾.

Fastest three miles, pacing—Elastic Pointer, b. h., by Brown Hal, dam by Snow Heels, 7:21½.

Fastest three-year-old filly, pacing—Maggie Winder, b. f., by Oratorio, dam by Direct, 2:06¼.

Fastest two-heat pacing race, by mare—Darkey Hal, br. m., by Star Hal, dam by Hamlet, 2:03¼, 2:02¼.

Fastest team pacing—Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C., by Chitwood, dam by Norris, 2:02¾.

Fastest three-year-old trotter, half-mile track—Muda Guy, b. f., by Guy Axworthy, dam by Stamboul, 2:12¼.

WON WITH A JUMP SHOT

Calvin Demarest, the New Billiard Champion, Amazed the Experts with His Audacity.

The balls were lying close to the side rail, neither more than an inch away and not more than six inches apart. The red was in the middle. There was no chance for a masse. A shot to the cushion was impossible. With his head cocked on one side the flaxen-haired youth, just on the verge of becoming the 18.2 balkline billiard champion of the world at the age of 23, was studying the situation.

"He should play it safe," whispered Alfredo De Oro, a master, to his companion in the gallery.

"There is no chance to make it," observed John Daly, the three-cushion expert. "What can he be figuring on?"

For a minute there was absolute silence around the green-covered table in Madison Square Garden Concert hall, New York.

The youthful face of Calvin Demarest suddenly broke into a boyish smile, and his friends knew that he had decided on some daring scheme. He deliberately chalked his cut and learned over the table as if to try a draw shot. The experts sat back astounded.

Still smiling, the youth drove his cue into the bottom of the white ball with a downward twist. The ivory leaped three inches from the table, fell on top of the red ball and rolled accurately until it clicked against the other white ball. The shot had counted! The experts actually gasped at the youth's nerve.

Demarest had attempted a jump shot in a tight place and had made it. Such a shot had never been attempted before in a championship game. In the past its sole use has been in exhibitions.

Andrews Issues Sporting Annual.

The 1910 Sporting Annual Record Book issued by T. S. Andrews, sporting editor of the Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, is out. The book contains some excellent pictures of the world's great pugilists, their records and the marks of the trotters, pacers, runners, bowlers, athletes, baseball players, aviators and automobilists.

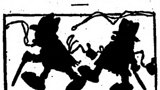
Herrmann Commission's Chairman.

Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati will continue to preside over the national baseball commission. He was elected by Ban Johnson and Thomas J. Lynch, the other members of the commission, at the Cincinnati meeting. The commission awarded "Happy" Smith, who had been claimed by Oakland, to the Chicago cubs.

Johnson Has Fortune Told.

Jack Johnson doesn't believe in dreams, but is quite willing to believe the mumblings of those who profess to "see things." A fortune teller has predicted that Jack will beat Jeffries. Strange to say, the negro believes him.

ALL SERENE.



"De minister, he says dat at der last day every man will be judged by his works!"

"Well, dat needn't worry us any. We never worked!"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

He Was an Old Hand.

"Do not anger me!" she said, sternly.

"How am I to know when you are angry?" he asked.

"I always stamp my feet," she answered.

"Impossible," he said. "There isn't room for a stamp on either of them!"

That fetched her.—Lippincott's.

Money talks in spite of the fact that lots of men want to keep it quiet.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive
About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Worst Of It.

"Oh, she's awful. Whenever she tries to sing a song she simply murders it."

"But that's not the worst of it. If she'd only murder it outright I wouldn't mind, but she tortures it so long."

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Nothing that was worthy in the past departs—no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die.—Carlyle.

DAVIS' PAINKILLER
has no substitute. No other remedy is so effective for rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness neuralgia or scid of any sort. Put up in 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

Every time we see a sponge it reminds us of some men we know.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Hope is a magic lantern which often shows impossible pictures.

WOULDN'T MAKE ANY TROUBLE

Mrs. Betsy Baxter a Type of Visitor Many of Us Have Been Called on to Entertain.

"La, now, Miss Doolittle, don't you go to a mite o' trouble on my account," said Mrs. Betsy Baxter when she arrived unexpectedly for dinner at the home of Mrs. Dorcas Doolittle. "You know that I'm a person for whom you can just lay down an extra plate an' set before me anything you happen to have in the house. If you just fry a chicken same as you would for your own folks, an' make up a pan o' your tea biscuits that no one can beat, an' open a glass o' your red currant jelly, an' have a dish o' your quince preserves, an' some o' that pound cake you most allus have, some pipin' hot apple fritters, with hot maple syrup to go with 'em, an' some o' your good coffee an' any vegetables you happen to have in the house. I like sweet potatoes the way you bake 'em mightily, but, la, just have anything else you happen to have. I'm one that expects an' is willin' to eat what's set before me, an' no questions asked nor fault found when I go visitin'. So don't you put yourself out a mite for me. If you have what I've mentioned an' anything else you want to have I'll be satisfied. I ain't one that cares very much about what I eat, anyhow. As the sayin' is, 'any old thing' will do for me."—Puck.

Made It Clear.

Jim had never learned to read by the ordinary methods the face of the old eight-day clock. It pleased his long-time employer, however, to ask him the hour and hear his answers.

"Jim, what time does the old clock say?" he asked one evening, when he had callers. "Step out in the hall and see."

Jim was gone several minutes, but returned with a beaming face.

"Ah—Ah—waited jes' a minute to see which'd get ahead, de sho't one or de long one," he said. "W'en I went out dey was bofe on de lef' han' winding place, sah. But de long one, she clip it up good an' libely w'en she see me watchin' out, an' now she's 'bout a inch ahead, sah."—Youth's Companion.

That's the Question.

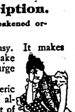
Wife—You were late last night.

Hub—Beg pardon, my dear. As I came in the front door the clock struck 11.

Wife—But what time did you arrive at the head of the stairs?

Pettit's Eye Salve for Over 100 Years
has been used for congested and inflamed eyes, removes film or scum over the eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

What a glorious country this would be to live in if turkeys were as easily raised as cats!



When He Courted You

He didn't complain if you were a little despondent or irritable at times. Now he does. He's the same man. He didn't understand then. He doesn't now. Then he thought it was caprice and liked it. Now he thinks it is caprice and doesn't like it. But now he's busy getting money.

If he realized the full truth he would be more than anxious to have the wife he loves take the right remedy to restore her to true womanly health. Most men don't know that when a woman is weak, nervous, irritable and despondent, there is invariably something radically wrong with the delicate feminine organs with which her entire physique is in sensitive sympathy.

There is one, and just one remedy, tried and proven, that will put things right when the feminine organism is weak or diseased. It is

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This medicine restores perfect health to the weakened organs, and makes them strong.

It makes wifehood happy, and motherhood easy. It makes child-birth short and almost painless. It helps to make real "new women." An honest druggist won't urge upon you a substitute.

This "Favorite Prescription" is a pure glyceric extract of native medicinal roots and contains no alcohol, injurious or habit-forming drugs. A full list of its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper and attested as full and correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Easy to take as candy.

THE Famous Rayo Lamp
Once a Rayo user always one

The RAYO LAMP is a high-grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in any house.
Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agency of the
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

"California Now or Never!"
If ever you wished for a home in California send for free information about the greatest irrigation, colonizing and home-making enterprise ever undertaken. In addition to their great success in irrigating 400,000 acres in the Twin Falls Country, Idaho, the Kuhns are irrigating 250,000 acres in the Sacramento Valley. Send names of friends. Easy terms to settlers. We want you. Send 10c for 48-page book in colors. H. L. Hollister, Dept. K, 205 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

KOW-KURE
is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a cow CURE. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW-KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "Cow Money" sent FREE. Ask your local dealer for KOW-KURE or send to the manufacturers.
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO. Lyndonville, Vt.

THE AWFUL TORTURES OF SKIN-DISEASE.

If you've ever been afflicted, that topic needs no enlargement. The bright side of the picture is the record of Stub-Roo Liquid. It's just bed-rock fact, and here it is:

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

"Not one Known Failure in 8 Years."

That record is the result of years of scientific study and localized work with our remedy. Our testimonials are not "canned," they're personal thank-offerings.

Prove our claims yourself. Ask your druggist today for Stub-Roo Liquid. If he doesn't carry it, send $1.00 and we'll pay express. Write Today to
Stub-Roo Medical Co.
Duluth, Minn.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

WESTERN CANADA
What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:
"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly
70,000 Americans
will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.
1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.
Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.
Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.
For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you) (2)

WHAT'S Your Health Worth?
You start sickness by mistreating nature and it generally shows first in the bowels and liver. A 10c box (week's treatment) of CASCARETS will help nature help you. They will do more—using them regularly as you need them—than any medicine on Earth. Get a box today; take a CASCARET tonight. Better in the morning. It's the result that makes millions take them. 881
CUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon FREE.

An Ideal Present
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

296 Acres Beef Pasture
Close to Big Horseshoe Lake, on main highway and R. F. D., near Turtle Lake, Wisconsin. If taken at once $2.50 down, balance of $7.50 on long time, 6 per cent. Good clay soil; easy clearing, great grass land. A SNAP. Address owner, H. B., Box "A," St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

50,000 Persons wanted at once to sell the wonderful VETERINARY SCIENCE also my wonderful Coal Saving Preparation. Knowledge is power and the saving of many dollars. From $3 to $15 per day easily made according to ability. M. T. TRUMAN, MARSHALL, MINN.

Virginia Farms and Homes.
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K. Washington, D.C.

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

Little Old New York

By JAMES CREELMAN

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WILLIAM JAY GAYNOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK

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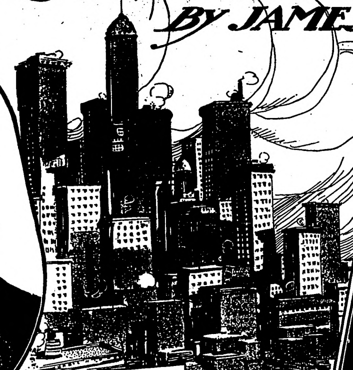
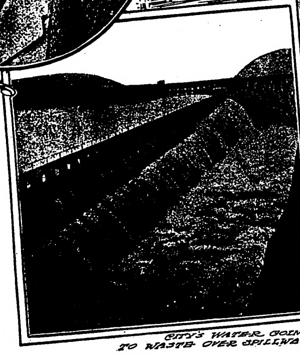


BOSS MURPHY AT HIS DESK IN TAMMANY HALL



CITY'S WATER GOING TO WASTE OVER SPILLWAY

SCENE IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIVISION OF INSPECTION COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

IT IS 300 years since restless Europe first saw Manhattan island and its painted Indians through the eyes of bold Henry Hudson and his tired Dutch sailors; and to-day the great city of New York presents the most staggering problem of government in the world.

London is English, Paris is French, Berlin is German, St. Petersburg is Russian, Naples is Italian and Canton is Chinese.

But New York, the second city of the world, is not American. It is the only cosmopolis in existence. With a population of 4,500,000 inhabitants, it has nearly 2,000,000 who were born in foreign countries. There are vast districts in the city, some of them miles in extent, where the English tongue is used by few and even the street signs and newspapers are in strange languages.

The officers of the mighty city spend more than $200,000,000 a year, nearly one-third as much as the United States government. Of this amazing sum $156,545,148 is raised by direct taxation. The rest piles up in bonded debt.

The municipal officials and employes alone number more than 60,000 persons, drawing something like $70,000,000 a year in salaries.

How the American heart beats high at the sight of the greater city which only 10 years ago was divided into a hundred cities, towns and villages!

Its buildings rise like cliffs, steep towering above steep; immensities of stone, brick and steel—red, yellow, gray, brown, with the sunlight reflected in hundreds of thousands of windows, and steam and smoke drifting across the dizzy tumult of roofs. As the evening comes on and the lights are lit, New York sparkles and flashes in her lofty masses, all the brutalities of modern masonry fade and a shining fairy city set on a great mountain seems to rear itself between the two rivers.

With what wonder, hope and fear one looks upon such a city! Yet who understands it?

It is possible to go 40 miles in a straight line without leaving the city. The streets of New York placed end to end would reach to San Francisco and several hundred miles out into the Pacific ocean.

More than 126,000 persons are born in New York in a year, as many as the inhabitants of Columbus, the capital city of Ohio. More than 73,000 New Yorkers die in a year, enough to make three cities as large as Macon, Georgia.

Not even Babylon, that perished ere Christ was born, was so wonderful—Babylon, with its hanging gardens resting on arches 75 feet high, and with its 56 miles of city walls reaching 340 feet into the air, set with 250 fair towers and pierced through a hundred gates of brass!

In those precipices of brick and stone, supported by miles of steel, New York has built many cities on top of each other and the hill of the Caesars in Rome seems a small affair compared to the majestic bulk of the business palaces that rear themselves against the sky, with vast populations living so high above the streets that no sound of the roaring city reaches them.

Two hundred and eighty-three years ago the whole of Manhattan island was bought by Peter Minuet, the New York governor of the West India Company, for a few trinkets valued at $24.

Several years ago ground at the corner of Broadway and Wall street sold at $24 for six square inches, when a lot measuring 30 by 39 feet brought $700,000.

In a sense the tall sides that lift themselves out of the busiest part of New York are without loveliness, save when the changing light turns them into many-colored cliffs. It is the sense of an immense life conveyed by the multitude of windows that invests the monstrous piles with a thrilling interest; the density of humanity, the costliness of its ways and the mightiness of the surrounding community.

There rises the reddish tower of the Singer building, 642 feet high. The tower alone cose $3,000,000 to build.

Below it spreads the white mass of the City Investment building, which cost $10,000,000 and whose 23 elevators can carry 10,000 persons an hour. That one structure houses the population of a small city.

Close by are the twin Trinity buildings, valued at $16,000,000 and opposite to them stands the Equitable Life Insurance building, a property representing $20,000,000.

Even the ground of the small Trinity graveyard, set at the head of Wall street, is worth $25,000,000.

Away in the distance the white marble tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building lifts its noble mass 700 feet above Madison square. That vast edifice represents an investment of $20,000,000 and contains more than 8,000 inhabitants. Its cost exceeds the assessed value of all the taxable property in the thriving city of Little Rock, Ark., and its dwellers equal the whole population of Emporia, Kan.

And beyond is seen the snowy tallness of the Plaza hotel, an investment of $12,000,000.

Here, there, everywhere are massive structures, in each of which are populations large enough to make whole towns. So tremendous is the city's growth that one year's building plans represent a cost of $130,000,000.

There are nearly 10,000 policemen in the 3,200 miles of streets. Their pay alone amounts yearly to $12,865,258. They made 244,822 arrests last year. To clean the streets they guard costs $7,418,299 for a single year.

The parks of the amazing city cover 14 square miles, including some of its choicest ground. It is said that they contain more than 2,500,000 trees and are valued at $1,500,000,000. In other words, the parks owned by New York contain more land than the big city of Rochester, N. Y., and could be sold for enough to pay the entire national debts of Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey.

Think of a city that has built 514 schoolhouses at a cost of about $100,000,000 and that has more than 16,000 teachers and superintendents educating 651,000 children, the salaries alone being $17,581,000 a year! The department of education spent $27,470,736 this year.

And if the giant skyline of New York staggers the imagination, what of the marvelous network of pipes and wires and tunnels under the streets? The separate wires buried under the pavements of the metropolis would reach 20 times around the world.

Down beside the myriad electric channels hidden under the city rushes a daily supply of about 480,000,000 gallons of sparkling water, of which 325,000,000 gallons come from a clear mountain lake through two aqueducts, one of them tunneled through rock and earth for 28 miles. New Yorkers pay their city $11,000,000 a year for drinking water.

One would think that the government of a city that spends $200,000,000 a year and employs 60,000 persons would be in the hands of its ablest and most trustworthy business men.

It would be natural to expect its four and a half million inhabitants to be excited over the fact that the annual cost of maintaining the municipality has in 10 years grown from $93,520,082 to $156,545,148—an increase of $43,025,066 a year, not to speak of something like $500,000,000 added to the city's debt in those 10 years.

Yet the more the taxpayers are plundered the prouder they are and the mere dimensions of government, measured in terms of millions of dollars, makes the New Yorker lift his head haughtily when he should hang it in shame.

A citizen's bureau of municipal research has for three years been digging into the city's accounts and publishing thrillers for the taxpayers, who smile and get ready to vote for a government to be proposed by the same old gangs of saloon-keepers, grafters, professional office-seekers and the omnipotent financiers who direct them through stained but high-priced lawyers.

Who do you think are the three principal backers of this bureau of municipal research, to which the people of New York seem to be looking for light on public affairs just now?

John D. Rockefeller, of the oil trust.

Andrew Carnegie, of the steel trust.

Robert Fulton Cushing, of the sugar trust, whose family recently managed to sell a profitless ferry to the city at an enormous price.

When the "greater New York" was organized 12 years ago the voters delivered the city again to the mercies of Tammany hall, or, rather, into the hands of Richard Croker and his friends.

Never was there a more astonishing illustration of the demoralizing effect of prospective office-holding upon the forces of political reform.

When a Republican legislature passed the charter creating the greater city by uniting Brooklyn, Richmond county and Queens county with the old city of New York, the political reformers felt so sure of keeping Tammany out of power that the term of the mayor was increased from two to four years.

Mr. Croker, the Tammany boss, who had been living abroad while a regent directed the organization, came back to New York and nominated Robert A. Van Wyck for mayor.

The anti-Tammany forces at once divided. The Republicans nominated Gen. Tracy; the Citizens' Union nominated Seth Low; the Jefferson Democrats nominated Henry George and there were three minor candidates.

Mr. Van Wyck was elected mayor and Mr. Croker became the absolute master of the city.

Through over-confidence and feather-headed jealousy the reformers had surrendered New York to the looters.

Then followed the most appalling orgy of municipal debauchery since the Tweed ring boldly stole $20,000,000 from the taxpayers. Mr. Croker ruled the community like a king from his club in Fifth avenue. The mayor was a mere creature in his powerful grasp. Even the most distinguished judges of the supreme court sought the presence of the boss and humbly sued for his friendship.

In the midst of this shameful condition of things the now historic Mazet legislative investigation occurred. On the witness stand Mr. Croker, the Tammany boss, admitted that "it is the theory of the city government right through that the organization in control should have all the offices in every department—judicial, executive, administrative and everything."

With Mr. Croker in opulent exile, Charles F. Murphy in time became the boss of Tammany. As the political creator of Mr. McClellan, the ninety-fourth mayor of New York, and the sponsor of his successor, Judge Gaynor, this burly, obtuse, silent and arrogant product of machine politics is a picturesque and sometimes a pathetic figure.

Mr. Murphy was originally a ship-calker in Roach's shipyard, where he gained some notoriety as a "slugger." Then he became a street car driver. That was before the day of the bell punch. Mr. Murphy saved money rapidly. He started a saloon. It was well patronized by the street car drivers and conductors, shipyard workers, gas-house men, dock laborers and petty politicians of the "gas-house district."

Mr. Murphy opened another saloon in the neighborhood. It was a success. Then he opened another, and still another. So that presently the man who was yet to be the master of the great city of New York found himself managing four saloons in one district—a noble preparation for a great civic destiny. Here he gathered the wisdom and strength that enabled him to hurl a mere university president out of the City hall.

Little old New York! It is hardly a city, but a federation of neighboring communities. From the very beginning it has been polyglot. With great tides of immigration sweeping over it, the wonder is that it is not a worse place; for its problems are complicated beyond the power of words to express.

Yet it contains the richest man in the world and it is estimated that 5,000 of its residents possess wealth amounting to $5,000,000,000. Its taxable property is assessed at more than $7,260,000,000. Wall street disputes the financial hegemony of London. It is the second part of the world. It is the commercial metropolis of the hemisphere.

The city is divided into five boroughs. The presidents of these boroughs, who are elected in their own jurisdictions, constitute, with the mayor, comptroller and president of the board of aldermen, the all-powerful board of estimate and apportionment.

This board of estimate and apportionment, which is presided over by the mayor, controls the appropriations of the entire city. It also possesses power over public franchises which was stripped from an unworthy board of aldermen.

So astoundingly loose is New York's methods of purchase and accountancy that distinguished experts, who have examined the situation within a few months, declare that a private business conducted in such a way would bankrupt itself within a month or two. The truth is that different departments have paid widely different prices for articles bought from the same persons on the same day.

Mightiest among the forces that paralyze the civic life of New York is the traction trust, with its 865 miles of tracks and its aggregate stock and bond capitalization of $701,135,911.

Ever since the Tammany-hatched Ramapo company conspiracy to sell $200,000,000 worth of water to New York the agitation for an additional water supply had been steadily carried on in a systematic way.

Out of this continued agitation came the great Catskill water supply enterprise.

It was useless to point out that billions of gallons of the city's water supply were wastfully flowing over the Croton dams, that perhaps a third of all the water brought to the city was either stolen or allowed to run to waste through preventable leaks.

The legislature passed a law authorizing the mayor to appoint a board of water supply to organize and manage the enterprise. This board worked out a plan for a water supply in the heart of the Catskill mountains, with a gigantic reservoir and an aqueduct to bring the water 90 miles to New York, the whole to cost $161,857,000.

And now, before the Catskill project is much more than well begun, the mayor and his associates have indorsed a demand for $47,000,000 more for a new reservoir in Suffolk county to supply the imperiled people of Brooklyn!

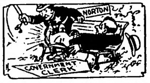
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1910. NO. 44.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam Gets After the Loafers



WASHINGTON. — The comprehensive economies in the executive departments of the government which the administration is seeking to apply, will penetrate to the remotest sections of the country. Not only is the work of the departments in Washington being analyzed, but every public office in every state will receive the same treatment. This will include every mint, especially the big mint at Philadelphia, every custom house, every internal revenue office, every post-office and all other offices where the public money is expended. The promise was made by Senator Aldrich, during the tariff debates, that a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent. is possible and the administration is aiming to reach those figures.

This means that preparations are being made to make many consolidations where work heretofore has been duplicated. In fact, some of these consolidations are accomplished already. Also it means that the business of each borough and office is being scanned, all with a view of increasing their efficiency and at the same time reducing the cost. The administration has gone far enough to know that this can be done.

The work of investigation is under charge of Charles D. Norton, assistant secretary of the treasury, who handles the annual estimates for all departments, and he has not yet examined a single public office without finding faults to be cured and the expense to be cut off. The trouble lies largely in an unnecessary number of employes and a consequent system of loafing and shirking that would not be tolerated in any private business.

Mince Pie Story Interests Dr. Wiley

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, government chemist, was greatly interested in the story which has reached Washington, of a Polish coal miner in Ohio, who, biting onto a slab of Pittsburg mince pie, struck a rivet and broke off seven teeth; but, being extremely hungry and having no money to buy actual food, kept at his grim task. A minute later he struck a stick of dynamite in the core of the same pie and was buried from his late residence the next day, leaving a wife in Poland and another in Ohio.

Thus lives are wiped out and homes are made desolate by the ordinary mince pie of commerce—a dubious and sinister victual, in whose dark depths a million dangers lurk.

The average mince pie manufacturer, we have no doubt whatever, starts out in business with high ideals and a real love for his art. It is his firm intent to devise only the best and purest pies and to use in them nothing but genuine fruit, honest soup meat, choice brands of fourth-rate flour, clean bacon rinds and chemically pure glucose, magnesia and aniline dyes.

But as he goes on and the mad thirst for opulence seizes him the temptation to sophisticate his product becomes irresistible. His first false step may seem harmless—it may be nothing worse, indeed, than the addition of some sterilized wood pulp to his pie filling—but that first false step is fatal. Ere long he is launched upon a dizzy career of chicanery and subterfuge. Abandoning apples and peaches entirely, he begins to fill his pies with carrots and turnips. Instead of flour, he tries plaster of paris; instead of soup meat, cat meat; instead of sugar, New Orleans molasses; instead of magnesia, manganese. Finally, instead of baking his pies, he merely varnishes them with shellac.

No wonder the ordinary mince pie of our hostelries and eating houses, our public banquets and our cook stands bears an evil name. No wonder it is avoided as a pestilence, even by shoe drummers. And yet mince pie, per se, is not nefarious. Made at home, and without too great a dependence upon left-overs and other culinary debris, it may be both nourishing and palatable—a sound and even delightful viand, with something of lobster salad's hearty solidarity and something of the wiener schnitzel's haunting mystery. Made upon the eastern shore of Maryland, where pieology is an art as noble as piano playing or therapeutics, it may rise even higher than that, becoming a true victual of the first-class and ranking with Smithfield ham salad and fried smelts.

Woman Makes Bugs for the Government

THE HOTELS MUST A BIN A FRIGHT IN THEM PREHISTORIC DAYS
GOVERNMENT BUGOLOGY DEP'T

MAKING models of bugs for Uncle Sam's use in teaching agriculturists and "bugology" students how to distinguish between insects that are harmful and those that are useful is the novel occupation of Mrs. Otto Heidemann, well known as a sculptor in Washington.

It is no easy task that Mrs. Heidemann has. All the skill of the sculptor is necessary in the dexterous fashioning of the queer looking models, for although they are made on a gigantic scale in comparison to the life size insects, a close microscopic study of the subject and the ability to shape the different parts on identical lines are details of Mrs. Heidemann's work that must be followed each time she molds a reproduction.

Mrs. Heidemann as a sculptor has produced busts of some of the celebrities of the day, but she says her art has never been more severely taxed than it is through her employment for the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture. The models of insects cover virtually every known form of life in the world of bugs.

The models are a true reproduction, fantastic in some cases and hideous in others, and they furnish exceptional means for persons interested in agriculture to study both the insects that destroy crops and the others that preserve agricultural products.

Prosperity Shown in Diamond Imports

PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY has returned, according to import and export records for 1909, published recently by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The surest indication of ready money, officials declare, is the diamond market, and during the first 11 months of 1909 this has boomed, the importation of cut diamonds amounting to $25,214,541, three times as much as during the corresponding period last year, and nearly $6,500,000 more than during that time in 1907.

Imports of cut diamonds this year, with December omitted, amounted to more than $1,000,000 above those in the 12 months of 1907, this banner year in the importation of cut gems. On these diamonds the government this year collected $2,500,000 in duties. Belgium and the Netherlands are the countries selling most of the stones to the United States.

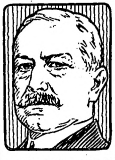
More than $40,000,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones were imported the first 11 months of 1909. These are the correct figures and represent an increase of $28,000,000 over the total of 1908 and more than $3,000,000 over 1907, this country's record year for imports of jewels.

During the calendar year the foreign commerce of the United States exceeded in value that of any earlier year with the exception of 1907. Imports were larger than in any previous 12 months, but exports will fall somewhat below those of 1906 and 1907.

A subject of interest in the report is the statement that exportation of foodstuffs, both raw and manufactured, has fallen lower than any other time for a decade. This gives rise to apprehension, especially as it is accompanied by the statement that, while other countries are selling to the United States, this nation's trade with other lands has suffered.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

HARD FIGHT FOR BALLINGER



Richard Achilles Ballinger, secretary of the interior, has prepared to put up the greatest fight of his career. When Gifford Pinchot threw down the gauntlet and forced President Taft to oust him as forester he did not make things easier for Mr. Ballinger. With Pinchot in office Ballinger felt that he could do less harm than if he was free to express his opinions openly as he is now out of the government's employ.

Consequently Mr. Ballinger recognized at once that his fight with Pinchot became all the harder when Pinchot wrote the letter to Senator Dolliver that brought about his discharge. Pinchot is now placed in the position of prosecuting witness against Ballinger, and when he goes on the stand before the congressional investigating committee he will not be merely a government witness.

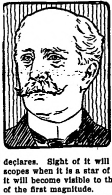
Then the insurgents in the house took the bit in their teeth and ran away with "Uncle Joe" Cannon's vehicle that might have been convenient in case there was any desire to haul a load of whitewash into the affair. The power of appointing the house committee was taken out of Speaker Cannon's power, and Mr. Ballinger recognized at once that there was grave danger that men friendly to his interests would not be members of the committee.

Therefore Mr. Ballinger prepared to fight. If he is a friend of the "interests," as has been charged by Glavis and others, Mr. Ballinger is sure to have the support of the Guggenheims and the people with whom they associate in business. Likewise, judging from the report of Attorney General Wickersham on the Glavis charges, Mr. Ballinger can expect aid from the administration.

Arrayed against him are what may be termed the Roosevelt forces. There is no gainsaying the fact that Pinchot's great strength lies in the fact that he is a friend and protege of Col. Roosevelt. It is not because Pinchot was a good forester and did the work well because of his love for it and a desire to conserve the natural resources of the nation for the people that he is dangerous to Ballinger.

Mr. Ballinger is a native of Iowa and is 52 years old. He is a great lawyer and the author of several legal works. He was mayor of Seattle, and was appointed commissioner of the general land office in 1907.

WAR OVER HALLEY'S COMET



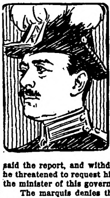
Prof. Percival Lowell, who watches the stars from Lowell observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., has started an astronomical controversy that bids fair to put the Cook-Peary bitterness in the candy class.

Prof. Lowell smiled when it was suggested to him that Halley's comet, now the big thing in the skies, might wreck the earth. "Halley's comet will in all human probability not affect the earth in this way," Prof. Lowell replied.

Then he proceeded to elucidate his now controverted theory of the earth's finish in the melting pot of the sun. Floating around somewhere in the ether is a dead, cold, icy star which is rushing toward the earth, Prof. Lowell theorizes. It may take millions of years to get here, the universe is so vast, but it is on its way. Prof. Lowell declares. Sight of it will first be obtained through the most powerful telescopes when it is a star of the eleventh magnitude. Twenty-seven years later it will become visible to the naked eye and three years later it will be a star of the first magnitude.

In two years and three months more it will be as close as Jupiter is and the brightest star in the sky. Forty-five days later those still alive will witness the beginning of the end of the earth, for the dead world will draw this earth after it as it plunges into the sun.

SPAIN'S MINISTER RECALLED



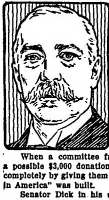
"The marquis de Villalobar, Spanish minister to Washington, has been transferred to Lisbon." This brief dispatch sent by the Associated Press from Madrid caused a stir in diplomatic and state department circles, coming, as it did, on the heels of a story that the marquis had considered himself insulted by President Taft.

The marquis is said to have taken exception to the new rule which separates the ministers from the ambassadors and to have felt such annoyance that he has reported to Madrid.

The president, with members of his cabinet, received the ambassadors behind an inclosure roped off from the passageway in which were the ministers. The marquis desired to pass back of the inclosure and different versions of what occurred are given. Anyway, the marquis was offended, said the report, and withdrew somewhat ruffled. Some of the diplomats say he threatened to request his home government to remember the incident when the minister of this government attends the court receptions of Alfonso.

The marquis denies the story and declares: "About a month and a half ago," he said, "my government asked me if I would go to Lisbon and take up a number of important matters between Spain and Portugal. I replied that I preferred to remain as minister to the United States. While I would be glad to go if my government required it, I informed the king, I had been happy here and every relation with this government was most pleasant."

"MATCH KING" IN POLITICS



Ohio Columbus Barber, head of the "match trust," and the most prominent citizen of Akron, O., is out for revenge upon Senator Charles Dick. He has challenged that statesman to give a public platform explanation of what he means by "standing pat" on certain tariff schedules of the tariff bill and why he isn't for government control of railroads.

The "match king" is nursing a grudge of 20 years' standing against Dick. Dick as county auditor, sued him, as manufacturer, for $100,000 back taxes and the match king had to transfer the residence of his Ohio person to Illinois to fight the suit. The "match king" was chased from his native city.

When a committee from St. Paul's Episcopal church came to him for a possible $3,000 donation for their new church in 1906, he surprised them completely by giving them a $400,000 subscription with which "the best church in America" was built.

Senator Dick in his speeches against Barber has raised the issue that the "match king" is not a citizen. "Who's Who in America," says Mr. Barber was born in Middlebury, O., April 20, 1841, and when 15 years old began work in his father's match factory at Akron, O. He worked up rapidly and became a partner in 1861. It was in 1881 that he arranged a combination of match manufacturers, and formed the Diamond Match Company, of which he became vice-president. Seven years later he was made president, and since then has been known as the "match king."

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Hist! Shirt Mystery Puzzles Police

CHICAGO.—The Woodlawn police have been working on a deep mystery to solve.

It concerns three woolen shirts. Two of the garments are size 15 and the other is 16, according to a message sent to all police stations by Capt. John McWeeney.

The shirts were found by Patrolman Hogan at Sixty-third street and Madison avenue. They were strewn along the sidewalk. Hogan called the patrol wagon and the shirts were sent to the station.

Close examination of the garments revealed their size. After the lieutenant and sergeant and "fly cops" discussed the mystery for 15 minutes a message was framed and telephoned to the central station. Later it was transmitted to each of the 44 stations in the city. This was the message:

There is at this station three woolen shirts. Two are size 15 and one 16.

Capt. McWeeney's name was signed to it.

Patrolman Hogan modestly told of the "find" as follows:

"I was traveling my post about eight o'clock when my attention was attracted by the shirts lying on the sidewalk. As near as I can judge, they were about three feet apart. I won't be positive, but I think the first one that I picked up was size 16. The other two were one size smaller.

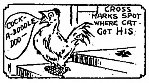
"I at once scented a mystery of some kind. Either the shirts were part of the proceeds of a burglary or they had been lost was the theory that first suggested itself. There was no laundry marks on the shirts, proving that they had never been worn.

"I called the wagon and sent the garments to the station. That is all I know about the mystery."

Lieutenant and Detective Sullivan was asked what he thought about the shirt mystery and replied:

"Not having seen the shirts I wouldn't care to express an opinion offhand. There certainly is some mystery there. I am acquainted with Policeman Hogan, who found the shirts, and know him to be an efficient, level headed man. Something might develop in a few hours that will assist in clearing up the mystery."

Kick on Rooster's Early Crowing


COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO
CROSS MARKS SPOT WHERE CAT GOT HIS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Harry Wentworth's trained Brahma rooster crows lustily every morning before dawn and struts proudly forth from the little coop in which he is kept in a yard opposite police station No. 3 in Pearl street. The trained Brahma hen occasionally looks around, and, if she sees no signs of the daylight over which her lord so proudly crows, she draws back into the snug coop again.

Now the hen goes to sleep; but the neighbors can't. Six months ago the rooster whipped a cat on the steps of the Asbury M. E. church. The neighbors admired the rooster for the feat, because cats have been a nightly nuisance in the neighborhood. For a week after the fight with the cat the rooster crowed every morning. It was summer and folks did not mind it so much. Then Wentworth took the rooster for exhibition in a circus. They got back three weeks ago. The neighbors knew that Brahma was back the very next morning. They have known it every morning since. A committee called upon Capt. Gilligan and made complaint.

"We might stand it if the blamed bird crowed around sunrise," said one man to the captain. "But I'll be hanged if I'm going to put up with a racket that began this morning at 3:45."

The captain recommended the board of health. The delegation wanted more immediate action. Patrolman Conley was detailed by the captain to see Wentworth.

"If he can't put something over the rooster's bill," said the captain, "ask him if he'll keep it in the basement or some other place until this thing is straightened out."

"Wentworth told me," said Conley, "that he could not understand what had got into that rooster. He never crowed before he whipped the cat. He did not crow all summer long; but he began to crow again just as soon as he got sight of the church steps, where the battle was fought. He's going to board him in a livery stable for a few days and see how that works."

Lost Appetite Cause of Bank Merger

MERCHANTS NATIONAL
FIRST NATIONAL
OH WE'RE HAPPY AS CAN BE

CINCINNATI.—A tired man, and a lost appetite are responsible for the formation in Cincinnati of the last bank in the Ohio valley and one of the 12 greatest financial institutions in the United States, a bank which will have a capitalization of $6,000,000 and deposits of $26,000,000.

M. E. Ingalls, for years at the head of the Big Four railroad; once head of the Cincinnati & Ohio; organizer, president and managing head of the Merchants National bank, worn out by his long years of service, slowly walked into the Queen City club dining room recently. He had been there but a few minutes when W. S. Rowe, president of the First National, caught sight of Ingalls dining alone, and walked over and took a seat across from him. Both chatted pleasantly until Ingalls' luncheon was placed upon the table.

"What's the matter? Don't seem to be eating very much to-day," said President Rowe.

"Oh, I don't know. Seems as if my appetite has failed me."

"Why don't you take a trip? What is keeping you?" suggested Mr. Rowe.

"The bank at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets," was the direct answer.

"Sell it to me," said Rowe, without a moment's hesitation, looking directly into Ingalls' eyes as he spoke.

"Make us a proposition," said Ingalls, finally.

Would Let College Girls Have Beaus

COME RIGHT IN
CO-ED
ALLOPATHIC DOSE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—"The amount of attention a 'co-ed' should receive from a young man, the time of his arrival and departure, and the necessity of a chaperon, depend entirely on conditions," said Dean Lebaron R. Briggs, president of Harvard college and a dean of Harvard university. Dean Briggs, who is the most popular of the instructors at Harvard and beloved by the college girls at Radcliffe, makes this declaration in answer to the question, "How should a 'co-ed' be courted?"

Says Dean Briggs, "The college girl is no different than any other of her sex. She craves company and social entertainments. To my mind it is perfectly proper that the 'co-ed' should entertain gentlemen callers while at college if they do not interfere with her studies. A gentleman in the true sense of the word always knows when it is time to take his departure, so there is no need for the college girl to burn the midnight oil in efforts to make up for time lost in entertaining a friend which should have been given over to study."

"The social world with all its bright and dazzling lights finds but little sympathy with studious pursuits and is an enemy to the college girl and her studies," continued Mr. Briggs.

"A chaperon is, of course, a necessary evil, and while I approve of them in the house when a young lady receives callers, I can hardly imagine one seated in a room when a young man calls to see a lady friend with serious intent. At Radcliffe we try to make the girls as happy as we can. They have their fraternities, athletic associations and little social affairs, which make them there withal better during their alloted study work.

"A young lady herself is the best chooser of her friends of the opposite sex, and his habits should suit her."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN

USES OF A COLLEGE.

Whatever critics may say to the contrary, it never was and probably never will be the purpose of the standard college to train young men for business, says Boston Globe. Colleges do not even train men for the professions. There are professional schools for that purpose, and in the days when no such schools existed medicine was taught in the offices of physicians and law in the offices of lawyers, just as business was and still is taught in places of business. Colleges were not instituted to make physicians nor to make lawyers. Neither were they instituted to train men for business. Schools for special training have multiplied rapidly the world over. Even business schools are not lacking, although the business school which shall be in fact a post-graduate one to a regular academic course has not yet arrived. Meanwhile the commercial college or business school is doing excellent work. There is no reason why it should not be expanded as the professional and technical schools have been. Meanwhile let the idealist still cherish his dream of a college devoted to the cultivation of a lofty ethical standard, the propagation of knowledge, the fostering of the arts and the dissemination of the spirit of fraternity.

As an indication of the strength of the pure food movement in the direction of sanitation, it is stated by the health commissioner of New York city that 10,783 tons of food were ordered destroyed by his department during the past year. This ought to be pleasing to consumers, who are paying enough for supplies at the present time to entitle them to articles that will stand inspection. Oyster consumers will be pleased to learn that the New York health department has established close supervision of the oyster supply, particularly as to the so called "drinks" in which oysters are put prior to being packed for the markets. These "drinks" are all charted with relation to the sewerage outlets, and a card index is kept of the sources of supply of all dealers. It is only by supervision of this kind that conscienceless oyster dealers can be prevented from "freshening" their stock in brackish water concerning whose purity there is serious question.

Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan of Turkey, is reported to be writing a book. If the volume should tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the ex-sultan's long and eventful reign it should readily take high rank among the "best sellers." But if books are to be written by all the "exes" why would it not be a good idea for Abdul Hamid, the ex-shah of Persia, Castro of Venezuela, and a few more of that class to form a syndicate, pool their issues, hammer out a whole lot of entertaining literature and make their everlasting fortunes? Or have they already achievedg the fortunes?

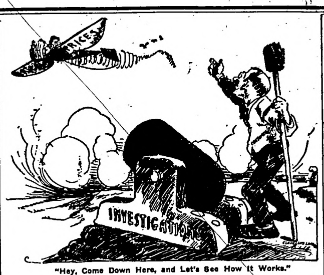
"Boys will be boys," but there are some things done by boys which show a perversion of high spirits and cannot be excused on the plea of boyish prankishness. At Trenton, N. J., a few nights ago boys tied a rope across a sidewalk after dark, and William Steinmetz, a blacksmith, tripping on the rope, while on his way home, fell heavily to the pavement, fractured his skull, and was picked up dead. The Trenton police are unable to identify the boys who tied the rope. It is a good practice for policemen everywhere to keep an eye on every boy gang that frequents the streets after dark.

People who feel that the orders given in various cities through the country that the girl operators in telephone exchanges shall not wear "rats" in their hair are tyrannical may have their minds relieved when they know the managers object to the "rats," not for esthetic reasons, but because they interfere with the adjustment of the head receivers that the operators wear.

Denmark and the Scandinavian countries are taking up the subject of interchange of college professors with this country. The scope of interchange is steadily growing. Whatever else interchange may accomplish, it at least leads to better understanding and better feeling between the countries that exchange their professors.

Some of the facts in the marriage statistics published by the government are startling. One is the coming proportion of one divorce in twelve marriages. Another is that three out of every four divorce petitions are granted. That divorce is thus comparatively easy is no doubt a factor in its rapid and threatening increase.

France is trying to find some substitute for horse meat and planning to build dreadnoughts—two sure sign of progress.



"Hey, Come Down Here, and Let's See How It Works."

WOMAN RECLUSE MURDERED

BODY OF MRS. M'INTOSH FOUND TERRIBLY MUTILATED.

Robbery Is Believed to Have Been Motive for Crime—Slayer Disembowels Victim.

Rockford, Ill. — Winnebago county authorities are confronted by a murder mystery that promises to parallel the unsolved Grippen case of last spring in the finding of the body of Mrs. Mary E. McIntosh in her home at 1239 West State street Thursday.

The victim's head was crushed in, her throat cut and great gashes in the abdomen allowed the bowels to protrude, while one lung was cut out and thrown on the floor. Evidence of any struggle was absent, the terribly mutilated body being found just inside the front door of the room in which the deceased lived. The rest of the house was closed off, and the other occupants were not molested by the murderer.

A close survey of the house failed to reveal weapon or instrument of murder, which evidently was carried off. Discovery of the crime was made by Henry Branthauer, a milk man. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive, as a ridge on the body would indicate she wore a money belt, and that in getting it off the murderer disemboweled the victim.

Mrs. McIntosh lost part of her fortune through a dishonest agent years ago, since which time she has been most eccentric and lived as a recluse.

Clinton St. Clair and wife were later arrested as suspects and under police pressure St. Clair confessed he killed Mrs. McIntosh.

Chicago. — A murder rivaling the atrocious Whitechapel outrages committed in London a quarter of a century ago, was revealed Thursday with the finding of the headless body of Mrs. Jennie Cleghorn, 48 years old, a woman of former wealth, in a cheaply furnished room at 54 West Seventeenth street.

The body was grewsomely mutilated. The head had been cut from the woman's shoulders and carried away by the murderer. The heart and other organs had been cut out and then replaced.

A hundred detectives searched scores of houses within the radius of a mile of the house for the missing head. Fully half a hundred women and men were taken to the Twenty-second street police station and questioned.

Eight persons were held. The first one arrested was Tillie Taylor, an elderly negress who runs the house where the Cleghorn woman was slain.

SLAYER HAS COLD HEART

Alleged Murderer of Girl Spurns Offer of Forgiveness from Victim's Mother and Sister.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Mrs. Susan Lee, a Dowieite, of Zion City, Ill., and her daughter came here to forgive George L. Marion, the New York theatrical man, who, it is alleged, murdered her daughter here last August, but she was spurned by Marion, who declined to pay any attention to her.

Mrs. Lee as a Dowieite believes in forgiving those who have wronged her. When Marion was brought into court she advanced, extended her hand and murmured that she had come to tell him she forgave him. Marion ignored her and turned away and then her daughter, Miss Grace Lee, also extended her hand. "We forgive you and have come to help you," she said. Marion turned away exclaiming "I don't know who you are."

Begin Action in Cherry Cases.

Joliet, Ill. — Clark Johnson, assistant to State Factory Inspector Davies, said he had filed an information against the St. Paul mine in Bureau county for employing ten boys under 16 years of age. Three of these boys perished in the fire last fall at the Cherry, Ill., mine.

Lectures in Seventeen Tongues.

Paterson, N. J.—State Senator John D. Prince of this city, a professor of modern languages in Columbia university, delivered a lecture at Lodi, a suburb of Paterson, in 17 languages. His audience was drawn from factories, where most of the workers are foreigners.

"Chew" May Cost Life.

Joliet, Ill.—In an endeavor to cut off a chew of tobacco John Carlin of Minooka, Ill., Friday, cut an artery in his wrist and may die.

ALLEGE THEY LOOTED ROAD

Charged in Civil Bill That Three Prominent Chicagoans Obtained $850,000 Railroad Money.

Chicago.—Purchases of millions of dollars' worth of real estate by the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad for a new depot and freight yards may be held up pending the investigation by State's Attorney Wayman into real estate deals through which Benjamin Thomas, former president of the road; John C. Fetzer and Charles R. Kappes, real estate dealers, are aleged to have obtained $850,000 of the railroad company's money for their own purses.

The three men, two of them representatives of the railroad, are accused of obtaining titles to real estate sought by the railroad and then of turning the properties over to the road at prices far above the actual purchase prices and putting the difference in their pockets. Sometimes, according to the bill filed in the civil suit Wednesday, the railroad was charged twice what the property cost.

Whether the charges against the three men will be taken before the grand jury State's Attorney Wayman would not say.

Denial of the charges was made by Fetzer and Kappes. The former said all his transactions with the road had been made in good faith.

1,000 SIGN AT WILMINGTON

All Classes Are Pledging Themselves to Abstain from Meat Until Price Is Lowered.

Wilmington, Del. — It is estimated that 1,000 Wilmingtonians already have signed the petitions agreeing to abstain from meat for 30 days, or until the price is lowered to a reasonable figure. The petitions are being signed by lawyers, physicians and business men, as well as workingmen.

Local meat dealers are becoming alarmed.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 21.—Fifteen thousand men in Omaha refusing to eat meat for one month is the number for which the labor unions of this city are striving as members of the Anti-Meat Eating club, which they have formed as a protest against the high price of meats and the exactions of the beef trust.

ARREST TWO BANK OFFICERS

President and Secretary of Cleveland Banking Company Are Charged with Perjury.

Cleveland, O.—President U. Grant Walker and Secretary W. G. Duncan of the South Cleveland Banking Company were arrested on indictments for perjury. The men are out on bail.

The bank of which they were active officers failed recently because of loans aggregating $1,144,000 made to the Werner Publishing Company of Akron, now in the hands of a receiver.

Tribesmen Slay 200.

Tangier, Morocco.—Two hundred of the sultan of Morocco's troops have bene killed in a terrific battle with tribesmen, according to news received from Fez. The tribesmen attacked the government forces, defeating them sharply. The attackers fled, pursued by soldiers.

Big Firm Suspends.

New York.—Following the suspension of the firms of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., and J. M. Fiske & Co., as a result of the sensational drop on Wednesday of 63 points in the price of the stock of the Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Company, President R. H. Thomas of the New York stock exchange shortly after the opening of the exchange Thursday announced the failure of the firm of Roberts, Hall & Criss, brokers, with offices at 52 Broadway. In a general way the failure of Roberts, Hall & Criss represents $3,000,000; that of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., something like $1,000,000, and that of J. M. Fisk & Co., $2,000,000, or about $6,000,000.

Conscience Fund in School.

New York.—The New York board of education has started a conscience fund. Several anonymous contributions have been received from persons who said they had mischievously damaged school property.

Push Patent Appeal Bill.

Washington.—A free-for-all hearing on a bill creating a court of patent appeals, in which many attorneys throughout the country are interested, will begin before the house judiciary committee January 27.

REPORT 46 KILLED

CANADIAN PACIFIC PASSENGERS CRUSHED, BURNED, DROWNED WHEN TRAIN IS DERAILED.

CARS PLUNGE INTO RIVER

One Coach and Diner Sink in River, Flames Sweep Other Debris, Dealing Death—100 Are Reported Injured.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Canadian Pacific train No. 7, west-bound, due here at 4:15 Friday evening, when crossing the bridge at Spanish river, near Espanola, 140 miles from here, was thrown from the track, and 46 people killed and about 100 injured. It is supposed the derailment was due to spreading rails.

The accident evidently occurred as the last cars were going over the bridge, and the first-class coach and diner were precipitated to the river below.

News from the scene of the wreck is hard to obtain, the railway company, who control the only telegraph wire, not allowing much information to trickle through. From the crew of a freight train which arrived here, however, it is learned that the dead are in the cars in the river, and also in the second-class cars, which were derailed after crossing the bridge, and which afterwards caught fire, adding to the horror of the accident. Eighteen are said to have been burned in the second-class coaches.

It is supposed the engine was safely across the danger point, and after the accident took the news to Webwood, a distance of three miles. A relief train was at once dispatched from Sudbury, which is 42 miles east of the scene, with physicians and nurses. A majority of the injured were taken to Sudbury as soon as possible.

There is a fall of 35 feet to the water at the place where the accident occurred, and the ice is very thick, so that the names of those imprisoned in the cars will not be learned until the diver arrives there. A special train with submarine diving outfit left here for the scene. The Pullman car did not go off the track, remaining safely on the other side of the bridge.

TO INVESTIGATE PACKERS

Grand Jury Will Inquire Into Charges That National Packing Company Is Combine.

Washington.—The government is preparing to summon the Chicago beef trust to the bar of justice.

Criminal prosecution is contemplated and if the plans do not go astray some of the men responsible for the rapidly increased cost of living will be landed behind the bars.

This information was obtained here in connection with an announcement that the attorney general has received a full report of the investigation which he recently ordered into the relations existing between the National Packing Company of Chicago and Swift & Co., Armour & Co. and Morris & Co., the three concerns which jointly control the National Packing Company.

Within a couple of weeks, or as soon as the details can be arranged, the attorney general will institute a grand jury proceeding in Chicago, the intent of which is to ascertain whether or not the National Packing Company is a combination in restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-trust law. Inasmuch as the grand jury proceedings are only resorted to where criminal proceedings are contemplated, the inference is plain, though Mr. Wickersham will make no statement that his hope is to land somebody in jail.

That the beef trust is alarmed over the outlook is also evident, because it is known that agents of the trust learned that a report on its operations had been received here in advance of the information being made public. It was the fact that the trust had got hold of this information that brought out the story of the contemplated proceedings.

Tom Taggart Wounded.

Natchez, Miss.—Thomas Taggart of Indianapolis, Ind., national Democratic committeeman for that state and former national Democratic chairman, was accidentally shot while hunting quail near here by his private secretary, Harry Norton. Birdshot from Norton's gun struck Mr. Taggart in the face and his right shoulder. He was brought here and was taken to Indianapolis for medical treatment. The wounds are not fatal.

Nelson Knocks Out Lang.

Memphis, Tenn.—Battling Nelson celebrated probably his last appearance in public prior to meeting Ad Wolgast in California next month by delivering a knockout to Eddie Lang, the Chicago lightweight, Friday night in the Memphis Athletic club's new arena.

Fined $500 for Killing Prisoner.

St. Louis, Mo.—Patrolman James O'Hearn was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, Friday, by a jury and fined $500, the minimum punishment. O'Hearn in making an arrest hit Ralph Collins on the head. Collins died within 24 hours.

Re-elected Head of Miners.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Thomas L. Lewis of Ohio was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America over William Green of Ohio, his only opponent, by 23,597 majority.

JOHN R. WALSH IS NO. 6861

ENJOYS MANY LUXURIES NOT GIVEN TO OTHERS.

Is Given an Easy Task of Clipping "Criminal News" from the Newspapers.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan. — Even behind the bars of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth the powerful influences that kept John R. Walsh out of a cell for two years after he was proved a felon have prevailed. John R. Walsh, convict No. 6,861, is enjoying practically every luxury that was enjoyed by Walsh, the possessor of $40,000,000 and an income that could satisfy the wishes of any human being.

From the moment that Walsh passed the threshold of the great national penitentiary those influences were evident. Walsh was not compelled to pose for a "rogue's gallery" picture. His measurements were not taken for the Bertillion system. He has not been forced to eat of the coarse fare nor off the common wooden tables of the 996 other convicts.

But of greatest importance, Walsh has not and probably will not be compelled to sleep in one of the iron-grated cells during all of his five years' stay at the prison.

Even in the matter of labor, Walsh has been peculiarly favored. While other federal offenders, including nearly a score of former millionaires and bankers, are handling brick and sawing stone, Walsh will be reading the newspapers. His daily task will be to handle newspapers and clip "criminal news" to be pasted into a book provided for the purpose.

12 PERISH IN FACTORY FIRE

Girls Among Victims of Blaze in Philadelphia—Scores Jump from Windows.

Philadelphia.—The six-story building at 200 and 202 Chancellor street, in the heart of the produce market, was destroyed by fire Wednesday, and a dozen persons, most of them young women, lost their lives.

About 20 men and girls are in hospitals suffering from burns and injuries received in jumping out of windows. There were 100 men, women and children employed by various small firms in the building, the interior or which was burned.

The fire is said to have started on the third floor, either from a slight explosion or the blowing out of a fuse in an electric switchboard.

Those on that floor were thrown into a panic. The cry of fire was spread. When the excitement reached the three upper floors a wild rush for life ensued. Many of the girls were young and became helpless in the panic.

The workers on the first and second floors and most of those on the third escaped, but those in the upper portion of the building were blocked at the third floor, which was a mass of flames.

The stairway was blocked with a solid mass of persons fighting for life. Some got through, others fell unconscious on the stairs and others rushed to the windows to jump.

MINIMUM RATES FOR SIX

Taft Proclaims What European Countries Are Entitled to Preference in Tariff Duties.

Washington.—Italy, Spain, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland and some parts of the British empire are favored as trade customers of the United States in proclamations issued under the Payne tariff law by President Taft.

Germany and France, the two chief commercial nations with which Uncle Sam has been having trouble over tariff duties, are on the outside, with Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Canada, Australia, India and all other portions of the British empire not described on the map of Europe.

MARJORIE GOULD TO MARRY

Her Parents Announce Her Engagement to Anthony Drexel, Jr., of Philadelphia.

New York.—Miss Marjorie Gould, the beautiful young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, is to be the wife of Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., of Philadelphia.

The engagement was announced by the parents of the bride-to-be at the dance which they gave last night in their new home, 857 Fifth avenue.

Thirty Governors Confer.

Washington.—Governors from 30 states of the union gathered in the national capital Tuesday to discuss problems of state and of national interest. Gov. Willson of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on arrangements, in a brief introductory speech referred to the first conference of state heads, invited in May, 1908, by President Roosevelt to meet in the White House. This year's conference is on the governors' own initiative.

To Recall Hengelmuller.

Washington.—The formation of the new Austrian cabinet is expected to lead to the early transfer of Ambassador Hengelmuller. Baron Hengelmuller's going is slated to take place within the next few weeks.

Gorges Imperil Bridges.

Bloomington, Ill.—All central Illinois bridges are in peril, due to gorging of ice at every structure, and at Lawndale and Mason City dynamite is being used to break up gorges that have formed.

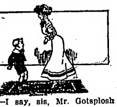
TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Prescription that Cured Hundreds Since Published Here.

"One ounce syrup of Sarsaparilla compound; one ounce Toris compound; Add these to a half pint of good whiskey: Take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time; Shake the bottle well each time."

Any druggist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. Good results are felt from this treatment after the first few doses but it should be continued until cured. This also acts as a system builder, eventually restoring strength and vitality.

AND TOMMY GOT BIFF.



Tommy—I say, sis, Mr. Gotsplosh wanted to know what you had in your stocking this morning.

Sis—Indeed; and what did you say?

Tommy—I said the usual things, you know.

EPIDEMIC OF ITCH IN WELSH VILLAGE

"In Dowlais, South Wales, about fifteen years ago, families were stricken wholesale by a disease known as the itch. Believe me, it is the most terrible disease of its kind that I know of, as it itches all through your body and makes your life an inferno. Sleep is out of the question and you feel as if a million mosquitoes were attacking you at the same time. I knew a dozen families that were so affected.

"The doctors did their best, but their remedies were of no avail whatever. Then the families tried a druggist who was noted far and wide for his remarkable cures. People came to him from all parts of the country for treatment, but his medicine made matters still worse, as a last resort they were advised by a friend to use the Cuticura Remedies. I am glad to tell you that after a few days' treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, the effect was wonderful and the result was a perfect cure in all cases.

"I may add that my three brothers, three sisters, myself and all our families have been users of the Cuticura Remedies for fifteen years. Thomas Hugh, 1650 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1909."

President Taft on Discontent.

President Taft, in one of his addresses to the farmers of Florence, N. C., told a story about discontent.

"No man," he said, "can really understand chronic discontent after having eaten one of those famous pine stews of North Carolina. Chronic discontent does, however, exist. Now and then we find a case or two among farmers when the weather goes wrong.

"'Ah, yes, Joseph, you have cause to complain,' a lawyer said to a farmer. 'The harvest has been very bad, no doubt of that. But you should remember that Providence cares for all, and even the birds of the air are provided for.'

"'Yes,' said the discontented farmer, so they are—off my potatoes.'"—Washington Post.

He Asked Too Much.

They had been engaged for exactly 47 seconds by the cuckoo clock.

"Clara, dear," queried the happy youth, who had a streak of romance running up and down his person, "will you promise to love me forever?"

"I'd like to, George," replied the practical maid, "but I really don't expect to live so long."

Uses of Oddity.

"Isn't your hat rather curious in shape?" asked the uninformed man.

"Certainly," answered his wife. "It has to be. Any hat that wasn't curious in shape would look queer."

Slightly Altered.

"All the world's a stage."

"And most of the men and women merely supers."—Cleveland Leader.

INSOMNIA

Leads to Madness, if not Remedied in Time.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Topeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as the extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia which made life a most painful thing for me.

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact, and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum as my hot drink at meals.

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep, restfully and peacefully.

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicine."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Why does Great Britain buy its oatmeal of us?

Certainly it seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to speak of exporting oatmeal to Scotland and yet, every year the Quaker Oats Company sends hundreds of thousands of cases of Quaker Oats to Great Britain and Europe.

The reason is simple; while the English and Scotch have for centuries eaten oatmeal in quantities and with a regularity that has made them the most rugged physically, and active mentally of all people, the American has been eating oatmeal and trying all the time to improve the methods of manufacture so that he might get that desirable foreign trade.

How well he has succeeded would be seen at a glance at the export reports of Quaker Oats. This brand is recognized as without a rival in cleanliness and delicious flavor. 51

WHERE IT WORKED.

"While we were on our honeymoon, I always spoke French to my husband, so that no one should understand us."

"So you went to France, did you?"

BREAKS A COLD IN A DAY

And Cures any Cough that is Curable. Noted Physician's Formula.

This is said to be the most effective remedy for coughs and colds known to science. "Two ounces Glycerine; half ounce Concentrated Pine; Put these into half a pint of good whiskey and use in doses of teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours. Shake bottle well each time." Any druggist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. The Concentrated Pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce vials each enclosed in an air tight case: But be sure it is labeled "Concentrated." This formula cured hundreds here last winter.

The Ruling Passion.

An old Irishwoman, in describing a "gone but not forgotten," said: "Mike was the foine man entoirely and he'd be living now, if it wasn't for the dhrink. He had a dog and sure that baste would bring him home from the saloon whin he was so blind wid liquor he couldn't see a shtep before him. And whin he died—'tis the truth I'm shpaking—his ghost walked at night, both back and foorth, betune the saloon and his house—and bedad 'twas so dhrunk his dog knew him!"

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists. 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Professional Conduct.

One of the best stories told about Mr. Birrell concerns a poor client, whose case he took up for nothing. When the case had been won, the client gratefully sent him the sum of 15s, which he accepted in order not to give offense. A colleague reproached him however, for this "unprofessional conduct" in taking less than gold. "But I took all the poor beggar had," said Mr. Birrell, "and I consider that is not unprofessional."—M. A. P.

Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page Illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

Limited Belief.

"Do you believe in a future punishment of everlasting fire and brimstone?" asked the man with the question habit.

"Only for my neighbors," replied the party of the egotistical part.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Interesting Problem.

Knicker—New brooms sweep clean.

Bocker—Will new vacuums, also?

We are not to blame because you suffer from Rheumatism or Neuralgia, but you are if you do not try Hamlins Wizard Oil. It quickly soothes and allays all pain, soreness and inflammation.

Cheap notoriety often turns out to be an expensive luxury.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

One fisherman ought to believe the stories of another, but he seldom does.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Low shoes and high heels may be fashionable extremes.

FOR DEEP-SEATED COLDS and coughs, Allen's Lung Balsam cures when all other remedies fail. This reliable medicine has been sold for over 40 years. 25c, 50c, $1.00 bottles. All dealers.

A poor excuse is better than none—if it works.

State Capital Letter

Doings at St. Paul as Reported by Our Special Correspondent.

Minnesota Bank Statistics.

St. Paul.—Records in the office of the superintendent of banks at the state capitol tell an interesting story of Minnesota's financial progress and prosperity. A comparison of condition of state banks of deposit and discount, showing financial statements of 1907, compared with those of 1909 (up to about two months ago), is as follows:

RESOURCES.	Call No. 91 Dec. 3, 1907, 502 State Banks.	Call No. 101 Nov. 16, 1909, 646 State Banks.
Loans and Discounts	$58,923,557.32	$76,395,798.43
Overdrafts	395,232.27	641,181.35
U. S. Bonds	5,500.00	17,750.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Securities	1,296,776.52	2,085,257.86
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	2,660,587.80	3,367,879.05
Other Real Estate	738,701.00	1,025,472.38
Due from Banks	11,360,370.83	14,579,907.85
Checks and Cash Items	696,764.35	567,031.23
Cash on Hand	5,865,571.45	4,546,997.50
Other Resources	66,300.59	116,177.65
Totals	$82,009,362.13	$103,343,453.30

LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	$10,436,100.00	$12,257,500.00
Surplus	2,437,658.61	2,671,137.78
Undivided Profits, net	1,492,760.95	1,232,328.26
Bills payable	569,632.79	481,939.96
Time Certificates	35,879,503.20	50,311,268.36
Dividends Unpaid	6,126.72	6,387.69
Deposits Subject to Check	27,414,256.68	32,054,244.35
Demand Certificates	933,824.36	908,858.39
Certified Checks	31,248.36	27,720.26
Cashier's Checks	959,797.42	1,274,457.01
Due to Banks	1,819,191.31	1,986,905.86
Other Liabilities	29,261.73	130,705.38
Totals	$82,009,362.13	$103,343,453.30

Possibly the most interesting feature of this showing is the increase in "time deposits." In 1907 they were $35,879,503.20; and in 1909 (up to Nov. 16 last) they had increased to $50,311,268.36. This means "prosperity," in that the people during the past two years have (in round numbers) accumulated $15,000,000 additional money that they do not need for present use and have placed it on time deposit in the banks that it may draw the increased interest thereby allowed.

The superintendent of banks has also an interesting showing in the way bank deposits as a whole have increased year by year from 1898 to date. In this connection, the word "deposits" is taken to include time certificates, dividends unpaid, deposits subject to check, demand certificates, certified checks, cashiers' checks, and cash due to banks. This comparison show deposits to have increased $62,000,000 in Minnesota in 11 years—or about 300 per cent—and the number of banks of discount and deposit to have increased from 149 to 646. The self-explanatory tabulation follows:

July	14th, 1898,	149 banks with deposits of	$22,415,801.54
June	30th, 1899,	171 banks with deposits of	28,379,723.99
July	31st, 1900,	187 banks with deposits of	30,464,179.63
April	30th, 1901,	205 banks with deposits of	34,194,511.91
July	16th, 1902,	238 banks with deposits of	45,348,237.78
June	9th, 1903,	266 banks with deposits of	44,136,188.90
July	16th, 1904,	325 banks with deposits of	44,664,971.74
May	29th, 1905,	385 banks with deposits of	53,774,248.91
June	18th, 1906,	427 banks with deposits of	63,742,787.46
May	20th, 1907,	466 banks with deposits of	73,674,290.22
July	15th, 1908,	607 banks with deposits of	73,918,847.77
June	23rd, 1909,	627 banks with deposits of	78,299,793.68
Nov.	16th, 1909,	646 banks with deposits of	84,569,941.92

Profits in Farming.

That the Minnesota farmer has found the right thing and spot, in this state and its fertile soil, was demonstrated in a talk recently given the implement dealers' convention by former state senator W. W. Sivright, of Hutchinson. He explained that it is a mistake to assert that many boys do not remain on the farm but wander to the cities because the farm is not sufficiently profitable. He explained that the Minnesota farmer who 'tends to business, is sure of a "good thing," and his boy is much better off to continue to cultivate the soil than run his chances in the crowded business world of the large cities. He told of how five farmers, whom he personally knew, came to the cities not long ago, and went home in autos each had purchased. He also cited the success of land agents who, instead of working in the cities, had gone among the farmers and sold their lands by personal solicitation; and that these men had gone home, not with mortgages or promissory notes, but with the actual cash paid by the men who till the soil so successfully. Former Senator Sivright is a great believer in the future of farming for the rising generation—the only trouble being that the rising generation does not apparently appreciate its advantages in the country and longs too much for the lime-light of city life and activity.

Pardons Denied.

Gov. A. O. Eberhart has taken his moral stand to the effect that he does not believe personally in the death penalty for murder, but that he has sworn to do his duty in taking his oath of office, and consequently he must and will set dates for the hanging of men sentenced to death. The governor, however, does not believe in the pardoning of murderers who have "saved their necks" by going to prison for life. This he demonstrated (as did the other two members of the board of pardons) at the board's recent session. A number of applications for pardon or clemency and reduction of sentences, were considered at the capitol, and one and all turned down. R. L. Underhill, colored, in prison for life for killing a policeman, must remain there. Capt. John Clark, of the St. Paul police, told of criminal "gratitude" in this connection, stating that Underhill's companion, released on Underhill's confession, had shown his gratitude by a few day's later burglarizing the very home of Gov. Clough. The board also declined to extend clemency to Philip Rice, who killed a St. Paul saloonkeeper 15 years ago; to John P. Quirk, who killed Wm. A. Dowell, of the Minneapolis Tribune, 3 years ago; and also to Thomas May, who killed his uncle in Wright county in 1903.

School For Blind Investigated.

An investigation was made a few days ago of conditions at the state school for blind at Faribault by the secretary of the state board of visitors. Complaints had been made by students therein to a Minneapolis daily paper. The editor in turn asked the governor to have an investigation. And the governor instructed the secretary of the board of visitors with a representative of the paper (for the complainants) to visit the institution and see if there was anything wrong. Most of the reports published of what was found by the investigators (like Mark Twain said of the reports of his death) "were grossly exaggerated." In brief, the conditions found open to question were as follows: First, that a boy, Albert Neumann, age 22 years, weak-minded, had been whipped on one hand until it bled. Second, that the diet was poor, students objecting generally to all the cooking and a number of them stating they had not infrequently been served meat somewhat tainted. It is understood that the evidence which was taken will soon be turned over to Gov. A. O. Eberhart by Dr. S. G. Smith, chairman of the board of visitors, without recommendation, for the governor to take such action as he deems best on his own conclusions based on reading the testimony of the nine students who were examined.

Jeffries and the Governor.

Jeffries, he of the mighty fist, called on Gov. Eberhart at the state capitol a few days ago, and the two spent a half hour together, the governor consenting to have his picture taken on the capitol steps with the pugilistic champion. Standing side by side, the two men looked about the same height—a little over 6 feet—but Jeffries is much the heavier built of the two men. Mr. Jeffries reminded the governor that the last time he was in St. Paul he had called at the capitol and been entertained by the late John A. Johnson. He invited Gov. Eberhart to be present at the athletic exhibition he and Frank Gotch, the champion wrestler, were to give in St. Paul that evening, but Gov. Eberhart declined with thanks as he had an engagement to deliver an address that evening before the Minneapolis Commercial Club.

S. G. Iverson Back On Duty.

Samuel G. Iverson, state auditor, has returned to his desk and office at the new capitol after being confined by sickness to his home for almost two weeks. Mr. Iverson suffered with several carbuncles, all of them gathering on his neck at the same time and holding a "union meeting," much to his general discomfort. His friends are trying to console him with the statement that it is better to "get it in the neck" with carbuncles than with things politically—but Mr. Iverson, who had to do the suffering, apparently has his doubts.

Can't Run For Lieutenant Governor.

George T. Simpson, attorney general, recently gave a private, although written, opinion to a member of the legislature, to the effect that no legislative member of the last session can run for the office of lieutenant governor the coming campaign, because of the application of the constitutional provision that no legislator can be a candidate for any office the emoluments of which have been increased during his term of office, until a year after the expiration of such terms—in this instance, being a year from next Jan. 1. The constitution says the salary of the lieutenant governor shall be twice that of a state senator, and last session the salaries of the senators (as well as house members) were doubled.

J. C. MATCHITT.

HILL FOR PRESIDENT

REGENTS WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HIM SUCCEED PRESIDENT NORTHROP.

NOW AT UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Most of Them Believe He Will Accept—Visit to Columbia Mo., to Be Paid by Committee on Successor.

Minneapolis. — Prof. Albert Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, has been offered the presidency of the University of Minnesota to succeed President Cyrus Northrop. The general opinion of those who are seeking him is that he will accept the offer.

For a time the regents expected to bring Dean Frederick S. Johns, formerly of the engineering college of the University of Minnesota, now of the college of arts and sciences at Yale, back to this state, but opposition caused the withdrawal of the name.

Although there are several educators on the list of the regents, the name of President Hill is declared to be almost their unanimous choice. It is expected that the selection will be made within the next few weeks, though the committee of the regents appointed to visit the various educators under consideration may take action in a week. Of this committee ex-Governor John Lind, is chairman, and the other members are B. F. Nelson, President Northrop, Pierce Butler, and Dr. William J. Mayo. Messrs. Lind and Nelson, and possibly Mr. Butler, were to go to various institutions of the country to discuss the topic of a new president, but they may go to no other place than Missouri.

President Hill is among the best educators of the country. He was born in Nova Scotia, Oct. 4, 1869, and received his first education in a country school. He went to Pictou, N. S., academy and to Dalhousie university, Halifax, where he received A.B. honors in 1892. Following this he went to Cornell, where he received his Ph. B., in 1895. He was at Heidelberg, Berlin and Strassberg in 1893-4 and at Clark university, Worcester, Mass., in the summer of 1896. He received his LL. D. at the University of South Carolina in 1905.

His first tutoring experience came in Nova Scotia from 1885 to 1887. He was professor of psychology at the state normal school at Oshkosh, Wis., in 1895 and 1897, and following this he was made associate professor of philosophy, in 1897, of the University of Nebraska.

From 1898 to 1903 he was professor of philosophy and director of the psychological laboratories at the same institution. In 1903 he went to the University of Missouri as professor of educational psychology and dean of the teachers' college. Since then he has advanced to the head of that institution. He is a member of Sigma Xi fraternity and numerous educational organizations.

SWINGING HOOK KILLS MINER.

McKinley Ore Lander Instantly Dies at Kellogg Mine.

McKinley.—Gust Mattson, single, twenty-two years old, was instantly killed while acting as a lander on the ore stock pile at the Kellogg mine. Mattson's duty was to attend to the dumping of the ore on the stock pile when the cars were sent out. A hook became detached from the end of a cable and struck the man. Death was instantaneous.

MRS. LEDBETER DENIES THREAT.

Returns to Mankato But Attorneys Say Her Stay Will Be Brief.

Mankato. — Mrs. Grace Ledbeter, defying the threat to blow up the building where she was negotiating for rooms, has returned to this city from Spooner, Wis., but her attorneys give it out that her stay will be brief. They say that she returned merely to pack and ship her household effects. The police have been trying to trace the writer of the threat.

Train Wrecked Near Afton.

Hastings.—An extra freight train, in charge of Conductor C. P. Upton, of Minneapolis, was wrecked near Afton. The caboose and five cars loaded with coal were derailed. The accident was caused by a flange of the fifth car breaking. The caboose turned over twice and the occupants, Conductor Upton, John Black, brakeman, and Bat Staffen, proprietor of the Phoenix hotel of this city, were injured. Upton received a sprained back, and severe bruises and Black and Staffen were rendered senseless.

NEW BANK ORGANIZED.

Fairfax Will Have a National and Two State Institutions.

Fairfax.—For many years this village has supported two state banks with combined capital and assets of more than $400,000; a third one is in process of organization. E. F. Sell, Fairfax's pioneer merchant, is the principal promoter, and will become the active head of the concern. It will be organized under the federal law and will be capitalized for $25,000.

Prof. Albert Woods.

Assistant chief, bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., who has accepted the position as dean of the Minnesota School and College of Agriculture. He will take charge in February.

REDWOOD FALLS IS DRY.

For First Time in Thirty Years, There Is "Nothing Doing."

Redwood Falls.—For the first time in thirty years Redwood Falls is without a single licensed saloon. The power to grant or withhold license here is vested wholly in the city council.

For several years anti-license voters have succeeded in electing one alderman, and last year an attempt to elect a "dry" alderman in each ward came near being successful, the license candidates having only four majority in the First ward and six in the Second.

This year two of the license candidates and the mayor, heretofore sustaining license, agreed to be governed by a direct vote on the question of licensing saloons, stipulating that the anti-license vote should carry both wards. At the election a clause was added to the ballot for a direct vote on the issue, and the result was a majority of twelve against license in the First ward and one in the Second.

"Wets" Try to Shape Ballot.

In the Second ward an attempt was made by the license supporters to go behind the returns on account of a ticket which had been passed upon as "dry" by the judges, but which, it was contended, should have been thrown out.

When the council met and was required to act on the applications for license, however, only one alderman, who was unpledged, voted yes.

Citizens generally have accepted the result without excitement, and many believe that the city will not again license saloons.

EXPRESS AGENT GRAFTED.

Minneapolis Man Used Unique "Kiting" Scheme.

Minneapolis.—A criminal charge of embezzlement in the sum of $914.22 has been made by the American Express company against Herman Hanscome, a former agent. The county attorney is charged with the prosecution of the case and the authorities are awaiting the return of Hanscome from a business trip to serve the warrant.

It develops that Hanscome, as one of the hundred city agents of the American Express company, issued money orders among his other duties as agent, and the alleged appropriation of a number of the sums recited on such money orders constitutes the basis for the charge.

Names Fictitious.

Investigation by the company shows that a short time after Hanscome's accounts were checked up, on October 27, a number of money orders for $50 were issued by Hanscome in favor of a number of names. The company alleges that these names were fictitious and that their agent cashed them himself at some of the principal dry goods houses of the city and placed the money to his account in his bank as against the day when he would again have to give the company a check for the funds he had supposedly taken in for money orders issued.

MINNESOTA "U" AS MODEL.

High Officials of West Virginia to Visit State University.

Mormontown, West Virginia.—Governor W. E. Glasscock, President Burling of the University of West Virginia, and members of the state board of control have left on a tour of educational institutions of the Middle West. Western colleges and universities are to be studied with a view to modernizing the University of West Virginia. The Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Chicago and a number of normal schools will be visited.

FAIL TO GET TIME EXTENSION.

Citizens of Minneot., Minn., Give Reasons For Not Erecting High School.

Marshall.—The residents of Minneota have failed to gain another extension of time in the matter of erecting a high school, which they were requested to do two years ago by George A. Alton, state high school inspector. The arguments advanced are that there is not enough attendance to warrant it and that the diplomas granted by it would not be as good as those from other schools.

A NEW TOWN EVERY WEEK

AND A NEW SCHOOL EVERY SCHOOL DAY.

The above caption about represents the growth of Central Canada. The statement was made not long since by a railroad man who claimed to have made the remarkable discovery that such was the case. There is not a district of a fair amount of settlement in any of the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but has its school, and the railways have stations every seven or eight miles apart, around which group the towns, some large and some small, but each important to its own district. Schools are largely maintained by public funds and the expense of tuition is but a nominal sum.

The final returns of the grain production for Central Canada for 1909 is now in, and the figures show that the value of the crops to the farmers of that country is about 195 million dollars, as compared with 120 million last year. American farmers or those who have gone from the United States, will participate largely in these splendid returns, and these comprise those who have gone from nearly every State in the Union.

One of the many proofs that might be put forward showing the immense wealth that comes to the farmers of Central Canada is seen in the sum that has been spent during the past two or three months by the farmers who have for the time being ceased worrying over the reaper and the thresher, and are taking to enjoying themselves for two or three months. It is said that fifty thousand people of these Western Provinces spent the holiday season visiting their old homes. Most of these passengers paid forty and some forty-five dollars for the round trip. Some went to Great Britain, some to the Continent, others to their old homes in Eastern Canada, and many thousands went to visit their friends in the States. The amount paid alone in transportation would be upward of two million dollars. Some make the trip every years. It need not be asked, "Can they afford it?" With crops yielding them a profit of $20 to $25 per acre, and some having as much as twelve hundred or more acres, the question is answered. The Canadian Government Agents at different points in the States report that they have interviewed a great many of those who are now visiting friends in the different states, and they all express themselves as well satisfied, and promise to take some of their friends back with them. There is still a lot of free homestead land in splendid districts, and other lands can be purchased at a reasonable price from railway and land companies.

The Usual Way.

Smith—Did the lawyer get anything out of your uncle's estate?

Jones—Get anything? He got it all.

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Oronogo, Mo.—"I was simply a nervous wreck. I could not walk across the floor without my heart fluttering and I could not even receive a letter. Every month I had such a bearing down sensation, as if the lower parts would fall out. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done my nerves a great deal of good and has also relieved the bearing down. I recommended it to some friends and two of them have been greatly benefited by it."—Mrs. MAE MCKNIGHT, Oronogo, Mo.

Another Grateful Woman.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I was bothered terribly with a female weakness and had backache, bearing down pains and pains in lower parts. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regularly and used the Sanative Wash and now I have no more troubles that way."—Mrs. AL. HERZOG, 5722 Prescott Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

Don't Cough!—Use PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

Will instantly relieve your aching throat. There is nothing like it for Asthma, Bronchitis and lung troubles. Contains no opiates. Very pleasant to take.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 3? 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We have not much to say editorialy this week,as we are in an ugly mood and are waiting to see which way the cat jumps.

We regret that so small a matter as the appointment of a 4th. class post master at Highlanding should stir up war, "but if we must have war let it come." "I repeat it Sir: Let it come." The first blood was drawn last week when one of our farmers got "slugged" in Thief River Falls because he dared to express his opinion and of course it was all right as long as the farmer got the worst of the deal, but if the result had been the opposit Mr. Farmer would have been promptly sued for personal injury "Such is life in the far west."

Every time E. L. Quist editor of the Thief River Falls Press has been a candidate for office in this county Andrew Ellingson has been in the front ranks of the pushers for him, without money, or price. His store was always loaded with Quists cards and he would stop attending to his own business at any time to speak a good word for him, but when Andrew Ellingson wanted anything, yours truly E.L. Quist was in the front ranks trying to throw mud on him, even going to the extent of publishing articles in his paper that he knew was not true. That's what we call gratitude, but if you want to find out the brand of it, go ask Quist.

Do You Really Love Dogs?

Perhaps the final test of anybody's love of dogs is willingness to permit them to make a camping ground of the bed. There is no other place in the world that suits the dog quite so well. On the bed he is safe from being stepped upon, he is out of the way of drafts, he has a commanding position from which to survey what goes on in the world, and, above all, the surface is soft and yielding to his outstretched limbs. No mere man can ever be so comfortable as a dog looks. Some persons object to having a dog on the bed at night, and it must be admitted that he lies a little heavily upon one's limbs, but why be so base as to prefer comfort to companionship? To wake up in the dark night and put your hand on that warm, soft body, to feel the beating of that faithful heart—is not this better than undisturbed sloth? The best night's rest I ever had was once when a cocker spaniel puppy, who had just recovered from stomach ache (dose one to two soda mints) and was a little frightened by the strange experience, curled up on my shoulder like a fur tippet, gently pushed his cold, soft nose into my neck and there slept sweetly and soundly until morning.—H. C. Merwin in Atlantic.

Absentminded Dyer.

Charles Lamb had a friend named George Dyer who was perhaps the most absentminded man on record. It was Dyer who, leaving Lamb's Islington home at broad noonday, walked straight into the New river. He was known to take up a coal scuttle instead of his hat, to walk home with a footman's cockaded hat on and even to leave one of his shoes under the table and get well on his homeward way before discovering his loss. He called at a friend's one morning, heard that the family was away in the country, left his name in the visitors' book, and a few hours later called again, asked for the book again and was astonished to see his own freshly written name. Once, when Proctor breakfasted with him, Dyer forgot the tea. The omission being noted, he filled the teapot with ginger. Proctor left as soon as he could to get a better breakfast at a coffee tavern, and there Dyer strolled in and asked him how he did, quite unconscious of having seen him earlier.

Reaching Conclusion.

"I imagine from your speech that you are a taxidermist."

"What makes you think so?"

"Principally because you tell me I am as wise as an owl and then try to stuff me."—Exchange.

Peaceful.

Mrs. Frost—Who was it that said "Peace, perfect peace"? Frost—Some one whose telephone was out of order.—Life.

VERBAL MISHAPS.

Dickens Once Made Two Bad Breaks the Same Evening.

Charles Dickens once wrote to a friend: "I have distinguished myself in two respects lately. I took a young lady, unknown, down to dinner and talked to her about the bishop of Durham's nepotism in the matter of Mr. Cheese. I found she was Mrs. Cheese. Later I expatiated to the member for Marylebone, thinking him to be an Irish member, on the contemptible character of the Marylebone constituency and the Marylebone representative."

Two such mishaps in one evening were enough to reduce the most brilliant talker to the condition of the three inside passengers of a London bound coach who beguiled the tedium of the journey from Southampton by discussing the demerits of William Cobbett until one of the party went so far as to assert that the object of their denunciation was a domestic tyrant, given to beating his wife.

Much to his dismay the solitary woman passenger, who had hitherto sat a silent listener, remarked:

"Pardon me, sir. A kinder husband and father never breathed. And I ought to know, for I am William Cobbett's wife."

Mr. Giles of Virginia and Judge Duval of Maryland, members of congress during Washington's administration, boarded at the house of a Mrs. Gibbon, whose daughters were well on in years and remarkable for talkativeness.

When Jefferson became president Duval was comptroller of the treasury and Giles a senator. Meeting one day in Washington, they fell to chatting over old times, and the senator asked the comptroller if he knew what had become of "that cackling old maid, Jenny Gibbon."

"She is Mrs. Duval, sir," was the unexpected reply.

Giles did not attempt to mend matters, as a certain Mr. Tuberville unwisely did. Happening to observe to a fellow guest that the lady who had sat at his right hand at dinner was the ugliest woman he had ever beheld, the person addressed expressed his regret that he should think his wife so ill looking.

"I have made a mistake," said the horrified Tuberville. "I meant the lady who sat on my left."

"Well, sir, she is my sister."

This brought the frank avowal, "It can't be helped, sir, then, for if what you say be true I confess I never saw such an ugly family in the course of my life."—Youth's Companion.

A SMALL WORD.

It Has Only Two Letters, Yet It Is Not Easy to Define.

To define one word in the English language one modern dictionary takes eighteen columns of small type. And this solitary word upon which the dictionary bestows such a wealth of elucidation is one that hardly anybody except a dictionary maker can define at all. The ordinary educated, English speaking person's knowledge of it could be expressed in about half a single line.

This fecund word is "of." If you were asked to define it—unless you are a dictionary maker or of an allied trade—probably you would have to reply: "Of? Why, of just means of." You might add defensively, "I always comprehend perfectly what it means when I see or hear it and can use it correctly in speech, so what do I want to define it for anyway?"

But if you were a child your actual mastery of "of" would stand you in no stead whatever. You would be set to digging out and memorizing the things the dictionary had to say about it, or the driest and least informing of them, as, for instance, that in some cases it is such a kind of preposition and in other cases some other kind and that prepositions have such and such properties when they don't have some other, every bit of which you would absolutely and mercifully forget at the first possible moment. Look over a child's grammar or "language" lesson, with its ghastly array of useless bones.—Saturday Evening Post.

Persian Prayer Rugs.

About 200 years ago small embroidered rugs were largely made in Persia, chiefly at Ispahan. These were prayer rugs, and on each of them near one end was a small embroidered mark to show where the bit of sacred earth from Mecca was to be placed. In obedience to a law of the Koran, that the head must be bowed to the ground in prayer, this was touched by the forehead when the prostration was made, and so the letter of the law was carried out. The custom still prevails. The Persian women who weave the finest prayer rugs seldom weave any other kind of rug.

What He Wished to Know.

"Here's an article in this magazine entitled 'How to Meet Trouble,'" said Mrs. Wedderly. "Shall I read it to you?"

"No, thank you," replied his wife's husband. "How to dodge trouble is the brand of information I'm looking for."—Chicago News.

No Consolation.

First Golfer (who is beating the curate all hollow)—Never mind, Sanders. You wait till you are saying the burial service over my grave. Sanders—But, my good man, even then it will be your hole!—London Opinion.

[illegible] Domestic [illegible]

"Does your husband ever speak harshly to you?" [illegible]

"No! Thank heaven, my husband and I are not on speaking terms."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 14 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. January 7, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Schmidt, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 300, Serial No. 04120 for S. W. ¼ Section 8, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl Habedank, August Ristau, of Thief River Falls Minn. Jacob Jonas, Valentino Yager, of Thief River Falls Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,

Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 21. 1910.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota January 14th. 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole P. Ostenas, of Neptune Minneesota, who on November 7th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 849, Serial No. 04806, for S. W. ¼ Section 10 Township 152 N. Range 32 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 21th, day of February 1910.

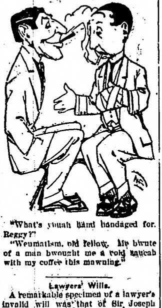
Claimant names as witnesses:

Siver Haugo, of Neptune Minn. Nels Resin, of Rudell Minn. Knut Jerstad, of Wanke Minn. Julious K. Halverson, of McIntosh Minn

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,

Register.

Shocking.



"What's youah hand bandaged for, Beggy?"

"Weumatism, old fellow. Me bwute of a man bwought me a cold saucah with my coffee this mawning."

Lawyers' Wills.

A remarkable specimen of a lawyer's invalid will was that of Sir Joseph Jeckyll, master of the rolls, who died in 1738 and bequeathed his fortune after his wife's death to pay off the national debt. "Sir Joseph was a good man and a good lawyer," was Lord Mansfield's comment, "but his bequest was a very foolish one. He might as well have attempted to stop the middle arch of London bridge with his full bottomed wig." The testator's patriotic intentions were therefore treated as proof of mental weakness, and his will was promptly set aside. Among the many blundering wills that lawyers have made for their clients, if not for themselves, the strangest on record was that of a Dublin gentleman who left all his money to the elder son of his brother and, if he had no elder son, to the second.—London Chronicle.

Raindrops.

Drops of rain vary in their size perhaps from a twenty-fifth to a quarter of an inch in diameter. In parting from the clouds they precipitate their descent till the increasing resistance opposed by the air becomes equal to their weight, when they continue to fall with uniform velocity. This velocity is therefore in a certain ratio to the diameter of the drops; hence thunder and other showers in which the drops are large pour down faster than a drizzling rain. A drop of the twenty-fifth part of an inch in falling through the air would, when it has arrived at its uniform velocity, acquire a celerity of only eleven and a half feet per second, while one of a quarter of an inch would have a velocity of thirty-three and a half feet.

A Peacemaker.

It is a commonly accepted belief that nothing short of being pried loose will induce a bulldog to give up his grip on another dog or on an intruder, but this is a mistake. A little household ammonia poured on him as near his nose as circumstances will allow will make him let go immediately. The fumes of ammonia are so overpowering that a dog cannot possibly maintain his grip and his breath at the same time.—Country Life in America.

A Word to Parents.

Never amuse your children at the expense of other people; never allow your children to ridicule other people. Neglect this advice and the time will assuredly come when these children will amuse themselves with your foibles and ridicule your authority.—Exchange.

Which Was the Worse?

"When I returned from our poker party last night my wife just looked at me, not a word was spoken."

"My wife looked at me, too, and I don't believe that a word was unspoken."—Houston Post.

A MARK TWAIN STORY

Showing What May Be Achieved by Nerve and Reiteration.

A LESSON IN PERSEVERANCE.

Going to Prove That Repetition Will Work Wonders if a Man Has Only the Necessary Amount of Cheek to Stand Up and Keep on Talking.

Mark Twain once told a reporter that if a man says the same thing often enough people will begin to listen to him.

"Now," said the great humorist, "there was that story about Hank Monk. That was the oldest, stalest, driest, deadest bit of alleged humor that any man ever heard. It had been circulated around Nevada and California until there wasn't a man left who would even listen to it. I had heard it so many times that I knew it by heart. It told how Hank Monk got Horace Greeley over the Glennbrook grade to Placerville.

"I was about to deliver my second lecture at Platt's hall in San Francisco—the second one I had ever delivered. It occurred to me that I might begin that lecture with the worst story I had ever heard and by telling it often enough start the lecture with a big laugh. I took that story and memorized it so that it would not vary in the telling, and I made it just as pointless and just as dull and just as dry as I could.

"When it came time for me to talk I stood up and with a few introductory remarks began that story. If I remember it went something like this:

"'Horace Greeley once went over the Glennbrook grade to Placerville. When he was leaving Carson City he told the driver, Hank Monk, that he had an engagement to lecture at Placerville and was very anxious to go through quick. Hank Monk cracked his whip and started off at an awful pace. The stage bounced up and down in such a terrific way that it jolted the buttons all off Horace's coat and finally shot his head clean through the roof of the stage, and then he yelled to Hank Monk and begged him to go easier—said he warn't in as much of a hurry as he had been awhile ago. But Hank Monk said, "Keep your seat, Horace, and I'll get you there on time!" And he did, too—what was left of him.'

"Now, that was all there was to the story. It was bad enough to begin with, but I made it worse in the telling. I droned it out in a flat, monotonous tone, without a gesture to mar its depressing effect. The people received it in dead silence. I had insulted every man in the audience—I had 'graveled' them with a story that was not only stale and pointless, but one which they had heard at least a thousand times. I waited a few seconds for the laughter, and then I began to hem and haw and shift my feet. I tried to appear just as embarrassed as I could, and after floundering about helplessly for a few sentences I cheered up a little and said that I would tell a funny anecdote which might be new to them. It began:

"'Horace Greeley went over the Glennbrook grade to Placerville'—

"I told it in exactly the same miserable, pointless way that I had told it before, and when I got through I waited a longer time for the applause, but there wasn't any applause. I could see that several men in the house were growing quite indignant. They had paid money to hear a humorous lecture. I took a long breath and plunged in a third time, more embarrassed and flustered and worried than ever, and by and by I worked around again to the time when Horace Greeley went over Glennbrook grade to Placerville.

"This time some of the smarter ones began to laugh, and this encouraged me so much that I thanked them and started right in to tell the story over again, never varying the delivery so much as a pause to take breath. The fourth time fetched 'em, and at the end of the story they stood up and whooped and yelled and cheered for some time.

"You see, I thought that if a man had sand enough to stand up before an audience and tell the oldest, stalest and most uninteresting story in the world he could make people laugh if he had the nerve to tell the story often enough. The rest of my lecture went very well. They were willing to laugh at my anecdotes the first time I told them. Maybe they were afraid I would tell them a second time.

"I felt so sure that I had discovered a new phase in human character that I tried the same thing in New York years afterward. There was an authors' reading bee one afternoon, and most of the authors read selections from their works. I sat on the platform beside James Russell Lowell. He asked me what I was going to read. I said that I wasn't going to read anything. I intended to tell an anecdote.

"'Is it a funny one?' he asked.

"I said it would be if I lasted long enough.

"I started out without any preamble and I told the Hank Monk anecdote. There was an awful silence at the end. I took a drink of water, mopped my forehead and told the story again. Same effect. Young man, I told that story five times before I landed 'em. When I sat down at last Mr. Lowell whispered to me:

"'You have cost me dear. I have been sitting here and wasting sympathy on you.'

"That's the point, young man. Repetition will do anything if a man has the sand to stand up and keep on talking."—New York American.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY

D. N. WINTON,

Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella—Indeed? Ella—Yes; they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

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They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

For Sale: 30 tons of upland hay, in the Town of Deer Park.
G.A.Hoveland, R F. D No. 1
Fosston Minn.

Rev. E A. Mostoe made this office a plesent call Monday.

Nels Ofte had a big crowd at his auction sale last Saturday

School is to commence in this district the first Monday in February, being the 7th.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Knut Sannes, of Malone on Saturday evening last

Mrs. Ole Overum returned home yesterday from a visit with friends and relatives at Crafton N.D.

There is to be a grand public ball at the Kolski hall in Deer Park on Saturday evening Jan. 29th.

If the present plesent weather continues the reservation farmers will finish threshing before spring.

We understand that the farm known as the Grace homestead has been sold to Frank Jeffers, register of deeds.

Andrew Ellingson is improving the good roads to get in big stock of goods to last him through the spring breakup

James O'Brien was a little over a month doing his threshing and he did not have a very big job either.

There will be a big raffel, and ball at the Hilda hall on Saturday evening Feb 5th. All are welcome to come. trixie.

We received a letter from Even J. Sund yesterday stateing that he had been sick all winter, but was geting better now.

George Beard, the Erie merchant and Theaedore Hyland were transacting business here Monday, and made this office a plesent call

Walter McAndress finished threshing Wednesday. He moved all his grain to the machine, that was set in a grove, which is the only way to do at this time of the year when there is so much snow

FOR Sale: Nice dry poles, piled up, at $1.00, a load. Also dry cord wood, at $2.00 per cord.
Yours for wood; Otto R. Stacy
Hilda post office.

The farmers telephone line is now connected at Thief River Falls and the reservation people can now talk with the outside world. The line will be connected with Sunbeam as soon as the frost leaves the ground.

George Singer was at Gully last week looking after his real estate intrests. He was the guest of Mr. S. Pelka over there who now has a railroad accross one corner of his farm, but gave sun another boost to keep posted on what his old neighbors are doing up on Red Lake

Sam McMahn fired the Ole Giving threshing enjine this week, while they were threshing for Walt McAndress, and you bet he kept "the old kettle" hot They talk about the man behind the gun, but it takes a full grown man behind the fireing fork to keep steam on a threshing enjine at this time of the year.

The Ole Giving threshing rig was moved over into the Magnus and Carl Olson neighborhood south of the river from Kratka yesterday. It is about as hard a proposition to move a threshing machine at this time of year as it is a county seat, the only difference being that there is no injunctions served, as the farmer who has not thrashed is anxious to get them and the one who has threshed won't object to them going.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Oscar Neshind and Edward Singer returned home from a business trip to Dakota on last Thursday.

The Clearwater young peopels society will meet at the home of Herman Lillo on February 6th. All are welcome.

Sall Bros. closed up threshing on Monday It is about time, but farmers have not stoped yet.

Mrs. Carlson from Bill River is up here visiting friends in the town of Deer Park

The Ladies Aaid will meet at the home of Gunder Hefstad on Wednesday Feb. 2nd.

A Rolandson and Otto Dahl made a business trip to Plummer on Monday.

Mrs. G Underdahl is visiting friends in Deer Park this week.

Mr. Knut Severude is moveing his household goods and stock up on his farm near Rhoda

There will be services in the Carlson school house in District No. 58, next Sunday at 2 o'clock p m. All are welcome

A good pair of 3 year old work oxen for sale. Inquire of Rev. E A M [illegible] mile south from Sunbeam.

Won by His Wit.

A story is told of an English clergyman who owed his appointment to a rich living to a lucky pun. He was tutor to the son of a nobleman and had not long taken orders when he attended the funeral of the rector of the parish in which the nobleman's seat was situated. The father of his pupil was patron of the living and was also present at the funeral of the deceased rector. There was a young clergyman present also whose grief was so demonstrative that the noble patron was much affected by the sight and asked if the young man was a son of the deceased gentleman.

"Oh, dear, no, my lord—no relation at all," said the tutor.

"No relation!" exclaimed the nobleman in a surprised tone.

"None, my lord. He is the curate, and I think he is not weeping for the dead, but for the living."

His lordship, who was something of a wit and a cynic himself, was so delighted with the bonmot that he conferred the living upon the ready punster.

Through a Big Telescope.

The first look through a great telescope is disappointing, but the novice soons sees that the flat appearance which the heavens present to the naked eye is replaced by a curious concavity; the moon and stars seem to be hung in space rather than spread out on a flat surface. For a moment one feels at the telescope like a child watching the swift moving balls kept in the air by a juggler and expecting to see one of those great, bright bodies fall. Then comes the thought, What keeps them there, apparently suspended in space with absolutely nothing to hold them firm? The explanation of the learned astronomer causes the brain of the layman to whirl, and he sees himself, perhaps for the first time, as a child gathering pebbles on the great shores of the sea of knowledge or as "an infant in the night, an infant crying for the light, and with no language but a cry."—National Magazine.

The New Hen.

Of the late Atherton Blight, one of the founders of fashionable Newport, a Philadelphian said:

"Mr. Blight was amused by the antics of the militant suffragettes. At a luncheon at the Bellevue he once sat next to a lady with suffragette notions. Plovers' eggs, hard boiled, formed one course, and the lady called Mr. Blight's attention to the high cost of plovers' eggs that year.

"'Even though,' she said, 'they have to be shipped from England, I don't see why their price should have nearly doubled, do you?'

"'Well—er—not exactly,' murmured Mr. Blight, 'though, they do say the hen plovers have taken to acting very oddly of late—strutting around, and growing topknots and spurs, and even trying to learn to crow.'"—Exchange.

Court Dress of Laureate.

Tennyson's court dress when he received the laureateship did not cost him much, for it was the same court dress worn by Wordsworth, who in turn had it from the old poet Rogers, and it is still in the Wordsworth family. It is a wonder how Tennyson and Wordsworth got into it, for Rogers was a little fellow. Tennyson had no passion for courts, and so he went in second hand to save cost.—New York Press.

Hot Air Rates.

Benham—I wish you wouldn't use the telephone so much for out of town calls.

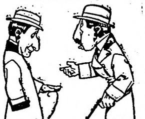
Mrs. Benham—I like to talk to mother.

Benham—That's what I object to! [illegible]

NEWS! News!
Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.
SINGER BOS.
RHODA & KRATKA,
Is the cheapest and best place to
Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices
Clothing.
WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS
[illegible] on Shoes & [illegible]
Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce
Yours For Bnsiness.—SINGER BROS.
Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscribtion while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

A Case of Realizing.



Harold—Say, old boy, do you realize you owe me $3.25?

Reginald—Yaas, I wealize; but can you?

Why He Searched.

The old man had evidently dropped something in the muddy road, and he began searching for it. In three minutes about thirty strangers had joined in the search, and every additional minute brought additional searchers, till at last one, bolder than the rest, plucked up heart and spoke:

"What are you looking for?" he inquired.

"My friend," mumbled the old man, "I have dropped a piece of taffy candy."

"But, great Scott," cried another of the crowd angrily, "why do you go looking for it when it will be covered with dirt?"

"Because, my inquisitive friend," replied the old man, "my false teeth are sticking to that taffy."

Perseverance.

Perseverance is more prevailing than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together yield themselves up when taken little by little.

Strict Obedience.

Salesman—Shirt, sir. Will you have a negligee or a stiff bosom? Customer—Negligee, I guess. The doctor said I must avoid [illegible] things.—Boston Transcript.

Temples of Siam.

Once a year all the Buddhist temples in Siam are visited by the king or his deputies, bearing the phra kathin (yellow robes), in conformity with an ancient custom by which the priests were made to seek their apparel for the ensuing year. During the lifetime of Buddha monks and priests were sent out to beg for old castoff garments, which were afterward dyed yellow and patched together to form the required robes. This ancient mendicant custom gradually gave place to the present one of making the garments from a new cloth of a bright canary yellow, provided by joint contributions of king, princes, nobles and commoners. When the king goes in the royal throne barge to present the robes in person he does so with great pomp and ceremony. The priestly garments, folded in bundles, are carried to the door of the temple to await the appearance of his majesty and his suit. The king on arriving takes a priestly robe and places it on a decorated altar. The chief priest then lays his hands on the garment and chants an acknowledgment.—Wide World Magazine.

Strange Hiding Place.

False teeth are occasionally used for secretive purposes. An eccentric old lady boasts of a roof plate which consists of two thin sheets of gold between which a miniature copy of her will is inserted. In a similar manner a dyer preserves a prescription which he declares he would not disclose for a large sum.—London Mail.

Envious.

"Just think of it!" said the student of immigration. "Many men who come to this country cannot write their own names."

"Yes," answered Mr. Pinchpenny, "and when I get down my check book on the first of the month I am inclined to envy them."—Washington Star.

Fixing the Break.

"They were both broken up by their separation."

"But I understand they've effected a reconciliation and are now re-paired."—St. Louis Star.

There is no teacher like necessity: it has been the making of man; it wakes up his dormant faculties and stimulates to action his latent talents.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,
OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.
☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highland ding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.
Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN
It is not necessary to make the trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.
Special attention given to Probate Court work.

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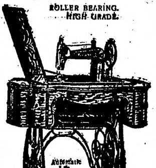
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.



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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
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National Sewing Machine Co.
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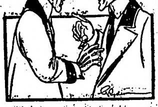
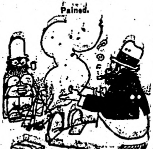
Natural Deduction.



"Poor Speeder is in hard luck. He has one arm in a sling, a black eye, two teeth missing and a mortgage on his home."

"You don't say! How long has he had the auto?"

Pained.



First Hobo—Why did yer refuse it?

Second Hobo—Why, when she said "chop suey" dat word chop reminds me too much of de time when I had ter chop three cords of wood [illegible]

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE
LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread (Chain Stitch) Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Orange, Mass.
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.
Our guaranty never runs out.
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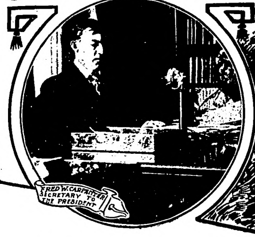
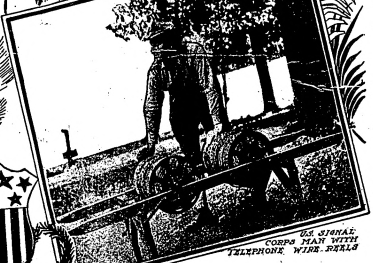
DEFECTIVE PAGE

HOW UNCLE SAM USES THE TELEPHONE

BY WALDON FAWCETT


FRED W. CARPENTER SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT


U.S. SIGNAL CORPS MAN WITH TELEPHONE WIRE REELS

THE TELEPHONE MOTOR CAR OF THE U.S. SIGNAL CORPS

THE SWITCHBOARD IN THE TELEPHONE ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE

UNCLE SAM has been quick to adapt to his own uses all the notable inventions and innovations of the age. The telephone, wireless telegraphy, the automobile, the flying machine and all the other notable scientific and mechanical advances of the generation have been pressed into service by the federal government as quickly or almost as quickly as spheres of usefulness have been opened to them in the commercial field. Of all the nineteenth and twentieth century revolutionary creations, however, no one has come to have such dependency placed upon it by the national government as has the telephone. Certain it is that there would be occasion for universal surprise were it possible to compile statistics that would show what proportion of the government business is now transacted by telephone.

Every federal official, from the president to the most subordinate of the nation's public servants, has a telephone on his desk, and considerations of time saving and monetary economy, to say nothing of the conveniences, impel the almost universal employment of the "instantaneous" communicative system. It has, to a great extent, displaced the mails and telegraph Washington, our national capital, is famous as the "best telephoned city in the world," and it is likewise known far and wide as the "City of Magnificent Distances"—two circumstances which combine to influence heavy dependency upon the telephone by the 30,000 federal employes at Uncle Sam's headquarters. More than this, however, the executive branch of the government is coming to rely more and more upon the telephone for the transaction of official business between the seat of government and federal offices in other cities. Aside from this extension of long-distance telephone operations, Uncle Sam, thoroughly abreast the times, is now conducting practical experiments with wireless telephony.

Perhaps the most convincing evidence that could be offered of the degree of dependency which Uncle Sam now places on the telephone is to be found in the attention paid to the installation of telephone facilities in the new $50,000 office building recently completed for the use of President Taft and his business staff. Ever since the Spanish-American war the telephone room at the executive offices has been considered one of the most important features of this model business establishment, but the equipment of the reconstructed White House annex is infinitely superior to the telephone facilities in the old structure, and is, indeed, probably the finest and most complete to be found in America—that, is the most notable that has been provided in any private residence or corporate business office, or elsewhere than in the up-to-date telephone exchanges in our largest cities.

The new telephone room at the White House adjoins, on one hand, the general staff room—the working quarters of the president's clerks and stenographers—and, on the other hand, the office of the secretary to the president. Just beyond this is the president's private office, so that the chief executive of his "right-hand man" can reach the telephonic nerve center with very little trouble. The private branch exchange in the matter of switchboard and all the details of equipment, represents the latest approved practice and the wiring of the office is thoroughly up-to-date. By no means the least important feature of the telephone room is a specially designed telephone booth, claimed to be the finest booth and the only one of its kind in the world. This is for the use of the president, when using the long distance telephone, and the structure is sound proof in the highest degree.

In general appearance the president's new telephone booth conforms very closely to the usual type of booth found in hotels, railroad stations and business houses all over the country. To be sure, the oak wood of which it is constructed has been specially selected for its beautiful grain and the plate glass in the door and windows is unusually heavy, but in general appearance the booth conforms closely to prevailing standards. The distinctive characteristics is the roominess of the interior. Not only will the booth accommodate satisfactorily so big a man as President Taft, but there is ample space for a stenographer to sand beside the president's chair inside the booth in case the executive should desire to have a memoranda taken down in shorthand as he received it over the telephone. There are also facilities whereby if desired, this booth can in warm weather, be connected with the novel air cooling system which has been installed in the new White House offices for the purpose of making them habitable to a weighty president during the dog days.

Through the medium of this telephone clearing house—with an operator on duty night and day—the president has the entire official world at his ear. First of all, it serves as the "central" of the White House private telephone system. This system has 18 "inside stations" as they are known in technical jargon—that is, it controls a dozen and a half different telephones distributed about the presidential mansion, the White House offices and the grounds, and thereby linking the business offices, the living quarters, the kitchens, laundry, stable and garage, etc., etc., not forgetting the headquarters of the police froce of 32 men that guard the White House, and the members of which may be needed at some point quickly, to control a crowd or remove a crank. Via the president's private exchange his 'phone or any of the other 18 may be quickly connected to any of the thousands of 'phones—official and non-official—embraced in the public telephone system of the city of Washington.

However, the higher circles of officialdom are by no means dependent upon the public service for their telephone facilities. They have a very ingenious system of their own. It is a secret network of wires, and, very naturally, it is centered in the White House. Primarily, this confidential telephone web consists of a special private telephone wire leading from the White House to each of the nine departments of the government. The main purpose of this is to enable the chief magistrate to at any moment consult with any of his nine cabinet officers without any danger of eavesdropping, but of course, should the president desire to communicate confidentially by 'phone with any subordinate in any of the departments, it is a simple matter to summon such individual to the secret 'phone, rather than to have him communicate with the White House via the regular telephonic channels.

Equally important as arteries of quick communication, are the two special telephone wires leading from the White House to the United States capitol. One of these lines leads into the great exchange at the big white-domed building, and through this "central" the president can get connection with the private office of any senator or representative, or with the cloak rooms or other rendezvous of the lawmakers. The other line from the White House to the capitol is a strictly secret line. Not only does it not lead into the exchange at the capitol, but the terminal is not accessible to any person save with the president's sanction. It is safe to say that there are men who have been in congress for years, who do not know of the existence of this secret line to the White House, much less know the location of its terminal. However, the line serves a most important purpose, for it enables the president to at any time, confer with the vice-president or with any senator or representative—for instance, the administration spokesman or floor leader—in absolute security as to the confidential character of the verbal exchanges. Not even a "hello girl" can overhear what is said.

In number of connected telephones, and in point of the average number of calls handled daily, the greatest private telephone exchanges in the world are those at the United States capitol, and in the most extensive government departments at Washington, as, for instance, the war and navy departments, and the department of agriculture. Such an exchange covers hundreds of 'phones, and there is a "night service" which enables communication with all the more important officials at their homes. The equipment of the more notable of these governmental exchanges is perfection itself. The switchboards, for instance, are of the illuminated type. That is, instead of the receipt of each call being marked by the fall of a small metal tab—something that may easily be overlooked by a "hello girl"—the summons for "central" to make a connection is given by the illumination of a small electric lamp—something that cannot readily escape notice. The switchboard of this type provides, of course, one little incandescent light for each subscriber in the system. The expense of such installation may be surmised however, from the fact that the switchboard of this pattern recently placed in one of the governmental exchanges cost $5,000.

Some few public men in Washington who do not wish to be bothered with business after office hours, have adopted the expedient of having secret or unlisted telephones at their residences. Under this scheme the public man confides the number of his confidential 'phone to intimates or others whom he is willing to have call him up, but so far as the telephone directories show, he has no 'phone at his residence, and "central" is forbidden to connect persons who cannot give the confidential number that acts as a password. A possible disadvantage of this system was illustrated in the recent predicament of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who, in endeavoring to call his own residence by 'phone, discovered that he had forgotten the number. After several unsuccessful attempts at a solution of the difficulty, he was finally obliged to call up the White House and obtain his number from the operator in charge there, who, fortunately, recognized the senator's voice.

The United States army and navy have for some time past placed great dependence upon the telephone. Aside from the extensive use of the invention at navy yards, the telephone has been employed universally for interior communication aboard our battleships, and the keynote of the new fire control system on the reconstructed battleships is found in the telephone installation which permits quick communication between the officers at the top of the new fire control towers and the officers who are directing gunnery operations from protected stations in the heart of the ship.

The army similarly, has utilized the telephone for all sorts of communicative purposes at forts and military posts, probably the most important being its employment for communicating determinations of range from the fire control and batttle direction stations to the various batteries. The army has also employed the telephone for a variety of field operations, including experiments with the motor telephone and telegraph car of the United States Signal corps, and a particularly mobile system which has enabled the laying of telephone wires and communication by telephone between horsemen riding at a gallop in opposite directions.

Latterly both the army and the navy have taken up the wireless telephone. It may be remembered that during the round the world cruise of the battleship fleet, the wireless telephone was employed extensively for communication between the various ships. Now the United States Army Signal corps is taking up wireless telephony with long distance installations, with a view to determining the utility of the system for field service. With the instruments in use it is possible to communicate in an ordinary conversational tone for a distance of 15 to 20 miles. The army experiments are designed especially to develop apparatus that will combine compactness and lightness.

VIEW OF SELF-SACRIFICE

A question which frequently arises in social relations is to what extent should one sacrifice one's self to oblige one's friends. More than half the social pleasures entail a sacrifice on somebody's part. Money has to be spared that can ill be afforded, people whom one doesn't like have to be met and health has to be disregarded in order to keep an engagement.

The life of the average woman seems to demand of each successive day just a little more of her time and consequently of his vitality, and when she adds to her own burdens those of other people, by filling in a place at the last moment, or by doing any one of the multitudinous other little things that oblige socially, she is on the road to destruction and had better learn to say "No" before she has to go to a sanatorium. Every social leader has on her list some of these tried and true mortals whom she can coax into working overtime. For this reason her dinners are never clouded by a vacant place; her entertainments are always a success. But the woman upon whom she leans pays for it all, even though she has her good time.

OMAHA PEOPLE GREATLY EXCITED

THE GREAT COOPER AS HE IS CALLED HAS STIRRED UP THAT CITY TO A REMARKABLE DEGREE.

Omaha, Nebraska, January 26.—This city is at present in the midst of an excitement beyond anything that it has experienced in recent years.

Old and young, rich and poor, all seem to have become beside themselves over an individual who was a stranger to Omaha up to two weeks ago.

The man who has created all this turmoil is L. T. Cooper, President of the Cooper Medicine Co., of Dayton, Ohio, who is at present introducing his preparations in this city for the first time.

Cooper is a man about thirty years of age and has acquired a fortune within the past two years by the sale of some preparations of which he is the owner.

Reports from eastern cities that preceeded the young man here were of the most startling nature, many of the leading dailies going so far as to state that he had nightly cured in public places rheumatism of years' standing with one of his preparations. The physicians of the East contradicted this statement, claiming the thing to be impossible, but the facts seemed to bear out the statement that Cooper actually did so.

In consequence people flocked to him by thousands and his preparations sold like wildfire.

Many of these stories were regarded as fictitious in Omaha and until Cooper actually reached this city little attention was paid to them. Hardly had the young man arrived, however, when he began giving demonstrations, as he calls them, in public, and daily met people afflicted with rheumatism, and with a single application of one of his preparations actually made them walk without the aid of either canes or crutches.

In addition to this work Cooper advanced the theory that stomach trouble is the foundation of nine out of ten diseases and claimed to have a preparation that would restore the stomach to working order and thus get rid of such troubles as catarrh and affections of the kidneys and liver, in about two weeks' time.

This statement seems to have been borne out by the remarkable results obtained through the use of his preparation, and now all Omaha is apparently mad over the young man.

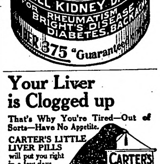
How long the tremendous interest in Cooper will last is hard to estimate. At present there seems to be no sign of a let-up. Reputable physicians claim it to be a fad that will die out as soon as Cooper leaves.

In justice to him, however, it must be said that he seems to have accomplished a great deal for the sick of this city with his preparations.

The policeman, like the rainbow, appears when the storm is over.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe.

Extremes meet when the hairdresser is introduced to the chiropodist.



Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

STRONG WORDS FROM A MINISTER

The Rev. F. O. Carlson, of Grantsburg, Wis., suffered with eczema for 2 years. He had tried ten different doctors and answered all advertisements when

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

was brought to his notice. Two bottles of Stub-Roo Liquid cured him.

Here are his very words: "The works of this medicine are next to the miracles of God."

Too strong? Well here's our record: "Not One Known Failure in 8 Years."

At your druggist's, or send a dollar for a large bottle, express paid. Write today to

Stub-Roo Medical Co.
Duluth, Minn.

PATENTS Inventors' book free. Beeler & Robb, Pat. Attys., 155-158 McGill Bldg., Wash., D. C.

The Girl Who Came Back

By TEMPLE BAILEY

(Copyright, 190 by Associated Literary Press.)

The little mother sat and sewed. There was the party dress for Emily. She knew she wasn't making it well. It needed the more artistic finish of one who kept in touch with styles. The little mother was too busy to go out into the world and see things. Since Jean had left there had been so many things to do.

She snipped off a thread and surveyed the garment. Jean could have tied the bows differently. But she must not wish her back when she was so happy in her life in the city. In the store where Jean worked people came to be fitted and tried on, and there was always life and excitement and plenty of money.

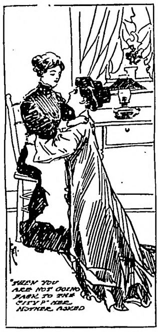
"She is very happy," the little mother told Andy Wentworth when he had come in the night before.

Andy had said, thoughtfully, "I hope so," and had stared into the fire.

The little mother wished that Jean might have cared for Andy. The big, double house on the hill would have held them all—Jean and Andy living on one side, and Emily and her mother on the other. And in the spring they would have looked out on the blossoming dogwood and would have heard the birds sing and in the fall there would have been the flame of the trees and the sunsets over the lake.

There was no view of sunset from the little mother's window. Only the squalid streets of the mining town and a bit of bleak north sky.

When the lamps were lighted it was better and the little mother sewed in a circle of light until Emily came. Emily's hair was like spun gold and when she tried on the new pink dress she looked like a rose. But the little mother didn't think of that. She was worried about the fit. Emily's figure seemed to bulge out in the wrong places or else the dress did.


"WHEN YOU ARE NOT GOING BACK TO THE CITY?" HER MOTHER ASKED

Emily's face showed her dissatisfaction. "It's wrong," she said, downheartedly, "and I'm not blaming you, mother, only you and I haven't the knack of getting things right, as Jean had—"

"If Jean were only here," sighed the little mother, and then, taking it back quickly, "Of course I ought not to wish it if she is happy.'

"Well, I wish she would ask me to come and see her," Emily sighed. "I don't think it is fair that she should have all the fun, do you, mother?"

"She works for it," the mother excused, "and of course she's away all day."

"Yes," Emily agreed, "but we could go places in the evenings and she knows so many men."

"Yes," the little mother agreed, abstractedly. She was ripping at the sleeves in Emily's dress with a view to making them shorter.

"I think that's why Andy Wentworth didn't want her to go to the city," Emily said. "He was jealous."

"Well, Jean never would have been contented to settle down on a farm," the mother said. "You can try this on again, Emily."

When Emily had eaten her supper and had gone to bed so that she might be wide awake on the night of the dance, the little mother worked late. And all the time her thoughts were with Jean—Jean, who was working in the city.

Suddenly she stopped and raised her head—in the midst of the wind and storm she heard a call.

She went to the door and looked out. The lamplight shining on the path showed a dark figure.

"Mother," said a voice, tremulously.

"Jean!" In another moment the little mother had her in and before the fire. She took off the velvet wrap and handled the plumed hat with reverence, revealing thereby Jean's slender figure clothed in modish black, her hair a golden crown of puffs and curls.

"How pretty you are," said the little mother, rapturously "It's such a joy to have you, Jean."

"I had to come," Jean began, then stopped and laughed a little. "I am hungry and I know you have some cookies in the little jar. You always have them, you know."

So Jean sat and ate cookies and talked in her gay, light way of everything except the reason why she came back.

She examined Emily's dress and offered to fix it. "I'll run in the bedroom and take off this gown and be comfy."

When she came back she wore a pale gray kimono.

"Now you look like my own little Jean," her mother said, brightly, and suddenly Jean clung to her, sobbing. "Oh, mother, mother," she said, "I have come back to be your own little Jean—always."

"Then you are not going back to the city?" her mother asked.

"No—let me tell you why."

It was a simple little tale of the effort to preserve high ideals amid sordid surroundings. "All of the girls wanted pretty clothes, and we would do almost anything to get them. We lived in poor, little rooms and cooked our sausages and ham and eggs over the gas jet—and we bought silk stockings and puffs with the money we saved. We didn't have enough to eat sometimes, but we could sweep the length of our silk petticoats across the floor and we consoled ourselves that way."

"But you wrote that you were happy—"

"At first I was," Jean said. "I was just silly enough to think that looking well would make up for it all. But after a while it seemed to me that I should die if I didn't see the fields and hear the birds—oh, you don't know how I wanted to run right out to Andy's farm, mother."

"I thought you hated the farm."

"I did—because I didn't know."

She came over and knelt by her mother's side. "There was a man in the city—he was rich and generous, and he took me out to suppers when I was hungry—and to ride in his motor car when I was tired. At last he asked me to marry him and I said, 'Yes.' But I didn't tell you, because somehow I couldn't see you welcoming him to this shabby little home. Not because he was too fine for it, but because you were too fine for him, mother—with all of his money I was ashamed of him. And that wasn't all. It seemed to me that instead of wanting me to live up to the best that was in me he wanted to drag me down to his level. He liked to have me amuse him with my brightness. But the real me, the real woman of me, that you know, mother, he didn't care to understand.

She stopped and went on, slowly. "And last night—last night I had a letter from Andy Wentworth. For all that he really knew, I was happy and prosperous, but his heart had told him that I needed him. He begged me to let him know if anything troubled me, that he might help. Even though I would not have him in my life, he wanted to care for me—to protect me from evil."

She stood up with shining eyes. "And that's why I came back, mother. To be your own little Jean again. To marry Andy. To live in God's country and forget the things I have learned in the city. I wish I could tell all girls to stay near their mothers and the good men who love them—for there's nothing that makes up for it in the whole wide world."

She was sobbing again in her mother's arms. But presently she sat up. "Let's finish Emily's dress," she said. And when she had put a stitch here and there and had tied the bows she held it up. "She shall wear my pink corals and my gold comb," she said, "and she will be the belle of the ball, but I will stay home with you, and Andy shall come, and you shall give us your blessing, and please God we will all live happy ever after, mother, dear."

Clever Police Dogs.

One of the smartest police constables in Wales has four feet. He answers to the name of Wallace, and people who did not know better would mistake him for an ordinary dog.

Wallace belongs to Albert Savage of the Glamorganshire constabulary, who has trained him for police duty.

"He works the backs of houses while his master works the fronts, and vice versa," says the Police Review and Parade Gossip. "He never misses a man if there is one about, and his warning bark soon makes known to his master the presence of tramps loitering or sleeping in the farmyards."

Bob, the dog of a Newport, Isle of Wight postman, who accompanies his master to the Newport railway station for the mails, has developed a fondness for traveling by train, alone and without a ticket, to Mill Hill, a suburb of Cowes.

There he always detrains and waits for the next train back to Newport.

Spot, the collecting dog at Bexley Station, on the Southeastern & Chatham railway, was presented recently with a silver-mounted collar and enrolled a member of the Brotherhood of Hero Dogs.—London Express.

Covering an area of 2,450 acres, the largest hydraulic gold mine in the world is in Trinity county, California

NEARING TIME FOR THE SPRING PRACTICE

BALL PLAYERS SOON TO START ON WESTERN AND SOUTHERN TRIPS.

LYNCH BARS FAMILIARITY

Games in the National League Likely to Be Pink Tea Affairs—Players Must Call the Umpire "Mister" —Dreyfuss for 154 Games.

It will not be long before the spring practice of the baseball players will begin. Cities in the south will swarm with ball tossers of the big leagues and the work of getting into condition, after several months of ease, will be on. In the latter part of February the managers and players will take to the trains after a visit to Hot Springs and West Baden. Some go to Florida, others to Louisiana and Texas, and some to Georgia. Each manager has his own idea concerning the most beneficial climate in which to start the spring work.

For several seasons Charles Comiskey has been taking the Chicago White Sox to California on a special train. This probably will be the last for the Old Roman has about decided to take his men to Excelsior Springs, Mo., next year. Comiskey recently visited the springs and was cured of rheumatism. He has had his team there before, and he believes it will be best to go back next season. Comiskey has been spending enough money to have a real baseball team, and if he can get his boys to hitting the Sox ought to finish well up.

An American league authority is responsible for the statement that the National league may be obliged to return to a schedule of 154 games for this season, regardless of the recent vote at the New York meeting in favor of 168. It is pointed out that an article of the league's constitution provides that the schedule committee shall have the say regarding the number of games to be played, and that the club owners, as a body, have nothing to do with it.

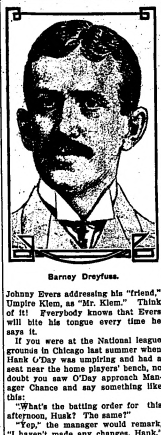
Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, one of the members of the schedule committee, is known to be in favor of the shorter schedule, and he may be able to persuade his fellows not to extend the season as the league voted to do.

"It is hard for me to see a single reasonable argument in favor of extending our present schedule," Dreyfuss said. "Baseball is a dead proposition after the last week in September, unless two clubs are fighting neck and neck for the pennant. At least six clubs are sure to lose by the plan, and possibly eight.

"The weather is bound to be bad for baseball, and the fans are ready to turn their attention to football, anyway, at that time."

If reports are true, Tom Lynch, new president of the National league, will have the games in that organization conducted like a society tea. Lynch is a stickler for propriety. He doesn't like familiarity between the umpire and the players. When he was handling an indicator for Uncle Nick Young Lynch wouldn't allow a player to call him "Tom" on the field. The first offense meant a caution, the second a five-dollar fine, and the third ten dollars. About that time the player saw the wisdom of saying "Mr. Lynch."

This year we may expect to hear Johnny Evers addressing his "friend," Umpire Klem, as "Mr. Klem." Think of it! Everybody knows that Evers will bite his tongue every time he says it.



Barney Dreyfuss.

If you were at the National league grounds in Chicago last summer when Hank O'Day was umpiring and had a seat near the home players' bench, no doubt you saw O'Day approach Manager Chance and say something like this:

"What's the batting order for this afternoon, Husk? The same?"

"Yep," the manager would remark, "I haven't made any changes, Hank."

Hank would stroll over to the bench of the visitors. He would go through the same program and the game would begin.

Not so with Lynch as the chief executive. Hank, if he obeys instructions, will wait until one minute before time for the game to begin. Then with a martial tread he will march to the coop of Chance.

"Mr. Manager, will you favor me with a lineup of to-day?" he will say.

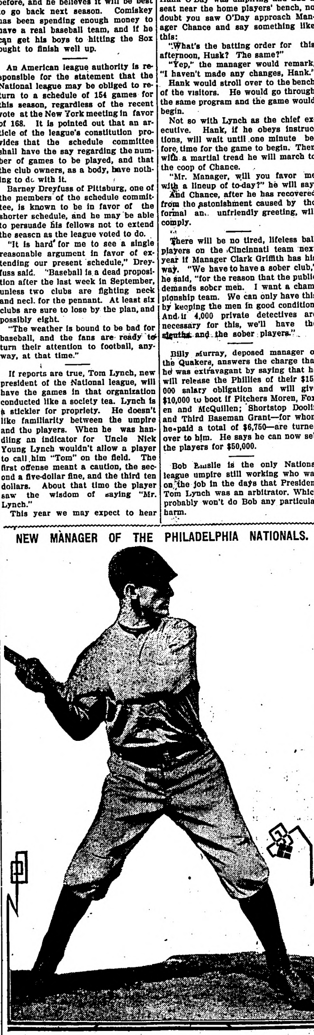
And Chance, after he has recovered from the astonishment caused by the formal and unfriendly greeting, will comply.

There will be no tired, lifeless ball players on the Cincinnati team next year if Manager Clark Griffith has his way. "We have to have a sober club," he said, "for the reason that the public demands sober men. I want a championship team. We can only have this by keeping the men in good condition. And if 4,000 private detectives are necessary for this, we'll have the sleuths and the sober players."

Billy Murray, deposed manager of the Quakers, answers the charge that he was extravagant by saying that he will release the Phillies of their $15,000 salary obligation and will give $10,000 to boot if Pitchers Moren, Foxen and McQuillen; Shortstop Doolin and Third Baseman Grant—for whom he paid a total of $6,750—are turned over to him. He says he can now sell the players for $50,000.

Bob Emslie is the only National league umpire still working who was on the job in the days that President Tom Lynch was an arbitrator. Which probably won't do Bob any particular harm.

NEW MANAGER OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.



Charles Dooin, the star catcher of the Phillies, has been made manager of the team by President Fogel. Dooin's friends hope the managerial berth will not spoil his playing as it did that of Billy Sullivan who managed the sox last year.

WHY PEOPLE SUFFER.

Too often the kidneys are the cause and the sufferer is not aware of it. Sick kidneys bring backache and side pains, lameness and stiffness, dizziness, headaches, tired feeling, urinary troubles. Doan's Kidney Pills cure the cause. Mrs. N. E. Graves, Villisca, Iowa, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble for years. The secretions were disordered, there were pains in my back and swellings of the ankles. Often I had smothering spells. I had to be helped about. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me five years ago and I have been well since. They saved my life."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Modest Doctor.

While on his vacation, a city doctor attended the Sunday morning service at a little country church. When the congregation was dismissed several of the members shook hands with him, and one, wishing to learn if he were a Methodist, inquired: "Are you a professor, brother?"

"Oh, no, indeed," answered the physician, modestly; "just an ordinary doctor."—Lippincott's.

Occasionally a girl discovers that the young man after her own heart isn't after it at all.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Give married women a fighting chance and they'll do the rest.

DAVIS' PAINKILLER
should be taken without delay when sore chest and tickling throat warn you that an annoying cold threatens. At all druggists in 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

Occasionally the human race is run over the course of true love.

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:
"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."

Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of

$170,000,000.00

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts, 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you.) (3)

Bad Breath

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles."—Chas. H. Halpern, 114 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y.

CUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Illinois, and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon FREE. 923

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 5–1910.

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.

Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this *non-secret* remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.

Stops Neuralgia Pains

The shooting, tearing pains of neuralgia are caused by excitement of the nerves. Sciatica is also a nerve pain.

Sloan's Liniment, a soothing external application, stops neuralgia pains at once, quiets the nerves, relieves that feeling of numbness which is often a warning of paralysis, and by its tonic effect on the nervous and muscular tissues, gives permanent as well as immediate relief.

One Application Relieved the Pain.

Mr. J. C. LEE, of 1100 Ninth St., S. E., Washington, D. C., writes:— "I advised a lady who was a great sufferer from neuralgia to try Sloan's Liniment. After one application the pain left her and she has not been troubled with it since."

Sloan's Liniment

is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Stiff Joints and Sprains and all Pains.

At All Druggists. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Treatise on the Horse sent Free. Address

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS.

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PROF. THOMAS SHAW'S Directions for Planting
Garden, Flower and Field Seeds in our Catalogue of Home Grown Seed
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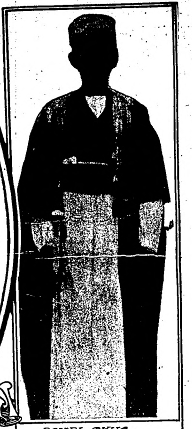
Four Boys Who Rule Five Hundred Millions

MANUEL, KING of PORTUGAL

Photographs by UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.



DAUDI CHUA. KABAKA of UGANDA

AHMED MIRZA THE SHAH of PERSIA

PU YI BOY EMPEROR of CHINA

FIRST among the four in importance is undoubtedly the baby emperor of China, little Pu Yi, who was born so lately as 1906. Only as may be surmised, the actual reins of state are not held by his tiny hands, but by those of his uncle, who is acting as regent till his majority. Even his power, though he represents in theory an absolute monarchy, is yet in practice, limited by several advising boards, composed of the grand council, the government council, the board of censors and many viceroys, who all have a voice in the settlement of affairs of state.

The three-year-old emperor who holds in his hands the lives and fortunes of over four hundred and fifty millions, is of course, yet in the nursery with his toys, but already a scheme of education upon broad western lines is being planned for him in order to fit him for his position on the throne. Progress is capable of doing strange things in China, and by the time he ascends to the throne, his country may be one for western nations to cope with in the field of industry, or of military supremacy in the east. Already China is making vast strides, and assimilating ideas in every branch of civilization, which cannot but threaten with the passage of years, to put her neighbor, Japan, in the shade. It is to be hoped that the emperor, when he does come to occupy that position, which has proved so often ill-fated to many of his ancestors of the Ja Ching or "Great Pure" dynasty, of which he is the sixteenth in the canonized series; may exert all the influence at his command in the interests of peace.

Meanwhile, he is learning of the wonders of the west, in the shape of toy trains and other mechanical toys sent him by other juvenile royalties, and being taught that to rule well one must learn first of all, to be obedient to the rules which guide man through life.

Next comes Ahmed Mirza, the boy king of Persia, which holds within its 635,000 square miles, a scattered population of nine millions. He too, is under the care of a regent, Assad Vi Mulk, who is head of the powerful Kajar tribe, of which the shah's mother was a princess; and to whose influence he owes his position, since he is not the eldest son of the deposed Ali Mirza. He is only 13 years old, and another three years will have to pass before he is crowned.

It is no wonder that with the example before him of his father, who was removed from the throne after a brief and troubled reign of two years, that he wept bitterly when the news of his succession was brought to him in the Russian legation, for he was extremely fond of his father, and could not understand why he was not allowed to go to him. It was only after his vizier had scolded him harshly that he dried his tears and prepared to accept the honor which had been done him. Now he is practically a prisoner in his own palace, in the enervating atmosphere of the women's apartments, where his education is being carried on in a way contrary to the wishes of the national reform party, who brought about his sudden change from the position of a spoiled child to that of a king. His native tutors endeavor to teach him Persian, Arabic, history and writing, but his attention is allowed to be distracted by the interruptions of the many chamberlains and courtiers who are permitted to be present. His only companions are a few young slaves and there is nothing being done to prepare him for the lofty duties which he must fulfill at an early date.

The throne and the many attendant ceremonies appealed to him merely as parts of a new game and he soon tired of the obsequious homage with which he was surrounded and to-day he is no more than an unhappy child.

A change, however, is promised by the reformers, who are only awaiting the voting of funds to put their intentions in execution. He will be removed from the influence of the woman's apartments foreign tutors will instruct him in their language; the best of the Persian scholars will be chosen to inculcate in him the precepts which are thought best, with oriental languages and history; and he will be given companions of more suitable birth chosen from the noble families of his kingdom. All these advantages will be used to transform him into a ruler such as Persia ought to have to fitly revive the glories of Alexander and Darius.

Manuel, king of Portugal, is just on the border line of manhood and is of such boyish appearance that he may well be included among boy kings. He celebrated his twentieth birthday last month and is consequently the youngest monarch in Europe. It will not be forgotten that he was the second son of King Carlos and that he was suddenly called to the throne by the tragic assassination of his father and his elder brother, Luiz. Although his own inclinations guide him toward an artist's life, he was always possessed of a high ideal of the duties imposed upon him by his royal birth and a reserve of will power to carry out his ideals at all costs.

The area over which he rules, including the islands of Azores, covers a total of 35,490 square miles and his people number five and a half millions. Though Manuel ascended the throne at a time when there was nothing but the murmur of anarchy in his ears and his thoughts were assailed by sad recollections, he has come through the events which succeeded his accession with an equanimity and diplomatic grasp of the situation which does infinite credit to him and his training.

As it is the duty of a king to his people to marry, he has lately been going a-wooing in England, but there has been a distinct hesitancy on the part of his princesses to share his fortunes, which may or may not, as time will show, be checkered with misfortune, if not with tragedy, and he left England with nothing decided. But sooner or later he must make up his mind, and meanwhile matchmaking Europe is discreetly but earnestly making plans for his future.

His Highness Daudi Chua, Kabaka or King of Uganda, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa, is a minor under a regency of three native chiefs, who are assisted in the government by a native assembly or Lukiko. Besides that there is a British commissioner, as Uganda is a protectorate of Great Britain, who helps to keep things in order with the aid of a battalion of the King's African Rifles and about a thousand armed constabulary.

The Kabaka, however, is allowed perfect freedom, for the people of Uganda are unique among the native races of Africa. They are an amiable, polite and intelligent race, as is shown by the fact that out of a population of three and a half millions one million are Christians while 200,000 of them can read and write.

The dynasty of Uganda, of which Daudi Chua is the thirty-seventh representative, in its earlier origin was a king to the inhabitants of Egypt, though as intermarriage took place with the native race who have always inhabited the kingdom the present representative is in appearance negro with a slightly paler skin than the average and large, clear eyes. That there is good ground for the belief in Egyptian origin is proved by the fact that a certain portion of his people in feature (though with curly hair) and in their traditions have much in common with the Egyptians. The Kabaka lives in Mengo, a straggling city of about 80,000 inhabitants, built like Rome on seven hills, most of them of great steepness, round which are marshy tracts. The quarter inhabited by the king and his court and the people of higher degree is clean and picturesque, surrounded by trees and gardens, while a cathedral opened a few years ago helps to give it the appearance of a capital city, which it will probably resemble more and more as the improvements now in progress are carried out.

The protectorate administration is carried on at Entebbe, which is renowned for its beauty, surrounded by lofty incense trees, which have always a load of chattery parrots and monkeys in search of the plums they bear at certain seasons of the year.

The boy Kabaka, though his kingdom is the smallest of the four, is probably most to be envied, for his position is free from the many cares which will assuredly beset the emperor of China and the shah of Persia in later years.

SHRINKS FROM POMP

When Princess Victoria of England, daughter of Queen Alexandra, was a girl of 14 it became her duty one day to act as hostess at a juvenile entertainment at Marlborough house. In the middle of it she suddenly disappeared. A messenger was dispatched to Buckingham palace to see if the truant had run away to "grandma," but she wasn't there. At last a letter from her to the princess of Wales was discovered in the schoolroom, begging "mother" not to be angry; she did "hate parties" so, and she had gone to stay with the duchess of Teck till this one was over.

Not liking parties has been a charactertistic of this princess ever since, though, having a strong sense of duty, which developed as she grew older, she doesn't run away from them any more, says the Strand. But those who know her know that if she could choose her life it would be one far from court—a life free from demands of etiquette and spent among the friends she loves. Whenever she can escape from the formalities that surround her she does so. Stories are told of her planning visits incognito with her sisters or other members of the court to some tearoom or shop, where for a little while she can do just as other women do. She likes to drop little anonymous surprises on the children she encounters, as once when she was shopping in Penrith and saw three small boys looking longingly at the toys in a window. The priscess immediately took the part of Santa Claus and for once in their lives those small and ragged boys had all the toys they wanted.

Princess Victoria has a good deal of tact, says the Gentlewoman, and while she cares little about court life, her influence has brought about several needed changes there. The queen's ladies in waiting have special reason to be grateful to her. Up to the time of King Edward's accession the breakfast hour for the ladies in waiting was seven o'clock in the summer and 7:30 in the winter. They didn't like it, of course, but in so great a household changes are not easily made. Princess Victoria, however, got the hour changed to eight o'clock for all the year round. It was she, too, who secured a much more comfortable breakfast room for them than the one at their desposal during Queen Victoria's reign.

True to her nature, she has always refused to have a lady in waiting. When she goes to any public function she is accompanied by one of the queen's, as etiquette for bids her appearing alone. She has, by the way, several faithful attendants who always like going about with her when they can. They are her nephews and nieces, with whom she has been a great favorite ever since they were little things.

The SULTAN of OMAN

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF MUSCAT, CAPITAL OF OMAN

Photographs by UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

SULTAN of OMAN AND HIS SON AND HEIR

YOU have heard of the sultan of Turkey, the sultans of Morocco and Zanzibar, but but who on earth is the sultan of Oman? If you imagine that his kingdom is bounded on the south by the footlights, on the east and west by the wings, and on the north by the backcloth of a Broadway stage you are wrong. He has nothing at all to do with musical comedy. On the contrary, he is a very much alive personage who holds sway over the independent state of Oman, which is set like another Gibraltar at the entrance to the Persian gulf.

Though nominally Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, which is the name of the sultan, is a free agent in the management of the affairs of his kingdom, yet the Indian government, in the person of a British consul and political agent, keeps in very close touch with him, and for all practical purposes Oman is a protectorate of India. There is a reason for this. Oman is a convenient basis for any operations which may be necessary to check the agressive advances of any other power in the Persian belt, and as by its position it dominates the entrance to the Persian gulf, by its port Muscat, which is the only share of British influence between Aden, the island of Socotra, and India, it is of great value in the eyes of the British government, who are presently eyeing askance the German commercial invasion of Persia with the Bagdad railway, as a menace to the safety of India.

The seat of government is Muscat, a picturesque rock-bound port, containing some 25,000 inhabitants, and carrying on a trade in the export of fruit, fish, mother o' pearl and the import of Indian goods including arms and ammunition in large quantities. The sultan, though he nominally exercised an absolute sway over a strip of a thousand miles of coast line, extending along the Persian gulf as far as Katar and containing 80,000 square miles, yet in reality, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, his power is confined to the immediate neighborhood of Muscat.

Oman was once a Portuguese possession but finally became an independent state through the influence of an ancestor of the present sultan in 1741 and added to the domains, taking in territory as far south as Zanzibar. It gradually lost its conquests and Zanzibar is now a separate sultanate under British protection.

There is no danger of the line of sultans or inmans, as they are called, dying out as there is a large royal family, the eldest of whom is Seyyid Taimur bin Feysel. The sultan is extremely proud of his family of eight youngsters, and is not at all averse to facing the camera in their company. He is a man who though he may not have heard of the originator of it, yet firmly believes in the Roosevelt creed of bidding the stork welcome, and the stork on its Omanese equivalent is a frequent royal guest.

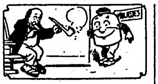
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1910. NO. 45.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Molasses Makes Tobacco Burn Tongue



WASHINGTON.—"Say, I'll have to drop this brand of smoking. It nearly burns the tongue off me. What's the matter with it?" said the smoker to a Washington tobacconist.

"It's been made up with a little bit too much molasses," said the tobacconist. "The tobacco intended for winter sale always has a little more molasses in it than summer tobacco.

"They've several reasons for adding molasses to tobacco," he continued, coming back to the end of the counter. "In the first place, if the leaf wasn't made just the least bit sticky it would be apt to crumble to a very fine powder that would choke up your pipe, especially in winter, when tobacco gets extremely dry.

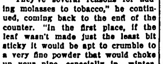
"So when they add a little molasses to the cut leaf they make a thin, sticky film over it. This keeps the tobacco in good shape and the molasses locks the nicotine in the body if the leaf as well.

"Nicotine, you know, will evaporate and be lost if the tobacco is exposed long enough. Then when the nicotine is gone you might as well smoke the cabbage leaf the comic papers talk about so much about for all the satisfaction you get.

"Plug tobacco is simply leaf glued together with molasses and then pressed into a block. If you'll take a plug of smoking and put it in a damp place outside somewhere and then come back after a week or two to look at it you'll see a pile of square cut leaves, perhaps five or six inches high. This is because the tobacco will have lost the molasses glue, not from the molasses having been washed off the leaf, but from its having fermented into vinegar.

"The film of molasses keeps the leaf moist and pliable. This is because of the sugar crystals in it. If you've ever noticed salt in wet weather you'll often have seen how it gathered the wet. The sugar crystals act exactly like the crystals of salt, but to a less degree."

How Nick Longworth Earned a Dollar



REPRESENTATIVE LONGWORTH might have been expected to tell this story some years ago when he was "Nickler" than he is to-day; but its truth is vouched for by a Washington newspaper that never—well, hardly ever tells a lie. Thus it is:

Tucked away among the valuable trophies of Representative Nicholas Longworth is a dollar bill.

"The first and only dollar I ever earned," says Mr. Longworth, "always excepting the $7,500 per annum that Uncle Sam is good enough to pay me for the honor of representing, in part, the city of Cincinnati in the house of representatives.

"It happened in a political campaign several years ago. I had been on the stump around the state of Ohio. One night I made a speech in a little town which supported a small but comfortable hotel. I was well known in the town, but as I had to make an early start, I preferred the hotel rather than trouble my friends with an early breakfast.

"I was sitting in the parlor about midnight, talking over old times with the proprietor. Just as I was ready to retire an automobile stopped in front, and a couple of men much the worse for wear came in. They bought wine freely. One of them demanded that the piano be played.

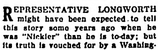
"Champagne buyers are rare birds at that hotel, and the proprietor did not want to lose his good customers. He turned to me. 'Nick,' he said, 'just beat the box a few minutes. They'll never know who you are.' I played ragtime, grand opera and love songs while the men bought more wine. As they were about to go one of them came over to me with his wallet in his hand.

"'Here, profes,' he said, 'you're the goods as a piano player. Buy a little present for yourself.'

"He handed me a dollar bill. I have it framed at home as a certificate of my ability as a workingman."

It is well known that Nicholas can "beat the box" in pretty creditable shape.

Live Man Has a Funeral "Cortyzha"



THERE is a man in Washington who at some stage of his drinking becomes very melancholy. The joys of life go hence then. He shuns his companions, be they never so boon. His thoughts—his black thoughts—suffice. He does odd things. One night he had been at a club with a number of friends. Along about 'steenth drink time he rose, donned his overcoat and left. His friends, knowing his moods, did not seek to detain him. He went over on Pennsylvania avenue.

"Keb, sir? Carriage?" asked on of the many who pilot seagoing hacks over the pavement.

"Yes, I want a keb, sir, a carriage," said the bibulous one, with indignation in his tone, though there was no occasion for it. "I want three kebs. Let 'em prophesy about me."

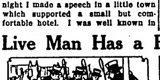
The cabman scampered his horse down the avenue till he found two of his like. All three trotted their horses back to where the generous one was waiting. The generous one eyed the equipages sadly as they drew up to the curb. The first hackman descended and opened the door of his vehicle.

"Where are your friends, sir?" he politely inquired.

"Friends?" the customer repeated. "I have no friends, I'm going to use all these wagons myself. This is a cortyzha my boy, a cortyzha. Proceed."

And in single file the three cabs proceeded to the Blank apartment house. The generous one paid the bill of all three cabmen. He was almost happy to think that he had pulled off something while alive that, according to his friends, he would not get when he was dead, if he kept his present pace.

Burkett Bill Would Abolish Something



SENATOR BURKETT of Nebraska has a bill pending in the senate judiciary committee to prohibit the use of telegraph lines for interstate transmission of news to be used for gambling purposes—reports of races, especially.

There was a hearing on the measure recently and sentiment in its favor was developed.

"Everybody's in favor of the bill," said Burkett. "They all conceded it's a good bill and ought to be passed."

"When do you expect to get it out of committee?"

"Can't tell anything about it."

"But aren't they for it?"

"Every one of 'em."

"Why don't they report it then?"

"Well, you see," the senator explained, "they say it's all right and ought to pass, but they're afraid it's not constitutional. They're for the bill, but against its enactment on constitutional grounds."

"Had you thought of abolishing the constitution as a means of getting rid of the difficulty?"

Burkett looked savagely down the corridor towards the rooms which the committee of constitutional sharps meet in.

"I have thought mighty seriously that it would be a good thing to abolish the constitutional lawyers," he said.

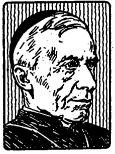
Senator Burton gets many an odd appeal for information. Here's one:

"Dear Congressman: Will you kindly send me some literature on the central bank scheme. How can a C. B. be kept from political caprice? Is the United States too vast for a C. B.? If not, how can the supporter of such a view be answered?"

The answer which H. B. Fuller, Mr. Burton's secretary sent, was filled with all the courtesy that our language knows.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

GIBBONS HITS HIGH PRICES

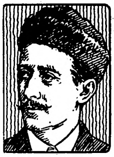


The high cost of living, which seems to be getting higher right along without any apparent prospect of relief, has attracted the attention of one man who is powerful enough to do something toward checking it. The man is Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Catholic church in the United States. One word from the cardinal and millions of his people would stop eating meat. The effect of such a thing on the meat trust can well be imagined. It is hardly probable that Cardinal Gibbons will take such action, but he says he is ready to do anything in his power to make the necessaries of life cheaper for the people.

"Something must be wrong with economic conditions in the country," he said, "when wages and salaries remain the same, when at the same time food supplies continue to increase in price. I feel," continued the cardinal, "that something ought to be done to correct this evil. I myself have felt the weight of the high prices of the necessaries of life. For a long time I have noticed that prices of supplies of all kinds seemed to be getting higher, but while I have thought over the matter I do not know just what causes the advance in prices.

"Of one thing I am certain, prices of necessaries have not kept pace with wages, that is, wages have not increased in proportion to the increased cost of living."

PAULHAN A DARING AVIATOR

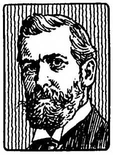


Louis Paulhan, the daring French aviator, has been running a sort of aerial 'bus line out at Los Angeles, Cal. In addition to breaking some records and taking a 20-mile trip out over the Pacific ocean, Paulhan has been coolly carrying some distinguished passengers around among the clouds. Among these was William Randolph Hearst, publisher, and sometimes spoken of as a possible candidate for president. Mr. Hearst enjoyed the ride so thoroughly that he wrote an account of it for his own papers and it was published, every line of it.

This man Paulhan seems to have uncrowned our own Wright brothers as "kings of the air." From New York recently came the announcement that the Wrights have given up flying themselves and will henceforth devote their attention to building machines for some one else to soar among the clouds in. This seems like a sensible thing to do, so the Wrights, Orville and Wilbur, probably do not care how high Paulhan goes, what speed he attains or how many hours he stays in the air. It will only boost the airship game.

Mrs. Paulhan often accompanies her daring husband on his flights and a ride in the air is now as common to her as a spin through a city park is to the wife of a trust magnate. Paulhan uses a Farman biplane in his flights. He operates it as coolly as a mother rocking the cradle of her sixth baby and doesn't seem to know what the word fear means. Many predictions has been made that the airship is the coming vehicle of transportation. It will not be long, say some enthusiasts, before a Chicagoan and his wife will eat luncheon at home, then start out in their airship and have six o'clock dinner with a friend in St. Louis, returning to Chicago by midnight. It may be a long time before such a thing is possible, but to watch Paulhan skim through the air it doesn't seem unreasonable.

HUGHES TO QUIT POLITICS



Gov. Hughes of New York is going to get out of politics. He will not be a candidate for office again. This is good news to a certain class of people, especially the race track ring of New York. Racing flourished in New York when Hughes took hold as governor. The man who brought the insurance companies, with their billions of dollars, to terms and made them be good, didn't jump at the racing barons right away. He bided his time and then went after them right. As a result the betting end of the business, which has become the real issue, was practically killed. The oral betting system, through a decision of court, is still in existence, but through it the "piker" is not much in evidence. The clerk who earns only a few dollars a week and had been wont to lose it on the races instead of devoting it to his family, has little or no chance to throw away his money at the race tracks. True, there are pool rooms where he can bet, but most men like to see the horses run for their money and do not play in the pool rooms.

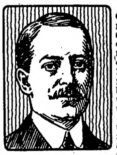
Gov. Hughes attended the meeting of governors in New York and took a prominent part in the affairs of the conference. Asked if it were true that he intended to retire to private life at the expiration of his present term, Gov. Hughes said:

"That statement is absolutely correct. I shall resume the practice of law when I leave the executive office."

"What about the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1912?"

"I can say in reply to that question only that I intend to resume the practice of law when I retire as governor." To a friend Gov. Hughes is quoted as having said he supported the Taft administration, when the subject of the presidency was mentioned to him.

GRAVES THE NEW FORESTER



When President Taft appointed Henry S. Graves forester of the United States to take the place of Gifford Pinchot there were many expressions of surprise in Washington. It was not because there was any belief that Mr. Graves will not fill the bill, or of any doubt that he is not entirely competent, but because Graves is one of Pinchot's henchmen. To fire Pinchot and then put Graves, a man who was made by Pinchot, in his place was rather unexpected of the president, to say the least. It must have been gratifying to Pinchot.

Mr. Graves gives up the position of head of the Yale forestry school to work for the government. He was a Pinchot protege and entertains substantially the same views and advocates the same policies as his predecessor in office.

However it is not expected that he will be quick to enter into a controversy with a cabinet officer. He is not as wealthy as Pinchot by any means and has to work for a living, while Mr. Pinchot had lots of money and didn't need the salary Uncle Sam paid him each month.

After a course of graduate study at Harvard Mr. Graves joined Mr. Pinchot at Biltmore, N. C., where upon the Vanderbilt estate the first application of scientific forestry to American conditions was made. When Mr. Pinchot became forester of the department of agriculture in July, 1898, Mr. Graves became his first assistant.

In 1900, when the Yale forest school was founded, he left his position as assistant chief to become the head of the school.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Some Wants of a Big Hotel's Guests

ME FOR A NEW INN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Advocating a federal law which would compel hotels to furnish nothing less than nine-foot blankets, a son of Anak at the Statler hotel told his troubles to the management in a letter from which this is an extract:

"I stand six feet, four inches in my stocking feet and I am 5 feet, 6½ inches from my chin to the floor. Now I have failed to find in this hotel a blanket which is over six feet, six inches long. Unless I have the blanket tucked in around my neck I catch cold; and if I do tuck these short blankets around my neck, why, then I have to pull them up from the bottom and my feet get cold.

"I believe there is a law in Texas which compels hotel proprietors to furnish nine-foot blankets. I could do with a blanket seven feet, ten inches long. However, I'd like to see a federal law passed fixing the nine-foot limit"

The complaint was found in the complaint and suggestion box of the hotel and afforded quite a bit of amusement to Mr. Statler and his manager, Mr. Larabee. Some weeks ago when the plan of asking guests to make suggestions and criticisms was inaugurated it was expected that the guests would take kindly to the idea, but nobody expected so many suggestions would come in.

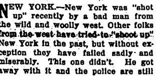
Bouquets and brickbats, little and big suggestions, peculiar requests—all sorts of missives have been dropped in the box. One man wrote:

"Do not change a thing. Your hotel is the best anywhere for the money, and there are few better at any price."

"Would it not be a good idea," wrote another, presumably a woman, "to have, either free or at a nominal cost, rubber caps that may be put on the head when getting under the shower?" This suggestion probably will be adopted.

"I would like a hook put at the head of my bed," wrote an idiosyncrous marvel, "to hang my vest on, so that when I wake up in the morning I could reach out and get my watch to see what time it is."

"Shoots Up" New York in Western Way



NEW YORK.—New York was "shot up" recently by a bad man from the wild and woolly west. Other folks from the west have tried to "shoot up" New York in the past, but without exception they have failed sadly and miserably. This one didn't. He got away with it and the police are still looking for him.

It happened in an up-town hotel. A tall and angular stranger with flaunting black locks and an untamed look in his eye—the kind of individual that the gold brick salesman regards as "fresh meat"—drifted into the lobby and let his gaze fall witheringly on a group of soft and well-fed drummers who lolled in the easy chairs.

"Huh," he snorted, contemptuously, "a bunch of stall-fed steers."

"I beg your pardon," said a neatly dressed youth. "Did you speak?"

The stranger took in the neat looking young man with one piercing glance. His wild eye traveled from the top of that young man's head to the toes of his shoes and there it stopped.

"I did," he vouchsafed. "I spoke, and now I'm going to shoot."

Thereupon he drew a large blue pistol from his hip pocket.

"You infernal yap," he inquired, "where did you get those shoes. Dance, you tenderfoot, dance!"

It is, perhaps, needless to add that the neat young man danced. He danced and he jigged! alas, he did a buck and wing, not to speak of a fandango and a Cubanola glide.

"Faster," said the stranger, firing a shot at the ceiling. "Faster, you dude, faster!"

The young man tried to dance faster and the stranger accelerated the tersichorean movement by firing four more shots at the electric lights. Then the neat young man stopped from sheer exhaustion.

One bullet remained in the bad man's gun, and he fired that into the neat young man's ankle. Then he strolled out into the street, and disappeared.

Spook, in Hurry, Loses False Teeth

CHICAGO.—"Let me talk a minute. I have an important engagement on another planet, and must hasten," demanded in sepulchral tones the spirit of Detective Philip Fitzsimmons' departed grandfather at a spiritualistic seance at 3156 Indiana avenue a few nights ago.

Perhaps Fitzsimmons' departed grandfather was unaware that since his departure the grandson had joined the Chicago police force. At all events, neither the "spirit" nor the "sitters" were prepared for what ensued.

Fitzsimmons, groping his way in the darkened room to the cabinet, seized a hand outstretched from it and dragged the spirit forth, struggling violently and emitting shrieks in a feminine voice, strangely in contrast with that which had announced the important engagement on another planet, until the spirit's set of false teeth fell to the floor.

Simultaneously, five other detectives had turned on the lights and the illumination revealed a woman of muscular build struggling with Fitzsimmons, four other women vainly seeking egress at a door guarded by a detective, and other men and women, one of the former more than 70 years old, cowering in their chairs.

Mrs. C. B. Green's materialization of those in the beyond had been eminently successful from the standpoint of the detectives, resulting in the arrest of five persons besides Mrs. Green, who is 50 years old, and who had impersonated the detective's grandfather.

Eats Two Dozen Eggs to Win a Wager

ST. LOUIS.—With eggs 40 cents a dozen, Fred Parker ate two dozen fried and asked for more.

Fred Parker is not the J. Pierpont Morgan of St. Louis, as might be thought from his costly epicurean feat. He is not even the owner of a paltry million, and while he does not have to walk or hang on street car straps in his travels about the city, his riding is done, not in an automobile tonneau, but on the seat of an express wagon.

He was "turning in" at the headquarters of his employers, at 4971 Delmar boulevard, when he heard the other drivers discussing the increase in the price of food.

"I carried a crate of eggs on my wagon to-day," said one of the men, "and if anything had happened to them it would have been me to the woods. My next month's envelope wouldn't have paid for them."

"What's that?" demanded Fred Parker, breaking into the conversation. "Why, I eat a dozen eggs before breakfast every morning, just to get my appetite up. I could eat two dozen in ten minutes now."

"We've got ten dollars that says you can't," said one of the men. "You're on," said Parker, and it was then agreed that he should have a loaf of bread, all the coffee he wanted, and 15 minutes to "clean up" the repast.

The first five minutes showed the other drivers that they were losers. At 7:43, two minutes before his time was up, Parker had consumed the eggs, the loaf of bread and a bottle of catsup, and had drunk two quarts of coffee.

"Now," he remarked, as he pocketed the ten dollars, "I'm going out and get dinner."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. . . MINN

STEAMSHIP TIPPING.

As a ship nears land after a trip across the Atlantic inexperienced travelers are always in a ferment in regard to the proper tips to give their various stewards. Of course, one may give what one chooses, and, no matter how small, the amount will never be questioned by the recipient, though his looks may mean much. I may say, however, that it is customary to give the table steward about three dollars. Your bedroom steward should receive not less than two dollars, the steward that polishes your boots of a morning one dollar, and your bath steward two dollars. In the very large boats in which there are lifts that run between the E and A decks, saving you the climb of five flights of stairs, should your cabin happen on E deck, it is now customary to give a "pourboire" to the boys who operate the cars. It is advisable, by the way, to engage a position for your deck chair and indicate the time at which you desire to take your morning tub at the time when you engage your passage.

Twelve or fifteen years ago the American automobile was hardly known, and those desirous of purchasing high-grade machines had to buy them abroad and import them. To-day the best autos in use are of American make, the capital invested in automobile manufacturing aggregates hundreds of millions of dollars and the business is increasing rapidly. The Wrights, like Zeppelin, have capitalized their success, and find any amount of American money ready for investment in their own and other schemes of aviation. A company in which the brothers are interested has a capital of $1,000,000, and doubtless others of equal or larger amount will be started. There are still many problems to solve in connection with aerial navigation. But the business assuredly has become commercially possible.

With food products of all kinds extremely high in price, the people of Long Beach, L. I., may account themselves fortunate in experiencing a visitation of whiting, also known as "frost fish," which were cast upon the beach recently in such numbers that the coast for five miles was a solid ridge of fish. Residents along the beach gathered as much as they could eat immediately and pack away for future use, and then hauled tons of the fish to their gardens and farms to enrich the soil. The whiting is one of the best food fishes of the winter season, and the surfeit at Long Beach would have made many a lover of fish happy if it could have been shared without expense that would have made the distribution profitable.

China would be better off if its emperor could disabuse his mind of the foolish notion that he represents God on earth, and is of too fine a substance bodily and otherwise to be more than looked at, if even that, by the common people, says Brooklyn Citizen. For, after finding from his own observation how little real difference, except in opportunity, there is between the common people and the uncommon exceptions, he might be convinced that his own position would be safer with a community that had something to do with its own ordering, and thus be willing to enlarge the liberties of the new provincial assemblies elected recently.

The landing at Vancouver, B. C., of a consignment of 116 barrels of eggs from China reveals the alertness of the Chinese for commercial opportunities. Eggs have ruled at high prices throughout the year, and if it is possible to get them from China without inordinate loss through decay in shipment, there may be a movement from the far east that will put out of business those who buy up the product so freely that eggs remain firm and high even at the season when the hens are the busiest.

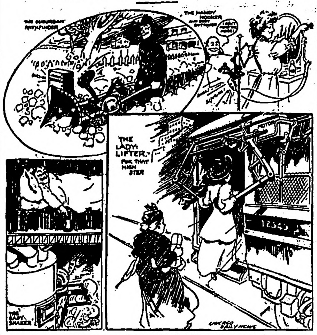
Football remedial legislation is talked of in several states. The fatality attending the game this season has shocked and alarmed college authorities and families of players. Either a way must be found to play the game with more security to life and limb or aroused public sentiment will demand its abolition. Established as it is in the national sports, it is hardly worth the sacrifice of human life for its continuance.

"The average Nicaraguan soldier shoots in the air," laughs a New Orleans writer. In a few years all nations will be doing that—if flying machine development continues.

A wanderer calling himself the king of tramps has arrived in this country. The American police are no respecters of kings.

If Zelaya is a real man of affairs he will find some way to utilize the advertising he has been getting lately.

SUGGESTED BY THE ELECTRICAL SHOW.


THE SUBURBAN PATHFINDER
THE HANDY SPOONER'S ELECTRIC ...
THE LADY LIFTER FOR THAT HIGH STEP
THE EASY SHAKER
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

A Few Inventions Which Will Doubtless Come Ere Long.

TAFT PUTS STOP TO RUMORS

WILL NOT ATTACK CORPORATIONS INDISCRIMINATELY.

After Talk with James J. Hill President Puts Quietus on Sensational Market Stories.

Washington.—Concerning his reported crusade against corporations President Taft Tuesday made public the following statement:

"No statement was issued, either from the attorney general's office or the White House, indicating that the purpose of the administration with reference to prosecutions under the anti-trust law is other than as set forth in the message of the president of January 7, 1910.

"Sensational statements as if there were to be a new departure and an indiscriminate prosecution of important industries have no foundation.

"The purpose of the administration is exactly as already stated in the president's message."

The statement was issued after the president had talked with James J. Hill, railway magnate, and had received information that prices were crumbling in New York under the various reports published.

New York.—Reports of the government's anti-trust program and the belief that the government would win the decisions expected in the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases before the supreme court caused a flood of liquidating sales which broke prices severely in all directions and caused great disorder in trading.

"SOCIETY OF THE BANANA"

Existence of Organization Is Developed at Trial of Ohio "Black Hand" Prisoners.

Toledo.—That there was an organization known as the Society of Banana, with rules and regulations prescribing horrible penalties for disobedience of its mandates was shown in the federal court during the "Black Hand" trial.

Most of the session was taken up with the reading of documentary evidence to the jury.

Included in the mass of documents were "Black Hand" letters to prospective victims, receipts for money extorted, letters, telegrams and other communications between the men who are now on trial.

Many of the letters demand various sums, ranging from $500 to $10,000, under penalty of death if the demand is not complied with.

Among the important documents admitted is a book found in Joe Lima's safe, Marion, in which are the rules and regulations of the "Society of the Banana," together with a list of the members for central Ohio. This list includes the names of all the defendants and a number of others.

PRIMARY BILL IS PASSED

Dailey Measure, with Blanket Ballot Plan, Goes Through Senate by Vote of 28 to 13.

Springfield, Ill.—By a vote of 28 to 13, the state senate Tuesday passed the Dailey primary bill with the Gibson blanket ballot amendment.

In the debate preceding the passage of the Dailey bill the Gibson amendment, providing for the blanket ballot, was the chief topic.

The passage of the measure was marked by considerable discussion and there was much explaining of votes.

Twenty-six votes were needed to pass the bill in the senate. On the first roll call and before the absentees were called 26 votes were recorded in the "yea" column.

Taft Sends $50 for Dixie School.

Atlanta, Ga.—One of the latest donors to the fund being raised for the "development of the industrial department" of Morris Brown college, a negro institution here, is President Taft, who sent his check for $50 to the president of the institution.

Texas to See Paulhan.

El Paso, Tex.—Arrangements have been completed for a three-days' aviation meeting here in February. Louis Paulhan will be the principal attraction

INDICT 11 FOR CONSPIRACY

Chicago Officials and Others Are Charged with Defrauding City Out of $254,000.

Chicago.—Paul Redieske, former deputy commissioner of public works; Michael McGovern, contractor; Otto Neihof, his secretary; Richard Burke and John McNichols, inspectors for the city, were indicted by the grand jury on charges of conspiracy to obtain money by false pretenses and three other offenses in connection with the construction of the Lawrence avenue sewer.

In addition to these the following were also indicted: Ralp Bonnell, engineer, who O. K.'d the work on the sewer; Joseph Maher, city sewer inspector; J. C. Parks, assistant city engineer; Max Languth, superintendent for McGovern, and Robert Green, foreman for McGovern.

The men are charged in the true bill with having obtained $254,000 from the city through the conspiracy. There are four counts in the indictment.

The bond of McGovern and Redieske was fixed at $20,000 each, and those of the other indicted men at $5,000 each. They are specifically accused of conspiring to defraud the city by laying but one-sixth of the concrete and brick work called for in the contract for the construction of the sewer.

The indictment was the sequel of weeks of investigation by State's Attorney Wayman and his aids and was voted after several stormy scenes in the grand jury room.

NAVY BOYCOTTS BIG TRUST

Department Purchases Its Plug Tobacco from an Independent Virginia Concern.

Washington.—The navy department emphasized the fight of the government against the tobacco trust by making its purchase of plug tobacco from the Booker Company of Lynchburg, Va., a concern not affiliated with the tobacco trust. The contract made by the navy department with the independent concern was for 30,000 pounds at 35½ cents per pound.

It was stated that, even if the trust, in order to make the point, had put in bids less than 35½ cents per pound, the government would not have dealt with it.

MUST SETTLE FOR HER FURS

Court Rules Divorced Wife of Howard Gould Must Pay Bill for $3,165.

New York.—Katherine Clemmons Gould will have to pay $3,165 for the furs and millinery she purchased from one firm, although she claimed the purchases were made before the separation and that Gould should pay the bill. A supreme court jury found a verdict against Mrs. Gould for the entire amount claimed, with interest. Mrs. Gould receives $36,000 alimony a year from Howard Gould.

Twentieth Century Is Wrecked.

Utica, N. Y.—The engine of the New York Central Twentieth Century limited, the 18-hour train from Chicago to New York, was overturned a quarter of a mile west of St. Johnsville Tuesday. It slid 300 feet before it stopped. Under the engine pits Fireman Handville of Syracuse was crushed beyond recognition. The engineer, John Scanlon of Fort Hunter, attempted to leap when the engine left the rails, but was caught between the engine tender and cut and crushed in a terrible manner.

Most of the passengers were thrown from their berths and some were slightly injured.

Subway Employes Get Increase.

New York.—On account of the increase in the cost of living Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough announced Friday an increase in wages for 6,000 subway and elevated railroad employes to take effect February 1.

Consular Surgeon Transferred.

Amoy, China.—A. D. Foster, surgeon of the Marine hospital here, who was appointed American vice-consul in this city last Ocotober, has been transferred to Hongkong.

BIG FLOOD BROKEN

SEINE CEASES TO RISE AND PARIS IS PROBABLY SAVED.

NEWS BRINGS GREAT RELIEF

Thousands Pour Out Prayers of Thanksgiving—Danger Not All Past—Food Fight on—Quarter of Paris Is Under Water.

Paris.—Paris is saved. The Seine ceased to rise at 2:30 Saturday morning. Its tributaries are slowly falling.

This bulletin, issued officially, spreading over the darkened city by word of mouth faster than ever went message by the click of telegraph key, brought relief at the end of a day of greater suffering, more desperate fighting than any since the inexorable river began to send its waters through the streets of the city.

Thousands have already gathered to pour forth thanksgiving for the word of hope. The danger is far from over, but the cry of "Will the end never come?" has been answered.

Practically all hope had gone when the Seine gained its last inch and then stood still. Rain began in driving downpour and great cakes of ice, liberated from above, swept down and choked the river at the city's bridges, spreading the flood over a quarter of the city.

Hourly danger still threatens the city. The water has begun to fall in all of the affluents of the Seine above Paris, but the passage through the city is clogged by bridges and an immense accumulation of drift, and the seething waters have spread over new areas. Choked underground rivers and sewers are bursting their confines and playing havoc with the street, swamping more cellars and threatening more foundations of buildings.

President Fallieres and Premier Briand drove in automobiles to the flooded suburbs where distress is greatest, speaking words of comfort to the homeless and encouraging the soldiers and others engaged in salvage and rescue work.

Nevertheless numerous pitiful instances are cited of women and children who had refused to leave their homes in the submerged districts, shrieking from their windows for bread.

It is difficult to present a mental picture of the geographical limits of the submerged area of Paris, but, roughly speaking, it is estimated that the surface inundated from the Seine, which must not be confounded with the overflow in the back streets from burst sewers and subterranean rivers, covers about nine square miles, or one-quarter of the city.

A commission of doctors was summoned Thursday to perfect plans to avert what they fear will be an epidemic of plague when the waters subside. The turbid streams in the torrential course have washed out graveyards.

The loss is estimated at $200,000,000. Hundreds of lives have been lost in the provinces; 100,000 people are homeless in Paris alone and already an epidemic of scarlet fever has appeared among the refugees at Ivry.

Countless dead cattle have been swept along in the current and the great sewerage systems are dammed. This dreadful burden has been borne into the great underground passages which underlie Paris, and with this situation the city will have a dread accounting to make.

All the military barracks and public school buildings have been thrown open to the refugees. There are now 100,000 homeless people within the city limits and the problem of sheltering and feeding them during the unusual conditions is one which has taxed the government to its limit. The public subscription has reached $200,000, $1,400 of which was contributed by the American chamber of commerce.

ZEIGLER MINE TO REOPEN

Colliery Which Has Been Closed Since Disastrous Explosion Changes Ownership for $8,000,000.

Duquoin, Ill. — Local coal operators have been notified that the famous Leiter coal property in Franklin county east of here has changed hands. An eastern corporation, it is said, has purchased the property which is composed of the famous Leiter mine, the town of Zeigler and about 10,000 acres of coal lands. The consideration is $8,000,000. The new company is to open the mine in the near future and put it in shape for operation. The mine at Zeigler has been sealed up since early in 1908 when 28 men were killed in an explosion. Eight of the bodies are still in the mine.

Will Sue Standard Oil.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Independent oil producers in session here say they will bring suits to recover $281,500,000 from the Standard Oil Company.

Enlarging Harriman Mansion.

Arden, N. Y.—A large force of carpenters and artisans has been put to work on the Harriman estate here and the construction of a new wing to the big mansion planned by the late magnate has been begun.

Frank A. Burrelle Dies at Sea.

New York.—A wireless dispatch brought the news that Frank A. Burrelle, pioneer in the press-clipping business, died at sea last Tuesday on the way from Costa Rica to New Orleans.

GLAVIS ASSAILS BALLINGER

DECLARES THE SECRETARY TRIED TO STOP PROBE.

Told to Get Men "Higher Up" and Then Ordered to Let Up, He Says.

Washington.—When the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry was resumed Friday all the members of the investigating committee, together with Mr. Pinchot and his dismissed assistants of the forest service, were promptly on hand. Secretary Ballinger was not present.

Attorney Brandeis, representing Glavis, presented to the committee a long list of papers and documents to be introduced in evidence, and a list of witnesses to be summoned.

The attorney said he also wanted to call attention to certain letters which showed the part Mr. Ballinger played as commissioner in directing the inquiry. His purpose in this, he said, was to indicate that President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham were mistaken when they reached the stated conclusion that Mr. Ballinger's participation in the matter had been "merely formal."

Glavis told of a visit to Washington in December, 1907, when he took up with officials of the land office the subject of the claims. He told Mr. Schwartz that people in Seattle were saying that there would be no further investigation of the claims in Alaska and that the patents would be granted.

After his interview with Mr. Schwartz Glavis was conducted to Ballinger's office and as a result of his visit to Washington and the story he told was immediately placed in charge of all the Alaska cases.

"What did you say to Commissioner Ballinger?"

"I told him I thought we could cancel all the Alaska claims; that a lot of well-known people had formed a pool and that the evidence would prove it."

"What did Mr. Ballinger say to you?"

"He said a number of the claimants were friends and former business associates of his and that there had been a lot of talk that they would get their patents.

"'Now, Glavis,' he said to me, 'when you get back to Seattle, I want you to let it be publicly known that you have started this investigation and that I want it to be thorough. No matter whom it hurts, you are to go right after them, whether they are friends of mine or not.'"

Glavis said he went back to work happy and satisfied that there was to be a thorough investigation and that he had worried unnecessarily about a scandal.

Glavis declared that December 13, 1907, he had his interview with Commissioner Ballinger. January 7, 1908, less than a month after he had been directed to make the investigation, a letter was addressed to him by Mr. Ballinger stating that the Cunningham claims had been "clear-listed" from the investigating division for patent. January 22, 1908, Glavis sent a telegram and letter protesting against the clear-listing of the claims and they were withdrawn and sent back to the investigating division.

B. & O. MAY HAVE A STRIKE

Trainmen and Conductors Threaten to Quit Because Company Refuses to Grant Their Demands.

New York. — The trainmen and conductors on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad threaten to go on strike. Their demands for increase in part have been refused, the officials of the road declaring that under no circumstances will they accede to the demands of the men.

There is, however, a slight hope that something will intervene to prevent a rupture between the company and the employes when the two big chiefs of the brotherhoods go to Baltimore to do all in their power to avert a strike.

SWOPES DIED FROM POISON

Attorney for Millionaire's Heirs Receives Telegram That Toxicologists Have Completed Analysis.

Kansas City, Mo. — Col. Thomas H. Swope, multi-millionaire, and Chrisman Swope, his nephew, died from strychnine poisoning. This information was contained in a telegram received from Chicago by John G. Paxton, a private attorney for the Swope heirs. Mr. Paxton will leave for Chicago to return immediately with the official report of the toxicologists, who for the past ten days have been making an anlysis of the vital organs of the two men. No arrests are expected until next week.

Cohen Back in Prison.

Philadelphia. — Ferdinand Cohen, the hotel waiter, who left this city with Roberta B de Janon, the young heiress, and was arrested in Chicago on a charge of abduction, was given a hearing and again committed to prison without bail to await trial on a charge of kidnaping.

Smallest Man Is Dying.

Putnam, Conn.—Reuben Steere, whom Barnum called "the smallest man in the world, is dying of pneumonia at his home near here. He is now 72 years old. Steere weighs 55 pounds and is 47 inches tall.

Women Gain Concession.

New York.—For the first time in the history of Columbia university women are to be admitted to the courses in law and medicine. They will be received at the summer session which opens in July.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

"CROPE THROUGH A CRACK"

Uncle Eph Had at Least One Idea of How His Hogs Might Have Got Away.

Uncle Ephraim had two hogs, which be kept in a pen at the rear end of his little lot. They were of the "razor-back" variety, and although they were fed bountifully with kitchen waste, it seemed impossible to put any fat on their attenuated frames. One morning when he went out to feed them they were not there. They had disappeared, leaving no clew to the manner in which they had made their escape.

"What's the matter, Uncle Eph?" inquired a neighbor, noticing the deep dejection with which the old man was looking down into the empty pen.

"My hawgs is done gone, sah," he answered.

"Stolen?"

"No, sah. I don't see no signs dat anybody tuck 'em."

"Did they climb out over the top?"

"No, dey couldn't 'a done dat."

"How do you think they got away?"

"Well, sah," said Uncle Ephraim, "my 'pinion is dat dem hawgs kind o' raised deirselves up on aidge an' crope through a crack." — Youth's Companion.

One on the Judge.

A newly qualified judge in one of the small towns of Tennessee was trying one of his first criminal cases. The accused was an old darky who was accused of robbing a hen-coop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Well, Tom," began the judge, "I see you're in trouble again."

"Yes, sah," replied the darky; "the last time, jedge, you was ma lawyer."

"Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge.

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom. "I'm going to tell the truth."

HARD TO DROP
But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee: "It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails.

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied, 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again, here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so he returned to Postum, convinced that coffee was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more with insomnia.

"I, myself, have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

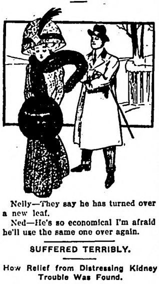
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WORTH KNOWING.

Simple Remedy That Anyone Can Prepare at Home.

Most people are more or less subject to coughs and colds. A simple remedy that will break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable is made by mixing two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. You can get these in any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle. The mixture is highly recommended by the Leach Chemical Co. of Cincinnati, who prepare the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure for dispensing.

VERY LIKELY.



Nelly—They say he has turned over a new leaf.

Ned—He's so economical I'm afraid he'll use the same one over again.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY.

How Relief from Distressing Kidney Trouble Was Found.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf, 388 W. Morgan St., Tipton, Mo., says: "Inflammation of the bladder reached its climax last spring and I suffered terribly. My back ached and pained so I could hardly get around and the secretions were scanty, frequent of passage and painful. I was tired all the time and very nervous. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking a few boxes was cured and have been well ever since."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rather Tall.

"That," said Senator Tillman of an opponent's argument, "is an amusing exaggeration."

He smiled.

"In fact," he continued, "it is as bad an exaggeration as the story about Ben Johnson's height. They said of Ben, you know, the candidate for sheriff, that when he made a stump speech, instead of getting a stump ready for him to mount, they would, because he was so tall, dig a hole for him to stand in."

CLIP THIS OUT

Renowned Doctor's Prescription for Rheumatism and Backache.

"One ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla compound; one ounce Toris compound; Add these to a half pint of good whiskey: Take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time; Shake the bottle before using each time." Any druggist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. This was published previously and hundreds here have been cured by it. Good results show after the first few doses. This also acts as a system builder, eventually restoring strength and vitality.

Not the Proper Atmosphere.

Overheard outside St. Ann's church yesterday:

First City Man—Are you going in to hear the archdeacon to-day?

Second City Man—No, I think not. It puts me in the wrong frame of mind for business for the rest of the day.—Manchester Guardian.

Dr. A. A. Ames, four times Mayor of Minneapolis, the well known and very successful physician, who has practiced his profession for the past forty years in Minneapolis, is still actively engaged in practice and may be seen at his offices, 54 So. 3d St., opposite Post-office, daily. All patients receive personal care and attention of Dr. Ames.

Counter Irritants.

Fuddy—Well, I suppose men and women both have their troubles.

Duddy—Yes, and I've noticed that the chief trouble of one is generally the other.

Impolite Papa.

"Mamma, what makes papa make that funny noise?"

"He's snoring, dear."

"But you always tell me it ain't polite to blow my noise out loud."

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will cure not only a fresh cold, but one of those stubborn coughs that usually hang on for months. Give it a trial and prove its worth. 25c. 50c and $1.00.

He who gives better homes, better books, better tools, a fairer outlook and a better hope, him will we crown with laurels.—Emerson.

WHY suffer with eye troubles, quick relief by using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

He loves his country best who strives to make it best.—Ingersoll.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Time cannot remove kindly acts from a grateful heart.—Royston.

For the Love of Lem Yet

By MARGUERITE STABLER

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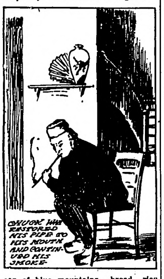
The street was almost deserted. Dismal little gleams of yellow light trickled through the dripping fog, giving to the few skurrying figures a ghost-like dimness. The pavements shone wet and slippery under the flaring lamps and threw back a faint-hearted reflection elongated by the slope of the hill. The gaudy signboards that flanked the door-ways with their loud, discordant colorings were hushed into neutrality by the encroaching mist; but amid it all Chuck Wah sat serene and philosophical, placidly pulling away at his long-stemmed pipe. His face, a graven wooden image of barbaric hideousness, was turned toward the doorway and his slant-eyed glance never taken from the wicket.

The daily round of San Francisco shoppers and tourists was over and it was still too early for the frequenters of the gambling dens to be abroad, so in the interim the street was almost deserted save for the occasional figures flaring into visibility under a lamp and fading into mist-men the next moment. The feeble shafts of light threw grotesque shadows down the dark alleys, making them more black and forbidding than ever, and the sodden pavement that muffled the hastening footsteps into a half heard shuffle gave back a wraith-like echo. All Chinatown, like Chuck Wah, seemed holding its breath in anticipation of the later revelries. And old Wah could well afford to wait patiently, knowing the tide of prosperity that, with the coming night, would set toward his gambling den.

But all Chuck Wah's vigilance was needed on this occasion, even more than he dreamed, for there was sedition in the rear of his shop and hot revolt.

Wing Tee's pitiful story, was the usual one and no less tragic for its frequency. She had a fading memory of blue mountains, broad rice fields, freedom. Then there was the coming of the strangers, promises, transportation, disillusionment and—worse than death. So much worse that Siva the destroyer had been diligently courted by the few rude means she could devise, but she was too young and strong and healthy.


CHUCK WAH RESTORED HIS PIPE TO HIS MOUTH AND CONTINUED HIS SMOKE

Lem Yet had brought her a tiny dagger she could keep concealed in her sleeve, but no sooner had he given it to her than he had extracted a promise from her not to use it. And strangely enough since she had known Lem Yet she had not been so anxious to die. And now she knew his reason. He had told her one day a better way to escape. A way by which she still might live—and life had once been very sweet and still might be, she hoped—and Lem Yet might still be able to fill her eye as he did now.

The plan had seemed very easy as she had first heard it. The directions she knew she could not forget because Lem had pictured them out for her on a card. "Two turns to the right, one to the left, fourth door from the corner" and—safety. Now all that was required of her was patience to wait for an opportune time and caution when it came.

So while Chuck Wah sat and from force of habit watched the wicket, pulling away in deep draughts at the "portable ecstasy" in which he dealt, he did not dream how needful it was to keep all his faculties on the alert. His gains were heavy and these idle moments were at times he chose to count up his increasing wealth in his head. He was a strong tongsman, he had much influence with the six companies, he also had no fear of being molested by the "Chinatown Squad" for reasons known only to himself and them, so as he sat and gloated over his affairs he waxed complaisant and—drowsy. Still, from force of habit his eyes were pointed toward the wicket. But as he sat there little did he dream that at that moment, not three yards from him, down the dark, rickety stairway, the trembling, crouching, frightened little figure of his most valuable slave-girl was stealing out into the street.

Once, to be sure, the sound of a creaking plank had caused him to start and prick up his ears to listen. His was a very old building, human souls were crammed so tightly into it there was scarcely breathing room between them, so it was small wonder if the boards sometimes gave a little, as if to stretch its capacity of holding tenants and increasing rents. On the other side of the wall, half way down the dark stairway, the little fugitive stood half paralyzed with fright, knowing only too well what the sound of that creaking plank might bring upon her. As she waited in an agony of suspense she crouched against the wall, fearing the blood rushing through her veins and the loud thumping of her heart would arouse the whole community. But as nothing untoward followed and the sound was not repeated, Chuck Wah restored his pipe to his mouth and continued his smoke, telling himself it was a rat, and the frightened little slave ventured another step.

When at last, by crawling and sliding, scarcely daring to move, yet realizing haste was her only hope, she reached the foot of the stairway, she stopped, and before emerging from its protecting shadow quickly took off her little wooden-soled slippers and tucked them under her arm.

Then suddenly Wah thought he saw a figure flit past his wicket. He jumped up, and in his clumsiness overturned the table as he rushed for the door. Turning an instant to save the lamp, the next flash of the figure was lost upon him, and when he reached the door the fugitive was swallowed by the friendly fog.

Down the street she pattered, unnoticed by the hurrying passers except to be jostled out of their way. Two turns to the right she had made in safety. Already she began to feel free and secure. What would old Wah think when he found she had escaped? she asked herself. On the instant a sudden thought struck her, making her catch her breath in a quick, painful gasp. He would undoubtedly suspect Lem, and what would be the result?

She knew too well the work of the "hatchet men" to be in doubt as to what the end would probably be. The See Yups were the strongest tong on the coast and Chuck Wah one of the strongest See Yups in the tong. Against his influence the efforts of the "Chinatown Squad" would be futile. Lem would quietly disappear and no one be the wiser.

At the turn to the left she hesitated. The glee in her heart had died out. It was not the prospect of her safety in the mission home she thought of now. What would rescue and safety or anything else mean to her if Lem Yet lost his life in accomplishing it? The chill of the night crept into her heart as she realized that every step she was taking toward her safety might be also toward Lem's undoing.

As she waited, irresolute, a tall figure loomed up in the mist before her. Instinctively she again flattened herself against the wall as it approached. The next instant with a smothered cry of joy she was about to spring toward him. Lem Yet at last! But the cry was strangled in her throat. On he came, peering, listening, searching for her, as she knew. Crouching in the angle of the wall she let him pass. She almost felt his breath, he was so near, yet the next instant gone.

The fourth floor, her home of refuge, now only a few steps away, gleamed with a friendly light. Lem ran hurriedly up the steps to inquire whether the little fugitive had reached it. The calm-eyed little mother of the fold shook her head as she explained that no one had been there that evening.

Wing, motionless as a little Satsuma idol, saw it all and shrank still deeper into the shadow. Her life was not of much account, she told herself with a choking sob, one more or less of her kind was of no consequence. The open doorway sent out a hint of hospitable warmth to the shivering little waif. Here within half a dozen steps was an escape forever from the horror and degradation of the life behind her. She clasped her hands so tight over her breast and dug her sharp pointed nails so deep into her flesh the blood came in tiny crescent-shaped gashes.

As Lem, baffled and disappointed, turned from the door and made his way back to the corner again, his garments almost brushed against the quivering little Wing. As his figure disappeared into the dimness, with heart and soul she strained after the one gleam of happiness that had come into the horror of her life. Lem, she knew, now thought her heart was bad and that she did not want to escape, so he was lost to her.

When the mission door was closed and Lem out of sight down the street, the piteous little atom straightened her limbs from their cramped position and turned to retrace her steps.

The streets were still quiet. Back to the corner, one turn to the right, two to the left, she turned. The fog seemed denser, the darkness more cruel and bold.

Again as Chuck Wah sat in his shop he heard a plank creak. He listened suspiciously, but as it was not repeated, he again restored the pipe to his mouth with a malediction upon the rats.

Softly the door closed behind her. No one had discovered the little slave's escape and no one heard her return.

ILLINOIS ASKS FOR LATE DATE WITH THE MAROONS

WANT THE ANNUAL FOOTBALL GAME LAST OF OCTOBER—WISCONSIN MUDDLE STILL UNSETTLED.

Coach A. Alonzo Stagg has organized a minor national football rules committee. The new body met at the Reynolds club of the University of Chicago and drew up a code of football statutes preliminary to the gathering of the United States committee in New York February 4 and 5.

The Midway schedule progressed favorably with the announcement that Illinois had applied for a game and would be given a date in October. Coach Huff asked for the third Saturday in October, and while Coach Stagg could not make any agreement before a board meeting, it is understood that that date will be kept for the down staters.

Coach Huff's request disposed of the complaints of some of the Illinois alumni, who objected to the early date last fall on the grounds that Illinois could not prepare for the Maroons early in October. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Cornell will follow the Illini, according to the latest draft of the tentative schedule.

The Wisconsin faculty again straddled the seven-game football schedule proposition and, instead of voting for or against two extra games for next fall, referred the petition of the students back to the athletic council.

The failure of the faculty to act favorably on the petition was a complete surprise, as President Van Hise had stated unofficially that there would be little opposition to it. The action will cause delay in making the football schedule for 1910, as the earliest possible consideration of the question again will be in March.

While Yale's eleven has been surpassed on the gridiron at different times, the Elis never were kept down for any length of time, and Yale ranks head and shoulders above Harvard and the rest of the colleges when it comes to football, Yale has had a remarkable succession of football stars and since 1889 the New Haven institution of learning never has been headed by any other college in its production of football wonders.

The mighty guard, Heffelfinger, came in 1889, and the next year McClung was developed. These two made Yale football history until 1891.

Then the good work was taken up by Hinkey, who starred until '94. Then came Murphy, who was a hero for two seasons. In '93 and '94 Butterworth and Hickock also performed brilliantly.

Other stars on the gridiron followed in the manner stated below: Holt, 1901 and '02; Hogan, the tackle star, in '02 and '03; Shevlin, '04 and '05; Bigelow, '06 and '07, and Capt. Coy for the last two seasons.

Old-Time Pitcher Is Dead.

Harry Staley, at one time a member of the Boston National champions, died recently in a sanitarium in Battle Creek, Mich. Staley in the early '90s was considered one of the greatest pitchers in the business. In 1891 Staley was a big factor in winning the championship for Boston, leading the pitching staff in percentage of victories won. He won nineteen games that year and lost eight. Clarkson and Nichols were his teammates. After that year his arm began to grow weaker, although he continued in the game for several years. Staley was 44 years old. His home was in Springfield, Ill.

Grand Circuit Racing Dates.

The Grand circuit racing season for 1910 will open in Kalamazoo, Mich., July 25. The dates for the races in the different branches of the circuit as approved by the stewards are: Kalamazoo, July 25 to 29; Detroit, August 1 to 5; Cleveland, August 8 to 12; Buffalo, August 15 to 19; New York, August 22 to 26; Readville, August 29 to September 2; Hartford, September 5 to 9; Syracuse, September 12 to 16; Columbus, September 19 to 30. Robert N. Newton of Billings, Mont., was chosen presiding judge for the coming season.

Illinois to Play in South.

Arrangements have been closed whereby the University of Illinois baseball team will open the season with games March 25-28 against the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Ark. Arkansas will play return dates at Urbana. Games are also listed with Chicago and Notre Dame.

Naps to Meet Cardinals in Series.

Announcement was made in Little Rock, Ark., that the Cleveland Americans and the St. Louis Cardinals would meet in a spring series there, beginning March 20. Four games will be played.

To Avoid Clash of Dates.

President Pat Powers will not make out the Eastern league schedule until the Canadian Racing association has selected its dates. Last year Eastern league baseball suffered through conflict with racing at Montreal, Toronto and Fort Erie.

Plans Two-Umpire System.

Tom Chivington, the new president of the American association, is thinking of trying out the double-umpire system, with eight officials on the staff.

Nil Desperandum.

Percy Parkington rose and brushed the dust from his knees. Then, drawing himself up to his full height, he gazed resentfully upon the form of Miss Muriel Muggins, who nonchalantly fanned herself the while.

"Very well, Miss Muggins," came in bitter tones from Percy. "Oh, very well! You have spurned me, it is true! Indeed, you have spurned me twice! But, though despair eats my heart, I shall not die! I mean to go into the busy world. I will fight! I will win! My name shall become known, and my riches shall become envied—"

"Pardon me for interrupting you, Mr. Parkington," interjected Miss Muggins, "but when you shall have accomplished all that, you may try me again."—Lippincott's.

SCRATCHED SO SHE COULD NOT SLEEP

"I write to tell you how thankful I am for the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. My little niece had eczema for five years and when her mother died I took care of the child. It was all over her face and body, also on her head. She scratched so that she could not sleep nights. I used Cuticura Soap to wash her with and then applied Cuticura Ointment. I did not use quite half the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, together with Cuticura Resolvent, when you could see a change and they cured her nicely. Now she is eleven years old and has never been bothered with eczema since. My friends think it is just great the way the baby was cured by Cuticura. I send you a picture taken when she was about 18 months old.

"She was taken with the eczema when two years old. She was covered with big sores and her mother had all the best doctors and tried all kinds of salves and medicines without effect until we used Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. H. Kiernan, 663 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1909."

The Latest Scheme.

"That new hotel will have red wall-paper in all the rooms."

"Heavens! Why?"

"So that when the guests kill—er—anything, it won't show."

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

To act with common sense, according to the moment is the best wisdom I know.—Horace Walpole.

We would all write our names on the scroll of fame but for the innumerable tribe of elbow joggers.

Associate with men of good judgment, for judgment is found in conversation. And we make another man's judgment ours by frequenting his company.—Fuller.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
1875 "Guaranteed"

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A convenient and effective remedy for Coughs and Hoarseness. Invaluable in Bronchial and Lung Troubles and to Singers and Speakers for clearing the voice. Entirely free from opiates or any harmful ingredient. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box. Sample mailed on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

A Lifetime of Good Service
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

296 Acres Beef Pasture
Close to Big Horseshoe Lake, on main highway and R. F. D., near Turtle Lake, Wisconsin. If taken at once $2.50 down, balance of $7.50 on long time, 6 per cent. Good clay soil; easy clearing, great grass land. A SNAP. Address owner, H. B., Box "A," St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

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PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K. Washington, D.C.

California Would you like to live there? The San Diego Union will interest you. Sent 6 mo.—weekly, 75c; Sundays, $1.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 6–1910.

"The Blood is The Life"

Science has never gone beyond the above simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgement are effected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood.

Foul, impure blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It enriches and purifies the blood thereby curing, pimples, blotches, eruptions and other cutaneous affections, as eczema, tetter, or salt-rheum, hives and other manifestations of impure blood.

In the cure of scrofulous swellings, enlarged glands, open eating ulcers, or old sores, the "Golden Medical Discovery" has performed the most marvelous cures. In cases of old sores, or open eating ulcers, it is well to apply to the open sores Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve, which possesses wonderful healing potency when used as an application to the sores in conjunction with the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" as a blood cleansing constitutional treatment. If your druggist don't happen to have the "All-Healing Salve" in stock, you can easily procure it by inclosing fifty cents in postage stamps to Dr. R.V. Pierce, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post. Most druggists keep it as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery."

You can't afford to accept any medicine of *unknown composition* as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, the same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

"OUCH, OH, MY BACK"
IT IS WONDERFUL HOW QUICKLY THE PAIN AND STIFFNESS GO WHEN YOU USE
ST. JACOBS OIL
For stiffness, soreness, sprain or bruise
Nothing is better that you can use;
Lumbago's pain, rheumatic twinge,
Your back feels like a rusty hinge;
Sciatic aches all pleasures spoil,
For happiness use St. Jacobs Oil.
25c. and 50c.
CONQUERS PAIN
St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN
THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

Children's Coughs Cause the Little Ones Much Unnecessary Suffering
PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Gives instant relief—soothes and heals the little throats and prevents more serious illness. Children like it too—so pleasant to take and does not upset the stomach.
All Druggists, 25 cents.

Do it Now
Tomorrow A. M. too late. Take a CASCARET at bed time; get up in the morning feeling fine and dandy. No need for *sickness* from *over-eating* and *drinking*. They surely work while you sleep and help nature help you. Millions take them and keep well.
CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month. 894

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

We are in receipt of an announcement from Hon H. Steenerson which we did not have time to set in type this week, but which will appear later, as it is early in the campaign.

Hon Henry O. Bjorge, of Becker county has announced himself as a candidate for the republican nominantion for congress man from this District in opposition to Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston. His announcement starts a mud slinging campaign rather early in the season, which is likely to get worse when the frost leaves the ground, for if it is mud throwing he wants he will have a chance to get plenty of it before next September.

Red Lake County will now have a new court house, as the commissioners have advertised for bids which they are to meet and consider the 17th, and let the contract, and the work of construction will start in the early spring. The commissioners will issue bonds in the sum of $37,000, which they deem sufficient to build a modest up-to date court house, that will be within the means of the county to build at this time.

Steenerson's bill granting an extension of two years to the settlers on this reservation to make final proof and payment has been reported favorably by the house committee, and will undoubtly become a law, which means that the settler will have seven years in which to prove up and pay for this land. Whether Steenerson is an insurgant or not he certainly has his coat off transacting business in the interest of his constituents.

Reliable information comes from Washington to the affect that Representative Steenerson, who, with Mr. Hanna, of North Dakota, is urging legislation for a survey of the Red River of the North with a view to the construction of resivors for the prevention of floods and the improvement of navigation, has received assurance from the members of the committee that the provision will be inserted in the river and harbor bill now being prepared.—Crookston Times.

This means that we are pretty certain to get the improvement of Red Lake River for navigation started this summer.

A Lively Office.

In his recollections in Blackwood's Magazine Sir Robert Anderson tells an amusing story of the days when he was employed at the home office. On his arrival one morning at the office he found a note from Sir James Fergusson's private secretary—his intimates called him "Creeper"—announcing that at 3 o'clock precisely an old hat, lately the property of the chief clerk, would be kicked off from the end of the corridor and requesting the favor of Sir Robert's presence. When Big Ben struck 3, Sir Robert heard Creeper's cheery voice ring out. "All on side; play!" They all turned out and the game began. On emerging from an unusually hot scrimmage Sir Robert became conscious of the presence of a stranger at his side, a timid little Frenchman, who meekly inquired, "Is this ze office for ze naturalization?" Sir Robert adds, "It was!"

Why He Cried.

The sympathetic neighbor asked: "Is your little brother ill this morning, Johnnie? I heard him crying in the most heartrending manner."

"No; not exactly," Johnnie explained, "but Willie pulled down a jug of molasses on himself in the pantry, and mother has been trying to comb his hair."—Exchange.

THE WRECK MASTER.

He Does Some Tall Hustling When the Line Is Blocked.

When a wreck blocks the line the wreck master is the biggest man on the railroad. Even the president, if by unhappy chance he happens to be there, steps aside and keeps silent after the wreck train halts with a jerk of grinding brakes and hissing air before the indescribable confusion of shattered wood and twisted steel which clutter the tracks. The wreck master's feet are on the ground before the shrieking wheels have ceased turning. There follow at his heels a half score of men, all experts, but of less degree than their leader.

He shouts an order that seems as unintelligible as a drillmaster's command, then another and another. There is instant action. At one end of the train a locomotive begins to creep cautiously away with the coaches that have stayed on the rails. An express car up toward the forward end of the passenger train is tilted tremblingly on its trucks. It is loaded with bales of silk perhaps or with other costly merchandise. The wreckers do not stop to inquire. To them it is simply an obstruction that has to be removed immediately. There is a heaving chorus, and it plunges down the embankment. A hundred yards away a loaded freight car in the opposite train is hanging over the edge. Fifty crowbars give it a tip that sends it down to the foot of the hill. As it lands there is a crash of discordant, tortured strings, an inharmonious outburst as though half a hundred cats had landed simultaneously on half a hundred keyboards. "Pianos," remarks one of the panting workmen to another standing at his shoulder. They do not pause even to grin. An instant later they are heaving away at something else.—Thaddeus S. Dayton in Harper's Weekly.

CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

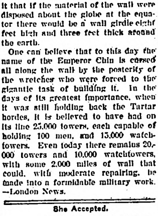
It Would Be a Mighty Task to Duplicate It Today.

What man has done, we are told man can do. But to erect today a great fortification comparable to the Great wall of China would be a heavy tax on both the resources and the resolution of Europe. A score or two of warships are all very well, but the cost of labor and the will involved in building fleets can hardly be compared to those devoted to the building of that great barrier about two centuries before the coming of Christ, when Rome was struggling with Hannibal.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty miles, including spurs, arms and loops, is the length ascribed to it by Dr. W E. Gell, the only white man, we believe, who has traveled the whole length of it. It has been said that the Great wall is the only object of man's handiwork which could be discerned from the moon, and one calculation has it that if the material of the wall were disposed about the globe at the equator there would be a wall girdle eight feet high and three feet thick around the earth.

One can believe that to this day the name of the Emperor Chin is cursed all along the wall by the posterity of the wretches who were forced to the gigantic task of building it. In the days of its greatest importance, when it was still holding back the Tartar hordes, it is believed to have had on its line 25,000 towers, each capable of holding 100 men, and 15,000 watchtowers. Even today there remains 20,000 towers and 10,000 watchtowers, with some 2,000 miles of wall that could, with moderate repairing, be made into a formidable military work.—London News.

She Accepted.

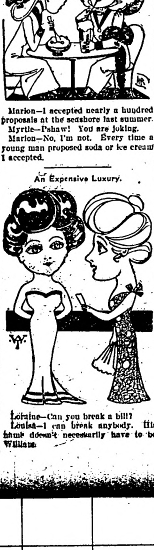


Marion—I accepted nearly a hundred proposals at the seashore last summer.

Myrtle—Pshaw! You are joking.

Marion—No, I'm not. Every time a young man proposed soda or ice cream I accepted.

An Expensive Luxury.



Loraine—Can you break a bill?

Louisa—I can break anybody. His name doesn't necessarily have to be William.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 14 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. January 7, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Schmidt, of Germantown Minn., who on June 28th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 890. Serial No. 04120 for S. W. ¼ Section 9. Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl Habedank. August Ristau. of Thief River Falls Minn. Jacob Jonas. Valentine Yager, of Thief River Falls Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 21. 1910.

Department of The Interior: U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota January 14th. 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole P. Ostenaa, of Neptune Minnesota, who on November 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 849. Serial No. 01306, for S. W. ¼ Section 10 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th, day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Siver Haugo, of Neptune Minn., Nels Resin. of Rudell Minn., Knut Jorstad, of Wanke Minn. Julious K. Halverson, of McIntosh Minn

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

The Pip and the Slip.

Too much mince pie had done the trick.

Little Maimie got a pain in her sash and had to go to bed.

The family physician and his top hat called and prescribed a pill. Maimie's mother said very well, but the family physician did not know Maimie, and she was quite sure Maimie would not take the pill. The family physician said he would make it a sweet pill, but Maimie's mother replied that so long as it was a pill it would be no use.

Then the family physician was struck with a brilliant idea. The pill should be craftily concealed in the center of a preserved pear and sent up to little Maimie to eat.

An hour later Maimie's mother went to see how her sweetest dear was going on. She appeared to be going on excellently.

"And did my pet eat all her pear?" inquired the fond mother.

"Yes, mumsie," replied the little darling, "all but the nasty seed."

There's many a slip 'twixt the pear and the pip.—London Answers.

Bituminous Coal.

The first bituminous coal mined in the United States, states the United States geological survey, was taken from what is usually termed the Richmond basin, a small area in the southeastern portion of Virginia, near the city of Richmond. This basin is situated on the eastern margin of the Piedmont plateau, thirteen miles above tidewater, on the James river. It lies in Goochland, Henrico, Powhatan and Chesterfield counties. The coal beds are much distorted, and the coal is of rather low grade when compared with that from other districts with which it has to come into competition. The occurrence of coal was known in the Richmond basin as early as 1700, and in 1789 shipments were made to some of the northern states. At present what little coal is produced in this field is for local consumption only.—Scientific American.

Movement of Icebergs.

In the investigation of the currents round the coast of Newfoundland it has been observed that there is at times a wide difference in the direction of the drift of icebergs and that of the flat or pan ice, which, having no great depth, is governed in its motions by the surface currents and the winds whereas the icebergs, the larger parts of which are submerged to a great depth, follow only the movement of the ocean water as a whole and are uninfluenced by the winds. In consequence a huge berg may often be seen majestically maintaining its slow advance in opposition to the wind and across the general motion of the fields of flat ice surrounding it. The sealers often take advantage of this fact by mooring their vessels to an iceberg in order to prevent a drift to leeward.—Philadelphia Record.

Hunting the Kangaroo.

When brought to bay the kangaroo jumps like a flash for the hunter's chest and tries to crush it in with his fore feet. To prevent this each man wears across his breast a two or three inch thick matting. Armed with a spear, with a club attachment at the other end, they ride upon swift horses into a herd. With the agility and equipoise of circus riders they stand erect upon their horses and use their spears and clubs.

The kangaroo is able to jump clear over a horse. As the game is bagged it is skinned, and the skin is stretched on the ground and pegged down to prevent shrinkage. The flesh furnishes meat for the camp. Each man places his private mark upon his booty, and when they have 100 apiece they return back to civilization.

Family Ties.

Old Gentleman—Have you any family ties? Willie—Oh, yes, sir. Father makes me wear all his old ones.

THE CABMEN OF PARIS

Hailing One Is the Same as a Declaration of War.

THEY ARE INSOLENT ROGUES.

Sneers and Caustic Advice Are Showered Upon Those Who Engage Them. On Wet or Festal Days the Cabbies Spurn Those Who Want to Ride.

Among Anglo-Saxons there is a general, and instinctive desire to do business on the basis of an entente cordiale. In Paris the hailing of a cabman is looked on by both parties to the transaction as an implied declaration of war. The cabman takes your measure, and you take his number if you are wise. At once he will give you a reason to remark that he has a rooted and premeditated objection to drive you where you wish to go. Perhaps he prefers the opera quarter because it is central, or should the weather be fine his heart is probably set upon driving in the Bois, while you may have business at the bourse. He explains his views on the subject selfishly and rudely.

A foreigner alighted recently from the Calais train at the Northern railway station in Paris and ordered a typical Parisian cabman, bloated, pale and absinth soaked, to drive him to the Rue Blomet, which is a street in the relatively distant Vaugirard quarter. "Peut on habiter la Rue Blomet?" ("Is it possible to inhabit the Rue Blomet?") exclaimed the ragged ruffian in an epigrammatic note of disdain which would have done honor to Beau Brummel.

But it is when the Paris cabman has once started on his "course," a warpath in the strict sense of the term, that he proves to what a limitless extent he is the enemy of mankind. His hatred of the "bourgeois," the "man in the street," in spite of and indeed because of his being a potential client, is expressed at every yard. He constantly tries to run him down, which makes strangers to Paris accuse the Paris cabman of driving badly, while in point of fact he is not driving at all, but playing with miraculous skill a game of his own which suggests cannon billiards in the hands of a world's champion.

But it is not with the public alone that he is at war. On all other cabmen whose path he crosses, on omnibus drivers, motorcar men, bicyclists, private coachmen, costermongers with barrows and (sotto voce) the police he heaps deadly insults, the least outrageous of which are "Ours!" ("Bear!") and "Fourneau!" ("Oven!"), the latter containing a subtle double meaning, intelligible only to those who have Paris "argot" or slang at their finger ends and too long to explain.

The cabman's wild career through the streets, the constant wavering and slashing of his pitiless whip, his madcap hurtlements and collisions, the frenzied gesticulations which he exchanges with his "fare," the panic stricken flight of the agonized women whose lives he has endangered, the ugly rushes which the public occasionally makes at him with a view to lynching him, the sprawlings and fallings of his maddened, hysterical, starving horse, contribute as much as anything to the spasmodic intensity, the electric blue fire diablerie, which are characteristic of the general movement of Paris.

All that can be said in mitigation of the Paris cabman's method is that "he has them in the blood." Every Parisian (and the cabman is no exception) has the soul of a dictator and the spirit of an artist. To exercise autocratic power and, failing this, to enjoy the maximum of personal freedom from all restraint, moral or social, is the goal at which he is ever aiming, openly or secretly.

Watch a Paris cabman, for instance, on a wet day or on some festival occasion, such as the New Year, when there is a big demand for his services. With what haughty disdain does he drive along the streets, deaf to every appeal, refusing every fare, rejoicing in the discomfort and inconvenience he is causing, triumphant in the thought that at last he has "the bourgeois" at his feet; that the clientele which he detests and which detests him is now a humiliated, bemuddled or bedraggled mob of supplicants waiting on his will, whom he can enrage to boiling point with his sneers and his silence or lash with his sarcasms as cruelly as he beats his horse.

Cheerfully does he sacrifice half a day's earnings to the enjoyment of this exquisite revenge, for at least he can say to his hungry wife and children when he gets home, "J'ai vecu." They may not have dined, but he has lived.

It is because the Parisian recognizes in himself a certain community of sentiment with the cabman in this attitude toward life that he tolerates him, though he does not forgive him.—Harper's Weekly.

Her Only Course.

Lady Anne Lindsay, the author of the old poem "Auld Robin Gray," was not only a delightful conversationalist but she was a great story teller.

This gift made her not only a welcome guest abroad, but a valuable member of the home circle, for it is related in "A Group of Scottish Women" that at a dinner party which she was giving to some friends an old housservant caused some amusement by saying in a perfectly audible undertone:

"My lady, you must tell another story. The second course won't be ready for five minutes!"

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Cek. as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p. m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Their Turn Out.

Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella—Indeed? Ella—Yes; they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

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We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
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PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
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DR. MILES' Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

For Sale: 20 tons of upland hay, in the Town of Deer Park.

G. A. Eveland R F D No 1
Fosston Minn.

Winter is half gone.

Percy Arndt is here this week getting home his summers wood from Sunbeam.

There will be a grand ball at the Kistle hall on Saturday evening February 19th.

C. L. Clark went down to the city of Thief River Falls yesterday on a business trip.

The weather continues to be mild and fair with just enough snow to make fine sleighing.

Walter McAndrews and George Cunningham went down to St Hilaire with two big loads of wheat Monday.

There was a large crowd at the Kolski ball in Deer Park on last Saturday night, who all had a first class time.

School is to commence in this district the second Monday in February being the 14th,. We made a mistake in the date last week.

Miss Hilda Lindberg will give a grand ball at the Hilda hall on next Tuesday evening, February 8th,. All are welcome, to come and have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ellingson are the proud and happy parents of a baby girl, born on Friday last. Mother and baby are doing well and Andrew busy setting up the cigars.

Ye editor was an overnight visitor with Mr. and Mrs. George Singer, of Rhoda last Sunday night. Mr. Singer will increase the size of his dairy this season to the extent that it will be second to none in the county.

There was a large crowd attended the basket social given at the Kratka hall last Saturday evening and the baskets sold way up in "g". Lille Bros. furnished the music and that fine ball room floor was kept warm ti'll broad daylight in the morning.

We have just about completed getting out our next years fire wood and expect to start the gasoline saw tomorrow. There is some expense in getting up a years fire wood, but when you are busy with other work you don't have to stop to cut wood to cook your dinner.

The last Sundays Pioneer Press gave the Red Lake River a good write up with illustrations of all the boats that hawl freight up the river, except the Dan Patch, that got caught and froze in at Kratka last fall. But Old Dan will thaw out in April, and come up the river, "just the same."

John Polopi made this office a plesent call yesterday. He informs us that he has bought the Ellingson ferry at Highlanding and would rig it up in first class order this spring, and that the Highlanding Creamery Association had made arrangements for free ferrying of all patrons of the creamery liveing on the south side of the river.

The answer of the Eleven Towns, to the Highlanding correspondent of the Thief River Falls Press, regarding graded schools was very concise, and right to the point. It is funny that the people of this town can not call a meeting to listen to our county Superintendent, on educational questions for the bennefit of their children, can not do so without being criticised by some peaked headed yaup through the Thief River Falls newspapers.

C B Merz and John Patterson of St Hilaire, Joe Belair, of Red Lake Falls and P. C. Wold of Kuchpel made this office a plesent call today,

Thief River Falls may win the Highlanding post office fight as it is a pretty hard proposition when a city of that size jump on a little Norwegian country store keeper. But say Never for they may say: "We won the Highlanding post office fight but at what a cost." Sometimes a little mouse can make a big elephant crazy by crawling in his ear,

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scarce this week.

Miss Alma Free visited with the family of A. Bolandsen on Thursday

The Clearwater Young peoples society will meet at the home of F. N. Lille February 6th,. All are welcome.

Oscar Nesland and Martain Hyland made a business trip to Gully Wednesday, returning on Saturday.

Mrs. A. Bolandsen visited at the homes of Mrs Christ Lindberg and Mrs Ralph Green on Friday.

There will be services in the Ericksen school house next Sunday at 10 o'clock a m. All are invited.

We Don't Hedge.

The Highlanding post office controversy has not been settled and there has been lots of talk about the different applicants we will say, that we indorsed Andrew Ellingson for the office because we considered him well qualified for it and justly entitled to it, as the pioneer merchant and buisness man of this township and a persistent and hard worker for the republican ticket. We have not done any more than what we considerd fair and right, and have not done any dirty work nor do not intend to but conclude the argument by saying, that Ellingson is justly entitled to this office and WE DON'T withdraw our indorsement, but stay right by it, and if our ship goes down we go down with it, and others word is better than ours

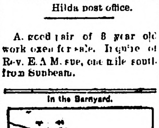
"Ben Battle was a soldier bold, and used to war's allarm;
But a cannon ball took off his leg, and he lay down his arm.
Now as they bore him off the field;
Sid he; LET OTHERS SHOOT!
For here I leave my second legs
And forty second foot."

FOR Sale: Nice dry poles, piled up, at $1 00, a load. Also dry cord wood, at $2 00 per cord.

Yours for wood, Otto R. Stucy
Hilda post office.

A good pair of 8 year old work oxen for sale. Inquire of Rev. E. A. M. sue, one mile south from Sunbeam.

In the Barnyard.



The Calf—Get out of my way. You don't amount to anything.

The Old Hen—Don't I? If you could hear folks grumble when they find veal in their chicken salad you'd change your tune. Run along now and take your milk.

Woman's Way.

Slobbs—Have you ever noticed that the average woman gets off a trolley car backward? Slobbs—That's the way she gets off a joke too.—Philadelphia Record.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

A Reluctant Candidate.

During a local election in a German town only one man appeared at the nomination desk.

"Whom do you nominate?" inquired the official.

"Myself," was the answer

"Do you accept the nomination?"

"Well, no."

The officer laughed and said:

"Then we must try again. Whom do you nominate?"

"Myself."

"You accept the nomination?"

"No."

A subdued "Donnerwetter!" escaped the lips of the perplexed official, but he went on:

"For the third time, whom do you nominate?"

"Myself," came the invariable reply

"Do you accept the nomination?"

The man rose up, and a smile of satisfaction spread over his face as he answered proudly:

"Having been three times solicited by my fellow citizens to accept the nomination, I can no longer decline to accede to their wishes." He then retired.

The Opal.

In judging an opal color is of the greatest importance. Red fire or red in combination with yellow, blue and green is the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and the green opal is not of great value unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true—that is to say, it must not run in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality. Pattern is an important factor, the several varieties being known as "pin fire" when the grain is very small, "harlequin" when the color is in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "flash fire," or "flash opal," when the color shows as a single flash or in very large pattern. Harlequin is the most common and is also popularly considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct minute checks of red, yellow, blue and green it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on edge than on top.—Exchange.

Giants and Dwarfs.

In the seventeenth century all the abnormally large and small folks of Austria were assembled in Vienna in response to a whim of the empress. As circumstances required that all should be housed in one building, there was a fear that the imposing proportions of the giants would terrify the dwarfs. But the dwarfs teased and tormented the giants so that these overgrown mortals complained with tears in their eyes, and as a consequence sentinels had to be placed to protect the giants from their pygmy persecutors, for the smallest men had the biggest brains and the longest tongues.

Corrupted His Style.

"The late Richard Watson Gilder," said a New York poet, "always opposed the reading of light literature. A poet, he said, could not read such literature without corrupting his literary style.

"He once told me that the poet in this respect was like Brown's parrot.

"Brown bought a parrot for $20 from a pet stock dealer and a week or two later returned to the shop and insisted that the bird be taken back.

"'What's the matter with it?' the dealer asked.

"'W-w-why,' said Brown, 'the durned c-c-critter st-stutters.'"

Expert Opinion.

"What do you think made Hamlet so suspicious of the ghost?" asked Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"He probably thought," answered the psychic researcher, "that no well regulated ghost would manifest himself without ringing bells or tipping tables."—Washington Star.

Putting Him Wise.

"I'd like to make you my wife," said the practical young man, "but they tell me you can't keep house."

"Don't you believe all they tell you," rejoined the girl in the case. "You get the house and put it in my name, and I'll prove to you that I can keep it."—Exchange.

A Careless Man.

Father—Why have you quarreled with Harry? Daughter—Because he proposed to me last night. Father—Well, there was no harm in that, was there? Daughter—But I had accepted him the night before.—Illustrated Bits.

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J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

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HIGH GRADE.

Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Kept Them Dancing.

A Washington official, speaking of blunders in the diplomatic service, told of a mistake committed by an American in Afghanistan. He said:

"This American entertained the shahzada for three days, giving him a very handsome suit of rooms in his house. The morning of the shahzada's arrival the American host visited him in his apartment and was amazed to see the royal guest and his entire staff hopping about the floor in the oddest way. They conversed politely and gravely; but, instead of walking, they hopped, taking great leaps of eight or nine feet. The host ventured to ask the reason of this hopping. The shahzada politely replied:

"'You see, this carpet is green, with pink roses here and there. Green is a sacred color with us, so we are obliged to hop from rose to rose. It is good exercise, but rather fatiguing, I confess.'"

Livingstone.

Of Dr. Livingstone it was said by Stanley that the missionary lived for years among the most cruel and ignorant savages in the world, but he never fired a shot in anger, never "clubbed or clouted or banned or blasted." His manner was that of a "cool, wise old man who felt offended and looked grave."

Circumstances Reversed.

Unkempt Smith—Mister, would youse kindly help a poor man as is all in, down and out? Jocular Citizen—Why, certainly. Just climb the fire escape on that skyscraper across the street and walk in on the top floor. Then you will be all out, all in and in.—Judge's Library.

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NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

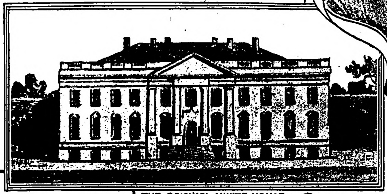
THE FIRST LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

MRS. JOHN ADAMS, WIFE OF THE SECOND PRESIDENT, MOTHER OF THE SIXTH.

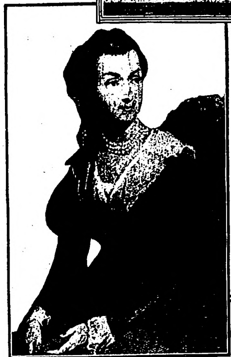
By HELEN BARRETT SMITH

THE White House in all its beauty and completeness ready to receive its new mistress; the pomp and pageant attending her reception; the military splendor of Pennsylvania avenue, the din of music, the shouts of the multitude—all this is far and away from the home coming of that remarkable first mistress who was lost in the forest while trying to find the new capitol.

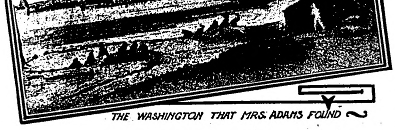
In June, 1800, the seat of government moved from Philadelphia to Washington, but it was November before Mrs. Adams left her home in Quincy for the White House. Did ever a president's wife have such a journey! It was up hill, down dale and through the woods by post chaise, stage coach and private equipage; long waits for relays, delayed on the highways by breakdowns; lost in the woods outside Baltimore until a straggling black was found to extricate the lady and her party with difficulty; on and on through forests; nothing to be seen but trees and occasionally a cot "without a glass window," and, as Mrs. Adams writes, "You can travel for miles without meeting a human being." Finally Washington—a city in name only. Pennsylvania avenue, a "muddy, wagon-rucked road," New Jersey avenue just cut through; scattered buildings in various stages of completion, and, at last—the White House.



THE ORIGINAL WHITE HOUSE



MRS. ADAMS, FROM THE PICTURE BY C. SCHESSELE



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THE WASHINGTON THAT MRS. ADAMS FOUND

No lawn, no fence, no yard, no approach, the principal staircase not up, nor a single apartment finished, no bells, no lights, no grates, no means of heating the building. Mrs. Adams sits shivering and writes, "Surrounded by forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had because people cannot be found to cut and cart it!" It appears that our labor problem has always been with us. The faithful Brisler is the most distracted man in Washington; he has used all available wood to dry out the newly plastered walls of the White House. No more fuel at any price. Small wonder that Mrs. Adams exclaims, "We have indeed come into a new country!"

But this first mistress is by no means overwhelmed by the chaotic condition of the Executive Mansion. She declares buoyantly, "I am a mortal enemy to anything but a cheerful countenance and a merry heart, which, Solomon tells us, does good like a medicine." A New Englander by birth, the daughter of a clergyman, Abigail Adams had none of the austerity or puritanic prejudices of her day. What does it matter if there are only six rooms tenantable in the White House—Mrs. Adams is resourceful and self-reliant. When a woman has been through the revolution, her home surrounded by spies, her husband's letters intercepted, her supplies cut off; when she has been left on a farm with five children and tills the soil to support the family; when she has faced the terrors of Bunker hill and the siege of Boston; when famine and pestilence have spared none, and she has been robbed of her mother and her baby; when this agony and misery has been endured and the woman, through her sublime faith in God, retains sweetness of character—then the unfinished city of Washington is a trifle not likely to disturb her peace of mind. Mrs. Adams' chief concern is a desire to make it pleasant for those about her. Thus she cautions her daughter Abby, "You must keep all this to yourself and when asked how I like it say that I write you the situation is beautiful—which is the truth."

The fates made a happy selection in choosing Mrs. Adams for the first lady of the White House. No woman of her day had such a varied experience in establishing official residences. It was Mrs. Adams' love of family that gave her the courage to cross the ocean and join her husband and boys—John Adams was in France with Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin negotiating peace with England. Mrs. Adams took a little house at Auteuil, a suburb of Paris, renowned for the homes of its famous men. The gay court of Versailles, brilliantly artificial, the perfection of its polished surface hardly concealing the rottenness of its foundation, was a revelation to the American visitor. Very charitably Mrs. Adams wrote, "Manners differ exceedingly in different countries." Yet the little house at Auteuil became a social center. Diplomats, princes and artists gathered at her board. At one of these dinners an American lady, horrified by the Marquise de la Fayette's unpretentious appearance, whispered to Mrs. Adams, "Good heavens, how awfully she is dressed," to which Mrs. Adams replied, "The lady's rank sets her above the formalities of dress." Mrs. Adams' breezy comment on her countrywomen is refreshingly up to date; she writes, "I have seen none who carry extravagances of dress to such a height as the Americans here." But Mrs. Adams' home retained its democratic simplicity and she left to the French aristocracy the remembrance of a household that was typically American.

Grosvenor square, London, was Mrs. Adams' next residence. She became presiding lady of the first American legation in Great Britain—alas and alack, what empty honor! The English were smarting under the humiliation of losing the colonies. The king and queen were civil to the point of boorishness, the people arrogant and insulting, the press scurrilous and abusive, the nobility in absolute ignorance of the new nation across the ocean. Mrs. Adams declared that Mr. Pitt and Lord Carmarthen were the only two men in England who seemed to have liberal ideas concerning America. When, after a three years' stay in Grosvenor square, Mr. Adams was recalled to become vice-president of the United States, Mrs. Adams, in commenting on their coming departure, says, "Some years hence it may be pleasant to reside here in the character of American minister; but with the present servility and the present temper of the English no one need envy the embassy."

To New York City Mrs. Adams next moved her household goods. The vice-president's residence was Richmond Hill mansion, once the headquarters of Gen. Washington. Mrs. Adams was delighted with the situation of her new home. The city has stretched for miles to the north of this spot, now Varick and Charlton streets, but Mrs. Adams wrote that Richmond Hill was a mile and a half from New York. Wandering through the neighborhood of Varick street, with its Trinity tenements, and over to the shipping activity of West street and the Hudson river, one finds it hard to realize that here were once "fields beautifully variegated with grain and grass to a great extent like the valley of Honiton in Devonshire." These fields were to the right of the mansion and continuing her description Mrs. Adams writes: "Upon my left the city opens to view, intercepted here and there by a rising ground and an ancient oak. In the back is a large flower garden, enclosed with a hedge and some handsome trees. Venerable oaks and broken ground with shrubs surround me, giving a natural beauty to the spot which is truly enchanting. A lovely variety of birds serenade me morning and evening, rejoicing at their liberty and security." It was at this beautiful home that Mrs. Adams gave her informal garden parties and delightful teas. With characteristic deference she left the brilliant levees, state dinners and dignified minuets to Mrs. Washington at the presidential residence, No. 4 Franklin square—as hostesses never were two women better qualified.

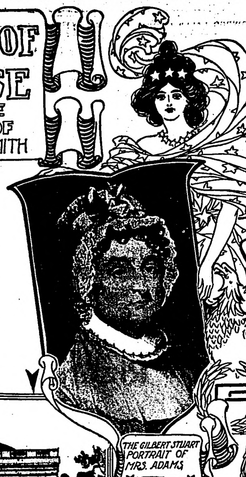
Bush hill became Mrs. Adams' home when the capital moved to Philadelphia. Unfortunately, the climate did not agree with the vice-president's wife; she suffered from malaria and had to take many trips to Quincy to regain her health. Although Mrs. Adams found her home on the Schuylkill peaceful and serene, she writes regretfully, "When all is done it will not be Broadway." So the allurement of "dear old Broadway" had not its beginnings yesterday; the famous thoroughfare had attractions distinctly its own 120 years ago.

Mrs. Adams had hardly arrived at the White House when a servant appeared from Mount Vernon. He presented Mrs. Washington's compliments, a haunch of venison, a billet from Major Custis, the son of Mrs. Washington, a congratulatory letter from Mrs. Lewis, in which Mrs. Washington sent her love and a warm invitation to Mount Vernon. Nor did Mrs. Adams put off the visit—she went the next week.

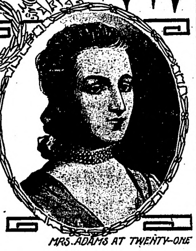
Oh, for the era of motor cars and good roads! Poor Mrs. Adams is appalled by the time required to pay calls in the wilderness city. Her nearest neighbor is Mrs. Otis, the senator's mother, who lives half a mile from the White House and many of the ladies are in Georgetown, three and four miles apart. Freight transportation, too, has its vexations. Mrs. Adams laments, "The vessel which has my clothes and other matter has not arrived. The ladies are impatient for a drawing-room." To add to her distress she had no mirrors, nor a twentieth part lamps enough to light the house. In moving, many of her things have been broken or stolen, her precious china set, so dear to the feminine heart, is more than half missing—How did the lady ever preserve a cheerful countenance and a merry heart?

Yet, in spite of all inconveniences, President and Mrs. Adams gave their New Year's reception at the White House in 1801, thereby establishing a custom that has since been followed on the first of every January. Mrs. Adams used for a drawing-room what is now the library. In entertaining she endeavored to keep up the standard set by the Washingtons. The first lady of the White House dispensed her hospitality with a lavish hand and was particularly proud of the showing made by the ladies at her levee. She declared, while in England, that the beauties of the court of St. James, the duchess of Devonshire, the countess of Salisbury and Lady Talbot, had formidable rivals in Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Phelps and Miss Hamilton. Mrs. Adams was especially happy to welcome Mrs. Bingham to the White House—this lady, "the most beautiful woman of her day," passed most of her time abroad. In discussing the expatriated Americans Mrs. Adams expressed sorrow that they should "allow frivolity of amusement to wean them away from their native land."

During her stay at the White House Mrs. Adams watched with interest the workings of the first congress that assembled in Washington. She was always a keen observer of the political situation. John Adams kept no secrets from his wife. In sending some important documents for her inspection, he writes, "I daresay there is not a lady in America treated to a more curious dish of politics than the papers I enclose . . . by no means let them go out of your hands or be copied." Thus trained by one of the greatest statesmen of his day, Mrs. Adams had a complete understanding of the game of politics as played in all parts of the world. She was shocked by Marie Antoinette's fate. She grieved for her as one woman grieves for another; but this climax of the great French tragedy was not reached in a single setting. Of the many scenes that led up to that awful execution Mrs. Adams wrote with deep knowledge: "Were you to witness the spectacles of wretchedness and misery which these older countries exhibit, crowded with habitudes, loaded with taxes, you would shudder at the sight." In London she saw the great army of the unemployed, encountered the beggars at her doorstep, the homeless in Hyde park, and, in comparing this state of affairs with conditions at home, she says, "The liberal reward which labor meets with in America is another source of our national prosperity; population and increasing wealth result from it. The condition of our laboring poor is preferable to any other country. Comparatively speaking, we have no poor, America is in her early vigor . . . in a cheerful flourishing state."



THE GILBERT STUART PORTRAIT OF MRS. ADAMS



MRS. ADAMS AT TWENTY-ONE

Mrs. Adams had implicit faith in the future greatness of her native land; she writes to John Adams when he is chosen chief executive:

"My thoughts and meditations are with you, although personally absent; and my petitions to heaven are 'that the things that are made for peace may not be hidden from your eyes.' My feelings are not those of pride and ostentation on this occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of obligation, the important trusts and numerous duties connected with it. That you may be able to discharge them with honor to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country, and with the satisfaction of this great people, shall be the daily prayer of

yours,
A. A."

Standing at the cradle of the young republic, Abigail Adams "dipped into the future, far as human eye could see, saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that could be—" and to-day the present generation witnesses the truth of her words: "America has much to do ere she arrives at her Zenith; she possesses every requisite to render her the happiest country on the globe."—To-day may the spirit of the First lady linger within the White House walls; for, if the radiance of her personality be felt, it makes for happiness.

THE ESKIMO'S PIPE

The pipes used by the Eskimos are quite different from those of any other North American race and in the shape of the bowl more resemble the opium pipes used by the Chinese than anything else. The old pipes were very small in the amount of tobacco that they would hold.

There was, therefore, a wide, flaring margin to the pipe to catch any grains of tobacco that might be spilled in filling it; then there was a hollow which would hold a pinch of tobacco half as large as an ordinary pea and a rather wide hole passing down through the base of the bowl which fitted into the pipe-stem. The bowl of the pipe was of ivory, stone, brass or copper.

The pipe-stem was curved and had a mouthpiece. It is said that the small hole running down through the base of the bowl and into the pipe-stem was usually plugged with caribou hair to save any grains of tobacco that might otherwise have passed down through this aperture and so be lost. The smoking of such a pipe would not last long and we may presume that a very few draws would exhaust it. The smoke was of course taken into the lungs.

The Eskimos are known to be extremely skillful in the representation of scenes and objects, while the Indians of Queen Charlotte's sound and generally all the natives of the northwest coast of America are famous for their carving in wood and in a black slate. Handsomely carved Eskimo pipes of walrus ivory from northwestern Alaska have on each side of the pipe, that is to say, on four more or less long, flat surfaces, scenes from the daily life of the Eskimo.

Quaker Oats
is the world's food

Eaten in every country; eaten by infants, athletes, young and old.

Recognized as the great strength builder.

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Delicious and economical.

WESTERN CANADA

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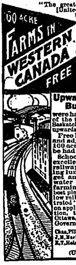
"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.



Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

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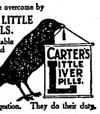

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Brent Good

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SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC.
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST BROOKLYN N.Y.

Virginia Farms and Homes.

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

UNCOOKED MEAT VERY DANGEROUS

FEARFUL SUFFERING CAUSED BY EGGS OF PARASITE WHICH IT MAY CONTAIN—STATEMENT BY A PRIEST.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2.—Probably the most unusual feature of the excitement that has been created by L. T. Cooper's visit to this city is the removal of parasites or tape worms by his preparations.

During the early part of Cooper's stay in Omaha individuals who were taking "New Discovery," as it is called, brought either to himself or to physicians throughout the city immense parasites that had left the system after using the medicine.

Many of these people were frightened, and cases of this sort became so numerous that Cooper finally made the following statement for publication:

He said: "In every city I visit these things are brought to me within a few days after my medicine is sold in the city. They are what is known as the tape-worm, and grow to an enormous size.

"Few, indeed, realize how prevalent these creatures are. I think I have been the first to demonstrate what a large factor they are in the poor health of this generation. I believe that fully one-half of the chronic stomach trouble now so universal is caused by these parasites.

"Individuals may have them for years and not be aware of the reason for their continued ill-health, but attribute it to many different diseases, when in reality one of these creatures is robbing them of their vitality.

"These parasites are taken into the system in uncooked food or raw meat, in the form of an egg, which hatches almost immediately. People suffering from them experience a feeling of lassitude and are extremely nervous. The action of Cooper's 'New Discovery' seems to be fatal to these great worms, and in most cases a few doses of the medicine drives the creatures from the system. I will have hundreds of them brought to me before I leave the city."

This grewsome prophecy has been amply verified, for not only hundreds but thousands of Omaha people have been relieved of some of these fearful parasites since taking Cooper's preparation, and the entire city has been aroused by the fact.

Some of these parasites are of such enormous size as to startle the imagination. The statement of Father John Baptist Arnolis, one of the best known and best beloved priests in this section of the country verifies this. His statement, among others given to a reporter, was as follows:

"For years I suffered from what I thought was a general run-down condition of the system caused by stomach trouble. I felt extremely tired all the time, and it was a great effort to attend to my duties. I would wake up in the morning feeling as worn out as when I went to bed. If I stood for any length of time I would have pain in the lower part of my back, and would have to sit down.

"I was very nervous and depressed in spirits, and was troubled with dizzy spells. I would see spots before my eyes when I stooped over and raised up quickly. I had a very irregular appetite, and would have palpitation of the heart after ascending the stairs.

"The talk about Cooper's preparations was so universal that I decided to try some, although I do not take patent medicines as a rule. I took four doses of the 'New Discovery' as it is called, and a tape-worm about sixty feet in length left my system.

"I am very thankful for this great relief, and now I know what has been the cause of all my suffering."

The story of Father Arnolis is a fair sample of the experience of an astonishing number of Omaha people, and Cooper's preparations are selling here in immense quantities. It is now estimated that he has sold one hundred thousand bottles to date in this city alone, and the sale is still increasing.

All in the Name.

Phyllis (up from the country)—But, Dick this is just like the last piece you brought me to see here.

Dick—My dear Phyllis, don't be absurd. This is "The Naughty Girl of Nice," and the other was "The Grasse Widow." Surely you know that Nice and Grasse are two entirely different places.—Punch.

DOCTOR'S BEST FORMULA

For Remarkably Quick Action on Colds and Coughs.

This prescription will frequently cure the worst cold in a day's time and it is a sure cure for any cough that can be cured. "Two ounces Glycerine; half ounce Concentrated Pine; Put these into half a pint of good whiskey and use in doses of teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every four hours. Shake bottle well each time." Any druggist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. The Concentrated Pine is a special pine product and comes only in half ounce vials each enclosed in an air tight case; But be sure it is labeled "Concentrated." This formula cured hundreds here last winter.

They Win.

"Do you look for a favorable outcome to your lawsuit?"

"No, but the lawyers do."—Houston Post.

At any rate the prodigal son acquired more fame than the virtuous brother who stayed home and was decent.

TO LIVE 1000 YEARS

ELDER STWART OF MINNEAPOLIS TO OUT-DO METHUSALEH'S RECORD.

MAKES LEASE FOR THAT TERM

And Declares He Will Be On Hands in 2910 A. D. to Renew For Another Thousand.

Minneapolis.—Elder Levi M. Stewart expects to live one thousand years more.

Paul C. Hirsch, also of Minneapolis, will endeavor to "go him" for the same little period, if he likes certain properties just leased from Mr. Stewart so well that he shall wish to renew the leases when they expire—for said leases run an even thousand years, and contain a provision that the lessee may secure extensions by appearing personally in the presence of the lessor for the latter's signature.

In other words a little business meeting between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hirsch may be looked forward to by the members of the Minneapolis longevity club, to take place on June 1, 2910.

The veteran real estate man has signed leases which expire Jan. 1, 2910, with Mr. Hirsch, whom he characterizes as the senior member of his firm, although the latter is fully 50 years younger.

Three leases were signed, one being for 40 acres of land extending from St. Alban's bay, Lake Minnetonka, to Christmas lake, the annual rental during the first 20 years amounting to $300. Thereafter the rate will be increased 3½ per cent each score of years, based on the present valuation of the property. The property is valued at $500 per acre.

The other two leases comprise a lot on Tenth avenue south between First and Second streets, valued at $17,000, and the entire State addition, owned by Mr. Stewart and located on Lake street between Portland avenue and Third avenue south. These leases were made on the same basis and for the same period as that of the Minnetonka property.

The valuation of the State addition property on which the lease was based is $100,000. The rental will be increased on a graduated scale every 20 years during the life of the lease.

These leases are record-breakers in the United States so far as the number of years is concerned.

ROAD SEEKS FRANCHISE.

President MacKenzie, Canadian Northern, Coming to Duluth.

Duluth.—William McKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, is coming to Duluth in the interest of his road in the fight the Canadian Northern is making to secure entrance into this city along the route chosen by the company's engineers through the residence section of West Duluth.

Mr. McKenzie left Winnipeg tonight. He is accompanied by D. B. Hanna, third vice-president, F. H. Phippen, general counsel, and Hugh Sutherland, chief Western executive of the road. Just what they hope to be able to effect in Duluth is not known, as the franchise ordinance will not again come up before the city council till one week from Monday.

It is probable the railroad officials will confer with the representatives of the road in an effort to obtain a comprehensive first-hand grasp of the Duluth situation, and decide definitely just how much they will concede to popular demand of the citizens of West Duluth. It is improbable that the franchise will be acted upon finally until after the city election, Feb. 1. It is scheduled to come up with before election, but it is probable that the meeting of the council the night it will again be sidetracked for political reasons.

There is a possibility that the Canadian Northern officials may wish to meet the members of the city council and discuss the right-of-way situation with them in detail. Some other route may be chosen or the details of construction along the route already selected decided upon. It is probable that a bargain will be struck between the railway officials and the aldermen before the former leave the city.

ZENITH COMPANY CAN ELECT.

Augusta, Maine. — Difficulties existing between the Zenith Telephone company, a Maine corporation doing business at Duluth, Minn., and the Lake Shore Telephone company, also a Duluth concern, were ended so far as the Maine courts are concerned, when Associate Justice Whitehouse, in the supreme judicial court, dissolved an injunction against the Zenith company which had prevented that concern from holding its annual election of officers.

L. P. BAKER HEADS PINE MEN.

Northern Manufacturers' Association Holds Annual Meeting.

Minneapolis.—L. P. Baker was elected president of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association at the annual meeting held at Hotel Radisson. Fully 50 members attended. The other officers are: First vice president, T. L. Shevlin; second vice president, C. A. Barton; secretary, H. S. Childs. J. E. Rhodes, former secretary, read a paper on "The Burning of Slashings."

REDWOOD FALLS IS DRY.

For First Time in Thirty Years, There is "Nothing Doing."

Redwood Falls.—For the first time in thirty years Redwood Falls is without a single licensed saloon. The power to grant or withhold license here is vested wholly in the city council.

For several years anti-license voters have succeeded in electing one alderman, and last year an attempt to elect a "dry" alderman in each ward came near being successful, the license candidates having only four majority in the First ward and six in the Second.

This year two of the license candidates and the mayor, heretofore sustaining license, agreed to be governed by a direct vote on the question of licensing saloons, stipulating that the anti-license vote should carry both wards. At the election a clause was added to the ballot for a direct vote on the issue, and the result was a majority of twelve against license in the First ward and one in the Second.

In the Second ward an attempt was made by the license supporters to go behind the returns on account of a ticket which had been passed upon as "dry" by the judges, but which, it was contended, should have been thrown out.

When the council met and was required to act on the applications for license, however, only one alderman, who was unpledged, voted yes.

Citizens generally have accepted the result without excitement, and many believe that the city will not again license saloons.

BRINGS EUROPE'S FARMERS.

Bishop McGolrick Imports 100 Belgians Into Minnesota.

Duluth.—One hundred Belgians will come to America in the coming spring to take up farms in Becker and Hubbard counties in a big Catholic colony to be established there by Bishop McGolrick of this city.

Most of them have means enough to equip a dairy farm or a truck garden plot. The Belgians are especially adapted to gardening work, while the Hollanders are the great dairymen of Europe.

In the meantime, representatives of the bishop are scouring all the large cities of the United States for prospective settlers. They are searching for men who have enough money to make a first payment on a small farm, buy the necessary tools and erect enough buildings to begin farming.

Bishop McGolrick says the European farmers, who, for the most part, are experienced, will be scattered in settlements among the American colonists in order that their methods of farming may serve as models for the emigrants from the great cities, who have little practical knowledge of land cultivation.

Everything points to a large migration of settlers to the lands of the bishop's company early in the spring, and before the summer is passed the promoters expect to see many clusters of prospering settlers' homes in Hubbard and Becker counties.

HARRINGTON DIRECTS FARM.

Succeeds Supt. Robertson, of Crookston, Who Died on Train.

Crookston.—Prof. L. P. Harrington, for two years connected with the state experimental farm and agricultural schools, and with central Minnesota schools before coming here, has been placed in complete charge of the state institution here for the rest of the school year. Supt. William Robertson, whom he succeeds, died in a berth on the train between Crookston and St. Paul two weeks ago while on his way with the Crookston delegation to the state fair board meeting to elect the president and other officers.

Enjoins Village From Buying.

Bemidji.—Judge B. F. Wright has filed an order granting a permanent injunction against the village of International Falls and the trustees of that village, enjoining the village and the trustees, and each of them, from carrying out the provision of a contract and from further buying or purchasing for and on account of the village, from Robinson, Carey & Sands Company, the waterworks plant at International Falls, or receive or take any of said property under a certain contract, said to have been entered into between the village and Robinson, Carey & Sands Co.

This injunction has been issued at the request of John T. Stone, acting for the so-called "municipal league" of International Falls, which objected to the village considering purchasing the waterworks paraphernalia without having first called for bids on the same; then awarding the contract to the lowest bidder.

The question involved in this case, according to Judge Wright, was not a right of the village to purchase these waterworks supplies, but the objection was made to the method employed by the village to do so; that the contract could only be made with the lowest bidder, after published notice of time and place of receiving bids.

HEATWOLE IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Former Congressman Not Allowed To See Visitors.

Northfield. — No visitors are allowed to see Joel P. Heatwole, who is seriously ill with chronic gastritis. Mr. Heatwole has been ill for about a week and physicians say his illness will not be fatal, but it is not denied that it is extremely serious. He is editor of the Northfield News, and was formerly congressman from the Second district.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO HE HAD LESS THAN 3 DOLLARS

HE IS NOW ONE OF THE RICHEST FARMERS IN SASKATCHEWAN, CENTRAL CANADA.

Arriving in Canada in 1891, just eighteen years ago, E. A. Guillomin could speak but his native language. He is a Frenchman. He had but a little over two dollars in his pocket, thus being short over seven dollars of the ten dollars required to secure entry for a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He eventually borrowed the money and near Forget, Saskatchewan, he started life in Canada on the homestead in which to-day he is the fortunate possessor of fifty quarter sections of land, or 8,000 acres.

Now Mr. Guillomin did not acquire all these acres as a result altogether of his farming operations, which were extensive. He looked with satisfaction upon what he was doing on his limited area, he was saving, careful, and had foresight. Surrounding land could be had for about $3.00 per acre, and he continued buying as his savings would permit, until now he has fifty quarter sections, some of which he can sell at $25.00 per acre.

Threshed Fifty Thousand Bushels.

This year he was engaged in threshing on his place for 54½ days. He threshed out 50,000 bushels of wheat, of which he sold 34,000 bushels, one train load, at a price varying from 84 to 87 cents per bushel. He has on hand still 16,000 bushels. In addition to wheat he raised 30,000 bushels of oats, 7,000 bushels of barley and 500 bushels of flax. He owns 104 horses and a number of cattle, but since the construction of the railway he has been engaged chiefly in raising wheat. This year he bought his first threshing machine, paying for it the sum of $2,100. He estimates that the machine earned for him this fall $3,000, thus paying for itself in one season and leaving $900 to the good. The weather was very propitious for farm threshing, not a single day being lost in the two months which were spent in this work. The wheat averaged 23 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. In the past nine years seven good crops have been harvested on this farm. For six successive years the returns were excellent, that is in the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. In the two following years there was a partial failure. As the years have passed the quality of the buildings on the farm have been steadily improved, and are now as good as can be found in the district. About $10,000 has been invested in this way by Mr. Guillomin. The farm consists of 6,880 acres, of which about 6,000 acres were under crop this season.

An Educational Problem.

Little Margery has just begun to go to the kindergarten, and is filled with a due sense of the importance of her studies there and the solemn value of the attainments that have thus been put within her reach. The other afternoon, after coming home from school, she remained in a brown study for a time, and then said: "Mamma, do I know as much now as I don't know?"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Broad Charity.

Imogene—I know papa is cross and surly sometimes and says things that are unjust, but you should judge him, Philip, by his best.

Philip—Oh, I do, dear. You're his best.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Probably a Female Doctor."

"My wife looks very poorly, you think, doctor?"

"Yes, I do."

"What do you think she needs?"

"A new hat and a new dress!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Children Who Are Sickly.

Mothers should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They break up colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Teething Disorders and Stomach Troubles. Over 10,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Ask today. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The world is all gates, all oportunities, strings of tension waiting to be struck.—Emerson.

DOCTOR YOURSELF

when you feel a cold coming on by taking a few doses of *Perry Davis' Painkiller.* It is better than Quinine and safer. The large 50c bottles are the cheapest.

It might improve the pound cake to hit it with an ax.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

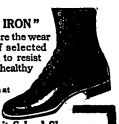
We are never too old to acquire the latest wrinkle.

Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and the healthy because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In its production a pleasant and refreshing syrup of the figs of California is united with the laxative and carminative properties of certain plants known to act most beneficially, on the human system, when its gentle cleansing is desired. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine, for sale by all reputable druggists; one size only, price fifty cents a bottle. The name of the company — California Fig Syrup Co.—is always plainly printed upon the front of every package of the genuine.

California Fig Syrup Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.



Mayer Special Merit SCHOOL SHOES

"WEAR LIKE IRON"

They wear best where the wear is hardest. Made of selected leather specially tanned to resist exactly the kind of wear a healthy boy or girl will give them.

Two layers of leather are sewed in at the tip instead of one, to prevent the toes kicking out. The soles are of extreme toughness.

Mayer Special Merit School Shoes

are made to fit a child's foot in a comfortable, natural way that will prevent foot trouble in later years, yet they are stylish and good looking. Only the genuine have the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Special Merit School Shoes, we will send you, free, postpaid, a handsome picture, size 15x20, of George Washington.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Work Shoes.

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

THE Famous Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user always one

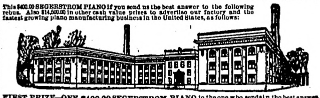
The RAYO LAMP is a high-grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in any house. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agency of the

THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

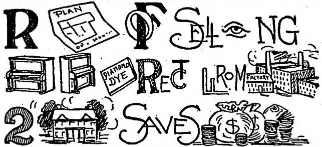
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

FREE—TO YOU—FREE

This $400.00 SEGERSTROM PIANO if you send us the best answer to the following rebus. Also $14,500.00 in other cash value prizes to advertise our factory and the fastest growing piano manufacturing business in the United States, as follows:



FIRST PRIZE—ONE $400.00 SEGERSTROM PIANO to the one who sends in the best answer.



THEN—$14,500.00 will be divided in amounts from $25.00 to $150.00 according to merit. These awards are good just the same as so much money towards the purchase of any new piano in our store.

IMPORTANT—No one who has been awarded a prize in any of our former contests will be illegible to compete in this contest. Only one answer will be received from any one family, otherwise the contest is free and open to anyone in the United States.

We are spending a fortune each year in advertising the SEGERSTROM PIANO direct from the homes of satisfied customers which, after all, is the very best advertisement and we intend to accomplish in one year what other manufacturers have taken fifty years to do.

Lipton spent a million dollars in advertising the products of his manufacture. Wise guys pronounced him a lunatic. Today he is heralded by the crowned heads of Europe, proclaimed the King merchant. It pays to advertise when your goods are right. We sell more pianos wholesale and retail than any other manufacturing concern in the country and our plan appeals to the thinking buyers on account of our system of selling pianos direct from factory to home which eliminates all middleman's profits.

Every contestant will be answered by mail, but be sure and enclose a self addressed envelope to assure that your award will not be missent or lost in the mail.

SEGERSTROM PIANO MFG. CO.
804 NICOLLET AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

FREE We Will Send Upon Application to Every Farmer FREE
PROF. THOMAS SHAW'S Directions for Planting Garden, Flower and Field Seeds in our Catalogue of Home Grown Seed
NORTHERN SEED CO., Seed Growers. 11th St., Valley City, N. D.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

BY PROF. STEPHEN SHELDON COLVIN

SCHOOL CHILDREN LEARNING SERIES OF NON-SENSE SYLLABLES

PSYCHOLOGY, the newest of all the sciences, has been discovering and relating its principles during the last quarter of a century. It has by no means found all of its facts and is far from a complete interpretation of those which it has discovered. Nevertheless there are some things that it has worked out with absolute certainty and many others concerning which it is in a position to make definite hypotheses. The time has now arrived when it is attempting to apply its facts and principles to the solution of some of the most important problems of our daily life.

THE PLAYERS REMEMBER THE GAME IN TERMS OF THE MOVEMENTS THEY MADE

It is a matter of common knowledge that during the last few years there has been an ever growing attempt to cure diseases, both of the mind and of the body, through the tremendous power of suggestion. Prof. Munsterberg, in this country and others abroad, through experiments and practical applications, have conclusively shown that our knowledge of the laws of mind may be used to relieve human life of some of its greatest ills. Probably no discovery in physical science promises to be of as great and lasting benefit to the world as the discovery of the power of suggestion as a law governing a large part of the life of every individual. The time is soon coming when no reputable physician will dare to practice medicine without some knowledge of the facts of psycho-therapeusis.

Recently, and very largely under the leadership of Prof. William Sterm, of the University of Breslau, extensive investigations have been carried on in regard to the psychology of testimony. These investigations have thrown important light upon a vital phase of court procedure and have shown its great weakness in many particulars. Soon this new field of applied psychology will be able to lay down definite laws in the conduct of the examination of the witness. The time is not, probably, far distant when every court will have some officer attached to it who is an expert in the psychology of testimony and who will be able to correct many misunderstandings that are now current in regard to the essential elements of the witnesses' report and the extent of its belief.

In Zurich Dr. Jung has devised a method for discovering some of the most important facts in regard to the mental makeup of an individual. This procedure he calls the "diagnostical association's method." He gives to the subject to be tested, in succession, a list of 100 words, to which the subject is to respond with the first association that comes into his mind after the presentation of the original word. The character of the associations formed and the time which intervenes between the presentation of the stimulus word and the response are important elements in diagnosing the mental condition of the individual and in discovering essential facts in his previous history. This method has been used with marked success in the discovery of crime and it promises to be of great importance in the diagnosis of nervous diseases and in the detection of the criminal.

While the application of psychology to the treatment of diseases, to the discovery of truth and to the detection of the criminal is tremendously important, another field of its application, while less spectacular and while not calculated to excite immediately so great popular interest, promises to be of more far-reaching consequence in the regulation of our daily life. This last-named field is in the psychology of learning and applies to the work of our entire school system, from the kindergarten through the university. The leader in this movement is Prof. Meumann, of the University of Halle. During the last decade Meumann and his pupils have been attempting to discover the most direct and economical methods of the acquisition of knowledge and a large amount of material has been brought together, many facts have been established and conclusions of practical value obtained. It is in this phase of the work of applied psychology that the University of Illinois is particularly interested. For the last four years experiments have been carried on under the direction of the psychological laboratory at Illinois, in regard to determining some of the most important facts concerning memory and kindred topics, the thought being that if the department of psychology were to be of maximum service to the state in which it is situated and to which it owes its support, it should be able to show how the theoretical work of the laboratory can be applied to the bettering of human conditions.

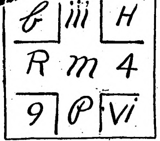
The agricultural and the engineering experiment stations at the university have been attempting to give the practical men of the state information in regard to the best means of preventing wastes and of obtaining the greatest efficiency in the various fields of their endeavor. A similar attempt is being made by the department of psychology of the university to show to the schoolmen of the state how they can save time and how they can so regulate the environment of the school as to get the greatest results with the least possible expenditure of energy.

All knowledge is based fundamentally upon memory and it is quite obvious that if the most economical methods of learning are discovered and applied tremendous wastes in the schoolroom will be saved. It is a striking fact that most students who come to the university do not know how to properly memorize their material. They lose a very large amount of time that might be saved greatly to their advantage, if they had the simple knowledge of how to go about their work before them. What is true of the university student is undoubtedly true even to a greater degree of the pupils in the public schools. It is clear that if the teachers knew what was the best method by which the pupil could memorize a certain material and could train that pupil in such methods of memory highly beneficial results would be accomplished.

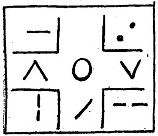
Working along this line, some years ago the department of psychology at Illinois instituted a series of experiments to determine as far as possible the exact facts concerning what is technically know as the ideational types of school children and the relation of these types to the memorizing of different kinds of material. By the ideational type the psychologist understands the sort of mental imagery in which a person thinks—for example, if a child recalls in imagination a bird he may do so by having a mental picture of the bird as a visible object or he may recall the bird in terms of the song that it sings. It is further possible that he may not, in thinking of the bird, see it mentally or recall its song, but that he may merely see the word, bird, written or hear it spoken, or attempt to pronounce it himself. If he actually sees the bird in his mind's eye he is said to have concrete visual imagery. If he hears the song that it sings mentally, he is said to have concrete auditory imagery. If he sees not the bird but the word, he is said to have verbal-visionary imagery, and if instead of seeing the word or hearing it he simply has the mental imagery of pronouncing the word, he is said to have verbal-motor imagery.

It is then possible for the person in his ordinary thinking to employ either concrete imagery, in which he recalls the actual object as presented through some of his senses or to employ verbal imagery, in which latter case he does not recall the object at all, but in which he recalls the printed symbol for that object either in visual, auditory or motor terms. It is possible also to have not only concrete visual and auditory imagery but to have concrete motor imagery as well. A person, for example, in mentally recalling a foot race, may think of the runner as he appears ready for the starting signal, or he may think of the starting signal, or, finally, he may think of the muscular sensations which come in running the race. In this latter case he would think of the runner in terms of concrete motor imagery.

Probably the football player, in recalling the experiences of the game in which he has taken a part, does not see the plays as the spectator does from the grandstand, but recalls them in terms of the movements which he makes in executing them.



A TEST TO DISTINGUISH VISUAL FROM AUDITORY IMAGERY



A SET OF NON-SENSE CHARACTERS FOR TESTING VISUAL IMAGERY

It doubtless makes a good deal of difference just what sort of imagery the school child uses in memorizing his material, as to whether the best results are to be obtained or not and it is obviously important that the teacher should know the character of this imagery if he is to deal adequately with the pupil. The results of the experiments by the department of psychology at the University of Illinois clearly indicate that most children in the beginning grades of the school think predominantly in terms of objects seen, that is, they possess concrete visual imagery and probably, to a certain extent, also concrete auditory and motor imagery as well. Later on this concrete form of imagining dies out. They think in terms of words and the actual experience behind these words becomes dim and obscure. The whole process is to make their learning a thing of books and not a thing of vital, pulsating life. This is a great advantage in abstract thinking. It is, however, a distinct hindrance in appreciation of culture and art. If we wish to train our children to think accurately and abstractly we must train them, as the schools evidently are now training them, in the direction of verbal imagery. If, however, we wish to develop artists, poets, men of letters, inventors and those with technical skill in the various professions, we must see to it that this concrete imagery is not lost; for if this loss takes place it will mean tremendous waste and disaster for many.

The experiments further showed that those children who thought in visual terms were best able to memorize material with a visual content and that those who thought in auditory or motor terms were best able to learn material with an auditory or motor content. This, of course, means as far as the application of results to school work is concerned that the material which the child learns must be in some way adapted to his ideational type, if the best results are to be accomplished.

This, perhaps, is not so vital a fact with the average child who has many ways, it may be, in which he can imagine his experience, but there are always in every schoolroom numbers of exceptional children who are very slow to get on in certain fields and who, nevertheless are far from being mental defectives. To take a concrete illustration, there are children who have great difficulty in learning to read and yet who are often bright in other school subjects. It is probable that such children have not developed the type of verbal-visual imagery. The printed word fails to carry its proper significance. Such a child, obviously, must be treated differently from the average individual. In the first place, he may be helped in his reading by being instructed to spell and pronounce words. The method of showing him words and having him grasp them as visual signs will be a hopeless method of procedure in his case. Further, the child may be aided by a systematic attempt to strengthen his verbal-visual imagery. There is ample evidence that children can be trained in any type of imagery and it is the business of education to see that those who are defective in an essential type are trained to overcome this defect.

We cannot think for a moment of demanding the same sort of thing from the child whose eyesight is poor that we demand from the child of normal visual acuity. It is just as foolish to expect the child who is defective in a certain ideational type to do the work of a normal child as it is to expect the child who is defective in his visual sensibility to accomplish the same results under the same conditions that the child of normal sensibility accomplishes.

Another important problem which has been undertaken by the psychological laboratory at the university is to discover the most advantageous conditions, besides those relating to the ideational type, under which certain kinds of school material may be memorized. At the outset of such an investigation the psychologist is confronted with the difficulty of selecting the sort of material for memorizing which will be sufficiently uniform to be tried on many children and on the same child at various times. It is quite evident that if we use the ordinary materials of the schoolroom, such as the child has had in his reading, geography and history room, that this material will not be of the uniformity desired. It was to avoid this difficulty that the psychologist, Ebbinghaus, nearly 25 years ago, tried a memory experiment, in which he used for material nonsense syllables, that is, certain syllables which could be pronounced and which yet had no significance; syllables, for example, like nec-doz-hux. Here we have a relatively uniform material that has, for the most part, little or no significance.

Using this kind of material, several thousand school children in Urbana, Champaign, Bloomington, Danville and in some of the normal schools of the state have been tested to determine certain conditions under which they learn most advantageously. One of the questions asked in these investigations has been this: Suppose the child is given something to learn and is asked to recall it later on, under what conditions during the interval between learning and recall will his memory be most retentive? The data obtained has been so extensive that it has not been completely worked over as yet. Some very interesting conclusions, however, have been reached—among these this, that writing serves as a great distraction and that the child can recall material better when the interval is filled with such a strenuous activity as number work, than when it is filled with the writing of some familiar phrase, as "My Country, 'tis of Thee." The greater distracting tendency of writing than of other school occupations shows itself particularly in the lower grades. It has also been found out that when young children are required to learn by keeping perfectly still they are at a disadvantage. If you wish to have the child learn under the most disadvantageous conditions, require that child to keep perfectly still.

The experiments at the University of Illinois clearly show that oral composition is the most satisfactory method of developing real power of expression in young children.

If it is finally determined how the interval between learning and recall can be most advantageously filled, then the arrangement of the school program of studies can be worked out on a psychological basis and not on the more or less haphazard basis which seems to be the present plan.

Among other problems in this field of applied psychology which the department has undertaken or proposes to carry out in the near future may be mentioned the following:

1. What are some of the most advantageous conditions of learning to spell correctly?
2. In learning, is it better to give all of the time to a study of the subject matter to be learned, or is it better to devote a portion of the time in the attempt to recall material that has already been mastered?
3. Is it better, in learning, to attempt to memorize the material by commencing at the beginning and running through to the end consecutively and by repeating this process until the whole has been mastered or is it better to learn a part and then another part, and so on?
4. What method of presentation is more advantageous in learning? By this is meant, specifically, is it better to present to the child material to learn orally or visually, and is it better to present the material simultaneously or successively—that is, should the whole thing that he is to learn be given at once or is he to study one part and then the next and so on?

In considering the first of these problems it may be said that results at Illinois clearly point to the fact that the method of teaching children to spell by giving the word as a whole and not breaking it up into syllables is not the psychological method and that the old method of syllabication with some of its obvious faults had distinct advantages over some of the extreme methods of to-day.

Apropos the second problem it is clearly established by experiments at Illinois that there is great advantage in not spending the entire period of learning on studying the material presented, but that it is of very great advantage to spend part of this time in attempting to recall what has been shown. Train the pupil to look at the page that he is trying to memorize for a period and then to turn his gaze away and in his mind's eye recall the printed matter.

It is generally held by investigators that the best method of memorizing is to learn the material by commencing at the beginning and running through the whole process to the end. The Illinois experiments brought out this fact, that in such consecutive learning there are certain parts that are mastered more quickly than others and that it is advantageous to first go over the whole material consecutively until the more easily acquired material is mastered and then to spend some time in learning those parts that are more difficult and to finally relearn the whole consecutively.

Now, in attempting to answer the fourth question, experiments have been carried on at Illinois which show rather clearly that the most advantageous way to present material to little children is visually and in succession. The reason for this, in part at least, is because successive presentation secures better attention than simultaneous presentation and that the word when seen, especially if it is difficult, can be better comprehended than if it is merely heard.

The foregoing account gives a statement of some of the most typical and important experimental investigations now in progress in the psychological laboratory at the University of Illinois. As has already been said, the main emphasis is being placed upon the psychology of learning, more specifically on technique and economy in our processes of acquisition. At the same time ample scope is given for the theoretical aspects of the subject so that the field in a general way may be covered and that those who wish to obtain higher degrees in the subject may find ample opportunity for research in the direction which interests them most.

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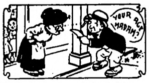
Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the
National Capital.

Oh My! Women Must Tell Their Age


YOUR AGE MADAM?

WASHINGTON.—"Pardon me, madam, the government of the United States would like to know your age."

With that remark the census enumerator will politely display his badge and prepare to make an entry in the official census papers. The question is, will every woman in the United States when they start taking the census April 15 disclose her real number of years, or will she reply that it is none of the government's business? The sporting editors says the betting is about even.

Willard E. Hotchkiss, supervisor of the First district of Illinois, which includes Chicago, was in Washington recently to confer with supervisors of other large cities on this and other problems in taking the census.

Another question necessitating considerable tact is that regarding the "head" of the house. The man, of course, is the ostensible head of every household, but when it comes to making an official report to the government there may be a difference of opinion.

Supervisor Hotchkiss said another of the most important question discussed was that of fully acquainting foreigners of the real purpose of the census.

"A display of official papers and badges tends to frighten the foreigners," said Mr. Hotchkiss. "They fear it has something to do with deporting them or forcing them to give up money, and their instant refuge is to give untruthful replies to the questions put by the enumerators.

"To guard against this we decided to try to educate the foreigners beforehand so that when the enumerator calls they will know just what to expect. We are educating them through their children in the schools, through the churches, the foreign newspapers and settlements and societies in various parts of the country.

"A carelessly taken census shows a smaller population than a carefully taken one. An enumerator often finds people in his district are not at home, and instead of returning there later he passes them up entirely.

Senator Dick's Experience in a Bank

"WHEN I was a young fellow," says Senator Dick, "I worked in a bank. One day—a Saturday, when, for some reason or other, I was anxious to get away early—it was found that the cash was 25 cents short. We worked for an hour trying to find that money. My time was growing shorter every minute.

"At length I dug down into my pocket and pulled out a quarter. 'Here,' I said, and I tossed the money down on the counter. I didn't see why that wouldn't settle things. But my employer was very strict. 'Young man,' he said, 'take that money back. We will find that quarter if it takes all night.

"Well, we worked till midnight. Then the banker told us to come back the next day—Sunday. We did, and it was noon before we found the error. Of course, I've since learned that it wasn't merely the fact that a quarter was missing that caused the concern; it was the fact that that one error might lead to others, which wouldn't be discovered possibly for a week. Then the confusion would have been almost endless."

A treasury official was at a function the other night and was presented to a charming young woman. As soon as she learned he was in the treasury department, she said:

"I want to complain to you about that inquisition over there."

"What inquisition?"

"The examination of baggage at the port of New York."

"But I'm not in charge of the customs."

Made no difference to the young woman. She forced the official to listen to her story. She had come over from Europe with a lot of ribbon in her trunk. An inspector ordered the trunk opened. He asked her what she was going to do with the ribbon. She told the truth, though she was a good deal embarrassed.

"Why," said the official, "he only wanted to know if you were going to sell the ribbon or use it yourself. You need have given him no more information than that."

Pictures of Ex-Speakers Like Chromos

NEVER AGAIN
CHAMBER OF HORRORS

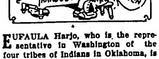
NEXT to the Hall of Horrors, where the marble and bronze and plaster effigies of dead and gone statesmen, jurists and warriors speck the walls around what was once the old house of representatives, the painted effigies in the lobby back of the house of representatives arouses the risibilities of every lover of real art who passes through. That gallery of equal horrors is now up for attack.

Hanging upon the walls are rows and rows of pictures of former speakers of the house of representatives. That is, they are called pictures.

Many of them are flamboyant things in colored crayons, that would make a kindergarten kid weep to gaze upon them. A lot more of them are done in black crayon, and they are certainly the limit. A few of the latter ones are done in oils, and the poor speakers whom they represent look as though they had been boiled in oil while sitting for those same portraits, so pained and injured is the expression on the faces of most of them.

In the latter class are Speaker Reed and Speaker Crisp. Speaker Reed, when gazing upon the canvas that represents him one day, turned to a friend and said: "Sa-ay, I don't wonder the Democrats hate me if I look like that to them." The picture of Charles S. Crisp is a smug, fat looking customer as little like the genial-faced, clear-eyed Speaker Crisp as anything could well be imagined.

Indians Don't Want to Be Citizens


U.S. HANDOUT
WHO WANTS TO BE A CITIZEN

EUFAULA Harjo, who is the representative in Washington of the four tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, is in Washington trying to induce congress to take some action to protect the Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaw Indians in Oklahoma from the operation of Oklahoma laws, which make the Indians citizens of the state. Mr. Harjo declares that his people do not want to be citizens. He says they want to continue to be wards of the government. He says:

"The red man is not fitted for citizenship. This government takes far more care to guard the rights of the negro than it does those of the Indians. Surely the Indians have as much, if not more, claim on the United States than the negro. We want the United States to live up to the treaty of 1823, which guaranteed that the Indians should be wards of the government and be taken care of as long as grass grows, water runs or the sun shines, meaning forever. The government is not living up to that treaty with the Oklahoma Indians."

Mr. Harjo hits Indian education as it now stands some hard knocks. He says: "The education of the Indian is a farce. Schools accomplish nothing. All we ask is our rights under the treaty of 1823."

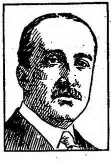
Mr. Harjo being an Indian and, like all the other "wards of the government," dead sure of clothes and food while the Indians are wards of the government, much prefers for that condition of things to stand.

It is a heap easier to draw annuities from the government to live upon than it is to get out and hustle, and that has been one of the chief faults of the treatment of the Indians in this country.

No work is so small but that faithfulness in it will sooner or later be seen and rewarded.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

ARMOUR ON THE HIGH PRICES



"The exodus from the farm to the city and the natural law of a supply that has not kept pace with demand are to blame for the increased cost of living which recently has caused such a furore in the United States as well as other countries," says J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., packers, and owner of the Armour Grain Company.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Armour says he welcomes the boycott that has been declared against meat in many parts of the country.

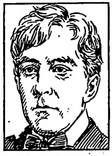
"I welcome such a movement," he is quoted as saying, "because I think it may make for lower prices. I want to see lower prices."

Mr. Armour said he believed increased production is the only remedy for the existing high prices and when asked what he considered a practical way of obtaining it replied:

"James J. Hill has been making some practical suggestions along that line. The people must go back to the farms and farms must be made more productive. Movements which, like land congresses, have for their object to lead people from the cities to the farms, are economically more important than anything else just now.

"Whether by irrigation, reclamation, fertilization or colonization, the production of grain and live stock must be increased. Few of the thousands of foreigners who immigrate to the United States each year settle on the farms. They crowd the cities, increasing the demands on production, while adding nothing to it. Statistics show that."

LANDIS IN CALCIUM RAYS



Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of the United States district court at Chicago has gotten back into the limelight with a great splash. The calcium rays are on the judge as strong as they were the day the news flashed to the world that he had fined the Standard Oil Company $29,240,000. It's the beef trust this time that gives the fearless jurist a chance to bask in the limelight and before the matter is settled the rays promise to cover other well-known persons.

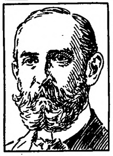
Judge Landis is only 44 years old and when he put the staggering fine on the books against the "daddy of trusts" some said it was the impetuosity of youth. Anyway, the court of appeals didn't take kindly to the fine and Rockefeller didn't have to dig down in his pocket to pay it.

Several days ago a grand jury was impaneled in Chicago. Everything went along smoothly and the alert reporters gathered in the court room didn't have material for a scare until during the course of his instructions Judge Landis paused and said:

"Having in mind the duty of the district attorney, I notified that officer that on your assembling here to-day the court would direct your attention to the subject to which I have heretofore specifically referred. It is a source of profound regret that two days thereafter there began widespread newspaper publication of matter purporting to come from Washington and expressing the intention and determination of certain government functionaries there as to this proceeding, and alleging, in that connection, their purpose with respect to certain individuals residing in this district.

"Without assuming here officially that there is anything behind these publications except journalistic enterprise, I caution you to pay no attention whatever to them, as it will be your duty to conscientiously refrain from making any disclosure of matters transpiring in your jury room."

EGAN PRAISES THE DANES



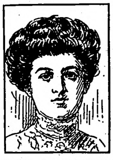
Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, American minister to Denmark, who will return in a few days to his post at Copenhagen after a 60-day leave of absence, says the Danes are "from Missouri" now. They have joined the "show me" class since their experience with Dr. Frederick W. Cook.

Dr. Egan has been United States minister to Denmark since 1907 and is nationally known among Roman Catholics as a writer and teacher. Before his appointment to Denmark he was professor of the English language and literature at the Catholic University of America and had been professor of the same subjects at Notre Dame university. Dr. Egan was born in Philadelphia May 24, 1852. He was educated at La Salle college and Georgetown college and in early life engaged in the work of editing various Catholic publications of the country. He has written and edited a large number of books.

"Of course when Dr. Cook came to Copenhagen and told us that he had been as far as the pole we all believed him," said Dr. Egan. "Everybody believed him. But the Danes especially were enthusiastic, not only because they worship learning and are intensely interested in polar research, but also because they love Americans and all things American.

"Let me correct one false general impression. Cook was not given any decoration by the king of Denmark. He has no decoration from the king at all. He was given the gold medal of the Geographical society and the honorary doctorate of philosophy of the University of Copenhagen, but nothing else.

NAVY ROW OVER THIS GIRL



United States naval circles are all stirred up by a row which was caused by the photograph of a pretty girl. The young woman is Miss Dorothy Hesler of Evanston, Ill., and it seems that she is the innocent cause of the trouble. She has gone to Boston, where she intends to testify in behalf of Paymaster George P. Ault and Assistant Surgeon Ansey H. Robnett, who are to be court-martialed. They are charged with disrespect to a superior officer, assumption of authority, falsehood, insult and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen. Dr. Edward Cowles of Back Bay, Mass., makes the charges.

Miss Hesler, who, report says, is the affianced bride of Dr. Robnett, thus explains the affair:

"I was the innocent cause of the trouble. The unwelcome attentions of Dr. Cowles caused the trouble. I went to Boston last November to visit my uncle and I met Dr. Cowles. Once after he had left I discovered that my picture was gone. I wrote him a note asking him to return it, but I received no answer. I called him up on the telephone and he said he would return it as soon as he found it, as he had misplaced it.

"On the night of the dance at the home of Dr. Howard E. Ames, which was the twenty-seventh, he made a remark about the picture. Two of my father's friends took exception and demanded an apology. That is how this disgraceful thing started."

Miss Hesler is a daughter of the late Dr. F. A. Hesler, who died while in the service in the Philippines. She is popular in Evanston society.

Dr. Cowles is a relative of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the
Metropolitan Towns

Philadelphian Hates a Telephone Now

AW NOW DARLING

PHILADELPHIA.—There is a man in West Philadelphia who is going to throw his telephone out of the house, unless his wife gets a divorce to save him the necessity of doing so. It happened through an extension 'phone, and it wasn't his fault at that, but his spouse refused to allow him to establish an alibi.

When the bell rang the other evening his wife was in the sitting room on the second floor, where there is an extension 'phone, and he was in the study, where there is another. Each took down the receiver, thinking to answer the call, but the wife maintained a discreet silence and "listened" when she heard a feminine voice in dulcet tones inquire:

"Is that you, John?" Hubby's name was John, and, being masculinely human, and not thinking about the extension 'phone, he replied: "Yes, dear, how are you?"

"Oh, I'm just heartbroken. I haven't seen you for so long, sweetheart; you know it's been just a week to-night since you were here, and you said you'd call up last night and you didn't."

"Just a week ago," "John" had attended a lodge. He didn't remember this, but the woman on the "extension" did.

Thinking to carry out the joke for awhile the doomed man replied in most sugared accents: "Well, darling, I wanted to, but there was something sitting near me all the evening, and you know I wouldn't like any one else to overhear our little conversation—" Here a voice that was neither sweet nor tender interjected:

"No! You wouldn't like it; but I've been listening to this brazen, shameless creature, and to you; you deceitful, vicious, two-faced wretch—this man sitting all last evening with his wife and two innocent little children, pretending to be happy, and all the time chafing because he couldn't call up a designing creature without a particle of modesty or womanly reserve."

Here there was heard a feminine shriek from the other end of the wire, while the joker sat with the receiver in his nerveless fingers and great beads of cold perspiration gathering on his unhappy brow.

Caught a Lion, Thought It a Giraffe

ST. LOUIS.—"The bravest man I ever saw," said Maj. James Jay Brady, retired circus representative, "was an old negro in the southern part of Illinois, and his boldness was due entirely to his ignorance.

"Our circus train had been in a collision, and a dozen or more animals escaped and were roaming through the neighboring woods. Several of our men were left in a near-by town, and a reward of five dollars was offered in the country paper for each animal captured and returned. With the advertisement was a caution concerning the ferocious royal Nubian lion, which was among the animals missing. The instructions were to kill him on sight and take no chances.

"We had been in the town several days and recovered most of the animals, when one morning an aged negro sauntered up to the hotel and inquired if the circus man who was giving five dollars for animals was around. On being answered in the affirmative, he said:

"'Did you all had a guyraffe in yore succus?'

"'We had a giraffe,' I replied, 'but he escaped.'

"'Wall, I done cotch 'im,' said the darky. 'Does I get them air five dollars?'

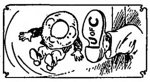
"'You certainly do, if you can deliver the goods.'

"'You all jes' stay yere, 'till I go over yander to my place, whar I'se got dat air guyraffe tied up, and I'll fotch 'em yere and get them five dollars.'

"When he came in sight with one end of a rope in his hand and the animal (which he was alternately jerking and kicking) tied to the other end, you can imagine our astonishment when we discovered in the negro's 'guyraffe—'

"The ferocious royal Nubian lion."

Are Told to Beware of the Doughnut



CHICAGO.—The humble doughnut has been placed under the ban as an after-the-dance refreshment.

A committee of faculty and student social authorities at the University of Chicago spent three hours in discussing the merits of the "sinker" as a light refreshment for an informal charity ball, and then announced that the well-intentioned test for optimists had been cast from the menu.

For doughnuts, eaten close to the magic midnight hour, make you dream. Worse than this, you would speak more correctly should you say that doughnuts eaten at this period of the night give you the nightmare.

And to put an end to all doubts on the subject the golden-crusted confection was tried last year, the charitably disposed students ate generously between dances of the tempting array of doughnuts offered for sale, and two days following doctors in the neighborhood of the Midwaw did a rush business.

And over the same route this revolutionizing committee sent the cider which, from time immemorial, has been the accompaniment of the charity dance. Soft cider, the committee argues, is all very well and a pleasant harmless and refreshing drink, but the troublesome question always bobs up, "Is it soft, or, horrible thought, has it passed that stage?"

And if it is soft when the committee goes out to purchase it, will it still be in that harmless state during the progress of he dance? And Hyde Park is a prohibition district.

Kicked by a Hog and Bitten by Horse

NEW YORK.—Kicked by a hog, bitten by a horse and quizzed by the community Brewster Conklin of Huntington, L. I., former highway commissioner, feels like joining Col. Roosevelt—in Africa and assisting in the extermination of all kicking and biting animals. He isn't happy.

It was only a few days ago that Mr. Conklin had a fine fat hog to be slaughtered. He had looked after the fattening of that particular hog himself and he determined to have an eye on its sticking. The hog resented the proceeding by kicking her owner in the lip.

Mr. Conklin wears Dundreary whiskers, and the wound on his lip made shaving out of the question. His friends pretended to take a grain of salt when he informed them his injury was due to a kick in the mouth delivered by a fat hog.

"Ah, gwan! Is the other fellow in the hospital?" some unfeeling ones are said to have inquired.

More than the kick of a hog is required to make Farmer Conklin stop working. A few days later he was in his barn hitching up his old sorrel. The horse had been a family pet for years—more years, 'tis said, than Conklin would like a prospective buyer to reckon up by the animal's teeth. But it disregarded all considerations of gratitude and regard, and reaching around as he was adjusting the headstall, chewed off a portion of Conklin's ear.

Now, Mrs. Conklin has some pride in her husband's appearance. She had not been pleased over the pig episode, and when she saw the earmarks of the horse upon her husband, she asked for an explanation.

"Gee, whiz! How should I know? D'y' s'pose I asked the horse?" said the suffering husband.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

MORE SPUNK NEEDED.

We need here in the United States a little more of that good old English bluntness on the part of modest men and women who know their own worth, when men and women of the arrogant sort get in the way or try to be patronizing, says New York Independent. Our observation is that nowhere in the world are men and women of exceptional intellectual attainments so lacking in self-assertion as they are in the United States. This phenomenon is a comparatively new one in American life. Wherever one opens the documents of American history before the civil war he is sure to discover interesting incidents proving the sense of dignity and real self-respect of the American farmer, mechanic, merchant, teacher, physician or clergyman. It was something in man himself that in those days was regarded as worth while and worthy of respect. It takes a certain amount of courage for an individual, face to face with a person politically or financially prominent, to tell him to stay on his own reservation and mind his own business. Americans have been inclined to regard the Englishman's habitual manifestation of this particular kind of courage as a disagreeable quality. Perhaps it is. But we are convinced that it is a necessary quality, and that its cultivation is an essential part of that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Many crimes diminish. Defalcations, in spite of a popular impression to the contrary, are far less in amount than they were. Wealth has grown and fiduciary responsibilities swell, but the total amount of defalcations annually are below those of a few years ago, says Philadelphia Press. Skilled bank burglaries are less numerous. The safe, electric light and electric alarms have got the better of the bank burglar. Counterfeiting notes does not compare with the amount, number and risk, under the old bank note system half a century ago, or in the first 20 years of the national note system, bank or treasury, from 1863 to 1883. Every bank had to watch once for counterfeits, as it does not now. Today counterfeiting is on a petty scale. Post office thefts by officials have almost disappeared. Instead of hunting for them, as its members once did, the postal secret service or force of inspectors is principally dealing with the use of mails for swindles.

New Jersey is about to commemorate properly the most stirring and dramatic episode of the revolution occurring within the borders of that state. A commission appointed by the governor is preparing to create a park at the point where Washington and his troops crossed the Delaware on that wild winter night and, with soldiers many of whom left marks in the snow from their ill-protected and bleeding feet, struck a blow which amazed an enemy too self-confident to be alert. The battle of Trenton was one of the few famous victories in a war for independence abounding in hardships and reverses, and New Jersey, now a rich and happy state, does well thus to set apart the scene.

Nikola Tesla is said to have practically perfected a new system of wireless telegraphy and telephony which will virtually eliminate the element of distance, making it as easy to communicate with the other side of the world as with the man next door. Mr. Tesla can be depended on to come to the front at stated intervals with a tremendous idea, but somehow or other it never seems to get into actual operation. The last time he emerged before this was to say he was arranging a plan for communication with Mars. But Mars has not yet been heard from.

The United States consul at Malaga, Spain, reports that there is no market for American safes there, because there are no burglars and few fires. This is likely to cause envy for the Andalusian honesty; but it may be mitigated by the further reflection that there is not much business growth and comparatively little money to put into safes.

Some finicky person is trying to drive the word "galore" out of the language. He will encounter the determined opposition of the poets. They need it in their business.

This is the day of startling discoveries in medicine. The management of a Virginia hospital for the insane have found that kind words and gentle treatment produce surprising benefits for their charges.

Now that it has been discovered that the bookworm is not detrimental to health, every family should adopt one.

This is the era of the aeroplane, not of the cobblestone.

MEAT PROFITS BIG

SENATOR M'CUMBER DECLARES FARMERS GETS INADEQUATE RETURNS FOR PRODUCTS.

WILSON COMPARES PRICES

Secretary Shows Enormous Advances Both by Wholesaler and Retailer—Says Rates on Sugar, Tea, Spices. Crackers Have Been Reduced.

Washington.—"That the farmer gets an inadequate return for his products," was the declaration of Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Friday, while discussing the question of increased foodstuff prices in the senate.

The senator made some statements which, if they are founded on fact, show that the packers, wholesalers and retailers of meat are making profits beyond the conception of the human mind in their enormity. He used his own knowledge, a report of Secretary Wilson and a price card of the senate restaurant to prove his contention.

"An average beef animal on a Dakota ranch brings $70," he said, "but, according to the prices here," pointing to the senate restaurant bill of fare, "it is sold to the consumers who eat there for the enormous sum of $2,500, enough to buy half a farm. And prices in the ordinary restaurant show that the $70 beef animal is sold for $2,000. The fact that the farmer gets but $70 shows that he does not get the money, and the effect of the bills to take the tariff off meat and the products of the farm would be to establish a legislative boycott against the tiller of the soil."

The comparison of prices submitted by Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture show enormous increases by both wholesaler and retailer—the advance being greater for the retailer in one product and for the wholesaler in another, but mostly the big advance was by the wholesaler. Here are some samples:

Bread—Wholesale, 25.1; retail, 4.9.

Butter—Wholesale, Elgin, 29.8; creamery extra, 27.5; dairy, 24.6; retail, 30.6; no quality indicated.

Cheese—Wholesale, 26.9; retail, 20.3.

Coffee—Wholesale, 3.9; retail, 5.0.

Eggs, new laid—Wholesale(39.8; retail, 36.2.

Wheat flour—Wholesale, spring, 43.6; winter, 26.8; retail, 24.4; no quality indicated.

Lard—Wholesale, 63.3; retail, 38.2.

Beef—Wholesale, fresh, 11.8; salt, 41.9; retail, fresh, 14.9; salt, 10.6.

Dressed Mutton—Wholesale, 21.4; retail, 26.8.

Bacon—Wholesale, 54.4; retail, 52.9.

Ham—Wholesale, 21.9; retail, 31.8.

Milk—Wholesale, 30.0; retail, 18.1.

Potatoes—Wholesale, 70.6; retail, 25.5.

The report shows that prices on sugar, tea, spices and soda crackers have been slightly reduced.

The advances shown by the secretary were for the year 1907 over the year 1899, which was regarded as normal. And great as those advances are, they have been greatly swelled by advances since 1907.

In the report of the secretary, which was in response to the resolution of Senator Crawford, he shows in a measure why advances by the wholesalers were generally greater than those by retailers. The substitution of poorer goods in the case he gives, the report says:

"It is not possible, in taking the retail prices over a large area, to secure results standardized with the same degree of accuracy as in the case of wholesale prices. It was known that in the retail trade, as prices advance, substitutions are made of the same name but of inferior grade. It is impossible to determine to what extent this process of substitution may have taken place in the various articles."

HALT IN BALLINGER CASE

Postponement Is Made Until Feb. 17 to Permit Secretary's Counsel to Make Preparations.

Washington.—To permit the arrival in the city of counsel for Secretary Ballinger and to allow counsel to become familiar with the case, the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee Friday adjourned its hearings until February 11.

John J. Vertrees of Nashville, Tenn., and Carl Rasch, formerly United States district attorney for Montana, have been formally selected to represent Secretary Ballinger, Land Commissioner Dennett and Field Agent Schwartz in the investigation.

It developed at the brief public session of the committee that under date of February 2, Senator Nelson, chairman of the committee, wrote to Secretary Ballinger that he had been directed by the members to suggest to him the importance of being represented by counsel to examine and cross-examine witnesses and to present in orderly fashion such evidence as would be material to "the other side."

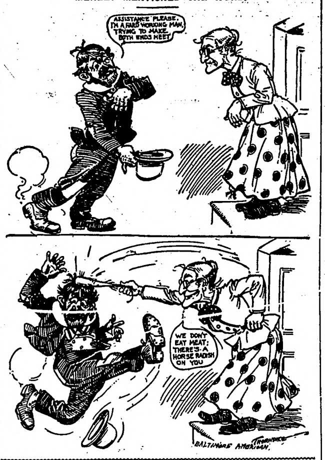
Missouri Men Get Busy.

Kansas City, Mo.—Feeling that immediate action is necessary to have the Missouri river appropriation, a committee of business men left here Friday for Washington to press their claims before the senate and house committees.

Congressman Lovering Dead.

Washington.—Representative William C. Lovering of Massachusetts died at his residence in this city Friday. He was 75 years old, a Democrat, and cotton manufacturer.

MERELY MENTIONED THE WORD.


ASSISTANCE PLEASE, I'M A HARD WORKING MAN, TRYING TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET
WE DON'T EAT MEAT; THERE'S A HORSE RADISH ON YOU
BALTIMORE AMERICAN
THORNDIKE

CONVICT HERO IN PRISON FIRE

NEGRO MURDERER LEADS 200 IN FIGHT ON FLAMES.

Burning of Power House Will Lead to Idleness of 1,000 Prisoners.

Joliet, Ill.—When fire broke out in the power house of the Illinois state penitentiary in this city, over 1,000 convicts were at work.

The alarm was sounded and many of them were detailed to fight the flames while the others were marched to their cells.

Before the arrival of the local fire department the prison fire-fighters, who have been organized into a company, did effective work in preventing the flames from spreading. Tucker Ballard, a life prisoner, was the hero of the day.

He led the fire fighters into the burning power house and directed the work. When the roof of the building fell in Ballard refused to quit his post and fell unconscious. He was rescued by other convicts and is in the hospital in a dangerous condition.

Ballard was sent up from Wilmington, Ill., for murder and has been 27 years behind the prison walls.

Some of the convicts who were placed in cells after the fire broke out were badly scared and begged to be allowed to remain in the prison yard.

The night and day guards were called out but no effort was made to escape by any of the prisoners. The power house with its valuable machinery is a total wreck and the institution is crippled. The quarry, shirt factory and shoe plant, together with the other industries of the prison, are out of business and it will be several weeks before they will be in operation.

In the meantime over 1,000 convicts will be idle. Warden Murphy estimates the damage at $100,000. The state carries its own insurance.

BIG EXPRESS MERGER IS ON

Reported That Southern Pacific Has Sold Its Holdings in Wells-Fargo to American.

New York.—What is believed to be virtually a merger of two of the largest and wealthiest express companies in the United States was revealed when the secret got out that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company had sold its holdings of stock in the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

The name of the purchaser could not be ascertained positively, but in authoritative circles it was said to be the American Express Company. If that is correct the purchase means virtually a merger.

Brokers Are Indicted.

New York.—The grand jury indicted three men on charges of grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the failure of the stock exchange firm of Tracy & Co. of 40 Wall street. The firm went to smash on May 17, 1909 with liabilities of $1,500,000. Seven indictments were returned against each of the men, and were filed with Justice Goff in the criminal branch of the supreme court. The justice immediately issued bench warrants.

Victim Last of Aldens.

Salt Lake City.—Harry Alden, whose mutilated body was found by a railroad track at Cucamenga, Cal., Friday, was the last descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, made famous by Longfellow.

Steamship Fire Extinguished.

Galveston, Tex.—Fire which was discovered in the hold of the Morgan steamer El Dorado while at sea and which was still burning Friday when the vessel reached Galveston, was extinguished.

WARSHIPS SAIL FOR ATHENS

British Fleet Hurries to Greece as Cretan Question Is Raised—Turkey Issues Warning.

Malta.—The British battleship Duncan, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan, second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, with the cruisers Lancaster, Minerva and Barham, and four torpedo boat destroyers, left here Thursday for Piraeus, the port of Athens.

Constantinople.—It is stated that the government has informed the powers protecting Crete that if the Cretans go to the Greek national assembly it will be regarded by the porte as a casus belli. Among the many warlike statements current are assertions that part of the army of Epirus and the Third army corps at Saloniki, are ready to cross the frontier and enter the plain of Larisso. The Turkish fleet also is ready to start for Piraeus.

London.—Should the Cretans attempt to send delegates to the Hellenic national assembly, convoked by King George, which would be considered a serious threat to peace in the near east, or in any other way disturb the status quo, international troops will be landed on the island. One of the conditions under which the troops were withdrawn was that the Cretans should take no steps against the sovereignty of Turkey. The sending of delegates to the Greek assembly would be a breach of the agreement.

The danger is not considered imminent, however, as the national assembly is not expected to meet for months and responsible Greeks and Cretans have assured the powers that they will do nothing to disturb the peace.

BOND FIRM IS BANKRUPT

Fisk & Robinson Fall with Liabilities of $6,735,324—Unable to Meet Loans.

New York.—Wall street was astonished Tuesday to get the news over the ticker that Fisk & Robinson, one of the most reputable bond and banking houses in the street, had been thrown into bankruptcy on the petition of three small creditors.

The firm liabilities are given at $6,735,324, while the assets are claimed to be $112,644 in excess of that figure. In view of the fact that the firm was unable to meet the call of the banks for loans made on some of its securities, it is likely that the depression following the failure will cause a loss of from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 to the creditors. The cash from depositors alone totals $1,212,349.12.

The failure is directly due to the financing of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railway, a short line running from Buffalo into Pennsylvania.

Hold 36,000,000 of Eggs.

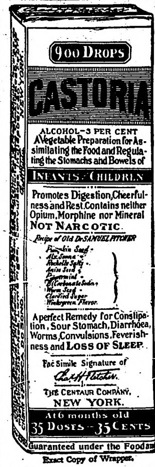
New York.—There are 36,000,000 eggs in one cold storage warehouse in Jersey City, according to the information placed before the Hudson county (N. J.) grand jury in its investigation of the big packing and other concerns which maintain extensive warehouses on the other side of the Hudson river. The eggs have been there since last March, it was learned, together with 100,000 pounds of poultry stored since April last.

Swedish Vessel Sinks; Six Drown.

Hamburg.—The Swedish steamer Annie was in collision with the German ship Susanna near Gluckstadt, on the Elbe, 29 miles northwest of here Thursday. The Annie sunk immediately. Six of her crew were drowned.

Broadens Texas Harbor.

Washington.—A plan for a 24-foot channel of the Arkansas Pass harbor, Texas, to cost $277,500, has been recommended to congress by the war department.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A ROYAL SPENDER

Uncle (to Marjorie, who has married a millionaire)—I really think you'd be happier if you had married a man who had less money.

Marjorie—He will have less after a few years with me.

RAW ECZEMA ON HANDS

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. I had three good doctors but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle, together with the Cuticura Ointment, my sores were nearly healed over, and by the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would honestly advise them to fool with nothing else, but to get Cuticura and get well. My hands have never given me the least bit of trouble up to now.

"My daughter's hands this summer became perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do them any good until she tried Cuticura. She used Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks they were entirely cured. I have used Cuticura for other members of my family and it always proved successful. Mrs. M. E. Falin, Speers Ferry, Va., Oct. 19, 1909."

Young America.

The H.'s lived in the country, kept chickens and lived the simple life. One of their daily diversions was to sit on the front veranda and watch the sunset and Roberta, aged four, sat and watched with them, but it was a rather tedious as well as solemn occasion for her and one day, after watching in silence for quite a while, an explanation of the whole thing suddenly dawned upon her and with the delighted enthusiasm of a discoverer she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, I know now why it takes the sun so long to set. It has to hatch out so many little stars!"—Los Angeles Times.

Sometimes a man is as badly frightened by an imaginary snake as a woman is by a real mouse.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
WESTERN CANADA
What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:
Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:
"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."
125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909
Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash.
Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.
For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) (1)

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

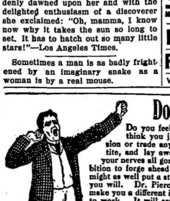
Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

WANTED Agents to sell land in central South Dakota. Write us for information.
McKINNON, CLARK & CO. Gettysburg, So. Dak.

PATENTS Inventors' book free. Beeler & Robb, Pat. Attys., 158-160 McGill Bldg., Wash., D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 7-1910


Do You Feel This Way?
Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose *advice is given free* to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.
Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE We Will Send Upon Application to Every Farmer FREE
PROF. THOMAS SHAW'S Directions for Planting Garden, Flower and Field Seeds in our Catalogue of Home Grown Seed
NORTHERN SEED CO., Seed Growers. 11th St., Valley City, N. D.

THE KENTUCKIAN WAS PLEASED

HE SECURED A GOOD HALF-SECTION IN CENTRAL CANADA.

It is not only from Kentucky, but from thirty-five to forty different States that there comes the expression of satisfaction from those who have taken up lands in Central Canada as a free homestead or have purchased lands.

Mr. E. K. Bell, of Frankfort, Kentucky, writes to a Canadian Government Official, and says: "I have just returned from Alberta, overjoyed with my trip. Your literature was very flattering, but not half what I found it. I bought a half section between Calgary and Edmonton, one mile from railroad, near a good town. This is the best country I ever saw or ever expect to see. I will go in the spring and get to work on my place. I think it is the coming Country of the World." Some of the papers describe the settling of the Canadian West as "becoming a fever with a great many people. The lure of its golden promises is creeping into their hearts and many are they who are answering the call of that unsettled territory." This paper editorially cautions its readers to exercise care and thought before moving to a distant country. This would be a wise precaution, and is exactly what the Canadian officials ask.

The success of the settler who has made Canada his home for years is the best evidence that can be offered. And of the large number of Americans who have made their homes in Canada, very few have returned. All are satisfied.

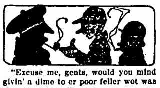
ANGRY PROTEST OF BOYHOOD

"Valentine Night-Gown" Offended Sensibilities of Small Masculine Humanity.

William, a little country boy of six, was snowbound with his mother at the house of an aunt, 20 miles from his own home. The two, who had driven over in a sleigh just to spend the day, were forced to remain three nights, and were supplied by the hostess with garments to sleep in. There being no small boys in his aunt's family, William was put to bed in one of his little cousin Deborah's nightgowns, very indignant at having to wear anything with so many frills and lace trimmings around the neck and on the sleeves.

"I won't stand it, mummer," he loudly protested on the second night, "I won't wear anything so girly! I'll run away, you see if I don't, and perrush in a snow drift before I'll put that thing on again. Why, rather than wear that—that valentine night-gown—I'll sleep raw!"

VOICE OF EXPERIENCE



"Excuse me, gents, would you mind givin' a dime to er poor feller wot was shot in der war?"

"Where were you shot?"

"In der spinal column, sir!"

"Beat it! There wasn't any such battle!"

The Cagey Bachelor.

The woman who wanted the bachelor to come to dinner called him up at his rooms.

"Hello," she said, adding in the irritating way of women, "do you know who this is?"

The tactful bachelor didn't, but he was too diplomatic to admit it.

"Hello, beautiful lady," he made answer.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Christian.

GET POWER.
The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skillfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire, and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heartburn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I have kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me such pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts did it."

A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Monsieur Le Marquis

By ISABELLE KAYSER

(Copyrighted by Short Stories Co., Ltd.)

She was an actress, he a marquis. They neither loved nor knew each other. The theater was the scene of her triumphs, while his triumphs were over. She was a star in its zenith; every evening the people raved over her at the Theater Lyrique. His sun had set; no one greeted him when he passed, for his name, although one of the proudest borne by the nobility of France, could not be read in his face. Her naked shoulders were bedecked with diamonds at night, fortunes were squandered for her—he had lost his own for others.

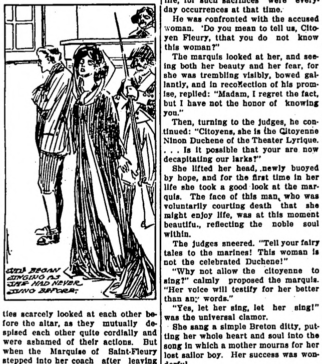
But in spite of all that she only remained Demoiselle Duchene of the Theater Lyrique, while he was still the Marquis of Saint-Fleury, and had he only possessed the clothes befitting his rank, those doors of the Boulevard St. Germain, which would forever remain closed to Demoiselle Duchene, in spite of her youth and beauty, would have flung wide to allow the representative of so illustrious a name to enter.

While the singer lived in luxury, the nobleman almost starved; and when the woman heard of the sad plight of the poor marquis, a most singular plan evolved in her mind. She cared not so much about regilding this ancient crest, but rather wished to make it her own.

She communicated with him by means of a letter. Admired and courted on all sides, she desired to exchange her plebeian name without weighing herself down with a husband; and he, bereft of everything, yea, almost of the necessaries of life, submitted to the humiliation of accepting money and in return giving his name to the young woman.

It did not take them long to arrive at an understanding; the wanton transaction was made, the particulars being drawn up by the lady.

A week later the marriage was consummated, all conditions being scrupulously observed. The contracting parties scarcely looked at each other before the altar, as they mutually despised each other quite cordially and were ashamed of their actions. But when the Marquise of Saint-Fleury stepped into her coach after leaving the church, she carried her head still higher than Ninon Duchene had ever done, while the marquis walked to his simple abode, bowed down by the weight of the action he had just performed, an action dictated only by the most urgent necessity.



SHE BEGAN SINGING AS SHE HAD NEVER SUNG BEFORE.

Several years after this event the Revolution swept over France with such might as to cause all social institutions to totter and to crumble. Everything, such as classes, fortunes, ranks and names were shaken up as forcibly as if they had been mere seeds in the hands of a farmer. One day—it was in the Thermidor of 1794—she was requested to appear in the court of the conciergerie. Her name was among those on the list which had been presented to Fouquier Tirville, the public accuser. This proved to be her pass for the guillotine.

When she entered this place, which meant the antechamber of death, she trembled all over so that she tottered more than she walked. Two guards had to support her. Suddenly she grew pale unto the lips; a name, her name, that of the Marquise de Saint-Fleury, was called out in the loud, sharp voice of the terrible man. She remained silent—her throat parched with fear—and advanced slowly. But already another voice had responded. It came from among the spectators, perched on the high wall outside the prison, and proudly answered "Here!" The judges, nonplussed, looked up in the direction from which the voice had issued, and a guard exclaimed: "Be quiet up there, you wag!"

The judges frowned, and resuming their gravity, repeated:

"Marquise de Saint-Fleury!"

And a second time the voice from above was heard in loud, clear tones, repeating somewhat impatiently: "Here, I say!"

Confusion ensued. Threats were uttered against the disturber who dared to interrupt such important proceedings.

"Bring him here!" commanded the judges.

In a moment more two heavy hands were laid on the stranger's shoulders, who willingly followed the guard. A slight commotion ensued as the former entered the court, for the crowd voted him either a lunatic or one not much better off, to thus foolishly risk his life by voluntarily entering this place which meant sure death to him.

"What right had you to disturb the proceedings?" was the question sternly put to him.

"Citoyens, you called my name. I answered. I am the Marquis de Saint-Fleury!"

"You? You are crazy!"

"I beg your pardon, citoyens! I haven't lost my head yet, but no doubt you will attend to that!" And he bowed mockingly to the judges.

He drew some papers of identification from his pockets and handed them to the judges with unmistakable gratification. The latter examined them rapidly, and recognizing their validity, harshly accosted the man:

"Is this your wife?"

Looking at her with a keen glance, the marquis turned to the judges and said:

"I beg your pardon, citoyens, but I have lived alone all my life."

This reply was given in so simple and straightforward a manner that no one doubted it for an instant; nay, more than this, its veracity was confirmed by one of the guards, who, recognizing our friend, hastened to explain that it was in truth the Citoyen Saint-Fleury, who happened to live next door to him, quite alone, and who, though poor, shared with those poorer than himself. The guard was interrupted. This counted for nothing, they told him, for why did he thus expose himself in such a reckless manner? The woman was undeniably beautiful, and many believed that he disclaimed her in order to save her life, for such sacrifices were everyday occurrences at that time.

He was confronted with the accused woman. 'Do you mean to tell us, Citoyen Fleury, tthat you do not know this woman?"

The marquis looked at her, and seeing both her beauty and her fear, for she was trembling visibly, bowed gallantly, and in recollection of his promise, replied: "Madam, I regret the fact, but I have not the honor of knowing you."

Then, turning to the judges, he continued: "Citoyens, she is the Citoyenne Ninon Duchene of the Theater Lyrique. . . . Is it possible that your are now decapitating our larks?"

She lifted her head, newly buoyed by hope, and for the first time in her life she took a good look at the marquis. The face of this man, who was voluntarily courting death that she might enjoy life, was at this moment beautiful, reflecting the noble soul within.

The judges sneered. "Tell your fairy tales to the marines! This woman is not the celebrated Duchene!"

"Why not allow the citoyenne to sing?" calmly proposed the marquis. "Her voice will testify for her better than any words."

"Yes, let her sing, let her sing!" was the universal clamor.

She sang a simple Breton ditty, putting her whole heart and soul into the song in which a mother mourns for her lost sailor boy. Her success was wonderful.

"Release her!" commanded the judges. Ninon Duchene was saved.

The marquis had scornfully turned his back on her, ready to deliver himself up.

"Why this delay, citoyens?" he queried. "I am the last of my race, and wish to go the way my sovereign went."

After his uneventful life and his inglorious marriage, this voluntary death, it seemed to him, would somewhat redeem the honor of his noble family. He felt a freer man than he had been in leading a dependent life. This woman, bah—so beautiful and yet so cowardly.

She must have read his thoughts. Her face crimsoned with shame.

"Marquis! I release you from your promise!" He looked at her in astonishment, pretending not to understand her.

"Citoyenne, you are free; what more do you wish? Be still."

She blushed painfully, comprehending the deep scorn with which he treated her, and became possessed of the ardent desire to win the esteem of this man, who now despised her. Her face shone with a new and exalted sentiment, that love, inspired by the noble action of this man.

"I do not wish to owe my life to a deception; I am the Marquise de Saint-Fleury, your wedded wife!"

The judges laughed scornfully, furious at having been deceived by this couple. "Enough of this nonsense! Decide; either one or the other!"

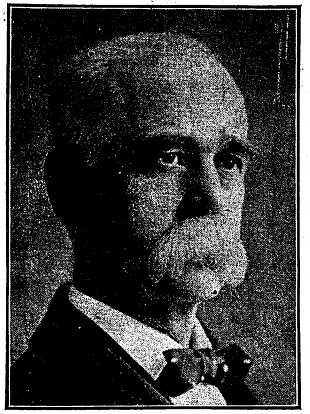
"We are both ready!" exclaimed the young woman fearlessly, and in spite of the opposition of her husband and the indecision of the judges, she called out in the frensy of her young heroism:

"Long live the king!"

Thus she pronounced her own doom.

As to his inner life every man is, under God, the master of his fate.

THE LATE SIDNEY M. OWEN



SYDNEY OWEN DEAD

FAMOUS FARMER, EDITOR AND POLITICAL LEADER GOES QUIETLY TO REST.

DEATH CAUSED BY MALARIA

Arduous Campaign For the Governorship On the Populist In 1894 Weakened Him.

Minneapolis.—Sidney M. Owen, soldier, editor, politician and good citizen is dead after an illness of some weeks.

About a year ago Mr. Owen contracted malaria while on a pleasure trip in Florida, and he had never fully recovered. A weakness of the heart developed. It was aggravated by a severe cough which caused him gradually to grow weaker.

Mr. Owen is believed by many to have been the victim of the strenuous campaign he waged in 1894, when he unsuccessfully championed the People's party of the state against the Republican and Democratic forces for the governorship. The earnest fight he waged left him exhausted and weakened.

Sidney M. Owen was born in Ohio, August 11, 1838, and he received the common school education of that time and completed his studies at Oberlin university. In 1860 he married Helen A. Feagler, who survives him. He served as first lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Ohio regiment during the civil war.

In 1885, the year after his brother, Horatio R. Owen, founded the Farm Stock and Home, he came to Minneapolis and assumed editorial charge of the publication.

His editorial policy and convictions were such that it gave him the support of the insurgents of that time as typified in the Farmers' Alliance and forced him unwillingly into the state campaign in 1890. He took the field as their candidate for governor, but without a party organization to back him and lacking newspaper support, he was not successful. However, he made an excellent run, polling more than 58,000 votes and made a name for himself as a political leader.

In 1894 he again apepared as candidate for governor on the Populist ticket. The Democratic party stood ready to nominate him and to make the campaign on the basis of fusion. Mr. Owen declined the indorsement of the democracy, though he might have been elected.

Mr. Owen will best be remembered for his conection wth the development of agricultural education in Minnesota. He worked to prevent the separation of the farm school from the university, thereby alienating his friends of the Farmers' Alliance, as that organization strenuously backed the separation program.

Through the columns of the Farm, Stock and Home, and by means of personal work, he has been able to secure large appropriations from the legislature for the upbuilding of the agricultural college. He was appointed regent in 1893 to fill out an unexpired term and was reappointed for a full term in 1895, serving until 1901, when he was retired.

Arbogast Estate Not $20,000.

St. Paul. — The report of the appraisers of the estate of the late Louis Arbogast, who was murdered in his home, St. Paul, May 13, 1909, has been filed with Judge Bazille in the probate court, showing that nearly all the real property is in the name of Mrs. Arbogast. The total valuation of the remaining property, including bonds, mortgages, the homestead where the family lives on West Seventh street, and the merchandise and equipment of the meat market, is less than $20,000.

BIG FIRE AT SPOONER, MINN.

Hotel, Saloon and General Store Destroyed by Flames.

Rainy River, Ontario. — A disastrous fire broke out in the village of Spooner, Minn., and as a result the Spooner hotel, Kyler & Young's saloon and Egan's general store are a total loss, and but for the timely arrival of a fire-fighting apparatus from Beaudette, many more buildings would have been added to the list.

The fire originated in the Spooner hotel, a frame building, and within a few minutes the building was beyond saving. The hotel was owned by P. Bordeen. The loss is estimated at $10,000, with small insurance.

Kyler & Young's saloon was one of the finest in northern Minnesota. Their loss will be about $8,000, insured.

Egan's loss is $15,000, with $7,000 insurance.

HEATWOLE IS SINKING.

Condition of Former Congressman Is Serious.

Northfield.—Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, the well known editor and politician, is in a critical condition.

Mr. Heatwole is suffering from acute Bright's disease and has been confined to his bed for some weeks. Last summer he took an extended southern trip hoping to benefit by the change and returned much improved.

In the fall the Northfield man gave it out that he intended to take an active part in the coming state campaign and followed it with a vigorous attack on Governor A. O. Eberhart's gubernatorial candidacy. He has been prominent in Minnesota politics for years and was the immediate predecessor of Congressman Charles Davis, of St. Peter, as congressman from the third district.

SMITH MUST GO TO PRISON.

Slayer of H. J. Ledbeter Is Sentenced For Life.

Mankato.—Judge Pfau filed an order denying Frank Smith's application for a new trial on the charge of murdering H. J. Ledbeter and followed this by filing a certificate that he believed this was a case where a death penalty should not be imposed because of the recommendation by the jury for clemency and because of exceptional circumstances.

County Attorney Plymat moved for a sentence and Smith had nothing to say why it should not be pronounced, as his attorney had only intended to argue against life sentence. Court then sentenced Smith to life imprisonment at Stillwater and remanded him to the custody of the sheriff.

URGES CARE OF FRANCHISE.

Neill of Red Wing, Speaks Before Crookston Commercial Club.

Crookston.—The annual meeting of the 25,000 Commercial club was one of the largest rallies of citizens held in this city for many years. The guest of honor was Hon. D. W. Neill of Red Wing, president of the Minnesota Federation of Commercial Clubs.

Mr. Neill confined his remarks to "Municipal and Community Waste and Conservation." He pointed out places where every community is guilty of gross waste in granting of franchises and turning over to public service corporations valuable privileges, in reality a waste of the people's resources.

PEONAGE FOUND TO EXIST.

State Labor Bureau Getting Results In Northern Minnesota.

St. Paul. — "We are getting some real live information in the peonage charges in Northern Minnesota," said W. E. McEwen, state labor commissioner. "Of course, the information is far from finished," he continued, "but we are finding things of vital importance every day. We now have two inspectors in the field and some interesting statements will be out soon."

NOT WHAT HE HAD PICTURED

Athletic Girl Hardly the Domestic Jewel That Fond Fancy Had Pictured.

Not long ago a man married an athletic girl, thinking how fine it would be to have a wife who would be able to wait on herself and build the fires, if necessary, and keep the dust demon on the jump without bringing on an acute attack of nervous prostration. Said he to himself: "A girl who swims and rows and plays a rattling good game of tennis, not to speak of her fondness for walking and driving, is sure to be a domestic jewel. If we happen to be without a servant, she can keep the household machinery humming." Somebody must have told that girl she was marrying a man with money. Anyhow, she hasn't been able to dress herself without the assistance of a maid, and the only time she has ever had the broom in her hands was one day when she picked it up to hit the cat with. If she'd clean house for as much as half an hour she'd have to go away to some fashionable springs to recuperate. And yet, to look at her, you wouldn't think she was so delicate.—Exchange.

This Contractor got results.
He knew how to feed his men.

Some years ago a contractor building a railroad in a warm climate was troubled a great deal by sickness among the laborers.

He turned his attention at once to their food and found that they were getting full rations of meat and were drinking water from a stream near by.

He issued orders to cut down the amount of meat and to increase greatly the quantity of Quaker Oats fed to the men.

He also boiled Quaker Oats and mixed the thin oatmeal water with their drinking water.

Almost instantly all signs of stomach disorders passed and his men showed a decided improvement in strength and spirits.

This contractor had experience that taught him the great value of good oatmeal. 53

Asking Too Much.

The mother of little six-year-old Mary had told her a number of times not to hitch her sled to passing sleighs, feeling that it was a dangerous practice. It was such a fascinating sport, however, that Mary could not resist it and one day her mother saw her go skimming past the house behind a farmer's "bobs."

When she came in from play she was taken to task, her mother saying severely: "Mary, haven't I told you that you must not hitch onto bobs? Besides, you know, it is against the law."

Mary tossed her head. "Oh," she said, "don't talk to me about the law. It's all I can do to keep the ten commandments!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Teamster's Punishment Earned.

Apparently it pays not to be cruel to horses out in Chicago. A teamster who admitted abandoning his horses for six hours on a recent stormy day was fined $50 by a magistrate. The humane society prosecuted the case vigorously and promised to report the matter to the driver's employers. Presumably he will lose his job, as he was unable to pay the fine and will have to serve a jail term.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In Bad Shape.

The Missus—Jim, you've been drinking again!

The Mister—Mabel, m' dear, I cannot tell a lie—I—

The Missus—Goodness! Then you must be worse than I thought. Go to bed in the other room.

Free to Our Readers.
Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page Illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

So Touching.

Anxious Suitor—But, sir, I thrill at your daughter's slightest touch.

Practical Father—Young man, I find her slightest touch is usually for a hundred dollars.

Nothing endures but the eternal commonplace; and if one departs from that it is to run the most perilous risks.—Charles Wagner.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

It's a pity that wisdom doesn't grow on a man like whiskers.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

Few men put off until to-morrow the meanness they can do to-day.

WHEN YOU'RE AS HOARSE as a crow. When you're coughing and gasping. When you've an old-fashioned deep-seated cold, take *Allen's Lung Balsum.* Sold by all druggists, 25c. 50c and $1.00 bottles.

Pompadours are responsible for many a high-brow.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some local celebrities are famous and some are notorious.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Samuel G. Iverson is out early looking for a renomination for state auditor. Sam must like the job.

It seems to us that Bjorge has announced himself as a candidate for congress against the wrong man. He should run against Ole Sageng, the gentelman plow man, from Ottertail county, as the Republican party of the Ninth Congressional District of Minnesota do not propose to be stampeded into the democratic party, under the name of anti-Cannoism or any other isisims, and a candidate that makes the announcement that he will bolt the republican party after they have elected him to congress is not fit to be considerd as a candidate of that party. Halvor Steenerson went plenty far enough in his fight against the majority rule of congress, and no true republican could expect him to do more, for had he done so this district might just as well had no representative in congress at all, as to have a man there voteing with the minority party

She Wasn't Afraid.

A crowd gathered on the street to watch a handsome fox terrier that was running about, nose in air. White froth was running from the dog's mouth.

"He's mad!" yelled a fat man.

The fox terrier stood in the center of the group with wide open eyes, either too mad or too frightened to move.

At this juncture the policeman arrived. A dozen voices began to tell him that the dog was mad; that it must be killed; that it had been snapping at the children; that it began to froth when it passed a pool of water, and how best to shoot.

A tall, quiet looking woman pushed through the crowd and started toward the dog. A dozen men yelled at her Two or three men grabbed at her.

She picked the dog up and started out of the crowd. The policeman stopped her with:

"Madam, that dog is mad. He must be shot. Look at the foam coming out of his mouth."

"Foam!", she said contemptuously. "That's a cream puff he was eating."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Printing a Coin on Linen.

The print of a silver coin or medal may be made on silk or linen by dipping the fabric in a solution of nitrate of silver and stretching it over the face of the coin until the image is imprinted. The linen is sensitized by dipping it into a solution of nitrate of silver, made by dissolving sixty or eighty grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of water. Wet the portion of the cloth which is to receive the impression in the solution and when nearly dry draw it over the face of the coin and tie it at the back. Expose to a weak light, and in a few minutes the raised design of the coin will appear on the linen. As soon as the print is dark enough remove and wash in clear water. When nearly dry iron it smooth with a warm iron, placing a piece of tissue paper over the print. In printing from the coin or medal it is advisable to paste a piece of paper on the reverse side, so that the silver will not come in contact with the sensitized fabric.

Student of Shakespeare.

The office boy sat in the corner busily engaged in reading a book. Strange to say, it was not "The Adventures of Bunko Jim," "Daisy Dean, the Demon Detective," nor even a thrilling narrative of more or less correct life on the plains. He was reading Shakespeare.

An expression of peace and joy was on his face that caused those who knew him to wonder if he had at last experienced a change of heart. His eyes sparkled, and his whole expression was one of happiness. Finally he turned to a worker at another desk.

"Say, Jim," he said, "I've got a question for you. Did you ever read Shakespeare?"

"Yep," was the reply.

"And d'yer know what he talks about?"

"Yep."

"Den maybe you can help me."

"What is it?'

"Well, I want to know which was de man, Romeo or Juliet?"—Youth's Companion.

Cheerfulness is one of the surest indications of good sense.

A SAVAGE WITCH.

His Life Was Saved by the Chief of the Quiah Tribe.

The author of "Heroes of Modern Crusades," the Rev Edward Gilliat, M. A., at one time master of Harrow school, says in his book that he had years ago the privilege of meeting the king of the Quiah country, Tetti Aga. masong, at Harrow. The Quiah king had been educated at St. Augustine's college, Canterbury, and was able to lecture to the Harrovians in good English. In his lecture he told a quaint story which brings one nearer to the weird lives of the Quiahs, a small agricultural and trading tribe of inoffensive characters on the west coast of Africa.

"In my country," said the king, "we have no prisons; therefore if a culprit is brought to me I must chop off something an ear or two, a hand or a foot—and he goes home a sadder and a wiser man. Just before I left for England a chief came to my hut, bringing a prisoner.

"'What has he done, friend?' I asked.

"'He is a dangerous witch, O king He can turn himself into an alligator.'

"'Pooh! Nonsense! I don't believe that old fashioned stuff.'

"'Oh, but we saw him do it down by the big river.'

"Indeed! Well, chief, tell me all about it. You saw him yourself?'

"'I did. We were hunting by the banks of the river with our rifles when all at once we saw a big alligator lying on a rock in the river. The witch man was lying asleep in a hammock some fifty yards away. Oh, the dangerous creature he is!

"'Well, king, do not laugh with your eyes like that, for I am speaking the truth. I put up my rifle to shoot the alligator; but, to our great fear, as soon as I fired this fellow rolled out of his hammock and fell on the ground and rubbed his back and swore he was hurt.

"'Now, O king, if this witch had not been inside the alligator how could he have been hurt when I fired?'

"Gentlemen," concluded the king, "I see you are laughing with your eyes, but it is very difficult to rule over a people untaught and given over to superstition.

"What did I do? Why, if I had left him free they would have killed him as soon as I had gone on my ship, so I saved his life by chopping off his left ear."

MODERN CHESS.

The Game Vastly Different From That of the Ninth Century.

Chess is but a game, a pastime, a relaxation, but it has at times absorbed the faculties of the intellectual in every clime. Perhaps the greatest eulogy on the game was the remark of Sir Walter Raleigh, "I do not wish to live longer than I can play chess." It is certain that those who do not play the game are quite unable to form any conception of the high intellectual delights experienced by the chess enthusiast.

The origin of chess has been sought in vain. The fact is the game has so changed, developed and improved down the course of centuries that in its present form it would not be recognized by its inventor, if there ever was one. The oldest chess problem on record is thought to be that contained in an ancient Persian manuscript attributed to Caliph Kalifen Mutasin Billah, who reigned in Bagdad A. D. 833 to 842. But the reader would have to learn the old rules before it was intelligible. For example, the queen could make a move of only one square at a time and that on a diagonal, but a queen promoted from a pawn was allowed to make a move of two squares diagonally. The bishop had no power over any square except the third from which it stood on its own diagonal line, but it was allowed to vault over any piece that happened to be between. In short, it was a totally different game. Chess in the precise form in which we know it and play it today is a comparatively modern game —London Strand Magazine.

Amending a Proverb.

There are a lot of silly proverbs knocking about. Take, for instance, "If pigs had wings they would fly." Now, this is absurd if you like. Do you know what sized wings a pig weighing eighty pounds would require in order to fly? They would measure about thirty yards from tip to tip. A nice state of things to keep pigs in an aviary with wings of that size! The proverb would run much better:

If pigs could fly
Pork would be high.

—London Scraps.

The Right Way.

Little Willie liked ice cream, but he objected to turning the freezer. One day his mother was agreeably surprised to find him working at the crank as if his life depended on it.

"How did you get Willie to turn the ice cream freezer?" she said to her husband. "I offered him 2 cents to do it, and he wouldn't."

"You didn't go about it the right way, my dear," replied her husband. "I bet him a cent he couldn't turn it for half an hour!"

Pretty Ancient.

"What is the oldest form of literature?"

"I dunno, but I guess some of th' musical comedy jokes must reach back pretty nearly that far."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Adam's Kick.

Eve—What makes you look so cross? Adam—I wish you wouldn't be so loud in your dresses. It isn't necessary for you to pick the most highly colored autumn leaves.—New York Press.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 14. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn, January 7, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Schmidt, of Germantown Minn,, who on June 25th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 800, Serial No. 04190 for S. W. ¼ Section 8, Township 154 N, Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Mickelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl Habedank, August Ristau, of Thief River Falls Minn, Jacob Jonas, Valentine Yager, of Thief River Falls Minn.

AUTHUR P. TOPPIN.

Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 21, 1910.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota January 14th. 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole P. Ostenas, of Neptune Minnesota, who on November 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 849. Serial No. 04203, for S.W. ¼ Section 10 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th. day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Siver Haugo of Neptune Minn, Nels Resin, of Rudell Minn. Knut Jorstad, of Wanke Minn, Julious K. Halverson, of McIntosh Minn.

AUTHUR P. TOPPIN,

Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 11th. 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn, February 7th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn., who on July 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 553. Serial No. 04200, for Lots 2,4. S.W.¼ N.W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12, Section 29, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21 st. day of March 1910.

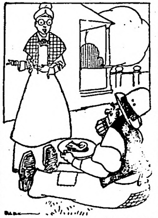
Claimant names as witnesses:

Edon Davis, Thomas Jacobson, of High landing Minn, Walter McAndress, William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

AUTHUR P. TOPPIN,

Register.

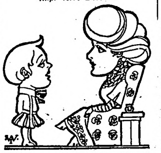
Too Tough.



Mrs. Goode—Begging again? Why, you didn't eat that piece of steak I gave you.

The Hobo—I didn't ask you for work, ma'am. What I wanted was something to eat.

Impressive Enough.



"Willie, does your teacher try to impress you with the Golden Rule?"

"Nope. She uses a plain wood one, but it works just fine."

An Incentive.

"Won't you try to love me?" he sighed.

"I have tried," she replied kindly but firmly.

"My rich aunt has just died," he went on.

"In that case, dear, I will try again."—Puck.

A Blunt Answer.

Mother (to her daughter)—You'd better accept Peter, my dear He is a nice boy, though he may not be handsome. After all, good looks fade, don't they, papa? Father Rather!—Fliegende Blatter.

The Ways of Men.

Many a man who would be unable to find the family Bible if he hunted all day would have no difficulty in putting his hand on the corkscrew, even in the dark.—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Empty Dream.

Bobby—Say, sis, what's a "empty dream?" Dotty—One you have when you've been sent to bed without any supper.—[illegible]

CAUTION IN THE MINT.

They Almost Strain the Air to Save Particles of Gold.

It has been aptly said that no miser guards his treasure more religiously than Uncle Sam watches over the precious metals that pass through his mints. Then, too, the precautions against waste are almost innumerable.

Every evening in each of the mints of the United States the floors of the melting rooms are swept cleaner than a New England housewife's kitchen. The dust is carefully put aside, and about once in two months the soot scraped from every flue is transferred to the same precious dust heap. This is then burned, and from its ashes the government derives no inconsiderable income. The earthenware crucibles used in melting are employed no more than three times. They are crushed beneath heavy rollers, and in their porous sides are found flakes of the precious metal.

In the melting room when the casters raise their ladles from the melting pots a shower of sparks fly from the molten surface of the metal. For the most part they are bits of incandescent carbon, but clinging to the carbon is often a minute particle of metal. Lest such particles should escape, the ashes and clinkers below the furnaces are gathered up at night. This debris is ground into powder by means of a steam crusher and then is sold to a smelter, like ordinary ore, at a price warranted by the assayer.

The ladles that stir the precious metal, the big iron rods, the strainers and he dippers, all are tested in a most curious fashion. After considerable use they become covered with a thin layer of oxidized silver, closely resembling a brown rust. The implements are then laid in baths of a solution of sulphuric acid, which eats away the iron and steel and leaves the silver untouched.

Gradually the ladle, or whatever the implement is, will disappear, and in its place remains a hollow silver counterpart of the original, delicate as spun glass. These fragile casts reproduce the ladle with perfect accuracy in all its details, although their surfaces are perforated with innumerable little holes. Scarcely have they been molded, however, before they are cast into a crucible to become in time dollars, quarters and dimes.

In one corner of the melting room there is a large tank into which newly cast silver bars are dropped and left to cool. Infinitesimal flakes of silver scale off and rise to the surface of the water, which acquires the metallic luster of a stagnant pool. Here is silver that must not be lost, so beneath the pipe through which the tank is emptied is banked a thick layer of mud. As the water filters through it the mud retains the precious residuum. Four times a year this mud is removed, and each experiment discloses the fact that some $50 has been saved.—Baltimore American.

His Text.

The three-year-old son of a Methodist minister was with his mother at a gathering of ladies. At the proper time he was given a cooky. He ate it in short order and asked for another. The hostess said:

"I'll give you another if you will sing for us."

"Can't sing," was his reply, "but I know something I can say."

"That will do all right," the lady answered, expecting to hear "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," or some other nursery classic.

But the little fellow drew himself up in real Sunday school fashion and said his piece:

"God loveth a cheerful giver."

The lady gave him the cooky, and the whole company seemed to be very cheerful about it.—Harper's Magazine.

A Water Telescope.

Norwegian fishermen use a water telescope to ascertain the position of the herring shoals. This is the way to make the water telescope:

Procure a tube made of tin and funnel shaped about three and a half feet long and ten inches in diameter at the largest end. It should be wide enough at the top to take in the observer's eyes, and the inside should be painted black. At the bottom, or wide end, a clear, thick piece of glass must be inserted, with a little lead in the form of a ring to weight the tube. When the instrument is immersed in clear water it is astonishing how many fathoms down the observer can see.

The Sybarites.

The Sybarites were the inhabitants of the ancient city of Sybaris, in southern Italy, founded 720 B. C. They were so greatly addicted to voluptuousness and self indulgence that their name became a byword among the peoples of antiquity. The word "sybarite" is used at the present day to denote a person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sometimes There Isn't.

Flubbe—I'm going into the manufacture of something there ought to be money in.

Dubbe—What are you going to manufacture?

Flubbe—Pocketbooks and purses.—London Telegraph.

Why He Couldn't Work.

The Lady—My 'usband, sir, 'as sent me to say 'e won't be able to come and do the little job you gave 'im to. 'E's promised to go round the town with the unemployed.—London M. A. P.

One More Disappointment.

"Poor old Myer is dead, I see. He led a life full of disappointments."

"How glad he would have been to see his name in print!"—Fliegende Blatter.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

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Their Turn Out.

Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella—Indeed? Ella—Yes; they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

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Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

For Sale: 80 tons of upland hay, in the Town of Deer Park.
G.A.Hoveland, R F. D No. 1
Fosston Minn.

Walt McAndrews took a load of wheat down to Hazel today.

James O'Brien is hawling wheat to Thief River Falls this week.

Rev. E.A. Mostue made a business trip to McIntosh Monday, returning yesterday.

Andrew Ellingson was transacting business at Red Lake Falls Tuesday and Wednesday.

There will be a grand ball at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening February 12th.

There will be a grand public ball at the Kolski hall in Deer Park, on Saturday evening February 19th.

We had the misfortune to cut our right hand fore finger right on the tip this week, which is the best point to lay up a printer.

H.H. Halverson will have an auction sale at his farm 8 miles south east of Brunkeberg next Saturday, the 19th, to sell his stock and farm machinery.

Ole O. Overvold is hawling lumber from his Clearwater county farm to build a new barn on his Highlanding farm this year.

A.D. Brown, of Neptune was an overnight visitor at Highlanding Wednesday night on his way to Thief River Falls on a business trip.

There was a slight missunderstanding about who was who, at the Erie dance last Friday night. It is better to cut that part of the program out boys and all meet as friends.

Rev. Father Adolph, of Thief River Falls will hold services at the residence of Henry Arndt, one mile west of the Highlanding school house, on Tuesday February 15th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Knut Sannes, of Lillo, John T. Lattimore, of Erie, Joseph Kilien, of Kratka, Torgus Hamestvedt, of Brunkeberg, and Elias E Mostue, of Sunbeam, took tests for Census Enumerators before Wm. G Hunt, post master, at Sunbeam, on Saturday last.

BIDS WANTED.

Bids are wanted by school No. 87, Town of Highlanding, for seven cords of green popular cord wood to be delivered at the school house on or before March 20th. Seald bids to furnish the wood should be filed with W G Hunt, district clerk on or before Feb. 28th, at which time the board of directors will let the contract to the lowest bidder.

A good pair of 3 year old work oxen for sale. Inquire of Rev. E.A.Mostue, one mile south from Sunbeam.

A Risky Study.

"Why have you dropped your popular astronomy?" asked the visitor.

"'Cause I got too many lickings," confided Tommy. "The other night I told pa that Mars' face was ever changing, and ma heard me and thought I meant her face. Next thing I didn't get any supper and got a licking besides."—Chicago News.

Ministers Aboard Ship.

A minister aboard ship has always been taken as a "Jonah sign" by seamen. In recent years, however, this superstition has been modified to a certain extent. A young minister, the seamen believe, will not bring as much of a "Jonah" with him as an old one.

Simplicity Itself.

"There are only two points in success."

"What are they?"

"Work and keep other people from working you."

Do It Now.

Decision never becomes easier by postponement, while habit grows stronger every day. Common sense as well as expediency says, "Do it this day."

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Everybody is busy hawling their grain to market.

Mrs. Gunder Hostad is visiting her sisters Mrs. H. M. Lillo and Mrs. Oscar Lillo.

There was a surprise party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sledtvedt on Saturday evening.

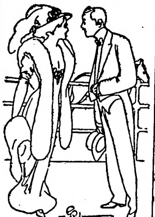
Miss Annie Iverson made a short visit with Miss Annieboll Rolandson on Sunday.

Dr. Clark was called out from Plummer on Sunday to visit Mrs Andrew Hanson, who was reported quite seariously ill.

Oscar Legvold has the job of filling the Clearwater Creamery ice house with ice.

Miss Ida M. Lillo commenced her school in District No. 10 on Monday.

A Dangerous Place.



Mrs. Smyth—Why don't you take your wife to the horse show? It doesn't cost much.

Mr. Swift—Doesn't it? The last time I took her there she picked out the swellest gown she could find and made me buy her one just like it.

SEEING UNDER WATER.

The Refraction of Light and the Limiting Angle of Vision.

One of the most peculiar things in connection with life under water is what is known as the limiting angle of vision. This applies to fishes, divers, submarine crews and, in fact, any being possessing the power of sight and desiring to look through the water at objects in the air. The effect is not due to a defect in vision, but to the refraction or bending of light, and no telescope or other optical instrument can get around it.

The effect consists of the impossibility of seeing anything on the outside unless the observer directs his line of sight within forty-eight degrees of the vertical. If a forty-nine degree angle or over is taken, the surface, no matter how clear the water is, acts as a perfect mirror and reflects objects at the bottom of the water, thus not allowing anything on the outside to be seen. The consequence of this property is the most startling of all, for everything on the outside can be seen and thus has to be seen in the cone described by the forty-eight degree angle from the eye. This shows all outside objects huddled together and appearing high in air. Thus, if one dives into the middle of a wide river, on looking up the banks will appear close together, but, at a great distance from the observer, high in air.

This angle is called the "critical" angle and of course varies with the two media in contact.

If one desires to make the experiment a square glass box or an aquarium will answer very well. Suspend this from the ceiling or support it on a wall bracket and look under it at an angle. The phenomenon will be observed as indicated. The clearer the water and the stronger the light the more clearly will things appear.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Why He Was a Heathen.

Sir Arthur Fanshaw related an amusing story of a Mohammedan servant who when asked his religion replied:

"Beg pardon, sar, I'm a heathen."

When asked by his master what he meant by a heathen the man answered:

"Beg pardon, sar, a worshiper of blocks and stones."

"Confound it," remarked the master, "I can't keep a man like that in my service."

To which came the immediate rejoinder:

"Beg pardon, sir, in your highness' service no time to worship anything!"—London News.

He Spoke Too Soon.

A well known business man attended his daughter's commencement exercises at an eastern college. He had been greatly pleased with the beauty and dignity of the exercises and was discoursing to his wife upon the refining influences of college life. Suddenly his impressive monologue was cut short. A girl in cap and gown came dashing down the steps of the main hall waving her diploma and shouting, "Educated, by gosh!"—Ladies' [illegible]

NEWS! News!

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Losing His Mind.

"Mother, guess you'd better send for th' doctor," gasped Uncle Charlie Seaver as he sank into a chair and rocked back and forth, holding his gray head.

"Sakes alive! Ye haven't been and got the misery in yer head, have ye, Silas?" gasped his astonished wife, dropping a pie tin.

"I dunno what's the matter, but I've alwus had a hunch my mind 'd go some time. It's cum, I guess. I noticed th' trouble fust last week when I plumb forget to go up an' swear off th' $100 assessment till it was too late. Then I neglected to go to th' school meetin' last night to fight agin the new commissioner. But, wuss and wuss, I didn't guess within eleven pound seven ounces of th' weight of Wal Weaver's big hog kil'ed today. I guess my mind has gone all right. I'm about all in."—Puck.

Tuning Forks.

The tuning fork was the invention of John Stone, royal trumpeter, in 1811. Though the pitch of forks varies slightly with changes of the temperature or by rust, they are the most accurate means of determining pitch. Tuning forks are capable of being made of any pitch within certain limits, but those commonly used are the notes A and C, giving the sounds represented by the second and third spaces in the treble stave.

Reaching Conclusion.

"I imagine from your speech that you are a taxidermist."

"What makes you think so?"

"Principally because you tell me I am as wise as an owl and then try to stuff me."—Exchange.

Peaceful.

Mrs. Frost—Who was it that said "Peace, perfect peace?" Frost—Some one whose telephone was out of order.—Life.

A Good Ear.

Mrs. Flyer—Have you ever called on the people in the next apartment?

Mrs. Gossip—No; the walls are so thin that I know all about them as it is. [illegible]

JUST IN TIME.

The Squire Wasn't Actually Nigh, but He Was a Little Close.

They were discussing the salient traits of old Squire Gregson's character, the funeral being a thing of the past. "Some way or 'nother, between his goin' an' the buryin', nobody felt free to speak," Abel Nutting had said as an introduction to his remarks. "It seemed more'n likely he'd come to agin an' call us to account, same as usual."

"He was free to give to phylanthropy an' the church," said Barton Sedgwick when his turn came, "but in the family circle I called him kind o' close. I won't go so fur's to say he was actu'lly nigh, but he cert'nly was kind o' close."

"As how?" inquired three voices in unison. They all had plenty of instances of the old squire's "closeness," but it was Barton's privilege to speak first, he being a cousin once removed.

"Well, I was there to a Sunday dinner with him last December," said Barton slowly. "He invited Sally an' me, same as always, once a year.

"Well, Sally had one o' those stuffy colds that make you feel worse'n if you had pneumony, an' she vowed she wouldn't go. She said she couldn't taste anything anyway, an' the mere thoughts o' his cold pork an' boiled potatoes went against her. But she wanted I should go for policy, same as all us relations went, an' I did.

"Well, when I got there an' told squire he said, 'Sally not comin'!' an' clipped it right out into the kitchen, leavin' the doors open all the way.

"'Here,' he said to old Jane Wills, that cooked an' done for him, 'have those potatoes boiled soft yet? That's good. You lift out Mis' Sedgwick's potato, an' it'll be just right to fry for my breakfast tomorrow,' he said, 'for Mis' Sedgwick is kep' at home with a cold. Lift it out careful! That's right!'

"An' when he come back to me he was all creased up with smiles, he was so pleased with himself." — Youth's Companion.

A Careless Man.

Father—Why have you quarreled with Harry? Daughter—Because he proposed to me last night. Father—Well, there was no harm in that, was there? Daughter—But I had accepted him the night before. [illegible]

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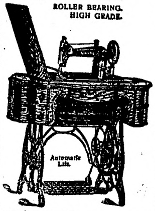

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Save Money by buving this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
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Kept Them Dancing.

A Washington official, speaking of blunders in the diplomatic service, told of a mistake committed by an American in Afghanistan. He said:

"This American entertained the shahzada for three days, giving him a very handsome suit of rooms in his house. The morning of the shahzada's arrival the American host visited him in his apartment and was amazed to see the royal guest and his entire staff hopping about the floor in the oddest way. They conversed politely and gravely; but, instead of walking, they hopped, taking great leaps of eight or nine feet. The host ventured to ask the reason of this hopping. The shahzada politely replied:

"'You see, this carpet is green, with pink roses here and there. Green is a sacred color with us, so we are obliged to hop from rose to rose. It is good exercise, but rather fatiguing, I confess.'"

Livingstone.

Of Dr. Livingstone it was said by Stanley that the missionary lived for years among the most cruel and ignorant savages in the world, but he never fired a shot in anger, never "clubbed or clouted or banned or blasted." His manner was that of a "cool, wise old man who felt offended and looked grave."

Circumstances Reversed.

Unkempt Smith—Mister, would youse kindly help a poor man as is all in, down and out? Jocular Citizen—Why, certainly. Just climb the fire escape of that skyscraper across the street and walk in on the top floor. Then [illegible]

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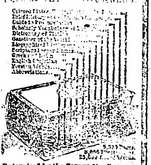

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LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD and the WOMEN WHO MOLDED HIM

SARAH BUSH LINCOLN

MRS. LUCY SPEED

THE EARLIEST PHOTOGRAPH OF LINCOLN

HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN

IT IS sober truth to say that Abraham Lincoln struck the noblest, highest, holiest note in the inmost native soul of the American people. In the new paganism of commerce; of money getting, no matter how; of criticism of public men who, whatever their faults, are to be loved because they have been hated by those who seek to make the nation sinister and corrupt, there is nothing so sodden and sordid but will in some sense uncover and kneel at the sound of the name of Abraham Lincoln.

The average American does not shout when he hears the name of Abraham Lincoln. Even the political demagogue, the stock gambler, the captain of industry, is likely to grow silent and reverential when the name of Lincoln is spoken.

And while we are getting ready to honor Lincoln it is well to add that none may understand his people who has not first discovered what it is in his character and in ours that makes us love him above comparison in the story of the world's great men——love him for his poverty, his simplicity, for his humanity, for his fidelity, for his justice, for his plainness, for his life and for his death.

Sheer force of character must have been the inherent trait which he had well cultivated.

His attitude to women may have been but an incident, but there can be no question but that the influence of various women with whom it was his good fortune to be associated in his earlier days had not a little to do with the forming of one of his most predominant traits. He was, in his later life, one of the kind of men of whom good women declare, in all humility and honesty for their sex, that through the fineness of his perception and his gentility toward everyone and everything, that he "might have been a woman." It is a high compliment.

In the first place, he was born of a good woman. Nancy Hanks, his mother, neglected in the neglect of those of her social status at the time she was born, must have in the sublimity of maternity engendered in the lifeblood of her illustrious offspring the nourishment that made the great achievements of Abraham Lincoln possible. Yet, to her is due but the honor of instilling, with her own blood, her own spirit, the character that enabled Abraham Lincoln to become the first American—the conglomerate of all that is meant in the phrase, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Nancy Hanks gave Lincoln birth. She was the daughter of supposedly illiterate and superstitious people, but she was comely, intelligent, knew how to read and write and taught her husband, Thomas Lincoln, father of the president, to scrawl his name.

The great Lincoln always believed that he got his intelligence and powers from his mother

The family moved from Kentucky to Indiana when Lincoln was seven years old. Two years later Nancy Hanks Lincoln succumbed to a pestilence known as milk sickness. She died in October. Her husband sawed a coffin out of the forest trees and buried her in a little clearing. Several months later a wandering frontier clergyman preached a sermon over her lonely grave. No wonder the countenance of the great emancipator moved all who beheld it by its deep melancholy He knew what sorrow was 45 years before he paced his office in the White House all night, with white face and bowed head, sorrowing over the defeat of Chancellorsville, wondering whether he was to be the last president of the United States and praying for the victory that came at Gettysburg.

All that year the sensitive boy grieved for the mother who had gone out of his life; but in time the father went back to Kentucky, and in Elizabethtown, near the big South Fork of Nolin creek, in Hardin county, where Lincoln was born, he married the widow of the town jailer Presently thereafter a four-horse wagon creaked up to the door of the Lincoln cabin in the Indiana forest and young "Abe" made his first acquaintance with Sarah Bush Lincoln, who, next to his own mother, was to become the second incentive of his youthful life

Sarah Bush Lincoln was a woman of thrift and energy, tall, straight, fair and a kind-hearted, motherly Christian. The American people owe a debt to this noble matron, who did so much to influence and develop the character of the boy who was yet to save the nation from destruction.

She was good to the Lincoln orphans, whose mother lay out in the wild forest grave. She gave them warm clothing. She threw away the mat of corn husks and leaves on which they slept and replaced it with a soft feather tick. She loved little "Abe" and the lonely boy returned her kindness and affection. In a primitive cabin, set in the midst of a savage country, she created that noblest and best result of a good woman's heart, a happy home.

The young Lincoln grew rapidly. Always an invidious reader, he ever found time for reading. In this pursuit he appears to have been tireless, but it seems not to have caused him to isolate himself from the social life of his primitive neighborhood. By 17 he was six feet four inches tall. His legs and arms were long, his hands and feet big and his skin dry and yellow. His gaunt face and melancholy gray eyes were set in cavernous sockets above his prominent cheek bones. He was not, therefore, a "ladies' man," but at the same time the mysterious something that made him beloved above the average of prominent Americans stood him in stead. He was always popular with his fellows, even as a spraddling boy.

A girl schoolmate has described him as he appeared at this early time:

"His shoes, when he had any, were low. He wore buckskin breeches, linsey-woolsey shirt and a cap made of the skin of a squirrel or coon. His breeches were baggy and lacked by several inches meeting the tops of his shoes, thereby exposing his shin bone, sharp, blue and narrow."

But this girl cared for him, even as, much later in life, she was proud to have known him.

Trivial as it may seem, the verse penned by him when he was 17, at the time of his sister Sarah's marriage to Aaron Grigsby, may give some insight into his lifelong estimate of the attitude of man toward woman. These are the concluding verses:

The woman was not taken
  From Adam's feet we see;
So he must not abuse her,
  The meaning seems to be.

The woman was not taken
  From Adam's head we know,
To show she should not rule him—
  'Tis evidently so.

The woman she was taken
  From under Adam's arm,
So she must be protected
  From injuries and harm.

It was after he had passed through many of his earlier vicissitudes that Lincoln encountered his first great romance. The family had moved from Indiana to Illinois. When they migrated from New Salem, Sangamon county, Abraham, who has assisted his father, stepmother and the rest of the family to passable affluence remained behind. He split rails, he traveled down the Mississippi on a house boat and had his first elucidation of slavery in its most hideous forms and of the uncertainty and irresponsibility of the negro race.

He returned to New Salem and became a clerk. In drawing crowds of villagers he proved a popular acquisition. The job "petered out" and he was elected a captain in the Black Hawk war. His was a bloodless campaign, but he came out of it with honors and increased popularity. All the time he had been reading every book he could find. Later he engaged in storekeeping with a partner, but he was not cast for a mercantile career.

When he first was elected to the Illinois state legislature in 1834 he met and fell in love with pretty, auburn-haired Anne Rutledge, daughter of the owner of the tavern in which he lived. His passion seemed hopeless, for the maid of 17 was pledge to a young man from New York. Yet Lincoln loved and waited and hoped, even when his suit appeared entirely hopeless.

Finally the lover went away, promising to come back. Lincoln remained a stanch, true friend. After a while it became apparent that the New Yorker had deserted his fiancee. Then Lincoln offered the girl his heart and it eventually was accepted. But Lincoln's happiness was short-lived. Anne Rutledge sickened and died. Lincoln was inconsolable.

Following this bereavement he plunged into politics and statecraft and built the foundation for his later life. During this period he met Mary S. Owens. He wrote love letters to her, but later on frankly told her that, while he was willing to keep his engagement with her, it were better for her own sake that she should not hold him. She accepted his honest explanation and his second romance withered and died.

Still another woman who was instrumental in framing Lincoln's strong and impressionable character was Lucy Gilmer Speed. Her husband owned the tavern at Springfield, whither Lincoln rode when the capital was changed from New Salem. Lincoln became their guest and throughout his remaining life numbered them as his stanchest friends. He often descanted on the sound counsel and sisterly care bestowed upon him by Mrs. Speed.

Although he became at this time one of the foremost statesmen of Illinois, his previous experience caused him to doubt his own heart. He became engaged to Mary Todd. After a brief period, doubting his love, he broke the engagement. It even has been charged that he deserted her when she was attired for the wedding. To his bosom friends, Joshua F. and Lucy Speed, Lincoln described the parting:

"When I told Mary I did not love her," he said, "she burst into tears, and, almost springing from her chair and wringing her hands, as if in agony, said something about the deceiver being himself deceived. To tell you the truth, it was too much for me. I found the tears trickling down my own cheeks. I caught her in my arms and kissed her."

So great was Lincoln's remorse that he was watched by his friends lest he commit suicide. Here again came in the sound influence of Mrs. Speed. She and her husband made Lincoln one of their own family. She was a saintly woman and through her he learned, even more than by his reading, the story and the precepts of the Man of Nazareth that in later years enriched his vocabulary and did so much to guide his conduct.

In two years Mary Todd became his wife. It was a singular jest of fate that he should have won her away from Stephen A. Douglas, who was later to be his rival in the great antislavery struggle that was ended only by millions of armed men and that almost simultaneous with its ending left Mary Todd a widow.

Of the union were born the sons Robert T., "Willie" and "Tad." "Willie" died in the White House February 20, 1862, and "Tad," or Thomas, died in Chicago July 15, 1871, at the age of 18 years. Robert T., the eldest of the three sons, lives in Chicago. He is president of the Pullman company and has enjoyed a highly successful business career.

Of Lincoln's attitude toward the estimable woman who became his wife perhaps as good an estimate as any may be found in practically his last words to her, spoken on the afternoon of the day of his assassination, as they rode through the streets of Washington.

He talked to her of what they would do when his term of office was over and they could take up a quiet life again.

"We have saved some money," he said, "and ought to be able to save some more. And with that and what I can earn from my law practice we can settle down in Springfield or Chicago and live cozily to a green old age."

But God had otherwise disposed. Within 24 hours the woman who, in the ultimate, had shared the tribulations and the adulations of the great emancipator was widowed and his sons and the entire nation were orphaned.

LINCOLN MADE NO MISTAKES.

The Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler says in the Homiletic Review: "Terrible as was the tragedy of that April night it is still true that Lincoln may have died at the right time for his imperishable fame. He had conducted an immense nation through the most tremendous civil war ever waged and never committed a single serious mistake. He did not possess Hamilton's brilliant genius, but Hamilton never saw the future more sagaciously. He made no pretensions to Daniel Webster's magnetic oratory, but Webster never put more truth in oratorical form for popular guidance. He possessed Benjamin Franklin's immense common sense and that twenty-line address on the battlefield of Gettysburg is the high-water mark of American sententious eloquence. It is fitting that after such a career his own life should be the last to be lost in that stupendous struggle. He had called over 200,000 heroes to lay down their lives, and then his own life was laid down beside the humblest private soldier or drummer boy of Gettysburg or Chickamauga."

POISON IN MIDDLE AGES.

In the middle ages so little was known of toxicology that all sudden or mysterious deaths were attributed to poison, but in the light of modern knowledge many of these are now easily explained by such diseases as appendicitis or gastric ulcer. Even the Borgias can be absolved from many of the poisonings laid to their charge. Nevertheless, says the British Medical Journal, from very early times in Italy poison was a favorite means of removing an enemy. In England, France and Germany cruder methods of vengeance prevailed and it was not until the sixteenth century that the Medici introduced poisoning into France. The fashion spread with terrible rapidity and poison was employed in every rank of society to get rid of inconvenient persons The art introduced into France by Catherine de Medici and her followers took root so deeply as to blossom later into the black magic of Louis XIV.'s reign.

HE KNEW HER

She—It's three o'clock. I'm going to my dressmaker. I shan't be more than a quarter of an hour.

He—All right; don't forget we are dining out at eight o'clock.

Why His Mother Mourned.

William M. Fogarty has a story about a good old Irish woman whose son was about to start for a trip around the world.

She had watched him prosper with pride. To her he was a great man. In her fond vision she could see all sorts of terrible tidings coming to him but she held her peace until he had started for the journey. Then she began to cry. A neighbor tried to console her, but to no avail.

"I'm afraid he hasn't the money to get back," said the mother, weeping. "He's got the money to go round the world all right, but how will he ever get back?"—Indianapolis Star.

Paradoxical.

"It is a wonder that a hot-headed man is generally thought to be one of mettle.

"Why a wonder?"

"Because metal is usually well tempered."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
75 "Guaranteed"

For Sprains

Sloan's Liniment is the best remedy for sprains and bruises.

It quiets the pain at once, and can be applied to the tenderest part without rubbing—it doesn't need to be rubbed—all you have to do is to lay it on lightly. It is a powerful preparation and penetrates instantly—relieves any inflammation and congestion, and reduces the swelling.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. L. ROLAND, Bishop of Scranton, Pa., says:—"On the 7th of this present month, as I was leaving the building at noon for lunch, I slipped and fell, spraining my wrist. I returned in the afternoon, and at four o'clock I could not hold a pencil in my hand. I returned home later and purchased a bottle of

Sloan's Liniment

and used it five or six times before I went to bed, and the next day I was able to go to work and use my hand as usual."

Sloan's Liniment is an excellent antiseptic and germ killer—heals cuts, burns, wounds and contusions, and will draw the poison from sting of poisonous insects.

25c., 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

CANDID CLAIMS CONVINCE.

There's our belief. We don't say that One bottle of Stub-Roo Liquid will cure Any case of eczema. But we know that, Properly Used, we have in

Stub-Roo Remedies

the sure treatment for all skin diseases. Behind our hundreds of unasked-for testimonials there's this big Fact: "Not One Known Failure in 8 Years."

If by chance your druggist doesn't carry Stub-Roo Liquid, send one dollar to us for a big bottle of it, express paid. Tell us all about your case—Today.

Stub-Roo Medical Co.
Duluth, Minn.

COOPER'S SALES ARE ENORMOUS

HIS PREPARATIONS LEADING TOPIC IN OMAHA—CALLERS AT YOUNG MAN'S HEADQUARTERS INTERVIEWED.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 9.—The most interesting feature of the enormous sale of the Cooper preparations, now going on in this city, is what the medicines are actually accomplishing among the people of Omaha.

At the commencement of his visit here Mr. Cooper prophesied that during the later part of his stay he would receive hundreds of callers daily who came simply to thank him for what the preparations had done. He also stated that stomach trouble is the foundation for a great many diseases and that his New Discovery, as it is called, would prove very effective in all cases of rheumatism simply by getting the stomach in working order.

That this prophecy has been fulfilled cannot be doubted after a half-hour spent at the young man's headquarters listening to what his callers have to say.

A reporter, who watched to ascertain, if possible, some light on the reasons for the immensity of Cooper's success, interviewed about twenty of his callers yesterday afternoon. The statements made by those seen indicate that physicians who claim that Cooper is merely a passing fad, have not looked into the facts.

Some of these statements were as follows:

W. J. Grant, a popular cigar dealer at 508 South Sixteenth street, upon being questioned, said: "After a most remarkable experience with the Cooper remedies, I cannot refrain from saying that anyone who is suffering in any way from stomach trouble, and who does not give this Cooper medicine a trial, is passing up a golden opportunity for restoration to good health.

"For three years I was troubled with my stomach, and what little I did eat gave me distress. Nothing tasted right. I felt weak and bad nearly all the time. I was nervous and allowed matters of small importance to worry me. I treated with two different physicians, but received no benefit. I had about reached the conclusion that medical science had not yet produced anything that would help me.

"However, a number of friends urged me to try Cooper's New Discovery, and they were so persistent that I finally took new hope and got a bottle of the Cooper medicine. After I had begun to take it I wondered why I had not taken it long ago. Its effect was marvelous—brought me right out. I regained my appetite, took on new strength—in fact, began to feel like a different man altogether. I would not have believed there was a medicine on earth that could do so much in so short a time. I have good reason to be grateful for what Cooper's New Discovery has done for me, and cannot praise it too highly."

The statement of Mr. William Kennedy, advertising manager of the Bennett Company, at Sixteenth and Harney streets, was as follows:

"Long and tedious hours of hard work, and continuous confinement in a stuffy office tended to put my stomach in a condition that has for many months made my life miserable. There is no need of my going into detail, for anyone who has ever had stomach trouble knows the suffering to be endured. I became weakened and run down, and life began to be a drag.

"A personal friend persuaded me to give the Cooper medicine a trial. I procured a bottle of the New Discovery preparation and began taking it. Relief came quickly, and in a short time I was feeling like a new man. I developed a splendid appetite, could eat anything I wanted with no ill effects, and it all tasted good. My strength returned and once more work became a pleasure.

"I have taken four bottles, and shall continue its use until I am fully recovered, which I am confident will not take long. This is a remarkable preparation for any one who is 'all in' as a result of close confinement and overwork. I earnestly recommend it to anyone in this condition."

Other statements taken from those who had previously used the medicines seem to prove that Cooper's success throughout the country is genuine.

People Realize the Danger.

As an indication of the force of the crusade against tuberculosis, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in a bulletin issued recently points to the fact that while 53.5 per cent. of the expenditures for tuberculosis in 1909 were made from public resources, appropriations made for 1910 indicate that over 75 per cent. of the money to be spent this year will be from federal, state, city and county funds. In 1909, out of the $8,180,621.50 spent for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, $4,362,750.03 was spent from public money, and $3,817,871.47 from funds voluntarily contributed. For the carrying on of state, federal and municipal tuberculosis work in 1910, over $9,000,000 has been appropriated. Of this sum, the state legislatures have granted $4,100,000, the municipal and county bodies, $3,975,500 and the federal government, $1,000,000.

Ruling Passion.

"I knew Butt's smoking would get him into trouble."

"Well?"

"At his wedding, when it came to the ring part, he reached into his pocket and handed the minister a match."

Noble Blood In Jeffries' Veins; Rap On Jaw Cures "Bats" Deafnses

HOW JOHN L. SIZES UP JOHNSON-JEFFRIES BOUT.

"The white man must win to make the pictures valuable.

"Winning and dining ruins the stomach, and Jeffries has been wined and dined like the rest of us and never will be able to fight as when in his prime.

"I fought 21 rounds with Corbet, then gave out. Jeff will go the same way.

"Johnson never can beat a good fighter. Jeffries was a good fighter in his day, but he will not be the fighter he was six years ago when he meets Johnson.

"The fight will take place near Frisco, which is the only place where protection is assured."

By KNOCKOUT.

Owen Moran.

So Jim Jeffries is the descendant of an English nobleman. Some British dopester has traced the lineage of the man who is going to try to bring the championship back to the white race and finds that he is a descendant of Lord Jeffries, who conducted the famous court held after the battle of Sedgemoor in 1685, when 320 executions were ordered and carried out.

Jeffries did not inherit any of the blood-thirsty traits of his noble ancestor. The big pugilist is as mild mannered as a Newfoundland dog. He has repeatedly said that he never hit any opponent as hard as he could for fear of killing him. He gave Tom Sharkey an awful pounding and tore loose several ribs. He smashed Bob Fitzsimmons with terrific blows, and knocked all but the life out of Jim Corbett, still he declares he could have hit them harder had he not been afraid a charge of murder would be lodged against him. Had Jeffries inherited any of Lord Jeffries' taste for taking human life he would have forgotten, in the heat of battle, that he had such strength.

But when it comes to Johnson, Jeffries says it will be different. On July 4 the real descendant of Lord Jeffries will step into the ring, whether it be in San Francisco or Salt Lake City. Then, says Jeffries, he intends to put every ounce of his strength behind his punches, and Johnson must take the consequences. That Jeffries hates the negro is certain. Jolly and whole-souled at all other times, big Jim scowls as soon as the black man's name is mentioned. It has become so with the alfalfa fighter that he has a perpetual scowl on his face, although he has not lost any of his good nature among friends. It is because he hears so much about Johnson.

Right here is where Jeffries may lose the fight. Johnson is a good ring general. He is a clever boxer, though experts say he is clumsy on his feet. So was Bob Fitzsimmons clumsy and awkward, but he whipped Corbett, who was the extreme in cleverness of footwork.

Consequently when Jeffries goes into the ring against Johnson he had better leave his hatred and his desire to hit the negro as hard as he can in his dressing room. Johnson is sure to take advantage of Jeff if the white man becomes enraged. Johnson taunted Tommy Burns into a rage and whipped him. Of course Burns wasn't Jeffries.

Where the fight will take place stil is a matter of doubt. "Tex" Rickard is going ahead with his arrangements to pull off the match in Salt Lake City. He has rented the Saltair pavilion, which is controled by the Mormon church. This, it has been reported, has given Rickard the becking of the church, which is all powerful in Utah. Still Gov. Spry has repeated that he will not permit the fight to take place in Utah.

As was expected, "Battling" Nelson had little difficulty in whipping Eddie Lang, the Chicago lightweight. When the Dane got ready to settle matters he quickly put Eddie to the bad, and Referee Tommy Ryan signalled to the Chicago boy's seconds to throw up the sponge. Still Nelson says Lang is a good scrapper and would have done better had he not been scared. Nelson says Lang can whip Ad Wolgast.

There are many persons who believe Wolgast is Nelson's master, and if nothing happens the question will be settled on Washington's birthday. A strange thing happened to Nelson in the Lang fight. For some time the battler has been hard of hearing in his left ear. In one of the early rounds Lang planted a punch on Nelson's jaw. Immediately the Dane found that he could hear as well as ever out of the affected ear. No wonder Nelson praises the Chicago lad.

It begins to look as if Abe Attel and Owen Moran will hook up before long to settle the question of supremacy. These lightning fast featherweights have met twice before. Their first battle was on January 1, 1908, and was declared a draw at the end of 25 rounds. In September of the same year they went 23 rounds to a draw. Honors were even in both battles. Now Jimmy Coffroth plans to bring them together again. Moran is in this country and is itching for a chance at Abe. The champion says he's willing to have it out with the Briton, so a finish battle may be expected before long. Gee, what a scrap it ought to be if both boys are right, and no doubt they will be.

Moran hooked up with Matty Baldwin in a 12-round battle several nights ago, and is said to have had the worst of it. It should be taken into consideration that Owen has been out of the ring nearly a year and it must not be forgotten that Baldwin always has been a hard man to whip.

POLISH WRESTLER WHO IS TO MEET THE TURK

Rival Chicago promoters have been pulling the wires with a vengeance to secure the match between Zbyszko whose great muscular development is here shown, and Yussiff Mahmout champion of the Balkans.

"LORD OF THE SEA"

Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson Commands Great Britain's Navy.

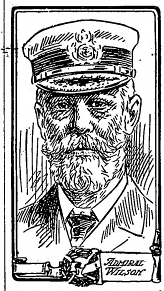
His Appointment Ends the Fisher Beresford Feud—Has Been in Active Service More Than Half a Century.

London.—When Sir John Fisher retired from the office of first sea lord of the British navy and was succeeded by Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, January 25, the public of England felt not only that the direction of the greatest sea navy in the world continued in able hands, but it probably also heaved a great sigh of relief at the end of the controversies which have attended the administration of "Jackey" Fisher. For the retiring first sea lord has had a feud of the first magnitude with Lord Charles Beresford, and the navy's discipline has suffered in consequence.

Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson does not engage in feuds. Known as "the silent admiral" and as "England's best sailor," he is exceedingly popular in the navy, although a hard disciplinarian, because of his recognized ability. Of all the admirals in the world, he is considered by the British authorities the ablest expert on gunnery, strategy and tactics, and has invented a number of devices of value to naval vessels.

For more than half a century the coming first sea lord has been in active service. As a midshipman 12 years old he first heard the thundering broadsides of a naval battle in the Crimean war, off Sebastopol. In 1854 he took part in the storming of the Taku forts in China. In 1882 he served in the Sudan campaign, where he won that simple decoration of bronze with its significant legend, "For Valor"—the Victoria cross—which is bestowed only for conspicuous acts of bravery in the presence of the enemy, and is more highly prized than any other reward that can come to the British soldier or sailor. Moreover, he earned it by an act that doubtless endeared him to every Englishman—by fighting the enemy with his fists.

It was at the battle of El Teb, on the Red Sea coast, that Capt. Wilson, as he then was, sprang into the gap when a horde of dervishes broke a corner of a British square, and, single-handed, checked their fierce rush until some men from the York and Lancaster regiments rushed to his assistance. But suddenly, as he thrust fiercely with his sword, the weapon snapped, breaking off squarely, almost at the hilt. Then the natural weapons of the English captain came into play. He let out with his fists, right and left, bowling the "fuzzie-wuzzies" over like nine pins, and, marvelous to relate, escaping with only a few trifling wounds when rescued a few minutes later by soldiers and sailors. Had anything been lacking to make Capt. Wilson popular with his men this incident would have supplied it, and his brother officers showed their appreciation of his act by presenting him with a superb new sword, while from Queen Victoria came the coveted cross of bronze.



Sir Arthur was made a knight commander of the Bath in 1902, and three years later he was made a knight of the Grand Cross, Royal Victorian Order, first class. In 1906 he received still further distinction in the Grand Order of the Bath, military order.

The list of his successive offices is long. He became captain in 1880, rear admiral in 1895, vice-admiral in 1901, was aid de camp to the queen from 1892 to 1895, lord commissioner of the admiralty and comptroller of the navy from 1897 to 1901, commander of the channel squadron from 1901 to 1903, commander-in-chief of the home and channel fleets from 1903 to 1907 and admiral of the fleet in 1907.

"The king added three super-Dreadnoughts to the navy to-day," said one enthusiastic admirer of Sir Arthur when the news that the admiral would succeed Sir John Fisher was announced. This remark tells the feeling of the new first sea lord's intimates, and the public of Britain has received the news of his appointment with great satisfaction.

Out of the Mouth of Babes.

Little Margie—My mamma bought me a goldfish for Christmas. She paid a dollar for it.

Little Edna—Huh! If that's all she paid, I'll bet it's only plated.

Young man, don't marry a parlor ornament unless you can afford to hire a cook.

WHEN YOUR JOINTS ARE STIFF
and muscles sore from cold, rheumatism or neuralgia; when you slip, strain or bruise yourself use *Perry Davis' Painkiller*. The home remedy 70 years.

Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated.—Mohammedan.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The average man is always paid average wages.

Hay's Hair-Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Natural Color and Beauty. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Is not a Dye. Refuse all substitutes. $1.00 and 50c. Bottles by Mail or at Druggists. FREE

Send 10c for large sample Bottle

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

Attention Sick Women

If you had positive proof that a certain remedy for female ills had made many remarkable cures, would you not feel like trying it?

If during the last thirty years we have not succeeded in convincing every fair-minded woman that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured thousands and thousands of women of the ills peculiar to their sex, then we long for an opportunity to do so by direct correspondence. Meanwhile read the following letters which we guarantee to be genuine and truthful.

Hudson, Ohio.—"I suffered for a long time from a weakness, inflammation, dreadful pains each month and suppression. I had been doctoring and receiving only temporary relief, when a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and wrote to you for advice. I have faithfully followed your directions and now, after taking only five bottles of the Vegetable Compound, I have every reason to believe I am a well woman. I give you full permission to use my testimonial." —Mrs. Lena Carmocino, Hudson, Ohio. R. F. D. No. 7.

St. Regis Falls, N. Y.—"Two years ago I was so bad that I had to take to my bed every month, and it would last from two to three weeks. I wrote to you for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in dry form. I am happy to say that I am cured, thanks to your medicine and good advice. You may use my letter for the good of others."—Mrs. J. H. Breyere, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

There is absolutely no doubt about the ability of this grand old remedy, made from the roots and herbs of our fields, to cure female diseases. We possess volumes of proof of this fact, enough to convince the most skeptical.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Tint Your Walls with Alabastine

These Free

Why?

Because Alabastine is better and much cheaper than wall paper—does not harbor insects nor disease germs like wall paper.

Because Alabastine is far better than any kind of Kalsomine—kalsomine rubs off and flakes off. Alabastine does not.

Because Alabastine is clean, stylish, costs little and is easy to put on.

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

is a powder made from pure native alabaster. It comes in all sorts of rich, soft, velvety shades that enable you, at small cost, to decorate your walls in the same style as the handsome city homes.

Alabastine adheres to the wall of its own cementing qualities. It needs no dirty glue or paste as with kalsomine or wall paper. Anyone can decorate with Alabastine—you just mix it with cold water and apply with a flat wall brush. Simple directions printed on every package. In redecorating, just put a new coat over the old. That saves a lot of work, trouble and money.

Mail This Coupon Today

Alabastine Co.,
782 Grandville Ave.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

At no cost to me, please send your Alabastine book and tell me about your Free offers.

Name..............................

P. O..............................

County..............State..............

Our Astounding Free Offer

We will send Free, a complete color plan for the walls of your home. We will furnish Free stencils to help you make your home beautiful. We will send you at once, Free, a book about home decoration, samples of Alabastine color effects, and complete valuable information to help you make your home cheerful, clean and handsome.

To get all this, send the coupon or a postal card at once.

Alabastine Company
782 Grandville Avenue
Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat Troubles Take

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

The relief is as quick as it is certain. Pleasant to take and guaranteed absolutely free from opiates.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

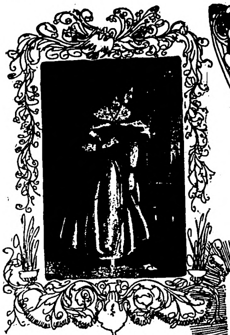
Insomnia

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

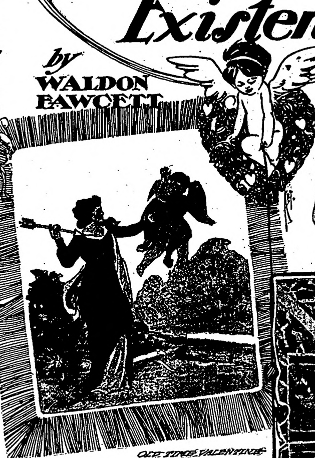
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

The Oldest Valentines in Existence

by WALDON FAWCETT



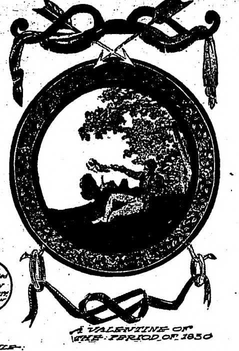
ONE OF THE EARLY VALENTINES



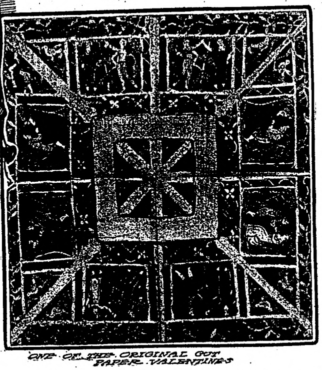
OLD TIME VALENTINES

NEW STYLE VALENTINES CUPID PLAQUES

Photos Copyrighted by Waldon Fawcett Washington D.C.



A VALENTINE OF THE PERIOD OF 1850



ONE OF THE ORIGINAL CUT PAPER VALENTINES

NO CLASS of antiques is of greater rarity to-day than the valentines of ye olden time. Nor is this strange, for filmy creations of lace paper and scrap pictures could scarcely be expected to stand the wear and tear of a century or more and survive, as does old furniture or pewter or brass. Possibly because old valentines are so comparatively few in number and so hard to find, only a very limited number of persons have ever attempted to gather collections of ancient valentines as a fad or a pastime. A recent canvass of the leading museums and libraries in the United States disclosed the fact that none of them possess so much as a single specimen of the valentine of our great-grandmothers' period, although the British museum in London boasts the ownership of a number of early valentines.

The one notable collection of old valentines in America, and indeed the most notable private or public collection of the kind in the world, is the property of Mr. Frank House Baer, a well-known resident of the state of Ohio and a prominent railroad official. Mr. Baer, who has had the means to indulge his unique fad, inaugurated his hunt for valentines some years ago and has covered all quarters of the globe in his search. This premier valentine collector now has more than 2,000 specimens in his old art gallery and many of his prizes have cost him a pretty penny.

Antedating all forms of manufactured valentines were the "valentine writers"—books of specially prepared verses and sentiments designed for the use of swains and maidens of a century and a half ago, who must needs prepare their own valentines. These first aids to the sentimentally inclined that have been preserved in the Baer collection have such suggestive titles as: "The Bower of Cupid," "The School of Love," "The Ladies' Polite Valentine Writer," "The Satirical Valentine Writer," and "Rhapsodies for Gentlemen Who Wish to Address Ladies in Sonnets."

The oldest and most valuable valentines in existence—those in the Baer collection are believed to be the only ones of the kind extant—are the cut paper valentines. These are carefully folded and delicately cut with saw-tooth edges, the average love token of this kind being so arranged that its unfolding discloses a continuous succession of penned sentiments. One of these cut paper valentines, bearing the date 1790, is formed from a sheet of paper about the size of a lady's handkerchief, folded into squares of about four inches. It was originally sealed with the representation of a heart.

Particularly quaint conceits in the line of old-time valentines found in this collection are those which represent in each instance either a single flower or a cluster of gay posies, fashioned from tissue paper somewhat on the order of modern artificial flowers. However, these ancient counterfeit blooms were so slit into lattice-like meshes that the pulling of an attached thread will cause each flower to unfold, disclosing sentimental messages hidden in its depths.

Transformation pictures consisting of crude drawings in ink or at best a more or less artistic rendering in water color, preceded by many years the transformation valentines that were introduced by the Germans, once the manufactured valentine became an established institution. In these old valentines of the "before and after" order a favorite subject was that of a bachelor sitting disconsolate and alone in his cheerless home. Upon lifting a flap of cardboard there was disclosed by way of contrast the happiness and contentment that might be his in a home presided over by a devoted wife.

One of the valentines of this class in the Baer collection seems at first glance nothing more than a commonplace representation of the exterior of a church, but a shifting of the scene displays the interior of the church with the bride and groom, best man, maid of honor and other attendants. The best part of the scheme is that the young lady—her name was Flora—who sent this keepsake a century ago went to the trouble to duly label each person represented in the entrancing scene, so that the recipient presumably had advance information as to all the details of his own wedding.

Some idea of the extent to which the custom of exchanging valentines was carried is indicated by the great number of different designs shown in the Baer collection above mentioned. After about 1830 the practice of preparing valentines at first hand seems to have gone rapidly into decay and the last of the "valentine writers" bears date of the year mentioned. Following this the manufactured valentines increased rapidly in cost and pretensions. From the lace paper confections, which were a gradual evolution—and which, by the way, have remained perennially popular until the present time—the development turned to the production of silk and satin valentines beautifully ornamented in water color.

A glance through the art gallery of old valentines gives a clear and accurate idea of the various changes which have taken place in fashions during the past century and a half as pertaining to the costumes of both men and women. The distinctive styles of the periods of 1830 and the civil war are shown, as well as the earlier epochs. Especially significant in this regard is an old valentine bearing date of 1805, in which a sailor lad is shown bidding a sad farewell to his sweetheart. The costume of the tar is interesting as exemplifying the togs worn by naval seamen early in the history of the republic.

Which Valentines Are Comic?

We read a lot of vigorous censure of "comic" valentines. But why, in the name of pigment, doesn't some one arise in meeting and tell which is the "comic" kind?

It is generally understood that the hideous distortions of form and feature, accompanied by insulting and semi-obscene doggerel, are called comic. But that sort of thing isn't comic at all. Those are the saddest creations possible—rankly and flagrantly and intentionally disgusting. Surely the truly comic valentine is the kind which exhibits a lot of absolutely meaningless combinations of color and shape and filigree and gingerbread and which carries it all off with a conscious air of being just too beautiful for anything.

Who except a maker of valentines for the trade ever sat down and imagined a four-arched heart with silk and celluloid blisters on it, arranged tastefully about a figleafless cardboard Cupid sitting on the back of an accordion-plaited tissue-paper swan, which he was guiding across a tinsel desert by means of a ribbon snaffle bit? Eh? I wonder what they irrigate their designers with before they hand 'em the scissors and paint pot and glue bottle and turn 'em loose for that sort of thing?

Then these blood-red pansies a foot across, with more celluloid revers on 'em, turned back from a nice empty spot over which is pasted, with a hinge, a lot of paper insertion of the kind they have in the edges of cigar boxes! And when you lift up the cigar-box paper (cut in designs like those mother used to cut in the shelf paper) you read underneath, in old English type:

I think it would be mighty fine
If you would be my valentine.

Isn't that deep and original and thrilling?

The the lapels of celluloid—what would the valentine perpetrators do without celluloid?—are fastened back at the points, each with a little string of tinsel arranged in a loop, while on the bend of the lapel is painted a sky-blue rose with pink leaves—isn't it artistic?

And you've seen those that are just a row of pendants, all busily pending from a twisted and tasseled silk cord, haven't you? Great! On the top card, which is shaped like a scalloped pancake, is painted a beautiful little girl with the scarlet dab that had been meant for her lips striking her on the end of the nose or on the chin and with golden hair that has blue high lights.

On the next pendant (which is square and hangs about two inches below the other) is a picture of an Oklahoma landscape with the pyramids of Egypt and a Dutch windmill in the distance.

The one just below is a cut-out figure of Queen Maria Teresa or the Venus de Medici or Katherine de Milo or Mrs. Maybrick or some early Christian martyr.

Still below hangs a two-inch heart of red, with cupids on it, and below that continues a string of lesser ones.

So, when it gets right down to cases, and to the kind of evidence that would be accepted in a competent court of law where nobody was corrupted, which are the comic valentines?

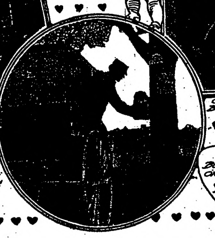
Don't all speak at once.—Strickland W. Gillilan.

The VALENTINES THAT GO ASTRAY

by WALDON FAWCETT

THE U.S. DEAD LETTER OFFICE

COLLECTING VALENTINE MAIL BY MEANS OF MOTOR CYCLE.



BUSY DAY ON A RURAL FREE DELIVERY ROUTE

Copyright Photos by Waldon Fawcett

OF ALL the different and distinct classes of mail that pass through Uncle Sam's postal channels in the course of the year, it is probable that none show so large a proportion of loss en route as do the valentines. That so many valentines go astray is, however, due almost entirely to the negligence of the senders rather than to any inefficiency on the part of the postal authorities. Nevertheless, when one pauses to consider the characteristics of the extra mail that floods the postal routes in mid-February it does not seem so strange that a larger share of it misses its destination than would be the case with an equal volume of holiday mail at other seasons of the year.

The most common cause of failure on the part of the postoffice officials to deliver mail is found in the presence on the puzzling pieces of mail matter of illegible, incorrect or insufficient addresses. Such faulty mail matter is numerous enough at all seasons of the year and it is easy to understand that it reaches flood tide along about Valentine day. In the first place many of the persons who send valentines wish to use every precaution to conceal from the recipient the origin of the remembrance. To that end they attempt to disguise their handwriting and resort to other expedients, all of which make for illegible addresses. At valentine time, too, many little folks patronize the mails on their own initiative and some of these youngsters are far from skilled in penmanship.

To this same influence—the contributions of the juvenile portion of the community—is to be attributed the unusual proportion of incorrectly and inadequately addressed pieces of mail that accumulate in all of our postoffices at the valentine festival. In innumerable instances youngsters send valentines—particularly the comic variety—to persons whose initials they do not know and regarding even the spelling of whose names they are in ignorance. Similarly there is often a woeful lack of detail in the addresses embodied in these hazy inscriptions. All these irregularities make for difficulty in delivering the mail on St. Valentine's day. Some of the baffling products of the instinct of mischief the letter carriers or local postoffice officials are able to decipher and deliver to their proper destinations, but many of these mysterious souvenirs must needs be sent to the dead letter office at Washington—the ultimate destination of all the waifs of the mails.

Even in this final clearing house for lost letters, the unique characteristics of the Valentine day mail prove a handicap in its disposition. Articles sent through the mail at other seasons of the year usually contain some indication as to the identity of the sender if such information has not been given on the outside wrapper. Thus when the wandering parcel finally reaches the dead letter office and is opened there, there is every chance if its proper destination cannot be determined, at least the identity of the sender can be learned and the postal orphan sent back for better addressing. No such clews are to be expected, however, in the Valentine day mail. Either the identity of the sender is kept a profound secret or is indicated only by tiny initials, which are of no possible benefit in tracing the origin of the missive. Consequently there is nothing for the dead letter officials to do but to either destroy these derelicts of the Valentine day mails, or, if they be deemed of sufficient value, to set them aside to be disposed of at the annual auction sale at which Uncle Sam sells to the highest bidders all the unclaimed articles found in the mails.

Incidentally it may be noted that it is very seldom that any person ever writes to the postoffice department to inquire regarding valentines that have gone astray. Many people make inquiries from time to time with reference to packages which have failed to reach the proper destination, but apparently the senders of valentines either do not know that their tokens have failed to fulfill their mission or else accept the loss philosophically. For the imaginative person there is opportunity for speculation as to how many romances have been nipped in the early stages because of the valentines that never came. Finally, one more cause of the straying of valentines in the mail is found in the numerous attempts to send such souvenirs through the mails with insufficient postage. Many little folks, for instance, seem to be under the impression that a valentine in a sealed envelope will be carried for one cent instead of two cents. If the envelope bears the address of the sender it can be returned for more postage, but, as above explained, such clew is seldom given in the case of valentines and when the valentine is forwarded to its destination "postage due" the person to whom it is addressed—perhaps suspecting its contents—often refuses to receive it and then, of necessity, it is turned over to the dead letter office.

The dead letter office, the final resting place of the unidentified valentines, is a very busy institution. Something like seven million pieces of lost mail are every year sent to this institution to be examined and its experts or "blind readers" are wonderfully skillful in deciphering the true meaning of incorrect and misspelled inscriptions that would prove absolutely baffling to any ordinary individual. At the dead letter office Uncle Sam maintains perhaps the oddest museum in the world—a collection of the queer things that have been found in the mails. Much money is found in the letters that go astray. It totals as much as $50,000 a year in coin and currency, to say nothing of an aggregate of about a million dollars a year in checks, drafts and currency.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Secretary Dickinson Is a Merry Wag

GIMME A DRINK QUICK-A FRIEND OF MINE'S BIT BY A RATTLE SNAKE.

WASHINGTON.—Do the onerous duties of the job of secretary of war put cobwebs on the brain of Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee and Chicago? They do not, chorus all the members of the Tennessee society of New York, who sat in front of their crumpled napkins at the end of the annual dinner of their organization at the Waldorf recently and listened to some new ones that were uncorked to pop and sizzle by the genial Tennesseean and Chicagoan who holds down the portfolio of war in the Taft cabinet.

"When I heard that this was a representatative body of Tennesseeans," said the secretary after he had arisen from his place at the speakers' table and cast his eyes around on the feminine products of that heralded state where the bluegrass grows in fiction and song, "when I heard this I could not believe it."

Here there was a slight gasp of anticipation and doubt from the fair ones.

"Because," the secretary hurried to add, with a touch of gallantry, "I said to myself, 'if any state turns out all this galaxy of fair women there can't be enough left within its borders to make it a real state.'"

That set Jacob M. Dickinson solid with about one-half the 300 Tennesseeans gathered about the tables.

"You all have heard the story about the fellow who'd been bitten by a rattlesnake," said Mr. Dickinson, in a gentle query. "No? Well, the fellow got bitten by the rattlesnake and he was in a desperate condition. A friend of his grabbed a quart flask and started for the place where he knew he could get the only recognized antidote for a rattlesnake bite.

"The man there started to fill up the flask, but it was one of those eastern commercial flasks that didn't hold a quart when it ought to have. You know the kind, gentlemen. The man who was filling the flask had about a three finger dose left over and the kind friend who was waiting to take the flask to the stricken man saw there was this much left over.

"'What shall I do with this left over?' asked the man who was filling the flask.

"'Well, come to think of it, that pesky snake took an awful leap at me,' said the fellow who was waiting for the flask, 'and he pretty near got me, too.'

"And, speaking of flasks, there was the fellow who went to the legislature down in Nashville once, and he stood up and started to make a speech. Maybe he'd been treating his bald spot with that stuff that comes in flasks; anyway, one of the opposition party—and there isn't much of an opposition party in Tennessee legislature at any time—got up and hollered, 'You're drunk!'

"'I may be drunk,' the member said. 'If I am, that's a temporary condition. But you're a damn fool, and that's a permanent condition.'"

Orders a Lunch at the Stamp Window

SOF' BOIL' EGGS, TOAS' AN' COFFEE.
STAMP
POST OFFICE

A WASHINGTONIAN decided he would cut it out. He went to a doctor and told him all about it. The doctor looked him over.

"Oom hoom," the doctor said a couple of times. Then he asked: "Got any relatives in town?"

"Nope. All live up north."

"Do you write to them?"

"Nope. Never write letters."

"How's your appetite? Eat much?"

"Nope. Haven't any appetite."

"Well," said the doctor, "you do three things. Stop dissipating. Eat regularly. Get into touch with your relatives. That's all the mental and physical recipes you need."

The man gave the doctor two dollars and went away.

That night he toiled painfully up the stone steps of the post office. He had resolved, though he had disobeyed injunction No. 1 that day, he would at least keep two and three. He presently found himself in front of a square, open window. Behind the window stood a man—several, mayhap.

"Well?' the man asked.

The would-be purchaser braced himself with hands. He wanted to remember just what two and three were and which was which.

"Well?" the man asked, his tone a little sharper.

The situation was becoming somewhat embarrassing. Why couldn't he remember? What—what—his mind groped back through his visit to the doctor. Quit—eat—write home. His face brightened. He beamed upon the man back of the window.

"Ah, yes'," he murmured. "Sof' boil' eggs, toas' an' coffee."

Charley Mann Discovers a Taxpayer

YOU'RE A DODO BIRD

A NEWSPAPER man, recently come to Washington and new to the senate press gallery, hustles into the outer room.

"What—what?" asked Charley Mann, superintendent of the gallery.

"Oh, I'm on the Blank News," said the correspondent.

Mann looked him over very carefully. He'll know him next time, just as he knows all the correspondents.

A stranger came bustling into Mann's room one day.

"What—what?" said Mann.

"Oh, I guess I can stay here," said the stranger. "I'm a taxpayer. I want to see what my representative is doing."

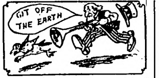
Mann at first was for having him put out. Thne he changed his mind.

"You say you're a taxpayer?" he asked.

"Yes, I'm a taxpayer."

"Well, you come with me," said Mann. "You're a dodo bird—or almost. Your kind is pretty nearly extinct."

Government Declares War on Sparrows



THE English sparrow is the pirate of the air, just as the rat is the freebooter of the earth, and ought to be exterminated. So rules the department of agriculture in a bulletin just published, which also tells how to get rid of the pest.

This declaration of war by the government is in striking contrast to relief movements started in certain cities recently to save these birds from starvation because of the severe winter.

This sparrow studiously, says the department bulletin, hunts and eats insects that are beneficial to plant life, while it passes over more or less those that are harmful. The only good thing it does is to eat the seed of weeds and prevent their spread. Aside from that there is nothing to be said in its favor. More than that, it is murderous. It hunts the nesting places and destroys eggs and young blue birds, house wrens, tree swallows and barn swallows. The robin, the catbird and the mocking bird it attacks and drives out of parks and shade trees. It has no song, but drives out the song birds and brings only noise in return.

After having learned all this about the sparrow, after an extensive investigation, the department of agriculture shows a way to destroy the bird. First, whenever sparrows roost around your house, destroy their nests. If they roost at night on your eaves trough, drive them away with a long pole. By destroying nests wherever they are seen the increase can be prevented.

The sparrows likes to nest in cavities and can be trapped through this preference. It will roost in boxes that may be put up to make its capture easy. It may be lured to spread grain and shot and killed in other ways, or may be poisoned.

Wheat soaked in strychnin is said to be preferable. This method has been adopted in California.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

BREWER HITS COURT DELAY

David Brewer, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, says criticism of courts, their delays, and cost of litigation are just. In a recent interview he favored the granting of but one appeal after a trial. Justice Brewer declared an implicit faith in the capability of the American people to maintain and perpetuate the republican form of government.

"The courts, their delays and the cost of litigation are justly criticised," said the venerable jurist. "No judge ought to object to any fair criticism and no honest judge will object. There is no duty more imperative upon the bar and the bench than to do what they can to simplify matters and put technicalities out of the way and see to it that substantial justice is administered.

"The seat of the whole trouble, in my opinion, is in the fact that too many appeals are granted when justice does not demand it. A more simple way to put it is to say that our courts trifle with justice by permitting delay upon mere technicalities.

"I advocate that the states enact into law legislation that will permit of but one appeal after the trial judge. I have reached the conclusion that no judgment should be reversed upon a mere error in the admission of evidence, unless it be clearly shown that such error worked a serious injustice upon the defendant.

"I maintain that laws should be passed which would give judges the necessary latitude in such matters to enable them to render quick justice. The laws of many of the western states are such that a judge is little more than a moderator.

"The only exception I would make to the one appeal plan would be in such cases as involved a serious constitutional question.

"The required legislation cannot be obtained unless the matter is agitated. This could best be accomplished by a national conference.

ASQUITH SNUBS THE KING

Premier Asquith, who has left London for a vacation on the continent, may relinquish the premiership when the new government is formed. He will decide this question during his trip. He declared before the elections he would not continue in office unless the country gave him full authority to carry out his policy in dealing with the house of lords.

It can hardly be said that the result of the elections contains any such mandate. It now is practically settled the liberals will not have a clear majority in the house of commons and the coalition with the nationalists and laborites will not have sufficient authority to inaugurate any radical constitutional changes.

It is an open secret that Mr. Asquith has found the practical dictatorship of the socialistic wing of his cabinet, notably Chancellor Lloyd-George and Winston Spencer Churchill, most galling.

It is rumored Lloyd-George will become the premier if Mr. Asquith decides to retire.

Just before he started for the continent Mr. Asquith was requested by King Edward to come to the royal palace for a conference. The report has spread that the premier snubbed his royal highness and departed without seeing the king. As a request by the king is the same as a command, it is most likely that Mr. Asquith will be called to task and that he will give up the portfolio.

CARTER FOR POSTAL BANKS

Few big measures of any importance have been discussed in the United States senate in the last few years that Thomas H. Carter, senator from Montana, has not had something to do with. Mr. Carter is an indefatigable worker and thorough in all he does. When he was national commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis he was always on hand to see that the interests of the government were well guarded. The Montana senator took a prominent part in the debate on the tariff bill and now he is behind a measure which President Taft wants passed.

It is the postal savings bank bill that has the attention of Senator Carter just now. The Republican platform called for such a law. Taft says it must be passed to keep the party pledge and Mr. Carter is going to see that it goes through. He spoke on the bill several days ago and it is likely his voice will again be heard in support of the measure before it is passed. When Mr. Carter gets to talking there is no end to his speech if he deems it advisable to continue his oratory.

In the closing hours of the Fifty-sixth congress he talked a $50,000,000 river and harbor bill to death. He started talking at 10:30 Sunday night. At 10 a. m. Monday he was surrounded by senators, who importuned him to stop talking, but his voice was still strong enough to carry him through until it was time for the inaugural ceremonies. Then he went to bed, leaving orders that he should not be disturbed for a day.

SHERMAN RAPS WATERWAY

Everybody in Illinois knows that Lawrence Y. Sherman, former lieutenant governor and now president of the Illinois state board of administration, is a plain talker. Mr. Sherman usually says what he thinks and does not fear to express his opinions freely, but his closest friends were surprised at the speech he made before the Automobile Club of America in New York several days ago.

In that speech Mr. Sherman attacked a pet measure of his chief, Gov. Deneen. The governor wants to spend $20,000,000 on the state's waterways. Mr. Sherman knows it, but he didn't hesitate to say that the money could be put to better use if applied to the building of hard roads. Of course this kind of talk pleased the automobile people, for good roads is the hobby of all who jaunt around the country in their touring cars. The speech was not taken with such pleasure in the governor's office at Springfield, however, and there has been some talk that the governor might ask Mr. Sherman to resign since he saw fit to attack the waterway plan in which Mr. Deneen is so greatly interested.

In his speech Mr. Sherman said the $20,000,000 lately voted "to scoop out an endless avalanche of mud in Illinois would build 4,000 miles of hard roads at $5,000 a mile." In other ways, also, he expressed his preference for good roads over inland waterways.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Has His Cash "Inspected;" Wiser Now

LEMME SEE IT-IT LOOKS BAD

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Paul Lidden of Belfield, N. D., is out just $50 and a stern "government inspector" who met him in the Union station has $50 more on the credit side of his ledger as a result of their little tete-a-tete.

Lidden had just arrived from Belfield. He was filled with confusion after getting off the train and was undecided just what to do first. He stood around the station trying to collect his thoughts and to decide what point of interest should first claim his attention in Minneapolis. He had never been in the city before and it was hard to decide. He was debating deeply with himself, when his reveries were brusquely interrupted by a gruff voice.

"Has your money been inspected yet?" asked the intruder.

"Why, no," said Lidden. "Is that necessary in Minneapolis? It was never done in Belfield."

"Well, this isn't Belfield. I'm a government inspector. Let me look at your money. I've a hunch that you're trying to bring some bogus coin into town," said the officious one. "Produce your coin," and he exhibited a large, awe-inspiring badge.

Anxious to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the laws of his country, Lidden hastily drew out $50 in bills and handed the roll to the stranger.

"This stuff doesn't look very good to me," snorted the man with the badge, "and I think it's about ten years in Stillwater for you."

"I got it all in North Dakota, and it must be good," said Lidden.

"Well, I'm going to take it right over to my office," said the self-appointed officer, placing the money in his pocket, "and you stay right here until I get back. If this money is phoney it won't do you any good to try to get away, because we'll follow you and get you," and the man turned on his heel and went out.

Lidden waited. He waited about two hours. Finally Detective Thomas Russell, thinking there was something wrong, went over to Lidden and got the whole story.

"Well," Russell choked, "let's go up to headquarters." That was all he could say.

"Millionaire" Hobo Is Host at Tea

WHAT A PERFECTLY CHARMING AFFAIR-WOT?

CHICAGO.—Hobo society was entertained at a "tea" recently by J. Eads How of St. Louis, one of the leading whirlers in trampdom. Hod Carriers' hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with long straggling whiskers, disheveled heads and frayed clothes. Music was furnished in part by a "lady delegate," who bummed her way to Chicago aboard the "bumpers."

J. Eads How, the host of the afternon, gave the tea as a surprise. It followed the afternoon session of the annual convention of the Unemployed and Casual Workers. Owing to the fact that Mr. How, popularly known as the "millionaire hobo," had only 75 cents in his clothes, the protest of the guests against tea as a substitute for their customary drinks was met with an apology and not with the trip to the long, narrow room with a foot rest.

When the business of the session was over the host, Mr. How, sheepishly advancing to the front of the platform, announced himself as follows:

"Fellow Tramps: All of you stick in your seats. In a few minutes we will be served with something to eat." He paused for a minute while 300 hungry "bumper riders" let out a lusty yell. Then he continued, "Consisting of sandwiches and tea."

"Tea," was the groan that went up from 300 voices.

As soon as the announcement was made the doors were flung open and six husky "casual workers" shambled in lugging two big wash boilers full of Japanese beverage and big platters piled high with sandwiches.

"Looney Pete" and "Big Star" Mulligan "poured" at the function. The sandwiches went like hot cakes, but one cup of tea was sufficient to each man. J. Eads How was visibly embarrassed.

Columbus Policeman Duped by a "Rube"

COLUMBUS, O.—If you were "one of the finest" on the Columbus police force, how would you like it if a constable from a little town near Urbana would come to Columbus, talk pleasantly to you about mutual friends, induce you to show him the interesting side of life in the capital, buy him everything he wanted to eat and drink and finally top it all off with an appetizing supper at a fine eating establishment and then, after you were out at least $10, snap a pair of handcuffs on you by a ruse, take you off your beat up to a vile little ill-smelling jail at Urbana, where you were locked up for five days on a charge of failure to provide for a wife you had almost forgotten? How would you like it?

All this happened to Patrolman Harry W. Heinz of the Columbus police department. And as a result Heinz is out of jail under bond and must answer to a charge before the courts at Urbana.

Heinz has been on the police force for some time. His wife lives with her relatives in North Lewisburg, near Urbana. He sent her money for her support at intervals, but some time ago she filed a warrant against him in Urbana, charging him with non-support.

He was covering his beat one night when a little bewhiskered individual stopped him and introduced himself as a constable from Lewisburg in Columbus "on business." He said he had been told to get acquainted with Heinz, who seemed glad to meet him.

After the evening's entertainment the handcuffs were snapped on the policeman's wrists and he was forced to accompany the constable.

Dogs Tree Police on Desks in Station

NEW YORK.—Policemen at the East Fifty-first street station had a lively time several nights ago with dogs believed to be mad. But big Jerry O'Connelly, the doorman, was justified for his fright. And now Capt. Lantry and Lieut. Brady don't chaff him any more.

The first dog brought in was a tiny mongrel, Charlie, that belonged to Peter Grace, a grocer, and it had bitten Jerry Mandell, a baker's son. Jerry had a soft heart for dogs, so instead of having Charlie shot without the privilege of trial, he put him in a cell and sent for Dr. Morin of the health department.

When Dr. Morin arrived Charlie wanted his cell all to himself. He expressed himself to that effect clearly, and Doorman Jerry fled.

Then the doctor, the captain and the lieutenant began chaffing Jerry, and were about to show him how a big fellow ought not be afraid of a small dog, when two more prisoners were brought in.

There were two huge St. Bernards that had bitten Simon, the son of Charles Scheld and belonged to Michael Dabby and were named Jack and Jenny. Dabby carried them into the station, one under each arm.

But as soon as Jack and Jenny were free they made for the captain's room. Capt. Lantry intrenched himself on top of his table and armed himself with a typewriter, while he yelled for the reserves.

Then Jack and Jenny went for the lieutenant. Brady took a flying leap to his desk, nearly breaking it in his hurry, and almost tumbling off. only Dr. Morin had jumped up there, too, and the two supported each other in their difficult andperilous position.

Subsequently, Dabby talked some German to his dogs, and as they understood it, Dr. Morin found their minds were sound enough.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM, MINN.

ADVERTISING IN MOROCCO.

According to a consular report from Tangier, the forms of business publicity most familiar in most other parts of the world prove quite ineffective among the Moors. The astonishing disclosure is made that not only is the ultimate consumer in Morocco often unable to read in his own Arabic, but a picture signifies nothing to him. "It may be almost inconceivable that such is the case," writes Consul Holt, "but it is a physical fact that the eye of the average Moor fails to find any meaning whatever in a picture." He relates how he has repeatedly shown to Moors photographs of themselves which they have failed to recognize; "and this is true to an even greater extent as regards pictures of inanimate objects," with special reference to things for sale, says Providence Journal. How to coax to buy goods a potential consumer who can read neither print nor picture would evidently be a considerable problem for the modern expert in advertising. Samples and "demonstrations," indeed, are the only form of publicity which is at all likely to catch the Moor. The main machinery of exploitation as carried on in the United States becomes useless when directed at him. The mail order house, apparently, would stand no chance in Morocco. All the witchery of art in advertising as expressed in the ubiquitous catalogue would be as completely wasted on the Moor as the sense of an inscription from the Koran, decorating the wall of a Moorish vestibule, on the American tourist.

News comes from Africa that the "Cape to Cairo railroad," once regarded as an "iridescent dream" of Cecil Rhodes, is now so far advanced that completion is actually in sight. The finished part extends more than 2,100 miles from Cape Town, and lines in course of construction or contemplated will make the connecting links, so that within two or three years it is believed trains will run from Egypt through the heart of the dark continent to the other extreme of Africa. What development will follow the opening up of the country by this means may be left to vivid imagination. Africa in some respects is surpassing other sections in railroad progress. But the "three Americas" system is going bravely on. It will not be many years before passage can be taken by train from any point in North America to stations in the most remote part of the southern continent.

There is no question that with peace and good order Cuba is bound to prosper. Despite all the criticism heard the island is making good headway in a material sense. The latest reports show that railroads are extending into every part, mines are being opened, the fruit-growing industry is expanding rapidly and sugar and tobacco are bringing returns. Cuba is a fertile region of vast natural resources of various kinds. Even under the prostrating effect of war there was rarely a time when a large commerce was not being carried on. With tranquillity in the interior and free opportunity for capital and labor to work together, there is every reason to believe that in a few years Cuba will possess wealth far exceeding that of many countries greatly surpassing the island in size.

Men weighing less than 150 pounds are said to have been discharged from certain railroad workshops. Men weighing more than 190, unless usually tall, have been "released" as street car conductors as too fat to thread the thronged aisles. Men over 40 find it hard to get jobs because they are too old. Men under 25 find promotion difficult because they are too young. Will the world's work presently all be done by men between 25 and 35 and of medium height and thickness? And what will all the others do?

The earth is now scheduled to pass through the tail of Halley's comet next May. Persons disposed to get nervous over it should find reassurance in the fact that at least one known case of the sort was experienced in the last century with no worse results than a hazy atmosphere during the transit, and a meteoric shower or two.

The supply of salt is said to be practically inexhaustible. To those who are gloomily anticipating the giving out of the world supplies this ought to bring fresh courage.

Last year over seven and a half millions' worth of toys were imported. And the supreme court has decided that dolls are more necessaries of life than toys. So the century, at least, cannot be criticised for its lack of attending to the cheering duty of making the little ones happy.

King Gustaf of Sweden disguised himself as a stevedore to obtain the views of workmen. In this country the president is overwhelmed with views right along.

GAVE SWOPE POISON

CORONER'S JURY DECLARES HYDE ADMINISTERED STRYCHNINE TO WIFE'S UNCLE.

DOCTOR WILL NOT TESTIFY

Verdict Unable to State Whether Capsule Was Given with Felonious Intent—Dr. Hyde Arrested, Gives $50,000 Bond.

Kansas City, Mo.—"Col. Swope came to his death by reason of strychnine administered in a capsule by Dr. B. C. Hyde, but whether by felonious intent or not we, the jury, are unable to say."

This was the verdict reached by the coroner's jury at Independence, Mo., that has been investigating into the death of Col. Thomas H. Swope, the millionaire philanthropist. The verdict was reached after the jury had been out an hour, and its reading caused Dr. Hyde to start forward in his chair.

Dramatic intensity had been added to mystery in the inquest when Dr. Hyde, prescriber of a digestive capsule which preceded death only a short while, refused to testify to the coroner's jury and refused even to be sworn.

The scene in the courtroom precipitated by the Hyde incident lasted only a few moments. Even the stenographers forgot everything else except to direct their attention to the three figures who may determine an arrest in the case of the death of Col. Swope—Frank P. Walsh, Hyde's attorney, Dr. B. F. Zwart, county coroner; Virgil Conkling, prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, and Dr. Hyde.

Immediately following Dr. Hyde's refusal to testify, Prosecutor Conkling declared, "that's enough for my case." But he declined to explain what he meant by the remark. The refusal furnished the first real thrill of the long drawn out inquest. All the seated spectators rose to hear what was going on. Dr. Hyde wrote the death certificate of Col. Swope, after attending Col. Swope in his last illness, and then Dr. Hyde refused to tell the coroner's jury about it.

Dr. Hyde was arrested Thursday.

The complaint, which charged first degree murder, was signed by Johnson G. Paxton, one of the executors of the Swope estate and also one of its attorneys.

Dr. Hyde's bond was fixed at $50,000 and it was furnished at his arraignment before W. S. Loar, justice of the peace in Independence. The preliminary hearing was set for Thursday, February 17.

When Dr. Hyde was arraigned, he arose and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder.

The warrant charging murder was served at four o'clock. Hyde's attorneys were notified at noon that a warrant for his arrest would be issued and were told to have their client at the criminal court building at four o'clock to be arrested. During the time elapsing between noon and four o'clock Dr. Hyde sat in the offices of his attorney and read.

He did not seem to mind the thought of being placed under arrest and a charge of first degree murder placed against him. He chatted with friends and attorneys and called up his wife, who is a niece of Col. Swope.

The conversation with Mrs. Hyde was not a long one. He simply told her that he was to be placed under arrest, but that he would be home for supper.

All arrangements for the bond were fixed earlier in the week.

A special grand jury has been called to inquire into the death of Col. Swope. It will be convened Saturday.

It was made clear that the grand jury was not to be called to consider alone the death of Col. Thomas Swope, but the death of Chrisman Swope and all the other mysteries which have puzzled the county prosecutor's office and all others who have been engaged in the investigation. The coroner's inquest inquired only into the death of Col. Swope.

TEDDY JR. ENGAGED TO WED

Formal Announcement of His Betrothal to Miss Eleanor Alexander of New York Is Made.

New York.—Formal announcement was made of the engagement of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., to Miss Eleanor Alexander.

Miss Alexander is one of the most charming young women of New York society, petite, pretty and gracious. She is a talented musician and is one of the violinistes of the Symphony club of New York.

Names Illinois Postmasters.

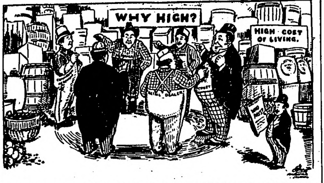
Washington.—The following postmasters have been reappointed by President Taft in Illinois: Smith D. Atkins, Freeport; Filbert C. Stanley, Downers Grove; Joseph H. Braden, Rossville; Emory V. Hamilton, Atwood; Ozias Riley, Champaign; Edward H. Cook, Huntley.

Battleship Explosion Maims Two.

Washington.—An explosion which resulted in the injury of two gunners' mates occurred on board the United States battleship Virginia, while that vessel was firing a salute off Guntanamo, Cuba, Thursday.

Morocco Defiant to France.

Fez, Morocco.—The attitude of Sultan Mulai Hafid toward the powers, France in particular, foreshadows grave complications. He refuses to confirm the French loan negotiations.


WHY HIGH?
HIGH COST OF LIVING.
RETAIL DEALER
TRUST

Fixing the Responsibility for the High Cost of Living—Same Old Circle.

AULD AND ROBNETT GUILTY

NAVAL OFFICERS SENTENCED TO LOSE FIVE NUMBERS EACH

Penalties Are Mitigated by Assistant Secretary Winthrop—Both Men Restored to Duty.

Washington.—Paymaster George Percival Auld and Passed Assistant Surgeon Ansey H. Robnett, U. S. N., were found guilty by the naval court at Boston of conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen and sentenced to lose five numbers in rank each.

While Assistant Secretary Winthrop agreed with the court that the conduct of the officers was undignified, he exonerated Auld on the ground that the motives which actuated him were commendable and the assault occurred after considerable provocation.

In the case of Surgeon Robnett, Mr. Winthrop said his conduct deserved some notice, but he modified the sentence of the court so it read a loss of two numbers instead of five. Both officers were ordered released from arrest in quarters and restored to duty.

The court held that as Dr. Cowles was a guest in the navy yard the officers there should have extended him every courtesy and that the department regretted the action taken by the officers.

DIES IN FIGHT FOR LIFE

Chicago Glove Manufacturer Found Murdered in Office—Revenge or Robbery Believed Cause.

Chicago.—After a desperate fight for his life, Charles E. Wiltshire, was murdered brutally in the office of the Chicago Glove and Mitten Company, at 458 North Halsted street.

When the body was discovered lying on the floor the head and face was hacked and cut as if by a dagger and forty knife wounds were found on the body.

The office was completely wrecked in the struggle between Wiltshire and his assailants.

The guard of a stiletto was found near the body, having apparently been wrenched off in the struggle.

The police have two theories as to the motive for the crime. One of them is that Wiltshire was killed for revenge by two men whom he aided the police in sending to the penitentiary on the charge of robbing a clothing store.

DIDN'T REACH SOUTH POLE

French Antarctic Explorers Return—Southernmost Point Was Not Object of Expedition.

Punta Arenas, Chili.—The French antarctic expedition steamship Pourquoi Pas, with Dr. Jean M. Charcot, head of the expedition, on board, has arrived here.

The Frenchmen did not reach the south pole.

Dr. Charcot says the purpose of the expedition was the making of scientific observations in the south polar region, particularly in the almost unknown Alexandra land, and obtaining specimens of rare fossils. The south pole was not the objective point of the explorers.

THAW IS DENIED FREEDOM

Justice Refuses Application to Discharge White's Slayer from Matteawan Insane Hospital.

Nyack, N. Y.—Harry K. Thaw's latest application for discharge from the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, was denied Wednesday by Justice A. S. Thompkins. At the same time the justice appointed William Vanaince of Orange county a referee to take testimony on Thaw's application for a transfer from Matteawan to another institution.

Czar Is Furious.

St. Petersburg.—There is much excitement and anger in court circles about the secret marriage of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the czar's only brother, to a woman who in the course of an adventurous career has been divorced thrice. The czar is reported to be furious and the Dowager Empress Marie refuses to see Michael.

Eau Claire Suffers from Fire.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Fire which started in the crowded Unique theater Friday spread to the adjoining Pythian castle and a number of other business establishments and the Leader morning newspaper building. Loss, $30,000.

Begin Hunt for Grafters.

Cincinnati.—An investigation of alleged collusion and combinations in city paving contracts was undertaken Friday by T. Hunt, prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county.

PRIMARY BILL IS PASSED

Illinois Senate Adopts State-Wide, Direct Plurality Measure with But One Dissenting Vote.

Springfield, Ill.—Primary reformers won the day and Thursday passed the state-wide, direct plurality primary bill in the senate with only one dissenting vote.

Three measures designed to provide direct plurality nominations for all officers in the state except university trustees were passed by an overwhelming vote.

The bill for nominations to the general assembly came first and received 40 votes, Senator Isley casting the single negative vote.

The main or state-wide bill came next, the foes lining up for the measure in much the same way and the vote being 39 to 1.

Senator Jones then called up his bill to permit counties and small cities to take themselves out from the operation of the main bill for the purpose of holding up nonpartisan elections and nominating by petition, and it passed by a vote of 36 to 1, Isley again voting "no."

Concurrence by the house in the form given to the state-wide primary bill by the senate is expected confidently.

The primary bill as brought before the senate for final action provides for direct plurality nominations of all state, congressional, municipal and judicial candidates, including court clerks, trustees of the sanitary district and members of the state board of equalization.

It provides for an advisory vote on United States senator, with the distinct stipulation that such vote shall be considered in a state-wide aspect and not in accordance with the sentiment expressed in the several senatorial districts. The bill provides specifically that officers of party organizations need not be elected precinct committeemen.

The first primaries under this bill will be held on September 15, 1910.

The house bill for a commission form of government was passed by the senate by a vote of 34 to 1.

The act provides that all cities and municipalities outside of Chicago by referendum vote may abolish their city councils or village boards and adopt the so-called commission plan.

DR. FRITCH'S TRIAL BEGINS

Detroit Physician Is Charged with Manslaughter in Connection with Death of Ann Arbor Girl.

Detroit, Mich.—Prosecuting Attorney Van Zile, in a brief but thorough opening address, formally began the trial of Dr. George A. Fritch, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Maybelle Millman of Ann Arbor in Judge Phelan's court. The defense presented no preliminary arguments. The state then began the examination of its witnesses.

Martha Henning of Ann Arbor, intimate associate of Maybelle Millman, was the first one called to the stand.

When Miss Henning related the circumstances of Maybelle Millman's visit to Detroit, and her subsequent visit to Dr. Fritch's office, Attorney Lodge, for the defense, protested vigorously. To each question put by the state he raised an objection, and when the court ruled that the testimony was admissible, Lodge requested the stenographer to note an objection and exception to each of the queries on the records.

Disapproves of Peary Bill.

Washington.—A medal of honor instead of promotion to rear admiral for Commander Robert T. Peary, discoverer of the north pole, is proposed by a subcommittee of the house committee on naval affairs. The subcommittee unanimously disapproved the bill passed by the senate making Peary a rear admiral and retiring him with the pay of that rank.

Rearrested as Slayer.

Mankato, Minn.—Mrs. H. J. Ledbeter, recently acquitted of a first degree charge of murder, was rearrested on an indictment charging second degree murder. Her husband was the murder victim.

More Pay for Governor.

New York.—The Union League club here Friday passed resolutions urging that the salary of the governor of New York state be raised from $10,000 to $25,000 a year, and his term increased from two to four years.

$50,000 Up for June Air Meet.

Atlantic City.—More than $50,000 has already been subscribed toward the $200,000 needed for the international aviation meeting planned for Atlantic City, to begin June 15.

HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS
are common, they may cause BRUISES, SPRAINS, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS, or worse. Don't suffer yourself or let others suffer. Keep constantly on hand the soothing oil that
CONQUERS PAIN
ST JACOBS OIL
St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.
RATTLE—BANG SMASH
All Druggists 25c. and 50c.
Awarded SIX GOLD MEDALS at International Expositions for being the best pain cure

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE
For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever
Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

A Gift to Bryn Mawr.

Miss Cynthia M. Wesson of Springfield, Mass., has given $7,000 to Bryn Mawr college. Miss Wesson, who was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1909, was prominent in the athletic affairs of the institution, and her gift is to be expended toward the betterment of the swimming pool. All undergraduates are required to qualify as swimmers, as the exercise is one of the most popular of the college sports.

Doubtful.

A teacher was telling a class at school on a recent Sunday about the deluge, remarking:

"And then it rained for 40 days and 40 nights.

Then a little boy asked: "Were the farmers satisfied then, miss?"—Tit-bits.

Great Home Eye Remedy,
for all diseases of the eye, quick relief from using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Loyal to the Last.

Tim.—I hear the undertaker died.
Sim.—Yep, the firm was failing and he had to help it out.

The family that eats plenty of
Quaker Oats
is a healthy, rugged family.
The most popular food in the world because it does most and costs least.
54

Make the Liver Do its Duty
Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

CURES SKIN DISEASE, THAT'S ALL
Not a piano-polish, nor a breakfast-food, nor a summer-resort. Stub-Roo Liquid is merely a Guaranteed Cure for eczema and skin diseases.
Stub-Roo REMEDIES
are the result of years of Professional, Scientific Study.
For 15 years R. W. Fanning, West Superior, Wis., was stricken with eczema. He paid $20 a visit to a New York specialist. Stub-Roo Liquid cured him completely.
Put this to the proof. If your druggist doesn't carry it, send us $1.00 Today, and we'll pay the express.
Stub-Roo Medical Co.
Duluth, Minn.
"Not One Known Failure in 8 Yearr."

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Best for Children
PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS
Gives instant relief when little throats are irritated and sore. Contains no opiates and is as pleasant to take as it is effective.
All Druggists, 25 cents.

KOW-KURE
is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only. Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a cow CURE. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW-KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "Cow Money" sent FREE. Ask your local dealer for KOW-KURE or send to the manufacturers.
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO. Lyndonville, Vt.

WESTERN CANADA
What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:
"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
70,000 Americans
will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year. 1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item. Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.
Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.
For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.; J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you)

AGENTS
Drop everything else and write to me. G. F. Bible made $10 a day.
Commence work in your own town. No Capital required. I furnish you with a complete working outfit. Build an independent business of your own. No experience necessary. I give you successful methods and selling plans. After establishing a business in your own town additional territory will be assigned. Work suitable and profitable to men and women. Position permanent. In this business you will not earn big money in two hours and then nothing more for a week but will have a profitable regular income of $5.00 to $10.00 a day, every day. Hustlers always make the most money. I want hustlers. Be your own boss backed by a high class long established legitimate business concern. Only one representative wanted in each district. Write today. Secure your territory and start at once. Money made the first day.
EDWIN F. BALCH, 1 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION! HOMESEEKERS
Come to the FAMOUS YAKIMA VALLEY, the home of the BIG RED APPLE.
YAKIMA
offers unlimited opportunities for success in the growing of high grade fruit.
Choice irrigated land in this prosperous section can be had at low prices and on easy terms.
We also plant and care for orchards for non-residents.
Write for our illustrated booklets giving full information.
Yakima Realty & Investment Co.
13 E. Yakima Avenue, North Yakima, Washington.
317-319 Palace Bldg, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
805 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

For a Tough Beard or Tender Skin
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

296 Acres Beef Pasture
Close to Big Horseshoe Lake, on main highway and R. F. D., near Turtle Lake, Wisconsin. If taken at once $8.00 down, balance of $7.50 on long time, 6 per cent. Good clay soil; easy clearing, great grass land. A SNAP. Address owner, H. B., Box "A," St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

THE WONDERBERRY OR SUNBERRY

Has Proved a Great Success—Thousands Say It's the Best Thing They Ever Grew.

The Wonderberry or Sunberry, the marvelous garden fruit originated by Luther Burbank, and introduced by John Lewis Childs, the well-known Seedsman of Floral Park, N. Y., has proved a great success all over the country. Thousands of people say it is the best thing they ever grew.

Mr. John Burroughs, the well-known author, Naturalist and bosom-friend of Theodore Roosevelt, says it is the most delicious pie berry he ever tasted, and a marvelous cropper.

A Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station says it fruits abundantly even in pure sand. In the short season of North-western Canada it is a godsend, and fruits long after frost has killed most garden truck.

D. S. Hall, Wichita, Kan., says thirty people grew it there last season with perfect satisfaction.

K. S. Enochs, Hammond, La., says it yields $250 worth of fruit per acre with him. Mrs. J. H. Powers, 4732 Kenwood avenue, Chicago, raised enough berries on a space 4x10 feet to supply herself and friends.

J. P. Swallow, Kenton, Ohio, says its equal for all purposes does not exist.

Rev. H. B. Sheldon, Pacific Grove, Cal., says he likes the berries served in any and every way.

W. T. Davis, Enon, Va., says it is true to description in every way, and fruits in three months from-seed.

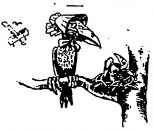
Judge Morrow, of U. S. Circuit Court, says the Wonderberry is simply delicious raw or cooked.

Mr. Childs exhibited one plant five months old bearing 10,375 berries which measured about eight quarts.

Mrs. Hattie Vincent, Hayden, New Mexico, says it stands the long, hard droughts of that climate and fruits abundantly all summer.

It is certainly the most satisfactory garden fruit and the greatest Novelty ever introduced.

SCANDAL IN BIRDLAND.



Mother Bird—Yes, your father has deserted us! Eloped with one of those new flying things!

LEG A MASS OF HUMOR

"About seven years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg just above my ankle. It irritated me so that I began to scratch it and it began to spread until my leg from my ankle to the knee was one solid scale like a scab. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep, or my wife either, and it was completely undermining our health. I lost fifty pounds in weight and was almost out of my mind with pain and chagrin as no matter where the irritation came, at work, on the street or in the presence of company, I would have to scratch it until I had the blood running down into my shoe. I simply cannot describe my suffering during those seven years. The pain, mortification, loss of sleep, both to myself and wife is simply indescribable on paper and one has to experience it to know what it is.

"I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. They would dry up for a little while and fill me with hope only to break out again just as bad if not worse. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was induced by my wife to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After taking the Cuticura Remedies for a little while I began to see a change, and after taking a dozen bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no signs of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the good the Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I shall always recommend them to my friends. W. H. White, 312 E. Cabot St., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4 and Apr. 13, 1909."

Worth Keeping.

"John, do you recognize this hat?"

"No, I can't say that I do. It looks rather dilapidated."

"Yes. I have been keeping it as a dear memento. I was wearing it when you and I first met. That was 11 years ago."

"I hope you'll keep it always. It ought to convince you that you must have been mighty good looking once, seeing that even with that thing on your head you caused me to fall in love with you."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Unkind Husband.

Mrs. Myler.—You say your husband is unkind to your pet dog?

Mrs. Styles.—Indeed he is! Why, he absolutely refuses to let Fido bite him!—Yonkers Statesman.

Twixt Maid and Mistress

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS

(Copyright, 1909 by Associated Literary Press.)

Maude Forbes, maid to Miss Ann Peabody, felt her heart thrill as she glanced at the bulky figure of the big chauffeur beside her.

John Winthrope was a well built man. Tall and handsome with the muscles of an athlete, he was enough to make the heart of an impressionable girl palpitate abnormally. And when a pretty girl like Miss Forbes was really in love with him, then his proximity was sufficient to bring blushes of delight. Winthrope's one great fault in Miss Forbes' eyes was his innate bashfulness.

"Do you know," she whispered confidingly in his ear, "I believe that you are in love with Miss Peabody."

Winthrope's face turned red under her twinkling gaze, but, although Miss Forbes was apparently greatly delighted at the result of her words, she was secretly dismayed. Was it possible that he really was in love with Miss Peabody? For some time she had thought that his attentions to her mistress were more assiduous than was actually necessary. It was with a view to finding out his real state of feeling that she had made the suggestion as to his love affair.

"Of course I'm not!" declared Winthrope savagely, as he jerked the steering wheel of the car.

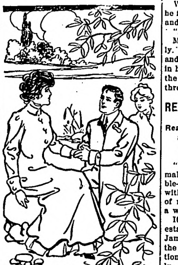
"Oh, you don't need to say that," replied Miss Forbes. "I'll not tell any one about your affinity. You might confide in me—we're good friends, aren't we?"

"Yes, good friends," Winthrope answered shortly.

Again Miss Forbes felt a sinking at the heart. So they were nothing more than friends!

"Of course," she went on, "it does seem rather presumptuous of you to aspire so high—but stranger things have happened. I've often thought—that is, it has seemed to me that she has looked at you and talked to you as if she were interested. Naturally, I wish you all the luck in the world. I—I hope you'll succeed."

"A'w," growled Winthrope, "I—But the rest of his sentence was lost in the grinding of the gears as he viciously pulled the car to a stop. Miss Peabody was waiting for them in front of a department store.



Caught Her Hand in Both of His.

"I'll sit in front with John." Miss Peabody announced brightly as the car drew up. "I want him to give me a final lesson in driving the car."

As Miss Forbes reluctantly climbed from her seat in front and made her way into the tonneau she felt a distinct pang of jealousy. To her distracted vision it seemed that Winthrope gladly welcomed the change. To her it appeared that his hand rested almost too caressingly on Miss Peabody's hand as he aided her in guiding the huge car through the streets; that his glance was almost too noticably tender as he whispered his instructions to her. Miss Forbes sighed.

The car sped through the streets and in a short time reached the countryside. Miss Peabody's fresh laugh rang out as they raced along. She seemed to be enjoying herself hugely. Miss Forbes wished that she were having so good a time.

They had reached a broad, country road, and Winthrope had practically resigned control of the machine to Miss Peabody. The road made a sharp turn and as the automobile raced around the curve Miss Forbes saw a temporary bridge spanning a stream, a short distance to the side of the spot where the old bridge had formerly stood. The temporary bridge was a frail structure, with no side rail.

Instinctively Miss Forbes felt disaster coming her way. She closed her eyes and heard Winthrope call to Miss Peabody:

"To the right, quick!" he cried.

Miss Forbes opened her eyes. Perhaps Winthrope's cool head would save them, after all. She saw Miss Peabody drop the steering wheel and threw her arms about Winthrope's neck. Winthrope tried desperately to disengage her hands and to reach the wheel—but without avail. Miss Forbes saw that the car was headed for the river and again she closed her eyes.

In a moment the car seemed to leave the earth and soar into the air. Then came the sound of a huge splash as it struck the water. Icy cold water enveloped Miss Forbes.

To Miss Forbes' surprise she did not lose consciousness. She fought desperately to reach the surface, and as she fought she wondered, oddly enough, what Winthrope and Miss Peabody were doing. She wondered if Miss Peabody still had her arms about Winthrope's neck, and even then she felt a pang of jealousy.

Finally Miss Forbes got her head above water and then, to her further surprise, she did not sink. In a moment more she realized that she was standing on a seat in the tonneau and that her head was above water. She glanced about. In front of her were Winthrope and Miss Peabody. The latter still had her arms about Winthrope's neck, and Miss Forbes saw that she had fainted.

Winthrope caught sight of the girl, and she was sure that a flash of joy swept across his face. "But of course he'd be glad anybody wasn't drowned," she told herself.

"Can you wait until I take Miss Peabody to the shore?" Winthrope cried.

Miss Forbes nodded. She watched him strike out with strong, sturdy strokes, and her heart thrilled at the sight. Well might Miss Peabody, or any one else, be proud of such a man. In a short time Winthrope had reached the shore and deposited the still form of Miss Peabody on the ground. Then he plunged into the water.

"You aren't frightened, are you?" Winthrope asked, as he neared Miss Forbes.

"Not at all."

Miss Forbes noticed that the man's face was thin and drawn. His hands trembled as he caught her from the seat.

When they had reached the shore Miss Forbes' eyes fell upon her mistress. Miss Forbes watched her face brighten as her eyes fell upon Winthrope. She extended her hands toward him.

"My hero!" she murmured, softly.

Resolutely Miss Forbes turned her eyes away, although her heart was thumping painfully. She caught sight of Winthrope staggering toward her. His foot, she saw, was oddly twisted and he seemed to be wholly unmanned.

Wholly disregarding Miss Peabody he fell on his knees beside Miss Forbes and caught her hand in both of his.

"My dear, my dear," he murmured.

Miss Forbes caught her breath quickly. She looked wildly at her mistress and saw the latter, with a hurt look in her eyes, turn away. Then, slowly, the maid bent over and kissed Winthrope

REAPING IN WASTE PLACES

Really Wonderful Accomplishments of a Vacant Lots Cultivation Association.

"You don't mean to say you could make a garden out of that disreputable-looking lot Why, it is covered with stones and tin cans and all sorts of refuse. I doubt if you could coax a weed to grow there!"

It was an owner of unimproved real estate who made the objection to James H. Dix, the superintendent of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation association, says Harper's Weekly. Mr. Dix had asked for the free use of the lot for one of the 4,000 poor people to whom such ground gives the one opportunity for gaining a taste of the delights of the farmer's life.

"Just wait and see," was the answer. "Come back in three months and you won't know it for the lot."

Long before the three months had elapsed the surprised land owner, after gazing with wonder at the luxuriant green of corn, tomatoes, beans and potatoes which had made his ugly lot a thing of beauty, exclaimed: "If this is the sort of thing you vacant-lot people are doing in Philadelphia you are public benefactors."

Last year, at an expenditure by the association of less than $6,000 for all purposes, including putting the land in shape and the cost of free seed to those who could not afford to pay for it, the amateur gardeners realized more than $40,000 from their product. Many of the gardeners were thus saved from becoming public charges, new life and vigor were imparted to many others, while in a number of cases the life in the open proved just what was needed to save from the grave sufferers from tuberculosis.

A mother and three children, deserted by the husband and father, were almost destitute when they learned that a garden could be secured. Bravely they went to work on their little fifth-of-an-acre tract. The mother fell sick, but the children would not give up. They were able to support the home table, while they sold more than a hundred dollars' worth of provisions, and put up for the winter twelve bushels of potatoes and fifty quarts of canned vegetables.

A Brilliant Find.

A European workman has discovered ten little brilliants in the lining of an old waistcoat which he had bought second-hand three years ago. He happened to lose a coin the value of four cents in the lining, and it was when recovering this that he found the diamonds. They are of an estimated value of $5,000.

Lauritz S. Swenson, Appointed Minister to Switzerland

Lauritz S. Swenson, of Minneapolis, whom President Taft appointed Minister to Switzerland, will take up the duties of his post this month.

LEDBETER INDICTED

PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO INDICTMENT CHARGING MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

TO CLAIM PREVIOUS JEOPARDY

That Action Is Violation of the Constitution Will Be Argued by Attorneys For the Defense.

Mankato.—Mrs. Grace Ledbeter entered a plea of not guilty to an indictment charging her with murder in the second degree. She will also enter a special plea, that she has once been in jeopardy. She asked Judge Quinn to fix the amount of her bail and he thought that $10,000 would be about right. She had a bond for $4,500 but did not think she could furnish as large a bond as the court suggested. The court thought that owing to the seriousness of the charge he ought not to make it less. Her bondsmen all live elsewhere, and an effort will be made to get them here.

The indictment charges that on May 4, 1909, Mrs. Ledbeter assaulted her husband, Holland J. Ledbeter, with weapons unknown to the jury and did wilfully and feloniously cause his death.

HOSPITAL RULE IS PROBED.

Report Will Not Be Made Public Till Governor Gets It.

Rochester, Minn.—Working behind closed doors, examining members of the hospital board at the Rochester insane asylum, members of the board of control, investigating charges made by a former nurse, refused to make public information of any kind bearing on the probe.

Mr. Vassaly was the only member of the board who allowed an interview. He stated that the board was acting under instructions from the governor and they would not make public their report to anyone until it was presented to the governor.

None would say whether the report would be favorable or unfavorable to the management of the hospital.

How long the probe will take is not known. Everyone who has any connection with the case will be examined and the charges sifted to the bottom.

The general sentiment in Rochester is that the charges were brought up for spite by a discharged employe whose name has been withheld.

Neither Dr. Kilbourne nor any of his staff will discuss the case. It is doubted whether the charges are of a serious nature against Dr. Kilbourne of any of the staff. An employe of the hospital said: "It is always possible to rake up a charge of mismanagement in an institution as large as this one and having 200 or more employes, and these charges can be easily enlarged upon when, as a matter of fact, they are occurrences that cannot be helped."

Minneapolis. — Hennepin county's $1,000,000 bond project for good roads, provided by the last legislature, has been declared illegal.

WINS SUIT AGAINST COUNTY.

Appeal Will Be Taken In Case of Contractor vs. Wadena.

Wadena.—Judge Taylor of St. Cloud has rendered a decision in favor of A. G. Wahl, the ditching contractor of St. Cloud, who brought mandamus proceedings against the county to compel the payment of $343, balance due for the work of straightening Leaf river. This case is of equal interest to Otter Tail county, as they held back the same amount as Wadena

SEABURY GETS HIS MONEY.

Governor Johnson Refused to Give His Signature to Warrant.

St. Paul.—Governor Eberhart, acting on a decision given by Attorney General Simpson, approved the $1,390 voucher for services of Channing Seabury on the capitol commission that the late Governor Johnson had refused to approve, acting on the advice of former Attorney General Young.

The governor signed the voucher of Mr. Seabury, vice chairman of the new capitol commission, for $1,390 for per diem for time spent in connection with the construction of the new capitol. The bill covers the last two and a half years of the existence of the capitol commission and is the same bill that Governor Johnson refused to allow, because Attorney General Young held that it was not a legal charge against the state.

Attorney General Simpson gave the governor an opinion that the charge was legal and the governor promptly signed the warrant.

The act creating the capitol commission provided that its members should be paid $5 per day for the time devoted to the work, and their expenses. The governor was ex-officio chairman of the commission and Mr. Seabury was vice chairman and the resident member. The law provided that all vouchers must be signed by a majority of the board and by the governor.

No question arose until Governor Johnson came into office. Then Mr. Seabury presented a bill in which he had charged the $5 per diem not only for the days the commission held its meetings, but also for the time he spent visiting the capitol. The $5 per diem had been charged for going up the day the battle flags were removed from the old to the new capitol and for trips to the capitol when the Horton bill, relating to the control of the capitol, was being discussed by the legislative committees.

Governor Johnson Dissented.

Governor Johnson refused to sign the bill and E. T. Young, then attorney general, gave an opinion that the charges for per diem outside the days the board was meeting were not legal charges against the state.

So from the fall of 1904, when the capitol was so far completed that the state officials and legislature moved in, until in March, 1907, when the control of the building passed from the commission to the governor, Mr. Seabury drew no per diem except for the days when the commission held meetings. It was thought that it was a closed incident until Governor Johnson died.

In the accounts of the capitol commission the warrant for $1,390 to Channing Seabury is entered as issued and that much money reserved out of the state capitol fund, but the amount still remained in the state treasury. The balance of the $4,500,000 in the capitol fund is expended.

The governor put the matter up to Attorney General Simpson and he reversed the ruling of his predecessor and held that the law did not mean that the members of the commission should be paid only for the days they had meetings, but for all the time they spent in connection with the construction of the capitol.

Minneapolis.—President Albert Ross Hill, of the University of Missouri, has formally declined the presidency of the University of Minnesota.

Rochester School Burned.

Rochester, Minn., Feb. 11.—The Northrop schoolhouse here was totally destroyed by fire. Two hundred primary school children, up to the sixth grade, were in the building, but were marched out in order. The fire started from a glow-pot being used to thaw out some frozen pipes. The pot came in contact with dry wood and the blaze started. The janitor discovered the fire and sounded the alarm, and the 200 tots were marched out in safety. The nerve of the four lady teachers prevented a panic.

PHYSICIANS OF OMAHA DISAGREE

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON COOPER'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS HELD BY MEDICAL MEN OF NEBRASKA METROPOLIS.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 16.—The astonishing sale of Cooper's preparations in this city has now reached such immense figures that the medical fraternity at large have become forced into open discussion of the man and his preparations.

The physicians as a whole seem to be divided with regard to the young man's success in Omaha—some being willing to credit him for what he has accomplished, while others assert that the interest he has aroused is but a passing fad which cannot last, and which will die out as quickly as it has sprung up.

The opinion of these two factions is very well voiced in the statements made recently by two of a number of physicians who were interviewed on the subject.

Dr. J. E. Carass when questioned about the matter said: "I have not been a believer in proprietary preparations heretofore, nor can I say that I believe in them at present. But I must admit that some of the facts recently brought to my notice concerning this man Cooper have gone far towards removing the prejudice I had formed against him when the unheard-of demand for his preparations first sprang up in this city. Numbers of my patients whom I have treated for chronic liver, kidney and stomach troubles have met me after taking Cooper's remedy and have stated positively that he has accomplished wonderful results for them. I notice particularly in cases of stomach trouble that the man has relieved several cases of years' standing that proved very obstinate to treatment.

"I am the last man on earth to stand in the way of anything that may prove for the public good simply through professional prejudice, and I am inclined to give Cooper and his preparations credit as deserving to some extent the popular demonstration that has been accorded them in this city."

Another well known physician who was seen took the opposite view of the "Cooper-mania," as he called it, which now has this city in its grip. He said: "I can only liken the present state of affairs to a certain kind of hallucination. For want of a better name, I might call it 'Cooper-mania.' The people of Omaha seem to be firm in the belief that this man Cooper has health corked up in a bottle.

"Some of them imagine that he has completely cured them of various ills, judging from their statements. It is beyond me to say why the city has gone crazy over the man. It may be safely put down, I think, to one of the passing fads that so often attack the American public.

"Sooner or later the people are bound to regain their senses and will then realize that the reputable physician is the one to whom their health had best be entrusted."

In the meantime Cooper meets several thousand people daily, and only smiles when statements of the above character are quoted to him.

A Promise.

"Pa."

"What is it, my child?"

"When Sis marries that lord, will I have to call her 'your ladyship?'"

"It will not be necessary for you to do so, but it will be very nice if you care to."

"All right. Mebby I won't always do it, but I'll promise not to call her 'punkin-face' any more, anyhow."—Chicago Record-Herald.

When Rubbers Become Necessary

And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Stranger.

Hostess.—You won't come to church with us, then, Phyllis?

Phyllis (down for the week end).—I don't think so, dear. You see, I shouldn't know a soul there!

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Noncommittal.

"What do you call your cook?"

"Mary is her name."

A Mother's Love

wisely directed, will cause her to give to her little ones only the most wholesome and beneficial remedies and only when actually needed, and the well-informed mother uses only the pleasant and gentle laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—when a laxative is required, as it is wholly free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

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Several of the candidates for places on the next republican state ticket are using the cheap method of getting their names before the public by sending circular letters to the newspapers Such letters are nealy used to start the morning fire at this office.

The Chicago Daily Tribune has taken a vote of the republican editors west of Allegenies on the following question:

Is Hon Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois your choice for speaker of the next congress? There was 2.653 said No. 640 said yes. Of the Independent publishers 541 said No. and 577 said yes, making a total of 3.463 noe's, and 839 yes. So you see if the republican editors had a chance to vote in congress they would soon put "Uncle Joe" out of business

A man so cheap, low and contemptible as to come out in the public press and attact personally person or persons giving his or their names, and himself hide under an assumed name is unworthy of notice and a digrace to the community, and an editor who publishes such "rot" is a Contemptible Cur, much lower than the miserable specimen of humanity who may have written, or dicitated such article, or articles.—Olberg Journal.

In politic's we often think of an honest old farmer that we used to know over in Polk county that politicians brought up as a candidate for office. The first year he run he about made a clean sweep of everything before him, (as it was in the good old days of populisam) which gave him the "big head" so bad he got right up and told his friends, that had supported him that be was going to show them somthing new in politicts, and that in the next campaign he would not have any opposition at all, as everybody would be for him. He then commenced to hunt up his opponents and shower all his favors upon them He would never give any of his legal work to a newspaper that had supported him, but would hunt up one that had been fighting him When the next campaign came on he was surprised to see that his opposition had increased, instead of diminishing, but he was again elected, but by this time he had so much opposition to show favors to that he did not give his best friends a plesent look. Well to make a long story short they "got him" in the next campaign, and down be went to defeat, and some of his former friends said it served him right. Moral; Stand by your friends, that did stand by you and let your opponents fight you, for they will fight you, no matter how many favors you grant them.

It's Good Point.

"Huh," asked the long haired young man. "is there nothing at all about poetry that you like?"

"Yes," replied Crabbe. "Whenever I see a poem it makes me feel good to realize that there's no law compelling me to read it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

No grip is so hard to shake off as that of early convictions.—Maurice Thompson.

New South Wales.

In New South Wales the seasons are: Spring—September, October, November; summer—December, January, February; autumn—March, April, May; winter—June, July, August.

The Leather of the Egyptians.

The ancient Egyptians were skilled in the art of tanning leather and manufactured it in various ways and for various purposes besides that of furnishing covering for the feet. Indeed, it is to those builders of the pyramids that we are indebted for the first artistic forms of footwear, and, so far as can be ascertained from history and the researches of archaeologists, the Egyptians were the first shoemakers who were worthy of that name. It is a fact, too, that tanners of to-day employ very much the same methods as did the ancients. About the same materials are used; and the processes are almost precisely similar to those in vogue hundreds of years ago. It is true that tanners of the present day have found a means of greatly shortening the time required to convert a hide into leather and that steam power and modern machinery have done much to expedite and improve the processes of finishing the leather; but, after all, the principals of tanning remain the same as they have been from the first.—London Globe.

Posthaste.

He kicked off his wet boots, slid his tired feet into a pair of carpet slippers lit his pipe, sat down in the easy chair with a sigh of relief and declared that twenty thousand wild horses couldn't make him stir from the house till morning.

"Henry," remarked the lady with the knitting needles, "you posted that letter I gave you this morning, I suppose?"

"I did, my love," he answered unblushingly.

"I asked ma to postpone her visit for awhile," his wife went on. You see"—

Henry did see. His wife saw too What she saw was the tired man jump from his chair, kick off his slippers, put on his boots and skip out into the street as if rain was the very thing he liked wading through.

And when, five minutes later, Henry came back with a tale that he'd just been to see how the thermometer outside the postoffice stood she smiled.—London Scraps

Just Like Eve's Apple.

A fruit supposed to bear the mark of Eve's teeth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's apple tree" The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature of the tree, the one to which it owes its name, is the fruit. It is beautiful and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner. Orange on the outside and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it. This fact, together with its poisonous quality, led the Mohammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the garden of Eden and to warn men against its noxious properties. The mark upon the fruit is attributed to Eve. Why the bite of Adam did not also leave its mark is not known, but as only one piece seems to be missing its loss is ascribed to the woman.

Constable Had the Evidence.

One of Philadelphia's leading corporation lawyers was visiting in New England, and, returning home, he told how he had been arrested there. He had not had a vacation for some years, and, getting into the country, he proceeded to be a boy again.

He struck a piece of country road and ran along for a half mile. He found a fence and vaulted it. He saw a tree and climbed it. Finally he returned to the village. Just as he struck the town a hand was laid on his shoulder, and a man said in a gruff voice:

"Come with me."

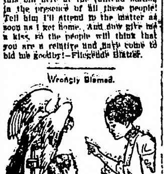
"What for?" inquired the other in amazement.

"I'm the constable, and you're under arrest I've been following you, and I think you're crazy."—Philadelphia Times.

Cool Presence of Mind.

Debtor (to shopgirl)—It's an outrage for your employer to have you present this bill here at the railroad station in the presence of all these people! Tell him I'll attend to the matter as soon as I get home. And now give me a kiss, so the people will think that you are a relative and have come to bid me goodby!—Fliegende Blätter.

Wrongly Blamed.



"Bobby, are you teaching the parrot to swear?"

"No, mother; I'm just telling it what it mustn't say."

Not Anxious.

"You have quite a number of the poets," said Goodby, who was inspecting Woodby's library. "Ah, there's Browning! Do you understand him?"

"No, I don't," said Woodby.

"Ah," said Goodby, continuing his examination, "have you tried?"

"Certainly not. What's the use of trying? I ain't anxious to understand him."—Philadelphia Record.

True honor leaves no room for hesitation or doubt.—Plutarch

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 14 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn January 7, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Schmidt, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 300, Serial No. 04120 for S. W. ¼ Section 8, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl Haberlank, August Ristau, of Thief River Falls Minn. Jacob Jonas, Valentine Yager, of Thief River Falls Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 21, 1910.

Department of The Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota January 14th. 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ole P. Ostenas, of Neptune Minnesota, who on November 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 849. Serial No. 04306, for S. W. ¼ Section 10 Township 162 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 24th, day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Siver Haugo, of Neptune Minn. Nels Resin, of Rudell Minn. Knut Jorstad, of Wanke Minn. Julious K. Halverson, of McIntosh Minn

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 11th, 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. February 7th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that John Potoni, of Highlanding Minn., who on July 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 553, Serial No. 04200, for lots 2.4. S.W.¼ N.W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12, Section 29, Township 158 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31st. day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edon Davis, Theodor Jacobson, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndrews, William [illegible] of Sunbeam Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 9th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ignac Kolski of Rudell Minn., who on November 12th 1905, made Homestead entry No 1884; Serial No. 04529 for N.½ S.W. ¼ Section 17 N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make five commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before B. A. Swanson, Judge of Probate Court, at Red Lake Falls Minnesota on the 28th day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, of Rudell Minn. John Hanoski, of Radney Minn. Wabzeh Wojniowski of Rudell Minn. John Wrzenek, of Hilda Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 191.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 11, 1910 Notice is hereby given that Gilbert O. Vraa, of Torgelsen Minnesota, who on November 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 813 Serial No. 04237, for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 24th, day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael Torgerson, Knut Torgerson, Emil A. Groberg, Thorjus [illegible] Horken, all of Torgelsen Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Giants and Dwarfs.

In the seventeenth century all the abnormally large and small folks of Austria were assembled in Vienna in response to a whim of the empress. As circumstances required that all should be housed in one building, there was a fear that the imposing proportions of the giants would terrify the dwarfs. But the dwarfs teased and tormented the giants so that these overgrown mortals complained with tears in their eyes, and as a consequence sentinels had to be placed to protect the giants from their pygmy persecutors, for the smallest men had the biggest brains and the longest tongues.

Corrupted His Style.

"The late Richard Watson Gilder," said a New York poet, "always opposed the reading of light literature. A poet, he said, could not read such literature without corrupting his literary style.

"He once told me that the poet in this respect was like Brown's parrot.

"Brown bought a parrot for $50 from a pet stock dealer and a week or two later returned to the shop and insisted that the bird be taken back.

"'What's the matter with it?' the dealer asked.

"'W-w-why,' said Brown, 'the durn bird be-critter st-stutters.'"

TO FIND FAULT.

People Are Sometimes Paid For That Express Purpose.

You have no idea how many things are wrong in a big business until you are paid to look for them, writes Gelett Burgess in Collier's. There were the clocks, for one thing, when I first began. The girls wore too many rats in their hair, there was grease on the elevator doors, expensive hats were dumped one on another, the ventilation was bad, the boxes on the shelves showed from the street through the show windows and about a thousand other things. Then Spindelheim sold teapots just like our eighteen cent ones for 14 cents, and for a concern like Smith & Co. to be undersold is fatal. There's really nothing that so enrages Mr. Smith; also Rubinstein's window dresser has beaten ours, too, at times. Down it goes in my little report. Wouldn't any woman love my job.

Yes, it's fun to be paid for being a misanthrope, but it's hard work too. At 9 o'clock I begin my promenade through the store—downstairs, upstairs, basement, attic and annex. If a girl at the counter has dirty finger nails or too wide a pompadour to suit me I stop and talk pleasantly, buy 9 cents' worth of edging and so get her number from the sales slip. She never knows anything about it till her superintendent gives her a scolding the next day. I have eyes like a hawk and a nose like a hound and ears like a small boy under the sofa when a young man's calling on big sister. In ten minutes I have spotted the dust in the corner of the aisle, a girl who wears brass bracelets, a porter who is not attending to his duty, a badly arranged counter, an error in spelling on a placard, two store detectives loafing on their job and a hideous combination of colors in the front window. I go to the ladies' room and make a note of these things surreptitiously. I don't dare go there too often, though, for fear I'll be identified, so sometimes I run back to my office, two blocks away. So it goes till about 4 o'clock, hither and thither, high and low, looking for trouble. It doesn't do a clerk any good to be uncivil to me, I can tell you, or to make me wait too long for my change, but I try to be fair, and if I find a particularly willing and considerate sales person down that name goes in my report too. You might suppose that there'd be good graft in that; but, of course, I keep my position only so long as the head of the firm has absolute confidence in my integrity. The funny part of it is that the more I complain the better he likes it. I'm like the opposition party in congress. I'm never satisfied When I am I'll have to look for another position.

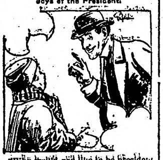
At 4 o'clock I go back to my little office and dictate my report from my notes to a stenographer, and when it's typewritten I send it to the head of the firm.

When "Pluck" Was Slang.

The word "pluck" affords an instance of the way in which slang words in the course of time become adopted into current English. We now meet with "pluck" and "plucky" as the recognized equivalents of "courage" and "courageous." An entry in Sir Walter Scott's "Journal" shows that in 1827 the word had not yet lost its low character. He says (volume 2, page 80), "Want of that article blackguardly called pluck." Its origin is obvious. From early times the heart has been popularly regarded as the seat of courage. Now, when a butcher lays open a carcass he divides the great vessels of the heart, cuts through the windpipe and then plucks out together the united heart and lungs—lights, he calls them—and he terms the united mass "the pluck."—London Notes and Queries.

In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us.—Rochefoucauld.

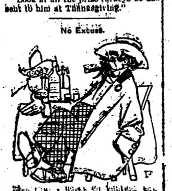
Boys of the President.



"Why would you like to be president, my boy?"

"Look at all the prize turkeys he has sent to him at Thanksgiving."

No Excuse.



"No, sah, I never go hunting, sah. It is cruelty."

"But you fish, colonel. Isn't that cruelty too?"

"What is a fish? A creature that has its existence entirely to watch bait."

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☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

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D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Their Turn Out.

Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella—Indeed? Ella—Yes; they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

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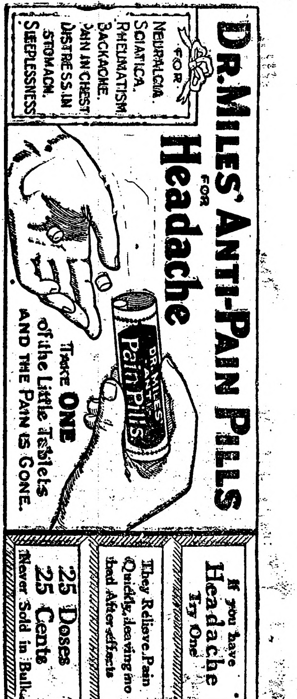
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

For Sale: 80 tons of upland hay, in the Town of Deer Park.
G.A.Hoyeland, R F. D No. 1
Fosston Minn.

C.L. Clark was transacting legal business at Thief River Falls Monday and Tuesday.

One of Uncle Sams post office inspectors was visiting the p. m. on the Highlanding line Monday.

Wm.Erb and son, of Equality was up this way today looking for work oxen for the Canada market.

Stephen Singer passed by this way yesterday on his way to Rhoda to check up the books at that end of the firm.

There will be a grand public ball at the Kolski hall in Deer Park, on Saturday evening February 19th,.

The following Highlanding people took in the Kratka ball on last Saturday evening.; Mr.S V. Dice and George Beaudry, Miss Emma and Mandy Dunn, Miss Cardo McMahn, and ye editor,

There is to be a metting of the board of directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. held at Highlanding tomorrow night at 7 o' clock p. m. What this meeting was called in the night for we do not understand, but as we are working seven days and part of six nights a week, we have a more plesent engagement for our one evening of lesure.

We expected to have a nice sleigh ride last Tuesday. so we promised to take the mail through to Lillo for C. L. Clark. But we struck the worst blizzard of the season, but got to Lillo to connect with the mail going west, After eating a hearty dinner prepared by that excellent cook, Miss Nellie Short we started on our return to face that storm for twelve miles home. Did we suffer with the cold? Not at all! When we got to Andrew Rolandsons we stopped and got warm and had a hot cup of coffee and then from there to Rhoda, where we found Mr. George Singer, with a red hot fire and and an invertation to stop over night. From there to Radney, and hot coffee, to Sjur Stolass, and a hot cup of tea, and from there to Tobias Olsons and another hot cup of coffee, and from there to Sunbeam, where we arrived warm and conferatble.

BIDS WANTED.

Bids are wanted by school No. 87, Town of Highlanding, for seven cords of green popular cord wood to be delivered at the school house on or before March 20th,. Seald bids to furnish thi wood should be filed with W. G. Hunt, district clerk on or before Feb. 26th, at which time the board of directors will let the contract to the lowest bidder.

A. good pair of 8 year old work oxen for sale. Inquire of Rev. E. A. Mosue, one mile south from Sunbeam.

He Spoke Too Soon.

A well known business man attended his daughter's commencement exercises at an eastern college. He had been greatly pleased with the beauty and dignity of the exercises and was discoursing to his wife upon the refining influences of college life. Suddenly his impressive monologue was cut short. A girl in cap and gown came dashing down the steps of the main hall waving her diploma and shouting, "Educated, by gosh!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Nice Bird.

"Do you like a nice bird?" asked the host as they sat down to the table.

"Oh, yes!" responded the guest immediately and enthusiastically.

"You ought to call on my sister," explained the other. "She's got one of the finest canaries you ever saw. Well, what kind of a sandwich do you think you can eat?"—London Telegraph.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Mr.and Mrs. Andrew Staand and dau hter, from Edmore N. D. are visiting with Mr and Mrs. Ole Nesland this week.

Miss Annlebell Rolandson visited Miss Annie Iverson on Saturday and Sunday.

Oscar Nesland and Andrew Letvig made a business trip to Plummer Saturday

There is to be services held at the school house in district No. 88 near Carlsons, on next Sunday at 8 o'clock p m., by the Rev E A.Mostue. All are cordialy invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lillo went down to Sletten Monday to visit their daughter Mrs. G. A. Hoyeland.

Buttermaker Wm. Lauretson, of Plummer has commenced to work for the Clearwater Creamery and will be ready to begin take in cream today.

W.G. Hunt was special mail carrier on Tuesday.

There will be services in the Erickson school house on Sunday Feb. 18th, at 10·30 a m.

The Clearwater young peoples society will meet at Sarah Legvolds on Sunday Feb. 18th. at 8 o'clock p.m. Everybod welcome to come.

Notice For Publication,

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 16th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Thone Johnson, of Rhoda Minn. who on April 8th. 1905. made Homestead entery No. 1114. Serial No. 04448, for S.W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N.Range 41 W, 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention t make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 28th. day of Mach, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Franses O, Gustafsou, of Malone Minn. Kaut T. Sannes, John Polbrook, William R. Rodman, of Rhoda Minn,

ARTHUR P. TOURIN,
Register.

Perseverance.

Perseverance is more prevailing than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together yield themselves up when taken little by little.

A Good Explanation.

Father—But, do tell me, Alfred, how could you fail again?

Son—Well, you see, we had another examination.

No Celebration.

Uncle Rastus—I's afeard I ain't goin' ter hab many chickins dis year.

Lucas—Why not, Uncle Rastus? Are the prices too high for you?

Uncle Rastus—No, sar, but de fences is.

Business Is Business.

"Do you want to see me again, doctor?"

"I don't want to, but it's business."

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

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RHODA & KRATKA,

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WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

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Yours For Bnciness.-- SINGCR BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

Brass Ones.

"I stopped at a lovely place last summer; plenty of fellows. Honest, I got half a dozen rings."

"So? I didn't know there was a merry-go-round out there."

Can't Be Touched.

"Say, mister, can't you help a poor man who has lost both arms?"

"No; you can't touch me."

Intercollegiate.

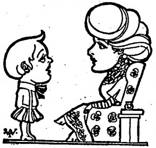
"Not that I love Smith less, but that I love Bryn Mawr," said the junior as he invited a Philadelphia girl to the prom.—Amherst Four Leaf Clover.

Too Tough.

Mrs. Goode—Begging again? Why, you didn't eat that piece of steak I gave you.

The Hobo—I didn't ask you for work, ma'am. What I wanted was something to eat.

Impressive Enough.



"Willie, does your teacher try to impress you with the Golden Rule?"

"Nope. She uses a plain wood one, but it works just fine."

An Arbitrary Classification.

"So you think every patriot has a more or less clearly defined ambition to hold public office?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "As a rule, patriots may be divided into two classes—the appointed and the disappointed."—Washington Star.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
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Automatic Lift.
Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Kept Them Dancing.

A Washington official, speaking of blunders in the diplomatic service, told of a mistake committed by an American in Afghanistan. He said:

"This American entertained the shahzada for three days, giving him a very handsome suit of rooms in his house. The morning of the shahzada's arrival the American host visited him in his apartment and was amazed to see the royal guest and his entire staff hopping about the floor in the oddest way. They conversed politely and gravely; but, instead of walking, they hopped, taking great leaps of eight or nine feet. The host ventured to ask the reason of this hopping. The shahzada politely replied:

"'You see, this carpet is green, with pink roses here and there. Green is a sacred color with us, so we are obliged to hop from rose to rose. It is good exercise, but rather fatiguing, I confess.'"

Livingstone.

Of Dr. Livingstone it was said by Stanley that the missionary lived for years among the most cruel and ignorant savages in the world, but he never fired a shot in anger, never "clubbed or clouted or banned or blasted." His manner was that of a "cool, wise old man who felt offended and looked grave."

Circumstances Reversed.

Unkempt Smith—Mister, would youse kindly help a poor man as is all in, down and out? Jocular Citizen—Why, certainly. Just climb the fire escape on that skyscraper across the street and walk in on the top floor. Then you will be all out, up and in.—Judge's Library.

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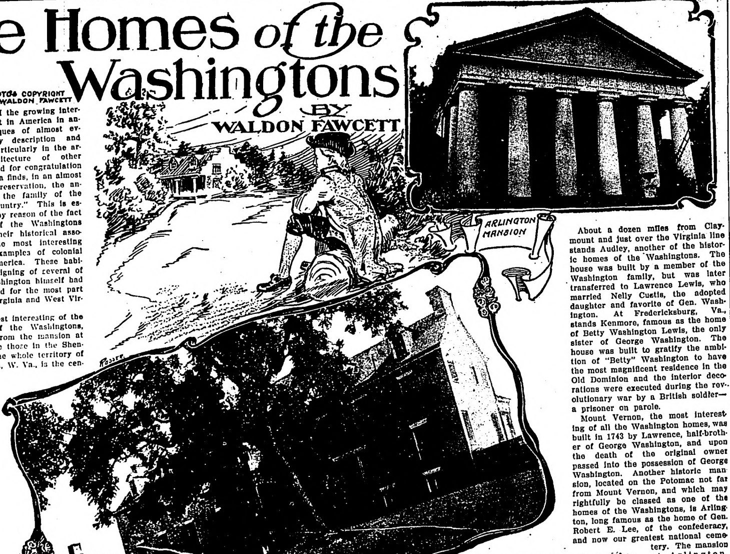
The Homes of the Washingtons

By WALDON FAWCETT



ARLINGTON MANSION

REAR OF THE MANOR HOUSE CLAYMOUNT

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY WALDON FAWCETT

WITH the growing interest in America in antiques of almost every description and particularly in the architecture of other days, there is ground for congratulation that the present era finds, in an almost perfect state of preservation, the ancestral homes of the family of the "Father of His Country." This is especially fortunate by reason of the fact that the homes of the Washingtons are, aside from their historical associations, among the most interesting and impressive examples of colonial architecture in America. These habitations, in the designing of several of which George Washington himself had a hand, are located for the most part in the states of Virginia and West Virginia.

Probably the most interesting of the colonial homes of the Washingtons, aside, of course, from the mansion at Mount Vernon, are those in the Shenandoah valley. The whole territory of which Charlestown, W. Va., is the center is of especial interest, for George Washington made the original surveys of all this land for Lord Fairfax, and here, on a commanding site, facing the Blue Ridge mountains, he built Harewood mansion for his eldest brother, Samuel. Not only did George Washington acquire great tracts in this section of what was then Virginia, but he induced his brothers, Samuel, John and Charles, to settle in the region that had impressed him so favorably during his surveying experience.

INTERIOR OF AUDLEY

Three years—from 1756 to 1758, inclusive—were occupied in the construction of Harewood house. Not only was historic Harewood built by George Washington and long used as his summer home, but it was here that James and Dolly Madison were married and the stately structure repeatedly sheltered Marquis de Lafayette and Louis Philippe, afterward king of France. Unfortunately, Harewood in later years fell into decay, but recently several projects have been inaugurated looking to its complete restoration and the return of its historic furnishings.

As a vivid reminder of the glories of bygone days the best architectural memento of our first president is found in another Washington home—Claymount, situated some two miles from Harewood. This structure is in a perfect state of preservation and vividly suggestive in furnishings as well as architecture, of colonial days. The estate at Claymount once belonged to George Washington and the present mansion, erected by Bushrod Washington, a son of the general's nephew, although not built until 1820, was constructed in accordance with plans drawn by George Washington himself. The descendants of Bushrod Washington occupied Claymount for more than half a century, but about ten years ago the historic estate passed into the possession of Frank R. Stockton, the well-known novelist, who resided there until his death.

The manor house at Claymount consists of a central building of brick with two commodious wings and, on each side, a separate two-story building connected with the long rectangular building by a brick-walled courtyard 30 feet square. The connected buildings, all constructed largely of yellow brick, have an aggregate length of 250 feet. On the north front only a stone entrance portico relieves outlines that are rather plain and severe, but on the south front there is a broad 90-foot veranda on both the first and second floors. Some idea of the size of the apartments at Claymount may be gained from the fact that the hall—all the walls of which are paneled in oak—is 40 feet in length by 20 feet in width. A novel feature of the house is the arrangement of the doors, almost all of which are made to slide into apertures in the walls instead of being hinged. Claymount also has its "mystery," known as the "cell of the sunken cupboard." The cell is a dungeon-like apartment, opening from the basement but several feet below the level of the basement. It has no window or opening of any kind save the one narrow doorway. Almost the entire space in the cell is taken up by an immense cupboard or sideboard, elaborately carved. Obviously this massive piece of furniture must have been placed in its present position and deliberately imprisoned by the construction of the solid walls which surround it.

INTERIOR OF CLAYMOUNT

About a dozen miles from Claymount and just over the Virginia line stands Audley, another of the historic homes of the Washingtons. The house was built by a member of the Washington family, but was later transferred to Lawrence Lewis, who married Nelly Custis, the adopted daughter and favorite of Gen. Washington. At Fredericksburg, Va., stands Kenmore, famous as the home of Betty Washington Lewis, the only sister of George Washington. The house was built to gratify the ambition of "Betty" Washington to have the most magnificent residence in the Old Dominion and the interior decorations were executed during the revolutionary war by a British soldier—a prisoner on parole.

Mount Vernon, the most interesting of all the Washington homes, was built in 1743 by Lawrence, half-brother of George Washington, and upon the death of the original owner passed into the possession of George Washington. Another historic mansion, located on the Potomac not far from Mount Vernon, and which may rightfully be classed as one of the homes of the Washingtons, is Arlington, long famous as the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the confederacy, and now our greatest national cemetery. The mansion at Arlington, which stands today in a perfect state of preservation, was built in 1802 by Washington Parke Custis, whose widowed grandmother married George Washington. He adopted many of the architectural ideas of the Father of His Country in the design of this imposing and distinctive manor house.

The character, the counsels and example of our Washington will guide us through the doubts and difficulties that beset us; they will guide our children in the paths of prosperity and peace, while America shall hold her place in the family of nations.—Edward Everett.

WASHINGTON'S MANY ACRES

George Washington's marriage with the widow Custis brought him 15,000 acres of land, mostly lying about the city of Williamsburg, and a considerable property within that city.

Williamsburg was an important place in those days; the royal governors used to hold their vice-regal courts there and the plantations round about were flourishing and valuable. The Mount Vernon estate, added to that inherited and purchased by Washington, amounted to more than 8,000 acres. From his father he inherited about 300 acres near Fredericksburg and some property in that city. He earned by surveying for Lord Fairfax 550 acres of forest land in Frederick county. This last was sold by the Washington heirs only a few years ago. As a military bounty for his services in the French and Indian war he secured 15,000 acres in western lands and increased the amount later, partly by purchase, to more than 30,000 acres.

In his letters to his secretary, Tobias Lear, Washington speaks of his lands "lying on the Ohio between the mouths of the Great and Little Kanawha rivers," amounting to 9,159 acres, and of land on the Great Kanawha amounting to 23,000 and more acres. These apparently were the lands he obtained by patent for his services in the French and Indian war and added to by purchase. It has been claimed that part of this land comprises the site of Cincinnati.

At one time Washington owned jointly with George Clinton 6,000 acres of land in the Mohawk valley, but most of this was sold before he died. He owned city lots and houses in various towns and in his letters to Lear often speaks of his lands in western Pennsylvania—in Washington and Lafayette counties. These amounted to nearly 5,000 acres.

When he died Washington possessed, including the land brought him by his wife and the Mount Vernon estate, more than 74,000 acres. And this did not include his city property. He was indeed a landlord on a large scale. Besides the lands he held personally Washington was partner in various land companies, though none of these appear to have survived the revolution.

WASHINGTON'S MOTHER

She Practiced the Strictest Economy and Was a Woman of Strong Character and Independent Spirit

THERE has been a story in circulation for a century, and it has found its way into many books, particularly British and Tory publications, that Washington allowed his mother to live and die in poverty and privation, while he and his wife were surrounded with luxury. But all the local traditions and all the circumstantial evidence point to its untruth.

She was by habit and preference a woman of the strictest economy and frugality and in later life denied herself many comforts that were enjoyed by her sons and daughters, but it was from choice and not from necessity. Her will, which may be seen in the clerk's office at Fredericksburg, shows that she had considerable property of her own and several slaves and horses, which were divided among her children.

It is clear that she was a woman of strong character and many peculiarities, including an independent spirit and a sharp tongue. She did not change the fashion of her raiment for more than 20 years and cut and made her own garments in defiance of public opinion and changing styles. When she went visiting the sight of her as she approached caused every member of the household to seize a broom or a dust brush, or in some manner to assist in straightening up things so that her fastidious and critical taste might not be offended.

She performed her daily duties at precisely the same hour, in precisely the same manner, regardless of changing conditions and circumstances, and the neighbors set their clocks and watches by the ringing of her dinner bell.

On the day that Washington received notice of his election to the presidency he galloped over from Mount Vernon to Fredericksburg to carry his mother the news and remained with her until it was necessary for him to start for New York. This was their last interview.

During the last months of her life the venerable lady spent much time among some great gray bowlders, shadowed by a clump of trees, upon a gentle knoll not far from Kenmore, the home of her daughter. The place was called "Oratory rocks," no doubt because some one at some time had made a speech there. It commanded a delightful view of the Rappahannock river and a panorama of comfortable homes and fertile farms. She often went there to read and to rest, taking a basket of mending or her knitting, with her Bible, Baxter's "Saint's Rest" or some other religious book of the times. Before she died she asked that she might be buried there, although her husband and several other members of the family were lying in the Episcopal cemetery. It was regarded as one of the whims of the eccentric woman, but her daughter Betty respected it.—Washington Star.

It is no more than fair, however, to point out that when Washington had carried the American revolution to a successful end, when the infant nation was bewildered and helpless and he was approached from his army with hints of royal power and dignity awaiting him, he repelled and silenced them with this stern reply: "Let me conjure you if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind and never communicate as from yourself or anyone else a sentiment of the like nature."

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

De Forest, Wis.—"After an operation four years ago I had pains downward in both sides, backache, and a weakness. The doctor wanted me to have another operation. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am entirely cured of my troubles."—Mrs. AUGUSTE VESPERMANN, De Forest, Wisconsin.

Another Operation Avoided.

New Orleans, La.—"For years I suffered from severe female troubles. Finally I was confined to my bed and the doctor said an operation was necessary. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial first, and was saved from an operation."—Mrs. LILY PEYROUX, 1111 Kerlerec St., New Orleans, La.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing feminine ills from which so many women suffer.

If you want special advice about your case write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

HE MEANT EVENING GOWNS

Well-Meant Compliment to American Woman Somewhat Marred by Unfortunate Error.

Mons. Pruger, who from his triumph at the Savoy hotel in London has come to New York to conduct a very fashionable restaurant, was complimented by a reporter on his perfect English.

"Well," said Mons. Pruger, smiling, "my English is, perhaps, better than that of the Marquis X., who supped here after the opera the other evening.

"Our fine supper rooms looked very gay and fine, diamonds flashed, pale fabrics shimmered, and everywhere, turn where it would, the eye rested on dimpled, snowy shoulders shining like satin above decollete bodices of Paris gowns.

"These decollete bodices impressed the Marquis X. He waved his hand and said:

"'I 'ave knowed parfaitement that the American young ladies was beautiful, but ah—I cannot say how far more beautiful they seem in their night dresses."—N. Y. Press.

Put a Shirt on Greeley.

The excellent cut of Horace Greeley's birthplace at Amherst, N. H., in the Sunday Herald of recent date suggests this anecdote which may be of interest:

The room in which he was born is now occupied as a sitting room. A visitor some years ago asked a lady living near by if she remembered ever seeing Horace Greeley, and she replied: "Well, yes; I have a very early remembrance of him. I put the first shirt on him."—Boston Herald.

Well—Yes.

"If you want a thing well done—"

"Get an expert to do it for you. Ain't that more sense than what you were going to say?"

HAVE YOU A COUGH, OR COLD?
If so, take at once *Allen's Lung Balsam* and watch results. Simple, safe, effective. All dealers. Popular prices—25c, 50c, and $1.00 bottles.

And the more a woman knows about men the less she has to say on the subject.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

And a lot of good resolutions are manufactured the morning after.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Generally the man or woman who says "I don't care" is a liar.

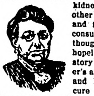
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES, BACKACHE
ER 375 "Guarantee

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
An absolutely harmless remedy for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Coughs. Give immediate relief in Bronchial and Lung Affections.
Fifty years' reputation.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
Sample sent on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH

Remarkable Recovery of a Washington Woman.



Mrs. Enos Shearer, Yew and Washington Sts., Centralia, Wash., with one kidney gone, the other badly diseased, and five doctors in consultation, was thought to be in a hopeless state. The story of Mrs. Shearer's awful sufferings, and her wonderful cure through using Doan's Kidney Pills, is a long one, but will interest any sufferer with backache or kidney trouble, and Mrs. Shearer will tell it to any one who writes her, enclosing a stamp. "I am well and active, though 65 years old, and give all the credit to Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mrs. Shearer.

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Polish Marriage.

A Polish couple came before a justice of the peace to be married. The young man handed him the marriage license and the pair stood up before him.

"Join hands," said the justice of the peace.

They did so, and the justice looked at the document, which authorized him to unite in marriage Zacharewlez Perczynski and Loekowarda Jeulinski.

"Ahem!" he said. "Zacha—h'm—h'm—ski, do you take this woman," etc.

"Yes, sir," responded the young man.

"Leo—h'm—ah—ski, do you take this man to be," etc.

"Yes, sir," replied the woman.

"Then I pronounce you man and wife," said the justice, glad to find something he could pronounce, "and I heartily congratulate you both on having reduced those two names to one."—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Fight Against Tuberculosis.

Interest in the anti-tuberculosis campaign now being waged throughout the United States is evidenced by the fact that in the year 1909 163 new anti-tuberculosis associations were formed, 133 tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals were established, and 91 tuberculosis dispensaries were opened. Compared with previous years, this is the best record thus far made in the fight against consumption in this country.

During the year 1909, 43 more associations for the prevention of tuberculosis were formed than during the previous 12 months, and 62 more hospitals and sanatoria were established. On January 1, 1910, there were in the United States 394 anti-tuberculosis associations, 386 hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria and 265 special tuberculosis dispensaries.

Reflections.

The beautiful home was crowded with people assembled to honor the distinguished guest.

But the explorer soon tired of the attentions, and as he leaned his arm against a pillar, he allowed himself to be transported back to the scene of his triumph.

"Such a waste," he mumbled, audibly, staring into space, "such a waste, such a waste."

Why so many stout ladies left the house in indignation, the hostess was unable to learn.—Sunday Magazine of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Pitching a Curve.

Game Warden.—This deer was found dead on your premises, and yet you deny that you killed it?

Farmer.—Waal, it happened like this: My wife was throwin' a stun at the hens, an' some way the deer, which, was feedin' round back o' the barn, got hit.

When Woman Is in Politics.

"The city fathers voted"—

"You mean the city fathers and mothers."—Judge.

CLEAR-HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him:

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago, and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of curing my stomach trouble, I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no other remedy.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues' in addition to my sick spells. These have left me since I began using Postum and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion."

"There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

KNOCKOUT'S GOSSIP of the PUGILISTS

So Jack Johnson is going to get a licking on July 4 because he is flat-footed. Jim Corbett says it, forgetting evidently that it was a flat-footed fighter who landed that famous solar plexus blow on him at Carson City, Nev., on a certain St. Patrick's day long ago and robbed him of the championship.

Bob Fitzsimmons was flat-flooted. He probably was the most awkward fighter that ever entered a ring so far as foot work is concerned. But he always produced the goods until he fought Jeffries, a mountain of flesh who was too big for any man of Fitzsimmons' size to whip.

Even Jeffries does not get up on his toes in the Corbett style when he is in the ring. The big fellow stands firm on his feet. It is a common thing among negroes to be flat-footed. Joe Gans is flat-footed. The "old master," like Bob Fitzsimmons, shambled around the ring, but he fought with his hands and not with his feet. Billy Madden, once a great middleweight and later probably the best trainer in the business, points to the fact that some of theh other great lights in the ring were flat-footed. Among these is Young Griffo, who was the cleverest man that ever donned a boxing glove.

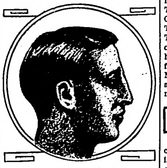
It is strange but true that Corbett always has been a joke as a dopester. Jim was a great boxer and knew a lot about the game, but when it came to picking winners he always has been on the loser. Maybe he is with a winner now that he has tied up with Jeffries, but when the battle is over Johnson, if defeated, will not have lost the championship because he is flat footed. Nor will he be dethroned because of anything Corbett may do for Jeffries.

It is doubtful if Corbett can teach Jeffries anything. Jeffries whipped Corbett twice. Isn't that sufficient to show that Jeffries knows as much, if not more, than Corbett about fighting? Mind you, I do not say boxing. Corbett was a past master at boxing, but as a fighter he lacked the necessary punch. Had Corbett possessed a knockout Bob Fitzsimmons could not have lasted six rounds in the Carson City battle. Jim peppered Bob round after round with his light artillery, but the Cornishman stood it until he had a chance to land with one of his 13-inch shells, and then it was all off with James J. Consequently, if Jeffries lets Corbett induce him to try to fight on his toes there is danger of the flat-footed negro landing a haymaker, as did the flat-footed and freckled Fitzsimmons.

In reply to Corbett's criticism, Johnson, who is somewhat of a wit, merely said:

"Corbett should speak with reverence of the flat-foot. Flat-footed boxers made him call for the police."

Corbett is not the only pugilistic "has been" that has broken into the newspaper game. Jim has been writing for a Chicago paper for some time and has stirred up a lot of lively comment. John L. Sullivan has taken up his pen and written an interesting history of his life and battles. The efforts of "Bat" Nelson are well remembered. Billy Madden got into the newspaper columns long enough to answer Corbett on the flat-foot question.



Abe Attell.

Now comes "Kid" McCoy, who discusses Johnson and Jeffries, taking the question of gameness for his topic. The Kid, who, by the way, was a great middleweight once and about as crafty a scrapper as ever entered the ring, can't believe that Johnson is game. He bases his judgment chiefly on the fact that a razor was found in a chair where Johnson had been sitting one day. McCoy says he doesn't consider a man game if he carries a blade when he goes out to arrange for a prize fight. It was a battle with McCoy that Johnson was seeking after the Kid had trimmed Jack Sullivan. Maybe it wasn't Johnson's razor, any way.

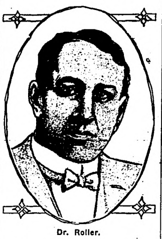
Johnson has never had to take a hard licking from any man except Frank Childs. All the others have failed to punish the champion to any extent. Childs cut Johnson to ribbons. He smashed the present champion at will; still Jack stood it for 12 rounds and earned the decision. One of Johnson's earliest battles was with Joe Choyinski. Everybody knows how hard Choyinski could hit. McCoy ought to, for he fought him. Johnson was only a novice, but he stood Joe's smashes for eight rounds before he succumbed. Bob Fitzsimmons says Choyinski hit him harder than any other man, not excepting Jeffries. McCoy says Johnson never whipped a good fighter. With this statement I agree. He never had a chance, for the best in the business wouldn't meet him, McCoy among them. I am not defending Johnson. For my part I would prefer to have a white man champion, but real sporting men should be in favor of a square deal. Corbett and McCoy don't seem to see it that way.

It is probable that the next battle of importance after Nelson and Wolgast have settled their differences will be an Attell-Driscoll fight. It is understood that Jimmy Coffroth has matched the champion and the Englishman. The weight question is likely to cause a row, but if Coffroth brings these stars together the fight ought to be a a hummer. Driscoll is one of those "tip-toe" battlers. Attell is there with the flat foot as well as the tip toe. Now let's see which is the better man.

AMONG THE WRESTLERS

Dr. Roller, the Seattle surgeon-athlete who has been traveling with Frank Gotch and the Jeffries show, has two hard matches in sight. The first is with Raoul De Rouen, the French giant, at the Coliseum in Chicago, February 14. Only eight days later Roller is to go on the mat with Zbyszko, the great Polish mat star, in Denver. If Roller can come out of both of these matches victor he will indeed be the heir apparent to the championship title held by Gotch.

On the same day Dr. Roller signed to meet Zbyszko, Champion Gotch entered an agreement to wrestle Dr. Becker, known as the Australian giant, in St. Joseph, Mo., March 7. This should be easy money for Gotch. In a handicap match at Pendleton, Ore., several days ago, Gotch showed a rough-house wrestler what real dirty work it. Motanic, a 200-pound Indian, was the champion's opponent. The red man started out by biting Gotch. Frank passed this unnoticed. Then the Indian gouged Gotch's eye. The champion had stood all he wanted of such tactics, and he quickly downed his man and had him black in the face with agony. The referee saved Motanic from being crippled for life, as Gotch was so angry he showed no mercy.



Dr. Roller.

FITZ HERBERT BEST HORSE

Sam Hildreth's FitzHerbert is the champion race horse of America. Such is the opinion of Walter S. Vosburg, official handicapper for the Jockey club. In his allotment of weights for the Brooklyn, Suburban and Brighton handicaps, Mr. Vosburg places the mighty son of Ethelbert as the banner bearer.

In the Gravesend classic, FitzHerbert is assigned 130 pounds and 129 in the Suburban and the Brighton. The Brooklyn will be run for in June, probably. FitzHerbert under the scale concedes Ballot, his nearest rival, three pounds in the Brooklyn and two pounds in the Suburban.

FitzHerbert is also, according to Mr. Vosburg's estimation, better than Maskette. In the Brooklyn he makes the colt give the filly two pounds, irrespective of the allowance. In the Suburban, which is run off about three weeks later than the Brooklyn—difference in time which is favorable to a filly—FitzHerbert's weight is brought within one pound of Maskette, as it calls for 129 to her 123.

Form National Soccer League.

A national soccer organization, designed to bring together under single control all the clubs and leagues in America, is being formed, with headquarters in New York. It is designed to take in the American Football association, which operates in the east, the International Soccer Football association of St. Louis and other smaller independent organizations.

Bates Goes to Davenport.

Manager James Taylor, of the Davenport Three-I league club, has signed Pitcher Bates, of the Seneca team of Chicago.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

Will Break Up a Cold in Twenty-Four Hours and Cure Any Cough That Is Curable.

The following mixture is often prescribed and is highly recommended for coughs, colds and other throat and bronchial trouble. Mix two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, and eight ounces of pure Whisky. These can be bought in any good drug store and easily mixed together in a large bottle. The genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, and put up for dispensing in half-ounce vials.

Who Are the Elect?

Two modern statements of the doctrine of "election," neither of which would quite satisfy John Calvin or Jonathan Edwards, are given in the Congregationalist.

One was Henry Ward Beecher's epigrammatic and convincing phrase: "The elect are whosoever will; the non-elect are whosoever won't."

Good as this is, there is another explanation that is a star of equal magnitude. It was made by a colored divine, who said:

"Brethren, it is this way: The Lord, he is always voting for a man; and the devil, he is always voting against him. Then the man himself votes, and that breaks the tie!"

State of Ohio City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Iron.

Pure iron is only a laboratory preparation. Cast iron, the most generally useful variety, contains about five per cent. of impurities, and the curious thing is that it owes its special value to the presence of these. Pure iron can be shaved with a pocket knife; impure iron can be made almost as hard as steel.

Johnny Knew.

The class in physiology was being called on.

"Remember, children," said the teacher, "there are no bones in the stomach."

Johnny Smith's hand went up.

"If you please, teacher, my baby brother has one in his. He swallowed a dollar yesterday."

EXPOSURE TO COLD
and wet is the first step to Pneumonia. Take *Perry Davis' Painkiller* and the danger is averted. Unequaled for colds, sore throat, quinsy, 25c, 35c and 50c.

The more expensive a thing is the easier it is to get along without it.

Nursing Mothers and Over-burdened Women

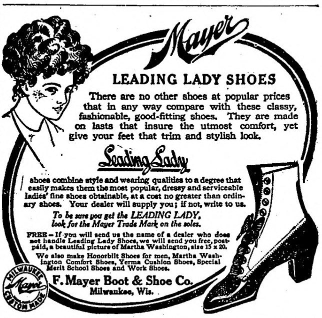
In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless boon to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headache, backache, dragging-down distress or from painful irregularities, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retroversion or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This world-famed specific for woman's weaknesses and peculiar ailments is a pure glyceric extract of the choicest native medicinal roots without a drop of alcohol in its make-up. All its ingredients printed in plain English on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. Dr. Pierce thus invites the fullest investigation of his formula knowing that it will be found to contain only the best agents known to the most advanced medical science of all the different schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.

If you want to know more about the composition and professional endorsement of the "Favorite Prescription," send postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his *free* booklet treating of same or, better still, send 31 one-cent stamps for cloth-bound copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, new, revised up-to-date Edition, 1008 pages.

You can't afford to accept as a substitute for this remedy *of known composition* a *secret* nostrum *of unknown composition*. Don't do it. It is not only foolish but often *dangerous* to do so.



LEADING LADY SHOES

There are no other shoes at popular prices that in any way compare with these classy, fashionable, good-fitting shoes. They are made on lasts that insure the utmost comfort, yet give your feet that trim and stylish look.

Leading Lady shoes combine style and wearing qualities to a degree that easily makes them the most popular, dressy and serviceable ladies' fine shoes obtainable, at a cost no greater than ordinary shoes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

To be sure you get the LEADING LADY, look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the soles.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Leading Lady Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15 x 20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes, Special Merit School Shoes and Work Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE We Will Send Upon Application to Every Farmer **FREE**
PROF. THOMAS SHAW'S Directions for Planting
Garden, Flower and Field Seeds in our Catalogue of Home Grown Seed
NORTHERN SEED CO., Seed Growers. 11th St., Valley City, N. D.

A Revelation in Tea Goodness

"SALADA"
TEA
ONE POUND
NET

7

is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea
Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent qualities.

Suicide—

Slow death and awful suffering follows neglect of bowels. Constipation kills more people than consumption. It needs a cure and there is one medicine in all the world that cures it—CASCARETS. 899

Cascarets—10c. box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

Virginia Farms and Homes.
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 8–1910.

SUNBERRY-IMPROVED WONDERBERRY
PLANT 3 MONTHS FROM SEED

SUNBERRY—The Improved Wonderberry

LUTHER BURBANK'S GREATEST CREATION. A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months From Seed.
SEED 20 CTS. PER PACKET. 3 PACKETS FOR 50 CTS. POSTPAID

This is positively the GREATEST new Fruit and the best NOVELTY of modern times. These are facts which no one can get away from. The proofs are overwhelming in number and conclusive in character. Grown last year by 350,000 people.

Fruit blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. This great garden fruit is equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow, succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall. The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Leaves and branches are also used for greens and are superb. Everybody can and will grow it.

Luther Burbank, of California, the world famous plant wizard, originated the Wonderberry and turned it over to me to introduce. He says of it: "This absolutely new berry plant is of great interest and value as it bears the most delicious, wholesome and healthful berries in utmost profusion and always comes true from seed."

READ MY CATALOGUE, pages 2 and 3, for full description, culture, uses, etc. (Also Colored Plate.) With scores of testimonials from well-known and reputable people all over the country. Also the "Crime of the Wonderberry."

THE SUNBERRY is an improved form of the Wonderberry which I introduced exclusively last year and which proved so valuable. It is greatly superior to the original type, and I alone have genuine seed. SEED 20c per pkt., 3 pkts. for 50c; 7 for $1.00.

With every packet of seed I send a booklet giving 100 Recipes for using the fruit, raw, cooked, canned, preserved, jellied, spiced, pickled, jam, syrup, wine, greens, etc. It is superior for any of these uses.

Also a copy of my 152-page Catalogue with every order—which tells all about my $12,000 IN CASH PRIZES AND OFFERS. AGENTS WANTED.

MY GREAT CATALOGUE of Flowers and Vegetable Seed, Bulbs, Plants, and Rare and New Fruits FREE to all who apply. 152 pages, 500 illustrations and colored plates. I have been in the business 35 years and have half a million customers all over the country. Complete satisfaction guaranteed to everyone. Do not fail to see the many great Novelties I am offering this year of which the SUNBERRY is the greatest of all.

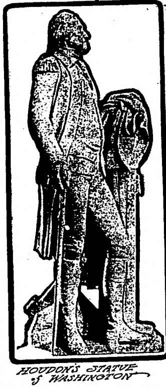
Address JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

P. S. This offer will not appear again. Write for Sunberry seed and Catalogue at once. Do not neglect or delay.

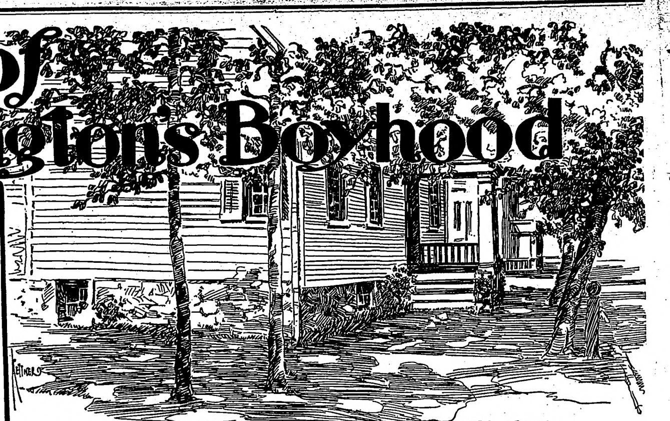
PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

Scene of Washington's Boyhood



HOUDON'S STATUE of WASHINGTON



THE MARY WASHINGTON COTTAGE

NOT many tourists visit the house in which the mother of George Washington lived and died in Fredericksburg, Va. The Washingtons, or that branch of the large Washington family which played so great a role in American history, left the Popes creek farm, later called "Wakefield," in Westmoreland county, about three years after the birth of George Washington. The family removed to another Washington farm in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, opposite Fredericksburg.

It was there that much of the boyhood of Washington was spent. There, too, the mythical exploits of chopping down the cherry tree, etc., were performed. After George Washington and his brothers had left this farm and after the marriage of Betty Washington to Major Fielding Lewis of Fredericksburg, Mrs. Mary Washington bought a cottage in Fredericksburg, close to "Kenmore," the home of her daughter, and resided there many years. She died in that cottage August 25, 1789.

The cottage is a plain two-story frame dwelling, standing at the corner of Charles and Lewis streets—two village streets deep in dust or mud, according to the weather. The house is heavily shaded by old sycamore trees and is furnished with Washington and other Virginia relics. It is owned and cared for by the Society for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. The superintendent is R. C. Beale, who, with his wife, occupies the house.

The big living room on the ground floor and to the left of the entrance is that in which Mrs. Washington died. As nearly as possible it is preserved as Mrs. Washington kept it. A rare old mahogany tester bed stands on that part of the floor where stood Mrs. Washington's bed.

The walls are lined with steel engravings which belonged to Mrs. Washington and some of these were her property when she was Mary Ball before her marriage to Augustine Washington, and came from her girlhood home, "Epping Forest," in Lancaster county, about 30 miles from Fredericksburg. The room in the rear of this living and sleeping room was the dining room and the same table around which the Washingtons ate stands in the middle of the floor. The dining room is bare of carpets or rugs and was in Mrs. Washington's time. The furnishings are plain and simple.

It was four months before the death of Mary Washington that George Washington took his final leave of his mother. This was directly before his departure for New York for inauguration as the first president. News of his mother's death came to him in a letter from Col. Burgess Ball. The president was at dinner with Baron von Steuben and Gov. St. Clair. The letter was handed the president by his nephew and private secretary, Robert Lewis. After slowly reading it, Washington retired to his private room and remained there for some time. He then wrote this letter to his sister, Betty Washington Lewis, at Fredericksburg:

"My Dear Sister: Col. Ball's letter gave me the first account of my mother's death. Since that I have received Mrs. Carter's letter, written at your request, and previous to both I was prepared for the event by advices of her illness coming from your son Robert.

"Awful and affecting as the death of a parent is, there is consolation in knowing that heaven has spared ours to an age which few attain and favored her with the full enjoyment of her mental faculties and as much bodily strength as usually falls to fourscore. Under these circumstances and in the hope that she is translated to a happier place, it is the duty of her relatives to yield submission to the decree of the Creator.

"When I was last in Fredericksburg I took final leave of my mother, never expecting to see her more.

"Your affectionate brother,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Three days after her death Mrs. Washington was buried. The grave was dug in the grounds of her daughter Betty. The site of the grave was near a group of rocks jutting out of a hillside overlooking a tranquil little valley between Fredericksburg and Marye's Heights, one of the bloodiest battle ridges of the civil war. This little group of gray rocks was a favorite spot with Mrs. Washington.

She retired there in fair weather to knit, pray and read her Bible. Because of this association with Mrs. Washington these are now called the "Oratory rocks." They are shaded by heavy oak trees. It was a shady place in the days of Mrs. Washington and the trees that shielded her from the sun survived till 1862, when they were torn to death by the storm of shot that rolled over the grave of the mother of George Washington in the battle between the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac.

Susan Reviere Hetzel, in a history of the Mary Washington association, writes of Mrs. Washington's funeral as follows:

"Business was suspended in the city of Fredericksburg; crape hung from the houses. The church was thronged with her friends and neighbors. Her body was followed by her loving daughter and grandchildren to a place chosen by herself to be her resting place near the granite bowlders now called the Oratory rocks, where she loved to retire and pray for her beloved son during the troublesome days of the American revolution. The coffin was carried from the church on men's shoulders; the knoll where the grave was dug was covered by the concourse of mourners and spectators, for they had lost not only the mother of the president but an old and beloved friend.

"The mourning was general all over the country. Press and pulpit made note of the event. Members of congress wore crape for 30 days as for a distinguished official. Congress passed a resolution to erect a monument to the mother of Washington and to that resolution President Washington responded in a note of thanks, adding:

"'I attribute all my success in life to the moral, intellectual and physical education which I received from my mother.'"

The government never erected the monument called for in the resolution. Washington's administrations were hampered by the Indian wars, the whisky insurrection and Shay's rebellion; Adams' term was taken up with the French troubles and the threatened war with the directory; Jefferson's administration was filled with the wars with the Barbary pirates, the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition, the Louisiana purchase and Aaron Burr's conspiracy.

During Madison's administration congress could think of little but the second war with England. It took a long time for the country to settle down after that war and so it happened that nothing but a little headstone marked the grave when Lafayette revisited this country in 1825. Lafayette had known Mrs. Washington. To him is given the credit of calling her a Roman matron. Some of the prettiest observations on the character of this woman were written by Lafayette.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown the citizens of Fredericksburg gave a great ball to Washington and a number of American and French officers. Lafayette was there. Mrs. Washington, though an old woman and not much interested in festive things, was after long persuasion induced to attend the ball, called then and noted long after as "the peace ball."

Agitation in behalf of a monument to Mary Washington crystallized in 1830, when the people of Fredericksburg raised $2,000 and were proceeding with the collection of the necessary sum when Silas E. Burroughs, a New York banker, wrote to Thomas Goodwin, mayor of Fredericksburg, and asked the honor of being allowed to build the monument. The design adopted was elaborate.

The cornerstone of this monument was laid on May 1, 1833, by President Andrew Jackson, who delivered perhaps the longest discourse of his career. Soon after this ceremony Mr. Burroughs sustained financial misfortunes and the work was suspended. The pedestal was in place and marble columns had been hauled by ox teams to the grave. It was found difficult to raise money to continue the building. The big pieces of marble lay scattered around the place and lay there till after the civil war. They were pock-marked by bullets and bits of shell in the battle of Fredericksburg.

In 1878 Capt. George Washington Ball, a descendant of the Balls of Epping Forest, originated the Mary Washington association, but little progress was made toward the erection of a monument.

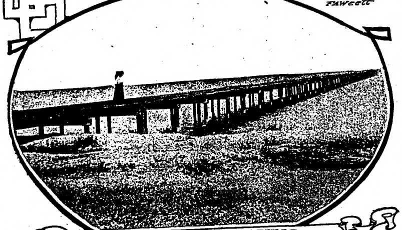
It was in 1889 that a strong impetus was given the monument movement. The country was wrought up over the approaching inauguration of President Harrison when there appeared in one of the Washington papers over the name of a local auctioneer this sensational advertisement:

"The grave of Mary the mother of Gen. George Washington, to be sold at public auction. March 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock m., we will offer at public auction, at the capital of the United States of America, 12 acres of land, embracing the grave and material of the unfinished monument of Mary, the mother of Gen. George Washington."

This advertisement created the excitement it was designed to produce, the National Mary Washington Memorial association was organized and the present tall shaft, a small reproduction of the Washington monument at the capital, was reared above the grave and dedicated May 10, 1894.

CLAYMOUNT, DESIGNED FROM SUGGESTIONS BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

Photographs Copyrighted by WALDON FAWCETT



PIER AT WAKEFIELD

The "Marrying Rosebush" At Mount Vernon

STILL sending forth the lovely fragrance of its flowers to gladden the passer-by, although it has seen more than a century of a charmed life, the "Nelly Custis" rosebush at Mount Vernon, famed for its potency in securing husbands for the unwedded, is as beautiful to-day as when George Washington himself set it out in his garden and gave it the name of his fascinating step-daughter.

To the remotest hamlet that has ever furnished a Mount Vernon tourist the fame of the magic rosebush has gone and the marriages attributed to its mysterious influence would make the reputation of any "Schadchen," or Jewish marriage broker, pale. Many a "marrying parson" who boasts of the number of ceremonies he has performed owes more to the humble little rosebush on the shores of the Potomac than he dreams of.

The present generation of Washingtonians have somewhat neglected the rosebush, leaving their sightseeing friends from afar to reap the rewards which are supposed to be the inevitable result of preserving a sprig plucked from it, and the census records show that there are 11,000 more unmarried women than unmarried men in the District of Columbia. Yet the efficacy of even one leaf from the bush named for one of the most beautiful of Virginia's daughters is vouched for by a number of Washington matrons, as well as by many women in other cities. As an aid to Hymen the bush has no rival in the minds of Virginians and among older Washingtonians there are many who still cherish for it a sentimental fondness, regarding it as the kindly fairy of their happiness.

Time was when no girl who visited Mount Vernon was content to depart without a leaf of the "Nelly Custis" safely stowed away in her pocketbook or wrapped in her handkerchief. Some of these willin' feminine Barkuses treated the leaves after the manner of four-leaved clover and bashfully tucked them into their shoe tops.

Nothing but the roses themselves would satisfy exacting damsels, for their white-petaled sweetness was certain to have the effect of inspiring some Prince Charming with love for the possessor within the following year. Lucky indeed was the girl who could successfully elude the watchful eye of the gardener and carry off in triumph one of the flowers so soon to be followed by orange blossoms. The wiles used by some of these lovelorn little vandals would have done credit to a skilled second-story man.

In the last few years, however, the faith in the pretty old legend has somewhat died out among the younger generation. Whether it be that skepticism follows the trolley as the constitution does the flag, or that the bachelor maids of the present think too little of matrimony to cherish any sentimental stories of white roses and proposals, there is far less eagerness now to find the bush of fable.

There is nothing in the appearance of the bush which has created such havoc in romantic young hearts to awe the onlooker. It is set close to one of the main walks of the little old formal garden, which was considered one of the "show" places of the estate in the days of the great American general's residence there. The bush is near the greenhouses and not far from the old slave quarters. It is not more than eight feet high and still bears its pretty, white clusters as freely as ever.

F. A. Whelan, the gardener at Mount Vernon, is authority for the old age of the tradition which ascribes such wonderful potency to this particular bush. "The rose," said Mr. Whelan, "is said to have been set out by George Washington himself. There were two bushes of this same variety, Noisettes, in the garden. One of these Gen. Washington named for his mother, Mary Washington, and the other for his wife's daughter, Nelly Custis. I have never heard any question raised about the authenticity of the story that he planted both of the bushes. Just how the tradition of the efficacy of the 'Nelly Custis' as a love-charm originated I can't say, but it is certainly very old. The negroes on the place used to loiter around it while courting, because they believed they would soon be allowed to marry, through its influence."

Whenever there was a dance or picnic in the neighborhood, say the old-timers, every young wench about the vicinity wanted to go armed with a sprig of the white rose, for each of them believed that once she got on good terms with the "Nelly Custis" no colored swain could resist her. Every warm evening saw dusky couples sneaking around Mount Vernon and colored wallflowers tramped miles to get one of the matchless posies.

There is good ground for the belief that the legend is nearly as old as the rosebush itself. A Virginia matron of the old school, one of those to whom the bush will be ever dear, told the writer that charming Nelly Custis herself is said to have worn one of the white roses in her bosom when her future husband, Major Lewis, proposed to her.

"My grandmother," said this lady, "used to tell me that the bush was a great favorite with Nelly Custis. She tended it assiduously and used to place her chair near it when she read and sewed. The white roses which it produced were her favorite flowers. Perhaps it was only because she knew they became her that she so frequently wore them, but they came to be associated with her. I have somewhere seen a portrait of her with a white rose nestling among the laces of her frock and I, for one, would gladly believe that it was one of the blossoms from this identical bush.

"My grandmother also used to tell me that Nelly wore one of these roses when Mr. Lewis won her consent to his suit for her hand. Tradition further says that she took a cutting of the bush with her when she left her home at Mount Vernon to go to her husband's estate at Arlington. The veneration she had for the rose evidently impressed the superstitious negroes and its fame grew with every generation." Even emancipation failed to shake the confidence of the negroes in the powers of the bush,

Tourists were the next to become converts to the faith of the posy. Boarding school misses from Virginia and Maryland, schoolma'ams from New England and college girls from the middle west—the frivolous little flirt and the seriously ambitious blue-stocking, pretty girls and plain, the very youthful who wore long dresses to look grown up, and the somewhat passe who wore short dresses to look young—all succumbed to that spirit of romance which springs eternal in the feminine breast.

The romance of Mattie Mitchell, now the duchess de la Rochefoucauld, the best known beauty of the Washington of 20 years ago, gave additional impetus to the rose bush fetichism. Miss Mitchell, the daughter of the late Senator Mitchell of Oregon, was one of the loveliest girls Washington society has ever known. She was as unspoiled and charming as she was beautiful and a belle of two continents. In spite of the fact that she was not credited with the possession of a fortune, she was besieged with flattering offers of marriage. But none of the proposals seemed to find a soft spot in her heart and it was not until Miss Mitchell accepted one of the Nelly Custis roses on a "dare" that the curtain was raised on the love drama of her life and she figured as a principal in one of the first great international marriages of American girls. Many of her girl friends pointed to the fact that "Mattie" became the wife of a bearer of one of the noblest names of France as an added distinction to the little rosebush at Mount Vernon.

So unusual a romance could not but add to the prestige of the old rose charm in the eyes of believers.

Yet even the skeptical were convinced when, not long after, a penniless young army officer who had become imbued with the idea that one of the Custis posies might help his fortunes in love and war was enabled to announce his approaching marriage to one of the wealthiest heiresses in the country. This young fellow, who, it must be confessed, had been looked upon in army circles as extremely unfortunate in his love affairs, admitted that he credited the success of his siege to the heiress' heart to a bit of faded vegetation which had once been a Nelly Custis rose.

There are other roses equally lovely in the garden Mr. Whelan tends with such care and skill, but there is not a girl tourist in all the land who would not pass them by to gaze at the modest bush that the first president planted in honor of his little stepdaughter, the rose tree that has really made more marriages than any parson in the United States.

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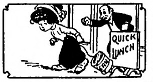
HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Pretty Chicago Waitresses Lose Jobs



CHICAGO.—"Fire the beauties and employ plain faced workers," is the cry of the "quick lunch" bosses of this city.

There are two counts to the indictment against them.

First.—The pretty girl is flattered by too much attention and spends her time flirting, adjusting her rats and switches, and shifting her complexion rather than in keeping the "ham and," "cup and sinkers," "bowl and a slice of mince," and other essentials of a well-ordered lunchroom in rapid circulation.

Second.—The impressionable youths—yes, and the baldheads who ought to know better—spend their time in pleasant conversation with fair Kathleen instead of in eating. Perchance, also, they may squander the last nickel of the lunch money on a tip to the waiting maid instead of on a piece of cake or a baked apple.

There is another element in the case, brought out by a proprietor when he said:

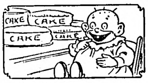
"Of course, when you have pretty girls sometimes a fellow will give one of them a home. But I'm not running a Sunday school."

But in order for these conditions to influence the restaurant man his place must be some steps above the quick lunch class. In the latter success depends on feeding people promptly and cheaply, to which it is necessary that the employes be few, but work fast and constantly. In the restaurants the spirit was expressed by one manager yesterday as follows:

"We try to make our place as pleasant and attractive as possible, and the most important feature of the surroundings, or furnishings, in this regard is the waitress. We want them as pretty as we can get them."

"It's simply a matter of business," a hard-hearted man said. "They say a pretty girl attracts customers, but what good does it do us if she attracts them to the lunch counter, only to distract their attention from the bill of fare? They come in to eat, to eat as much as they can in as short a time as possible. Anything that interferes with that has to go."

Celebrate When Baby Gets First Tooth



NEW YORK.—Among the Syrians there is no such thing as giving a party in celebration of the first anniversary of the birth of a child; the celebration is held when the baby cuts its first tooth. On such an occasion friends of the parents are not invited to the house to eat cakes and listen to a phonograph, but whatever sweets may be prepared for the occasion are sent by the parents to the homes of the friends whom they wish to inform of the news. The friends later visit the parents and tender their congratulations.

Whatever the sweets may be, one particular dish is indispensable. Sanainich is its name. The mother begins to prepare it soon after the birth of the child.

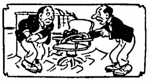
First and foremost in the preparation of this dish is wheat. Parents with many friends use between ten and 20 pounds of wheat. The grain is boiled with sugared water until it is fit to be eaten; then it is put into hollow dishes and allowed to cool. The other materials include nuts, peeled almonds, pine seeds, candles and the like. These ingredients are spread over the grain and sprinkled with rose water and then the dish is ready to be sent out.

Then without much loss of time the neighbor invites his visitor to a drink of arac to the health of the baby and very seldom does he let him depart without having had four or five.

The dishes in which the sanainieh is carried to neighbors and friends are not returned immediately. Sometimes it is a week or even two before they are back in their customary places in the family cupboard. When they are returned they are not empty.

It is the duty of the recipient of a dish of sanainieh to return the dish full of some delicacy. Hence the home of the baby's parents will resemble an elaborate exposition of pastries and sweets when all the dishes are in.

Wonders If He Was Worked for $1.50



CHICAGO.—Will the weight of a 200-pound man falling on a two-dollar derby damage it to the extent of $1.50?

John M. Hubbard, assistant postmaster, replied in the negative.

"I paid him $1.50 and now I learn he victimized my friends in the same manner and—worse yet—with the same two-dollar hat," said Mr. Hubbard to a group of friends in the Federal building.

"He came in and waited patiently to speak to me. A stranger he was, but he had an honest face. Once at leisure I turned and shook his hand, at the same time sitting down. He yelled: 'Look out, sir; my hat!' But it was too late.

"'I am awfully sorry,' I began as I picked up the crushed flat thing that lay in my chair. I tried hard to suppress a smile, but finally laughed outright. And he was angry. No mistake about that.

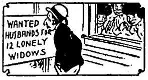
"'That is my only hat, sir,' he said, humble enough. I corrected him, saying, 'It was your only hat.'

"'I am a poor man, out of work, and my wife and four children'—here I interrupted him. 'How much?' I asked. 'It's ruined,' he said. 'How will a dollar square it?' I asked. 'I can't get a new one for that,' he complained. When I handed him $1.50 he grabbed it greedily and left."

Mr. Hubbard reflected for a time, then asked in a tone barely audible: "I wonder if that is the same fellow that worked my friends in the same manner and with the same hat?"

Laughter was the only answer that came from his group of friends. Other friends call him on the telephone many times during the day now and ask him if he buys old hats.

Dozen Lonely Widows Want Husbands


WANTED HUSBANDS FOR 12 LONELY WIDOWS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Twelve lonely women of St. Paul, most of them widows, have appealed to the police by mail to help them meet 12 lonely men. They want to know how to go about it. Here is their letter:

"Sr: Could you tell us if, where and how we could best git acquainted with nice lonely good men, about 45 to 65 years old?

"We are 12 women, 30 to 45 years old, all bright, nice, good looking, good character, who won't pick our acquaintance over counters or street corners, that kind we don't want; we are refined. So none.

"But cannot git acquainted so therefore we are lonesome. But, street corners we don't want.

"What is the best way to git acquainted in the best way, we are most of us widows, without children, alone, and lonesome.

"And still we can't give you our names so you call us lonely women or widows, help us or we will call on the Mayor or Gov. Eberhart."

The women would accept men running as high as 65 years of age. There is no specification as to the men's personal appearance, earning power, ability to sing or dance.

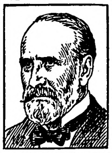
As to who these 12 lonely women, all bright, nice, good looking and of good character may be, their letter tells nothing. But a Sherlock Holmes would perhaps deduce that they are not suffragettes and that they have kind dispositions.

Perhaps they have formed a Lonely Women's club and pooled their spare cash on a bet that the first one to get a lonely man takes all for her trousseau.

A mere man who is married, and also lonely, says he will pay for the license and ceremony for the first couple of these 12 lonely women and lonely men who sign articles.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

CABINET'S GRAND OLD MAN



Thus far all efforts to drag James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture, into the Taft-Ballinger-Pinchot fight have been unavailing. "The grand old man of the cabinet" says nothing and saws wood.

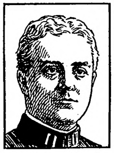
In his long years as a cabinet officer, Secretary Wilson has seen many fights. He should, and does, know by this time how to conduct himself in such matters. If President Taft calls upon Mr. Wilson for information or an explanation, he will get it. No doubt the president already has it. But the old newspaper correspondents of Washington know it is useless to try to get Mr. Wilson to enter into any controversy. He can close his mouth tighter than any man in Washington when it is necessary.

Secretary Wilson not only has the distinction of having served longer as a cabinet officer than any other man, but he has seen a procession of cabinet officers as his associates unequalled by any other man.

In the days of Albert Gallatin, who now has second place as a long term cabinet officer, there were not as many cabinet places as at present, and in those days it was not customary to make so many changes.

While Mr. Wilson has been in office there have been five secretaries of state, John Sherman, William R. Day, John Hay, Elihu Root and Philander C. Knox. There have been four secretaries of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, Leslie M. Shaw, George R. Cortelyou and Franklin MacVeagh. There have been five secretaries of war, Russell A. Alger, Elihu Root, William H. Taft, Luke E. Wright and Jacob M. Dickinson. There have been five attorneys general, John W. Griggs, Philander C. Knox, William H. Moody, Charles J. Bonaparte and George W. Wickersham. There have been seven postmasters general, James A. Gary, Charles Emory Smith, Henry C. Payne, Robert J. Wynne, George B. Cortelyou, George von L. Meyer and Frank H. Hitchcock. There have been six secretaries of the navy, John D. Long, William H. Moody, Charles J. Bonaparte, Victor H. Metcalf, Truman H. Newberry and George von L. Meyer. There have been four secretaries of the interior, Cornelius N. Bliss, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, James R. Garfield and Richard A. Ballinger. There have been four secretaries of commerce and labor, George B. Cortelyou, Victor H. Metcalf, Oscar S. Straus and Charles Nagel.

NAVY'S SURGEON GENERAL

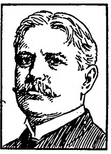


Dr Charles F. Stokes, who has been appointed surgeon general of the United States navy to succeed Dr. Presley M. Rixey, retired, is one of the youngest officers of the medical corps. Although only 47 years of age, he has had considerable experience in the practice of his profession. A graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, his earliest service was in Bellevue hospital and the New York city hospital.

In Febrpary, 1880, he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy, and since then has served in many important stations in all parts of the world. From 1892 to 1895 he had charge of the United States Naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan.

During the Spanish-American war he equipped and organized the medical department of the ambulance ship Solace and was senior operating surgeon on that vessel during the West Indian campaign. During the Boxer troubles, in China, and during the Philippines insurrection, he was attached to the U. S. S. Buffalo and subsequently served on the Oregon, Wisconsin and other vessels in Pacific and Asiatic waters. From 1903 until 1906 he was on duty in this city as professor of surgery in the Naval medical school and as one of the attending physicians to President Roosevelt and his family. During the next two years he commanded the United States Naval hospital at San Juan, P. R. While engaged in that duty he was summoned to Washington by the navy department and placed in command of the United States hospital ship Relief, for service with the Atlantic fleet, in its memorable cruise around the world.

SENATOR FLINT TO RETIRE



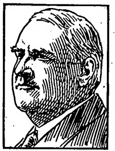
Those persons who have been wont to call the United States senate "the Millionaire's Club," had a rude shock the other day when one of the members of the senate issued an announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election because he hasn't sufficient money to keep up a political machine and can't afford to make the race.

The members of the senate are not all millionaires. In fact it is probable that there are fewer men who count their wealth in seven figures in the senate than there are who do. It has become a sort of understanding, however, that a man must have a million to be elected a senator.

It was Senator Frank P. Flint of California, who said he was too poor to run for election again. He said it in these words:

"It is my desire to make public at this time my determination not to be a candidate for re-election to the office of United States senator. I reached this decision some time ago. I have delayed making public announcement of my purpose, however, in deference to the earnest request of friends in California, but I feel now that it would be unfair to myself to delay this announcement any longer.

IS ELKINS AN INSURGENT?



Has Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia become an insurgent? Has he joined the Cumimns-LaFollette ranks? Has he decided to fight the powers that be in the upper branch of congress?

These are a few of the questions being asked since the West Virginian arose in the senate several days ago and declared himself "off the reservation," because the senate finance committee reported a resolution introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, providing for an investigation of the high cost of living, as a substitute for one offered by Mr. Elkins.

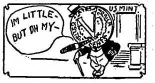
Once during the tariff battle, Mr. Elkins showed that he is not entirely satisfied to be led by the nose by certain members from New England. He got what he wanted and it was supposed that he would be satisfied, but it seems that the West Virginia senator still has an idea that it pays to be independent.

Why shouldn't Mr. Elkins be independent? It is said that he is worth more than $50,000,000. The question naturally is repeated time and again. Why should a man with that much money allow another man to tell him what he should do, or what he should not do?

It may be said that Mr. Elkins has not joined the insurgents. It may also be said that the insurgents would like to have him with them. With Elkins, LaFollette, Cummins, Dolliver and Beveridge fighting together, there is little question concerning how long the standpatters would hold out. It would make a fighting squad that would be hard to beat, and Aldrich is smart enough to know it.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Nickel, Uncle Sam's Most Useful Coin


IM LITTLE- BUT OH MY-
US MINT

WASHINGTON.—The government could afford to dispense with almost any coin rather than the five-cent piece. It stands for more stable prices than any other. It is the price of a loaf of bread; it pays the cost of the ride in the street car; with it the German buys his glass of beer and the American pays for the shining of his shoes. It is probably not too much to say that the disappearance of the "nickel" would prove a greater shock to the finances of the nation than almost anything that could happen.

The five-cent coin for two generations, at least, has been the fixed price of so many things that the people would be at complete loss how to proceed without it. True, hundreds of thousands of five-cent pieces are lost each year, but that is due largely to the amazing use to which this little coin is put. The uses of business require the coinage of a greater number of "nickels" than any other coin.

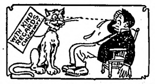
The "nickel" is extensively used in telephone calls. It was formerly more than now the open sesame of the popular slot machine, for which it still does extensive duty. It is the price of admission to the fast multiplying picture shows in all parts of the country. The new-fashioned boot-shining parlor charges a "nickel."

The saloonkeeper and the baker for years have gathered their daily harvest of these little coins. The soda fountain, growing in popular favor, deals mostly in "nickels." Ice cream in summer time goes for five cents, and the charge for a myriad of things in the pharmacy and the five-cent store requires this coin.

Most smokers would have to quit were it not for the "nickel," obnoxious as the domestic cigar is to many of them. The cigarette would cease to be the popular smoke it is if the price were not five cents. Shoe laces would either become a luxury at a higher price or require payment in pennies.

Turn which way one will, the five-cent piece bobs up at every turn as the most necessary coin of the realm.

When Minister Bryan's Cat Came Back


WITH KIND REGARDS CHILEAN NAVY

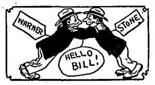
COL. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, who has been transferred from his place as minister to Portugal to that of minister to Belgium, had an unusual tribute paid to his popularity while serving as minister to Brazil. A large coffee importer, returning from a trip to the interior, brought with him a young onca, which is a species of wild cat or tiger, and he gave it to Col. Bryan as a testimonial of his regard.

The minister was fond of animals, and prized his gift highly, but the onca, while interesting during its youth, rapidly loses that attraction as it becomes older, one of its specialties being an insatiable appetite. The colonel wearied of his pet, and one day when some United States battleships were in port he presented the onca to the officers of the Iowa as a mascot.

In the course of time the men of the navy looked about for some one on whom to unload the animal, and at Buenos Ayres they fell in with a Chilean man-of-war. As a token of the cordiality existing between them, the impoverished Iowa officers gave the onca to the officers of the Chilean warship. Donor and recipient were pleased beyond measure, and the ships resumed their journeys.

After the lapse of considerable time, a number of Chilean warships stopped in the harbor at Rio Janeiro, and among the entertainments prepared fo the officers was one at the American legation. Minister Bryan was more than usually felicitous as a host, and the Chileans thought they should in some manner show their appreciation. So the next day a delegation of gold-laced, beplumed and clanking warriors appeared at the legation, and after presenting Col. Bryan an address teeming with good nature they gave him the onca—the same old cat, only larger and hungrier, and more repulsive—and the minister turned away to hide his tears. He had received the same token twice from two widely separated sources.

Missouri's "Bills" and a Bridge Bill



IT IS the custom in the senate for each senator to address every other one as "Mr." Talking with persons with whom they are not very well acquainted, it is probable that Senator Warner and Senator Stone each refers to the other as "Senator."

In their committee rooms, homes and among Missouri friends, the Missouri senators are "Bill" to each other. If Senator Stone has something to say of his colleague to one of his intimates, he will remark that he told "Bill" Warner, or he will suggest to the man to go and see "Bill" Warner.

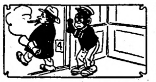
Close friends of Warner have heard him refer to "Bill" Stone. The Missouri "Bills," though of opposite political parties, are very good personal friends.

"The senator from Missouri," said Vice-President Sherman. Senator Stone was on his feet in front of his desk on the Democratic side, addressing the chair.

Far back on the Republican side Senator Warner was doing the same. "The senior senator from Missouri," said the vice-president, looking directly at Warner. Again Senator Stone addressed the chair. "I am the junior senator from Missouri," said Warner, "if the chair intends to recognize me." "Then it is the junior senator who is recognized," said Sherman, and Warner introduced his bills.

Some time later Senator Stone was recognized and introduced his bills. It may have been more than a coincidence that each of the Missouri senators introduced a bill extending the time for the commencement of work on the municipal bridge at St. Louis.

How Mr. Grigg's Stopped an Elevator



THE late Congressman Griggs of Georgia once had an experience with a negro elevator operator in the post office department at Washington which the negro probably never will forget. The congressman entered an express elevator which was forbidden to stop below the fifth floor, on which is located the office of the postmaster general.

"Let me off at the fourth floor," said the congressman.

"This elevator doan' stop below the fifth flo'," responded the negro with finality.

"Let me off at the fourth floor," commanded Griggs, looking the negro in the eye.

"'Deed, sah, dis elevator doan' stop at dat flo'. Why, it wouldn't stop even for the postmaster general hissel'."

Griggs' southern ire was aroused.

"Look here, nigger," he roared, "let me off at the fourth floor quick. I want you to know that a congressman can get off at any floor he wants in this building."

"Yes, sah," the negro hastened to reply. "Yes, sah." And the elevator stopped, and the Georgia congressman had accomplished what the postmaster general couldn't do.

To show how up-to-date everything is in Washington, the secretary of the interior kindly calls the attention of congress to the elevators in the interior department, which were put in service over thirty years ago. In the first place, these same elevators are little sheet-iron cages only big enough to carry half a dozen and unable to lift over 300 or 400 pounds weight, and are really not safe as well as antique in character. This is practically true of all of the older government buildings in Washington, however.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

NOT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

The latest instance of errors in spelling by a class qualifying for admittance to a leading western university is widely interpreted by the press as an evidence of insufficient training in that important element by academies and high schools. We think a little study of the showing may greatly diminish the force of the this opinion. The university in question is of a size that makes 150 a moderate estimate of those seeking to qualify in the freshman class. To such a class a list of 100 words was submitted as a test of spelling. The list of errors shows 12 words mispelled 30 times, or an average of 2½ times to each word, says Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. But if there were 150 students spelling 100 words this would indicate a percentage of error to all the words spelled by all of the students of one-tenth of one per cent. Of course, this calculation as to the proportion of students who were weak in spelling is guesswork until we know exactly how many students took the test and how many made more than one error. But considering that the student who was so gifted in that line as to spell "accessible" "axsesible" probably was the one who spelled "municipal" "munisipple," and "glacier" "glashear," it indicates that the percentage of those who are weak is not over 5 to 10 per cent. of the whole.

It is only by showing interest in the extension of American trade in China—only by taking advantage of opportunities as they arrive, and making opportunities where that may be essayed with reasonable prospect of success—that this country can retain its relative importance in the great and growing commerce between the middle kingdom and the outside world. The United States has certain advantages at the outset, not the least of which are the friendly relations between the governments of the two nations, which were emphasized by the return of the American portion of the indemnity exacted from the Chinese government after the operations by foreign armies during the Boxer rebellion, says Milwaukee Wisconsin. A large part of that sum the Chinese government will use in sending Chinese students to American colleges. Frank G. Carpenter, the well-known correspondent, who has been studying Chinese conditions, looks upon the presence of Chinese students in this country as important in two directions. For the next 30 years there will at all times be 200 of China's brightest young men studying in the United States. When they return home they will carry friendly remembrances of America and Americans, which will promote amity between the two nations.

Whatever else may be said about the policy pursued in Korea by Japan, which has taken the "hermit nation" under its wing, there will be no dissent as to the wisdom of providing good roads. Such highways are conveniences which Korea has never known until now, and the fact furnishes one explanation of the slow development of that country. Public roads are among the first essentials to civilization, and without them any land, no matter how blessed with natural advantages, must lag behind the procession.

A dispatch from Detroit states that a farmer from the northwest went to a firm in that city and ordered 30 automobiles to be shipped at once to friends who had given him their orders when he started for the east. The machines, it is said, are all of high grade, some of them beiug of the $5,000 class, and the aggregate cost of the lot approximating $100,000. The poyment was almost wholly in cash. This is one of the items that show the change rapidly coming over the farming industry.

The submarine vessels may be used in other ways than in war. The exploit at Toulon, France, when a submarine dived below a sinking ship and held it up until the crew could be taken off was remarkable. And it speaks volumes for the coolness and quickness of the officers in charge.

An American woman in Paris has ben found guilty of slandering a man. Evidently the masculine worm is turning, and is assailing woman in her long-entrenched privilege of the tongue's freedom.

The abuse of the franking privilege is to be stopped. It came to a climax when a congressman tried to frank a cow. This placed the postal department on the horns of a dilemma, but it was decided that the postal routes were not milky ways.

The Young Turks are facing a deficit in the treasury, which conclusively proves that they have brought the government of their party up to a strictly undeniable plane with the civilized governments of the world.

PAROLE LAW IS VOID

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT KNOCKS OUT STATUTE IN JOYCE CASE.

IT VIOLATES CONSTITUTION

Decision Puts In Force Former Law and Will Not Effect Confined Prisoners—Snell and Warner Will Cases Decided.

Springfield, Ill.—The supreme court Wednesday decided that the act creating the state board of parole and giving the state board of pardons power to parole prisoners was unconstitutional. The case decided was that of Joseph Joyce, who was convicted of grand larceny in the Cook county criminal court at Chicago and was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary at Joliet, or until he was paroled by the state board of pardons.

The supreme court reverses the judgment of the criminal court of Cook county, holding that the act creating the state board of parole is unconstitutional because it violates section 16, article 4, of the constitution, which provides that an act making appropriations for the salaries of members of the general assembly and state officers shall not include legislation on any other subject. The act creating the state board of parole made an appropriation for their salaries in violation of the constitution.

According to an official opinion of Attorney General Stead the decision of the supreme court is "practically inconsequential."

The court held that the indeterminate and parole law of 1899 is invalid but at the same time the court automatically brought to life the former law of 1897 and declared it in full force and operation.

The effect of this decision will not be felt by prisoners now in penitentiary. While true they have been sentenced under an invalid act, if they object, they will be remanded back to their trial court by the supreme court with instructions to resentence them under the old law of 1897.

The court's decision does not affect the state board of pardons except as to its salary. It remains intact with practically the same functions it possessed since its organization. The only change is that under the law now in force it has only recommendatory powers in parole matters. The court which tried the prisoner and the governor must first approve the board's recommendation before the prisoner can leave the prison.

The only persons affected by the decision are the prisoners who have been paroled and are now at liberty under the invalid act of 1899. What will become of them, what procedure will be followed and what their status is the court refused to say.

After three trials in the Dewitt county circuit court and two hearings in the supreme court, Richard Snell wins in the contest to break the will of his father, Col. Thomas Snell, the eccentric millionaire of Clinton.

The supreme court affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of Dewitt county. The lower court had held in favor of Richard Snell, who had been disinherited. The supreme court holds that Col. Snell was influenced against his son when he made his will, which was in favor of his grandniece, Mrs. Mabelle Snell McNamara of Kansas City.

On the first trial the jury disagreed and on the second trial it held that Snell was insane when he made the will. The supreme ceurt reversed this judgment and on the third trial the jury found that Col. Snell was of unsound mine. This opinion is sustained by the supreme court in affirming the judgment of the lower court.

It was held by the lower court that the trust created in the will of John Warner of Clinton in favor of his son, Col. Vespasian Warner, was void because the will provided that the trust continued 15 years after the will was admitted to probate, it being asserted that the will might never be admitted to probate and that the trust herefore would be void, because i might continue indefinitely, by violation of the rules against perpetuation. The supreme court held that the trust was not void, but was valid for the period fixed by the will.

Springfield, Ill.—Attorney General Stead gave notice Friday that early next week he will file with the supreme court a petition for a rehearing in the case of the people vs. Joyce, in which the parole law of 1899 was declared invalid.

Pending disposition of this petition the court's decision is inoperative. The principal object of the attorney general in this action is to get from the court a clear and unequivocal decision on the effect of the opinion on those state boards and officers in whose creative acts their salary was fixed.

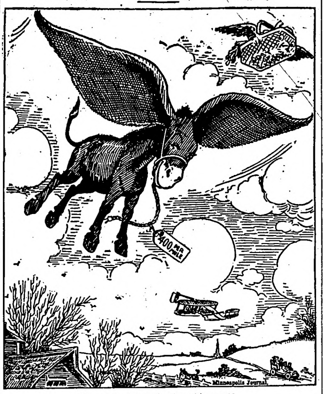
Mine Victims Mummified.

Cherry, Ill.—Eleven bodies of miners were recovered from the St. Paul coal mine Friday. To the amazement of veteran mine inspectors the bodies entombed since November 13, 1909, when brought to the surface, were found to be almost mumified.

Town Saved by Volunteers.

Edison, Neb.—After a desperate battle with the flames, volunteer fire fighters here saved the town from destruction Friday. The loss is estimated at $125,000.

NOW MULES ARE UP



The Mule—Beef kin fly, why not I?

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE

SEASON OPENS ON APRIL 14 AND CLOSES ON OCTOBER 9.

Chicago, Detroit, Washington and New York Get the First Games—How Holidays Are Apportioned.

Chicago.—The season of the American baseball league will open on April 14 and the last games will be played on October 9, according to the official schedule just adopted by the magnates in session in Chicago. Before adjourning, the club owners also entered into a new 20-year agreement, as the old one will expire next fall. The league re-elected Ban Johnson president for 20 years at a salary of $15,000 annually.

As usual, the opening games of the season will be played in two western and two eastern cities. St. Louis will appear in Chicago, Cleveland in Detroit, Philadelphia in Washington and Boston in New York. For the windup, Detroit is to play in Chicago, Cleveland in St. Louis, Philadelphia in Washington and Boston in New York, the two latter dates being double-headers on Saturday, October 8.

In the apportionment of Saturday, Sunday and holiday games, Chicago gets 14 Saturdays, 17 Sundays, a double header with St. Louis July 4, and two games with Cleveland on Labor day. St. Louis has 12 Saturday dates, 16 Sundays and a Decoration day double with Detroit. Detroit is assigned 13 Saturday games, 12 Sundays, and meets St. Louis twice on Labor day. Decoration Day, July 4 and 14 Saturdays are Cleveland's home allotment. Washington gets July 4 and 13 Saturdays, Philadelphia the same, New York, Decoration day, Labor day and 13 Saturdays, and Boston, Decoration day, Labor day and 12 Saturdays.

New York.—The National league magnates adopted a resolution calling for a 154-game schedule. The schedule previously prepared for 154 games was not adopted, but will be used as a basis for a new schedule.

The committee is now making changes in the schedule which will seek to effect more satisfactory playing dates for the Chicago and St. Louis baseball clubs.

The season will open on April 14 and end October 15.

TILLMAN ILL AT CAPITOL

South Carolina Senator Is Suddenly Stricken at Washington—Condition Not Serious.

Washington.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina was taken suddenly ill on the steps of the capitol and had to be carried into his room by two capitol employes. Later he was removed to his home.

The attack is said to have been due to a recurrence of the senator's old trouble, hardening of the arteries. His physician said that he did not regard the attack as serious.

Graft Inquiry Is Widened.

Albany, N. Y.—Investigation of legislative corruption in every possible form since the organization of the New York state government is the program of the Republican leaders to "satisfy the public demand" arising from the Conger-Allds bribery scandal. A resolution introduced in the senate Tuesday provides for the appointment of a joint committee of three senators and five assemblymen with practically unlimited powers to conduct the inquiry.

Indiana Man $5,500 Loser.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A suit-case containing $5,500 in securities and jewelry was stolen from E. E. Cox, a railroad man from Martinsville, Ind., directly after he had alighted from a train Thursday. A diamond ring valued at $500 is part of the booty.

Congo Evil Is Retained.

Brussels.—The chamber of deputies by a vote of 79 to 40, passed the Congo budget Thursday. It provides for no change in the system of raising revenue by compulsory labor.

BANK ROBBERS GET $10,000

Blow Up Safe at Chatsworth, Ill., After Gagging and Binding Marshal and Baker.

Bloomington, Ill.—Robbers dynamited the safe of the Citizens' bank of Chatsworth Tuesday and escaped with $8,000 in currency and $2,000 in silver.

Night Marshal William Cahill was captured at the city pumping station, bound and gagged and taken to a garage opposite the bank. The bank door was forced and work on the safe began.

Mr. Kerber, a baker, was espied by one of the lookouts en route to the bakeshop, and he was caught, tied and dragged into the bank, where he lay four hours, when he was able to loosen himself and give the alarm.

In the meantime the safe was blown. With the $10,000 stowed in a sack, the robbers left the bank, entered a rig in which they are supposed to have reached town, and drove east.

Stephen Herr, president of the bank, was notified and got in communication with the sheriff's office at Bloomington and a chase after the robbers began.

8,000 METAL MINERS IDLE

Engineers at Butte Strike for Recognition of Union—Many Mines Shut Down.

Butte, Mont.—As the result of the walking out of 111 "First Motion" engineers, members of the International Engineers' union, on Wednesday in an effort to compel the mining companies to recognize their organization and to pull apart from the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, 8,000 miners and smeltermen are idle in Butte with all the big mines shut down with the exception of the Anaconda, St. Lawrence, Neversweat, Mountain Consolidated, Berkley and Silverbow.

The situation indicates prolonged shutdown of mines with nothing encouraging, according to statement from mine managers who admit they are practically powerless in trouble. The miners and smeltermen refuse to handle any ore hoisted by international engineers and this further complicates matters.

SCORES PERISH IN STORM

Southwest Europe Swept by Terrific Gale—Paris Threatened with Another Severe Flood.

Paris.—Terrific storms are sweeping southwestern Europe, wrecking vessels along the north, west and south coasts of France and flooding many cities. The water is rising again in Paris and a flood greater than the past one is feared.

In the English channel, near Havre, several ships were wrecked and more than a score of fishing vessels lost. The loss of life is great.

The coast of Belgium is storm-swept and shipping has suffered terribly.

Switzerland is suffering from the terrific storm. In the Alps blizzards are raging and it is feared many tourists will be cut off.

Roosevelt Boat Stuck Fast.

Gondokoro, Sudan.—Col. Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt and Edmund Heller, the zoologist, left Friday on a steamboat for a final week of shooting along the river banks. Before they had got out of view, both the boat and the Belgian launch ran into a sand bank and were stuck fast.

Senator Elkins' Niece Dead.

Kansas City, Mo.—Miss Agnes Leslie Elkins, niece of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who shot herself at the Willard hotel Wednesday died Friday. The young woman apparently was on the road to recovery when suddenly she relapsed into unconsciousness.

Licenses for Barbers.

Little Rock, Ark.—A movement has been started among local union barbers to have all barbers of Arkansas licensed by the state.

"Salada" Means Tea

THERE is a wide difference between "Salada" Tea and adulterated, hand-rolled mixtures of the so-called "cheap" grades of China and Japan Teas. You will find "Salada" an absolutely pure, uncontaminated Tea, fresh from the finest Tea Gardens of the world. Prepared by modern, cleanly methods and rolled by machinery instead of by hand—"Salada" is the best tea and the most economical tea in the market at the price or any price! For sale by all grocers, in sealed lead packets only.

The finest leaf and bud growth in the world. Packed in sealed lead packages.

SALADA CEYLON TEA

46

BLACK—GREEN—MIXED

Some Luxuries Needed.

Those stern economists who are pointing out that the people of small means ought to abandon "luxuries," forget that even such people have a moral right to something beyond the bare necessities of life. The rapid increase in prices does not mean to them cutting out more extravagances, but forgetting the modest recreations which have brightened for them the dull round of daily labor. It would be a hard world indeed where one could obtain just enough to keep body and soul together, and no more.—Providence Journal.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

No Space Goes to Waste.

Dewitt—Does your wife follow the fashions closely?

Jewitt—I should say so; she has one of those "standing room only" dresses.—Smart Set.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

When common sense takes a vacation it is time to stand from under.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A dog's bark isn't as bad as his bite, but it lasts longer.

Headache

"My father has been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name."—E. M. Dickson, 1120 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 923

ROOSEVELT SQUARE DEAL (TRADE MARK) OIL SLICKER

Yellow or Black

Retailing Price $2.50

52 inches long. Double throughout. 3-ply elbows, inside cuffs.

Warranted waterproof.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us $2.50 and we will send one Express paid. If you are not entirely satisfied, return to us, and money will be refunded.

Goodyear Rubber Co.

371-377 Sibley St., ST. PAUL.

Wholesale Dealers in Oil Clothing and Rubber Goods.

PATENTS Inventors' book free. Beeler & Robb, Pat. Attys., 158-160 McGill Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Despair and Despondency

No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangements of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. The tortures so bravely endured completely upset the nerves if long continued.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Honest medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing to urge upon you as "just as good." It is non-secret, non-alcoholic and has a record of forty years of cures. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They probably know of some of its many cures.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing *only*, and he will send you a *free* copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

For Rheumatic Pains

As we get older the blood becomes sluggish, the muscles and joints stiffen and aches and pains take hold easier. Sloan's Liniment quickens the blood, limbers up the muscles and joints and stops any pain or ache with astonishing promptness.

Proof that it is Best for Rheumatism.

MRS. DANIEL H. DIEHL, of Mann's Choice, R.F.D., No. 1, Pa., writes:—"Please send me a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism and stiff joints. It is the best remedy I ever knew for I can't do without it."

Also for Stiff Joints.

MR. MILTON WHEELER, 2100 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala., writes:—"I am glad to say that Sloan's Liniment has done me more good for stiff joints than anything I have ever tried."

Sloan's Liniment

is the qickest and best remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and Insect Stings.

Price 25c., 50c., and $1.00 at All Dealers.

Send for Sloan's Free Book on Horses. Address

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS.

FREE We Will Send Upon Application to Every Farmer FREE

PROF. THOMAS SHAW'S Directions for Planting Garden, Flower and Field Seeds in our Catalogue of Home Grown Seed

NORTHERN SEED CO., Seed Growers. 11th St., Valley City, N. D.

Nor on a Half-Dime, Either.

Simon Hardcastle believed with sincere faith that any wife who had, or asked, more than a quarter a year for her own amusement or enjoyment was a being too horrible to contemplate. He came from the village store for dinner and told what he had heard.

"Miranda, would you believe that the Lord's prayer could be engraved in a space no larger than a dime?"

"Well, yes, Simon," she hazarded, "if a dime is as large in the engraver's eyes as it is in yours, I should think that he would have no difficulty at all."—The Housekeeper.

Two Votes.

The first time I ran for the general assembly one of the prominent citizens of my community told me that he was going to vote against me because when I was a shaver I threw a rotten apple at his horse. Another prominent citizen told me that he was going to vote for me because when I was a shaver I put a rotten egg in a buggy cushion belonging to the woman he worked for and he had never liked the woman. Think of it! And yet such stuff has thrown the scales where thrones have been at stake.—From a speech at Norwich by former Gov. George P. McLean of Connecticut.

Not Actually Necessary.

The lawyer proceeded to examine the witness.

"Pardon the question, Mrs. Chucksley," he said, "but your answer constitutes a part of the record. How old are you?"

"Why, you ought to know, Mr. Sharpe," she answered; "my birthday is the same as yours, only I was born ten years later than you were."

"Ah, yes, I remember. Well, it isn't important, anyhow. Go ahead, Mrs. Chucksley, and tell the jury what you know about this case."

A Thought Reader.

"So you are studying telepathy?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "my object in life has been to find what people are thinking and then say it first. Any reliable system would simplify my labors immensely."—Exchange.

The Graveled Geometer.

Euclid was boasting of his abilities.

"But," cried his wife, "can you find why our gas bills are just as big as when they charged a dollar a thousand cubic feet?"

With a moan he sped into the night.

THE STORY OF THE PEANUT SHELLS.

As everyone knows, C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Michigan, is not only a maker of breakfast foods, but he is a strong individual who believes that the trades-unions are a menace to the liberty of the country.

Believing this, and being a "natural-born" scrapper for the right, as he sees it, Post, for several years past, has been engaged in a ceaseless warfare against "The Labor Trust," as he likes to call it.

Not being able to secure free and untrammeled expression of his opinions on this subject through the regular reading pages of the newspapers he has bought advertising space for this purpose, just as he is accustomed to for the telling of his Postum "story," and he has thus spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in denouncing trades-unionism.

As a result of Post's activities the people now know a whole lot about these organizations: how they are honeycombed with graft, how they obstruct the development of legitimate business, curtail labor's output, hold up manufacturers, graft upon theirown membership, and rob the public. Naturally Post is hated by the trades-unionists, and intensely.

He employs no union labor, so they can not call out his men, and he defies their efforts at boycotting his products. The latest means of "getting" Post is the widespread publication of the story that a car which was recently wrecked in transmission was found to be loaded with empty peanut shells, which were being shipped from the south to Post's establishment at Battle Creek.

This canard probably originated with President John Fitzgerald of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who, it is said, stated it publicly, as truth.

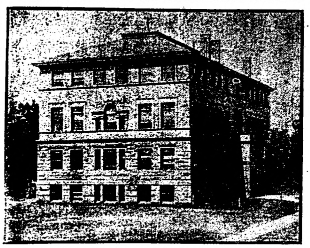
Post comes back and gives Fitzgerald the lie direct. He denounces Fitzgerald's statement as a deliberate falsehood, an underhanded and cowardly attempt to injure his business, having not the slightest basis in fact. As such an effort it must be regarded. It is significant that this statement about "the peanut shells" is being given wide newspaper publicity. In the "patent inside" of an eastern country paper I find it, and the inference naturally is that labor-unionites are insidiously spreading this lie.

An institution (or a man) which will resort to moral intimidation and to physical force, that will destroy machinery and burn buildings, that will maim and kill if necessary to effect its ends, naturally would not hesitate to spread falsehood for the same purposes.

We admire Post. While we have no enmity toward labor unions, so long as they are conducted in an honest, "live-and-let-live" kind of a way, we have had enough of the tarred end of the stick to sympathize thoroughly with what he is trying to do. He deserves support. A man like Post can not be killed, even with lies. They are a boomerang; every time. Again, we *know*, for hasn't this weapon, every weapon that could be thought of, been used (and not simply by labor unions) to put us out of business, too?

I am going to drink *two* cups of Postum every morning from this time on, and put myself on a diet of Grape-Nuts. Bully for Post!—*Editorial in The American Journal of Clinical Medicine.*

DENTAL BUILDING AT UNIVERSITY BURNED.



The "Old Medical" Building at the University of Minnesota, used by the Department of Dentistry, which was destroyed by fire during the Xmas holidays, is still a mass of ruins. The Board of Regents is considering plans for rebuilding as soon as the weather permits in the spring and the new edifice will be ready for occupancy when the fall term begins.

"BOOSTERS" MEET

PUBLICITY AND DEVELOPMENT, THE WATCHWORDS AT INTERESTING CONGRESS

MEETING WAS HELD AT BEMIDJI

Permanent Organization Is Effected—Agriculture, Dairying, Conservation, and Other Subjects Discussed.

Bemidji.—Northern Minnesota got together in Bemidji with unanimity and purpose that augers well for re-apportionment, development, good roads and everything generally favoring the section of the state north of the line running east from Moorhead. Two hundred and thirteen duly qualified delegates attended the convention and participated with enthusiasm in every movement taken up.

The sessions were devoted to speeches on agricultural possibilities in northern Minnesota by George Welsh, state immigration commissioner; a talk on conservation and the forthcoming meeting in St. Paul, by Curtis L. Mosher, secretary of the state federation of Commercial clubs; M. N. Kilian, Soo land commissioner, spoke on "Getting Together and Boosting;" George Ralph on "Reclamation of Minnesota Swamp Lands;" Prof. E. G. Cheney, assistant professor of forestry; D. E. Willard, N. P. development agent, on the development of northern Minnesota and Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell on "Suffrage to Women."

Permanent Organization.

The first business act of the congress was to form the Northern Minnesota Development Association.

This is to take the lead in an aggressive and determined movement by the entire northern part of the state to obtain its just dues from the legislature and to show the world that this section of the state offers "More advantages to the homeseeker and investor than any other part of the Union."

The meeting was opened in the city hall by W. R. Mackenzie, chairman of the organization committee, who introduced Rev. S. E. P. White of Bemidji, who invoked the blessings of Providence upon the assembly. P. J. Russell welcomed the visitors on behalf of the citizens of Bemidji. In his remarks he laid particular stress upon the necessity of securing a re-apportionment of the state which will give the northern counties the legislative influence to which they are entitled.

H. J. Maxfield of Wadena was elected temporary chairman and W. R. Mackenzie secretary, and the congress immediately settled down to business. Chairman Maxfield announced the following committees:

Credentials—L. B. Arnold, Hibbing; T. R. Brown, Jr., Crookston; P. J. McGarry, Walker.

Permanent Organization—Frank S. Lycan, Bemidji; R. D. Haven, Duluth; Matt W. Koll, Cass Lake; Albert Kaiser, Bagley; A. J. McGuire, Grand Rapids.

Interesting papers were read and talks made by Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell on Female Suffrage, Prof. E. G. Cheney on Forestry, W. N. Kilian on Boosting, Prof. Willard of North Dakota, and Prof. McGuire.

Little Falls.—The local Commercial Club has indorsed M. M. Williams, of this city for member of the state board of regents to succeed Owens, and will send a committee to the governor with a recommendation. Williams is a practical farmer and a member of the state forestry board.

RECEIVER FILES HIS REPORT.

Northern Elevator Case Reviewed by Master in Chancery.

Minneapolis.—The final detailed report of Henry F. Douglas, receiver for the Minneapolis Northern Elevator company, defendant in the receivership action of Albert C. Loring, Chas. S. Pillsbury and Albert C. Cobb, receivers of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company, limited, was filed in federal court and reviewed by the master in chancery. The master's report has not yet been prepared.

GOPHER EDITORS CONVENE.

Minnesota State Association Begins a Two Days' Meeting in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis—The Minnesota State Edieorial association assembled in the Hotel Radisson for their annual meeting. Mayor James C. Haynes and President Harry A. Tuttle of the Minneapolis Commercial club welcomed the newspaper men, and C. S. Edwards president of the association, responded and followed with his annual address. The remainder of the morning session was devoted to a eulogy on the late Gov. John A. Johnson by Judge C. W. Stanton of Bemidji.

In the afternoon the editors were taken on chartered cars to the state agricultural school, where dinner was served, after which R. C. Dunn of the Princeton Union discussed good roads, Frank C. Whitney of the Marshall News-Messenger "Printing Costs in a Country Shop," and David Ramaly of St. Paul, "Evolution of the Printing Trade During Half a Century." The annual banquet was given in the evening, and Friday, after hearing several papers and electing officers, the association adjourned.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President.—H. S. Saylor, Buffalo, Minn., Journal.

First Vice President.—S. Y. Gordon Brown's Valley, Minn., Tribune.

Second Vice President.—F. E. Hadley, Winnebago, Minn., Enterprise.

Third Vice President.—W. F. Mahler, Springfield, Minn., Advance.

Secretary.—C. P. Stine, St. Paul, Minn.

Treasurer.—David Ramaley, Saint Paul, Minn., A. O. U. W. Guide.

Executive Committee.—C. C. Whitney, Marshall, Minn., News-Messenger; Frank J. Meyst, Western Newspaper Union, Minneapolis and W. E. Easton, Stillwater, Minn., Gazette.

Historian.—Alvah Eastman, Saint Cloud, Minn., Journal Press.

PIONEER EDITOR IS DEAD.

G. W. Benedict, Oldest Newspaper Man in State.

St. Cloud.—George W. Benedict, one of the most prominent residents of Sauk Rapids, and a pioneer newspaper man, died at his home in Sauk Rapids, after a two weeks' illness, caused by old age and a complication of diseases.

Deceased was 86 years of age. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 20, 1824. He came to Sauk Rapids in 1854 and established the Frontiersman. Since that time he has been connected with the Sauk Rapids Sentinel Free Press, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Alexandria Post-News and The St. Cloud Journal-Press at different times. He was a brother-in-law of former Lieutenant Governor C. A. Gilman, and the oldest newspaper man in the state. In 1874 he was state senator, and in 1878 deputy collector of internal revenue. At the time of the Sauk Rapids cyclone in 1886, Mr. Benedict was one of the heaviest sufferers. His wife died several years ago.

Vote for New High School.

East Grand Forks.—A special election to decide whether or not the school district should be bonded for $18,000 for the erection of a new school building on Minnesota Point, held in the auditorium of the high school here, resulted in a vote of 152 for the proposition and 48 against it. Weather conditions kept a large number of the voters away from the polls.

Thief River Falls.—A. R. Arpin of the Northern Drainage company is building in Minneapolis an immense dredge ditcher he will use on the eastern end of the Marshall county ditch. This ditch is known as No. 20 and extends from Thief River east into Beltrami county fifty miles. The laterals and all will require at least 100 miles of excavation.

National Ski Tournament Begins.

Coleraine.—The national ski tournament opened here with a long list of entries including the names of the best jumpers in the country. All the leading ski men of the northwest are competing, as well as a large number of jumpers sent to represent clubs. The scene is most interesting, the snow-covered slopes above the town being covred with jumpers trying for the prizes or practicing, and with thousands of spectators. The contests closed with a national ski convention.

BEEF TRUST MEN INDICTED

NATIONAL PACKING DIRECTORS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Indictment Alleges Concern Conspired to Raise Prices of Foodstuffs by Placing Them in Cold Storage.

New York.—The grand jury of Hudson county, sitting in Jersey City, N. J., Friday, indicted the directors of the beef trust, with one exception, on the charge of conspiracy.

The indictment is based upon the old common law of conspiracy, which law has been upheld by the highest court of the state and is epitomized in the expression that "it is a crime to do a lawful thing in an unlawful manner, or to do an unlawful thing in a lawful manner."

The indictment is against every director of the National Packing Company, with the exception of Kenneth K. McLarin. The indictments will be handed up by the grand jury on next Wednesday before Judge Francis C. Swaayze. The men indicted may be extradited if necessary. The charge is a criminal one and the punishment provided is three years in prison or $1,000 fine, or both.

The officers and directors of the National Packing Company are Edward Tilden, president; L. B. Patterson, A. T. Fuller, vice-presidents; C. G. Snow, secretary; Arthur Colby, assistant treasurer; directors, J. Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, Edward Morris, E. F. Swift, Ira N. Morris, Arthur Meeker, Edward Tilden, T. J. Connors, L. A. Carton, K. K. McLarin, T. E. Wilson, C. H. Swift, L. H. Heyman, Samuel McRoberts, F. A. Fowler and A. W. Armour.

The reason for failure to indict McLarin, it was stated, was that he was merely a representative here in the east and was not supposed to have had any part in the fixing of the prices of food-stuffs.

The indictment charges that the defendants conspired to raise the price of food-stuffs by putting them in cold storage and releasing them from time to time.

The indictment of the beef trust directors who have through the National Packing Company set at defiance the law of supply and demand, raised prices on foodstuffs as they saw fit and forced the prices of meat beyond the reach of the poor was brought about by Prosecutor Pierre Garvin after weeks of hard work.

It was announced that the indictments are based upon the testimony of the employes of the storage plants and packing houses in Jersey City. For weeks, employes high and low, have been trooping into the grand jury room in Jersey City.

Jefferson City, Mo.—That the National Packing Company of New Jersey, a holding corporation upon the directorate of which the Armour, Swift and Morris interests are represented, has absorbed since its organization 26 corporations, many of them independent packing companies, was developed Friday by testimony given before Judge Dillon.

Attorney General Major expressed himself as well pleased with the testimony. He believes the organization of the National Packing Company, which operates in this state through its subsidiary concerns, was in violation of the laws of Missouri, and that the companies which promoted its organization and which are operating in Missouri, can be punished.

SIX MEN KILLED; 10 MISSING

Boiler Explodes Which Causes Series of Explosions in Trojan Powder Works—Forty Hurt.

Oakland, Cal.—Six men were killed and ten others who are missing, are believed to have met instant death as a result of an explosion which occurred Thursday in the Trojan Powder works at Roberts Landing, near San Lorenzo, in Alameda county. Two score more were wounded, several of them it is believed fatally.

The explosion was caused by the bursting of a boiler, the concussion from which resulted in a series of explosions in different parts of the plant. The detonation was heard for miles and in the bay cities it was at first believed an earthquake shock was responsible for it.

The buildings in the immediate vicinity of the explosion were shattered and a fire which followed for a time threatened the destruction of the entire plant.

GEN. WOOD CRITICALLY ILL

Reported at Washington That Operation Recently Performed Was Not Entirely Successful.

Washington.—Dispatches received here to the effect that the condition of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who was operated upon at the Johns Hopkins hospital, in Baltimore, is critical and that the operation was not entirely successful.

It is learned that a species of paralysis which had arisen from the old wound on Gen. Wood's head has not been relieved by the recent operation.

Old-Time Postmaster Dies.

Gardner, Mass.—Simeon W. Stevens who was appointed postmaster here by President Franklin Pierce in 1854, and had received successive appointments ever since, died Friday at his home in South Gardner. He was 91 years old.

Dr. Cook Now in Santiago.

Sanitago, Chile.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook Friday admitted his identity. He visited his old comrade, the Belgian engineer, Rysselberghe, and the two were together for some hours.

BILLIARD AND POOL TITLES CHANGE HANDS

CLINE BEATS DEMAREST AND KEOGH DEFEATS HUESTON IN CUE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Calvin Demarest, the young Chicagoan, did not hold the 18.2 balkline billiard championship very long. It is about three months since Demarest won the title and the first time he was called upon to defend it he went down to defeat at the hands of Harry Cline of Philadelphia.

Cline and Demarest played in Chicago, the champion having only 1,387 points when his rival scored the final in the 1,500 point contest. Cline's highest run was 147, while Demarest's best was 122.

About the time Demarest was losing the billard championship, Thomas A. Hueston was being deprived of the same honor in pool. In a 600 point game in New York Hueston lost to Jerome Keogh of Rochester, N. Y. Hueston scored only 546 in the three nights play. Keogh adopted the safety system while Hueston was arratic and snappy throughout. A purse of $1,000, the diamond emblem and a $250 side bet went to the winner.

HE WANTS LONGER RACES

Thomas F. Ryan, New Turf Patron, Favors Four-Mile Run for the Thoroughbreds.

An effort is being made to revive long-distance horse races in America. The principal advocate of the races that demand speed, endurance and courage in one of the latest patrons of the turf—Thomas Fortune Ryan. The traction magnate has been consulting some of the stewards of the Jockey club on the subject and trying to inject into them some of his enthusiasm for this particular branch of racing.

This subject of long-distance races, the four-mile kind—heats, too, if horsemen will see it that way—is a hobby with Mr. Ryan. He has a deeply rooted conviction that races over long routes are the contests befitting thoroughbreds and not the present-day sprints of five, six and seven furlongs.

Mr. Ryan believes that under present conditions the struggles are so short that an advantage gained at the start very often decides a race. Under such conditions, the very thing sought after by breeders—extreme speed—frequently is placed at naught because the horses that possess that high quality may be handicapped by ground lost at the rise of the barrier

Pirates Sign an Umpire.

The Pittsburg champions will play ball under a salaried umpire from the first time they don a uniform at Hot Springs until the close of the championship season. Umpire Van Sickle of the American association, a Chicago man, will get the job. Clark thinks players do not do the same sort of work when another player or some spectator is umpiring and requested Dreyfuss to get a real umpire.

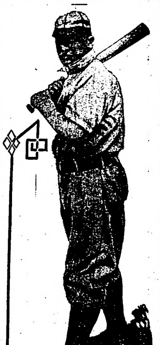
Where the A. A. Teams Train.

American association teams will train in the following places: Louisville at West Baden; Toledo at Rome, Ga.; Kansas City at Excelsior Springs, Mo.; St. Paul at Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Milwaukee at Champaign, Ill.; Minneapolis at Des Moines, Ia.; Columbus at home; Indianapolis at Havana, Cuba.

Griffith's Men to Be Vaccinated.

All the Reds will have to be vaccinated before they report for spring training, says Manager Griffith. He has come to the opinion that it isn't safe to risk having his men exposed to smallpox in the south.

NEW WHITE SOX CATCHER



Jimmy Block, who played with Minneapolis last season, has signed his contract and says he is going after the honors of premier catcher of Comiskey's lads, long held by Billy Sullivan.

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

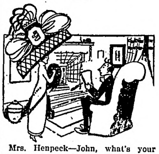
WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES SUSPECT THE KIDNEYS.

Backache is kidney ache, in most cases. The kidneys ache and throb with dull pain because there is inflammation within. You can't be rid of the ache until you cure the cause—the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys. G. S. Warren, 1517 No. 7th St., Boise, Idaho, says: "An injury to my back years ago left me lame. I had to use a cane, and it hurt me terribly to stoop or lift. The kidney secretions passed too frequently. For five years since I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills, I have had no return of the trouble."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A CAUTIOUS HUSBAND.



Mrs. Henpeck—John, what's your honest opinion of my new hat?

Mr. Henpeck—Don't ask me, Mary. You know you're much bigger and stronger than I am!

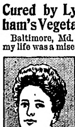
KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR

Few parents realize how many estimable lives have been embittered and social and business success prevented by serious skin affections which so often result from the neglect of minor eruptions in infancy and childhood. With but a little care and the use of the proper emollients, baby's skin and hair may be preserved, purified and beautified, minor eruptions prevented from becoming chronic and torturing, disfiguring rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings dispelled.

To this end, nothing is so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as the constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted, when necessary, by Cuticura Ointment. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, for their free 32-page Cuticura Book telling all about the care and treatment of the skin.

Power of Example.

"It ain't a pretty kind world for a poor old Swede voman like me," said Christine. "But somedimes ids a pretty good vorld anyvays. I vas at a place yesterday vere de lady alvays make me iron all afternoon und den send me home mitout my supper. So yesterday I tolt her how kind you vas to me, und how you tell me set down and rest till supper get ready, und gif me money for de street car so I don't have to valk home ven I been so tired, und all about you. So ven I put avay de irons yesterday dot lady she say to be, 'Set down und have something to eat pretty soon, Christine; you not be in de vay.' Dot's because I tell her about you, ma'am. I tink lots of peoples be gooder if dey know about somebody else bein' good."—Newark News.



AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 2207 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3. 1879

A batte cry of Hoc'h der Kaiser seams to be increasing in volume, in the Northwestern part of the state. —Plummer Pioneer.

John A. Duffy, the Red Lake Falls banker has announced that he will not be a candidate for election to the legislature this year.

Ex-Senator Hanson spoke to the Thief River Falls high school last week. His speech must have been very brief, if he only told them what he did for this district when he was in the legislature.

Ole Sageng has announced that he will not again be a candidate for election to congress, from this district Ole undoubtly seen the writeing on the wall, and began to realize that the big run he made two years ago was made while the friends of Halver Steenerson were "asleep at the switch", and that they were wide awake this year and would side track him proper.

Thief River Falls enjoind the county commissioners from letting the contract to build the court house for the reason that title to selected site was not clear. Then John A. Duffy gave them a new site that did have a clear title, and the contract was let, and again Red Lake Falls won, but that's what you might call a a good start toward going some in a county seat fight.

That provision that Halver Steenerson got tacked onto that river and harbor bill provideing for the improvement of Red Lake river will tack thousands of votes opposit his name for renomination and election. It can ba truly said that Halvor is doing something for the people up this way for the bill is passed. Please remember that he is not now promising to pass this bill, but that he HAS passed it and we will get them much needed improvements on the Red Lake River

We are continualy being asked questions about county division, which we know very little about and have given very little attention to. All we know is that there is a petition filed asking that the question be submitted to a vote at the next general election, and if governor Ebehart issues his proclamation calling an election on the question, three months before the next general election, the question will be voted on. There is no additional expense on the tax payers for a vote on the question as it will be on the bottom of the county ballot in this form: For establishing the the proposed County of Pennington, yes, or no If there is more yese's than noe's, the proposition carries, and the county is divided. If the no's win it remains as it is. That's all we know about it to this time, but you may hear more about it before next August.

The feet of Fate are tender, for she sets her steps not on the ground, but on the heads of men.—Homer.

The Poet's Son.

"Why, Freddy, how dirty you are, and only yesterday you wrote a verse for papa's birthday, promising always to wash your hands clean."

"Well, mamma, that was only a poetic license."—Fliegende Blatter.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25th. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota February 19th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Iverson, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on October 8,1904 made Homestead entry No. 648 Serial No. 04227, for N. E. ¼ Section 24 Township 154 N Range 41 W 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet U S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 4th day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Finsand, of McPhail Minn, Olaf Wallberg, Nels Loberg, Iver Solheim, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Publication Feb. 25th, 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 18. 1910.

Notice is herby given that Casper Lund of Austad Minn. who on March 16th. 1906. made Homestead Entry No. 1259 Serial No. 01582, for S.W.¼ of N.E.¼ Section 10 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principa Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th. day of March. 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses;

George Nold Iver W, Ystby, Theador Vigenstad, Tom Mjelde, all of Austad Minn.

Aurthur P, Toupin,
Register.

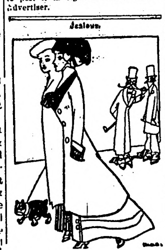
Stevenson and Dreams.

Robert Louis Stevenson owed much of his inspiration to dreams. In one passage he attributed some of his finest work to the "brownies" who tenanted his brain during moments of unconsciousness. "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" owes its origin to a dream. "I had long been trying to write a story on this subject," writes Stevenson, "to find a body, a vehicle, for that strong sense of man's double being which must at times come in upon and overwhelm the mind of every thinking creature. For two days I went about racking my brains for a plot of any sort, and on the second night I dreamed the scene at the window and a scene afterward split in two, in which Hyde, pursued for some crime, took the powder and underwent the change in the presence of his pursuers. All the rest was made awake and consciously, although I think I can trace in much of it the manner of my brownies."

Double Quick Composing.

Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote the overture to "The Yeomen of the Guard" in twelve hours and that to "Iolanthe" in less space of time—from 9 p. m. to 7 a. m. But even this capacity for speed in composition is eclipsed by M. Rompard, who for a wager composed the music to a song in ten minutes. Mr. N. Trotere, however, is the composer of whom most quick time anecdotes are told. His beautiful song "Asthore" was both written and composed in forty minutes in Blanchard's restaurant. The melody of "In Old Madrid" was the result of a sudden inspiration. It came to the composer while on his way home from the aquarium. Lest it should escape him he rushed into a small public house in Rochester row, seized a biscuit bag and on it jotted down the air. But Mr. Trotere holds the championship. It is said that he actually composed "The Brow of the Hill," wrote a letter and ran 400 yards to post it in eight minutes.—Dundee Advertiser.

Jealous.

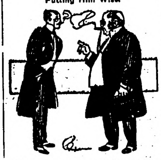


"When I refused Jack three weeks ago he declared that it would be the death of him."

"Well, it wasn't. He proposed to me last week, and I accepted him."

"Oh, then he must have meant a living death!"

Putting Him Wise.



Young Doctor—Just think, six of my patients recovered this week!

Old Doctor—It's your own fault, my dear boy. You spend too much time

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Jan. 14 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. January 2. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Gottlieb Schmidt, of Germantown Minn., who on June 25th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 300. Serial No. 04120 for S. W. ¼ Section 8. Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet; U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of February 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl Habedank, August Ristau, of Germantown Minn, Jacob Jonas. Valentine Yager, of Thief River Falls Minn,

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Feb. 18th. 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. February 16th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thone Johnson. of Rhoda Minn. who on April 8th. 1905. made Homestead entry No. 1114, Serial No. 04448, for S.W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 41 W, 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 28th. day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Frances O. Gustafson, of Malone Minn. Knut T. Sannes. John Polbrook, William R Rodman, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Feb. 11th. 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land office, at Crookston Minn. February 7th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that John Poloni of Highlanding Minn., who on July 15th. 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 553. Serial No. 04200. for Lots 3.4. S.W.¼ N.W. ¼ Section 25 & Lots 11 & 12. Section 20, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edon Davis, Thorsten Jacobson, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 9th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that. Ignac Kolski, of Rudell Minn.. who on November 12th. 1906, made Homestead entry No 1334, Serial No. 04559 for N.½ S.W. ¼ Section 17 N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof. to establish claim to the land above described before S. A. Swanson. Judge of Probate Court, at Red Lake Falls Minnesota, on the 28th day of March. 1910,

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, of Rhoda Minn. John Radnecki, of Radney Minn. Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Rudell Minn. John Wzentek, of Hilda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 11, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Gilbert O. Vraa. of Torgersen Minnesota, who on November 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 813 Serial No. 04297. for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described. before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 24th, day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael Torgerson, Knut Torgerson. Carl A. Gronberg, Thorjus I. Morken, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Odd Names In China.

Chinese children are endowed with strange Christian names. Their girls, for instance, are not called Mabel, Jenny or Matilda, but Cloudy Moon, Celestial Happiness, Spring Peach or Casket of Perfumes. Their boys get less attractive names, being made for work and wisdom rather than pleasure and dancing. Thus we find a little two-year-old Practical Industry: three-year-old. Ancestral Knowledge: four-year-old, Complete Virtue five-year-old, Discreet Valor. To their slaves they give still another set of names. Not For Me. Joy to Serve. Your Happiness and Humble Devotion may be taken as typical examples.

Perseverance.

Perseverance is more prevailing than violence. and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together yield themselves up when taken little by little.

Murder In Spain.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

BOA CONSTRICTORS.

The Young Shift For Themselves as Soon as Hatched.

The real home of the boa constrictors is in the tropical countries. Mrs. Boa seeks a sandy place. When she has found it she coils herself into a great and almost flat corkscrew. Then by just two or three turns of her body she digs a shallow hole in the sand. This is her nest. In this hole she lays about twenty-four eggs The eggs are about as large as those bantam chickens lay and are a dark cream color. They are oblong and more the shape of a pecan than of a hen's egg. The shell is not hard, like a hen's egg, but yields to the pressure of your finger, something like rubber.

Having laid her eggs in the nest of sand, the mother boa winds herself into a perfectly flat coil, like a round mat. This done, she gently pushes waves of sand upon the eggs until they are covered from four to six inches deep. Then she settles herself upon the top and stays there for nineteen days. At the end of this time a lot of little snakes may be seen pushing their way out from the nest and away into the world to get their own living. They don't show a bit of affection for their mother or for each other, but glide away, probably never to be together again. Is it any wonder. when they act so just after being hatched out, that boa constrictors never like anybody and never have anything to do with people if they can avoid it?

Each little snake measures from twelve to fourteen inches in length and is about as big around as a lead pencil. It is said that they eat nothing at all during the first six months of their lives or until they are old enough to catch and crush to death small animals and swallow them whole. The boa constrictor never bites—it has no poison fangs—but always kills by coiling about its victim and crushing it to death Fully grown, the boa constrictor is thirty to forty feet long and as big around as the large part of a man's leg.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

The Grip With Which This Habit Holds Its Victims.

Every slave of the weed will know better than I do how much truth exists in a story told me a few evenings ago by a well known committing magistrate in New York.

We were seated at a club table discussing various kinds of dissipations especially the fascination that liquor and gambling are said to have for men who cannot resist the impulse to gratify one or the other of these passions The judge spoke:

"In my opinion the most overmastering craving known to our race is that for chewing tobacco.. Opium in some forms may be as bad. but I am sure it isn't worse. A few weeks ago an incorrigible was brought before me and after hearing the evidence I sentenced him to the island for three months. He appeared to take it very sensibly until a police officer as a teaser whispered into the man's ear, as I afterward learned, that he would not be allowed any tobacco while in the penitentiary. The poor chap turned pale, rose in his seat and held up his hand as a sign that he desired to ask me a question. I motioned to him to speak up

"'I say, good Mr. Judge, will you do me a great favor?'

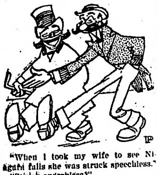
"'Certainly, if it be within my power,' I replied.

"'I hear my tobacco will be cut off Cannot you make my term six months or even a year if I am allowed to have chewing tobacco?'"

The judge had to explain that he couldn't do anything of that sort. He relieved the prisoner's mind on the tobacco question by telling him that if he was a habitual chewer the prison physician would order a small quantity of the weed for him daily.

"Never did I see a greater change in a human face," concluded his honor. Brooklyn Eagle.

Happy Thought!



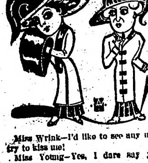
"When I took my wife to see Niagara falls she was struck speechless."

"Struck speechless?"

"Yes."

"I'll take my wife next week!"

An Enjoyable Sight.



Miss Wrink—I'd like to see any man try to kiss me!

Miss Young—Yes, I dare say you would.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Crk. as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm G. Hunt, p. m,

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Their Turn Out.

Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella—Indeed? Ella—Yes: they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

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FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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Merchants State Bank,

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Daniel Patterson. ..Vice Pres.
A. D. Stephens.... ...2nd Vice Pes.
B. E. Burkee..........Cashier.

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FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the Sunbeam office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

For Sale: 30 tons of upland hay, in the Town of Deer Park.
G.A.Hoveland, R F. D No. 1
Fosston Minn.

There is to be a ball at the Kratka hall tomorrow night. All are invited.

We are pleased to learn that the Highlanding creamery is makeing a very successful winters run this winter.

There was quite a large number of the young folks drove over from Erie to attend the Kolski dance on Saturday evening last.

The weather has been very cold for the past week, but the farmers have been improveing the good roads getting their grain to market.

Tom Walla took a big load to the Kolski ball on Saturday evening. Tom don't hitch up on no light rig but onto the heavy sleighs and takes a good big load along to the dance.

Edward Singer passed by this way yesterday on his way home from Kratka, where he has been attending the store there during the absence of Stephen on a business trip.

We received a letter from Martain Swanson yesterday, and he will soon be up from Minneapolis to watch the Dan Patch thaw out of the ice, so he can make that return trip from Kratka.

There is to be a St.Patrick ball on March 17th, at the Kratka hall, and one at the Koliska hall in Deer Park on the same date. This will be the last ball of the season at the Kolski hall.

FOR SALE: Three good work horses. One matched team of grey horses six years old. One black mare six years old. Weigh about 1300,lbs each. Call on, or address,

Laurence Wojnorowski,
Radney Minn.

We have been working under difficulties in geting out our paper this week as we have been on the sick list, and if we only had the time to spare we would have been in the hospital, instead of working in a printing office.

The Board of directors of the R L R T. Co. met the representative of the Peoples State Bank of Thief River Falls, at High landing on Saturday evening, and arrangements were made to start the farmers boat in the freight carring business as soon as navigation opens.

The Erie Local Telephone Co. are haveing lots of trouble with "rubbernecking on its line, which they will find it a difficult matter to surpress, but if you will notice they will all drop out of business after a short time, for will soon be compelled to attend to their own business, or starve. As it is now we understand that some of them on the new Thief River Falls line have not had time to wash their dishes, they have been kept so busy sticking their nose into other peopels business "rubbernecking."

The rouling of the post office department that mail carriers do not have to collect loose change from mail boxes is certainly a good one, as it is not a plesent job to drive up to a mail box on the open prairie with it 40 degrees below zero, and a good blizzard on tap, pull off your mits, and paw around in the snow bare handed for half an hour hunting for lost pennies, which if you are luckey enough to find you are likely to loose before you get to the next post office. A mail carrier is always willing to accomidate people by geting stamps for them but he don't have to hunt up pennies in the snow anymore.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

Mrs.Jenson and daughter Cora returned home from Thief River Falls on Monday, where they have been visiting relation and friends.

The ladies aid will meet at the home of Gunder Helstad on March 2 d. All are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Strand, Oscar Nesland, Andrew Lotvig and Mrs G Gunderson spent Saturday evening at A. Rolandsons.

Martain Fore transacted business at Plummer Monday.

Ole and Aslak Nesland returned home on Sunday from the town of Eden, where they have been for some time.

Miss Nellie Short and Juli. Florance visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wille Vetheson on Sunday.

Ole and Carl Skodivedt and sister Miss Sophia spent Sunday evening with the family of Con Short.

Mr and Mrs. Andrew Strand left for Edmore N.D. on Monday after a weeks visit with the family of Ole Nesland.

There will be services in the Erickson school house next Sunday at 10.30 a m. All are welcome.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25,1910.
Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota February 23rd,1910.

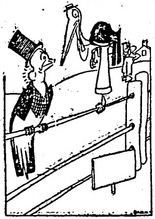
NOTICE is hereby given that Arnt Gangstad, of Radney Minnesota, who on December 17th,1904 made Homestead Entry No.10[illegible] serial No.04386 for N.E.¼ Section 15 Township 152 N.Range 40 W. 5th.Principal Meridian has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 5th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John A. Peterson, Knut Lidtveit, of Radney Minn Tallak Lindtvedt, Thoro Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

A. good pair of 3 year old work oxen for sale. Inquire of Rev. E. A Mosue, one mile south from Sunbeam.

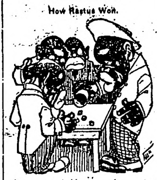
In Birdland.



"That's an ugly lump you have on your neck!"

"What can you expect with all these wireless messages flying around!"

How Rastus Won.



"So you won a turkey at the raffle, Rastus?"

"Uh-huh! Wile de res' was shakin' dice I scused mahself."

Livingstone.

Of Dr. Livingstone it was said by Stanley that the missionary lived for years among the most cruel and ignorant savages in the world, but he never fired a shot in anger, never "clubbed or clouted or banned or blasted." His manner was that of a "cool, wise old man who felt offended and looked grave."

Circumstances Reversed.

Unkempt Smith—Mister, would youse kindly help a poor man da is all in, down and out? Jocular Citizen—Why, certainly. Just climb the fire escape on that skyscraper across the street and walk in on the top floor. Then you will be all out, up and in.—Judge's Library.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

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Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

British Savings Clubs.

The working people of England are great patrons of savings clubs, all sorts of agencies being created to enable them to save money that they may have it to spend during the festive season of the year. There are clubs of all kinds, ranging from the shop club, to which the workingmen contribute, to the little clubs run for the purpose of letting school children have a shilling's worth of sweets for a Christmas treat. There is hardly a workshop of any importance in London without its workmen's saving club, besides which there are many dividing clubs carried on at public houses, and the deposits amount in the aggregate to a very large sum. The withdrawals begin in the early days of December, and it is not uncommon for the banks to pay out £300 ($1,460) to £500 ($2,433) to a single club, and the problem of storing the money is one of some difficulty. As the amounts have to be divided among many people they are wanted in cash, and in some cases the proportion of gold, silver and copper is specified.

Easter Island.

Easter Island is a lonely Pacific islet, forty-seven square miles in area, entirely volcanic and containing several extinct craters, some of which are more than a hundred feet high, discovered by Roggeveen on Easter Sunday, 1722. Little is known concerning the curious remains which have made the island famous. They consist of more than 500 rudely carved stone statues and busts, varying in height from three to seventy feet and said to be portraits of famous men, not idols. There are also hundreds of stone houses on the island, with painted interiors and incised tablets which, strange to say, have never been deciphered. Between 1860 and 1862 the population, by reason of polyandry and emigration, dwindled to 150 souls, and in 1863 most of these were carried off by the Peruvians to work guano. The few inhabitants left are fair haired Polynesians. Since 1888 the island has been a Chilean convict station.—New York Telegram.

A Long Time Dying.

Mr. Fred Terry told this anecdote of the death scene in "The Heel of Achilles:"

"One day," he says, "we were rehearsing this play, and a member of my company came in from the street and asked the call boy how far the rehearsal had got.

"'Mr. Terry's just dying,' replied the boy.

"'Good. I've time to smoke a cigarette before my entrance.'

"Presently the actor returned and repeated the question.

"'Still dying,' answered the boy.

"'Oh, I'll go and have another cigarette, then.'

"Back he came and only got the same reply from the call boy.

"Finally, after smoking five cigarettes, he asked, a little wearily, how far the rehearsal had gone.

"'Still dying,' answered the call boy.

"'Great Scott!' gasped the actor. 'He must be immortal.'"—London Answers.

The First Language.

No one of the existing languages has any legitimate claim to be considered the original of the family of languages, standing to the others as Latin, for instance, stands to Italian and French. Of an original primitive language of mankind the most patient research has found no trace. All of them—Assyrian, Phoenician, Hebrew, Arabic—are sister languages, pointing back to an earlier parent language, which has long disappeared. Since the historical period man has done little in the way of the absolute creation of language. The work had already been accomplished ages before the birth of written inscriptions.—New York American.

Two Ways.

"De man dat waits to learn by experience," said Uncle Eben, "is liable to put in his precious time gettin' cured of a mule kick while de man dat used common sense is gettin' his corn planted."—Washington Star.

Chip From the Old Block.

Lazy Jackson—Look at heah, mah son, wat would yo' do ef yo' had no muddah an' no faddah to suppoaht yo'? Ephey Jackson—Why, ah'd git married, of cou'se.—Judge.

Do one thing at a time and the big things first.—Lincoln.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

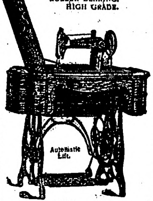
☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.



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SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

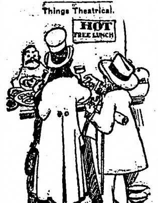
Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Things Theatrical.

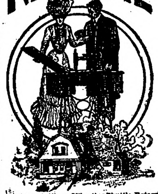


First Actor—I have just signed a contract for the season at a salary of $500 a week.

Second Actor—That's nothing. I have an offer of $50 a week in real money.

He Spoke Too Soon.

A well known business man attended his daughter's commencement exercises at an eastern college. He had been greatly pleased with the beauty and dignity of the exercises and was discoursing to his wife upon the refining influences of college life. Suddenly his impressive monologue was cut short. A girl in cap and gown came dashing down the steps of the main hall waving her diploma and shouting, "Educated, by gosh!"—Ladies' Home Journal.



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If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
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Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.
Sold by authorized dealers only.
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Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co
Thief River Falls, Minn.

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Fought to Retain Formula Which Has Made a Fortune

L. T. Cooper, the man who believes that 90 per cent. of all ill health of this generation is caused by stomach trouble, is fast winning a national faith in his theory. His claim is now admitted by a surprising number of people throughout the country, and he is gaining new adherents every day.

While speaking of his success in a recent interview, Mr. Cooper said: "I believed ten years ago that any one who could produce a formula that would thoroughly regulate the stomach would have a fortune. When I got hold of this formula I knew within six months that I was right, and that my fortune was made. I called the medicine Cooper's New Discovery, although I did not get up the formula. I have owned it, however, for over five years. I have had one lawsuit over it, which I won in the courts. When it was settled The Cooper Medicine Company became the only firm in the world that can prepare the medicine. The preparation has sold like wildfire wherever introduced. As I have said before, it is successful simply because it puts the stomach in perfect shape, then nature does the rest. There are any number of complaints never before associated with stomach trouble that the medicine has alleviated in thousands of cases."

Among statements obtained recently from users of this medicine that is arousing such universal discussion is one from Mrs. Emma Stanley, living in Chicago, at 713 Washington Boulevard, who said: "Perhaps I had the most complicated case that Mr. Cooper had to deal with. I was troubled for years with my stomach. I consulted with doctors and took many patent medicine preparations without result. My stomach was in such a wretched shape that I could not enjoy a meal that I ate.

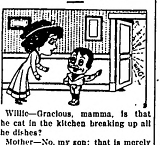
"I was very nervous, and could hardly sleep. I had a roaring in my ears and dancing spots before my eyes. I felt very bad and weak. Then there was a very sore spot at the pit of my stomach that nearly set me wild.

"I heard about the Cooper medicine and decided to try it. I used four bottles, and the improvement in my case has been really wonderful. My nerves have been quieted, and I am so much improved that I feel like a new woman.

"I cannot say too much for these wonderful remedies, for they have made me well."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

ANNUAL CRASH.



Willie—Gracious, mamma, is that the cat in the kitchen breaking up all the dishes?

Mother—No, my son; that is merely your father breaking his New Year's resolutions.

Coffroth Wins Race, London to 'Frisco.

James W. Coffroth, fight promoter, won his bet of $2,000 made with a member of the National Sporting club of London that he could reach San Francisco in ten days from London. Coffroth had a margin of two hours and forty minutes.

Coffroth, according to agreement, sent a telegram to Eugene Corri, with whom he had the wager. When he arrived at the Oakland pier he was welcomed by a large delegation that cheered him as he stepped from his car.

The time made by Coffroth is the fastest ever made from London to San Francisco over the Atlantic and across the continent. He made the trip in nine days, five hours and five minutes.

The journey from Omaha to San Francisco was made on the famous San Francisco "Overland Limited" of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific, and is simply another victory for Safety, Service, Speed via the old Overland Route.

Belgium Has no Navy.

Belgium is, perhaps the most prosperous state in Europe, as well as the most thickly settled. The late king's reign was at least marked by an enormous advance in wealth and social reform. One of the country's special advantages is that its international neutralization permits it to dispense with a navy, while the Belgian army is maintained on a very small and inexpensive basis.

Make $500 in Gold.

Read the magnificent offer by the John A. Salzer Seed Co. in another part of this paper. Get your wits to work and capture the $500.00, and at the same time secure a supply of the most reliable seeds on earth. The company is one of the largest in the country, and thoroughly responsible.

There is no beautifier of complexion, or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—Washington.

AT THE JUNCTION

By DONALD ALLEN

(Copyright, 1909 by Associated Literary Press.)

Miss Carrie Mayberry had made a journey of 70 miles up the state to pay a month's visit to her aunt. She had had to change cars at a junction en route, but the conductor had been so courteous, and there had been so many passengers changing with her, that she had not minded the ten-minute wait. In returning after her visit was up, things were different. The conductor was a cross-grained old chap who had no good-looking daughter of his own, and then the only other passenger to get off and take the G. & B. road was a young man, who proceeded to saunter up and down the platform without giving Miss Carrie a second look.

As if these three or four things were not bad enough, she learned that the train she had to wait for was three hours behind time. She did not learn this from the young man—oh, no. He found out for himself and then kept the information to himself, though he must have known what a hurry she was in to get back home and see pa and ma. He just didn't care whether she got home that day or the week after.

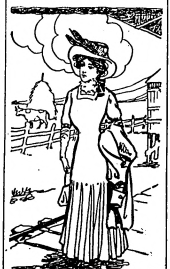
Miss Carrie learned about the lateness of the train from the red-headed depot agent. It was a country junction. The depot and his house were the only two buildings there. The only landscape for three miles around was made up of a spotted cow, a swamp, a haystack and a water-tank. It took the red-headed man just one hour to get ready to come out on the platform and say:

"Your train was three hours late an hour ago; now it's only two hours."

"What! My train late!" was the exclamation. "Why didn't you tell me so when I got off?"

"No good. You'd have had to stay just the same."

The young man saw her look of chagrin, disappointment and anger from the flour barrel on which he was sitting, but did not come forward and take the red-headed man by the neck or speak words of consolation to her. She looked at him and mentally called him names—real hard names.



The Only Landscape Was Made Up of a Spotted Cow, a Swamp, a Haystack and a Water-Tank.

The agent had a home, a wife and two children. It was a few rods away, and the right thing would have been to invite Miss Carrie to tarry there. He didn't do the right thing. He didn't care whether she walked the platform or roosted on the haystack.

And that young man! A nice specimen he was. Of course, Miss Carrie had made up her mind when she first got off that if he tried to scrape acquaintance she would promptly freeze him out, but that was on the understanding that the G. & B. train was on time. Now it was hours late, and that made all the difference in the world. He ought to know that it did.

Just after the red-headed man had told Miss Carrie that she still had two hours to wait, she looked at her watch and found that it had stopped. There was no clock in the depot. The young man had a watch which he frequently consulted in a somewhat ostentatious way, but would the girl humble herself to ask him what time it was? Never in this world! There were some yellow flowers growing alongside the tracks 20 rods away, and he could have jumped down and culled her a bouquet.

The two hours were about up when the red-headed man came out to Miss Carrie to say:

"Your train is another two hours late, making five hours in all. Mebbe it will be six, but I'll say five to you."

"And I—I've got to wait two or three hours more!" she almost screeched.

"Unless you want to walk."

The young man was at the far end of the platform inspecting a patent washing machine that had arrived by freight, and yet he must have heard the message and known her feelings. If not why did he grin? For a minute Miss Carrie looked around for dynamite to blow him off the face of the earth, but then it began to rain and she had to seek shelter. The young man also sought shelter.

The sitting room was about 12 feet square. It contained a rusty stove and a single bench. Its windows had not been washed since the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the only picture on the walls was that of a young lady with long hair and holding in her hand a bottle of the stuff that did the trick. Miss Carrie took one end of the bench and the young man the other. For 20 minutes she gazed at her toes and he at his. Then they raised their eyes as high as the long-haired girl and kept them there a long time. She could have grown another foot of hair while they looked.

Then the red-headed man came in and said he guessed it was going to rain, and went out again. As it had been pouring for half an hour his observation struck home. The young man wished to himself that he had such a father-in-law and Miss Carrie wished to herself that he would come to the Boston weather bureau and run the weather for a while.

Then the young man consulted his watch. The girl wished it would stop with a bang, and she walked over to one of the two windows to see if the cow still stood out on the marsh. He walked over to the other to see if the haystack still stood upright or had a Pisa tower lean to it. Silence for 20 minutes. The two could almost hear more rust gathering on the stove. Then, all of a sudden, Miss Carrie gave way. She had been wanting to cry about something for three weeks past. The something had come. There were tears and sobs.

"What's—what's the matter?" asked the young man.

"You are!" she answered fiercely.

"How am I—I—?"

"You know. Here I've been for a whole week, and you haven't—haven't even spoken to me! No, you haven't, and I'm ready to tell you what I think of you!"

"But, you know—you know—!" he faltered.

"Of course, I know! Was it my business to come up and speak to you first? You knew I was impatient. You knew I was lonesome. You knew I had nowhere to go. And—and you just walked and walked and walked, and you wouldn't even look at me. Where are your manners, sir? Are you a stick of wood or a young man?"

"But I flirted with a girl once and she froze me," lamely protested the young man.

"But am I that girl? Are all girls alike? Did that girl have to wait five or six weeks at an old junction? I—I don't want to flirt. I want to talk—just talk. I want to know when that old train is coming—when it's going to stop raining—what time it is—if the curl has come out of my hair in this dampness, and lots and lots more! Why, if you hadn't been a chump—I mean if you had been a talker, we might have had a real long visit and I could have told you all about my Aunt Sarah."

It wasn't too late to make amends. The young man hitched nearer and began to talk, and half an hour later when the red-headed man came in to say that the train had concluded to be two additional hours late, the couple gave him no attention and he went to the house and said to his wife:

"Well, they've took to each other at last, and I just heard him ask her if she would correspond. If it ain't a marriage within a year then I'll dye my hair and grow chin-whiskers."

Insufficient Food Causes Sickness.

Many persons, says a well-known doctor, though not actually sick keep below par in strength and general tone, and he is of the opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness we so often meet.

It is logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those who are below par, if we would counteract their emaciation and lower degree of vitality, and as bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, assimilation and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed and increased weight and improved general vigor are the results.

Joining India and Ceylon.

The linking of India and Ceylon by railway is again under discussion. There is said to be no serious engineering difficulty connected with the bridging of the Paumben channel, nor at the south end of the line, for the island of Mannar is already practically attached to Ceylon. But between the southern end of the island of Rameswaram and the northern end of the island of Mannar, there is a distance of about 38 miles, marked by an almost continuous coral reef, either covered with shallow water or rising above the level of the sea in numerous coral islets—the "stepping-stones" of Adam's bridge—to be bridged.

The man who tries to paint the town red has nothing great or new in a color scheme.

POULTRY NOTES.

On cold nights the hens should have extra protection.

More fowls die from bad air than from cold weather.

There is both pleasure and profit in fowls rightly managed.

Even the hen needs a balanced ration if she is to lay well.

This is the lantern season. Be sure you use a good, safe one.

It is easier to keep chickens well than to make them well.

Roots make a good substitute for green feed in the winter.

Fill the hen's crop right if you would have her fill the egg basket.

If the boys are allowed to help plan the year's work they will be better satisfied.

Winter eggs mean close application and careful handling and feeding, but it all pays.

Exercise is necessary all the year round. It must be enforced in the winter time.

Never allow two or more cocks to remain in the same inclosure with the hens during the winter.

One cock to ten hens is sufficient, and these should be separated until the breeding season begins.

One of the greatest problems that the turkey raiser faces is that of securing the eggs. Various people follow different methods.

The egg crop is said by an authority to be worth 60 per cent. of the poultry output and you know the poultry output is pretty large.

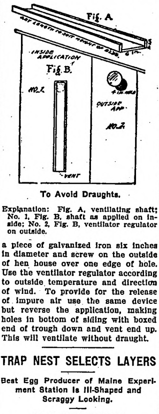
The farmer is best fitted for turkey raising because he has a place for them to roam and it is the nature of the turkey to demand a broad feeding ground.

If you keep guineas, turkeys and chickens, build separate houses for them. If you confine all three varieties in one yard during the winter it will prove disastrous.

VENTILATING THE HEN HOUSE

Illustration and Detailed Instructions for Providing Fresh Air Without Draughts.

Take a six-inch board, nail a three inch strip on either side and box up one end. Make a four-inch hole in siding, near the roof, place boxed end of trough over hole on the inside of building with vent end down and fasten by toe nailing or with cleats. This is for in-coming fresh air. Take a piece of galvanized iron six inches in diameter and screw on the outside of hen house over one edge of hole. Use the ventilator regulator according to outside temperature and direction of wind. To provide for the release of impure air use the same device but reverse the application, making holes in bottom of siding with boxed end of trough down and vent end up. This will ventilate without draught.



To Avoid Draughts.

Explanation: Fig. A, ventilating shaft; No. 1, Fig. B, shaft as applied on inside; No. 2, Fig. B, ventilator regulator on outside.

TRAP NEST SELECTS LAYERS

Best Egg Producer of Maine Experiment Station Is Ill-Shaped and Scraggy Looking.

(By MILLER PURVIS.)

When James Dryden was in charge of the poultry department of the Utah experiment station he photographed a lot of hens and asked about a dozen men who were presumably experts to look the photographs over and select the best layers, giving their reasons for making the selections.

Then he trap-nested those hens for a long time and compared the records with the selections, and out of a desire to protect the experts declined to publish the figures in connection with the name.

The writer hereof was one of the alleged experts, and he selected just half of the good layers, and also selected some of the poorest as being good ones. The only consolation I ever got out of the private report was that my selections were as good as those of any other "expert."

Before me lies the photograph of a Plymouth Rock hen that laid 251 eggs in a year at the Maine experiment station, and she appears to be about the scraggiest, ill-shaped hen in the lot, while another picture of a Wyandotte hen shows her to be a beauty in shape, but her record shows that she laid just six eggs in a year.

When it comes to egg type it doesn't exist. The trap nest is the only way to select the best layers, although good ones may be selected if we know how to do it.

HOW TO MANAGE INCUBATOR

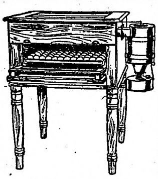
Use Only One of Good Substantial Make and Follow Instructions Exactly.

(By R. M. COOPER.)

The essentials in running an incubator are: (1) To keep the eggs at a proper temperature (103 degrees on a level with the top of the eggs). (2) To give the eggs a steady current of pure air. (3) To cause the evaporation of moisture from the eggs at a normal rate. (4) To prevent the eggs from resting too long in one position.

The lamp should be of the best material and the wick of sufficient width that the temperature may be maintained with a low blaze.

The most satisfactory place for the lamp is at the end of the machine, outside of the case. The method of getting the heat from the lamp to the eggs may be by a tank of hot water or by a circulation of warm air.



Incubator Recommended.

The first method has in the past been the more common. The tank of hot water retains the heat and the eggs are less subject to sudden variations in temperature.

The ventilation of an incubator is of vital importance. The rate of evaporation must also be considered. Eggs lose much of their water during incubation. If the evaporation varies much from the normal amount good hatches cannot be secured.

The rate of evaporation is determined by three things: the temperature, the humidity, and the circulation of the air. Theoretically it would be best to supply air at a given rate and containing a certain per cent. of moisture, but in the commercial incubator such an arrangement is impractical.

The most practical system of controlling evaporation is a system of forced ventilation, in which the air is heated around the lamp flue and passed through the egg chamber at a rate determined by ventilators in the bottom of the machine.

With this system no effort is made to supply moisture to the air, the rate of evaporation being governed wholly by the rate of air circulation.

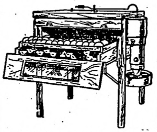
Turning the egg is not the work that many imagine it to be. It is not necessary that the egg be turned with absolute precision and regularity.

An elaborate device for this work is useless. The trays will need frequently to be removed and turned around or shifted, and the eggs can be turned at this time by lifting out a few on one side of the tray and rolling the others over.

The person to run the incubator is the first condition of its success. A good incubator requires attention twice a day. One person should give this attention, and must give it regularly and carefully.

The farmer's wife or some younger member of the family can often give more time and interest to this work than can the farmer.

The best location for an incubator is a cool, dry cellar. The next choice would be a room in the house away from the fire or from windows.



Incubator and Brooder Tray.

Drafts of air blowing on the machine are especially to be avoided. Not only do they affect the temperature directly, but cause the lamp to burn irregularly, and this may result in fire.

The size of incubators which can be profitably used will depend upon the number of hens kept for brooding purposes.

Cut Clover as Chicken Feed.

There are many that use clover hay cut fine in a cutting box and then softened by pouring boiling water over it, or steaming it. This makes an excellent filling feed, in addition to grain or other feed, and fowls will eat it with a relish. Poultry raisers who have access to the haymow where clover is fed to other stock can gather up the fine parts, such as chaff and the heads. They thus have the best thing to be found, almost, and it is all ready to feed, needing no preparation.

Air and Sunlight.

In poultry house construction two very essential things to be considered are fresh air and sunlight. The sunlight is especially valuable in the wintertime for it assists in making the house warm and cheers the fowls. Admit all the sunlight possible in the winter time.

Burns
Through
and
Through

Edges and all
That is the way
Fuel should burn
Coal doesn't do it
It burns up the middle
Leaving the edges
The fire goes out
Then you have ashes
And coal to sift

Buy
Milwaukee
Solvay
Coke

"The Fuel without a Fault"

Burns through and through
No ashes to sift
No clinkers to remove
An economical fuel
Heat element of coal
Saves twenty per cent
Starts quickly, lights quickly
No smoke nor soot
Regular hard coal sizes
Take a load home
You will like it

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to

Pickands, Brown & Co.
Colby-Abbot Bldg.
Milwaukee, Wis

Buy
Milwaukee
Solvay
Coke

"The Ideal Domestic Fuel"

She Had Noticed It.

Mrs. Knicker—They say the purchasing power of a dollar has diminished.

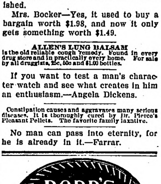
Mrs. Bocker—Yes, it used to buy a bargain worth $1.98, and now it only gets something worth $1.49.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
is the old reliable cough remedy. Found in every drug store and in practically every home. For sale by all druggists, 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

If you want to test a man's character watch and see what creates in him an enthusiasm.—Angela Dickens.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

No man can pass into eternity, for he is already in it.—Farrar.



Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
GENUINE must bear signature.
Brent Good

Hay's Hair-Health
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Natural Color and Beauty. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Is not a Dye. Refuse all substitutes. $1.00 and 50c. Bottles by Mail or at Druggists.
Send 10c for large sample Bottle FREE
Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

EX-BANDIT DEFIANT

Emmett Dalton Hands Hot Talk to Governor.

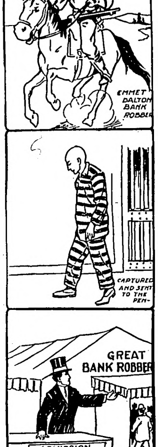
Kansas Executive Threatens to Send the Former Robber Back to Prison for Running a Nickel Show.

> "Emmett Dalton has no business to be going around the country giving a bank robbery picture show. He has broken his parole, and if he's not careful I'll send him back to the penitentiary."—W. R. Stubbs, Governor of Kansas.
>
> "I'm not here to be awed by any petty politician. Gov. Stubbs is a showman like myself and likes to keep in the public eye. It's all bosh and I defy any man to imprison me for breaking my parole."—Emmett Dalton, Ex-Bank Robber.

Kansas City, Kan.—A lively controversy between the governor of Kansas and Emmett Dalton, the last of the famous Dalton gang, has resulted from the insistence of Dalton on giving moving picture exhibitions of a bank robbery, accompanied by a realistic lecture and advice to young men not to stray from the straight and narrow path.

Gov. Stubbs says Dalton ought to be in prison. Dalton virtually invites the governor to go to blazes.

The man who smashed two political machines and outwrestled the Demon Rum found himself defied by the one-time outlaw and bank robber.


EMMET DALTON BANK ROBBER
CAPTURED AND SENT TO THE PEN-
GREAT BANK ROBBER
ADMISSION 5¢
NOW RUNNING A MOVING PICTURE SHOW

Incidents in Dalton's Life.

Dalton and his wife, who, by the way, have adopted two orphan children to bring up, were touring Kansas towns with great success, crowds flocking to hear the former bank robber tell of such adventures as the raid on the Coffeyville bank, which led to Jim Dalton's capture and the surrender of Emmett, who gave himself up rather than leave his wounded brother to captors who, for all he knew, would hang him on the spot.

Gov. Stubbs says Dalton is out on parole, and he will send him back to serve his time out. Dalton says the governor is "talking through his hat."

Too Uncertain.

"No," said the thoughtful thinker, "I don't think much of wireless telegraphy."

"Why not?" queried his friend.

"Well," answered the t. t., "if I happened to go broke away from home, and had to telegraph for funds, I wouldn't feel safe in trusting to the wireless system. Even the real wire would be uncertain enough."

His Specialty.

The One—He can't be much of an actor. I never saw his name on the bill boards.

The Other—No; but I understand it appears on a good many board bills.

Trebly Surprised.

"Do you know anything about this reported double of Mr. Jaggers?"

"Not a single thing."

How often do you eat this food?

A short time ago there appeared in the columns of one of the prominent magazines an article on building brain and muscle by the proper selection of the foods you eat.

A good many people were surprised to find oatmeal placed at the top of the list of foods recommended; but if the article had appeared in an English or Scotch paper every reader would have expected to see first place given to good oatmeal.

As a matter of fact Great Britain and Europe come to us for tremendous quantities of Quaker Oats because it represents to them perfect food, being the richest in flavor and best in cleanliness and purity, of all oatmeals.

Americans should eat more Quaker Oats; the results would soon show themselves in improved conditions of health and strength. 55

A Vast Difference.

"Why's a bachelor a bachelor?"

"It depends; but it is seldom for the same reason that an old maid's an old maid."—Judge.

The Perverse Sex.

"Hinkley's got a wonderful head. All his woman readers are simply wild over that serial love story he is running in the Daily Stunt."

"How did he clinch 'em?"

"Why, he printed the last chapter first."

Does He Love Anybody?

Von Moltke had some few human failings. He loved his wife devotedly, but conquered his alma mater, Denmark, even after she had educated him for the military service out of her poor, stingy pocket. But Kitchener is a machine man only. He loves neither man nor woman. His spear has never known a brother, as its sharp point has hewn asunder the bodies and souls of the sons of women.—Boston Post.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Why He Was Lonesome.

Tommy, whose varying points of view are illustrated by the Farm Journal, had not yet learned the Golden Rule. Neither have a good many of his elders.

"I should like, Tommy," said his father, "that you might find some boy to play with you. Now what's the matter with Johnny Jenkins and the little Dobbs boy?"

"Pooh! Why, they're a whole year younger than I am," said Tommy, contemptuously "I couldn't play with them!"

"Well there's Jack Spear and Willie Harlow. Won't they do?"

"Yes, but they're a year old than I am," said Tommy, wistfully, "so the mean things won't play with me."

Helping the Minister.

A Scotch preacher had in his congregation an old woman who was deaf. In order to hear the sermon each Sunday, this old lady would seat herself at the foot of the pulpit stairs. One day the sermon was about Jonah, and the preacher became very rhetorical.

"And when the sailors threw Jonah overboard," he said, "a big fish swallowed him up. Was it a shark that got 'im? Nay, my brethren, it was ne'er a shark. Was it a swordfish that eat him? Nay—"

"It was a whale," whispered the old lady excitedly.

"Hush, Biddie," said the preacher, indignantly. "Would ye tak' th' word of God out o' yer ane meenister's mouth?"—Success Magazine.

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did an Ohio woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed excepting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one time it came over me and I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee and got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you, that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum which I now like better than the old coffee.

"One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework, and have done a great deal beside."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

We Will Pay You $500 in Gold To Name Our New Corn

Shakespeare says there is nothing in a name, but John A. Salzer says A GOOD NAME IS WORTH A FORTUNE. He backs up his statement by offering you $500.00 in gold to name his wonderful, long-kerneled corn, pictured in life size at the left on this page.

A prominent Agricultural Expert, on seeing this new corn, exclaimed:

"Salzer, you have startled the Agricultural World in discovering this most remarkable breed of corn!"

Indeed, it is the most remarkable corn ever seen by mortal eye.

But not a bushel of it is for sale. For there is not one-tenth enough in existence to fill the tremendous orders that will pour in when this new corn goes on the market.

Next year we may have enough to sell. Right now the best anybody can do is to obtain a sample package—enough to grow ½ bushel of seed for 1911. You are mighty welcome to a sample. Please send 8c in stamps to pay mailing charges.

* * * * *

The thing that puzzles us is, WHAT ARE WE GOING TO NAME OUR NAMELESS CORN?

Mr. Salzer will not be content with anything but a slashing, smashing good name. So he offers $500 in gold to the seed-buyer who hits upon the most suitable name.

We want you, reader, to help us out. Name this corn, won't you? It does not cost a penny to use the corn-naming coupon below. Fill it out, send it to-night and be a candidate for the $500 cash prize.

THE JUDGES

We are fortunate in securing three of the most capable and prominent men in Wisconsin to sit as Judges in our big corn-naming contest. They are Prof. R. A. Moore, Wisconsin State Agricultural College; Hon. J. J. Esch, Congressman from Wisconsin; Hon. Robt. Calvert, U. S. Customs, La Crosse.

These eminent men will weigh carefully the name you suggest, and, if it is most suitable, you will get the $500 prize. No matter who you are or where you live, you will be given a fair, square opportunity to land the money.

Fill out the free corn-naming coupon with pencil or pen as you please, but be sure to give your complete home address.

Salzer's Catalogue

It's the most original seed book published, and is gladly mailed to intending purchasers free; or remit 10c and get lots of remarkable farm seed samples, including Billion $ Grass, Alfalfa, Speltz, etc., worth a little farm to get a start with, or send 18c and we add a package of Nameless Corn.

BILLION $ GRASS

SALZER'S BILLION DOLLAR GRASS

Positively the greatest grass of the century. Sown when the ground is thoroughly warm, it will produce from two to four crops of hay the first season, yielding all the way from 10 to 15 tons per acre. It is prodigiously prolific.

It requires 20 lbs. seed per acre.

Price: Salzer's Superior, 20 lbs., $1.75; 50 lbs. $3.00; 100 lbs., $5.50.

Salzer's 20th Century, 20 lbs., $2.25; 50 lbs. $5.00; 100 lbs., $8.50.

We commend our 20th Century strain as the purest, we believe, on earth.

ALFALFA

Pronounced Absolutely Pure, No Weeds.

Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses, Oats, Barley and Potatoes in America.

EX-GOV. HOARD, OF WISCONSIN, from 30 acres sown to Salzer's 20th Century Alfalfa, harvested within 24 weeks after seeding $2500 worth of magnificent hay, or at the rate of $83.33 per acre.

Salzer's Alfalfa Clover will produce a crop on any farm in America where timothy will grow. It is famed for its stubborn hardiness and prodigal vigor.

Price, 20th Century (Pure Seed)—sow 20 lbs. per A.—20 lbs., $4.90; 100 lbs., $22.00.

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100,000 Bus. Pedigree Seed Potatoes.

Largest Growers Seed Potatoes in America, yielding from 150 to 600 bushels per acre for each and every acre you plant. Price range from $2.00 to $4.00 per Barrel.

No other Seed House has kept in such close touch with State Agricultural Colleges as the John A. Salzer Seed Co. This great Seed House specializes in the pedigreed varieties of seed that are brought forth by State Colleges of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas and all other Agricultural Colleges in the Middle West.

Test Yield 304 Bus. Per Acre
REJUVENATED WHITE BONANZA OATS

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.

182 S. 8TH STREET LACROSSE, WIS.

Here is a joy collection, beating the world, composed of 10,000 kernels of the richest, juiciest, tenderest seeds.

16¢ SEED BARGAIN

1500 Each, Lettuce, Turnip, Rutabaga.
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In all 10,000 kernels, including big catalog, all postpaid, only 16c in stamps.

Above collection of 10,000 kernels of richest, finest, most delicious vegetable and brilliantly beautiful flower seed, will furnish all summer long, BUSHELS and BUSHELS of vegetables and basket after basket of exquisitely beautiful flowers, ALL FOR 16c POSTPAID and, if you send 22c POSTAGE, we will add a package of our corn Prodigy, for which we are seeking a name. You will be greatly surprised at the quantity of vegetables you can grow from this 16 cent seed collection.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., 182 So. 8th St., La Crosse Wis.

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182 South 8th St.
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Gentlemen:—Please send me your Free 1910 Seed Catalogue.

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For your new corn I suggest this name ________

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Do you wish a sample packet of the corn which we offer you $500 to name? ____ (If you do be sure to enclose 8c to pay mailing charges. However, you need not have sample to name the corn.

Meaning of Cemetery.

It is not correct to say that "cemetery" means the "city of the dead." The word is from the Greek "Koimeterion," meaning sleeping place, not the place of the dead. There is nothing in the thinking that it was originally intended to convey the idea that the departed were really dead any more than there is in the old Hebrew term for cemetery—"Bethaim"—the house of the living.

Comparison Shunned.

"You didn't cry at all at the matinee."

"No," answered the reposeful girl; "I couldn't think of such a thing."

"But the young woman with you wept copiously."

"Of course. Her lace handkerchiefs are ever so much more elegant than mine."—Washington Star.

Distemper

In all its forms, among all ages of horses and dogs, cured and others in the same stable prevented from having the disease with Spohn's Distemper Cure. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 500,000 bottles sold last year. $.50 and $1.00. Good druggists, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Write for free book. Spohn Med. Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

The Apology of Adam.

Adam had just blamed it on the woman.

"There wasn't any tariff," he explained.

Herewith all agreed he had done his best.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND ANYTHING better for sideache, backaches or stitches than *Perry Davis' Painkiller*. Get the large size, it is the cheapest. At all druggists, 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

Commonplace though it may appear, this doing of one's duty embodies the highest ideal of life.—Smiles.

Fatal Course.

A matron who was visiting her former home city, and was under full headway with the seemingly endless string of questions usual in such a case.

"And your sister's daughter Violet?" she asked.

"Violet is married," the friend replied.

"Indeed! My! How time does fly. Happily married, I trust?"

"Oh, dear, no! My sister always humored her, you know," was the response, "and the poor child was permitted to marry the man she was in love with!"—Sunday Magazine of the Cleveland Leader.

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Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page Illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

A Benefactor.

"Are you doing anything for others?" asked the philanthropist.

"Sure," answered Mr. Crosslots, "I make a garden every day for the benefit of my neighbors' chickens."

An Idle Threat.

Son—No, sir, father, I absolutely refuse to go to work.

Father—Careful, boy; don't you make such idle threats to me.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

It is easy to offend people who have no use for you.

THE HOME-FOLKS KNOW BEST.

We Studied eczema and skin diseases for years. Then for 8 years we sold our remedy where we could watch its work Personally, and make improvements. Now you have the result in

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

Ask the people of Duluth and Superior about us. If you're a sufferer hundreds of them want to know your address. For 15 years Mrs. F. F. Campan, 1329 Minnesota Ave., Duluth, suffered from salt rheum. Stub-Roo Liquid cured her permanently. "Not One Known Failure in 8 Years."

If your druggist doesn't happen to carry it, for $1.00 we'll send you a bottle, express prepaid.

Stub-Roo Medical Co.
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PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

It will instantly relieve that racking cough. Taken promptly it will often prevent Asthma, Bronchitis and serious throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed safe and very palatable.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:

"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of

$170,000,000.00

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts, 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you.) (3)

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COURAGE THAT WAS BULLET-PROOF

BY EDWARD B. CLARK

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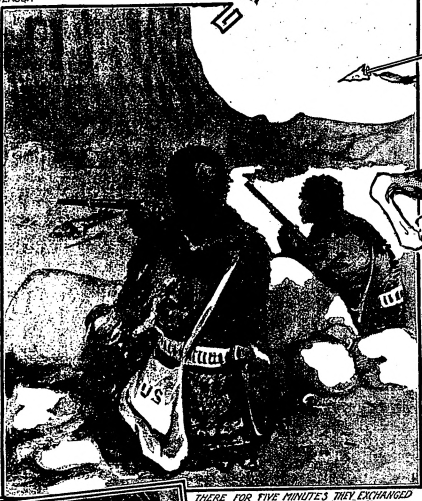
SOME of the veteran non-commissioned officers of the army have twice as many stories up their sleeves as they have service stripes on them. An old sergeant who has been doing duty at Fort Myer recalls occasionally to his comrades with a warmth of admiration and sympathy in his voice the devotion to duty of Hans Mueller, who years ago was a trumpeter in the Third cavalry.

Hans was more or less of a butt for the jokes of the men of his troop. He took all kinds of jibes with a good nature that was as perfect as it was stolid. The trumpeter knew more about music than he did about muskets. When for awhile he tried what the other men called straight soldiering he was continually getting tangled up with his equipments and on several occasions at skirmish drill he came within an ace of shooting himself. His comrades told Hans that as long as he confined his efforts to killing himself they would offer no strenuous objection, but that if he got real careless and shot the head off some one else he must look out for trouble. As a matter of fact, he did one day come pretty close to putting a bullet through the heart of Sergeant Peter Nelson, who forthwith thrashed Hans in an approved style. Capt. Roberts called Hans "gross" and said that he must stick to his trumpet.

The edict of his chief made Hans feel badly. He blew the whole scale of calls, from reveille through fatigue, recall and drill to taps, but his soul wasn't in his music. Down deep in Hans' soul there came a thought that somehow he was not like other men. The smartness of appearance which characterized Sergeant Nelson, Corporal Brady and a score of privates he knew could never be his. There was lacking in his makeup that something which gives dash to a soldier. Hans used to fall over his feet in a must unmilitary way and his hands were never in their proper places. There was one thing, however, that could be said of him—he always tried to obey orders implicitly. He generally blundered a number of times while making the attempt, but the intent was right and that covers a multitude of sins much more serious in nature than mere blunders.



THERE FOR FIVE MINUTES THEY EXCHANGED SHOTS WITH THE REDS.

TYPICAL MEMBERS OF THE UTE TRIBE

The Third cavalry was in the Wyoming country in the Elkhorn creek region. There had been a good deal of trouble with the Nez Perces and L troop had been kept on the jump most of the time for a month. L troop was Hans' outfit. There had been one constant succession of scoutings. It had been necessary to send small squads in half a dozen different directions at one and the same time. The trumpeter had been forced to stay with the main body, which was not a very big main body at that, at all times. He had been in everything in which the troop was engaged, but the idea of sending Hans out on a reconnaisance where coolness and the subtlety of the devil were necessary for safety was the last thing that ever entered the head of the troop commander.

One day, however, one of the coldest days of the second winter month, it became necessary to send a scouting party to investigate the rumor of the approach of a band of savages. Now it happened that the whole band was fagged out, and this in a nutshell is the reason why Hans Mueller found himself for the first time in his life in a position of acute responsibility. He was ordered by Capt. Roberts to proceed with Sergeant Nelson and two privates northwest until something was "felt" or until the sergeant was satisfied that a wrong report had been turned into the camp.

When the little body set out the fatigue of the individual members of the troop showed that it was not, so to speak, strong enough to keep these same individuals from giving Hans a send-off. Hans had a carbine and a revolver. His trumpet was hanging up on a peg. One of the bystanders said to the sergeant in command, "Look out for Hans if you happen to get in a scrimmage. The first thing you know he'll forget himself and he'll try to blow 'retreat' on his carbine. You may lose one man if Hans puts his mouth to the wrong end of the barrel."

Then they said a few other things to Hans. He was told to be sure not to get his canteen mixed up with his cartridge belt and to make sure that he took note of the landmarks on the way out, so he could get back to camp in a hurry if he happened to hear an Indian shoot off a gun. Hans took all this well enough, because the thought of actually going out on a scout was sufficient to knock all other things out of his head, resentment along with them. Sergeant Nelson, who was an old and tried campaigner, turned to his men and said: "We are getting near the place where we may expect to see something." Then he spoke seriously to Hans: "Mueller," he said, "you're not half as bad, perhaps, as the troopers make out, but I tell you honestly that I'm kind of afraid of you when it comes to a pinch. Do the best you can and don't run. As a matter of fact I think Jim Crosby was pipe-dreaming when he brought the rumor of reds in this vicinity into camp, but you may have a chance to see trouble, and if you do, please stick."

That was a pretty tough thing to have to say to a soldier with Uncle Sam's uniform on his back. Stick! Mueller's face went almost white under realization that the true significance of that admonition was that the sergeant had a pretty strong fear in his heart that this trumpet tooter was a coward. Stick! He would show them if he was only given a chance.

Sergeant Peter Nelson was an old and tried campaigner, indeed, but that day he had made a mistake. He led his three men straight into an ambush. There was a score of painted Nez Perces straight across their track. The Indians had very little cover, but they used it so artfully that the old sergeant had actually thought that the bit of embankment and the few scattered bowlders did not offer cover enough to conceal a jack rabbit.

The first intimation of the Indians' presence was a volley. Sergeant Nelson went to the ground with a wound in his side. One of the privates, shot through the shoulder and leg, fell with him. The two men crawled behind a couple of rocks and secured temporary shelter. At the savage volley Hans Mueller's heart went to his throat. With the other private, who, like Hans, was unhit, he fell back about 40 yards and went behind an adequate cover. There for five minutes they exchanged shots with the reds, who, in accordance with Indian custom, would not charge across the open, but depended rather upon being able to pick off the soldiers and then to go forward without danger and take the scalps. Hans Mueller found that he could use his carbine. His heart went down in his throat. He looked around him and saw that there was some chance of holding the savages off for hours. Out beyond he saw his two stricken comrades. They were not dead. He knew that because he saw them move and occasionally weakly raise themselves and send a shot in the direction of the red foe. Hans said to himself, "Those men must be brought back here." Then he handed his carbine to his comrade and with it his belt and ammunition. "You may need these," he said, "if those fellows hit me." Then he jumped over the rock in front of him and with his long, shambling, ungainly stride he made for the side of Sergeant Nelson. The Indians pumped at him. The balls whizzed by his head, cut his clothes in three places and spat spitefully at his feet. Telling Nelson to grab his carbine, Mueller raised the sergeant in his arms and made for back cover. He dropped the sergeant under the shadow of the rock and then stood on his feet.

"Where are you going, Mueller?" said Sergeant Nelson.

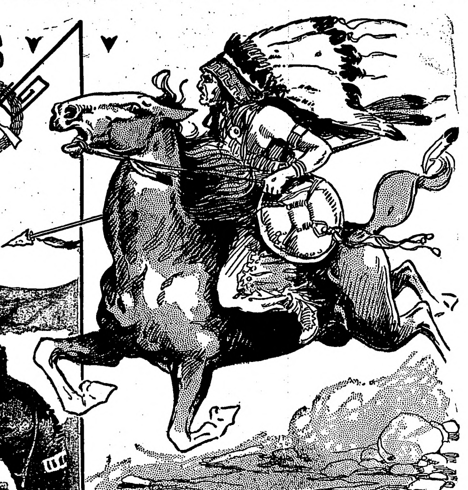
"I'm going after Dodds," said Mueller, and he cleared the little rock to the front once more.

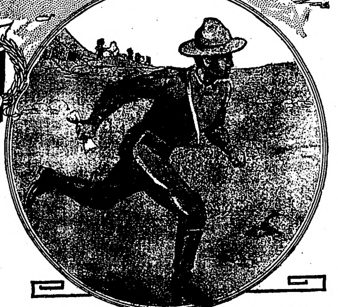
"God bless you, Mueller," was what he heard above the crackling of the rifles to his front. He reached the side of the wounded Dodds, raised him and started back with him across the strip of hell. Twice he staggered, as volleys rang out, but he reached the side of his comrades and placed Dodds between Nelson and the unwounded trooper.

Then Hans Mueller fell dead.

Relief came to the surviving cavalryman. The two wounded lived. In the little cemetery at a post in the far northwest there is a headstone which is inscribed:

"Hans Mueller, Trumpeter and Soldier. His courage was bullet proof."





TOOK A COURSE LIKE THE FLIGHT OF A SNIPE

There passed through the gates of Fort Myer the other day a man with coal black face and snow-white hair. His bearing was military to a degree, notwithstanding the fact that he limped painfully. His shoulders were thrown back and his head erect and carried with a probably conscious air of pride. The limp in the gait, however, was so marked that an observer, if he gave the subject any thought at all, would know that this negro would never run a step in his life.

The name of the Fort Myer visitor was and is Henry Johnson, one time of Troop K, Ninth United States cavalry. If certain of the soldier officers and enlisted men of the colored outfit of Uncle Sam had known that the thought that this limping ex-soldier would never run again had entered into an onlooker's mind, he probably would have said: "No, Johnson never will run again, but if he could have kept up the gait that he once showed these 100-yard sprinting records that we hear so much of in this day of sports would be headed by another and the name of the holder would be Henry Johnson."

There isn't the slightest doubt among cavalry officers who have long memories that the world's champion sprinter was lost to track fame when Henry Johnson, colored trooper went lame 25 years ago.

In the month of November, 1879, a band of Ute Indians surrounded a small command of United States regulars, composed for the greater part of Troop K, Ninth colored cavalry. There was for a while the heaviest kind of fighting, and at close quarters. Finally the reds retreated a little way, but still held their cordon of braves intact. The temporary withdrawal for a short distance did not give the troops a breathing spell, for they set to work at once to intrench. They succeeded, with their horses and impediments and by a vigorous use of the shovel, in forming and in throwing up a fairly strong defense bulwark. After this had been done small parties, under cover of the rifles of their comrades, went out to a considerable distance from the entrenchment and there dug rifle pits at intervals in a circle about the inner and stronger defense.

Into these well-covered rifle pits guards were dropped with a plentiful supply of ammunition and such little water and provender as could be spared. There was one man in each pit. They were absolutely protected from the front and they were put there to perform the usual useful duty expected where troops are thus besieged. Unless the Utes actually succeeded in getting into these pits, the men there were safer than were those behind the extemporized fortification in the center. After the pickets had been placed in the pits and the fatigue and posting parties had returned to the central point of defense, the Indians drew in. The red circle was drawn closer and closer and the bullets from the Ute rifles tore through the frail parts of the barricade and soldier after soldier was killed or wounded.

Three times the Indians were driven off, only to return again. They had lost heavily, but seemed to be roused to a maddened pitch that made them heedless of caution. For the fourth time they were sent hurtling backward and then there came the awful necessity of sending instructions to the men in the outlying pits.

The captain commanding was just about to give over all idea of attempting messenger communication because of the deadly nature of the errand, when Private Henry Johnson came up to him, saluted, and said that he would like to volunteer to make the round of the guards.

"You can't do it, Johnson," said his commanding officer. "It's death."

"Yes, I can, sah; I'm a sprinter. When they shoots at me running sideways 'round the ring they can't do nothing but cut daylight behind my back. I've beat everything in the regiment running and I beat everything in my state before I 'listed."

The result of this dialogue and some thought on the captain's part was that a moment afterward a blue-clad figure was darting in zigzag lines straight away from the barricade toward the first rifle pit. How that negro did run, notwithstanding the fact that he took a course like the flight of a snipe when it is first flushed. He simply tore. He had not gone 30 yards before a hundred feathered heads were seen raised and the faces below showing doubtless in sheer amazement at the sight of that flying figure. Then rifle after rifle spoke visiously, but Johnson, the sprinter, sped on. He reached the first pit unscathed and fell into it by the side of the guard. There he stayed long enough to "breathe" himself and to turn over his orders.

No one thought in the strain of that awful time to "hold a watch" on the sprinter. There never has been a doubt since that the world's records before and after were smashed. There were eight of the guard pits, and the race between each was but a repetition of the last, the Indians popping away all the while at the devoted messenger. Johnson left the seventh pit and started for the eighth. His pace showed no sign of abating. Some of the Indians, in following the circling course of the black, had closed in from left to right along the circumference of their own circle in order to mark the messenger's course more perfectly with their sights and shots. The result was a concentration of fire and Johnson, while speeding like a scared jack rabbit, suddenly stumbled and went to earth. He was up again like a flash and on he passed, but his step was lagging a little now. Once more he went down, then up again and once more haltingly and slowly for ten yards, then down again with his face in the sand, and then on for ten yards more, this time on his hands and knees, and then he rolled into the last rifle pit.

Everyone knows of the outcome of the Milk River Ute campaign. How the beleaguered men were relieved and of the march that was necessary to relieve them. Before those men, almost dying of thirst, would one of them go from the barracks to the sparkling river, they went in a mass to rifle pit eight and there picked up Johnson and carried him to the water. Henry Johnson, colored private of Troop K, had only three holes in him, but his sprinting days have been over for a quarter of a century. It is because the soldiers who saw Johnson run forgot to hold a watch on him that another man now claims the world's sprinting record.

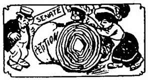
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1910. NO. 49.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Suffragists Plan to Charm the Senate



WASHINGTON.—The annual national convention of women suffragists, which will be held in Washington the week of April 14, will be the most notable gathering of its kind in point of numbers and personnel that ever has taken place in this country.

Never before have women of such wealth and social position journeyed to the national capitol to press their cause. Their presence will be celebrated by Washington society with a round of social functions.

There is another and more potent reason for the fair suffragists wearing their most elaborate costumes. For the first time the women delegates will appear in person before the senate. They will present to the upper house of congress the giant petition for which names have been gathered for several years from every state in the union. The petition praying for universal suffrage contains more than 1,000,000 names.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Equal Franchise society, will be one of the delegates. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will be one of the representatatives of the Political Equality association.

Many suffragists in New York have become greatly exercised over the recent meeting held by Mrs. Belmont at the Mount Olivet Baptist church, at which she took many negro women into her organization. It has caused many to speculate as to the possibility of enfranchising the negro women of the southern states. Many letters have been exchanged during the past week between the New York women and the suffragist workers in the south discussing the manner in which the colored women's vote can be eliminated "if we get the vote."

Monk Chases Longworth Dinner Guests

IF COL. ROOSEVELT is having any more thrilling adventures in Africa than a number of distinguished persons had in the dining room of his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, in Washington, they think he owes it to his family to come home at once.

According to the tidings brought to the front by the society reporters, there was a monkey hunt at the Longworths that left the company duly impressed with the terrors of the jungle.

It appears that Representative and Mrs. Longworth were giving a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York. Along toward the close of the dinner the talk drifted to animals, and Mrs. Longworth described two pet monkeys she recently acquired. The guests expressed a desire to see the animals and Mrs. Longworth had the cage carried into the dining room.

In some way the door of the cage became unfastened and one of the monkeys escaped. It leaped to the center of the table, and, turning a handspring, climbed to the chandelier, where it hung by its tail and chattered at the company. The women shrieked and scrambled to their chairs, while the men fell over each other in trying to evolve masures of protection and at the same time capture the beast.

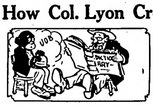
The monkey eluded the brave hunters with ease. It sprang from the chandelier to the sideboard, ran around the room three or four times, while the women and some of the men went rapidly out of the nearest doors. Then it vaulted into the plate rail, where it did a few stunts to the damage of much bric-a-brac. Finally it intrenched itself behind a jardiniere, where eventually it was captured.

When the monkey was restored to its cage and quiet had settled down over the dinner once more, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, who is visiting Gen. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, expressed the opinion that there was something wrong with the construction of the nest provided for Mrs. Longworth's pets.

She had been in the Philippines and she thought she knew something about the building of homelike monkey nests. Cotton and soft grass were produced, and Mrs. Cockran proceeded to rearrange the monkey's home.

The beasts did not appreciate her efforts, however, and one of them bit her thumb. A physician examined the wound and said there would be no dangerous consequences.

How Col. Lyon Created a Federal Job



COL. CECIL LYON of Texas is a millionaire ranchman who plays politics for the fun of it, and who plays so well he is now credited with the ownership of the Republican party of Texas.

When Col. Lyon gets up out of a chair he opens up like a carpenter's rule, a section at a time. When he talks you can stay out in the next room and miss none of the story, for Col. Lyon is typical of his big state.

Col. Lyon sat in the Press club in Washington one evening and told of the job he got in Texas for a young gentleman of color who wanted to work for the government.

Lyon looked over the pay roll of employes at the federal building at home. There were no vacancies and most of the jobs had a long waiting list of applicants. Lyon looked abroad at the lists of employes in other federal buildings. He found a job he didn't know about.

It was the job of a char woman.

Col. Lyon looked it up in the dictionary and found that a char woman was one who polished doorknobs and things. There were plenty of knobs in the federal building back home, but his man was not a woman, and the dictionaries made no mention of char men.

This did not stop Col. Lyon of Texas. He created the office of char man, the only one in existence, so far as Washington knows, and the young man who wanted to work for the government is polishing knobs with great eclat.

Enough Useful Animals to Destroy Man

875,000 CAMELS
GOAT
WOULDN'T THAT MAKE YOU THIRSTY?

IF ALL the useful animals in the world were to organize themselves for revolt against the cruelties of man they would outnumber any human army that could be brought against them, even if every man, woman and child marched from the four corners of the earth to enlist.

The department of agriculture at Washington has issued a report showing that the number of useful animals more than equals the population of the earth.

Gen. Bellwether could organize his sheep into a division of 580,000,000, outnumbering the Chinese by more than 100,000,000. The horse could have a cavalry division of more than 95,000,000, with a corps of more than 7,000,000 mules and 9,000,00 jackasses to carry supplies to the front. About 100,000,000 goats could furnish milk, while 21,000,000 buffaloes could stamp out Spain man by man.

Meanwhile 2,000,000 camels could campaign in their familiar conditions of deserts and dry places and 900,000 hardy reindeer could sweep the northern climes.

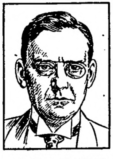
There are, as nearly as can be estimated, 1,500,000,000 useful animals in the world, including, in addition to those mentioned, enormous numbers of cattle and hogs.

The United States leads in the number of swine, with about 50,000,00—a third of all in the world. Australia leads with sheep—88,000,000, the United States being third with 57,000,000.

European Russia and the United States are about even on horses, with about 25,000,000 each; more than half the mules are here. British India is the principal habitat of the goat; there are 30,000,000 there. The camel is usually associated with Egypt, but but there are only 175,000 there, against 700,000 in Asiatic Russia.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

ELLIS, OHIO'S G. O. P. BOSS



Wade H. Ellis, "trust buster" and old foe of the Standard Oil Company, is going to boss the Republican party in Ohio. He's going to do it in the interests of President Taft.

Democratis say Ellis resigned his job as assistant to the attorney general of the United States to return to Ohio, where he was attorney general several years, because Gov. Harmon with each passing day is showing himself a dangerous contender for the highest office in the gift of the people. Be that as it may, Mr. Ellis has taken charge of the G. O. P. in the state that has a habit of producing presidents.

The decision of Mr. Ellis to leave the attorney general's office was reached at a conference in the White House with the president and several Ohio politicians.

As he was leaving the White House Mr. Ellis was stopped by a member of the Ohio delegation in the house, who heard the news of his resignation with surprise.

"What induced you to do it?" the member inquired.

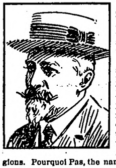
"Well, party expediency, largely. We are going to try to harmonize Ohio Republican factions."

"Harmonize!" exclaimed the Ohio statesman. "Isn't that rather an unhappy way to put it?"

Mr. Ellis looked puzled for a moment; then he laughed. "In view of Gov. Harmon's prominence, I suppose it is," he assented. "Probably I'd better say that we hope to 'unify' the factions."

Mr. Ellis says he wants it clearly understood that his resignation does not mean that he "desires or expects to be a candidate for any office whatever, either now or later; nor," he adds, "will any influence I may have be used for or against any candidate for a Republican nomination in Ohio, and I have no doubt such nominations will express the fair, free choice of the Republicans of the state."

RETURNS FROM ANT-ARCTIC



Had Dr. Jean M. Charcot succeeded in reaching the south pole his feat would have been far greater than that of Commander Peary, discoverer of the "top of the earth," for it is said there are many difficulties to overcome in the antarctic regions that are not found in the arctic.

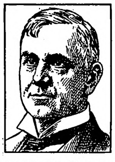
Dr. Charcot is a wealthy French scientist and a recognized explorer and France felt that the honor of discovering the "bottom of the world" had every chance of coming to her with a man so well equipped as Charcot making the attempt. But brief word has been flashed from Punta Arenas, the city farthest south on the South American continent, that Charcot had passed there on the Pourquoi Pas bound for home after failing to reach the south pole, although he has made some valuable discoveries in the antarctic regions. Pourquoi Pas, the name of Charcot's ship, in French means "Why not." Charcot left for the Antarctic in 1908 and was equipped with everything money could buy to help him find the pole.

There are no intelligent Eskimos in the Antarctic; no hardy dogs like the Eskimos have. There is little land that is not bleak and desolate. Walrus, narwhal, polar bear and smaller game like elder duck, ptarmigan and hare, are scarce at the south pole.

As opposed to the leads of water, which baffle north polar travelers, there is the huge, majestic ice barrier of the southernmost ocean.

There is nothing like this ice wall in all the world. Sheer and sharp it rises out of the ocean 300 feet high, its walls as smooth and as level as glass.

FOWLER, CANNON'S OLD FOE



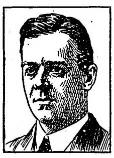
Representative Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, whose latest move in his fight against "Uncle Joe" Cannon has been a proposition to enlarge the rules committee and leave the speaker off of it, has been camping hard on Uncle Joe's trail ever since 1906.

Representative Fowler, who was then chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, had a "bankers' bill" which he has said since, with considerable emphasis, would have prevented the panic of 1907.

The speaker controlled the rules committee, however, and he refused to listen to Fowler. After the panic Fowler, out of his long experience as chairman of the banking committee, suggested the "credit currency" plan, the use of cashiers' checks, clearing house certificates, etc. This saved the day. Fowler was suggested as a candidate for speaker himself last November. He in reply addressed a letter to each member of the house and in it suggested that " the house elect a board of managers, which shall be charged with that direction of legislation which is now assumed by the speaker."

Mr. Fowler represents the Fifth New Jersey district in the house and is one of the hardest workers in congress. He is a native of Illinois, born at Lena, November 2, 1852. He was graduated from Yale in 1876 and from the Chicago Law school in 1878. He was first elected to the fifty-fourth congress and has never been defeated for the office.

DIGS INTO CHICAGO GRAFT



Charles Edward Merriam, a University of Chicago political science professor, who "went into politics," became an alderman and then chairman of the "Chicago commission on city expenditures," is the leader of the investigation into charges of municipal graft, such as the alleged $45,000 shale rock steal of a city sewer contractor, "coal ring frauds," "smoke inspecting scandal," and other charges of graft alleged against the Chicago Fire Appliance Company, the Cummings Foundry Company, etc.

These companies and individuals, which have had dealings with the city and have been publicly charged with graft, will have a chance to explain to "the Merriam commission" just how much truth there is in these charges.

"Merriam is on the square and will give us an honest decision," is the sentiment often heard in Chicago.

Merriam has taken more than an academic interest in politics ever since he ceased to shine as a long distance runner at the State University of Iowa.

While at Columbia he made speeches in the first Low campaign. Afterwards he spent one year in Europe studying at Berlin and Paris and paying especial attention to the finances of the city of Berlin. He joined the political science department of the University of Chicago in 1900 as docent and has since written a volume on "The History of American Political Theories and Primary Elections."

The Merriam commission was created June 21, 1909, after a resolution providing for it had been introduced by the professor himself.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

What Comes in a Governor's Daily Mail

"I HAVE BEEN A DEMOCRAT FOR FIFTY YEARS AND HAVE HAD DYSPEPSIA FOR ALMOST THAT LONG"

INDIANAPOLIS.—Letters of all sorts arrive daily in the mails at the governor's office, some of them depressing, some of them mirth-provoking, and some of which for pure nerve quite take away the breath of the chief executive, whose experiences before becoming governor, he is wont to explain frequently, were confined lagely to the business of a country law office.

One of the "nervy" ones came recently from Monongahela, Pa.

"Dear sir," it ran. "I am a Democrat and have seen hard service both in the party and in the war. Just now I am in pretty hard lines and need some money. Please send me $100. You can either let me have it as a gift or I will pay it back when I get able."

"That fellow may be hard up," said the governor, "but he doesn't know what real financial hardship is. He ought to try to be governor of Indiana in these strenuous high price times on the salary the state pays."

The $100 was not sent.

Since a New York syndicate a short time ago published all over the country a feature story about the governor, in the course of which he said that he cured a long-drawn-out ailment (rheumatism) one time with a 50 cent bottle of medicine, the governor's mail has contained a large number of inquiries as to the name of the medicine. One from Kentucky runs:

"Dear Sir—I am a Democrat, like you are, and have been sick a long time. I think my ailment must be like that you had that you cured with a 50 cent bottle of medicine, and I wish you would let me know the name of it."

One from California said that the writer had no idea what the disease was that was cured, but that if the governor would send him the name the writer would try it on what ailed him. "I have been a Democrat for 50 years, and have had dyspepsia for almost that long," ran the letter.

"The writers seem to think," said the governor, "that what will cure one Democrat will cure another, and that Democrats are afflicted with only one kind of disease, whatever that is."

Foiled in a Plan to Bunco the Baby

BANK
LET'S OPEN IT UP. I NEED A NEW HAT

PITTSBURG.—When a certain pair of Pittsburg Newlyweds were honored by the arrival of their first baby they decided to give the little fellow a substantial start in life by establishing a savings account for him right from the day of his birth.

Accordingly a bank was obtained from one of the local savings institutions; one of the combination affairs that can be opened only by the bank officials.

After a time the parents began to speculate on how much baby might be worth, for it was regarded as quite certain that grandpa, being so well off, would not think of dropping in less a dollar each time, and Uncle Jeff, who was known as a great spender, would surely deposit no less than a half dollar, and both had been frequent contributors. Then look at the numerous quarters, dimes and nickels that the many uncles and aunties of Snookums must have dropped in, for none of them ever failed to remember the bank when they called. Must be anywhere from $20 to $30 in it, figured the parents.

A few days ago Snookums attained his first anniversary and it was decided to deposit the contents of the little bank in the big one downtown. Now just at this time mamma chanced to need a new hat and, papa being a bit short, it was decided to borrow some from Snookums till pay day.

"I want to deposit $10 of it," mamma told the bank teller, as she handed him the nickel-plated treasure box. "The balance I will take with me, please."

The teller turned the little knob this way and that, then opening the door, poured out the hoard on the window shelf. Then he carefully repressed a smile, while mamma, after the first gasp, devoted herself to savagely biting her lips while the contents were counted.

There were 347 pennies, four nickels and one dime.

Pastor Is Convinced Devil Is a Myth

TELL IT TO THE KING OF DENMARK

ST. LOUIS.—The Rev. Albert H. Jordan, pastor of the fashionable First Congregational church and bridegroom son-in-law of William H. Bixby, has been studying the biography of the devil, from Typnon of Egypt and Ahriman of Persia down to the witches of Salem, and has come to the conclusion that his satanic majesty, under all of his aliases, is more or less of a myth.

Dr. Jordan made this confession at a New Year "experience meeting" attended by about a dozen ministers of his denomination. Each pastor named the most interesting book he had read during the last year or related his most important experience.

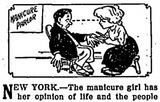
The young pastor, who recently returned from his honeymoon, excited the merriment of his brethren when he announced with all gravity that the most instructive book he had read during 1909 was, by odds, "The History of the Devil," by Dr. Paul Carus.

"This book taught me," persisted Dr. Jordan, seriously, "that there are not two principles in the world—a good and an evil one. There is only one, which is good.

"Dr. Carus treat of the dual worship which has obtained in almost all of the religions of the world, from the garden of Eden to the present day. Theology has had two phases, a worship of God and rites to deprecate the malice of the evil one.

"Devil worship is a relic of past ages. Ministers are no longer preaching of hell fire and damnation, but of the blessedness of life."

Some Philosophy of a Manicure Girl



NEW YORK.—The manicure girl has her opinion of life and the people who compose it. Sitting at her neat table, beside a wide window covered with Italian filet, she sizes up New York with a cool, dispassionate eye.

"Oh, yes," she said, in answer to an inquiry, "some of them get funny. What do I do? Well, at first I don't see it—I act thick, you know—and if that doesn't answer I look at 'em a moment so"—with a shriveling eye—"and, well, they wilt.

"The women always talk. I don't know what it is, but the very sight of my outfit and my little glass bowl of warm water and me, sittin' here quietly workin' and utterly at their mercy—well—they talk. They nearly always come to me from the shampoo room or the massage room, where they can't talk, you see, and I suppose I get what's been bottled up.

"And, say—do you know what stumps me most of all this year? No? Well—the furs! I never saw such furs as this winter. Why, you'd think they grew on trees! Some women wear three kinds at once. And another thing is the artificial flowers. They all wear 'em—nestling among the furs, you couldn't ever tell they weren't real—and, say—they're scented.

"Tips? Well, we don't call them tips. You see, we aren't waiters. Oh, yes. We take 'em, of course—when we get 'em. The men always do; the women almost never do. I suppose they think their entertaining talk takes the place of coin.

"It's a big town, this, ain't it—and it's a hard town. Oh, yes, I suppose there are some good people here—Oh, yes, I'm one to look on the bright side—but, say—the women get the worst of it, don't they—even in this free country. Why, if I lived in England I'd be one of them window smashin' suffringers myself."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. · · MINN

WHAT IS HAZING?

A bill has been framed in the senate committe on military affairs prescribing regulations that shall govern the dismissal of West Point cadets for the practice of "hazing," and defining in explicit language what is meant by the term itself. It seems that the dictionary definitions have not proved satisfactory either to the senate committee or to the executive heads of the war department, and in lieu of a satisfactory translation of the comprehensive term it becomes necessary for the law givers to frame one for themselves. It is in many cases easier to offer an example than a synonym, says Philadelphia Ledger. Anyone knows "hazing" when he sees it, and every thoughtful person deplores the brutal disregard of another's feelings that is involved in the reprehensible practice. No definition would be complete that failed to take into consideration the fact that mental anguish is sometimes much more painful than physical sufferings. A man's—or boy's—mind may be hazed not less effectually than his body. In order to "haze" successfully it is not necessary to use instruments of torture. Some of the most brutal instances of hazing on record have been those in which the imagination of the chosen victim has been ingeniously assailed by the soul-harrowing dread of things that did not happen.

The figures showing the gold production of the world for 1909, while not complete, prove that the great output of recent years has been kept up. The actual production during 1908 was $443,434,527. The estimated total for 1909, based on official returns from the leading countries for 11 months, is $457,567,280, an increase of $14,132,753, or 3.2 per cent., over the preceding twelvemonth. The Transvaal in South Africa leads off, with $151,900,000 against $145,819,016 in 1908. The United States ranks second with $96,500,000 against $94,560,000. With one or two exceptions every country in the list produced more gold last year than in 1908. Further comparison shows that the gain has been in an almost unbroken ratio during the last 20 years, for which period there has been a fourfold gain in the world's supply. The figures have economic significance and study of them may serve to explain some of the changes that are being wrought in the world's monetary system.

The meanness of the short-measure trick is conspicuously exemplified in the report that consumers in New York city alone are annually cheated out of 14,000,000 quarts of milk for which they pay—and, according to recent evidence, pay exorbitantly—but which they do not receive because the bottles in which the milk is delivered are under full size. The milk sold in this manner goes for the most part to poor persons and furnishes a large proportion of the sustenance of children. Short measure in this instance therefore means robbing those whose lot is already hard enough and who have to pay heavily for every necessary of life. If there is not a method of reaching the conscienceless persons who perpetrate such despicable frauds certainly the law should remedy the defect.

A Russian bank has been started at Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentina, and a line of steamships from St. Petersburg to South America is projected, owing to the large and increasing trade of Russia with that country. All the other leading European nations have an important commerce with South America, which is pushed with all the energy possible and with the application of every practicable method, including subsidized steamers, liberal exchange arrangements and the maintenance of well-stocked agencies in South America, with employes carefully trained for their duties, and with strict regard for South American tastes and desires in the character and quality of goods.

Even in this rushing age you can't blame a man for standing still when he is in the storm center of such formidable elements as a street car, a whirl of automobiles, a part of the flying squadron of motorcycles, trucks, carriages, bicycles and express wagons. Then to be ordered to move on by a big policeman with a stuffed club, the stuffing being of lead assaying better than 90 per cent., excuses thought confusion.

A waiter sometimes makes as much as $100 a week in tips. Assume that your man is one of that kind and tip him the remark that you really haven't anything worth his notice.

Mind your own business is a good motto, as a general thing; but an officeholder is expected to mind the people's business and not his own.

Here's hoping the meat boycott won't have a tendency to increase the number of holes in the cheese.

INDICT BEEF KINGS

BILLS CHARGING CONSPIRACY RETURNED BY NEW JERSEY GRAND JURY.

PACKERS TO BE ARRESTED

Six Corporations, Including National Packing Company, and 21 Individual Directors Residing in Chicago Kansas City and St. Louis Named.

New York.—When the grand jury of Hudson county filed a blanket indictment in Jersey City Friday charging a criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade, the heaviest blow yet struck against the beef trust by way of punishment for arbitrarily raising the price of meat and poultry was administered.

Six corporations, including the parent organization, the National Packing Company and 21 individual directors, were named in the conspiracy charge.

Most of the individuals indicted are millionaires of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. Many of the names best known in the packing industry are included in the conspiracy charged. All will be arrested as soon as the authorities can locate them unless they surrender of their own accord. They will be extradited to Jersey City and held on bail for an early trial.

The corporations indicted are: The National Packing Company, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the Hammond Packing Company, the G. H. Hammond Company.

The individual directors indicted and liable on conviction to heavy fine and imprisonment are:

J. Ogden Armour, A. Watson Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Charles H. Swift, Edward H. Morris, Ira N. Morris, Arthur Meeker, Edward Tilden, L. A. Carter, Thomas E. Wilson, Thomas J. Connors, F. A. Fowler, L. H. Heyman, James E. Bathgate, Jr.; George H. Edwards, F. V. Cooper, Henry P. Darlington, D. E. Hartwell, L. B. Peterson, A. A. Fuller.

The grand jury is continuing its investigation into the storage of impure food in Jersey City cold storage plants and a large batch of indictments for that crime will probably be handed up next Tuesday.

Chicago.—The National Packing Company and ten subsidiary concerns will be indicted for violating the Sherman anti-trust law, according to a report in the federal building.

These indictments will be returned before either Judge Landis or Judge Carpenter within three weeks. Edwin W. Sims, district attorney, declined to confirm this when told that the matter had become public.

The concerns mentioned are the following:

G. H. Hammond Company, Michigan.

Anglo-American Provision Company, Illinois.

Omaha Packing Company, Illinois.

United Dressed Beef Company, New York.

St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company.

Western Packing Company, Denver.

Colorado Packing and Provision Company, Denver.

Plankington Packing Company, Milwaukee.

New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company of New York.

Hammond Packing Company, Illinois.

The purpose of the government is to break up the National Packing Company and to put it entirely out of existence. Each company, as well as the parental concern, will be prosecuted and the maximum penalty will be asked. If this is granted then each concern will be fined at least $5,000.

MARDIZ GAINS BIG VICTORY

Insurgent Army in Nicaragua Is Practically Annihilated, Says Report, Hundreds Killed and Wounded.

Managua, Nicaragua.—The government reports a decisive victory over the insurgents at Tipitapa. Bulletins posted here Thursday announce that Gen. Chamorro's army practically has been annihilated.

The dead and wounded will number nearly 1,500, according to reports. The insurgents are said to have lost 1,100 and the government 400.

Train loads of wounded are being cared for in emergency hospitals.

The hospitals are surrounded by weeping women and relatives of the soldiers begging admittance. The scene throughout the city is pitiful in the extreme.

Despite the reports of disaster Gen. Chamorro is still uncaptured and the government is strangely apprehensive lest he appear with a new force at some unexpected point.

Will Vote March 3.

Washington.—The senate Thursday agreed upon Thursday, March 3, as the day when a vote shall be taken on the postal savings bank bill.

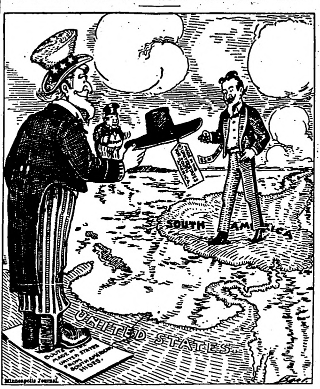
Elkhart Gets $3,000,000 Car Shops.

Elkhart, Ind.—O. M. Foster, master mechanic of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad at this point, announced Friday that the work of breaking ground for locomotive and car shops to cost $3,000,000 will be started immediately in this city.

King Gustave Is Better.

Stockholm.—King Gustave took a drive in an automobile about the city Friday. It was the first time he had been out of doors since he underwent the operation for appendicitis.

IT'S A POOR RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.


SOUTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
BOOTS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES FROM SOUTH AMERICAN HIDES.
Minneapolis Journal.

Uncle Sam of the North—I have on shoes made from South American hides; let me sell you a hat made in the United States?

WARRANT FOR LABOR CHIEF

MURPHY TO BE ARRESTED FOR INCITING RIOT.

Philadelphia Unionists Plan Monster Demonstration Next Monday as Counter Action.

Philadelphia.—On Monday morning, unless all plans go awry, this city will witness the greatest labor demonstration the United States has ever seen.

One hundred thousand labor unionists, fully one-fourth of them women, will march in a body upon the city hall, will surround it, and will demand by their presence the recognition of the striking street car men and the acceptance by the Rapid Transit Company of the demand that these men be given 25 cents an hour and the right to belong to whatever organization they care to.

This move was planned as a counteraction to the issuance by city officials Friday of a warrant for the arrest of John T. Murphy, the labor chief of the town, on a charge of inciting a riot.

Many more persons rode on the cars. The Rapid Transit Company claimed that it had 820 of its 2,000 cars running and that it had hired 1,400 new men, making a total on hand of 3,600 out of the ordinary 6,000.

AMERICA'S TOBACCO TRADE

Uncle Sam Leads the World as an Exporter of the Weed—Some Interesting Figures.

Washington.—More than one billion dollars' worth of tobacco and manufactures of tobacco have passed through the ports of the United States since 1890, the value of the export from the country during that period having aggregated $646,000,000 and the imports into the country $386,000,000. These figures are exclusive of trade passing between the United States and its noncontiguous territories, which showed in 1909 alone cigars and other tobacco brought in from Porto Rico valued at $5,750,000 and shipments of tobacco to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico valued at nearly $2,000,000.

The United States leads the world as an exporter of tobacco, having supplied over $41,000,000 worth in a total of approximately $150,000,000 worth of tobacco and manufactures which entered international markets last year.

PAROLE WRIT IS STAYED

Supreme Court Justices Announce Proceedings Under Decision Be Stopped Until April Term.

Chicago.—The justices of the supreme court of Illinois, at a meeting in Chicago, issued an order directing that all further proceedings in the Joyce case, which resulted in the parole law of 1899 being declared invalid, be stayed until the April term of court.

It also was announced that the decision in the Joyce case shall not be acted on as a final judgment until the petition for a rehearing is disposed of. This means that attempts to secure the release of prisoners in the state penitentiaries on the theory that the parole law of 1899 is void will be ineffectual until the supreme court is again heard from.

Charity Gets a Crumb.

Troy, N. Y.—The will of Mrs. Hannah M. Earl, widow of William S. Earl of Troy, founder of Earl & Wilson, collar manufacturers, has been filed for probate here. The estate is valued at $2,000,000. Only $66,000 is left to charitable institutions.

Deputy and Negro Are Killed.

Memphis, Tenn.—Deputy Sheriff W. H. Lucy, in an effort to arrest a negro near here Friday, was shot and instantly killed by the negro, who in turn was killed by two other deputies.

WOLGAST IS NOW CHAMPION

Milwaukee Boy Severely Punishes Battling Nelson and Is Given Decision in Fortieth Round.

Richmond, Cal.—In a heavy drizzle and cold, biting wind an enormous crowd Tuesday saw Al Wolgast of Milwaukee defeat Battling Nelson for the lightweight championship of the world in the fortieth round of the scheduled 45-round fight.

While Nelson was not knocked out he was on the point of collapse when Referee Eddie Smith stopped the fight and awarded the verdict to Wolgast.

Nelson was a pitiful sight as he staggered about the ring in the last few rounds with one eye closed and blood streaming from his mouth, nose and ears.

Notwithstanding his weakened condition from the loss of blood and the fearful punishment that Wolgast administered the Battler put up a game fight throughout.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Frankie Conley of Kenosha, Wis., and Monte Attell of San Francisco battled in sensational style for the better part of three hours Tuesday before the Pacific Athletic club in the Vernon arena.

Conley won with a clean knockout in the forty-second round. Attell, so badly worn and battered that he could scarcely keep his feet, was floored in his own corner with a right swing which caught him far back of the left ear on the neck.

ALDRICH WINS HIS FIGHT

Senate Committee Report Railroad Bill Without Proviso Limiting Jurisdiction of Commerce Court.

Washington.—Senator Aldrich Friday won his fight in the senate committee on interstate commerce to keep out of the administration railroad bill a proviso that will limit the jurisdiction of the proposed court of commerce to the power now conferred on circuit courts of the United States.

If this victory can be clinched in the fight that is coming on the floor of the senate, the new bill will open up to the corporations such opportunities for protracted litigation as practically to nullify the advantages of the proposed court of commerce. In point of fact, the whole plan of the president for a court of commerce is declared to be endangered by this insistence of Senator Aldrich upon a broad court review.

Moreover, if Aldrich wins his fight for a broad court review of all the administrative acts of the interstate commerce commission there is danger that most of the practical benefits of the Hepburn bill will go by the board, because of the opportunity that will be furnished to the railroads for interminable litigation.

MOB ASSAILS DALLAS JAIL

500 Men Attempt to Get Negro Assaulter and Lynch Him—Structure Strongly Guarded.

Dallas, Tex.—A mob of 500 men have gathered at the Dallas county jail to lynch Allen Brook, the negro who assaulted a little white girl. The mob has a 30-foot steel rail and declare they will batter down the jail doors. A strong force of deputy sheriffs are inside the jail and Chief of Police Ryan has been called on for help.

Open Land to Settlement.

Washington.—About 60,320 acres of lands in Wyoming were designated by Secretary Ballinger as being subject to disposition under the provisions of the enlarged homestead act, granting 320 acres to each individual.

Royal Flush Kills Man.

Carbondale, Pa.—Overpoweringly excited by drawing a royal flush in a poker game Thursday Frank Constantine of Carbondale died soon afterward from what physicians described as over-exertion of the heart.

THE APPROVAL
of the most
EMINENT PHYSICIANS
and its
WORLD-WIDE ACCEPTANCE
by the
WELL-INFORMED,

BECAUSE ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE KNOWN TO BE MOST WHOLESOME AND TRULY BENEFICIAL IN EFFECT, HAVE GIVEN TO

Syrup of Figs and ELIXIR OF SENNA

THE FIRST POSITION AMONG FAMILY LAXATIVES AND HAVE LED TO ITS GENERAL USAGE WITH THE MOST UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS, ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
ONE SIZE ONLY, REGULAR PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE

Syrup of Figs and ELIXIR OF SENNA
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
IS MANUFACTURED BY THE
California Fig Syrup Co.

Weak Spot in His Defense.

A religious worker was visiting a southern penitentiary, when one prisoner in some way took his fancy. This prisoner was a negro, who evinced a religious fervor as deep as it was gratifying to the caller.

"Of what were you accused?" the prisoner was asked.

"Dey says I took a watch," answered the negro. "I made a good fight. I had a dandy lawyer, and he done prove an alibi wif ten witnesses. Den my lawyer he shore made a strong speech to de jury. But it wa'n't no use, sah! I get ten years."

"I don't see why you were not acquitted," said the religious worker.

"Well, sah," explained the prisoner, "dere was shore one weak spot 'bout my defense—dey found de watch in my pocket."—Tit-Bits.

Nothing New.

"Congratulations! I hear one of your daughters is engaged. Which one it is?"

"Get out! It's only Bessie again!"—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

This Will Interest Mothers.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, cure Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, Regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. Pleasant to take, and harmless as milk. They never fail. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Talkative Woman.

Hewitt—Some men talk and don't say anything.

Jewett—Yes, my wife is just that kind of a man.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
has been used successfully for years for deep-seated coughs, colds and bronchitis. Everybody should know about it. It is simple, safe and sure.

Answer me quick, what help, what hand, do you stretch o'er destruction's brink?—Browning.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Thermometers make more liars than the big fish that get away.

Many people want assistance—and a few really need it.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

A Miracle of Comfort and Convenience
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
An absolutely harmless remedy for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Coughs. Give immediate relief in Bronchial and Lung Affections.
Fifty years' reputation.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
Sample sent on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 554 W. Adams St., Chicago

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 10-1910.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A LITTLE COLD.

He caught a little cold—
That was all.
So the neighbors sadly said,
As they gathered round his bed,
When they heard that he was dead.

He caught a little cold—
That was all. (Puck.)

Neglect of a cough or cold often leads to serious trouble. To break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable mix two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. You can buy these at any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle.

INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS

Children Being Taught the Nature and Methods of Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Definite instruction concerning the nature and methods of prevention of tuberculosis is being given to less than six per cent. of the public school children of the United States, according to a bulletin of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Recent investigation has shown that in only nine cities, Washington, Dallas, Tex., Richmond, Va., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Malden, Mass., Salem, Mass., Saginaw, Mich., and Knoxville, Tenn., are special text books being used or lectures being given about tuberculosis. In three states and one territory, Michigan, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Porto Rico, laws have been passed requiring that instruction about the nature and methods of prevention of tuberculosis be given in all public schools. In Tennessee the state department of education has requested that such instruction be given and has issued circulars for this purpose. In New Jersey and West Virginia wall cards giving instruction are hung in every schoolroom and the attention of all children is called to them.

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment.

"I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. This was nine years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address. Mrs. Altie Etson, 93 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 16, 1909."

Marriage.

A game of chance in which the chances are about even. The man leads at first, but after leaving the altar he usually follows breathlessly in his wife's trail. The rules are very confusing. If a masked player holds you up some night at the end of a long gun, it is called robbery, and entitles you to telephone the police, but if your wife holds you up for a much larger amount the next morning at the end of a long hug, it is termed diplomacy, and counts in her favor. In this, as in other games of life, wives are usually allowed more privileges than other outlaws.—Judge.

The Appetites of Kings.

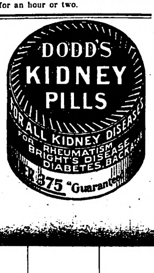
The king of Spain makes up for his daily expenditure of activity by a tremendous appetite. I have observed, for that matter, that the majority of sovereigns are valiant trenchermen. Every morning of his life Alfonso XIII. has a good rump steak and potatoes for his first breakfast, often preceded by eggs and sometimes followed by salad and fruit.—From Recollections of M. Paoli in McClure's.

His Landlord's Reply.

"This appears to be a pretty slow town. You have no pay-as-you-enter street cars here."

"No, but we have a pretty good line of pay-before-you-leave boarding houses."

Many a saint would have less trouble wrestling with the devil if he would get out and wrestle with a ball for an hour or two.



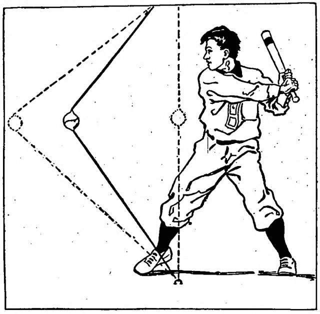
Official Playing Schedule of the American League

For the Season of 1910, Beginning April 14

	At Chicago.	At St. Louis.	At Detroit.	At Cleveland.	At Washington.	At Philadelphia.	At New York.	At Boston.
CHICAGO...	THIS	Apr 21, 22, 23, 24. Sept 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept 29, 30.	May 5, 6, 7, 28. Jun 28, 29, 30. Jul 28. Sept 2, 3, 4.	Apr 25, 26, 27, 28. May 30, 30, 31. Jun 21, 22, 23. Jul 6.	May 10, 11, 12, 13. Jul 22, 23, 25, 26. Aug 22, 23, 24.	May 14, 16, 17, 18. Jul 18, 19, 20, 21. Aug 18, 19, 20.	May 24, 25, 26, 27. Jul 8, 9, 11, 12. Aug 25, 26, 27.	May 19, 20, 21, 23. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 29, 30, 31.
ST. LOUIS...	Apr 14, 15, 16, 17. Jul 1, 2, 3, 4, 4. Sept 12, 13.	PAPER	Apr 18, 19, 20. May 8. Jun 21, 22, 23, 25. Jul 6. Sept 5, 5.	May 5, 6, 7, 28. Jun 28, 29, 30. Jul 28, 30. Sept 2, 3.	May 19, 20, 21, 23. Jul 8, 9, 11, 12. Aug 29, 30, 31.	May 24, 25, 26, 27. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 25, 26, 27.	May 14, 16, 17, 18. Jul 18, 19, 20, 21. Aug 18, 19, 20.	May 10, 11, 12, 13. Jul 22, 23, 25, 26. Aug 22, 23, 24.
DETROIT...	Apr 30. May 1, 2, 3. Jul 29, 30, 31. Sept 11. Oct 6, 8, 9.	Apr 25, 26, 27, 28. May 29, 30, 30, 31. Jun 26. Oct 1, 2.	PRINTS	Apr 21, 22, 23. Jul 1, 2, 4, 4. Sept 7, 8, 9, 10.	May 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug 15, 16, 17. Aug. 25, 25, 26, 27.	May 19, 20, 21, 23. Jul 8, 9, 11, 12. Aug 29, 30, 31.	May 10, 11, 12, 13. Jul 22, 23, 25, 26. Aug 22, 23, 24.	May 14, 16, 18, 19. Jul 18, 19, 20, 21. Aug 18, 19, 21.
CLEVEL'D...	Apr 18, 19, 20. May 8, 29. Jun 25, 26. Sept 5, 5. Oct 1, 2.	Apr 30. May 1, 2, 3, 4. Jul 31. Sept 4, 11. Oct 6, 8, 9.	Apr 14, 15, 16, 17, 24. Jul 3. Sept 12, 13, 14. Oct 4, 5.	ALL	May 14, 16, 17, 18. Jul 18, 19, 20, 21. Aug 18, 19, 20.	May 10, 11, 12, 13. Jul 22, 23, 25, 26. Aug 22, 23, 24.	May 19, 20, 21, 23. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 29, 30, 31.	May 24, 25, 26, 27. Jul 8, 9, 11, 12. Aug 25, 26, 27.
WASH.......	Jun 10, 11, 12, 13. Aug 5, 6, 7, 8. Sept 26, 27, 28.	Jun 15, 16, 18, 19. Aug 1, 2, 3, 4. Sept 23, 24, 25.	Jun 6, 7, 8, 9. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 13, 14. Sept 19.	Jun 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug 9, 10, 11, 12. Sept 15, 16, 17.	THE	May 5, 6, 7, 9. Jul 27, 28, 29, 30. Sept 10, 12, 13.	May 2, 3, 4, 28, 30, 30, 31. Sept 30. Oct 1, 3, 4.	Apr 18, 19, 19, 20, 21. Jun 21, 22, 23, 24. Sept 5, 5.
PHILA.......	Jun 15, 16, 18, 19. Aug 1, 2, 3, 4. Sept 23, 24, 25.	Jun 10, 11, 12, 13. Aug 5, 6, 7, 8. Sept 26, 27, 28.	Jun 1, 2, 4, 5. Aug 9, 10, 11, 12. Sept 15, 17, 18.	Jun 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug 13, 15, 16, 17. Sept 19, 20, 21.	Apr 14, 15, 16. Jul 5, 6, 7. Sept 1, 2, 3. Oct 8, 8.	NEWS	Apr 27, 28, 29, 30. Jun 21, 22, 23, 24. Sept 5, 5, 6.	Apr 22, 23, 25, 26. May 28, 30, 30, 31. Sept 7, 8, 9.
NEW YORK	Jun 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept 19, 20, 21.	Jun 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug 9, 10, 11, 12. Sept 15, 17, 18.	Jun 10, 11, 12, 13. Aug 5, 6, 7, 8. Sept 26, 27, 28.	Jun 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug 1, 2, 3, 4. Sept 22, 23, 24.	Apr 22, 23, 25, 26. Jun 25, 27, 28, 29. Sept 7, 8, 9.	Apr 18, 19, 20, 21. Jul 1, 2, 4, 4. Oct 5, 6, 7.	ALL THE	May 5, 6, 7, 9. Jul 27, 28, 29, 30. Sept 10, 12, 13.
BOSTON.....	Jun 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug 9, 10, 11, 12. Sept 15, 17, 18.	Jun 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept 19, 20, 21.	Jun 15, 16, 18, 19. Aug 1, 2, 3, 4. Sept 23, 24, 25.	Jun 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug 5, 6, 8. Sept 26, 27, 28, 29.	Apr 27, 28, 29, 30. Jul 1, 2, 4, 4. Oct 5, 6, 7.	May 2, 3, 4. Jun 25, 27, 28, 29. Sept 30. Oct 1, 3, 4.	Apr 14, 15, 16. Jul 5, 6, 7. Sept 1, 2, 3. Oct 8, 8.	TIME
AT HOME...	14 Sat. 17 Sun. Jul 4. Lab. Day. Conflicting dates, Apr 30; May 1, 8, 29; Jun 26; Sep 11; Oct 2, 9.	12 Saturdays. 16 Sundays. Decoration Day. Conflicting dates, Jul 31; Oct 2.	13 Saturdays. 12 Sundays. Labor Day.	14 Saturdays. Decoration Day. July 4.	13 Saturdays. July 4.	13 Saturdays. July 4.	13 Saturdays. Decoration Day. Labor Day.	12 Saturdays. April 19. Decoration Day. Labor Day.

The Opening Games on April 14 are as follows: St. Louis at Chicago, Cleveland at Detroit, Philadelphia at Washington, Boston at New York. The only conflicting dates are at Chicago and St. Louis.

DEVICE MAKES PLAYER BAT LEFT HANDED



Clark Griffith, leader of the Reds, is determined to make Bob Bescher, his crack base-stealing outfielder, the Ty Cobb of the National league, and to this end is doing his best to make Bescher bat left-handed.

Griffith sent Bescher a batting device, which originated in the fertile brain of "The Fox," with orders to stand up and whale away from the south side by the hour.

The device consists of a regulation league ball, sewed inside an extra cover, to which stout rubber cords are attached. One of the cords is fastened to the ceiling and the other to the floor, so that the ball swings about waist high.

When struck the flexible cord permits the ball to swing several yards, and it returns with great speed. Then it is time for the batter to get busy with the club and soak the sphere again. It surely promises large things for the batting eye.

Bescher, who is a big, strong fellow, is naturally left-handed, but unfortunately he was coached to bat right-handed when a kid, and has swung from the far side of the plate ever since. He is so fast that he would beat out many an infield hit batting left-handed, and he has the strength in his left arm to do it, as soon as he gets accustomed to the shift.

Griffith has ordered Bescher to bat from the left side only with the new machine, and says he is confident he will have a wonder in the youngster when the season opens.

Griffith has let a contract for a pitcher's target to be used by the Red twirlers at Hot Springs. It is a sort of shooting gallery with moving swings in which two discs hang from wires and are made to swing. The pitcher takes his stand at the regulation distance and tries to hit the spot on the target.

An arrangement has been perfected whereby the balls will roll back to the pitchers. Griffith says he will have a scorer watch the men and make a daily report showing the number of "strikes" and "balls."

ADOPT 168 GAME SCHEDULE

American Association Clubs to Start Playing April 13 and Quit September 25.

The American association at its meeting in Chicago adopted a schedule calling for 168 games. The season will open April 13 and close September 25. The ratification of the changes in the constitution was deferred until May 3, when a special session will be called by President Tom Chivington. The changes are not radical, merely making a better working document.

Following are the park openings:

April 13—Indianapolis at Toledo, Louisville at Columbus, Minneapolis at Milwaukee and St. Paul at Kansas City.

April 21—Indianapolis at Louisville.

April 25.—Columbus at Indianapolis, Milwaukee at Minneapolis and Kansas City at St. Paul.

Holiday dates follow:

Decoration Day—Louisville at Columbus, Indianapolis at Toledo, Milwaukee at Kansas City, Minneapolis at St. Paul (morning) and St. Paul at Minneapolis (afternoon).

Fourth of July—Toledo at Indianapolis, Columbus at Louisville, Milwaukee at Kansas City, St. Paul at Minneapolis (morning) and Minneapolis at St. Paul (afternoon).

Labor Day—Louisville at Toledo, Columbus at Indianapolis, Kansas City at Milwaukee, Minneapolis at St. Paul (morning) and St. Paul at Minneapolis (afternoon).

In addition to adopting a schedule of 154 games the American league, which was in session at the same time, adopted the report of a committee which favored retention of the present style of spikes.

The new agreement of the eight clubs was adopted for 20 years and Byron B. Johnson was re-elected president for a term of 20 years at a salary of $15,000 annually and expenses. The league barred syndicate ball.

TIM HURST SAYS THERE WAS ONE UMPIRE WORSE THAN HE

"There was one umpire worse than me," relates Tim Hurst, who lost his job in the American league for spitting in a player's face. "His name was Collins, and he and I were sent to umpire a series in Baltimore many years ago. It was his first game, and he was sufficiently bad. I think he got one decision right, though. Finally he pulled a bad one over at third and Robbie—Wilbert Robinson—ran at him and said:

"'You big stiff, get off the grounds.'

"I was umpiring balls and strikes and I looked around and there he was walking off the field. I headed him off and said:

"'Where are you going?'

"'To the hotel,' says he.

"'What for?'

"'Why, the captain just ordered me off the grounds,' he answered.

"It took me five minutes to get him to stick, and the next day he didn't show up at all, nor have I seen him since."

Proctor Ready for Action.

State Senator Robert E. Proctor, whose home is in Elkhart, proposes to come to the aid of the baseball fans of Indiana in the event the state Supreme court declares the existing baseball law unconstitutional. Mr. Proctor is an enthusiastic fan. He said: "I shall draft a measure and introduce it in the next session of the legislature providing that the question be submitted to the people for a vote as to whether or not Sunday playing shall be allowed."

George Davis Released.

President Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox has given an unconditional release to George Davis, once a premier short stop, who in the last two years has been retained only as a teacher of young players. It is believed Davis will manage an Eastern league team.

NEW RULE BARS HOPPLES ON HORSES AFTER 1915

GRADUAL ELIMINATION OF LEG STRAPS TO BEGIN AT ONCE —GOSSIP OF THE TURF.

Beginning with the racing season of 1915 trotting and pacing horses will not wear as much harness on their legs as they do on their backs, as by that time hopples will have been eliminated. Trainers will start to work this year to get rid of the unsightly "tackle" that is attached to the legs of the harness racers, the National Trotting association having adopted this rule at its recent meeting in New York:

"Hopples shall not be used in races or in performances against time on two-year-olds or under, in 1910; on three-year-olds or under, in 1911; on four-year-olds or under, in 1912; on five-year-olds or under, in 1913; on six-year-olds or under, in 1914; after which time all hopples shall be barred."

No action was taken by the association on the request from the stewards of the grand circuit that horses be eligible to start on half mile tracks in classes four seconds slower than on mile track records. It was decided that trotting associations in Ohio might join either the National association or the American association as they desired.

In all purses five entries will be required and two to start, unless otherwise specified. It was also decided that "if only one of the horses entered for a purse shall appear on the course he shall be entitled to his own entrance money and to one-half of the entrance money received from the othr entries for said purse."

Representatives of 381 tracks attended the meeting. President P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., was reelected, and the association adjourned until its next biennial session in 1912.

The Harvester, owned by August Uhlein of Milwaukee, and driven by the veteran reinsman, Ed Geers, will be sent against the world's stallion record next season. The mark is now held by Cresceus. The Harvester will also be entered in the important stakes on the Grand Circuit during 1910. Mr. Geers has been in Milwaukee and made all arrangements with Mr. Uhlein for The Harvester's campaign during the season.

James B. Haggin, for a long time the most extensive breeder of thoroughbreds in this country, will race a considerable string of horses over the tracks of the Jockey club this season.

Several years ago the orange and blue silk of the Haggin establishment were famous but in recent years Mr. Haggin has turned his attention more to the breeding and marketing of horses than racing.

He will come back to the sport with a string of a dozen horses of his own breeding that are at present in the care of the veteran trainer, Charles Littlefield, at Sheepshead Bay.

Racing at Pimlico from April 20 to May 7, inclusive, was approved by the stewards of the Jockey club. The appointment of the following officials for the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey club was also approved: Stewards, August Belmont, William M. Manley and Thomas Clyde; judges, W. P. Riggs and E. C. Smith; clerk of the scales, H. P. Conklin; handicapper, Frank J. Bryan; starter, A. B. Dade.

Donlin Agrees to Terms.

Despite the recent announcement by Mike Donlin, actor-baseball player, that his theatrical contract would not permit him to play this year even if he cared to, comes the news that he has come to terms with John T. Brush. The great right fielder may once more be seen in a Giant uniform, and that at the opening of the season.

Lasker Retains His Title.

Dr. Emmanuel Lasker of New York, retains the title of chess champion of the world. His series of ten games with Carl Schlechter of Vienna, who challenged him for the title, resulted in equal scores, each winning one game, and eight games being drawn. The final game lasted three days, and 71 moves were made.

ZBYSZKO AND MAHMOUT MUST MEET TO FINISH

POLISH AND BULGARIAN WRESTLERS DID NOT SETTLE QUESTION OF SUPREMACY.

Now for a finish match between Zbyszko and Mahmout. These burly wrestlers tugged and hauled for an hour at the Coliseum in Chicago before a crowd of 8,000 persons several nights ago, without a fall. It was a handicap match, Mahmout agreeing to throw the Pole twice in an hour.

Zbyszko took the defensive and only once or twice tried to get an offensive hold on Mahmout. It was announced that the Bulgarian was handicapped by a boil on his right arm, but it is doubtful whether he would have done better had he not been so hindered.

There was something unusual about the match and the Chicago fans are not yet sure just what was behind it all. Both men want to wrestle Frank Gotch, the champion, and it is likely that they will have to meet in a finish affair before Gotch takes on either man.

The bout was a disappointment but there were others on the card that proved interesting enough. Walter Willoughby won the middleweight championship when he threw Ernest Kartye twice. Jimmy Esson, the Scotch champion, put the shoulders of De Rouen, champion of France, twice to the mat. It was a rough battle and pleased the fans.

YOUNGEST PLAYER SIGNED

Earl Bitting of Philadelphia, who last year startled big league scouts by his brilliant playing at third base, has been signed by Manager McGuire to play with the Cleveland club of the American league. His contract was arranged by Sam Kennedy, one of the Naps' scouts. Bitting is 18 years old and the youngest player in the major leagues. His batting average last year in a Philadelphia school league was .427.

Kittridge a College Coach.

Malachi J. Kittridge, once a member of the Chicago Nationals, has been engaged to coach the candidate for the position of catcher on the Harvard baseball team. It is the first time a professional coach hast been engaged for catchers at Harvard.

ONLY NECESSARY TO TREAT STOMACH, SAYS COOPER

The new theory advanced by L. T. Cooper relative to the human stomach has attracted such widespread attention that the public in cities visited by the young man has been joined by many physicians in a discussion of his beliefs and medicines.

Mr. Cooper says human health is dependent almost entirely upon the stomach. He says that no disease can be conquered without first alleviating all stomach disorders. He further says that most men and women of this generation are half-sick owing to degenerate stomachs. And lastly, he claims that his New Discovery medicine will rejuvenate the human stomach in 90 days.

Cooper has been traveling from one city to another, conducting in each what he calls a campaign of education. For the past year he has met the public in the larger cities of the country, and his success has been phenomenal. Thousands of people have flocked to his headquarters wherever he has gone, and the sale of his medicine has been beyond anything of the kind ever before witnessed.

Possibly the most interesting feature of the attention this young man has attracted is what his army of followers, whom he has converted to his beliefs through his medicines, have to say on the subject. The following statements are from two well-known residents of Chicago and Boston, respectively, and the enthusiasm of these is characteristic of Cooper's admirers generally.

Mrs. H. B. Mack, of 3201 State street, Chicago, says: "I have been suffering for 12 years from a combination of stomach trouble, catarrh and constipation. I had a gnawing pain in the pit of my stomach, a sort of a dull pain that I could not quite understand. Then there was a dull headache, and my mind seemed to be wandering continually. I could not eat, and what little solid food I did eat I could not retain on my stomach. I tried every remedy I could think of, and also tried out a number of patent medicines, but without any apparent result. It was through one of my friends that I heard of Cooper's preparation, and I immediately decided to try some of it. It is two weeks since I took my first dose of it, and I feel like a new woman. The headache seems to have disappeared, and the pain in my stomach, along with it. The medicine is worth its weight in gold, and I want to thank Mr. Cooper for what he has done for me."

Mr. Edwin F. Morse, of 20 Oakley street, Dorchester, a suburb of Boston, says: "For three years I had not a well day. My stomach was in frightful shape; the mere thought of food would nauseate me, and I really had a horror of anything to eat. All solid food would cause me extreme indigestion, bloating and gas on my stomach, and nothing tasted right. Some time ago I got some of this Cooper's medicine, about which there is so much talk. I actually feel as well and strong as a boy ever since the first bottle. Every sign of stomach trouble has disappeared, and I have a hearty appetite and eat three square meals; everything seems to taste good. Anyone who knows what chronic indigestion is can appreciate what this means to me. I consider this the most remarkable medicine I ever heard of."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

A Pause in Devotions.

"Mabel!" called her father, outside her bedroom door. There was no answer, so he called again. Still no reply. He pushed open the door, which was not completely shut, and reaching for the button, turned on the lights. Then he saw Mabel. She was kneeling at the side of her bed in her nightgown, in the attitude of prayer—the attitude, that is, as to kneeling. But she had raised her head at the interruption and paused in her devotions to blaze at him with a face flushed with impatience:

"Gee whiz, daddy! Can't a woman say her prayers?"

Then she bowed her head again, piously, and daddy, properly rebuked, slipped noiselessly away.

Pleasures of Wisdom.

"Your boy likes to go to school better than he used to," said the relative.

"Yes," answered Mr. Bliggins. "He's getting old enough to enjoy learning a lot of things so that he can come home and dazzle me with his superior knowledge."

The more you eat

Quaker Oats

the better your health will be.

Practical experiments with athletes show Quaker Oats to be the greatest strength maker. 56

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 [illegible] at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The First Minnesota Conservation Converton will meet at St Paul on Mach 16-10 and it is safe to say that it will be one of greatest gatherings of politicians and candidates for office blow outs that ever was in the state of Minnesota.

H. O. Bjorge, who is after our Congressman Steenersons shoes visited at Thief River Falls last week, but owing to the coldness, of the weather, we guess; he did not stop very long, or prehaps he got bit with that wave of enthusiasm that is sweeping over this part of the district for Hon. H. Steenerson, for getting the money appropriated by congress for the improvement of the Red Lake River for navigation.

The new Red Lake county court house is to be completed by November 1st, 1910 We have not seen a copy of the plans, but suppose they will have a marble slab over the front entrance, to enroll the names of the present board of County Commissioners on. Lindquists name should be on top in a prominent place to catch the eye of Thief River Falls people, when they go down to the County seat to pay their taxes.

Some of our Hechlacting socialist friends may find out that they sprung that little story to quick, to the affect, that Congressman Steenerson did not have anything to say about the appointment of 4th, class post masters. Mabe gentelmen that you commenced to sharpen up your knives to early in the game. You had beeter have waited until you get out of the woods, then begin to crow, and we might dig in and help you.

Interviewed by the Minneapolis Journal, Senator A. D. Stephens, of Crookston, states that considerable effort is being made to secure his consent to become a candite for the Republican nomination for congressman from this district, and he intimates that later he may become a candidate. The News is of the opinion that if Senator Stephens thought he had a fighting chance he would enter the race without being urged.—Thief River Falls News

There is no use denying the fact, that Senator Stephens is a stong man in politics and if he decides to get into the congressional game there is likely to be "something doing" along the line.

It was our pleasure to attend the first big get together meeting of the Northern Minnesota Development Assacotion held at Bemidji last week. The same earnest spirit of geting into the harness and work for further development of Northern Minnesota was manifest by every man present from the 30 counties organized, Northern Minnesota is coming to its own, and southern Minnesota should take due notice and give us a fair shake in reapportianment in order to give us a fair representation or we shall know the reason why. 30 of our counties are now organized for work and we mean every word we say. Bemidji done it self proud in the manner in which it handled the delegates and the convention, not to mention [illegible]

lar Secretary or the Association who worked overtime to make it a grand success.—Olberg Journal.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. February 18th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Iverson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 3, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 643 Serial No. 04237, for N. E. ¼ Section 30, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of Intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim o the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 4th. day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Finsand, of McPhail Minn. Olaf Wahlberg, Nels Leberg, Iver Solheim, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Publication Feb. 25th, 1910

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 18. 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Casper Lund, of Austad Minn. who on March 16th. 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1289 Serial No. 04582, for S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ Section 10 Towship 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wold Iver W. Vatby, Theadore Vigenstad, Tom Mjelde, all of Anstad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Reed and Ingalls.

"Why don't you grow?" said Tom Reed to Senator Ingalls some years ago when both men were in the service of the people at Washington.

"Ah," said Ingalls, who was of very slight stature, "I'm too much interested in my fellows' life and property to aspire to your magnificent height and proportion."

"And is not that my concern too?" asked Reed deliberately.

"[illegible]," said Ingalls. "Walk on the [illegible] board walk and you lift up the other end, stand in the middle and you break through. The people's [illegible] lies in your being a middle of [illegible]."

[illegible] Reed found Ingalls [illegible] distraction. "Just [illegible] the good fillings of this [illegible] of Senator Ingalls [illegible] to the exposed cavity."

[illegible] immoderately. He [illegible] up to his full height. As [illegible] his time of revenge [illegible].

"[illegible] I congratulate you. You [illegible] worth your weight in gold."

Ought to Have Known Him.

"About the finest of nerve that ever came under my observation," said an ex-[illegible], "happened a few days ago when a man walked into my office and solicited a small loan. That he was drunk and had been for several days was evident at a glance. Dirty, bleary eyed, unshaved and with hands that shook like those of a professional roman candle shooter. He saluted me with easy familiarity, calling me by my first name. His face was vaguely familiar to me, but I could not recall where I had seen him. He asked for a quarter. I compromised with a dime. He took it with profuse thanks.

"'Let's see,' I called to him as he turned to go. 'I can't quite place you. Who are you?'

"He wheeled and looked at me with an expression of pained surprise. 'What! Don't know me! Why, good Lord, John! You put me in jail three times for wife beating!'"—Kansas City Star

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Some Measures.

Herbert Spencer scorned the metric system because it rests solely on the fact that man has but ten fingers. However, a mile is but a "mille passuum," or a thousand paces. The length of the foot was used for distances long before it was fixed at twelve inches. A "furlong" is only a furrowlong. The breadth of the hand became the standard because the easiest way of measuring the height of the horse. The length of the arm gave the length of the "ell," and from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger was the "cubit." By stretching out both arms as if on a cross man invented the measure of the "fathom." Cloth measure still decrees that two and one-half inches make a "nail," and this is the width of four fingers held together and measured across the balls. The apothecary's "dram" originally signified "only as much raw spirit as can be held in the mouth."

Editorial Pleasantries.

Two editors quarreled, and one referred to the other's early career in his paper.

"As for our contemporary," he wrote, "what can we expect from a man who was five years ago hawking from door to door with a donkey, and an ill conditioned beast at that?"

His rival did not deny it, but in his next issue appeared the following:

"Our contemporary says that five years ago we were hawking from door to door with a donkey, and an ill conditioned beast at that.' He is quite right. We were so occupied. But we are surprised to find the donkey has such a good memory."

Those who are greedy of praise prove that they are poor in merit.—Plutarch.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25, 1910.

Department of The Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota February 23rd. 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Arnt Gangstad, of Radney Minnesota, who on December 17th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1008 Serial No. 04386, for N. E. ¼ Section 15 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 5th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John A. Peterson, Knut Lidtvedt, of Radney Minn Tallak Lindtvedt, Thorn Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 16th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thone Johnson, of Rhoda Minn. who on April 5th, 1905. made Homestead entery No. 1114, Serial No. 04448, for S. W. ¼ Section 13, Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of Intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 28th. day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Franses O. Gustafson, of Malone Minn. Kaut T. Sannes, John Polbrook, William R Rodman, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 11th, 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. February 7th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn, who on July 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 556, Serial No. 04250, for Lots 2, 4, S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12, Section 29, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edon Levis, Thsmm Jacobson, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register,

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 9th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, Ignac Kolski, of Rulell Minn, who on November 12th, 1905, made Homestead entry No 1031, Serial No. 04559 for N. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 17 N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before S. A. Swanson, Judge of Probate Court, at Red Lake Falls Minnesota, on the 29th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, of Rhoda Minn. John Radlecki, of Radney Minn. Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Rudell Minn. John Wzentek, of Hilja Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 11, 1910.

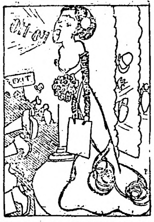
Notice is hereby given that Gilbert O. Vraa, of Torgersen Minnesota, who on November 2nd, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 813 Serial No. 04267, for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of Intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 24th, day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael Torgerson, Knut Torgerson, [illegible] A. Grousbig, Thorjus [illegible], all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

With One Accord.



"There's no place like home," she warbled.
As a singer she wasn't a bird,
And the audience, agreeing with her, no doubt
Went home without a word.

He Contributed.

Missionary—Do you ever contribute money for the heathen in foreign lands, sir? Millionaire—Oh, yes. Both my daughters married foreign noblemen.

OLD GAMBLING CLUBS

Famous Resorts of the Betting Fraternity In London.

THE WAY FOX WAS TRICKED.

A Scheme That Allowed Him to Be Cheated by Lord Barrymore—Watier's, Commended by Lord Byron and Patronized by Beau Brummel.

In America such a thing as a proprietary club owned and managed by one man is almost unknown. In London it is the usual thing, and almost all the medium sized clubs which are devoted to some special purpose, such as card playing, are proprietary.

In the old days this was a money making enterprise, and some immense fortunes were piled up by the proprietors of London card clubs. But now whenever a club shows signs of unusual prosperity the members get together and insist on forming some sort of governing body which shall have power to pass upon the proposals for membership. They also see to it that the proprietor spends a proper proportion of his profits on the comfort of the members instead of putting everything in his pocket.

The fashions in the card clubs continually change with the years and with the games that are the rage. A century ago it was against the rules in many of the best clubs to play cards before dinner, whereas nowadays the principal play is between the hours of 4 and 7. The income of the proprietor today is from the annual subscriptions and from the fixed fees for card money. In the old days the largest source of revenue was from the counters picked up from the floor after the game was over.

George Raggett, the owner of White's, one of the most famous gambling clubs in the world, situated on St. James' street, made it his rule to attend to his guests in person whenever exceptionally high play was in progress, knowing that he would be well repaid for his time. Upon one occasion, after picking up counters to the value of nearly $1,000 from the floor, he received a gift of almost as much from Harvey Combe, who had been playing from Monday evening until 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Sir John Malcolm, Tippoo Smith and Ward, the member of parliament for London, being the other players at the table.

Some of the proprietary clubs adopted curious rules to attract and keep their customers. One of the chief difficulties then, as now, was to insure a game from any one that might happen to drop in at odd hours. One of these, nicknamed the Nerve Ending club, had a bylaw that no player should quit a table until a fresh arrival was ready to take his place.

One very popular feature was to provide light silken curtains which could be drawn between the faces of the players so as to conceal from an adversary any unguarded expression of disappointment or of triumph upon picking up a hand or following the course of play.

It was at this club that Fox lost a large sum of money to Lord Barrymore, who took advantage of the concealment of his own face to study the reflection of Fox's cards in the large polished steel buttons which he wore upon his coat.

At the corner of Bolton street and Piccadilly was Watier's club, which Byron records was a "superb club" in 1815. Beau Brummel played here regularly for ten or twelve years, but the club eventually fell into disrepute through the want of proper supervision of the admissions to membership.

Swinburne says in his "Courts of Europe" that it was in this club that a player upon seeing the witty Lord Alvanley enter the room and, dreading his satirical tongue, laid down his cards and pulled out a pair of pistols, which he laid on the table beside him. The only comment of Alvanley was:

"I hope you don't expect your adversary to follow suit?"

Every visitor to London who has passed down Piccadilly has probably remarked the imposing home of the Devonshire club at the southwest corner of St. James' street. Within this building the highest gambling in the world has probably taken place, the sums won and lost at Monte Carlo being nothing to those that changed hands here. The entrance was originally from the Piccadilly side, and many changes have been made in the interior arrangements, but some of the gilt chairs that were used by the high rollers of seventy years ago are still preserved in the clubrooms.

The proprietor of this club was originally a small fishmonger named William Crockford, who had a shop near Temple Bar. His first venture in club proprietorship was to take Watier's old house, where hazard, the American game of craps, was the chief attraction. In this he had a partner named Taylor, and they both made money, but at the end of a year they separated, and Crockford went to St. James' street, where he prospered so well that he instructed the Wyatts to prepare plans for a new building.

This was opened in 1827, and, although it was a proprietary club, Crockford was shrewd enough to invest a committee with the right of election to membership, a move to which many persons attribute his immense success. Among the first of the names presented was that of the Duke of Wellington, and almost every man of note in England was either a member or a guest at some time or other.—Chicago Record Herald.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U.S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Scientific American.

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Their Turn Out.

Ella—They had a very smart turnout. Bella Indeed? Ella Yes; they were ejected from one of the best hotels in the town.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call,

Merchants
State Bank,
St. Hilaire, Minn.

Officers.
C. L. Hanse[illegible] [illegible]
Daniel Pattefson [illegible] Vice Pres.
A. D. Sennesse [illegible] Vice Pes.
L. E. Brek[illegible] [illegible]

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache
FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.
DR. MILES' ANTI Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the Sunbeam office.

Make your applications to prove final proof and for filing here at this office.

Our winters snow is going fast.

W. G Hunt was transacting Notary Public business in Deer Park Tuesday.

Clive Cunningham is attending school this week, and stoped at this office and set this local

Andrew Letvig and Oscar Nesland made this office a plesent call today on their way from Rhoda to Kratka.

John Quirk and George Cunningham went up to Peascup Island Wednesday after a load of lumber.

Sheriff Lewis Nelson was up this way Tuesday posting ditch notices, and made this office a plesent call.

There seems to be a general thaw on tap this week, and in a few days more our winters snow will all be gone.

Knute T. Sannes is makeing posts for us this week for a large addition to our pasture, which we will build this spring.

Vote the straight ticket next Tuesday, if you are opposed to bonding this town by underhand methods to divide a "jack pot." Down with the bonder. Put them out of office.

There will be a warm election in the town of Deer Park next Tuesday, but as we do not live in that town we have nothing to say about who they elect.

Say you fellows! Do you want the word to go out next week that the Socialist party are running the town of Highlanding? If you don't vote for Kveste, Dannaker and Nelson, Tuesday.

There is to be a St. Patrick ball on March 17th, at the Kratka hall, and one at the Koliska hall in Deer Park on the same date. This will be the last ball of the season at the Kolski hall.

FOR SALE: Three good work horses. One matched team of grey horses six years old. One black mare six years old. Weigh about 1300,lbs each. Call on, or address,

Laurence Wojnorowski,
Radney Minn.

There will be religious service held at the Nesland school house in Deer Park township, on next Sunday Feb. 6th, at 10,10 o'clock a.m., by Rev. E A Mostue. There will not be any services held at this school house on the 13th,.

Election promises to be rather warm in this township next Tuesday, and political lines will be drawn rather close, as the Republicans and Democrats are not going to have word go out to the outside world that this town is run by the Socialists, and that a man must have their indorsement to be appointed 4th, class post master. We fight open! No underhand sneaking resolutions! Come on gentelmen, and let's see "whose pig eats the cabbage" in the town of Highlanding.

Notice of hearing is out for our first county ditch on the south side of the river, and hearing is set for March 18th,. The ditch starts at the south west corner of the South East Quarter of Section Six in Deer Park township and runs north into the Red Lake River, the outlet being on the section line between section 29 and 30 in Highlanding Township. The land owners along the ditch are all united and for it and it is the intention to get the ditch constructed as early in the season as possiable, so as to tap the big reservoir near the town line and let that water out, which drowed about half the farmers out of the country and will get the rest of them if that water is not let into the river.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

At a caucus held at the store of Andrew Ellingson on Monday evening, the following township ticket was nominated to be voted on at next Tuesdays election in the Town of Highlanding.

Supervisor. Per K. Kveste.
Town Clerk. Anthony Dannaker.
Treasurer. Sever Nelson.
Justices of the peace:
Alex F. Latiemere,
W. G. Hunt
Constables:
C. L. Clerk.
John Fempe
Assessor. F C Weld. *

* Under the new law there is no assessor to be elected this year, as F C Weld was elected last year and holds over this year.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

News are scarce.

Fine winter weather this week

Mrs. M. Lillo returned home from Sletten last Friday, where she has been visiting her daughter Mrs. G A Hoveland who has been very ill.

Mrs A.W Brikke visited at the home of A. Rolandson on Monday.

The young peoples meeting held at Legvolds was well attended and all had a good old time

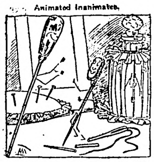
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lillo took their little daughter down to the city of Thief River Falls Monday to see a doctor.

They are still threshing in this part of the county but will be through soon for this winter

The Clearwater creamery days are Mondays and Fridays.

Miss Signa Brakke spent Sunday evening with Miss Anna Fore. —End.

Animated Inanimates.



The Stickpin—Now that wild Darningneedle is broke I suppose he will settle down.

The Hatpin—Alas, I fear he is too far gone to mend his ways.

A Tearful Eye to Business.

Advertising is nowadays almost a fine art Clever advertisements attract customers in two ways—first, because they effectually call attention to the goods, and, second, because of their cleverness, pure and simple Such a one is the following, quoted from London M A P., which adorned a boot shop in the Rue d'Amsterdam, in Paris:

LIQUIDATION

With tears in my eyes, I am obliged to clear the whole of my stock of boots

To get rid of it all in a week I offer it to you at a loss of 50 per cent.

My husband seeing fit to abandon me with five children

WHY

Can't I go on without my husband? Because my husband alone was able to obtain job lines from the big provincial and foreign bootmakers.

Prudent ladies will profit by these extraordinarily low prices, which will enable me to clear out my stock and search for my husband throughout Europe.

MME. MARIE-LOUISE X.

Nothing to Say.

According to a delightful story of Shelley, recounted in the International Journal of Ethics by the Rev Bradley Gilman, the splendid mental equipment of the poet did not include humor. In his characteristically impassioned way, Shelley was deeply interested in the problem of immortality One day he met a nursemaid wheeling a very young child in a perambulator

"Here is a little soul," he reflected, "recently come to earth out of the great unknown preceding human life Perhaps he can tell me something about the great unknown after human life The two realms may be one and the same."

He accosted the infant twice, but of course gained no response, only a blank infantile stare.

"Alas, alas!" sighed Shelley. "How very reticent these little creatures are!"

Rubber and Gutta Percha.

There are important distinctions between india rubber and gutta percha, and in the majority of purposes for which they are employed one cannot replace the other While the trees yielding india rubber are well distributed over the tropical parts of the world and may be cultivated with more or less facility, the tree which furnishes gutta percha is to be found only in Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay archipelago generally.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $3. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed, [illegible] Kratka. Highest market price paid for [illegible]

Yours For Bnciness.-- SINGCR BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

One Way Out.

Perkins had been appointed tutor to the young lord of the manor, and together they were making the grand tour Perkins was congratulating himself on the excellent behavior of his pupil; but, alas, they had only reached Geneva when his charge fell deeply in love with a pretty Swiss peasant. In vain did he remonstrate with the young lord, pointing out the social barrier that existed between the lovers and the total impossibility of marriage. But all to no purpose The beautiful Swiss maiden held the young lord's heart captive, and he would scarcely leave her side.

Distracted, Perkins wrote home to the marchioness asking her advice and pointing out her son's infatuation.

A day or two passed in agonizing suspense

At last the answer came. Perkins breathed a sigh of relief All his anxiety would now be over He tore open the envelope, but as he read the letter he groaned in the anguish of his soul It consisted of three words:

"Marry her yourself."

Poor Bijou!

During the siege of Paris Francisque Sarcey indignantly protested against the practice of eating dogs. Hunger, however, knows no law, and canine and feline butcher shops were opened in different parts of Paris. Skillfully prepared, properly skinned and cooked, with a good sauce, the dogs proved excellent eating. Their meat was pink and delicate and by no means tough. Canine cutlets were sold at 2 francs each, and a leg of dog might be purchased at double that price a pound.

Two good bourgeois, husband and wife, had a little dog of which they were very fond. But a day came when there was nothing to eat in the house, and poor Bijou had to be killed and cooked. His master and mistress sat down to dinner with tears in their eyes, and during the dinner the latter mechanically placed the tiny rib bones on the side of her plate. "Poor Bijou!" she ejaculated with a sigh. "What a treat these would have been for him!" —Frank Schlosser in Contemporary Review.

Won by a Nose.

"Bernard Shaw," said a dramatic critic, "always does the original thing I went to see 'Caesar and Cleopatra' with him once, and as we stood in the aisle—the house was crowded—a stranger behind us persisted in poking his head right over Shaw's shoulder

"Shaw then did the original thing Taking out his handkerchief, he wiped the man's nose, patting and twisting it pretty vigorously.

"The man, with an ugly oath, jerked back his head

"'Oh, I beg your pardon,' said Shaw 'I thought it was mine, you know.'"—Washington Star.

Ready to Bargain.

Suitor (to her father) Sir, I love the very ground your daughter treads on Father (grimly) Well, young man, you ain't the first party that's had an attachment for it. Howsomever, if you love it well enough to come and help pay up the mortgage on it you can marry Sarah.—Exchange.

Hopeless.

Lawyer—You don't like the jury? Defendant I do not. No. 1 is my tailor, No 3 is my grocer, No. 5 is my milk and egg dealer and No. 7 is my wife's first husband What chance have I got?—St. Paul Dispatch.

Expressed Differently.

"Madam, you ought to go to a warmer climate"

"For once, doctor, you and my husband are agreed, but he expresses the idea in more emphatic language"—New York Press.

The Mind's Power.

"Zola," said a psychologist, "once wrote in a lady's album that his favorite amusement was writing and his favorite wish a sudden death. Zola died suddenly.

"And it is a strange thing," said the psychologist, "that those who prefer a sudden death usually have their preference gratified. It is one of those things which go to show the mind's mysterious power. Who knows but it is this very desire for death, quick, painless, undreaded, which actually causes that happy kind of death? The mind, you know, has a power that we have only just begun to understand."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

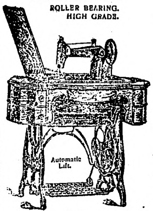
W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.



The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.

Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Orange, Mass.

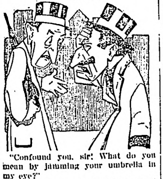
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out. Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

H[illegible] Furniture & Carpet Co

Thief River Falls, Minn.

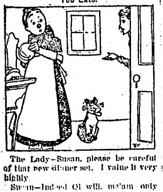
Not Guilty.



"Confound you, sir! What do you mean by jamming your umbrella in my eye?"

"Don't get excited, my friend. This ain't my umbrella. I borrowed it."

Too Late.



The Lady—Susan, please be careful of that new dinner set. I value it very highly.

Susan—Indeed Oi will, ma'am only Oi wish you'd told me two days ago

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OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill.—"I was troubled with falling and inflammation, and the doctors said I could not get well unless I had an operation. I knew I could not stand the strain of one, so I wrote to you sometime ago about my health and you told me what to do. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I am to-day a well woman."—Mrs. WILLIAM AHRENS, 968 W. 21st St., Chicago, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Newspapers in Switzerland.

Switzerland has a total population of 3,500,000 and there are 1,384 periodicals in the country, or one publication to every 2,715 persons. Of the publications giving special attention to news and politics, 472 are printed in German, 101 in French, 21 in Italian and but one in Romansch. The religious publications include 60 German Protestant, 40 French Protestant, 24 Catholic, nine Missions, two Jewish and three Free Thought. The Swiss newspapers have limited telegraph services, as compared with newspapers in other countries, but they are, as a rule, well edited.—Consular Report.

A Natural Question.

James J. Corbett, in the smoking room of the Mauretania, praised the "style" of Jim Jeffries.

"It's a neat style," he said; "neat, quick, to the point. It gets there like the remark of a little girl who said to the minister in the course of a quite interminable call:

"'Did you forget to bring your amen with you, doctor?'"

What It Meant.

"Robbie," asked the school mistress, "what does history mean when it says that in the country's pioneer days some of the settlers didn't have a roof over their heads?"

"It means that in them days the woman couldn't afford any merry widow hats!"

Doing Two Things at Once.

A man hurried into a quick-lunch restaurant recently and called to the waiter: "Give me a ham sandwich!"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, reaching for the sandwich. "Will you eat it or take it with you?"

"Both," was the unexpected but obvious reply.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A GOOD CHANGE

A Change of Food Works Wonders.

The wrong food and drink causes a lot of trouble in this world. To change the food is the first duty of every person that is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Mo. has, with her husband, been brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with them. They began using Postum and Grape-Nuts food. She says:

"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse unutil I was very ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began taking Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

"Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts in addition to Postum. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until now the nervous trouble has entirely disappeared and I feel that I owe my life and health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

"Husband is 73 years old and he was troubled for a long time with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. He had stood out for a long time, but after he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He was satisfied and has never gone back to coffee.

"I have a brother in California who has been using Postum for several years; his whole family use it also because they have had such good results from it."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Pasteboard Hearts

By LITTELL McCLUNG

(Copyright, 1909 by Associated Literary Press.)

"Isn't Dolly Watson a bit late with her proposal party?" asked Campbell Askin, assisting the girl with her opera cloak. "Leap year passed out some time ago."

Helen Armond smiled forgivingly at his ignorance.

"Dolly saved to-night's affair purposely until all signs of leap year had disappeared," she replied. "Now she thinks it is high time for the men to do the proposing."

"That's the attitude, is it?" the young man exclaimed. "Well, there's surely method in Dolly's tardiness. I suppose there will be the usual red hearts and green mittens?"

"No, sir, there'll be a change in colors at this party," the girl said. "The hearts are to be blue, true blue—I helped Dolly select them myself! The mittens are to be a shade of yellow, suggesthive of—lemons, of course. Yes, it is a bit slangy, but it certainly is appropriate."

"As for me," rejoined Askin, "I expect to get a few mittens, for I'm not adept in proposing."

"So I've noticed!" the girl ventured.

"But I do expect you," he continued, ignoring her thrust, "to give me a real large heart—two of them if nobody happens to be looking!"

"Don't be too sure about that, sir!" she warned. "If you don't act with proper gallanry I may hand you a mitten."

"I dare you!" he challenged.

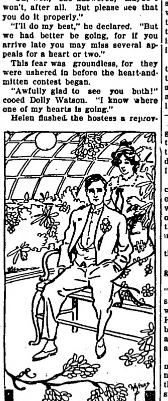
"Oh, well," she answered, "maybe I won't, after all. But please see that you do it properly."

"I'll do my best," he declared. "But we had better be going, for if you arrive late you may miss several appeals for a heart or two."

This fear was groundless, for they were ushered in before the heart-and-mitten contest began.

"Awfully glad to see you both!" cooed Dolly Watson. "I know where one of my hearts is going."

Helen flashed the hostess a reproving look, but it was wasted, for she turned to make a similar comment to other guests.



A Hand Rested Lighted on His Shoulder.

Following the usual greetings and introductions, came the contest, with whisperings that an unusually handsome prize awaited the winner. The men were to propose by progression, each of the dozen girls having six hearts and six mittens. Each could choose his own words and methods, and he had two minutes for every acceptance or rejection.

At the first tap of the bell—the signal for the start—Askin found himself separated from Helen by nine or ten girls. He glanced about to see three men sink to their knees simultaneously, in story-book fashion, and with mock-serious expressions begin to plead with three girls for as many hearts. In a moment both drawing rooms were a babel of confusion.

The absurdity of the thing struck Askin forcibly, and he scowled at the men around him for making such monkeys of themselves. But beside him he saw a pretty girl already preparing to give a heart to a young fellow who was pleading his cause in ardent sentences.

Then, without another second's contemplation, he threw himself into the spirit of the contest and began to propose as best he could to a young woman he hardly knew. The girl's face lighted up with a smile of pleasure, and when the bell sounded she drew forth a heart and fastened it to his lapel.

Inspired by this success, Askin stepped before the second girl and then the third, varying his declarations of eternal devotion as much as possible. A second, then a third time, he was triumphant, and after he had proposed to the fifth girl five blue hearts were dangling from his lapel.

But while several men had three or four mittens apiece, he noticed that he was not the only winner of hearts; the fellow in front of him boasted six of them. He was evidently very popular, for he was landing the coveted prizes without apparent difficulty.

Suddenly and unobserved some one slipped a bit of crumpled paper into Askin's hand. He opened it and read:

"You are doing well. Keep it up. I want you to win the prize!

"HELEN."

Askin was in dead earnest now. No longer was the contest absurd or even entertaining. The congratulations of the girl whose approval he wished most of all were at stake, and he determined to win.

As he began to offer his love to maid No. 6 in exchange for a piece of cardboard, he noticed that the man in front was still getting hearts. His eye flashed defiance at his rival, and his eloquence increased. With the practice gained by half a dozen avowals, his words came with surprising smoothness. He received another heart!

Then he looked ahead and saw that only three girls separated him from Helen. She caught his eye and her look was one of pride. She loosened a heart from the string she held and placed in in her lap. That heart was for him, he knew.

Then, all at once, just as he was beginning the seventh proposal, Askin's voice began to fail him. This brought on embarrassment and he found himself uttering the most disconnected sentences. It went from bad to worse, and in another minute he was utterly confused and unable to say anything.

Relief came with the bell tap, and in the brief interim he slipped out of line and retreated into the softly lighted conservatory. As he thought of the situation he simply could not go back into the crowd, but instead flung himself on a bench in despair, disgusted with himself for allowing his feelings to master him. What would Helen think of him now for giving up so foolishly when the prize was almost within his grasp?

For some time he sat listening to the tinkle of the little silver bell. Everything became comparatively quiet again. Suddenly behind him he heard a soft footfall. Then a hand rested lightly on his shoulder. He looked up—into Helen's reproachful eyes.

"What's the matter, Campbell?" the girl asked, a touch of sympathy in her tone. "Why in the world did you let that other fellow beat you? Why, you didn't even stay to propose to me, and I had a heart waiting for you!"

"Helen, that's just the reason I couldn't keep up that sham!" he blurted out. "Because you were there! It was fairly easy proposing to all those other girls, but the thought of saying those silly, trumped-up words to you unnerved me completely!"

"Why, Campbell, couldn't you say them to me?" she asked quietly.

For answer he turned quickly and grasped her half-resisting hands.

"Because, dear girl," he whispered, "because I simply couldn't willfully seem ridiculous before you. Because, well—I love you too much, that's why! Helen, haven't you more than a pasteboard box heart for me? Haven't you a real one? If you have, I want to ask for it in earnest—now."

A few minutes later the name of the man who had won the prize was announced. But Askin knew that he, not the fellow who was given a handsome smoking set, had secured the real prize of the evening.

HASTENED TO HIS MOTHER

Long Ride Undertaken by Washington to Obtain Blessing He So Much Valued.

It is interesting to recall a ride taken by the first president which seems to have escaped general notice.

In the early spring of 1789 Charles Thompson, secretary of congress, reached Mount Vernon bearing the official notification that George Washington had been elected first president of the United States. The news was not unexpected and seems to have been calmly received by the dignified old general.

After early dinner, while Mrs. Washington entertained the guest from the north, Gen. Washington wrote to the president of the senate that the communication had reached him at 1 p. m. that day, and that he proposed, as there seemed reason for haste, to begin his journey toward New York "the day after to-morrow."

This letter was sent at once to Alexandria postoffice by a servant, and the general ordered his horse for a rapid ride to Fredericksburg, nearly 40 miles away and with two turbulent streams to ferry in the bargain.

The April days are not long, and night was closing in as Washington left home for a long, wild dash through forests and over obstructions not known now in any American forest; and the object of this effort was not glory or country, but to obtain on this greatest day of his distinguished career his mother's blessing.

The aged woman was near 80 and in failing health. Washington reached her side in the early dawn, but had almost immediately to return or else break his word to the senate. He held her in his arms in loving tenderness, while she declared that she would never see him again. But she did not seek to detain him, but with "Go, my son, and may heaven's and your mother's blessing go with you always," sent him forth.

Within 24 hours Washington was again at Mount Vernon and ready to begin the long ride to New York. He was not far from 60 years old at that time, either.

The DAIRY

DAIRY NOTES.

Milk cans should never be filled in the stable.

The man with a fine herd of dairy cows didn't know there was a panic last year.

An evaporated milk plant to cost $150,000 is soon to be built in North Yakima, Wash.

Between the two we would choose fall calves and get the most profit from the cows.

The old belief that a calf needed whole milk in order to thrive has been exploded.

Between raising meat for market and producing butter the buttermaker has the edge.

The cows should be milked at regular intervals, quietly and with as much dispatch as possible.

The calf that is born in May comes at a time when all nature is prepared to help it live and thrive.

Milking is not woman's work, but when it comes to attending to the milk and butter making she can beat man every time.

Success in dairying means constant care of our animals, a catering to their individuality, and a careful handling of the milk.

The manure product from a single cow, according to figures of the department of agriculture, ranges in value from $30 to $40 per year.

Keep the heifer calves of your best cows and don't forget to keep them well, for this is the way to make them better cows than their mothers ever were.

While each cow should be charged with the labor of caring for her, her original cost, feed, etc., she should be credited with manure, skimmilk calves, etc.

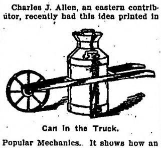
There are approximately 1,250,000 dairy cows in Wisconsin, the products from which yield, as a conservative estimate, an annual income of over $50,000,000.

Land constantly cropped shows a decided deterioration even when constantly put to clovers. The manure from the dairy barn has a great effect in checking such deterioration.

HANDY TRUCK FOR MILK CAN

Illustration Shows How Old Wheelbarrows May Be Used for Carrying Large Utensils.

Charles J. Allen, an eastern contributor, recently had this idea printed in Popular Mechanics. It shows how an old wheelbarrow may be converted into a truck for carrying large milk cans. The body of the wheelbarrow is removed and pieces put in to hold the can. One man can handle a 100-pound can with this truck much easier than two men in the usual way.



Can in the Truck.

Profit on Dairy Farms.

The key to profit on some dairy farms is a better handling of the skim milk. Cold, sour stuff fed in foul dishes or troughs is a disease breeder and responsible for much of the lack of appreciation of what sweet, warm skim milk can be made to do if fed regularly to the right animals. A fat calf to sell every week or so and a good flock of June broilers at 25 cents a pound, live weight, are among the best possibilities. But what a difference in the returns from skim milk that goes to keep alive a stunted, ailing calf or runty, unthrifty pigs, and that which makes 25-cent chicken meat or six-cent veal. Of course it's a bother to handle the milk just right, but it adds to the steady income, and that's what counts.

Certified Milk Pays Best.

Certified milk sells in all large cities for about twice the price of other milk. It is absolutely clean, no impurities being allowed to get into the milk. A layer of fine cheesecloth is stretched over the milk pail, a layer of absorbent cotton is placed upon that, then another piece of cheesecloth. There is no sediment in the bottom of the milk vessels of milk treated in this way. It's not expensive, either.

Composition of Milk.

The average percentage composition of milk is: Water, 87 per cent; fat, 4 per cent.; casein, 87 per cent.; milk sugar, 4.9 per cent., and ash, 7 per cent. The milk should be weighed and the amount of butter fat determined by the use of the Babcock test, by which every per cent. recorded will represent one pound of butter fat in 100 pounds of milk.

Success Depends on Cow.

Don't forget that dairy success depends much upon the individuality of the cow. With the same feed and care in every way, one cow may bring her owner a clear profit of $30 a year, while another will not pay expenses.

Common Sense

Leads the most intelligent people to use only medicines of known composition. Therefore it is that Dr. Pierce's medicines, the makers of which print every ingredient entering into them upon the bottle-wrappers and attest its correctness under oath, are daily growing in favor. No Secrets. No Deception.

The composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines is open to everybody, Dr. Pierce being desirous of having the search light of investigation turned fully upon his formulæ, being confident that the better the composition of these medicines is known the more will their great curative merits be recognized.

Being wholly made of the active medicinal principles extracted from native forest roots, by exact processes original with Dr. Pierce, and without the use of a drop of alcohol, triple-refined and chemically pure glycerine being used instead in extracting and preserving the curative virtues residing in the roots employed, these medicines are entirely free from the objection of doing harm by creating an appetite for either alcoholic beverages or habit-forming drugs.

Examine the formula on their bottle-wrappers—the same as sworn to by Dr. Pierce, and you will find that his "Golden Medical Discovery," the great blood-purifier, stomach tonic and bowel regulator—the medicine which, while not recommended to cure consumption in its advanced stages (no medicine will do that) yet *does cure* all those catarrhal conditions of head and throat, weak stomach, torpid liver and bronchial troubles, weak lungs and hang-on-coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated lead up to and finally terminate in consumption.

Take the "Golden Medical Discovery" *in time* and it is not likely to disappoint you if only you give it a *thorough* and *fair* trial. Don't expect miracles. It won't do supernatural things. You must exercise your patience and persevere in its use for a reasonable length of time to get its full benefits. The ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed have the unqualified endorsement of scores of medical leaders—better than any amount of lay, or non-professional, testimonials although the latter are received by thousands.

Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R.V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N.Y.

It's a Shivery Job

Do you remember last winter—thermometer down to zero? You were only half dressed and sleepy. You had to start the fire with coal—shake down the stove—poke out clinkers and sift ashes—nearly frozen. Then the fire went out and you commenced all over.

You didn't like it, did you? If you don't want to repeat your experiences

BUY MILWAUKEE

Solvay Coke

"THE FUEL WITHOUT A FAULT"

The fuel that lasts all night—can be smothered until needed, then a couple of shakes and the house is warm, while you would wait for hard coal to get started. No ashes to sift—no smoke nor dirt. Does not burn out fire-pots or grates.

Solvay Coke costs less than hard coal and goes further. No user ever voluntarily returns to annoying coal conditions.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke—all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY

Colby-Abbot Building - - Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

St. Jacobs Oil goes after the pain. Pain couldn't be after

ST. JACOBS OIL

Good for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Chest Colds, etc. Just rub it on the affected parts. The pain may resist a dozen treatments—but it *can't* resist St. Jacobs Oil.

PRICE 25c. AND 50c.

St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

IT CONQUERS PAIN

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

WHERE GYPSY SMITH WOULD HAVE FAILED.

Eveleth, Minn., Jan. 5.—A new kind of revivalist seems to have been discovered by Mrs. L. E. Harris, the well-known church-worker of this city. During the winter of 1906 she couldn't appear in any company, even to go to church. She herself says: "My face broke out with eczema and it was just like a piece of raw beef. I went to see doctors time and time again. None of them could help me. I commenced to think I was never going to be cured. Finally I heard of Stub-Roo Liquid and the many cures. I used it, and just as told I Was Well In Four Weeks."

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

"Not One Known Failure in 8 Years."

For all skin diseases. If your druggist doesn't happen to have it, send just one dollar for large bottle to Stub-Roo Medical Co., Duluth, Minn.

KOW-KURE

is not a "food"—it is a medicine, and the only medicine in the world for cows only, Made for the cow and, as its name indicates, a COW CURE. Barrenness, retained afterbirth, abortion, scours, caked udder, and all similar affections positively and quickly cured. No one who keeps cows, whether many or few, can afford to be without KOW-KURE. It is made especially to keep cows healthy. Our book "Cow Money" sent FREE. Ask your local dealer for KOW-KURE or send to the manufacturers.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO. Lyndonville, Vt.

Constipation—

Nearly Every One Gets It

The bowels show first sign of things going wrong. A *Cascaret* taken every night as needed keeps the bowels working naturally without grip, gripe and that upset sick feeling. 900

Ten cent box, week's treatment. All drug stores. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

Baby Smiles—When He Takes

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

So pleasant that he likes it—and contains no opiates. There is nothing like it for Bronchitis, Asthma and all troubles of the throat and lungs. A Standard Remedy for half a century.

All Druggists, 25 Cents

STATE WINS CASES

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT FILES DECISIONS IN GROSS EARNINGS CASES.

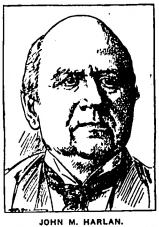
JUSTICE HARLAN READS DECISION

$800,000 To Be Paid Into State Treasury—Great Northern and Great Western Are Railroads Which Must Settle Deficit.

Washington, D. C. — The state of Minnesota won a complete victory over the Great Northern and Great Western Railway companies when the supreme court of the United States affirmed the decision of the state court holding that the railroads were liable to a 4 per cent gross earnings tax.

As a result of decisions by the United States supreme court in the 4 per cent gross earnings tax cases, the treasury of the state of Minnesota will be immediately enriched $800,000 and approximately $200,000 will be added to the state's income each year. Judgments for more than $800,000 in back taxes will be immediately entered against the Great Northern and Great Western railroads. The judgments are the largest ever obtained by the state.

The decision was announced by Justice Harmon, who discussed the questions at issue very briefly. He sketched the creation of the Western Pacific road, which subsequently became a part of the Great Northern system, the legislatation under which the road was taxed and the claim of the Great Northern that this legislation constituted a contract with the state, under which the rate of taxation could not be increased as provided in the 4 per cent law.



JOHN M. HARLAN.
Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

The Great Northern and Great Western tax cases arose out of the 4 per cent gross earnings law of 1903. Prior to the passage of that law all Minnesota railroads had paid 3 per cent of their gross earnings in the state, as taxes, and in lieu of all other taxes and assessments. The Great Western on its main line from St. Paul to the Iowa line had paid only 2 per cent, claiming that its territorial charter exempted it from paying a higher rate on that line.

This and a similar Great Northern charter were used as arguments against the 4 per cent bill, which was fathered session after session by J. F. Jacobson, and finally passed by the legislature in 1901. But the constitution required that it be ratified by a majority of all the votes at the next election. In 1902 it failed of that majority, but the 1093 legislature passed it again, and in the 1904 election it was ratified, taking effect on the 1905 taxes.

When these taxes became due in the spring of 1906, the Great Northern Railway company paid the 3 per cent on the line covered by the old Minnesota & Pacific charter of 1857, and refused to pay the balance, which was $120,737.38. The old charter was claimed to be an irrevocable contract binding the state.

A similar position was taken by the Great Western. The Minnesota & Northwestern charter of 1856 had limited taxes on that line to 2 per cent, and the modern company claimed the rights of a successor. It refused to pay the additional $24,979.62 claimed by the state for 1905.

The state brought suit against both companies for the balance due and the legal penalties. The district court of Ramsey county decided for the defense, but the state supreme corut, Justice Calvin L. Brown, writing the opinion, reversed the decision. The supreme court held that the companies did not have any contract right to the lower tax rate, but that the state had the right to levy any reasonable rate of tax on their systems. From this the defendants went to the United States supreme court on a writ of error.

Plunge From High Bridge.

Winona.—George Sheets, of New York City, aged twenty-two, was probably fatally injured when, in act of removing a heavy motor car from the rails on the Milwaukee road at Minneiska, the car and the man plunged from the high bridge to the ground below. Sheets was crushed and was taken to the hospital in a critical condition, suffering a compound fracture of the leg and internal injuries. He was a concrete expert, engaged in the double tracking work of the Milwaukee road.

MINNESOTA RETAILERS MEET.

Hardware Dealers, Grocers and General Merchants Are in Session.

Minneapolis.—Mayor J. C. Haynes welcomed the Retail Grocers and General Merchants, whose annual convention was opened in the West hotel. His talk to the hundreds of retailers assembled was followed by addresses by W. G. Nye, chairman of the Minneapolis public affairs committee; George H. Partridge, J. G. Doncaster, J. W. Lux, Frank X. Gravelle and others. This evening the merchants will be given a banquet by the Commercial club at the Hotel Radisson, when E. L. Millar of Duluth will speak on Washington. In the evening another feast was enjoyed, Gov. Eberhart being one of the speakers. The convention closed Thursday afternoon.

St. Paul.—The annual meeting of the Minnesota Retail Hardware association was held here and the hardware exposition also opened its doors. The ladies were invited to the first session at which Mayor D. W. Lawler greeted the merchants. D. H. Evans responded for the association, and then President Marckel of Perham took the chair and delivered his annual address. At night there will be a concert in the Auditorium, and other amusement features. At the second session addresses was made by Gov. Eberhart, Past President S. R. Miles of the national association and others. Thursday evning the exposition closed with a parade of exhibitors, a concert and all kinds of fun.

HOUSE BURNS, LIFE IS LOST.

Girl Perishes in Cohasset—Man May May Die From Injuries.

Duluth, Feb. 25.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Cohasset, Minn., when Elnora, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Coombs, was burned to death in her bed and her uncle, Delaney Duss, was so badly burned that little hope for his recovery is entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Coombs barely escaped with their lives, and saved their baby by throwing it out of the window of their home into the snow, before they climbed through.

Mr. Coombs got up at 4 a. m. to start a fire, and then went back to bed, and to sleep. When he awoke, half an hour later, the house was in flames.

PIONEER LIMITED IN DITCH.

Hastings.—Heavy steel and concrete, chief constituents in specially constructed passenger cars for the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, saved 100 passengers from serious injury, if not death, at a point two miles below Hastings, when train No. 15, the second section of the Pioneer Limited, struck a broken rail.

The compartment car, one sleeper, and the baggage and express cars left the track. The dining car, two coaches and a sleeping car were not derailed.

John Willis, aged 65 years, of Milwaukee, baggageman and electrician, was instantly killed. E. E. Borror of Milwaukee, sleeping car agent, received a slight scratch on the arm, and W. N. Nelson, a brakeman, was also slightly injured. George Wondberg of Minneapolis and P. A. Schaub, St. Paul, received trifling injuries.

SCHWANDTS ARE OUT ON BAIL.

Alleged Slayer of H. J. Ledbeter Arraigned at Mankato.

Mankato.—Mr. and Mrs. William L. Schwandt, who live near Sanborn, are in the city and were arraigned, charged with being an accessory after the fact for the murder of the late H. J. Ledbeter. The indictment that they were arraigned on was returned by the grand jury last fall, when it returned an indictment charging the Schwandts with murder in the first degree, but which was dismissed before Mrs. Letdbeters trial and acquittal. They were released at once on bail and held to the June term of court.

RUSHING HIGH DAM BILL.

Representative Stevens Urges Speedy Report on Draft of Proposed Law.

Washington, D. C.—It is expected that a draft of the bill embodying recommendations of the general engineers' board on the high dam proposition at Minneapolis will be submitted to the senate committee on commerce before the end of the week. Representative Stevens visited the war department to urge speedy action on the report.

Institute at Appleton.

Appleton.—A very successful farmers' institute was held here, the large opera house being well filled with farmers and their wives. The instructors were Mr. Brown, who talked on "Rotation of Crops and Corn Growing;" C. O. Carlson, who spoke on "Dairying," and Miss McDonald, who spoke on "Domestic Sanitation and Making the Home More Beautiful." Lunch was served by the business men of Appleton.

FRAZIER MAY GO TO COAST.

Popular Educator Looking Towards Everett.

Winona.—Word has been received here that Prof. C. H. Frazier, until a year ago superintendent of the Winona public schools and now assistant state superintendent of public instruction, is an applicant for the superintendency of the public schools at Everett, Wash., where it is said a vacancy will shortly develop, as the result of some friction.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
Doan's Kidney Pills

BURDENS LIFTED FROM BAD BACKS

Weary is the back that bears the burden of kidney ills. There's no rest nor peace for the man or woman who has a bad back. The distress begins in early morning. You feel lame and not refreshed. It's hard to get out of bed. It hurts to stoop to tie your shoes. All day the ache keeps up. Any sudden movement sends sharp twinges through the back. It is torture to stoop or straighten. At night the sufferer retires to toss and twist and groan. Backache is kidney ache—a throbbing, dull aching in the kidneys. Plasters or liniments won't do. You must get at the cause, inside.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE SICK KIDNEYS

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY
A Cure of Severe Kidney Disease Verified By Test of Time

William M. Sears, 429 W. Cherry Street, Nevada, Mo., says: "I was convinced of the great value of Doan's Kidney Pills through personal experience. Four or five months ago I suffered a great deal from a pain across the small of my back, extending at times into my limbs and shoulders. When I stooped or did any work that brought a strain on the muscles of my back, my trouble was aggravated. I tried a number of remedies but without success. After a short time I could see that they were benefiting me, and the contents of two and one-half boxes cured me." (Statement given in May, 1909.)

RE-ENDORSEMENT
On Dec. 3rd, 1908, Mr. Sears said: "I still have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills. I feel justified in re-endorsing this remedy as it has done so much for me."

How To Tell When The Kidneys Are Disordered

PAINFUL SYMPTOMS
Backache, sideache, pains when stooping or lifting, sudden sharp twinges, rheumatic pains, neuralgia, painful, scanty or too frequent urination, dizzy spells, dropsy,

URINARY SYMPTOMS
Discolored or cloudy urine. Urine that contains sediment. Urine that stains the linen. Painful passages. Blood or shreds in the urine. Let a bottleful of the morning urine stand for 24 hours. If it shows a cloudy or fleecy settling, or a layer of fine grains, like brick-dust, the kidneys are disordered.

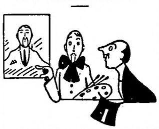
NEVER ANY RETURN
A Complete Cure of Kidney Trouble and Dropsy

Mrs. L. L. Babers, 1615 Terry St., Houston, Texas, says: "I hold a very high opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and with good reason, for three years ago they cured me of kidney trouble that had clung to me for several years. There was a dropsical swelling of my feet and limbs in addition to other symptoms of kidney complaint, and although I used various remedies, I was not helped until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of this preparation cured me and I have never had the slightest return of my trouble. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many people who have questioned me about them, and I know of several cases in which they have done the same good work."

A TRIAL FREE Test Doan's Kidney Pills Yourself
Cut out this coupon, mail it to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. A free trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills will be mailed you promptly. W.N.U.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
If the Pain is There It's Your Kidneys
Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Proprietors.
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
If the Pain is There It's Your Kidneys

A STRIKING PORTRAIT.



"This is a portrait of Hix, the deaf-mute."

"A very striking picture. He looks as if he were just going to speak."

TACK THIS UP

Prescription That Breaks Up the Worst Cold in a Day.

Every winter this prescription is published here and thousands have been benefited by it. "Get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of this mixture after each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle well each time." But be sure to get only the genuine Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a tin screw-top case. Any druggist has it on hand or will quickly get it from the wholesale house. Many other pine extracts are impure and cause nausea.

Ineligible.

So you wouldn't let Bombazine Bill sit on the jury that tried the horse thief?"

"No," answered Three Fingered Sam. "we do things fair and square in Crimson Gulch. Bill's a good man, but the fact that he runs the only undertakin' business in the county couldn't help prejudicin' him some agin the defendant."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Natural Supposition.

"I am going to burn coal hereafter."

"Hereafter? I thought Old Nick would attend to the heat problem for you then."

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Many a man has kicked himself out of a good job.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

Opera the Great Leveler.

At one of the Wagner operas a few days ago a woman nudged her friend and said: "Who is that distinguished man bowing to you over there?" Her friend looked in the direction designated and smiled in a return greeting. "That's my butcher," she said. "I see him here quite often. When I go marketing in the morning we always discuss the opera. He's a German, you know, and really knows a lot about other things besides cutting meat."—New York Sun.

Sunday School's Want Ad.

There is a church in Brooklyn that has adopted a novel scheme for enlarging its Sunday school. It advertises for boys and girls to come to it. In the shop windows in the neighborhood of the church one may see placards, such as are used for advertising entertainments of various kinds, that bear the legend:

"Wanted—Boys and girls to join our Sunday school." Below this are set forth the advantages that will come to the young folk who attend the classes.

If It's Your Eye Use Pettit's Eye Salve, for inflammation, stys, itching lids, eye aches, defects of vision and sensitivity to strong lights. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Aim at excellence and excellence will be attained. This is the greatest secret of success and eminence.—Mortimer.

DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE
when you want *Perry Davis' Painkiller*, as nothing is as good for rheumatism, neuralgia and similar troubles. 70 years in constant use. 25c, 35c and 50c.

One should take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life as laughter.—Addison.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Take from my mouth the wish of happy years.—Shakespeare.

Sealed Lead Packets Only

AN IDEAL BREAKFAST BEVERAGE

"SALADA" Tea is the most enjoyable breakfast beverage and the most healthful. It gently stimulates without reaction. Its delicate fragrance and delicious flavor make it preferred above all other teas.

"SALADA" Tea owes its acknowledged superiority to the care exercised in selecting only the most delicate leaves, rejecting the coarser growths which are bitter to the taste. For sale by all grocers, in sealed lead packets only.

The native purity and garden freshness of "SALADA" is preserved by the use of sealed lead packets.

44

Mayer HONORBILT SHOES

The *proper* shoes for men: shoes that *look, fit, feel* and *wear* right. Made of *selected* leather—leather that is best by every *test.* Correct in style. Made by the finest shoe makers, in the best equipped factory in existence.

MAYER HONORBILT
shoes are "built on honor"—built for *combined* style and service—built for absolute satisfaction and lasting comfort. Biggest values you can ever hope to get for the money.

There is an Honorbilt style that will exactly suit you and fit you.

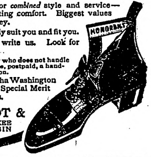
Ask your shoe dealer; if he hasn't it, write us. Look for the *Mayer Trade Mark* on the sole.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a handsome picture, size 15x20, of George Washington.

We also make Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes, Special Merit School Shoes and Work Shoes.

MILWAUKEE Mayer CUSTOM MADE

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN



RHEUMATISM

COPPER PLATE
ZINC PLATE

Cured by Electropodes

New Electric Treatment. Metal insoles—worn inside shoes. Body becomes magnet—nerves the connecting wires. Positive cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Kidney and Liver complaints. Only $1.00 pair. Guarantee signed with each sale. If Electropodes fail to cure, money returned. If not at your Druggist's send us $1.00. We will see that you are supplied.

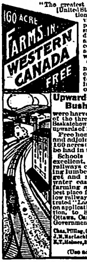
WESTERN ELECTROPODE CO.
247 Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Powers

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you). (4)

No. 6 REMINGTON, $23
First $23 takes this beautiful Machine.
Year's Guarantee. Other Bargains.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
23 Park Row New York, N. Y.

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR

The First

by Elbert Hubbard

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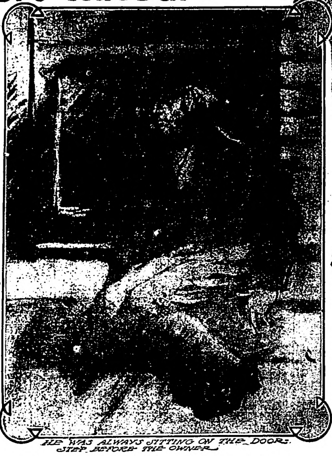
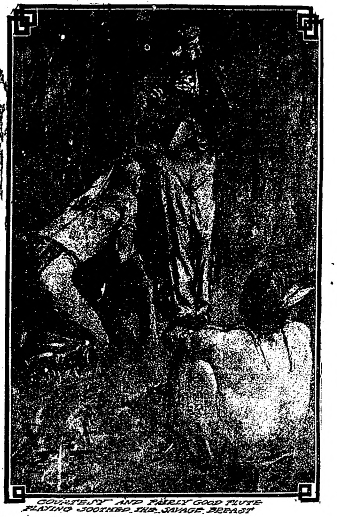


HE WAS ALWAYS SITTING ON THE DOOR-STEP BEFORE THE OWNER

HEADED FOR ANTWERP



COURTESY AND FAIRLY GOOD FLUTE PLAYING SOOTHED THE SAVAGE BREAST

JOHN JACOB ASTOR was born of a Dutch family that had migrated down to Heidelberg from Antwerp. Through some strange freak of atavism the father of the boy bred back and was more or less of a stone age cave dweller. He was a butcher by trade, in the little town of Waldorf, a few miles from Heidelberg. A butcher's business then was to travel around and kill the pet pig or sheep or cow that the tender-hearted owners dare not harm. The butcher was a pariah, a sort of unofficial industrial hangman.

John Jacob Astor was the youngest of four sons and as many daughters. The brothers ran away early in life and went to sea or joined the army. One of these boys came to America and followed his father's trade of butcher.

Jacob Astor, the happy father of John Jacob, used to take the boy with him on his pig killing expeditions. This for two reasons—one, so the lad would learn a trade, and the other to make sure that the boy did not run away.

The pastor of the local Lutheran church took pity on this boy, who had such disgust for his father's trade, and hired him to work in his garden and run errands.

Under the kindly care of the village parson John Jacob grew in mind and body—his estate was to come later. When he was 17 his father came to the parsonage and made a formal demand for his services. The young man must take up his father's work of butchering. That night John Jacob walked out of Waldorf by the wan light of the moon, headed for Antwerp. He carried a big red handkerchief, in which his worldly goods were knotted.

He reached Antwerp in a week. There he got a job on the docks as a laborer. The next day he was promoted to checker-off. The captain of a ship asked him to go to London and figure up the manifests on the way. He went.

The captain of the ship recommended him to the company in London and the boy was piling up wealth at the rate of a guinea a month.

In September, 1783, came the news to London that George Washington had surrendered. In any event peace had been declared—Cornwallis had forced the issue, so the Americans had stopped fighting.

A little later it was given out that England had given up her American colonies and they were free.

Intuitively John Jacob Astor felt that the "new world" was the place for him. He bought passage by a sailing ship bound for Baltimore, at a cost of five pounds. He then fastened five pounds in a belt around his waist and with the rest of his money—after sending two pounds home to his father, with a letter of love—bought a dozen German flutes.

He had learned to play on this instrument with proficiency and in America he thought there would be an opening for musicians and musical instruments.

John Jacob was then nearly 20 years of age.

On board ship he met a German, 20 years older than himself, who was a fur trader and had been home on a visit. John Jacob played the flute and the German friend told stories of fur trading among the Indians.

Young Astor's curiosity was excited. The Waldorf-Astoria plan of flute playing was forgotten. He fed on fur trading.

Arriving in Baltimore, he was disappointed to learn that there were no fur traders there. He started for New York.

There he found work with a certain Robert Bowne, a Quaker, who bought and sold furs.

Young Astor set himself to learn the business—every part of it. He was always sitting on the doorstep before the owner, carrying a big key to open the warehouse, got around in the morning. He was the last to leave at night.

The qualities that make a youth a good servant are the basic ones for mastership. Astor's alertness, willingness, loyalty and ability to obey delivered his employer over into his hands.

Robert Bowne, the good old Quaker, insisted that Jacob should call him Robert, and from boarding the young man with a nearby war widow who took cheap boarders, Bowne took young Astor to his own house and raised his pay from $2 a week to $6.

Bowne had made an annual trip to Montreal for many years. Montreal was the metropolis for furs. Bowne went to Montreal himself because he did not know of anyone he could trust to carry the message to Garcia.

Young Astor had been with Bowne only a year. He spoke imperfect English, but he did not drink or gamble and he knew furs and was honest.

Bowne started him off for Canada with a belt full of gold; his only weapon was a German flute that he carried in his hand.

John Jacob Astor ascended the Hudson river to Albany and then with pack on his back struck north, alone, through the forest for Lake Champlain. As he approached an Indian settlement he played his flute. The aborigines showed no disposition to give him the hook. He hired Indians to paddle him up to the Canadian border. He reached Montreal.

The fur traders there knew Bowne as a very sharp buyer and so had their quills out on his approach. But young Astor was seemingly indifferent. His manner was courteous and easy. He got close to his man and took his pick of the pelts at fair prices. He expended all of his money and even bought on credit, for there are men who always have credit.

Young Astor found Indian nature to be simply human nature. The savage was a man and courtesy, gentleness and fairly good flute playing soothed his savage breast. Astor had beads and blankets, a flute and a smile. The Indians carried his goods by relays and then passed him on with guttural certificates as to character to other red men and at last he reached New York without the loss of a pelt or the dampening of his ardor.

Bowne was delighted. To young Astor it was nothing. He had in his blood the success corpuscle.

He might have remained with Bowne and become a partner in the business, but Bowne had business limitations and Astor hadn't.

Hence, after a three years' apprenticeship, Astor knew all that Bowne did and all he himself could imagine besides. So he resigned.

In 1786 John Jacob Astor began business on his own account on Water street, New York.

Astor had made friends with the Indians up the Hudson clear to Albany and they were acting as recruiting agents for him.

Having collected several thousand dollars' worth of furs, he shipped them to London and embarked as a passenger in the steerage.

In London furs were becoming a fad. Astor sorted and sifted his buyers, as he had his skins. He himself dressed in a suit of fur and thus proved his ability as an advertiser. He picked his men and charged all the traffic would bear. All of the money he received for his skins he invested in "Indian goods"—colored cloth, beads, blankets, knives, axes and musical instruments.

His was the first store in New York that carried a stock of musical instruments. These he sold to savages and also he supplied the stolid Dutch the best of everything in this particular line, from a bazoo to a Stradivarius.

When he got back to New York he at once struck out through the wilderness to buy furs of the Indians, or, better still, to interest them in bringing furs to him.

He knew the value of friendship in trade as no man of the time did.

In 1790 John Jacob Astor married Sarah Todd. Her mother was a Brevoort and it was brought about by her coming to Astor to buy furs with which to make herself a coat. Her ability to judge furs and make them up brought young Astor into "the best Dutch New York society," a combination that was quite as exclusive then as now.

This marriage was a business partnership as well as marital, and proved a success in every way. Sarah was a worker, with all the good old Dutch qualities of patience, persistence, industry and economy. When her husband went on trips she kept store.

Capt. Cook had skirted the Pacific coast from Cape Horn to Alaska and had brought to the attention of the fur dealing and fur wearing world the sea otter of the northern Pacific. He also gave a psychological prophetic glimpse of the insidious sealskin sack.

In 1790 a ship from the Pacific brought a hundred otter skins to New York. The skins were quickly sold to London buyers at exorbitant prices.

The nobility wanted sea otter, or "royal American ermine," as they called it. The scarcity boomed the price. Ships were quickly fitted out and dispatched.

Astor encouraged these expeditions, but at first invested no money in them, as he considered them "extra hazardous." He was not a speculator.

Until the year 1800 Astor lived over his store in Water street, but he then moved to the plain and modest house at 223 Broadway, on the site of the old Astor house. Here he lived for 25 years.

The fur business was simple and very profitable.

In 1800 Astor owned three ships, which he had bought so as absolutely to control his trade. Ascertaining that London dealers were reshipping furs to China, early in the century he dispatched one of his ships loaded with furs directly to the orient, with explicit written instructions to the captain as to what the cargo should be sold for. The money was to be invested in teas and silks.

The ship sailed away and had been gone a year.

No tidings had come from her.

Suddenly a messenger came with the news that the ship was in the bay. We can imagine the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Astor as they locked their store and ran to the Battery. Sure enough, it was their ship.

The profit on this voyage was $70,000.

By 1810 John Jacob Astor was worth $2,000,000. He began to invest all his surplus money in New York real estate. He bought acreage property in the vicinity of Canal street. Next he bought Richmond Hill, the estate of Aaron Burr. It consisted of 160 acres just about Twenty-third street. He paid for the land a thousand dollars an acre. People said Astor was crazy.

In ten years he began to sell lots from the Richmond Hill property at the rate of $5,000 an acre. Fortunately for his estate, he did not sell much of the land at this price, for it is this particular dirt that makes up that vast property known as "the Astor estate."

During the revolutionary war Roger Morris of Putnam county, N. Y., made the mistake of siding with the Tories and expressing himself too freely. A mob collected and Morris and his family escaped, taking ship to England.

Roger Morris is known in history as the man who married Mary Philipse. And this lady lives in history because she had the felicity of having been proposed to by George Washington. The lady pleaded for time, which the father of his country declined to give. A small quarrel followed and George saddled his horse and rode on his way to fame and fortune.

Just 22 years after this bout with Cupid Gen. George Washington, commander-in-chief of the continental army, occupied the Roger Morris mansion as headquarters, the occupants having fled. It was Washington who formally confiscated the property and turned it over to the state of New York as contraband of war.

The Morris estate of about 50,000 acres was parceled out and sold by the state of New York to settlers.

It seems, however, that Roger Morris had only a life interest in the estate and this was a legal point so fine that it was entirely overlooked in the joy of confiscation.

John Jacob Astor accidentally ascertained the facts. He was convinced that the heirs could not be robbed of their rights through the acts of a leaseholder, which, legally, was the status of Roger Morris. Astor was a good real estate lawyer himself, but he referred the point to the best counsel he could find. They agreed with him. He next hunted up the heirs and bought their quitclaims for $100,000.

He then notified the parties who had purchased the land and they in turn made claim upon the state for protection.

After much legal parleying the case was tried according to stipulation, with the state of New York directly as defendant and Astor and the occupants as plaintiffs. Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren appeared for the state and an array of lesser legal lights for Astor. The case was narrowed down to the plain and simple point that Roger Morris was not the legal owner of the estate and that the rightful heirs could not be made to suffer for the "treason, contumacy and contravention" of another. Astor won and as a compromise the state issued him 20-year bonds bearing six per cent. interest for the neat sum of $500,000.

Astor took a deep interest in the Lewis and Clark expedition. He went to Washington to see Lewis and questioned him at great length about the northwest.

Washington Irving has told the story of Astoria at length. It was the one financial plunge taken by John Jacob Astor.

And in spite of the fact that it failed the whole affair does credit to the prophetic brain of Astor.

"This country will see a chain of growing and prosperous cities straight from New York to Astoria, Oregon," said this man in reply to a doubting questioner.

He laid his plans before congress, urging a line of army posts, 40 miles apart, from the western extremity of Lake Superior to the Pacific. "These forts or army posts will evolve into cities," said Astor, when he called on Thomas Jefferson, who was then president of the United States. Jefferson was interested, but non-committal. Astor exhibited maps of the great lakes and the country beyond. He urged with a prescience then not possessed by any living man that at the western extremity of Lake Superior would grow up a great city. Yet in 1876 Duluth was ridiculed by the caustic tongue of Proctor Knott, who asked, "What will become of Duluth when the lumber crop is cut?"

Then Astor proceeded to say that another great city would grow up at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. Gen. Dearborn, secretary of war under Jefferson, had just established Fort Dearborn on the present site of Chicago. Astor commended this and said, "From a fort you get a trading post and from a trading post you will get a city."

He pointed out to Jefferson on his map of the site the Falls of St. Anthony. "There you will have a fort some day, for, wherever there is water power there will grow up mills for grinding grain and sawmills as well. This place of power will have to be protected and so you will have there a post, which will eventually be replaced by a city." Yet Fort Snelling was nearly 50 years in the future and St. Paul and Minneapolis were dreams undreamed.

Jefferson took time to think about it and then wrote Astor: "Your beginning of a city on the western coast is a great acquisition and I look forward to a time when our population will spread itself up and down along the whole Pacific frontage, unconnected with us excepting by ties of blood and common interest—and enjoying, like us, the rights of self-goverment."

A company was formed and two expeditions set out for the mouth of the Columbia river, one by land and the other by sea.

The land expedition barely got through alive—it was a perilous undertaking, with accidents by flood and field.

But the route by the water was feasible.

The town was founded and soon became a center of commercial activity. Had Astor been on the ground to take personal charge a city like Seattle would have bloomed and blossomed on the Pacific 50 years ago.

There came a grand grab at Astoria and it was each for himself and the devil take the hindermost; it was a stampede. System and order went by the board. The strongest stole the most, as usual, but all got a little. And England's gain in citizens was our loss.

Astor lost a million dollars by the venture. He smiled calmly and said, "The plan was right, but my men were weak; that is all. The gateway to China will be from the northwest. My plans were right. Time will vindicate my reasoning."

When the block on Broadway bounded by Vesey and Barclay streets was cleared of its plain two-story houses, preparatory to building the Astor house, wise men shook their heads and said, "It's too far up town."

But the free 'bus that met all boats solved the difficulty and gave the cue to hotel men all over the world. Astor was worth ten million, but he took a personal delight in sitting in the lobby of the Astor house and watching the dollars roll into this palace that his brain had planned.

Astor was tall, thin and commanding in appearance. He had only one hallucination and that was that he spoke the Eglish language. The accent he possessed at 30 was with him in all its pristine effulgence at 85. "Nopody vould know I vas a Cherman—aind't it?" he used to say. Yet where John Jacob wrote it was English without a flaw.

In all of his dealings he was uniquely honorable and upright. He paid and he made others pay. His word was his bond. He was not charitable in the sense of indiscriminate giving. "To give something for nothing is to weaken the giver," was one of his favorite sayings. That this attitude protected a miserly spirit it is easy to say, but it is not wholly true. In his later years he carried with him a book containing a record of his possessions. He would visit a certain piece of property and then turn to his book and see what it had cost him ten or twenty years before. To realize that his prophetic vision had been correct was to him a great source of satisfaction.

His habits were of the best. He went to bed at nine o'clock and was up before six. At seven he was at his office. He knew enough to eat sparingly and to walk, so he was never sick. Millionaires, as a rule, are woefully ignorant. Up to a certain sum, they grow with their acquisitions. Then they begin to wither at the heart. The care of a fortune is a penalty. I advise the gentle reader to think twice before accumulating ten millions.

John Jacob Astor was exceptional in his combined love of money and love of books. Fitz-Green Halleck was his private secretary, hired on a basis of literary friendship. Washington Irving was a close friend, too.

Astor died, aged 86. It was a natural death—a thing that very seldom occurs. The machinery all ran down at once.

William B. Astor, the son of John Jacob, was brought up in the financial way he should go. He was studious, methodical, coonservative, and had the good sense to carry out the wishes of his father. His son, John Jacob Astor, was very much like him, only of more neutral tint. The time is now ripe for another genius in the Astor family. If William B. Astor lacked the courage and initiative of his parent, he had more culture and spoke English without an accent. The son of John Jacob Astor, second, is William Waldorf Astor, who speaks English with an English accent, you know.

John Jacob Astor, besides having the first store for the sale of musical instruments in America, organized the first orchestra of over 12 players. He brought over a leader from Germaany and did much to foster the love of music in the New World.

Every worthy Maecaenas imagines that he is a great painter, writer, sculptor or musician, side tracked by cares thrust upon him by unkind fate. John Jacob Astor once told Washington Irving that it was only business responsibility that prevented his being a novelist; and at other times he declared his intent to take up music as a profession as soon as he had gotten all of his securities properly tied up. And, whether he worked out his dreams or not, there is no doubt but that they added to his peace, happiness and length of days. Happy is the man who escapes the critics by leaving his literary masterpiece in the ink.

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Gossip of Washington

What Is Going On at the
National Capital.

"Teddy" Absent, Capital Men Drink Tea

WASHINGTON.—After a seven-year lapse during the Roosevelt administration men are again giving teas, because President Taft does not consider tea drinking mollycoddish.

During the last year of the Roosevelt administration men at teas were very scarce. Even the diplomats who were careless of Roosevelt's vigorously expressed views (which often they did not understand) finally yielded to the influence that eventually caused but a handful of them to be present. Teas in the afternoon practically were wiped off the social slate.

Now this is all changed. Even the United States army is becoming host at teas, and Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney gave a tea recently to Miss Roosevelt, daughter of the man who believed that an officer who would be host at a tea was no soldier. The officers at Fort Myer and the Marine barracks expect soon to give teas.

That tea of Capt. Cheney was the third big tea of the season, although the first to be given by an American. Two other large affairs were presided over, one by the secretaries of the German embassy on the occasion of the Emperor William's birthday and the other by the Marquis de Villalobar, the Spanish minister, who took advantage of the occasion to receive "who is who" in Washington by way of official introduction, although his transfer to Lisbon had been gazetted by his government three weeks previously.

The "five o'clock tea" is considered by Washington hostesses who have the spirit of continental entertaining as a happy medium between the breakfast and the dinner. Breakfast usually occurs at an hour when men are already busy with their affairs, while the dinner is looked upon as too ponderous.

With the beginning of the Easter season the president and Mrs. Taft will again inaugurate their lawn parties, which is a different name for afternoon teas. Meanwhile, Lent is in the propitious season for such informal entertainments, especially of an afternoon.

Washington men would now be giving more teas if they lived in quarters suitable for such affairs.

"Uncle Joe" Was Forced to Sit Down

"A NEW story on 'Uncle Joe' that I am told never was printed was related to me by former Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee while I was traveling with him recently," said Representative James M. Cox of Dayton, O., in Washington recently.

"It was my first meeting with Gov. McMillin, and my name suggested the story. When McMillin was in the house, a number of years ago the brilliant 'Sunset' Cox of Ohio was a member of that body as was also the present speaker. On one occasion, according to Gov. McMillin, Cox got up to make a speech on some momentous question.

"As always when Cox spoke he had the attention of the house. He had launched into his subject and was addressing himself to an important phase of his speech when 'Uncle Joe' rose and assumed the attitude that is so familar to everybody.

"He jerked his hand out of his pocket, and pointing it at Cox, but addressing himself to the speaker, Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky, requested to ask a question. Mr. Cox paid no attention to 'Uncle Joe' for several minutes, but the latter was insistent, and finally Speaker Carlisle asked Cox if he would yield the floor for a question. Cox paused for a moment and said:

"'I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois for a question on one condition. Every time he interrupts he draws forth his hand and points it at me as if he had a pistol, and it frightens me. If the gentleman from Illinois agrees while speaking to keep his hand in his pocket, I will yield the floor for a question.'

"'Uncle Joe' agreed. But he had not proceeded far when he nervously drew forth his hand and again pointed it directly at Cox. In a moment Cox was on his feet, and, declaring that Cannon had violated his agreement, demanded that Cannon resume his seat. And 'Uncle Joe' had to sit down."

Vice President in Role of a Guide

IF WORSE comes to worst, and Vice-President Sherman is obliged to earn his living in some other way than that which he has pursued heretofore, no doubt, can get employment as one of Capt. Kennedy's assistants as a guide about the capitol in Washington. Only the other day Miss Helen Taft and two of her school friends were at the capitol, and soon after the senate convened the vice-president went up into the gallery and pointed out to them the notables among the senators. He took the three girls through the capitol, showing them such places of interest as usually are pointed out by the regular guides. An interesting sight was that of Vice President Sherman going about Statuary hall and picking out the "whispering stones," upon which the girls were told to stand, while "Sunny Jim" arranged that they should enjoy the echo features of that part of the capitol. The party went into the house of representatives, where Sherman served for more than twenty years, and the notables of that body were pointed out to Miss Taft and her school girl friends. Kennedy has been known for years as the "King of the Capitol Guides," because he is so glib and entertaining. He was told after the vice-president had made his trip about the capitol that Sherman could easily put him out of the guide business if he should engage in that occupation.

Sh! Girls, Green Peas Make You Flirt

TIME was when we didn't feed Rex, Fido, Towser, or whatever that pet pup's name was, raw meat, because we wanted him to become, when he grew up, a nice, cute, well-behaved, home-like canine person. Comes now the department of agriculture in Washington, with its leguminotherapy doctrine (whatever that is!), as a recipe for good human temperament—and for cutting down the "high cost of living."

Vegetables are to be taken, according to the leguminotherapists in quantities and varieties to suit the person that eats them.

Boiled carrots are prescribed for bad tempers; green peas should be denied to girls with a tendency to flirt; overindulgence in potatoes is apt to produce apathy and laziness; spinach should be taken, particularly by the young because it produces energy and develops constancy, and French string beans are said to constitute an ideal diet for poets and artists.

White haricot beans should be eaten by intellectual workers, because they restore the nervous system and should, the science holds, be preferred as a strengthening food to any sort of meat and especially beef.

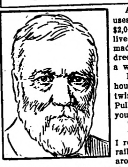
Cauliflower and cabbages are very nourishing, but are not advocated, because they have the drawback of producing vulgarity of character and slowness of perception.

The leguminotherapists declare that these vegetables have all the good qualities that are embodied in either meat or eggs without having, however, their inconveniences. A proper and carefully measured vegetarian diet is the treatment suggested by utilizing vegetables for the physical and moral welfare of the human race.

The absence of meat, it is held, prevents person from being vicious and bloodthirsty.

WHO'S WHO-AND WHY

CARNEGIE'S FIRST $10,000



Andrew Carnegie, who has given to public uses a sum exceeding $150,000,000—more than $2,000,000 a year for every one of the 72 he has lived—told while in Chicago recently how he made his first $10,000 by borrowing several hundred dollars and paying it back at the rate of $5 a week.

Mr. Carnegie, who stopped in Chicago several hours while on his way to California, with eyes twinkling, asked Mr. Leach, superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company: "How much did you get when that melon was cut a while back?"

"I don't hold any shares, sir."

"That's too bad. Didn't let you in on it, eh? I remember I was working for the Pennsylvania railroad and a fellow named Woodruff came around with a couple of little sleeping car models wrapped up in a cloth. "'Why,' I said to him when I saw them, 'we're going to need these some day in the railroad business.'

"The outcome was that the Pennsylvania railroad ordered a couple. And later, when I saw Mr. Woodruff again, he said to me: 'You seem like a bright young fellow, Carnegie. I believe I'll let you in with me on this.'

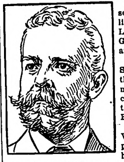
"'All right,' I said; 'I'm willing.'

"'I think I'll give you an eighth interest,' he told me. And he named a sum of a few hundred dollars I would have to pay. I didn't have the money, but I went to one of my employers and asked him to lend me a few hundred dollars.

"'All right, Andy, yes; you're a good boy,' he said. 'I guess I can let you have it.'

"'I'll pay you back $5 a week,' I told him. For I knew I could save that out of my salary. It had just been raised to $40 a month then, I believe. So he let me have the money and that's how I got my start. I made $10,000 off that stock and later got into the Pullman Company.

NAME LODGE AS CHAIRMAN



Despite the opposition of Senator Elkins the senate committee to investigate the high cost of living in this country will be headed by Senator Lodge. The other members of the committee are Gallinger, McCumber, Smoot, Crawford, Simmons and Clarke of Arkansas.

The question as to whether Senator Elkins or Senator Lodge should be the chairman was settled in a conference between Vice-President Sherman, Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, which favorably reported the resolution providing for the investigation, and Senator Elkins, who was the author of the resolution.

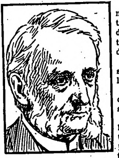
The results of the conference were stated by Vice-President Sherman, when he announced the personnel of the committee. He explained that he had offered the chairmanship of the committee to Senator Elkins because the latter was the author of the resolution that was adopted, and that Senator Elkins has declined on account of the pressure of other work.

Senator Elkins later explained his reasons for declining the honor in private conversation. He said that when he introduced his resolution he did not have as much work on hand as he has now and had considered then he had time to conduct the inquiry which he proposed. Since then the administration bill for the amendment of the interstate commerce laws has come up before the committee on interstate commerce, of which he is chairman.

That is taking so much of his time at present, he said, he has no time to devote to the inquiry into the high cost of living. He told the vice-president that he could not even consider being a member of the committee.

After Senator Elkins had declined the chairmanship the vice-president talked over with him the personnel of the committee. It is believed that his wishes are shown in the appointment of some of the members, but the West Virginia senator didn't want Lodge to be the chairman.

RUSH FOR PEARSON'S GOLD



Since Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons of Chicago announced that he would make a general distribution of his fortune on April 14, his ninetieth birthday, the intermittent stream of letters has grown to a steady torrent amounting to more than 500 daily.

Dr. Pearsons has given away $4,000,000 in a score of years and vows that he will die penniless. So far he has aided 47 colleges.

"Look at this room," he said in despair recently at the sanitarium in Hinsdale, where he is spending the winter.

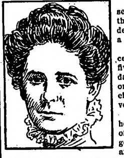
In one corner lay a stack of college catalogues; in another pamphlets from religious institutions; the drawers of his desk and tables were piled with letters, many unopened, and the contents of two waste paper baskets had overflowed and lay in a heap on the floor. "And here comes the postman," he added, with resignation.

The clerk at the resort entered the room with a sack containing 250 letters. One was accompanied by a stamped envelope.

"There, that's better," the philanthropist said, as he glanced through the note. Then he wrote "No" at the bottom and dropped it in the letter box.

"I give almost nothing to individuals," Dr. Pearson said.

SOCIETY WOMAN A CANDIDATE



The club women of Topeka, Kan., created a sensation in city politics when they announced they would run Mrs. F. W. Watson, a past president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, as a candidate for the office of commissioner.

The commission form of government has recently been adopted in Topeka and the first set of five commissioners will be elected the first Tuesday in April. The primary election will be held one week earlier and if Mrs. Watson is one of eight candidates to receive the highest number of votes, she will then be nominated for election.

The women supporting Mrs. Watson intend to hold meetings in every ward to teach the women of the city the value of the commission form of government; to instruct them as to the politics and qualifications of the various candidates for city offices, and to inspire in them a greater interest in municipal affairs.

There is evidence on all sides that Mrs. Watson will have many men fighting in her cause. Signed to Mrs. Watson's petition for nomination are the names of some of the prominent business men and politicians of the city.

Besides the Federation of Women's Clubs many other women's organizations are flocking to Mrs. Watson's support. The Topeka members of the Kansas Press club, a society of women in the Catholic church, and the women of the East Side Progressive league have pledged their allegiance.

Mrs. Watson, who is a past president of the City federation and the wife of a wealthy nurseryman, lives in a beautiful home, holds an important social position, entertains a great deal and always wears beautiful gowns.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the
Metropolitan Towns

Snores Worth Fifty Cents Each to Him

MAYBE YOU THINK I WON'T PLAY POLICY —WOW—I—! —I! WHEE

NEW YORK.—"These things you hear about the fortunes the Pullman porters make," said one of them, "are mostly foolish; but you do once in a while gather in tips enough on a single trip to buy an overcoat with, a spring overcoat, anyway.

"I think the most profitable single customer I ever struck was a man that rode with me once when I was running on a parlor car between New York, and the first thing he says to me was:

"'Simeon'—that's what he called me, Simeon—'Simeon,' he says to me, 'I haven't had any sleep for a week, and I'm liable to go to sleep the minute I sit down in this car, and when I sleep I always snore, and when I snore I do snore, and if I should snore here I'd be liable to blow the roof off the car and I'd be sure to disturb all the other passengers. What I want, Simeon, is for you to look out for me and see that I don't snore.'

"'Simeon,' he says, 'keep an eye on me, and for every time you keep me from snoring I pay you 50 cents. You keep the score and I settle with you when we get to Buffalo. But understand,' he says, 'for every time you let me snore we deduct $2 from the total.'

"We hadn't much more'n rolled out of New York before I saw his head go back. I was alongside of him before it went back the second time, but from that on he kept me on the jump. I had to stir him up every five or ten or fifteen minutes, and I had to be quick about it. Once he got away from me.

"I made that run from New York to Buffalo many and many a time, but it had never seemed so long to me before. We got there finally, but when he stood up for me to assist him off I was so tired and weak I could hardly waggle the broom.

"'Simmy,' he says, 'I think you did well. What do you make the tally?'

"I told him that he'd been asleep 71 times.

"'Well,' he says, 'Simmy, that would make $35.50 if it had been a perfect score, but we deduct two dollars for the time you let me snore; that brings it down to $33.50. I suppose we could fairly enough knock off another dollar, half price for that half snore; but we didn't make any special contract,' he says, 'about half snores, and so we won't say anything about that. Just let it go.'

"Then he handed me over $33.50; and I got from the other passengers $2.70, making the grand total revenue for the trip $36.20.

Drinks and Love Mixed by Frenchman

I LOF YOU I LOF

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Peter Sivers, a French sheep herder, living on Aliso street, accumulated a jag recently and became amorous to such an extent that his arrest and detention on an insanity charge were deemed necessary.

Sivers in turn made love to a horse, a wagon and a hitching post, and when locked up in the city jail bestowed the most distracting caresses and salutations of love upon the cold and unresponsive bars of his cell.

He is short and slight, with a curling mustache and all the ravings and elaborate figures of speech used by his countrymen. Early one afternoon Sivers began to gather about him strange-looking bottles. He drank from each in turn, without fear or favor.

After all the bottles had been emptied and were lying upon the floor in disconsolate attitudes, the Frenchman arose and went forth in search of adventures. He thought he owned the earth. He tossed his hat in the air in an abandoned manner, and cried his delight. He approached a horse attached to a baker's cart on Aliso street.

"Ah, ze gran' horse, ze big one, I lof you, I lof you," screamed the enraptured Peter, with frantic attempts to embrace the animal. The horse, being of common parentage and having no ambition to speak of, backed away from the approaches of the little man. Peter followed, hat in hand, making the most elaborate bows in the direction of the equine, and at the same time casting the most beseeching glances toward it.

The horse made a few attempts to climb a telegraph pole, and Peter transferred his affairs of love to a picture of a fat damsel, painted on the side panel of the wagon.

Pie Eater Loses When His Face Slips

I CHALLENGE DE WOILD AT EATIN' PIES
CHAMPION PIE EATER

NEWARK, N. J.—Amid great enthusiasm 35 young men, trained to the minute, in Junior hall, Bloomfield, entered the annual pie-eating contest for the championship of New Jersey. Five of the contestants, as well as the state record of 26 pies in half an hour, fell during the battle.

Walter W. Tappin, of Bloomfield, was the winner of the championship. He managed to put himself on the outside of 27 pies in the alloted time, while at least three more, considerably mussed up, clung about his features. Besides, the honors which go with the title, he won the first prize of a $5 gold piece. Mr. Tappin, after the tilt, declared himself willing to sign articles with any opponent on three months' notice.

Second honors went to John Winthrop Brewster of Newark, the favorite of the outsiders. Mr. Brewster reduced the monutain of 200 pies by disposing of 22. For a long time at the start of the race he was in the lead by three mouthfuls and he blames his defeat on the fact that when his face slipped on No. 17 he changed by mistake from peach to mince.

Wanted Pied Piper to Catch This Rat

?
OW—! I'VE GOT 'EM AGAIN!

BUFFALO, N. Y.—If there's a Pied Piper anywhere in the United States he is wanted in Pouhkeepsie to catch Gil Monahan's rat—a big fat fellow that is scampering through cellars, garrets and walls with a sleighbell fast to his neck.

Gil is "the limit" among practical jokers. When three rats were caught in a trap in Walch's cafe recently he thought it would be a merry jest to tie a bell to the largest one and give him his liberty. The big rat, with his bell tinkling merrily, scampered across the floor and disappeared in the nearest hole. He was so proud of his bell that he sallied forth from the building to arouse the envy of all the less fortunate rodents in Pouhkeepsie. He seems to be a great traveler, for his bell has been heard in widely separated parts of the city.

At uncanny hours lonely men and women have heard the strange sound of a bell faintly tinkly in the wall of bedroom or parlor. Rest has been broken; sleep has been driven away.

A young man who had been at a stag party heard the tinkle-tinkle at the head of his bed—louder, then fainter; then louder again. It was there, there, in the ceiling, up and down the wall. Pulling on his clothes, the young man ran to the nearest doctor, exclaiming, "I've got them again!" When he described the strange sounds the doctor said, "Oh! that's only Gil Monahan's rat. Go back to bed."

A woman who is fond of an afternoon nap was awakened three times by a tinkling sound which she thought was her door bell. Going to the door several times she found no one there, and attributed her annoyance to the mischievous boys of the neighborhood. The third time she carried a pitcher of water and sent its contents—splash!—into the face of—her preacher.

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W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

If the Eng'ish sparrow were not such a hardy little rascal, so well able to take care of himself and thrive and multiply, how our pity would go out toward him! Especially might we now allow our generous feelings to flow, when the department of agriculture has just issued a farmer's bulletin in which it has nothing really good to say about this dweller everywhere and offers various means for getting rid of him. But the English sparrow needs no pity, says Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. He will live by grace or without it, and we may expect that, notwithstanding the bulletins, we shall continue always to have him with us, hardy, prolific, bold, cunning, self-reliant and unwashed. The bulletin—and it is sadly in accord with popular experience—represents this active neighbor of human kind as a dyed-in-the-wool criminal among birds. He attacks, it seems, almost every sort of vegetation useful for food, preys on his own kind by destroying their eggs and driving them from gardens and parks and has no melodious pean to offer after his victories. He should be treated as vermin, and reduced in number, even if he cannot be exterminated. To be sure, the bulletin does not offer one forlorn hope. Mr. Dearborn of the biological survey says that he ought to be eaten.

The propositions emanating from the United States, looking to the creation of an international peace court and to the neutralization of the railroads in Manchuria as a step to harmony of all interests in that quarter, have made a profound impression and are regarded as measures of world politics of the highest significance and pointing to most beneficent results. That is the best and noblest of diplomacy, and again illustrates the lead which the United States is taking in seeking to promote good understanding and to safeguard peace among the nations. Aspirations to such "world power" as this, which means the welfare of all mankind, must be approved by even the most stubborn "anti."

According to the later details the one failure at the aviation meet in Los Angeles was that of a government dirigible balloon, which it was found could not hold gas and therefore could not be used in flying. This hints at a weak spot in this class of airships and may strengthen the cause of the aeroplanists, who contend that the heavier-than-air machine, properly constructed and operated, is the real thing. Anyway, it must be admitted that this class of air craft won most of the distinction at the California show.

Mexico reports that its agricultural products last year were worth $330,000,000. That is a very creditable showing, though it looks small alongside of the $8,000,000,000 output of the United States. But, added to the increasing value of the products of Mexican industries of various kinds, it is gratifying as indicating the growth and prosperity of our southern neighbor.

The plea of meaning no harm is one often advanced as an excuse for wrongdoing. A man of average intelligence who intends no wrong will keep within due limits and not take chances of wrong resulting. Many are too often satisfied with this vague and unmeaning excuse to their conscience, but it has little weight either in reason or law.

Figures for the calendar year 1909 show that the trade between the United States and Canada was the largest ever known for an equal period. Moreover, the figures prove that the business done by the countries with each other has doubled in ten years. That does not indicate that either side is barring out the other.

Burbank, the plant wizard, has developed a spineless cactus as a substitute for meat. It is going greatly to simplify matters if one can simply go out in one's garden or back yard and pull one's roast or joint fresh from its growing.

A railroad president puts the blame for the high price of food on women's extravagance. This is such a common excuse for everything wrong in the universe that the wonder of it is no one thought of bringing it forward before.

Thieves in Philadelphia successfully accomplished a robbery by telling admiring police onlookers that they were posing for moving pictures. Childlike trust in one's fellow-creatures is charming, but sometimes most unprofessional.

A few aeroplanes cannot put the Nicaraguans any more in the air than they are now.

The cost of walking is also to go up, according to the shoe manufacturers.

100,000 MEN STRIKE

ORDER FOR GENERAL WALK-OUT AT PHILADELPHIA IS GIVEN.

RIOTS BREAK OUT AT ONCE

Governor Tells Mayor Troops Will Be Ordered to City Whenever Necessary—Serious Trouble Is Anticipated—Two Men Are Shot.

Philadelphia.—A general strike of all the labor unionists in this city, in sympathy with the street car men who have been out for two weeks, was ordered at 12 o'clock Friday night. Just how many men will be out of work as a result could not then be told as there are but very few union or non-union men at work at that hour.

But already the riots of last week had been resumed. Scarcely had the news of "no peace possible" reached the Kensington district from which the State Constabulary has been withdrawn than there was a pitched battle between a mob of sympathizers of the car men strikers. A squad of 60 policemen charged the mob, which numbered about 5,000 mill workers. First the shots were fired over the heads of the mob; but when this did not scare off the rioters a volley was fired directly at the crowd in the street. William Drexel, one of the mill workers, was fatally shot through the abdomen. Another man, Robert Modell, several blocks away, was dangerously wounded in a row.

The Central Labor union declared at the midnight hour that 100,000 places would be vacant. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and other anti-unionists predicted that there would not be more than 40,000 or 50,000 idle men on the streets.

At the same time, though, this word went out from Mayor Reyburn and his under police officers at the city hall:

"To Gov. Stuart, Harrisburg: Please be ready to send troops of National Guard here at an instant's notice."

"To all N. G. P. commands in the state: Please be ready to start for Philadelphia upon moment's notice from governor."

Replies received from the governor and the commanders of the various companion of National Guardsmen indicated that both wires were to be obeyed. The governor answered that he would issue the order for the troops to proceed here whenever it would be necessary. Captains and colonels said they had their men waiting to start at any minute.

As men assembled on street corners and in the neighborhood saloons, the first mutterings of what is feared will be a tumultuous week were heard.

There will certainly be a boycott against the cars and against any tradesmen doing business with the transit company or its strikebreakers and there will be very probably violence worse than that of the early days of last week.

Most of the "locals" of the unions held meetings at which the members pledged that neither they nor any members of their families would ride in cars manned by strikebreakers. They would not deal, they declared, with tradesmen who sold supplies to the companies or the strikebreakers, or who even rode on the non-union cars.

BALLINGER INQUIRY LAGS

Pinchot Again Accuses Secretary with Having Made Misstatements and Deceived Taft.

Washington.—Interest in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation continued to lag Friday as the cross-examination of Mr. Pinchot by Mr. Vertrees developed little which was not gone over in the evidence.

There was much quibbling between counsel and the witness as to the meaning and interpretation of certain statements Mr. Pinchot had made and opinions as to the understanding of various letters and documents. Mr. Pinchot again accused Secretary Ballinger of having made misstatements.

With reference to his claim that Mr. Ballinger had deceived the president concerning a decision of the comptroller of the treasury, Mr. Pinchot admitted that Mr. Ballinger's written statement to the president was "pretty fair, from Mr. Ballinger's point of view," and that the documents that he submitted were all that properly bore on the case. He insisted, however, there was the "unavoidable inference" that Mr. Ballinger had communicated in some other way with the president.

Mr. Ballinger's lawyer brought out that the co-operative agreement with the forest service, which Mr. Ballinger discontinued, was not the usual arrangement whereby one department lends its employes temporarily to another, but provided that employes of the interior department should be under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the forester.

Boston Bank Teller Accused.

Boston.—John H. Cullen, teller of the Union Institution for Savings, was arrested Friday at his home in Dorchester charged with a shortage of $1,200 in the accounts of the bank. Cullen was suspended three days ago.

Last of Cherry Bodies.

Cherry, Ill.—The 61 bodies discovered in the St. Paul mine were brought to the surface Friday. Richard Newsam, state mine inspector, says this probably will be all the bodies that will be recovered.

60 PERISH IN A MINE BLAST

EXPLOSION OF POWDER BLOWS MINERS TO FRAGMENTS.

Crash Occurs in 1,100-Foot Level—Men Caught in Trap—100 Are Seriously Injured.

Juneau, Alaska.—By the explosion of a powder magazine in the Mexican shaft of the Treadwell mines Thursday, 60 miners, caught like rats in a trap, at the 1,100-foot level, with no possible chance of escape, were blown to fragments and 100 others were seriously injured, many of whom it is feared may die.

The bodies of the dead were blown into unrecognizable masses of human flesh. The scene when a rescuing party descended to the level, was indescribable. The dead were lying around, piled one on the top of the other and the groans and screams of the injured were heartrending.

It is believed that more of the injured will succumb to their injuries. There is a deplorable lack of medical men and in the company hospitals, which are crowded to the limit, the mangled miners are suffering for want of medical attention.

The cause of the accident is not known at this time. It is believed, however, that the explosion is the result of a miner's lamp coming in contact with the powder magazine. Not a man in the portion of the mine where the explosion occurred escaped injury.

The scenes about the mouth of the mine are pitiful. The families of the miners are gathered about the entrance to the shaft and as the bodies are carried from the death trap, there is a wild rush to get near enough to make an effort at identification.

So badly are the bodies torn and mangled that the only possible means of identification in most cases has been by the clothing or property found in the pockets.

EXPOSES BIG OLEO FRAUDS

Witness Links Representative Moxley's Firm with Illicit Dealers Who Are Under Indictment.

Chicago.—Sensation after sensation broke out in the oleomargarine scandal Thursday. Chief of the disclosures consisted of a detailed account under oath by an employe of William Broadwell of the relations of William J. Moxley, Inc., manufacturer of butterine, with the illicit dealers now under indictment for coloring oleomargarine and selling the colored product without paying to the government the tax of ten cents a pound required by the federate statute.

William P. Moxley, head of the butterine manufacturing house, is congressman from the Sixth district.

The testimony implicating the Moxley house was given by William Bortz, who, with Samuel Driesbach, appeared before Judge Landis to plead guilty and receive sentence.

Bortz swore that the Moxley business concern sold to Broadwell the uncolored butterine, delivering it after seven o'clock at night, gave away with it the coloring matter in bottles, told Broadwell's employes how to use it, even to the point of telling them to cover up the holes of the store where it was mixed so no light could shine through, and also sold wrappers for one-pound packages stamped:

"Inspected and Passed by the Pure Food Department of the United States Government."

Witness also testified that Moxley's people delivered these wrappers after the evening closing hours.

INDICTED BEEF MAN PLEADS

Frederick W. Cooper Answers Not Guilty to New Jersey Indictment.

New York.—The first personal appearance of one of the indicted packing company officials occurred when Frederick B. Cooper, a director and eastern agent of Swift & Co. of Chicago, came into Judge Blair's court, accompanied by his attorneys, and pleaded not guilty. The plea was accompanied by reservation of the privilege of withdrawal for the purpose of demurring. Mr. Cooper's attorney said that his client appeared as an individual and not for Swift & Co. Judge Blair fixed bail at $2,500.

IN TRANCE FOR 56 HOURS

Youth at Saginaw, Placed Under Hypnotic Spell by Telephone, Cannot Be Aroused.

Saginaw, Mich.—A sensation was caused here when the police removed from the show window of a local music house David Anderson, a young man who had lain in trance for 56 hours under the hypnotic influence of a man styling himself Prof. Powers. The authorities are trying to arouse Anderson, but he is insensible to every device employed, and lies like one dead in a room in the Wesley hotel.

Anderson was put under the hypnotic spell Saturday evening by long distance telephone from Lansing.

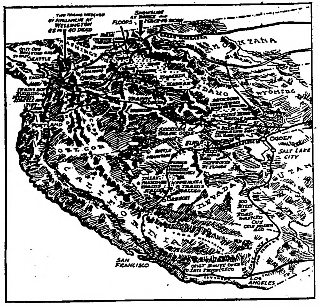
Sugar Company Is Cited.

New York.—The federal grand jury Thursday handed in a presentment against the American Suger Refining Company, charging it with contempt of court in failing to produce books and papers called for by the grand jury.

Twenty-Nine New Banks.

Washington.—During February, 29 banks, with a total capital of $7,195,000, were authorized to begin business by the comptroller's office of the treasury department.

SNOWSLIDES, FLOODS, WRECKS, BLOCKADES, DISASTERS IN NORTHWEST; CHART SHOWING WIDE TERRITORY WITH RAILROADS TIED UP.



WEALTH IS TO AID HUMANITY

ROCKEFELLER PLANS GREAT CORPORATION FOR HIS FORTUNE.

Bill Introduced in Congress Provides for an Organization Which Will Benefit Mankind.

Washington.—For the benefit of his fellow men John D. Rockefeller is seeking a method of disposing of his vast fortune.

Under the provision of a bill introduced in the Senate Wednesday by Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire the oil king seeks a federal incorporation act for his wealth, with a view to distributing it under proper supervision for the good of mankind. The object of the foundation is to provide for a general organization to conduct philanthropic work along all lines.

According to the bill the Rockefeller foundation is organized for these purposes: To promote the well-being and advance the civilization of the people of the United States and its possessions in foreign lands; for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge; for the prevention of any and all of the elements of human knowledge.

The incorporators named in the bill are: John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Fred T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy, Charlese A. Heydt.

These men are authorized to select associates not to exceed 25, and it is provided that there shall not be at any time fewer than five.

Headquarters of the foundation are to be in Washington.

"It is the evident intention of Mr. Rockefeller to provide a means of expending his wealth to the best advantage of the largest number of people," said Senator Gallinger.

It was stated by the senator that Mr. Rockefeller already had given away $52,000,000.

The proposed foundation is to be organized along lines similar to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

CANNON DINES WITH TAFT

Speaker Is Entertained at White House for First Time in Many Years.

Washington.—President Taft gave a dinner last night at the White House in honor of Speaker Cannon. Socially and politically the affair marked something of an epoch, for not before in many years has a president entertained in honor of the speaker of the house of representatives.

Speaker Cannon was never entertained at the White House with an exclusive official function during all of the seven years of President Roosevelt's occupancy, and no previous affair has been given in his honor by President Taft.

$12,000,000 for Buildings.

Washington.—President Taft gave Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, his approval of a public-building bill carrying not more than $12,000,000 to be passed at this session of congress. The president was given to understand that the measure would provide only for projects which are urgently necessary.

Clergy Oppose Bigger Navy.

Boston.—A remonstrance against a further increase of the American navy, signed by 500 clergymen of Boston and vicinity, representing all denominations, was forwarded to Washington to be presented to congress. The remonstrance points to the high cost of living and urges international arbitration.

Conviction Paralyzes Man.

Abbeyville, S. C.—R. A. Richey, a prosperous planter, suffered a stroke of paralysis Friday when he was convicted and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment for attacking a young orphan girl who was reared in his family.

Mrs. Roosevelt Leaves Naples.

Naples, Italy.—Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt sailed Friday on the steamer Schleswig for Alexandria, Egypt. They expect to meet Mr. Roosevelt at Khartum.

100 DEAD IN SLIDE HORROR

Death List Increases in Wellington Avalanche Disaster—60 Persons Are Still Missing.

Seattle, Wash.—Horror is added to horror as the details of the Wellington avalanche disaster unfold with the disclosure of an increasing death list. The dead doubtless will number 100.

Forty bodies have been recovered, 14 of which have been identified. The Great Northern's Seattle management, following the checking and summary of its latest telegram reports from Scenic Hot Springs with which point it has been continuously in communication, gave out the number of identified dead as 14, the number of injured 19, and with 70 missing.

The last message received by the Great Northern from its official at Scenic Hot Springs in giving the number of casualties, dead, injured and missing, significantly and sadly concluded with the words: "The missing may be regarded as dead."

In view of this significant statement coming from an official of the railway at the scene of the wreck, but little or no hope is held out as regards the missing by Great Northern officials.

None of the injured, it is believed, will die, though some of the employes were seriously hurt. The known surviving passengers escaped with but slight injuries. About half of the missing are employes of the road and the remainder were train passengers.

ORIENTAL LIMITED WRECKED

Great Northern Train Plunges Down 50-Foot Embankment—Fireman Killed—Several Persons Hurt.

Spokane, Wash.—Crashing into two ton of rock bowlders, the Oriental Limited No. 2, the crack east-bound train of the Great Northern railroad, plunged down a 50-foot embankment 22 miles east of Spokane, carrying with it five burning cars, killing Fireman Ed Miller of Hillyard, seriously injured the engineer and several passengers and precipitating the entire train except three coaches in a burning mass 50 feet below.

The accident occurred just two and a half miles west of Milan, a station on the main line, as the train was turning a treacherous curve. Rock bowlders were part of the landslipe which, it is believed, was started by the rumble of the approaching train.

A special relief train laden with medical emergency supplies, nurses, arrived on the scene within an hour and attended the wounded.

TRAIN PLUNGES INTO RIVER

One Man Killed, Another Missing and Score Others Have Narrow Escape from Death.

Newcastle, Pa.—One man was instantly killed, one died, another is unaccounted for and believed to be dead, and nearly a score of others had narrow escapes from instant death when the Linesville accomodation, a passenger train on the Erie and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad jumped the track at Rock Point park and plunged down a 15-foot embankment into the ice-filled Beaver river.

Brazil Has New President.

Rio de Janeiro.—Marshal Hermes Fonseca, the former minister of war, has been elected president of Brazil over the opposition candidate, Dr. Ruy Barbosa.

Czarina's Condition Unsatisfactory.

St. Petersburg.—The empress suffered from a severe nervous attack and her condition is considered exceedingly unsatisfactory.

Russia Breaks Chinese Proposal.

Pekin, China.—In a formal note submitted to the Chinese foreign board Friday the Russian government rejects in toto China's proposal for the construction of the Aigun & Chinchow railroad.

To Build Warships on Lake.

Washington.—A resolution looking to the building of warships on the great lakes was passed by the house Friday. The plan is a modification of the treaty with Great Britain on the subject.

STOMACH CENTER OF HUMAN LIFE—ALL ELSE SECONDARY

The immense success which has followed L. T. Cooper during the past year with his new preparation has exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed in most of the leading cities where the young man has introduced the medicine. Cooper has a novel theory. He believes that the human stomach is directly responsible for most disease. To quote his own words from an interview upon his arrival in an eastern city: "The average man or woman cannot be sick if the stomach is working properly. To be sure, there are diseases of a virulent nature, such as cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, etc., which are organic, and are not traceable to the stomach, but even fevers can, in nine cases out of ten, be traced to something taken into the stomach. All of this half-sick, nervous exhaustion that is now so common, is caused by stomachic conditions, and it is because my remedy will and does regulate the stomach that I am meeting with such success.

"To sum the matter up—a sound digestive apparatus that is doing its full duty, getting every particle of vitality out of the food by transferring it to the bowels in a perfectly digested state—this above all else brings health."

Mr. A. C. Brock, chef of the Brock Restaurant, Market District, Boston, Mass., who is a staunch believer in Mr. Cooper's theory and medicine, has this to say: "I had chronic indigestion for over three years. I suffered terribly, and lost about thirty pounds. I was a physical wreck when I started this Cooper medicine, a month or so ago. To-day I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am no longer nervous, my food does not distress me in the least, and I have a splendid appetite. I am gaining flesh very rapidly—in fact, at the rate of a pound a day. I would not believe any medicine on earth could have done for me what this has done. It is a remarkable preparation, and Mr. Cooper deserves all his success."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

DOUBLE REWARD OF VIRTUE

Love Story Written by Small Boy at Least Brought Things to a Happy Conclusion.

Apropos of love stories in general, Jerome S. McWade, the well-known Duluth connoisseur, said at a recent dinner:

"At the approach of Valentine day last year I offered a prize of five dollars to the little boys of my Sunday school class for the best short love story. I have one of the stories here, and I am going to read it to you."

Mr. McWade then read:

"A poor man fell in love with a lady whose mother was a rich toy dealer.

"The poor man could not marry the rich lady, because he had no money.

"A villain then offered him $50 if he would become a drunkard.

"The poor man wanted the money to get married with, so he agreed, but when he got to the beer saloon he said:

"'No, I will not become a drunkard, even for great riches.'

"On the way home he found a bag of gold. So the young lady married him. It was a splendid wedding, and the next day they had twins.

"Moral—Virtue is its own reward."—N. Y. Times.

Do farmers eat the proper sort of food?

The farmer of today buys a much larger proportion of the food that goes on the table than he did ten years ago. It's a good thing that this is so because he has a great variety to select from.

He should, however, use great care in selecting for the best results in health and strength.

The widespread tendency in the city to increase the amount of Quaker Oats eaten is due very largely to the recent demonstrations by scientific men that the Quaker Oats fed man is the man with greatest physical endurance and greatest mental vigor.

Farmers should give this subject careful thought and should increase the quantity of Quaker Oats eaten by themselves, their children and the farm hands. 57

An Appropriate Distraction.

"So you think the automobile has made life much pleasanter?"

"It has for me," answered the comfortable citizen. "I drive a fast horse and my son rides a bicycle. The automobile has taken the minds of the police off both of us."

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and Furs, and sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Bear your own burdens first, after that help to carry those of other people.—George Washington.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Some men go to their graves without discovering that they were not as important as they thought they were.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Every night watchman is entitled to his day dreams.

Official Playing Schedule of the National League

For the Season of 1910, Beginning April 14

	At Chicago.	At Boston.	At Brooklyn.	At New York.	At Philadelphia.	At Pittsburg.	At Cincinnati.	At St. Louis.
CHICAGO...	READ	Jun 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug 11, 12, 13. Sep 26, 27, 28, 29.	Jun 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug 15, 16, 17. Sep 17, 19, 20, 21.	Jun 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug 2, 3, 4, 5. Sep 22, 23, 24.	Jun 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug 6, 8, 9, 10. Sep 14, 15, 16.	Apr 20. May 3, 4, 5. Jun 24, 25. Jul 4, 4, 5, 6. Oct 8.	Apr 14, 15, 16, 17. Jun 19. Sep 5, 5. Oct 1, 2, 3, 4.	Apr 18, 19, 20. Jun 29, 30. Jul 1, 2, 3, 28, 30, 31.
BOSTON.....	May 13, 14, 15, 16. Jul 21, 22, 23, 24. Aug 22, 23, 24.	THIS	May 5, 6, 7, 28, 30, 30, 31. Jul 26, 28. Oct 10, 12.	Apr 18, 19, 20, 21. Jul 30. Aug 1. Sep 7, 8, 10. Oct 13, 15.	Apr 22, 23, 25, 26. Jun 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Sep 5, 5.	May 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27. Jul 18, 19, 20. Aug 19, 20.	May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 29, 30.	May 9, 10, 11, 12. Jul 9, 10, 11, 12. Aug 25, 27, 28.
BROOKLYN	May 17, 18, 19, 20. Jul 17, 18, 19, 20. Aug 19, 20, 21.	Apr 27, 28, 29, 30. Jun 25, 27, 28, 29. Sep 1, 2, 3.	PAPER	Apr 22, 23, 25, 26. Jun 30. Jul 1, 2, 4, 4. Oct 6, 7.	Apr 14, 15, 16. July 5, 6, 7, 7. Sep 6, 7, 8, 9.	May 9, 10, 11, 12. Jul 8, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 25, 26, 27.	May 13, 14, 15, 16. Jul 9, 10, 11, 12. Aug 22, 23, 24.	May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 29, 30.
NEW YORK	May 9, 10, 11, 12. Jul 9, 10, 11, 12. Aug 25, 27, 28.	Apr 14, 15, 16. Jul 5, 6, 7, 7. Sep 30. Oct 1, 3, 4.	May 2, 3, 4, 27. Jun 20, 21, 22, 23. Sep 5, 5. Oct 8.	IF	Apr 27, 28, 29, 30. May 28, 30, 30, 31. Sep 1, 2, 3.	May 21, 23, 24, 25. July 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 29, 30, 31.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. Jul 17, 18, 19, 20. Aug 19, 20, 21.	May 13, 14, 15, 16. Jul 21, 22, 23, 24. Aug. 22, 23, 24.
PHILA.......	May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug. 29, 30.	May 2, 3, 4. Jun 30. Jul 1, 2, 4, 4. Oct 6, 7, 8.	Apr 18, 19, 20, 21. Jul 30. Aug 1. Sep. 10, 30. Oct 1, 13, 15.	May 5, 6, 7. Jun 25, 27, 28, 29. Jul 27, 28. Oct 10, 12.	YOU	May 13, 14, 16. July 9, 11, 12, 25, 26. Aug 22, 23, 24.	May 9, 10, 11, 12. Jul 21, 22, 23, 24. Aug 25, 27, 28.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. Jul 17, 18, 19, 20. Aug 19, 20, 21.
PITTSBURG	Apr 24, 25, 26, 27. May 1, 7, 8, 23, 29. Sep 10, 11.	Jun 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug 6, 8, 9, 10. Sep 17, 19, 20.	Jun 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug 11, 12, 13. Sep 26, 27, 28, 29.	Jun 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug 15, 16, 17. Sep 14, 15, 16, 21.	Jun 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug 2, 3, 4, 5. Sep 22, 23, 24.	WANT	Apr 18, 19, 20. Jun 26. Jul 3, 31. Oct 9, 12. Sep 1, 3, 4.	Apr 14, 15, 16, 17. June 20, 21, 22. Oct 2, 3, 4, 5.
CINCIN......	Apr 21, 22, 23. Jun 20, 21, 22, 27, 28. Sep 6, 7, 8.	Jun 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug 2, 3, 4, 5. Sep 22, 23, 24.	Jun 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug 6, 8, 9, 10. Sep 14, 15, 16.	Jun 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug 11, 12, 13. Sep 26, 27, 28, 29.	Jun 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug 15, 16, 17. Sep 17, 19, 20, 21.	Apr 28, 29. May 30, 30, 31. Jun 30. Jul 2, 28, 30. Oct 13, 15.	THE	May 4, 5, 7, 8. Jun 23, 24, 25. Jul 4, 4, 5, 6.
ST. LOUIS...	Apr 28, 29. May 30, 30. Jun 26. Sep 3, 4. Oct 9, 10, 12, 15.	Jun 15, 16, 17, 17, 18. Aug 15, 16, 17. Sep 14, 15, 16.	Jun 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug 2, 3, 4, 5. Sep 22, 23, 24.	Jun 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug 6, 8, 9, 10. Sep 17, 19, 20.	Jun 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug 11, 12, 13. Sep 26, 27, 28, 29.	Apr 21, 22, 23. Jun 27, 28. Sep 5, 5, 6, 7, 30. Oct 1.	Apr 24, 25, 26, 30. May 1, 26, 28, 29. Sep 10, 11. Oct 8.	NEWS.
AT HOME...	12 Saturdays, 14 Sundays, Memorial day, Chicago day.	14 Saturdays. Bunker Hill day. Independence day.	14 Saturdays. Memorial day. Labor day.	14 Saturdays. Independence day.	12 Saturdays. Memorial day. Labor day.	15 Sats. Memorial day. Independence day. Labor day.	14 Saturdays. 19 Sundays. Labor day.	12 Saturdays. 14 Sundays. Independ. Day.

The opening games on April 14 are as follows: Chicago at Cincinnati, Pittsburg at St. Louis, New York at Boston, Brooklyn at Philadelphia. The season will close on October 15.

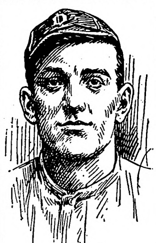
MORIARTY OF THE TIGERS A HOME PLATE STEALER

NOT A FAST MAN ON THE BASES, BUT ONE WHO STUDIES THE PITCHER.

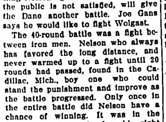
There are faster base runners than George Moriarty of the Detroit team, but mighty few fellows have a brain that moves more quickly. At least five times last year Moriarty pulled off the seemingly impossible feat of stealing home. In each instance he took a desperate chance and succeeded. He did not jump wildly at the deed, but used every ounce of gray matter to make his efforts possible. Strangely enough in each game the stealing of home proved the turning point in the contest, making a Tiger victory certain.

Moriarty always made a study of the pitcher when reaching first base. If he was slow in delivering the ball, he was quick to take advantage of the fact. Neither did Moriarty pass up the catchers in his base running. If he discovered that every now and then the receiver would just about toss the ball back to the pitcher, he would start the delayed steal. It's safe to say that the Tiger's thirdsacker pulled off the delayed steal as much if not more than any other man in the country.

The five thefts of home made by Moriarty were due to the big lead he secured and the long swing indulged in by the pitcher preparatory to delivering the ball. Just as soon as Moriarty discovered that the pitcher was indulging in a longer wind up than usual he would start to slowly edge up to the plate, allowing the pitcher to deliver sometimes as many as four or five balls before making the dash for home. The Detroit third sacker isn't slow on the paths by any means, but the celerity of his brain makes him a more dangerous man on the bases than players with much greater speed. Any time he reached third last year the umpire behind the plate set himself for a decision at the plate, as he looked for Moriarty to take the chance.



George Moriarty.



Ad Wolgast, new champion lightweight pugilist of the world says he will defend the title he won from Battling Nelson against all comers and if the public is not satisfied, will give the Dane another battle. Joe Gans says he would like to fight Wolgast.

The 40-round battle was a fight between iron men. Nelson who always has favored the long distance, and never warmed up to a fight until 20 rounds had passed, found in the Cadillac, Mich., boy one who could stand the punishment and improve as the battle progressed. Only once in the entire battle did Nelson have a chance of winning. It was in the twenty-second round when his right found Wolgast's chin and he sent the Michigan lad to his knees. Again he shook him up with a hard smash and it looked as if the Dane would win. Wolgast came back for more, however, and when the twenty-third round came, it was seen that the Battler had shot his bolt. There never has been a harder or more vicious fight in the American ring. It was a foul battle, both using their heads in butting.

Nelson wants another fight and says he will reverse the decision next time. He has been fighting nearly 14 years, and Wolgast has been in the ring about four. It would seem a wise thing for Nelson to give up the game now, as he has a fortune of more than $100,000. Nelson got $12,000, and one third interest in the fight pictures for being defeated, while Wolgast pulls down only $4,750 for his share. Nelson as champion dictated the terms. Now it is Wolgast who is in a position to take the lion's share next time. The pictures should bring Nelson $25,000 more. Each boy bet heavily on himself.

San Francisco will get the Jeffries-Johnson fight and I can say "I told you so." Gleason and Rickard, the promoters, have gotten together and have come to the conclusion that the Pacific coast metropolis is the only place for the battle. Salt Lake City is eliminated from further consideration and all that remains to be done is to select the site for the ring. Richmond, the site of the Nelson-Wolgast battle, is under consideration.

Jeffries is back on California soil about $60,000 better off after his long theatrical tour. The big fellow will go into training in a few days on his ranch near Los Angeles. He will do some hunting in the mountains and work principally for his wind. Jeff's old friends around Los Angeles expressed great surprise when they saw him after an absence of nearly a year. The huge abdomen that had come naturally from easy living had disappeared, his eye was clear and he looked as if he was ready to enter the ring right now, but of course he isn't, and won't be for months. Jeffries realizes that it is going to take lots of hard work to get into the proper trim to bring the championship title back to the white race, and he will overlook nothing in his efforts to do so. He is a glutton for work when in training and his assistants have rough sledding when they attempt to follow his pace.

Some interesting dope on the two battlers has been culled from the records of Jeffries and Johnson by a New York expert. You will see that Jeffries is a quicker winner over the knockout route than Johnson. Jeff averaged 5 14-15 rounds to the knockout, while the colored man figured 6 1-3 rounds.

JEFFRIES.

Number of fights	20
Rounds fought	184
Won decisions	3
Knockouts or stopped	15
Draws	2
Won in one round	1
Won in two rounds	4
Won in three rounds	2
Won in four rounds	2
Won in five rounds	1
Won in eight rounds	1
Won in nine rounds	1
Won in ten rounds	2
Won in eleven rounds	1
Won in twenty rounds	1
Won in twenty-three rounds	1
Won in twenty-five rounds	1
Draw in twenty rounds	2
Average length of fights in rounds	9 1-5
Average knockouts or stopped	5 14-15

Not counting first bout with Jack Munroe at Butte, an exhibition.

JOHNSON.

Number of fights	71
Rounds fought	622
Won decisions	15
Knockouts or stopped	31
Draws	6
Lost decision	1
Knocked out or stopped	3
Won on a foul	2
Lost on a foul	1
No decisions	13
Won in one round	2
Won in two rounds	3
Won in three rounds	4
Won in four rounds	6
Won in five rounds	1
Won in six rounds	3
Won in seven rounds	5
Won in eight rounds	2
Won in nine rounds	1
Won in ten rounds	3
Won in eleven rounds	1
Won in twelve rounds	2
Won in thirteen rounds	1
Won in fourteen rounds	1
Won in fifteen rounds	4
Won in twenty rounds	7
Lost in two rounds	1
Lost in three rounds	1
Lost in five rounds	1
Lost in twenty rounds	1
Average length of fights in rounds	8 5-7
Average knockouts or stopped	6 1-3

DIAMOND GOSSIP

It was reported, but denied, that there was a threat to disrupt the National league and that this threat is what brought the adoption of the 154 game schedule at the New York meeting. According to the story, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and other clubs were going to jump to the American, which would have been reorganized into a 12 team league. Something of this kind is going to happen some of these days, for the rivalry between the two organizations is growing stronger each year, and the dissension in the National seems to indicate that it is the American that will benefit.

In a few days nearly all of the big league teams will be actively at practice. The New York Giants were first to don the uniform. McGraw has his squad at Marlin Springs, Tex., and believes the early start will be beneficial. The Chicago Sox have gone to California and soon the crack of the war club will be heard on the training fields of all the teams.

There will be seven teams in the big leagues this season with new managers as leaders, and the result of the changes will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Three new leaders will be found in the National league—Charles Dooin of the Phillies; "Bad Bill" Dahlen of Brooklyn, and Fred Lake of the Bostonians.

Four of the American league clubs will have new managers—"Pat" Donovan of the Boston Americans; Hugh Duffy of the Chicago White Sox, "Jack O'Connor of St. Louis, and J. McAleer of Washington.

The managers of the year will appear as follows:

American League—Athletics, Connie Mack; Boston, Pat Donovan; New York, George Stallings; Washington, J. McAleer; Cleveland, J. McGuire; St. Louis, Jack O'Connor; Detroit, H. Jennings; Chicago, H. Duffy.

National League — Philadelphia, Charles Dooin; Boston, Fred Lake; New York, J. McGraw; Brooklyn, William Dahlen; Pittsburg, Fred Clarke; St. Louis, R. Bresnahan; Chicago, Frank Chance; Cincinnati, Clark Griffith.

The following is a list of the one-hit games that were pitched last year in the major leagues, with the added information regarding the men who kept the twirlers from getting into the Pitchers' Hall of Fame.

American League—April 14, Mullin of Detroit, against Chicago; lone hit made by Cravath. April 2, Coombs of Philadelphia, against Boston; lone hit made by Speaker. June 8, Joss of Cleveland, against Philadelphia; lone hit made by Murphy. June 20, Walsh of Chicago, against Cleveland; lone hit made by Turner. July 21, Burns of Chicago, against Washington; lone hit made by Clymer. August 28, Gray of Washington, against Chicago; lone hit made by Dougherty; Chicago won this game, 6 to 4, Gray issuing 11 passes to first base. September 11, Brockett of New York, against washington; lone hit made by Lelivelt after two strikes were recorded against him.

National League—April 25, Camnitz of Pittsburg, against Cincinnati; lone hit made by Mitchell. May 21, Overall of Chicago, against Boston; lone hit made by Sweeney. June 26, Ruelbach of Chicago, against Cincinnati; lone hit made by Mowrey, Ruelbach knocking down his liner, but being unable to field it to first in time to get the hitsmith. July 10, Fromme of Cincinnati, against Brooklyn; lone hit made by Alperman. July 12, Camnitz of Pittsburg, against New York; lone hit made by Marquard; Pirate infielders laid back, expecting the New York pitcher to hit the ball out and he bunted. July 28, Pastorious of Brooklyn, against Philadelphia; lone hit made by Martell, who batted for Titus in the ninth inning; this was the only game Lefty won for the Superbas during the year. July 31, Wiltse of New York, against Philadelphia; lone hit made by Wilson. August 1, Mordecai Brown of Chicago, against Philadelphia; lone hit made by Bransfield. September 14, Mordecai Brown of Chicago, against Cincinnati; lone hit made by Egan. September 18, Willis of Pittsburg, against Brooklyn; lone hit made by Wheat.

UMPIRES FOR THE NATIONAL

Brennan and Moran the New Members of President Lynch's Staff This Year.

The board of directors of the National league fined the Philadelphia club $250 for the forfeiture of the game with New York at the polo grounds on October 4, fined Capt. Doolan of the Phillies $100 for unseemly conduct in the same game, and approved the list of umpires selected by President Lynch.

The umpires for the coming year will include only two new men. Henry O'Day, Robert Emslie, James E. Johnstone, Charles Rigler, William J. Klem and Stephen J. Kane have been reappointed. The new men are William Brennan from the Wisconsin-Illinois league and Gus Moran, who last year umpired in the Southern league. The double umpire system will be employed throughout the season. Brennan was tried out last fall.

LESS DANGER IN ENGLAND

Statistics Show Only Two Persons Were Killed in Athletics in Britain Last Year.

When the small number of fatalities of all branches of sport in England is considered, America suffers by comparison. It is interesting to note in the recent statistics which have been given out at Oxford university, England, that only two deaths have been reported from participation in college athletics at the various institutions in England.

Dr. Brooks of Oxford, who made the inquiry, has tabulated his returns from those in charge of athletics at the various English colleges and numerous schools, and in the last 20 years there were only five deaths that could in any way be attributed to participation in athletics.

Donaldson Breaks World Record.

Donaldson, the South African sprinter, broke the world's professional record for 100 yards, defeating Arthur Postle, the world's professional champion, of Australia, and C. Holway, the American, in 9 3-8 seconds at Johannesburg, South Africa. Donaldson won by 2½ yards less than a yard separating second and third man. The previous record was held by Bethune and Johnson, who covered the distance in 9 4-5 seconds.

Sabine Rarebit Best Dog.

For the fourth successive year a smooth fox terrier has been judged the best dog regardless of age, breed or sex, at the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel club in Madison Square Garden. The honor has been awarded this year to Sabine Rarebit, owned by F. H. Towler, of Orange, Tex.

Say McGovern Is Cured.

Terry McGovern, who has been confined in a sanitarium at central Islip for eight months, is out again, and has been pronounced as cured by the physicians of that institution. He looks in fine condition. The doctors claim that if he does not dissipate his head will never go back on him again.

Smith Coaches Notre Dame.

Eddie Smith, pitcher for the last two seasons in the South Bend team of the Central league, has been signed by Notre Dame to coach the varsity squad for the remainder of the season. Smith has played with St. Paul in the American association and the St. Louis Americans.

Keeler Welcomes the Youngsters.

"I'd like to see a lot of young players break in this spring," quoth Willie Keeler. "Why? Well, not only because it would help batting, but because these youngsters wouldn't know where to play for the batsmen and before they could get the secret learned there would be a lot of swatting done."

Jem Driscoll Pommels Hayes.

Jem Driscoll to-night defeated "Seaman" Hayes for the featherweight championship of England and a purse of $5,000 before the National Sporting club in London.

CONVINCING PROOF
OF THE VIRTUE OF
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

What is the use of procrastinating in the face of such evidence as the following letters represent? If you are a sick woman or know one who is, what sensible reason have you for not giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? For 30 years we have been publishing such testimonial letters as these—thousands of them —they are genuine and honest, too, every one of them.

Mrs. S. J. Barber says:
"I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine in the world for women—and I feel it my duty to let others know the good it has done for me. Three years ago I had a tumor which the doctor said would have to be removed by an operation or I could not live more than a year, or two, at most. I wrote Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice, and took 14 bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today the tumor is gone and I am a perfectly well woman. I hope my testimonial will be of benefit to others." — Mrs. S. J. BARBER, Scott, N. Y.

Mrs. George May says:
"No one knows what I have suffered from female troubles, neuralgia pains, and backache. My doctor said he could not give me anything to cure it. Through the advice of a friend I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the pain soon disappeared. I continued its use and am now in perfect health. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a God-send to me as I believe I should have been in my grave if it had not been for Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." —Mrs. GEORGE MAY, 86 4th Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. E. F. Hayes says:
"I was under the doctor's treatment for a fibroid tumor. I suffered with pain, soreness, bloating, and could not walk or stand on my feet any length of time. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, followed her directions and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. To-day I am a well woman, the tumor was expelled and my whole system strengthened. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female troubles to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 1890 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. W. K. Housh says:
"I have been completely cured of a severe female trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and want to recommend it to all suffering women." — Mrs. W. K. HOUSH, 7 Eastview Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, etc.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Not Willing to Commit Himself.

The teacher had called upon Freddie Brown to give an illustration of the proper manner in which to compare the adjective "clean."

"Mother is clean," said he, falteringly, "father is—cleaner—" Here he paused.

And," prompted the teacher.

Freddy was still silent and very thoughtful.

"Haven't you some other relative?" asked the teacher, smiling.

"Oh, yes," replied Freddie, "there's auntie—but I ain't sure about her!"

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Storm Episode.

Two handsome young women, becomingly dressed, slipped and fell together in the slushy pool of the crossing. They arose wet and angry.

'Wring out, wild belles," commented an observer, such an addition of insult to injury being condemned by all who overheard.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Breakers Ahead.

"What makes you so sure that suffragette club is in for serious trouble?

"My wife has just joined it," replied Mr. Meekly.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
has an enviable reputation of over seventy years as a reliable remedy for lumbago, sciatica, pleurisy stitches, etc., 25c, 35c and 50c. At all druggists.

The decollete-gowned woman is seldom deceitful; at least, she doesn't try to conceal much.

Your Liver is Clogged up
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.
They do their duty.
Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

RHEUMATISM
COPPER PLATE
ZINC PLATE
Cured Right at Home
by ELECTROPODES. New Electric Treatment. Galvanic insoles—copper and zinc—worn inside shoes. Invigorate entire body. Nerves become "live wires." Positive cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Kidney and Liver complaints. Price only $1.00. Your money returned if not satisfactory. Guarantee signed with each sale. Electropodes are mailable. If not at your Druggist's, send us $1.00. State whether for man or woman.
WESTERN ELECTROPODE CO.
245 Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS
Electrotypes
IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY
WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION
554 W. Adams St., Chicago

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package —other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENTS Inventors' books free. Beeler & Robb, Pat. Attys., 158-163 McGill Bldg., Wash., D. C.

The Tenderfoot Farmer

It was one of these experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The questions of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds *himself* regardless of digestion and nutrition. He might almost as well eat shavings for all the good he gets out of his food. The result is that the stomach grows "weak" the action of the organs of digestion and nutrition are impaired and the man suffers the miseries of dyspepsia and the agonies of nervousness.

To strengthen the stomach, restore the activity of the organs of digestion and nutrition and brace up the nerves, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is an unfailing remedy, and has the confidence of physicians as well as the praise of thousands healed by its use.

In the strictest sense "Golden Medical Discovery" is a temperance medicine. It contains neither intoxicants nor narcotics, and is as free from alcohol as from opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs. All ingredients printed on its outside wrapper.

Don't let a dealer delude you for his own profit. There is no medicine for stomach, liver and blood "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Erickson For Reprasentative.

E. Erickson, of Bagley, county commissioner of Clearwater county, under certain conditions will be a candidate for the house of representatives from his county. He will run as an independant.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Under any conditions, and against any man in Clearwater county, no matter who he may be, Commissioner Erik Erickson, of Bagley would carry the county three to one. Because Mr. Erickson is a man of the people and for the people, having held about 20 differant official positions in his life time, and therefore is well versed in public matters, and would represent his diistrict and the state of Minnesota according to the wishes of the people regardless of the doings of the "intrests" in this or other counties.—Olberg Journal.

The above from the Oldberg Journal certainly gives Mr. Erickson a good send off. should he decide to start in the race for representative, from this district, as we would certaily consider a man living in Clearwater county to be about right if he is indorsed by that Olberg Journal, as its editor, Albert Anderson, has been seperating the wheat from the chaff in that county for a number of years, and he don't hesitate to use the flai when it is necessary to do it.

J. J. Opsahl is woking that old sugar beet game that was worn out by representative Simons, of Red Lake county severl years age. All he is working for is to try to "sugar beet" himself into the legislature, and that would end the sugar beet business. We will promptly hoist him and his sugar beet deal higher than Gil derovs kite, if he looms up as a candidate for the legislature.

Undecided.

The dealer was busy filling bottles from a hogshead of wine.

"What kind of wine is that?" queried an innocent bystander.

"Don't know," answered the dealer. "I haven't labeled it yet."—Argonaut.

Pensions From Napoleon.

Paris has a dozen old soldiers who draw pensions that come to them from the great Emperor Napoleon I. These are not heroes of his epoch, for the last of those died long years ago. But Napoleon by his will devised several millions of francs to his companions in arms, and this capital in default of heirs of the grand army was deposited in the public treasury. Today the revenue this fund produces is paid out in the form of pensions of 200 francs each to old soldiers in French territory, and Paris has twelve of these beneficiaries to whom at the first of the year these little pensions are remitted.—Paris Figaro.

A Wise Woman.

Mr. Snaggle (snappishly)—Don't be correcting that boy always, Sarah. Let nature take its course, won't you? Mrs. Snaggle (laying aside the shingle)—I'll do nothing of the sort, Mr. Snaggle. I don't intend that any woman shall have such a husband as I've got if I can prevent it.

A Paradoxical Reply.

"Doctor, do you think eyeglasses will alter my appearance?" inquired Mrs. Gunson anxiously.

"I shall at least expect them to improve your looks," replied the physician.—Lippincott's.

The Boy's Bit.

"You seem to have got your boys interested in mythology very nicely."

"Yes; I explained to them that Hercules held a championship."—Washington Herald.

Sure Test.

She—They held a mirror over her face to see if she was alive. I don't understand that. He Why, you see if she was alive she'd open her eyes and look in it.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb 26th. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota February 18th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Iverson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 8, 1904, made Homestead entery No 848 Serial No. 04087, for N. E. ¼ Section 30 Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 4th. day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Finsand, of McPhail Minn. Olaf Wahlberg, Nels Leberg, Iver Solheim, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Feb. 25th, 1910

Department of the Interior. U S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 18, 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Casper Lund, of Anstad Minn. who on March 16th. 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1289 Serial No. 04792, for S.W.¼ of N.E.¼ Section 10 Towship 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wold Iver M. Vsthy, Theadore Vigenstad, Tom Mjelde, all of Anstad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

A Versatile Garden.

The dwellers in a seaport town of Massachusetts are justly proud of their gardens. It remained for a visitor from a tiny village "way round the Cape" to say the first slightly disparaging word of these gardens. "Isn't this beautiful?" his hostess asked as she paused under a rose arbor and looked back over the stately ranks of larkspur, monk's hood, hollyhocks and many other favorites.

"It's a handsome gardin—of its kind," said the visitor dispassionately, "but it ain't quite up to the mark when you consider our gardins."

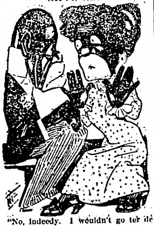
"Indeed!" and the lady looked at him, too amazed to be angry. "What sort of gardens have you, please?"

"Well," said her Cape visitor calmly, "what we call a good gardin is one where you can start out with two big baskets and a hoe, step through the flower gardin part, past the vegetables, down to the water; dig your clams fust, pick your sweet corn, lay your posies on top o' that and hand the whole lot over at the kitchen door. There's your shore dinner and trimmin's all from one gardin."—Youth's Companion.

The Wise Woodpecker.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year invariably in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorns exhibits foresight and a knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, but, becoming saturated, are predisposed to decay, when they are attacked by maggots, which seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food.—Cleveland Leader.

Not For Her.



"No, indeedy. I wouldn't go ter de theater."

"Why not?"

"A gemman frien' done tol' me dat play was one er de kin' 'ud make yer hair curl, an' I has trouble sufficient dat way now."

Hard Job.

Matrimonial Agent—Really, when I see those two whom I am going to introduce to each other I don't know to which I shall break it gently.—Fliegende Blatter.

The First Spat.

She—If I had known that you would scold I never would have married you. He—If I had known that you would marry me I would have scolded.

Hath man no second life? Pitch this one high.—Matthew Arnold.

Family Ties.

Old Gentleman—Have you any family ties? Willie—Oh, yes, sir. Father makes me wear all his old ones.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25.1910.

Department of The Interior U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota February 23rd. 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Arnt Gangstad, of Radney Minnesota who on December 17th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1008 Serial No 04886 for N. E. ¼ Section 15 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 5th. day of Abril 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John A. Peterson, Knut Lidtvedt, of Radney Minn. Tallak Lindtvedt, Thorn Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 16th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thone Johnson, of Rhoda Minn. who on April 5th. 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1114, Serial No. 04448, for S.W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 28th. day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Franses O. Gustafson, of Malone Minn. Knut T. Sannes, John Polbrook, William R Rodman, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 11th. 1910

[illegible]

of Highlanding Minn. [illegible] 10th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 553, Serial No. 04200, for Lots 2, 4, S.W. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12, Section 29, Township 158 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edon Davis, [illegible] Jacobson, of Highlanding Minn. Walter McAndress, William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 9th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, Ignac Kolski, of Rudell Minn., who on November 12th. 1906, made Homestead entry No 1334, Serial No. 04559 for N. ½ S.W. ¼ Section 17 N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before S. A. Swenson, Judge of Probate Court, at Red Lake Falls Minnesota on the 28th day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, of Rhoda Minn. John Banecki, of Radney Minn. Wangen Wojnowski, of Rudell Minn. John Wzentek Hilda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 11 1910.

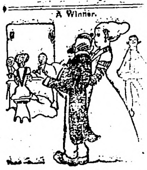
Notice is hereby given that Gilbert O. Vraa of Torgersen Minnesota, who on November 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 819 Serial No. 04207, for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 24th. Day March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael Torgerson, Knut Torgerson, Carl A. Gronberg, Thorius I. Morken, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

A Winner.



"Don't you think it [illegible] thing for a young girl [illegible] spend all of her time playin [illegible]"

"Well, I don't know. She al[illegible] ways [illegible]"

Silk.

Silk is considered unclean by the Mohammedans beca[illegible] produced by a worm.

Still Possible.

"Uncle, can't I be a pirate when I grow up?"

"Sure you can, son. What do you want to pirate—books or plays?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SIR MARK'S HOTEL BILL.

Relic of an Early Nineteenth Century Election in Ireland.

During the time of a contested election in Meath, Ireland, in the early part of the last century, Sir Mark Somerville sent orders to the proprietor of the hotel in Trim to board and lodge all that should vote for him, for which he received the following bill, which he got framed, and it still hangs in Somerville House, County Meath:

April 16th, 1826.

MY BILL.

	£	s.	d.
To ententing sixteen freeholders above stairs for Sir Mark, at 3s 3d a head, is to me	2	12	0
To eating sixteen more below stairs, and two more after supper, is to me	2	15	9
To eighteen horses and five mules about my yard all night at 13s every one of them, and for a man which was lost on the head of watching them all night, is to me	5	5	0
To six beds in one room, and four in another, at two guineas every bed, and not more than four in any bed at any time, cheap enough, God knows, is to me....	22	15	0
For breakfast on tay in the morning, for every one of them, and as many more as they brought in, as near as I can guess, is to me	4	12	0
To raw whisky and punch, without talking of pipes and tobacco, as well as for breaking a pot above stairs and other glasses and delph for the first day and night, I am not very sure, but for the three days and a half of the election as little as I can call it, and to be very exact, it is in all or thereabouts as near as I can guess, and not to be too particular, is to me at least.	79	15	9
For shaving and cropping off the heads of forth-nine freeholders for Sir Mark, at 13d for every head of them by my brother, who has a vote, is to me	2	13	1
For a womit and hurse for poor Tom Kernan, in the middle of the night, when he was not expected, is to me...................			
ten hogs, I don't talk of the piper for keeping him sober as long as he was sober, is to me........			
	110	18	7

Signed in the place of Jemmy Cars wife.
his Mark X
Bryan and Geraghty's Mark X

You may say 111, so your honour Sir Mark send me this Eleven Hundred by Bryan himself, who and I prays for your success always in Trim, so no more at present.

The hotel keeper must have got weary as he neared the end of his long bill, for his account becomes as wabbly as some of his guests must have been when the crash of glass and delph accompanied their deep potation of raw whisky and punch.

NOTHING WAS LOST.

An Omission In a Wedding Ceremony That Didn't Count.

A distinguished officer of the United States navy once told this story on himself:

At the time of his marriage he had been through the civil war and had had many harrowing experiences aboard ship, through all of which he kept courage and remained as calm as a brave man should. As the time for the ceremony came on, however, his calmness gradually gave way. At the altar, amid the blaze of buttons and gold lace marking the naval wedding, the officer was almost stampeded, and what went on seemed very much mixed to him. Fearing the excitement of the moment would temporarily take him off his feet, the officer had learned the marriage ceremony letter perfect, as he thought, and he remembered repeating the words after the minister in a mechanical sort of way.

After the ceremony was over and all was serene again, including the officer's state of mind, the kindly clergyman came up to him and touched him on the shoulder.

"Look here, old man," he said; "you didn't endow your wife with any worldly goods."

"What's that?" asked the bridegroom with something of astonishment in his voice.

"Why, I repeated the sentence 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow' several times, and despite my efforts you would not say it after me."

The bridegroom seemed perturbed for a moment, and then a beaming light came into his face.

"Never mind, sir," he said. "She didn't lose a blessed thing by my failure."—Exchange.

Protracted.

"Hello, Barker!" said Smitkin, meeting his friend on the street. "How goes it?"

"All right, I guess," said Barker.

"Seen Bobbie Sponger lately?"

"Yes; Bobbie is down at my place at Westhampton now. I invited him down for the week end"—

"Why, I thought that was three weeks ago!"

"It was," said Barker, "but, you know, Bobbie is an expert at making both ends meet."—Harper's Weekly.

Damascus of Marvelous View.

The view of Damascus from the mountain where Mohammed made his great renunciation is one of the marvelous views of the world. Again and again I deserted the mosques, the bazaars, the marble baths, the courts of the fountains, the shadowy khans and the gardens by the streams for that bare height on which Abraham is said to have had the unity of God revealed to him.—Robert Hichens in Century.

Imitation.

"Why, Gladys, you are spoiling your dolly."

"No, mamma; I am painting its cheeks with the same color that you use."—Judge.

An aspiration is joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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He Contributed.

Missionary Do you ever contribute money for the heathen in foreign lands, sir? Millionaire Oh, yes. Both my daughters married foreign noblemen.

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They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

J.W Vrolson has been looking after collections in this locality the past week.

Three hundred and sixty dry oak posts at Highlanding at 5 cts each. Inquire of Andrew Ellingson.

Stephen Singer is transacting business at Red Lake Agency this week.

Mike Kolski, the musician, of Deer Park made this office a plesent call today.

Alfred Hammersteen is hawling home his summer wood from Walter McAndress this week.

Edward Singer is attending to the Kratka store this week, during the absence of Stophen at Red Lake.

C L Clask was duly elected for constable at last Tuesdays election, but was "counted out" by the town board.

It will only take a few more days of this kind of weather to clean up the rest of the snow and break up the ice on the Red Lake River.

The author of a "Dismal Failure" got struck and run over by steam roller at that ditch meeting, propelled by Commissioner Johnson, and his man "Friday."

Walt McAndress took a load of feed down to Kratka yesterday to get ground, but the mill was out of gasoline, and then to Highlanding and found them out of wood.

We assure outsiders that there will be a fair count of the Highlanding ballots at the primary and general election, as it will be attended to by people that will see to it that we have a fair count.

There is to be a St Patrick ball on March 17th, at the Kratka hall, and one at the Koliska hall in Deer Park on the same date. This will be the last ball of the season at the Kolski hall.

The game of "counting out" was sprung to try to defeat Dannacker for town clerk, and if they had succeeded in doing so the election would have been contested, but as it is there was no harm done,

We extend our thanks to a number of our subscribers for the payment of subscription the past week, and assure them that they will get their moneys worth this year, as we are prepairing to take an active part in the campaign.

GOOD COUNTERS.

We was born in the state of New York. Our Forefathers fought in the war of the revolution. We came to Minnesota 26 years ago We have been a resident of this county and township for five years, and our town board threw out our vote at the last Tuesday election. Why? Because we voted a staight ticket. The tickets was printed after the notice of the election, and not a single candidate was on the ticket more than was to be voted for. There was 1 supvisor. 1 town clerk. 2 justices of the peace 2 constables 1 treasurer, and the name of P. C. Wold for assessor. Now Mr. Town board, did we not have a legal right to vote this ticket at that township election? If we did have a legal right to vote that ticket, what right had you to throw that vote and five others just like it out and not count them? Can we have a fair election and a fair count in the town of Highlanding, or have we degenerated to the old customs of the south, where they used to count the niggers out of office at the point of a shot gun?

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Owing to bad roads and lack of interest there was not a very large attendence at last Tuesdays election in Highlanding township and only 55 votes was cast, and the following ticket was elected. Supervisor, Alfred Hammersteen. Town Clerk, Anthony Dannacker. Justice's of the peace, T S Jacobson, Alex Laterneie. Constables, Martain Thoresen, John Hemme. About all the fight that was made was on Town Clerk, Anthony Dannacker winning out against the combine. It was voted to build a shed for the road grader in the center of the town. The usal town taxes were voted and $180 to pay interest on bonds. Road overseers were elected for the five road districts and two day pole tax voted There was six votes thrown out, because John Eastman had printed the tickets so th all that the judges could not see them, but a man with a microscope informs us that they were all for Dannacker for clerk and as he was elected it made no difference. The fight centered on him. for the reason that he indorsed Andrew Ellingson for post master at Highlanding. But if anyone asks you who is town clerk of Highlanding, just tell them it is Anthony Dannacker and six legal votes cast for him were thrown out, one of which was yours truly W.G-Hunt.

FROM DEER PARK

The following ticket was elected in Deer Park: For Supervisor Frank Lundeen. Town Clerk Edward Singer. Justice of the peace, E. A. Mostue. Treasurer O M. Mandt. Constable Oscar Nesland. 52 votes east.

His Lesson In Golf.

A prominent business man not long since became afflicted with a bad case of "golfitis"—that is, he joined the army of cranks at the game, wanted to play all the time, talk of nothing else, etc. As is the case with all "duffers," he had his troubles at the start, and the way he fired questions at his friends was a caution. His golf acquaintances accommodatingly replied with all sorts of remedies, until finally the bewildered one got his stenographer to jot them down. One friend's advice included three points: first, keeping the eye on the ball; second, the necessity of hitting the ball with an easy stroke, and, third, the use of a rocking horse to develop the stroke. The fact that the friend had a keen sense of humor did not occur to the tyro until later. He immediately purchased a large rocking horse and after business hours seated himself astride the fiery charger and swung at the ball, which was securely fastened to the floor by a strong cord. He has learned a thing or two since. The hobbyhorse is no more, and he has vowed to get square with "Mr. Joker" if it takes a thousand years.—New York Tribune.

Subduing a Bully.

A writer in a Vladivostok paper tells of an encounter he once witnessed on a Siberian train between a lady and a nobleman.

When the train pulled up at Tsitikar, in Manchuria, a Manchu noble who had bullied all his fellow passengers, alighted at the station restaurant after warning them that he would decapitate any of them who took his seat During his absence a smartly dressed young Russian lady entered the car and, despite the alarmed expostulations of its occupants, calmly appropriated the seat. When the noble returned he flew into a passion and advanced threateningly with his curved saber drawn. But the young woman coolly covered him with a shining revolver

"Do you take us for a pack of cowardly individuals?" she exclaimed, and then, pointing at her feet, she remarked: "Here is your place, my hero."

The Manchu noble surrendered and sat at her feet for the rest of the journey

Hugo and the Barber.

When Victor Hugo lived in Paris in the Place Royale he used to be shaved by a barber named Brassier. A friend of the poet asked the barber one day if he was busy. "I hardly know which way to turn," was the reply. "We have to dress the hair of thirty ladies for soirees and balls." And M. Brassier showed the list to his friend A few days after the friend returned and inquired about the thirty ladies. "Ah, monsieur," said the barber sadly, "I was not able to attend half the number, and I have lost many good customers through M. Victor Hugo." It appears that the poet when about to be shaved was suddenly inspired and seized the first piece of paper he could find to write a poem. Hugo hastily left the shop with his unfinished verses, on the back of which were the names and addresses of the thirty ladies, many of whom waited in vain for their coiffeur.

NEWS! News!

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Rhoda & Kratka.

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Not Tending to Business.

A country doctor was recently called upon to visit a patient some way from his office. Driving to where the sick man lived, he tied his horse to a tree in front of the house and started to walk across the ground. It happened that work was in progress on a new well, of which the doctor knew nothing until he found himself sinking into the earth. He fell just far enough to be unable to get out of the hole unassisted and lustily yelled for help.

When he was finally pulled up the hired man remarked to him:

"I say, doc, you had no business down there?"

"No; I don't think I had," replied the doctor

"Don't you know," continued the hired man, "you ought leave the well alone and take care of the sick?"—Lippincott's

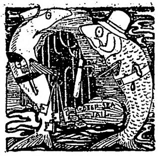
Inherited Dreams.

A medical scientist claims that many dreams are really hereditary that is to say, they come down to us from ancestors. Many persons have a dream which they dream over and over again. This and some others that are frequent, according to the authority referred to, are inherited. The doctor observed, for instance, that a child of six years after an attack of typhoid fever saw in its slumber a figure clad in black, which advanced to the foot of the bed and fixed upon him its shining eyes. It was found that the father of the child had frequently dreamed that dream, although he had never mentioned it to his child. The grandfather dreamed the same dream, although he had told no one about it. Evidently there is more than our philosophy can fathom in "the stuff that dreams are made of."

Something For Nothing.

Wise Old Uncle—Remember, Tommy, as you go through this world that you can't get something for nothing. Precocious Nephew—Oh, yes, you can, uncle! When I don't eat nothin' I git an awful pain in my stummick.—Chicago Tribune.

In the Deep.



"But how in the world did the crooked lobster break the bars of the jail?"

"Why, some one smuggled him in a couple of sawfishes."

The Smuggled Box.

A joker had some fun with the customs officials at New York some years ago. A servant had gone ashore from a German liner with a basket and was about to leave the pier when a passenger whispered to a customs officer that he had better see what the basket contained. Following the tip, the basket bearer was detained, and a wooden box was found among a lot of soiled linen. The box contained another and this still another box, the third securely fastened with screws. When these were removed a card was discovered on which was written in three languages, "This is the 1st of April Many happy returns of the day."

A Diplomat.

Possible Client—Are is the district at all malarial? My husband asked me to be careful to inquire about that. Agent—Er—what is your husband's business, madam? Possible Client—He is a physician. Agent—Um-m—well—er—truth compels me to admit, madam, that there has been a good deal of it about here of late years.—Life.

Cautious.

Cook (angrily)—See here, you little imp, did you take that cake off the shelf? Small Boy (son of an attorney) —I decline to answer any questions until I have conferred with my lawyer.—Chicago News.

Who is rich? He who is satisfied with his lot.—Talmud.

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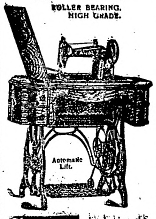

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Keeping Up Appearances.

Husband (suddenly waking up at dead of night)—What in the world was that noise? Wife (calmly)—It's all right, dear. The guests of the Moneybags' ball are just coming home, and I slipped down and gave our front door a slam, so the neighbors would think we were there.—New York Journal

He Found It Was.

Judge (to prisoner)—You are charged with having seriously injured your wife by inclosing her in a folding bed What have you to say for yourself? Prisoner—Your honor, I wished to see if it was possible to shut her up.

The Rescue.

The Major—What's this I hear, David, about your nearly saving a man from drowning? David—I did save 'im from drownin', only the life buoy 'it 'im on the 'ead and killed 'im.—London Tatler.

Did Not See It Before.

Miss Eastside — That is a lovely gown, but haven't I seen it before? Miss Westside—No; I think not. I have only worn it at a very few small affairs this season.

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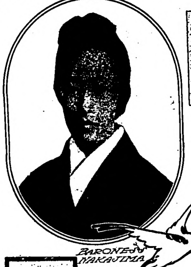
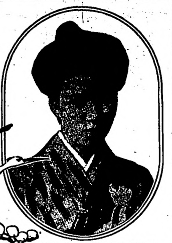
DEFECTIVE PAGE

Literary Women in Japan

By JOSEPHINE CONGER-KANEKO


BARONESS NAKAJIMA


UTA IMAI, EDITOR "TWENTIETH CENTURY WOMAN"

AFTERNOON TEA IN JAPAN

WITH her tiny pigeon toes and her butterfly gown, her paint, her oiled hair and her soft, timid voice, the Japanese woman hardly suggests the possibility of memorizing thousands of Chinese characters that are necessary in the most ordinary reading, and much less would one believe her capable of evolving ideas and expressing them intelligently.

But she does both.

The Japanese woman of the old era was, like her entire nation, a shut-in. She was the pre-eminently exclusive member of an exclusive people. Her powers, her whole life, were wholly at the disposal of her family first, and afterward of her husband—or, more correctly speaking, her lord and master. In a book of the old Samurai is written the law for women: "Firstly, a woman has no lord to serve but her husband. She must obey and honor him as her lord and master. Be cautious. Never despise nor slight his words. A woman's first duty is obedience. She should be careful about the expression of her face and never show anger or excitement in her looks."

Subject to such restrictions, it was impossible for the stranger, in the past, to learn of the real possibilities of the Japanese woman. He could be guided only by the artist's conception of her and by whatever reports might come from the lips of men. While these portrayals were true in a way, they were misleading, because they did not express the whole truth. Was the Japanese woman shrinking and timid? Yes, because she was taught so from time immemorial. It was an art with her, a supreme accomplishment. As an indication of her real nature it meant nothing—save that she had the power and the good judgment to conform to the demands of custom. Probably her will was indomitable, her intellect clear and strong. In such case she reached more nearly to the ideal, because she could control herself. She believed in the customs of her land; she loved them. She was guided by them So it was a mistake to regard her soft voice, her well-learned timidity, as indicative of weakness, of flexibility.

Even in the long, musty past a woman came out now and then and gave to her people a sample of the possibilities of the feminine mind in fields other than the intimate home life. But such disclosures were naturally rare.

One of these was Murasakishikibu, a woman who lived about 1,500 years ago and wrote "Genjimonogatari," a realistic story of Genji, a prominent member of the nobility of that time. This novel has long been a classic in Japan and is studied in the modern schools. Parts of it have been translated into English.

Seishonagon, a famous poet and sketch writer, lived about the same time. She was a strong moralist and was noted for her high and excellent character.

Shiran Yanagawa, the Mrs. Browning of Japan, lived during the reign of Shogun Tokugawa, about 100 years ago, and, together with her husband, wrote many Chinese poems. At that time, as to-day, Chinese was the medium employed by the Japanese classic writer for the expression of his thoughts.

When the breath of western civilization blew across the picturesque little island of Japan it melted the chains of conservatism and prejudice for women as well as for men. And so we have to-day the peculiar spectacle of the new springing with almost startling zeal out of the very bosom of the old. Mothers who cling with fervent faith to the old school of training have daughters who go out and work as newspaper reporters!

There are those whose emancipation is so radical that it even jars upon the sensibilities of one so callous as a westerner. There are other women whose growth, though marked, is pleasing and graceful. To this class belongs Kashi Iwamoto. Mrs. Iwamoto was of that generation that helped to make Japan what she is to-day and she was herself a part of the new order. Born at the end of the old regime, and growing up amidst the fiercest struggle of transition, she imbibed that which was best of the old and at the same time caught the true spirit of the new. Her husband, Zenji Iwamoto, is a well-known literary man and founder of Meiji Jogakko, a prominent college for girls. In working with him Mrs. Iwamoto's views of life were broadened and she interested herself in all things pertaining to the welfare of her people. She not only learned English, but mastered it to a degree in which her style is not only correct, but has a distinct literary quality and a charm, partly due, perhaps, to a hint of foreign idiom, which gives freshness to the use of an acquired language. Mrs. Iwamoto first became known as as writer through her translations of Proctor's "Sailor Boy" and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" into the Japanese language. She also wrote a volume of essays in English. An extract from one of these, "Some Phases of the Japanese Home and Home Life," will give a hint of her style and of the process of her thought:

"Japan, like any other ancient country, has had a unique national life and history. She boasts of a civilization, a code of morals, a form of government and a system of education all peculiar to herself, and she cherishes these as heirlooms expressive of the wisdom and experience handed down through the whole line of her ancestors. . . . You all know that the old-time Japanese woman was trained according to rules of conduct that were most severe in their rigidity. She was assiduously taught to guard her personal virtue and the proud honor of her household. Death was the only alternative in case she swerved from her duties. . . . Place, on the one hand, this type of womanhood, serving in the house of her lord and master with singleness of purpose and with devotion strong in its simplicity and, on the other, an average girl of modern education, with a smattering of western knowledge, it is true, but without discretion and judgment to apply her newly found information, and, of course, the latter will appear at a disadvantage. . . . In the present home, where the old and the new elements combine, contrary streams of thought and action thwart the young wife at her every step, and, in spite of her resolution, many are the tears that she sheds unseen. . . . But she must learn to be just as cautious and deferential in one respect as it is her duty to be prompt and decisive in another. For herein lies the very test of her intrinsic worth and usefulness. . . . We deplore the many evils that have issued and still do issue from the ancient household system in Japan. . . . Yet we cannot help noting that this has been perhaps the most successful system of discipline ever extant—a discipline productive of the utmost diligence, circumspectness and self-sacrifice. We certainly owe it to this system that indolent, whimsical and selfish women have been set aside and the noble, self-sacrificing type of wives and mothers was preserved for the old-time Japanese homes and handed down as an heirloom to the present day."

Another woman of marked ability as a writer was the Baroness Nakajima. As a child she excelled in her studies and was allowed to go to a boys' school, there being no high schools for girls at that time. Her fame as a scholar became known at court and she was appointed as a teacher of learning to the empress. After retiring from this service she toured the country for special study and observation. It was an unusual thing for an unmarried woman to travel alone, giving lectures on political and scientific subjects and at one time the baroness—at that time Yoshiko Kishida—was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of plotting against the government. While in prison she wrote many poems in Chinese, giving vent to her feelings regarding the condition of her country. Later on she married a newspaper man, who was afterward made baron. He was the first president of the house of commons and also a minister to Italy. The young couple never ceased to interest themselves in the political affairs of their land and at one time were banished from the capital city, charged with disloyalty. Mental and physical overwork brought the baron to an early death and the wife, broken hearted, followed him within two years. The Baroness Nakajima was considered a very beautiful woman and the many experiences she underwent as student and reformer gave depth and strength to her character which speak plainly in her written works. Her essays and lectures are numerous and her last work, which is a daily record of her life, is very instructive and interesting. She wrote minutely of passing events and illustrated these details with fine drawings or comic sketches. This work she continued until within five days of her death.

Miss Ichiye Higuchi, who died at 23, had already attained fame as a writer of realistic fiction. Being of humble and poor parentage, she was obliged to leave school at ten years of age, a time when most children are merely beginning to learn to read. With her sister she helped to support her widowed mother, but gave all of her spare time to study and writing. She was forced to live with her family in the outskirts of the city, among the poorest and lowest people and it was there that she got the material for all of her stories, which are pathetic in the extreme. Notwithstanding the fact that her opportunities for learning were limited, her composition is without fault, her style chaste and expressive. It was not until after consumption, bred through poverty and overwork, had taken strong hold on her system that her genius was recognized. For a little time then she knew the luxury of friends and of admiration. "But I have never known what youth free from responsibilities means," she told a friend. The Japanese bow low in reverence to the memory of Miss Higuchi, who might well be styled the female Gorky of Japanese literature.

Miss Kaho Miyake, Mrs. Kajita and Mrs. Otsuke are all prominent writers of to-day.

Miss Uta Imai is a representative of the ultra modern Japanese woman. Miss Imai is the chief editor of Nijuseikinofujin, or Twentieth Century Woman and is one of the founders of the Hokkaido Woman's society. She is working toward that day when the Japanese women will rise as a unit in their declarations along certain lines of emancipation. She is hopeful, buoyant and unswerving in her purpose, and as she belongs to the newest generation of workers she believes she will see great changes in methods and principles before her sun is set.

The daughter of Kashi Iwamoto promises to be a prominent figure in the future literary world of Japan. She has been writing stories and translating from foreign tongues for several years.

The first woman to enter the regular newspaper field was Mrs. Takeyo Takegoshi, who, with her husband, joined the staff of the Kokumin-Shinbum, in Tokyo, some 15 years ago. After four or five years other women became interested in newspaper work and to-day many are employed as special writers, as reporters and as editors of departments for women.

These are but a few of the women writers of Japan. They are sufficient to illustrate, however, the fact that the Japanese woman is a creature of considerable reserve mental force and of intense feeling. Under the new regime only was it possible for her to make these facts known to the outside world, since the old teaching constrained her to keep hidden every feeling, every thought, that she might develop a more Spartan-like character, capable of enduring great sacrifice when sacrifice should come—as it did in the lives of many Japanese women. It was not an accident that the Japanese soldiers repulsed the larger men of the Russian army. They were the sons of mothers whose discipline through thousands of years had well nigh reached perfection, whose endurance was great and whose wits were sharpened by constant contact with domineering husbands and fractious mothers-in-law.

It is an unhappy fact that the Japanese literature loses its artistic beauty and its real strength when translated into foreign languages. This is probably due to the fact that the Japanese student is still struggling in the mazes of the foreign tongues and is not as yet capable of manipulating the new words so as to express the fine shades of meaning that he sees and appreciates in his own literature. The delicacy with which an artist attacks his subject in the Japanese is likely to become clumsy or inane and meaningless when he attempts to employ other languages as a medium of expression. This, perhaps, is the reason that westerners say that Japan "is a country without literature."

JAPAN'S ANCESTRAL GODS

One of the most marvelous manifestations of patriotic and religious enthusiasm in modern Japan was occasioned recently by the transference of the imperial shrines at Ise to their new tabernacle just completed, the London Standard says. This remarkable Shinto festival may be witnessed only every 21 years, when the temples of the ancestral gods are reconstructed and the sacred objects are removed to their new abode. The Ise temples have been thus renewed every score of years since A. D. 690 at least and for how long before that no one knows, the present occasion being the fifty-seventh rebuilding on record.

Such a periodic reconstruction will appear quite necessary when it is recollected that on these shrines no mortal hand is ever permitted to execute repairs. After they are built the gods of the nation take possession of them and thenceforward they are not touched till they go the way of all things.

The work of rebuilding the sacred shrines begins almost as soon as the last reconstruction is complete by the appointment of an imperial commission intrusted with the important enterprise. Every stage is marked by religious ceremonies, from the felling of the trees to the driving of the last nail. The completion is emphasized by a special festival of purification, after which the temples pass from the hands of the commissioners to the priestly custodians of the imperial shrines.

Finally comes the great festival of removing the ancestral gods and the sacred treasures and relics to the new "holy of holies," which took place recently. It is computed that no fewer than 40,000 persons were present on the night of the actual removal. Though the august spectacle takes place at night, the preparation for it appears to go on for two or three days previously, but the ceremonies of the notable day itself are the most interesting. The day opened with the appearance before the new temples of a specially chosen virgin, who went through a peculiar ceremony of burying in the ground before the shrine a jar containing offerings to the god of earth.

Later in the day began a long procession of priests in gorgeous robes of green and gold, chanting weird litanies and monotonous sutras to the strains of archaic instruments. It is affirmed that the service has in no respect been changed during the last thousand years. With the settling down of darkness came the great function of removal. A detachment of priests, led by a priestly representative of the imperial house, went into the soon to be abandoned shrines to examine the treasures and to measure the sacred fabrics. As the latter are reputed to be more than 330,000 feet in length, this was no small matter.

WANTED TO BE ON SAFE SIDE

Woman, Twice Deserted, Didn't Mean to Take Any Chances on Her Third Hubby.

The officers of the thumb print bureau were just wishing for something interesting to turn up when a telephone message offered timely diversion. A woman was speaking.

"Do you make prints of anybody's thumbs except criminals?" she asked.

The bureau did.

"Well," said the woman, "if I will come down there right away with a man will you make a print of his thumbs?"

The bureau would. The man and the woman came.

"We want his thumb prints for identification," said the woman. "We are going to be married to-morrow. He is my third husband. The other two ran away and I had the hardest kind of a time to find them because there was no sure way of identifying them. They say thumb prints can never change and that a man can be tracked by them to the ends of the earth. I hope I shall never have to use them, but it is just as well to be on the safe side. Will you make them?"

When Tempus Didn't Fugit.

Little Helen during the three years of her life, had never been separated from her elder sister night or day for more than a few minutes at a time; but at last the time came when the sister went away for a whole day. The child tried every game and occupation that she knew of, and a new one or two suggested by her mother, but they all palled.

Finally she gave up and stood and looked sadly out of the window. Then she sighed deeply and said:

"It's still the same old day, isn't it, mother?" — Woman's Home Companion.

Thinking of Garden Time.

Bacon—I think much of the man who can make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

Egbert—I've not got my eye on him. I admire more the man who can make only one weed grow where a dozen grew before.

"Pink Eye" Is Epidemic.
Attacks the Eyes in the Springtime. Is Contagious and Calls for Immediate Action. Murine Eye Remedy Affords Reliable Relief. It Soothes. Apply Murine Freely and Frequently. Doesn't Smart.

When a baby talks without saying anything it attracts a lot more attention that a man who is doing likewise.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

There are any number of women violinists, but did you ever meet a woman who could play the fiddle?

BREAK UP THAT COUGH
with *Allen's Lung Balsam*, the popular family remedy. It cures where other remedies fail. All dealers. 25c, 50c, $1.00 bottles.

It isn't every prodigal son who gets a whack at the obese veal.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

A crab-eating monkey in Siam swims like a fish.

For Pain in Chest

For sore throat, sharp pain in lungs, tightness across the chest, hoarseness or cough, lave the parts with Sloan's Liniment. You don't need to rub, just lay it on lightly. It penetrates instantly to the seat of the trouble, relieves congestion and stops the pain.

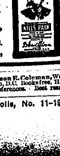
Here's the Proof.
Mr. A. W. Price, Fredonia, Kans., says: "We have used Sloan's Liniment for a year, and find it an excellent thing for sore throat, chest pains, colds, and hay fever attacks. A few drops taken on sugar stops coughing and sneezing instantly."

Sloan's Liniment

is easier to use than porous plasters, acts quicker and does not clog up the pores of the skin.

It is an excellent antiseptic remedy for asthma, bronchitis, and all inflammatory diseases of the throat and chest; will break up the deadly membrane in an attack of croup, and will kill any kind of neuralgia or rheumatic pains.

All druggists keep Sloan's Liniment.
Prices 25c., 50c., & $1.00.
Dr. Earl S. Sloan, BOSTON, MASS.



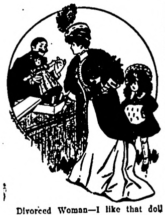
PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

WORTH KNOWING

Simple But Powerful Prescription for Rheumatism and Lame Back.

This was previously published here and cured hundreds, "Get one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound and one ounce Toris Compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients into it. Use a tablespoonful of this mixture before each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle each time." Good effects are felt the first day. Any druggist has these ingredients on hand or will quickly get them from his wholesale house.

A SPECIAL ORDER.



Divorced Woman—I like that doll very much, only I wish you could arrange it so that instead of saying Papa and Mamma, it would only say, Mamma.—Lustige Woche.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

Not Appropriate.

Senator Beveridge was replying at a dinner in Washington to a defender of the sugar trust.

"You remind me of a man at his brother's funeral. This man bent over the grave and closely watched the lowering of the coffin down into the clean-cut rectangular chamber prepared for it. He heaved a sigh as the coffin came to a rest, and said to the undertaker, heartily:

"'It's the neatest fit I ever saw in my life. Come and have a drink on the head of it.'"—Sunday Magazine of the Cleveland Leader.

Betrayed by the Tipping Habit.

"Your friend, the count, my dear," said the millionaire to his blooming daughter, "has an odd way of extending his hand. Did you notice when we parted to-night that he held his palm uppermost?"

His daughter sighed.

"I was in hopes," she murmured, "that if Alphonse was exposed it would be found that he was at least a restaurant waiter—but I'm afraid he was only a shoe shiner in a barber shop."

A Jolt to Romance.

"How about the young doctor? Has he proposed?"

"Not yet. Papa ruined everything last night."

"How was that?"

"Just as the doctor was pleading for a peep at my eyes, papa came in and asked him to take a look at my throat."

Exposed.

"She is homelier than her sister don't you think so?"

"No; you just think so because she wears a low neck gown and you see more of her than you do of her sister."

CHANGE THE VIBRATION

It Makes for Health.

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, and etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food of low nutritive value and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural phosphate of potash grown in the grains from which it is made. This is the element which transforms albumen in the body into the soft gray substance which fills brain and nerve centers.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will give one a degree of nervous strength well worth the trial.

Look in pkgs for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OPTION CONFERENCE

LEGISLATORS AND PROSPECTIVE GOVERNORS PRESENT AT ST. PAUL MEETING.

GOVERNOR KEEPS HANDS OFF

Address of Mr. Eberhart Is Listened To With Interest By Hundreds of Delegates.

St. Paul, March 3.—With the delegates all gathered in St. Paul for the county option demonstration, interest is in the probable action of the convention itself, and in the statement of position with Governor Eberhart made as to his position.

Will Keep Hands Off.

Before from 1,200 to 1,500 persons gathered in the St. Paul auditorium, Governor Eberhart set at rest any doubt there might be as to his position on the question of county option. He absolutely and positively refused to be forced into a position not of his own choosing. His remarks indicated a neutral stand.

The governor declared that he would not risk subjecting to possible embarrassment the party which had given the state all the temperance legislation it has by pledging the influence of his office to the option program.

The governor said with equal positiveness that if a county option bill were passed by the legislature, if he were governor, it would be signed and enforced.

Among the members of the legislature were Senators L. O. Thorpe, of Kandiyohi; E. H. Canfield, of Rock; C. A. Johnson, of St. Peter; V. L. Johnson, of Chisago; J. W. Wright, of Meeker and S. A. Nelson, of Fillmore.

Among the representatives were Wescott, of Dakota; Gates of Kenyon; Johnson, of Canby; Melby, of Lyon; Mattson, of Roseau; Saugstad, of Polk; Johnson, of Fergus Falls; Carlson, of Cloquet; Rines, of Kanabec; Conley, of Olmstead; Lee, of Glenwood; Rustad, of Fillmore; Davis, of Elk River; Holmberg, of Renville, and others.

The Democratic kitchen cabinet was represented by Bank Examiner J. B. Galerncoult and Charles Halvorsen, of the board of control.

The largest delegation to arrive was that from Kandiyohi county, headed by Senator L. O. Thorpe. There are about 135 in the delegation, but about half of them stopped off in Minneapolis.

Addresses were made by Prof. P. M. Magnuson, of the St. Cloud Normal school; State Senator Ole Sageng, of Dalton; Representative E. E. Lobeck, of Alexandria; Representative G. H. Mattson, of Roseau; Prof. Frank Nelson of the Minnesota college in Minneapolis; Prof. A. J. McGuire of the agricultural college at Grand Rapids, and F. N. Stacy, of the public examiner's office; Elias Rachie, legislative superintendent, and J. F. Jacobson.

The afternoon session was addressed by former Attorney General Young, on "County Option and Law Enforcement." Dr. Andrew Gillies of Minneapolis, pastor of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, spoke on "The Minister's Part in the Fight for County Option."

BIG MEET FOR HINCKLEY.

"Clover Belt Development Conference" For Next May.

Hinckley. — The Hinckley Commercial Club decided to hold in Hinckley a conference to develop the country lying between St. Paul and Duluth. This meeting will be held in the latter part of May. Invitations will be extended to all the counties lying between these two cities and to all commercial clubs and to all villages to send delegates. It is proposed to call the conference the "Clover Belt Development Conference." Its object will be not only to develop this section, but to work with other similar organizations.

PRAISE DULUTH COMPANIES.

Inspecting Officers Say Company C Peer of National Guard.

Duluth. — Inspecting officers Lieutenant Colonel Gerlach and Captain Bugge inspected Company C of Duluth and complimented that body highly. There were seventy-two men in line, in command of Captain F. D. Knowlton. After the inspection, Colonel Gerlach said:

"I have seen some national guard companies as good as C of Duluth, but none better."

Captain Bugge said:

"I can see no opportunity for improvement for Company C, other than that which might be afforded in active field service."

Another Horse For Savage.

Minneapolis.—George Gano, 2:03¾, a pacer with two-minute possibilities and one of the greatest race horses that ever looked through a bridle, has been added to the International champions. The great stallion has been purchased by M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, for $30,000. He will be delivered on Sept. 1, at which time he will become the stable mate, traveling companion and racing partner of the word's two fastest and most famous horses, Dan Patch, 1:55, and Minor Heir, 1:59¼.

RAILROADS PAY UP TAXES.

Big Lines, Apparently, Will Not Reopen Case.

St. Paul.—The Great Northern and the Chicago Great Western railroads apparently will not make any efforts to reopen the gross earnings tax case which was decided against them in the federal supreme court a week ago, for both of the roads have paid in full 4 per cent tax upon their gross earnings for the year 1909. It is expected that they will pay the back taxes which were in dispute in the near future.

The gross earnings of the railroads in the state show an increase of about 17 percent over 1908. All the roads have now reported and paid their tax except the Burlington and a couple of switching roads, which will add about $20,000 to the $3,619,107.40 already paid into the state treasury. For the year 1908 the taxes were $3,155,027 but, of this, $149,855 was in dispute, the Great Northern asserting that it was obliged to pay only 3 per cent on part of its line and the Great Western 2 per cent. The gross earnings for 1909 were $90,477,686 in the state in addition to which there is about $400,000 not reported. The earnings in 1908 were $77,875,681.

These payments leave the state treasury in excellent condition. The statement prepared by the treasurer at the end of the month of February shows a total of $1,923,451 in the different funds, of which $555,174 was in the revenue fund and all temporary loans paid.

Road Checks Come In.

But after the books had been closed for the day a check of $865,843 was received from the Great Northern, a check of $564,863 from the Northern Pacific, three checks from the Soo line and its branches, amounting to $246,511, a check from the Great Western for $77,330 and one from the Illinois Central for $3,334. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Suburban railway made its first report, showing a tax of $17,303 on $432,580 earned by the electric lines going to Minnetonka, Stillwater and South St. Paul.

FARMERS ON BOARD OF REGENTS

Milton M. Williams, of Little Falls, To Succeed Owens.

Minneapolis. — Governor Eberhart has appointed Milton M. Williams of Little Falls, member of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota to succeed the late Sidney M. Owen. This is the first appointment in filling the four vacancies on the board which the governor has made. He will fill the other vacancies soon.

Mr. Williams is a practical farmer. He is highly indorsed by the Little Falls Commercial club and by representative men from the northwestern part of the state which has just secured representation. Mr. Williams has been a member of the state forestry board and has been especially interseted in reforestation and other kindred subjects of conservation.

He is a live stock breeder of more than state wide reputation. During the past few years Mr. Williams has made several strips to Europe where he has made a special study of the live stock conditions and methods used there for the purpose of learning the best methods and applying them to Minnesota.

His appointment to the board of regents makes necessary his resignation from the state forestry board, leaving a vacancy in that body.

RELIEF FUND REPORT IS FILED.

Balance of $164 May Go For Work In Future.

St. Paul.—The final report of the Fire Sufferers' Relief Commission, appointed by Gov. John A. Johnson soon after the Chisholm fire, was filed with Governor Eberhart by Roland B. Haven, chairman of the commission.

The report shows a total subscription of $82,835.64, of which $48,475.49 was used in relief work. The sum of $34,197.28 was refunded to the subscribers. The balance now left in the committee's hands amounts to $164.87. This will probably be used as a nucleus for some future fund or will be turned over to some charitable organization.

REDS SPEED PETITION.

Opponents of Indian School On White Earth Reservation.

White Earth.—During the past ten days couriers have been sent to all parts of the reservation circulating a petition protesting against the Indian agricultural school measure recently introduced in congress by Representative Miller, of Duluth.

The measure has met with universal opposition, it is said, from the people of the reservation. A strong petition, the second of its kind, has been forwarded to the commissioner of Indian affairs. Careful inquiry fails to verify the statement that the measure was introduced by request of a portion of the reservation people.

WILLING TO GO TO PRISON.

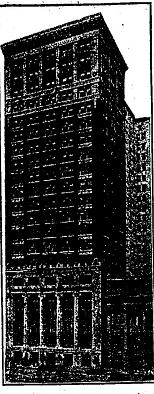
Fergus Falls Murderer Will Not Fight Case.

Fergus Falls. — William Ruckheim, who has been bound over to the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree for killing his wife and family, has had a conference with his brothers and they have agreed to discharge his attorneys and enter a plea of guilty. Ruckheim is perfectly willing to go to state prison for life.

NEW CHICAGO SKYSCRAPER

Harris Trust and Savings Bank to Erect 20-Story Building in Monroe Street.

Chicago.—"La Salle street" has for a long time meant the financial district of Chicago, as "Wall street" has meant that of New York. But the term has lost its significance within the last few years, for the big banking concerns of the western metropolis have been moving to Monroe street, one after another, until for several blocks that thoroughfare is occupied almost exclusively by financial institutions.



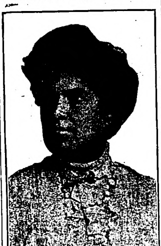
Harris Trust Building.

Several of them have erected skyscrapers, and others have put up handsome buildings for their sole use. The latest of these great bank buildings to be planned is for the Harris Trust and Savings bank, on the south side of Monroe street between Clark and La Salle. It will be 20 stories high, with foundations going down 110 feet to bed rock.

ARIZONA WOMEN WOULD VOTE

Miss Laura Gregg Is Moving Spirit in the Southwestern State's Suffrage Crusade.

Phoenix, Ariz.—A few weeks ago when the present session of congress opened, there was no woman suffrage organization in Arizona. The prospects of statehood, however, stirred to activity the women who do not relish the idea of being excluded from citizenship, and there are more than a thousand of them now enrolled under the votes for women banner. The moving spirit behind this campaign is Miss Laura Gregg, well known throughout the west for her advocacy of the woman's cause. It is safe to predict that Miss Gregg and her energetic army will make things lively in the Constitutional convention.



Miss Laura Gregg.

Feminine Dressing of the Hair.

The poet Ovid did not think it beneath him to study the art of hair dressing as an aid to feminine beauty, and his advice on the subject, given in elegant verse, is excellent. "Never let your hair be in disorder," he writes. "Nothing pleases us so much as neatness," and yet, he admits, "there are many women whom hair apparently in disorder suits; it might not have been dressed since yesterday; it has been arranged this very minute. Such was the beautiful disorder of Vole when Hercules saw her for the first time in a town taken by assault that he cried 'I love her.'"

University Teachers Farming.

Columbia university has been quick to recognize the general wave of interest in agriculture and is providing courses in scientific and economic farming. It has arranged for a course of 13 lectures on economic agriculture, to be given this winter by prominent men who can speak with authority on various phases of agriculture.

The Finest Flavoured Tea

THE pure Ceylon fragrance and flavor of "Salada" attest its own rare quality and purity. Always uniform and standard. Ceylon's choicest tea leaves and buds are unequalled in the world, prepared by modern methods in spacious factories, rolled by machinery and not by Mongolian hands or feet.

Modern Anglo-Saxon skill, care, cleanliness, superseding the primitive, unsanitary, unwholesome methods of handling that still prevail in all other Tea-growing countries, have made Ceylon Tea the standard of exellence throughout the Oriental as well as the Western World. "Salada" is for sale by all grocers, in sealed lead packets only.

The choicest product from the finest tea-producing country in the world.

"SALADA"

is the best value because—

It is richer, more fragrant than other teas.

45

THE TRADE MARK

ALABASTINE

A Woman's Home

should be her pride. Your home should reflect your own individuality. You cannot have special wall papers designed by you for each room—you can carry out a special Alabastine decorative scheme for those rooms—you can be a leader in your community and have your home the talk of your friends.

Alabastine

The Stylish Wall Tint

is the material that will accomplish this result. We can show innumerable color effects, classic stencil designs, and our Art Department is at your service.

Send for the Alabastine book explaining what we do for you, and how we furnish free stencils where Alabastine is used.

Alabastine is a powder made from Alabaster, ready for use by mixing with cold water, and is applied with an ordinary wall brush. Full directions on each package.

Alabastine Company

New York City, N.Y. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

ALABASTINE

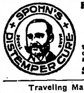
Alabastine Company

THE PACKAGE

MICA AXLE GREASE

is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer, everywhere

STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)



SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

FOR PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

Traveling Man Got Even.

A traveling man called on the manager of a large New York concern the other day and sent his card in by the boy at the outside gate. The boy sauntered back lazily and told the traveling man that the manager wouldn't see him.

"Well, you go and ask him for the card I sent in," said the caller.

In a few minutes the boy returned from his second trip. "Say," remarked the boy, "the boss told me to tell you that he tore up that card, but he sent a nickel to you to pay for it."

The traveling man was deeply insulted, but he decided to get back as best he could. He opened his card case and drew out another card, handing it to the boy.

"Give this to your boss," he said, "and tell him that I'll keep the money. My cards are two for five. Much obliged."

The manager rushed out of the gate to find the traveling man, but he was too late. The man had left.

A Bright Idea.

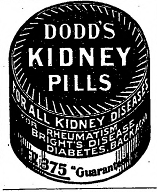
Yeast—It is said that the baya bird of India spends his spare time catching fireflies, which he fastens to the sides of his nest with moist clay. On a dark night a baya's nest glows like an electric street lamp..

Crimsonbeak—Say, there's a bright idea for decorating that keyhole in my front door!

Excellent Connection.

"Is his family well connected?"

"Extremely so. They have an exclusive private 'phone."



PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

PISO'S

is the word to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS & COLDS

Healing Over vs. Taking Away

Many preparations now on the market successfully *allay itching*. We know of but one that will *cure eczema*—and we try them all. That one is

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

Stub-Roo Liquid helps Nature help herself. *No permanent cure can result otherwise.* If eczema is drawn out too fast, a recurrence is probable. Some cases have taken us as long as eight weeks to cure, but *our cures all stick.* Our absolute record is

"Not One Known Failure In 8 Years."

Your druggist probably has Stub-Roo. If not, send one dollar for a large bottle, express paid. Send full particulars of your case today to

STUB-ROO MEDICAL CO., Duluth, Minn.

Hay's Hair-Health

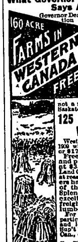
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Natural Color and Beauty. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Is not a Dye. Refuse all substitutes. $1.00 and 50c. Bottles by Mail or at Druggists. FREE

Send 10c for large sample Bottle

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:



Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) (1)

SOUR STOMACH

"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."

Harry Stuckley, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 928

The Shame of Our Abandoned Ships

By James Creelman

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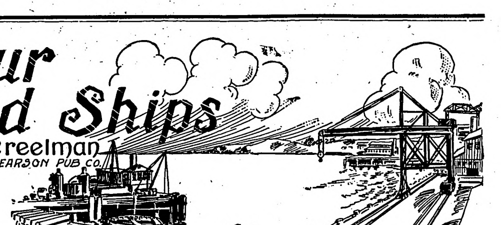
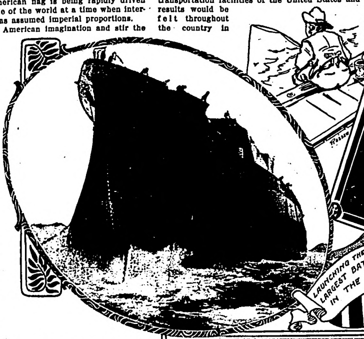
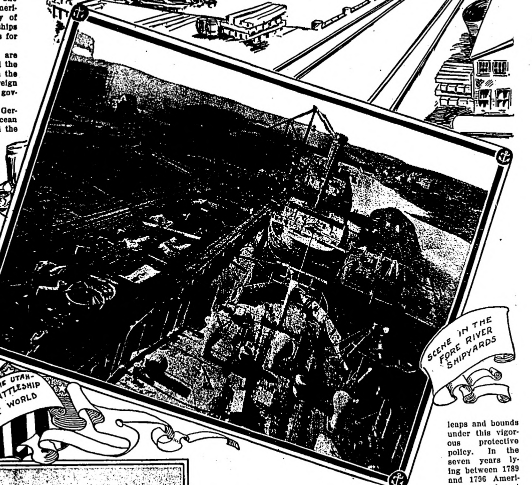




LAUNCHING THE UTAH—LARGEST BATTLESHIP IN THE WORLD



SCENE IN THE FORE RIVER SHIPYARDS

AS THE 22,000-ton battleship Utah slid down the ways a few weeks ago a smiling girl swung a bottle of champagne at the end of a gay ribbon and smashed it against the bow of the greatest fighting ship in existence.

A roar of 10,000 voices greeted the mighty steel hull as it struck the salt water and by sheer force of its weight swept a mile and a half into the gray fog against the combined power of four tugboats sent to stop it.

Magnificent! glorious! Yet the same week that saw the largest and costliest battleship in the world launched under the American flag from an American shipyard witnessed the humiliating spectacle of two American merchant steamships, Finland and Kroonland, transferred to the Belgian flag because they could not be operated without loss under the American flag, thus leaving only six American steamships in the whole transatlantic trade, where once America was supreme.

The American navy has become the second naval power, while the American flag is being rapidly driven from the foreign trade of the world at a time when international commerce has assumed imperial proportions.

Does it thrill the American imagination and stir the national pride to read of the American merchant ships and seamen that once made the stars and stripes emblems of courage, enterprise and success on all the seas and oceans? Then consider these plain facts:

In the past year not one keel of an American ship for the foreign trade was laid.

In the same period not a merchant ship carrying the American flag passed through the Suez canal.

The American tramp steamship has practically disappeared from foreign trade.

Our ship tonnage in the foreign trade has shrunk from 2,496,894 tons in 1861 to 940,068 tons in 1908, a shrinkage of 1,556,826 tons of American foreign shipping in 43 years.

No American steamship line connects us with South America, beyond Venezuela and Panama. Not a single American steamship goes to Brazil, Argentina, Chili or Peru.

The most convenient means of traveling from any of the great Atlantic ports of the United States to South America is by way of Europe, involving two voyages across the Atlantic ocean. That, too, is the most regular and sometimes the quickest route for mail between the United States and South America—our greatest natural market, which we defend from foreign spoliation according to the Monroe doctrine. There is absolutely no American mail service south of the Caribbean sea.

Two years ago the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco withdrew its steamers carrying the American mails to Australasia. Even with the mail subsidy of $16,659 a voyage paid by the United States it could not compete with German subsidies of $41,604 a voyage, French subsidies of $47,814 a voyage, Japanese subsidies of $21,917 a voyage and British subsidies of $23,077 a voyage.

In three years the number of American steamships regularly crossing the Pacific has shrunk from fifteen to six.

Alas for our renown as a maritime nation and for the past prestige of our flag in the commerce of even the most distant countries! Where now is the American merchant fleet that once mastered every sea—the nursery and background of our naval power.

It is almost gone. No more American vessels are being built for the foreign trade and, as ships wear out and die, a few years under present conditions will see the American flag disappear from international commerce.

Our hearts beat high when we think of our noble array of battleships. We cheer as the mighty Utah is launched. We watch with a growing thrill of pride the digging of the Panama canal. We are a great nation now. We sit in the world council of the great powers. We are the protector of the American republics. We saved the Chinese empire from destruction. We brought peace to Japan and Russia. Our foreign trade has expanded to three and a third billions of dollars annually.

But in 1825, 85 years ago, 92 per cent. of our commerce with other countries was carried on by American ships, and to-day only 10 per cent. of our imports and exports is borne under the American flag. More than 63 per cent. of British foreign trade is carried in British ships.

We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars to build a great navy. We have added an empire to our national territory and hoisted our flag in the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Panama canal zone. Yet nine-tenths of all our foreign commerce is under foreign flags, and it is estimated that American shippers pay $200,000,000 annually in ocean freight rates and fares to our rivals in American trade.

Not a new American ship being built for that trade, the remaining few are rapidly wearing out and our flag being hauled down on some of these.

But beyond the dwindling of the American ship building trades; beyond the surrender of $200,000,000 in freight charges to our foreign rivals; beyond even an honest and wholesome pride in our flag at sea; beyond the mortifying lack of an ocean mail service possessed by other nations—there are even graver consequences to the disappearance of the American ship from international trade.

We send forth a great fleet to show both the civilized and uncivilized world the immensity of our armed power. That fleet is powerless without coal. Yet all but 13 per cent. of the coal sent to keep our battleships alive is carried in foreign merchant ships.

It is a matter of record that the small army provided by the United States for the last intervention in Cuba was taken there in foreign ships, under foreign flags.

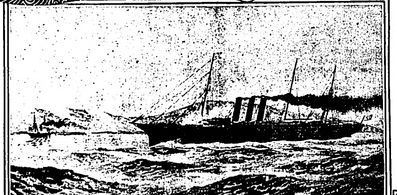
Even American war material sent recently to the Philippines was carried in Japanese ships under the Japanese flag; and that, too, while there was widespread newspaper talk of a possible war between the United States and Japan.

It was Washington who declared that "to an active, external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable."

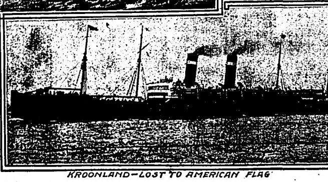
We have set our government 7,000 miles from the American continent; we have developed an international commerce amounting to three and a half billion dollars, and we insist on being recognized as one of the great world powers; yet so swiftly are American ships vanishing from the common highway of nations that we have to trust our mails to alien ships and our armed fleet must depend on foreign flags for coal.

Meanwhile our British and German rivals are launching greater and swifter merchant ships and the people of the United States are face to face with the plain fact that already nine-tenths of their foreign trade is in foreign ships, dependent upon foreign governments for protection.

A war between England and a foreign nation, Germany, for example, would almost paralyze the ocean transportation facilities of the United States and the results would be felt throughout the country in enormously increased freight charges.



THE YALE (S.S. PARIS) CAPTURING THE SPANISH S.S. RITA



KROONLAND—LOST TO AMERICAN FLAG

There is a brave, prosperous and glorious past that makes the present seem all the more weak and shameful.

Nothing in the history of the American people has more of the thrill of romantic adventure, steady courage, keen enterprise and shrewd, substantial accomplishment than the story of the once matchless ships and seamen of the American merchant marine.

It makes of blood run faster to-day to know that no foreign yacht can wrest the queen's cup from American seamanship; but what is that to the once continuous victories of our merchantmen throughout the world, to the pride of American ships that could outsail all rivals, lead in all sea trade and, when turned into means of war, make the American flag a terror in all waters?

It was armed American merchant ships that paralyzed British sea commerce in the struggle for independence.

It was armed American merchant ships that humbled the pride of England in the war of 1812.

In the beginning it was only natural that civilized Americans should become ship builders and sailors. The colonists, set on the shores of the Atlantic, with a savage, trackless continent behind them and before them the great ocean, beyond which lay the civilization and markets of Europe, were, out of the very nature of things, drawn to the sea.

They had forests of the finest timber growing down to the edge of the salt water and they were an energetic and practical people. A year after the Puritan colonists settled at Salem and Boston the armed trading ship Blessing of the Bay, the first deep sea vessel of Massachusetts, was built at Medford.

In 1740 New England had at least a thousand sail in the fishing trade. Commerce with Europe grew. In 1769 the colonists built 389 vessels, with a total tonnage aggregating 20,000 tons. And there were shipyards in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The British shipyards could not compete with America. The British forests were largely depleted, while the Americans had a glorious supply of white oak, live oak, white pine, yellow pine and all the materials, save metal fastenings, necessary for the construction of ships, growing right at the margin of the ocean.

English shipwrights swarmed across to the colonies. In 1724 the shipbuilders of the Thames uttered a public outcry against the departure of their most skilled workmen to America.

The mother country steadily worked to break the American shipbuilding industry. But all in vain.

At the time of the revolution the tonnage of American ships was 398,000 tons, almost a third of the entire British tonnage and American trade with the British West Indies reached the impressive sum of about $18,000,000 a year.

Who can think of the American war for independence and the part which American merchant ships played in that struggle without a feeling of deep humiliation that we have sunk to such an insignificant rank on salt water to-day?

The colonies let loose their seamen upon the commerce of their haughty enemy. Their merchant ships had long carried cannon and gunners. Fighting was a part of commercial seamanship in those piratical days. In 1781 the thirty cruisers of the continental navy had dwindled down to nine, while the American privateers amounted to 449, with 6,735 guns, all manned by merchant sailors and directed by private owners.

These armed merchant ships not only scoured the seas in all directions, sweeping British commerce away, but they even hung on the British coast and captured the very linen vessels. The linen fleet passing between Ireland and England had to be, for the first time, convoyed by men-of-war.

So gallantly did the American privateers outwit or outrun the king's cruisers and prey on the king's commerce that before the end of the war they had captured or destroyed something like $12,000,000 worth of British property, to say nothing of the terrific loss occasioned by the general interruption of British commerce. And it is not difficult to understand, aside from all other things, that the merchant ships built of American trees, in American shipyards and manned by American sailors, made the purse-sensitive British all the more eager to abandon the struggle with America.

What could the United States do to-day, under similar circumstances, with practically no deep sea merchant marine and with a steam navy that has to depend for any unusual effort upon foreign ships and foreign crews to secure an adequate coal supply?

It is not a fact that the American members of The Hague international conference continue to plead with other great nations to respect goods carried in neutral ships during war? And why? because only 10 per cent. of American international commerce goes under the American flag and we must depend upon the flags of other nations to protect the other 90 per cent.

In 1794 the tariff weapon was used to protect American ships, when congress abandoned the 10 per cent. reduction in duties on cargoes carried in American ships and, instead, added 10 per cent. to the duties on merchandise imported in foreign ships.

American shipbuilding and ocean commerce grew by leaps and bounds under this vigorous protective policy. In the seven years lying between 1789 and 1796 American merchant shipping in the foreign trade rose from 123,893 tons to 576,733 tons. Before the discriminating tariff for the protection of ships was adopted only 17 per cent. of American imports were carried under the American flag. Within five years foreign ships had been almost expelled from American international commerce.

Everywhere, everywhere the fame of the American ship and the American merchant was spread. The American flag was carried to the remotest parts of the earth. In those days American statesmen knew the national value of a merchant marine.

Alas, the armed struggle between France and Great Britain which opened the nineteenth century brought temporary ruin to American shipping, just as American men-of-war under Preble, Decatur and Rogers smashed the barbarous corsair power of the emperor of Morocco and the bey of Tunis, leaving the waters of the Mediterranean safe for American ships.

At first the conflict between Napoleon and Great Britain compelled the transfer of European ships to the American flag. The carrying trade of Europe was in American hands.

Then the American sugar trade was killed by a British blockade of the French and Dutch West Indies. The British also searched our ships at sea and impressed our sailors into their navy under the claim that a naturalized citizen of British birth was still a Briton. In 1806 and 1807 there were 6,000 Americans serving unwillingly in the British navy. American merchant ships were confiscated on all sorts of pretexts. They were stopped and searched by British naval commanders even in American waters. Great Britain in 1806 declared a blockade of the European coast between Brest and the river Elbe. Napoleon answered by a decree blockading the coasts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Later on he ordered the confiscation of all neutral ships accepting British protection or paying British duties.

These were paralyzing blows to American shipping. President Jefferson answered the wholesale seizure of our ships and sailors by persuading congress to forbid American vessels to engage in foreign trade.

In 1812, when the United States at last responded to British outrages on our shipping by declaring war, the policy of Jefferson had allowed the American navy to shrink to 23 vessels carrying 556 guns. This small force captured 254 British ships valued with their cargoes at $6,600,000.

But the debt which America owes to her merchant marine in that second war for independence can be partly estimated by the fact that the armed American privateers numbered 517, with 2,893 guns, and captured 1,300 of the enemy's ships and cargoes, valued at $39,000,000.

In spite of the vexatious efforts of Great Britain to injure our maritime interests, American shipping continued to increase. It was not only the magnificent packet ships of the North Atlantic and the wonderful clipper ships of a later day that gave renown to the American shipyard aid sailor, but the swiftness of American ships and the courage and initiative of their merchant owners in every sea—even in the rich Asiatic trade—gave such an impetus to American sea enterprise that in 1861 our shipping tonnage almost exactly equaled the whole tonnage of Great Britain.

To-day our entire tonnage, including our coastwise trade, from which all foreign ships are excluded, is only one-third of the British tonnage, although our foreign trade has increased from $508,864,375 in 1861 to $3,315,272,503 in 1907. Our foreign trade has increased to more than six times its size in 1861, while our ships in foreign trade have shrunk from 2,496,894 tons to 940,086 tons.

American shipowners to-day frankly acknowledge that it is the high price of American labor, both in construction and operation of ships that has driven and is still driving our flag from foreign trade.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1910. NO. 51.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Eloquence Burned at Stake in Senate

WASHINGTON.—Oratory, when enthroned in the United States senate, hold doubtful sway. Let this be a warning to the young person who is training himself in the forensic art expecting some day to make the halls of the nation resound with eloquence until the listening throng with one accord is roused to action.

It don't happen. There is something wrong about the tradition that oratory sways. The senators can listen to oratory all day and remain pulseless as so many fish. Either oratory is not comprehended as it should be or the senate lacks red corpuscles.

For example, Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho recently was seen to rise and utterly waste a perfectly good broadside of eloquence. It was that noted speech in which he unfurled the star spangled banner over the matter of lending federal tents to the United Confederate veterans for their next reunion.

However, soon after he had risen to his feet and began his clarion enunciation, the galleries began filling with listeners, brought by the general alarm sent out that this day something at last was happening in the senate. He has a rich, melodious voice that is a treat to hear. His language is able, very. He employs correct gestures, and thumps on his desk with judgment and effect. He implored the senate not, oh, not to give recognition to the confederacy. He appealed especially to the patriots on his side of the house, whose party had saved the union from that period of error. He was vehement, but not unduly bitter. Things struggled within him for utterance, but he had calmly set his limitations. He would not wave the bloody shirt.

Amid a tense silence he sat down. The galleries craned forward, every heart beating. Would the senate now be torn by sectional strife?

It didn't even rip.

Everybody but Mr. Heyburn voted to let the United Confederates have what they wanted. The northern folks voted right along with the southern contingent. Even eagerly did they so vote. Mr. Heyburn's vote was the solitary recognition given the throbbing appeal from far off Idaho.

Thus was oratory martyred in the United States senate.

Now You Know What Whisky Really Is

IT'S DA REAL TING!

THE question "what is whisky" finally has been answered officially and President Taft's decision has been formulated in a set of regulations prepared by the pure food board of the department of agriculture.

"Weary Willie," when he meets "Lazy Tom" along the roadside and stops to take a swig out of his bottle, will not care whether it is whisky according to the presidential ruling or not, just as long as it tastes like the real stuff and has the same effect, but the man who buys it in bottles or over the bar can see the government label which will hereafter be found on all packages.

In brief, the regulations declare that all unmixed spirits distilled from grain, prepared in the customary ways, are entitled to the name "whisky" without qualification. Blended whisky must be labeled as such.

The term "whisky," however, is restricted to distillates from grain, and under the regulations distillates from other substances, if labeled "whisky," are misbranded and the person guilty of misbranding may be prosecuted. The regulation follows:

"Under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, all unmixed distilled spirits from grain, colored and flavored with harmless color and flavor, in the customary ways, either by the charred barrel process or by the addition of caramel and harmless flavor, if not potable strength and not less than 80 proof, are entitled to the name whisky without qualification.

"If the proof be less than 80, that is, if more water be added, the actual proof must be stated upon the label and this requirement applied as well to blends and compounds of whisky.

"Whisky of the same or different kinds, that is, straight whisky, rectified whisky, re-distilled whisky, and neutral spirits whisky or like substances and mixtures of such whiskies, with or without harmless color flavors used for purposes of coloring and flavoring only, are blends under the law and must be so labeled."

Capitol Messenger Didn't Know Aldrich

I'AM DEAD
HAR-HAR SAY-I'AM ALDRICH
SENATE

FUNNY things happen, even in the corridors of the capitol in Washington, among those men who have been longest there. One of the messengers at the capitol is John P. Hamlin, who for more than 30 years has been messenger about the senate corridors. The other day Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island was positively held up in the corridors and refused admission to the elevator by a messenger who had served the United States senate longer than Senator Aldrich has. Mr. Hamlin, who is very old and does not see any too well, said: "Are you a senator?" squaring himself across the entrance to the elevator which is used only by United States senators.

"Yes," said Mr. Aldrich, entering into the spirit of the situation and hesitating a moment.

"Must be a new one," said Mr. Hamlin, talking more to himself than Mr. Aldrich.

"Well, hardly that," said Mr. Aldrich, chuckling. "My name is Aldrich."

The poor old messenger almost fell in his tracks, and Senator Aldrich for almost the first time in his lidfe laughed out loud.

Poor Messenger Hamlin will hardly recover from his panic. He is past 80 years of age, and was foreman of the jury that convicted Guiteau of the assassination of Garfield.

Beau Brummel Collects Old Milk Bill

THE maids and butlers of Washington's finest residential districts are well trained, but sometimes even they fail to discriminate. A story is told of a milkman who had a great deal of trouble in collecting his bills at a certain aristocratic house. The lady of fashion put him off over and over again and absolutely refused to see him in person—as a milkman.

Money is as essential in dispensing the lacteal fluid as in other lines of business, so the milkman resorted to strategy. A few days after his latest unanswered appeal, a man arrayed in the latest style of fall suit, with dashing diamond studs in a snow-white shirt bosom, hands neatly gloved and carrying a cane, walked up the steps of the residence of the delinquent milk purchaser. It was ten o'clock in the morning, and the mistress of the house was at breakfast. Looking out before opening the door—some Washington hall doors are provided with a ventilator-like "lookout" like those of Philadelphia—the maid failed to recognize the milkman, divested of his overalls. Opening the door, on hearing his modest request for Mrs. So-and-So, she at once ushered him in and took his card to her mistress. He waited—a trifle awkwardly, perhaps—in the hall, but was upheld by the stern justice of his errand. The lady of the house arrived.

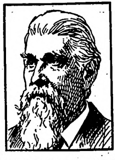
"Yes?" she said, questioningly. "What can I do for you?"

"The amount of this, if you please, madam," said he, presenting the obnoxious bill.

Whatever the lady may have thought of the improvised Beau Brummel, the bill was promptly paid. There were no lingering farewells, but the milk account in that house was always taken care of to date after that.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HIS SPEECH STIRS SENATE



Col. James Gordon, the man who was once wrongfully accused of being an accessory to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, delivered in the United States senate a few days ago, an address, which Senator Depew, probably the greatest orator in the upper branch of congress, says will long be cherished in that august body.

Not only the simplicity of the address, but the occasion of its deliverance furnished an incident unprecedented in the history of the senate. Although he had served as a senator only 60 days, being appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McLaurin, Senator Gordon had been called to the chair two days before to preside over the body while Vice-President Sherman was absent for a few minutes. The venerable colonel, who had fought against the stars and stripes in the civil war, felt the great honor bestowed upon him, and when it was announced that Mississippi had elected a senator to permanently represent the state, Col. Gordon arose to make his speech. He told how, when a boy of five, his mother assured him that if he led a clean life he might some day occupy the chair of the vice-president; said the memory of her words never had left him and how the vice-president's kindness had brought to him the achievement of a life-time wish. Then he branched off into question of north and south, telling how he had fought the union because he believed he was right. He praised John D. Rockefeller, who later through the senate, announced his great plan for aiding mankind.

The rules of the senate against applause were broken both in the galleries and on the floor when he said:

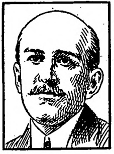
"I want to see the Mason and Dixon line obliterated from the map of the United States and on it written the words 'Our Country.' I am tired of sectionalism; God knows, I have seen enough of it. I don't want any more of it.

"I do not want to hear any speech in the senate, or anywhere else, that stirs up any strife between the old soldiers or citizens.

"But our people were good people, and we do not dispute that yours were just as good. Not at all; our people are not quarreling over these things down south.

"We want you to think well of us, and there is no use in calling us traitors. Nobody can take away the glories of either side."

PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRAINER



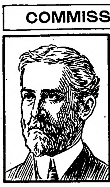
Tower clocks in Washington were just striking the hour of seven. Cabinet officers, senators and representatives and others, were snug in their beds, and the sedate old capital of the United States was not fully awake when a man weighing not more than 150 pounds, entered one of the high gates in the high iron fence on the Pennsylvania avenue side of the White House, and walked briskly up to the main entrance. He opened the door and walked in.

Fifteen minutes later he might have been found attired in gymnasium suit, punching at the face of the president of the United States. The man was Dr. Charles E. Barker. He is not the president's physician, nor is he Mr. Taft's trainer, but he might be called a combination of both, for while he exercises the president's muscles, he also exercises care over the chief executive's diet.

Every morning except Sunday, when President Taft is in town, Dr. Barker may be seen entering the White House at seven o'clock. After he enters the door no person but the president is allowed to see just what he does there, for the exercising is done in private.

Dr. Barker took charge of Mr. Taft's body in 1905. Then his patient was the secretary of war and a patient in the strictest sense of the word. Now it is different, and the doctor's patient is the nation's president and the nation is entitled to know how he is taking care of his charge.

COMMISSIONER UNDER FIRE

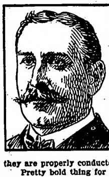


Following so close upon the heels of the Pinchot-Ballinger row, the charges that were made against Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor of the department of commerce and labor, caused a stir in official circles in Washington. Mr. Neill, be it known, is, like Pinchot, a close friend and was a trusted aide of former President Roosevelt.

Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., formerly a special agent in the labor bureau, makes the charges against Mr. Neill. He accuses the commissioner of changing and suppressing reports of special agents. Right here let it be said that Commissioner Neill declares the charges in the main are not true; admitting others, he says they were mistakes.

To Benjamin S. Cable, assistant secretary of commerce and labor, and Charles Earl, solicitor of the department, Dawley declared he had been assigned to investigations in connection with woman and child labor for which congress appropriated $300,000. Dawley charges Commissioner Neill with changing the data he collected so as to bear out and develop facts and conditions as the commissioner had preconceived them. He also charges that Commissioner Neill dismissed him and other special agents for objecting to the controverting of facts.

FRISCO'S LIBERAL MAYOR



Patrick Henry McCarthy, mayor of San Francisco, has the courage of his convictions as did another Patrick Henry, famous in history. Mayor McCarthy believes gambling under certain restrictions is not harmful to the city. He sees no reason to stop the encounters of pugilists, and thinks racing is all right. Mayor McCarthy not only thinks these things but he isn't afraid to say so.

Not long ago he came out in an interview and expressed such views that the sporting element rejoiced in San Francisco. Mr. McCarthy was the union labor candidate, and was elected on a platform that declared for greater personal freedom. "If the people want these things, I see no reason why they shouldn't have them," he said. "I believe properly conducted gambling houses will have no harmful effect on the city, and so long as they are properly conducted I see no reason for closing them."

Pretty bold thing for a mayor to say, and there are few chief executives who would have dared to express such a sentiment. This policy has shocked that element which has been trying to clean up the city.

Soon after Mayor McCarthy gave his approval to prize fighting, Andrew Carnegie arrived at Santa Barbara and gave out an interview. The 'Laird of Skibo" expressed the belief that San Francisco is being held back through the city's reputation as a prize fight center. He said all the talk about the Jeffries-Johnson fight is injurious to the business interests of the Pacific coast metropolis, and on that account he would not want to live in San Francisco.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

How Deaf Mutes Use Slang and "Cuss"

NEW YORK.—Five packed cars comprising a train on the Bath Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit were going toward Coney Island a few days ago, and in every one of the cars there was a flutter of the hands of youngsters, boys and girls, that suggested flocks of doves arising in flight. Passengers accustomed to travel on that line thought nothing of it at first, for the population along most of the way below Thirty-ninth street is made up largely of people who employ gesticulation as an aid to speech or speech as an aid to gesticulation.

It did not take long for the accustomed traveler to note that not a word was heard from the hundreds of animated youngsters whose hands and fingers were never at rest. A group of boys riding on one of the car platforms seemed to be having the time of their lives, when a man stamped heavily on the platform. The boys looked around and saw a flash of one of his hands.

A passenger who by that time was aware that the train was carrying an excursion of young deaf mutes asked the man what he said to them.

"I said, 'cut it out,'" said the man.

"Cut out what?" he was asked.

"Their slang and bad language," said the man, who was evidently one of those in charge of the excursion.

"Part of it," said the instructor, "is common to most deaf mutes who are somewhat in touch with the speaking world, as these boys are.

"Not long after it has taken its place in speech the deaf mutes have their sign for it, and it is more quickly said by a sign than in words. For example, I told the boys to 'cut it out,' for when I see them using slang I find it more effective to reprove them in slang. It reminds them that the instructors understand all that they say.

"Yet, as I said, they keep us guessing. Sometimes a group of boys in conversation will throw in here and there a sign that is a puzzle to us.

"When it comes to cuss words and other bad language," the instructor said in reply to a qeustion, "the signs are nearly the same all over. A roguish boy will swear like a pirate behind an instructor's back, but the profanity of the mute world is denoted by signs that for the most part do not change."

Whisky Gives 100 Sick Chickens "Jag"

I'AM S-H-O SIC-HIC SICK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—As a chicken doctor, Joseph J. Rhoades, special policeman, residing at 201 Church street, southeast, is something of a success. But all his 100 chickens had a headache one day recently, for in the early morning hours they all became gloriously drunk. The chickens were not to blame, for they were all fed whisky when unconscious.

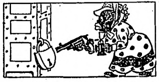
Rhoades works nights. Just before he left home one evening, Mrs. Rhoades suggested that as the chicken house was cold she feared the chickens would freeze if it were not heated. So Rhoades built a charcoal fire and went away. He returned shortly after midnight and took a look at his coop.

One hundred chickens were stretched on their backs with their toes up. At first their owner thought them dead from the charcoal fumes, but he discovered that they were unconscious.

The first thing he did was to get them into the fresh air and call to Mrs. Rhoades to bring the whisky bottle. Chicken after chicken got its allowance and soon they all were on their feet, staggering around the yard, cackling in uncertain fashion.

They were too intoxicated to stay on their roosting perches, so Mr. Rhoades kept watch, and as a chicken seemed to recover he chased it into the henhouse to sleep the "jag" off. By daylight they were all sound asleep.

Pays Herself by Taking Pork Chops



CHICAGO.—Lena Stevenson, a negro cook employed in the fashionable boarding house of Mrs. D. E. Bonner, 4339 Oakenwald avenue, must have read in the newspapers about hogs soaring in price above anything known in 40 years, for when she set about recompensing herself for wages she thought were owing her she passed by the family diamonds and plate and looted the ice box of pork chops.

The cook had a tilt with her mistress, and they separated at night without having come to an agreement.

But the cook had no idea of losing any of the fruits of her labors. She knew where were stored the valuables of the Bonner household and during the night following the quarrel over the wages, a dark and mysterious person stealthily approached the Bonner meat safe, and after working the combination, abstracted therefrom pork chops and eggs enough to pay for her wages and over.

She carried her palatable plunder to the Hyde Park police station, whence she telephoned her mistress early the next morning that she had in her desperation carried off Mrs. Bonner's treasures, and would keep them for ransom till her wages were paid. Mrs. Bonner nearly fainted, and her boarders threw old fashioned stage fits when they heard what had happened. When Mrs. Bonner had recovered she made breakfast from such odds and ends as the cook had set no value on, and then obtained a warrant for the offending cook.

The story of how the Stevenson woman laid violent hands on Mrs. Bonner's pork chops was told in court before Municipal Judge Fry of the Woodlawn police station, and the court fined the cook one dollar. Mrs. Bonner, who is a wise woman, immediately paid the Stevenson woman her wages rather than risk a second midnight raid on the treasures of her kitchen.

"Show Me" Tires Governor of Missouri

?
I'LL SHOW YUH

ST. LOUIS.—The reason Gov. Hadley wants a new nickname for Missouri is because he has become weary, on his travels outside the state, of the "show me!" line of conversational and banquet humor.

A man well acquainted with the governor, who has been also on some of his journeys, explained the situation several days ago.

"You can't blame Hadley," said this friend. "He has a strong sense of humor and he used to enjoy the 'show me' jokes, and used them in his conversation and speeches. But since he has been governor he has found how easy it is to get too much of a good thing.

"Wherever he goes he has found it to be a moral certainty that the same old 'wheeze' will greet him. It is always on meeting a man. 'Aha, governor, I suppose we'll have to show you,' or on being introduced to an audience: 'The governor of Missouri will now show us.'

"And, of course, he has to smile, and to acknowledge the 'witticism' in some apt way. There are only six or eight forms of the 'show me' joke at most, and he has learned to know, by the way a speaker starts, which one is coming, and to have his jocose little answer ready. And any one who sees him bravely trying to be cheerful and smiling in the face of the inevitable bromides must sympathize with his longing for something new.

"His case is fully as bad as that of Gen. Sherman. Old Tecumseh once said, you remember, that whatever war might be, it was nothing compared with having to hear 'Marching Through Georgia' played wherever he went, and that if he ever had foreseen his sufferings from that song he would have marched not only to the sea, but into it."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, • • MINN.

BACK TO THE FARM.

Nine hundred million dollars' worth of Agricultural products were exported from the United States last year, according to the bureau of statistics in the department of commerce and labor. Secretary Wilson says that the total was $8,776,000,000, so that a little more than 10 per cent. of our farm products were sold abroad and the home consumers had to be content with the remaining nine-tenths. This is a healthy condition, but doubtless helps to explain the high price of provisions in this country. Secretary Wilson thinks the high prices are due to the fact that there are too few farmers and too many distributers, too many young men rushing to the city, instead of staying home and tilling the soil. If we are to supply Europe as well as America with food stuffs we must increase the number of farmers with the increase of our population, and if farming is made and continues sufficiently profitable there will be no lack of farmers. The poor rewards of farming in the past have driven the farmer boys to other pursuits. There will be a cry of "back to the farm" as soon as it is clear that there is money in farming commensurate with the toil which it exacts from those whose livelihood is the cultivation of the soil.

Certainly the gentleman who undertake to explain the cause of high prices of necessaries of life should reach some sort of agreement and harmonize their views before they try to enlighten the public. For weeks the big packers and others have been saying that meat is so dear because the people eat so much and the supply is not equal to the demand. But here come the shoe manufacturers declaring that the people are turning vegetarians, and that with so few animals killed for food there is a shortage in skins and hides. Here are two radically different stories. Which is the consumer to believe?

An Indianapolis man returned from Alaska wealthy, and gave to his parents, to whom he had been as one dead for 20 years, a check for $5,000 to make them feel that he was still their son. Cases of this kind are frequent enough to cause thought as to whether those who disappear in that way and cause anxiety and sorrow covering half an average life can ever make amend with demonstrations of affection from the check book. Enoch Ardens without proper explanation as to their absence are in the same class, and there is always doubt as to the quality of the sympathy that should be expressed.

Crete continues to be a stormy petrel in European politics. Notwithstanding recent warnings the Cretans manifest a rebellious spirit and have so stirred up the protective powers that fresh warnings against further agitation have been issued. Crete is a small and relatively insignificant spot on the map. But when it keeps some of the greatest nations in the world on the anxious seat owing to doubt as to what the Cretans will do next it shows extraordinary capacity for trouble making.

The claim that men could make a better business administration of foreign missionary affairs than women if they would only take as much interest in them, will be denied by anybody who has ever patronized an oyster supper given to raise foreign mission funds. The ladies have reduced the ratio to one oyster to the bowl and the best business talent in the world could do no more by way of doing less.

Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, is trying to cheer meat boycotters with the assertion that the spineless cactus may, in the course of time, take the place of meat on the table. But the meat eater of the present will, without discrediting the Burbank production, feel satisfied to let the spineless cactus solve the meat problem of the far future.

A Turk who wished to become a resident of this conutry has been deported because he said, when he was questioned by the immigration officials, that he believed it would be right for him to marry all the women he could support. The officials probably had reasons for believing that his judgment as to what would constitute support was faulty.

Some small boys in Gotham tied up a playmate and set his clothing on fire and only prompt rescue by passersby saved him from serious injury. The little tormentors were dismissed with a reprimand, which shows why some people think Solomon knew what he was talking about.

A chemical analysis shows that 99 per cent. of a cup of tea is water. This does not refer to boarding-house tea, which contains even a greater percentage of water.

ROOSEVELT AT KHARTUM

EX-PRESIDENT IS AGAIN IN TOUCH WITH CIVILIZATION, HOMEWARD BOUND

Greeted in Historic Egyptian City by His Wife, Daughter and Hundreds of Correspondents and Friends---Chronological Review of a Remarkable Expedition

GATHERING OF THE TRIBES AT KHARTOUM

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND MISS ETHEL

COL. ROOSEVELT AND HIS AFRICAN SMILE

Khartum, Egyptian Sudan.—Ex-President Roosevelt is again back in touch with civilization and is at this place as the guest of the Egyptian and English governments, being entertained at the governor general's palace by Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate. He was met here by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel and by a host of American and European correspondents and numerous delegations of political and other friends from the United States. In fact this historic town is literally filled with visitors brought here to greet the returning traveler.

With his arrival at this place, Col. Roosevelt completed one of the most notable journeys through the wilderness of Africa that has been undertaken since the days of Livingstone and Stanley. It was a remarkable journey both in number of animals slain and preserved as specimens, and because of its lack of accidents and sickness of every kind. Ordinarily a traveler, through the regions through which Col. Rooseevlt has passed, comes out of the jungles loaded with malaria and fever germs. Up to the present time, neither Col. Roosevelt nor any of his party have shown any symptoms of having contracted any of the numerous contagious diseases.

Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate provided countless ways for the entertainment of his distinguished guest. Representatives of the many tribes of the desert have been gathered here into one great encampment, and for Col. Roosevelt's entertainment, have indulged in every possible form of native amusement, giving dances, races, etc.

The town of Khartum is a mass of color. Flags of Egypt, England and America are everywhere, and the ex-president has probably appreciated nothing more than the opportunity of visiting this historical spot.

Khartum is virtually built around the grave of "Chinese" Gordon. The city itself is a gigantic monument to that soldier's deeds and his heroic death. In the center of it stands his effigy in bronze, mounted on a camel, gazing with fixed eyes out toward the desert which mocked him during the terrible year that he lay there waiting for relief. Behind the statue stands the British governor's palace, an imposing structure in the Gothic style, typical of British power and British permanence.

Name Gordon Everywhere.

Not far away is the Gordon Memorial college, a school built with funds raised by Gen. Kitchener by subscription throughout Great Britain, in which the Sudanese newer generation is trained for service in the government which conquered its fathers. Everywhere throughout the city the name Gordon appears. There is the Gordon hotel, the Gordon drive and up the White Nile the Gordon tree. Gordon's memory will live so long as Khartum exists. The British have transformed the city of his death into a memorial to his glory that can laugh at time.

Khartum stands at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles, and some day with the development of the wilderness south of it will become a metropolis as important to the commerce of Africa as Chicago is to the commerce of North America. Properly speaking, however, the city itself does not extend beyond the banks of the Blue Nile. The river passes directly through the city, and along its banks, fronted by the barracks of the British soldiers, lies a magnificent driveway three miles in length.

British Policy Is Seen.

Northwest of Khartum is Omdurman, the city occupied by the Mahdi after the death of Gordon and the scene of the licentious revelries that occupied the native soldiery up to the time that they were confronted and overwhelmed by Kitchener. The British, true to their policy of colonization, have not attempted seriously to interfere with Moslem customs here. The ruins of the Khalifa's body guard headquarters, the military prison, the remnants at the Arab fortifications have all been allowed to stand.

Still further north is the field of Kerreri, the shambles in which Kitchener with mathematical exactitude slashed to pieces the Arab forces. The battle was one of the bloodiest in modern history. It was marked on the Mohammedan side by a courage and ferocity almost superhuman, and on the side of the British by a skill and coolness that was in itself a tribute to Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Itinerary of the Trip.

A schedule of Mr. Roosevelt's mileage in Africa to date, together with some reference to the character of the country through which he hiked, rode or boated, and a partial list of the animals killed by his party, is as follows:

March 23.—Sailed from New York for Naples, 4,176 miles.

March 30.—Arrived at the Azores.

April 2.—Arrived at Gibraltar.

April 5.—Arrived at Naples.

April 6.—After being received by King Victor Emmanuel, sailed for Mombasa, British East Africa, 4,121 miles.

April 15.—Arrived at Aden, Arabia.

April 21.—Arrived at Mombasa and received with honors by the provincial governor.

April 22—Left Mombasa by rail for Kapiti plains and the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease on the Athi river for short shooting expeditions. About 270 miles. Secured two wildebeest, two gazelle, five other antelope, six lions, three giraffe, one zebra, one rhino, a warthog and a hartebeest.

May 15—Rode to W. H. McMillan's "Juja farm," a full day's journey, for short expeditions. Secured two impala, several antelope, a water buck, a leopard, a rhino and a hippopotamus.

More Big Game Killed.

May 20—Rode from McMillan's to the adjoining Heatley ranch for buffalo hunting among the papyrus swamps. Twelve miles. Secured four buffalo, four hartebeest, two zebra, two gazelle and a warthog.

May 26—Rode from the Heatley ranch to McMillan's town house at Nairobi. A day's jaunt.

June 3—Left by rail for Kijabe, 44 miles.

June 4—Arrived at Kijabe.

June 5—Left Kijabe on march for the Sotik district. The route was over a waterless tract, and although the distance traversed was only 60 miles, it entailed a three-day trip. Secured six rhinos, a hippopotamus, two eland, two wildebeest, several antelope, two zebra, a hyena, a warthog and three lions.

July 12—Arrived at Lake Naivasha on return trip. Secured two hippos and some smaller game.

July 22—Arrived at Naivasha from the lake.

July 24—Returned to Nairobi by rail, 65 miles.

Aug. 4—Left Nairobi for Naivasha.

Aug. 9—Left Naivasha on march to Nyeri and the Kenya province, 80 miles. Secured five lions, three buffalo, a hippo, a giraffe and his first elephant.

Oct. 30—Returned to Naivasha.

At Guaso Nguisho Plateau.

Oct. 25—Left by rail for Londiani for a three weeks' shoot on the Guaso Nguisho plateau, about 90 miles. Secured five giraffe, three lions and several antelope and smaller game.

Dec. 7—Returned to Nairobi by rail.

Dec. 18—Left Nairobi by rail for Port Kisuma, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, about 150 miles.

Dec. 20—Arrive at Entebbe, Uganda, from Kisuma, via lake steamer, about 125 miles. On this trip the American flag was flown for the first time on Africa's inland sea.

Dec. 21—Left on 23-mile auto trip to Kampala.

Dec. 23—Left Kampala for Kinsingo, 70 miles. Secured two elephants.

Jan. 3—Arrived at Hoima, Uganda, after a 57-mile trip from Kisingo.

Jan. 4—Left for Butiaba, 27 miles.

Jan. 7—Left on steam launch for Wadelai and Rhino camp, Belgian Kongo, about 72 miles. Secured several white rhinos and a buffalo.

Feb. 3—Left Wadelai for Nimule, about 64 miles.

Feb. 4—Arrived at Nimule, Uganda.

Feb. 7—Left Nimule for Gondokoro, a 108-mile march through almost unbroken jungle.

Feb. 17—Arrived at Gondokoro, Upper Sudan.

Greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Feb. 26—Expedition broke up and porters returned to Uganda.

Feb. 28—Roosevelt left Gondokoro via steamboat for Khartum, more than 800 miles to the north.

March 11—Arrived at Renk, about two days' journey by boat, south of Khartum.

March 14—Reached Khartum, the end of his journey on the Nile, and was greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt and daughter, Miss Ethel.

Homeward Bound.

The arranged program for the remainder of Col. Roosevelt's homeward journey is as follows:

Will arrive at Alexandria, Egypt, on March 29.

Will arrive at Gibraltar on April 2, and at Naples on April 10.

On April 14 he will reach Paris, where a great national reception has been planned, which will continue through his three days' stay in the French capital.

On April 17 he will go to Vienna, where he will be the guest of the International Sporting exhibition, and at which place he will meet sportsmen from all over the world.

On May 10 he is scheduled to be in Berlin as the guest of the emperor and the faculty of the University of Berlin.

May 12 he is to arrive at Christiana as the guest of King Gustav of Sweden and of the nation.

On May 16 he will arrive in London as the guest of the English people and King Edward, and has already been voted the freedom of the city.

June 15 he arrives at New York, where he will be greeted by delegations from all over the nation and received by President Taft.

Where He Drew the Line.

Great Author—Did you tell that magazine editor that I was too busy to see him?

Boy—Yes, sir; but he says he can't understand it; that you have been writing for his magazine for years.

"Well, I may write for a magazine, but that's no reason why I have to associate with the editors of it."—Life.

Ravishing Plumage.

"I always used to wonder," said Willoughby, "what the ornithological reason was for there being no birds in last year's nest, but now it is clear as pikestaff."

"How do you account for it?" queried Jiggers.

"Why, look at the women's hats," said Willoughby.—Harper's Weekly.

TEA AT ITS BEST—

THE MORNING CUP.

THE morning cup of "Salada" Tea is most refreshing and soothing to the tired or nervous woman.

"Salada" Tea, is the most delicious of all teas because of the care exercised in every detail of preparation from picking to packing. Only the choicest, selected young leaves and buds of upland-grown tea plants are used, and from these are derived the delicious flavor and delicate aroma which have made "Salada" famous. For sale by all grocers, in sealed lead packets only.

in all its garden freshness and fine flavor

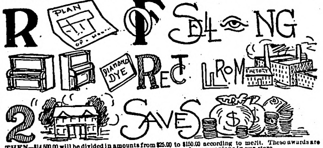
"SALADA"

sealed lead packets are proof against dirt The tea cannot be contaminated. 43

FREE—TO YOU—FREE

This $400.00 SEGERSTROM PIANO if you send us the best answer to the following rebus. Also $14,500.00 in other cash value prizes to advertise our factory and the fastest growing piano manufacturing business in the United States, as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—ONE $400.00 SEGERSTROM PIANO to the one who sends in the best answer.



THEN—$14,500.00 will be divided in amounts from $25.00 to $150.00 according to merit. These awards are good just the same as so much money towards the purchase of any new piano in our store.

IMPORTANT—No one who has been awarded a prize in any of our former contests will be illegible to compete in this contest. Only one answer will be received from any one family, otherwise the contest is free and open to anyone in the United States.

We are spending a fortune each year in advertising the SEGERSTROM PIANO direct from the homes of satisfied customers which, after all, is the very best advertisement and we intend to accomplish in one year what other manufacturers have taken fifty years to do.

Lipton spent a million dollars in advertising the products of his manufacture. Wise guys pronounced him a lunatic. Today he is heralded by the crowned heads of Europe, proclaimed the King merchant. It pays to advertise when your goods are right. We sell more pianos wholesale and retail than any other manufacturing concern in the country and our plan appeals to the thinking buyers on account of our system of selling pianos direct from factory to home which eliminates all middleman's profits.

Every contestant will be answered by mail, but be sure and enclose a self addressed envelope to assure that your award will not be missent or lost in the mail.

SEGERSTROM PIANO MFG. CO.

804 NICOLLET AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

MICA AXLE GREASE

is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer, everywhere

STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)

When Baking Bread or Cake

Women get discouraged
If the oven heat
Is not just right
Men are made grouchy
By eating half baked
Bread, Cake and Pies
A perfect oven fire
Can always be obtained
By burning proper fuel

Buy Milwaukee Solvay Coke

"The Fuel without a Fault"

Makes crisp even heat
Quick, safe oven fire
A dense, hard coke
90% fixed carbon
Smokeless, sootless,
Clinkerless
No ashes to sift
Best fuel for heating
Warms the house quickly
Keeps all night
Made from superior coals
By patented Solvay Process
Cheaper than hard coal

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke —all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to

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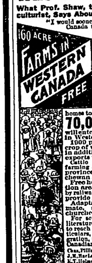
"The Ideal Domestic Fuel"

WESTERN CANADA

What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:



"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you) (2)

RHEUMATISM

COPPER PLATE ZINC PLATE

Cured by Electropodes

New Electric Treatment. Metal insoles—worn inside shoes. Body becomes magnet—nerves the connecting wires. Positive cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Kidney and Liver complaints. Only $1.00 pair. Guarantee signed with each sale. If Electropodes fail to cure, money returned. If not at your Druggist's send us $1.00. We will see that you are supplied.

WESTERN ELECTROPODE CO.
247 Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Your Liver's Your Life

A dead liver means awful sickness—don't let it come—when it can be prevented. Cascarets keep the liver lively and bowels regular and ward off serious, fatal illness. 901

CASCARETS—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Quick—Simple—Easy

NO STROPPING NO HONING

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KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 12-1910.

COOPER FOLLOWERS GIVE REASON FOR THEIR BELIEF

With a theory that human health is dependent on the stomach and with a medicine which he says proves this theory, L. T. Cooper, a comparatively young man, has built up an immense following during the past year.

Cooper has visited most of the leading cities of the country, and in each city has aroused a storm of discussion about his beliefs and his medicines. Wherever he has gone, people have called upon him by tens of thousands, and his preparation has sold in immense quantities.

The sale of this medicine has now spread over the entire country, and is growing enormously each day. In view of this, the following statements from two of the great number of followers which he now has, are of general interest.

N. V. Marsh, residing at 217 South Daly street, Los Angeles, Cal., has the following to say upon the subject of the Cooper preparations:

"For more than a year I experienced the most intense suffering, due to a form of stomach trouble which the doctors called catarrhal gastritis. After eating I would fill up with gas, which caused frequent belching. The abdominal area would expand until I could scarcely breathe, causing great distress. At such times I could not keep still, but paced the streets for hours until the pain subsided.

"Frequently I went without eating rather than endure the torture that was sure to follow. Liquids were the only kind of food I could partake of with safety. I had spells of dizziness, and became badly run down through suffering and lack of proper nourishment. I tried various remedies in search of relief, but they failed to help me.

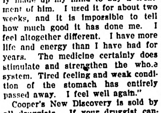
"Some time ago a brother member in a lodge to which I belong urged me to try the Cooper remedies, which were then being demonstrated in Los Angeles. He stated that to his personal knowledge they had been of great benefit to others in a like condition, and on the strength of his recommendation I procured a treatment of Cooper's New Discovery.

"It proved helpful from the first dose, and in less than a week I was eating regularly and heartily, without experiencing any bad effects afterward. Since taking the full treatment I am perfectly well and enjoy living for the first time in many months. Now I can eat a hearty supper, then go to bed and sleep like a healthy boy. I feel so well that I can hardly realize I am the same man. Cooper's New Discovery has worked a marvelous change in me—it has done all that was claimed for it."

Another statement by Mr. W. B. Stewart, 109 W. Madison street, Chicago, is as follows: "I have had stomach trouble for years, and anyone who is afflicted this way knows what an awful distressed feeling it causes. Many a time I have felt that I would give most any price to be cured. It was by accident that I heard of this man Cooper's remedies. I immediately made up my mind to buy a treatment of him. I used it for about two weeks, and it is impossible to tell how much good it has done me. I feel altogether different. I have more life and energy than I have had for years. The medicine certainly does stimulate and strengthen the whole system. Tired feeling and weak condition of the stomach has entirely passed away. I feel well again."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

TRAGIC.



"I wrote her a poem on my new typewriter. It began 'How like a flower your face is.'"

"Yes."

"The cursed machine wrote it, 'How like flour your face is!'"

A big bowl of

Quaker Oats

is the best dish you can serve.

Delicious and nourishing.

Good for all ages and all conditions.

Economical and strengthening. 58

Official Playing Schedule of the American Association

For the Season of 1910, Beginning April 13.

	At Columbus.	At Toledo.	At Indianapolis.	At Louisville.	At Milwaukee.	At Kansas City.	At Minneapolis.	At St. Paul.
COLUMBUS.	IF	May 20, 21, 22, 23. Jul 5, 6, 7, 8. Sep 22, 23, 24, 25.	Apr 25, 26, 27, 28. Jul 9, 10, 11, 12. Sep 3, 4, 5, 5.	Apr 29, 30. May 1, 2. Jul 2, 3, 4, 4. Sep 6, 7, 8, 9.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. Jun 16, 17, 18, 19. Aug 1, 2, 3, 4.	May 16, 17, 18, 19. Jun 20, 21, 22, 23. Jul 29, 30, 31, 31.	May 8, 9, 10, 11. Jun 28, 29, 30, 30. Aug 8, 9, 10, 11.	May, 4, 5, 6, 7. Jun 25, 26, 26, 27. Aug 5, 6, 7, 7.
TOLEDO.....	Apr 21, 22, 23, 24. Aug 13, 14, 15, 16. Sep 14, 15, 16, 17.	YOU	Apr 29, 30. May 1, 2. Jul 2, 3, 4, 4. Sep 18, 19, 20, 21.	Apr 25, 26, 27, 28. Jul 9, 10, 11, 12. Sep 10, 11, 12, 13.	May 16, 17, 18, 19. Jun 20, 21, 22, 23. Jul 28, 29, 30, 31.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. Jun 16, 17, 18, 19. Aug 1, 2, 3, 4.	May 4, 5, 6, 7. Jun 24, 25, 26, 26, 27. Aug 6, 7, 7.	May 8, 9, 10, 11. Jun 28, 29, 30, 30. Aug 8, 9, 10, 11.
IND'AP'LIS.	Apr 17, 18, 19, 20. May 24, 25, 26, 27. Sep 10, 11, 12, 13.	Apr 13, 14, 15, 16. May 28, 29, 30, 30. Sep 6, 7, 8, 9.	WANT	Apr 21, 22, 23, 24. Jul 5, 6, 7, 8. Sep 22, 23, 24, 25.	May 8, 9, 10, 11. Jun 28, 29, 30. Jul 1. Aug 5, 6, 7, 8.	May 4, 5, 6, 7. Jun 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug 9, 10, 11, 12.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. Jun 20, 21, 22, 23. Jul 29, 30, 31, 31.	May 16, 17, 18, 19. Jun 16, 17, 18, 19. Aug 1, 2, 3, 4.
LOUISV'L'E.	Apr 13, 14, 15, 16. May 28, 29, 30, 30. Sep 18, 19, 20, 21.	Apr 17, 18, 19, 20. May 24, 25, 26, 27. Sep 3, 4, 5, 5.	May 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug 13, 14, 15, 16. Sep 14, 15, 16, 17.	THE	May 4, 5, 6, 7. Jun 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug 9, 10, 11, 12.	May 8, 9, 10, 11. Jun 28, 29, 30. Aug 5, 6, 7, 7, 8.	May 16, 17, 18, 19. Jun 16, 17, 18, 19. Aug 1, 2, 3, 4.	May 13, 14, 15. Jun 20, 21, 22, 23, 23. Jul 29, 30, 31, 31.
MILWAU....	Jun 8, 9, 10, 11. Jul 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug 17, 18, 19, 20.	Jun 12, 13, 14. Jul 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug 21, 21, 22, 23, 24.	May 31. Jun 1, 2, 3. Jul 17, 18, 19. Aug 29, 30, 31. Sep 1, 2.	Jun 4, 5, 6, 7. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 25, 26, 27, 28.	NEWS	May 28, 29, 30, 30. Jul 2, 3, 4, 4. Sep 22, 23, 24, 25.	Apr 17, 18, 19, 20. May 24, 25, 26, 27. Sep 18, 19, 20, 21.	Apr 13, 14, 15, 16. May 20, 21, 22, 23. Sep 14, 15, 16, 17.
KAN. CITY.	Jun 4, 5, 6, 7. Jul 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug 29, 30, 31. Sep 1.	May 31. Jun 1, 2, 3. Jul 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug 25, 26, 27, 28.	Jun 12, 13, 14. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 17, 18, 19, 20, 20.	Jun 8, 9, 10, 11. Jul 17, 17, 18, 19. Aug 21, 22, 23, 24.	Apr 21, 22, 23, 24. Aug 13, 14, 15, 16. Sep 3, 4, 5, 5.	READ	Apr 13, 14, 15, 16. May 21, 22, 23. Sep 14, 15, 16, 17, 17.	Apr 17, 18, 19, 20. May 24, 25, 26, 27. Sep 18, 19, 20, 21.
MINNEAP..	Jun 12, 13, 14. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 25, 26, 27, 28, 28.	Jun 8, 9, 10, 11. Jul 17, 17, 18, 19. Aug 29, 30, 31. Sep 1.	Jun 4, 5, 6, 7. Jul 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug 21, 22, 23, 24.	Jun 1, 2, 3. Jul 24, 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug 17, 18, 19, 20.	Apr 25, 26, 27, 28. Jul 9, 10, 11, 12. Sep 10, 11, 12, 13.	Apr 29, 30. May 1, 2. Jul 5, 6, 7, 8. Sep 6, 7, 8, 9.	THIS	Ap21,23.May29,30-am. Jul1,2,4-pm. Ag14.Sp3,5-am23,25
ST. PAUL...	Jun 1, 2, 3. Jul 17, 17, 18, 19. Aug 21, 21, 22, 23, 24.	Jun 4, 5, 6, 7. Jul 13, 14, 15, 16. Aug 17, 18, 19, 20.	Jun 8, 9, 10, 11. Jul 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug 25, 26, 27, 28.	Jun 12, 13, 14. Jul 20, 21, 22, 23, 23. Aug 29, 30, 31. Sep 1.	Apr 29, 30. May 1, 2. Jul 5, 6, 7, 8. Sep 6, 7, 8, 9.	Apr 25, 26, 27, 28. Jul 9, 10, 11, 12. Sep 10, 11, 11, 12.	Apr22,24.M'y28,30pm. Jul 3,4am.Aug 13,15. Sep 4, 5pm., 22, 24.	PAPER.

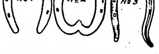
The schedule calls for 168 games. Those to be played on the opening day are as follows: Louisville at Columbus, Indianapolis at Toledo, Milwaukee at St. Paul and Kansas City at Minneapolis.

SHOEING RACE HORSES IS AN IMPORTANT WORK

EXPERTS FOLLOW THE TURF KINGS AND QUEENS AROUND THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Nature's way is the way of the race-track horseshoer. He plies his vocation in the open light of the day, sheltered from the sun by a canopy and protected from the wind and rain if need be by side curtains of canvas which he carries along from early summer until late in the fall. About six o'clock in the morning, according to the amount of work which is ahead of him, the ringing anvil may be heard in the shop of the track shoer, and its resounding notes are often never quieted until the sun sets.

The average life of a shoe on the track is less than a week. All depends on the weight of the horse, his way of going and the amount of work done. Three or four days is a good life for some shoes, especially those worn by the dweller—the kind of a horse that grinds out metal in about half the time some of his light traveling stable mates do.



No. 1, a square-toed shoe recommended as the most effective design for steadying the action. Nos. 2 and 3, front and hind shoes worn by Amy Brooks when doing her best work, 1906.

In the case of the short-lived shoe care is taken to get the nail holes in exactly the same location as were the holes in the shoe which had been removed, and not unless the hoof needs taking down after several weeks of untouched growth are new holes taken. As is well known the weight of the shoes of a harness performer is regulated according to his needs, and those needs are understood thoroughly by both trainer and shoer only after an experience which in some cases has been extremely trying as well as costly.

As to the percentage of credit which should be given horseshoers for the part that they take in straightening defective cases and thereby assisting in the production of speed, Dr. James Seiter expresses himself as believing that not less than 50 per cent. of credit is due the shoer. This is from a man bearing the degree of D. V. S. behind his name.

In speaking of some intricate cases shod by him Dr. Seiter relates this of Montell and Just-The-Thing, both trotters, and both traveled much the same, being addicted to the habit of skipping behind. The shoe which was used with effect on each of these horses was made with the heels long, considerably longer than the foot, with a long outside calk and a grab toe.

Grab toes are something that Dr. Seiter does not believe in and he proves his position by citing the case of Sonoma Girl, that once wore such a shoe, but in obtaining her fastest mark she carried a shoe not grab toed but with toe rolled. At the present time this same mare carries a bar shoe with rolled toe.

Spanish Queen is shod in a somewhat peculiar fashion, inasmuch as her right hind shoe is carried inward at the outside heel. This same M. & M. stake winner was a somewhat difficult case to master. Originally carrying a three-ounce shoe the weight was increased to five ounces, later on made seven ounces, and it is in this that the Queen does her best work.

Formerly Spanish Queen had a very bad quarter and this was built up with a wedge of aluminum between the hoof and shoe much after the same fashion that a double wedge of leather might be used, the aluminum being the substitute which was found best in her case. She is very much afraid of concussion and to relieve this carries a leather rim between the shoe and the hoof.

Browns Get Bemis.

The St. Louis Browns secured Catcher Bemis of the Cleveland team by the waiver process. The former Nap will join the Browns at their Texas training camp in the near future.

NOTES of the DIAMOND

Most of the National and American league baseball teams are now in training. By St. Patrick's day every team will be at work getting ready for the 1910 season. Pittsburg, the champions of the world, will not go into camp until March 14. Two days later the Boston teams will start training and then all will be at work.

All of the others are now on the ground and the managers are looking over the recruits. The Chicago White Sox went to California on a special train. President Comiskey and Manager Duffy have a large squad of youngsters and expect to obtain from the bunch a world beating team. The Sox will play a large number of exhibition games before they return to Chicago to open the battle on April 14.

Part of the Chicago Cubs stopped at West Baden, Ind., before going on to New Orleans to train. All of the regulars are signed up and Manager Chance says he'll win another pennant. The St. Louis Cardinals work at Little Rock, Ark. Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Brooklyn selected Hot Springs. The New York Giants went to Marlin Texas and the Philadelphia team to Southern Pines, N. C.

The St. Louis Browns are at Houston, Tex., Detroit went to San Antonio and Cleveland to Alexandria, La. Connie Mack has the Philadelphia boys at Virginia Hot Springs and Manager McAleer took the Washington team to Norfolk, Va. New York is at Athens, Ga., and the Boston speed boys will go to Hot Springs, Ark.

New methods of training are to be tried by some of the managers and there seems to be a greater tendency this year to give the recruits a chance right from the first to show what they can do.

Detroit, like the Chicago Cubs and the Pittsburg Pirates, will stand pat on last year's team, Manager Jennings thinking the boys who won the American league championship last year strong enough. There will be little change in the Philadelphia Athletics. The Boston American league team was a bunch of youngsters last year, with a few exceptions. They played great baseball and are expected to do better this year. Cleveland has a bunch of new ones and a new manager and the lineup will be changed considerably. As usual Washington starts out with a lot of recruits and some old ones obtained in trades with other teams. Frank Farrell has paid out $30,000 to strengthen the New York Highlanders.

Other managers in the National league are keeping their eyes on "Old Fox" Griffith. The Cincinnati chief gave that city the best article of baseball last year that it has enjoyed in several seasons, and the wily manager has done everything possible to strengthen his club for 1910. McGraw has some new ones that are expected to help Matthewson win more games for the Giants this season. The scrappy New Yorker hopes to get Mike Donlin back into the fray.

Chance likewise, is hoping to hear that Johnny Kling will be permitted to go behind the bat for the Cubs. Mordecai Brown, Matthewson's great pitching rival, now enjoys the largest salary paid a pitcher, and with Kling to catch him, although Jimmy Archer did great work last year, ought to beat his former records.

Manager Fred Clarke of the Pittsburg Pirates, says he will win the pennant, and the world's championship again this year, no matter what the other teams may do in the way of strengthening. Roger Bresnahan, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, is now better satisfied with his chances, although he is not rash enough to claim he will win the rag.

Charlie Dooin of the Phillies, declares his lads are going to finish well up in front, and he'll not be satisfied if they don't cop the pennant. "Bill" Dahlen, new manager of the Brooklyn team, is expected to put some ginger into the outfit from the town across the big bridge. The outlook for the Boston Doves seems darker than that of any other team in the National league, but Fred Lake says his kids will be trying all the time to keep from winning the cellar championship.

Some Philadelphians with money have been trying to bet that Connie Mack's Athletics win the championship. They wanted to wager $7,000 against $10,000 that the Athletics would beat the Detroit Tigers.

The stories from the training camps are beginning to come out, and in the next few days we will hear all about the showing of the youngsters. Remember when you read these things that playing in practice and playing in a real contest is not the same thing by any means, and many a youngster who looked like a world beater in training, blew up when he faced the real test.

140 GAMES FOR THREE-I

Minor League Decides on 1910 Schedule and Changes in the Constitution.

The Three-I league will play a 140-game schedule, with four jumps, during the coming season. This was decided at the meeting of the league held recently at the Palmer house. May 4 was set as the probable opening date. Only a skeleton draft of the dates was made, the official drawing up of the schedule being left to Wilson Bering of Decatur. The schedule will be submitted to a mail vote when prepared.

It was decided that the receipts of holiday games would be pooled, as in the past, and that any new club seeking a franchise would have to pay $1,000 in addition to one-eighth of the money in the league treasury. New cities seeking membership also must have a regular organization, a ball plant and a balance in the club treasury of $2,500. It was agreed that in the future money will be returned to patrons when four and a half innings have not been played. In the past the fans were considered to have received their money's worth in three innings.

Adams and Marquard in 1908.

"Babe" Adams and "Rube" Marquard were rival pitchers in the American association, Marquard pitching for Indianapolis, which won the pennant in 1908, while Adams did the fighting for Louisville, the runner-up. Peculiarly, these two officiated in the same game which decisively put the Colonels out of the running, Indianapolis winning the game in question. Yet when they landed in the National league Adams proved a sensation and won the world's championship for the Pirates, while Marquard had nothing but hard luck at New York.

Line-Up of the Brewers.

Manager McCloskey of the Milwaukee American association team announces his line-up for the coming season as follows: Pitchers—McGlynn, Short, McShane, Stoweers, Dougherty and Manske. Catchers—Marshall, Ludwig and Hostetter. First baseman—McGann. Second baseman McCormick. Shortstop—Robinson. Third baseman—Clark. Outfielders—Barry, Barrett and Randall. Seven of this outfit at one time wore Cardinal uniforms.

Jennings Gives Cubs Flag.

Manager Jennings of the Tigers, when asked his opinion of the coming National league race, said: "Chicago will win the pennant, I think, with Pittsburg in second place. I can't see how Pittsburg can repeat. Neither can I see how New York can beat Pittsburg out for second place. I see the finish like this: Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston.

Addie Joss Picks Detroit.

Detroit will win its fourth successive pennant and second place in the 1910 American league race will be a battle between Philadelphia or Boston, according to Addie Joss, the Cleveland pitcher. The Sox will be strong pennant contenders from the word go, says Joss, who bases his predictions on the pitching staff and the young material which Manager Duffy has secured.

Form a Six-Club League.

At a meeting of the directors of the New Virginia Valley league at Huntington, W. Va., it was decided to make the league a six-team organization, with the following towns represented: Charleston, Huntington, Montgomery, Parkersburg and Point Pleasant, W. Va., and Gallipolis, O. Ashland and Catlettsburg, Ky., may be taken in later.

BLACKBURN MOST COSTLY YOUNGSTER IN BASEBALL

NEW SHORTSTOP OF THE CHICAGO SOX IS THE HIGHEST-PRICED RECRUIT THIS YEAR.

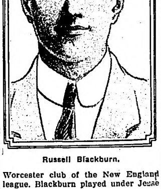
There's going to be a lot of disappointment if Russell Blackburn doesn't make good for the Sox this year. Charlie Comiskey, owner of the Chicago American league team, went down pretty deep into his pocket for Blackburn and gave two players, Jake Atz and Mike Welday to boot.

Hugh Duffy, manager of the Sox, says Blackburn is the goods. He had the youngster on his team at Providence last year and hasn't stopped praising the shortstop. Duffy ought to know a good player, for none was better than he when he was in harness, and he has had enough experience as a manager to tell a man who ought to make good. Since Freddie Parent fell down on the shortstop job the Sox haven't had a good man for the place, and it has been a weak spot in the line-up. Duffy declares Blackburn will fill the gap.

To the casual patron of the Sox games last year it seemed that what Comiskey needed more than anything was hitters. The team was weak with the bat. Comiskey admitted it himself. Duffy thinks Blackburn will not only be there with the goods when it comes to covering short, but will furnish some hitting that will help the team. There is no more popular magnate in the business than Comiskey, and he has spent a lot of money to get good players. He has tried out a lot of youngsters and found many of them wanting. It is to be hoped that Blackburn will supply the long-felt want.

Blackburn is the highest-priced youngster in baseball. He was originally a protege of Connie Mack, and was intended for the Athletics.

Mack wrote Blackburn, who lives in Palmyra, N. J., to come over and see him; then signed him to play for the Worcester club of the New England league. Blackburn played under Jesse Burkett for one year, 1908, during which Connie Mack forgot about the slip he had planted, because he had so many others he didn't know what to do.



Russell Blackburn.

Duffy bought Blackburn for his Providence team last year, and by the time Mack discovered how well his find had developed he learned that Comiskey and Barney Dreyfuss were scrapping for the player, with no chance for his sponsor to cut in. To get the promising shortstop the Sox magnate was obliged to dig pretty deeply into his pocket, and promise to give Providence Mike Welday and Jake Atz in addition. Blackburn swatted for .273 in 121 games, and led the regular shortstops of the Eastern league in fielding.

Toe Hold Still Profitable.

Frank Gotch, with his deadly toe hold, put another foreign invader out of the running a few nights ago in Chicago. This time it was James Esson from bonnie Scotland who succumbed. Gotch gained two falls without much trouble and put a nice bunch of money into his pockets. Esson was confident—as they all seem to be—that he could throw the Iowa farmer. Now he knows better.

PUBLISHED EVERY WINTER

Famous Cough and Cold Prescription Has Cured Hundreds Here.

"Get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of this mixture after each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle well each time." This is said to be the quickest cold and cough remedy known. It frequently cures the worst colds in twenty-four hours. But be sure to get only the genuine Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes put up in a tin screw-top case. Don't use the weaker pine preparations. Any druggist has it on hand or will quickly get it from his wholesale house.

An Easy Job.

"Do you think that you can make my daughter happy?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"She has been happy with you, hasn't she?" rejoined the confident youth.

"I think so, sir."

"Well, if she's that easy to please there ought to be no difficulty."

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive
About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Sit down and wait for things to come your way and the first thing that comes will be the wagon to haul you off to the county infirmary.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and Furs, and sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Never depend on a stuttering man. he'll break his word.

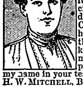
HEAD, BACK AND LEGS ACHE? Ache all over? Throat sore, with chills? That is La Grippe. *Perry Davis' Painkiller* will break it up if taken promptly. All dealers, 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

Every man has theories about raising a family—before he marries.

HER PHYSICIAN APPROVES

Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sabattus, Maine.—"You told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills before child-birth, and we are all surprised to see how much good it did. My physician said 'Without doubt it was the Compound that helped you.' I thank you for your kindness in advising me and give you full permission to use my name in your testimonials."—Mrs. H. W. MITCHELL, Box 3, Sabattus, Me.



Another Woman Helped.

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."—Mrs. CHARLES BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Trial Bottle Free By Mail

FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms, or have children that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Trial $2 Bottle of Dr. May's

Epilepticide Cure

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory Under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906 Guaranty No. 18971. Please write for Special Free $2 Bottle and give AGE and complete address

DR. W. H. MAY, 548 Pearl Street, New York.

Please mention this paper. Druggists fill orders.

Reward of Merit

It has taken years of scientific study of eczema and skin diseases of kindred nature to bring to its present state of perfection the one infallible cure

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

Stub-Roo Liquid, during the experimental stage, and the subsequent years of improvement it has undergone, has brought unsolicited thousands of testimonials from grateful men and women in Duluth and vicinity who after years of suffering found not only relief but permanent cure.

"Not One Known Failure in 8 Years."

That's the record of Stub-Roo Liquid! If your druggist doesn't happen to carry it, send us one dollar and we'll prepay express on a large bottle. Send full particulars of your case, and do it *today*.

STUB-ROO MEDICAL CO., Duluth, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3. 1879

We received the finacial statement of the county last week, which we have filed for future refference. Anyone to look at it would conclude that the county had been in a "scrap," and that the lawyers had got the best of the tax payers.

A farmer asked us the following question the other day: "Who is that Martain V. Evenson that keeps on suing the county, all the time, and making big bills of costs for the tax payers to pay? We tried to explain the situation to him but he seemed to still be under the impression that Martain must be a bad man, if he kept on lawing the county.

"The country newspaper is the greatest agency for the betterment of your community, and it will be progressive or backward in the degree that you support it" is what L. J. Boughner, city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune told 400 students at the state agricultural school." When you go back to the farm, look up the editor of your local newspaper," he urged, "and make a friend of him. The editor of your local newspaper will help you in everything you undertake for the upbuilding of your locality. You need his co-operation and he needs yours."

Thief River Falls will vote on the proposition to bond the city for another $25, 000 next Tuesday to pay up debts. You have often heard people make the remark that they was going to borrow money to pay up their debts. Well that is what Thief RiverFalls is doing, and the News puts it up to them in this form: "In other words it is more or less a question as to whether the people resideing here now desire to pay off this indebtedness in the form of taxes next year or those who live here twenty five years from now have this pleasure." Why certainly let the other fellows pay it twenty five years from now and when you get into debt again let those who live there thirty years from now pay it and ect, and ect.

SEVEN YEARS TO PAY.

Hon. Halvor Steenerson has passed the bill through the low house of congress extending the time of paying for and making final proof on these lands to seven years without interest. The full text of the bill, so far as it refers to this land is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That entrymen on lands ceded under Act of Februrary twentiteth nineteen hunred and four, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of a part of what is known as the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota," who have complied with the requirements of the homestead laws as to residence and improvements, are hereby granted an extension until seven years ater the date of their entries in which to make final proot and payment therefor."

Read the above over two or three times and try to remember it as it is the law as it passed congress, then give your representative in congress, Halvor Steeners the credit that he is entitled to for geting the bill passed.

Their Advantages.

Blobbs—This musicale is a charity affair for the benefit of the poor. Slobbs—I don't see just where the poor come in. Blobbs—Well, they don't have to be present.—Philadelphia Record.

DUFFY EXPLAINS,

Tells Of Bond Deal.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.
March 8th, 1910.

Editor of The Sunbeam.

Thanking you for your expression of good will for furnishing the county a free court house site, some time ago, allow me to say a few words of the bonds.

Regarding the bond issue of that date of 87, 000: my bid of 5 per cent and $1800 premium was the best bid for the county of that day. The bid of the Harris Trust Co. offering to take the bond at 4½ per cent and $638 60 premium, they faild to put up a certified check as the bid called for, and it was in reality no bid at all and should not be listed. These are facts as shown up in the Auditors office.

Yours very Respectfully,
J. A. Duffy.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. February 18th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Iverson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 8, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 648 Serial No. 04287, for N.E. ¼ Section 36. Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 4th. day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Finsand, of McPhail Minn. Olaf Wahlberg, Nels Loberg, Iver Solheim, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication Feb. 25th, 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 18, 1910.

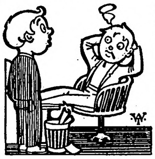
Notice is heeby given that Casper Lund, of Austad Minn. who on March 16th. 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1289 Serial No. 04582, for S.W. ¼ of N.E. ¼ Section 10 Towship 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation, proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wold Iver M. Vatby, Theadore Vigenstad, Tom Mjelde, all of Austad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

A Good Bluff.



First Office Boy—Does yer boss object to yer puttin' yer feet on de desk an' smokin' cigarettes?

Second Office Boy—Naw; he tells me to do it sometimes.

First Office Boy—An' when is dat?

Second Office Boy—When his creditors are due. He wants his creditors to think he is out.

Well Connected.

The Maple—What is the oak so conceited about? The Elm—He is the original oak under which Washington stopped in 1776. The Maple—But the souvenir fiends have left him only a blackened stump. The Elm—That's it. He has extensive branches in every city and town in the country.—Puck.

A Hard Question.

Bobby—What was the hardest question the teacher asked you today? Johnny—She asked me whether I'd rather be licked with a ruler or a strap.—Chicago News.

Unromantic.

"Anything romantic about their wedding?"

"Not a thing. She can cook, and he has a job."—Kansas City Journal.

A Fierce Threat.

Maid—Do you want a good beating, Master Jimmy, or do you not, because if you don't behave yourself this minute you'll get both?

Planning Ahead.

"Theater parties," said the prospective bride, "will cost about $200 annually, flowers as much more and bonbons, say, $100. Certainly we can marry on $600 a year."

"And have a snug surplus," suggested her dad, "for such incidentals as grub and clothes and house rent."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25.1910.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota February 23rd.1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Arnt Gangstad of Radney Minnesota, who on December 17th. 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1008 Serial No. 04888 for N.E. ¼ Section 15 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 5th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses;

John A. Peterson, Knut Lidtvedt, of Radney Minn, Tallak Lindtvedt, Thorn Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 16th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thone Johnson, of Rhoda Minn. who on April 5th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1114, Serial No. 04448, for S.W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 28th, day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Franses O. Gustafson, of Malone Minn. Knut T. Sannes, John Polbrook, William R Rodman, of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 11th. 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. February. 7th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn., who on July 15th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 553, Serial No. 04209, for Lots 2.4, S.W. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12, Section 29, Township 158 N. Range 40 W, Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of March 1910,

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edon Davis, Thomas Jacobson, of Highlanding Minn. Walter. McAndress, William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 9th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, Ignac Kolski, of Rudell Minn., who on November 12th, 1906, made Homestead entry No. 1334, Serial No. 04559 for N. ½ S.W. ¼ Section 17 N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establisn claim to the land above described before S. A. Swanson, Judge of Probate Court, at Red Lake Falls Minnesota, on the 28th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mike Kolski, of Rhoda Minn., John Radnecki, of Radney Minn. Wanzen Wojnerowski, of Rudell Minn. John Wzentek, of Hilda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FORPUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 11, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Gilbert O. Vraa, of Torgersen Minnesota, who on November 2nd, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 813 Serial No. 04297. for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 24th, day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael Torgerson, Knut Torgerson, Carl A. Gronberg, Thorjus T. Morken, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Used the Wrong Gender.

A Frenchman with an imperfect knowledge of English was once called upon for an after dinner speech. He struggled along manfully for a few minutes, managing to turn one or two good phrases. Finally he excused himself from further effort by saying, "I will no longer cockroach on your time."

An Englishman sitting next to him at the table remarked: "Your speech was dooced clever, bah Jove! But you used the wrong word at the close, don't you know. You should have said 'I will no longer hencroach upon your time.'"

"I see," said the Frenchman. "I used the wrong gender."—Exchange.

Enlightenment.

"Father," remarked Johnny after deep thought, "suppose I should knock this jug off the table and catch it, then I wouldn't catch it, would I?"

"N-no, I suppose not," his father slowly said.

"But," continued Johnny, still toying with the jug, "if I should knock it off and not catch it, then I would catch it, wouldn't I?"

"Yes, you would!" his father grimly returned, this time with quick decision.

WHITE FACES.

Effect They Produce When First Seen by Colored Races.

Either Stanley or Livingstone perhaps told the world that after long living in Africa the sight of white faces produced something like fear. (And the evil spirits of Africa are white.) Well, even after a few months along with black faces I have felt that feeling of uncomfortableness at the sight of white faces. Something ghostly, terrible, seemed to have come into those faces that I had never imagined possible before. I felt for a moment the black man's terror of the white. At least I think I partly realized what it was.

You remember the Romans lost their first battles with the north through sheer fear. The fairer the weirder, the more spectral the more terrible. Beauty there is in the north, of its kind. But it is surely not comparable with the wonderful beauty of color in other races.

* * * * * * * *

To appreciate the beauty of colored skins it is not simply enough to travel. One must become familiar with the sight of them through months and years. (So strong our prejudices are!) And at last when you perceive there are human skins of real gold (living statues of gold with blue hair, like the Carib half breeds) and all fruit tints of skins, orange and yellow and peach red and lustrous browns of countless shades, and all colors of metals, too—bronzes of every tone—one begins to doubt whether a white skin is so fine. (If you don't believe these colors, just refer to Broca's pattern books, where you will find that all jewel colors exist in eyes and all fruit colors and metal colors in skins. I could not believe my own eyes till I saw Broca.) I have seen people who had grass green emeralds instead of eyes and topazes and rubies for eyes. And I have seen faces with blue hair.—Lafcadio Hearn in Atlantic.

TRICK ANIMALS.

Sometimes the Trainer Has to Do His Work Quickly.

"You wouldn't believe how fast you have to work to train an animal," said the man who has broken everything from elephants to geese the other day. "Why, I can tell just how many hours it is going to take to break in any kind of animal you might mention.

"A woman came to me the other day and said: 'I want a trained goose for my magic act. How much will you charge me to break one?'

"'Sixty dollars,' said I.

"'Well, how do you figure that out?' she asked.

"'Why, it's very simple,' I said. 'It's $1 an hour, and it will take me just sixty hours.'

"Yes, sir; I can train a goose—that is, to follow me around and do some simple tricks—in sixty hours, a pig in thirty hours, and so on. But as for a peafowl and a guinea hen—they can't be trained in a hundred years.

"Now, you take a troupe of trained dogs. That doesn't take half as long to do as people suppose. No, sir; a man with an animal show has got to work fast. Why, maybe the boss comes around on a Monday morning and says: 'Here—here's a bunch of six dogs. Now make an act out of it for next Monday's show.'

"There are six green dogs to make into a troupe in a week. Can't be done, you say? Sure, it can! One dog—one trick—one day. That's the principle, and you can do it too. Each dog will learn a trick each day all right. One will learn a back somersault, one a front somersault, one to walk on his hind legs, one on his front legs, one to roll over, and so on. Then by the end of the week you've got a nice little act, and all the people are acclaiming about your years of patience and that sort of stuff. Patience is a good thing, of course, but the secret is just 'know how;' that's all."—New York Post.

Telling Eggs.

The problem of tellings eggs is not an easy one by any means. Very few of us know how to do it properly. On the other hand, there are those who think they should not be told at all, but that is old fashioned nonsense, inspired entirely by false modesty. It is safe to say that eggs should be told at as early an age as possible consistent with their temperament. If allowed to go too long there is grave danger that the egg will become bad, and when an egg becomes bad it is hopeless. The world is full of bad eggs which might have been saved if they had been told in time.—Lippincott's.

Wasted Effort.

At a fire recently a brave fireman came gasping and panting from the burning building with his beard and eyebrows singed in the flames. Under one arm he carried a small but heavy box, which he deposited in a place of safety with the air of a man who had saved a box of government bonds from destruction. On opening the box it was found to contain six bottles of a new patent fire extinguisher.—Argonaut.

The Last Word.

"You should bear in mind," said the publisher, "that four-fifths of the people who read novels are women."

"That's why I call my new story 'The Last Word,'" replied the novelist. "Every woman will want it."—Philadelphia Record.

Impoverished.

Newlywed—What, $30 for a hat! Why, it's simply ridiculous, my dear!

Mrs. Newlywed—That's what I thought, Harold; but you said it was all we could afford.—Lippincott's.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

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☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

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D. N. Winton,
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Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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He Contributed.

Missionary—Do you ever contribute money for the heathen in foreign lands, sir? Millionaire—Oh, yes. Both my daughters married foreign noblemen.

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We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

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FOR
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PAIN IN CHEST.
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STOMACH.
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DR. MILES' Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One.
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Three hundred and sixty dry oak posts at Highlanding, at 5 cts each. Inquire of Andrew Ellingson.

Walter McAndress and T. G. Rome are down at Red Lake Falls today attending a ditch meeting.

A farmer told us, the other day, that he could get better coffee of Singer Bros. at Rhoda or Kratka for 13 cents a pound than he could get at any other store for 20 cents a pound.

Owing to bad roads the attendence at the Kolski and Kratka St. Patric dance was rather light. At the Kolski dance they had to many fidlers, and at the Kratka dance not enough, for such is life in the far west.

Our first printer for the season starts to work next week, and the chief speller starts working in May when he grduates from the high school, at Thief River Falls. Well then what is Hunt going to do? Well we are going visiting until havest. Not to any other state but around this congressional district

We understand that old hunt and his friend Andrew Ellingson have again came into prominence in THE THIEF RIVER FALLS NEWS Under the circumstances we spell one name with a small H. but we begin to get "hot" under the collar, and well, we quit right now, for if we keep on setting type for two minuits more we might say something.

Gift to the Ugly Man.

The practice of making such gifts appears to have arisen in America and is nearly obsolete. It therefore seems to deserve a note. It goes back to Harvard college (now Harvard university) beyond 1794. In that year William Biglow was the recipient of the jackknife. In 1795 he handed it on to Charles Prentiss, with these lines:

"Item: C. P. has my knife
During his natural college life.
That knife which ugliness inherits
And due to his superior merits.
And when from Harvard he shall steer
I order him to leave it here
That it may from class to class descend
Till time and ugliness shall end

—Notes and Queries.

Meaning of Cemetery.

It is not correct to say that "cemetery" means the "city of the dead." The word is from the Greek "koimeterion," meaning sleeping place, not the place of the dead. There is nothing in the etymology of the word to warrant us in thinking that it was originally intended to convey the idea that the departed were really dead any more than there is in the old Hebrew term for cemetery, "bethaim," the house of the living.—Exchange.

To Save You Time.

Have you ever noticed that when reading you waste a certain amount of time in turning from the end of one line to the beginning of the next? Long ago, when the world was not so busy as now, columns were of a much greater width. Since then they have been narrowed more and more.

Of course in an hour's reading little time is lost, but in a lifetime it is likely to be considerable. Realizing this, some one has suggested that type should be arranged as follows. You read to the end of the line, drop the eyes and read backward:

What a luxury
tuohtiw daer ot
the inevitable
ta kcab repmuls
the end of each
s'ti woh eeS enil
done"

The argument is that practice will make perfect. Five minutes' practice is usually found more than sufficient for most people.—Pearson's.

The Power of Napoleon.

The desperate struggle to do something worth while is the very thing which draws out our reserve forces and develops latent power, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. Without this struggle many people would never have discovered their real selves. Napoleon was never so resourceful, never so level headed, never had that vigorous mental grasp, was never able to make such powerful combinations, as when he was driven to desperation. It was when all bridges were burned behind him and there was no possibility of retreat that the possible Napoleon came to the rescue. Napoleon said of his great general Massena that he never showed his mettle until he saw the wounded and dead falling all around him in battle. Then the lion in him was aroused, and he fought like a demon.

CLEARWATER LOCALS.

The snow has left us plenty of water.

Mr. George Singer has brought the largest amount of cream to the creamery so far, having had 204 lbs at the last Mondays delivery. How is that for a Deer Park farmer?

Martain Hyland brought his saw rig back from Gully last Saturday.

Miss Ida M. Lilco was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rolandson on Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dahl and family moved into the L. A. Kaufer house and Mr. Dahl will soon start building his store near the creamery.

Mrs. M. Lillo and Mrs. R. Fore were visiting at the home of Mrs Legvold on Sunday.

The ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. K. Ericksons Thursday April 7th, at 2 o'clock p. m., sharp. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Sarah Legvold was visiting her daughters Mrs. H. M. and Oscar Lilo on Monday.

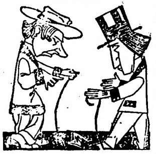
Buttermaker Wm. Laurentzon and A. Rolandson started out for a pleasure walk last Sunday, but see so much water that they was glad to catch a ride home.

A. Rolandson made a business trip to Plummer Monday.

The young peopels society will meet at A. W Braunes on Sunday March 20th, at 2 o'clock p m There will be a big pragram.

Nesland Bros are doing some repairing on Mr. Underdahls barn this week.

His Method.



First Actor—How do you keep your trousers creased so well?

Second Actor—Well, old sport, times are hard. I am now my own press agent

Not Tending to Business.

A country doctor was recently called upon to visit a patient some way from his office. Driving to where the sick man lived, he tied his horse to a tree in front of the house and started to walk across the ground. It happened that work was in progress on a new well, of which the doctor knew nothing until he found himself sinking into the earth. He fell just far enough to be unable to get out of the hole unassisted and lustily yelled for help

When he was finally pulled up the hired man remarked to him:

"I say, doc, you had no business down there."

"No; I don't think I had," replied the doctor.

"Don't you know," continued the hired man, "you ought leave the well alone and take care of the sick?"—Lippincott's

Inherited Dreams.

A medical scientist claims that many dreams are really hereditary, that is to say, they come down to us from ancestors. Many persons have a dream which they dream over and over again. This and some others that are frequent, according to the authority referred to, are inherited. The case observed ... a child of six years ... an attack of typhoid fever ... a figure ... in black ... advanced to the foot of the bed and fixed upon him its ... eyes. It was found that the father of the child had frequently dreamed that dream, although he had never mentioned it to his child. The grandfather dreamed the same dream, although he had told no one about it. Evidently there is more than our philosophy can fathom in "the stuff that dreams are made of."

The Touch.

"Shadbolt, did you ever have a touch of anything like the appendicitis?"

"Once. Have you forgotten, Dingus, that when you were operated on for it you touched me for an even hundred?"—Chicago Tribune.

Be sure to put your feet in the right place, then stand firm.—Lincoln.

Something For Nothing.

Wise Old Uncle—Remember, Tommy, as you go through this world that you can't get something for nothing. Precocious Nephew—Oh, yes, you can, uncle! When I don't eat nothin' I git an awful pain in my stummick.—Chicago Tribune.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

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Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill a Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

Animal Vanity.

In a small town in Jersey there is a corner grocery where you may buy anything from a twenty foot ladder to a pearl necklace. Adhesive plaster, sauerkraut and toilet articles are also sold, and in case of necessity you may get a hair cut or a horse shod in the back yard. Some time since a farmer stopped in the store to get some horse liniment to rub the rheumatism out of a sick cow, and two or three days later he came back with a life sized kick

"Look here, Abner," he complainingly remarked, "I wish ye would be a leetle might more keerful how ye throw yerself back o' thet counter. 'Tother day ye give me cologne instead o' hoss liniment, and gosh dast if I didn't put it on thet sick cow afore I found out what it was."

"It didn't hurt her any, did it?" broke in the groceryman

"Can't say thet it did," answered the farmer, "but ever sence she has had thet sweet smellin' stuff on her she hain't done a derned thing but jes look at her reflection in ther duck pond an' sigh."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Damascus, a Garden City.

Damascus is a garden city touched by the great desert. Under its roses one feels the sands. Beside its trembling waters one dreams of the trembling mirage. The cry of its muezzins seems to echo from its mosque towers to that most wonderful thing in nature which is "God without man." The breath of the wastes passes among the poplars as that Bedouin boy passed among the merchants when he came and when he went. In Damascus one hears the two voices. And when one looks from the sacred mountain upon that city of dream, cradled among the woods, one sees far off the tawny beginnings of that other magic which looks out from the Bedouin's eyes. And though perhaps with the pilgrims from Samarkand one loves to rest beside the fountains under the hedges of roses, one is aware of the other love, intercourse with which has made Damascus an earthly paradise for them and for you.—Robert Hichens in Century.

Burr's Self Control.

Aaron Burr was by nature and training a man of extraordinary self control. He allowed no circumstances to throw him off his balance. An anecdote told by Rufus Choate to Richard H. Dana, recorded in Mr. Dana's "Diary," illustrates the callousness which aided Burr so greatly in controlling himself. Several years after the death of Hamilton, killed by Burr in a duel, Burr visited Boston, and Mr. Devereux of Salem paid him some attentions. The visitor was taken to the Boston Atheneum, where, while the two men were walking through the gallery of sculpture, Mr Devereux happened to catch sight of a bust of Hamilton. The thought flashed across his mind that Burr might not care to be confronted with the sight of the features of the man he had slain. But no. Burr was undisturbed. He also espied the bust, and, although Mr Devereux had instinctively turned away, he walked up to it and said in a loud tone "Ah! Here is Hamilton!" Then, passing his fingers along certain lines of the face, he added, "There was the poetry!" Hamilton's contemporaries gave him credit for possessing a poetic mind.

When Beau Nash and Wesley Met.

Beau Nash, though but an indifferent churchgoer, not only went to hear Whitefield preach, but attended a service at Bath held by John Wesley. The incident is related in Southey's "Life of Wesley:"

"While he was preaching this remarkable personage entered the room, came close to the preacher and demanded of him by what authority he was acting. Wesley made answer, 'By that of Jesus Christ, conveyed to me by the present archbishop of Canterbury, when he laid his hands upon me and said, "Take thou authority to preach the gospel."' Nash then affirmed that he was acting contrary to the laws. 'Besides,' said he, 'your preaching frightens people out of their wits.' 'Sir,' replied Wesley, 'did you ever hear me preach?' 'No,' said the master of ceremonies. 'How, then, can you judge of what you never heard?' Nash made answer, 'By common report.' 'Sir,' said Wesley, 'is not your name Nash? I dare not judge of you by common report. I think it not enough to judge by.'"

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J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County,

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public

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Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton"
SEWING MACHINE.
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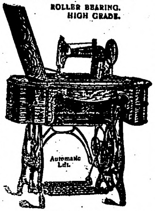

Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

Handicapped.

Two old settlers sat smoking in their cabin far away in the backwoods. No woman's hand had ever desecrated that sanctum, and grime reigned supreme and triumphant. The conversation veered around from state politics to cooking

"Ya-as," said the elder of the two with a drawl, "I did get one o' them there cookbooks wunst, but I could never do nothin' with it."

"How was that?" inquired the other "What was the hitch?"

"Waal," was the answer, "every one o' them receipts begun in the same way with the same words. Every one o' 'em started off with 'take a clean dish' and I never got no farther."

And he slowly replaced his old black clay pipe in his mouth and fell to ruminating sadly on the narrow outlook on the world of human beings as displayed by authors of cookery books

Origin of Kilts.

It will doubtless surprise many Scotchmen to learn that the kilt as at present worn is only a modern fancy costume and is not of Scottish origin at all. The honor of its invention is due to two Englishmen—an army tailor who accompanied General Wade's forces to Scotland in 1719 and Thomas Rawlinson, overseer of some iron works in Glengarry's country. For more than a century previously, indeed, the tartan plaid had been the common garb of the highlanders, but it was all in one piece, wound in folds around the body, leaving the knees bare. Prior to the adoption of the tartan, which probably took place about the close of the fifteenth century, the long, loose saffron colored skirt, the real "garb of old Gaul," was the highland dress.—London Mail.

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NEWHOME

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

HOW OPIUM IS SMUGGLED

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

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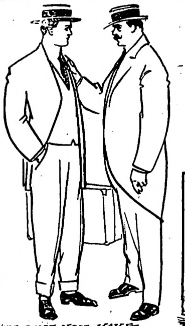
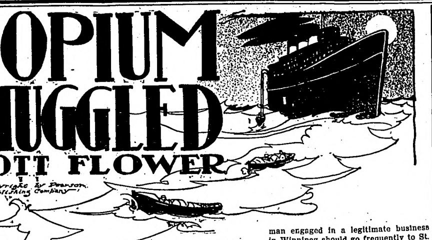
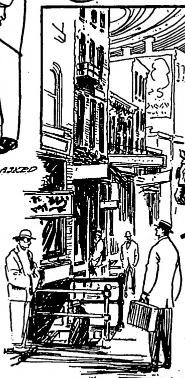


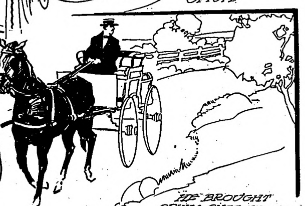
WHY DON'T YOU MAKE YOUR EXPENSES?" HE ASKED



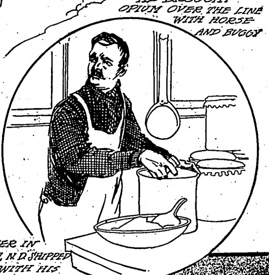
BOATS WERE SENT OUT TO MEET VESSELS CARRYING THE OPIUM



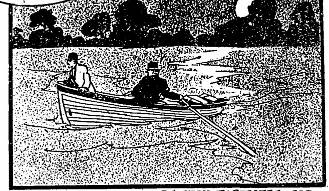
ARRIVING IN CHICAGO HE SELLS THE OPIUM AND IS BETTER OFF FINANCIALLY THAN WHEN HE LEFT VANCOUVER



HE BROUGHT OPIUM OVER THE LINE WITH HORSE AND BUGGY



A FARMER IN ST. JOHN, N.D. SHIPPED OPIUM WITH HIS FARM PRODUCTS



DETROIT RIVER OFFERS SUCH FACILITIES FOR SMUGGLING THAT IT HAS TO BE WATCHED CLOSELY

A YOUNG MAN, just graduated from college, arrived in Vancouver in search of a modest business opportunity. This means that he had a little money — a few hundred dollars, perhaps. If he had had no money he would have been merely in search of a job, but he had enough to enable him to be moderately independent—that is, he could take the time to look about him for something that seemed to hold out some promise for the future. So it was a modest business opportunity and not merely a job that he was seeking.

But modest business opportunities seemed to be scarce that season. At any rate, he could find nothing that held out the promise he deemed necessary and he finally decided to see what he could do on the other side of the line. He still had a little money and Chicago looked pretty good to him. He would see what there was for a young college graduate in Chicago.

Naturally he told his Vancouver friends of his new purpose. He had found no Vancouver opportunity, but he had found a few Vancouver friends and the circumstances would seem to indicate that these friends were not among the leading citizens. One of them was properly solicitous for his financial welfare on so long a trip.

"Why don't you make your expenses?" he asked.

"Tickled to death to do it," returned the college man, promptly. "It's the first ray of sunlight I've seen. But how?"

"Take a little opium back with you."

Very likely the friend did not lead up to the point with these exact words—I was not there and I can't say positively just how the subject was broached—but somebody with whom the college man became chummy did suggest to him that it would be a shame for a man in his financial condition to waste money on a trip to Chicago, when he might just as well make some on the same trip.

Opium smuggling, however, did not look like a good and safe investment to the college man. It seldom does look enticing to the man to whom it is proposed for the first time. Somehow, it carries with it visions of all sorts of unpleasant things, including revenue cutters, customs officers and jails. The college man had to be convinced, but his friend convinced him.

"Easiest thing in the world for a man like you," said the friend. "A Chinaman can't smuggle, because he's always under suspicion. Besides, it's harder for him to get across the line anyhow. Then there are lots of others who are always under suspicion when they get near the border. But you have everything in your favor. The fact that you should want to go to Chicago or anywhere else is quite natural and nobody will give it a passing thought."

The college man was tempted, but he was curious to know how much there would be in it for him.

"You make it all," said the friend, "barring a little commission to me for arranging it for you. Nobody is going to employ you to do the job, but you can do it yourself. You buy the opium here and sell it in Chicago. You can get names and addresses here, before leaving, of people who will buy it from you in Chicago. They may even be notified that you are coming. It can all be arranged easily. You can get it over the line and there will be no trouble about the rest of it."

The college man not only assumed all the personal risk, but he also assumed all the financial risk. He bought 25 pounds of opium and received his instructions.

It would have been cheaper, of course, to have delivered the opium at Seattle or Portland. A man regularly engaged in the business probably would have tried Seattle, although the risk would have been greater at that time. But the college man was going to Chicago anyway, so he decided to try Portal, N. D., and he was so successful, as a result of his instructions, that the opium was safely stored away where nobody but the porter of the car could find it when they crossed the line. This added a little to his expense, for the porter naturally had to be remembered, but he had been informed that it was by far the safest plan when you could get hold of the right porter.

Arriving in Chicago, he ambled down South Clark street and presently he had consummated a little deal that left him somewhat better off financially than he had been when he purchased the opium at Vancouver. In other words, he had more than covered his expenses.

There is one peculiar thing about smuggling; it never seems to be wrong. Dangerous it may be, but never wrong. An ordinary mortal, so honest that he will cheerfully tender his fare to the street car conductor who has overlooked him (and that's going some), will not only cheat his government by smuggling, but actually boast of it proudly as a laudable achievement. Ladies of irreproachable character and connections will take more pride in a smuggled frock or necklace than in any other possession and men of high repute have been known to hearken to the lure of the fellow who says he has a consignment of smuggled cigars.

This is worth remembering in the case of the college youth. If his Vancouver friend had suggested that he make expenses by cheating a storekeeper or flimflamming a farmer, there would have been an immediate estrangement and probably a fight. But to beat Uncle Sam did not disturb his conscience in the least. That was merely a game, an interesting game, in which he matched his wits against the government's. And it was so interesting and so easy that he did it again. Why go to the trouble of looking for a modest business opportunity when it was possible to make from 100 to 200 per cent. on money briefly invested and have so much fun doing it?

The college man did not go again to Vancouver, but he went to Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw and to other towns that were nearer Chicago. He used various routes and resorted to various schemes for getting his stuff over the line. He used Neche and Emerson, both almost due south from Winnipeg. He brought opium over the line in the bottom of a coal box and concealed almost every other place that the ingenuity of a complacent railroad man could suggest. He brought it over with horse and buggy, taking the train again far enough south to escape the train inspection. He had occasional assistance on both sides of the line (for the game of beating the government is always alluring), but he brought the stuff over the line himself. He tried almost every possible method and place along the border between Portal and Emerson, and, because he changed methods and places frequently he made things quite interesting in a small way for Uncle Sam. It is one thing to know, with reasonable certainty, that a man is engaged in an unlawful business and quite another to catch him in the act and get the requisite proof. So Uncle Sam had reason to give some thought to this case.

But one day the college man ambled into a Chinese store on South Clark street, Chicago, and offered to sell some opium. He never had sold any here before. Just why he should have tried it this time I can't say, for he certainly had other markets, but there doubtless was some reason that seemed to him sufficient. Perhaps his other markets were glutted; perhaps he had been informed that he could get a better price here. Anyhow, it was the big mistake of his career as a smuggler.

The Chinaman dickered with him, found out all he could and told him to come back in an hour. This particular Chinaman was not in the business of buying or selling contraband opium. Furthermore, a Chinaman who is not in the business occasionally finds much advantage in being on the side of the government. He might not have betrayed another Chinaman, but he had no scruples in the case of a white man.

"No wantee," said the Chink when the college man returned.

The college man was naturally annoyed. He tried to argue that the Chinaman had agreed to take some of the stuff, but you can't argue successfully with a man who won't understand anything he doesn't want to. This Chinaman had spoken very fair English before, but "No wantee" was now the limit of his vocabulary.

The college man relieved his mind of some burning thought about the Chinese in general and then left. The Chinaman signaled to a couple of men across the street, who thereupon shadowed the college man to his hotel. It is not enough to arrest a smuggler; he must be taken at a time and place that will uncover the contraband goods that he happens to have on hand.

When the college man opened the door of his room in response to a knock two men confronted him. One of them blocked the closing of the door with his foot and the other reached in and got the college man. Then they searched his room and found the opium, which was clearly contraband because it lacked the stamp that Uncle Sam puts on the duty-paid article.

The college man got a term of years and the Chinaman got his "moiety." "Moiety," in this instance, is what the court awards the man who puts a smuggler and smuggled goods within the reach of the law. Its size depends largely upon the value of the goods seized. The courts are inclined to be generous, however, and the "moiety" for smuggled opium not infrequently has reached a thousand or two thousand dollars.

The college man stuck to the business too long, which is a failing of most smugglers. It is so easy at first that they think it will always be just as easy, quite forgetting that the dangers and difficulties increase with each trip; for a man cannot cross the border often without becoming an object of suspicion. So Uncle Sam usually gets the smuggler in the end, although it occasionally happens that the latter is frightened out of the business before he is caught.

There is a case of a Winnipeg man, for instance, who was a member of a firm that dealt largely in opium. The Winnipeg sales were not sufficient for this firm, and, besides, there was something alluring in the price at which opium could be sold on the other side of the line. Men would cheerfully contract in Winnipeg for opium at this price—if it could be delivered in the United States—and the firm went into the business of so delivering it.

The partner in question took charge of this detail of the business and he was most ingenious in his methods. He made many "business" trips to St. Paul and there was certainly nothing suspicious in the fact that a man engaged in a legitimate business in Winnipeg should go frequently to St. Paul. But he was too cautious to stick to one method of smuggling and what went through in a Pullman car was merely incidental to what crossed the line in other ways. He sent it over in loads of wheat and wood and other commodities. Hunting for opium in a load of wheat is no easy task and a man is unlikely to undertake it unless he has pretty good reason to believe it is there.

In the "open" season this man was also a great sportsman and his hunting was all done close to the border. A man in search of prairie chickens may drive from Manitoba into North Dakota at almost any point along the line and there is nothing in it to occasion surprise. He kept so close to the line that he was always getting over it.

Just what aroused the suspicions of the United States officers I am unable to say, but one day one of them was waiting for the hunter. Unfortunately for the officer, it is all prairie here and the hunter saw him. Furthermore, there was something about the situation that made the hunter suspicious and he promptly turned and headed back for Canada. The officer started after him. The hunter urged his horse to a run and it is asserted in Winnipeg that his cart bumped the bumps for something over a mile in a way that loosened all his teeth. However, he crossed the line a few hundred yards ahead of his pursuer. Then he returned to Winnipeg, put the opium back in stock and announced that, so far as he was concerned, the firm had retired from the smuggling business. Which was wise. After a man is once "spotted" the only way for him to avoid trouble is to quit.

Another smuggler did a thriving business at St. John, N. D. He was supposed to be a farmer in that vicinity, became well known and popular at St. John and made regular trips to that town for the entirely proper purpose of shipping butter, eggs and other farm produce to market. No one is likely to be suspicious of a shipment of butter by a farmer whom everybody knows. But this particular farmer got opium from the other side of the line and this opium was shipped with his farm produce. My information as to him and his methods was secured on the Canadian side, where they are not particularly interested in the enforcement of United States laws, and I cannot say positively whether he was ever caught, but I understand that he was.

These stories, and particularly the story of the college man, serve to illustrate the various features of the opium smuggling business. For one thing, contrary to the popular belief, the Chinaman does not engage in it—at least, not directly. He is usually back of it.

The story of a sensational case at Seattle will illustrate this. It relates to the days when there was a big enough profit in opium smuggling to warrant a wholesale business—before the reduction of duty made it so much of a one-man enterprise—and there was a fleet of small boats operating in Puget sound. Also there was a United States inspector engaged in the business. He reasoned that he was there to watch others but that there was no one to watch him, which is where he made his mistake, for he was caught one night in a launch with $20,000 worth of the stuff.

Immediately there was great excitement in Chinatown. No Chinaman was on the launch, but nevertheless Chinatown was so desperately worried that some of the leading merchants met in haste and put up the amount of the inspector's bond. He might tell something, you know; he might uncover those behind him—those who were putting up the money and taking the opium. It was much better that they should lose both the opium and the amount of the bond and that he should have a chance to skip. They did lose both and he did skip, but it is worth remembering that he was brought back from Mexico some time later. He also stuck to the business too long and Uncle Sam is tireless in pursuit when he has evidence against an offender.

The Korean is the greediest and the biggest eater in the world. Most any man in Korea will eat anything he can get, and he will take a dozen meals a day if he has the chance.

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ONE SIZE ONLY. 50¢ A BOTTLE

A Foe to Progress.

"There are many foes to human progress among us," said the gloomy philosopher.

"Yes," answered the busy man, "and the worst is the person who insists on running a revolving door the wrong way."

The Wise Doc.

"The doctor has ordered me to eat only the plainest food."

"For how long?"

"Till I have paid his bill, I guess."

Pettit's Eye Salve 100 Years Old, relieves tired eyes, quickly cures eye aches, inflamed, sore, watery or ulcerated eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros.Buffalo,N.Y.

A man's power depends on the strength of his conviction—not on the number of his followers.—John Oliver Hobbes.

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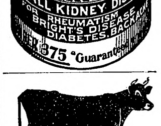
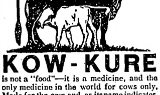
When the worst comes to the worst one may as well try to make the best of it.





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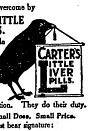

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

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when you need a remedy
for COUGHS & COLDS

A GOOD COUGH MIXTURE.

Simple Home-Made Remedy That Is Free from Opiates and Harmful Drugs.

An effective remedy that will usually break up a cold in twenty-four hours, is easily made by mixing together in a large bottle two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. This mixture will cure any cough that is curable, and is not expensive as it makes enough to last the average family an entire year. Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

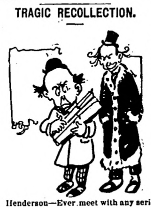
PREACH GOSPEL OF HEALTH

Plan to Have One Sermon on Sunday, April 24, Devoted to Scourge of Tuberculosis.

Following campaigns against consumption that have been carried on in the churches of hundreds of cities, and sermons on tuberculosis that have been preached before thousands of congregations during the past year, a movement has been started by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to establish a permanent tuberculosis Sunday, on which it is hoped that every one of the 33,000,000 church-goers in the United States will hear the gospel of health. This year the Sunday selected is April 24. It is planned that on April 24 tuberculosis sermons shall be preached in all the churches of the country. Literature will be distributed to members of the congregations, and in every way an effort will be made to teach that tuberculosis is a dangerous disease and that it can be prevented and cured.

Clergymen who desire to obtain additional information in regard to tuberculosis will be able to secure literature from state and local anti-tuberculosis associations and boards of health, as well as from the national association.

TRAGIC RECOLLECTION.



Henderson—Ever meet with any serious accident while traveling?

Henpeck—Did I? I met my wife while traveling abroad.

Danger in Spitting on Sidewalks.

In order to show that spitting on the sidewalks is dangerous to health, an investigation has been made by Dr. John Robertson, medical health officer of Birmingham, England, which shows that seven per cent. of the "spits" collected in public places contained consumption germs. On the other hand the dust collected from the floors of the cottages of the Adirondack Cottage sanitarium has been found to be free of tuberculosis germs, showing that a careful consumptive is not dangerous.

The Whip Hand.

"She evidently copies your patterns."

"Quite so."

"I don't believe I would care to have such a fashionable cook as that."

"It has its advantages," declared Mrs. Housekeep.

"In what way?"

"Every time she starts to leave I simply refuse to button her gown."

WHAT'S THE USE

Sticking to a Habit When It Means Discomfort?

Old King Coffee knocks subjects out tolerably flat at times, and there is no possible doubt of what did it. A Mich. woman gives her experience:

"I used to have liver trouble nearly all of the time and took medicine which relieved me only for a little while. Then every once in a while I would be suddenly doubled up with an awful agony in my stomach. It seemed as though every time I took a breath I would die. No one could suffer any more and live.

"Finally I got down so sick with catarrh of the stomach that I could not turn over in bed, and my stomach did not digest even milk. The doctor finally told me that if I did not give up drinking coffee I would surely die, but I felt I could not give it up

"However, Husband brought home a package of Postum and it was made strictly according to directions. It was the only thing that would stay on my stomach, and I soon got so I liked it very much.

"Gradually I began to get better, and week by week gained in strength and health. Now I am in perfect condition, and I am convinced that the whole cause of my trouble was coffee drinking, and my getting better was due to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum

"A short time ago I tasted some coffee and found, to my astonishment, that I did not care anything about it. I never have to take medicine any more. I hope you will use this letter for the benefit of those suffering from the poisonous effects of coffee."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

VOTES ON LICENSE

QUESTION OF "WET" OR "DRY" ENGAGES MANY TOWNS THROUGHOUT STATE.

HONORS BREAK ABOUT EVEN

Sentiment Hard to Gauge From Results of the Elections.—"Wets" and "Drys" Each Make Gains.

Minneapolis, March 10.—Towns and villages held elections throughout Minnesota. In most of the towns the issue was that of "wet" or "dry."

The question at issue in the towns was whether high license liquor legislation should prevail, or whether absolute prohibition should be the rule.

The returns furnished little upon which a judgment can be based as to the general trend of sentiment thruout the state. For the most part, the results show little change in sentiment in the towns.

The western and northwestern portions of the state, for the most part, showed a prevalence of "dry" sentiment, while in the central and northeastern parts of the state, the tendency was to vote license.

Interest in Excelsior.

In Hennepin county, greatest interest attached to the contest in Excelsior, where the fight was spirited. There was the largest vote here in the history of the town, the "drys" carrying by a vote of six.

By a singular coincidence the candidates supported by the "wet" faction, with one exception, were all elected, indicating there is a tendency in the town to wink at possible violations of the law.

The towns of some of the candidates for office in the Republican state ticket showed peculiar results. Brown's Valley, the home of S. Y. Gordon, the county option candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor, went "dry."

Long Prairie, the home of W. E. Lee, who has been boosted as a possible county option candidate for governor, went "wet."

In many of the towns, where the "dry" and "wet" issue was played up, local issues confused the question of liquor regulation so that the vote was not a real test.

Results of the Vote.

License—Paynesville, Ceylon, Northrop, Elbow Lake, Hoffman, Long Prairie, Grand Rapids, Henning, Vining, Elizabeth, Parker's Prairie, Slayton, Fosston, Campbell, Foxhome, Princeton, Hartland, Kiester, Afton, Clara City, Sandstone, Mora, Hinckley, Pine City, Princeton, Morton, Buffalo, Spring Valley, Renville City, Howard Lake, Lyle, Monticello, Stewartville, Oronoco, Dover, Zumbrota, Clinton, Carriell, Utica, Greenbush, Lanesboro, Acken, Isanti, Campbell, Tinta, Cass Lake, Alexandria, Osakis, Brandon, Garfield, Pine City, Isanti, Eyota, Dayton, Golden Valley, Hopkins, Medina, Robbinsdale, St. Louis Park, Tonka Bay.

No License—Echo, Dunnell, Barrett, Ashby, Wendell, Hanska, Deer Creek, New York Mills, Mentor, Beltrami, Climax, Fertile, McIntosh, Wolverton, Alden, Winnebago, Wells, Bricelyn, Pennock, Atwater, Aitkin, Starbuck, Glenville, Sacred Heart, Hector, Montrose, Grove City, Long Lake, Clearwater, Rockford, Cokato, Eyota, Kenyon, Halstad, Hendrum, Twin Valley, Brown's Valley, Wheaton, Badger, Leroy, Watson, Maynard, Hills, Jasper, Nashua, Madelia, Kimball, Swanville, Ada, Cambridge, Braham, Northfield, Deephaven, Edna, Minnetonka Beach, Richfield, Wayzata, Bloomington, Champlin, Independence.

Tie Vote—Becker.

CARNEGIE GIFT FOR MINNE?

Steel Magnate to Give $300,000 for Educational Purposes in This City.

Minneapolis.—The city of Minneapolis is to be one of the beneficiaries of Andrew Carnegie's next $3,000,000 plunge into "charitable finance" to the extent of $300,000, according to Eastern dispatches. The annual interest on this, estimated at $12,000, is to be expended in advancing the educational facilities of the city.

Some time ago Mr. Carnegie announced that he had $3,000,000 at his disposal and with the assistance and advice of the trustees of the Carnegie hero fund and some of his close friends he decided to apportion the amount equally among ten cities, leaving it practically to the school teachers of those cities as to how the income should be spent.

He probably will make the official announcement about April 1, when he is expected to be in Pittsburg, but his plans are formulated and it is known that he has decided upon the cities to receive the money as follows: Minneapolis, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Baltimore, Detroit, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Rochester and Kansas City.

Old Riverman Dies.

Winona.—Abner Gile, one of the early river pioneers, who assisted in building up the great commerce of the upper Mississippi in the early fifties, and known personally from St. Paul to St. Louis by old-time river men and those people who lived along the river, is dead, according to word received by friends here from McGregor, Iowa, where he had lived since his retirement, fifteen years ago. He built and was master of the well-remembered rafter which bore his name, the "Abner Gile."

STATE BREAKS RECORDS.

February Receipts Largest in Its History.

February receipts in the state treasury were the largest for any month in the history of the state, and more than half a million larger than for the corresponding month a year ago. The total for February this year was $4,532,311, while last year it was $3,884,117. Of the receipts the larger part comes from the gross earnings taxes paid by the railroads. Next in importance come the insurance company taxes and third the telephone company taxes. The amount received from each source is shown in a statement given out by State Treasurer C. C. Dinehart yesterday:

State tax league	$7,168.98
Land collections	130.82
Railroad taxes	3,624,725.82
Freight line taxes	3,571.38
Express companies' taxes	34,240.03
Telephone companies' taxes	135,259.49
Insurance companies' taxes	371,907.98
Inebriate hospital taxes	7,306.95
Vessel tonnage taxes	3,223.97
Inheritance taxes	72,769,95
Institutions' receipts	129,437.09
Departmental earnings, fees and fines	23,100.16
Redemption of bonds	2,400.00
Interest on bonds	35,681.85
Timber sales collections	22,297.53
Royalty on iron ore	1,278.50
Oil inspection fees	3,162.95
Grain and hay inspection fees	23,063.45
Miscellaneous receipts	31,584.69
Total	$4,532,311.16

LAND OPENING POSTPONED.

Chippewa Lands Near Cass Lake and Deer River Will Be Opened Later.

Cass Lake.—The land office received United States land office received from the general land office an order which withdraws from settlement the ceded Chippewa lands, notice of the opening of which on March 13 was received several weeks ago.

The tract comprised about 40,000 acres located around Cass lake and Deer River.

This makes the third time the opening has been postponed for the reason that the department says the withdrawal was for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of allotments from lands in the limits of the national forest to lands outside.

This exchange cannot be effected in the time required, hence the department withdraws the tract from homestead entry for one year or until March 19, 1911.

ADOLPHUS MAN WINS.

He Gets $50 in Intercollegiate Prohibition Association Contest.

Minneapolis, — C. E. Bredeson, of Gustavus Adolphus, college, at St. Peter, won the first prize of $50 for the best oration of "An Unfinished Task" at the tenth annual oratorical contest of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association of Minnesota.

The second prize of $25 was awarded to H. E. Mielke, University of Minnesota, on "The Greatest Foe." The third prize of $10 was awarded Oscar Ytrehus of Augsburg seminary, St. Anthony park, on "A Battle for Right."

The judges were Dr. J. L. Montgomery, B. H. Bowhler, Dr. G. D. Haggard, Judge C. L. Smith and Lynn Haines.

$100,000 LOSS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

One Man Seriously Injured By Jumping 50 Feet.

Minneapolis. — Jumping fifty feet down a blazing elevator shaft Elmer Bruckhardt, a chauffeur, was seriously burned and otherwise injured in a $100,000 fire which almost completely gutted four floors and the basement of the Northwest School Supply building.

Flames, supposed to have originated from the explosion of a partially filled can of gasoline in the garage of the Royal Automobile Company on the third floor of the structure, spread rapidly, by way of the elevator shaft to every floor. The building is the property of T. B. Walker.

REGENTS ARE RE-APPOINTED.

Minneapolis. — Governor Eberhart appointed the members of the board of regents of the state university. The appointees are the present incumbents—Pierce Butler of St. Paul and B. F. Nelson and C. A. Smith of Minneapolis.

Efforts made by Twin City people to have James J. Hill named to the board have been unavailing. Mr. Hill says he is too busy a man to take up the work.

$10 HOGS AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, Minn. — For the first time in the history of the South St. Paul market, a shipment of hogs was sold by Percy Vittum & Co., to Swift & Co., at $10 a hundred weight.

The hogs were shipped by G. G. Robinson, Kimball, Minn., and the total weight of the carload was 15,970 pounds, net, an average of 270 pounds per head.

Japanese Student Killed.

Minneapolis. — Kozo Yamagishi a Japanese, a senior student in the department of pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, was struck by a plank blown off a lumber pile at Eighth street and Hennepin avenue and knocked senseless, died of his injuries without regaining consciousness. Death was the result of concussion of the brain. Yamagishi would have graduated from the pharmacy department in June. He came from a wealthy family and would have gone into business in Japan.

THE MOTHER AND THE BOY

Childish Confidences That Should Never Be Repelled, But Always Encouraged.

A boy's heart is full and overflowing. He needs some one who will listen to his confidences. If he is repelled and finds himself alone, he becomes fretful, indolent or worse. His affairs are not "nonsense." A good mother never says: "Run away; I am busy." She listens, encourages.

Important discoveries may be made in these outpourings. She gives sympathy, enters into his feelings, sees things from his point of view. If he tells her of something which proves that he is at fault, she does not reprimand at the time, because this will check further confidences. She gives her attention quietly, tells him she is glad he has confided in her, and that she will talk of it again to him.

If a mother has insight she can solve many problems. She is interested in her boy's sports, collections, his school and companions. The choice of his companions should not be left to chance. It is well if they are from families known to his parents.

TINY BABY'S PITIFUL CASE

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few mattered pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body, leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed.

"Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we softened the scab and it came off. Under this, where the real matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin soon appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Resolvent three times daily. After three days you could see the baby gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one cake of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema. Mrs. Joseph Kossmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, '09."

Advice.

"Your boy Jerry has a grand voice," said Mr. Dolan.

"Yes. He says he's going into grand opera," replied Mr. Rafferty. "He wants, says he, to have the crowds leanin' forward to catch every tone as he lifts his voice to express things that no one but himself can fully comprehend."

"Jerry says that, does he?"

"He does."

"Tell him to be an auctioneer. He can do the same thing and the money is surer."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Honest Truth.

This isn't a comic paper joke; it actually happened on Eliot street in the South end yesterday. A hardware dealer hung a sign outside his door reading: "Our skates are guaranteed in every way." A newsboy tore it down and hung it up in front of a liquor store next door.—Boston Journal.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Consistency.

"It seems to me that your husband is not of a very even temper."

"Oh, he certainly is. He growls the whole time."—Rire.

BARKING, HACKING, RASPING COUGH can be broken quickly by *Allen's Lung Balsam.* This old, reliable remedy has been sold for over 40 years. Ask your druggist about it.

When a man is at home and the telephone bell rings his wife makes a dash for it to see if it is some woman who wants to talk to him.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Many of our cares are but a morbid way of looking at our privileges.—Sir Walter Scott.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

An early cucumber in the hand beats two in the stomach.

Words of Praise

For the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, as given by leaders in all the several schools of medicine, should have far more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials. A Booklet made up of these sent *free*. Address as below. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has THE BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle-wrapper, in a full list of all its ingredients printed in plain English and sworn to as correct.

If you are an invalid woman and suffer from frequent headache, backache, gnawing distress in stomach, periodical pains, disagreeable dragging-down distress, perhaps dark spots or specks dancing before the eyes, faint spells and kindred symptoms caused by female weakness, or other derangement of the feminine organs, you can not do better than take

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The hospital, surgeon's knife and operating table may be avoided by the timely use of "Favorite Prescription" in such cases. Thereby the obnoxious examinations and local treatments of the family physician can be avoided and a thorough course of successful treatment carried out in the privacy of the home.

"Favorite Prescription" is composed of the very best native medicinal roots known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, and contains no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs.

Do not expect too much from "Favorite Prescription;" it will not perform miracles; it will not dissolve or cure tumors. No medicine will. It will do as much to establish vigorous health in most weaknesses and ailments peculiarly incident to women as any medicine can. It must be given a fair chance by perseverance in its use for a reasonable length of time.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this remedy of known composition.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels.

Kansas Takes 1,000 Overland Cars

Our agents in Kansas have ordered for this season 1,000 Overland automobiles.

Nebraska takes 750—Iowa 1,000—Texas 1,500. Thus has the Overland—after one year's experience—captured the farming states.

It has captured the cities, too. New York City takes 1,000 Overlands this year. Boston takes 500—San Francisco 500—Washington 500—Philadelphia 450.

Our agents have contracted for 20,000 Overlands—for $24,000,000 worth of Overlands—to supply the demand for this year. That's a larger sale than any other car commands.

Yet, two years ago few had ever heard of an Overland. This sensational success is due to the creation of a remarkable car.

The Simple Car

The success of the Overland is mainly due to its amazing simplicity. A 10-year-old child can master the car in five minutes. Push a pedal forward to go ahead, and backward to reverse. Push another pedal for high speed. There is nothing else to do but steer.

Any man with the simplest instructions, can run an Overland a thousand miles and back.

There was never a car so easy to care for—so easy to keep in order.

20 Per Cent Reduction

The Overland's success is also due to its price. No other maker ever gave nearly so much for the money.

Yet we have cut our costs this year about 20 per cent through enormous increase in production.

The Overland we sell for $1,000 this year is better than the $1,250 Overland last year. It is a 25 H. P. car with a speed of 50 miles an hour.

So with the $1,250, $1,400 and $1,500 Overlands. Each offers a fifth more than ever before for the money.

All prices include Magneto and full lamp equipment.

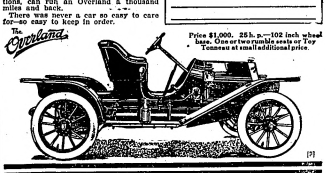
Ask for the Story

The Overland story is one of the greatest business stories ever told. It tells how this car—the creation of a mechanical genius—has in two years reached the topmost place in this field. And it tells all about the car. Just fill in this coupon to-day for this book.

C 45
The Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio
Licensed under Selden Patent.
Please send me the book

The Overland

Price $1,000. 25 h. p.—102 inch wheel base. One or two rumble seats or Toy Tonneau at small additional price.



Mayer WORK SHOES

It is not necessary for a work shoe to look clumsy to give good wear. Have your dealer show you the good looking, comfortable, well-fitting, Mayer Work Shoes.

Made of tough stock, heavy soles, solid counters, double leather toes, double seams. Made solid and will last longer than any other shoes you can buy.

MAYER WORK SHOES

are made for working men of all classes and are "built on honor." You can save money by wearing them. Will outwear any other make.

To be sure you are getting Mayer Shoes, look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Work Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of George Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Right Way

In all Cases of
DISTEMPER, PINKEYE, INFLUENZA
COLDS, ETC.
Of all Horses, Brood Mares, Colts,
Stallions, is to
"SPOHN THEM"

On their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It routs the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed." Absolutely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it. 50 cents and $1.00; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists, harness dealers, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

Special Agents Wanted

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

THE STORY *of the* ROAD

By
Howard H. Gross
of the Farmers' Good Roads League

This illustrates a piece of mountain road in Norway in the late spring or early summer. Note the heavy square stones set by the road side to prevent the traveler from driving off in the dork, or if for any reason he was careless.

MAN is born with a restless spirit and early exhibits a tendency to roam. Children three years old or less will wander away, led by curiosity, to explore the unknown. The savage picks his way long distances as best he can, through forest or prairie, as the case may be; he builds no roads, but goes forward in the line of least resistance. The buffaloes of the prairie follow beaten paths—it is said the streets of Boston were made to follow cow paths of colonial days.

When civilization came to mankind we find among its early activities evidence of progress in road building. As light dawned upon him he found an economic advantage in making the paths smooth. It also entered his consciousness that to remove obstacles to travel was a common duty of everyone and not the special duty of anyone or a few. No truer saying can be found than that the condition of the public roads in any community is an indication of the standard of civilization, not an infallible one, of course, but very trustworthy nevertheless.

It will be interesting to note what the world has done and is doing in making the roadway better, so they will more fully meet the economic and social needs of the people and the state. Measured by the age of the Mediterranean and oriental countries, our own land is but an infant, but it has grown and waxed strong beyond any of its ancestors. It not only has learned much from the older countries, but has been able to teach them many things as well. In some things, however, we must confess that we stand at the foot of the class. One of our two most conspicuous failures in the administration of public affairs is the inefficient, wasteful and corrupt methods of administering our great municipalities and the other failure, even more complete, relates to the not only inadequate but idiotic methods that have pertained to the question of public highways.

Space does not permit nor is it part of the "Story of the Road" to set forth the signal failure in the mismanagement of our cities, but rather to point out some of our shortcomings as to the public highways as compared with the rest of the world. A well-known advertiser, in speaking of the excellence of his product and its popularity, says: "There's a reason," and so there is a reason why we have so completely failed in doing our duty to the road. There has been money enough expended upon them in the last three generations to have made boulevards of all the main highways, yet they are not much better, as a rule, than they were a half-century ago, and this is particularly true in the middle west.

Take for the purpose of illustration and as a type the great state of Illinois, the third in the Union in wealth and population. In the last 30 years there has been expended on the highways of Illinois, in grading, bridging, making and spoiling the roads, approximately $100,000,000, and what is there to show for it? The larger part of this colossal sum has been frittered away by honest but misguided effort—by doing the wrong thing; the annual road picnics, where a dozen or more farmers with their boys would meet in the fall (to do work that ought to have been done in the spring) to work out their road tax, have a good time, tell stories, play practical jokes, do "stunts" of physical prowess, such as jumping, wrestling, etc., with a small amount of work in plowing up a stretch of road, scraping loose earth together with weeds and grass in a winrow, and leaving it there and calling this road building. By the operation, perchance, a hundred dollar road tax had been worked out and probably two hundred dollars of damage done to the road in doing so. This is an extreme case, but there are tens of thousands of such instances in more or less aggravated form.

Road building in Porto Rico, since it came under United States government control. President Taft told the writer he built good roads in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and the United States government advanced the money to do it. It was suggested that if the government could do so much for an alien people why not help fix up the rural route roads for our own folk? The reply was: "Your point is well taken."

One of the highest roads in the world. A pack train leaving Ambatio for Quito, Ecuador. Ambatio is where an astronomical observatory of Harvard university is located. Its altitude and clear atmosphere make it one of the most desirable locations in the world.

Anyone knowing the first principles of road building should know the surface of the ground should not be disturbed after the first of July and that road grading done in March, April or May gives the best results, as the summer rains and traffic work the earth down smooth and hard so that it will be in the best condition to stand the trying weather of the winter and spring following.

The first great step in reform is a wise and sane expenditure of the money now raised, which in Illinois is about $5,000,000 per year. The writer has spoken upon the question of highway improvement in more than one-half the counties of Illinois and has discussed the "labor system" methods employed with hundreds of the most intelligent farmers of this country, and they generally agree that most of the money raised is wasted. There are some fundamental errors responsible for this and some misconceptions that must be gotten rid of before any real progress can be made. Among these is the abolishment of the labor system, collecting the road tax in cash and the employment of someone of good judgment and skill to do road work, following the advice that they can secure from the state engineer, and from him learn what to do, when to do and how to do it.

A thorough drainage of the main roads either by open ditches with unobstructed outlet, or, better, by tile drains on either side, is an absolute necessity in order to have the best results (unless perchance there may be inadequate natural drainage, as in the case of rolling, sandy soil) and frequent and timely use of the split log drag, used during or immediately after the rains, or when two or three inches of the rough, frozen road has thawed out, it would help matters very greatly. Some farmers and a few so-called experts, however, entirely overestimate the value of the drag.

There is only one type of road that is worthy the name of good, and that is one that is hard, smooth and usable 365 days in the year, and one that is not affected by weather conditions. The main roads (these comprise not more than 25 per cent. of the total mileage) should be graveled or macadamized after first being thoroughly graded and drained. The experience of the world for twenty centuries is back of this system. Among the illustrations on this page are some stone roads that for 2,000 years have been used daily with but a moderate cost for maintenance.

Another fallacy that must be put on the shelf is the belief that a hard road cannot be built in the corn belt; that it would not "stand up," etc., upon the heavy black soil. Every engineer knows and experience shows that this soil, if drained and graded, makes an exceptionally good foundation to build upon.

Another mistake and a rank injustice has been to place practically all the burden of road taxes upon farm property. This plan has obtained from the first and is still in vogue in about one-half the states. The other half have learned that roads are public property—they belong to everyone and it is unfair and indefensible to place the whole burden of public work of this nature upon the farms. It is sometimes said the farmers use the roads more than others and that is given as a reason why they should do all the paying. Well, the lawyers use the court house more than others; shall we tax them for the county building?

A Jersey man in the last decade of the century just closed made a discovery far more important than the finding of the north pole. It was that the roads belong to the public and that everyone ought to be taxed to help build the roads. In this thought state aid was born, and it has spread from state to state until now 22 of the 44 states are building by this plan. It has been tried out and found successful. It is no experiment—it is an equitable, workable plan that gets results and spreads the cost in such a way that it is no burden and gives everyone a square deal.

The building of a good stone and gravel road adds to the value of farm property, so for that reason it has been found just and practicable to make some such division as this as to the cost of the public roads in any township, leaving it to the people of the township to say what roads shall be improved and when and how much money shall be expended, viz: that the state, from a general tax levied upon all property in the state, shall pay one-half and the property owners of the township shall pay the other half.

Suppose $2,000 were spent upon the roads of any township. Under this plan one-half would be paid by the property owners of the township and a like amount, $1,000, would be drawn from the state. Of the latter $1,000, $700 would be contributed by cities, towns, railroads, corporations and other forms of property. The writer has at many times asked farmers whether it would be worth to them two cents a bushel on their crops to have a first-class road over which to market it. Very seldom has he found an intelligent farmer who did not agree that a road would be of this much value to him and that by having good roads and watching the market he could easily get that much more for his crops and he could certainly take them to market at less expense than under ordinary conditions.

A calculation has been made very carefully by the writer and has been checked over by the best authorities of the state. It shows, and the writer is prepared to defend it, that under the state aid plan the main highways in Illinois can be improved as first-class gravel and macadam roadways within 10 or 12 years at a cost of about 10 cents per acre per year on the farm lands of the state, or a tax equal in the aggregate to $1 to $1.20 an acre.

The writer believes that the principal objection to hard roads throughout the state is by retired farmers, who object to building roads for the tenant. If they would but realize that two per cent. on their rent, which is anywhere from $4 to $7 per acre, will pay the tax, and that it will make their farm more desirable and they can get their selection of tenants and sometimes 50 cents an acre more cash rent, they would arrive at the conclusion, if they are not prejudiced, that the money invested in roads is the best investment they can make.

The trouble has been that the farmers are paying enormous amounts of money for highways improvement and they have not seen the improvements. The money has been squandered.

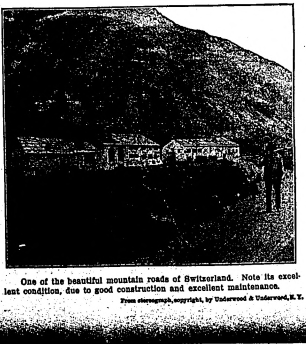
Next to production the world's greatest industry is distribution. In this world-wide system the farm wagon and the country road occupy the first place and ought to have the first consideration. If the state or the nation has the money to spend on internal improvements, let them assist the townships to build good roads; the highways over which the children must go to school, the doctor to reach the suffering, and over which must pass every bushel of grain and every bale of cotton raised. The road reaches every field, every farm home and every market town. The people everywhere demand good roads. Good roads mean better schools, more social life, a higher standard of living—they mean progress and civilization.

Here is a road over the mountain pass between China and Manchuria, with Chinese farmers on their way to market. Rather primitive transportation, you say. Compare this with an Illinois and Missouri earth road in March with a fine team and modern wagon in mud knee deep. We can imagine these Chinese farmers commiserating this pitiable condition if they could see it. This is one of the best types of high-class road building to be found anywhere.

The above illustration shows a detachment from the Japanese army building a road so the army with its ordnance could approach Port Arthur in the late war. The cloth hanging down the back of the head-gear is to protect the base of the brain from the heat of the sun and to keep insects away. A similar device is used in the interior of Australia, where they are called "puggeries." Why this name was given to it the writer never could ascertain.

The most famous and one of the world's oldest roads, made and used before the Saviour was born and ever since. It was known as the "Appian Way." On either side we see tombs built up of masonry. Over this highway the Roman legions of Caesar passed in conquering the world.

This shows a splendid type of a hard road in southern California, with palms upon one side of the road, pepper trees on the other. Compare this drive with a Mississippi valley road. The residents of California are no better able to build good roads than the farmers in the corn belt.



One of the beautiful mountain roads of Switzerland. Note its excellent condition, due to good construction and excellent maintenance.

From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Waterproof Asbestos.

According to a German publication, a firm in Munich has succeeded in artificially rendering asbestos waterproof.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. IX. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1910. NO. 52.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Believes Monkeys Do Not Know Much

IMITATE THAT? NEVER!

WASHINGTON.—Instinctive imitation is all the monkey has. Inferential imitations are not among his mental equipment. Physiologically he is closely related to the greatest mind the world has ever known, but that is where the wise man stops in his drawing of parallels.

Such are the conclusions of Prof. W. T. Shepherd, of George Washington university. He has had a dozen assorted monkeys caged in the laboratory of the university for months, trying to get from any or all of them what a layman would designate a gleam of intelligence.

These little copies of the human being were invited to do dozens of stunts such as trained animals are taught, but the professor made no effort to compel them to learn them. He simply made conditions such that if they had had any reasoning power they would have been able to figure out a way of doing the desired stunts without any further assistance from him. But not one showed what to the professor would be evidence of the reasoning power. Not one showed capacity to watch the professor do a certain thing and then do it himself because he liked the result.

Not one of them, for instance, was able to trip the lever that released a peanut, although the professor showed them often how to do it. All, however, held forth dirty paws begging for the peanut. Not one even made what the men who study mental phenomena call a trial in error.

The professor is satisfied that the monkeys have no memory of things in the sense that they are able to call up a picture, place, person or thing. There is no question that they are able to recall having seen a person when that person stands before them. In other words, they are the equal of any of the domestic animals in that respect.

He can not even subscribe to the Darwin belief that they have imagination, such as Darwin thought dogs have because of the evidence before him that dogs dream in much the same way that human beings do.

Another thing the professor feels warranted in saying is that the monkey is not any more imitative than many other animals. He shows that monkeys that have had a merry-go-round in their cages, that revolves when they jump on it, will continue to jump on a contrivance of that kind that is fastened so that it will not revolve and continue to go through the motions necessary to make a proper merry-go-round perform its proper functions, just as if the first trial had produced results.

"Bandits" Seal Promise with Kisses

WASHINGTON'S "Dirty Dozen" has been reduced by three. Judge De Lacy did it when he bade three very small boys, accused of stealing cigars, pipes, milk and bread, to kiss their parents and promise never, never, never again to try to emulate the Forty Thieves or any other bad people —and to turn back to the owners of the property three dollars and some cents to compensate for the loss.

"And remember," said the judge, "keep away from the gang you call the Dirty Dozen. If you must have a gang, make up one of good companions, who will teach you something that will do you some good."

Judge De Lacy has a way of making a boy tell him just what the boy is when he has taken anything that does not belong to him.

"Now, what would you call the boy who took a watch of yours and didn't give it back?"

The biggest boy hung his head and twisted his cap and wanted to sink through the floor.

"Tell me, now, what would you call him?"

The biggest boy's lips framed the words:

"A thief."

And in that way Clerk Harper, listening attentively, knew that the boy had pleaded guilty. Each of them did, for that matter.

The judge ordered the middle-sized youngster to step around and kiss his mother and ask her to forgive him, and to understand that he would never, never do it again, and would have nothing to do with the Dirty Dozen.

The middle-sized boy sulked. The spirit of the proud rover of the Spanish main told him that to kiss a woman in court, even his mother, was a puerile thing to do.

"Kiss me," whispered the mother.

"Do you want to go to the reform school?" thundered the judge.

And then the proud rover of the Spanish main turned and fled, and the erstwhile dirty digit became his mother's little boy again.

Conscience Stricken, Appeals to Taft

GEE! TH' PRESIDENT IS SORE AT ME
IMAGINATION

A MUTILATED Lincoln penny weighed on the mind of Patrick Peterson of Buxton, Ia., to such an extent that he has written a letter in regard to the coin to President Taft. The shining new penny made a great hit with Patrick, and he decided to make a lucky piece of it. So he bored a hole through the penny to hang it on a chain.

When the hole was bored Peterson remembered the law relative to mutilating coins. He searched his conscience and found himself to be a lawbreaker. It is probable that he had in mind the power of the president of the United States to pardon offenders against the law when he wrote the following letter, inclosing the penny, which was received at the White House:

"President Taft, Washington, D. C.: Please find one cent which I bored a hole in and feel very sorry for it. Hoping you will forgive me. Yours truly, Patrick Peterson, Buxton, Ia.

"P. S.—Hoping to hear from you."

President and Speaker in a "Hoe Down"

SOCIALLY and politically the dinner given for Speaker Cannon at the White House recently marked something of an epoch, for not before in many years has a president entertained in honor of the speaker of the house of representatives. Speaker Cannon was never entertained at the White House with an exclusive official function during all of the seven years of President Roosevelt's occupancy, and no previous affair has been given in his honor by President Taft.

About fifty guests, nearly all of whom were senators and members of the house, accompanied by their wives, looked on and applauded when the speaker tempted President Taft into a test of terpsichorean agility in the east room. Both stopped, panting, when the trial was ended, but the opinion was unanimous that the honors of fancy steps were even. The dancing followed the dinner.

The dinner ended, the company went to the east room, which boasts an ample and smooth dancing floor. An orchestra played a gentle waltz and the president led off with Mrs. Joseph H. Gaines, wife of the representative from West Virginia.

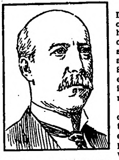
In the intermission, however, when the orchestra struck up a lively tune, Uncle Joe stepped briskly into the middle of the room and brought his heels together sharply. There was a patting of gloved hands and voices called encouragingly to the guest of honor. In a moment the speaker's heels were swinging in a brilliant highland fling.

"Excellent, eh?" he called, exultingly to Mr. Taft.

For answer the president stepped smilingly forward, and those who were present say the two executed several steps of an old-fashioned "hoe down" that delighted every one. Both were puffing when they finished.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

RAPS AMERICAN HEROES



James H. Stark, historian, in his book, "The Loyalists of Massachusetts and the Other Side of the American Revolution," calmly tears the halos from the heads of the ancestors of many of Massachusetts' first families, who pride themselves on their honorable lineage. The book is a most damaging document to the cause of the Sons of the Revolution and other kindred societies and one of the boldest statements concerning the real lives of some of the foremost men of revolutionary days.

In a chapter devoted to the causes of the Revolution the author states: "In Virginia the revolutionary movement of the poor whites, or 'crackers,' led by Patrick Henry, was against the planter aristocracy. It was only very slowly and very deliberately that Washington identified himself with the disunionist cause."

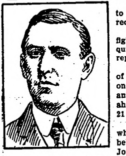
Patrick Henry was one of the most unreliable men living, according to Historian Stark.

"He had been successively a storekeeper, a farmer and a shopkeeper, but he failed in all these pursuits and became a bankrupt at 23," declares the author. "Then he studied law a few weeks and practiced a few years. Finally he embarked on the stormy sea of politics. One day he worked himself into a fine frenzy and in a most dramatic manner demanded 'liberty or death,' although he had both freely at his disposal.

"John Adams joined the disunionists probably because he saw that if the revolution was successful there would be great opportunity for advancement under the new government. This proved to be the case."

The author, by quoting from a letter which Adams wrote, shows Boston that Adams was a defaulter and did not make proper return of taxes and that his sureties had to pay about $5,000.

NEMESIS OF THE BEEF TRUST



"Who is this man, Pierre P. Garven, who dares to go after us?" inquired one of the beef barons recently indicted at Jersey City.

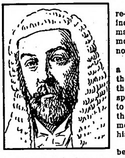
"You might get some information as to his fighting qualities and ability as an official by inquiring of the Standard Oil Company," was the reply.

By this it is shown that the young prosecutor of the county of Hudson, in New Jersey, having once locked horns with the greatest of all trusts and come out winner, is fitted for the great battle ahead of him when he goes into court to try the 21 packers of the beef combine for conspiracy.

Mr. Garven is not a reformer in the sense in which the term is generally used. He simply believes in the enforcement of the laws. Like Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, Mr. Garven says the the laws should be obeyed by all alike, but if the laws as they appear in the statute books are bad laws they should be repealed.

Mr. Garven started out in life just like thousands of other boys. He was born at Bayonne and his first work was for the Jersey Central Railway Company. He studied law at night and after being admitted to the bar served the same company in the legal department. Next we hear of him attacking a corrupt Democratic ring. He lost the first bout but tried a second time and was elected mayor of Bayonne. Then it was that he tackled the oil trust. He did not think the Rockefeller concern was paying enough taxes. If there's anything a trust hates it's taxes, so Mr. Garven had a fight on his hands from start to finish; but he succeeded in tacking $2,500,000 on to the assessment against the Standard. He had tried to add $5,500,000, but was satisfied with the compromise.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SPEAKER



The British house of commons the other day re-elected James W. Lowther speaker and for on indeterminate period the right honorable gentleman will preside over the lower branch of the mother of parliaments as does "Uncle Joe" Cannon at Washington.

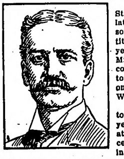
But the Right Hon. James W. Lowther follows a different system from that of the speaker of the house of representatives at the capital of the United States. Nobody ever calls the British speaker a "czar," a term that has been applied to American speakers. None of the members of the house of commons ever gets into an argument with the speaker. There is no fight against his rules.

Prior to his election Speaker Lowther had been as keen a partisan as anybody.

But when he became speaker he became politically dense. He had not—and must not have—a political opinion. So far as party politics is concerned he doesn't know anything.

The emoluments of the speaker of the British house of commons are $25,000 a year, an official residence, $5,000 a year toward its equipment, a web of broadcloth every Christmas and a buck and a doe each year from the master of buckhounds. When the speaker wants to retire from office he gets a pension of $20,000 a year.

COL. GORDON'S SUCCESSOR



Leroy Percy, who recently was elected United States senator to fill the unexpired term of the late A. J. McLaurin, is a lawyer and planter, the son of Col. A. W. Percy, who won his military title in the confederate army and also was a lawyer and planter. The family, one of the oldest in Mississippi, has its home in the rich Yazoo delta country. Senator Percy lives at Greenville, a town of some 8,000 population, which is situated on the Mississippi river and is the county seat of Washington county.

The real test of popular opinion on the senatorship question will come in Mississippi next year, with the holding of the Democratic primary, at which the voters will determine Percy's successor. Percy's election came after a long fight in the legislature. He was nominated on the fifty-eighth ballot of the Democratic caucus—nomination being equivalent to election—by a majority of five votes over former Gov. Vardaman. That picturesque character has announced his intention of being a candidate at the coming primary and he undoubtedly will poll a large vote. It is presumed that Mr. Percy intends to make the primary race also, for the term for which he has just been elected will expire March 3, 1913.

Born during the civil war, Senator Percy is considered a representative of both the old and new spirit in Mississippi. He showed himself a good politician in the fight for the senatorship and was the only candidate to develop strength steadily as the contest progressed. His wife is a Louisiana creole; one of his brothers is a prominent lawyer of Memphis, another brother is one of the wealthiest business men of Birmingham, Ala.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

"Nervy" Nat Enters Realm of Swelldom

?
QUAIL — A LA BERENICE PIE A-LA-

NEW YORK.—"Nervy" Nat came to life at the Hotel Plaza several nights ago and very narrowly missed enticing into his system some $26 worth of guinea hen, frogs legs and broiled pheasant a la Berenice, not to mention a qart of sparkling Burgundy of the vintage of 1811.

That he didn't feed was due to the unhappy conduct of his dicky which jumped out of his open faced waistcoat to the consternation of Baron Goldfogle of Obersheimer, Saxony.

As he afterward testified, "Nervy" Nat had spent his last 15 cents on a shave and a haircut, and at a nearby fountain he had laundered his celluloid collar until it shone with a brilliant sheen. In a Fifth avenue ash barrel he had found a very classy necktie, so that a casual glimpse of him would not dismay the most fastidious waiter.

With exquisite nonchalance and savior faire, Mr. Johnstone (he later gave his name as Lorillard Lawrence Johnstone) ambled into the dining room and sauntered to a table. Slipping into a chair he swiftly spread a napkin in such a manner that it hid the triangular patches in the legs of his trousers.

A waiter approached and, bowing low, offered Mr. Johnstone a menu.

"Ahem!" said Lorillard Lawrence Johnstone. "I feel rawther hungry this evening, waitah, and I am rawther pressed for time."

"Would you like some stuffed guinea hen bouillabaise?" asked the courteous waiter.

"Ah, yes, that would do very nicely," assented Mr. Johnstone, "but I fear it would serve only as an appetizer. You might also bring me some frogs legs and one of them, that is one of those pheasants a la Berenice."

The zest with which Mr. Lorillard Lawrence Johnstone attacked the rolls was the first thing that attracted the attention of the waiter.

"What a strange looking person," remarked the baron in German to his viz-aviz. It was only a moment after Mr. Johnstone had caught the attention of the baron that he opened his coat to give his arms freer play, and he was making such splendid progress with the bread and rolls that he paid no attention to the wanton conduct of his dicky.

It was a high polish celluloid dicky of a very smart pattern, but when it billowed out and revealed Mr. Johnstone's red flannel nether garment the Baron Goldfogle almost swooned.

"Caught," hissed Johnstone, as he saw Burnell. "I'd a gone to the jug a year for that dinner."

Old "Ben," Cat Pugilist, Dies Aged 19

KI-YI OW-!
MEDAL

CHICAGO.—Old "Ben," declared to be Chicago's oldest cat, died several days ago.

The death of "Ben," who for almost nineteen years has been a permanent fixture in the store of the Merz Drug Company, West Twelfth street and Ogden avenue, has brought sorrow to hundreds who have known and petted him.

He died of old age and his body lay in state in the laboratory of the store with several candles burning above him as a mark of respect to what was probably the best-known cat in Chicago. Clerks in his former home went quietly about their duties and informed their customers gravely that "'Ben' is dead" before attending to their wants.

But sorrow was not everywhere in evidence on the West Side, for there were some who felt differently on hearing that he had passed away. Every dog in the neighborhood is rejoicing, for, although a stanch friend of mankind, "Ben" proved himself a veritable thorn in the side of every dog within blocks of his home. His reputation as a fighter, it is said, far eclipsed that of any feline pugilist on record.

"Yes, 'Ben' is dead," explained Edward Merz, "and we certainly miss him. He had become a landmark here with us, for he grew right up with the store. About eighteen years ago we got him from a milkman who found him. He was then only a kitten, but grew fast. He was the largest cat I have ever seen and weighed about twenty-one pounds. I am having a tombstone prepared with the inscription:

> Here lies old "Ben," the friend of man, but death to dogs.

Joseph Lestina, manager for Mr. Merz, spoke eulogistically of the phenomenal fighting record of the dead hero.

Detroit "Cop" Snores, Loses His Teeth

WHAT DID THEY TASTE LIKE
ME BE YUH ET EH

DETROIT, MICH.—A member of the Detroit police force woke suddenly from a restless slumber to find his false teeth gone—the upper set. The weird, strange, uncanny and ghostly part of the affair was that he had dreamed he had lost his teeth, and now it had come true.

"Funny thing," he remarked, as he scratched his head. "Awful funny." Then he scratched his head again.

"Did you bring 'em with you?" queried the door man.

There seemed to be no doubt that he had had them when he dropped asleep. Just as decidedly they were now gone. The policeman hurriedly searched all of his pockets, but in vain. Nary a molar nor bicuspid. Mystery most profound. Business of vexed astonishment.

"Maybe you swallowed 'em, old man," suggested another policeman hopefully. A look of scorn was the only reply he received.

"If this is a joke," said the toothless one, "it's gone too far, that's all.

Then he saw his overshoes near where he had been sleeping and inside were the teeth just where they had dropped as he opened his mouth to snore!

Students in Pajamas Catch a Burglar

POLICE RAH-RAH
RAH-POLICE

CHICAGO.—Ten members of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity of the University of Chicago, clad in pajamas, captured a fleet-footed burglar, after a chase of three blocks along the Midway plaisance, following the robbery of the chapter house, 923 East Sixtieth street, of property valued at $150.

The burglar, James Clark, was discovered in the building shortly after six o'clock in the morning by Henry Brown, the negro janitor, who grappled with him. The man broke away and ran from the building, the "frat" members, who had been roused from their slumbers by the scuffle, taking up the chase. He was locked up at the Woodlawn station.

The presence of the burglar in the when he found one of the front win- house was discovered by the janitor dows open and a two-foot "jimmy" lying inside.

Picking up the instrument, Brown crept up the stairs to the second floor, which is used for studying, just as the burglar appeared and commanded him to hold up his hands.

The janitor complied and when Clark ran toward the stairway he struck him over the head with the "jimmy."

Ten of the students, who had been sleeping on the third floor, appeared and gave chase. The burglar was caught three blocks away.

Lieut. John Hogan of the Woodlawn station declared that Clark had been paroled from the Joliet penitentiary in October, where he had been sentenced for a burglary. He declared, however, that Clark would be prosecuted on the charge of burglarizing the fraternity house, instead of being sent back to the penitentiary to finish his sentence, because of the recent parole law decision handed down by the supreme court.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

A MAIL BOX AT THE DOOR.

One of the suggestions of the postmaster general for economizing in his department is that the people put up little boxes or other receptacles at their front doors, so that the postman will not have to stand and wait until somebody answers the bell. A great deal of time is wasted by the postman having to wait. It is in the interest of an efficient and economic service to provide these little conveniences. And then they are not only conveniences for the postman; they are also for the people of the house. "There is the mail man," says the housekeeper, with her hands in the dishwater or mixing the dough for the family bread—"run, Johnny, to the door," and Johnny is down in the back yard trying to lasso a black cat, but by this time the mail man, thinking no one is at home, goes off with the expected letter from Mary, who is visiting over in Chicago, and so the family is deprived of the pleasure for several hours, simply for the lack of a neat little letter-box at the front door.

The report of the geological survey shows the remarkable growth in the production of natural gas in the United States, the output having risen from $215,000 in 1882 to $54,640,000 in 1908, or 254 times the value 28 years ago. This is a tremendous increase. But the question will be suggested to many minds whether such enormous consumption of natural gas will not soon exhaust the supply. In fact, in one or two localities there have been complaints that during the cold waves of the present winter the natural gas has proved an uncertain reliance for heating purposes, sometimes failing when most needed. A little conservation and more effective regulation might be in order.

The marvelous power of recuperation possessed by the French is already beginning to show the rehabilitation of Paris is beginning. Notwithstanding the damage has monuted in the multimillions, the people are not discouraged by the vast task before them, but have attacked the problem of restoration without delay and in a spirit of courage, which, indeed, is characteristic of the age, and, in connection with the Gallic buoyancy of temperament, may confidently be expected to work miracles.

Dr. Pearsons, the Chicago millionaire who has been giving so much money to small colleges throughout the country, says that on April 14 he is going to have a general squaring up with all the institutions to which he has promised money and that he is going on a rampage of giving that will end only when his millions are all gone. "I intend to die penniless," he says, and he really acts as though he meant it.

The London post office, which is closed from Saturday night to Monday morning, now announces that it will deliver letters on Sunday by telephone. Only, you see, you must write your letter and post it before the post office can telephone it. It isn't at all strange that people are saying it will be much easier to do their own telephoning.

A woman in Los Angeles agreed to a divorce for her husband in consideration of a locket and a fur coat. Even the husband's joy at being free must have been somewhat dampened by this slight value placed upon his affections.

This whole meat problem might be quickly solved if a lot of the people who are complaining at the high prices would quit trying to live in the cities and betake themselves to the luxuries of farm life.

Stories of the large sums received as tips by New York waiters may yet bring numerous applications for places in restaurants from people who are willing to be haughtily condescending for less money.

A New York organization of wealthy women are seeing that horses are shod free in the slippery weather. Considering the price of leather, it would be well to be a horse.

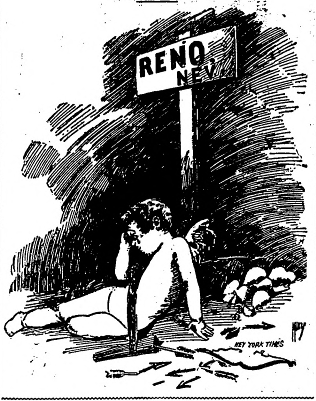
Another advance in the price of golf balls is announced, but we are glad to be able to assure the public that no immediate increase in the cost of croquet mallets is threatened.

When an American heiress learns the language of her titled husband it relieves him of the embarrassment of asking for money in English before people.

The time is near when the sun and the south winds will do things to the egg market which the whole country will applaud.

Halley's comet has been photographed. We all now may have a look.

THE OUTCAST.



PACKER PLEADS NOT GUILTY

LEMUEL B. PATTERSON VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERS SELF.

Vice President of National Packing Company Is Released on $7,500 Bail Bond.

New York.—Lemuel B. Patterson of Chicago, one of the indicted members of the beef trust, vice-president of the National Packing Company, voluntarily surrendered himself to the court of common pleas of Hudson county, New Jersey, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with conspiracy to manipulate the price of foodstuffs.

He reserved the right to change the plea or demur, and was released on $7,500 bail.

The voluntary appearance of Mr. Patterson was taken by the Jersey City authorities to indicate the intention of the other Chicago beef millionaires who were indicted to surrender to the New Jersey courts.

STRIKE OF MINERS FEARED

Crisis Will Be Reached To-day Between Operators and Wage Earners in Coal Fields.

Cincinnati.—The crisis in the fight between the soft coal operators and miners of the central competitive field will be reached to-day. This is the time set for the subscale committee to report to the scale committee. This latter body will then report to the special convention of the United Mine Workers, and this organization will decide whether there shall be a strike of 300,000 miners in the country.

There was a decided feeling of apprehension on both sides.

FEAR LOCK-JAW FOR SULLIVAN

Physicians Avert Danger of Blood Poison, But Say Tetanus May Set In.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Billy Sullivan, veteran catcher of the Chicago White Sox, is undergoing treatment to prevent lockjaw. Sullivan stepped on a rusty nail Saturday at Chutes park, and was stricken with blood poisoning. An operation yesterday overcame this, but there is still danger of tetanus developing. Friends of Sullivan who became alarmed at his condition telegraphed his wife to come at once. The player's physicians say they hope to have him in condition to don a uniform in ten days.

PAYS $500,000 FOR PORTRAIT

Banker Kahn Purchases Celebrated Picture of Franz Hals at a Record Price.

New York.—Half a million dollars, a record price for a painting, was paid for the celebrated portrait of Franz Hals, the Dutch painter, and his family, painted by himself.

The purchaser was Otto Kahn, the banker, who bought the portrait from Duveen Bros. J. P. Morgan bid between $350.000 and $400,000 for the picture.

Asks for Fighting Top of Maine.

New York.—Petitions are being circulated in Jersey City urging congress to have the wreck of the Maine raised and asking that the military mast and fighting top of the battleship be sent to Jersey City for erection in a proposed military park.

Famine Kills Seventy-Eight Indians.

Dawson, Y. T.—The northwest mounted police expedition arriving from Fort McPherson Friday, at the mouth of the Mackenzie, brings word that 78 Fort Rae Indians of the Dogrib tribe in the vicinity of Great Slave lake, died this winter of starvation.

Put on Retired List.

Washington.—Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, commanding the department of the Missouri at Omaha, was Friday placed on the retired list on ac-

TAFT NOT AFRAID OF PEOPLE

President Declares He Is Against Railroads Only When They Violate the Law.

Chicago.—In a speech before the Chicago Traffic club during the St. Patrick's Day's celebration in this city Thursday, President Taft devoted a portion of his remarks to the railroads and the law.

It was in acknowledgement of his election as an honorary member of the club and in the course of his address the chief executive said:

"I am against railroads only when they violate the law. But every man must have his day in court. I would be a coward if I did not consider every interest affected before passing upon legislation. I am not afraid of the people of the United States. They are fair when you can get the facts before them. But sometimes it is difficult to do this.

"It seems to be in the minds of some gentlemen in responsibility that the people who are to be consulted are not those directly affected. That if in the recommendation of legislation affecting railroads, you venture to consult railroad men that it is enough to condemn all the legislation which you recommend.

"Time was in this country when it was most difficult for any railroad man to conduct his business within the law. I worked to bring it about so that he may conduct his business within the law, and so that the law shall be fair, but so that he shall be made to feel the penalty of the law when he steps outside of it.

"I believe there is a course, and I believe there is legislation that we may have that can bring that about, and I hope that I may be always able, no matter what the result to me, to do justice between the great interests of this country—the people, the shippers and the railroads; that business may go on, that we shall all be within the law and that every man shall see that it is to his ultimate advantage to uphold that law and preserve it and make it inviolate."

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS HOME

Arrives in New York After Year's Absence—Mauretania Breaks Western Record.

New York.—The Cunarder Mauretania had lowered the westward trans-Atlantic record by 26 minutes when she reached the Ambrose channel lightship Thursday.

Former Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks was a passenger. The liner made the distance from Daunt's Rock in four days, 15 hours and 29 minutes at an average speed of 25.91 knots an hour.

Mr. Fairbanks came back with a message of peace, after an absence of nearly a year on a tour around the world. On the same vessel came James A. Patten, the Chicago speculator, who was roughly handled recently on the Manchester exchange.

CAR PEACE NOT IN SIGHT

But Little Effort Is Made at Philadelphia to Settle Traction Troubles.

Philadelphia.—Peace negotiations in the street car strike are still dragging wearily along. Transit officials are making but weak efforts to settle the trouble, while the union men announce that unless peace is reached by Monday the state-wide strike will be declared.

Free Baths for "Coney."

New York.—A series of free public baths will displace the long line of privately owned bathhouses along the beach at Coney Island this summer, if the recommendations of Comptroller Prendergast made Thursday are looked upon with favor by the board of aldermen. Several acres of beach purchased by the city many years ago have been in the control of private interests for some time. The comptroller proposes to take possession of this property for the benefit of the city's

TRUCE HALTS FIGHT

HOUSE TAKES RECESS AFTER 26 HOURS OF HOSTILITIES.

LEADERS SEEK COMPROMISE

Insurgents Insist Cannon Shall Not Be Member of Rules Committee—Both Sides Name Conferees In Hope of Peace.

Washington.—By a vote of 164 to 150 after 26 hours of unceasing warfare the house of representatives postponed the fight over the rules amendment until noon Saturday. In the meantime there are agencies at work anxiously seeking to effect a compromise.

The insurgents were still unshaken in their demand that Speaker Cannon be made ineligible for membership on the committee of rules and that the committee be enlarged to represent all sections of the country. They claim a pledged vote of 33 on the final position and with the Democratic vote this is more than sufficient.

Republican organization leaders are working for a compromise agreement under which Cannon's position may be saved. They have agreed to the enlargement of the committee and its selection in party caucus. They are pleading that Speaker Cannon be permitted to remain on the committee.

The insurgent conferees are Norris, Hayes, Gardner (Mass.) and Lenroot. The organization is represented by Tawney, Mann, Payne, Dalzell and Smith (Ia.).

The latest plan of compromise to be considered is for the committee on rules to bring out a privileged resolution enlarging the committee to ten members—six Republicans and four Democrats—to be selected in respective party caucuses. No mention is to be made of the ineligibility of the speaker, but it is to be agreed that the speaker is not to be elected by the Republican caucus as a member of the committee.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, has taken control of the situation for the regulars.

These insurgents voted for a recess without prejudice to their cause: Davidson of Wisconsin, Fish of New York, Gardner of Massachusetts, Good of Iowa, Hayes of California, Hinshaw of Nebraska, Kendall of Iowa, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Miller, Steenerson and Volsted of Minnesota: Pickett and Woods of Iowa, and Pray of Montana.

They announced to Tawney that they would continue to vote for the elimination of Cannon from the committee on rules and its enlargement that it might be representative.

The vote for postponement of the speaker's ruling on the point of order made by Dalzell against the Norris resolution, taken on motion of Gaines of West Virginia, was 164 ayes to 150 nays. This ended the present filibuster.

Speaker Cannon had announced his readiness to rule. It is understood he is to rule against the right of privilege claimed by Norris for his resolution changing the rules. Should the conference fail to reach an amicable agreement it is possible the speaker may rule in favor of the privileges of the resolution and throw it into the house for action.

The fight broke more critical for the speaker Friday than at the opening of the contest. The incoming trains brought many absentees but their round up and poll showed that under the most favorable circumstances the speaker was beaten by four votes. The insurgent leaders claim their majority will be nearly 20. Tawney and Smith of Iowa began work on the compromise plans. They sought out Norris, Nelson, Cooper of Wisconsin, Hayes of California, and Gardner of Massachusetts, with peace suggestions.

Tawney conceded to the insurgent leaders the enlargement of the committee to ten or fifteen members, but was not willing to grant the elimination of the speaker as chairman or a member of the committee. He insisted also that the members of the committee be elected at representative party caucuses. The regular leaders went so far as to intimate that Speaker Cannon would not be elected by a Republican caucus to the new committee on rules but they would not go to the extent of offering Speaker Cannon open affront by specifically denying him the privilege of serving on the committee.

At this point the conference ended, the insurgents being unwilling to consider any compromise that did not finally eliminate Cannon. Following this the insurgents met in their first caucus for over a month. There had been no prior agreement on the Norris resolution. Champ Clark and Underwood, Democratic leaders, were made aware of it less than 12 hours before the resolution was introduced. But insurgent and Democrat rallied at the first sign of conflict and they were standing as a unit when adjournment was taken.

Small Farms for the Cities.

Boston.—A bill creating a permanent homestead commission which shall purchase tracts of arable land in cities and towns where manufactures are carried on, for the accommodation of employes, was Friday favorably reported to the legislature.

Indicted in Liquor War.

Honolulu.—In the prohibition campaign now under way here two drivers of automobiles have been indicted for carrying liquor to the military reser-

KELLOGG SCORES OIL TRUST

"IF NOT MONOPOLY, WHAT IS IT?" HE ASKS.

Government Counsel Argues Before Supreme Court for Dissolution of the Standard.

Washington.—Frank B. Kellogg, lawyer for the government, after speaking three hours and a half Monday before the United States supreme court, in going over the evidence in the case for the dissolution of the Standard Oil, concluded with the words: "If the concern is not a combination in restraint of trade, then, in Heaven's name what is it?"

"If it is not a monopoly, then what is it? I challenge all history to show its equal as a combination, or as a monopoly. It was just the sort of concern that congress had in mind when it legislated against combinations in restraint of trade. It was its trust agreement that was copied in all other trust agreements that led to the anti-trust act."

"What sort of a corporation do you think the legislature had in mind when the act was passed?" asked Mr. Justice White who had listened intently.

"The Standard Oil Company," was Mr. Kellogg's quick reply, and he practically rested his case there.

Mr. Kellogg, for the government, followed John G. Milburn, representing the corporation, and like Mr. Milburn he gave a history of the Standard Oil Company, but it was an entirely different history from that presented by the corporation attorney.

"Mr. Milburn says that is competition," he said after citing evidence to show how the Standard had driven its competitors from business. "I admit it was competition, the fiercest kind of competition. But I deny that the morals of this country are so low that it was necessary to lie and steal and cheat for this corporation to maintain its status against competition."

"Have I denied that they have ability and energy?" he said again, replying to Mr. Milburn's contention that it was ability and energy that built up the Standard's business.

"They have ability and energy of the highest order; ability to make combinations and energy to crush out competition. But they have raised the black flag and it is under that ensign their ability and energy have been used."

He read from the defendant's brief that they had a right to combine and use their money as they pleased, and then he said: "Let them combine and let them use their money as they please, and I believe that this company and others like it will control the industrial affairs of this country before ten years have gone by; yes, before five years have passed. And if you remove the fear of the law, they will combine, they will control the country."

Mr. Kellogg argued at length to show that the company has a monopoly in the meaning of the Sherman law.

When that august body will render the momentous decision that will either perpetuate the great Rockefeller corporation or else dismember it, is a matter that the court will make known at its own good pleasure.

The closing arguments in the case Wednesday were bitter charges to be made in the presence of the supreme court—bitter upon the part of both the government and the corporation.

WILL ARBITRATE RAIL WAR

Request of Railroad Officials and Firemen for Mediation by Federal Authorities Is Granted.

Chicago.—After the hour for calling a strike of 27,000 railroad employes had been fixed W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, announced that the railroad men would accept Commissioner Neill and Chairman Knapp as mediators.

He said, however, that the men would not countenance needless delay or sacrifice any of their rights.

Mediation by the federal authorities at Washington under the Erdman act has been asked by representatives of all the railroads operating westward out of Chicago, in the trouble that has arisen between their firemen and themselves. This mediation will be granted, and it is hoped in this way to avoid a strike, which would involve nearly 30,000 men and tie up all of the big western roads.

Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, the federal mediators, start for Chicago Thursday to take up arbitration negotiations with the officials of the firemen's union.

The committee which adopted the strike resolution comprised 38 members of the brotherhood.

The resolution followed a communication from the railway managers to the effect that they are willing to arbitrate the money question, which was one of the demands of the men, but absolutely refused to arbitrate two working rules demanded by the union.

Doctor Falls from Train; Dies.

Mason City, Ia.—Dr. W. W. Kline of Louisville, Ky., a prominent tuberculosis expert, fell from a passenger train while passing between two coaches near Rockford Friday, and both legs were cut off. Kline later died from the shock.

Morgan Homestead a Park.

New York.—The old J. Pierpont Morgen homestead at Woodland's Lake, only a few miles north of the business section of New York city, is

Follow this advice.

Quaker Oats is the best of all foods; it is also the cheapest. When such men as Prof. Fisher of Yale University and Sir James Crichton Browne, LL.D., F.R.S. of London spend the best part of their lives in studying the great question of the nourishing and strengthening qualities of different foods, it is certain that their advice is absolutely safe to follow.

Professor Fisher found in his experiments for testing the strength and endurance of athletes that the meat eaters were exhausted long before the men who were fed on such food as Quaker Oats. The powers of endurance of the non-meat eaters were about eight times those of the meat eaters.

Sir James Crichton Browne says—eat more oatmeal, eat plenty of it and eat it frequently. 59

WHERE SHE HAD HEARD IT

Mrs. Jackson Quite Confident She Had Picked Out a Biblical Name for Her Boy.

The late Bishop Gallier was once asked to baptize a negro baby boy.

"Name this child," he said, addressing Mrs. Jackson, the mother of the black mite.

"Hallud."

"That's a strange name, Mrs. Jackson," remarked the bishop, hesitatingly.

"Scripture name," rejoined the happy mother, with a confident grin.

"I never saw it in the Bible."

"Why, bishop, how kin yuh stan' up dar kiddin' a ole ignorant niggah laik I is? Yuh says dat name whenevah yuh says de Lawd's prayer—'Hallud be thy name!'"—Success Magazine.

A Big Shortage in Seeds.

From almost all sections comes the report of frightful shortages in seed corns; also in some varieties of seed barley, oats, rye, wheat, flax, clovers and the early varieties of potatoes.

This is particularly noticeable in the great corn and oat and potato growing states.

Thus: The great states of Nebraska and Iowa are suffering from a dearth of seed corn as never before.

The wide-awake farmers in these and other states are placing their orders early for above seeds in order to be on the safe side, and we can but urge farmers to write at once to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 182, La Crosse, Wis., for their farm seed and corn catalogue.

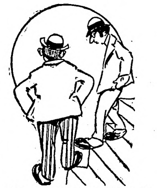
The magnitude of the business of this long established firm can be somewhat estimated when one knows that in ordinary years they sell:

50,000 bushels of elegant seed corn.
100,000 bushels of seed potatoes.
100,000 bushels of seed oats.
50,000 bushels of seed wheat.
100,000 bushels of pure clover and timothy seeds, together with an endless amount of other farm seeds and vegetable seeds, such as onions, cabbages, carrots, peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, etc.

There is one thing about the Salzer firm—they never disappoint. They always fill your order on account of the enormous stocks they carry.

Send them 8 cents for a package of their great $500 prize Corn and Catalogue. Address, John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 182, La Crosse, Wis.

HIS WAY OUT OF IT.



Prospective Tenant (noticing several inches of water in the cellar)—My, this cellar leaks.

Landlord—It don't leak a drop. That water has been in here for two months and not a single drop has escaped.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

Simple Prescription Said to Work Wonders for Rheumatism.

This has been well known to the best doctors for years and is now given to the public. "Get one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound and one ounce Toris compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a tablespoonful of this mixture before each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle before using." Good effects are felt the first day. Many of the worst cases here have been cured by this. Any druggist has these ingredients on hand or will quickly get them from his wholesale house.

Difficult Choice.

"Which do you prefer," said the idle conversationalist, "life in the country or in the city?"

"I'm not sure," answered Miss Cayenne. "It depends on whether I am in a mood to be attacked by a cow or a trolley car."

Don't Let 'Em.

The defects of the understanding, like those of the face, grow worse as we grow older.—Rouchefoucauld.

A TRIFLING COUGH will become a permanent one unless stopped. *Allen's Lung Balsam* will surely stop it. A 25c bottle is large enough for that. Sold at all druggists, 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

The crow is a rational bird. He doesn't make a noise without caws.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

How men would kick if their wives struck for an eight-hour day.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

Ever notice how easy it is not to save money?

$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-262 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show you its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

The Right Spirit.

Apropos of Valentine's day, a passenger on the Bermudian said:

"Mark Twain once told us, in a little Valentine day speech on this boat, of an Irish wooer who had the right Valentine spirit. Acceptance or rejection he could take with equal grace.

"'Will ye be my valentine?' he said, on February 14, to the girl he loved.

"'No,' she replied; 'I am another's.'

"He heaved a sigh and said:

"'Sure, thin, darlin', I wish ye was twins, so that I could have at laste the half of ye.'"

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Ungallant Outlook.

"Again, the ungallant outlook of some husbands causes divorce," said ex-Gov. Pennypacker, in a witty after-dinner speech in Philadelphia.

"It is amazing what an ungallant outlook some men have. I said one day to a Bucks county farmer:

"'Have you got a wife, Hans?'

"'Why, yes, to tell the truth, I have,' Hans replied. 'For the little bit the critters eat, it ain't worth a man's while to be without one.'"

His Sole Resting Place.

A precise Boston teacher spent a quarter of an hour in impressing upon her class the right pronunciation of the word vase.

Next day, hoping to reap the fruits of her labor, she asked: "Now, Johnnie, tell me! What do you see on the mantlepiece at home?"

And Johnnie piped forth. "Father's feet, ma'am."—Harper's Bazar.

Cold Meat.

Mrs. Bacon.—They say these cold-storage houses are responsible for the high price of meat.

Mr. Bacon.—Is that so? Well, I hope we'll have no more cold meat for lunch, then.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Honest Policeman.

Judge.—What is the charge against this man, officer?

Policeman.—There isn't any, your honor; business was dull and I arrested him just to keep my hand in.

Optimism.

Kicker.—Look how easy it is for flies to get in through these screens!

Landlord.—Yes, but look how easy it is for them to get out again!

A LITTLE THING

Changes the Home Feeling.

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother, or some other member of the household, dyspeptic, nervous and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one.

A Wis. mother writes:

"I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from them.

"About five years ago a friend urged me to try Postum. I made the trial and the result was so satisfactory that we have used it ever since.

"My husband and little daughter were subject to billious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have headaches and my health is perfect."

If some of these tired, nervous, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family, for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

J. S. KENNEDY ESTATE

ADMINISTRATORS OFFER $135,000 TAX IF STATE DROPS CLAIM FOR $450,000.

LATEST PHASE OF LITIGATION

Estate Claims Immunity, but Offers This sum as Compromise to Save Litigation.

So. St. Paul, Mrch 19.—If the state of Minnesota is wiling to acsept $135,000 for its claim of something like $450,000 against the J. S. Kennedy estate of New York, in the shape of inheritance taxes, it can have it without further litigation.

This does not necessarly mean that the administration of the estate acknowledges the state right to collect on stock owned by non-residents and represented by property located within the state, but is merely for the purpose of getting rid of a lot of expensive litigation, the outcome of which some claim is doubtful.

Cooper on Proposition.

This compromise was put up to Governor Eberhart, State Auditor Iverson, and members of the state tax commisson by Attorney General G. T. Simpson on his return from the east, at a conference held in the attorney general's office.

It was some months ago that Mr. Simpson startled the legal fraternity with the announcement that he intended to enforce the state inheritance tax law against non-residents. It had never been done before and there was some doubt.

The estate of J. S. Kennedy of New York, owner of Great Northern stock aggregating $14,000,000 in value, was selected for the test and claims against the property were immediately filed. As an aid Loouis W. Weeks, assistant to Mr. Simpson, was appointed resident administrator of the estate by Probate Judge E. W. Bazille of St. Paul. This was done on petition by Mr. Simpson.

Since then a quiet investigation as to the value of the property represented in Minnesota has been on and as far as known the estimate has been in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. This was ascertained by taking the Great Northern holdings and deducting the Minnesota mileage.

Mr. Simpson, it is said, is unwilling to accept the amount tendered unless backed by the other state officials. He even doubts his authority to make a compromise when such would be taken as equivalent to an admission of the state's contention that it has power to reach the property even though it is outside the state.

TO INSPECT STATE GUARD.

Colonel Wright, St. Peter, Announces Second Infantry Dates.

St. Peter.—Battalion inspections, to which are attributed much of the increased efficiency of the Minnesota National Guard, have been ordered by Colonel A. W. Wright, commanding the Second infantry. They are to be held in preparation for the annual inspections, and the dates fixed for the various companies are as follows:

First Battalion—Major N. Nicholson; Company D, Northfield, Captain W. W. Kinne, March 24; Company H, Mankato, Captain George P. Rodman, April 4; Company L, Redwood Falls, Captain J. W. Inglis, March 12; Company G, Austin; Captain Charles F. Cook, March 28.

Second Battalion—Major John Buschers; Company I, Owatonna, Captain H. F. Leurs, March 21; Company F, Worthington, Captain S. S. Smith, April 4; Company M, Madison, Captain M. A. Larson, March 7; Company B, Faribault, Captain F. U. Davis, March 28.

Third Battalion.—Major W. T. Mollison; Company A, New Ulm, Captain Albert Pfaender; Company K, St. Peter, Captain O. J. Quane, April 11; Company C, Winona, Captain William Brandt, March 15; Company E, Fairmont, Captain E. N. Chute, April 4.

Mad Man Thinks He is Satan.

Bemidji.—Asa Bradley, a homesteader who recently proved up on his homestead in 134-29, Koochiching county, was adjudged insane and ordered committed to the hospital at Fergus Falls. He recently ran through the streets of Kellihеr, claiming he was Satan and asking every one he met to kill him. No particular reason is given for the unfortunate young man's present condition. His habits have been good.

Death Preferred to Trial.

Lyons, Nebraska.—Mrs. Mae Sabin, formerly Miss Mae Stipp of Windom, Minn., committed suicide at her husband's farm near here, through fear of testimony she believed would be brought in at an impending trial. She killed herself with her husband's pistol.

MR. LIND NOT A CANDIDATE.

Former Governor Asserts Reports Are Untrue.

New Orleans, Louis.—John Lind, former Democratic governor of Minnesota, is in New Orleans, and is the second former governor of Minnesota, to be here within a week. Reports have been circulated that he might again try for the governorship of his state and head his party. In reply he declared that he positively would not be a candidate.

DEMOCRATIC VOTE HEAVY.

Primary Elections Are Held in the City of St. Paul.

St. Paul.—Fifty precincts out of one hundred twenty-seven have reported their returns on the St. Paul primary election held for the nomination of city officers, assemblymen and aldermen.

The returns showed that the Democratic vote was considerably heavier than the Republican vote. This was attributed to the fact that in nearly all the wards, with the exception of the First and Seventh, there were hot contests for the nomination.

The 50 precincts reported gave Henry G. Haas, Democratic, 3,437 while Herbert P. Keller received 2,313 votes. Haas and Keller will be the respective candidates for mayor.

The election day was quiet and uneventful, marked by spirited contests for the minor offices. Among the Republicans, the contests were for city comptroller and city treasurer. For comptroller, W. H. Farnham in the nomination over J. J. Ermatinger by a vote of about 2 to 1.

Farnsworth is nominated for city treasurer over Athur E. Lehman by a sustantial majority.

For the positions of municipal judge, Judge John Finehout and Judge Hugo Hanft, Democratic, are both renominated, with close contests on the other two positions.

Major W. C. Handy, for years the managing editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, is nominated by a handsome majority on the Republican ticket for assemblyman.

Among others nominated for assemblymen on the Republican ticket are Michaud, Hahle, Rogers, Holt, Keller, Connolly and Mills.

On the Democratic ticket, the following are nominated for assemblymen: Ahren, Bowlin, Cameron, Conroy, Daley, Kane, Kartak, Kasmirski and powers.

OWNERSHIP DEAL DRAGS.

Stillwater Council and Water Company Fail to Agree on Terms.

Stillwater.—The city council postponed action on the proposition to purchase the waterworks plant. The company will sell for $142,500 in cash or for $147,000 in 4 per cent bonds. There was no discussion, but the council evidently wants to buy for $142,500 in bonds.

Consideration of the proposal to annex the town of Oak Park to Stillwater was deferred indefinitely. Officers of the city were authorized to enter into a contract with the Consumers' Power company to install electric motors for the operation of the pontoon section of the bridge over the St. Croix. A saving of 50 per cent is expected.

The board of education decided last night to install domestic science in the schools next year. W. H. Hollands was re-engaged for superintendent of the schools for a term of two years at an advance of salary. Four teachers were chosen to fill vacancies.

BARTENDER IS INDICTED

Chaska, Minn., Grand Jury Investigating Death of Man.

Chaska.—The grand jury is investigating the charges of manslaughter in the first degree preferred against a saloonkeeper here, now in jail, who is alleged to have sold liquor to a man in such quantities as to cause his death. The grand jury has been hearing evidence in this case for over a week. The victim is Julius Euntick, who died February 19.

CRUSHED UNDER WAGON, DIES

Granite Falls, Minn., Farmer Meets End in Runaway.

Granite Falls.—Arthur Frances, a farmer living south of town, was killed by a runaway team. He was addicted to drink, and was under the influence of liquor when he left town for home. He was found dead with the wagon box lying across his neck. He leaves a wife and two children.

Finds $1,000 In A Cast-off Mattress.

Ivanhoe, Minn., March 18.—The finding of $1,000 in currency in an old cast-off mattress by a boy caused much local excitement and may result in litigation.

A. H. Mohler, a lawyer, left four years ago for the state of Washington, and at the time disposed of a hair mattress to the proprietor of the Ivanhoe hotel. In course of time the mattress was thrown out and permission given the children to make a bonfire of it. The boys found more fun in using it for play purposes than in burning it, and for four years it has been common property among them.

A few days ago the old mattress went to pieces and a boy extracted from its remnants a flat wallet containing $1,000 in currency. The question has arisen as to who hid the money in the mattress, and has not been satisfactorily answered as yet.

PFIFER DIES OF WOUNDS.

Girl Victim of His Gun Is Reported in Serious Condition.

Mankato, March 14.—Robert S. Pfifer, who shot his daughter and himself at his home in Judson village, died in a hospital. His daughter Maude, while not out of danger, is doing as well as could be expected. Her condition is grave because a bullet perforated the bowels in several places. Peritonitis is feared and the only hope lies in the fact that Miss Pfifer is a strong, healthy girl.

JOHN KLING, THE CHICAGO CUBS' GREAT CATCHER.

MANAGERS TO LEAD FIGHT FROM BENCH

NONE OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE CHIEFS THIS YEAR IS PLAYER.

OLD STARS AT THE HELM

Duffy, McAleer, O'Connor, Donovan, McGuire, Mack, Jennings and Stallings, Were Great Players and Among Topnotchers of Their Time.

For the first time since its organization the American league will take the field in 1910 without a single playing manager in the list of eight competing clubs. With the passing of Sullivan and Lajoie from the bossing job and their return to plain playing duties the last of the combination manager-captains has departed, and the whole array of teams will be given attention from the bench hereafter.

Curiously enough the eight American league managers are also old players of great reputation, men who in the days of their glory were among the topnotchers of their time.

The eight men who are on deck for 1910 are Connie Mack, Patsy Donovan, Hughey Duffy, Jim McGuire, Hughey Jennings, George Stallings, Jack O'Connor and Jimmy McAleer. Six of them are Turks, while Jennings and Stallings are supposed to have considerable Irish blood mixed into their veins. Score a point, therefor, for the Irish. The players under their control will be Germans, Indians, Hunyaks, Norwegians, Frenchmen and a few Americans, but the flag of Ireland waves in the foreman's hand.

Of the eight, Mack, McGuire, Stallings and O'Connor were catchers when in the big game. Score another for the catchers, when half the managers learned the fine tricks of the game behind the bat. Donovan, Duffy and McAleer were outfielders and Jennings was a shortstop. Only one infielder on the job, and not a solitary pitcher. How about the pitchers? We hear so much about the wonderful ability of the pitchers, their great headwork, their incomparable foxiness and wisdom, but where are there any pitchers, except Clark Griffith, managing ball clubs?

All of the eight were great men, real wonders, in their line. Connie Mack was a long, lean and wily catcher. He backstopped with the greatest of success and the best of records, year after year. Patsy Donovan came into prominence in Brotherhood year, when he came into the National league. Although Patsy never stayed long in one place, he was always popular, and most of the big cities enjoyed his company at one time or another. Fast fielder was Donovan, good base thief and a peachy hitter.

Hughey Duffy, though an active player before Donovan broke in, outlasted Patsy, and is still able to hit as hard as anybody. He will probably send himself to bat now and then as a pinch hitter for the Sox, but will not try to play any fielding position. Duffy was one of Anson's merry lads for several years previous to the Brotherhood, and then, going to Boston, made a grand record as a batter and one of the keenest thinkers ever in the game.

Jim McGuire antedates even Duffy as an active player, having caught in the fast company back in 1884. The deacon has played with numerous teams since then, giving up the mask only a year ago, and still could go in if all the other catching talent went to the bad. He was always a classy catcher, a good batter, slow on foot, but steady and reliable.

Hughey Jennings rose to fame as the great shortstop and magical batsman of the glorious old Baltimores. There have been shortstops that equaled Jennings—it is doubtful if there was ever a shortstop that was of more value to a team, fielding, batting, running, ginger and wildfire all counted in. Since his arm went back on him Jennings has achieved as much fame as a manager as he gained in active play.

Few of the eastern fans, perhaps, are aware that the dark and burly Stallings was once a catcher of renown, but he was. He caught in California more than twenty years ago, played in several minor leagues and had a season in the fast company along about 1890. Taking to the managerial work later on, he has been in and out of the fast company a couple of times, but now seems destined to stick awhile, as he has shown better work in piloting the Highlanders than when he was at Detroit.

Jack O'Connor for many years was one of the greatest of the catchers. While his fame was not sounded as loudly as that of Ewing, Kelly and Bennett, old pitchers declare that he never had a superior in the inside requirements of the catching job, and that as a jollier, a cheery helper of the team, he was unequaled. O'Connor was a great ball player in every department of the game and ought to make an able leader.

Jimmy McAleer never had a master when it came to playing center field. McAleer was for many years a star in a group of wonderful outfielders, of whom Curt Welch, Dickie Johnstone and Bill Lange were fine examples. He was not a heavy hitter, but his outfield work was that of a wizard, while his managerial skill has been high grade ever since he gave up the garden to assume the reins.

Pretty neat bunch of managers, these eight men of the American league. We ought to get some rare baseball from them during the coming season.

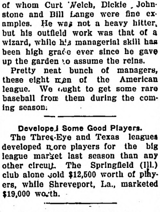
Developed Some Good Players.

The Three-Eye and Texas leagues developed more players for the big league market last season than any other circuit. The Springfield (Ill.) club alone sold $12,500 worth of players, while Shreveport, La., marketed $19,000 worth.

Recruit Gets First Home Run.

The first home run of the season was made by Wanner, the new infielder of the New York Americans. Chief Myers of the Giants smashed out two in a game a few days later.

AFTER THE CHAMPIONSHIP



Frankie Conley, the Kenosha (Wis.) bantam, wants to sweep all obstacles out of his path and has challenged Johnny Coulon for a 45-round battle for the title.

GORDON'S TESTIMONY PROVES INTERESTING

Charles W. Gordon, whose picture is given above, is agent for the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and resides at 78 King street, that city. In giving testimony regarding his own case, Mr. Gordon recently made the following statement:

"Some time ago, while suffering from stomach catarrh, I was advised to take Cooper's New Discovery, and did so, two bottles of the preparation putting my stomach into good condition. Previous to my taking the New Discovery I could not eat a meal without experiencing pain and discomfort afterward.

"I had been in this condition for a long time, although I had tried many different remedies in search of relief, and at last reached the conclusion that I had exhausted every available resource. Cooper's New Discovery was therefore to me almost a heaven-sent blessing, and the work of the medicine was so permanent and lasting that I have had no recurrence of my former trouble whatever.

"I can eat anything I care for without noticing any bad effects afterward. I have recommended Cooper's New Discovery to many persons of my acquaintance, and it never fails to give satisfactory results. It reaches the seat of stomach trouble in mighty short order."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

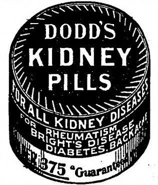
The Point of View.

Newlywed.—What, $30 for a hat! Why, it's simply ridiculous, my dear.

Mrs. Newlywed.—That's what I thought, Harold; but you said it was all we could afford.—Lippincott's.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Father Time was probably nursed in the lapse of ages.



When Is a Cure Not a Cure?

When it is simply a temporary relief—when it *heals over* eczema instead of curing it—that is what almost all the quack nostrums advertised so extensively will do—but

Stub-Roo
REMEDIES

root out the last trace of eczema from your system. They "help Nature help herself," for ten years of scientific study have been given them before this offering to you. They come with the unblemished record—

"Not One Known Failure In 8 Years."

Ask your druggist for Stub-Roo Liquid today. If he doesn't carry it, send us one dollar for a large bottle, express paid—this very day.

STUB-ROO MEDICAL CO., Duluth, Minn.

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 927

Hay's Hair-Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Natural Color and Beauty. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Is not a Dye. Refuse all substitutes. $1.00 and 50c. Bottles by Mail or at Druggists.

Send 10c for large sample Bottle **FREE**

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905 at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The reign of Czar Cannon came to a sudden end in Congress last week. No one man can hold up congress for any great length of time, for it was up to the republican member to either put Cannon out of business or get out themselves.

There is but one rule for legislative apportionment bills worthy of anybody but a sneak thief. That rule is simple and obious. It is obvious that there is one and only one time to re-district the state; namely, immediately after the federal census to be taken this year. Any man who refuses to forward the work as soon as this work is available is no better than a thief and should be banished from public life thereafter. The failure of reapportionment bill's in this state in the past has been no slight stain upon its record. -Red Wing (Goodhue County) Republican.

The Minneapolis Journal says that [illegible] of Thief River Falls [illegible] in to the race [illegible] from this district [illegible] Senator Hanson [illegible] [illegible] for re-election this [illegible] county [illegible] with the exception of [illegible] candidate [illegible] [illegible] -A Herald

M[illegible] was not be a candidate [illegible] senate neither [illegible] anyone from Thief River Falls [illegible] however [illegible] the [illegible] in this senatorial district [illegible] active interest [illegible] best man wins [illegible] River Falls News.

The [illegible] stuff John, but you [illegible] to hustle if you find a better man to represent this district in the legislature than D.P. O'Neill, if he does live in Thief River Falls.

Of That Result.

The Highlanding correspondent, or we might say mixer of lies for Eastman to publish, go a little farther than usual last week when they say: "At the annual meeting last Tuesday the fight centered upon the choice of supervisor. A. Hammersteen, said to be a socialist, was a candidate for supervisor, and fearing that his election would cause a great disorder, W. C. Hunt and Andrew Ellingson got together, held a caucus at the store of the latter and nominated Ben Eveato in opposition to Hammersteen."

We quote the above to let people know, that know the facts, how dirty and low down some people would sink to obtain a little town office. As a matter of fact, W. G Hunt never attended at the store of Andrew Elingson to nominate a township supervisors on any other town officer, as we can employ our time to better advantage than attending little town caucus. Lie No. 1 nailed. There was no fight made on supervisor, but there was one made on town clerk, and Anthony Dannacker (the Ellingson store candidate) won out with such a big majority that Hammersteen couldn't "count him out." We did call the republicans of Highlanding attention to the fact, that an attempt was being made to defeat Dannaker, and they delivered the goods, and they will see to it that all their legal votes are counted at the next election in this town.

Both Needed in Their Proper Place.

The Skandinaven in a lengthy editorial says both Steenerson and Bjorge are needed in the places they now fill Steenerson in congress, Bjorge in the legislature, and that it is a mistake for Bjorge to run for congress. It argues that Bjorge is needed in the legislature to complete the solution of the problem of the taxation of the iron ore and says that the steel trust will no doubt support any plan to get him out of his present position. On the other hand it says that no fault can be found with Steenerson for his official conduct and that he should be returned, as it would take Bjorge several terms in congress to fill Steenerson's shoes.—Norman County Index.

We Have Some Grown Up, in Highlanding.

Go along the streets of our city and you can point out the boys who in the next decade, will be the grumblers and growlers. You will see them sitting idle on a dry goods box swinging their feet and squirting tobacco juice. In ten or twenty years from now they will be doing the same thing and declaring the world has been made all wrong. Never having made an effort to do anything for themselves they do not like those who have; having nothing themselves, they look upon every man who has gained property or high professional reputation thru unceasing toil and economy of time and means as having wronged them in some way, and an enemy to be denounced in season and out of season.—Thief River Falls Press.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota, February 18th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Iverson, of Brunt[illegible] Minn., who on October 3, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 643 Serial No. 04737, for N.E. ¼ Section 36, Township 151 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 4th day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole [illegible] of McPaul Minn. Olaf Wahlberg, [illegible] Ivel Solheim, of Brunsberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

N[illegible] For Pub[illegible]

First [illegible] 25th. 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. [illegible] 1910

Notice is hereby given that Casper [illegible] of Austad Minn. who [illegible] 16th 1906 made Homestead entry No. 1280 Serial No. 04532, for S.W. ¼ of N.E. ¼ Section [illegible] Township 151 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 25th. day of March. 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wold Ivel M. Vstby, Theadore Vigenstad, Tom Mjelde, all of Austad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

Venetian Coffee Houses.

The first cup of coffee was drunk in Europe at Venice toward the end of the sixteenth century. The Venetian chronicler Morosini in his records of the events in the year 1585 mentions the beverage called "cavee" drunk by the Turks and noted for its anti-soporific qualities. In the year 1591 a Venetian doctor introduced the berries from Egypt, taught his countrymen how to crush them and brew the beverage, and the use of coffee soon became general—so much so, in fact, that Venice was full of coffee houses where the people idled away their days drinking the aromatic beverage. A peculiarity of the Venetian coffee houses was that their patrons did not pay for each cup of coffee they drank, but settled their bills for all the coffee consumed at the end of each year. The regular price of a cup of coffee was 5 soldi, about 2½ cents, and in some of the old cafes of Venice today the same price is still charged.—New York Sun.

Awkward Compliment.

There is such a thing as being too persistently complimentary. A candid and well meaning professor who had witnessed the performance of a little play in a private house in which his hostess had taken the leading part met the lady as she came from behind the curtain.

"Madam," he said, rushing up to her, "you played excellently. That part fits you to perfection."

"Oh, no, professor," said the lady modestly. "A young and pretty woman is needed for that part."

"But, madam," persisted the professor, "you have positively proved the contrary!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Green Garnets.

Green garnets are more valuable than diamonds because they are so exceedingly rare. They are of an unsurpassed rich shade far beyond that on of an emerald and are very brilliant. On the other hand, red garnets are so common that they cost next to nothing.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25, 1910.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota February 23rd, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Arnt Gangstad, of Radney Minnesota, who on December 17th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1005 Serial No. 04350, for N.E. ¼ Section 15 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on, the 5th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John A. Peterson, Knut Lidtvedt, of Radney Minn Tallak Lindtvedt, Thorn Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn,

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 16th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thone Johnson, of Rhoda, Minn., who on April 5th, 1905, made Homestead entery No. 1114, Serial No. 04448, for S.W. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 28th. day of March 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Franses O. Gustafson, of Malone Minn. Knut T. Sannes, John Polbrook, William R Rodman, of Rhodia Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Father, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Nov. 8th, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 853, Serial No. 04349, for N. E. ¼ Section 35, Township 151N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. the 2nd. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

[illegible] Vaughan, of Trockeberg Minn John Markuson, [illegible] H. Beskoom, Lars [illegible] Brandt, of Torgerson Minn

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 18th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. February 5th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Igna[illegible] Kolska of [illegible] Minn. who on November [illegible] 1906 made Homestead entry No. 1224, Serial No. 04550 for N.½ S.W.¼ section 1[illegible] S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before S. A. Swanson, Judge of Probate Court, at Red Lake Falls Minnesota on the 28th day of March, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

M[illegible] of Rhoda Minn. John Ras[illegible] of [illegible] Minn. Wanzen Wojnerowski, of [illegible] Minn. John Wzentek, of Hilda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 25th 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

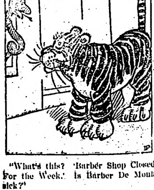
Notice is hereby given that Karel Praeba, of Erie Minnesota, who on May 5th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1164, Serial No. 01169, for S. E. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 26th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph V. Hofman, Albert Tranke, Louis Seansa, of Erie Minn. Frank J. Cranoucek, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Jungle Tonsorial Parlor.


DE Monk
Tonsorial Artist
Barber Shop Closed for the Week

"What's this? 'Barber Shop Closed For the Week.' Is Barber De Monk sick?"

"No. He has just started to shave Mr. Jumbo."

He Contributed.

Missionary—Do you ever contribute money for the heathen in foreign lands, sir? Millionaire—Oh, yes. Both my daughters married foreign noblemen.

PAPER CAR WHEELS.

Safer and Stronger but More Costly Than Other Wheels.

We naturally think of paper as something lacking in strength and of a paper article as being fragile, so are somewhat alarmed when an encyclopedic friend remarks that the wheels of the car on which we are slipping along at the rate of a mile a minute are made of paper. This opportunity to be alarmed occurs, however, on only the best of railways, as paper car wheels, though safer and longer lived than any others, are also more expensive. The principal advantage of wheels made from this unpromising material is found in the fact that they are not injured by the violent vibrations to which car wheels are subjected.

The paper used in the manufacture of these wheels is known as calendered rye straw board, or thick paper. It is sent to the car wheel shops in circular sheets measuring twenty-two to forty inches in diameter, and over each of these sheets is spread an even coating of flour paste. A dozen sheets are placed one on the other and the lot subjected to hydraulic pressure of 500 tons or more. After two hours' pressure these sheets, which have now become a solid block, are kept for a week in a drying room at a temperature of 120 degrees, after which a number of blocks are pasted together, pressed and dried for a second week. A third combination of layers is then made, after which there is an entire month of drying. The final block contains 120 to 160 sheets of the original paper and is four and one-half to five inches in thickness. All resemblance to paper has been lost, the block in weight, density and solidity approximating the finest grained, heaviest metal.

To complete the wheel there are required a steel tire, a cast iron hub, wrought iron plates to protect the paper on either side and two circles of bolts, one set passing through the flange of the tire, the other through the flange of the hub and both sets through the paper. The paper blocks are turned on a lathe, which also reams out the center hole for the hub. Two coats of paint are applied to keep out moisture. The various parts are next assembled and the paper car wheel is complete.

As may be readily understood, paper which has received the treatment described may be used for almost any purpose for which metal or wood is used if not too much exposed to dampness, and to all practical purposes it is fireproof.—Harper's.

A Pert Reply.

A story is told of Sir John Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford when both were stationed in the Mediterranean with their commands. A competition had been held at Malta for a prize annually presented by Sir John. It is known as the Malta cup, and, having so far always been won by a crew belonging to the admiral's flagship it was fully expected by Sir John that this record would be maintained. On this particular occasion, however, a crew of the Ramillies, commanded by Lord Charles Beresford, carried it off instead. A day or two later the fleet was practicing maneuvers, and Admiral Fisher, whose reputation as a stern disciplinarian is well known, was dissatisfied with the performance of the Ramillies. He signaled accordingly to its commander the message, "Explain your reason for being late in executing maneuver." Without a moment's delay the answer came, "We are towing the Malta cup."—Dundee Advertiser.

A Cruel Joke.

Oswald, a witty and original Parisian, had a mania for practical joking. He was very amusing to his friends, but when his talents were exerted to avenge some wrong there was more bitterness than fun in his wit. One evening when a man who had not treated him politely gave a reception he revenged himself cruelly. The man was slightly deformed. All the hunchbacks of Paris, 500 in number, presented themselves at his reception. They had received notices from Oswald that if they should go to this address on this evening they would learn of a legacy which had been left them.

Stolen Joke

The shade of the ice baron had introduced himself to Charon on the river trip.

"Quite a roomy bit of water, this Styx," he commented. "Never freezes over, does it?"

"Not so's to interfere with navigation," said Charon smilingly, "and, by the way, that very fact gave Mephisto the idea for his favorite joke."

"You don't say! What's the gag?"

"Why, when a guest in hades complains of the scarcity of ice the old boy explains that it's due to the unprecedented perversity of the past winter!"—Buffalo Times.

Obedient Bobby.

"Bobby, my son," exclaimed the dismayed mother as she saw all her boy's belongings stacked in a corner of the closet, "haven't I tried over and over to teach you that you should have a place for everything?"

"Yes, mother," said the boy cheerfully, "and this is the place."—Ladies Home Journal.

Diplomacy.

The wife of a man who came home late insisted upon a reason.

"When I go out without you," he said, "I do not enjoy myself half as much, and it takes me twice as long."—Success Magazine.

The world owes every man a living, but doesn't furnish a collector.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms [illegible] year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Old [illegible] any family [illegible] makes [illegible]

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No [illegible] too large for us [illegible] or to small [illegible] it careful [illegible]

[illegible] Call,

Merchants

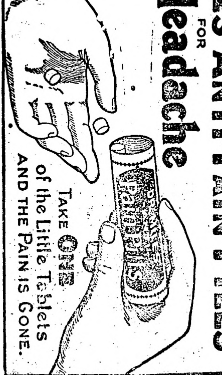
[illegible] State Bank,

[illegible] MINN.

[illegible] Vice Pres.
[illegible] 2nd Vice Pes
[illegible] Cashier.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.



TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the Sunbeam office.

[illegible] to make final proof [illegible] loans at this office.

It is no use to deny the fact that the roads are [illegible]

Asink and Ole [illegible] were up here on a fishing trip yesterday.

Even J. Surd returned home from the lumber camps on last Friday.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

The Radney post office is to be moved two miles east to Wm. Bruchmans place.

Tom Saunes, of Malone started work in this office as printers devil Monday.

Fred Haug is up from Minneapolis this week visiting friends, and looking after his "dan,"

Three hundred and sixty dry oak posts at Highlanding, at 5 cts each. Inquire of Andrew Ellingson.

Edward Singer was up to Sunbeam Monday running his gasolin wood saw on our wood pile.

Mr and Mrs. George Cunningham will work on the stemboat, "Mudhen" for Mr. Eberhart this season.

Walt McAndress, T. G. Rome and Ole Overvold were transacting business at the hub last Friday.

The weather has been very warm the past week, and it now looks as if the farmers would start seeding next week.

The ice moved out of the river Monday and the boats will soon start running, and they are the only method of geting up anything from town now days.

A survey has been ordered of the ditch running from Deer Park township into Red Lake River on the section line between section lines 29 and 30.

If the roads are so bad that you don't want to drive your own horses on them do not expect the mail carriers to do your freighting for you.

John Poloni found it impossible to get himself and witnesses to Thief River Falls to make final proof last Saturday, so he will advertise again.

The Dan Patch Boat went up the river this morning with Eberhart's crew. Captain Fred Haug was along for the first trip and old Dan Patch was making good time up the river

Stephen Singer has taken a lot of dairy cows for the season and will be one of the patrons of the Kratka creamery. It seems funny that everybody wants to farm now days.

Some of our Deer Park friends have sprung the story, among the young ladies down there, that the reason the town board of Highlanding threw out our vote was because they thought we was not old enough to vote.

Martin Swenson was trying the depth of the Red Lake River, thru a hole in the ice at Kratka last Saturday, but when he found it above his hip boot tops he was glad to get into a boat, which he had hold of pushing over the ice.

Under Hammer Auction Sale, at the store of Andrew Ellingson at Highlanding, on Monday March the 23th, Sale to commence at 2 o'clock sharp. Come early if you want to get in on the ground floor and buy goods at your own price.

Her Unfashionable Figure.

Emma—I must go right away to a cure in Marienbad.

"Indeed! What doctor ordered that?"

"No doctor—my dressmaker."—Fliegende Blatter.

Punishment is a cripple, but he arrives.—Spanish Proverb.

District Court Summons.

State of Minnesota}
County of Red Lake}

District Court,
14th, Judicial District.

Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire-
Plaintiff.

vs

J. K. Heney Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE APOVF NAMED DEFENDANT;

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon E. M. Stanton, attorney for the Plaintiff, at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case of your failure to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and thirty eight four onehundreth dollars, with interest upon three hundred and eighty four and thirty four one hundreths dollars at rate of seven per cent per anum from the 30th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of May 1907 and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of June 1907, and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 20th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve and fifty one hundredths dollars at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 20th day of April 1908, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

M. 25, A. 29,

JUDGE WATTS SUSTAINED

GUNDER TALKED TO MUCH

This morning Attorney E. O. Hagen received notification from clerk of the supreme court that Judge Watts has been sustained in overruling the demurrer in the $25,000 slander suit of Ole Larson against Gunder Kresture, both well known residents of Fisher.

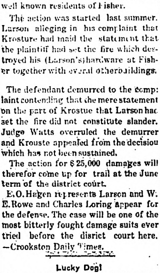
The action was started last summer. Larson alleging in his complaint that Krosture had maid the statement that the plaintiff had set the fire which destroyed his (Larson's) hardware at Fisher together with several other buildings.

The defendant demurred to the complaint contending that the mere statement on the part of Krostue that Larson had set the fire did not constitute slander. Judge Watts overruled the demurrer and Krouste appealed from the decision which has not been sustained.

The action for $25,000 damages will therefor come up for trail at the June term of the district court.

E. O. Hagen represents Larson and W. E. Rowe and Charles Loring appear for the defense. The case will be one of the most bitterly fought damage suits ever tried before the disrict court here. —Crookston Daily Times.

Lucky Dog!

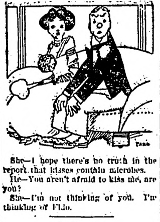


She—I hope there's no truth in the report that kisses contain microbes.

He—You aren't afraid to kiss me, are you?

She—I'm not thinking of you. I'm thinking of Fido.

Diplomacy.



"You charged me 30 cents for doing up a shirt waist, and it certainly was done up so it made me look like 30 cents."

"Allo samee why charge 30 cent. Hard work to make handsome lady look like 30 cent."

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.
RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

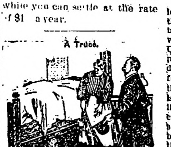
We [illegible] money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best [illegible] Feed Mill at Kratka [illegible] market price [illegible] produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.
Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1 a year.

A Truce.

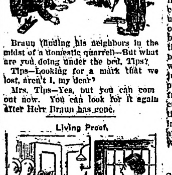


Braun (finding his neighbors in the midst of a domestic quarrel)—But what are you doing under the bed, Tips?

Tips—Looking for a mark that we lost, aren't I, my dear?

Mrs. Tips—Yes, but you can come out now. You can look for it again after Herr Braun has gone.

Living Proof.



Mrs. Brown (to the new maid)—Well, Nora, I hope we shall get along very nicely. I'm not at all difficult to please.

Nora—No, mum; that's just what I thought the very minute I set eyes on the master.

The feet of Fate are tender, for she sets her steps not on the ground, but on the heads of men.—Homer.

Do You Really Love Dogs?

Perhaps the final test of anybody's love of dogs is willingness to permit them to make a camping ground of the bed. There is no other place in the world that suits the dog quite so well. On the bed he is safe from being stepped upon, he is out of the way of drafts, he has a commanding position from which to survey what goes on in the world, and, above all, the surface is soft and yielding to his outstretched limbs. No mere man can ever be so comfortable as a dog looks. Some persons object to having a dog on the bed at night, and it must be admitted that he lies a little heavily upon one's limbs, but why be so base as to prefer comfort to companionship? To wake up in the dark night and put your hand on that warm, soft body, to feel the beating of that faithful heart—is not this better than undisturbed sloth? The best night's rest I ever had was once when a cocker spaniel puppy, who had just recovered from stomach ache (dose one to two soda mints) and was a little frightened by the strange experience, curled up on my shoulder like a fur tippet, gently pushed his cold, soft nose into my neck and there slept sweetly and soundly until morning.—H. O. Merwin in Atlantic.

Absentminded Dyer.

Charles Lamb had a friend named George Dyer who was perhaps the most absentminded man on record. It was Dyer who, leaving Lamb's Islington home at broad noonday, walked straight into the New River. He was known to take up a coal scuttle instead of his hat, to walk home with a footman's cockaded hat on and even to leave one of his shoes under the table and get well on his homeward way before discovering his loss. He called at a friend's one morning, heard that the family was away in the country, left his name in the visitors' book, and a few hours later called again, asked for the book again and was astonished to see his own freshly written name. Once, when Proctor breakfasted with him, Dyer forgot the tea. The omission being noted, he filled the teapot with ginger. Proctor left as soon as he could to get a better breakfast at a coffee tavern, and there Dyer strolled in and asked him how he did, quite unconscious of having seen him earlier.

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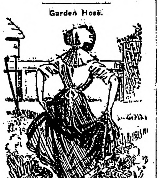
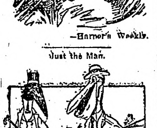


—Harper's Weekly.

Just the Man.



Mr. Crow—A member of the yacht club, eh? What do you do?

Mr. Pelican—Bail out the boat in rough weather.—Baltimore American.

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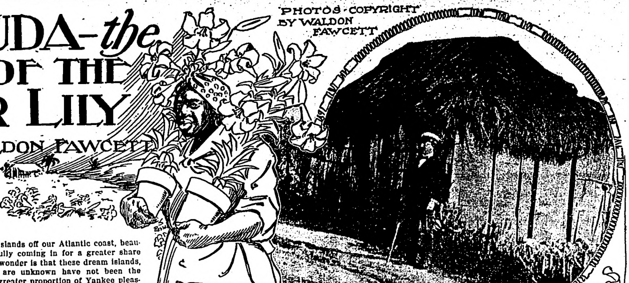
BERMUDA—the HOME OF THE EASTER LILY

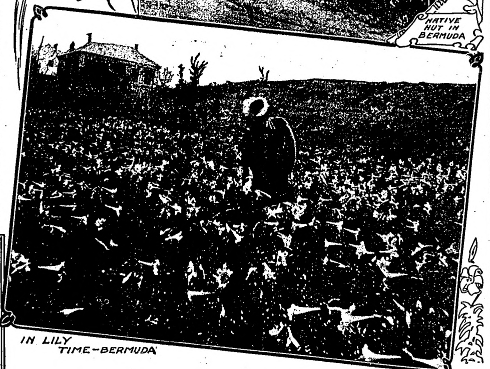
By WALDON FAWCETT


PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY WALDON FAWCETT

NATIVE HUT IN BERMUDA

NOW that American tourists, in search of the novel and picturesque, have taken to journeying in great numbers to all parts of the West Indies and other islands off our Atlantic coast, beautiful Bermuda is rightfully coming in for a greater share of attention. The only wonder is that these dream islands, where frost and snow are unknown have not been the mecca in the past of a greater proportion of Yankee pleasure lovers who each winter and spring seek more kindly climes than are to be found in the northern and western portions of the United States. A hospitable domain, where the temperature never goes below 60 degrees or above 75 degrees and which is only 48 hours' sail from New York, may naturally be expected to claim no meager share of attention from travel loving Americans—particularly that large portion of us who enjoy a complete change of scene and manners and customs, even though we cannot (by reason of time and expense) journey far to find them.

These coral islands in mid-ocean may be very delightful at almost any season of the year, but the particularly auspicious season in which to visit Bermuda is in the lily season, just as Japan may be seen at its best in cherry blossom time. Bermuda's chief claims before the world are as the home of the Easter lily and the onion and right royally does she merit prestige in both directions. However, the reader need conjure up no mind picture of an atmosphere laden with the odors of the strong-scented vegetable. In Bermuda, in lily time, at least, the delicious, pungent odor exhaled by millions of the white, bell-shaped flowers dominates every nook and corner of the land. The only rivals of the lilies in floral splendor are the oleanders, which grow in hedges to twice the height of a man, and while the flaming tints of these latter flowers challenge the eye they have no fragrance and so leave the lilies undisputed in their pre-eminence.



IN LILY TIME—BERMUDA

A MARKET SCENE. IN THE LAND OF THE LILY

The lilies are not the only contributors to the spectacular features of life in Bermuda. The island community is a British colony and military post and the periodical parades of red-coated soldiers add a touch of the bizarre to life in a restricted little community. Likewise are the dusky natives speaking a cockney dialect a source of amusement and the quaint little white houses attract every person with the slightest trace of home-love in his make-up, but, after all, it is the lilies which constitute the omnipresent, ever-satisfying attraction. The lily fields are easily and comfortably reached, thanks to a network of hard and perfect shell roads. In most instances the lily tracts are surrounded by walls, but visitors are usually welcomed.

Some idea of the beautiful spectacle afforded by these vast masses of gleaming white blossoms, gently swaying in the breeze, may be formed from the fact that there are a number of lily fields in Bermuda each of which are 25 acres in extent and there are some lily farms where from 30 to 40 acres of bloom may be seen in a single field. Many of the stalks are literally laden down with the precious posies. Indeed Bermuda holds the record for the production of the greatest number of lilies on a stalk, as high as 145 perfect flowers having been in bloom on a single plant at one time. A large proportion of the sweeter rivals of the Bermuda onion which overspread the islands in the spring are shipped to the United States for Easter. The employment of fast steamships and the comparative nearness of Bermuda makes it possible to get whole cargoes of cut Easter lilies to the large cities on the Atlantic coast promptly and in perfect condition.

In the average Bermuda landscape it seems as though every detail had been arranged with a view to maintaining harmony with the billowy fields of white. The small, cottage-like houses, built of coral, would appear almost glaringly white were it not that in almost every instance a contrast is afforded by clinging rose bushes and sturdy vines which entwine the habitations. According to tradition, it was an American woman — Mrs. George Russell Hastings, niece of the late ex-President Hayes—who first gave to the people of Bermuda the idea of growing Easter lilies on a commercial basis. In 1878 Mrs. Hastings planted some bulbs in Bermuda and, finding that they took kindly to the thin, rich soil, she urged the farmers of the islands to raise lilies as well as vegetables. Soon it was found that an acre of lilies would net three or four times as much revenue as an acre of onions.

The AMERICAN POULTRY INDUSTRY

SCENE ON AN AMERICAN POULTRY FARM

Photo by Waldon Fawcett, Washington, D.C.

NO OTHER American industry has a heavier tax suddenly put upon its resources than that imposed upon the poultry industry at Eastertide. It comes about largely, of course, through the significance of the egg as the emblem of the universal currency of the spring holiday. It is not, moreover, the actual consumption of eggs on the Easter breakfast table that is solely responsible for this heavy drain upon an important branch of our food market. That is an important factor, to be sure, but it must be remembered that tens of thousands of eggs are, in effect, suddenly "withdrawn from circulation" as eatables at Easter time. In this category are countless numbers of the colored eggs which have been dyed for the occasion and most of which are never intended to be eaten. Similarly there are the myriad eggs which are used for egg rolling and other childish games on Easter and Easter Monday and which are, for the most part an actual as well as a theoretical loss at the close of the day.

The largest poultry dealers declare that the drain upon the egg market at the close of Lent is only rivaled by the strain imposed upon that other branch of the industry—that covering live and dressed fowls—at Thanksgiving and Christmas. With the steady increase in the Easter egg requisitions of the American people and the price advancing at times to about 50 to 70 cents per dozen in many of our most populous cities, it is small wonder that the purveyors of Easter ammunition are greatly concerned regarding the various projects for increasing the egg production of American hens. Much has been accomplished in this direction by the introduction of scientific breeding methods somewhat similar in scope to the methods followed in breeding horses and dogs. Only with chickens the qualifications of pedigree necessary to win places in the breeding pens include records of having laid at least 160 eggs per year.

The source of supply for America's Easter eggs is no longer restricted to those farming communities where the poultry and egg business is in effect a "side line" and supplementary to grain growing or some other agricultural activity. A tremendous aggregate of eggs is obtained through such channels—often through the enterprise of the women folk of the farms, who are allowed the "butter and egg money" as a personal income—but heavy dependency is now placed upon the great poultry farms which specialize in this particular sphere.

To convey a more vivid idea of the magnitude of these fountain heads of the annual flood of Easter eggs it may be noted that one of the largest American poultry farms is 82 acres in extent and the buildings and poultry yards cover more than 35 acres. This metropolis of the feathered aristocrats is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The farm has its own water system, with a complete system of piping leading to all parts of the institution and in one of the buildings is a huge food cooker, with a capacity of 1,000 gallons. In the laying department of this particular farm are more than 2,000 hens and this tremendous flock contributes from 1,000 to 1,200 eggs daily. For gathering these eggs promptly a novel system has been perfected and as the eggs are collected the date is stamped upon each one. Each individual egg is neatly wrapped in tissue paper ere it is dispatched to market.

Although no recent accurate statistics are obtainable covering the entire country, it is known that the consumption of eggs by the people of the United States, even under normal conditions, is such as to astound persons who have never had occasion to become familiar with the magnitude of this food industry. New York City alone receives about 30 carloads of eggs every working day in the year and other cities have proportionate appetites.

Of course the current production of eggs is nowhere near sufficient to meet the demand at the Easter season. Great quantities of eggs are taken from cold storage for the Easter trade and, incidentally, it may be mentioned that the cold storage system has become one of the most important adjuncts of the poultry industry.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—Mrs. SARAH LOUSIGNONT, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

For Lame Back

An aching back is instantly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment.

This liniment takes the place of massage and is better than sticky plasters. It penetrates — without rubbing — through the skin and muscular tissue right to the bone, quickens the blood, relieves congestion, and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. JAMES C. LEE, of 1100 9th St., S.E., Washington, D.C., writes: "Thirty years ago I fell from a scaffold and seriously injured my back. I suffered terribly at times; from the small of my back all around my stomach was just as if I had been beaten with a club. I used every plaster I could get with no relief. Sloan's Liniment took the pain right out, and I can now do as much ladder work as any man in the shop, thanks to

Sloan's Liniment

Mr. J. P. EVANS, of Mt. Airy, Ga., says: "After being afflicted for three years with rheumatism, I used Sloan's Liniment, and was cured sound and well, and am glad to say I haven't been troubled with rheumatism since. My leg was badly swollen from my hip to my knee. One-half a bottle took the pain and swelling out."

Sloan's Liniment has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints. Prices, 25c., 50c. and $1.00

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for COUGHS & COLDS

He Whom Diogenes Sought

By BELLE MANIATES

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It was fully expected that the verdict would be "Not Guilty." Not that the evidence demanded such verdict, but the case had resolved purely and simply into a political affair, and the jurymen were all of the party in power. The defendant was Walter Ledeen, a popular young politician, clubman and society man. His air of confidence waned as the jury continued to remain out. When night came with no returns, he grew nervous. By morning he was white-faced and his finger nails were gnawed to the skin.

At last the foreman announced that there was no possibility of an agreement. The last, and in fact all of the ballots, had stood eleven to one for acquittal. When it was divulged that Jerry Winters was the one who had stood out, amazement and indignation ran high among Walter's clique. Jerry was an associate of the defendant, and, moreover, was said to be engaged to the defendant's sister, Edith.

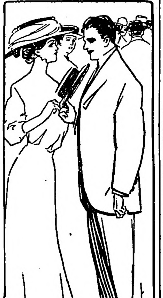
To all remonstrances, inquiries and demands, Jerry had one answer: "The evidence showed that he was guilty. I did my duty."

It was clearly borne in upon the obdurate young juryman that any political aspirations he might have entertained were doomed. It was to be expected that Walter would consider him an enemy, but all Riverton watched with much curiosity to see what Edith would do. Jerry proceeded immediately to justify himself.

"I couldn't do otherwise, Edith," he said, manfully. "I strained every point I could. I tried my best to find a flaw in the evidence. There was none. I could not perjure myself."

"Jerry Winters", flashed the girl, "it was my brother you wanted to convict!"

"Don't, Edith!" he pleaded with a harassed look. "I tried my best to forget that fact. I had to give an unbiased opinion."


"I AM GOING WITH YOU JERRY"

"Jerry!" she exclaimed, wildly, "don't ever dare speak to me again. I hate you! We are not only strangers henceforth, but enemies."

"Edith," he said, sadly, "nothing could make me your enemy."

As time went on, Walter had a new trial and was acquitted. His vindictiveness toward Jerry, however, did not diminish, and he did his best to injure his former friend. Still there were men who respected Jerry for his action. But neither the animosity of Walter and his coterie, nor the approbation of law abiders mattered much to Jerry. All he wanted or cared for was Edith and Edith's love. But she cut him publicly and with disdainful demeanor.

One day in early autumn, when baseball enthusiasm waxed high, when crowds gathered and waited and stampeded in front of the places where the scores were shown, a crucial game was played at Riverton. The home team, the Stalwarts, were to play against the Lions. This was to be the game of games, for if the Stalwarts won it meant the pennant. All Riverton turned out to witness the game and shouted for the Stalwarts.

A gay young crowd was on the grand stand behind the plate. Among them were Walter and Edith. To their right, alone, was Jerry.

"'Grand, gloomy and peculiar, the secretary sat alone,'" quoted Walter with a sneer and a glance at Jerry.

Edith looked, but she did not sneer. She found herself looking surreptitiously and longingly at the lean-faced, honest-eyed man who had squared his shoulders at society's disapprobation.

There seemed to be some delay in the starting of the game.

"The umpire's sick, and they're looking up another," reported Walter after a tour of investigation.

In a few minutes the manager for the Stalwarts approached Jerry, who had played two seasons ago with the Stalwarts and was considered expert authority in all matters pertaining to [illegible] After a short conference Jerry left the stand and went down to the ground.

"Oh, Jerry's going to umpire!" exclaimed some one sitting near Edith, whose interest in the game was now intensified.

"The manager of the Lions won't consent," said Walter, "to have an ex-member of the opposing team act as umpire."

But the manager of the Lions knew of Jerry's proficiency in the game. He had heard also of his stanchness in the Ledeen case. He took Jerry's measure at a glance and announced that he was perfectly satisfied with the choice.

It was a close game, and people were breathless in their intensity and crazy in their cheering. At last came an awful moment. It was the last inning, and to that point the game was a tie. Then came a play that called for a close decision. It was so close that the spectators, and even some of the players, could not determine whether or not the man was "out."

Jerry decided for the Lions. The Stalwarts were manly and abided stoically by the umpire's decision, but hisses, jeers and groans came from the bleachers and from that part of the grand stand where Walter and his friends sat.

Jerry's decision in the Ledeen trial had made him unpopular only with a certain class, but now he felt that every one was against him. He knew he was down and out for evermore in Riverton.

Angry groups were gathering here and there on the way out of the grounds.

"You'd better not go down the street just now, Winters," said the manager of one of the teams. "You know what crazy fools a baseball mob is made up of."

Jerry's jaw came forward and he said decisively that he would go now. He went.

There were mutterings as he passed out of the gate and walked down the street. He walked alone until he was a block from the grounds. Then some one stepped up behind him—a girl—a every fair, tremulous girl, who said, timidly and softly:

"Jerry!"

"Edith!"

"I am going with you, Jerry, if you will let me. I've shut my eyes and my heart all this time, and something has opened them. I don't know enough about baseball to judge professionally of your decision, but a baseball friend sat right behind me, and when every one was mad and yelling at you this man said: 'By ——! There is the man Diogenes was looking for! There's nothing so rare nowadays as an honest man!' I wanted to hug him, but I'll hug you instead, Jerry—if you will—if you will care."

He turned to her with a wonderful light in his eyes.

"Edith, you are all I do care for!"

REASONING POWER OF SPIDER

Remarkable Ability of Instincts Has Been Proved by Patient Scientific Research.

The instinct of the spider is always an interesting subject for study. Recently a naturalist placed a small spider in the center of a large spider's web some four feet above ground. The large spider soon rushed from its hiding place under a leaf to attack the intruder, which ran up one of the ascending lines by which the web was secured to the foliage.

The big insect gained rapidly upon the little one, but the fugitive was equal to the emergency, for when barely an inch ahead of the other it cut with one of its rear legs the line behind itself, thus securing its own escape, the ferocious pursuer falling to the ground.

The naturalist says: "It is not the habit of spiders to cut the slender thread below them when they are ascending to avoid some threatened danger unless there is a hole close at hand—and a hole that is known to be unoccupied." From this it would seem that the little creature's action was the result of some sort of reasoning.

The same naturalist says that spiders are cannibals, and they are naturally pugnacious. But they do not fight for the satisfaction of eating one another. "When two spiders fight there is generally a very good reason for the attack and the vigorous defense that follows.

"It is generally known that after a certain time spiders become incapable of spinning a web from lack of material. The glutinous excretion from which the slender threads are spun is limited, therefore spiders cannot keep on constructing new snares when the old ones are destroyed. But they can avail themselves of the web-producing powers of their younger neighbors, and this they do without scruple. As soon as a spider's web-constructing material has become exhausted and its last web destroyed, it sets out in search of another home, and unless it should chance to find one that is tenantless a battle usually ensues, which ends only with the retreat or death of the invader or defender."

The man who has eaten well often thinks his smile will feed the hungry [illegible]

POULTRY NOTES.

Too many poultry yards look like bare prisons.

It is no so much in the breed as in the care and feed.

Damp houses are the greatest promoters of disease among fowls.

If you intend to raise chickens for meat, do not invest in the egg breeds.

More fowls die from bad ventilation and over-crowding than any other cause.

If you intend to build a new poultry house set it facing the south and leave the front open.

The natural grain feed of fowls is hard and they should be fed hard grain when in confinement.

Never kill a chicken just before it is to be prepared for the table. Twelve hours, at least, should elapse.

Ducks are practically immune from cholera, roup and gapes. Their favorite diseases are spinal meningitis and paralysis.

Fowls that are to be marketed early should now be fed all they will eat of fat producing foods with a liberal supply of charcoal.

Leghorns are the most desirable fowl for heavy egg production. You can no more combine eggs and meat than you can butter and beef.

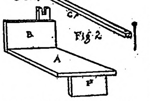
If you decide to raise broilers for early market make that a study, work for early hatches, then force the chicks along so as to be ready for market.

It goes without saying that turkeys will not flourish in confinement of any sort. No one should undertake to grow them unless he has ample range for them, because they must have entire liberty or they will not make progress.

IMPROVED HEN NESTING BOX

Chicken Must Enter by Walking In on Platform, Her Weight Causing Door to Close.

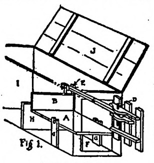
In building a trap nest the size should vary according to the breed. For the Asiatic breeds it should be not less than 3½ feet long, 15 inches wide and 20 inches deep. The hen must enter nest by walking in on platform. Her weight causes the platform to tilt, which by means of the lever attached, closes door, writes Fred L. Bailey in Missouri Valley Farmer.



Lever and Platform Attached.

When the hen leaves nest she goes for the light which comes in at the slat door. Her weight on front end of platform causes door to open, and the door stays open till she finds food and water and is ready to go back on the nest. The box has no floor, so nest can be made directly on ground.

Explanation: A, platform 1½ feet long by which hen enters nest. B, board across back end of platform which she puts full weight on when entering nest, causing platform to tilt. C, lever attached to platform and door, showing door open. D, point where lever is attached to door. E, point where lever is attached to platform. F, board attached to under side of front end of platform, causing platform to stop on a level when door opens and helping to balance platform. G, G, cleats with notches in upper ends for axles of platform to rest in. Notches are eight inches from bottom of box. H, partition board between nest and platform. G. I, nest. J, cover.



How Box Works.

Ideal Turkey Ranges.

Meadows, pastures, and, after harvest, grain fields are ideal ranges for turkeys. They are busy foragers and the insects they find give them the meat feed that is necessary to their best development. If the owner will attend to giving them a moderate grain feed every day he will find that his care and the cost of the feed will be returned many fold when it comes time to put the birds on the market.

Capacity of Hens.

It should be the aim of every farmer to find out the capacity of his hens and make them produce to their fullest capacity. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that hens can be made to yield a net profit of at [illegible]

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

From Daily Wretchedness and Pain to Normal Health.

Mrs. R. Crouse, Manchester, Ia., says: "For two years my back was weak. Rheumatic pains racked my lower limbs; day and night. The action of the kidneys was annoyingly irregular. When I started using Doan's Kidney Pills, these troubles soon lessened and the dull backache vanished. The kidneys now act normally and I give Doan's Kidney Pills credit for this wonderful change."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WERE NO TROLLEY CARS THEN.

Abel Stringham—I tell you, my boy, Shakespeare could never have written a drama like yours.

Playwright—You are very complimentary.

Abel Stringham—Not at all. Take, for instance, that trolley car accident in the third act.

FOR THE SKIN AND SCALP

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors, Cuticura Soap is unrivaled for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, and, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for dispelling itching, irritation and inflammation and preventing clogging of the pores, the cause of many disfiguring facial eruptions. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment realize every expectation. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass. Send to them for the latest Cuticura Book, an authority on the best care of the skin, scalp, hair and hands. It is mailed free on request.

Fighting Disease in Greece.

Consul General George Horton has made a report from Athens on the conspicuous work of Greek physicians in combating the country's chief scourges—malarial fever and tuberculosis. An annual average of 2,000 persons die each year from the former, while in epidemic years, due to excessive rains, the number exceeds 6,000, which was the case in 1905. The population of Greece is 2,433,806. The people have been interested through lectures, pamphlets, etc., to fight the malaria-carrying mosquito by draining stagnant ponds and throwing petroleum on them. A tuberculosis congress will be held at Athens next year, to which will be invited not only physicians, but all the mayors and other prominent people of Greece.

DRY SHAMPOO BETTER THAN SOAP AND WATER.

(From the New York Graphic)

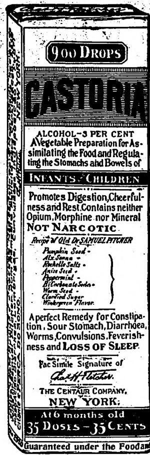
"Once in two or three months is as often as it is advisable to wash the hair with soap and water," says Claribel Montague, the beauty expert. "The rubbing, drying and rinsing, together with the action of the alkali in the soap—especially the alkali—tend to make the hair coarse, hard and brittle. Too much moisture causes the hair to become thin and lose its color.

"A simple and satisfactory dry shampoo is made by mixing four ounces of powdered orris root with four ounces of therox. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of this mixture on the head and brush thoroughly through the hair once or twice a week. That is all there is to it. This treatment not only keeps the hair light, fluffy and lustrous, but therox produces the growth of new hair."

Easily Explained.

"Strange," murmured the editor, "that this anecdote of George Washington has never been in print before."

"Not at all," explained the occasional contributor. "I only thought of it last night."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INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever
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is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer, everywhere
STANDARD OIL CO.
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The Simple Life.

Hungry Guest—Afraid I'm a bit late, but hope I haven't kept breakfast waiting.

Hostess—Oh, I forgot to mention that we're trying the "no breakfast" plan, and feel so much better for it. We do trust it will have the same effect with you.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

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"How have the mighty fallen."

"Don't bother me with your airship accidents."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A pessimist is always calling your attention to the unusual amount of sickness there is in the neighborhood.

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and Furs, and sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
when thoroughly rubbed in relieves strains and sprains in joints or muscles from any cause. All druggists, 25, 35, 50c sizes. Large bottles the cheapest.

Second thoughts prevent a man from having lots of fun.

WESTERN CANADA
Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:
"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."
Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of
$170,000,000.00
Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts, 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful.
For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. D.
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Then try a drawing of "Salada"—and if you enjoy a pure, fragrant and full-flavored Tea, use half the usual quantity, boil the water (not the tea), and steep the tea for five minutes. You will find "Salada" delicious, invigorating and wholesome. An absolutely pure, uncontaminated Tea, fresh from the finest Tea Gardens of the world. Prepared by modern and cleanly methods, and the best tea, the most economical tea in the market at the price or any price! For sale by all grocers, in sealed lead packets only.
Fresh from the Gardens of Ceylon, the finest tea-growing country in the world.
"SALADA"
It goes much further and costs no more than ordinary tea. 41
ASK YOUR GROCER

Woman's Power Over Man
Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No *honest* dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.
IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.
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Cured Right at Home
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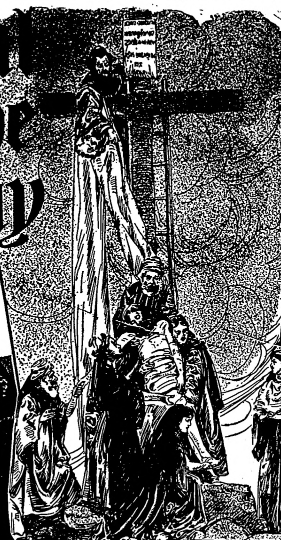
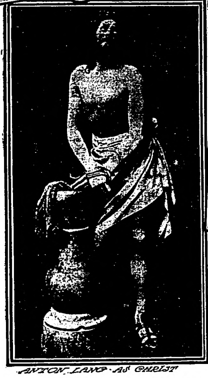
The Central Figure of the Passion Play

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD Photographs N.Y.

THE BETRAYAL OF JUDAS ISCARIOT



JESUS TAKING LEAVE OF HIS MOTHER



ANTON LANG AS CHRIST

JESUS PRAYING IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE

SINCE December of last year the inhabitants of the little village of Oberammergau have given most of their time to earnest rehearsal of the Passion play. Once in every ten years the villagers enact the greatest drama in the world, in performance of a solemn vow made by their ancestors 300 years ago. Some poor fellow had brought the plague to the vallage and the villagers in fear betook themselves to their church and vowed that if the plague should pass from their midst they would devote themselves to a representation of the Passion. Only once has the tenth year passed unhonored; that was in 1870, when the Franco-Prussian war drew away the male players, but the play was only delayed till the next year.

The play begins in May and runs till the end of September. The performance commences at 8:00 a. m. and lasts till 8:00 p. m., with an interval of two hours, and the weather is not allowed to interfere in any way. It makes no difference as to the costumes getting wet, as there are two complete sets for each player.

The Passion play sets forth the life, death and resurrection of Christ. There are 17 acts and each of the acts is preceded by a tableau, illustrative of an Old Testament incident, and pointing prophetically to the events of the act. The 17 acts are divided into three parts. The first, from the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem until the hour of his being taken prisoner on the Mount of Olives; the second, from then to his condemnation by Pilate; and the third, from the condemnation until the glorious resurrection of the Lord; the whole ending with a tableau showing the ascension.

Acted, as it is, on a huge stage, with the background of the mountains, with the climax at the mysterious time of evenfall, perhaps with the thunder and lightning of nature in the crucifixion scene, it is more than the art of the stage; it is the convincing expression of a great and simple faith.

There are 700 persons in the play, of whom 270 are children. The speaking parts are given out by the officials of the community and there is no rivalry or jealousy shown. There has always been a Lang in the play, and this year Anton Lang will repeat his Christus of 1900. It is the highest ambition of the Oberammergau youth. The honor of enacting the Saviour is more than anything you can offer him, and next to that the part of one of the disciples. So with the unmarried maidens, the highest aspiration is to be found worthy to be chosen for Mary, the mother of Jesus, or Mary Magdalene.

They are no skilled actors. Their art is nature's own. They are humble woodcarvers, smiths, artisans. Anton Lang is a potter, is 34 years of age, is tall and lithe, and speaks English fluently. He was chosen for the part because of the extraordinary resemblance he bears to the accepted idea of Christ as pictured by the old masters. One critic says of him: There has been no such typical and truly German embodiment of the Nazarene during the whole of the century as in Anton Lang. When he is hanging on the cross it is just as if the wonderful picture of the crucifixion by Overbeck at Stresa were before us."

Though he is the central figure of the play and is honored and almost revered by the whole community, he is in no way spoiled, and carries himself with a simplicity and humility which is characteristic. He is essentially a son of the people and this is only fitting the part he takes. He seeks to follow the example he has ever before him, and is quite untainted by the spirit of that commercialism which is creeping into the conduct of the village. While every scene in the play centers on Christus, the role is not long in comparison with other speaking parts. It is the spiritual tranquillity of Christus which pervades the whole play and is more potent than the spoken word in stirring the audience to a full realization of the teaching of the play.

Among the peoples of the earth, except those of Australasia, the Americans are the most liberal meat eaters.

The Weekly Easter

In all the church calendar, there is no more joyous day than Easter day, which commemorates the resurrection of our Lord and Saviour from the dead. And this is as it should be; for the resurrection of Christ is the most vital and fundamental fact of the life of Christ. Had he remained in the tomb, his birth would have been forgotten long ago, and Christmas greetings and joys would not exist. Had he remained under the power of death, his death on Calvary would have been considered nothing more than that of a mere man, like that of Socrates and others, who have given their lives in attempts to uplift mankind against the forces that make for evil and that destroy the good. But when he burst the bands of death asunder, he gave the crowning proof of his Deity, and added to Bethlehem and Calvary a significance and luster that will never grow dim. There is little wonder, therefore, that the Christian world has laid especial emphasis uopn the day upon which the Saviour arose.

If we take Easter Sabbath as an illustration of how we should observe every Sabbath of the year, it may be most profitable to us. Easter Sabbath is a day of worship. No other day in the year attracts so many people as Easter Sabbath. People who seldom ever darken the doors of a church are present in great multitudes on the Easter day. But God should be worshiped every Sabbath day. For this especially God set the Sabbath aside. And to worship him we must rest from worldly employments and pleasures. Easter Sabbath is a day of joy. Organs peal it forth, sublime music emphasizes it, sermons repeat the strain, and multitudes feel the joyous thrill that comes from the fact of Christ's resurrection. But every Sabbath day should be observed in joy. The Sabbath should not be looked upon as a dreary and tiresome day. Moreover, it will not be, if we will enter into the service and worship God as sincerely and heartily as we do on Easter day.—Rev. S. H. Doyle, D. D.

The man who dislikes you nearly always likes those you dislike.

EASTER CEREMONIAL IN VENICE

TOURISTS have been rushing from all parts of Enrope to Venice in the last month to get there in time for the Easter celebration.

Those who plan to go to the beautiful city of canals and venerable architecture make special efforts to reach there at the the Eastertide, for the most romantic and picturesque celebration of the great spring holiday takes place in the city of the doges.

Easter in Venice is unlike Easter in any other city in the world, and once to have experienced the day there is never to forget it.

Easter, St. Mark's and the pigeons. This is the combination that makes the spring holiday specially interesting. At all seasons of the year the famous pigeons that stuff and stuff the food down their fatted crops till they can hardly waddle are a magnet to the crowd of sightseers, but especially do they make their appeal at Easter time, for they are genuine Easter birds.

Years and years ago they held the same relation to the Easter cuisine that eggs do in the new world, but that was before the populace came to the point of regarding them as something almost sacred. Now no one would think of putting a finger on their smooth plumage.

For more generations than anybody knows the admired pigeons have fluttered from point to point on the sacred architecture of St. Mark's. They have made their homes in nooks and crannies of the basilica; they have built comfortable nests at the feet of the famous bronze horses over the portico. In fact, there is hardly a place in the whole impressive pile that has escaped their keen little eyes and been turned into account, providing it promised to afford a hospice.

Venice loves these pigeons with a devotion that would be amusing to the outside world were it not honest.

And especially does it warm up to them at Easter titme, for it was then, according to the ancient tradition, that they first came to St. Mark's.

According to the ancient story, it was Palm Sunday that the great doge made a formal visit to the Piazza San Marco. With him came his entire brilliant suite of officials, including the foreign ambassadors residing in Venice.

The presence of this host of dignitaries, the blare of the silver trumpets that heralded their arrival and the magnificence of the procession deeply impressed the people, so that all who could be accommodated filled up the street and buildings.

The doge was so delighted by the welcome the populace accorded that he determined to show his bounty in a manner that should be remembered, so he had a large number of pigeons, each one weighted by having a piece of paper attached to its legs, released from the gallery of St. Mark's, over the portico where the bronze horses rear their gigantic bodies.

The crowd made a rush on the pigeons, eager to get the choice meal they afforded, and the unfortunate birds, hampered by the weights on the legs, were caught in large numbers and taken home to form the feature of many a succulent repast.

But not all were caught. Some of them escaped and sought refuge high up in the dome of the church, where none could come near them.

The fact that the birds found their hospice in the very dome of the tomb of St. Mark was not without its effect on this highly superstitious populace and they at once decided this to be a token from the good saint that his sheltering mantle was spread over the birds and that none of his true worshipers would do them harm.

Thus this early number of pigeons fluttering in fright to the top of the temple became the forerunners of the multitude that flies around the church to-day. Now they are sacred from the profane hand of man and as an extra tribute it is the habit at Eastertide, the anniver sary of their recognition by the saint, to give them extra food and attention.

It is for this reason that everybody who is in Venice on Easter Sunday provides an extra supply of food for the pigeons of St. Mark's. This does not mean that they lack in povender the remainder of the year. It simply means that the coming of the holiday brings an extra supply.

And the birds enjoy it. None can say that they fail to enter into the spirit of the holiday. They gorge and stuff until it is a marvel that the air is not filled with feathers from the exploding bodies of the birds.

It is not the first ceremonial of the day, this feeding of the pigeons. Not until the great morning service in St. Mark's has been held does the church permit the holiday fun to begin.

In the morning everybody goes to St. Mark's; that is, everybody who can get in, which is quite a distinction, for residents and visitors alike all think only of this one church on the most important Christian holiday.

In fact, the whole scene is a rioting panorama of flowers. As in every other city of the civilized world where the Christian religion is supreme, efforts have been concentrated to getting flowers into the city for the great day, but under these southern skies it is not a question of forcing hothouse plants—the natural growth in the open air supplies all that could be asked, and everybody, rich and poor, buys liberally of the luscious blooms.

In no other country in the world do the blooms attain such magnificence and it is not an uncommon sight to see a gondola literally laden with violets, which can be bought so cheaply here that for the price of an ordinary bouquet in an American city an armload can be purchased.

Against the perfect blue of the Venetian spring sky St. Mark's is outlined. The whole city is going there. The wealth and aristocracy of a city that was ancient when the new world was in swaddling clothes is making its way to worship, reclining against the black cushions of the gondola and lolling in the exquisite comfort that comes from this most lulling form of transportation. The perfume of flowers is in the air, the beauty of the dark-skinned, brown-eyed and black-eyed daughters of the city of Desdemona helps the picture richly. Everything is comfortable, romantic, inspiring.

The service is a wonderful display of rich raiment, of gorgeous processional, of richest music, of most brilliant coloring.

Easter hymns peal forth in most enchanting tones and the lover of the beautiful finds every sense cajoled.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the yearly tribute of food is paid to the pigeons and in some mysterious manner they seem to know the coming of the day that sees so much of honor done to them.

But it is at night, on Easter evening, that the full beauty of the Venetian life and Venetian charm is felt.

Every part of the city appears in a new guise; every palace, monument and church takes on a glory that is not to be described.

Gliding past the gondolas filled with holiday pleasure seekers, listening to the ripple of the waters under the bows of the boats, making calls on those living in the beautiful palaces fronting on the canals and reveling in the atmosphere of romance that seems to surround every detail of the life of this ancient city, is to get impressions not to be duplicated elsewhere—impressions that explain the eagerness of tourists to spend an Easter day in Venice.

EASTER

The term "Easter" is supposed to have been derived from Ostera, or Eastre, the goddess of spring, and the personification of the morning. The feast of this goddess was celebrated by the ancient Saxons in the spring of the year.

This ancient pagan festival was utilized by the early Christian fathers and by them turned into the Christian observance now known throughout Christendom as "Easter." There was a difference among the eastern and western churches as to the date of this observance, but in 325 A. D. the council of Nice declared that the Easter celebration should be held on the first Sunday following the full moon, on or after March 21. If the full moon should happen on the Sabbath, then Easter should fall on the following Sabbath.

The Christian Easter commemorates the most vital fact in Christianity. In these days it has been made an occasion for the display of flowers and millinery, but underlying all else is the basal fact that Easter commemorates the resurrection of Christianity's founder.

Christianity, as a divine revelation, stands or falls with the establishment or overthrow of this fact. If the resurrection of the prophet of Galilee was not an actual and accomplished fact, then his claims to the spiritual leadership of mankind are spurious. He based the success of his mission on the fact of his resurrection. If he did not rise from the grave, he was a blasphemer or an ignorant fanatic. If he did rise, as he predicted he would, then the seal of divine truth was upon all he taught and all he wrought.

There are many who cannot believe in the miracle of the resurrection. For them the Easter celebration is all foolishness. But multitudes believe with unfaltering faith in this triumph of the God-man over death and the grave.

To them Easter is a day of cheer, hope and joy. The basal fact of Christianity gives foundation and force to their faith and their hope. More joy bells will peal forth their notes of victory to-day, more glorious anthems and oratories will break forth from human hearts and voices, more human tongues will speak and sing the praises of humanity's Christ than at any time since the angels said to the affrighted women at the gateway of the tomb: "He is not here, he is risen, as he said; come, see the place where they laid him."

The Christian faith is too deeply rooted in the heart of humanity ever to die away and the annual Easter celebrations serve to strengthen that faith.

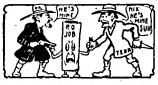
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1910. NO. 1.

News From the Capital

States in a War Over a Postmaster



WASHINGTON.—It's hard enough to have constituents in any event, but it's much harder to have 'em for next door neighbors.

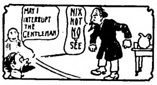
Representative Slemp is the only Republican member of the house from Virginia. This, is of course, a Republican administration. So when anybody in Virginia wants anything he comes to Slemp.

Just now Slemp is facing a problem in little. The town of Bristol is split up between Virginia and Tennessee. Representative Brownlow of Tennessee, like Slemp, is the lone Republican from his state. White House influence is divided. For 40 years a Tennesseean has been postmaster of Bristol. Brownlow wants a Tennesseean to be postmaster. But the president has appointed a Virginian to the place.

Four years ago the late Representative Campbell Slemp, father and predecessor of the present representative from the Ninth Virginia district, and Representative Brownlow, who comes from the Tennessee part of Bristol, agreed, so the Virginians say, that if Eli Warren, a Tennesseean, were made postmaster a Virginian should be named as assistant. The Slemps put forward no candidate for the place and Warren got the appointment on Brownlow's indorsement.

At this stage the president enters. As soon as the younger Slemp got his congressional seat he acquainted Mr. Taft with the situation and told him that it was about time that Virginia was given some recognition in the patronage in this divided town. The president thereupon sent to the senate the nomination of a man named Goodell. Brownlow's protests against the Virginia appointment were vigorous, and Goodell's name has been held up.

Question of Ethics Raised in House


MAY I INTERRUPT THE GENTLEMAN
NIX NOT NO SEE

MR. SHERLEY was making a speech in the house several days ago when Representative Clayton arose and asked: "May I interrupt the gentleman?"

Mr. Sherley—Certainly.

Mr. Clayton—To say that the gentleman from Georgia was unavoidably taken away and is not present.

Mr. Sherley—I thought the gentleman wanted to ask me a question.

Mr. Clayton—I wanted to ask the gentleman—

Mr. Sherley—I would rather go on with my remarks but just ask the question.

Mr. Clayton—That is to say, does the gentleman think that any man who in failing circumstances goes to a man who has money, within four months of his failure, and says to him: "I am about to fail; I am in an embarrassed position; let me have a thousand dollars and I will prefer you." Do you think any sane man will let him have that thousand dollars?

Mr. Sherley—I will say, if you will read the law, you will find the express provision that he can get a thousand dollars and give security for it, and there is not the slightest reason why a man should not lend it if he wants to.

Mr. Clayton—That is not an answer to my question.

Mr. Sherley—That is my answer; I am not going to answer it as the gentleman wants, but I have answered it according to the law.

Mr. Clayton—If the gentleman will not be so much in earnest and a little more dispassionate—

Mr. Sherley—Permit me to make my speech. After I make it you may make such criticism of my manner as you choose. I insist upon consuming my own time.

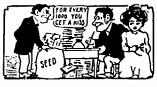
Mr. Clayton—May I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. Sherley—The gentleman can not.

Mr. Clayton—I am very sorry that the gentleman's argument is so vulnerable that he cannot submit to an interruption.

Question: Was the expressed regret justified or genuine?

How Congressman's Secretary Got Help


FOR EVERY 1000 YOU GET A KISS
SEED

SECRETARY HORN of the staff of Representative Gaines, is a Foxy Quiller. The other day he sent out invitations to a number of other secretaries for a lunch in his office of a certain night.

"Fine," said the surprised secretaries."

"I'll have a pretty girl for each of you," said Horn.

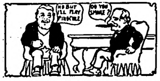
"Finer," said the secretaries.

He had the lunch and the girls. He had spent nearly six dollars, though some of the secretaries said afterwards that they had an idea that the girls had brought the lunch. It is not of record whether the lunch was eaten before or after Horn unfolded his little scheme.

In any event, before each secretary and each girl had left, they had addressed about a thousand envelopes apiece. You see, it's seed time here; all the congressmen are sending Secretary Wilson's seeds to their constituents.

Horn saw a monumental task before himself. Hence the pretty-girl-tempting-lunch invitation. Now a number of pretty girls and secretaries are wondering who got the best of it. The party idea in this connection has taken root, too. One secretary has a scheme to have a stag affair in his office. He will have cigars and pop.

Senator Burton and the Tobacco Habit


NO BUT I'LL PLAY PINOCHLE
DO YOU SMOKE?

THE senate committee on commerce, of which Burton of Ohio is a member, was just about to begin its afternoon session. Senator Frye of Maine, chairman of the committee, sat at the head of the long table. Burton sat midway toward the end from Frye. Presently Burton pulled a cigar from his vest pocket. He lit it, rose and stalked up the room toward Frye. Frye looked at him quizzically.

"Well, Burton," said the Maine senator, "I'm glad to see you have one vice."

Burton held his cigar between his thump and forefinger like a boy learning to smoke.

"Ah, senator," he said, "I have many vices; I have many."

Frye only grinned a little at that. Burton came closer to him.

"You smoke, do you not, senator?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, I smoke."

Spectators thought Burton was about to produce for the gentleman from Maine, but maybe he didn't have another cigar. Anyway, Frye got an answer to that old question: "Is this an interrogation or an invitation?"

"I smoke about six cigars a day," Frye said then.

"I smoke about that many," the Ohio statesman commented.

"I don't smoke at all," chimed in Senator Nelson, who is chairman of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee.

"No," said Frye, "but you chew enough to make up for it."

"I don't either," he said.

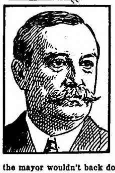
He fished a chunk of plug from his pocket. It was about as big as your thumb.

"A piece like that 'll last me a week."

Then he shifted the lump in his left cheek to his right. If a "piece like that" lasts the senator a day he must take one chew and keep it the whole day through.

In the Limelight

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA



They have been having some pretty hot times over in Philadelphia. Street-car strikes always are marked by violence and pistols, stones, policemen's clubs and, not infrequently, a stick of dynamite or two, play an important part in a day's happenings.

Philadelphia has had all of these, just as did St. Louis and Chicago when the car men went out in those cities.

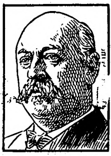
But to get down to the subject. It is of Mayor John Edgar Reyburn, former school teacher, lawyer, state senator, presidential elector and member of congress, we intend to write.

When the strike started politicians went to the mayor and told him the stand he had taken, that of supporting the transit company and siding against the employes, meant political suicide, but the mayor wouldn't back down. It is not our place to say whether the mayor was right or wrong in the stand he took, but it is certain that few men would have the courage to face public opinion as did Mr. Reyburn.

The mayor said he did not consider the demands of the car men fair and he refused to concur in the general opinion prevailing in Philadelphia, that the differences ought to be arbitrated.

Then came the riots. Cars were wrecked and innocent persons killed. Still the mayor stood to his guns and lent his influence to the side of capital. State Senator John P. Nichol joined the other leaders in an effort to influence Mayor Reyburn to change his attitude, but without avail.

NEW SENATOR CALLED "DOC"



William E. Purcell, Democrat, is now the junior senator from the State of North Dakota. The governor of Senator Purcell's state is a Democrat, and, pending the convening of the legislature it fell to his lot to name a senator. He gave his preference to Fountain L. Thompson of Cando. [illegible] man of Illinois birth and education, who [illegible] o the Dakotas a good many years ago. [illegible] ator Thompson had been in Washington [illegible] short time when his health failed to such [illegible] tent that he was compelled to resign his senatorial office and then Gov. Burke named Mr. Purcell.

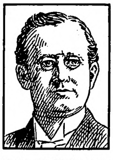
The new North Dakota senator was born and reared in the east country. When he went west he was very much of a tenderfoot. He landed in Dakota as a full-fledged lawyer, but it took the residents of the little town in which he alighted 48 hours to learn the fact. For two full days they had held to the belief that the newcomer was a doctor of medicine, and although they were undeceived the title of doctor has clung to him from that day to this. It has been abbreviated to plain "Doc," however.

While Mr. Purcell was on his way to his Dakota home a passenger on the train became seriously ill and an attempt was made to find a physician. When the man who is now senator found that there was no doctor on the train he turned to do what he could for the patient and in order that the sick man might not lose his nerve through lack of confidence Mr. Purcell did not disclose the fact that he was not a physician.

He used some practical means to make the patient comfortable and did everything in true hospital style. The man was taken off the train at the town in which Mr. Purcell had elected to live. From the time that he offered his services to the suffering man he has been called "Doc."

The Democratic senator from North Dakota comes from the town of Wahpeton, in which lives his Republican colleague, Senator McCumber. The two men have been political rivals for years, but also they have been firm personal friends.

COULDN'T BLUFF U. S. ENVOY



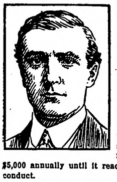
The United States has a minister in Colombia who is equal to an emergency. His name is Elliott Northcott. Mr. Northcott hails from the state of West Virginia and is a friend of Stephen B. Elkins.

Down in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, the street railway system is operated by an American company. The citizen of the United States who manages the affairs of the street-car company got into an altercation with a policeman, just like a citizen might do in this country. This altercation led to a riot.

The Colombians are a hot-headed people and after they had wrecked a few street cars and stopped the traffic they thought it would be the proper thing to stone the United States legation.

They surrounded the place and threw their stones. Mr. Northcott wasn't the kind of man to stand anything of that sort. He promptly told the leaders of the mob and the authorities of Bogota that he would have part of Uncle Sam's army down in that part of the country in a jiffy if they tried anything more of that kind. Colombians have had occasion to look upon Uncle Sam's soldiers and they didn't relish the idea. They decided to let the American legation alone.

SALARY FOR BEING HUSBAND



How would you like to be a husband at $50,000 a year?

If reports are true, that is the part the Viscount Maidstone is going to play. Nor is he to get the full amount the first year.

Sometime in June the viscount is coming over to this country to wed Miss Margaretta Armstrong Drexel of Philadelphia. He is going to be placed on his good behavior by his papa-in-law, who reads the newspapers and knows something of what happened to Anna Gould when she became the Countess Castellane and to Alice Thaw when she became the Countess of Yarmouth.

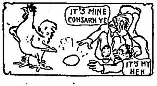
So Papa Drexel has decided that it is well to be wary. He has devised an ingenious marriage settlement by which he will allow the viscount $10,000 the first year and will increase the amount $5,000 annually until it reaches $50,000—all conditional on the bridegroom's conduct.

The viscount is 25 years old, a keen sportsman, one of the most popular men in English society and the eldest son of the earl of Winchelsea. He has a few thousand pounds sterling himself and can afford to accept Papa Drexel's proposal, so 'tis said.

English genealogists are now saying that if the Anglo-American alliances keep up at the present pace future students of genealogical trees will have to trace the lines of the British aristocracy back into the antiquity of the United States. Isn't that too bad?

Happenings in the Cities

Egg Mystery Has Led to 20 Fights



NEW YORK.—That deep mystery, "Fowl Business; or Whose Hen Laid the Egg?" hasn't been solved yet in the Flatbush court. Two leading residents of Canarsie appeared to press charges of assault against each other a few days ago and Canarsie is all torn up over the case.

The litigants were accompanied to court by all their friends, families or neighbors, for such problems as the possibility of war with Japan, the price of clams or the high cost of living have faded into insignificance beside this egg affair. Only the hen can settle it and she won't tell.

When court opened a small man bubbling over with excitement jumped to his feet at the sound of his name, William Gemar. He rushed up to the judicial bar and before Court Officer Dalton could stop him he exploded with:

"You know how this here trouble started, judge?" Well, a week ago my hen, Matilda, laid an egg—at least, I will swear to my dying day that it was our hen that laid it. My daughter picked up the egg and started carefully for the house. On the way she was met by our next door neighbor, Mrs. Mary Penninger, who upset the child in her attempt to seize the egg.

"Now, it appears that she wants the egg, and so do we. We are fighting for the principle involved, and so is she, she says. But the egg—there's the trouble, judge. Then, on Monday we are haled to court to prove we own the egg.

"Naturally, we resent their denial, which almost says we are lying. Last night I opened a window which commands a view of the Penninger hennery. As I did so Penninger pointed a finger at me and exclaimed to Joseph Taylor, who was with him:

"'That's him! That's the meddler! He butts into the affairs of his neighbors and can't let his wife fight her own battles.'

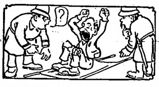
"That was too much, your honor, so I fought them both in turn. Look at Penninger! I guess I beat him to it, hey, judge? And he hit me first, at that.

"Here's another point, judge," added Gemar. "I have possession of the egg pending your official determination of its ownership. Should you decide that that man Penninger owns it I propose to charge him storage on it for every day I have kept it.

"Think of it, your honor! One egg has been the cause of 16 fights between our children, four between Penninger and his wife and me and my wife and several domestic tiffs, to say nothing of our pugilistic encounter last night!"

Magistrate Nash held Penninger and Gemar each in $300 bail.

Big Wart Hoodoos a Champion Sleeper



CHICAGO.—James White, a long distance sleeper, was carried out of the Vestibule lodging house, 99 Van Buren street, on a stretcher to-day as a "corpse," but as he was about to be taken to the morgue he rolled off and was awakened.

"I ain't dead," he yelled, stretching himself, yawning and rubbing his eyes in wonderment.

"What the—" began Policeman Kelly, as he let his end of the stretcher fall.

"Who tickled me?" demanded the indignant sleeper.

Policeman Kelly laughed, but Gabel only stared at the "corpse."

"I thought maybe he was only asleep," explained Kelly, smiling, "and tickled his ribs."

The "corpse" moved away.

"Wait here," ordered Gabel, as he turned and went back to the clerk.

"That fellow ain't dead," he complained to the clerk.

"Sure he is," insisted the clerk. "Two porters punched him with the 'feeling stick' and he didn't wake up."

Outside, the tramp was being held a prisoner. The clerk and Patrolman Gabel came out to look him over again.

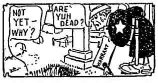
"You see, I ain't had no luck since the wart came. Guess it will be my death yet."

"Why don't you have it removed?"

"Removed, eh? And how? I've tried everything. I've tried to get ahead, but I either get hurt, get 'pinched' as a suspect, arrested for being drunk, or lose my job. And—

"Move on," broke in Patrolman Gabel. The sleeper moved.

Dragged Out of a Grave to Jail Cell


NOT YET—WHY?
ARE YUH DEAD?
WARRANT

NEW YORK.—To be taken out of a grave on a warrant on a charge of threatening to kill his wife and family was the unusual experience of Albert Smith of Long Island City.

But the grave was not his own.

Smith, who was employed in Calvary cemetery, was simply engaged in digging it when Patrolmen Quinn and Kline went hunting him.

"Hey, Smith!" shouted Quinn, leaning over the edge of the grave, "are you down there?"

"Ay, bane," said Smith, who is an Anglicised son of Sweden.

"Comin' out soon?" inquired the policeman.

"Naw! Ay bane tank Ay stay hyar. It bane nice an' quiet an' charful place."

"Come on up," said Quinn, coaxingly. "I've got something for you."

"You bane kape what you got. Ay no' want any present."

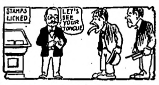
Quinn, who was in plain clothes, stepped aside and gave Kline, who was in uniform, an opportunity to try his authority.

"Come up out of that," said Klein, "or I'll go down and get you."

"Dis har bane might' narrow place," returned the Swede. "It bane built for one only."

Smith came up at last, and was then taken before Magistrate Gilroy, in the Long Island City police court, where he was held for examination.

Has Job for an Expert Stamp Licker



MILWAUKEE, Wis.—If you are in search of employment in a Milwaukee drug store you must be a stamp licker. The unofficial word has gone forth among owners of drug stores that lickless individuals in search of work are to be turned down cold.

That the ability to lick stamps is one of the prime requisites of a nifty drug clerk is just becoming known. Time was when Milwaukeeans licked their own stamps, stuck them on their packages or letters, and that was all there was to it. No more; the clerk must lick the stamp that he sells.

Ordinarily the new wrinkle of stamp licking is not noticed, but at such times as Christmas and New Year, when the tongues of the overworked clerks become weary from overmuch contact with glue, a wail goes up and the new order comes under the public's observation.

However, there have been drug clerks within the last few days who positively refused to lick any more stamps, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Their refusal is made on the ground that if they should overdo the operation it would seriously interfere with their speech.

"It's simply awful," declared one clerk in discussing the situation. "A woman comes in here and buys a bunch of stamps. She has her letters in her hands. Sometimes there are 14 or 15. You give her the stamps. Then she counts them out, a stamp to a letter, and politely hands them back to you with the demand, "lick 'em, please"—and you have to do it to hold your job.

Meanwhile the licking demand is made and stamps are being assiduously licked.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM, - - MINN.

PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR.

In this age of skepticism, when natives of the state of Missouri seem to be surprisingly numerous and the principle of "seeing is believing" has been carried to extremes, the professional prophets who issue almanacs of prognostication have enjoyed a peculiar immunity. Every year the credulous and superstitious hasten to buy their publications and to marvel at the wide range of predictions which they comprise. While the circulation of these almanacs is more extensive in Great Britain than in this country, it is not gratifying to our national pride to learn that 100,000 copies are prepared annually for American consumption. But even at this late day some of the dupes are "getting wise" and beginning to check up the prophets, comparing promise with performance, says Pittsburg Gazette-Times. Zadtel, Old Moore and other of the prognosticators who make their headquarters in London have been subject to this process, and the result should not be without its effect on the circulation of their next year's almanacs. The only time the professional prophets made a hit is after the event. The number of inspired persons who predicted the San Francisco earthquake is beyond computation, but one and all neglected to warn the threatened city until it was too late. If people are going to be so mean as to check up old predictions and see whether they came to pass, it won't be long until the prophet is with out honor not only in his own country, but everywhere else.

The peril which attends travel through some of the Alpine passes is indicated by a tragedy which involved the death of six men who were on their way to Italy from Switzerland. They were smugglers, and their course lay through the Forcola Pass. One of the party gave a shout of farewell to those whom he had left, and this brought down a vast body of snow poised above. The six men were buried by the avalanche, forming a mass 65 feet deep, and there is no hope of recovering the remains until the snow melts in the spring. The poet knew the possibilities when he uttered the warning "Beware the awful avalanche." A snowslide that can be dislodged by a human voice is a terror to avoid if possible.

The weight in pounds of a gnat is .0000006. Its wing area in square feet is .0003, which gives the monster .0204 pounds to the square foot. The scientist who has enlightened the waiting world with this interesting fact does not state the creature's "pounds per horse power." Next time you get one in the eye you may figure it for yourself. It would be interesting to have scientific data as to the mosquito's suction pump; and we think it is generally known that by far the most powerful and terrible of all the wild beasts of the field, in proportion to its size, is the saltatory flea.

The British lords will have to come down from their high perch, the New York policemen have been forbidden to club citizens at pleasure, and now a janitor in that same city has been sent to prison for playfully tapping an inquisitive tenant on the head with a monkey-wrench. It begins to look as though an air of freedom for the down-trodden and oppressed actually were beginning.

A chauffeur in New York who killed a child by his speeding automobile and then raced from the spot is to be tried for murder in the first degree. The endangering of life by the speed mania is so deliberately taken a risk that the law under which murder in such cases is charged seems eminently just. There has been far too much leniency with this species of public danger.

Wisconsin has a university professor and a medical scientist who is not afraid to champion the claims of human nature and heart interests against abstract science. He said recently in a lecture that kissing is risky, but it's a poor sort of fellow who won't take chances at it.

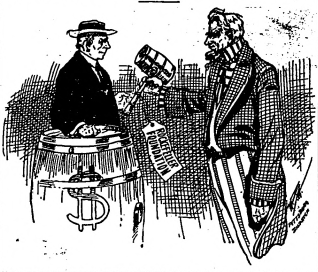
A New York man 85 years of age has refused to enter a home for old people because his mother-in-law, aged 115, is an inmate of the institution. We declare without fear of successful contradiction that this is carrying prejudice against the mother-in-law too far.

A rich man in Boston was arrested for slapping a young girl in the face. The intellectual center of the nation needs some mixture of chivalry with its culture.

The Washington florist who claims he can grow black roses should help the widows materially in throwing away such decorations as ordinary weeds.

No matter how Roosevelt want out he is coming back like a whole circus

UNCLE SAM: "OPEN THE BARREL, MR. ROCKEFELLER."



GUARD ROOSEVELT AT CAIRO

AUTHORITIES TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT EX-PRESIDENT.

Egyptian Capital in Gala Garb for the Visit of Distinguished Americans.

Cairo, Egypt.—Owing to this city being the hotbed of the Egyptian national movement, fears for the safety of Col. Theodore Roosevelt on the part of the British government were demonstrated by the fact that from the moment his train arrived here Thursday until the khedive's carriage had deposited him at the doors of Shepard's hotel, he was guarded by groups of policemen.

Col. Roosevelt's speeches at Khartum and Assouan, in which he pleaded for native co-operation with the British authorities, has aroused the resentment of the Nationalists and in view of their recent assassination of Boutros Pasha, the premier, the government decided that every precaution should be taken to guard the ex-president.

The colonel, himself, laughed at the idea of danger and requested that no special police guard be furnished, but the authorities would not listen to him and scores of policemen mingled with the crowd at the station and stayed close by the colonel all the time. Mr. Roosevelt walked through a double line of Egyptian police from the car to the khedive's carriage. Cairo gave a cordial greeting to the ex-president.

Nearly all the foreign residents assisted in the welcome. American Ambassador Straus and wife arrived from Constantinople to pay their respects, and were among the first to greet the party. Maj. Stack presented the regrets of the sirdar, Gen. Wingate, saying he was unable to be present.

Mrs. Roosevelt was presented with a huge bouquet of violets as she alighted from the train, and Miss Ethel with a smaller bouquet.

So many official carriages were in the procession that the drive to the hotel resembled a cavalcade.

Another big crowd was gathered at the hotel, from the staff of which the American flag floated. They cheered the colonel as he made his way up the steps, and the latter responded by waving his hat in his characteristic informal way.

LABOR MEN OPPOSE SMITH

Ohio Federation and Railroaders Send Protest Against His Appointment to Federal Bench.

Cleveland, O. — The Ohio Federation of Labor, representing 200,000 union men throughout the state, sent a strong protest to President Taft against the proposed appointment of Alexander L. Smith of Toledo as federation judge for the northern district of Ohio. The protest is made on the ground that Mr. Smith is a corporation lawyer and follows a similar communication forwarded to Washington by the organized railroad men of the state.

State-Wide Strike Off.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—It was decided at the meeting of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor Wednesday not to call a state-wide strike in Pennsylvania in sympathy with the striking street car men of Philadelphia. This action was due to the fact that the textile and other workers of Philadelphia called off their sympathy strike and also to the fact that the votes taken by many unions throughout the state showed that a majority of the men are opposed to a general strike.

Iowa Wreck Dead Now 49.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Two victims of the wreck of the Rock Island Twin City express died in Marshalltown hospitals Wednesday, increasing the list of fatalities to 49.

Dingy Print Brings $900.

New York.—The highest price ever given in America for a print at public auction—$900—was paid by a New York collector Friday for a dingy colored lithograph dated 1828 showing Wall street, New York, at the corner of Broadway.

Cashier Gone, Theft Charged.

Seattle, Wash.—Arthur Watkins, cashier in the office of a local realty company, has disappeared, and his employer alleges Watkins is short $20,000 in his accounts.

PINCHOT TO MEET ROOSEVELT

Former Forester Slips Away to Europe and News Causes a Sensation in Washington.

Washington.—Theodore Roosevelt has cabled Gifford Pinchot to meet him in Europe, and the fact that Mr. Pinchot sailed last Friday on a Hamburg-American liner, ostensibly for Copenhagen, Denmark, has set all Washington agog. This is the first move made by the former president with respect to things political in the United States since his return to civilization from the African wilderness. Incidentally no one is more concerned over the news than are the close friends of the Taft administration.

According to the understanding of the situation here Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt upon his arrival in Khartum received such a mass of conflicting mail and so many contrary reports from American tourists with whom he talked that he decided the best way to get at the situation would be to talk it over with a tried and true friend.

Consequently Mr. Pinchot received a cablegram from the former president, it is asserted on excellent authority, and, having finished his testimony before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee, he slipped away to Europe last Friday, leaving word that to rest after the strain he had undergone he was about to visit his sister, Lady Alan Johnston, wife of the British ambassador to Denmark.

INDICTED FOR FORMING MOB

Bills Are Returned by Grand Jury Against Twelve Citizens of Cairo, Ill.

Cairo, Ill.—The special grand jury that has been investigating the work of the mob that attacked the county jail on the night of February 17, and tried to take out the negro, John Pratt, the purse snatcher, and lynch him, found indictments against 12 persons charging them with forming a mob. Those indicted were: Frank Gorman, Alderman; James Davids, police constable; C. C. Foster, former deputy circuit clerk; Lee Watson, stock dealer; Samuel R. Wessinger, deputy sheriff; W. H. Simpson, wholesale lumber dealer; James Casey, former police officer; J. B. Scott, blacksmith; William C. Charles, livery business; George B. Walker, newspaper correspondent; G. P. Burd, Jr., president Burd Lumber Company; John Maloney, of Maloney & Bucher, wagon manufacturers.

600,000 ARE KILLED YEARLY

Senator Owen Advocates Department of Health to Halt Great Destruction of Life.

Washington.—"Six hundred thousand lives are sacrificed annually on the altar of this country's ignorance and neglect of sanitary and health laws," asserted Senator Owen in the course of a speech in the senate in support of his bill creating a department of health with a cabinet officer at its head.

Mr. Owen's address was based on the theory that the various health agencies of the government should be consolidated. He said that while President Taft had not committed himself absolutely on the subject, he was confident he was in sympathy with the movement.

Report Rate Bill Out.

Washington.—The administration railroad bill was reported out from the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce and takes precedence of all Taft measures for consideration in the house. How it is to be handled in the house has not been determined. As the bill leaves the committee it is the most drastic railroad regulation measure ever laid before the house. It will be fought bitterly. The Democratic members of the committee are preparing a minority report in opposition to the committee report.

Hurt in a Riot.

St. Louis.—Ante-election troubles in Wellston, a suburb of St. Louis, culminated Friday in an attempt to lynch City Clerk Howard Butler and the stoning of the city hall. Several persons were hit by flying missiles.

Turfman Myers Killed.

Sterling, Ill.—George W. Myers, one of the best-known horsemen in northern Illinois and owner of a string of 12 race horses, was killed Friday by a Chicago & Northwestern train near his home at Rochester, Ill.

12 DIE IN FLAMES

EMPLOYES OF FISH FURNITURE COMPANY ARE CAUGHT IN BLAZE.

CARELESS BOY CAUSES FIRE

Ignites Benzine While Filling Cigar Lighter—Several Persons Are Missing—Ten Bodies Recovered—Woman Jumps to Her Death.

Chicago.—Fire Friday wrecked the six-story building of the L. Fish Furniture Company at the corner of Wabash avenue and Nineteenth street, and 12 persons at least and may be 18, died in the flames.

Ethel Lichtenstein, a stenograapher, plunged to her death from a sixth-story window; ten bodies have been taken from the ruins, and a number of employes are missing, and, it is feared, are dead.

It was a fire of remarkable fierceness, marked by unusual horror and remarkable escapes. The fire department was bitterly criticised for slowness in responding to the first alarm, and still more fatal slowness in trying to reach the men and women encaged by flames on the sixth floor. These charges were denied by Chief Horan, who pointed out that the building had no fire escape in front and only one in the rear.

The financial loss is put at $200,000.

There were forty or fifty employes in the building when a report of an explosion was heard, followed almost instantly by a puff of smoke and some one's wild cry of "Fire."

In the general offices and mailing department on the sixth floor were 20 men and women preparing for the day's work. At the first alarm some rushed for the stairways, while others delayed to lock up the office books. This delay, it is believed, caused the death of a number.

Before the first firemen could run up ladders to the upper floors Miss Lichtenstein appeared at the sixth-story window facing in Wabash avenue. She climbed out on the window sill while firemen shouted not to jump and women in the crowd of spectators shrieked in horror.

The girl hesitated a moment; there was a burst of smoke from below her, and then she jumped to her death.

What befell those who are now listed as missing, in the few minutes of horror after the alarm reached them, may never be known. The one or two who did escape from the sixth floor were saved by remarkable good luck and the presence of mind of employes on the first floor of the building.

These employes threw a score or more of mattresses into the alley, and a man and boy who jumped and alighted upon these escaped not only alive but practically unhurt.

Leo Stoeckel, who was taken into custody after the conflagration, admitted to the police that it was he who started the fire.

Stoeckel appeared heartbroken and told his story with difficulty.

"I was employed as a clerk in the office," Stoeckel said. "Mr. Mitchell gave me three cigar lighters and told me to go to the finishing room on the fourth floor and fill them with benzine. I did so. I used a five-gallon can of the oil. I had filled two of the lighters and was working on the third when there was an explosion. A sheet of flames almost blinded me and I remember only dimly what happened after that. I did not regain my senses fully until I reached the street.

ETNA ERUPTION INCREASES

Fifteen Craters Are Sending Forth Huge Streams of Lava—Villages Are Ruined.

Rome.—The eruption of Mount Etna is increasing in violence hourly. Fifteen new craters, opening laterally, are sending forth blue and gold flames, burning cinders and melted lava, accompanied by terrific earthquake shocks and violent explosions.

A black and scarlet stream of lava, 2,000 feet wide and seven miles long, is flowing down the mountain side at the rate of 22 yards an hour, doing enormous damage. Nicolosi, a small but prosperous town two hours' climb from Catania, appears to be doomed. Borello and Belpasso, their suburbs, are entirely deserted, the inhabitants and the shepherds streaming down to Catania.

No loss of life has been reported as yet, but the property damage is immense. Entire villages are ruined financially.

Indict Thirty-One for Grafting.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Thirty-one former and present members of the city councils of this city were indicted by the grand jury Friday. Three indictments were ordered reported against William Brand, Charles Stewart and Hugh Ferguson, all former members of councils and all of whom already have been indicted.

Falls Five Stories; Unhurt.

New York.—Mary Davis, a 13-year-old girl, is in good health and cheerful spirits despite the fact that she fell backward Thursday from a fire escape five stories up, in Harlem, and landed plump in a basket full of wet clothes in the back yard below.

Invalid Kills Wife in Missouri.

Springfield, Mo.—Declaring that his wife must die before he died, Zach Ward, an invalid, 36 years old, drew a pistol and shot and killed her at their home near here Thursday.

WOMAN DEAD; GENERAL HURT

WIFE OF MAJ. SLOCUM KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Gen. Bell, Chief of Staff U. S. A., Injured When Car Hits His Machine.

Washington.—Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the army, who was injured in an automobile accident in which the wife of Maj. Slocum met death, was said to be recovering as rapidly as could be expected. No internal injuries of a serious nature had appeared. A coroner's jury will inquire into the collision of trolley car and automobile and endeavor to fix responsibility for Mrs. Slocum's death.

Gen. Bell suffered a broken rib and minor injuries to his right elbow, right hand and scalp.

The chauffeur was Sergt. Edward Ward of the United States signal corps. Motorman W. J. Speinbaugh and Conductor H. J. Norris were held by the police, but were later released to appear when wanted.

Mrs. Slocum was thrown under the seat of the automobile by the force of the collision. Her injuries were concussion of the brain and a fracture at the base of the brain.

Gen. Bell was sitting with the chauffeur and was thrown out. The chauffeur was pinned for awhile under the machine, which was practically demolished.

Gen. Bell kept up heroically, notwithstanding his injuries, hurrying with Mrs. Slocum to the nearest hospital and thence to the hospital at Fort Myer.

An official account of the distressing accident was issued from the office of Gen. Bell. The officials hold that the accident was not due to any negligence on the part of Gen. Bell or his chauffeur. A similar claim is made by the trolley company, it being asserted that the car was going at the rate of only seven miles an hour and that proper signals were given.

Mrs. Slocum came here a few days ago, having been preceded by a letter from her husband to Gen. Bell. She was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Kate B. Greene, who resides at the Wyoming apartment house, where Gen. Bell called for Mrs. Slocum.

Maj. H. J. Slocum, husband of Mrs. Slocum, now inspector general, department of the east, stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y., was telegraphed for immediately.

Gen. Bell and Maj. Slocum were at the Military academy together and joined the same regiment, the Seventh cavalry, on graduation. They and their wives have been lifelong, intimate friends.

SOUTHERNER KILLS TWO MEN

Slays Negro Porter and Conductor—Wounds Others and Is Killed by Police.

Wilmington, Del. — A tall southerner, after some words with a porter on the Royal Blue Limited train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, shot and killed Samuel Williams, a negro porter, as the train was running nearly a mile a minute. When O. E. Wellman, the conductor of the train, appeared, the southerner turned his automatic pistol upon him, too. The conductor fell shot through the left side near the heart, as the porter had been.

The train ran to Wilmington and a battle between the southerner and the police followed. After two men had been wounded the police killed the southerner who, from papers on his body, is believed to have been J. H. Bethea of Dillon, S. C.

Thirteen passengers, besides Bethea, were in the second car of the limited. They say Bethea boarded the train at Baltimore, and appeared to have been drinking.

FAIRBANKS WELCOMED HOME

Former Vice-President and His Wife Are Given a Big Reception at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind. — All Indiana joined to-day in welcoming home former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks. The distinguished couple arived in the afternoon from their 'round-the-world trip, and were greeted by the cheers of their friends and admirers from all parts of the state. All the mayors of Indiana cities had been asked to send representatives, and most of them had complied. The school children of this city also participated in the exercises. Only two speeches were made, the addresses of welcome by Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, and the response by Mr. Fairbanks.

More "Oleo" Sentences.

Chicago. — Edward Enders was sentenced to three years in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was fined $5,000, and Henry Hinn, an employe of Enders, was sentenced to one year in the federal penitentiary and fined $2,500 by Judge Landis in the United States district court. The men were charged with violating the law governing the manufacture and sale of "oleo."

Arthur Orr Gets Athens Post.

Washington.—President Taft Friday sent to the senate the nomination of Arthur Orr of Evanston, Ill., to be secretary of legation at Athens. Richard G. Marsh of Illinois was made secretary at Panama.

Car Wrecked, Many Hurt.

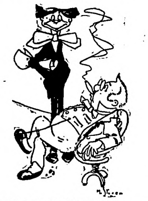
Montgomery, Ala. — A suburban trolley car was wrecked near Pickett Springs, a suburb, Friday, and ten persons were painfully injured. Miscreants had placed slugs of iron in a switch.

WELL KIDNEYS KEEP THE BODY WELL.

When the kidneys do their duty, the blood is filtered clear of uric acid and other waste. Weak kidneys do not filter off all the bad matter. This is the cause of rheumatic pains, backache and urinary disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills cure weak kidneys. Rev. Abram Weaver, Georgetown, Tex., former editor Baptist Herald, says: "At a Baptist conference at Jackson, Tex., I fell from a platform and hurt my back. I was soon over the injury, but the kidneys were badly disordered, passages painful and often bloody. Doan's Kidney Pills cured this trouble completely."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 50 cents a box.

BELONGED TO THE UNION.



Editor—You can't write verse.

Poet—I can; I've got a poetic license.

NO HEALTHY SKIN LEFT

My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did no good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Ointment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heartbreaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day, twelve years or more since the cure was effected. Robert Wattam, 1148 Forty-eighth St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1909."

Looking Ahead.

Josephine, aged ten, has a decided lisp. She also is very fond of attending the matinee. The other day she was giving a spirited story of the play to Marion, who was aged nine.

"My mamma says it isn't good for little girls to go to the theater," said Marion with an air of self-righteousness, "I'm not ever going till I'm 18."

"Humph," retorted Josephine without any hesitation, "th-pose you die when you're theventeen, then you'll be thtung!"—Woman's Companion.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chat H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Undesirable Acquisition.

A scientist who lost his pet dog put a little notice in the paper headed, "Warning," which charitably described the animal as having "strayed," and added:

"It is of no value, not even to the owner; but, having been experimented upon for scientific purposes with many virulent poisons, a lick from its tongue—and it is very affectionate—would probably prove fatal."

The dog came back next day.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bringing Up.

"They're bringing the baby up to be a mollycoddle."

"How so?"

"They have the nurse take it out in a go-cart, instead of giving it an automobile."

DAVIS' PAINKILLER has no substitute. No other remedy is so effective for rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness, neuralgia, or cold of any sort. Put up in 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

When a fool gets angry he furnishes the proof of his foolishness.

A HEROIC FATHER

ANHOLM, KALVIDA SETTLER, ENTERS BURNING SHACK TO SAVE HIS THREE CHILDREN.

BRAVERY COST HIM HIS LIFE

Only Wife and Baby Left.—They Are in Destitute Condition—Subscription to Be Raised for Them in Duluth.

Duluth.—Fred Anholm, the brave settler homesteading near Kalvida, who tried to rescue his three children from his burning home died of his burns. Of his happy family, only his wife and baby survive him. Two children were burned to death in the house and another, whom he carried out with its clothes on fire, died shortly afterwards on an improvised bed on the ground. Anholm was terribly burned and he suffered untold agony up to the end.

His home was a day's drive over rough roads to Moose Lake, the nearest railroad station. He was hurried to Duluth and to the hospital, but all that the sympathetic nurses could do was to alleviate his suffering.

The house took fire about 4:30 in the morning. Anholm and his wife with one baby and two men boarding with them reached the outside in safety. Failing to see his other three children, Anholm plunged into the flames in an attempt to reach them. He was gone so long that those waiting on the outside gave up hope of seeing him or the children again. In another minute he staggered through the door with one of the children. Both were human torches, and the efforts of those near were turned toward saving them. But they tried in vain, for the child did not live long and now the father is dead.

It is expected that a substantial subscription will be raised at Moose Lake and among Anholm's friends to aid the wife and baby. It is stated that they are absolutely destitute. The stricken mother reached St. Luke's hospital today. The hospital authorities are doing all in their power to help her, but she is without a cent and has no other place than the hospital to stop. Efforts will be made to interest Duluth people in her case.

DEAN OLSEN BADLY INJURED.

Former Minnesota Educator Is Thrown From Horse.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Friends here of J. W. Olsen, formerly dean of the state agricultural college and state superintendent of public instruction have received word that he had been severely injured recently in Mexico by being thrown from a horse. At first it was thought he was not hurt badly, but his condition has been getting worse.

his condition has been getting worse.

The accident happened while Mr. Olsen was at Chiapas, about 100 miles south of Mexico City. He was riding horseback while looking over some property. As he neared a railroad crossing the horse was frightened by an approaching train, and, in trying to prevent a collision, Mr. Olsen was thrown. His ankle was sprained and he was also injured in the chest. If able to travel, he expects to return to Minnesota early in April.

HOME BURNS; TENANTS ABSENT.

Former Pastor's House Destroyed at Paynesville.

Paynesville.—Fire at 3 o'clock in the morning destroyed the residence of Rev. D. D. Day, now of Lake Benton. The house was occupied by M. Welsman. The fire is of a mysterious origin, as Mr. and Mrs. Welsman have been away for two weeks and no one had been occupying the house during their absence. The house was insured for $2,200.

QUIT PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER CARS.

Winona City Council Calls Them Menace to Public.

Winona.—The Winona city council jabbed the harpoon into the pay-as-you-enter street car system, established here March 15, when they voted to request the management of the company to re-establish the old system. The operation of the pay-as-you-enter regulations is a "menace to public safety and an inconvenience."

NORSE STUDENTS GET HOME.

Minnesota Club Buys Property for a Clubhouse.

Minneapolis.—Norwegians at the University of Minnesota are to have a home and clubhouse of their own. The Norwegian society has purchased the J. T. Wyman residence, Eleventh avenue and Fourth street southeast. The building is a handsome residence and cost $13,000. About 25 members of the society will room in the house.

ROAD MONEY DISTRIBUTED.

Goodhue County to Spend $1,500 on Highways.

Red Wing. — The sum of $1,500 apportioned to Goodhue county by the state for construction and maintenance of highways was ordered to be divided equally in the five commissioner districts and a like amount was appropriated to each district by the county commissioner. J. M. Simmons was re-elected superintendent of county highways.

CAPITOL IS TOO SMALL.

Custodian Has Hard Job Parceling Out Spare Rooms.

St. Paul.—Custodian Downs at the capitol is having his hands full of trouble trying to take care of all the departments that want additional room. Just now two departments, the superintendent of public instruction and the railroad and warehouse commission are after the room in the north wing which Downs has been using as his office. Superintendent Schulz had spoken for the room some time ago, and Downs had told him that if he ever moved out he would get it. Last week the railroad commission wanted the room for its engineers, and Downs decided to move the cigar stand into the corridor and use that room himself. But then he remembered his promise to Schultz, and the railroad commission apparently is no nearer than it was to getting additional room.

One plan that has been suggested is to take one room away from the public examiner, who now occupies the whole west side of the north wing. Since the superintendent of banks was created and that office was given rooms in the basement, the number of employes and callers at the public examiner's offices has greatly decreased, but whether Mr. Schaefer is willing to give up the room he has is another question.

BULL HURTS FARMER.

Vicious Animal Knocks Master Down and Besieges House.

Marshall. — Robert Boulton, living northwest of town, was attacked by a vicious bull on his farm, and is now laid up with serious injuries. Mr. Boulton attempted to drive the animal into the barn, when the bull suddenly turned on him, and, knocking him down, trampled him and rolled him several rods into a river, where he threw the man into the water and held him in.

Mr. Boulton got hold of the ring in the animal's nose and a spirited tussle ensued until the bull tore loose. The bull went out on one side of the creek and Mr. Boulton on the other, and he was able to crawl to the house before the bull overtook him again. Mrs. Boulton was a helpless spectator of the whole struggle, and so vicious was the animal that for hours he maintained an effectual blockade of the house, not permitting Mrs. Boulton to leave the residence, which she repeatedly attempted to do in order to get medical help and assistance.

Finally the animal retreated, and the wife was able to make her way to a neighbor's place and secured assistance. Mr. Boulton is suffering from several broken ribs and other internal injuries.

IRON IN OTTER TAIL.

Mining Man Takes Contract On Very Significant Terms.

Fergus Falls.—The first mining contract ever made in Otter Tail county has just been filed in the register of deed's office in this city. The contract is given by Fred Pothila to Guy E. Harrison, a mining man, and covers Mr. Pothila's land in the town of Newton. It gives Mr. Harrison the right to go on to the farm and explore for iron for three years, and at the end of that time he must begin mining.

There has been a great deal of drilling going on in that locality for the past two years, and a great many options to purchase have been taken, but nothing has ever been given out as to what has been found. The filing of the contract would indicate the drills are finding iron.

Johnson Scholarship Accepted.

Minneapolis. — The $30,000 Gov. John A. Johnson scholarship was accepted by the regents of the state university at a meeting held in the offices of President Northrop. The fund is contributed by personal friends of the late governor. In substance, it is provided that $100 monthly, from the fund be paid to the widow of the governor during her lifetime. After her death or in the event of her marriage the fund reverts to the university and is to be divided into a number of scholarships, the nature and condition of which has not been determined. The proposition was presented by a committee of which F. B. Lynch of St. Paul was the chairman, representing the memorial fund committee appointed by Governor Eberhart some months ago.

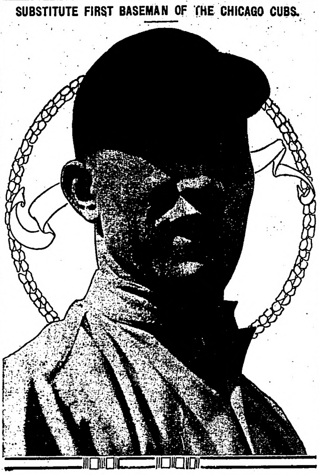
Captain of Volunteers Is Gone.

St. Paul. — The St. Paul police were notified of the mysterious disappearance of Captain Timothy Murphy, head of the Volunteers of America in St. Paul. The receipts amounting to $1,250 of the tag day, March 17, are also gone and thus far all search for the man and the money has been in vain. Captain Murphy was last seen on Monday evening. He then left his wife at the Woodlawn Baptist church, stating that he was going to a nearby telephone to call up a friend, and was not seen since.

Want Land Opened.

Cass Lake.—A meeting of the farmers in Cass county will be held here April 8 to discuss the withholding of the government lands in this vicinity from settlement. The call has been made by a large number of the prominent citizens of the county. The direct object of the meeting will be to petition the secretary of the interior requesting him to consider the matter carefully, and, if possible, arrange matters so the lands will be opened to homestead entry as soon as possible.

SUBSTITUTE FIRST BASEMAN OF THE CHICAGO CUBS.



Fred Luderus, who has been signed by the former champions, will take "Big Bear" Chance's place at the initial sack whenever the manager doesn't want to play. Luderus has shown well in practice.

PHILADELPHIA AND CUBS 1910 CHAMPS?

WISEACRES SELECT MACK AND CHANCE'S TEAMS TO WIN THE PENNANTS.

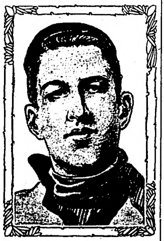
DROP TIGERS AND PIRATES

"Knowing Ones" Think Last Season's Winners Will Not Finish Above Second Place—Baseball Dope Uncertain—McGraw Lauds Marquard.

NATIONAL.	AMERICAN.
Chicago,	Philadelphia,
Pittsburg,	Detroit,
Cincinnati,	Cleveland,
New York,	Boston,
Philadelphia,	Chicago,
Brooklyn,	St. Louis,
St. Louis,	New York,
Boston.	Washington.

This is the season when the fan begins to pick the probable winners of the races in the big baseball leagues and the foregoing is a concensus of opinion as expressed by "experts" in cities where there are major league teams.

It may be noted that Pittsburg is placed in second position this year, most of those who expressed opinions believing the bad luck that kept Chicago from winning the pennant in 1909 will not hit the Cubs in 1910. Frank Chance, manager of the Chicago club, is in good shape thus far this season, and neither foot nor shoulder seems to be bothering him, as they did last year. With Fred Luderus as his substitute Chance, the fans seem to think, has a fine opportunity of gathering in the laurels this year.



Roger Peckinpaugh.

Detroit also is shoved down to second place by the "knowing ones," who think Hughey Jennings and his bunch have won their last championship for the Wolverine metropolis. The fans believe Connie Mack will have the winner. There seems some reason for placing Cincinnati in third place in the National league, as Clark Griffith has a likely bunch of youngsters to sandwich in with his veterans this year. As to Cleveland, in the American, it is hard to figure out how the Naps will beat out Boston. The "Speed Boys" put up a rattling game last year and should be better this season. Cleveland has some new men who promise well, among them Roger Peckinpaugh, utility infielder, but the Boston bunch will have something to say about the result, and it would not be surprising to see them finish ahead of Cleveland.

Reports from California have not been favorable to the Chicago Sox and although Comiskey has spent a large sum to get new material, the wiseacres don't seem to have much confidence in his team.

The others are placed about as they finished last year and the dope on them seems to be better than that on the teams that are expected to be in the top division. Dope on baseball is more uncertain than that on the races, and these selections may be put down as mere guess work at best.

Manager McGraw made the rather surprising remark several days ago that he expects Rube Marquard to be one of his best winning pitchers during the coming season. Since the training season began Marquard has been kept very much in the background. He pitched in very few practice games, and has done comparatively little work of any kind on the side.

"I think we worked Marquard most too hard last spring," explained McGraw. "And he was so anxious to make good that he overplayed his ambition. His first disappointment at not making good after having been talked about all over the country as a $11,000 player took the art out of him and his nerve to a certain extent went with it. If we can get that $11,000 idea out of his head and make him pitch as naturally as he did at Indianapolis, I think the Giants will have a most valuable man.

"They may say what they please about Marquard," said McGraw. "But I know that he is a good pitcher. He has everything that a good pitcher ought to have, and no man could have done what he did before coming to New York without having been a good man."

Marquard has been working on a curve similar to Matty's fadeaway ball, the only difference being that it is thrown from the port side. As it is perhaps well known, the fadeaway is a slow curve thrown by right-handed pitchers. It breaks to the outside of the plate, and that is what makes the fade-away such a puzzle. Marquard is showing wonderful progress in developing the left-handed fadeaway, and if he ever succeeds in controlling it so that he can make it drop away from the batter, just as Matty's curve drops in toward the batter, he will have a wonderful puzzler.

The Giant camp is so enthused over the unexpected pitching brilliancy of Parsons, the former star of Bucknell college, that the annual christening of new curve balls has become a fad.

"They have their sneeze balls, their whiff balls, their sinker balls, their stop balls and all that line of stuff," says Catcher Robinson, "but I ain't kiddin' you when I say that this fellow Parsons has got a curve that is absolutely new to baseball. The only thing I can think of as a name for it would be the fish ball."

It was thus recorded. Parsons has the "fish ball," and if anybody can stop that for a brand-new curve it's just like money in his hand.

Parsons is already known as "Slim" and "Skinny." He is so tall that he has to low bridge on electric fans, and he is so thin that McGraw barred him from the hot baths to prevent him from evaporating.

Sunday Ball in Capital? Hardly.

Washington is aroused over a bill introduced by Representative Coudrey of Mississippi, making Sunday baseball in the District of Columbia lawful. While there is little chance of such a measure running the gauntlet, religious and civic bodies are holding daily meetings and planning an energetic campaign against the proposed legislation.

NAMING OF RACE HORSES PERPLEXING TO TURFMEN

OWNERS' WIVES AND DAUGHTERS SOMETIMES HAVE A VOICE IN THE SELECTIONS.

The question of the naming of horses has always been a perplexing one to turfmen. Annually several thousand colts and fillies have to be named, and at that the jockey club requires that names for these youngsters must be filed for registration on March 1 of their two-year-old form. For failure to comply with this rule it costs an owner $50 whenever he sends his youngster to the starting post.

The jockey club also does not permit the use of a name that has been registered within five years, but back of this period an owner can take any name for present use that is within the lids of the English and American record books.

Of late years none of the great stables has had the uniformity in names that marked the strings of the noted turfmen of days long since past and gone. The late Pierre Lorillard bestowed on his great horses Indian names, such as Iroquois, Parole, Sachem, Papoose, Pequot and Powhattan, while J. W. Hunt Reynolds, the noted Kentucky clubman, chose famous musicians and musical terms for names for his most brilliant race horses, of which Falsetta, the sire of The Picket and Sir Huon, and Mendelssohn were a fair sample.

Few stables have ever raced that were as fitly named as the horses once owned by the late Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati, and his son, Julius, former mayor of the Queen city. It has always been understood that Mrs. Julius Fleischmann performed this service for her father-in-law and husband. Some of the names she selected were surely hard to beat. For instance, she called a colt out of Promenade Stroller and Smart Set was picked out by her for a colt out of Fashionable.

J. E. Madden has at times struck a few names that fitted as well as those selected by Mrs. Fleischmann, as above noted. For example, he named the produce of Blissful, Single Life, rather a grim selection at that, as he was then soon to pass out of the married state, and it was surely a stab at his divorced wife, now Annie Louise Bell. Good Luck as another bright name he selected, as that son of imported Sandringham is out of Pocketpiece, and Skillful, Jackful, Aceful and Witful, the get of imported Mirthful, were all well named.

J. R. Keene has also struck it happily in naming some of the get of Ben Brush—Birch Broom, Brush By and Sweep—all being by that Suburban handicap winner.

The late Maj. B. G. Thomas once owned the stallion imported King Ban and he adopted the form of naming the get of that English horse with a Ban prefix, and Ban Fox, Ban Chief, Ban Himyar, and Banbridge, Banburg and others of their like are as a result recorded in the racing guides and the record books.

Minnesota-Wisconsin League.

At the annual meeting of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Baseball league at Red Wing, Red Wing and Rochester, Minn., were admitted to membership. Strict indorsement of the $1,330 monthly salary limit was agreed upon, the number of players being limited to 12 for each club, including manager. The league this year will be composed of Duluth, Winona, Red Wing and Rochester in Minnesota, and Superior, Eau Claire, Wausau and La Crosse in Wisconsin.

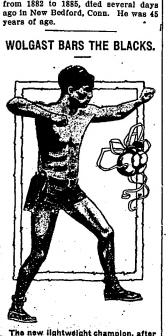
Holdout Since 1907 Signs with Doves.

The Boston National league baseball club has received the signed contract of F. B. Joy, the Hawaiian. Joy was bought from San Francisco in 1907 by the Boston club, but refused to report, having been a holdout all that time. Joy has been sent transportation and will join the Doves at Augusta.

Hines, Doves' Catcher in 1882, Dies.

Michael P. Hines, catcher for the Boston National league baseball club from 1882 to 1885, died several days ago in New Bedford, Conn. He was 45 years of age.

WOLGAST BARS THE BLACKS.



The new lightweight champion, after being challenged by Joe Gans, announced that he will fight no negroes.

There's more strength
in a bowl of
Quaker Oats
than in the same
quantity or the same
value of any other
food you can eat.
Most nourishing,
least expensive. 60

Why
Waste
Your
Money?
It is not easy
To get money
It means hard work
For most of us
It's easy to save
Money every day
Without depriving yourself
Of comforts or luxuries
This is the way
Buy
Milwaukee
Solvay
Coke
"The Fuel without a Fault"
An economical fuel
Saves 20% fuel cost
Used in 100,000 homes
It is so satisfactory
No smudge nor gases
Complete combustion
obtained
No ashes to sift
Delights the housekeeper
Because it is clean
Light in weight
And easy to handle
2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke —all sizes—ask your dealer, and write for interesting booklet of coke information to
Pickands, Brown & Co.
Colby-Abbot Bldg.
Milwaukee, Wis
Buy
Milwaukee
Solvay
Coke

Not Relief—But a Cure
Eczema the most distressing of all skin diseases—with its burning itch and horrible disfigurement has at last been conquered.
Stub-Roo
REMEDIES
have had
"Not One Known Failure In 8 Years."
They work slowly, but cure permanently. A scientific treatment—not a quack nostrum—they have earned thousands of unsolicited testimonials, copies of which will be sent to you free on request. If your druggist doesn't carry it, send us one dollar for a *big bottle* of Stub-Roo Liquid, express paid. We state candidly that no lasting good can result from any less amount. Tell us all about your case—everything—today—*today* SURE.
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Do its Duty
Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

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The Senatorial Fight in The 61st District,

With bankers Hanson of Ada, the present senator, Thompson, of Mahnomen, and Albert Bergh of Baudette, and Al. H. Jester of Bemidji in the race for the senatorship in the 61 st district, which includes Norman, Mahnomen, Red Lake, Clearwater and Beltrami counties, the situation is being watched with great interest throughout the northern part of the state.

With three Norwegian bankers in the race, the friends of Jester are confident he will be the winner and some very potent influences from outside the district are being brought to bear in his behalf. Jester ex-traveling man, now a farmer has a very strong following because of his activities in behalf of the farmers,

The feelinz is particularly strong aginst Bergh. Before Jester was endorsed, at a gathering at Bemidji and before his candidacy had been formally announced, Bergh was communicated with as to his attitude, as Jester would not have entered the race had Bergh declared himself a candidate from the north end of the district Bergh stated emphatically that he did not have the time to take from his business, and that his health would not permit of his entering the fight,

However, within about a week he proceeded to St. Paul and before returning filed as a candidate for the nomination.

It is therfore belived that some "influences" in the cities were brought into play very suddenly during his trip, and the question which the people are unable to solve now is, what interests are behind his sudden determination to enter the fight.

The contest promises to be a merry one, with Jester in the lead because of the division of the Norwegian vote among the three Norwegian bankers.--Crookston Morning Times

We don't know much about the sentiment it other parts of the district, but up this way it is; Hanson "nit."

The recent elections show an increased sentiment aganst the saloons, and very few saloon towns remain in this section. Saloons in this section are most numerous, in these towns: East Grand Forks 49, Moorhead 48 Crookston 22, and Thief River Falls 17.

As the patronage for East Grand Forks and Moorhead mainly comes from Dakota, Thief Rier Falli has more saloons per capita than any place in the Vally.—Ada Index.

Congressman Steenerson, we predict, will make it warm to the uncomfort able stage for the ship subsidy crowd when he gets through with them.

This pernicious lobbying for fat subsidies should be fully exposed and there will be some sensations sprung which will open the eyes of those who have been wondering at the wonderful patriotism (?) of The American Flag publication and the Merchant Marie League.—Crookston Times

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And now comes A. W. Thompson of Fillmore County as a candidate for State Auditors, This makes about steen that are looking for the job of being the States serv

District Court Summons

State of Minnesota]
County of Red Lake]

District Court,
14th, Judicial District.

Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire Plaintiff.

vs

J. K. Hannay Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT;

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon E. M. Stanton, attorney for the Plaintiff, at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case of your failure to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and thirty eight four onehundreth dollars, with interest upon three hundred and eighty four and thirty four one hundreths dollars at rate of seven per cent per. anum from the 30th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of May 1907 and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of June 1907, and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 20th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve and fifty one hundredths dollars at the rate of six, per cent per anum from the 20th day of April 1908, togeather with the costs and disbursements herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

M. 25, A. 29,

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. February 16th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Iverson, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 8, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 643 Serial No. 04237, for N. E. ¼ Section 30, Township 154 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 4th. day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Finsand, of Me[illegible] Olaf Wahlberg, Nels Loberg, Iver Sol[illegible] of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Publication April 1st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 20th, 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Tom Belland, of Torgerson Minn. who on April 6th. 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1117 Serial No. 04450, for N. W. ¼ Section 28 Towship 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 3rd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mikel Torgerson Elmer Vraa, Knute Torgerson, Carl Gruberg, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

The Poor Bridegroom.

"Even the English language emphasizes the insignificance of a man at his own wedding," said the prospective bridegroom disconsolately. "There isn't an independent word to designate him. He is merely called the groom of the bride, as if he were just about on a level with the bridesmaids and a little below the maid of honor. Best man, of course, means the bridegroom's best man, but the phrase itself tends to exalt this individual at the expense of his superior.

"Then there's no adjective to describe what pertains to the male half of the affair. You can't speak of the 'bridegroomal' trousers or necktie. On the other hand, 'bridal' applies not only to the possessions of the girl, but to what relates to both of them equally, like the trip and the bridal chamber. The very words 'matrimony' and 'matrimonial' are from the feminine side only. 'Patrimony' has nothing to do with the nuptials. It applies only to wealth and signifies that a man's part in the affair is to get out and hustle for the cash."—Philadelphia Ledger.

He Spoke Too Soon.

A well known business man attended his daughter's commencement exercises at an eastern college. He had been greatly pleased with the beauty and dignity of the exercises and was discoursing to his wife upon the refining influences of college life. Suddenly his impressive monologue was cut short. A girl in cap and gown came dashing down the steps of the main hall waving her diploma and shouting, "Educated, by gosh!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Feb. 25, 1910.

Department of The Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota February 23rd, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Agnt Gangstad, of Radney Minnesota, who on December 17th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 1008 Serial No. 04350 for N. E. ¼ Section 15 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 5th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses;

John A. Peterson, Knut Lidtvedt, of Radney Minn Tallak Lindtvedt, Thorn Lofthus, of Rhoda Minn,

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Magnus Johnson, of Lillo Minn. who on July 8th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 591, Serial No. 01220, for S. E. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 5th. day of May 1910,

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andre A. Rolandson, Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn. August J. Lillo, of Rhoda Minn. Oscar E. Lillo, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Sather, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Nov. 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 853, Serial No. 01259, for N. E. ¼ Section 35, Township 154 N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 2nd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Brunkeberg Minn. John Markuson, Eugene H. Bensancon, Lars Runnestrand, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Offlice at Crookston Minn. March 24th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn., who on May 22nd, 1903, made Homestead entry No 6155, Serial No. 0560 for Lot 8 Section 33 Twnoship 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, and on July 8th, 1904, made aditional H. E. 590, for Lots 2, 3, 9, Section 33 & Lots 2, & 4, Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Prncipal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 6th, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Johnson, Osov Legvold, August J. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, all of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 25th 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Karel Procha, of Erie Minnesota, who on May 5th, 1905 made Homested Entry No. 1164, Serial No. 04469, for S. E. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 26th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph V. Huffman, Albert Tranka, Louis Sranska, of Erie Minn. Frank J. Crnousek, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Deduction.

Scott—Is Jones married? Mott—I guess not. I never heard him blame his wife for anything.—Boston Transcript.

If a man look sharp and attentively he shall see fortune, for, though she blind, she is not invisible.—Bacon.

Sizing Him Up.

"How much money really has he?"

"I don't know. What is his attitude toward the law?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does he evade, defy or ignore it?"—Washington Herald.

Odd Punishment.

Bigamists in Hungary get odd punishment. The man silly enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them in the same house.

He Contributed.

Missionary Do you ever contribute money for the heathen in foreign lands, sir? Millionaire—Oh, yes Both my daughters married foreign noblemen

The Professor Remembers.

Professor (as the company is breaking up, missing one of his rubbers)—Has any of you gentlemen put on three rubbers by mistake?—Fliegende

GUARDED BY ICY WIND

A Frigid Convict Station In the Northeast of Siberia,

THE COLDEST SPOT ON EARTH

No Precautions Are Necessary Against Escape at Verhoyansk—When the Wind Blows, Half an Hour In the Fierce, Biting Cold Means Death.

The coldest place in the world one would naturally expect to be either the north or the south pole, but it is not. It is a village in the northeast of Siberia named Verhoyansk.

There the average temperature of the three worst winter months is 53 degrees F. below zero, which means 85 degrees of frost. During January the average temperature is 56 degrees below zero, or 88 degrees of frost. On one occasion the thermometer registered the remarkable figure of 120 degrees of frost! The average January figure for London, on the other hand, is 7 degrees above freezing point.

But in Verhoyansk most months are winter months. July, curiously enough is as hot there as in London, but the shadow of the terrible winter hangs over even the warmest months.

Even in midsummer the forests which surround the desolate plain in the center of which Verhoyansk stands are withered and gray. The grass is colorless. The few flowers are odorless. The bare soil of the plain itself refuses to produce vegetables of any kind. The ground is frozen hard to an incredible depth.

No farming, of course, is possible. There are no cattle or poultry. All food is imported. Why, then, does this little village exist? It is a convict station, and its population of 400 is made up of officials and exiles.

No precautions against escapes are needed. Prisoners are known to have gone mad with the loneliness of the place. But no one has ever been mad enough to try to escape. Verhoyansk, strange though it sounds, is guarded by the wind. A gale when the thermometer stands at 30 or more below zero will destroy every living thing that is not under shelter.

One of the many curious facts about cold is that intense cold is in itself easy to bear provided the air is still. One traveler has declared that he has often felt colder in Piccadilly on a damp day in November than during his entire stay in Verhoyansk, where the thermometer sometimes showed 90 degrees of frost.

The reason is that at Verhoyansk the air is intensely dry, and dry cold does not penetrate far. With a tent at night and warm furs in the daytime one can be quite comfortable, however low the temperature.

But let a wind once rise and things are different. As Verhoyansk is the coldest place in the world, the few winds that come must bring warmth. But then all winds carry moisture. And so we have the curious fact that, though one may be quite comfortable with the thermometer showing 60 degrees of frost, if a wind springs up and adds 20 or 30 degrees of warmth to the air one has to fly for dear life to shelter.

Half an hour in that fierce, biting cold means death. But the intense dry cold that is Verhoyansk's normal weather is, if not so dangerous, quite as powerful in its effects. In that icy stillness an iron ax head dropped on the ground smashes like glass. A board of unseasoned wood, on the other hand, freezes hard as iron.

De Windt in his travels in this region carried his milk in solid cubes in a net attached to his sleigh. His thermometers all burst, for at the Verhoyansk temperatures quicksilver freezes and can be hammered like copper. It has indeed been turned into bullets and shot through a deal board.

All he could find of a case of claret were a few lumps of red ice and some splintered glass. But what troubled him most was the discovery that it was impossible to smoke. At 40 degrees below zero frozen nicotine blocks the stem of the pipe, while cigarettes or cigars freeze to the lips.

It must be embarrassing to find, as one does when the thermometer reaches 80 below, that one's very breath falls at one's feet in a fine white powder. A mustache becomes a torture—a heavy, solid lump of ice. To lay a bare hand on metal means that the skin will stay where it touches. A careless traveler once witlessly left a shirt outside his hut to dry. When he picked it up again it bent and almost broke. When swung through the air it made a noise like theatrical thunder.

At these temperatures many usually trusty articles, such as combs and razors and knife handles, shrivel or bend or break.

Verhoyansk is a huddle of mud plastered huts along one straggling street. The windows are of ice, so that candles are needed both summer and winter. Twenty miles away, across a dismal plain of snow, lies a low, black line of pine forests.

On the other side is the frozen river, from which dense, unhealthy mists roll up for weeks together in the autumn. There are not flowers in spring, and summer is dingy. Perhaps they are right at Verhoyansk in looking forward to the long months of winter But it is not a cheerful place.—Pearson's Weekly.

The order of society is founded on human misery and imbecility, and these are foundations which will never

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

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Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Old Gentleman—Have you any family ties? Willie—Oh, yes, sir. Father makes me wear all his old ones.

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SCIATICA.
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BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' ANTI- Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Ditch talk is all the order of the day this year.

The fish are very plentiful in the river this spring.

The grass is begining to start and the meadows will soon put on their coat of green.

Large numbers of the farmers have been attending the auction sale at Highlanding most of the week,

George Bender, of Equality, Wm. Rodman and Alfred Anderson of Deer Park was up fishing last Saturday.

There was a big turnout at the Samuel Dangerfield sale last Saturday and all stock sold for good prices,

The rains of the first of the week has delayed seeding, as the ground is entirely to wet to get the teams onto it.

The farmers steamer has made two trips up the river this week. Give them your orders to them for prompt delivery.

The Thief River Falls Lumber Co. driveing crew and wanigan went up river yesterday, after their first drive of the season,

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Dan Carroll, of Mayfield was visiting old neighbors andfriends in this locality from Saturday, until Wednesday.

James O'Brien got the John Quirk ferry launched last Tuesday, and teams can now get accross the river at that point.

Captain Fred Haug and Martain Swanson with the gasoline boats Tamrack, and Dan Patch took the Thief River Falls wanigan up the river yesterday.

FOR SALE: A good work horse, weight about 1300 lbs, or will trade for a light driveing horse, Inquire at this office No old "plugs" need apply.

Judging by the number of railrond wrecks it is just as we'l for people to stay at home until the railway people demonstrate that it is reasonably safe to travel.

One of the bigest auction sales of the season, of horses, cattle and farm machinery, will be held at the residence of Andrew Nelson on section 25 Town of Highlanding, on Monday April 4th, The usal terms of sale will be given,

Sheriff Lewis Nelson was a passenger down river this morning on the farmers steam boat, after having spent several days auctioneering off the Ellingson stock, It sometimes comes handy to have an ex-auctioneer for the sheriff.

Anton Ellingson, of Erskine was up this week attending the Ellingson sale. We understand that he is to start in business at at Highlanding and that the Ellingson store will soon be filled to overflowing with new up:to date goods. Nothing like a good house cleaning, to get rid of all the rusty, dusty old truck, and make room for bright, new goods.

STATEMENT OF HIGH LADING CREAMERY.

For February

Cream recieved	5468 lbs
Evrage test	25'4
Lbs butter made	1881 2.
Recived for butter	$189,97
Paid buttermaker	$45,00
Paid patrons	$12809.
Other expenses	$16,00,
Balence	,88

Price paid for butter fat 81 cts

Henry Paulson, buttermaker.

We understand that Willie Brockman who has been very sick with the measles is on the way recovery.

Edward Singer of Rhoda was transacting buisness here to day.

Dan Corroll of Mayfield was up to the Dangerfield sale Saturday and bought a fine young horse.

Tor Lande who left last spring and went out and took land in Moutana is well pleased with that country, and there is likely to be a rush made from Deer Park westward this season.

Gorge Limers, who left Deer Park over a year ago, for the state of Washington, is going to return to his farm in April, having had enough of the west.

John Waintek of Hilda had his residence entirely distroyed by fire. No insdrance

CLEAR WATER LOCALS.

Easetr Sunday was kind of stormy and a heavy wind kept it up all day,

Ladies aid society will meet at Mrs K. Erickson, Thursday Apr. 7, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Everbody welcome.

Oscar Nesland and Mr Kvale are doing carpenter work for Mr. Dahl,

Mr and Mrs Walker Miss Nellie Short left for Red Lake Falls on Saturday with Dolly Walker who was not feeling very well

Dr Gamble from Thief River Falls was called out to Wille Bruckman who is very low, with measles.

Mr Letvig struck a flow of Mr Linvick at the depth of 1 00 feet first flowing well in Town of Equility.

Mr Oscar Lindberg left for Beltrami on Thursday.

Mr John Gunderson bought a yoke of Oxen from Mr Peterson Saturday,

Gunder Lindtvet made a buisness trip to Lost River last week

A SOUTH SEA ROMANCE.

The Mutiny Long Ago on the Bounty, a British Man-of-war.

Who has not heard of the mutiny of the Bounty? The romance of it still lingers from one end of the Pacific to the other. The descendants of the mutineers of the British man-of-war and their dusky wives are living and bear English names made famous, or infamous, more than a century ago.

The British man-of-war had gone to Tahiti. The commander, Blythe, was harsh and cruel to his men. The women of Tahiti loved the fair skinned sailors and sought to hide them from Blythe, their oppressor, but they were captured, and the ship sailed away, but only to return. When it returned, in command was Fletcher Christian, midshipman, and a score of mutineers. The brute Blythe and his loyal companions had been set adrift in an open boat. Marvelous to relate, after traversing thousands of miles of open ocean they reached the Australian coast. Here they found a haven of refuge at a British outpost. For twenty years all trace of Fletcher Christian and his companions was lost, although searching expedition after expedition was sent to Tahiti by the British government.

Each of the mutineers save the remorseful Fletcher Christian took unto himself a wife. As it meant death to their husbands to live in Tahiti, they helped the men they loved to man the boat that bore them away to seek some desert island. After sailing for many days in the extreme southern tropical sea the rock of Pitcairn arose before them.

Twenty years later a British merchantman sighted by chance the lone rock in the southern Pacific and sent a boat ashore. To the astonishment of the crew, dusky men and women ran down to the beach to welcome them in their own tongue and claimed to be "English." Only one old man among them, Adams, of pure British blood still survived. He was found, Bible in hand, teaching in the little Sunday school which he had built and where he had educated the children of the colony and taught them the tenets of the Christian faith.

When the news reached England a British man-of-war was sent for the last of the mutineers of the Bounty. Aboard was a king's pardon for Adams, so that, after all, he died a British subject, surrounded by his dusky children and grandchildren. The colony was then removed from the faraway southern isle to Tahiti, but homesickness overcame its members, and they returned to the verdant rock.—New Idea Magazine.

Bolivia.

Bolivia is famous for its silver, but also possesses considerable quantities of gold, which, however, cannot be extracted without great expense. In the seventeenth century an Indian near the town of La Paz found a mass of native gold, supposed to have been detached from the neighboring mountain by lightning. Bolivia is, on the whole, in a backward condition, political changes and internal conflicts having hindered the development of its natural wealth.

Not So Very Clever.

"Bilkins' wife found some poker chips in his pocket."

"Yes?"

"Well, Bilkins told her they were cough lozenges."

"Clever of Bilkins, wasn't it?"

"Very. She swallowed two and very nearly died."

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

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Yours For Bnsiness.-- SINGER BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

LOVE'S DOUBTING.

A Phase of Life Through Which Many Married Women Pass.

The only incidents that marred our happiness were sudden and inexplicable "flare ups." Occasionally, to our amazement, a trifle would make us glare at each other like animals and speak bitterly. Five minutes later we would express our regret and shame. Soon I perceived that these quarrels were due to nerves and to the trials of adjustment. One evening we had an argument that was particularly violent and distressing. It ended by Frank's going to bed. I remained in the seat where I had been reading, and for a long time I pretended to myself that I was going on reading. Presently tears fell on my book. Then I said: "How silly all this is! I am making myself suffer, and I am making Frank suffer too. I will go and tell him that I am sorry." So I stole into the bedroom. He was sleeping peacefully.

That little experience, not without humor as I look back on it, made me first realize how differently Frank and I could be affected by the same cause. It marked the beginning of my uneasiness. Soon I stopped reading aloud to Frank; why, I can't remember. Little things disturbed me. At first the thought of them used to be swept away by my delight on seeing Frank in the evening. Then, too, there would come the feeling that those things were accidents and would not occur again. In the second year of our marriage, just after dinner, Frank would read the newspaper till he began to doze. Then he would rouse himself and try to be agreeable. The effort troubled me. There was also the quiet and efficient deciding of little details without reference to my wishes. And here I felt there was danger. Once I said to myself, "Suppose I should tire him," and I grew cold. Then I thought of the moment when I should discover that I was tiring him. Here my sense of humor came to my rescue, and I felt better. I imagine that many women pass through this phase.—American Magazine.

Barrie and Kipling.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he dolefully relates, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers amusedly. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St James' Gazette

Rose Colds From Paper Roses.

"A patient of mine is subject to rose colds," a doctor said. "She caught a bad rose cold last week from a bouquet of artificial roses. That often happens. It is supposed to show the mystic, psychological aspect of disease, but as a matter of fact it is just as natural to take a rose cold from paper roses as from the real kind. Why? Because the paper roses that bring on rose colds are always perfumed. It is the fad, you know, to perfume artificial flowers. The scent used is the essential oil of roses, and it is this oil in the natural flowers that causes rose colds."—New York Press.

A Keen Observer.

Ethel, aged three, had been to visit her cousins, two fun loving and romping boys. She had climbed upon her father's knee and was telling him of her visit. "Papa, every night John and George say their prayers they ask God to make them good boys," said she.

"That is nice," said papa.

Then, thinking soberly for a few minutes, she said, "He ain't done it yet."—Bellingham

The Mess In the Oven.

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid of all work.

"Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water, and I put them into the oven to dry."—London Tatler.

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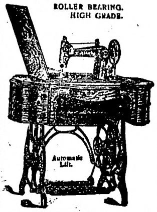

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"Say, old man," began Borroughs, "lend me your ear for awhile, will you?"

"My friend," replied Wise, shrewdly suspecting a touch, "I'd gladly lend you both of them; then I wouldn't be able to hear you ask me to lend you anything else."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Inconsistent.

She (pretty, but sedate)—I admire a man who holds fast to his ideal.

He (a ninny)—But—but you won't let me.—Boston Herald.

It was an Irish philosopher who said the strangest things in some newspapers are the ones that are left out.

Just Pleasantness.

Perhaps just pleasantness has not a very heroic sound, but the human heart that, knowing its own bitterness, can yet carry itself cheerfully is not without heroism. Indeed, if that human heart does no more than hold its tongue about its own aches and pains it has a certain moral value that the world cannot afford to lose. "Pleasantness" does not sound as well as self sacrifice or wisdom or spirituality, but it may include all these great words. And certainly just to start one's husband out to his work cheerfully, to make the hobbledehoy of a son feel a gentler and sweeter sentiment toward women because of his own mother's sound, sweet gayety and strength, to help one's servants to put good humor and friendliness into their services—these things make for righteousness in the world.—Margaret Deland.

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LEONARD WOOD The Doctor who became a General

By JAMES CREELMAN

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MAJ. GEN. LEONARD WOOD in his forty-ninth year, one of the most picturesque figures in the whole United States army, this month assumes the duties of chief of staff of the army.

When Leonard Wood ceased to be a doctor in order to be a soldier he may not have considered the profound difference in philosophic viewpoint of a profession trained to keep men alive and a profession trained to kill them.

The born adventurer seldom analyzes himself, but seeks glory where the world gives it; and if he should "choose brave death in a red coat before brave life in a black one," the responsibility must rest upon society, which gives such unequal honors to those who heal and those who slay.

Twelve years ago Leonard Wood was an assistant army surgeon. To-day he is the senior general of the United States army, and chief of staff.

"Gen. Wood is easily the ablest soldier the nation has produced since the civil war," said former President Roosevelt. "If we should become involved in war to-morrow I don't know where I should look for a man to take his place. He would be the one man to take command."

It is said that even Lord Cromer, the great British regenerator of Egypt, was so impressed by Gen. Wood's work in Cuba that he expressed regret that he could not have such an administrator and organizer to succeed him in office.

Leonard Wood is an adventurer of the true Elizabethan type. Whether chasing murderous Apaches through the mountains, creating a government in Cuba, or forcing order and civilization upon the Mohammedan savages of Mindanao and Sulu by armed force, he has always been a master.

Dr. Wood might have proved a failure. Gen. Wood has been a success.

He is tall, straight and broad-shouldered. He has a small waist, the bulging, muscle-padded chest of a gorilla, arms like a blacksmith, and thick, powerful hands. He can walk like a bull moose; jump with the quickness of a cat; box, wrestle and fence like a professional. Although he is 49 years old, it is doubtful if there is a man in the whole army to-day possessed of more strength, energy, skill and endurance.

Scotch, Irish and English blood mingles in Leonard Wood. His father descended from William White, who died on the Mayflower, through Peregrine White, the first-born of Plymouth colony, and from William Wood, who was a Plymouth freeholder in 1629. His mother's strain goes back to the Hagar family, who came from Ireland in 1634 and settled at Watertown, Mass., and to that patriot greatgrandfather, John Nixon, who commanded a company at Lexington, a regiment at Bunker Hill, and a brigade at Saratoga.

His father and uncle were country doctors, the sons of a stout New England farmer who kept a tavern and owned much wooded land. His father served as a private soldier in the civil war and was sent home from the field permanently invalided. To get rid of malaria the doctor-soldier moved his family to the sandy soil of Cape Cod.

In 1880, when Leonard was a stalwart, quick-witted youth of 20 years, the Wood family debated whether he should enter Harvard university. That was the very time when Theodore Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard. The iron-muscled young Yankee, who was already a notable cross-country runner, wanted to enter the army or navy. The spirit of adventure was strong in him. But the wishes of his sober old father prevailed, and, having obtained a scholarship, he entered the Harvard Medical school.

In the third year after he entered the study of medicine he won in a competitive examination for service in the city hospital of Boston. After 15 months in this position he had a row with the hospital superintendent and resigned. Then he served in the North End dispensary of Boston.

In following the story of this singular man it is interesting to know that, although he followed his father's wishes by entering a medical school, he there became the chum of a son of an army captain, and, while studying medicine, he actually began to prepare himself for a military career by reading military science, and in every way possible sought to fit himself for the army entrance examinations.

After leaving the Boston dispensary, the young doctor went into general practice in that city.

In 1885 the young Boston doctor who was destined to become the senior general of the United States army went to New York and passed the army examinations for military surgeons, standing second among the competitors.

There was no vacancy for him, but presently he got a letter from the surgeon general at Washington, offering him a contract as a civilian surgeon with the army, at a hundred dollars a month, with free quarters and rations, and forage for his horse.

As the letter suggested service in the west, the doctor joyfully accepted the contract and, under orders, went to join Gen. Crook at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, about 20 miles from the Mexican frontier.

This was a change from Boston! Picked troops under Miles and Lawton were to pursue Geronimo and his fierce Apaches till they were captured or destroyed.

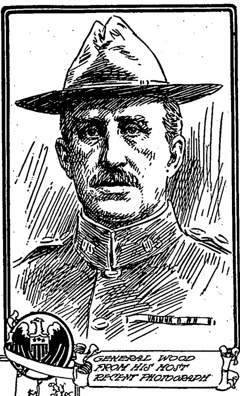
It was an extraordinary campaign, full of perils and hardships. The Apaches had robbed and murdered the people of Arizona and Sonora, Mexico, so long that each little village was surrounded by walls. Being mountaineers of great muscular power, the Indians, who could live on cactus and various roots, were accustomed to make journeys on foot through the roughest regions with a speed that defied pursuit.

Leonard Wood proved to be the strongest and most persistent man in the expedition. It was found that he could actually "walk down" an Apache even in the mountains. At the end of a desperate chase the officers would one by one drop out, utterly exhausted, and the young Boston doctor would be leading the soldiers and directing them.

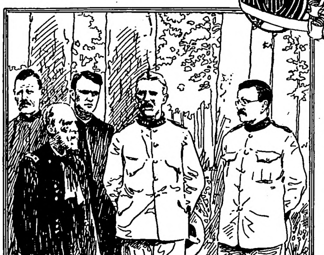
Finally, at his own request, the iron-muscled young surgeon was put in command of the infantry, and from that time on he regularly led soldiers like a line officer; nor did he fail to do his full duty as a medical man.

The hardest part of the trip was when the expedition crossed the Southern Pacific railway and moved into the San Rita mountains. It occurred to Lawton that he might cut off Geronimo's band by striking across the Mexican border. To do this he required additional orders and he was puzzled how to send back a dispatch asking permission, for the country in his rear was known to be full of hostiles.

In this emergency the doctor offered to be Lawton's messenger. Leaving the camp with a single companion, who dropped out after 20 miles, he rode in one night 73 miles and got back with an answer at eight o'clock in the morning, in time to get breakfast and then walk 34 miles with the troops, till a camp was made at nine o'clock that night. On the day before his ride he had traveled 25 miles on foot with his scout. That made a total of 132 miles traveled in about 36 hours.



GENERAL WOOD FROM HIS MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH



GENERAL WOOD WITH THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND GENERAL WHEELER BEFORE THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

When, at last, Geronimo and his swarthy cutthroats were captured in September, 1886, Dr. Wood, who had now received his commission as an assistant surgeon, accompanied Lawton with the prisoners to San Antonio. The Indians had killed 700 Mexicans and 98 Americans, including some soldiers, before they were literally run down.

In 1898, Lawton wrote of the Geronimo campaign and the doctor's part in it to Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts:

"When through exposure and fatigue the infantry battalion lost its last officer, Capt. Wood volunteered to command it, in addition to his duties as a surgeon. In this duty Capt. Wood (he reached the grade of captain afterward while still a surgeon), distinguished himself most. His courage, endurance and example made success possible. I served through the War of the Rebellion and in many battles, but in no instance do I remember such devotion to duty, or such an example of courage and perseverance. It was mainly due to Capt. Wood's loyalty and resolution that the expedition was successful."

Leonard Wood's enemies have charged that he reached his distinction in the army largely through his skill as a courtier and the favoritism of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, but no criticism can wipe out the words of Lawton, one of the noblest and sincerest soldiers who ever carried the sword of the republic.

When Geronimo and his men were disposed of, Wood returned to Arizona and was assigned by Gen. Miles to command a special expedition to capture or kill seven escaped Indian prisoners who had fled to Sonora, Mexico. He was in the field from October, 1886, till the following February, and penetrated Mexico ten days' journey south of the Yakui river.

Then, after a month or two on duty at Los Angeles, he went back to Arizona and again took the field with the expedition against "Apache Kid" during 1887 and 1888. Then he was stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, where he spent four years, including one summer camping with troops in the Yosemite country.

Soon after President McKinley was elected, Dr. Bates, the regular attending surgeon of the White House, died. The president asked Wood to take Dr. Bates' place. In that way the Indian trailer, who had a high standing as a surgeon, came into familiar and affectionate relations with Mr. McKinley.

When Theodore Roosevelt became assistant secretary of the navy, he and the doctor met and became fast friends. There was much to attract these two singular men together. They were devoted to boxing, fencing, wrestling, riding and walking. Dr. Wood had struggled to rise from the pale anxieties of his profession by serving as a soldier; Mr. Roosevelt had tried to live down the effete influences of a Harvard course, and fashionable New York social connections, by becoming a ranchman on the plains of North Dakota. Each was eager for distinction, mad for manly adventure. There was but two years' difference between their ages.

Together the man who was to be president of the United States and he who was to be chief general of the American army walked and talked, day after day, punched each other's bodies, whacked each other's heads with singlesticks, wrestled, ran, rode side by side and lived the strenuous life to the utmost.

The earth danced beneath the feet of the comrades as they talked of everything that might open the path of useful adventure and glory to their strength and courage. They looked into the seeds of time for signs of dangers to be desperately encountered and honors to be won.

Then, as the prospects of a war with Spain seemed to approach reality, the spirits of the two rose. Day after day and week after week Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt racked their brains to see how they might get into the war both felt sure was coming.

They tried to get into the Seventy-first regiment of New York as majors. It was useless. Dr. Wood attempted to get the governor of Massachusetts to give him command of a regiment. He filed an application with the secretary of war for a volunteer regiment in case of war.

When the war with Spain broke upon the nation Secretary Alger sent for Mr. Roosevelt and offered him the coloneley of one of three volunteer regiments to be raised and equipped.

"I don't want to be colonel," said Mr. Roosevelt. "That position should go to Leonard Wood. I don't know how to organize or equip a regiment for the field. He does. He knows the practical way to prepare cavalry for actual war conditions in the shortest possible time. Let him be colonel and I will gladly serve with him as lieutenant-colonel until I am fit to command a regiment."

So Leonard Wood got his commission as colonel of the First United States Volunteer cavalry, known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

Twenty-one days after he received his colonel's commission his regiment, gathered from four frontier countries, was being drilled in San Antonio.

When the Rough Riders were ordered to advance from the seashore at Siboney, Cuba, to meet the enemy at La Guasimas—the first fight of Shafter's army—Col. Wood moved out with the head of his regiment at such a pace that almost half of his men were left far in the rear.

After the Spaniards surrendered Santiago, Gen. Shafter recommended that the now promoted Gen. Wood be put in command of the conquered and panic-stricken city, with Gen. Lawton in command of the province.

How soon war changes the fortunes of men! In December, 1898, just a year and seven months after our two adventurers took the Rough Riders to the Caribbean sea, Leonard Wood, the poor surgeon, was a major general of volunteers and appointed military governor of Cuba; and Theodore Roosevelt was the governor-elect of the great state of New York.

It was no light-hearted, adventurous youth who sailed for the Philippines in March, 1903, but a grave, observant man of 43 years. His experience in Cuba had taught him much, and, above all things, the extreme importance of careful preparation in dealing with alien races.

Early in 1906 Gen. Wood took command of the entire Philippines division, which includes nearly 18,000 troops. For more than two years he put his tremendous energy to the task of emphasizing the training of soldiers for actual conditions of war, treating administrative methods, not as an object, but as means. At the end of his long and brilliant service in the Philippines he returned to the United States to assume his first military command on the American continent since the days when, as a surgeon, he led troops against the Apaches.

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HINDUS ALARMED AND ASTIR

Spread of Christianity Threatens Whole Structure of Hinduism With Overthrow.

Hinduism is awakening to the fact that if the great sub-strata of Hindu society known as the depressed classes be raised by Christianity, the whole structure of Hinduism is theatened with overthrow. This awakening is being followed by efforts in various parts for the improvement of these poor people. The latest is a movement in Ahmedabad. In that city, on August 29, a meeting was held at which the attendance of the depressed classes was encouraged and in which they were allowed to sit beside caste people. Resolutions were passed for the formation of a Central Hindu association, which should have for its objects the raising of the depressed classes and their readmission into Hinduism after being converts to foreign faiths. As to the means to be adopted for realizing these objects, the following suggestions were made: (a) Starting schools, clubs and associations; (b) establishing preaching missions; (c) publishing papers, periodicals, magazines and leaflets; (d) adopting such other means as may be conducive to the above objects.

ANY WOMAN CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

(From French Beauty Monthly.)

"No woman should use water upon her hair oftener than once in two months," says M. Fournier, the noted French scientist. "Dry powder only should be used. Moisture causes the hair to lose its color and in time become thin.

"Any woman desiring abundant, lustrous hair should use a dry shampoo every two or three days. Mix four ounces of powdered orris root with four ounces of therox. Sprinkle about a tablespoonful of this mixture upon the head; then brush the powder thoroughly through the hair. This will keep it light and fluffy, and beautifully lustrous. You will soon see new hair starting to grow. This treatment is the only thing that I am sure will produce a growth of hair.

"While plain orris root is used as a dry shampoo by many women, still, no such results can be obtained as by using the formula I have given."

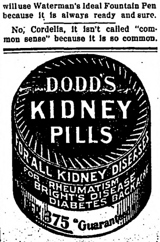
An Ungentlemanly Reply.

"Once you called me the light of your existence."

"Yes, I know it. That was before I had any idea you were going to become the dead weight of it."

Takers of the United States Census will use Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen because it is always ready and sure.

No, Cordelia, it isn't called "common sense" because it is so common.



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"I dare you to name it."

"Going home in the rain.'

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MARY McCANN'S ASSISTANT

By LORA GOODRICH

Although it had two bulging windows, that peered out like a pair of short-sighted eyes from under the faded flap of awning, the little shop was rather dark within. It was a very little shop, indeed, tucked in between two large buildings, yet because it chanced to have that particular location a good many persons entered it in the course of the day.

It was kept by a pale, big-eyed little woman who said little, but tried to make up for her lack of words by a sociable smile. She was a very timid woman, who never should have tried to keep shop at all, and would not have had to if her husband had not lost both his legs and his job of braking at the same time in a railroad accident.

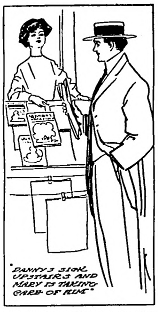
Marean had fallen into the habit of slipping in there every morning on his way to his office for a paper or magazine.

Marean was a young lawyer struggling into a practice. He had grit and vim and humor; he liked his fellowman better than he liked himself and gave him the best of his knowledge.

But he did not intend to be poor; he intended to succeed and to win his share of fortune by his wits. Hitherto he had not found time nor felt in a position to consider marriage, but now he had begun to look for the right woman. He had a very clear idea of the kind of woman he wanted, but he was certain that she was not to be found among his acquaintances. The sisters and daughters of his colleagues, given as they were to the spending of much money and frivolous habits generally, would not, he knew, make good wives for men who were bound for some years to go very carefully.

Marean did not talk about his ideas concerning marriage to his friends; he did not talk about anything that lay closest to his heart. "Close-mouthed," they called him, but a "rattling good fellow," which last is the highest compliment that can be paid from man to man.

Marean was a plain chap, yet his face was more attractive than many a handsome one. His eyes were clear, his color good, his teeth perfect. When he looked at you, you trusted him; when he smiled at you, you all but loved him.


"DANNY'S SICK UPSTAIRS AND MARY IS TAKING CARE OF HIM"

A heavy rain caught him one morning on his way to his office. As he chanced to be near the little news store, he hurried in with the two-fold purpose of getting his paper and being sheltered until the storm should lessen. The bell above the door jangled pleasantly as he entered. At the farther end of the store a woman sat at the desk writing. She apparently finished a sentence before she rose and came toward him. Then he saw that she was not the woman he had expected to find there. The pale little proprietress had been replaced by a girl midway of the twenties, a tall girl with very direct eyes, a good color and smooth brown hair. She wore a dark skirt and a simple shirtwaist, faultlessly laundered.

"Good morning!" she said. Her voice was cheerful, as well suited to the rainy dark spring morning as a robin's song.

Marean selected a paper, paid for it and made a remark about the weather.

After that the girl was always tending shop when Marean stopped for his morning paper. Always she wore the dark skirt and apparently the same exquisitely laundered waist; always her voice was cheerful, her smile bright. Marean began to notice things about her. Clearly she was an unusual type, most unlike the ordinary shop girl. One morning he asked her what had become of the McCanns that they were no longer in the store.

"Danny's sick upstairs," she explained, "and Mary is taking care of him. You did not, perhaps, know that they live in rooms above? Oh, it is not a real illness, though it makes Danny just as helpless. You see, he has always had trouble with his legs since they were amputated, and they have been especially bad lately. I think he has tried to walk too much. So at last he has had to take off his artificial limbs and go to bed. He is discontented and restless and won't let Mary leave him. So that is how I come to be here tending the store."

In course of time Marean found out that her name was Viola Heath and that she came from a little country town, that she liked the city very well, but did not know much about it, excepting the churches. She went to a new one every Sunday for variety. "I have Sundays off," she said.

"Can't you take an evening off also and go with me to the musical show to-morrow night?" Marean asked. He was speaking after thoughtful consideration. He had never seen a girl that interested him so much as did this one, and he believed he knew her well enough to ask her to go with him. She thought a moment, but he could see that she was pleased.

"I'll ask Mary," she said, "and let you know to-morrow morning. Will that do?"

Marean said that it would. He had to admit to himself that he was, however, a little anxious about the outcome. Suppose the McCanns should not let the girl off? Next morning he was a half hour earlier than usual at the shop and he carried with him a bunch of sweet peas.

"For your desk," he said as he gave them to her.

She took them eagerly and put her face to them.

"Thank you," she said. "I'll wear them to-night."

"Then you are going?" Marean's heart leaped.

"Mary says I may."

That was an evening ever to be remembered. The show was not very good, the company being of the summer stock variety, but that did not matter since it afforded such an admirable opportunity for becoming better acquainted. The sweet peas were followed by other floral offerings. Marean's calls at the shop became longer and more frequent. He and Viola became fast friends.

One Sunday they passed a long delightful afternoon in the park after they had attended church together and lunched at a restaurant, in a delightfully unconventional and friendly manner. That day Marean decided to propose to Viola the next time he saw her if he could make an opportunity.

But next morning when he stopped at the store as usual he found Mary tending it.

"Where is Miss Heath?" he asked.

"She's gone home—went this morning on an early train. Mary counted out his change carefully. "You see, my husband is better; he can come downstairs now. And Viola had to go."

Marean turned dejectedly away. Gone without saying one word to him! But he would follow her. She should see that she couldn't get away from him like that. At the door he paused to ask for her address.

"Just Sharon. You ask for Miss Heath. Do you think of going to see her?" Mary asked, innocently.

"I've got business down that way and I thought I might look her up," Marean lied.

"Viola is a sweet girl. Danny and I think our eyes of her," Mary said.

Marean meant to seek out Sharon at once, but it was two weeks before he could get away. One wilting June day he alighted at the Sharon station. The man on the platform of whom he asked information told him that Miss Heath lived on the next street—"to'ds the upper end."

Marean set forth. Sharon's population was scattered over the greatest possible area and the next street was the longest Marean, in his eagerness, ever remembered having traversed. There were no door plates to guide him. Near the end of the street he paused in bewilderment. He had failed to ask his informer what kind of a house Miss Heath lived in.

There was one set far back from the street upon a mighty lawn—an old-fashioned brick residence, with comfort and wealth peeping from every window. Of course she would not be there. That little drab house now looked more like what her home would be. He was on the point of going up and ringing the bell of the drab house when from a mass of rhododendron bushes on the lawn of the big brick house a figure emerged—a tall girl in blue who had shining brown hair. Marean never remembered how he got to her—whether he flew or ran or merely walked in a becoming manner. He know only that he stood at last before her with her hands in his.

"I've found you!" he exulted.

"But I thought you never would," she said, with a weary smile.

They walked across the turf to a shaded seat and sat down together. Presently it occurred to Marean to ask:

"What are you doing here, Viola?"

"Why, I live here," she said. "This is my home."

Marean stared.

"Your home!" he stammered. "But I thought—you tended shop for the McCanns."

"Oh, yes. Mary used to work for my mother. And it's my shop, you know. Danny bought it from me and he is trying his best to pay for it. It means so much to him and Mary. When he got sick she wrote to me and I went up to help them. It was great fun for me and it did them both a lot of good."

"But I thought you were poor—a glorified kind of shop girl," Marean said. "And I find that you not only own the shop, but a red brick residence beside. Don't you see, Viola? You are a princess and I a beggar. I came down here to ask you to marry me, but now I don't dare."

She laughed and leaned toward him, her wide gray eyes shining.

"Oh, you faint heart!" she said, softly. "If you won't ask me then—I shall have to ask you, for you see, Dick, dear, I'm just determined to marry you."

The DAIRY

DAIRY NOTES.

Do not allow any foul air around the cow stable or places where milk and cream are kept.

Even with the greatest care it is hard to keep the cow stable ventilated as it should be.

Cleanliness first, last and all the time, should be the watchword of every dairyman.

Milk and cream are the first foods of this world, and should be the purest and most sanitary product we consume.

To induce the greatest possible milk flow in heifers their calves should be removed from them the first week after calving.

By saving the calves from his best producing cows and breeding his best cows to high-grade males, any dairy farmer can build up a paying herd cheaply.

Vigilance and common-sense are what we need in the dairy, whether the product is sold to the city trade, made into butter on the farm, or used in the home kitchen.

The cows milked daily in the United States yield an average of 3,560 pounds of milk a year, which makes the annual total output for the country about 70,000,000,000 pounds.

It is well to consider that the heifer which is not worth more than $30 to $40 when two years old has not been of very much profit to the owner. Good stock does not eat more food than poor stock.

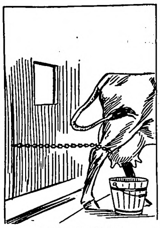
Don't forget that dairy success depends much upon the individuality of the cow. With the same feed and care in every way one cow may bring her owner a clear profit of $30 a year, while another will not pay expenses.

MILKING THE KICKING COW

Stout Chain Securely Fastened to Wall and Tied Around Animal's Leg Serves Purpose.

A writer in an exchange gives the following method of milking a kicking cow:

Get a lag screw five or six inches long and have the blacksmith put an eye and ring on the end. Bore a hole in studding directly behind the cow and fasten screw in place. Get a stout chain five or six-feet long with a hook at each end, one hook large enough that the chain will run through in a slip noose. Tie the cow in her stall, put slip noose around cow's leg, run the other end through ring in wall and draw back till the foot just stands on the ground. The cow soon finds out what you want, and in a few days you can milk in safety without the chain.


Securing the Kicker.

Hardy Dairy Breeds.

An occasional farmer offers as an excuse for not introducing into his herd some of the improved dairy blood the reason that he does not want a lot of thin-skinned, weak animals that cannot endure the cold and vigorous climate. What folly. This lack of so-called hardiness in the case of dairy stock is a matter of individuality rather than breed. A fine milch cow is not a Rocky mountain goat. The great Lambert family of Jerseys was developed in the far north and is as hardy as any dairy bred animal need be. The dairy breeds are inclined to hardiness rather than weakness, anyway.

Demand for Dairy Butter.

There is always a good local demand for really good farm dairy butter. There is a sentiment connected with home-made butter which is not attached to that made in butter factories which impels people to buy it at something above the going price.

Knowing Each Cow.

No man can succeed in dairying unless he knows that each cow is paying him a profit. A dairy cow that does not more than pay for feed and care is a robber that should not be allowed to live.

Muslin Window Best.

Cows should not stand facing a window unless the window be covered with muslin. By the way, the muslin window in a cow stable is better by far than glass. It gives a subdued light and furnishes ideal ventilation.

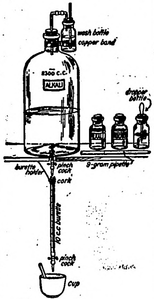
HOW TO USE AN ACIDEMETER

Directions for Arrangement of Apparatus to Determine Acidity in Milk and Cream.

In a convenient place erect a small shelf to support the large bottle. Cut a notch in the front or back of the shelf to allow the brass pipe to pass through.

Then add the contents of the small bottle of alkali to the large bottle, rinsing the small bottle several times, and each time pouring the rinsings into the large bottle. Then add soft water to the large bottle until the level reaches the mark filed on the bottle. You will then have 2,300 cubic centimeters of a one-tenth normal alkaline solution.

The small wash bottle attached to the neck of the larger one should be half filled with this solution. Then the rubber and glass connections are made between the two bottles.



Determining Acidity.

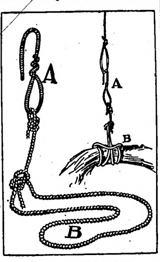
The burette holder is fastened underneath the shelf so that the alkali from the large bottle can enter it. The dropper bottle is then filled with indicator.

Measure with a pipette nine grams of the substance (milk, whey, cream, or starter) which you wish to test, and place it in the white cup. Add two drops of the phenolphthalein indicator. Then allow the alkaline solution to run into the cup from the burette, one drop at a time, until the fluid in the cup, which is being constantly stirred, shows a very faint pink color. By reading the grduations on the burette we can ascertain the amount of acid in the substance tested. Each one-tenth cubic centimeter of alkali represents one one-hundredth per cent. of acid in the fluid.

FASTENING THE COW'S TAIL

Illustrations Practically Explain Good Method of Treating Troublesome Animals.

I give a simple, but most convenient and effective method of fastening a cow's tail while milking, writes F. W. Browne in Orange Judd Farmer. The illustrations practically explain themselves. A is a bent wire hook made from a bit of ordinary binding wire. To this is attached loop, B. Behind each troublesome cow is fastened from above a piece of twine having a fair-sized loop at its lower end. These should not hang down lower than a point some six feet from the barn floor. To make the fastening, wind the end of loop B a couple of times around the animal's tail and draw A through it. Then catch the hook into one of the loops hanging from above. If the twine used is reasonably coarse the operation of making or undoing the fastening can be accomplished almost instantly. I have made use of the above device for several years, and have found it a great convenience.



Fastener for Cow's Tail.

"Creamery Shark."

A few years ago the "creamery shark" infested the land and organized creamery companies among farmers in order to equip the creameries with machinery at about five times what it was worth. This business died as such enterprises must. Now comes the condensary with golden-tinted stories of what farmers might make by organizing co-operative condensing factories.

Have You Tried?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? We can furnish positive proof that it has made many remarkable cures after all other means had failed.

Women who are suffering with some form of female illness should consider this.

As such evidence read these two unsolicited testimonial letters. We guarantee they are genuine and honest statements of facts.

Cresson, Pa.—"Five years ago I had a bad fall, and hurt myself inwardly. I was under a doctor's care for nine weeks, and when I stopped I grew worse again. I sent for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, took it as directed, and now I am a stout, hearty woman."—Mrs. Ella E. Aikey, Cresson, Pa.

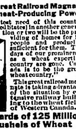
Baird, Wash.—"A year ago I was sick with kidney and bladder troubles and female weakness. The doctors gave me up. All they could do was to just let me go as easily as possible. I was advised by friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. I am completely cured of my ills, and I am nearly sixty years old."—Mrs. Sarah Leighton, Baird, Wash.

Evidence like the above is abundant showing that the derangements of the female organism which breed all kinds of miserable feelings and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very disorders that give way to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Women who are afflicted with similar troubles, after reading two such letters as the above, should be encouraged to try this wonderfully helpful remedy.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.


LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Somewhat Disappointing.

He was a doctor and was patiently waiting for his first patient. Thought he: "If the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. And as patients will not seek me out I must needs seek them out." He strolled through the cheap market and presently saw a man buy six nice cucumbers. "Here's a chance!" said he, and followed him home. Patiently he waited for four long and lonely hours and about midnight the front door quickly opened, and the man dashed down the steps. He seized him by the arm and cried earnestly: "Do you want a doctor?" "No!" replied the man roughly. "Want more cucumbers!"

WE PAY HIGH PRICE FOR HIDES and Furs, and sell guns and traps cheap. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Philosophy and Religion.

The idea of philosophy is truth; the idea of religion is life.—Bayne.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Lots of people will accept a favor who wouldn't take a joke.

Pettit's Eye Salve First Sold in 1807
100 years ago, sales increase yearly, wonderful remedy; cured millions weak eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

When an aeroplane chauffeur drops it's all up with him.

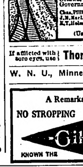
DON'T NEGLECT THAT COUGH
It certainly racks your system and may run into something serious. *Allen's Lung Balsam* will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists.

A brother is a young man who flatters his grown-up sister.

WESTERN CANADA
What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Powers

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.



Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat
were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

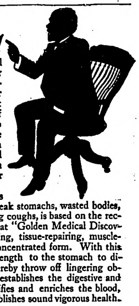
(Use address nearest you). (1)

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 14-1910.

A Remarkable Invention
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Pass Along
The Good Word



That Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to-day and has, for over 40 years, been the standard Blood-purifyer, Stomach Strengthener and Liver Invigorator sold by druggists. It's not a secret nostrum but a medicine of known composition — a medicine so good that the best physicans prescribe it knowing that its ingredients, which are printed on its outside wrappers and attested under oath, are the best known to medical science for the diseases for which it is advised.

The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing weak stomachs, wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of the fundamental truth that "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body-building, tissue-repairing, muscle-making materials, in condensed and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the necessary strength to the stomach to digest food, build up the body and thereby throw off lingering obstinate coughs. The "Discovery" re-establishes the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purifies and enriches the blood, and nourishes the nerves—in short establishes sound vigorous health.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better FOR HIM—it pays better. But you are thinking of the cure not his greater profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, In Plain English; or, Medicine Simplified, 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations, newly revised up-to-date Edition, paper-bound, sent for 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TEXAS RANGER SERVICE ☆ ☆

A CHAPTER FROM THE MEMOIRS OF CAPTAIN "BILL" McDONALD, OF TEXAS. By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

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THE early history of Texas was written in blood and fire. Her counties preserve the names of her martyrs. Parker, Coleman, Crockett, Fannin, Travis, Bowie and a hundred others have the map for their monument; their names are given daily utterance by those for whom their deeds have little meaning.

In the beginning, after the Indian tribes—friendly at first—became hostile, the warfare was almost solely with the savages. For a full half-century every settler who built his campfire on the frontier did so at the risk of his property and his scalp. Those who established homes and settlements must have been a daring race indeed, for raids upon horses and herds were always imminent and massacres were as regular as the seasons.

The mother of Chief Quanah Parker (still living) for whom the town of Quanah, Tex., was named, was Cynthia Ann Parker, a little white girl captured by the Tehaucano Indians, during a raid on what was known as the Austin colony, in 1836. A brief story of that raid will serve as an example of a thousand others of a similar sort. The Austin colony settled in what is now Grimes county and consisted of something more than a score of persons, including women and children. The Indians who dwelt in the neighborhood seemed friendly enough until a small party of unknown settlers came along and attempted to steal their horses. Immediate trouble was the result and the loss of Tehaucano friendship for the entire settlement. When the reader considers what follows, I believe I shall be forgiven for hoping that those newcomers who stirred up the first trouble received the sort of a reward which only an Indian would know how to confer.

As the Austin colony consisted chiefly of the Parker family, a rude fortification which they erected was called Fort Parker, a name that to-day still suggests something of shuddering horror to those who have heard its history.

It was a fair May morning when that history was made. The early risers noticed that a body of restless Indians had collected within about 400 yards of the fort. A white flag was hoisted by the savages to signify their peaceable intentions and a warrior approached as if for conference. Benjamin Parker, commander of the fort, went out to meet him. He came back presently with the word that he believed the Indians intended to fight. He returned, however, to the hostile camp, where he was at once set upon and literally chopped to pieces by the savages, who then with wild yells and blood-curdling warwhoops charged on the fort. Some of the inmates had already left the stockade. Others were trying to escape. John Parker and wife and a Mrs. Kellogg were overtaken a mile away. Parker was killed and scalped; his wife was spared and Mrs. Kellogg was made captive. Other members of the colony were butchered right and left and mutilated in the barbarous fashion which seems to give an Indian joy. Silas Parker was brutally killed and his two children, one of whom was the little girl, Cynthia Ann, were carried away. A Mrs. Plummer—daughter of Rev. James W. Parker—attempted to escape, carrying her little son in her arms. A huge painted savage, begrimed with dust and blood, overtook her, felled her with a hoe, and seizing her by the hair dragged her, still clinging to her child, back amid the butchery and torture of her friends. She and the others who were living were beaten with clubs and lashed with rawhide thongs. That night such of the captives as remained alive, and these included three children, were flung face down in the dust, their hands bound behind their backs, while the Indians, waving bloody scalps and shrieking, danced about them and beat them with their bows until the prisoners were strangling with their own blood. Later they took the infant child of Mrs. Plummer and slowly choked it before her eyes. When it was not quite dead they flung it again and again into the air and let it fall on the stones and earth. Then they tied a rope around its neck and threw its naked body into the hedges of prickly pear, from which they would jerk it fiercely with demoniacal yells. Finally they fastened the rope attached to its neck to the pommel of a saddle and rode round and round in a circle until the body of the child was literally in shreds. The poor fragments were then thrown into the mother's lap. For some reason the little girl, Cynthia Ann Parker, received better treatment, and lived. She grew up an Indian, forgot her own race and tongue, married a chief and became the mother of another chief, Quanah, surnamed Parker, to-day a friend of the white race.

It was the massacre of Fort Parker and events of a similar nature that resulted in the organization of the Texas Rangers. The Rangers were at first a semi-official body, locally enlisted and commanded, with regulations and duties not very clearly defined. Their purpose, however, was not in doubt. It was to defend life and property, and their chief qualifications were to be able to ride and shoot and stand up against the warfare of bloodthirsty savages.

"Exterminate the Indians" became a watchword in those days and the warfare that ensued and continued for 40 years can be compared with nothing in history unless it be with the fierce feuds of the ancient Scottish clans.

Early in 1836 Texas fought for and gained her independence, the only state in the Union to achieve such a triumph. In the following year the Texas congress recognized the Ranger movement and authorized several persons to raise Ranger companies to scour the country and annihilate marauding bands. Indians and low class Mexicans ("greasers") often consorted and the work, desperate and bloody, continued along the ever widening and westering frontier up to within a period easily remembered to-day by men not beyond middle age. Many names of those early Rangers have been preserved in Texas annals and in local song and traditions, and it would take as many volumes to recount their deeds.

As the years went by and the Indian was conquered or driven away, the Ranger's work changed, but his personality remained the same. The Ranger of 70 years ago is the Ranger of to-day—only his duties have altered. Long before the conquest of the savages a new element of disorder had entered the field. The desperado who had stirred up the first Indian troubles had survived and increased, to plunder his own race. The new and sparsely settled land invited every element of lawlessness and every refugee of crime. Local authorities would not or could not contend with them. It was for the Rangers, now much reduced in numbers, to solve the problem of destroying the disturber in their midst as they had driven the savage enemy from their frontiers. They were made peace officers and became a mounted constabulary, their duties being to quell disorders, to prevent crime and to bring criminals to justice. It was new work—less romantic than the wild Indian warfare of the frontier; work full of new dangers and what was still worse, it was work which, instead of inviting the encouragement and enthusiasm of a community, was of a sort to incur its displeasure, for the desperadoes of a neighborhood were either the heroes or the terrors of it and in either case to molest them was likely to prove unpopular. So it was, during this new order of things, that the Ranger service had to contend not only with the offenders but sometimes with the very people whom they were hoping to prctect. This made the work hard and discouraging, as work always is hard and discouraging when it is done amid enemies who wear the guise of friends.

For this kind of service Capt. Bill McDonald was eminently qualified. Already he had been appointed a special Ranger in Company B, commanded by Capt. S. A. McMurray, but his duties as U. S. deputy marshal in No-Man's Land and in the Cherokee strip had been his chief work. Nevertheless he had, on occasion, engaged in bandit hunting in his own state, during this period, either alone or in company with other officials, usually with good results.

Events of this sort kept Bill McDonald's name fresh in the Texans' minds and made him seem peculiarly eligible for regular service. The resignation of Capt. S. A. McMurray, who had long and bravely commanded Company B, became his opportunity and he hurried to Austin to try for that command.

His old friend, James Hogg, was now governor of the state. Since the settlement of their differences so long before there had been no discord of any kind and each had admired the other's career, proud to remember the friendship. Arriving at the capital now, McDonald was shown in to the governor's room. Greeting him, he said:

"Well, I hardly know what to call you, since you got to be governor. I don't know whether to call you 'Jim' or 'Mister.' I'll have to call you 'Governor,' I guess, as I want to get a place."

They shook hands cordially. Gov. Hogg said:

"What is it, Bill? What can I do for you?"

"Why," said McDonald, "I came down to get to be Ranger captain—to take McMurray's place in Company B."

Hogg looked at him reprovingly.

"Why didn't you let me know sooner?" he said. "There are two other applications for the place, both from good men, with long petitions and fine indorsements."

The applicant for position forgot his old friend's title.

"Why, Jam, I never thought of it until a day or two ago. I didn't have time to get indorsements, but I can get 'em, if you want them. I have been working mostly in No-Man's Land and the Territory lately, but have done work in Texas too, and I can get about any kind of indorsement you want."

Hogg laughed. He had a robust sense of humor.

"That's all right, Bill," he said; "you have already got the best indorsement I ever saw."

McDonald looked puzzled.

"I don't understand," he said, "I didn't know anybody knew I wanted the place."

"All the same you have got the indorsements," insisted Hogg.

He turned to his desk and got out a bundle of letters.

"Look over these," he said. "You probably know some of the writers."

McDonald took the letters and read them one after another. They were from well-known criminals, their lawyers, their friends and their associates. They had been received by Hogg while he was attorney general and each was a protest and a complaint against McDonald, declaring him to be a ruthless and tyrannical official, whose chief recreation was hounding good citizens for the sake of revenge or glory, and adding that it was not unusual for him to put the said citizens in jail or in box cars, declaring further that he sometimes hitched them to posts with chains and that he was a menace to legitimate settlement and society in general.

McDonald looked over some of these documents and grinned.

"That's so, Jim," he said, "I do put 'em in box cars when there ain't a jail; the way I used to do back in Mineola—you recollect, when the jail was full—and I lariat 'em out with a chain and a post when there ain't a box car handy; but I don't reckon they're innocent none."

Hogg nodded.

"Those indorsements are good enough for me," he said. "They carry the flavor of conviction. I appoint you Ranger captain on the strength of them."

McDonald returned to Quanah with his appointment as captain of "Company B, Frontier battalion." The headquarters of the company were then at Amarillo, in the southern part of Potter county, near the Randall county line. This was almost the exact center of the Panhandle and in a locality sparsely settled, untamed and lawless.

Since the early days of "Ranging" there had not been much change in Ranger regulations and equipment. The character of the work, however, had changed and the force had been reduced in numbers. Company B now consisted of only eight members all told. These were supposed to range over all that vast section known as the Panhandle and were subject to orders that might take them to any other portion of the state where their assistance was needed.

It was in January, 1891, that Bill McDonald received his appointment as Ranger captain and his first official service was not long delayed. He arrived at Amarillo about midnight and was received with congratulations, for the news had traveled ahead of him. He was tired, however, and the hour was late, so he presently slipped away to bed. He had hardly fallen asleep when he was rudely awakened and handed a telegram which stated that the Indians had made a raid across the border and were killing and robbing in Hall county, near Salisbury.

Capt. McDonald read the telegram and laughed. There had been no Indian troubles in Texas for a number of years. White renegades there were in plenty, but Indian outbreaks had long since ceased.

"I guess the boys are trying to have some fun with me on my first night," he said, and turned in once more to sleep. But a few minutes later another telegram came; and another; this time from the superintendent of the railroad company—a Mr. Good, whom McDonald knew as a man not given to practical joking.

The Ranger captain dressed himself, hurried over to the telegraph office and got the operator there to talk over the wire to the operator where the scare had originated. He learned that it seemed to be genuine and that everybody was leaving the neighborhood.

Still Capt. Bill could not believe it a genuine Indian incursion. Hall county was in the second tier from the Territory line and the Indians would have had to cross Childress county to get to it. He did not believe that they would undertake to do this or that they could have undertaken it without previous alarms. Still it was his duty to investigate. He got a special train, loaded in men, horses and pack mules, and set out on a hunt for Indians. It was about a hundred miles to Salisbury and they reached there early in the day. Not a soul was in sight anywhere. The inhabitants were hidden, some in dugouts, some in haystacks, some in the tall grass. Here and there, as the train pulled in, McDonald saw a head stick out from a sod house far out on the prairie, then suddenly disappear, like a prairie dog dropping into his hole. He set out to interview some of these wary settlers and learned that the Indian alarm had been given by a man—a new settler just arrived in the country—who had ridden his horse to death and lost one of his children—having left him far behind somewhere—in his wild eagerness to escape the savages who, he declared, were burning and scalping not far away. Capt. Bill found this man and after a little talk with him was convinced that what he had seen was nothing more nor less than some cowboys on a round-up, disporting themselves around their campfire at night, as cowboys will—dancing and capering in the mad manner of young plainsmen whose ideas of amusement are elemental and whose opportunities for social diversions are few. The man and the neighborhood remained unconvinced, so it was decided to visit the scene of the disturbance.

Horses, men and pack mules unloaded themselves from the freight car and went racing over the prairie, the pack mules, as usual, plunging and braying with tail in air, their tinware clattering in a manner calculated to put a whole tribe of Indians into a panic and send them capering across the eastern horizon into their own domain. But there were no Indians. It was as Capt. Bill had thought; a gang of cowboys, the night before, had rounded up some cattle, killed a beef, carried it to their camp nearby, where they had built a great fire and roasted it, doing a wild war dance of celebration and shooting off their six-shooters in their prodigal expression of joy. Viewed from a little distance, through a sort of mirage condition which had exaggerated the whole effect, the scene to the newcomers was a horrifying picture of savages about a burning home, with the inhabitants fleeing for their lives.

The man who had just moved in had stampeded for his own safety and started a general alarm, which did not subside even when the cowboys themselves came in and testified to the truth. The panic spread throughout that section of the country and other reports of Indian outbreaks were circulated, becoming magnified until it was believed that the Indians had broken out and were making a general raid on the Panhandle. The inhabitants of one town, south of Amarillo, threw up breastworks, got behind them, and put out pickets in preparation for the arrival of the Indians. Every man seen loping across the prairie was reported as an Indian, and all this happened as late as 1891, when there had been no Indian outbreaks for years and when there was scarcely a possibility of anything of the sort. It was a big joke, of course, afterward, but it seemed no joke at the time and it was Bill McDonald's initiation as captain.

TURN PEARY DOWN

House Committee Refuses to Honor Pole Discoverer.

Representative Macon Openly Hints He Has Doubts Whether Naval Officer Found "Top of the World."

Washington.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook no doubt has gotten much solace out of the fact that the subcommittee of the house naval committee has refused to bestow a reward upon Commander Robert E. Peary.

The house committee wants proof. Peary has refused to submit it for the reason that it would interfere with his lectures and magazine articles. Evidently Peary thinks more of the money he can make by writing and lecturing than he does of a reward bestowed by congress, so there the matter rests. Representative Macon of Arkansas was the chief objector to conferring congressional honor upon Peary until the commander produces the proof of his claim that he found the north pole.

"I confess that I am exceedingly skeptical about Mr. Peary's ever having discovered the pole," declared Mr. Macon before the committee, "and I am going to protest against any honor being conferred upon him by congress until he has established beyond a reasonable doubt that he did discover it, and it must be established in the open and not in the dark." He expressed himself as being "indignant at the thought of being called upon as a representative of the American people to confer a high honor upon any one of its citizens in the dark." All legislation by congress, he said, ought to be open and above board.

Mr. Macon said he wanted to direct attention to one "discrepancy" in Mr. Peary's story. This was the speed which the explorer declared he made from the time Capt. Bartlett left him until he reached the pole. Mr. Peary said that for five days he made 26.4 miles per day; but, Mr. Macon said, this appeared very singular in view of the fact that the Peary party had made but 9.06 miles per day up to the time Bartlett left.

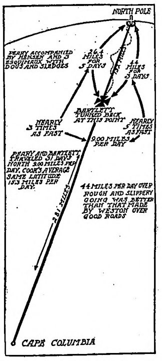
NORTH POLE
PEARY ACCOMPANIED BY HENSEN AND 3 ESQUIMAUX WITH DOGS AND SLEDGES
26.4 MILES FOR 5 DAYS
133 MILES
44 MILES FOR 3 DAYS
BARTLETT TURNED BACK AT THIS POINT
NEARLY 3 TIMES AS FAST
NEARLY 5 TIMES AS FAST
9.00 MILES PER DAY
PEARY AND BARTLETT TRAVELED 31 DAYS NORTH 9.00 MILES PER DAY. COOK'S AVERAGE SAME LATITUDE 15.3 MILES PER DAY.
44 MILES PER DAY OVER ROUGH AND SLIPPERY GOING WAS BETTER THAN THAT MADE BY WESTON OVER GOOD ROADS
281 MILES
CAPE COLUMBIA

Diagram of Peary's Route.

"The astonishing part of Mr. Peary's statement," said Mr. Macon, "is the number of miles he traveled every day after Bartlett left him and when no white man was with him as witness, his only companion being his negro valet and four Eskimos. His greatest marches, singularly, were all north of the Bartlett camp. From that time forward, going to the pole and returning to Cape Columbia, he claims to have made an average of 26.4 miles per day until he reached the pole, 44 miles per day on his way back from the pole to Bartlett's camp and 28.6 miles per day from Bartlett's camp to Cape Columbia.

Mr. Macon declared that Mr. Peary's own statements showed that he equaled this speed but twice during the entire journey to the pole. The first day he started from land he made 26 miles in 14 hours of forced march, "which Mr. Peary has told us was about the limit of human endurance."

Mr. Macon quoted Lieut. Shackleton, Gen. Greely and others to show that "ten or twelve miles per day, or slightly more, perhaps, is considered the limit of human endurance, traveling over polar seas."

The only member of the committee who did not vote to defer action on the bill was Representative Englebright of California, who said he was convinced that Mr. Peary had discovered the pole and that the committee had sufficient proofs before it.

Representative Bates of Pennsylvania, heretofore considered a supporter of Peary, offered the resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the committee must have further proof before proceeding.

Clergymen Live Long.

In the English Church Times the clerical obituary for 1909 contains 461 names. The ages of 370 of the deceased clergymen are mentioned and these show the attainment of an average age of 71½ years

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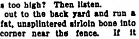
NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam Has New Dishes in Cook Book



WASHINGTON.—Are you hungry? And do you think the cost of living is too high? Then listen.

Go out to the back yard and run a nice fat, unsplintered sirloin bone into the corner near the fence. If it squeaks, sprinkle a few grains of salt and cayenne pepper on the exposed spots. Stop all further cries by covering both ends with a bit of dough—boil it a little while and serve on toast. It's great! It's cheap and also it is nutritious. Uncle Sam, culinary expert, says so, and he ought to know.

Uncle Samuel's new cook book is just out and it gives cards and spades, a couple of right bowers and also a few straight flushes to the high-priced beefs of the country and even then comes out winner.

The title of the new cookbook is "Economical Use of Meat in the Home," and it is modestly listed as "Farmers' Bulletin 391."

It was prepared by C. F. Langworthy, Ph. D., expert in charge of nutrition investigations in the office of experiment stations, and Miss Caroline L. Hunt, A. B..

Uncle Sam puts his official foot right down on the vegetarian craze and comes out boldly as an advocate of the food values of meats.

"For many reasons," says the volume, "it seems fair to conclude with the majority of the physiologists that this widespread habit of eating animal foods is the result of experience and that it has its foundation in bodily needs."

"When rendering the drippings of fat meat, add a small onion (do not cut it), a few leaves of summer savory and thyme, a teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. This is enough for a pint of fat. Keep the drippings covered and in a cool place."

Maybe you never knew about braising ribs of beef, broiling the beef ribs or sirloin bones and sprinkling them with salt and cayenne pepper. Well, try it. Also try boiling marrow bones with a bit of dough at the end and then serving them on toast.

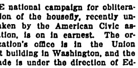
In utilizing the cheaper cuts of meat the following is recommended:

Casserole Roast.—Three or four pounds of round rump of beef; a slice of salt pork; a few pepper corns; one-fourth each of a carrot, a turnip, an onion and a head of celery cut into small slices.

Mock Venison.—Cut cold mutton into thin slices and heat in a brown sauce made according to the following proportions: Two tablespoonsful butter, two tablespoonsful flour, one tablespoonful of bottled meat sauce (whichever is preferred), one tablespoonful red currant jelly and one cupful water or stock.

Brown the flour in the butter, add the water or stock slowly, and keep stirring. Then add the jelly and meat sauce and let the mixture boil up well.

Nation-Wide Anti-Fly Fight Started



THE national campaign for obliteration of the housefly, recently undertaken by the American Civic association, is on in earnest. The organization's office is in the Union Trust building in Washington, and the crusade is under the direction of Edward Hatch, Jr., of Lord & Taylor, New York.

The department of agriculture plans an immediate country-wide crusade. Hundreds of scientists, aided by an army of laborers, tons of chemicals and many mechanical devices, will attack the pest.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, told part of the plans to the house committee on expenditures. The first fight will be begun in rural districts. A special farmers' bulletin is being prepared, which not only will give fly-killing prescriptions, but will display in colors the diseases spread by the fly.

The moving-picture feature, introduced in Washington to illustrate lectures by government officials and others, has scored. Chairman Hatch has perfected arrangements whereby motion views will be shown in theaters all over the country. He said hundreds of requests for the moving picture and stereopticon show had been received from universities, colleges, schools and churches and Y. M. C. A. branches.

The health board of Florida has prohibited the keeping of horses or mules within 500 feet of a dwelling, unless precautions are taken to prevent breeding of flies. Similar rules have been passed by Georgia, Wisconsin and Indiana.

The American Consumers' league has joined the American Civic association in fighting the fly evil, as have many state anti-consumption associations. Mrs. Robert S. Bradley, chairman of the food committee of the Woman's Municipal league of Boston, is spreading the propaganda in New England.

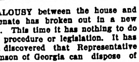
Owners of stables here who violate sanitary regulations will be prosecuted, and householders are advised to put their fly screens in shape and help the health department.

Bar Tips in the Senate Restaurant

DURN SUCH A PLACE
NO TIPS GO HERE

ON THE menu card of the senate restaurant there is a stamped admonition not to tip the waiters. Now, this restaurant used to be a concession. Then the government took it over and paid the steward to run it. It is supposed to be under the supervision of the committee on rules. It cannot be learned whether the committee reported out this no-tipping rule. Anyway it is supposed to go. But what is this? A senator has finished his luncheon. He gives his waiter a bill. The waiter brings the change. There is a pause while the senator counts, jingles and folds his money. Then there is a motion toward the waiter with a deft turn of the senatorial wrist.

"Green-Eyed Monster" Invades Congress



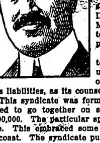
JEALOUSY between the house and senate has broken out in a new form. This time it has nothing to do with procedure or legislation. It has been discovered that Representative Adamson of Georgia can dispose of more food at one sitting than any other member of the house. Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who stands high on the list of millionaires in the senate, has the reputation of being able to eat more at one meal than most of his colleagues can get away with at two sittings. Mr. Adamson is strongly backed by the southern members of the house while the senators are willing to back Mr. Elkins. The sporty members of congress are anxious to arrange a contest at which the question will be settled. The plan is to have Dick Shaw, the caterer of the senate restaurant, make all the necessary arrangements.

The "dope sheets" in the possession of senators seem to show that Mr. Elkins is in better form than Mr. Adamson. His best performance of which there is an authenticated record was made at Hot Springs, Va., where he went to see Mr. Taft, before the latter became president. The morning of his arrival the senator ordered two plates of peaches and cream, a box of crackers and a quart of milk, a whole chicken, broiled; half a dozen "flannel cakes" and a large pot of coffee. As he left the table the senator remarked that it was strange how his appetite disappeared as soon as he left his home in West Virginia.

Mr. Adamson, like Mr. Elkins, likes to begin the day with a good breakfast. Whenever he appears in the house restaurant the chef is tipped off. In a short time there is placed before the Georgian a large platter containing half a dozen immense sausages and enough potatoes to feed a whole family.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

SENATE'S WEALTHIEST MAN



Senator Simon Guggenheim, brother of the members of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate whose operations in Alaska have figured so prominently in the Ballinger-Pinchot-Glavis inquiry is regarded as the wealthiest man in the upper branch of the United States congress. The value of this syndicate's holdings in Alaska alone has been estimated at $2,[illegible]00,000,000. There are seven of the Guggenheim brothers and three, Daniel, Murray and S. R., with the J. Pierpont Morgan company compose the syndicate. Senator Guggenheim's personal fortune has been placed at $200,000,000, but it is probably more.

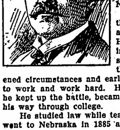
The syndicate is a novel one. It has no charter, and it has never been incorporated. It exists under an understanding something in the nature of a "gentlemen's agreement." It assumes enormous liabilities, as its counsel naively expressed it, "just by word of mouth."

This syndicate was formed in 1906. The Guggenheims and Mr. Morgan agreed to go together on some Alaskan speculations. Each side pledged $5,000,000. The particular speculation then in view was the Bonanza copper mine. This embraced some highly valuable property about 190 miles from the coast. The syndicate put up cash and bought what it wanted.

Up to date the syndicate has built 102 miles of railroads in Alaska at a cost of about $10,000,000. About 90 miles remain to be constructed of the original project, to cost $5,000,000 more. Spurs are contemplated to reach new properties which have since been acquired, so that the total cost of the road promises to be about $20,000,000.

Mr. Steele, counsel for the syndicate, testified that he thought there was about 50,000,000 tons of coal in sight on the land of the claimants, and that this would net a profit of about $25,000,000. Following up this lead, Senator Beveridge asked some questions about the values of coal lands in sight of the syndicate's railroad. Mr. Birch talked glibly of gigantic values which made the heads of the members swim. He said he thought there was $900,000,000 worth of coal in that one district alone. It could be mined, he thought, at a net profit of $200,000,000. Senator Beveridge believes Mr. Birch underestimated the values. The Indianian says the property probably is worth [illegible] times this amount, or nearly $2,000,000,000.

MAN WHO DOWNED CANNON



Washington.—George W[illegible] Norris, representative from the Fifth district of Nebraska, who started the battle that curbed the power of Speaker Cannon after one of the fiercest fights ever witnessed on the floor of the house, is one of the country's self-made men.

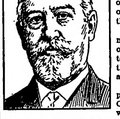
Election to the senate may be Mr. Norris' reward for the winning fight he put up, talk of his succeeding Elmer J. Burkett as senator from Nebraska already being heard.

Representative Norris started out in life's battle under a handicap just as he entered the battle against Cannon rule with the odds against him. He was born on a farm in Sandusky county, O., in 1861. His father died when Mr. Norris was a small child and his eldest brother was killed in the war. This left Mr. Norris' mother in straitened circumstances and early in life the man who won against Cannon had to work and work hard. He got used to hard knocks from the first, but he kept up the battle, became a school teacher and earned the money to pay his way through college.

He studied law while teaching and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He went to Nebraska in 1885 and settled at McCook. He became prosecuting attorney and served two terms as a district judge. He was elected to congress in 1889. Of his battle for a change of the house rules Mr. Norris said:

"My fight was not against Cannon; it was against Cannon's control of the committee on rules, and the injustices likely to flow therefrom. With the assistance of others who believed with me that the power of the speaker should be curbed and restricted, and through Democratic aid, we have won. I am making no warfare on the Republican party. I am a Republican, working for party success. I believe what we Republicans have done will make for party success."

SCHIFF CALLS "JAP" ENEMY

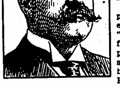


"The most difficult problem the nation has to deal with is the far east problem," said Jacob H. Schiff, the New York financier, in a recent speech. "I am sorry to say it, but we are in danger of war over this same question. As a friend of Japan, one who helped to finance its late war, I regret this inevitable conclusion.

"During the last few weeks a test has been made in the direction of finding out the attitude of the nation toward us. This test, I must say to my personal mortification, developed the fact that Japan has joined hands with the enemy of all mankind.

"Russia and Japan have evidently one purpose—at present, at least—and that is to keep China as a lesser state. And perfidious Albion, which has always professed to be an enlightening friend of mankind, is a party to this coalition. If we are not careful, if we do not show the right statesmanship, we will be drawn into a controversy with this arrangement in a most disagreeable manner.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS SOLON



Eugene Noble Foss of Boston, who has just been elected to congress on the tariff issue in a Democratic landslide in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district, is head of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, with branches in Philadelphia, Chicago, New York and London. He was born in 1858 in West Berkshire, Vt., and is a brother of Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago.

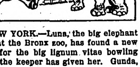
In 1902 Mr. Foss was a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress from the Eleventh district of Massachusetts on a platform of "Canadian reciprocity, free iron, free coal and free hides." He won, but was defeated at the polls, partly through the growth of Democratic sentiment in the district and partly through the hostility of some opponents within his own party. He then began an educational campaign upon the subject of Canadian reciprocity, which made his name and the issue known all over New England.

In the spring of 1904 Mr. Foss sought to have the Republican state convention adopt a resolution favoring reciprocity with Canada and became a candidate for delegate at large to the Republican national convention, but "machine" influences were too strong for him and he was defeated. Again he was beaten for congress.

Mr. Foss turned to Democracy last year and became a candidate for lieutenant-governor. He was beaten by 8,000 votes. His congressional district, in which he succeeds the late William C. Levering, includes Brockton, a shoe manufacturing center. It never before has elected a Democrat to congress.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

This Elephant Has Odd Dinner Call



NEW YORK.—Luna, the big elephant at the Bronx zoo, has found a new use for the big lignum vitae bowling ball the keeper has given her. Gunda, her husband, has a big cage in the other corner of the building, but Luna can never catch sight of him. So to amuse her and keep her from making too many eyes at Pete, the fat hippopotamus, whose cage is across the room, the keeper got her a bowling ball bigger than a man's head.

Luna never learned to bowl, and the round, hard, inedible thing was a curiosity to her.

When they put an empty beer barrel in her cage for her to play with she solved the mystery by finding that if she blew into the bung hole it made a whistling noise that attracted the attention of Pete and sometimes woke him out of an afternoon nap, but this hard, round polished ball was no good as far as she could see.

Now Luna is particular about her meals. If her hay isn't brought at the precise moment she toots and trumpets and makes a fuss.

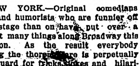
The other day when she got hungry and ordered her dinner and it didn't come she flew into a passion and walked rapidly about sputtering and tooting. Suddenly her feet touched the big bowling ball. She picked it up and fairly hurled it against the wall with all her force.

"Bangety-bang-whang!" it went, bounding from side to side and filling the elephant house with clamor. She stopped, amazed, and picked it up again.

"Bang-whang-bangety-bang!" went the ball, and the kepers, thinking that she was tearing down the pen, came on the run.

Seeing that at last she had attracted attention she kept throwing the ball with energy till the keper brought her dinner. Now, when she wants to eat she throws the ball against the wall until her order is brought, and it always comes in a hurry.

Story of Gotham Peddler's Revenge



NEW YORK.—Original comedians and humorists who are funnier off the stage than on have put over a great many things along Broadway this season. As the result everybody along the thoroughfare is perpetually on guard for tricks, jokes and hilarious quips. [illegible] thing has gone so far that a Comanche Indian, having drunk from a Wild West show, would probably be taken for a joking actor made up for a bit of fun, and you couldn't convince the mob that the savage was a real one.

An instance of this belief was shown in front of the Cadillac, where a number of players and their friends had gathered for harmless discussion. Up to the group came a typical peddler. His derby hat came down over his ears and rested on the bridge of his nose, his coat and trousers fitted him, not exactly as they do upon the stage, a scrubby black beard jutted from his chin and a little tray full of collar buttons hung from his shoulders.

"Gentlemens," said he, "vouldn't you buy somedings?"

A wild shout of laughter came from the crowd and several of them whacked the peddler on the back. "Great stuff, old man, great stuff," they whooped. "Best make-up we ever saw. Pretty near stung us, but we are wise to that crepe beard, old boy!"

The peddler stood bewildered.

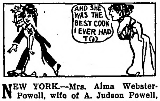
"Gentlemens," said he, "you all been schicker, I thinks. Vat funny business iss dis you makes it mit me?"

Another shout of glee.

"Make-up is so good," cried Joe Humphreys, "that I can't spot him. Take it off, old pal."

He broke away, followed by enthusiastic cheers, and not even when he returned with Officer Hughey Jones could the crowd be convinced that it wasn't some joyous actor playing the best impersonated joke that has been seen in years on Broadway. It was no joke, however—the peddler was as real as Essex street, and the crowd had to buy 90 cents' worth of his collar buttons before he would be pacified.

Two Poor Girls Palmed Off as Rich


AND SHE WAS THE BEST COOK I EVER HAD TOO

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell, wife of A. Judson Powell, a rich piano manufacturer of Brooklyn, was the chief speaker at a suffragette mass meeting and told this story:

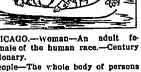
"I brought two young women—poor girls—from the east side to my residence last week, and after dressing them in my most beautiful gowns, introduced them into a select, aristocratic assemblage that had come to my home for the evening. Although members of a poor, self-supporting class, these two young women, genteel and nicely educated, deported themselves during the reception so charmingly that two gentlemen present—who, like the other guests, possessed no knowledge of the true social position of the girls—were much smitten with them and requested permission to call on them in their homes. One of these men was a count, the other was possessed of riches to the extent of $2,000,000.

"All of this strengthens my claim that wealth and false pride alone make the social barrier. The wearer of a shirtwaist is good enough for me."

Mrs. Powell said it was not the first time she had fooled her friends by introducing among them persons not affluent like themselves.

"Once," she said, "I dressed up my cook Mary in one of my gowns and she mingled with my guests. Her figure is beautiful, and she made a stunning appearance. But she did not feel at ease in the strange company and stayed only a short time. Back to the kitchen she went."

Women Are Not "People" Now 'tis Said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But behold—

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Whatever may be the feminine status, politically or otherwise, the declaration of Prof. Zueblin in a lecture at Music hall, that women, under present governmental ideals are not people, has served to precipitate an unprecedented commotion in the ranks of the fair sex.

"If we are disfranchised to the extent that we may not even be numbered among the people, then what are we?" was the cry that went up from club women, suffragettes, pretty women, plain women, old women and young women alike.

And Prof. Zueblin's answer, intrenched behind a bulwark of logic, smashing traditions and upsetting definitions compiled by the lexicographers, is this:

"When we analyze the political platitudes that we make almost a part of our being we discover that women are not people. Our great platitude, Lincoln's definition of democracy, 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people,' serves, without further ado to put women entirely out of the people class."

"From Prof. Zueblin's interpretation of the situation it would appear that we are like the Indians," said Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools. "The Indians don't vote and neither do we, but personally I am more interested in the study of children than in the status of my sex."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1910. NO. 2.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam Has New Dishes in Cook Book

VEGETARIAN CRAZE
COOK BOOK

WASHINGTON.—Are you hungry? And do you think the cost of living is too high? Then listen.

Go out to the back yard and run a nice fat, unsplintered sirloin bone into the corner near the fence. If it squeaks, sprinkle a few grains of salt and cayenne pepper on the exposed spots. Stop all further cries by covering both ends with a bit of dough—boil it a little while and serve on toast. It's great! It's cheap and also it is nutritious. Uncle Sam, culinary expert, says so, and he ought to know.

Uncle Samuel's new cook book is just out and it gives cards and spades, a couple of right bowers and also a few straight flushes to the high-priced beefs of the country and even then comes out winner.

The title of the new cookbook is "Economical Use of Meat in the Home," and it is modestly listed as "Farmers' Bulletin 391."

It was prepared by C. F. Langworthy, Ph. D., expert in charge of nutrition investigations in the office of experiment stations, and Miss Caroline L. Hunt, A. B.

Uncle Sam puts his official foot right down on the vegetarian craze and comes out boldly as an advocate of the food values of meats.

"For many reasons," says the volume, "it seems fair to conclude with the majority of the physiologists that this widespread habit of eating animal foods is the result of experience and that it has its foundation in bodily needs."

"When rendering the drippings of fat meat, add a small onion (do not cut it), a few leaves of summer savory and thyme, a teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. This is enough for a pint of fat. Keep the drippings covered and in a cool place."

Maybe you never knew about braising ribs of beef, broiling the beef ribs or sirloin bones and sprinkling them with salt and cayenne pepper. Well, try it. Also try boiling marrow bones with a bit of dough at the end and then serving them on toast.

In utilizing the cheaper cuts of meat the following is recommended:

Casserole Roast.—Three or four pounds of round rump of beef; a slice of salt pork; a few pepper corns; one-fourth each of a carrot, a turnip, an onion and a head of celery cut into small slices.

Mock Venison.—Cut cold mutton into thin slices and heat in a brown sauce made according to the following proportions: Two tablespoonsful butter, two tablespoonsful flour, one tablespoonful of bottled meat sauce (whichever is preferred), one tablespoonful red currant jelly and one cupful water or stock.

Brown the flour in the butter, add the water or stock slowly, and keep stirring. Then add the jelly and meat sauce and let the mixture boil up well.

Nation-Wide Anti-Fly Fight Started

THE national campaign for obliteration of the housefly, recently undertaken by the American Civic association, is on in earnest. The organization's office is in the Union Trust building in Washington, and the crusade is under the direction of Edward Hatch, Jr., of Lord & Taylor, New York.

The department of agriculture plans an immediate country-wide crusade. Hundreds of scientists, aided by an army of laborers, tons of chemicals and many mechanical devices, will attack the pest.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, told part of the plans to the house committee on expenditures. The first fight will be begun in rural districts. A special farmers' bulletin is being prepared, which not only will give fly-killing prescriptions, but will display in colors the diseases spread by the fly.

The moving-picture feature, introduced in Washington to illustrate lectures by government officials and others, has scored. Chairman Hatch has perfected arrangements whereby motion views will be shown in theaters all over the country. He said hundreds of requests for the moving picture and stereopticon show had been received from universities, colleges, schools and churches and Y. M. C. A. branches.

The health board of Florida has prohibited the keeping of horses or mules within 500 feet of a dwelling, unless precautions are taken to prevent breeding of flies. Similar rules have been passed by Georgia, Wisconsin and Indiana.

The American Consumers' league has joined the American Civic association in fighting the fly evil, as have many state anti-consumption associations. Mrs. Robert S. Bradley, chairman of the food committee of the Woman's Municipal league of Boston, is spreading the propaganda in New England.

Owners of stables here who violate sanitary regulations will be prosecuted, and householders are advised to put their fly screens in shape and help the health department.

Bar Tips in the Senate Restaurant

DURN SUCH A PLACE
NO TIPS GO HERE

ON THE menu card of the senate restaurant there is a stamped admonition not to tip the waiters. Now, this restaurant used to be a concession. Then the government took it over and paid the steward to run it. It is supposed to be under the supervision of the committee on rules. It cannot be learned whether the committee reported out this no-tipping rule. Anyway it is supposed to go. But what is this? A senator has finished his luncheon. He gives his waiter a bill. The waiter brings the change. There is a pause while the senator counts, jingles and folds his money. Then there is a motion toward the waiter with a deft turn of the senatorial wrist.

"Green-Eyed Monster" Invades Congress

JUST A NICE START

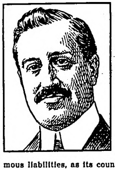
JEALOUSY between the house and senate has broken out in a new form. This time it has nothing to do with procedure or legislation. It has been discovered that Representative Adamson of Georgia can dispose of more food at one sitting than any other member of the house. Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who stands high on the list of millionaires in the senate, has the reputation of being able to eat more at one meal than most of his colleagues can get away with at two sittings. Mr. Adamson is strongly backed by the southern members of the house while the senators are willing to back Mr. Elkins. The sporty members of congress are anxious to arrange a contest at which the question will be settled. The plan is to have Dick Shaw, the caterer of the senate restaurant, make all the necessary arrangements.

The "dope sheets" in the possession of senators seem to show that Mr. Elkins is in better form than Mr Adamson. His best performance of which there is an authenticated record was made at Hot Springs, Va., where he went to see Mr. Taft, before the latter became president. The morning of his arrival the senator ordered two plates of peaches and cream, a box of crackers and a quart of milk, a whole chicken, broiled; half a dozen "flannel cakes" and a large pot of coffee. As he left the table the senator remarked that it was strange how his appetite disappeared as soon as he left his home in West Virginia.

Mr. Adamson, like Mr. Elkins, likes to begin the day with a good breakfast. Whenever he appears in the house restaurant the chef is tipped off. In a short time there is placed before the Georgian a large platter containing half a dozen immense sausages and enough potatoes to feed a whole family.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

SENATE'S WEALTHIEST MAN



Senator Simon Guggenheim, brother of the members of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate whose operations in Alaska have figured so prominently in the Ballinger-Pinchot-Glavis inquiry is regarded as the wealthiest man in the upper branch of the United States congress. The value of this syndicate's holdings in Alaska alone has been estimated at $2,000,000,000. There are seven of the Guggenheim brothers and three, Daniel, Murray and S. R., with the J. Pierpont Morgan company compose the syndicate. Senator Guggenheim's personal fortune has been placed at $200,000,000, but it is probably more.

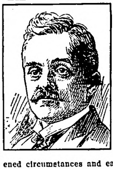
The syndicate is a novel one. It has no charter, and it has never been incorporated. It exists under an understanding something in the nature of a "gentlemen's agreement." It assumes enormous liabilities, as its counsel naively expressed it, "just by word of mouth."

This syndicate was formed in 1906. The Guggenheims and Mr. Morgan agreed to go together on some Alaskan speculations. Each side pledged $5,000,000. The particular speculation then in view was the Bonanza copper mine. This embraced some highly valuable property about 190 miles from the coast. The syndicate put up cash and bought what it wanted.

Up to date the syndicate has built 102 miles of railroads in Alaska at a cost of about $10,000,000. About 90 miles remain to be constructed of the original project, to cost $5,000,000 more. Spurs are contemplated to reach new properties which have since been acquired, so that the total cost of the road promises to be about $20,000,000.

Mr. Steele, counsel for the syndicate, testified that he thought there was about 50,000,000 tons of coal in sight on the land of the claimants, and that this would net a profit of about $25,000,000. Following up this lead, Senator Beveridge asked some questions about the values of coal lands in sight of the syndicate's railroad. Mr. Birch talked glibly of gigantic values which made the heads of the members swim. He said he thought there was $900,000,000 worth of coal in that one district alone. It could be mined, he thought, at a net profit of $200,000,000. Senator Beveridge believes Mr. Birch underestimated the values. The Indianian says the property probably is worth three times this amount, or nearly $2,000,000,000.

MAN WHO DOWNED CANNON



Washington.—George W[illegible] Norris, representative from the Fifth district of Nebraska, who started the battle that curbed the power of Speaker Cannon after one of the fiercest fights ever witnessed on the floor of the house, is one of the country's self-made men.

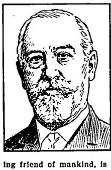
Election to the senate may be Mr. Norris' reward for the winning fight he put up, talk of his succeeding Elmer J. Burkett as senator from Nebraska already being heard.

Representative Norris started out in life's battle under a handicap just as he entered the battle against Cannon rule with the odds against him. He was born on a farm in Sandusky county, O., in 1861. His father died when Mr. Norris was a small child and his eldest brother was killed in the war. This left Mr. Norris' mother in straitened circumstances and early in life the man who won against Cannon had to work and work hard. He got used to hard knocks from the first, but he kept up the battle, became a school teacher and earned the money to pay his way through college.

He studied law while teaching and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He went to Nebraska in 1885 and settled at McCook. He became prosecuting attorney and served two terms as a district judge. He was elected to congress in 1889. Of his battle for a change of the house rules Mr. Norris said:

"My fight was not against Cannon; it was against Cannon's control of the committee on rules, and the injustices likely to flow therefrom. With the assistance of others who believed with me that the power of the speaker should be curbed and restricted, and through Democratic aid, we have won. I am making no warfare on the Republican party. I am a Republican, working for party success. I believe what we Republicans have done will make for party success."

SCHIFF CALLS "JAP" ENEMY

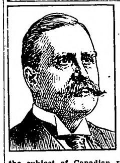


"The most difficult problem the nation has to deal with is the far east problem," said Jacob H. Schiff, the New York financier, in a recent speech. "I am sorry to say it, but we are in danger of war over this same question. As a friend of Japan, one who helped to finance its late war, I regret this inevitable conclusion.

"During the last few weeks a test has been made in the direction of finding out the attitude of the nation toward us. This test, I must say to my personal mortification, developed the fact that Japan has joined hands with the enemy of all mankind.

"Russia and Japan have evidently one purpose—at present, at least—and that is to keep China as a lesser state. And perfidious Albion, which has always professed to be an enlightening friend of mankind, is a party to this coalition. If we are not careful, if we do not show the right statesmanship, we will be drawn into a controversy with this arrangement in a most disagreeable manner.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS SOLON



Eugene Noble Foss of Boston, who has just been elected to congress on the tariff issue in a Democratic landslide in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district, is head of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, with branches in Philadelphia, Chicago, New York and London. He was born in 1858 in West Berkshire, Vt., and is a brother of Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago.

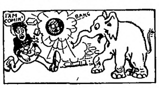
In 1902 Mr. Foss was a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress from the Eleventh district of Massachusetts on a platform of "Canadian reciprocity, free iron, free coal and free hides." He won, but was defeated at the polls, partly through the growth of Democratic sentiment in the district and partly through the hostility of some opponents within his own party. He then began an educational campaign upon the subject of Canadian reciprocity, which made his name and the issue known all over New England.

In the spring of 1904 Mr. Foss sought to have the Republican state convention adopt a resolution favoring reciprocity with Canada and became a candidate for delegate at large to the Republican national convention, but "machine" influences were too strong for him and he was defeated. Again he was beaten for congress.

Mr. Foss turned to Democracy last year and became a candidate for lieutenant-governor. He was beaten by 8,000 votes. His congressional district, in which he succeeds the late William C. Levering, includes Brockton, a shoe manufacturing center. It never before has elected a Democrat to congress.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

This Elephant Has Odd Dinner Call



NEW YORK.—Luna, the big elephant at the Bronx zoo, has found a new use for the big lignum vitae bowling ball the keeper has given her. Gunda, her husband, has a big cage in the other corner of the building, but Luna can never catch sight of him. So to amuse her and keep her from making too many eyes at Pete, the fat hippopotamus, whose cage is across the room, the keeper got her a bowling ball bigger than a man's head.

Luna never learned to bowl, and the round, hard, inedible thing was a curiosity to her.

When they put an empty beer barrel in her cage for her to play with she solved the mystery by finding that if she blew into the bung hole it made a whistling noise that attracted the attention of Pete and sometimes woke him out of an afternoon nap, but this hard, round polished ball was no good as far as she could see.

Now Luna is particular about her meals. If her hay isn't brought at the precise moment she toots and trumpets and makes a fuss.

The other day when she got hungry and ordered her dinner and it didn't come she flew into a passion and walked rapidly about sputtering and tooting. Suddenly her feet touched the big bowling ball. She picked it up and fairly hurled it against the wall with all her force.

"Bangety-bang-whang!" it went, bounding from side to side and filling the elephant house with clamor. She stopped, amazed, and picked it up again.

"Bang-whang-bangety-bang!" went the ball, and the kepers, thinking that she was tearing down the pen, came on the run.

Seeing that at last she had attracted attention she kept throwing the ball with energy till the keper brought her dinner. Now, when she wants to eat she throws the ball against the wall until her order is brought, and it always comes in a hurry.

Story of Gotham Peddler's Revenge

POOR MAKE-UP THAT

NEW YORK.—Original comedians and humorists who are funnier off the stage than on have put over a great many things along Broadway this season. As the result everybody along the thoroughfare is perpetually on guard for tricks, jokes and hilarious quips. The thing has gone so far that a Comanche Indian, raving drunk from a Wild West show, would probably be taken for a joking actor made up for a bit of fun, and you couldn't convince the mob that the savage was a real one.

An instance of this belief was shown in front of the Cadillac, where a number of players and their friends had gathered for harmless discussion. Up to the group came a typical peddler. His derby hat came down over his ears and rested on the bridge of his nose, his coat and trousers fitted him, not exactly as they do upon the stage, a scrubby black beard jutted from his chin and a little tray full of collar buttons hung from his shoulders.

"Gentlemens," said he, "vouldn't you buy somedings?"

A wild shout of laughter came from the crowd and several of them whacked the peddler on the back. "Great stuff, old man, great stuff," they whooped. "Best make-up we ever saw. Pretty near stung us, but we are wise to that crepe beard, old boy!"

The peddler stood bewildered.

"Gentlemens," said he, "you all been schicker, I thinks. Vat funny business iss dis you makes it mit me?"

Another shout of glee.

"Make-up is so good," cried Joe Humphreys, "that I can't spot him. Take it off, old pal."

He broke away, followed by enthusiastic cheers, and not even when he returned with Officer Hughey Jones could the crowd be convinced that it wasn't some joyous actor playing the best impersonated joke that has been seen in years on Broadway. It was no joke, however—the peddler was as real as Essex street, and the crowd had to buy 90 cents' worth of his collar buttons before he would be pacified.

Two Poor Girls Palmed Off as Rich

AND SHE WAS THE BEST COOK I EVER HAD TOO

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell, wife of A. Judson Powell, a rich piano manufacturer of Brooklyn, was the chief speaker at a suffragette mass meeting and told this story:

"I brought two young women—poor girls—from the east side to my residence last week, and after dressing them in my most beautiful gowns, introduced them into a select, aristocratic assemblage that had come to my home for the evening. Although members of a poor, self-supporting class, these two young women, genteel and nicely educated, deported themselves during the reception so charmingly that two gentlemen present—who, like the other guests, possessed no knowledge of the true social position of the girls—were much smitten with them and requested permission to call on them in their homes. One of these men was a count, the other was possessed of riches to the extent of $2,000,000.

"All of this strengthens my claim that wealth and false pride alone make the social barrier. The wearer of a shirtwaist is good enough for me."

Mrs. Powell said it was not the first time she had fooled her friends by introducing among them persons not affluent like themselves.

"Once," she said, "I dressed up my cook Mary in one of my gowns and she mingled with my guests. Her figure is beautiful, and she made a stunning appearance. But she did not feel at ease in the strange company and stayed only a short time. Back to the kitchen she went."

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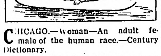
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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. • • MINN.

FOR A NEW EDUCATION.

An eminent upholder of dramatic art, apparently in dispair of holding said art high enough by the use of existing facilities has offered to be one of ten men to make up a fund of $250,000 with which to endow a Chair of Playwriting at Harvard university. That is certainly a great scheme, and no doubt the other nine contributors will come forward with agility—whether or not with grace doesn't really matter. A Chair of Playwriting is what this country long has sought and grieved because it had not, or, words to that effect, says New York Times. To be sure, all the great, near great, and tolerably large builders of plays whose names we recall at the moment somehow managed to get along without listening to lectures by any practitioner of their trade or by any professional expounder thereof, endowed or other, but because a thing can be, and has been done pretty well in one way is no proof that it cannot be better and more easily done in another, and doubtless Harvard will make good use of the $250,000—when it gets the money. Possibly, on reflection, the university will devote the fund to the training of "angels"—of men who for one of several reasons are willing to spend money for the bringing out of plays—and players. The theatrical managers, if all tales are true, would appreciate the improvement and increasing of that class even more than a multiplication of learned playwrights.

The King's speech delivered by His Majesty Edward VII. at the opening of the British Parliament meant more than such utterances have signified in many years. The voice of the address was the king's, but the hand that wrote the real meaning into the words was that of the Liberal ministry, says Troy Times. His majesty personally could take no part in the controversy now raging in his realm, but when he said that proposals would be laid before the legislators "to secure the undivided authority of the house of commons over finance and its predominance in legislation," and that this was "the opinion of my advisers," it indicated that the house of lords is to have its wings clipped if the government is to have its way.

Another great scheme in the line of conservation is that which proposes to construct two big dams in the upper Mississippi, by which means it is designed not only to improve the navigation of that part of the stream but to create about 800,000 horsepower to be utilized in various ways. The deepening of the channel is imperatively necessary if that section of the Mississippi is to retain usefulness for steamboats, and the additional benefits derived from "harnessing" the power of the river will be of enormous economic importance. And eminent engineers who have been connected with other enterprises of similar character say there is no doubt as to the feasibility of the project.

Tree pests, like the gypsy moth, the browntail moth, the elm tree beetle and others, are not the only ones. Australia has a plague of rabbits, those animals being so numerous and destructive that they do vast damage to the farmers' crops. So, while Massachusetts and other eastern states are paying out sums which have amounted to millions of dollars since the fight against the insects began, the Australian state of Victoria appropriates $500,000 annually for the purpose of killing off the superfluous "bunnies." The antipodes have troubles of their own.

Further test of the Edison storage battery street car has been so gratifying that an administrative official of one of the street car railway companies of New York city declared the car would supplant the horse cars on his line. This remark reveals the fact that the horse has not been entirely released from the thralldom of urban car service, even in the east, which is supposed to lead the west in everything progressive.

The much talked of increase in the cost of living is felt in every direction. A New York lady divorced from her husband has sought the courts to get her alimony increased because living expenses are so much greater than when the decree was granted. And it looks like another discourager of matrimony.

One of the advantages attaching to a job as chauffeur is that you can't be arrested and dragged before a justice on the charge of cruelty to animals.

Exercise in New York is unevenly distributed. The wolves in Central park do not get enough, and the bulls in Wall street are getting too much.

We believe that $100 and costs is even more efficacious than the hatpin or umbrella.

PEACE IN WAGE WAR

BOTH SIDES MAKE MOVES TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT.

LONG ILLINOIS SIEGE SEEN

Miners to the Number of 300,000 Are Out and Wage Negotiations Are Undertaken—Issues Will Take Time to Adjust.

Indianapolis, Ind.—When the 300,000 miners in the soft coal fields walked out Friday both sides were making moves to bring about peace in the big wage fight.

The miners demand that their new contract must provide for a wage increase of 5.55 per cent. a ton on screened and an equivalent increase on "run-of-the-mine" coal.

Conferences between the miners' organizations in the various districts and the corresponding operators' associations have been arranged. Adjustment of the difficulty may take weeks or days. In the Brazil block coal district of Indiana there will not be a suspension, for the operators conceded the demand of the miners.

In Illinois and western Pennsylvania, where the powder question and who shall pay the shot-firers enter the controversy, a prolonged contest is likely.

At hundreds of meetings in large and small miners' communities, where the people dependent on the industry assembled to listen to the speeches of their union leaders, the "strike" was the one subject of discussion. National officers and members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, who had been in secret session at their headquarters in this city, departed for their districts to advise the local organizations in the negotiations with the mine owners.

BIG ROW IN PINCHOT QUIZ

Chairman Nelson Accuses Glavis Attorney of Misleading Committee—Jones Called Falsifier.

Washington.—There was a lively row at the Ballinger-Pinchot congressional inquiry Friday.

Testimony for Secretary Ballinger was begun, and it soon developed a clash between Chairman Nelson of the committee and Atorney Brandeis, counsel for L. R. Glavis. The chairman accused Mr. Brandeis of concealing certain evidence and trying to mislead the committee. Brandeis resented the charge and demanded a withdrawal, which was refused.

Democratic members of the committee took the side of Brandeis in urging withdrawal, but Nelson was obdurate, and finally the record was allowed to stand.

Elmer E. Todd, United States district attorney at Seattle, Wash., when called, contradicted certain statements made by Special Agent H. L. Jones when he was testifying for Louis R. Glavis.

The witness declared that Jones' statement that he had advised against criminal action in the Alaska cases "because Judge Hanford was constitutionally opposed to land fraud trials generally," was absolutely false.

The cross-examination of the witness as to a letter Glavis had written to the department at Washington urging criminal prosecution in certain cases soon led the committee into a quarrel and brought out anew the strength of the partisan feeling which has grown up.

KELLNER GIRL IS FOUND

Rich Uncle Goes to Meet Her Abductors and Give Them the Money.

Louisville.—Alma K. Kellner, eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kellner, Jr., of this city, kidnaped December 8, 1909, while on her way to church and held for $25,000 ransom, probably will be in the arms of her overjoyed parents Sunday. Her return will end a nationwide hunt of 82 days, in which thousands of detectives, stimulated by the large rewards offered, participated.

The abductors, if they have not already received it, will be paid $10,000 and promised immunity from prosecution by relatives.

Negotiations for the restoration of the stolen child are being arranged by Fred Fehr, an uncle, who is a wealthy business man here, and who Alma's parents admitted has been in personal communication with the kidnapers for several days.

Tries to Burn Sick Wife.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—Samuel Reed, 50 years old, a contract stone mason, poured a gallon of kerosene on his invalid wife and then set her oil-soaked clothing on fire. Attracted by the screams of the woman, neighbors rushed in and tore the flaming garments from her, but she was so severely burned she is not expected to survive. Reed was jailed.

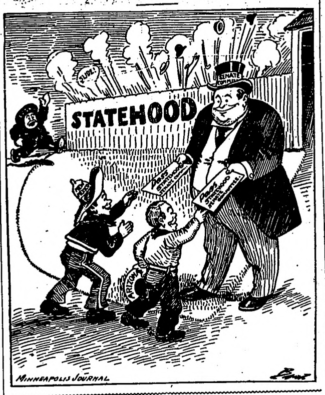
Naval Disaster Probe Ends.

Manila.—The court of inquiry has about completed its investigation of the accident on board the United States cruiser Charleston, when eight men were killed and seven others injured by the explosion of a three-inch gun. The findings will be forwarded to Washington.

British Consul at Savannah Dies.

Savannah, Ga.—James A. Donnelly, British consul at Savannah, died Friday of heart failure. He had served a year as consul.

GETTING INTO THE GAME


STATEHOOD
SENATE COMM
Pass STATEHOOD SENATE COMMITTEE
Pass STATEHOOD SENATE COMMITTEE
ARIZONA
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

MAKE WAR ON BUCKETSHOPS

ATTORNEY GENERAL PREPARES TO EXTERMINATE THEM.

Warrants Will Be Issued Shortly for Arrest of Dozen Proprietors in Prominent Cities.

Washington.—Attorney General Wickersham's hand has fallen heavily on the bucket-shop industry of the United States and within a few days a blow will be struck that will practically wipe the bucket-shop gamblers out of existence.

From an authentic source it has become known that indictments have been prepared against three score of the most prominent bucket-shop proprietors in a dozen prominent cities of the country. These indictments await only the approval of Oliver E. Pagan, indictment expert of the department of justice. Warrants of arrest, based on the indictments, have already been prepared. Every detail has been carefully looked after.

At a given time only several days distant, these warrants will be served simultaneously on the accused men in the big cities where they are located. It is planned by the department of justice to make a clean sweep. New York, Jersey City, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago and St. Louis are all included in the list of cities to be cleaned up and it is learned that the men listed for indictment and arrest in these cities include several millionaire operators, a group of well-known bookmakers and other pseudo financiers who have been deriving a profitable business through the operation of bucket shops.

M'VEAGH FEARS NO PANIC

Banks Are Well Supplied with Money—Credit of Country Will Not Be Disturbed.

Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has no fear that a decision against the Standard Oil Company or the tobacco trust by the supreme court will bring on a panic.

His information, gleaned from the leading bankers of the country, is that the banks are well fortified with money and even if a slight disturbance was made by the announcement of a decision it will not disturb the credit of the country.

Mr. MacVeagh says that fear in the minds of some is not because of the two decisions but because of the speculation which will follow the announcement. If a considerable part of the population believe that the two decisions will bring on an avalanche of attacks on corporations, there will be trouble. The fact that the two big corporations are convicted will not damage the financial condition of the country, but suspicion that there is to be a govermental onslaught on capital will.

Secretary MacVeagh is viewing the financial situation in the country with complacency. He is giving little thought to a bond issue and says that if things go along as smoothly as they have been there may be no need for an issue of bonds.

Weston Ahead of Schedule.

Streator, Ill.—Weston, the pedestrian, on his transcontinental walk passed through Streator 11 days ahead of his schedule. He spent Friday night at Verona, 74 miles from Chicago, which city he expects to reach about Monday morning.

No Expedition for Estrada.

New Orleans.—Following the announcement that Nicaraguan insurgent representatives here have abandoned the proposed expedition to strengthen the Estrada army, it was reported Friday that about 100 men had been recruited. Gen. V. D. B. Gordon will probably return to the front by the next boat. Gordon, who had command of a company of sharpshooters in Gen. Chamorro's army, recently came to New Orleans with the avowed purpose of recruiting forces for the insurgent army.

16 NEW GRAFT INDICTMENTS

Grand Jury at Pittsburg Return Bills Against Councilmen—Head of Health Board Caught.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The grand jury which has been investigating the councilmanic graft cases threw another broadside into the ranks of the "system" Wednesday by handing down 16 more indictments against councilmen who are alleged to have sold their votes for money. Five of those indicted are members of the present city councils.

The sensation of this lot of indictments, however, was the introduction of the name of Dr. E. R. Walters, now head of the department of health and charities and leading man in the cabinet of Mayor Magee. The grand jury, in indicting Walters, insists it has proof that while he was president of Pittsburg councils, he solicited and accepted a bribe of $1,000 for his vote in councils.

Sixteen members of the office force of the Farmers' Deposit National bank appeared before the jury, under the escort of detectives, and were put through a warm session of quizzing before they were dismissed.

Capt. Johnny Klein, former common councilman, whose confession of graft "pulled out the props and let the sky fall" in the present graft crusade, was taken to the Western penitentiary to begin serving his three and one-half years' sentence.

ROOSEVELT CHANGES ROUTE

Former President Will Witness Eruption of Mount Etna and Then Proceed to Naples.

London.—Dispatches from Catania say that Col. Roosevelt, who is sailing from Alexandria to Naples aboard the Prinz Heinrich Friday, changed his route and will stop at Taormina, Italy, and witness the eruption of Mount Etna. Taormina is about twenty-five miles from Etna. If this plan is followed the trip to Naples will be made by way of the Strait of Messina. The foreign residents of Taormina sent wireless messages to the Prinz Heinrich, urging the colonel to pay a visit to Taormina.

THEATER PANIC; MANY HURT

Six Hundred Persons Scramble for Door in Fort Smith, Ark., When Adjacent Building Burns.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Many persons were injured in a panic in the Grand theater here. Six hundred men, women and children became terror stricken and rushed for the doors when the building of Swift & Co., across the alley from the theater, across the alley caught fire.

ROBERT W. PATTERSON DEAD

Editor Chicago Tribune Expires at Almost Same Hour His Mother Passes Away.

Washington.—Robert W. Patterson, editor of the Chicago Tribune, died suddenly in Philadelphia Friday. At almost the same hour his mother died in Chicago.

Alexander Agassiz Is Dead.

Cambridge, Mass.—Alexander Agassiz, the eminent naturalist and president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, died on the steamship Adriatic, Southampton for New York. The news came in a wireless message from Rodolphe Agassiz, his son, to Maj. Henry L. Higginson of Lee, Higginson & Co.

Buys Great Farm in France.

New York.—It was announced here Thursday that William K. Vanderbilt has bought a farm of about 625 acres at Tourgeville, France, on the Normandy coast. He will remove most of his brood mares from his farm at Villebon, the lease of which will lapse in a few months.

Taft in St. Louis May 6.

Washington.—President Taft Thursday accepted an invitation to attend the great meeting of the Farmers' union at St. Louis May 6.

Tea Time Talks

It's always tea time when you are tired or thirsty.

The Protection of Perfection

"Salada" is the choicest tea of Ceylon. It is very carefully put up in hermetically sealed lead packages. This protection preserves its perfection. The fragrance and flavor of "Salada" are absolutely secured from evapporation or contamination.

Tea is most sensitive to exposure. The delicious flavor, the delicate aroma of "Salada" would be lost or vitiated, if not locked up in that air-tight lead package.

Tea sold in bulk *must* lose any quality it may originally possess.

"SALADA" TEA

Yearly sale over 20,000,000 packages

Ask your grocer for "Salada" Tea or send 10 cents for a sample package which makes 40 cups of delicious tea. Say whether Black or Green tea is desired. Our booklet, "The Story of the Tea Plant," sent free.

"SALADA" TEA CO.
Shelby Block Detroit, Mich.

Bakes—Roasts—Broils—Toasts

BAKES bread, pie and cake—bakes them perfectly all through, and browns them appetisingly.

ROASTS beef, poultry and game with a steady heat, which preserves the rich natural flavor.

BROILS steaks and chops—makes them tender and inviting.

TOASTS bread, muffins, crackers and cheese.

No drudgery of coal and ashes; no stooping to get at the oven; no smoke, no dust, no odor—just good cooking with greater fuel economy. Irons and water in wash-boiler always hot. The

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot. Drop shelves for the coffee pot or saucepans, and nickeled towel racks.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove very attractive and invites cleanliness. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "NEW PERFECTION."

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

Stops Lameness

Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect.

See that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first sign of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating—goes right to the spot—relieves the soreness—limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. G. T. Roberts of Resaca, Ga., R.F.D. No. 1, Box 43, writes:—"I have used your Liniment on a horse for sweeney and effected a thorough cure. I also removed a spavin on a mule. This spavin was as large as a guinea egg. In my estimation the best remedy for lameness and soreness is

Sloan's Liniment

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, of Lawrence, Kans., R.F.D. No. 3, writes:—"Your Liniment is the best that I have ever used. I had a mare with an abscess on her neck and one 50c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment entirely cured her. I keep it around all the time for galls and small swellings and for everything about the stock."

Sloan's Liniment will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, sweeney, founder and thrush.

Price 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Hay's Hair-Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Is not a Dye. Refuse all substitutes. $1.00 and 50c. Bottles by Mail or at Druggists. FREE

Send 10c for large sample Bottle

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash. Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) (1)

LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."

Anna Bazinet,
Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 928

RHEUMATISM

COPPER PLATE ZINC PLATE

Cured Right at Home

by ELECTROPODES. New Electric Treatment. Galvanic insoles—copper and zinc—worn inside shoes. Invigorate entire body. Nerves become "live wires." Positive cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Kidney and Liver complaints. Price only $1.00. Your money returned if not satisfactory. Guarantee signed with each sale. Electropodes are mailable. If not at your Druggist's, send us $1.00. State whether for man or woman.

WESTERN ELECTROPODE CO.
245 Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE

PLANTEN'S TRADE MARK C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c
H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

MOST PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW CAUSE OF THEIR SICKNESS

Does human health depend on one organ alone? This question is becoming widely discussed since L. T. Cooper first advanced his theory that the stomach is the true seat of life and all health dependent upon it.

Mr. Cooper, who has met with remarkable success in the sale of his new medicine, believes that the stomach is responsible for most sickness, and that this organ is weak in the present generation. While discussing this theory recently, he said: "I am asked time and again to tell why my medicine has made such a record wherever I have introduced it. My answer always is, 'because it restores the stomach to a normal condition.' No one will deny that today there are more half-sick men and women than ever before. Nothing critical seems to be the matter with them. They are just half-sick most of the time. They don't know really what is the matter with them. I have talked with thousands during the past two years, and few knew indeed what their trouble was. One said nervousness, another said kidney trouble, another liver complaint, some constipation, or heart trouble, or lung trouble. Many had treated, as they called it, for most of these diseases at different times. A very common complaint is 'all run down,' or 'tired all the time,' or 'no appetite.'

"I know positively that every bit of this chronic ill health is caused by stomach trouble and nothing else. My New Discovery puts the stomach in sound condition in about six weeks. Mighty few people can be sick with a sound digestion. That is why my medicine is selling at such a tremendous rate. I have convinced many thousands of people that these things are so, and the number is growing by leaps and bounds."

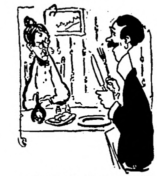
Among more recent converts to Mr. Cooper's beliefs is Mrs. Lottie L. Miner, living on Rural Route No. 2, Henniker, N. H., who says: "I was in poor health for six years, from stomach trouble and indigestion. Quite frequently my stomach was so weak that it would not retain solid food. I had vomiting spells every morning, and was subject to frequent attacks of dizziness. Life became such a burden that I often felt it was not worth the living. I tried everything I could hear of, but found nothing that would afford relief.

"For some time I had been reading of the Cooper remedies, and finally decided to give the New Discovery preparation a trial. After taking the first bottle, I noticed a marked improvement. Five bottles made me entirely well. I can eat anything I wish, and have not been troubled with my stomach since. The dizzy spells disappeared long ago.

"My mother, Mrs. Susan Parkins, is a nurse of long experience. Both she and my father have used the Cooper remedies with splendid results. I will be glad to answer any personal correspondence in regard to my case."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?



Landlady—I had to pay 25 cents a pound for this steak.

Star Boarder—That's tough.

Money and expense are not essential to artistic homes and attractive rooms. One dollar and fifty cents' worth of material will completely transform a crude, inartistic room into a graceful, dainty apartment.

Really it is good taste and skill that makes the home homelike. That dainty touch is worth twice as much as money.

Wall paper is expensive—it costs money to buy it, to hang it and again to remove it. With the use of the alabastined wall there is only the slight cost of the material—any one can brush it on—and it is not necessary to wash it off the wall when a fresh coat is required.

It is very easy to mix, very simple to apply, but the results are simply beautiful. A whole house can be done at just a little more than the cost of a single room when ordinary materials are used.

And this is true, that now that we have so much better materials for use in the decoration of our homes, that wall paper, common kalsomine and paint are now as much out of date as the old time whitewash, tallow candles and rough hewn floors. Mere money is no longer an essential in good housefurnishing in artistic home making.

The new materials and labor-saving machines are most welcome to us all—and every thoughtful woman, every woman who cares for her home, is quick to utilize them.

A Call for Cough Drops.

"I tell you I must have some money!" roared the king of Maritania, who was in sore financial straits. "Somebody will have to cough up."

"Alas!" sighed the guardian of the treasury, who was formerly the court jester, "all our coffers are empty."—Tit-Bits.

MINN. DEMOCRATIC?

LEADERS HOPE TO CAPTURE INSURGENTS AND CARRY SEVEN DISTRICTS.

FRANK DAY PLANS BIG INVASION

Hope for Tidal Wave to Sweep the State—Foss of Massachusetts Accepts Invitation to Speak at Jefferson Dinner.

Minneapolis. —The Minnesota Democrats are laying plans to capture the "insurgent" republican vote of the state and carry seven of the nine congressional districts this fall. The third and the sixth districts are the only ones they will leave alone, because Congressmen C. R. Davis and C. A. Lindbergh are such radical insurgents that they suit democracy down to the ground.

Congressman-elect Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts has accepted the invitation of Frank A. Day, and will be one of the speakers at the Minnesota "dollar dinner" on Jefferson's birthday, April 13.

The democratic plotters are hoping for a tidal wave, like the one that swept over the country in 1890, and gave the democratic party six of the seven house members from Minnesota. A determined campaign will be made this time in seven districts, and the party leaders really think they have a good prospect to win in the first, second, fourth, fifth and ninth districts. In the seventh and eighth, they admit there is only a fighting chance.

Depend on Insurgents.

All these hopes are built on the republican insurgents. When Frank A. Day invited Eugene Foss, the new Massachusetts congressman, to address the Jefferson day dinner at St. Paul April 13, he sent his message on behalf of the democrats of Minnesota and "50,000 insurgent republicans." The democratic soup depends on cooperation by these 50,000.

Conferences have already been held to plan the campaign. Since the house crisis a week ago at Washington, where Tawney, Stevens and Nye of Minnesota voted with the "regulars," the democratic bosses have the idea that they can capture the twin city districts. They concede that Fred C. Stevens of St. Paul is strongly intrenched, but the district is naturally close and they have a man for the race in Thomas R. Kane, former county attorney of Ramsey county. He made the effort once before, but at a less auspicious time. He is a fine campaigner, and has just showed his vote-getting qualities by leading the poll of candidates for the St. Paul assembly.

After Frank Nye, Too.

Minneapolis Democrats think Frank M. Nye can be beaten by a strong candidate, since his vote to sustain Speaker Cannon. He is sure to have opposition in the primaries that will stir up insurgent sentiment, and that will benefit the Democratic candidate in November.

Efforts are being made to get Judge F. C. Brooks into the race. Judge Brooks has refused an invitation to run for governor, and says he resigned from the bench to enjoy private life and practice law, but his friends are trying to convince him that if he will run for congress it will be easy. In default of Judge Brooks there is Harry S. Swenson, one of the younger men and an able speaker, who, it is believed, would stand a show. One candidate has already filed for the primary election. This is Thomas P. Dwyer, the boilermaker, who got the nomination last time in a three-cornered fight.

Buck Versus Tawney.

Judge H. L. Buck, of Winona, who was agreed on by first district Democratic leaders in session at Rochester Thursday, is expected to give James A. Tawney the fight of his life. The strength of insurgent Republicanism has been measured in that district.

It was not enough to beat Mr. Tawney in the primaries two years ago, but it gave T. V. Knatvold 8,484 votes to 11,451 for Tawney, and enough of the Knatvold vote jumped the fence in November to give Mr. Tawney 2,856 majority over Andrew French, though President Taft got 9,424 majority in the district. This is an off year, which makes a light Republican vote, and since the row over the tariff bill and the house rules, the Democrats are hoping to round up the insurgents bodily and elect their man.

Henry W. Libby, of Winona, who was a Republican house member in 1907, and may run for the legislature again this fall, was at the state capitol today, and when asked about the candidacy of Judge Buck, he said:

"Judge Buck will give Mr. Tawney a hard run. No one has any doubt of Mr. Tawney's nomination. The Kelly candidacy is not taken very seriously and he cannot be beaten in the republican primaries, but Judge Buck will give him a hard fight. He is a good campaigner and popular, and I think as good a candidate as the Democrats could have put up.

The Democrats are cocksure of reelecting W. S. Hammond in the second district. That is a hotbed of the insurgents and in the last two elections Mr. Hammond has had their votes. This was due to the feeling against J. T. McCleary. This year Republicans are hoping to redeem the district. State Treasurer Clarence C. Dinehart is a candidate also F. E. Ellsworth of St. James. The winner will have to fight Congressman Hammond, and the situation will be different this year, because either Republican will be anti-Cannon and will be entitled to ask for united party support. The district is normally Republican, and, strangely enough, was the only district in the state to stand fast at the time of the landslide of 1890. The Republican congressman it elected that time was John Lind, then of New Ulm.

Another queer circumstance is that the third and sixth districts, where the Democrats are not going to make any fight, are normally the nearest to being Democratic of all the districts in the state. The third used to be represented by a Democrat before Joel P. Heatwole. But the action of C. R. Davis, who has trained with the Democrats and refused to join the Republican caucus, has won him the good will of the Democratic organization. The same is true of C. A. Lindbergh in the sixth. The democratic plotters assume that he will beat P. H. McGarry in the primaries, and they haven't figured on the possibility of a McGarry victory at all.

No real fight has even been made by the democrats in the eighth district, but this year, if they can get the right sort of candidate, they hope to retire Clarence B. Miller. The choice seems to be Charles d'Autremont, a millionaire mining man, and a radical democrat, but it is doubtful whether he could be induced to run. Other possibilities are P. H. Nelson of Hibbing and Andrew Nelson of Duluth.

Congressman Volstead is strongly intrenched in the seventh district, and Victor Lawson, editor of the Willmar Tribune, as an independent candidate. He has been a populist and has been a strong advocate of prohibition, which is popular in that district, and he would bid for the anti-saloon vote of the district.

The prospect in the ninth district depends on whether Ole. O. Sageng will run. He has said that he will probably try for the senate again, and in that case the republicans will have easy sledding. Congressman Steenerson has a republican opponent in Henry O. Bjorge of Lake Park, but is expected to win a renomination. Senator Sageng ran two years ago and cut the Steenerson plurality down to 2,947. It was predicted then that he would try again this year and win, but Mr. Steenerson has been "insurging" and has also strengthened himself at home by starting the ship subsidy investigation. His chances now look better and Senator Sageng may not start. If he runs, it will be as an independent, the same as before.

TWO AVIATION MEETS.

To be Held in Twin Cities This Summer.

Mr. Cosgrove has just returned from Chicago, where he and Mr. Wilmot have been in conference with Frank Shelley, N. I. Barnard and other representatives of flying machine men.

The arrangements for the Wrights and Curtiss to come to the fair is contingent on the adjustment of a bond by Curtiss covering the results of suits now pending over alleged infringements by Curtiss on the Wright patents. Mr. Cosgrove says the state fair meet will take place whether the June event is a success or not.

The dates of June 22-24 have been formally fixed for the earlier met. Mr Cosgrove said he could not state positively that the meet would materialize. The airship men all demanded enormous sums at first, but showed inclination to reduce their figures when they learned that Minneapolis has $25,000 to offer in the form of a bona fide guarantee.

Paulhan, the Frenchman, has given up his contest with the Wrights, and will not come to Minneapolis. He is said to believe that under the circumstances he cannot make a flight here. Much of the plan depends upon some adjustment of differences between the Wrights and Curtiss.

STATE CONVENTION JUNE 23-4.

Republicans Decide to Have Short Campaign.

St. Paul.—The Republican state convention will be held June 23 and 24, and the place will be St. Paul. This has been decided upon through correspondence from the state central committeemen and Chairman A. D. Brown.

It was expected that June 15 would be the date, but advocates of a short campaign objected. As a compromise June 23 has been decided upon and the clans will gather in the St. Paul Auditorium.

"Prexy" Stays Till Jan. 1.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Dr. Cyrus W. Northrop will continue as head of the University of Minnesota until the first of next September at least, and perhaps until Jan. 1, 1911. In speaking of the presidency of the state university Dr. Northrop said: "I shall stay in office until next September, when my year is up, and, if necessary, I shall remain until Jan. 1. We expect to have a successor appointed by that time, at the farthest. "I shall try to perform the duties of the office until that time," the president concluded.

Governor Talks To Winonans.

Winona.—"Our Industrial education and the public health are the two great problems in Minnesota today, and upon the two methods which the state adopts in solving these situations, which to a degree stand in the way of the advancement of the state, depends the future." This is the theme carried in the address of Governor Eberhart on "Some Responsibilities in Good Citizenship," delivered before the Men's club of Central Methodist church here. He had a large and interested audience.

SAYS MEAT WILL GO HIGHER

COUNSEL OF CATTLE MEN SO INFORMS SENATE COMMITTEE.

Declares Decreasing Production and Increasing Population Are Cause for High Prices.

Washington.—"Unless some one can find a way to repeal the law of supply and demand there is no remedy for rising prices," asserted Samuel H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Tex., counsel for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, before the senate food investigating committee. "The people of the United States need never expect cheap meat again."

Mr. Cowan told the committee that it would be necessary for cattle raisers to maintain as high or even higher prices to keep pace with the increased cost of grazing land and feed.

Like other witnesses before the committee, Mr. Cowan said the present price of beef was caused by the decreasing production and the increasing population. He said cities were turning young men away from farms to such an extent that it was almost impossible to get sufficient help to make the production keep pace with the demand. The only way to attract men to the country, he said, was to increase the incentive by giving them high wages, which, with the advanced price of land and feed, made it necessary for stockraisers to receive more for their cattle.

GROSSCUP IS THREATENED

Movement Is Started Looking to Judge's Impeachment—Sabath Wants an Inquiry.

Washington.—Behind a sweeping resolution sent to the house of representatives by Congressman A. J. Sabath of Chicago a movement has been started looking to an attempted impeachment of United States Circuit Court Judge Peter S. Grosscup.

Congressman Sabath's resolution directs the attorney general to furnish the house with the names of all persons connected with the department of justices, and particularly the United States circuit and district courts, who receive compensation other than a fixed salary.

Mr. Sabath said that he desired mainly to break up the "court cliques in Chicago that have got a corner on bankruptcy proceedings and receiverships."

Other federal courts of Illinois, Mr. Sabath charges, have been ignoring the requests of interested litigants and their counsels, and apparently throwing all their receivership and bankruptcy cases to some one firm or favored friend of the court.

ASK FOR ARMOUR'S CUSTODY

Prosecutor Garven Files Requisition Papers for Extradition of Big Chicago Packers.

New York.—Requisition papers for the extradition of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago were filed with Gov. Fort at Trenton, N. J., by Prosecutor Garven of Hudson county. This action was taken in accordance with the findings of the Hudson county grand jury in Jersey City recently, which returned indictments against three Chicago beef magnates, J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift and Edward Morris. Requisition papers for the Messrs. Swift and Morris were filed several days ago. Gov. Fort first will hear arguments, it is understood.

CONGRESS MAY END MAY 15

Aldrich Says Adjournment Will Be Set for That Date—Other Senators Dissent.

Washington. — Congress may be able to adjourn May 15, is the belief of Senator Aldrich. The senate leader issued his prophecy on leaving the White House, where he conferred with President Taft on pending legislation in which the administration is interested.

This is the first prognostication of importance yet made as to the date of adjournment. Several influential members of congress believe it is too optimistic, and that opposition to certain features of the administration program may develop that will carry the session much further along.

22 DEAD IN GERMAN WRECK

Over 200 Soldiers Are Injured in Collision Between Express and Military Trains.

Mulheim-Am-Rheim, Germany.—It appears that upward of 200 persons received more or less serious injuries when the steamship express ran down and wrecked a military train bound for Strassburg. The total dead now number 22. The victims were soldiers.

The signal men have been arrested and are charged with having given both trains the right of way at the same moment.

Founder of Wichita, Kan., Dies.

Wichita, Kan.—James R. Meade, the man who named Wichita, died Friday. He was among the six pioneers that established the trading post on the Wichita Indians' tribal grounds, the site of the present city.

Works as Man; Fall Reveals Sex.

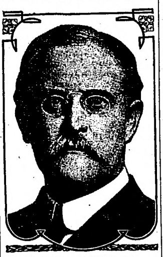
St. Louis.—Frances Hansen, 25 years old, who for the last year has been known as a man, working as such in male attire, was Friday found to be a woman after being hurt in falling from a third-story window.

SAYS THE SOCIALISTS GAIN

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler Talks of Movement in Germany, Whence He Has Just Returned.

San Francisco.—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who has just returned from a six months' stay at the University of Berlin as Roosevelt exchange professor, is himself a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, where he took his degree of doctor of philosophy in 1885. Previously to his call to the presidency of the University of California, a post he has occupied since 1889, he was professor of comparative philology and Greek at Cornell and was later professor in the American school at Athens. He is a native of Massachusetts.

"The socialists as a political party are gaining strength in Germany. They gained a little after the fall of the late Von Buelow ministry, and they have won considerable strength from the very recent suppression of the populace in the agitation for the reform of the suffrage basis in Prussia," said Dr. Wheeler.



Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

"The socialists are much less theoretical than they used to be, and are therefore milder. You could more appropriately call them the progressive or radical political party of Germany—say the party to the left. Since they have become more practical they have drawn over to them many persons who, while willing to take rides with a radical party, would not care to be classified with the outright theoretical socialistic movement. To-day the socialist party in Germany is doing things, and it is temporarily satisfied with many reforms which would never be accepted by the theoretical socialists of other days.

"Why, Germans cannot understand what they are talking about in England," he said. "There is no thought of war in the German mind. The army, it is true, is a splendid fighting machine, but it is a greater training school than it is a weapon of war. Every German is a trained man. An army may not be the best kind of a training school, but is better than nothing."

When in Berlin President Wheeler several times personally met Emperor William, who, he says, is in the best of health.

THIS THEATER ON WHEELS

In Case of Fire the Auditorium Could Be Rolled Into the Street.

Woodstock, Ill.—A real fire-proof theater has been invented if the plans of Theodore M. Lilleberg of Woodstock are realized.

It is Lilleberg's plan to separate the foyer and auditorium from the stage in case of fire and transport them into the street. The movable part of the building is to rest on heavy trucks propelled by motors.

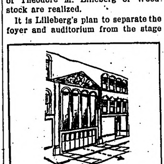


Diagram of Theater on Wheels.

In case of fire those making up the audience are warned to sit quietly in their seats, the electric motor is turned on and in from 20 to 30 seconds the entire auditorium can be rolled to the street and the audience saved from danger of a panic.

Their Resemblance.

"These gamblers who prey upon the unwary in a great city are like the stars."

"In what respect, I would like to know?"

"Don't they sin till late?"

EXCELLENT TRADE IN WESTERN CANADA

SPLENDID CROPS, BIG PRICES, AND PROSPEROUS OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Throughout all of Canada, and especially in the Western Provinces of Canada, there is a buoyancy in every line of business that is fully warranted by every condition. The crops of the past year were what was expected, and the prices for grain of all kinds, put the farmers in a class by themselves. Many of them are independent, and many others have got well started on the road. The latest reports are that seeding is well under way in almost every district, and the prospects are that a vastly larger area than that under crop last year will be seeded early this spring. In the Lethbridge district, in Southern Alberta, steam and gasoline outfits, hundreds of them, are breaking up the prairie at a tremendous pace, but they work night and day. As soon as it becomes dark, gangs are changed, a head light attached, and on, on through the night until the first streak of dawn, these giant monsters with their seven or eight gangs of breaking plows, keep up the work. Then the more modest farmer is putting in the longest hours possible with his teams of horses or oxen. And what will the Country be like in August, when these fields have become yellowed with the literally golden grain. There will be one vast expanse of wheat field. And there will be a market for it, because it is the best grain grown, and the demand will be everywhere. As previously intimated business throughout Western Canada is sound and good. The grain production of 1909 has been the great factor in establishing the reputation of Western Canada, and it is worth talking about. It surpassed all previous records, both in regard to quality and quantity, and such an achievement was by no means easy. The limit has not been reached, and a large average increase may be expected during the next ten years. There will be odd seasons when a falling-off will occur, and it is the falling-off that causes alarms and panics in the commercial world. The plains have done their duty so far in the out-put of grain and it would be reasonable to make occasional allowances for slowing-up. The faster the rate of increase is now, the sharper will be the check when the production diminishes. But there are some unreasonable people who wonder why the growth of one year is not continued during the next, and at an even faster rate. These same unreasonable people are the ones who see flaws in the situation as soon as an indication is given that the startling advances have not been maintained.

Murphy.

The prisoner at the bar was of swarthy complexion and was charged with peddling without a license. "What is your name?" asked the magistrate.

"He says his name is Murphy," repeated the policeman on the bridge.

"An Irishman peddling bananas, eh? What part of Ireland do you come from?"

"He says he was born in Italy," again repeated the bridge policeman.

"Umph! The Murphys are numerous, but I didn't think they had spread to Italy," said the judge as he made the fine $1 and asked the man to spell his name.

The prisoner wrote on a piece of paper "Giuseppe Muerfee."—New York Sun

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Alas.

A little five-year-old who had been watching her mother dress for an evening entertainment surprised her mother with the following question: "Mother, didn't you say you were almost 40 years old?"

"Yes," replied the mother.

"Well," answered the little girl, "you don't look it to-night, but you will tomorrow morning."—Judge.

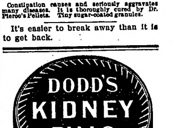
Another Bright Boy.

"Now, children, asked the teacher, "what is the use of a calendar?"

"Please, mum," answered Willie, "it tells where you'd orter git yer life insured."—Cleveland Leader.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

It's easier to break away than it is to get back.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES.
375 "Guarante

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1907, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The Detroit Gaiver is dishing up some spice for its readers on the congressional situation in the 9th. district. It is a Socialist paper and Steenerson and Michelet had ought to subscribe for it just to read what their great friends say about them.

There will be no lack of timber for state senator from this district, this year, with three bankers and a farmer in the race, but as money is quite plentiful and the price of all farm products high, we think it is the surest money to gamble that the farmer wins.

John Eastman says that Thief River Falls is the largest city in this legislative district. The legislative manual says Bemidji casts the most votes, but John had ought to know, especialy if he has some of the town board from Highlanding to help him count.

The Thief River Falls News has discovered that there is to be a great fight made in Polk county to down Senator Stephens, to prevent the delegation from indosing Kaiser, of Clearwater County for state treasurer. The fact of the mtter is that no great opposition to Mr. Kaiser for state treasurer exists in his old home county of Polk, where he has friends enough to see to it that he will carry that convention with an overwhelming majority

There is no use denying the fact that H. O. Bjorge, of Lake Park is going to be the popular candidate of the common people of his legislative district for congress, as they honor him for the great fight he made for them in the legislature against the steel trust. It would be useless to talk to them that he has not as much ability to represent them in congress as Steenerson, for they are firmly convinced that he has got plenty of ability to represent them in any legislative body.

BELIEVES G. N. WILL BUILD.

Aug Peterson of Bagley, was in the city yesterday and stated that there was crew of surveyors surveying a line from that village toward Thief River Falls and in as much as he had learned that the Great Northern had stored at Thief River Falls a large number of ties, he felt certain that the object of the company was to build a road from that place to Bagley and thus make a short line from Thief River Falls to Duluth so as to be able to compete successfully with the soo line in the carrying of freight from this section into the most important city in the middle west, Duluth

That the Great Northern is contemplating the building of some new roads during this season is certain and it is very probable that Mr. Peterson has located the first one to be constructed

It seems that the line will be built along the line surveyed by the Great American R. R. Co. last summer and thus in all probability that work was not done without an object.—Crookston Times

Silk.

Silk is considered unclean by the Mohammedans because it is produced by a worm.

District Court Summons.

State of Minnesota
County of Red Lake

District Court,
14th. Judicial District.

Merchants State Bank of St Hilaire,
Plaintiff,
vs.
J. V. Hennen Defendent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon E. M. Stanton, attorney for the Plaintiff, at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case of your failure to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and thirty eight four onehundreth dollars, with interest upon three hundred and eighty four and thirty four one hundreths dollars at rate of seven per cent per anum from the 30th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of May 1907 and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of June 1907, and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve and fifty one hundredths dollars at the rate of six, per cent per anum from the 20th day of April 1908, togeather with the costs and disbursements herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

M. 25, A. 29.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of Ole Overum
Decedent:

THE STATE MINNESOTA TO Barbra Overum, Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent having filed in this Court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 29th, day or April 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the Seal of said Court, this 30th, day of March 1910.

B. A. Swanson,
(Seal) Pobate Judge.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Apr. 8th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st, 1910. Notice is heeby given that Samuel Dangerfield, of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 423, Serial No. 04162 for Lot 1, S. E. N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 24, and Lot 2, Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 10th, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn. James O'Brien, of Kratka Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Alfred Swanson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 1st. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th, 1910. Notice is heeby given that Tom Belland, of Torgerson Minn. who on April 6th. 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1117 Serial No. 04[illegible] for N. W. ¼ Section 2 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mikel Torgerson Elmer Vraa, Knute Torgerson, Carl Graberg, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th: 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st. 1910. Notice is hereby given, that John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn., who on July 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 859, Serial No. 04209, for Lots 2 & 4 S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12 Section 29, Township 153 N. Range 40 W., Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Alfred Swanson, of Kuehnel Minn. Anton Horechek, Edon Davis of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurthur P Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam, April 1st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th, 1910. Notice is hereby given, that Magnus Johnson, of Lillo Minn. who on July 8th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 591 Serial No. 04220, for S. E. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 6th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andre A. Rolandson, Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn. August J. Lillo, of Rhoda Minn. Oscar E. Lillo, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 25th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Albert Father, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Nov. 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 853 Serial No. 04340, for N. E. ¼ Section 35, Township 154 N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 2nd. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Brinkeberg Minn. John Markuson, Eugene H. [illegible], [illegible] Runnestrand, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn March 24th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Andrew A. Rolandson of Lillo Minn. who on May 22nd, 1903 made Homestead entry No 6.56, Serial No. 0[illegible] for Lot 5 Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian and on July 8th, 1904, made additional H. E. 590 for Lot 2 S. E. Section 33 & Lots 2 & 4, Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 5th day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Johnson, Osov Legvold, August J. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, all of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 25th 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Karel Prucha, of Erie Minnesota, who on May 8th, 1905, made Homested Entry No, 1164, Serial No. 04409, for S. E. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 26th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph V. Huffman, Albert Trenka, Louis Brauka, of Erie Minn. Frank J. Crabusek, of Thief River Falls Minn.

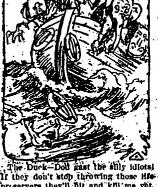
Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Deduction.

Scott—Is Jones married? Mott—I guess not. I never heard him blame his wife for anything.—Boston Transcript.

If a man look sharp and attentively he shall see fortune, for, though she is blind, she is not invisible.—Bacon.

"Man Overboard" on the Ark.



The Duck—Doggast the silly idiots! If they don't stop throwing those life preservers they'll hit and kill me yet.—Harper's Weekly.

A LAUGH ALL AROUND.

And, as Usual, Those Who Laughed Last Laughed Best.

"Common decency is cheap abroad," said the man who had just returned from his first trip to Europe. "During all the time I was on the continent I was subjected to discourtesy in but one instance, and I think I got away with it, then, at that

"We were crossing one of the Swiss passes by diligence, or coach, and stopped off for luncheon at some little town. It was hot, and I suppose I made rather a comical sight in my shirt sleeves and black glasses, with a handkerchief over my collar, as I stepped out of the vehicle to the road. I suppose, too, that the brand of French in which I tried to ask questions was pretty ragged.

"Anyway, a group of young Frenchmen waiting in a carriage while their team was changed saw in me their long lost original scream, and the way they laughed was convincing, if not flattering. They weren't backward about pointing out the real, easy bits in the picture either, and they only laughed harder when I glared at them mildly. Another American and I trudged off for lunch, and when we came back there was the bunch ready to take up the howl at me again. I looked at my compatriot and he at me. I don't think either of us put the plan in words, but we began.

"We began to laugh. We fell into each other's arms and laughed. We held each other up and laughed. We laughed till the tears rolled down our cheeks. We laughed till we couldn't stand. We rolled into our coach, still laughing, taking inspiration for each outburst from a glance at the Frenchmen.

"Well, sir, that bunch of Frenchmen just wilted. First they closed their mouths; then they lost their grins; then each one began squinting at the other, trying to make out what was wrong. Before we'd been at it two minutes they all discovered they needed a drink and sneaked off to the little hotel. We laughed till we saw the last of them, and then we laughed at the way we had turned the trick."—Chicago Tribune.

MAKING ICE.

The Process Is Simple, Though It Puzzled the Negro.

A small boat in which were a white man and several negroes had just left the wharf near an ice factory at the foot of Main street, Annapolis, and was headed out the mouth of Severn River, toward a point on the Chesapeake.

"Yes-sir, suh," an old time colored man was saying. "I like to git a job workin' round that air ice plant and see 'em make ice with fire."

"I'll tell you how it is done, if you would like to hear my explanation," said the white man.

"Yes-sir, suh; I like to hear 'bout it."

"Well, in the first place, they have a tank of ammonia, to which a small amount of heat is applied. It does not take much heat to convert the ammonia into vapor, and even that heat is used up in causing the liquid to expand into a gas, or, become latent, as it is called, so that the temperature is not materially affected.

"Now suppose the ammonia gas becomes a hundred times as much space as the liquid. It is evident that the liquid contains a certain amount of heat, which is afterward distributed over a hundred times the space first occupied. A cubic foot of the liquid becomes a hundred cubic feet of gas, and it is plain that a cubic foot of gas will contain only one-hundredth part of the heat originally in a cubic foot of liquid; hence the gas is much colder than the liquid.

"Now, this gas or vapor is allowed to flow through pipes covered with salt water, which becomes extremely cold, but does not freeze, owing to the presence of salt. The fresh water desired to be frozen is put into large metal cans and placed in the cold salt water and allowed to freeze.

"There is nothing mysterious about the process. It is, in fact, very simple. Do I make myself clear? Do you understand my explanation?"

"Ye-s-sir, thir, yo' esplanation's plain, but I suttenly would like to see 'em make that air ice with fire."—Washington Star

His Quaint Suggestion.

A Frenchman who appears to have been of a thrifty turn of mind conceived the idea in 1878 that too much valuable time was being wasted in cleaning sardines when preparing them for the market. He found a way of preparing them without cleaning them and on this he took out letters patent. Apparently he had some slight misgiving as to whether the public would be perfectly suited with his invention, and so in his claim he makes this parenthetical entry:

Fish put up by this process may be slightly unpleasant to the customer at first, but he soon gets used to it.

A Wife's Early Lesson.

A curious custom used to accompany an Anglo-Saxon betrothal. After the giving of the ring the father gave the son-in-law one of his daughter's shoes, with which the son-in-law hit his wife on the head to teach her subjection. Later on a more moderate (?) castigation was suggested, and three blows with a broomstick became the custom.—"The Months of the Year," by Rev. Pemberton Lloyd.

A New Scheme.

"Sued for breach of promise, eh?"

"Yep."

"Any defense?"

"Temporary insanity, and I expect to prove it by the love letters I wrote."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Optional payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks [illegible] wait. No [illegible] for us [illegible] small [illegible] careful [illegible]

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[illegible] MINN.

[illegible]

[illegible] Vice Pres.

[illegible] Vice Pes

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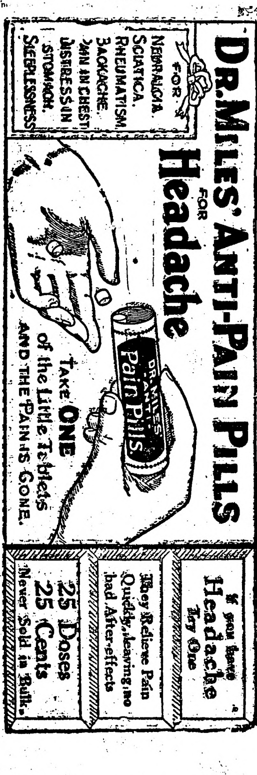


FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents

Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Some farmers will start in seeding next week.

Mrs. C L. Clark is quite searously sick this week.

The first logs of the drive began to pass by here today.

Otto Dahl is building a new store at Clearwater crossing.

John Quirk is transacting business at Red Lake Falls this week.

John Poloni was a passenger yesterdays Dan Patch, going to Thief Rive Falls.

The farmers steam boat took the Grand Forks wanigan up the river yesterday.

Ellingson Bros. are fillling up their Highlanding store this week with bright new good.

Edward Singer returned from a weeks business trip to Kratka, on Monday mornings steamer.

Wm. Bruckmans family are all down with the measles, but we understand they are slowley recovering.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Singer Bros. had the last Monday farmers boat well loaded with spring and summer goods for their Rhoda and Kratk stors.

School closed in this school district today, with a vacation until fall. It is to be hoped they can have more school next year.

FOR SALE: A good work horse, weight about 1300 lbs, or will trade for a light driveing horse, Inquire at this office No oid "plugs" need apply.

The census enumerators will soon call on you. Treat him kindly and give him all the imfomation you can as this has nothing to do with your taxes.

Someone traded buggy wheels with John Quirk last week, and did not invite him to take part in the deal, which rather made John hot under the collar.

Beginning next Tuesday the mail on the route from Sunbeam to Lillo will go from Sunbeam to Rhoda and from there to Lillo. This was the change in the road that was petioned for last year.

It is surpriseing to see what a large amout of traffic is being done on the Red Lake River this spring. You can look out at almost any time of day and see some kind of a boat going up or down the river.

Lars E, Olte, who left his Mayfield farm two years ago for N. D., and went from there to the State of Washington about one year ago, has written his old neighbors that he will return to make his home on his Mayfield farm this month. Another farmer that has discoverd, by extensive travel that there is no better place than eastern Red Lake county.

The post office department is warning farmers that auction bills cannot be distributed and put in rural mail boxes without affixing the necessary postage Farmers in many localities have been arrested for the practice and compelled to pay a fine of ten dollars Igorance of the law does not bar anyone, —Cokato Enterprise.

The following named gentelmen have been appointed Census enumerators for eastern Red Lake County: Clover Leaf and Kratka-Torjus Hemmestvedt, Jr. Deer Park, Goodridge and High Landing-John T. Lattimore, Erie Equality-Clarence D. Hall. Garnes and Mayfield-Rev. Elias A. Mostue, Sunbeam. Hickory Reiner and Star-Eugene H, Bosancon, of Torgerson, Lambert—Ole N. Skomerdahl.

Exchange:—A happy Kansas couple became the parents of a baby girl the other day and of course wished to weigh the little dear, but had no scales. The ice man happened along just then and his scales were borrowed. The little one weighed just forty five pounds.

CLEAR WATER LOCALS.

Mis J. A. Walker and children returned from Red Lake Falls on Saturday.

The Lillo ball nine team organised on Saturday, the following officers was elected: Captain, August Lillo, Manager Otto Dahl, Treasurer William Louritson.

Miss Nellie Short is on the sick list this week.

The Ladies aid society will meet at Mrs K. Erickson Friday April 8th at 2 o'clock p. m. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolandson visited at the home off Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dahl on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Oscar Lindberg returned from Beltrami on Friday.

The roads are pretty bad but they might be worse.

The Noahs Ark left for Plummer on Monday morning, with folowing crew. Herman Lillo, as Captain, Pilots Oscar Lillo and J. A, Walker, First cabin passengers. With fair weather they will reach Plummer next week.

Mr. Andrew Linvik, from the eastern part of Equality came sailg wit 164 lbs of cream to the creamery. The farmers have all kinds of schems to get their cream to the creamery over the bad roads. Some bring it on horse back, others with horse oxen or mules, on stone boats, and some on wheelborrows, but they "get there just the same."

POINTS REGARDING CENSUS

The census begins April 15 and must be completed in thirty days.

The enumerators will wear a badge inscribed "United States censts, 1910."

The law requires every adult yersot to furnish the prescribed information, but also provides that it shall be treated confidentially, so that no injury can come to any person from answering the questions.

The Census Bureau, prior to April 15, will disribute to every farm owner and tenant in this state a blank or schedule containing the census questions relative to farm operations and equipment. This should be filled up, it possible, not later than the morning of April 15, but if anyone has been unable to fill it up by that time, he should do it as soon afterwards as he can.

People who do not speak english or who do not understand the schedule completely should get help from others, if possible, in filling it up.

The President has issued a proclamation, calling on all citizens to cooperat wich the Census and assuring them that it has nothing to do with taxation, army or jury service, compulsory school attendance, regulation of immigration, or enforcement of any law, and that no one can be injured by answering the inquiries.

It is the utmost importance that the farm census of this state be complet and correct. Therefore every farm owner and tenant should promptly, fully, and accurately fill up the "Advance Farm Schedule" and carefully preserve it for the enumerator when he calls.

Source of Supply Gone.

"Why don't you bring out an umbrella on a drenching day like this?" inquired a man of a neighbor's son.

"Since father gave up his club he's never brought home any more umbrellas," replied the lad.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Good Reason.

"Well, Johnny, do you wish you were a grownup man?"

"You bet I do."

"But why?"

"So people wouldn't ask me such fool questions."—Exchange.

A Household Matter.

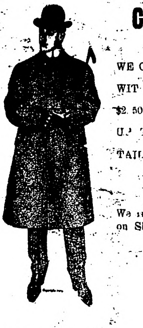
Housemaid — Please, sir, will you come at once? The drawin' room's on fire. Master—Well, go and tell your mistress. You know I never interfere in household matters.—Punch.

A Nice Bird.

"Do you like a nice bird?" asked the host as they sat down to the table.

"Oh, yes!" responded the guest immediately and enthusiastically.

"You ought to call on my sister," explained the other. "She's got one of the finest canaries you ever saw. Well, what kind of a sandwich do you think you can eat?"—London Telegraph.



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Pensions From Napoleon.

Paris has a dozen old soldiers who draw pensions that come to them from the great Emperor Napoleon I. These are not heroes of his epoch, for the last of those died long years ago. But Napoleon by his will devised several millions of francs to his companions in arms, and this capital in default of heirs of the grand army was deposited in the public treasury. Today the revenue this fund produces is paid out in the form of pensions of 200 francs each to old soldiers in French territory, and Paris has twelve of these beneficiaries to whom at the first of the year these little pensions are remitted.—Paris Figaro.

A Wise Woman.

Mr. Snaggle (snappishly)—Don't be correcting that boy always, Sarah. Let nature take its course, won't you? Mrs. Snaggle (laying aside the shingle)—I'll do nothing of the sort, Mr. Snaggle. I don't intend that any woman shall have such a husband as I've got if I can prevent it.

A Paradoxical Reply.

"Doctor, do you think eyeglasses will alter my appearance?" inquired Mrs. Gunson anxiously.

"I shall at least expect them to improve your looks," replied the physician.—Lippincott's.

The Boy's Bit.

"You seem to have got your boys interested in mythology very nicely."

"Yes; I explained to them that Hercules held a championship."—Washington Herald.

Sure Test.

She—They held a mirror over her face to see if she was alive. I don't understand that. He—Why, you see, if she was alive she'd open her eyes and look in it.

Not [illegible]

She—There's Mrs. Woozle. She seems quite reconciled to the death of her first husband. He—Yes, but I'm afraid her second never will be.—Illustrated Bits.

An Apt Answer.

The dangers associated with the fishing industry on the Newfoundland banks are many and grave. Foremost among them is that the dories may be upset while fishing, which involves almost inevitable loss of their occupants. Callous captains, secure themselves from the necessity of going, frequently order their men out when the weather does not warrant it, and disastrous are the results. One of these brutal skippers was aptly answered once by a bank man of whose courage or capacity there was no question.

"Out with you!" shouted the captain. "Hurry up there! It's a fishing day!"

"Oh, no, skipper!" replied the doryman. "It's too stormy today for a boat to fish."

"Nonsense, man!" rejoined the skipper. "If my old grandmother was here today she'd get her dory out."

"Then, skipper," said the man, "if her grandson will come out with me now I'll haul my trawl."

It is needless to say no dories were launched from that schooner on that date.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Arbitrary Classification.

"So you think every patriot has a more or less clearly defined ambition to hold public office?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "As a rule, patriots may be divided into two classes—the appointed and the disappointed."—Washington Star.

Doors In China.

In China doors are often round, leaf shaped or semicircular. In placing them the builder usually avoids having one opposite another lest evil spirits find their way from the street into the recesses of the building. The doorways separating the courts of a garden are usually of an elaborate kind, and the octagonal form is one of the most popular. Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals 3 and 9 is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to 3 or its multiples.

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Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

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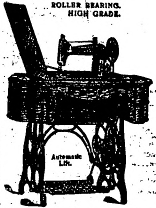

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Pilkerton Won the Race

At one of the regattas of the National Association of American Oarsmen during the early eighties Jacob Pilkerton, for many years the champion sculler of America, was matched to row double against another team. He and his mate were the champions, and the general belief was that they would win without effort. But the night before the regatta public opinion suddenly and mysteriously changed. Mr. Pilkerton knew that this was not caused by any new development of strength in his opponent or any loss of skill on his own part. After making some quiet inquiries he discovered that there was talk of his rowing mate having been bought up by the other side and of an arrangement to throw the race.

He didn't say anything about his suspicions, but when the two men were seated in the shell and were well out into the deep water he leaned over to his mate and said:

"Look here, you blooming cutthroat! You've got to swim, drown or win this race! You know me!" He won.

He Was.

"Owen Flannigan! Are you Owen Flannagan?" said the clerk of the court.

"Yes, begorra," replied the prisoner with a merry twinkle in his eye. "I'm owin' everybody."—London Mail.

A Careless Man.

Father—Why have you quarreled with Harry? Daughter—Because he proposed to me last night. Father—Well, there was no harm in that, was there? Daughter—But I had accepted him the night before.—Illustrated Bits.

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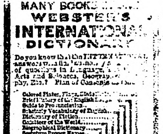

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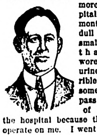
Awful Tale of Suffering From Kidney Trouble.

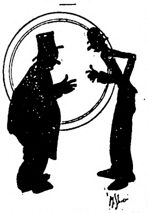


Alfred J. O'Brien, Second St., Sterling, Colo., says: "I was in the Baltimore Marine Hospital for nine months. I had a dull pain in the small of my back that completely wore me out. The urine was in a terrible state, and some days I would pass half a gallon of blood. I left the hospital because they wanted to operate on me. I went to St. Joseph's Hospital at Omaha and put in three months there without any gain. I was pretty well discouraged when I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so and by the time I had taken one box, the pain in the back left me. I kept right on and a perfect cure was the result."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN DOUBT.



Jinks—That chap that wrote a historical novel forged a note. Now he's in jail.

Blinks—What was he convicted for?

An Efficient Mistress.

Mrs. A., who had a shiftless colored maid, was hurrying through her morning's work in order to go out with a friend in the afternoon. As she flew about from room to room she heard the colored woman chuckling to herself as if very much enjoying something. Impatiently she said:

"What in the world is it that amuses you so, Isabel?"

"Well, Mis' Bessie, when I heard you gallopin' aroun' upstairs I jes' t'ought if you'd been de Lawd it wouldn't 'a' took you no six days to make de hebbens an' de yearth!"—S. A. Rice, in Woman's Home Companion.

In New Hampshire.

That irresponsible Manchester Union man gave himself a surprise party by going to church last Sunday and this was the result: "On this first Sunday of Lent, while George Bailey of the Houston Post is sacrilegiously fishing for eels in a Texas bayou, and the (married) paragrapher of the Kennebeck Journal is tapping his boots, and the Ging-Ging Goophus of the Springfield Union is playing seven-up, we, in common with other good New Hampshire people, shall dutifully attend church."—Springfield Union.

A Mean Scheme.

"Is your wife home?"

"Yes; I got tired of having her away."

"But I thought she intended staying four months?"

"She did. I got the office boy to write on a card: 'Better come home. From a well wisher.' And she took the first train after receiving it."

Like Seeks Like.

Dentist—My dear sir, you have a sympathetic toothache.

Patient—Then, doctor, I suppose your bill has a sympathetic touch.

ROSY COLOR

Produced by Postum.

"When a person rises from each meal with a ringing in the ears and a general sense of nervousness, it is a common habit to charge it to a deranged stomach.

"I found it was caused from drinking coffee, which I never suspected for a long time, but found by leaving off coffee that the disagreeable feelings went away.

"I was brought to think of the subject by getting some Postum and this brought me out of trouble.

"It is a most appetizing and invigorating beverage and has been of such great benefit to me that I naturally speak of it from time to time as opportunity offers.

"A lady friend complained to me that she had tried Postum, but it did not taste good. In reply to my question she said she guesed she boiled it about ten minutes. I advised her to follow directions and know that she boiled it fifteen or twenty minutes, and she would have something worth talking about. A short time ago I heard one of her children say that they were drinking Postum now-a-days, so I judge she succeeded in making it good, which is by no means a difficult task.

"The son of one of my friends was formerly a pale lad, but since he has been drinking Postum, has a fine color. There is plenty of evidence that Postum actually does 'make red blood,' as the famous trade-mark says."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

When a Rhinoceros Tosses You

By W. COTTON OSWELL

By permission of Longmans, Green & Co., New York. Copyright, by Ben B. Hampton.

ONE evening I was returning to camp with a number of Kafirs, tired and hungry after a long day's spooring elephants, which we never overtook. I saw a long-horned rhinoceros standing close to the path. The length of his horn, and the hunger of my men, induced me to get off and fire at him. The shot was rather too high, and he ran off. I was in the saddle in a moment and, passing the wounded beast, pulled up ten yards on one side of the line of his retreat, firing the second barrel as he went by from my horse, when, instead of continuing his course, he stopped short and, pausing an instant, began to walk deliberately towards me. This movement was so utterly unlooked for, as the white rhinoceros nearly always makes off, that, until he was within five yards, I sat quite still, expecting him to fall, thinking he was in his "flurry."

My horse seemed as much surprised at the behavior of the old mahoho as I was myself, and did not immediately answer the rein, and the moment's hesitation cost him his life and me the very best horse I ever had or knew, for when I got his head round a thick bush was against his chest, and before I could free him the rhinoceros, still at the walk, drove his horn in under his flank and fairly threw both him and his rider into the air. As he turned over I rolled off and fell in some way under the stirrup-iron, which scalped my head for four inches in length and breadth. I scrambled to my knees and saw the horn of the rhinoceros actually within the bend of my leg; but the animal wavered and, with the energy of self-preservation, I sprang to my feet, intending to run, for my gun was unloaded and had fallen from my hand. Had I been allowed to do so, this story might have never been told, for, dizzy as I was from the fall, I should have been easily caught.

He passed within a foot without touching me. As I rose for the second time my after-rider came up with another gun. I half pulled him from his pony and, mounting it, caught and killed the rhinoceros. The horn now hangs over the entrance of my door.

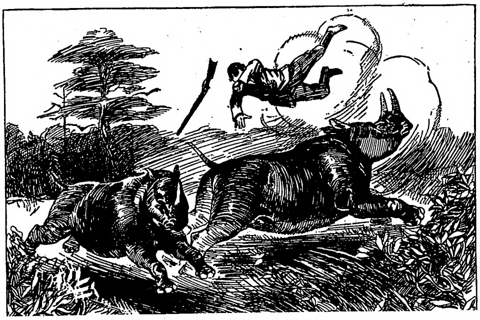
That day a companion happened to be hunting in the same direction as myself and, hearing the reports of my gun, hoped I might have come up with the elephants I had started after in the morning. He found me sitting under a bush, hatless, and holding up the piece of my scalp, with the blood streaming down my face, or, as he afterwards described it to Livingstone: "I saw that beggar, Oswell, sitting under a bush holding on his head." A few words told him what had happened, and then my thoughts turned to Stael, my horse. That very morning, as I left the wagons, I had talked to him affectionately, as a man can talk to a good horse, telling him how, when the hunting was over, I would make him fat and happy, and I had played with him and he with me. It was with a very sore heart I put a ball through his head, took the saddle from his back and started wagonwards, walking half the distance (ten miles) and making my after-rider do likewise. Unless a man was situated as I was then, it is difficult to make him understand all that the loss of a good horse means. You cannot even fill up his place in quantity, let alone quality. In this part of Africa, at all events, your success depends enormously upon your steed, for the country is generally too open for stalking, and he carries you up to your game, in most instances, as near as you like, and it is your fault if you don't succeed. Had I been the best shot that ever looked along a rifle, and made of steel, I could have done but a trifle without horses, in comparison with what I accomplished with them. Armed as I was with a smooth-bore, not very true, with heavy charges at over 30 yards, it was a necessity to get as near my game as possible. I am not vain of my shooting—I can do what I intend pretty well at from ten to twenty-five yards—but I would have given the best shot in the world without horses very long odds; besides, from the saddle you see so much more at your ease, and your attention for everything that surrounds you is so much more free.

The horses were unshod and sure-footed. Introduce them, if possible, gradually to their work by letting your after-rider use them a few times. He is always out of danger, and if once accustomed to the sight of an animal at a respectable distance, they can soon be driven up alongside of it, and get as eager in pursuit of elephant and large game as their riders.

By neglecting this rule, I very nearly came to grief on an afterwards capital pony. It was his debut, and a wounded elephant, charging with a scream, so terrified him that he was paralyzed with fear and stood stock-still after turning round; spurs had no effect, and how we escaped I cannot now tell. The bull came within a few feet of his tail and then wheeled. I can only suppose he got the scent of the human being, for he was quite near enough to have swept me from the saddle with his trunk. By a little careful treatment this pony became a very valuable one and I once in after days shot $600 worth of ivory from his back in half an hour. Have nothing to do with a vicious or uncertain-tempered horse. If you find you have been taken in with such a one, shoot him; the first loss may not be so bad as the last. Never ride a stumbler up to anything that bites or butts. I had one, and he twice fell with me before a charging elephant. Luckily I did not come off, and pulled him up just in time to escape. Horses used to be cheap enough, but I dare say the price has risen. I mounted myself well from $40 to $75 apiece. Your ponies—for they are hardly more—ought to be quick getting their legs, and a turn of speed is desirable, for though in the open it is easy sailing away from an elephant, in bush or broken ground for 200 yards he will sometimes press a slow horse.

I was once, in particular, hard put to it by a smart though rather small bull. I had fired both barrels, and on he came. I might have had 20 yards' start, but for the first 100 he gained on me, and I had to ride as if in a close finish. A good Hantam horse is an exceptionally tough beast. Whilst at "Oologs Poort," a farm then in the occupation of a Mr. Nelson, I was buying mounts when a Hottentot riding a neat, round-ribbed bay, came in with a return letter from the town of Cradock, as far as I remember, 70 miles distant. The horse's appearance pleased me much, and though I found the owner, a Mr. Cock, at first unwilling to part with him, I purchased him for $75, a large price then; but he was worth it. It had just done 140 miles in 30 hours, including five hours off saddling at Cradock. I was unfortunate with my horses and lost this one early in the campaign. I had shot an eland or two just beyond the first chool, and, being alone, had tied "Vonk" (Spark), as the men called him, to a tree whilst I gave the coup de grace to the game. This done I walked up to loose him and remount; but as I thoughtlessly placed my hand on the rein he got scent of the blood and, suddenly starting back, broke away. I followed him a long while, every moment hoping to catch him, as he let me come quite close and then trotted on, feeding quietly till I came up to him again. At length I grew weary and angry, and twice covered him with the gun that I might at all events save my saddle and bridle; but twice I relented—the creature was too good and too tame to shoot, and there was a chance that I might find him next morning, if he were not killed by a lion during the night. So I let him go, and just before sundown set my face towards the wagons, the encampment lying ten miles off. I walked really, I think, for once by instinct; it was soon dark, and after three hours, afraid of going astray, I decided upon making a fire and camping out, knowing I should find the wheel-tracks next morning if I did not overshoot them. I took out my tinder-box and, trying to strike a light, dropped the flint, and was on my knees feeling for it on the ground with my head down, when a muffled shot, which I at first took for a lion't pant, made me start to my feet, and within 100 yards of where I was standing, though hidden by a belt of thorns, by a second shot I was directed to the wagons. I had come quite straight down upon them through the night. We searched for the horse next morning in vain; his spoor was over-trampled by a large herd of quaggas, and for two years I never heard any more of him, when I ascertained a wandering party of Barolongs had found him in the veldt and, unable to catch him, had driven him before them for 30 miles to their kraal, and had killed many giraffes and other game from his back, one or two of the tribe who had gone into the colony for work having learned to ride.

One day it was three in the afternoon We had followed a herd of elephants since 8 a. m., and the traces of the dew of the previous night were still visible on the trail. Our chances of coming up with them were so small that we abandoned the pursuit and turned in the direction of the wagons. After an hour or two the natives began to make pathetic appeals as to the state of their stomachs, suggesting that they had met with hard usage, and that, as we had not found the elephants, they were not above breaking their fast upon quagga, giraffe, or even rhinoceros. I tried to persuade them that elephant was the only dish worthy of them or likely to fill those almost bottomless cavities to which they had alluded; that we might have better luck the next day, and that they might put off dining till then. If you wish to be successful in hunting for large tusks it it as well to keep your men on an elephantic diet and not pamper them with dainties, or they become lazy and careless in seeking the larger game. Whether on this particular occasion I was unusually tender-hearted, or their appeals were too touching, I do not remember; but whilst, with my very poor stock of Bechuana words, I was trying to explain my views, in an open glade of the forest through which we were passing, their hungry eyes fell upon two rhinoceroses of the keitloa variety, and the eager cry of "Ugh, chukuru, mynaar"—the last word a corruption of the Dutch mynheer, lengthened plaintively into a kind of prayer—was too much for me, and I dismounted to do their pleasure. Fifty yards before the animals ran a scanty fringe of dwarf thorn bushes, on outliers of which they were feeding away from us. I made a long detour and came out a hundred yards in front of them, the little scrubby cover lying between us. A handful of sand thrown into the air gave the direction of the wind; worming my way I gained the thorns and, lying flat, waited for a side chance.



"I WAS SAILING THROUGH THE AIR."

The rhinoceroses were now within twenty yards of me, but head on, and in that position they are not to be killed except at very close quarters, for the horns completely guard the brain, which is small and lies very low in the head. Though alone on the present occasion, I was traveling with Maj. Vardon, the best rhinoceros shot I ever knew, and his audacity, and our constant success and impunity alone and together in carrying on the war against these brutes, had perhaps made me despise them too much. I had so frequently seen their ugly noses, when within eight or ten yards of the gun, turn, tempted by a twig or tuft of grass to the right or left, and the wished-for broadside thus given, that I did not think anything was amiss until I saw that if the nearer of those now in front of me, an old cow, should forge her own length once more ahead, her foot would be on me. She was so near that I might possibly have dropped her with a ball by the nostril, and, had she been alone, I should probably have tried it; but the rhinoceros, when he charges, nearly always makes straight for the smoke of the gun, even though the hunter is concealed, and I knew that if No. 1 fell, No. 2, who was within four or five yards of her, would, in all probability, be over me before the smoke cleared. In the hope that my sudden appearance from the ground under her feet would startle her and give me a chance of escape, I sprang up; the old lady was taken aback for a moment and threw up her head with a snort. I dashed alongside of her to get in her rear; my hand was on her as I passed; but the shock to her nerves was not strong enough, for before I had made ten yards she was around and in full chase.

I should have done better to fire into her as I went by, but it had not occurred to me, and it was now too late; in my anxiety to escape, to put it as mildly as may be, I had neglected my best chance, and paid the penalty. I was a fast runner, the ground was in my favor, but in 30 yards from the start she was at my heels. A quick turn to the left saved me for the moment, and, perhaps, by giving my pursuer my flank instead of my back, my life, too. The race was over in the next; as the horned snout came lapping round my thigh I rested the gun on the long head and, still running, fired both barrels; but with the smoke I was sailing through the air and remember nothing more, for I fell upon my head and was stunned.

The day was fast drawing to a close when, though in that addled state which prevents a man from deciding whether to-day is yesterday or to-morrow, my brain seemed stirring again in a thick fog. By degrees I became aware that I was on my horse, that a native was leading it, and another carrying my gun beside my stirrup. It all appeared strange, but with the attempt to think it out the mist came eddying thicker, and I was content to let it be. Presently a dim confused impression that I was following some animal was with me, as in a dream; the power of framing and articulating a sentence returned, and I drowsily asked the nearest Kafir which way the trail led. He pointed in the direction we were going; his manner struck me; but I had had my say, and no other remark was ready. Men met us, among them I recognized two of my Hottentot drivers carrying a "cartel," or cane framework, which served as a swinging bedstead in my wagon. "Where are you going?" I asked in Dutch. They stared stupidly. "Why, we heard you were killed by a rhinoceros." "No," I answered. Without a thought of what had occurred my right hand fell faintly from the pommel of my saddle to my thigh, with the restlessness of weakness I drew it up again; a red splash of blood upon my cuff caught my eye. I raised my arm to see what was the matter; finding no wound on it, I sought with my hand for it down my leg, through a rent in my trousers, and so numbed was all sensation, that I actually dabbled down to the bone in a deep gash, eight inches long, without feeling any pain—the smaller horn had penetrated a foot higher up, but the wound was not so serious as the lower one. The limb stiffened after I reached the wagons and, unable to get in and out, I made my bed for nearly four weeks under a bush—the rip, healing rapidly, covered with a rag kept constantly wet.

The rhinoceros, as I afterwards learned from the men who were with me, was running so fast when she struck me, and lifted me so high, that she had shot ahead before I fell and, on their shouting, passed on without stopping. The horns, as is generally the case in this variety, were of nearly an equal length, so that one to a certain extent checked the penetration of the other—as it would be more difficult to drive a double-spiked nail than a single one. The bone of the thigh, however, providentially turned the foremost horn, or it must have passed close to, even if it had not cut, the femoral artery.

There have been queer stories of a variety of gigantic white rhinoceroses as large as elephants, a few of which remained when white men first entered the Nyanza country, but there are no authentic stories to set down. A hunter named Armbruster had an unfortunate encounter with a white bull which all who saw it agreed must have been a giant of its kind. His wagon had just reached the last rise to the top of a low hill when a man in advance came running back making the finger signs of a bull mahoho.

Creeping up to the crest of a hill Armbruster saw in a glade below one of the finest specimens he had ever beheld, and immediately set out to stalk him on foot.

The rhinoceros was feeding quietly and the wind was favorable for a direct approach. However, before he had got near enough, having to make his way through thorns, he lost sight of the quarry, which had entered the brush inclosing the glade. The hunter made the mistake of judging the location of the creature by a movement in the brush. A young cow rhinoceros was feeding there and not the bull. When within 30 yards of the movement, Armbruster stepped around a clump of mimosa directly into the presence of the big bull, standing head on. It is likely that the old fellow would have wheeled and departed on being startled, but, firing from the hip, Armbruster sent his first barrel into the neck and, with a great snort, the wounded animal charged. The unfortunate sportsman started to dart behind the mimosa, but tripped and fell headlong, and the huge engine of ferocity was upon him before he could rise or roll to one side. The long horns were thrust so deeply through his body that it was borne along some little distance until the bull tossed it off, and then he plunged away through the brush and was gone.

REAL WISE BOY WAS WILLIE

May Not Have Known Proper Answer to Question, But He Knew the Fair Sex.

"Flattery," said William Faversham, at a rehearsal in New York, "has great weight with women.

"This fact was brought home to me in my boyhood. Before entering Chigwell grammar school I attended a kind of kindergarten. My teacher was a very pretty young lady.

"'Willie,' my teacher said to me one morning, 'why was Solomon the wisest man in the world?'

"'Because, ma'am,' said I, 'he had so many wives to advise him.'

"'Well,' said my teacher, with a pleasant smile, 'that is not the precise answer given in the book, but you may go up head.'"

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her

Knoxville, Iowa.—"I suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more and was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am glad to say that your medicines and kind letters of directions have done more for me than anything else and I had the best physicians here. I can do my work and rest well at night. I believe there is nothing like the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. Clara Franks, R. F. D., No. 3, Knoxville, Iowa.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

You Can Bank on It

If you are looking for a safe, sure, reliable cure for eczema—we have it. A remedy which is the result of ten years of scientific personal study.

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

not only soothe the pain but eradicate the disease itself completely—memorize the name, and the record of—

"Not One Known Failure In 8 Years."

Stop experimenting—"Stub-Roo" is a sure, safe cure—if your druggist hasn't it, send one dollar for large bottle—express prepaid. Write today to

STUB-ROO MEDICAL CO., Duluth, Minn.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

FREE Buy three resident lots in Doran, Minnesota and get a business lot absolutely free. Write for plat and paper called Land Investments. It contains list of over 200 farms in Minnesota and full information regarding homestead and deeded land in Colorado.

JOHN GROVE
515 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

EARLY SEED OATS

Ferguson's Special No. 1 White Early New Market Seed Oats. Has sprangley, heavy heads, large, plump berry. Yield 1909, 100 bushels per acre. Northern grown. Weighs 50 pounds per bushel. Send for sample and prices. THE P. L. A. FERGUSON CO., Seedsmen
512 Nicollet Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at Last. Chase's Blood & Nerve Tablets does it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. Dr. CHASE, 224 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS F. G. Bradbury, Pat. Atty., Com'l Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.; Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis; McGill Bldg., Washington. Best work close at home. ADVICE FREE.

PATENT Book and Advice FREE, Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PATENTS Inventors' books free. Beeler & Robb, Pat. Attys., 158-182 McGill Bldg., Wash., D. C.

My Creed

I do not fear to tread the path that those I love have long since trod;
I do not fear to pass the gates and stand before the living God.
In this world's fight I've done my part; if God be God he knows it well;
He will not turn his back on me and send me down to blackest hell
Because I have not prayed aloud and shouted in the market place.
'Tis what we do, not what we say, that makes us worthy of his grace.

—Jeannette L. Gilder, in Putnam's Magazine.

Talbot's Recovery

By RICHARD BARKER SHELTON

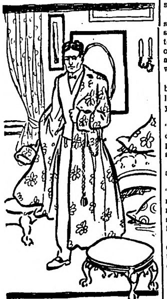
(Copyright, 1909 by Associated Literary Press.)

The trees in the little park just across the avenue were coming to leaf. Tireless robins flitted to and fro among the branches, piping blithely in the first mellow warmth of the coming spring. Up and down the asphalt rolled trim carriages, whizzing motors, and smart high-seated traps, and in the carriages and the motors and the traps care-free people laughed and chatted and drank in the glory of the perfect day.

And because of all this, Talbot, stretched on the couch by the window of his apartments was heavy of heart. He had the grace to be aware that he should be thankful just to recline there and watch the sunshine and the robins and the whirl of traffic on the pavements below. He had been very ill, and even now the doctor was cautioning the nurse to keep Talbot very quiet and to be sure he didn't overexert himself now that he was convalescing.

But the splendor of the day without bred in the pale young man a decided sense of unrest. He turned away his head and made a wry face as he listened to the doctor's instructions and the nurse's assurances that he would follow them out to the letter. Then Talbot glanced at the calendar on the desk in the corner, saw that the date, the seventh of April, had a circle about it, and his lips set stubbornly. He had been striving might and main to get on his feet by that date, and here was the doctor telling the nurse that the patient must be kept very quiet for another two weeks at least.

The young man's mouth widened in a certain grim smile; but out of the corner of his eye he watched the doctor take his departure, and listened anxiously until the elevator gate down the corridor clanged and the car went whirring down to the street floor. Then he yawned wearily.



Threw Off the Gorgeous Bathrobe.

"Jim," he said to the nurse, "what is there to read?"

Instantly the nurse collected a pile of books and magazines and bore them to the couch. Talbot sniffed.

"Those!" he said in fine disgust. "Read 'em all long ago. They're no good anyway."

He pulled a handful of silver from his pockets. "Go out and get me some fresh ones," he instructed. "All you can pick up. And say, don't come back without a copy of that English review, the what's-its-name; you know the one I mean," he added with a chuckle, well knowing the nurse would have to travel to a certain little shop a half mile or more distant to procure it. "Be sure to get that."

"Yes, sir. You shall have it if there's one in town," the nurse declared, changing his white coat for one of tweed and picking up his hat.

No sooner had the nurse departed than Talbot was off the couch. He was still rather weak. His legs were wabbly beneath him, and his head was altogether too much inclined to lightness; but he set his teeth, glanced at that date on the calendar, threw off the gorgeous bathrobe which swathed his tall frame, and began to dress with a nervous haste. Whatever else happened, he must be out of the apartment before the nurse returned.

Dressing proved rather more of a task than he had anticipated, but for all that, he stuck to it doggedly, and when he stood finally before the long mirror, surveying himself in the street clothes which had been hanging on their forms in the closet for the past two months, he was aware of a decided glow of triumph. He caught a carnation from the well-filled vase on the center table and stuck it jauntily into his buttonhole. Then, walking rather unsteadily and with eyes preternaturally bright, he slipped into the hall, went down the corridor and rang for the elevator.

The elevator boy stared at him in unbelief, whereupon Talbot chuckled delightedly, dropped an eyelid, and thrust a hand into his pocket. A moment later a bit of gold found its way into the palm of the elevator boy.

"You haven't seen me, of course, Mike," he suggested. "Do you get the idea?"

"Sure. I get it," Mike chuckled as the car stopped at the street floor and Talbot wabbled out of it toward the sunlit street.

At the curb he summoned a hansom, climbed in and gave an address to the cabby. Then the equipage rattled off, and Talbot settled himself on the cushions with a long sigh of relief. His little ruse had worked; he had made his escape from Jim's watchful eyes.

At the first corner they turned, he saw on the sidewalk Jim himself, hurrying along with a huge bundle of magazines. Talbot leaned far back in the hansom and chuckled again.

Uptown they whisked through the mellow sunlight of the spring afternoon and stopped finally before a certain house. Talbot alighted, paid the cabby, gave him instructions to wait, and then mounted the steps and rang the bell.

A few moments later Talbot, seated in a big, dim library, heard the swish of skirts and a little stifled cry. He got unsteadily to his feet, just as a girl came into the room.

"Ted!" she was saying, alarm, reproof, wonder, all in her tones at once. "What does this mean? What are you doing here?"

"Barbara," he replied, "what day is this?"

"What day is it? Why, it is the seventh of April, but—"

"I told you three years ago to-day," said Talbot quietly, "that on the seventh of every April I should come to you to renew my pleading. Just once every year I said I should come, and on the seventh of April. I always keep my word."

"But Ted, you crazy boy, you have been ill. They told me you wouldn't leave the house for another month yet."

"Did they, indeed?" said he calmly. "Well, very probably I shouldn't have done so, but you see, this very important date happened to arrive on schedule time, and so—"

"Where was Jim? How did you manage to bribe him?"

"I didn't bribe him," Talbot laughed. "There are no sins of corruption on my head. I sent him out to get some magazines, and when he went I—well, sneaked seems to be the word best fitting my exit."

"I shall telephone Dr. Harper at once," she declared severely. "I shall tell him that you have disobeyed orders; that you are here and—"

"Are you going to tell him why?" Talbot suggested.

The girl's face reddened. "No, of course not," she said.

"Well, you might also inform him that so long as I am here I intend to stay here until—well, until a certain matter that has been pending altogether too long, is settled up either one way or other," said he. "Barbara, I am going to ask that question once more, and I want a final answer."

"And you don't care what sort of an answer it is, so long as it is final?" she mocked.

"Don't I?" cried Talbot getting to his feet, with a suddenness that left him faint and giddy.

The girl saw him swaying. She ran to his side.

"Ted, Ted, you foolish, foolish boy," she said, "you are still very ill and weak, and to think of your coming here to-day."

"You haven't given me the answer," he said, trying to keep his voice steady.

She pushed him gently back to his chair.

"The answer?" she said softly. "Why, why if you must have it, if you must—"

She turned away her eyes.

"Oh, Ted, I didn't know until you were ill and in danger, and—"

He caught her hand and drew her to him.

Talbot was asleep on the couch. The doctor, whom the nurse had hurriedly summoned, was frowning in puzzled fashion.

"Crazy idiot," he snapped, "going out like that. By good rights it should be the death of him. But somehow he seems rather better for it."

"Yes, he certainly does seem better," said the mystified nurse.

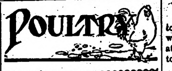
An Off-Hand Archeologist.

"I wonder what these figures signify?" said the professor.

"Those carved representations of fighting men."

"Yes."

"Oh, you've probably gotten hold of some prehistoric sport page."



POULTRY NOTES.

Poultry keeping is a decidedly healthful occupation.

The early spring pullets make the fall and winter layers.

Select medium-sized, well-formed eggs from healthy hens for setting.

Allow one male of the large breeds to 12 hens, and one to 15 hens of the smaller breeds.

The Bourbon Reds are said to be quiet and easily handled, non-roving in habit and yet very hardy.

No one can succeed well with poultry who permits them to live year after year in filthy places.

Keep the chicks absolutely free from insects to grow them to maturity as quickly as possible.

Keep the pigeons' flying lofts clear of bolts as the birds are apt to injure themselves by flying against them.

For the man in the business of egg production, with fowls of the Leghorn type, incubators and brooders are a necessity.

Unless one has the time and patience to attend to the incubator properly, he had better let the hen hatch his chickens.

Buckwheat is a good food, similar in composition to corn. It is best used in connection with some more nitregenous food.

One can learn many things from books but one of the things one cannot learn all about is pigeon raising. That takes experience.

Duck eggs should be set under hens if early broods are wanted. Hens make better mothers, at least, for the early broods, than ducks.

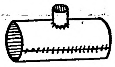
Have the laying and setting rooms well cleaned, the partitions whitewashed and the nest boxes dusted with tobacco dust to check the lice.

There is not as profitable an adjunct to any farm, be it large or small, or even the tenant, for the amount invested, as a nice lot of poultry.

TEST EGGS FOR FERTILITY

Simple Arrangement by Which Task May Be Accomplished in Short Space of Time.

In starting the incubator it is essential that the eggs be tested for fertility, which may easily be accomplished with the simple and quickly made tester illustrated herewith. A strip of cardboard is bent into a circle and sewed together so it will set over the chimney or globe on an ordinary lamp; into the side of this cylinder cut a hole about two inches in diameter and make a second tube to fit same, of carboard, attach this by sewing onto the larger one and the tester is complete. It is placed over the lamp and the intensity of the light shows through the smaller cylinder on the side; by placing the egg up against same it can be tested in a moment's time, much time being saved by having both hands free to handle the eggs.



Egg Tester.

LAYERS ARE MONEY MAKERS

Careful Selection of Flock, Eliminating Drones, Is Sure to Increase Productiveness.

(By W. E. VAPLON, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.)

Do not blame your pullets next winter when they are not laying; you should have been busy on the problem during the present winter. You should know which hens are furnishing the eggs from which these pullets will be hatched; the chances on the average farm are that the eggs from the poorer layers and slower maturing pullets are being used for this purpose, and that the hens that have been laying all winter are being used to hatch these eggs. Culling, selection, elimination, kept constantly in mind, and continually practiced, will mean healthier fowls, livable chicks, earlier pullets and eggs when they are most wanted.

Do not set eggs from the whole flock, but dispose of all males not used in this breeding pen, and from the remainder of the flock gradually eliminate the drones. It is surprising how large a proportion of the average flock is useless, or worse than useless, for these non-producers are in the way of the workers and are preventing them from doing their best. If you cannot make up such a breeding pen this spring, try this for next season. Next fall mark or band the first thrifty pullets to begin laying; also the yearling hens that are doing well this season. During the early winter carefully note their performance, and from these banded hens and pullets make up your next year's breeding pen. You will be surprised at the increased vigor and productiveness of your flock.

Care of Droppings.

During the summer when not enough coal ashes are produced for the hen roost, dry loam is a good material for sprinkling the droppings. It will keep down odors and absorbs fertilizing elements. Never use wood ashes, as they cause more odor and destroy the fertilizing value of the droppings.

Farmers should eat more oatmeal.

Although the farmer of today is able to buy almost anything he wants to wear or eat he isn't paying enough attention to food values when it comes to his own table.

He feeds his stock carefully, avoids over-feeding and selects the stock food that he believes will give the best returns in strength and general efficiency.

If he has been watching the extensive researches and experiments on the question of the best human food for muscle and brain he will heed the advice from all sides to "eat more Quaker Oats."

Quaker Oats is mentioned because it is recognized in this country and Europe as the best of all oatmeals. Feeding farm hands on Quaker Oats means getting more work out of them than if you feed them on anything else. 61

NOT LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Young Man Unnecessarily Alarmed Over Question Put to Him by Old Gentleman.

A quiet, bashful sort of a young fellow was making a call on a Capitol hill girl one evening not so very long ago, when her father came into the parlor with his watch in his hand. It was about half past nine o'clock. At the moment the young man was standing on a chair, straightening a picture over the piano. The girl had asked him to fix it. As he turned the old gentleman, a gruff, stout fellow, said:

"Young man, do you know what time it is?"

The bashful youth got off the chair nervously. "Yes, sir," he replied. "I was just going."

He went into the hall without any delay and took his hat and coat. The girl's father followed him. As the caller reached for the doorknob the old gentleman again asked him if he knew what time it was.

"Yes, sir," was the youth's reply. "Good-night!" And he left without waiting to put his coat on.

After the door had closed the old gentleman turned to the girl.

"What's the matter with that fellow?" he asked. "My watch ran down this afternoon and I wanted him to tell me the time so that I could set it."—Denver Post.

BABY'S SKIN TORTURE

"When our baby was seven weeks old he broke out with what we thought was heat, but which gradually grew worse. We called in a doctor. He said it was eczema and from that time we doctored six months with three of the best doctors in Atchison but he only got worse. His face, head and hands were a solid sore. There was no end to the suffering for him. We had to tie his little hands to keep him from scratching. He never knew what it was to sleep well from the time he took the disease until he was cured. He kept us awake all hours of the night and his health wasn't what you would call good. We tried everything but the right thing.

"Finally I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies and I am pleased to say we did not use all of them until he was cured. We have waited a year and a half to see if it would return but it never has and to-day his skin is clear and fair as it possibly could be. I hope Cuticura may save some one else's little ones suffering and also their pocket-books. John Leason, 1403 Atchison St., Atchison, Kan., Oct. 19, 1909."

Sickness Insurance in Germany.

The compulsory state system of sickness insurance instituted in 1884 in Germany has proved a powerful factor in combating tuberculosis. No less powerful have been the public sanatoria, the number of beds in which have increased during the past 15 years from 243 to 8,422. Of the 200 tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals in Germany, 85 are supported by the carriers of sickness insurance. The statistics of the imperial insurance department show that as many as 42 per cent. of the number of persons treated in these institutions remained in good working health five years after being dismissed from the sanatorium.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Silence.

Very few men know how to keep still. The Italians have a proverb, "Hear, see, and say nothing, if you wish to live in peace." The man who is bent on telling all he knows, generally ends in telling a good deal more than he knows. The tongue is harder to bridle than the wildest horse that ever roamed the prairie. The Germans say truly that talking comes by nature, while silence comes of the understanding.

Progress.

Knicker—Now we have children taught how to play.

Bocker—Fine; next we shall have animal trainers to show lambs how to gambol.

DAVIS' PAINKILLER
should be taken without delay when sore chest and tickling throat warn you that an annoying cold threatens. At all druggists in 25c, 35c and 50c bottles

It's difficult to arouse a man's enthusiasm by showing him a photograph of himself when a baby.

GLADNESS COMES~

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of illness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the only remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is, therefore, all-important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to purchase and note that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

It is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and assists in overcoming habitual constipation permanently, also biliousness and the many ills resulting therefrom. The great trouble with all other purgatives and aperients is not that they fail to act when a single dose is taken, but that they act too violently and invariably tend to produce a habit of body requiring constantly augmented doses. Children enjoy the pleasant taste and gentle action of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the ladies find it delightful and beneficial whenever a laxative remedy is needed, and business men pronounce it invaluable, as it may be taken without interfering with business and does not gripe nor nauseate. When buying note the name, California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of every package. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

A Free Book About Beautiful Walls

We have just issued a book about house decoration. May we send you a copy—free?

It tells how to produce those beautiful walls, now seen in all the finest of homes and hotels.

It suggests color schemes—offers a wealth of ideas. And it tells what has brought alabastine into universal vogue.

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

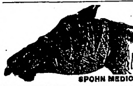
Alabastine is the only wall coating that doesn't breed germs. It has been so for 30 years.

In the past few years it has become the rage. Fashion now demands it. People of taste—both rich and poor—now have alabastined walls.

Please know the reason. Know the endless color schemes you can get from it. Know how easily you can apply it; even on papered walls.

You will never use wall paper—never use kalsomine—after you know the facts.

Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.


COLT DISTEMPER
Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in food. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

THOUGHT SO LITTLE.

CholllyChumpleigh—I'm not afraid, dontcherknow, to say what I think.

Miss Cutting Hintz—You may not be afraid—but you ought to be ashamed.

There's No Place Like, Etc.

Wife—What sort of a play would you like to see?

Husband—Something lively, that keeps you awake, and has plenty of music in it.

"Um. You'd better stay at home and take care of the baby."—Life.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes.
Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Of course, women are a trifle vain, but did you ever see a man pass up an opportunity to look in a mirror?

Vindictive Cuss.

"Ugh!" spluttered Mr. Jones. "That nut had a worm in it."

"Here," urged a friend, offering him a glass of water, "drink this and wash it down."

"Wash it down!" growled Jones. "Why should I? Let him walk!"—Everybody's.

Uppers.

"I was brought up by my colored nurse," said the southern girl at a party on the seventeenth floor of a Harlem apartment house.

"I was brought up by the elevator," the New York girl declared.

Too Busy to See.

Patience—Do you believe there are microbes in kisses?

Patrice—I never saw any.—Yonkers' Statesman.

Takers of the United States Census will use Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen because it is always ready and sure.

Always on Tap.

While there's life there's dope—Chicago Record-Herald.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think.—Delarem.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

One woman can stir up more trouble than a dozen mere men.

Patriotism

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

Preserving the Declaration of Independence

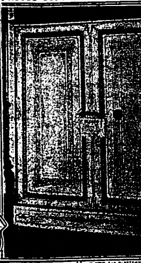
By WALDON FAWCETT

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY WALDON FAWCETT

WHEN, a few weeks ago, the newspaper dispatches from Washington made mention of the fact that a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence had applied to the president for permission to look at that famous document the public received its first hint of the extraordinary care exercised by Uncle Sam for the safe keeping of what is, in a way, the nation's most prized possession. Probably no relic in the world is more carefully guarded than this self-same piece of parchment with its roster of significant autograph signatures.

Every time an exposition is held anywhere in the United States the projectors conceive the idea of borrowing the Declaration of Independence as their chief drawing card in the way of an historical exhibit, but all hopes of this kind are doomed to disappointment. The Declaration was transferred to Philadelphia for the Centennial in 1876, but never before nor since has it been out of its depository at the national capital and it is pretty safe to predict that it will never in future be disturbed.

JOHN A. TONNER
CUSTODIAN
OF THE
DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE



SAFE IN WHICH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IS LOCKED

STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING AT WASHINGTON

DESK ON WHICH THOMAS JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

During the past decade there has been a redoubling of protective measures looking to the safeguarding and preservation of the invaluable document. Some years ago the secretary of state issued an order that the Declaration should be hermetically sealed in a light-tight, fire-proof, burglar-proof safe, and that this safe should not be opened except upon his written order. How resolute is the determination of the officials to keep the document in that seclusion that is believed to be essential for its preservation may be surmised from the fact that never in the seven years since the "retirement order" was issued has any person been able to induce the secretary of state to issue the necessary order to obtain a peep at the important document.

The Declaration of Independence has had a most interesting history since it came into existence on that memorable fourth of July in Philadelphia one and one-third centuries ago. The penned document that now reposes in the library of the state department at Washington is the one and only official instrument. So far as known, there was no duplicate or extra copy of the declaration made for "printers' copy," as would now be done in the case of any important document the contents of which were to be perpetuated. It is believed that the copy in the hands of Secretary Thomson at the close of the session on that first Independence day went to the official printer, John Dunlap and was used by him as copy. The next day, in making up the journal of the continental congress, the secretary wafered in a blank space left for this purpose a copy of the broadside print.

Copies of the printed broadside were also sent out in compliance with the resolution of congress to "assemblies, conventions, councils of safety," etc. Other editions differing somewhat in style were printed by Dunlap to meet the demand for the Declaration and a few copies were printed on vellum. Meanwhile the original document was most carefully preserved. Under an act of congress approved July 27, 1789, the Declaration was deposited in what was then known as the department of foreign affairs. A few months later the name of this branch of the government was changed to department of state and the secretary of state was declared to have charge and custody of the Declaration.

The Declaration has virtually been in the custody of the state department continuously from that date to the present time. To be sure it reposed in the patent office at Washington from 1841 to 1877, but the patent office, it may be recalled, was for many years a part of the department of state and occupied what was believed to be a fireproof building, whereas that which then housed the department of state was not regarded as affording any surety against damage by fire. After the Centennial, however, the Declaration was transferred to the state department proper, that branch of the government having in the meantime acquired an up-to-date building. Here it has remained ever since in the library, which has spacious quarters on the fourth floor of the great granite building occupied by the state, war and navy departments.

The present solicitude for the preservation of the Declaration with all possible care dates from a period somewhat prior to the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1893. It was proposed to transfer the Declaration to Chicago for exhibition and a steel safe or "packing case," as it was then termed, was specially constructed to serve as a repository for the document en route and during the period of the fair. While these preparations were in progress the officials of the state department turned the matter over in their minds and eventually came to the conclusion that it was risky business to have the nation's most honored relic carted about the country, even if the moving was done with all possible care. The president took this view of the matter also and so it was decided not to allow the Declaration to be transferred to Chicago.

About this time John Hay, who was then acting as secretary of state, asked the National Academy of Sciences to carefully investigate the condition of the document and to make suggestions as to ways and means for its preservation. Accordingly President Agassiz of the National Academy appointed a special committee, consisting of John S. Billings, Ira Remsen and Charles F. Chandler, to confer with Secretary Hay on the subject. Eventually this special committee was given an opportunity to make a careful examination of the precious instrument with the assistance of Mr. A. H. Allen, then serving as the chief of the bureau of rolls and library of the state department and also with the aid of Dr. Wilbur M. Gray, of the Army Medical museum.

It was found that the document had suffered very seriously from the very harsh treatment to which it was exposed during the earlier years of the republic. Folding and rolling have creased and broken the parchment. The wet press-copying operation to which it was subjected about 1820 for the purpose of producing a fac-simile copy, removed a large portion of the ink. Subsequent exposure to the action of light for more than 30 years while the instrument was placed on exhibition has resulted in the fading of the ink, particularly in the signatures. The committee was pleased, however, to find that no evidence of mold or other disintegrating agents could be discovered upon the parchment by careful microscopic examination. They also reported against the proposition which had been advanced to apply chemicals with a view to restoring the original color of the ink. It was the opinion of the experts that such application could be but partially successful, inasmuch as a considerable portion of the original ink was removed in making the copy of 1820 and also because such application might result in serious discoloration of the parchment.

Finally the committee reported adversely upon the suggestion that any solution, such as collodion, paraffin, etc., be applied with a view to strengthening the parchment or making it moisture proof. But the committee did urge that the document be kept in the dark and as dry as possible, and never placed on exhibition. Accordingly, in 1894, it was hermetically sealed in a frame and placed in the steel case above mentioned, together with the original copy of the constitution of the United States. Then, in 1902, Secretary Hay issued the order in accordance with which the huge square steel box that holds the Declaration was locked and sealed. It has been opened once since that time in order that the officials might ascertain the condition of the document. It appeared to be in exactly the same state of preservation as when placed in the case half a dozen years ago and indeed Mr. John A. Tonner, chief of the division of rolls and library of the state department, the present custodian of the Declaration, is of the opinion that the deterioration or at least the fading of the Declaration has been almost completely arrested.

The interior of the steel safe which comprises the final resting place of the Declaration contains four drawers. In one of these reposes the Declaration—kept perfectly flat between two pieces of heavy plate glass. The other four drawers are given over to the original copy of the constitution, similarly protected. The constitution, it may be added, is in an excellent state of preservation and really does not need the extreme protective measures to which it is subjected because of being in company with the Declaration.

Present-day visitors to the state department, although they may not see the original Declaration of Independence, can inspect something almost as interesting—namely, the original draft of the Declaration in Jefferson's handwriting, with a few interlineations made by Franklin and Adams. This is displayed in a steel cabinet that stands adjacent to the safe containing the original Declaration. The steel exhibition cabinet also holds one of the fac-similes of the engrossed copy of the Declaration—one of those reproductions made by order of President Monroe in order to secure 200 copies for the signers of the Declaration and their heirs.

In a glass case in this same treasure house of historic mementoes is the small, plain, unpolished mahogany desk on which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. This interesting relic came into possession of the government in 1880. The desk had been given by Thomas Jefferson to Joseph Coolidge, Jr., upon the occasion of the latter's marriage to Jefferson's granddaughter, Miss Randolph. On the death of Mr. Coolidge, whose wife had died a year or two previously, the desk became the property of their four children and was by them presented to the nation. It was the expressed wish of the donors "to offer it to the United States that it may have a place in the department of state with the immortal instrument which was written upon it in 1776."

The desk bears an inscription in Jefferson's handwriting as follows: "Thomas Jefferson gives this writing desk to Joseph Coolidge, Jr., as a memorial of his affection. It was made from a drawing of his own by Ben Randall, cabinet maker, of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrival in that city in May, 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Politics as well as religion has its superstitions. These gaining gaining strength with time, may one day give imaginary value to this relic for its association with the birth of the great charter of our independence. Monticello, Nov. 18, 1825."

Although Jefferson was nearly 83 years of age when he presented the desk, his donation inscription, above given, is written in the same bold, clear and strong handwriting in which he penned the Declaration of Independence almost half a century before, when a young man little more than 30.

The circumstances under which Jefferson was selected for the honorable task of writing the Declaration of Independence were at one time the subject of considerable controversy. The evidence on the subject is derived chiefly from the writings of John Adams and of Jefferson himself. These two distinguished statesmen disagree as to some important details.

Mr. Jefferson in his memoir written in 1821 states simply that the committee for drawing the Declaration desired him to do it: that he accordingly wrote it, and that, being approved by the committee, he reported it to congress on Friday, the twenty-eighth of June, when, after three days of debate, it was adopted on July 4.

In Mr. Adams' autobiography he says: "The committee of independence were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston. There were more reasons than one for the selection of Jefferson for such important work. He had the reputation of a masterly pen; he was a delegate from Virginia. Another reason was Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by most of his colleagues from Virginia, and Jefferson was set up to rival and supplant him. The committee had several meetings in which were proposed the articles of which the Declaration was to consist, and minutes made of them. The work of making the draft was left to Jefferson and me, but on my insistence Jefferson alone did the work.

Summed up, the substantial points of difference in the accounts of these two men regarding the same transaction relates to the action of the committee in designating the person or persons who were to prepare the draft of a Declaration. Mr. Adams states that Jefferson and himself were appointed a subcommittee to prepare it; Mr. Jefferson states that he alone was directed by the committee to write the Declaration. This question is not important, since Mr. Adams' version does not in the least impair Mr. Jefferson's claim to the authorship of the instrument.

It is proper to add that Mr. Jefferson's account is confirmed by the original manuscript draft of the Declaration, exhibiting the corrections and interlineations made by Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams in their respective handwritings. These amendments were not important. The reasons assigned by Mr. Adams for the selection of Mr. Jefferson as the writer of the Declaration are so numerous that it is difficult to determine which of them he intended should be regarded as the principal or decisive one. In the autobiography he states that there were more reasons than one why Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee of such importance. He assigns two reasons: one, Mr. Jefferson's reputation as a writer, and the other the desire of his Virginia colleagues to have Mr. Jefferson supplant Mr. Richard Henry Lee. In a letter to Mr. Pickering Mr. Adams gives as the reason why Mr. Jefferson was placed at the head of the committee that it was "the Frankfort advice to place Virginia at the head of everything;" but he also adds that Mr. Jefferson brought with him to congress "a reputation for literature, science and a happy talent of composition," and that this reputation had been sustained by writings "remarkable for their peculiar felicity of expression." As in the case of Washington, therefore, it would seem that there were reasons of eminent fitness and qualification for the duty assigned; and certainly the Declaration of Independence itself fully justifies the selection. Few state papers have ever been written with more skill, or greater adaptation to the purposes in view. Whether its sentiments were purely original with its author, or were gathered from the political philosophy which had become familiar to the American mind, through the great discussions of the time, it must forever remain an imperishable monument of his power of expression and his ability to touch the passions, as well as to address the reason of mankind.

With regard to the passage concerning slavery, which was stricken out of Jefferson's draft, we may well conceive that both northern and southern men might have felt the injustice of the terrible denunciation with which he charged upon the king all the horrors, crimes and consequences of the African slave trade, and in which he accused him of exciting the slaves to insurrection, and "to purchase the liberty of which he had deprived them by murdering the people upon whom he had obtruded them." Mr. Jefferson, in drawing up the list of our national accusations against the king, obviously intended to refer to him as the representative of the public policy and acts of the mother country; and it is true that the imperial government was, and must always remain, responsible for the existence of slavery in the colonies. But this was not one of the grievances to be redressed by the Revolution, it did not constitute one of the reasons for aiming at independence, and there was not sufficient ground for the accusation that the government of Great Britain had knowingly sought to excite general insurrections among the slaves.

$5,000,000 WINNER

Record in Card Game Held by Young Englishman.

With Little Knowledge of Cards He Wins Title to Mining Property in Australia That Made Him Rich.

New York.—Five million dollars is the largest sum ever won in a card game at a single sitting, and the story of the vast winning carries the listener to a lonely hut in a rugged section of Australia, according to the chronicles of Ralph Nevill, the English historian of gambling, gaming, gamesters and the turf, says the New York Telegraph. The story is related as an instance of the whims of fortune, which in certain rare instances seems to delight in showering her gifts upon some one who is not a gambler.

A young Englishman, who had gone to Australia with a slender capital, was standing at the door of his hut just as night was falling, when two men who looked much like tramps approached. The Englishman accorded them such hospitality as his scant larder afforded, and then prepared to put them up for the night. Pipes were lit after dinner, and when conversation waned one of the strangers drew from his pockets a much soiled pack of cards.

Although the young host knew little of gaming, he finally consented, after much persuasion, to play for small stakes; but he stipulated that as soon as any of the three chanced to lose such money as they had in their pockets the play should cease. The game progressed for a time with varying fortune, but luck eventually went the way of the host and the pockets of his guests were emptied of their modest sums. The losers were anxious to continue, promosing to remit their losing upon arrival at the nearest town, but the Englishman insisted that the agreement be kept.

"We agreed to play for ready money; your losses are trifling. Let's turn in and go to bed," he said.

The losers continued to insist, but their entreaties fell on deaf ears. Suddenly one of them said:

"Bill, where's that bit of paper we got up the country. Perhaps he'll play us for that." A soiled document was produced. It appeared to be the title of several plots of land up country. The holders apparently attached little value to it, but the host agreed that it should be allowed to represent £10. When the game was resumed luck continued with the host and the document soon passed into his possession. Then the trio retired for the night, and early the next day the strangers went their way, first having left an address, so that any question concerning the title could be referred to them.

Luck Went to the Host.

A week passed and the Englishman had forgotten about his slip of paper, which he had sent with some other securities to the nearest bank. He was standing in front of his hut about the same hour of the day, when a mounted stranger appeared, and, saying he had come a long way, begged shelter and food. Though roughly dressed the stranger was evidently possessed of money. He announced himself as desirous of purchasing plots of land, and said he was prepared to pay liberally. He pressed his host to tell him if he knew any lots for sale, and finally elicited from him the story of the scrap of paper. The story seemed vastly to amuse the stranger, and before he left he had offered $250 for it.

Ten days later the visitor returned, announcing that he had developed a veritable craze for the possession of the paper. He displayed £200 in cash and tendered it.

It dawned upon the young Englishman about this time that the paper really was valuable, and he told his visitor that it was not for sale.

Investigation proved that the document was a clear title to a property which held one of the richest mines in all Australia, and before he was through with it it had netted the man who had won the paper from the two wayfarers in the hut a sum very close to $5,000,000. The Englishman, who is still alive, later provided handsomely for the men from whom he had won.

He learned later that the well-to-do stranger who took such an interest in him was a speculator in mines, who, in one way or another, had learned that the property represented by the paper was highly valuable, but even he did not estimate the tremendous sum eventually realized by the man who would have been termed in most sporting circles as more or less of a "piker" at card games.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Who Owns "Lady"? a Police Puzzle

I WONDER WHO DOES OWN ME ANYWAY?
LADY

CHICAGO.—Over twenty-nine ounces of fur and flesh in the form of a maltese terrier labeled "Lady," the members of of the police trial board all but lost their tempers and their dignity a few days ago. They did not, however, lose their sense of humor.

"Lady," it developed, had been fought over and fought for by three women and a man. Detective J. T. Quinlan at one stage of the squabble got his foot into it, and on this feature hung the trial. Quinlan was charged with "unbecoming conduct."

Stories differ as to who originally had the dog, but to make a beginning, it might be said that Mrs. Mary M. Singer, 603 Woodland park, wife of the assistant superintendent of a downtown department store, possessed the pup or poodle in the first place.

Mrs. Gertrude Ross, a dog fancier, whose residence was stated as 2430 Indiana avenue, believed, according to the developments of the trial, that she owned the dog. At any rate she got out a writ of replevin and got the dog, putting up a bond of $200.

Next, for some unstated, but possibly obvious reason, her dogship was related as enjoying the comforts of the house of Frank Pallma, musical director of the La Salle theater. He lives at 3708 Grand boulevard.

Mrs. Singer now appears with Detective Quinlan at the Pallma residence. She says she wants her dog. Mr. Pallma, appearing a trifle negilge, asks his visitors to be seated, and excuses himself to put on his coat. He returns. He tells them he has no dog.

Mrs. Singer insists on searching the house. She finds a neat little bed for doggie, but no "Lady." She hunts high and low. She goes downstairs in the basement and asks the janitor. Still no pup. Ah, Mrs. Singer has an idea. Why not search in the vacant flat?

Down she goes with the detective, and there, lo and behold, she discovers her long-lost, dear little "Lady"—and a Miss Mabel Melville as well.

Danger to Grammar in Grasshoppers

THEY DON'T NEED YOU
GRAMMAR

NEW YORK.—John J. Fox, chairman of local school board No. 26, has discovered a peril—a perfectly new peril. Prominent in it is the tadpole, abetted by the grasshopper and backed up by the caterpillar. Mr. Fox finds that our school children study such things too much, neglecting what is really worth while.

Several nights ago he introduced a resolution before the board of which he is chairman asking that it be adopted and a copy sent to the board of education. The resolution reads:

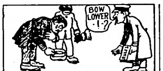
"Resolved, That we, the members of local school board No. 26, having in mind the interest of the parents and the welfare of the children, do hereby record our emphatic disapproval of our educational system, which subordinates grammar to grasshoppers, reading to caterpillars, spelling to golden rod, arithmetic to bullfrogs and penmanship to tadpoles.

"Resolved, That we attribute to these and other equally reprehensible fads the atrocious English that is spoken by the school children of this city, within the very shadow of our grammar schools, from the lips of boys and girls old enough to speak correctly the language of the country of their birth.

"Resolved, That the time has come when the taxpayers and parents should inaugurate a movement for the extirpation from our school system of all the nonsensical fads that have crept into it during the last few years and which inure only to the benefit of those who teach the subjects, write the textbooks or profit by their publication."

But, alas, to-day the tadpole is jubilant; the grasshopper is breaking all records for running and standing jumps and the caterpillar wriggles defiantly throughout the land. Local school board No. 26 killed Mr. Fox's resolution.

School of Courtesy for Railroad Men

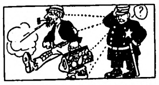


NEW YORK.—So important has good manners come to be rated in the railroad service that one line, the Union Pacific, is going to open a "school of courtesy" for its employes, that ignorance may not be offered or actually exist, as an excuse for brusque behavior or ungentlemanly conduct on the part of the men who represent the road before the public. It has been trying, as all the railroads and public service corporations may fairly be entitled to credit for trying, to guarantee polite treatment of passengers and patrons, and it has now come to the conclusion that conditions can be bettered by the practical training it proposes to give its employes.

If report is correct all the large railroads have inspectors, not only of the railroad stock, but to note also the behavior of the employes, who once in awhile discover to their sorrow that it would have paid to be polite to all passengers, even if no higher motive had existed than the possibility of thereby treating the incognito inspector to his satisfaction. That the

But while the passenger desires courtesy from the trainmen, he must not overlook the fact that courtesy can usually be counted upon to secure courtesy. Captious, inconsiderate passengers or customers or patrons are likely sooner or later to wear upon the most mild-dispositioned or self-controlled attendants, and they should bear in mind when they themselves feel irritable or irritated, that they have a moral responsibility not to make their fellow men stumble in the paths of politeness. Before making a complaint, it would be the fair thing to ask one's self whether one had given cause for impatience.

Lingerie Gets a Hobo Into Trouble



ST. LOUIS.—The expensive-looking grip that a seedy-looking individual was carrying when he met Police Sergeant Wade Hampton Matthews at Twelfth and Pine streets aroused the sergeant's suspicions.

"Where did you get that grip?" asked Matthews.

"It's my grip," was the reply.

"Where are you taking it?" asked Matthews.

"To my apartments," answered the pedestrian.

"What apartments?"

"The Openair apartments," replied the man with the grip.

"Where are they?" persisted Matthews.

"In No street," glibly replied the man.

"Let me see what's in there," demanded Matthews, as he seized the grip and started to open it.

"Go ahead," said the man. "There's nothing there that don't belong to me."

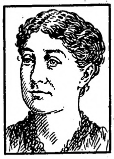
The sergeant put in his hand and pulled out a pair of dirty overalls and a blue jumper. Then his fingers came in contact with a strip of lace. As he pulled on the lace he saw there was more of the garment behind. But it was something that certainly no gentleman could wear.

At Central police station the man with the grip said his name was Tom O'Hill, and he counseled the desk sergeant to be sure and not get an "e" in the last name where the "i" is. The grip contained a complete outfit of lady's wearing apparel and a number of letters addressed to "Mrs. Fitzhugh Funsten, No. 5728 Cates avenue."

At the Funsten residence it was stated that Mrs. Fitzhugh Funsten left the city for Chicago Saturday morning.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HOT CLASH IN THE D. A. R.



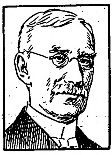
Joseph G. Cannon of Danville is not the only Illinoisan in Washington who has a fight with insurgents on his hands. The anti-Cannon revolution had just boiled down to a near normal stage when the rebellion against the other distinguished representative of the Sucker state broke forth with renewed activity.

It is Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Bloomington, which is not so very far from Danville, as the crow flies, who has a battle on her hands, and from the way women fight when they once get started Mrs. Scott seems to be in for a real war. Mrs. Scott is the president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization which includes in its membership some of the best women in the United States. No feminine society has a handsomer lot of members and none can claim a more intellectual membership, but these handsome and intellectual women have shown in days gone by that they will fight hard for what they think is right.

Some time ago Mrs. Scott wrote a letter to Mrs. Martha R. Wilcox, recording secretary general of the D. A. R., and instructed her to discharge Miss Agnes Gerald, a clerk in her department. Mrs. Scott charged that Miss Gerald was insubordinate.

Mrs. Wilcox, in the politest of terms, replied that Miss Gerald would not be discharged, and she questioned the president-general's right to order the cutting off of the young clerk. That was all that was needed. The D. A. R. will be in session before long in its handsome new building in the capital. Some members of congress say they intend to attend the sessions to see what a real fight is like.

HOUSE'S BLIND CHAPLAIN



No matter how bitter a fight may be pending; no matter what enmity, personal or political, may exist between members, the house of representatives in Washington always begins its day's proceedings with prayer.

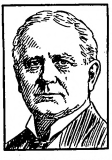
"And a blind man shall lead them."

This quotation may properly be applied to the lower branch of congress, as Rev. Henry Noble Couden, chaplain of the house, is blind. His popularity with the members of the house is the cause of much comment in Washington. The blind clergyman knows scores of the members by the sound of their voices or a certain pressure of the hand. His prayers are fervent, and as he calls upon the Great Ruler to guide the members in their work for the nation the house is as still as the proverbial graveyard, even though a storm may be brewing which may lead certain members almost to blows.

Rev. Mr. Couden was made chaplain of the house in 1893. He was born in Marshall county, Ind., in 1842. He is a nephew of Noah Noble, a former governor of Indiana.

He served in the Union army from 1861 to 1863, when he was honorably discharged by reason of a wound received in battle which destroyed the sight of both eyes.

CLARK BELIEVES IN HOBBY



When Champ Clark retires from congress—he has no intention of doing so right away, for he considers his chances for the speakership better than ever—he intends to turn author. The Missourian who leads the Democrats in the house will write a book entitled "The Curiosities of American History and What One Vote Can Do."

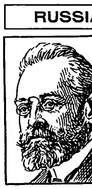
History is Champ Clark's hobby. He hobbies principally toward the history of the United States, and it is the strange things he has discovered in the history of this country that will furnish the great part of his book. He spoke of some of these things before the National Press club in Washington several nights ago. Always an interesting talker, Mr. Clark soon had his audience in close attention.

"I frequently thought," he said, "that a man might write a very interesting book, called 'The Curiosities of History,' and if my life is lengthened after I retire to private life, I think I shall try my hand at it. For instance, it has become the common law in the United States that a man shall have only two terms in the White House. There have never been but four men who could have gotten more than two. Washington held two and refused a third, and as good luck would have it, John Adams could not get two.

"Jefferson got two and confirmed Washington's example. Andrew Jackson got two and Theodore Roosevelt got two, and each confirmed that example, and I make the prediction that no man will ever sit three terms in the White House until this republic is on its last legs.

"I believe that the hobbyists, the fanatics, the cranks and even the monomaniacs have been the motive power in the world's progress. I do not care how ridiculous they may seem to us, I believe that to be the truth."

RUSSIAN DUMA'S SPEAKER



The Russian duma has given its speakership into the hands of a practical, hard-working business man in electing Alexander Goutchkoff to that important office.

Speaker Goutchkoff is widely known in commercial circles for his activity in pushing Russian goods into the far eastern market. Especially is he known as the representative of Moscow industrial interests which are finding themselves crowded out by American and Japanese trade aggression.

It is believed, therefore, that he will make it his business to stiffen Russia's backbone in the Manchurian railroad question, and it is conceded that he has both the ability and the opportunity to do so.

As speaker he has the right of direct access to the czar, and it is thought that he has already given the monarch some respectful but aggressive talks.

Speaker Goutchkoff is almost American in his craving for accurate first-hand knowledge. He went to the front in the Russo-Japanese war to educate himself concerning the far east, and he lived in Japan for many months to familiarize himself with the trend of thought in that country.

Goutchkoff is an Octoberist. That is, he believes in the principles of the political party which bases its platform on the program of moderate progress.

With the czar the new speaker's relations are said to be cordial, although it was he that denounced the grand dukes so scathingly in the duma and caused their resignation from important military commands.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

"Uncle Joe" As an Agent of Dan Cupid

WASHINGTON.—On L. White Busbey's desk in the speaker's ante-room of the national house of representatives reposes a packet of letters indorsed "Cupid." It is the filing cabinet of the "Uncle Joe Matrimonial Bureau," established by accident and not incorporated. Every day brings additions to the speaker's mail, from men and women, young and old, from every quarter of the land seeking surcease from the pangs of loneliness. Some of them are rich, they say, and others want to make themselves happy. Some of the writers are quite "choosey," as to the sort of a helpmeet they want and others will take almost any old thing that is willing to trot or even amble in double harness.

The "Uncle Joe Matrimonial Bureau" had a most modest beginning. Out in Stewardson, Ill., there lives a young farmer who has been reading all sorts of newspaper stories and magazine articles about the higher cost of living. He read that lots of young people did not get married because the cost of living was such that penury and sorrow stared them in the face.

He was a bachelor and prosperous, and it occurred to him that somewhere in the land there must be the mate that would make his home happier and brighter, that might be just yearning to get married, yet scared by all this talk of poverty and trouble. The young man wrote to Speaker Cannon. He wrote a modest postal card to say that he had a farm of 120 acres, and that, like the hotel business, there was "always room for one more." He put it up to the speaker to furnish the one more.

Then Uncle Joe in the goodness of his heart told a newspaper man about the young farmer, and the newspaper man put a piece in the paper and the flood of letters started.

Thought Friend Poor, Found Him Rich

NAMES can't be mentioned in this story. It must stand upon its own feet. A former Clevelander, now resident in Washington, got word that a Cleveland friend was in town. He found out the friend's address. One evening he told his wife he would make a call. He took a car and got off at a certain circle. Two streets lead from this running in the same direction. He thought he took the right one. In point of fact he took the wrong. One is a first-class residence district; the other is made up of mean buildings. He paused before the number that had given him as the address of his friend. He gazed up at the dusty, dirty outside in dismay. Then he went home.

"I hadn't the heart to go any further," he told his wife. "John must be playing in awfully hard luck."

"Why didn't you go to see?" his wife demanded. "He may be ill and alone."

"He's too proud," said the husband. "I remember that pride of his. It's almost an affliction."

Next day he went to his bank and drew out a hundred dollars in one bill. This he put into an envelope and sent to the address of his friend, writing street and number correctly. He told the messenger not to say where the letter had come from. This answer came in the morning's mail:

"Dear Bill—Well, you've decided to pay that old poker debt after all these years, have you? Much obliged. I'm going to have that bill framed and hang it on the wall when I get home."

The recipient of the letter slowly tore it to bits. His mind went back to the days of that crazy youth that his friend referred to. He remembered the hundred now; he was astonished that it wasn't more.

"I suppose Mary will ask me if I've heard," he mused. "I guess I'll say he was too proud to answer, but he needed the money so badly he kept it."

Honor for Owney the Postoffice Dog

OWNEY
THAT'S RIGHT, MY SON
MA-A I'AM GONNA' BE GREAT SOME DAY, TOO

"OWNEY" is about to come into his own. "Owney" was a dog. He still is, but he is a dead dog. His mounted remains will be on exhibit at the Ohio Valley exposition, to be held at Cincinnati next autumn.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has also arranged to send a postal exhibition to the show. The chief clerk of the department has notified the exposition management that he has selected the leading features of the museum, which will be forwarded in ample time for the opening.

But "Owney" will get the place of prominence. The dog's story makes for pity. Almost 24 years ago the little Scotch terrier was found curled up asleep on top of some mail bags in the postoffice at Albany. He had taken refuge from the cold. The mail clerks adopted him. They at length named him "Owney" because of the frequent question: "Who is your owner?"

One day he followed the mail wagon to the station and boarded a car while the mail was being loaded. He was unobserved till after the train had started. Then the clerks sent him back to Albany. After that he made frequent trips. In addition to covering the United States and Canada, he visited Europe and Asia. The mikado of Japan presented him with a silver medal upon which was engraved the national coat of arms.

"Owney" met a death not in keeping with his honored life. At Toledo, on one of his journeys, he was chained in the basement of the postoffice. A photographer attempted to take his picture. "Owney" barked his objections. A clerk sought to sooth him and was bitten. The clerk spread the report that the dog was mad, and a policeman shot him.

Ground Hog Rank Faker, Says Moore

A GROUND HOG PROPHET
HE'S JEALOUS
HE'S A FAKER

WILLIS L. MOORE, chief of the weather bureau, is the victim of a professional "grouch." He has become incensed at the ground hog as a business rival. He believes his competitor should be let in for a share of criticism and not all of it thrown at his head.

"You never pick up a paper," said Prof. Moore, "that you don't see harsh criticism of the weather bureau. We get roasted if the weather is hot. We get roasted if the weather is cold. And when it rains the abuse heaped upon us is terrific.

"No matter what we do it is wrong. If we miss the time of the coming of rain by half an hour we are declared grossly incompetent.

"Naturally, being director of the bureau, I have to bear the brunt of this criticism. That is as it should be. Moreover, I am used to it.

"But while the abuse is going around, why not be impartial with it? What about that great weather prophet—the ground hog?

"What about ground hogs! I ask you, is he not the greatest faker, the greatest fourflusher, the greatest buncombe artist that ever pretended to look at a cloud and tell you what was in it?

"What did he do this year? Did he make good? Not a bit of it.

"He crawled out of his hole on February 2, saw his shadow, got his picture in every paper in the country, and then beat it back to his lair, leaving behind him the idea that the remainder of February and all of March would be marked by bad weather.

"Was it a reliable forecast? I should say not. We have had the mildest and most beautiful March in years. Yet the ground hog gets off without a single roast. And next year people will be just as eager to believe in his judgment."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

GOOD LANGUAGE.

A very valuable habit for a family to acquire is that of using pure and precise language. As a matter of art, such an acquisition is desirable. There are beauty and grace in the very form of language correctly and concisely spoken. There is a charm in the speaker who is careful of his manner of speech. But far more important than the beauty of correct speech is the intellectual vigor which it simulates and promotes. The use of good language encourages the habit of clear thinking. Speaking well and thinking well naturally go together. The intellectual process largely controls the manner of expression. This does not commend the use of stilted and pompous language, for that can be, and sometimes is used, to conceal the lack of thought. Our object is to discourage mussy, incoherent, scrappy and slangy speech, because it tends to ruin the mind and morals, too. People who use such language have confused ideas and lack an appreciation of what is true and beautiful. There is nothing more serviceable in making good clean men and women out of the children, than a household habit of clear and concise expression. It promotes not only thinking, but thoughtfulness, and thoughtfulness is one of the greatst virtues of a home. But make exact and proper speech one of the institutions of the home and it will remove from the heart many anxieties for the future of the child.

The proposition to cnange the date of presidential inauguration from March 4 to a day late in April, in order to avoid the risk of inclement weather, has ben sidetracked for the present. There is opposition in congress on various grounds, but one of the most curious is that the movement is in the interest of the Washingtonians, who want a chance for "showing off" under favorable conditions. There really is little glory for the Washington people in the inauguration exercises, and as they bear the expense of the spectacular part of the performance there would not be any serious damage done if once in every four years they did give themselves the privilege of getting into the spotlight. But the really serious objection to inauguration day in early March is the risk involved to the lives and health of the participants.

The immigration into the United States in 1909 did not reach record figures, the arrivals at New York, the chief port of entry, being 771,380, against 1,040,169 in 1907, which marked the flood tide. But the ingress of aliens indicated that prosperity had returned, for the ebb and flow of immigration correspond very closely to the industrial situation in this country. There were some unusual features in the 1909 immigration, including the arrival of 1,638 persons from Brazil to locate here. Ordinarly the drift is supposed to be in the other direction, Brazil being largely undeveloped and offering notable inducements to settlers.

A Cleveland schoolma'am when she was attacked by a highwayman threw him into a snow bank and then jumped on him. This is a splendid argument for the cleaning of sidewalks. If the sidewalk had not been cleaned where the schoolma'am was attacked there might have been no snow bank into which the highwayman could have been thrown.

The Cincinnati telephone exchange has a new arrangement by which a subscriber who begins to find fault with "Central" is at once switched to a sweet-voiced operator, called in the office terminology "Trouble," who asks him gently: "What's the matter?" It's a great thing for the Cincinnati folks to have somebody to tell their troubles to.

A report comes from Constantinople that the European powers have proposed that Turkey sell Crete to Greece. Turkish pride may stand in the way of such a solution of the difficulty, but to disinterested outsiders this would seem to be an easy way of getting rid of chronic trouble.

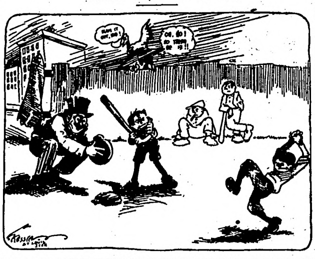
The nation paid out $16,000,000 for tuberculosis last year. Fresh air comes high, but we must have it. No one has yet suggested a patrolman to go about smashing in all closed bed-room windows.

An automobile scorcher at Yonkers has been fined $50 and compelled to furnish bonds that he will not drive a car for a year. This is something like punishment.

It is true that in every comet year something unpleasant happens. It is also true that something unpleasant happens in every other year.

Knowledge of swordsmanship seems to be an integral part of the French statesman's outfit.

FATHER WENT TO CHURCH.



SLIDE IT OUT, BOB!
OH, BOY! SO THERE HE IS!!

ILLINOIS "WETS" WIN FIGHT

SALOON MAKE GAINS ALL OVER THE STATE.

Liquor Interests Victorious in 146 Towns and Cities—Regain 37 From "Drys."

Chicago.—The local option vote in Illinois cities and town showed a tendency in favor of the "wets," when it is compared with the similar contests of two years ago.

Almost everywhere the "wets" held onto the cities where saloons have flourished, and in only a few instances were their votes cut down. In addition, they won a considerable number of cities back from the "drys," who had driven out the saloons in the elections of two years ago. In a large number of cities the "wet" majorities showed considerable increase.

The "drys" gained a few cities from the "wets," but none of these were of importance.

Returns from 163 towns showed that 99 had voted in favor of saloons and 64 against them.

Of the 99 credited to the "wets" 37 had been voted "dry" two years ago.

Out of 64 which voted "dry," only 14 represented places which had been taken out of the "wet" column.

The biggest "wet" victories were represented by the return of the saloons to Decatur, Rockford and Mattoon, whose capture by the "drys" two years ago had been considered a remarkable triumph for the Prohibitionists. In addition to these, the "wets" recaptured, among others, Batavia, Belvidere, Clinton, Fairbury, Naperville and Pana.

The "wets" also succeeded in holding onto Aurora, Bloomington, Danville, Centralia, Elgin, Freeport, Joliet, Waukegan, Moline, Springfield and Sterling.

The anti-saloon forces ended the day with no notable victories, although the fact that they held their own in the city of Galesburg, which they kept in the "dry" column, and the fact that they won over several minor places, gave them some cause for rejoicing.

The most notable fight of the day was that made in Danville, where for a time it seemed as though Governor Deneen might have to use the militia to end rioting. The disturbances were put down, however, without such extremes. But when the votes were counted it was found that Danville had been held in the "wet" column by a majority of 1,018. This, however, was a decided decrease from the 2,500 majority of two years ago, and the "drys" claimed that their work had not been entirely in vain.

In Chicago aldermanic election the Democrats won a victory electing 21 members to the common council. The Republicans elected 13 and the Independents one. A Republican majority of 11 in the present council was changed to a minority of six.

ANDREW CARNEGIE IS FEEBLE

New York Friends Are Much Perturbed Over Physical Condition of Ironmaster.

New York.—Friends of Andrew Carnegie, who has just returned here from the west, were perturbed by his physical condition. At his home it was declared that he merely was fatigued and that after a thorough rest he would be perfectly well, but the facts that he required the assistance of two men in alighting from his car and that his personal appearance indicated physical unrest or ailment have created uneasiness.

Vote Strike on Three Roads.

Cleveland, O.—Trainmen and conductors employed upon the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Lake Erie & Western, and the Nickel Plate railways have voted almost unanimously to strike unless their original proposition for a wage increase is accepted by those roads. The vote was canvassed by the officials of the employee's union.

Put Eddie Fay in Jail Nude.

Richmond, Va.—Fred Cunningham, alias "Eddie" Fay, and Frank Chester, alias Little Dick Harris, arrested in New York on a charge of looting the cashier's safe of the Richmond post office, were lodged in jail here Friday. A thousand or more persons were at the station to meet them. Great care was taken to prevent their escape. The prisoners were stripped, bathed and placed naked in their cells. "They won't try any silk thread and emery dust work on my bars," said the jailer.

"WETS" CARRY WISCONSIN

Many Cities Refuse to Vote Out License—Social Democrats Elect Mayor in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee.—Wet victories were the rule in the scores of license elections held in Wisconsin.

Notable in the list of cities which refused to vote out license were Racine, Janesville, New Richmond, Baraboo, Platteville, River Falls, Waupaca, Galesville, Hudson, Monroe and Trempealeau, while the most important change from wet to dry was Edgerton, wet two years ago by 30, which went dry this year by a margin of 90 votes. Stoughton, Lodi, Viroqua and Cumberland remain dry.

New Richmond, which went wet this year, was dry for nearly two years, but a few days ago a court decision was rendered that the city had voted dry illegally, because of a faulty election notice. The vote, however, revokes the former verdict of the voters.

The results of the license vote were as follows:

Dry towns remaining dry: Stoughton, Coloma, Lodi, Argyle, Brodhead, Oak, Cumberland, Dallas, Viroqua, Readstown, Viola, La Farge.

Wet towns remaining wet: Racine, Kenosha, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Marinette, Oconomowoc, Montello, Packwaukee, Randolph, Palmyra, Florence, Pewaukee, River Falls, Black River Falls, Merrillan, Baraboo, Mineral Point, Blanchardsville, Belmont, Darlington, Plattesville, Hudson, Janesville, Monroe, Cameron, Turtle Lake, Waupaca, Reedsburg, Plainfield, Trempealeau, Galesville, Beloit, Bayley's Harbor, Rice Lake, Seymour, Oregon, Algoma, Forestville.

Dry towns going wet: Albany, Darien, New Richmond, Delavan, Sharon, Sturgeon Bay, Jacksonport Union Grove.

Wet towns going dry: Edgerton, Alma Center, Barron, Coon Valley, Gays Mills.

There were not many contests in the state upon party issues. The majority of the contests were with nonpartisan candidates.

In Milwaukee the Social Democrats, led by Emil Seidel, candidate for mayor, swept the city in the municipal election by approximately 8,000 votes, or the largest plurality of any party in a similar contest in the history of the city. The Social Democrats will control the common council, having elected all six aldermen at large and carried 14 wards out of 23.

ORDER BUTTER TRUST PROBE

Attorney General Starts Investigation into Methods of Elgin Board in Fixing Prices.

Washington.—Attorney General Wickersham Thursday ordered a strict investigation of the Elgin board with a view to prosecuting or dissolving the organization as a conspiracy in restraint of trade, or in other words, as the butter trust.

As a matter of fact the Elgin body of butter producers has been under investigation for some time, but the testimony of President Newman and Vice-President Wood before the Lodge committee forced the hand of the Department of Justice and the open order for an investigation was given.

Both Mr. Newman and Mr. Wood testified that while the prices are controlled by New York, the board at Elgin does actually fix each Monday the price that is to be paid for butter for the entire week. As they also testified that within the Elgin district are the southern tier of counties of Wisconsin, the eastern tier of Iowa and all of Illinois, and further that practically all the butter in which the board deals is shipped east.

Slain in Dash for Liberty.

San Francisco.—The sudden dash for liberty of C. J. Collins, a military prisoner, was stopped on the Folsom street wharf by the bullets of a squad of soldiers. Eight rifles spit fire as he ran. He stumbled and fled on. Again there was a volley. He jumped high in the air, came down, staggered on for 30 feet more and fell dead.

Thousands Are Starving.

New York.—That 12,000 persons are starving in Armenia and will die unless outside help reaches them before the next harvest season, two months hence, is the statement made in a cablegram received here Friday by the Armenian Relief association.

Sugar Trust in Contempt.

New York.—Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court Friday adjudged the American Sugar Refining company in contempt of court and fined the corporation $500.

BOLD BANDITS SHOT

THREE OF GANG INJURED IN DESPERATE SHOTGUN FIGHT.

BLOW UP BANK; GET $2,000

Bind Night Watchman and Engineer, Crack the Safe and Flee on Freight Train—Battle Follows Hot Chase—Two Escape.

Coal City, Ill.—The depredations of the James brothers were vividly brought to mind when five bank robbers fought a desperate battle with officers and posse after they had looted the Coal City State bank just before daylight Thursday.

The bandits gagged and bound the town watchman and engineer, blew the bank safe, boarded a freight train and fled with $2,000 of loot, to be cornered by the quick wit of a telegraph operator.

Three of their number were captured by the posse that waylaid them, while the other two escaped with the booty.

The bandits were all Chicago youths.

The bandits entered the town on a passing freight train and began operations by tying Barney Ghetto, the night watchman, and Washington Frie, the night engineer of the electrical plant.

They then blew up the bank building with a terrific charge of nitroglycerin and leaped on a west-bound Santa Fe freight train with their plunder. Three hours later three men, believed to be of their number, had been captured by Sheriff Thomas Steel of Morris, Ill., who had been notified by the night watchman after the latter had broken loose the ropes which held him and made possible the organization of the posse.

Just as the train carrying the five bandits pulled out of the town, Ghetto succeeded in cutting his bonds and rushed to a telephone and notified Eugene Miller, the night watchman at Yazoo, seven miles south of Coal City, and he, with Dr. E. D. Watts, who happened to be at the station at that time, lay in wait for the robbers. Watts was armed with a repeating shotgun, and Miller carried a revolver. At Mazon the train stopped to switch cars. The bandits leaped from the car as it stopped and hid in the dense clumps of shrubbery which flank the right of way.

Before the train was again in motion Miller and the physician had discovered three men crouching in the bushes and opened fire. The fire was returned and about twenty-five shots were exchanged. The bandits then leaped back on the train, which had started, and escaped once more.

Immediately the sheriff at Morris was notified and the posse was organized. Several automobiles were pressed into service and the pursuit began. There is a road following the right of way of the Santa Fe tracks between Morris and Verona and along this the chase took place. For a time the members of the posse in their machines sped directly alongside the speeding freight train and shots were fired at dark objects which were thought to resemble the bandits.

When at last the train came to a stop at Verona the cars were searched by the sheriff and his men.

In an empty baggage car of the train were found three of the bandits. All three were wounded and their comrades had fled. It is believed that they leaped off the moving train from the side opposite the pursuing posse.

HOLD UP PIONEER EXPRESS

Two Bandits Cut Air-Brake Hose and Fight Conductor—No Money Is Obtained.

St. Paul, Minn.—Two masked bandits made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up and rob the Pioneer limited train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad as it sped through the picturesque region of southwestern Wisconsin.

Conductor A. P. Shumway of Milwaukee, in charge of the train, was confronted on the platform of the sleeping car Ontonagon by the two robbers, who demanded that he signal the train to stop, then throw up his hands. He struck one of the men down with his lantern and retreated into the sleeping car. The bandits had cut the air hose of the train, stopping it, and they escaped.

A few hours later two colored men were taken into custody in La Crosse, Wis., on suspicion of being the bandits. They were heavily armed, but denied complicity in the hold-up. They refused to give their names.

Rivers Bill Is Approved.

Washington.—The rivers and harbors bill, carrying all the appropriations for Illinois improvements and the deep waterway as it passed the house, was finally approved by the senate commerce committee. It will be reported to the senate Monday morning.

Salary Fixed at One Dollar a Year.

Washington.—According to action taken by the city council the town marshal of Washington has been given the distinction of receiving one of the smallest salaries of any officer in the United States. His pay was fixed at one dollar per year.

Rockefeller Is Renominated.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been formally nominated for reelection as vice-president of the Young Men's Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church.

POPE VOICES HIS REGRET

SORRY HE DID NOT GET TO MEET ROOSEVELT.

Former President and Wife Travel Over Scene of Honeymoon—To Meet Pinchot.

Rome.—Several prominent ecclesiastics who were received by the pope Thursday managed to introduce the subject of the Roosevelt incident. To these the pontiff expressed the deepest regret that he had been prevented from meeting the former president, but he gave utterance to no opinion regarding the negotiations or the deadlock that followed. The incident continues to be a live topic of discussion and is emphasized by what the liberal press calls the new mistake of Cardinal Merry del Val, who also prevented the Choral society of Cologne being received by the pope because the society visited the Quirinal and sang before the Italian sovereigns, although every year hundreds of persons are received by King Victor Emmanuel and afterward admitted to the presence of his holiness.

Genoa.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt reached Genoa Saturday morning and, after spending a few hours in the city, they left for Porto Maurizio, where they will be the guests of Miss Carow, Mrs. Roosevelt's sister.

Notwithstanding the wishes of the travelers, they were given a demonstrative welcome here, the feature of which was a parade in their honor.

One day of traveling in an old-fashioned carriage, drawn by three horses, proved enough for Mr. Roosevelt and his wife, and they exchanged the ancient equipage for an auto, in which they completed their journey to this city.

Mr. Roosevelt had intended to make the present trip incognito, but he is finding that everywhere he goes his coming has been announced, and the villagers gather to see him. Before leaving Spezia the ex-president and Mrs. Roosevelt went to the Hotel Croce di Malta, where they were shown the room they occupied while on their honeymoon trip.

MICHIGAN "WETS" IN LEAD

"Drys" Carry Twenty Counties for Sixteen Won by Opponents—State Nearly Equal.

Detroit, Mich—Complete returns from the local option election in Michigan show a net majority for the "wets" in all the counties voting of 6,299, though the "drys" carried 20 counties to 16 for the "wets." The dry victories were won in those counties where the saloon is only a minor factor, while in the more critical counties the wets swept everything. There now are 40 "dry" and 43 "wet" counties in the state.

Three notable examples where local option failed were Kent, Oakland and Wexford counties.

Oakland and Wexford were only two of the ten dry counties in which the question was resubmitted which went "wet." Oakland county, the scene of one of the hardest battles, defeated the local option by a majority of 1,000, while Wexford flopped by 250 votes. Kent county and Grand Rapids were carried by the "wets" by a majority of 7,500.

The greatest surprise of the election came in the township of Kent, confidently claimed by the "drys" and conceded by the "wets" by large majorities. This, added to the heavy Grand Rapids "wet" vote, piled up a sweeping majority.

In the northern peninsula every one of the eight counties voting remained in the "wet" column. Thus the upper peninsula remains solidly "wet." In St. Clair county, Port Huron swung into line with a decisive "wet" vote, which, augmented by the county poll, ran up a 2,500 majority.

The Island of Mackinac voted "wet" by 88 per cent.

THOMAS F. WALSH IS DEAD

Colorado Millionaire Passes Away at His Residence in Washington From Heart Failure.

Washington.—Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado millionaire, died here in his beautiful residence, Twenty-second street and Massachusettts avenue, last night of heart failure.

Mrs. Walsh's wife, his daughter, Mrs. Edward McLean, and his son-in-law, Edward McLean, were at his bedside when the end came. His fatal illness dates from the time, about a month ago, when he was stricken in San Antonio, Tex. Accompanied by Mrs. Walsh, the famous millionaire who even then realized his condition, expressed a desire to return to Washington and see once more his young grandson, less than a year old, who through the death of Mr. Walsh, becomes one of the richest infants in the world.

Confesses to Arson.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Joe Humphreys, negro, under arrest on suspicion of having started a $200,000 fire which destroyed the plant of the Standard Oil company and surrounding property last week, confessed Friday.

Mrs. Eddy's Birthplace Burns.

Bow, N. H.—The farmhouse in which Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science denomination, was born, on July 16, 1821, was destroyed by fire Friday.

WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

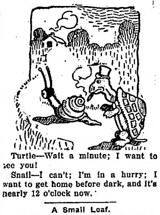
During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—MRS. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing female complaints such as inflammation, ulceration, local weaknesses, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life. It costs but little to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, as Mrs. Barclay says, it is "worth mountains of gold" to suffering women.

NO TIME TO LOSE.



Turtle—Wait a minute; I want to see you!

Snail—I can't; I'm in a hurry; I want to get home before dark, and it's nearly 12 o'clock now.

A Small Loaf.

A half-famished fellow in the southern states tells of a baker (whose loaves had been growing "small by by degrees and beautifully less") who, when going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed: "Who's there?" and was answered: "The baker." "What do you want?" "To leave your bread." "Well, you needn't make such a fuss about it; put it through the keyhole."

Critics and Managers Clash.

Between the whole press of Copenhagen and all the theatrical managers a curious contest has started because the managers want to compel the critics to write only favorable notices. The contest began when the board of theatrical managers forbade the admission of one critic representing a special theatrical paper.

Getting in Deep.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is the fourth dimension?"

"Why—er—my son, that is hard to explain to the inexpert intelligence. It is something that may exist, only you can't locate it."

"I know. It's like the piece of pie I'm to get when there is company to dinner."

ABANDONED IT

For the Old Fashioned Coffee Was Killing.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain.

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be caused by coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am now glad to say that I am entirely well of the heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned the old fashioned coffee and have taken up with Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if it is boiled long enough, according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage. We have never used any of the old fashioned coffee since Postum was first started in our house."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

UNCLE JOE CANNON

HE ALSO SPEAKS WELL OF CANADA.

No matter what may be the opinion of Mr. Joseph Cannon, no matter if he may be looked upon by some as a czar, and by others as a big warm-hearted man, with many of the instincts that make humanity very bearable, all will admit that he is a man who has been advertised more than any other man in the United States. What he may have to say therefore on any subject, will have weight. Observant, he speaks his mind freely. He was interviewed the other day by the correspondent of a Canadian newspaper. He spoke of his admiration for Canada, and he is quoted in a way that pictures farily well the personar of the man. The correspondent says he launched out into personal biography, proverbial philosophy, political comment, cynical scorn, broad profanity and sentimental poetry such as one rarely hears in the space of an hour. He discussed the Canadian tariff, and then said: "People say I break the Ten Commandmants, all of them. But I don't, at least not often. I did break one of them up in Canada two or three years ago. As I rode from Winnipeg to the Rockies over your great West and saw the finest wheatfields in the world, I thought of Virginia and a lot of our States, and I smashed the Tenth Commandment every hour of the journey. Yes, sir, I coveted my neighbor's land." Coming from a man of the fame of Mr. Cannon, these were words that should have some weight with the Americans who may still have doubts of the advantages that are offered to them in Western Canada. A home amongst the wheatfields. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are adopting it. They go to Central Canada, to any one of the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or to the Coast Province of British Columbia, take up their homestead of 160 acres, and probably pre-empt another 160 acres, or it may be they do not care for pioneering twenty or thirty miles from an existing railway, and purchase a farm. Then they settle upon it and, having no clearing away of timber they begin at once to cultivate it, and make money. That they make money and much more than they could possibly make on the high-priced farms they have left, is the evidence of hundreds of thousands. They do not leave civilized life, they but remove from one sphere to another. They have splendid social conditions, churches, schools, rural telephones, splendid roads, railways, convenient just the same as what they left, and what is more, they get much greater returns from their crops, which give abundant yield. The climate is perfect, and it is no wonder that most flattering reports are sent back to their friends in the States, and it is no wonder that Joe Cannon was tempted to speak as he did. He "coveted" his neighbor's land.

Used to It.

Recently a lady witness in a court up the state was subjected to a troublesome fire of cross questions, and the lawyer, thinking that some apology was necessary, tried to square himself.

"I really hope, madam," said he, "that I don't annoy you with all these questions."

"Oh, no," was the prompt reply; "I am accustomed to it."

"You don't mean it?" wonderingly returned the lawyer.

"Yes," rejoined the lady, "I have a six-year-old boy at home."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Algy Explains.

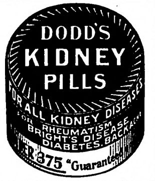
"What do you suppose, Algernon," the young thing asked, "is the reason the ocean is salty?"

"I am sure I don't know," drawled Algy, "unless it is because there are so many salt fish in it."—Success.

A man's idea of a generous act is having a chance to take all another fellow's money and leaving him some loose change.

DOCTOR YOURSELF
when you feel a cold coming on by taking a few doses of *Perry Davis' Painkiller*. It is better than Quinine and safer. The large 50c bottles are the cheapest.

Every man should have his balance wheel trued up occasionally.



PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

HEATWOLE IS DEAD

END COMES WHILE FORMER CONGRESSMAN IS TALKING TO WIFE AND PHYSICIAN.

HE WAS A NATIVE OF INDIANA

Unique Figure in Minnesota Politics Is Removed.—Had Long Been Prominent As a Newspaper Man.

Northfield. — Hon. Joel P. Heatwole of Northfield, is dead. Death came suddenly while he was talking to his wife and physicians. Mr. Heatwole had been in bad health for a long time. He was afflicted with diabetes and the most vigorous efforts of the physicians failed to stop the progress of the disease.

He spent a good share of the past year in California, returning greatly improved, but for the last few weeks it has been known that the end was only a question of time.

For many years Mr. Heatwole had his eye on the United States senate. In the last campaign he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, but withdrew from the fight at its conclusion, refusing to enter the convention hall. It was said that he was too ill to leave his room at the Ryan hotel.

Joel P. Heatwole.

Mr. Heatwole first attempted to enter congress in 1892, but was defeated, greatly reducing the majority of his opponent. He was elected mayor of Northfield by a large majority and in 1894 again ran for congress, being elected by a majority of 5,268.

Joel Heatwole was born at Waterford, Ind., Aug. 22, 1856. His education was received in public and private schools. Before the age of 17 he became a teacher in the district schools of northern Indiana and in 1876 was elected principal of the graded school of Millersburg. He had already learned the printer's trade and in August, 1876, began publishing his first newspaper, the Millersburg Enterprise.

He moved to Middlebury, where he began the publication of a weekly paper called the Record. This paper he conducted for three years, when he sold it and removed to Goshen, Ind. There he became a part owner of the Times and was engaged in newspaper work until 1882. He then sold out and in August of the same year came to Minnesota, settling first at Glencoe, where he purchased an interest in the Enterprise, which he edited until the next July.

To Northfield in 1884.

He then sold this interest and went to Duluth and was employed on the Lake Superior News. In November, 1883, he returned to Glencoe and resumed charge of the Enterprise until April, 1884, when he bought the Northfield News and consolidated it with the Northfield Journal. He had built up this paper to be one of the finest weekly newspaper properties in the state.

Mr. Heatwole was elected first vice-president of the State Editorial association in 1886 and president in 1887, 1888 and 1889. He was always a Republican and was secretary of the Republican state central committee in 1886 to 1890. In 1888 he was unanimously elected a delegate at large to the Republican national convention. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the state central committee and conducted the second campaign in which Mr. Merriam was a candidate for reelection as governor. He was made a regent of the state university in December, 1891.

Mr. Heatwole was married Dec. 4. 1890, to Mrs. Gertrude I. Archibald of Northfield.

ST. CLOUD HAS ELECTION.

Republican Candidate Is Chosen for Mayor.

St. Cloud. — In one of the very warmest and most hotly contested city elections held in this city for several years Daniel H. Freeman, Republican candidate, was elected mayor over James B. Murphy, Independent, by a majority of 150 votes. James R. Bennett, Jr., Democratic boss of Stearns county defeated James E. Jenks, Republican, for city attorney by 232 votes.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Will Be Held in St. Paul Auditorium on June 21.

St. Paul. — The Republican state central committee met Saturday in the Merchants' hotel and took luncheon, the business meeting following. Practically everything was settled before the gathering was called to order by Chairman A. D. Brown, but there was still some difference over the date for the convention. Some advocated June 23, and others held out for June 15. Still others favored July 6, but after a long discussion June 23 is selected.

Going to St. Paul.

The location will be St. Paul. Sentiment was strong for that city, and the Minneapolis invitation was read without an effort to land the prize for the metropolis.

There was some debate over the basis of apportionment, but the favorite seemed to be taken on the average vote for seven candidates on the state ticket in 1908. This makes a convention of 1,075 delegates and gives Hennepin county only eighty-nine, while Ramsey will have sixty-seven. The cities would get a much better deal under the Taft vote and protested against the injustice, but the country members were unwilling to yield anything to the cities. The county option influence was strong in the committee for the smaller convention because it would reduce the influence of the larger centers.

Will Indorse Senator.

No fight developed against the proposition of Senator Clapp's friends, who have a resolution prepared to include the indorsement of a senator in the call. W. H. Grimshaw, United Staes marshal, and Clapp's manager in the previous campaigns, sat in the committee meeting with the proxy of George H. Sullivan, of Stillwater, to look after the senator's interest.

Death of Judge Thomas Wilson.

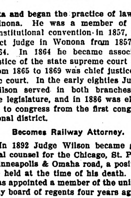
Judge Thomas Wilson, of St. Paul, a regent of the University of Minnesota, and former chief justice of the state supreme court, died suddenly in the bathroom of his apartment in the Aberdeen hotel, St. Paul. His body was found by the clerk of the hotel.

Death was due either to a ruptured blood vessel in the brain or to heart failure. Both conditions were found in an examination by doctors.

Home from Nassau.

Judge Wilson, who was 83 years old, returned Saturday from Nassau. He said the stay in the south had done him good, and he seemed to be in good spirits when he retired. At 3 p. m. a maid who knocked at the door of his apartment received no response, and called the clerk. The clerk, using a pass key, entered the apartment and found Judge Wilson's body stretched out in front of the bath tub. Physicians said Judge Wilson had been dead at least four hours.

Judge Wilson was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, May 26, 1827. He came to the United States in 1838 and in 1852 graduated at Allegheny college, Pa. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and began the practice of law at Winona. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1857, district judge in Wonona from 1857 to 1864. In 1864 he became associate justice of the state supreme court and from 1865 to 1869 was chief justice of the court. In the early eighties Judge Wilson served in both branches of the legislature, and in 1886 was elected to congress from the first congressional district.



Becomes Railway Attorney.

In 1892 Judge Wilson became general counsel for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, a position he held at the time of his death. He was appointed a member of the university board of regents four years ago.

Judge Wilson was married in 1860 to Louisa Bennett. They had one child, a daughter, who married Lloyd Bowers. Mrs. Wilson died twelve years ago in St. Paul, and shortly afterward Mrs. Bowers died in her Chicago home.

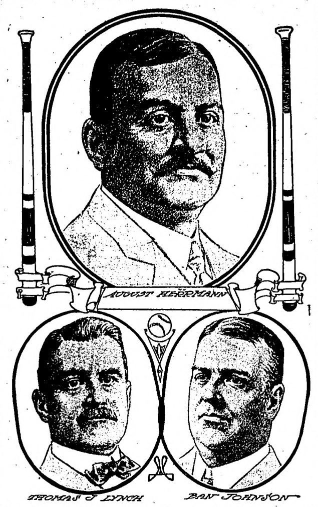
The funeral will take place Wednesday. Lloyd Bowers, Judge Wilson's son-in-law, will arrive in St. Paul Wednesday from Washington. The interment will be Thursday in Winona.

THIRD R. R. BRIDGE BURNED.

Officials Suspect Incendiarism in Vicinity of Owatonna.

Owatonna. — The third railway way bridge within a week to be burned in this vicinity has caused officials to suspect incendiarism. The 50-foot bridge on the Rock Island, north of the city, burned, and every evidence showed that the bridge was set on fire. All trains were delayed and traffic from the north interrupted.

'SUPREME COURT" OF BASEBALL WORLD



National Commission Divided by Decision Which Permits Johnny Kling to Catch for the Chicago Cubs This Season.

THE National Commission, composed of Garry Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati Reds, Thomas J. Lynch, president of the National league, and Ban B. Johnson, president of the American league, after months of discussion, has decided to let Johnny Kling catch for the Chicago Cubs.

The finding of the commission is that Kling shall pay from his own pocket a fine of $700; that he cannot play with any other club for a year, and that the Chicago club shall not pay Kling more than $4,500 a year.

Probably no case has ever come before the National commission, "the supreme court of baseball," that attracted so much attention. Every baseball fan knew that Kling was without a peer as a catcher. His work with the Cubs, winners of pennants and world's championships, was a standard of excellency at which young catchers aimed. With him out of the game the Cubs fell to second place in the National league race last year, and while Archer and Moran did excellent work behind the bat there were many who said that Kling's absence cost Murphy's club the National league pennant and probably the world's championship. Whether Kling's absence from the game for a year will interfere with his playing remains to be seen. He played a few games last year and it was because he was associated with some ineligible players that his case took on a more serious aspect.

It was claimed that Kling had written permission from Charles W. Murphy, president of the Cubs, to remain out of the game for a year to take charge of his billiard room in Kansas City, but Kling was unable to produce the letter when the commission asked for it. However, two Kansas City sporting writers made affidavit that they had seen the letter before Kling lost it. Murphy produced a copy of the letter, the genuineness of which was not questioned.

It was over the punishment that was to be meted out to Kling that the National commission had its wrangle. Johnson—who, by the way, is not friendly to Murphy—wanted to impose a heavy fine on Kling. Herrmann, the chairman, and Lynch, the other member, would not agree to this, so when the written agreement was prepared it was signed only by Herrmann and Lynch, Johnson objecting to his name being attached to it.

Kling announced that he was ready to start training with the Cubs at once, and, having practiced daily in Kansas City while waiting for the commission to render its decision, will be in good condition before the season is far advanced. With Kling, Archer, Moran and Needham as catchers, the Cubs are stronger in the backstop department than any other club and Chicago fans are predicting another world's championship for the Windy City.

It is not unlikely that the case has started a row in the National commission that will not be easily patched over and fans are expecting further trouble in that august body.

"I believe a mistake has been made by the commission," said Ban Johnson, "but I shall offer no criticism of the work of Messrs. Lynch and Herrmann."

RECRUIT WHO WAS ONCE A REGULAR SOLDIER.

Alfred James Carson, one of the promising youngsters of the Chicago Cub squad served under the Stars and Stripes. He has made a favorable impression with Manager Chance. Carson comes from Portland of the Pacific Coast league.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

By virtue of its unequaled blood-purifying, nerve-strengthening, stomach-toning, appetite-restoring properties, is the one Great Spring Medicine.

Get it today. In liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 doses $1.

Trial Bottle Free By Mail

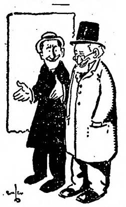
FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms, or have children that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Trial $2 Bottle of Dr. May's

Epilepticide Cure

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory Under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906 Guaranty No. 18971. Please write for Special Free $2 Bottle and give AGE and complete address.
DR. W. H. MAY, 548 Pearl Street, New York.
Please mention this paper. Druggists fill orders.

TRUE TO PRINCIPLE.



"I hear dot Levi has made an assignment, und he has only been married one week."

"Vell, he alvays did believe dot marriage vas a failure."

Reason for Envy.

The stingy man had come home and had objected when his wife attempted to kiss him.

"I've just had a tooth pulled," he explained.

"Well, I envy the dentist," his wife replied.

"You envy the dentist? What do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing much," the wife sighed. "Only he's the first person I've ever heard of who succeeded in getting anything out of you."—Woman's National Daily.

His Views on Suffrage.

When a female canvasser asked an old farmer to sign a petition in favor of a woman's movement he eyed the document for awhile with suspicion. "No, I'm again' it, sure," was the reply, with the emphasis of a man who had had some domestic infelicity. "A woman who's allus a-movin' is allus a-gettin' in trouble. If you've got anything to keep her quiet I'll sign it."—Ladies Home Journal.

Or Else Burn.

Andrew Carnegie, apropos of his epigram about the disgrace of dying rich, said at a dinner in Washington:

"Why should any one die rich? There are no pockets in a shroud, and as for the man who'd like to take his money with him, why, even if he managed to do so, it would only melt."

The Marine Naturalist.

The Ancient Mariner told of shooting the albatross.

"Were you photographed in the act, and did you save the bullet?" asked the wedding guests.

Sadly the old tar realized that he was out of date.

Many a
Clever
Housewife

Has learned that to serve

Post
Toasties

Saves worry and labor, and pleases each member of the family as few other foods do.

The crisp, dainty, fluffy bits are fully cooked—ready to serve from the package with cream or good milk.

Give the home-folks a treat.

"The Memory Lingers"
Pkgs 10c. and 15c.

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 29 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3 1879

The Republican state convention will be held at St Paul on June 23rd.

Red Lake Falls is to have a potato warehouse, which will be another good add for Red Lake county.

The floating indebtness of Clearwater county has inareased $20,000, in the last two years, and now they are going to refuse to pay the old outstanding warrants and allow them to be put into judgements, Then the county auditor will be forced to levey a special tax to pay them judgements, thus making the people pay double taxes. The farmers of Clearwater county are just beginning to find out that division of that county from Beltrami was not such a fine thing afterall, as it threw them into the power of the Bagley scheamers who are now preparing to suck the last drop of blood out of them.

Report comes from Crookston to the effect that the ownership of the Crookston Press has passed into the hands of Postmaster Elias Steenerson, in partnership with G. T. Hagen, former owner of the Press, who sold it to E. N. Feroe, and who is also publisher of the Vesterheimen, a weekly Norwegian publication. This is supposed to indicate that Congressman Steenerson is laying lines for a fight the coming fall in connection with his re election to congress.—Thirteen Towns.

It is somewhat of a surprise to us that Congressman Steenerson is looking for newspaper support over in Polk county, in view of the fact that him and his committeemen are using all of their energy to round up socialist clubs up in Red Lake county, and give them a front seat on the band wagon.

Jester Is Silent.

Al H. Jester has come out in the Olberg Journal with a "Declaration of Principles," not one of which but can be heartily endorsed by every citizen of the 61st district. It is also the same platform advocated by all candidates for Senator in this district. As to what he proposes to do on the county option proposition he is as silent as the grave. Many other candidates would like to ignore or straddle that question, but it will be hard to do it this time.—Mahnome Plaintalk.

Mr. Jester takes just the right position regarding county option, for while there are some county option cranks in the district, thare are a lot of other people in this county that are opposed to electing men to the legislature from this district loaded down with county option promises, so they can not get any thing for their district. The next legislature will not pass any county option law, and the question for the people to decide is, whether they want to send a man to the state senate to do something for this part of the state, or send an old temperance crank down there to tell that big majority where they get off at, on county option. Mr. Jester is right to keep silent on this question, and when the votes are counted in September he will find that there are other people besides county opition cranks in the 61st district.

Don't keep so busy making money to afford pleasure that you have no time to devote to pleasure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

District Court Summons.

State of Minnesota
County of Red Lake

District Court.
14th, Judicial District.

Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire. Plaintiff.

vs

J. K. Hannay Defendent.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon E. M. Stanton, attorney for the Plaintiff, at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case of your failure to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and thirty eight four onehundreth dollars, with interest upon three hundred and eighty four and thirty four one hundreths dollars at rate of seven per cent per anum from the 30th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of May 1907 and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of June 1907, and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 20th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve and fifty one hundredths dollars at the rate of six, per cent per anum from the 20th day of April 1908, togeather with the costs and disbursements herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

M. 25, A. 29,

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake. In Probate Court,

In the Matter of Ole Overum Decedent:

THE STATE MINNESOTA TO Barbra Overum, Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent having filed in this Court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons therunto entitled; Therefore, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 29th, day or April 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the seal of said Court, this 30th, day of March 1910.

S. A. Swanson,
(Seal) Pobate Judge.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th, 1910.

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st, 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Samuel Dangerfield, of Kratka Minn., who on June 29th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 453, Serial No. 04162 for Lots 1, 3, & N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 24, and Lot 2, Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn. James O'Brien, of Kratka Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Alfred Swanson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Publication April 1st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 28th, 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Tom Belland, of Torgerson Minn. who on April 6th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1117 Serial No. 04450, for N. W. ¼ Section 23 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mikel Torgerson Elmer Vraa, Knute Torgerson, Carl Gruberg, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th. 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st. 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn., who on July 8th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 558, Serial No. 04200, for Lots 2,4. S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12, Section 29, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 16th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Alfred Swanson, of Kuehnel Minn. Anton Horachek, Edon Davis, of Highlanding Minn William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S, Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Magnus Johnson, of Lillo Minn. who on July 8th, 1904. made Homestead entry No. 501 Serial No. 01220, for S. E. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S, Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 6th day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andre A. Rolandson, Osor Leggold, of Lillo Minn, August J. Lillo, of Rhoda Minn. Oscar E. Lillo, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Sather, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Nov. 8th, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 8581 Serial No. 04809; for N. E. ¼ Section 35, Township 154 N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 2nd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Brunkeberg Minn, John Markuson, Eugene H. Bensancon, Lars Rupnestrand, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn., who on May 22nd, 1903, made Homestead entry No 6155, Serial No. 0560 for Lot 8 Section 33 Twnoship 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, and on July 8th, 1904, made aditional H. E. 500. for Lots 2, 3, 9. Section 33 & Lots 2, & 4, Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Pncipal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 6th, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Johnson, Osov Legvold, August J. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, all of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FORPUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 25th 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Karel Preeba, of Erie Minnesota, who on May 5th, 1905, made Homested Entry No. 1194, Serial No. 04469. for S. E. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 26th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph V. Huffman, Albert Tranka, Louis Sranske, of Erie Minn. Frank J. Crnousek, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 15th, 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. April 12th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Taraldsen Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 4, 1904. made Homestead entery No. 649 Serial No. 04240 for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3 & 4. Section 1 Township 158 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 23rd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Torjus Hemmestvedt, Ole Nesja, Aanund Haugen, Haakon A. Tronnes, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

If you would be happy, anticipate more sunshine for the days not yet born have confidence that what went wrong today will be righted on the morrow, have faith in your fellow man and confidence in yourself; brood not of your sorows and think much of the plesent things of life.—Beeds Budget.

NO MORE DELAY,

Red Lake County's New Court House Soon To Be Built.

The suits in the district court last week, the decision of which determined the county's title to lots purchased for a court house site, have disposed of every technical ground on which the Thief River Falls county seat fighters can make a move to prevent the erection of the court house in Red Lake Falls.

Judge Watts held that the purchase of the lots by Red Lake county was a leagal transaction and gave judgment to the vendors for the amount of the purchase price, Since the amount of the purchase price had been prematurly paid it was held that the judgment had already been satisfied,

And that's all there is to that,

The county now owns a court house sit the title to which cannot be questioned, and the county has the money with which to pay for the erection of the building. The contract has already been let and the supreme court has decree that the county commissioners have acted with authority in providing for the erection af the building.—Red Lake Falls Gazette,

Arago's Modesty.

Arago, the great French scientist, was never seen with a decoration on his breast. He valued honors lightly. One evening Leverrier, the astronomer, called on him on his way to dine with a minister. He expressed a wish to appear decorated with an order to which he was entitled, having received the official notice of the honor, although he had not as yet the decoration itself.

"Open that drawer," said Arago, "and take whatever you want."

In that drawer were all the crosses and ribbons which kings and emperors confer.

While Arago wished above everything to promulgate science and to make his researches useful, he did not attempt to identify himself forever with his discoveries by writing books. He had no time for writing, but contented himself with noting the results of his work in the record of the bureau of longitude or announcing it verbally to the academy.

The Valuables.

The man with a wife and seven children hauled up in front of the hotel desk, registered, got his bellboy and was starting off when the clerk, thinking maybe he might jolly the new arrival, called to him.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but hadn't you better leave your valuables in the safe?"

"Do you think I ought to?" inquired the man innocently enough, to hear him say it.

"Well, it is the best plan."

"All right," said the man, and, turning to his wife, "Here, Mary, pass the children over to the gent behind the counter. He'll look after them and give us a rest."

Whereupon the clerk apologized.—Judge.

Exempt.

"Jes' you come right home, Henry Hiram—breakin' the Sabbath day in that scan'lous, sinful fashion."

"Well, Jimmy Hicks is let play on Sunday."

"The commandant don't apply t' him. His paw's a vegetarian."—Life.

Proof Enough.

Patient—Are you sure, doctor, that this health food that you have recommended is nourishing? Doctor—Sure? Why, I know it. The man who introduced that health food not only lives but supports a large family on it.—Stray Stories.

The Englishman and His "Bawth."

"I had a bachelor apartment at one time with an Englishman, who was always talking about his 'bawth, you know,'" said a New York banker. "The first thing of a morning he said: 'I must take my bawth, you know. Really, now, I must take my bawth—haw, haw!'

"He did so much talking about his 'bawth' that I stayed one morning to see him take it—to see if it was different from the bath of the American

"It was. This is what he did: First he spread a soft towel at the bottom of the bathtub, then turned on the water until it was about two inches high.

"'So as not to chill my feet, you know—haw, haw!' he explained to me

"Then he stood on the soft towel in the two inches of water, turned on the spray, sprang through it, leaped out and rushed for a towel.

"He had taken his 'bawth, you know —haw, haw!'"—Washington Post

Sizing Him Up.

"How much money really has he?"

"I don't know. What is his attitude toward the law?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does he evade, defy or ignore it?"—Washington Herald.

Odd Punishment.

Bigamists in Hungary get odd punishment. The man silly enough to marry two wives is legally forced to live with both of them in the same house.

Frills.

Mrs. Crabshaw—The new girl I have said she had taken a course in domestic science. Mrs. Crawford—Is she different from the other girls you've bad? Mrs. Crabshaw—Only in one way; she wanted $5 a month more.—Lippincott's.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9, a, m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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FOR Headache
FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS
Dr. Miles' Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One.
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Even J.Sund has taken a job of Clearing Meadow land on the Frank Jeffers farm nere here.

Rev E.A.Mostue made a plesent call at this office on Wednesday

Ljot Sigurdson is driving the mail on the star rout from Sunbeam to Lillo this week.

A good blacksmith would find a fist class location at Highlanding Write Ellingson Bros. for particulars

P.A.Dahle of Malone was over to Sunbeam Tuesday on a horse trading deal, but did not make no trade.

Otto Dahl and Stephen Singer passed by this way yesterday, on the Foot and Walker line to Kratka.

There has been a steady down pour of rain all day to day, but we guess the farmers like it so they can rest.

There was another one of those spring rains started in yesterday which the farmers have no use for, the present time, as it delays seeding.

Al.Smith has taken a job of cooking for Mostrom Bros., who have a contract to pick "dead heads" out of the river for the Thief River Falls Lumber Co.

The new mail Carrier from Radney to Lillo Carried the mail with an Ox team last Tuesday which is about the surest team that you can get to go through the swamps.

FOR SALE: Three good working Oxen, or will trade for light team of horses. Edward Kolski, Sect. 13 Town of Deer Park, Rudell Post Office.

Singer Bros. have sold their stock in the Rhoda store to Otto Dahl, who has a new store at the Clearwater Creamery. Singer Bros will now devote all their attention to their Kratka store for the present.

Aslak Person and Ole Askland of Malone returned home from a land looking trip to Canada last week. They got enough of that Country and are well satisfied to make their home in Red Lake County.

D. N. Winton passed by here last Monday, on his way down to Thief River Falls on his gaso line boat "Tamrack" He had came accross Red Lake on the steamer to the outlet, and from there went down the Red Lake River to Thief River Falls.

Ellingson Bros. are fixing up their Highlanding store in fine shape and filling it to overflowing with bright new spring and summer goods. Call and see them, and you will find the old pioneer merchant, of Highlanding behind the counter.

CLEAR WATER LOCALS.

Mr. Otto Dahl is taking in voice at the store at Rhoda as Singer Bros. have sold out to Mr. Dahl.

Mr. Jens Fore and brother Nels were down to Plummer after a load of butter tubs.

Miss Minnie Stonehouse has been on the sick list this week.

Mr. Ljot Sigurdson was mail carrier this week.

The Young Peoples meeting will meet at Mr. Magnus Lillo April 24. at 2 o'clock sharp every body welcome.

Mr. Walker Mr. Letvig and Lillo Bros returned from Plummer on Thursday.

Mr. Ed. Kolski got the mail route from Radny and Rudell and started on Tuesday for the first time.

John Quirks buggy wheel is to small for his buggy, that was traded to him "unseen" two weeks ago.

There is no use talking about bad roads anymore, as there is no roads, and everybody goes accross lots or any other old way to get there.

Dan Sullivan, from Crystal N.D. was up here last Saturday, looking after his realestate interests. He found the land all there and a good big tax against it.

The farmers arround here give the merchant the second look when he asks them 25 cents a pound for bacon, but they should start raising hogs and be a seller, instead of a buyer.

The river took another one of them sudden drops this week, which is always fatal to navigation. A.D. Brown, as president of the R. L. R. T. Co. will promptly investigate to find out where the river is "plugged" and take steps to open it, as no man, or Company can dam up Red Lake River.

We made the remark the other day, that if we had a homestead right we would go to Montana and take a claim. Our printers devil turned arround on the type stool and asked. What was your fadders name? Martain, was the reply. Well then said that devil you could get another homestead by calling yourself Martainson.

POINTS REGARDING CENSUS

The census begins April 15 and must be completed in thirty days.

The enumerators will wear a badge inscribed "United States census, 1910."

The law requires every adult person to furnish the prescribed information, but also provides that it shall be treated confidentially, so that no injury can come to any person from answering the questions.

The Census Bureau, prior to April 15, will disribute to every farm owner and tenant in this state a blank or schedule containing the census questions relative to farm operations and equipment. This should be filled up, if possible, not later than the morning of April 15, but if anyone has been unable to fill it up by that time, he should do it as soon afterwards as he can.

People who do not speak english or who do not understand the schedule completely should get help from others, if possible, in filling it up.

The President has issued a proclamation, calling on all citizens to cooperat wich the Census and assuring them that it has nothing to do with taxation, army or jury service, compulsory school attendance, regulation of immigration, or enforcement of any law, and that no one can be injured by answering the inquiries.

It is the utmost importance that the farm census of this state be complet and correct. Therefore every farm owner and tenant should promptly, fully, and accurately fill up the "Advance Farm Schedule" and carefully preserve it for the enumerator when he calls.

One Way Out.

Perkins had been appointed tutor to the young lord of the manor, and together they were making the grand tour. Perkins was congratulating himself on the excellent behavior of his pupil; but, alas, they had only reached Geneva when his charge fell deeply in love with a pretty Swiss peasant. In vain did he remonstrate with the young lord, pointing out the social barrier that existed between the lovers and the total impossibility of marriage. But all to no purpose. The beautiful Swiss maiden held the young lord's heart captive, and he would scarcely leave her side.

Distracted, Perkins wrote home to the marchioness asking her advice and pointing out her son's infatuation.

A day or two passed in agonizing suspense.

At last the answer came. Perkins breathed a sigh of relief. All his anxiety would now be over. He tore open the envelope, but as he read the letter he groaned in the anguish of his soul It consisted of three words:

"Marry her yourself."

Poor Bijou!

During the siege of Paris Francisque Sarcey indignantly protested against the practice of eating dogs Hunger, however, knows no law, and canine and feline butcher shops were opened in different parts of Paris Skillfully prepared, properly skinned and cooked, with a good sauce, the dogs proved excellent eating. Their meat was pink and delicate and by no means tough. Canine cutlets were sold at 2 francs each, and a leg of dog might be purchased at double the price a pound.

Two good bourgeois, husband and wife, had a little dog of which they were very fond. But a day came when there was nothing to eat in the house, and poor Bijou had to be killed and cooked. His master and mistress sat down to dinner with tears in their eyes, and during the dinner the father mechanically placed the tiny rib bones on the side of her plate. "Poor Bijou!" she ejaculated with a sigh. "What a treat these would have been for him!" —Frank Schlosser in Contemporary Review

Silence is too much praised. Nine men out of ten will shun you if you can't or won't talk.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

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WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

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Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGOR BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscrintion while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

When the President Lost His Hat.

The Crystal palace exhibition opened at New York July 15, 1853, was the first affair of this kind in the country for which foreign exhibits were solicited. The "big show" began with a procession, in which President Franklin Pierce, mounted, was a conspicuous feature. The hero of the day rode a mettlesome steed, and while proceeding up Wall street the presidential headgear, a new silk hat of the prevalent style, was incontinently tumbled to the pavement. Another horse recklessly stepped upon the unfortunate tile, crushing it out of the semblance to itself, besmearing it with mud—real Wall street mud. What was left of the misshapen and bedaubed hat was worn by the president, to the great amusement of the spectators, until a substitute could be secured.

A Witty Retort.

One day while dining with the secretary of the admiralty William IV., then heir presumptive to the British crown, said: "When I am king, sir, you shall not be the secretary of the admiralty, I promise you. What do you say to that, eh?"

"All I can respond in such case," returned the witty official, "is, 'God save the king!'"—St. Louis Republic.

Fido's Tail a Mystery.

Little Willie was tugging at Fido's tail.

"What are you trying to do with the dog?" asked the child's father.

"I fink his tail is coming off."

"Oh, no, Willie. That's impossible. What makes you think so?"

"'Cause Fido's tail is so loose that it wiggles."—New York Press.

A Lunatic's Repartee.

Some visitors were being shown through Kew Lunatic asylum, Victoria, one day, and, coming opposite the clock in the corridor, one of them, looking quickly at his watch, said, "Is that clock right?"

"No, you idiot," said a patient standing by. "It wouldn't be in here if it were right."

German Way of Serving Asparagus.

When living in Germany we noticed that the asparagus served there was unusually tender and of a much more delicate flavor than that which we got in America. We learned that the Germans do not consider asparagus fit to eat unless the outside skin is scraped from each stalk before cooking. This sounds like slow work, but if a sharp knife is used it can be done quite rapidly and is well worth the trouble.—Good Housekeeping.

Told You So.

"It's the unexpected that always happens."

"Oh, I don't know. Somebody always claims to have predicted it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Poor Doctor.

Hawkins—So you sent for a doctor? Does he think you will be out soon? Robbins—I imagine so. He said he wished I had sent for him sooner.—Puck.

A Queer Eye.

An orator stated that "the worst enemy any cause can have is a double lie in the shape of half a truth," and the newspaper reported it "a double eye in the shape of half a tooth."

An Exception.

She—Do you suppose a man ever spoke the truth when he told a woman she was the only one he ever kissed? He—Well, I don't believe Adam lied about it to Eve.—Boston Transcript.

Why He Searched.

The old man had evidently dropped something in the muddy road, and he began searching for it. In three minutes about thirty strangers had joined in the search, and every additional minute brought additional searchers, till at last one, bolder than the rest plucked up heart and spoke:

"What are you looking for?" he inquired.

"My friend," mumbled the old man, "I have dropped a piece of taffy candy."

"But, great Scott," cried another of the crowd angrily, "why do you go looking for it when it will be covered with dirt?"

"Because, my inquisitive friend," replied the old man, "my false teeth are sticking to that taffy."

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OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

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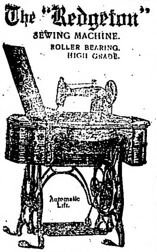

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Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

H[illegible] Furniture & Carpet Co

Thief River Falls, Minn.

Pope as a Witness.

Pope, like Garrick, made but a poor figure in the witness box. He was cited to appear in defense of Bishop Atterbury when that prelate was tried for high treason in the house of lords in 1723. "I never could speak in public," he told Spence afterward, "and I don't believe that if it was a set thing I could give an account of any story to twelve friends together, though I could tell it to any three of them with a great deal of pleasure. When I was to appear for the bishop of Rochester in his trial, though I had but ten words to say and that on a plain point (how the bishop spent his time when I was with him at Bromley), I made two or three blunders in it and that notwithstanding the first row of lords (which was all I could see) were mostly of my acquaintance."—London Standard.

The Lost Company.

"Hungry, I suppose?" said the sharp faced woman as she opened the door just a little bit.

"W'y, no," answered the ragged wayfarer. "I've clean forgot how to be hungry. But I'm out and out lonely."

"Lonely!"

"Yes. You see, I hain't had nothing to eat for so long that I've got so thin I can't cast no shadder, and you ain't no idea what company a man's shadder is to him while he is travelin along the road."

Considerate.

Muggins is not handsome, and he knows it. When his first baby was born he asked, "Does it look like me?"

Of course they replied in the affirmative.

"Well," said he, with a sigh, "break it to my wife gently."—London Tit-Bits.

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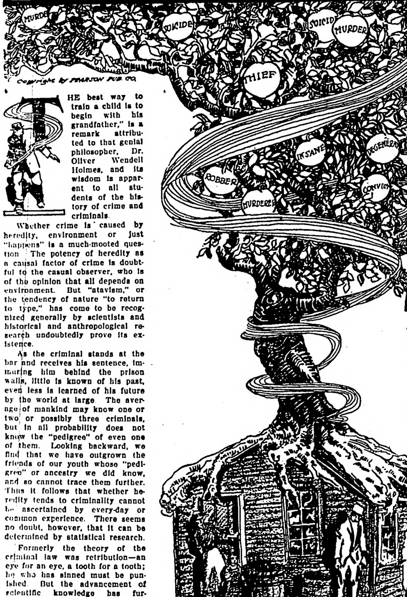
Hereditary Criminality and Its Certain Cure

by WARREN W. FOSTER



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JUDGE WARREN W. FOSTER

"THE best way to train a child is to begin with his grandfather," is a remark attributed to that genial philosopher, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and its wisdom is apparent to all students of the history of crime and criminals.

Whether crime is caused by heredity, environment or just "happens" is a much-mooted question. The potency of heredity as a causal factor of crime is doubtful to the casual observer, who is of the opinion that all depends on environment. But "atavism," or the tendency of nature "to return to type," has come to be recognized generally by scientists and historical and anthropological research undoubtedly prove its existence.

As the criminal stands at the bar and receives his sentence, immuring him behind the prison walls, little is known of his past, even less is learned of his future by the world at large. The average of mankind may know one or two or possibly three criminals, but in all probability does not know the "pedigree" of even one of them. Looking backward, we find that we have outgrown the friends of our youth whose "pedigree" or ancestry we did know, and so cannot trace them further. Thus it follows that whether heredity tends to criminality cannot be ascertained by every-day or common experience. There seems no doubt, however, that it can be determined by statistical research.

Formerly the theory of the criminal law was retribution—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; he who has sinned must be punished. But the advancement of scientific knowledge has furnished the foundation for a new system of penology, which has, at least upon the statute books, taken the place of the old. The trend of the law for many years has been toward the amelioration of punishment and largely because the nature of the criminal is better understood and it is felt that he is one who needs not so much punishment as proper instruction; and, moreover, because it is now believed that the purpose and intent of our criminal law should be to cure the criminal of his criminal tendencies and to restore him to righteous living.

Under the old theory of "responsibility" whoever or whatever sinned was deemed responsible for it and subject to punishment and in the middle ages even animals were tried and punished. Invertebrates, also, were not exempt from prosecution. Havelock Ellis tells us in "The Criminal" that in 1454 the bishop of Lauzanne initiated legal proceedings against the leeches which infested the water at Berne. The "affair" came before the judges at Berne, the bishop being properly represented. A leech was obtained and brought into the presence of the judges and all leeches, present and absent, were warned to abandon the spots they had the temerity to occupy, three full days being allowed them to evacuate, and a guardian was appointed to watch over their interests and take means for their defense in court. The bishop gained his cause, but the leeches having successfully resisted the decree of the court the bishop finally lost all patience and anathematized them.

Formerly, insanity, even with its apparent irresponsibility, was no defense to crime. Before 1789 insanity seems to have been unknown to the French law, although the seventeenth-century rule prescribed that no one in the state of "insensate fury" should be punished. The rule, however, proved of little avail. "Responsibility" has since received close attention and study and, through the persistent efforts of men of science, its field has steadily enlarged. Schopenhauer says "responsibility supposes that an individual could have acted differently from the way he actually did act." In a sense responsibility means that man suffers the consequences of his acts. Man becomes responsible because he lives in society. Society has the right to defend and preserve itself. It recognizes the need of suppressing the criminal and preventing his unlawful acts and it exercises its right so to do.

The progressive feature of the age in penology has been to determine not only whether crime was committed, but whether he who committed it was of such an understanding as to be properly punishable therefor and amenable to disciplinary treatment. Many of the world's greatest minds have studied this problem, but the first beneficent attempt to minister to the criminal as one "possessed of a devil" or "mind diseased" was made in the state of New York, when the New York State Reformatory at Elmira was created. There the inmates are kept under the strictest of mental and physical discipline; mental arithmetic and Turkish baths are applied together to create a sane mind in a sound body. They are taught that "honesty is the best policy," the only policy that pays from the practical, worldly point of view. The results have been surprisingly gratifying, only about 20 per cent., the friends of that institution claim, of the felons therein incarcerated having returned to ways of crime.

Punishment for crime had its origin in the innate savagery of the human race and is but the transmutation of private revenge into public revenge. At one time or another nearly every fiendish cruelty has been tried as a crime cure. "To make the punishment fit the crime," to quote a popular opera, disregarding the idiosyncrasies of the individual, has been the creative principle of much of our penal law, and such even to-day is the common opinion of the masses. History, as Lydston points out, shows that when capital punishment was inflicted for slight offenses, as was once the case, instead of decreasing crime it increased it by brutalizing the people, while the eclat of public executions offered a suggestion to the vainglorious criminal of the means whereby he too might occupy for one brief moment the center of the stage. Happily the present tendency of the administration of the criminal law is to ascertain first what is wrong with the individual and then to apply a remedy seemingly likely to cure the wrong. "There are no crimes, only criminals," said Lacassagne, and that indicates the line along which criminal law and lore must develop if we are to improve mankind.

The level of criminality is rising and has been rising during the whole of the present century throughout the civilized world. In France it has risen several hundred per cent.; so also, for several kinds of serious crime, in many parts of Germany, while in Spain the number of persons sent to perpetual imprisonment nearly doubled between 1870 and 1883. In the United States the criminal population has increased within 30 years, relatively to the population, by one-third. Criminality is much like insanity. Among primitive races, like insanity, it is rare. But the rising flood of criminality should not beget pessimism; rather should it spur us on to the great task of social betterment, as a profound thinker has observed. Education will not rid us of criminals, for there are already, as we know, many educated criminals. Punishment alone as a specific for crime is a failure. Both education and punishment are but factors in the reformation of the criminal.

To a large extent the child is molded before he is born. There is no invariable fatalism in the influences that work before birth, but it does make a great difference whether a man is well born and starts happily or whether he is heavily handicapped at the outset of the race of life—in a word, whether he is born free from vices of nature or whether the contrary is the fact. There is much evidence to show how greatly the welfare of the child depends on the general physical and emotional health of the parents and that the child's fate may be determined by some emotional trouble at conception or during pregnancy. Take the remarkable case of Jesse Pomeroy, who, as a boy, committed several murders of little children with a brutality that was fiendish, for which he was incarcerated for life in a Massachusetts prison. It was commonly reported and believed that the bloodthirsty impulses of the boy were the direct result of parental influences, the mother, it is said, having when pregnant been much about the shambles where her husband, the boy's father, was a butcher, and the sight of the blood having thus worked out in the child.

The begetting of children is the highest of all human functions and carries consequences that beggar description. It is well, therefore, to remember that every falling away from health, every new strain or break in man or woman may lay an additional burden on a man or woman yet unborn, perhaps wreck a life or a succession of lives.

Carefully drawn statistics of 4,000 criminals taken from the Elmira reformatory show that drunkenness existed in the parents of 38 per cent. and probably more. Dr. Christian, of the Elmira reformatory, reports that of 8,000 prisoners received there during the last eight years 19.9 per cent. were tuberculous, 43.7 per cent. were affected with some form of mental disease, and that 37.4 per cent. were mentally defective. Marro finds that on an average 41 per cent. of the criminals he had examined had a drunken parent, as against 16 per cent. for normal persons. A large number of criminals investigated by Rossi belonged to criminal families. Dr. Allison, superintendent at the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane (New York), is impressed with the frequency with which very serious crimes, especially murder and violent assault, occur in the same family. Morrison reports that among the inmates of English industrial schools 51 per cent. are either illegitimates or have one or both parents dead or are the offspring of criminals.

A further proof of the potency of heredity is shown by the investigations of the Rev. Dr. Stocker of Berlin. He traced 834 descendants of two sisters who died in 1825 and found among them 76 who had served 116 years in prison, 164 prostitutes, 106 illegitimate children, 17 pimps, 142 beggars and 64 paupers.

Assuming it, then, as proved, first that the aim of all criminal law and procedure is public protection against crime, and, second, that criminal tendencies as well as virtuous tendencies are transmitted by inheritance, does there not follow, as the night the day, the logical conclusion that criminals ought not to be allowed to propagate their species?

By "criminal" is meant, of course, that class best described as "instinctive criminals," who have an instinctive propensity to crime and to whom many authorities refer as "born" or "congenital criminals" and who are possessed of an ingrained malignity of disposition.

If, then, it has been shown that heredity is the most potent source of crime and that society should protect itself by preventing the further breeding of criminals, how may society accomplish this?

Various methods have been suggested, among them a rigid regulation of marriage, which shall prohibit the criminal from mating, segregation or colonization of the criminal, and vasectomy. It may be possible by legislation to diminish marriage, but doubtless the effect would be to increase the number of illegitimates, thus augmenting instead of diminishing the "mischief." The segregation or "colonization" of the criminal, thus making impossible the commingling of the sexes, is approved chiefly by those who have apparently never known of vasectomy. As a matter of fact, it has been tried by the law for a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—for what else is it than imprisonment within four walls, and has this not already proved its inefficiency?

Coming, then to vasectomy, a subject in which an increasing number of state legislatures is becoming interested, the physician furnishes a method of sterilizing the criminal.

This method is in actual operation in at least one state. In March, 1907, the Indiana legislature passed a bill authorizing sterilization.

There appears to be a wonderful unanimity of favoring opinion as to the advisability of the sterilization of criminals and the prevention of their further propagation.

Will public opinion justify the use of this remedy in the case of desperate and incorrigible criminals? While scientists have studied this subject, fraught as it is with appalling public importance, popular ignorance touching it is amazing. It certainly deserves the most careful consideration of all who are interested in the diminution of crime and the uplifting and betterment of the human race.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG,
SICK WOMEN WELL.

For over 40 years this celebrated remedy has been making women's lives happier—healthier—safer.

Many thousands of women have testified to its wonderful effect.

The "Favorite Prescription" is

THE ONE REMEDY that can be depended upon when there is any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. It purifies, heals, soothes, builds up.

THE ONE REMEDY which absolutely contains neither alcohol (which to most Women is rank poison) nor injurious or habit-forming drugs.

THE ONE REMEDY which is so perfect in its composition and so good in its curative effects as to warrant its makers in printing its every ingredient, as they do, on its outside wrapper, verifying the same under solemn oath.

It is needed when backaches make life miserable—when a sickening, dragging, bearing-down feeling makes work a weary agony—when sick headache, nervous irritability, loss of energy and appetite indicate derangement of the womanly organism. It is a purely vegetable compound, being a glyceric extract from native medicinal roots and can not injure in any condition of the female system.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets help the effect of all other medicines by keeping the liver active and the bowels open. They regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Easy to take as candy. At all dealers—*get what you ask for.*

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ROAD TO POPULARITY

Recipe Has Been In Use Many Years But It Is Not Always Safe to Trust It.

"The way to be popular has been explained by one of the marshmallow magazines which inflates itself with the idea that it is directing modern life. "When you shake hands with a man," runs the recipe, "grasp the hand as though you were glad to see the owner, look him in the eye, and give him a smile from your heart."

This is a sure-enough recipe. It has been worked by some of the greatest frauds in Christendom to subserve their own ends. The man who is seeking popularity, posing for it, angling for it, usually doesn't deserve it. Keep your admiration for men who show you their real selves, who, when they are bothered or worried, or mad, or glad, make it manifest by appropriate facial expression, and who are not constantly standing themselves before the mirror.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

When the kidneys are sick, the whole body is weakened. Aches and pains and urinary ills come, and there is danger of diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys and impart strength to the whole system.

"Every Picture Tells A Story"

Mrs. M. A. Jenkins, Quanah, Texas, says: "I was so badly run down that the doctors told me there was no hope. I was so low my relatives were called in to see me before I died. Different parts of my body were badly swollen and I was told I had dropsy. Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life, and made it worth living."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Newfoundland's Bad Record.

The Newfoundland Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is carrying on a vigorous and necessary campaign this year in the island. The death rate from the disease in Newfoundland is very large. About one in every five of the total population dies of it, and, what is worse, in the last six years the death rate, which is stationary or decreasing elsewhere, has increased about 50 per cent. This is due largely to the native horror of fresh air in the house.

When Rubbers Become Necessary
And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Vested Interests.

"Yes, Mrs. Snoggs, I 'oped as 'ow they would get tariff reform and make the foreigner pay, as we've got one in our top-floor back and I ain't 'ad nothink of him for six weeks now."—The Tatler.

Pettit's Eye Salve for 25c
relieves tired, overworked eyes, stops eye aches, congested, inflamed or sore eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

We would willingly have others perfect, and yet we amend not our own faults.—Thomas a Kempis.

There is no problem of increased cost of food if you eat more

Quaker Oats

An ideal food; delicious; appetizing; strengthening.

Compared with other foods Quaker Oats costs almost nothing and yet it builds the best. 62

GAL-VA-NITE ROOFING

Comes in rolls ready to be put on. No hard work at all—no skilled help needed. Anyone can put on a roof of GAL-VA-NITE.

Can be used on either steep or flat roofs—on any kind of a building. Cheaper and easier to lay than shingles.

Put an end to your roof troubles. Cover the old leaky roof with a new roof of GAL-VA-NITE. It won't rust, rot or blow off—needs no paint. Use GAL-VA-NITE on your new building. It affords permanent protection—not merely "temporary shelter."

Let us send you samples and book—"The Inside of An Outside Proposition." Drop us a postal NOW.

Address the Manufacturers
UNION ROOFING & MFG. COMPANY
200 Union Road St. Paul, Minnesota.

A Home Booster

Amongst the thousands of people who enthusiastically praise Stub-Roo Liquid—Mr. J. H. Constantine, a well known harness maker in Duluth, is very prominent. Mr. Constantine's nephew was kicked in the face by a horse. His face was terribly lacerated, his teeth had to be replaced.

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

healed him in one week. Write Mr. Constantine about Stub-Roo. Remember its record—

"Not One Known Failure In 8 Years."

As Stub-Roo is new on the market, locally, your druggist may not carry it. If so, send one dollar for a large bottle, express paid, *today*, to

STUB-ROO MEDICAL CO., Duluth, Minn.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

FREE A Package of "Paxtine" Will Be Sent Free of Charge to Every Reader of this Paper.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS F. G. Bradbury, Pat. Atty., Com'l Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.; Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis; McGill Bldg., Washington. Best work close at home. ADVICE FREE.

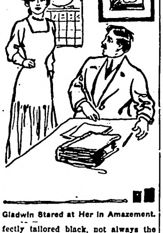
Sara's Employer

By PHILIP ORTH

From the very first Gladwin had to admit to himself that Sara was perfect of her kind. She had come to him at a time when he was sadly in need of her assistance. His own stenographer had fallen ill and had gone away to a rest cure; it was the time of the year when business was heavy and experienced help hard to find. Gladwin in despair was just steeling his mind to choose between two doubtful young persons whom a popular employment agency had sent to him when Sara appeared. She had been filling a position, temporarily, in the absence of a regular stenographer. That regular stenographer had returned and she was out of employment. The man in whose office she had worked, having some acquaintance with Gladwin and knowing his need, had sent her to him. And Gladwin hired her at once, with a secure feeling of relief that he had not been forced from necessity to employ a makeshift.

Sara told him that her former position had been her first, but for all that she did not seem to lack experience. She was alert, obedient, dainty—and yet business-like in all her methods. Her work was always done on time and with exquisite precision. She did not ask questions. She did not leave things lying about. She always hit the waste-paper basket when she aimed for it. She did not bother Gladwin about useless details; indeed, she rarely spoke to him at all unless she was first spoken to. Her manner was attractive. It was reserved, dignified, calm. She was never in a hurry, never anything but at ease. She came at the stroke of the hour and departed likewise. She wasted no time that was not her own.

After a time Gladwin got beyond her manner and began to notice the girl. She wore black—perfectly fitting, perfectly tailored black, not always the same in style, but always the same in simplicity. The bits of white at her throat and wrists were always snowy; she exhibited no jewelry; her hair was always perfectly smooth. She was rather a plain girl, but her plainness was of the kind that lessens with acquaintance. One had to see Sara many times before one was aware that her mouth was sweet and that her skin was good in spite of its pallor.



Gladwin Stared at Her in Amazement.

Good breeding breathed from her as constantly and unobtrusively as did the fragrance of her subtle perfume. She had nothing to say about herself and after six months spent in daily contact with her, Gladwin knew no more about her than he had known the first morning she entered his office. Her complete unconsciousness of him in any other capacity than that of her employer piqued his curiosity.

Gladwin was a good-looking man, who dressed well and had plenty of wit. The few women he knew had always made much of him. Two or three of them, he felt vaguely, wanted to marry him, but not one of them was the sort of woman he cared to link his life with. To tell the truth, Gladwin had given so little time to the thought of women that he did not know the kind he preferred, but it came to him one day as he sat watching Sara at work that she pleased him better than any woman he had ever seen.

It was a light morning—no one could call it sunny, for sunshine never penetrated the windows of that particular office building, shut in as it was by larger structures—and Sara's hair showed more satiny than ever, her cheek finer of texture, her dress more immaculate.

A little sigh of sudden longing caught in Gladwin's throat and he stumbled in his dictation. That was the beginning of his falling in love with her. It was curious, too, for he had never dreamed that he would want to marry any stenographer in his employ. He had heard of such things being done and he did not approve of them. But Sara distinctly was not the ordinary type of office girl. Gladwin made up his mind that he would speak to her. But first he wanted to make a little bigger pile before he took it upon himself to support a wife

"Do you think," he asked her one day, "that two persons can live decently in this town on $1,500 a year?"

Sara seemed to hesitate a moment before she answered quietly: "I have heard that there are people who live on very much less and yet manage to be comfortable."

Gladwin said nothing more. But the next day he asked the same question of a friend who had recently become engaged.

"Fifteen hundred a year?" More laughed. "Why, man alive, that wouldn't buy provisions, to say nothing of paying for house rent and cab hire and theater tickets and clothes." He tripped merrily over the list at the conclusion of which Gladwin looked quite downcast. More caught him by the shoulder. "Thinking of it seriously—are you, old man?"

"No—oh, no," Gladwin shook his head. "No, indeed." But he was.

It was soon after that that Gladwin began to speculate in stocks. A few trifling things came his way and he thought he had found an easier road to making money than grinding out the law at so much a case. He began to study the papers more and his law books less. Two or three times Sara had to remind him of things he had left undone.

Gladwin gradually became absorbed, a little preoccupied of manner. He sometimes caught Sara looking at him bewilderedly. One day he suddenly became buoyant, almost gay. He whistled softly, he even tried to sing—he who could not produce two consecutive notes harmoniously. That morning N. K. & Y. had gone up four points and there was every indication that it would rise still higher. Two or three times that day he was on the point of telling Sara about his success and asking her to share it; then the thought came: "No, I'll wait a little. There's time enough."

Alas! Two days later when Sara came in after lunch she found Gladwin doubled up across his desk. He looked like either a dead man or a very sick one. She went to him and shook him by the shoulder. "Mr Gladwin!"

He looked up at her. His face was one rigid pallor. "Sara," he said, dully, "I've played the fool. I bought more N. K. & Y., and it's going down—down—" He gulped. "I'm ruined!"

She took her hand from his shoulder. She did not seem surprised. "How bad is it?" she demanded.

He drew paper and pencil toward him and began to figure. She looked on thoughtfully.

"Pretty bad, isn't it?" he queried.

"Yes, it's pretty bad."

"And the worst of it is," Gladwin went on, recklessly piling up his tribulation, "I've neglected my business lately till it has fallen off. No, that isn't the worst. The worst is that—that I had something to say to you which I can never say now. In the hope of being able to say it I went into this deal—you understand?"

Her face burst into joy as with flame. Her hand went to his shoulder again. "Yes, I understand now. But I didn't before. I thought you were doing it for—somebody else. You see, I suspected what you were up to." She spoke breathlessly. "If only you had told me!"

"Too late now, Sara."

"No, it isn't too late. Nothing is ever too late. Tell me now."

And she made him tell her. As she listened she became almost beautiful. She was altogether a different Sara by the time he had finished.

"And now I'll tell you something," she said when he had ended. "I don't have to run a typewriter. I took it up after father died because I was lonely and had to have something to do. He left me $90,000." As Gladwin stared at her in amazement she bent and laid her cheek to his. "I'll get you out of this scrape, dear," she whispered, "but don't you ever fool with stocks again as long as you live!"

New Lease of Life for Old House.

The oldest house on Cape Cod, built about 1600, is being moved from its present location in West Brewster into the adjoining town of Dennis, where it will shortly be changed into a magnificent summer residence by J. D. Anderson of Hartford, Conn.

The ancient landmark of more than two centuries was built for one of the first settlers in Brewster, John Dillingham, by Isaac Winslow, and has always been known as the old Dillingham house. On one of the large rafters in the attic there is cut the date, "1690," showing the date on which it was erected.

Post Cards.

The invention of postal cards is attributed to a gentleman of Vienna, Austria, and the first ever used were issued by the Austrian government in 1869. They were adopted in England, Germany and Switzerland in 1870, the United States authorized them in June, 1872, and the first cards issued under the act were sent out in May, 1873. The return postal card had been in use in a number of European countries before it came in use with us in the early eighties. We have imported—and vulgarized—the illuminated postal card within the last half a dozen years or so.

Very True.

English Official.—Now the suffragettes have taken to throwing acid. What do you think of that?

Second Ditto.—I call that a burning shame.

The DAIRY

DAIRY NOTES.

One bad butter cow will eat up the profit of several good ones.

Cool the milk as soon as it comes from the cow both in winter and summer.

Cool each lot of cream in cold water before adding to the general lot of cream.

It doesn't pay to keep too many cows any more than it pays to farm too much land.

Do not fill the churn over one-third to one-half full. Give the cream room for agitation.

Good butter must be properly presented to the market. It must not only be good but look good.

Cream that is being ripened should be thoroughly stirred several times before it is ready for churning.

Butter is usually worked enough when the water has been removed so that the butter will bend without breaking.

High grade butter is the result of intelligence—poor butter the result of ignorance. The one is in demand everywhere, the other goes begging in the market.

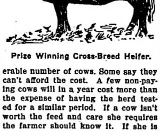
Butter worth 40 cents per pound is made from the same milk that grease worth 20 cents a pound is made from, and it takes as much to make the one as the other.

Dairy cows must be treated in accordance with their importance, as a factor of success, and the milk and cream must be handled properly from cow to churn, and from churn to market.

IMPROVING THE DAIRY HERD

Best Results Only Can Be Obtained by Exactly Testing the Milk Produced by Each Cow.

Every farmer is interested in his herd of dairy cows because of the money the cows bring him. Very few farmers, however, have any knowledge of what their cows are doing. Most of the farmers judge of the quality of their cows from the amount of milk each one gives. If she gives a large mess of milk she is usually "the best cow on the farm," and if a small mess she is not a "very good cow." This is an unscientific way of judging of the individual cow or the herd. To help farmers upon a higher plane of dairying has been a study of the Minnesota department of agriculture for several years. Through a long series of experiments the department has found that the testing of individual cows, weighing their milk and testing it is practical and necessary if one is to breed up his herd intelligently. The department now recommends the organization of co-operative cow testing asociations in any neighborhood where a sufficient number of cows is kept. This is not a hard matter to do. Let fifteen or twenty farmers join together in a neighborly way and sign an agreement to stand by each other for a year, agreeing to pay $1.00 or a $1.50 per year per cow for some one who shall make it his duty to appear at each farm once a month for a year at milking time, see the cows milked, weigh their milk, test it, and make a record of each cow's work and leave it with her owner. In this way a practical man thoroughly acquainted with the work can be employed to give his experience to the dairyman at so low a cost as to make his employment a necessity to every owner of a considerable number of cows. Some say they can't afford the cost. A few non-paying cows will in a year cost more than the expense of having the herd tested for a similar period. If a cow isn't worth the feed and care she requires the farmer should know it. If she is a paying cow he should know it and breed her to a sire of pronounced qualities and thus build up his herd to a standard of excellence and profit. Good dairy cows are seldom in the market. People as a rule do not sell such cows, or if so they sell at an exorbitant price few farmers can afford to pay. So the really practical and economical way to get a paying herd is to breed up to it from sires of such excellence as to leave no question as to the dairy merit of their offspring, beginning with the best cows in the herd as mothers and discarding those of inferior quality.



Prize Winning Cross-Breed Heifer.

The tester can visit one herd one day and then the farmer can take him to the next, and so on until he has gone the rounds of the neighborhood once each month. At the end of the year each farmer will have a record showing a losing or winning game on the part of each cow, besides having been educated in various branches of the industry. A limited number of cow testing associations have been organized in Minnesota and the farmers are pleased with the results.

GETTING HIS IDIOMS MIXED

German-American May Have Meant Well, But His Directions Were Somewhat Complex.

Passengers on a New York street car were treated to some choice examples of German-American English when a stout gentleman with a robust voice started to relate to a friend his adventures of the previous night.

"Twelf o'glock it wass when he come alretty," said the stout man, "und on de toor rap."

"But," said his companion, "it was only about ten o'clock when he started over there."

"Vell, twelf o'glock it wass when he comes alretty und on de toor rap. Und I tell him de dogtor he vant, he shouldn't go de frondt vay oudt, de side vay roundt und de pack vay oop, und chust as blain as dot. Und den de plame fool, he rap yet und vake eferypody de house in. Den I put myself my pants on und maype I don't pall him oudt. I call him a chumbp und a lopster—"

"No," laughed his friend, "you surely didn't call him that.'

"Call him dot?" snorted the fat man. "Say, I call him eferything I can lay my hands on."

WASTED A FORTUNE ON SKIN TROUBLE

"I began to have an itching over my whole body about seven years ago and this settled in my limb, from the knee to the toes. I went to see a great many physicians, a matter which cost me a fortune, and after I noticed that I did not get any relief that way, I went for three years to the hospital. But they were unable to help me there. I used all the medicines that I could see but became worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. When I showed my foot to my friends they would get really frightened. I did not know what to do. I was so sick and had become so nervous that I positively lost all hope.

"I had seen the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies a great many times, but could not make up my mind to buy them, for I had already used so many medicines. Finally I did decide to use the Cuticura Remedies and I tell you that I was never so pleased as when I noticed that, after having used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, the entire inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only recommend them to use Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Sachs, 1621 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1909."

"Mrs. Bertha Sachs is my sister-in-law and I know well how she suffered and was cured by Cuticura Remedies after many other treatments failed. Morris Sachs, 321 E. 89th St., New York, N. Y., Secretary of Deutsch-Ostrowoer Unt.-Verein, Kempner Hebrew Benevolent Society, etc."

Shady Character.

"Who is the man that every one seems to know?"

"Oh, every one knows him. He's our secret police."—Fleigende Blatter.

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TAMING THE PANHANDLE

A CHAPTER FROM THE MEMOIRS OF CAPTAIN "BILL" McDONALD, OF TEXAS

By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

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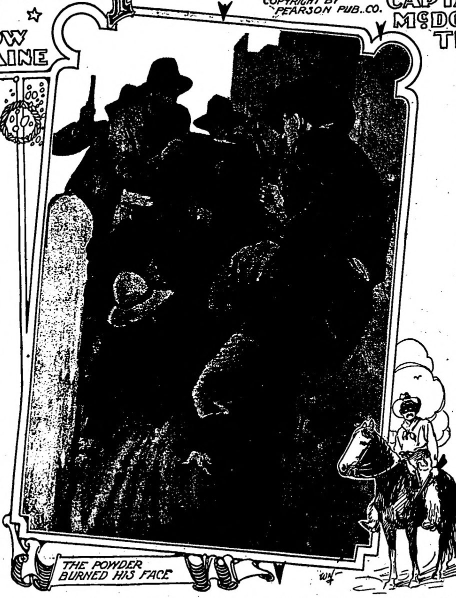


THE POWDER BURNED HIS FACE

THE Texas Panhandle is that portion of the state which lies directly south of what was No-Man's Land, extending from parallels 100 to 103, east and west. Its shape suggests its name, and its name suggests limitless areas of waving grass; vast roving herds; cowboys and ponies—both of the unbridled variety; bad men whose chief business was to start graveyards, and the glad primeval lawlessness that prevails when worlds are new.

Not so many years ago the Panhandle was distinctly a world apart, and a new one. With No-Man's Land on the north, Indian Territory on the east and New Mexico on the west, civilization could come only from the south, and it did not come very fast. Indeed, there was still plenty of territory in that direction to be subdued—two or three tiers of counties in fact—before the Panhandle would be reached. So, it was a place apart—an isolated fertile land, justifying the assertion of a tramp that he had lost $100,000 there in one year by not having cattle to eat up the grass.

The cattle came in due time, fighting back the Apache and the Comanche, protected by Rangers from Fort Griffin, accompanied by stockmen of every nation, cowboys of every grade and criminals of every breed. That was a wild epoch—chaotic and picturesque—a time of individual administration and untempered justice.

It was also a time of mighty domain. Ranches there were as big as some kingdoms. One, the X. I. T., covered a good portion of the northern part of the Panhandle. Another, the Matador, spread itself into five counties. When settlement became thicker—when there were ranch houses not more than 25 to 30 miles apart—official allotment of the lands was made. Then there was a grand gobble. The big stockmen fenced everything with little regard for boundaries and less for the law.

With such examples as these in high places, it is not strange that a general indifference to legal rights and possessions prevailed. Next to cattle-raising, cattle-stealing was the chief industry. The cowboy proper was not concerned in such work. He was likely to be a clean-handed, straightforward, even if reckless, individual, honest according to his lights. True, loyalty to his employer might render him a trifle indifferent as to brands and marks when strays mixed with the herd, but it was the employer and not the cowboy who profited by such laxity. The cowboy was a retainer who would fight for his ranch, would die for it when circumstances seemed to require such a sacrifice, and the increase of the ranch herd by any means short of actual raid and theft was a custom which bore no relation to disrepute. But individually the cowboy was likely to be the soul of honor and good nature, troublesome only on holidays when he was moved to ride into the nearest settlement, drink up all the whisky he could buy, and then, with six-shooter drawn, go careering up and down the streets, shooting in random directions, explaining meantime with noisy and repetitious adjectives that he was a bad man—a very bad man from very far up the creek.

The Panhandle was full of bad men in the early nineties. Most of them had graduated from other schools of crime and found here a last resort. Some of them—a good many of them—had obtained official positions and were outlaws and deputies by turns, or worked conjunctively as both. As a rule they were in one way or another associated with a gang.

Local authorities, even when conscientious, were poorly equipped to cope with such an element, and it was for Company B Ranger Force, consisting of eight men with quarters at Amarillo, Capt. W. J. McDonald commanding, to police this vast wilderness, and to capture and convert, or otherwise tame, its undesirable citizens.

Soon after McDonald's appointment he was notified of a marauding band that across in Hutchinson county, were committing the usual crimes. They had burned the hay belonging to a ranchman on Turkey creek—several hundred tons in quantity—they had cut his wire fences; they had killed cows for their calves, butchered beef cattle, cut out brands—in a word, they had conducted the busines of cattle stealing and general depredation on a large scale.

Taking a portion of his force, Capt. McDonald went over to investigate. There seemed to be a good deal of mystery concerning the identity of the offenders; but a mystery of that sort does not stand a very good chance when it is operated upon by a man with eyes like those of Capt. Bill and with a nose and a pair of ears of his peculiar pattern. nI a short time he had identified one member of the band in a young man prominently connected in that section. This young fellow—a dupe, no doubt, of professional cow thieves, whose glittering reputation as bad men had dazzled him—was the son of an able and reputable lawyer, a member of the state legislature. The son, supposed to be a cowboy, had become in reality an outlaw.

Capt. McDonald took him in charge one day, questioned him, and secured sufficient evidence to file a complaint. The prisoner was turned over to the sheriff of Hutchinson county, and Capt. Bill pursued his investigation. He located a bunch of stolen calves, herded in the brakes of the Canadian river, guarded by another member of the gang. The calves were "hobbled and necked" and their mothers had been shot as an easy method of getting rid of them. Capt. Bill found the dead cows in a near-by canyon, and he brought a man who had lost a number of milch cows and calves to identify the property. It was no very difficult matter; the man declared he knew the calves as well as his own children. One after another the missing members of the band were brought in, and lodged in jail. The case against them was clear. They were found with the stolen property; some of them did not even attempt to make denial. Their examining trial was held at Plemons, the county seat of Hutchinson county, and the settlers gathered from far and near for that event. The trial was held in a big barn of a place, and the prisoners were bound over to the district court. The Rangers were preparing to take them to Panhandle City, where there were safer and more commodious quarters, when the sheriff—who had already distinguished himself by setting free the prominent young outlaw first captured—appeared and demanded the prisoners, on the ground that being sheriff of that county, they could not be removed without his consent. The Ranger captain promptly informed him that sheriff or no sheriff, he had shown his disqualifications for that office, and that these prisoners would be taken to more secure quarters than he seemed willing to provide. The officer departed, and presently mustered a crowd, armed with Winchesters. Then he appeared once more before Capt. Bill, produced the law which under proper conditions might have supported him in his demand, and again declared that he would have those prisoners, or that there would be bloodshed and several Ranger funerals. Capt. Bill promptly called his men together.

"We are not going to stand any foolishness," he said. "If an attempt is made to take these prisoners, cut down any one who takes a hand in it. Come, let's move on now, and get these men in jail."

The crowd that had gathered expected battle, then and there, but nothing of the kind took place. The sheriff's armed bluff had been called. Later in the day, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus, but it was not effective for the reason that the men had been committed under bond. At all events it was not effective so long as McDonald and his Rangers were in charge of the jail.

It was now evident that conviction of these offenders was not to be expected in that county. Most of them had official influence of one kind or another. In fact, there appeared to be nobody except those whose property had suffered who seemed concerned in bringing these bandits to justice.

With such overwhelming evidence McDonald was determined if possible to secure their punishment, and eventually was instrumental in getting their cases distributed and sent to other counties for trial. Even so, they managed to evade the law. Through influence of one kind or another, and the co-operation of officials—former associates, perhaps, in the business of crime—their cases were one by one dismissed; this in spite of the fact that one of the men confessed and gave direct testimony against the others of the gang.

Notwithstanding this miscarriage of justice, the general effect of McDonald's vigorous prosecution was wholesome. The members of that band either left for remoter territory, or decided to reform.

It was strange indeed that McDonald did not "happen to get killed" in those busy days of the early nineties. One of the favorite vows of the "Panhandler" was to shoot Bill McDonald on sight. But there was suddenness and vigor about Bill McDonald's manner and method that was very bad for a vow like that when the moment for its execution arrived. Still, there were those who tried to make good, and one of these, duly assisted, came near being successful. He would have succeeded, no doubt, if he had had time.

That man's name was John Pierce Matthews, which became simply John Pierce after its owner got the drop on a steamboat captain one day in Louisiana and shot him dead. He took his new name with him to the Panhandle, where, in due time he got the drop on another man, somewhere up in the northern tier of counties, with the same result. This was a good while before he came down to Childress county and got to be sheriff, but there were those who had not forgotten, and among them was Capt. Bill McDonald, then stopping at Wichita Falls. Matthews, or Pierce, as he was called, frequently came down to the Falls for a spree, and on one such visit made application to join a secret society. McDonald was a prominent member of that society and Matthews did not get in. This stirred the animosity of Matthews and he began to clean his six-shooter daily and to practice sudden and accurate firing, which he knew would be necessary in case of a show down.

Matthews also had another enemy, one Joe Beckham, sheriff of Motley county, an officer of his own kind, who presently got as short as possible in his accounts, absconded, and set out for Indian Territory. Matthews had no right to go outside of his own county after a fugitive, and no business in this matter any way, but he had an itch for Beckham on his own account, so he picked up another enemy of Beckham, named Cook, a citizen of Motley with an ambition for Beckham's office, and the two came with peaceful attitude and fair words to Quanah where Capt. Bill was then stopping, requesting the loan of a Ranger to go over into the Territory after the defaulting officer. McDonald refused, but said he would send a man as far as the Territory line—Ranger authority not extending beyond that border. He did send one Ranger, McClure, who being strongly persuaded, overstepped, at the same instant, his authority and the state line; captured Beckham, whom he lost through a writ of habeas corpus; fell into a plot devised by Matthews and Cook to get rid of him, and was finally brought back to Quanah by Capt. Bill, who drove 100 miles on a bad night to get him out of the mess; after which McClure was a wiser and better Ranger.

Beckham, meanwhile, had fallen a victim to remorse, or more likely had been promised immunity, and now hurried over to Quanah and gave himself up again to Ranger McClure—Capt. Bill being absent from Quanah at the time. Beckham asked to be taken to Matador, county seat of Motley, for trial, and begged McClure to see him through Childress, where he expected to be killed by Matthews and Cook.

McClure assured Beckham that he would see him hafely to Matador, and they set out by rail for Childress, at which point they would take the stage for the Motley county seat.

Matthews was on hand at Childress. He demanded Beckham of McClure, who refused to deliver his prisoner.

If Matthews wanted to commit suicide he began preparing for it, now, in the right way. He gave it out openly that he was going to wander over to Quanah some day and kill Bill McDonald, just as a matter of pastime, and he sent word to the same effect by any of Capt. Bill's friends that he found going that way.

It was in December, 1895, at last that Matthews and his pals came down to Quanah for the declared purpose of killing a Ranger captain. It was a cold, dreary day and they visited one saloon after another, getting a supply of courage for the job, and explaining what they were going to do. Then they took to following McDonald, always in a group, evidently waiting the proper opportunity, confident enough that McDonald would not take the offensive. Finally, however, they pressed him so close that he suddenly turned and told them to quit following him or trouble would ensue. Perhaps it did not seem a good place to do the job—there being no sort of protection; perhaps there was something disquieting in the manner of Capt. Bill's warning. They dropped away, for the time, and McDonald gave the matter no further thought. Men threatening to kill him was an item on every day's program.

It was nearly dusk of that bleak day, and McDonald was in the railway station, sending an official telegram to his men at Amarillo, when an old man named Crutcher, whom McDonald knew, came in with the word that Matthews wanted to see him and fix up matters without any more trouble.

Capt. Bill regarded Crutcher keenly; evidently he was sincere enough.

"John says he wants to see you and fix up everything right," repeated the old man, persuasively.

Capt. Bill finished writing his telegram and sent it. Then turning to Old Man Crutcher, he said in his slow, mild way:

"Well, that all sounds mighty good to me. I never want any trouble that I can help. Come on, let's go find him."

They left the depot on the side toward the town, and as they did so they saw the sheriff of Hardeman county, whose name was Dick Coffer, with Matthews and two of the latter's friends, coming to meet them. Sheriff Coffer was a step ahead of Matthews as they crossed the street. Old Man Crutcher in a friendly way put his arm through McDonald's as they advanced.

When there were but four or five feet between the groups, all stopped and there was a little silence.

Then McDonald said:

"Well?"

And Matthews answered, keeping Coffer still just a trifle in advance:

"Well, what is it, Bill?"

"I understand," he said, "that you have been saying some pretty hard things about me, and that you-all are going to wipe up the earth with me. Is that so?"

Matthews edged a trifle nearer to Coffer.

"No," he said, "I didn't say that, but by God I'll tell you what I did say," at the same moment pointing his left index finger in McDonald's face, while his right hand slipped in the direction of his hip pocket.

Capt. Bill saw the movement and his own hand dropped into his side overcoat pocket where in winter he carried a part of his armament. Matthews' practice in drawing for some reason failed to benefit him. His gun seemed to hang a little in the scabbard. A second later he had jerked it free, and stepping behind Coffer, fired at Capt. Bill over the sheriff's right shoulder. But the slight hitch spoiled his aim, perhaps, for the bullet missed, passing through McDonald's overcoat collar, though the range was so short that the powder burned his face.

The game could now be considered open. Capt. Bill, with a quick movement that was between skip and a step, got around Coffer and let go two shots in quick succession at Matthews. Both of McDonald's bullets struck within the space of a 50-cent piece, just above Matthews' heart, penetrated a thick plug of Star Navy, found a heavy notebook behind it, and stopped.

With a thought process which may be regarded as cool for such a moment, Capt. Bill realized that for some reason he could not kill Matthews by shooting him on that side, and shifted his aim. Matthews, meantime had again dodged behind Coffer, who now dropped flat to the ground where it was quieter. Capt. Bill was bending forward at the time, trying to get a shot around Coffer, and as the latter dropped, Matthews fired, the bullet striking McDonald in the left shoulder, ranging down through his lung to the small of his back, traveling two-thirds the length of his body for lodgement.

The Ranger was knocked backward but did not fall. Matthews quickly fired again, but McDonald was near enough now to knock the gun aside with his own, and the ball passed through his hat brim. Aiming at Matthews' other shoulder, McDonald let go his third shot, and Matthews fell.

Meantime the two deputy assassins had opened fire, and one of them had sent two bullets through McDonald's left arm. To these he gave no attention until Matthews dropped. Wheeling now, he started to cock his gun, when he received another ball, this time in his right shoulder, along which it traveled to his neck, thence around the windpipe to the left side. His fingers were paralyzed by this wound and he made an effort to cock his gun with his teeth; but there was no further need, for with the collapse of Matthews his co-murderers fled wildly to cover, behind the depot, nearly upsetting a box-car in their hurry.

Capt. Bill walked a few steps to the sidewalk. There was a post there, and holding to this he eased himself to a sitting position. A man ran up to him.

"Cap, how about it?"

"Well, I think I'm a dead rabbit."

They gathered him up and took him to a drug store, and they took Matthews to a drug store across the street. By and by they carried Capt. Bill home, and a doctor came to hunt for the bullets.

"Now, Doc," the Ranger captain said when the operation was over, and the surplus cargo had been removed, "now, I'll get well;" and Rhoda McDonald, his nervy wife, who had arrived on the scene, echoed this belief.

"If Bill Jess says he'll get well, he'll do it!" she declared.

Matthews died in a few days. He was removed to Childress and died there. Before his death he sent word to McDonald:

"You acted the man all through," was his message. "I'm only sorry that I can't see you and apologize."

"Tell him that I'm doing all right," was the answer returned, "and that I hope he'll get well."

The mending of Capt. Bill was a slow process. For about two months he was laid up, and then with his wife he sojourned for a time at a sanitarium. After that, he was up once more, ready and eager for action—apparently as fit as ever; though, in truth, the physical repairing was never quite complete.

EGAN GETS MEDAL

Notre Dame Honors the Minister to Denmark.

Laetare Trophy, the Highest Decoration for Lay Member of Catholic Church, Given to United States Envoy.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Laetare medal, which is the highest decoration of honor for a lay member of the Catholic church in the United States, which is annually conferred by the University of Notre Dame on some man or woman who has achieved distinction in art, literature, science or philanthropy, goes this year to the American minister to Denmark, Maurice Francis Egan, author, educator and diplomatist. The award is made for distinguished services to Catholic literature and education.

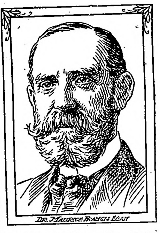
For 20 years before his appointment as the representative of the United States at the court of Denmark, Dr. Egan was occupied as a professor of literature, and during that period he found time to publish several important works on literary criticism which are held in high esteem by university men. He is also well known as a novelist, but his claims to literary distinction rest most on the verse which he has written.

He has published several volumes and Richard Watson Gilder placed him among the three best sonneteers in English. Because of the literary quality of his work and most of all because his themes are wholesome and elevating the trustees of the University of Notre Dame have selected Dr. Egan as the recipient of the Laetare medal this year.

The medal takes its name from the title given the fourth Sunday of Lent, the day when the announcement of the award is always made. It corresponds to the decoration of the Golden Rose, which is conferred by the pope every year on some member of the nobility of Europe.

The medal is a large disk of pure gold, richly enameled, and bearing in relief some design suited to the profession of the recipient. A motto in Latin, "Truth is mighty and shall prevail," appears in black enamel surrounding the design. Accompanying the medal is an address of award painted on silk by some artist of renown.

The Laetare medal was first given in 1883. It was then conferred on the historian, John Gilmary Shea. In succession the following were decorated: Patrick J. Keeley, architect; Eliza Allen Starr, art critic; Gen. John Newton, civil engineer; Patrick V. Hickey, editor; Anna Hanson Dorsey, author; William J. Onahan, publicist; Maj. Henry F. Brownson, soldier and scholar; Patrick Donahue, editor and philanthropist; Augustin Daly, theatrical manager; Anna T. Sadlier, author; Gen. William F. Rosecrans, soldier; Thomas Addis Emmett, physician; Timothy E. Howard, jurist; John A. Creighton, philanthropist; William Bourke Cockran, lawyer and statesman; John B. Murphy, surgeon; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, merchant and philanthropist; Katherine Eleanor Conway, author and editor; Francis Quinlan, surgeon; James C. Monaghan, publicist and educator; Christine Frances Tiernan, author.



DR. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

Although the name of the recipient and the reasons for the award are made public on Laetare Sunday, actual presentation of the medal does not take place until some weeks later at a time when dignitaries of the Catholic church and men eminent in the same line of work as the recipient can be brought together. In the case of Dr. Egan he will probably not be formally decorated with the medal until the latter part of May or June.

Maurice Francis Egan was born in Philadelphia in 1852. He was graduated from La Salle college in that city in 1873. He received the degree of master of arts from the University of Notre Dame in 1878 and of LL.D. from Georgetown university in 1879. In 1891 the University of Ottawa conferred on him the degree of JUD., and Villanova the degree of Ph. D. in 1907.

In 1878 he began newspaper work and he was successively reporter, subeditor and editor until 1888, when he was called to the chair of English literature in the University of Notre Dame, where he remained until 1895, when he went to the Catholic University of America in Washington as professor of literature. In 1907 he was appointed by President Roosevelt envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

When the Teachers Visit Washington

I'LL TOG UP A BIT AND MAKE A GOOD IMPRESSION

WASHINGTON.—The spring vacation is when the teachers swarm to Washington. They come from east, north, south and west. They are personally conducted, as a rule, as in the case of the Cleveland teachers here Easter week; and what they don't see is not worth seeing.

They go to the White House, and if they are lucky they get a glimpse of the president and possibly a handshake. Then they want to see Cannon. Cannon is on his best behavior on these occasions. He readily consents to make a little speech, as he did for the Clevelanders. All you have to do is to go to his secretary and state your request.

"Well," says the secretary, "you have them here at so-and-so sharp. Mr. Cannon will be here."

Cannon comes out in his best "Uncle Joe" attitude. He bows and smiles and says, "Ah, yes, I'm glad to see you." And he talks in a low, confidential tone that is calculated to make the teachers think that anybody who opposes him is opposing a nice, kind old man. He admits some faults, but he tries to make his hearers believe that he isn't half as bad as he has been painted.

Clerk John Walker of the senate gets in on this, too. He tells the teachers about everything of interest in the capitol. He had 200 New Hampshire beauties in one party recently. He took them into the rooms of the District of Columbia committee.

"This room is where the senate branch of the Washington council sits," he said. "Here are considered the improvements, the changes, the laws and the ordinances of the city of Washington. Look there at the picture of the Union station, which, beautiful and imposing, greeted you when you came to Washington.

"Then, too, behold the panorama of the harbor of Portsmouth, in our beloved New Hampshire, with its splendid navy yard, its picturesque islands and wooded slopes. This picture is Senator Gallinger's pride, just as Portsmouth is the pride of all the people of New Hampshire."

How Few Drinks Change a Man's Mood

SENATOR WARNER of Missouri rose to speak at a dinner that was being given by the Missouri Republican league in Washington recently. He had been introduced at some length, and rather sugary things had been said about him. Whatever brought the story to his mind he didn't say. Possibly it was that introduction.

"In a western town there was a village drunkard," said the senator. "I want to tell a story about him to illustrate what a change in a man's mood drink may make. This drunkard was often under the care of the village doctor. The doctor decided to move to Texas. The drunkard met him on the street in the morning before he had had a drink.

"'Hello, doc," he said, 'understand you're going to Texas. Well, I've got a brother out there by the name of Bill. If you see Bill you tell him that my crops are rotten this year. Stock is in bad shape. My wife needs clothes and the kids are nearly naked. If he has a little loose change that he don't need tell him to send it along. I'll pay it back.' The doctor said he would convey the message to Bill if he chanced to meet that person.

"An hour later, when he had had two drinks, the drunkard met the doctor again. 'Hello, doc,' he said, 'understand you're going to Texas. I've got a brother out there by the name of Bill. If you see Bill tell him I'm getting along all right., Crops are fair. Stock not so bad. Kids gettin' along all right. So is the old woman. If you see Bill, tell him I don't need any help.'

"Two hours after this, when the drunkard had had several more drinks, he met the doctor again. 'Hello, doc,' said the drunkard, 'understand you're going to Texas,' and so forth. 'If you see Bill tell him I was never in better shape. Crops are fine. Stock fat and sassy. Family on Easy street. Tell Bill, if you see him, that I'll send him some money if he's up against it.'"

How a Secretary Was Made Miserable

I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY

SECRETARIES to congressmen take really more interest in what the congressmen do than the congressmen themselves. The secretaries carefully weigh each word and act, to determine what the folks back home are going to think about it.

One secretary, a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, had always boasted that his chief was a regular of the regulars. These doggoned Insurgents would never get that congressman's vote, you betcherlife. Well, when they were lining up for Cannon that congressman did vote with the Insurgents.

The secretary was plunged into deepest gloom. He couldn't understand it. He treated his chief with marked reserve for several days. He avoided the secretaries whom he had made his boast to. But one afternoon he chanced upon a group of them in the hall of the house office building.

"How about it?" they chirruped. "How about it, old sport?"

The unhappy secretary gave them one haughty look.

"I have nothing to say," he declared, with marked asperity, and marched down the corridor.

His chief couldn't have done it one-half so well.

Says Congressman Howland:

"When Cannon got to considering what the house had done when it ousted him from the rules committee he told this story: 'A man had been run over by a train. An employe wired that his head and both legs had been cut off. Later he sent another wire: 'Accident not as bad as reported. Your husband's legs were not cut off.'"

Story of a Beggar and Congressman

HIS BUMP OF LIBERALITY MUST BE ... ER DENT

A SOUTHERN congressman was walking toward Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol in Washington. He noticed a worn and shabby man eyeing him closely. When the congressman reached the shabby one the latter hailed him.

"You are a college man, sir," he said. "I can see that. May I speak to you a moment?"

The congressman obligingly slowed up his pace.

"I am a college man, too," said the stranger. "But I am down on my luck. I am offered a position, but I haven't got good enough clothes to accept it. I thought possibly you could help me temporarily. I will pay you back as soon as I get on my feet."

"No, I guess I kain't do anything," said the congressman.

"Well, could you let me have a dollar? I am hungry."

The congressman quickened his walk.

"A quarter? Please, just a quarter."

"No, I guess not," said the congressman.

The stranger stopped and the congressman moved away. Then this was sent after him:

"Say, you haven't got a cigarette paper, have you?"

This is pretty bad, but we tell it because it is going the rounds.

"Rodenberg has gone into business," said Bartholdt of St. Louis, addressing Chapman and McKinney of Illinois.

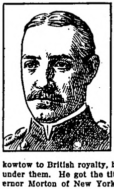
"The dog business," Bartholdt added. "He's got a new dog. He calls him Hardware."

"Why such a name?" asked the other congressmen.

"When the grocery boy kicked at the dog this morning the dog made a bolt for the door," was Bartholdt's unblushing answer.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR



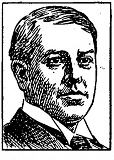
Col. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner which cost $28,000 several weeks ago to celebrate the divorce granted to his wife. Only a short time before the country was startled by the report that the colonel had been lost at sea with his son when they were caught in a hurricane while touring the West Indies in their palatial yacht. The report was not true and Colonel Astor turned up saft and sound.

These little incidents in the life of the head of the great Astor family, no doubt, added to the impression that all Colonel Astor has to do is to give parties and ride around the world in his yacht. Nothing is further from the truth. Colonel Astor is a busy man. He has been a useful citizen and unlike another member of his family who alienated himself from the United States to kowtow to British royalty, he loves the stars and stripes and has seen service under them. He got the title of colonel when appointed on the staff of Governor Morton of New York. He was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of United States volunteers and served with General Shafter in Cuba. At his own expense he equipped a mountain battery which served throughout the Philippine operations.

The real estate holdings of the Astors in New York city are the largest of any estate in that metropolis. As head of the family the responsibility of looking after this property rests upon Colonel Astor. Of course he has a staff of assistants, but the colonel often is at work by eight o'clock in the morning. He is a director and trustee in more than a dozen big corporations, has written several books and is the inventor of a pneumatic machine to remove worn-out material from the roads before the new stone is laid down. This received a first prize at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. He is also the inventor of an improved steam turbine, the patent of which he presented to the public.

In 1909 he invented the vibratory disintegrator, a device which manufactures gas from peat.

ROUSED ROOSEVELT'S IRE



Rev. Bertrand Martin Tipple, head of the Methodist church in Rome, has stirred up a hornet's nest and the final sting may not come for years, if ever. To Mr. Tipple's zealous work for the Methodist cause may indirectly be charged the incident which prevented Theodore Roosevelt meeting the pope. Only a short time ago former Vice-President Fairbanks found himself in the same position as that which Colonel Roosevelt occupied. Of course the Fairbanks incident did not cause such a furore as the Roosevelt affair.

Now Colonel Roosevelt is angry at Rev. Mr. Tipple. The former president wanted the clash with the Vatican to rest as a personal matter so far as he was concerned, but a statement issued by Rev. Mr. Tipple stirred up the trouble anew and then Colonel Roosevelt called off the reception he intended to give the American colony in Rome.

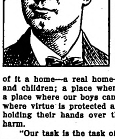
"While the work of Methodism in Rome," says the statement, "started the rumpus, it is no longer Methodism or any other ism, but the great principle of toleration. Mr. Roosevelt has struck a blow for twentieth-century Christianity.

"After the Fairbanks episode the Methodists never dreamed that the Vatican would commit a similar blunder with Mr. Roosevelt.

"Americans can now better understand how it is that the Roman church has lost France and the men of Italy, and is losing Spain and Austria."

Imagine Colonel Roosevelt when he read this statement. He didn't like it a little bit and he said so in the true Rooseveltian manner.

MILWAUKEE'S NEW MAYOR



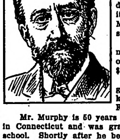
The eyes of the nation are on Emil Seidel, Socialist, who has just been elected mayor of Milwaukee. The people want to know what a Socialist with the reins of government of a big city like Malwaukee will do. Consequently they have turned the calcium rays on Mr. Seidel and his every action will be watched with interest. Those who expect to see a radical change in the traditions of city government, judging from the utterances of the mayor-elect, will be doomed to disappointment. The following statement of the new mayor gives an indication of his intentions:

"We must remove the swamps and cesspools and marshes as our forefathers have done; we must take this city that they founded and built and beautified and must cleanse it.

"Our task is to take this our city and to make of it a home—a real home— for its hundreds of thousands of men, women and children; a place where there is little room for tears and heartaches; a place where our boys can become men and our daughters women; a place where virtue is protected and a place where the strong stand for the weak, holding their hands over the heads of the feeble, shielding them from all harm.

"Our task is the task of realizing the dreams of all the great men of the past."

WILL GIVE AWAY MILLIONS



How would you like to give away $500,000,000 and possibly $1,000,000,000 of somebody else's wealth? Sounds like a nice job, doesn't it? Looks like a nice occupation to dole out a thousand here, ten thousand some place else, a hundred thousand there and a million elsewhere, but it isn't the softest snap in the world, as Starr J. Murphy, personal counsel and benevolent representative for John D. Rockefeller will tell you.

Mr. Murphy has been giving away Rockefeller money since 1904. Estimates of the amounts the oil king has given range from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Now comes Mr. Rockefeller with a plan to give away all of his fortune for the aid of mankind. He has selected his son, Mr. Murphy and Frederick T. Gates as the men to do the work.

Mr. Murphy is 50 years old and the son of a clergyman. He was born in Connecticut and was graduated from Amherst and the Columbia Law school. Shortly after he became connected with John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Murphy attracted attention from his chief and was rapidly promoted until he occupied a position in the affairs of the oil king as important as those held by the late Henry H. Rogers and John D. Archbold.

Mr. Rockefeller for some time has not entered into any transaction without the advice of Starr J. Murphy. While Rogers and Archbold were working to make money Mr. Murphy was working to give it away. Mr. Murphy was made a member of the General Education board, the organization through which Mr. Rockefeller has given millions to colleges.

City Items in Terse Form

Metropolitan News of Interest to All Readers

How Foreigners Kiss When They Land

NEW YORK.—"I have been keeping tabs on the different kinds of kissers who come in here," said Gustav Melhauser, the big porter at the piers of the Hamburg-American line, at the foot of First street, Hoboken, and have found that there are six general types and many varieties.

"To begin with, there is the whisker kiss, or the Russian kiss, which is given by one man to another. The kissers enfold each other in a giant embrace and, putting whiskers to whiskers, kiss each other on the cheeks. M. Witte, the Russian, who came over to settle up the Japanese row, gave us the best example of this when he was in Hoboken.

"I notice that even the lowest Russians and the Asiatic people bordering on the Russian states when they meet their brothers and friends here have this same masculine kiss, but sometimes bestow it on the lips.

"The sweetheart kiss is distinct from the husband and wife kiss. I can tell German sweethearts from German wives as far as I can see or hear their kisses.

"When she comes down the plank and—yes, throws herself, that's the word—throws herself into his arms, you can hear the smack of that kiss half way down the pier, a sound to give strength and courage to every male thing that hears it explode.

"There is the 'sent for' kiss! The scared, doubtful kiss of the girl who has come to America to marry a man she has never seen. Perhaps she has been introduced to him by some mutual friend in a letter.

"And last, there is the holy kiss of the good boy who has come here, made money enough to send for his old mother, and greets her as she comes feebly down the gangplank with the light of wonder and hope in her old eyes, he having come a thousand miles, or two thousand miles, across country to guide her to the new home he has made for her."

Girl Holds Burglar Till Aid Comes

NEW YORK.—Sophie Rosen, a nurse, twenty-two years old, recently was sleeping with her younger sister in a room on the parlor floor of the Rosen home, No. 341 Nineteenth street, Brooklyn, when a man tiptoed by the bed holding a lighted match. That woke Miss Rosen, but she didn't make the least sound. Waiting until the intruder had sneaked into the parlor, she slipped out of the bed, ran back to the kitchen and lighted the gas. Then she opened the door and called up the open stairway, not very loudly, for help. Her call quickly put into action Mrs. Rosen and the three Rosenberg brothers, who room on the upper floor.

Not waiting for reinforcements, the nurse ran back into the kitchen, shut the door and made her way back through her bedroom into the parlor. The intruder was trying to get out by the parlor door, but it was locked. Though the room was dark and she had read much of armed burglars the nurse made a leap for the man, gave a yell and flung her arms around him in a vise-like embrace. She then gave the fellow a sudden rock to one side and flung him sprawling into a chair.

Then reinforcements flocked in. The fellow broke loose from Miss Rosen when he saw the others, and lay on the floor, pretending to be asleep. A patrolman was summoned and the intruder was bundled off and afterward arraigned and held in the Fifth avenue court. He described himself as Mark C. Moran, twenty-seven years old, a stationary engineer, living in No. 2417 West Burke street, Philadelphia. He said he meant no harm to the Rosens, but had been taken into their basement by his friend "Bill" to sleep. He was trying to wander out, he asserted, when Miss Rosen jumped on him. The police said the basement door, inside cellar door and door into the Rosens' rooms had been forced.

Weighed $10 Less After Being Lifted

SHOW ME
I CAN LIFT YUH GUS

CHICAGO.—It's all right to try all day to lift yourself over the fence by your boot straps, but when some one comes along and wants to boost you off your feet by your trousers pockets, fight shy.

This is the philosophy of Gus William. He wasn't indorsing the theory two weeks ago, but now he is strong for it. Why? That all came out at a hearing before Municipal Judge Gemmill and, according to testimony, a conversation like this took place in a saloon at East Thirty-first and State streets:

"Hello, Gus! You are looking fatter."

Gus straightened up and smiled with pride. Then he bought two beers.

"Gus, let me weigh you, will you?"

And Gus did.

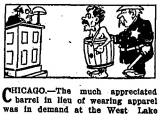
"But what of it?" asked Judge Gemmill.

"Well, when he let me down I weighed ten dollars less," said Gus. "He put his hands in my pocket and lifted me up and when he dropped me a ten-dollar bill was missing."

Gus declared that he didn't think his friend was strong enough to lift him, but he said that when a man has a chance to get a ten-dollar bill easily he generally works harder than required to earn it.

He preferred charges against John Wilson, accusing him of the fake lifting operation. The latter denied that he ever had weighed Gus and at the suggestion of the court promised to produce rebuttal testimony.

Barrel in Lieu of Wearing Apparel



CHICAGO.—The much appreciated barrel in lieu of wearing apparel was in demand at the West Lake street police station several days ago when the time came to prepare for taking Felix McGee to the Desplaines street municipal court.

Felix was shy of clothing and shivered in a cell in the cold basement while the police officials puzzled their brains as to how they would get him to trial. The trouble was that Felix wore nothing but a pair of pajamas.

All sorts of suggestions were offered from the common grocery barrel to a policeman's uniform and a Chinese outfit offered by a friendly Celestial. While the conference was in session Felix was shivering in the basement cell.

Early in the day somebody telephoned to the police that murder was being committed in a flat at 1164 West Madison street.

Sergt. Peter Fitzpatrick, who weighs 300 pounds, and Detective George Stevens hurried to the place. They heard cries that gave them cold chills, and with drawn revolvers demanded admittance.

Suddenly the noise ceased. The policemen broke in the door and found Mrs. Minnie Johnson and Joseph McIntyre. They also saw Felix fleeing through a rear window dressed in pajamas. Sergt. Fitzpatrick pursued. He also took most of the window-casing with him.

Felix fled west in Madison street with the heavyweight sergeant after him. Fitzpatrick, amid much perspiring and puffing, threatened to shoot, to kill, and do other desperate things if the man in pajamas did not halt.

In a hallway Felix surrendered, but no clothes for him could be found.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. . . MINN.

WORTHLESS FARMS.

American agriculture shows a strange contrast. With the price of farm products higher than ever before, farm land has depreciated in value, and the number of abandoned farms steadily increases. Figures gathered by the conservation commission are surprising. It is shown that there are 16,000 square miles of abandoned farms, chiefly in New England, New York, the southeast and the middle central states. That is, there are in the United States at present 10,000,000 acres of abandoned farm land—an area as large as the cultivated part of the Canadian northwest, 15 times the size of Rhode Island, four times the size of Connecticut, twice the size of Massachusetts, or half as large as Ohio, says Cleveland Plain Dealer. Of the many reasons advanced to explain this desertion of farms, two or three are especially worth noticing. Most important of all, perhaps, is the wasteful system of cultivation that has so long prevailed in the United States. A fertile soil has in countless cases been exhausted by taking everything from it and returning nothing to it. Add to this the fact that there is a marked trend of population from city to country, and that farm labor has become so expensive as to leave little profit from the work of a laborer, and it is little wonder that so many owners of farms do not care to cultivate them.

Relic hunters have been breaking into the church where President Taft worships in Washington. During the past year it has been twice necessary to rebuild the president's pew, and it is no longer safe to leave the hymn books in the rack or the cushion on the seat after the chief executive has attended services, says Chicago Record-Herald. So many books and cushions have been carried away that officials of the church now take everything that is movable from the pew as soon as the president finishes his devotions. Cannot something be done to lessen the hardship that is thus put upon the relic hunters? Why not furnish a plank for the president to sit on when he goes to church, and then leave it for the relic hunters to whittle up and divide among themselves? By having it made of some kind of soft wood the comfort of the president and the convenience of the relic hunters would both be provided for. We are a great people and ought to be able somehow to keep our relic hunters from feeling that they are being deprived of their rights.

News of grim, red-handed war comes to us from New Orleans, where the retail grocers, backed, we suppose, by the moral influence of the druggists, the marketmen, etc., are about to appeal to the legislature for a law prohibiting lagnappe and making its practice a misdemeanor, says New York Sun. Lagnappe is a picturesque survival, the bestowal upon small purchasers of trivial donations, regulated by the size of the transaction, of gumdrops, candy, and the like. They have tried to fight it by combination and mutual agreement, but have failed. Some of them would not "tote fair." The institution is more than a hundred years old, and it dies hard, so after the modern fashion of running to the government on every trivial provocation, the grocers are about to ask the legislature to protect them against a custom of a century and a half's standing, of inconsiderable importance in itself and so easily "evened up" in practice as to make it negligible.

A Utica boy died while laughing at the comic supplement of a Sunday paper. Of course, this will be taken as a terrific retribution by the acidulous portion of the population opposed to the comic supplement and the Sunday paper. But with so much cause for sighing in the world, the majority will still take chances of laughing themselves to death.

Edison's street car storage battery may make the trolley obsolete. In time the wizards of science may even invent a strap to which it is a pleasure and comfort to hang, but overenthusiastic hopes should not be indulged in this direction.

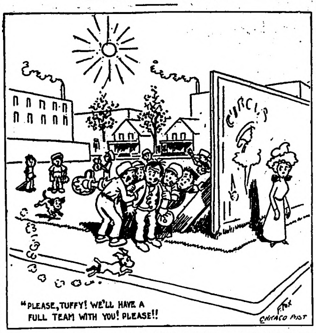
A Boston expert warns women to wear "rats" in their hair if they do not wish to get bald. Judging from the size and shape of some of the fashionable coiffures, they might as well go the whole thing and wear rat traps.

A man 70 years old has made application for admission to the University of Missouri as a student. He must be one of those who subscribe to the theory that a man is never too old to learn.

An expedition of Frenchmen has returned from the antarctic regions. They deny indignantly that they discovered any poles.

Monopolies die hard, but in the end public opinion is too much for them.

THE SEASON OF FIRST LOVES


CIRCUS
"PLEASE, TUFFY! WE'LL HAVE A FULL TEAM WITH YOU! PLEASE!!
F. Fox
CHICAGO POST

LA FOLLETTE SCORES MORGAN

SENATOR CALLS FINANCIER A "THICK-NECKED BULLY."

Wisconsin Man in Attack on Taft's Rail Bill Also Criticizes Attorney General.

Washington. — Characterizing J. Pierpont Morgan as "a beefy, red-faced, thick-necked financial bully, drunk with wealth and power, who bawls his orders to stock markets, directors, courts, governments and nations," Senator La Follette of Wisconsin Tuesday opened a bitter attack on the administration railroad bill in the senate. He also criticised Attorney General Wickersham.

The Wisconsin member criticised the bill as opening the way for unrestricted consolidation of lines and cited the case of the Boston & Maine merger with the New Haven as an illustration of the possibilities of the act under the present administration.

Charging the attorney general with undue haste in discontinuing the suit begun by the Roosevelt administration against these roads, he declared that, judging by what that official did in that case, it was not a violent assumption to state that if the pending bill had been a law "he would have entered into a stipulation with the New Haven road that the roads proposed to be acquired were not directly and substantially competitive; that on such stipulation judgment would have been rendered by the court of commerce in accordance with the stipulation, thereby estopping the government forever from making any claim that such acquisitions were in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act."

Senator La Follette declared that every proper effort had been made by the Roosevelt administration to prosecute the merger suit against the two companies, and expressed indignation at Attorney General Wickersham's prompt dismissal of the case within three months after he came into office.

BRYAN DEFENDER OF SILVER

Nebraskan Says Taft Agrees With Him in Attributing High Prices to Gold Flood.

Washington.—The letter of William Jennings Bryan, written from Brazil and read before the Democrats who attended the Jefferson day banquet here and those at a similar dinner in Indianapolis Wednesday—the letter which caused a commotion among local banquet committeemen at its initial reading because of what some of them considered its unorthodox statements—is in part as follows:

"President Taft, in his Lincoln speech at New York, February 12, attributed the present high prices mainly to the increase in the production of gold, and the consequent enlargement of the volume of money.

"This unexpected indorsement of our party's proposition in 1896, when we demanded more money as the only remedy for falling prices, is very gratifying. How valuable that admission would have been to us if it had been made during the campaign of that year when the Republican leaders were denying that the volume of money had any influence on prices, and asserting that it did not matter whether we had much money or little, provided it was all good.

"We may now consider the quantitative theory of money established beyond dispute and proceed to the consideration of other questions. But the president and his predecessor have admitted the correctness of the Democratic position on so many questions that further argument is hardly necessary on any subject; we may now take judgment against the Republican party by confession."

Bank Robbed of $10,000.

Spring City, Tenn.—Robbers blew the vault of the First National bank at this place Thursday and escaped with an amount exceeding $10,000. Nitroglycerin was used in the explosion. Bloodhounds soon were placed on the trail, but thus far the safeblowers have not been apprehended. There was $10,200 in the bank vault, and in the morning only $30 was found. One of the robbers shot at S. E. Paul, assistant cashier, as he ran to the institution after the explosion. Paul was unhurt.

TAKING OF CENSUS BEGINS

Army of 70,000 Enumerators Starts Out to Count Uncle Sam's Family—Work Ends in Month.

Washington.—An army of 70,000 enumerators—larger than the standing army—Friday morning began the task of counting the population of the United States. It is estimated that Uncle Sam has about 90,000,000 children and the work of checking them up must be completed in one month. In the cities the count will be made in 15 days and some of the returns from them are expected by the first week in June. The exact population of the entire country, however, will not be determined before September.

The enumeration will cover all the 46 states, the two territories, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Alaska, the Philippine islands and Guam are not included, as special arrangements are made for numbering the people there. The inquiry comprises three principal branches: Population, agriculture, and manufacturing and mining.

The questions cover the acreage, the value and the product of farms, including an especial enumeration of animals, and the capital invested, the value of products, and the number of employees of mining and manufacturing plants.

Director Durand is counting upon 90,000,000 names. This estimate is based upon the calculations of his experts, and makes allowance for an increase according to the tendencies shown in the last three censuses. Between 1870 and 1880 the increase in the population was 30 per cent.; between 1880 and 1890, 25 per cent.; between 1890 and 1900, 21 per cent. If the decrease should continue at the same ratio there would be a falling off this year of 17 per cent.

THREE ARE DEAD IN WRECK

Six Others Fatally Hurt and Like Number Are Missing—Freight Train Leaps Track.

Spokane, Wash.—As a result of a disastrous wreck on the Northern Pacific railroad three miles west of Spokane Thursday, three men are dead, six are probably fatally injured and six others are unaccounted for.

It is supposed that the mangled remains of the missing will be found in the tangled mass of wreckage.

Eye witnesses state that a freight train not under control, and which had reached a speed of 50 miles an hour, was suddenly seen to leap into the air and disappear in a cloud of dust and debris.

The train was east-bound in charge of Conductor R. J. McDonald and Engineer Arthur Lewis. Both escaped injury by jumping.

FOUR SHIPS GO ON ROCKS

Steamer Niko and Its Three Consorts Are Near Disaster in Lake Michigan.

Marinette, Mich. — Information received here from Sturgeon Bay is to the effect that the big steamer Niko and its three tows, the Mowatt, Helvetia and Mardin, are on the rocks three miles south of Clay Banks and not far from Algoma, on Lake Michigan.

The boats are owned by the Hines Lumber company of Chicago.

Discover No Cook Proofs.

Fairbanks, Alaska.—The Fairbanks expedition to Mount McKinley, the tallest peak in North America, reached the summit April 3 after a climb of one month from the base, it is just announced. No traces of Doctor Frederick A. Cook's alleged ascent of the mountain were found by the exploring party.

Trust to Help Employes.

New York.—The United States Steel corporation Friday announced the adoption of a plan for the relief of employes injured in its service and families of men killed in accidents. During temporary disablement, single men will receive 35 per cent. of their wages, and married men 50 per cent.

William A. Rublee Is Dead.

Hongkong.—William A. Rublee, forty-nine years old, United States consul general at Hongkong, died of peritonitis Friday.

ROOSEVELT IS ANGRY

DENIES HE AUTHORIZED PINCHOT TO SAY HE WOULD RUN AGAIN.

DECLARES STORY IS FAKE

Colonel Says He Is Sorry Not to Meet Root in Europe—Desires Light on Political Conditions From All Sides.

Vienna.—Theodore Roosevelt was indignant when he learned that a report had been printed in Paris and cabled to America, to the effect that one of the results of his recent conference with Gifford Pinchot was an agreement on his part to use his name as a candidate for the presidency.

The colonel said the story was a pure fake, that neither he nor Gifford Pinchot had said anything that could possibly warrant such a statement.

In this connection Roosevelt said his meeting with Pinchot should not be interpreted as a desire to hear only one side of the conservation controversy. "I want to hear all sides on all questions," the colonel said, "and I shall be glad to see anyone who can enlighten me on political conditions. I am sorry that Senator Root could not come to Europe."

In concluding his remarks regarding the Paris Herald, the colonel said: "As this is the third false statement in the Herald of a similar character, I must absolutely decline to see the representatives of that paper."

Theodore Roosevelt and his son Kermit arrived here Friday morning. A thin haze hung over the Austrian capital when the train bearing Mr. Roosevelt drew into the station. The guest was met by Herr von Mueller, principal secretary of the foreign office, who was there as representative of the Austrian government. American Ambassador Kerens and others of the staffs of the American embassy and consulate and Baron Hengelmuller von Hengervar, Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington.

After an exchange of greetings Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Kerens entered a court carriage and drove directly to the Hotel Kranz. Owing to the earliness of the hour the streets were almost deserted and although the driver and the footman wore the imperial livery the passing of the party attracted no attention.

After breakfast with Henry White, formerly American ambassador to France, who came from Silesia to meet him, Mr. Roosevelt received several Americans who awaited him at the hotel and then drove in the court carriage to the foreign office, on the Ball-Platz, and made an official call on Count von Aehrenthal, the foreign minister. Returning to his hotel, the former president received a call from Baron Hengelmuller.

At two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Roosevelt again entered the court carriage and drove to the Horburg palace, where he was received in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph. As a special mark of esteem the emperor greeted his guest in his private apartments instead of in the usual audience chamber. As Mr. Roosevelt entered the courtyard the palace guard turned out and rendered him military honors.

ARMSTRONG COMPANY IS HIT

Insurance Actuary Charges Nearly $600,000 Is Missing From Treasury of Casualty Concern.

Charleston, W. Va.—That the active managers of the Consolidated Casualti company before its reorganization here this week, under direction of the insurance department of West Virginia, collected $757,114 in one year and nine months, of which only $191,637 remains, and that they made false entries on the books of the company and false returns to the insurance department of the state, are charges in the report of John F. Roche of New York, consulting actuary to the insurance department, made public Friday.

The actuary found that the entire management of the company was in the hands of Robert B. Armstrong of Chicago, president; C. H. Burras, vice-president, and A. S. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer, as officers, and of Armstrong, Burras and Mitchell D. Follansbee as the executive committee.

The actuary's report states that the condition of the company's books was such that a correct audit is almost impossible. Among irregularities charged are cancellation of stock issued, a collection of partial payments for which nothing was issued, and the issuing of stock which was not paid for. The actuary recites that President Armstrong drew a salary of $1,000 per month. "June 30, 1909," the report says, "it was discovered that he (Armstrong) had overdrawn his salary $2,312." Subsequently this "overdraft of salary was charged to miscellaneous expenses."

Aeroplanes Wrecked in Storm.

Mourmelon, France.—A cyclonic storm struck the aviation field at Camp de Chalons Friday. Three workmen were killed and three others injured. The workshops of Henry Farman were destroyed and nine machines were wrecked.

Locks Out 1,000 Men.

Canton, O.—The Stark Rolling Mill company closed its doors Friday to 1,000 employes, who have been very active in an effort to organize the mill employes.

SIX DEAD IN PRISON FIRE

EXPLOSION TRAPS FIREMEN AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Prisoners, in a Panic, Safely Removed by Militia, and None Try to Escape.

New Haven, Conn.—In a fire which partially destroyed the county jail and completely burned the New England chair factory adjoining, six firemen were burned to death Wednesday and 20 others were seriously injured. Fifty convicts employed in the chair factory were removed in safety.

When the fire broke out there were 280 prisoners in the jail. They were greatly excited by the noise and smoke, which poured into the jail from the blazing chair factory. They were kept in their cells, however, until the explosion of a small boiler spread the flames to the jail proper.

The prisoners were then marched out on the lawn and so carefully guarded that not one escaped. Under escort of militia they were transferred in patrol wagons and automobiles to the city prison.

Control of the fire was secured after a damage of $175,000 had been sustained. As soon as the ruins cooled a search was made for the six missing firemen. Their bodies were found alongside the nozzles of their burned hose lines, where they had fallen after the explosion.

WILLS $100,000 TO CHARITY

Thomas F. Walsh Leaves $10,000,000 to His Widow and Daughter, Mrs. Edward McLean.

Washington. — When the will of the late Thomas F. Walsh was filed for probate it was found that the son of the daughter of the millionaire would be not the "$100,000,000 baby," but merely one of the many babies who can count themselves as merely millionaires when they grow up to man's estate.

The estate of Mr. Walsh, as shown by his will, reaches a total of $10,000,000, or maybe $15,000,000. The bulk of this sum is left to the widow and the daughter, now Mrs. Edward McLean, and through her to the baby that has been supposed to be the "$100,000,000 baby."

One hundred thousand dollars is left to charity, but no specific beneficiary is named.

FIND WIDOW DEAD IN TRUNK

Body of Mrs. Gertrude Maxwell, Who Has Been Missing for Six Days, Is Discovered.

Hannibal, Mo. — The body of Mrs. Gertrude Maxwell, a well-to-do widow, who lived alone on her farm, one mile east of Palmyra, was found in a trunk at her home by Sheriff Thomas C. Lasley. She had been missing since last Wednesday. The lid of the trunk was closed, but not locked. A club was found in the room, but there were no marks of violence on the body. Mrs. Maxwell is the mother of Wade Maxwell, county clerk of Marion county.

HYDE JURY IS COMPLETED

Kansas City Doctor Charged With Murder Says He Knows He'll Get Fair Trial.

Kansas City, Mo.—A jury was selected Friday night to try Dr. B. C. Hyde on a charge of murdering Col. Thomas H. Swope.

When the jury filed into its place Dr. Hyde watched the men carefully and noted the characteristics of each.

"This jury looks all right to me," he said. "I know I shall obtain a fair trial."

THREE KILLED BY DYNAMITE

Miner Puts Sticks of Explosive Under Beds—He, His Wife and Son Blown to Bits.

Negaunee, Mich. — Frank Harriman, a miner, thirty-one years old, placed a stick of dynamite under the bed in which his wife and three-year-old daughter were sleeping and another under the bed where his five-year-old boy and he slept. When the dynamite exploded man, woman and boy were blown to bits. The girl was found unhurt on the floor of the room.

Suffragists Hiss at Taft.

Washington.—President Taft was hissed by the delegates to the National American Suffrage convention here Thursday night during his address to that organization welcoming them to Washington. Throughout the speech symptoms of disfavor were displayed by the delegates in the form of isolated answers from the body of the convention about mooted points the president was making. This culminated in the dramatic hissing after he had stated substantially that one of his fears in the success of woman suffrage was that the most desirable element of American womanhood would not hold the offices that would come through the ballot. At the conclusion of his talk the leaders expressed their regret to Mr. Taft over the hissing.

Expect Revolution to End.

New York.—Nicaraguans here expect that a final blow at the Estrada revolution will be struck within a few days. Advices received by them say the Madriz troops are being pushed rapidly toward Bluefields.

Filipinos for Cable Ship.

Seattle, Wash.—The United States cable ship Burnside, now manned by a miscellaneous crew of Orientals, is to receive a Filipino crew of 52 when the army transport Dix arrives with them on May 10.

GERMANY AND CANADIAN WHEAT

LOOKS TO THE CANADIAN WEST FOR HER SUPPLY.

A dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, dated March 18, 1910 says: That Germany is "anxious to secure a share of Canadian wheat to supply her imports of that cereal." The recent adjustment of the trade relations with Germany has made it possible to carry on a Canadian-German trade with much fewer restrictions than in the past, and considerable development of trade between the two Countries is now certain. The great men of the United States are alive to the Wheat situation in this Country now, and there is consequently the deepest interest in every feature that will tend to increase and conserve the wheat supply. With its present 650,000,000 bushel production of wheat and all efforts to increase it almost unavailing, and the rapidly growing consumption of its increasing population, there is certainly the greatest reason for the anxiety as to where the wheat is to come from that will feed the nation. The United States will be forced as Germany is to look to the Wheatfields of Canada. One province alone raised last year one-eighth as much as the entire production of the United States, and but a twelfth of the wheat area has yet been touched. The Americans who have gone to Canada, are to-day reaping the benefit of the demand for Canadian wheat and they will continue to join in the benefits thus reached for a great many years. Splendid yields are reported from the farms of that Country, and from land that the Government gives away in 160 acre blocks, and from other lands that have been purchased at from $12 to $15 an acre. John Munter, near Eyebrow, Saskatchewan, a former resident of Minnesota says:

"Last fall got over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre and had 30 acres of it; also 20 acres spring breaking on which I had flax of which I got almost 20 bushels per acre. Had 20 acres in oats and got 70 bushels per acre and 500 bushels potatoes on one and three quarter acre, and can therefore safely say that I had a fine crop and am well satisfied with my homestead."

He is considered but a small farmer, but he will be one of the big farmers, some of these days. There are many others, hundreds of others, whose yields were beyond this, and whose average under crop was vastly greater. The story of the experience of American farmers in the Canadian West is a long one. The time to go, would appear to be now, when splendid selections may be made, and where land can be purchased at prices that will be doubled in a couple of years.

It Seemed So.

The little son of the family happened to be idling his time in the kitchen when the colored porter came up out of the cellar, where he had been shoveling coal into the heater, grasped the white towel hanging on the door and passed into the hall. For an instant the youth gazed awestruck at the coal dust impressions left on the towel, then yelled after the retreating negro:

"Oh, Sam, your color's coming off!"
—Judge.

As a Matter of Fact.

"Old fellow," suggested the candid friend, "you use the expression 'As a matter of fact' entirely too much. You have no idea how frequently you sprinkle it through your conversation."

"Thank you, old chap," replies the object of criticism. I'll try to avoid it hereafter. As a matter of fact, it isn't at all necessary to use it."

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the
Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

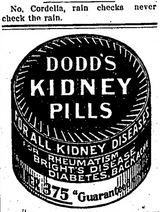
It is a good thing to have good friends, but not to be dominated too much or too long by their example.—Rev. William Dickie.

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes
Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Women like to do things out of the ordinary, but they never hold their tongues for that reason.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

No, Cordelia, rain checks never check the rain.



OPIUM or Morphine Habit Treated. Free trial. Cases where other remedies have failed, specially desired. Give particulars.
Dr. R. G. CONTRELL, Suite 536, 400 W. 23d St., New York

NEW THEORY IS RAPIDLY SPREADING OVER COUNTRY

L. T. Cooper's theory concerning the human stomach, which he claims to prove, with his new medicine, is being given more respect and comment every day.

Cooper claims that 90 per cent. of all ill health is due to stomach trouble. When interviewed about his theory recently, he said: "Stomach trouble is the great curse of the 20th century so far as the civilized races are concerned. Practically all of the chronic ill health of this generation is caused by abnormal stomachic conditions. In earlier days, when the human race was closer to nature, and men and women worked all day out of doors, digging their frugal existence from the soil, the tired, droopy, half-sick people that are now so common, did not exist.

"To be sure, there was sickness in those days, but it was of a virulent character, and only temporary. There was none of this half-sick condition all the time with which so many are afflicted nowadays.

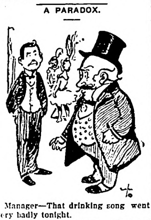
"I know positively that every bit of this chronic ill health is caused by stomach trouble. The human stomach in civilized people today is degenerate. It lacks tone and strength. This weakness has gradually ~~come through~~ a sedentary existence. I further know that few people can be sick with the digestive apparatus in perfect shape. The sole reason for my success is because my New Discovery medicine tones the stomach up to required strength in about six weeks' time. That is why I have had more people come and thank me wherever I have gone to introduce my medicine, than I have had time to talk with."

Among the immense numbers of people who are now strong believers in Cooper's theory and medicine is Mrs M. E. Delano, a prominent resident of the suburb of Brookline, Boston, Mass. She says: "For several years I was broken in health, caused primarily by stomach and nerve troubles. I gradually became worse, until recently I was compelled to go without solid food for days at a time. I had sour stomach, palpitation of the nerves of stomach and heart, dyspepsia, and extreme nervousness. I suffered terribly with insomnia, and my liver, bowels and whole system gradually became deranged. I felt instant relief the first day I began this Cooper medicine. I now feel like a new being. Today I walked all over town, shopping—something I have not done for years.

"I make this statement wholly from a sense of duty. I feel I owe it to anyone who might find relief and renewed happiness as I have done."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

A PARADOX.



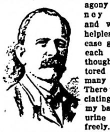
Manager—That drinking song went very badly tonight.

Stage Director—I know. The tenor had been drinking.

DOWNWARD COURSE.

Kidney Troubles Grow Worse Every Year

Charles S. Bailey, 808 Locust St., Yankton, S. Dak., says: "I suffered agony from kidney complaint and was almost helpless. The disease grew worse each year although I doctored and used many remedies. There were excruciating pains in my back and the urine passed too freely. Doan's Kidney Pills gradually helped me and soon I was cured. Some years ago I recommended them and have had no trouble since."



Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pity the Poor Cowboy!

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the famous food expert, said at a dinner in Washington, apropos of the meat boycott and the cold storage discussion:

"The trend of modern life seems on the surface to be toward preserved instead of fresh foods, but there is no such trend, save among certain dealers.

"Who," said Doctor Wiley, "would like to be in the boots of the cowboy in the barren sagebrush country who used to send in, week after week, the same order to the storekeeper:

"Canamilk, canacow, canajam, canabutter, canacake, canascrapple, canacorn, canaham, canaplums."

LID ON MINNESOTA

ALL MAHNOMEN AND PARTS OF MANY OTHER NORTHERN COUNTIES AFFECTED.

PROVISION OF INDIAN TREATIES

Most Drastic of All Indian Agent's Orders.—Exceptions Few and Far Between—Doors Must Close by May 10.

Minneapolis. — A new liquor order, to take effect May 10, closing many saloons in the territory in Minnesota governed by the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of 1855 and 1863, has been issued by W. E. Johnson, chief special officer of the interior department. The order was issued as the result of research among the old Indian treaties by W. G. Calderwood, secretary of the Minnesota Prohibition committee.

The order affects all of Becker, Hubbard and Mahnomen counties, and parts of Beltrami, Cass, Clay, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Itasca, Norman, Ottertail and Wadena counties.

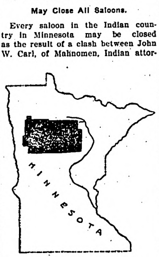
The following towns will be made "dry" by the order:

Akeley,
Audubon,
Backus,
Ball Club,
Bena,
Cass Lake,
Deer River,
Dumas,
Ebro,
Fertile,
Gary,
Hackensack,
Hunter,
Island Lake,
Kabekona,
Lake Park,
Leech Lake,
Luce,
McHugh,
Mildred,
Maru,
Oak Lake,
Park Rapids,
Hitterdal,
Santiago,
Syre,
Solway,
Ulen,
Waubun,
Marcus,
Winnipeg Jct.
Wilton,
Cisco,
Erskine,
Fosston,
McIntosh,
Plummer,
Bagley,
Bijou,
Bowstring,
Cuba,
Dorset,
Detroit,
Farris,
Frazee,
Guthrie,
Hoberg,
Horten,
Jenkins,
Lake Alice,
Laporte,
Langby,
Mahnomen,
Menagha,
Nada,
Nushka,
Ogema,
Pine River,
Rosby,
Shevlin,
Sebeka,
Twin Valley,
Vergas,
Westbury,
Winger,
Walker,
Brooks,
Dugdale,
Flaming,
Lee's Station,
Mentor.

Although some of this territory has been closed to saloons by previous orders of the interior department, hundreds of saloons will be closed by it. The saloonkeepers are given until May 10 to dispose of their stock.

May Close All Saloons.

Every saloon in the Indian country in Minnesota may be closed as the result of a clash between John W. Carl, of Mahnomen, Indian attorney, and W. E. Johnson, special Indian agent for the government. Mr. Carl says he will accomplish his purpose if he has to appeal to the department of justice. He demands the closing of every saloon in the territory covered by the treaty of 1855, which includes Brainerd, Wadena, Bemidji, Staples and several others of importance.



The New Minnesota "Dry" Spot.

Mr. Johnson has so far refused to take any action in reference to these cities on the grounds that it was not the intention of the treaty to include them. He argued that the intention of the treaty is to prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians, and inasmuch as the saloons in these cities do not sell to the red men he will not molest them.

Mr. Johnson has been inclined to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Carl's intention and charges that he is the agent of the bootleggers and the breweries, and that he has a specific purpose in his agitation. He declares that it is the plan to have all the saloons in northern Minnesota close, which will result in such a protest that congress will annul the treaty.

FIRES STARTING ON RANGE.

Region Dry and Danger Is Grave, but Residents Are Alert.

Duluth. — There is very grave danger of forest fires in the vicinity of Duluth and all over the Iron Ranges. A fire has been reported near Alger, near Mile post 81 on the Iron Range road. Another is burning near Bovey, and another at the headwaters of French river.

Grass and brush fires have been started near Duluth, but have been promptly extinguished.

S. S. LEADERS CONVENE.

Devotional Service Marks Opening of Gathering of Sunday School Folk.

Minneapolis, Minn. — One thousand or more men and women, representing every evangelistic denomination in Minnesota, gathered at the Wesley M. E. Church, Grant street and First avenue south, and amid a baptism of song and prayer opened the fifty-second annual convention of the Minnesota Sunday School Association. Badges and pennants of many colors added a picturesque effect, and bubbling enthusiasm gave token that the session probably will be the most successful in the history of this, one of the oldest state organizations in Minnesota. The association runs back to 1859.

J. H. Martin, Minneapolis, president of the association, presided. The opening song service was led by C. W. Mountain. The song service, which is going to be one of the big attractions during the convention, is to be led tomorrow by Prof. E. O. Excell. Many of the world-famous hymns composed by Prof. Excell will be sung.

The opening session was divided into three parts, the principal meeting being held in the church, while two other sessions were held in the Sunday School room. Both the side meetings were well attended. The main meeting was given over to a three-cornered symposium on "The Sunday School in the Twentieth Century," in which Prof. Geo. W. Davis, of Macalester College, read a paper on "Its Place in Religious Education"; Rev. J. E. Freeman, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, a paper on "Training Its Workers," and Rev. W. B. Riley, First Baptist Church, Minneapolis, a paper on "Its Value for Evangelization."

BIG FIRE AT STILLWATER.

Flames Warded From State Prison by Efforts of Two Inmates.

Stillwater. — Serving a life sentence for murder, a convict in the Stillwater prison known as "Sinbad, the Sailor," put away all thoughts of escape during the excitement of the fire near the prison and labored heroically to save the prison from the flames.

That the prison was not destroyed is said to be due almost entirely to his efforts and those of another of the convicts whose name was not given out.

Warden Wolfer's house was saved, only suffering a severe scorching of the paint, and that the entire north end of Stillwater is not in ruins is a miracle. The fire-swept district covers an area of three squares. The estimated total loss of $65,000 is only partially covered by insurance.

Of unknown origin, the fire started at 2 p. m. in the warehouse of the Northwest Thresher company. The flames spread rapidly, fanned by a strong east wind. At 5 o'clock the fire was quenched and that more damage was not accomplished was due to the efforts of the Stillwater fire department, augmented by hundreds of volunteers.

Lines of hose were run over the hill and J. N. Bronson's residence was saved. However, Judge Nethaway's $13,000 residence was completely destroyed. The old Nick Abl residence was also consumed. Volunteers fought behind barricades, the flames were so fierce.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER HELD.

Man Arrested at Winona, Has Several Bogus Bills.

Winona. — Charles Dukes, alias Boxwell, is being held in this city charged wth counterfeiting. His pockets were searched and contained $67.60 in real money. The interior of his grip revealed the entire paraphernalia in handy shape.

There were 18 bills, prnted only on one side, of the $10 denomination, a box of paste with which to paste the two pieces of paper together and two $10 and two $5, already pasted together and hidden between the leaves of a book. The unfinished money was contained in an envelope sent to James A. Boxwell, Chippewa Falls, Wis., General Delivery. The bogus bills bore the inscription o the Farmers and Merchants bank of Atlanta, Ga. Papers in the grip would indicate that Boxwell served in the Indiana infantry.

MRS. THOS. H. SHEVLIN DIES.

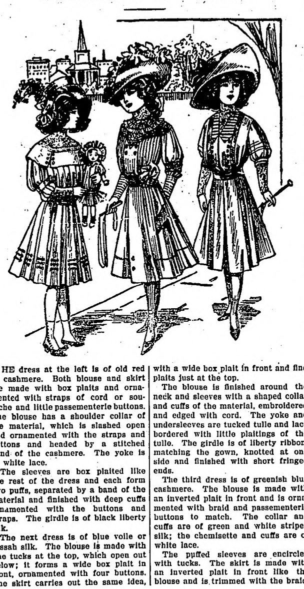
Wife of Prominent Lumberman Called To Her Reward.

Minneapolis.—Mrs. Alice A. Shevlin, wife of lumberman Thomas H. Shevlin, is dead at the family residence, in Minneapolis. She had been ill since last August, although her condition did not become serious until December, when she was taken to New York and placed under the care of specialists. Later she spent several weeks in a sanitarium at Chicago, returning to her home in February. Mrs. Shevlin passed in unconsciousness about 10 days go and for two or three days before her death the end was expected at any moment.

Warden Must Face Charge.

Duluth.—Fred B. James of Ely, who shot and killed a fisherman named Andrew Metsapelto at Long Lake, whom James, who is a deputy game warden, was trying to arrest for alleged seining of fish, has been held to the grand jury by Judge Thomas' jury of the municipal court of Ely, charged with murder in the first degree. The coroner's jury exonerated James, finding that he did the shooting while in pursuit of his duties as a game warden. James says that the killing was accidental.

Costumes for Child



THE dress at the left is of old red cashmere. Both blouse and skirt are made with box plaits and ornamented with straps of cord or soutache and little passementerie buttons. The blouse has a shoulder collar of the material, which is slashed open and ornamented with the straps and buttons and headed by a stitched band of the cashmere. The yoke is of white lace.

The sleeves are box plaited like the rest of the dress and each form two puffs, separated by a band of the material and finished with deep cuffs ornamented with the buttons and straps. The girdle is of black liberty silk.

The next dress is of blue voile or tussah silk. The blouse is made with fine tucks at the top, which open out below; it forms a wide box plait in front, ornamented with four buttons. The skirt carries out the same idea, with a wide box plait in front and fine plaits just at the top.

The blouse is finished around the neck and sleeves with a shaped collar and cuffs of the material, embroidered and edged with cord. The yoke and undersleeves are tucked tulle and lace bordered with little plaitings of the tulle. The girdle is of liberty ribbon, matching the gown, knotted at one side and finished with short fringed ends.

The third dress is of greenish blue cashmere. The blouse is made with an inverted plait in front and is ornamented with braid and passementerie buttons to match. The collar and cuffs are of green and white striped silk; the chemisette and cuffs are of white lace.

The puffed sleeves are encircled with tucks. The skirt is made with an inverted plait in front like the blouse and is trimmed with the braid.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

Quaint is a bag of white suede in a raised pattern of a swan outlined in brilliants.

The English custom of wearing the watch in a gild bracelet has made a hit, both with the women of Paris and America.

Enamel buckles, oblong or oval in shape, in Louis XIV. design, are to be worn with linen suits. They are made in all colors and in silver and gold.

Satin bands are used as a finish of many of the handsome evening scarfs. There is of course no lack of spangles, whether in the shape of sequins or bugles.

Black satin gowns are smart this season, but they are veiled with tunics of embroidered net or chiffon, covered with a jersey-like bodice of heavy embroidery—net and jet combined or silk with jet.

SATIN AND SILK FAN BAGS

Many Charming Designs Shown—Always a Useful and Acceptable Gift Between Girl Friends.

Fan bags are useful and very attractive gifts from a girl to her friends and there are some charming designs for these bags among the recent French importations. They are long and narrow in shape and of course if they are meant to be used for one of the huge feather fans now in fashion they must be very large indeed. The ordinary sized fan, however, does not require a large bag and as this size fan is always more or less in fashion it is for it that the bag is usually made.

Silk, satin and brocade are the favorite materials for the fan bag. Some of the new ones are made of pale colored satins with linings of deeper colors and trimmings of ribbon, flowers and fringe. A faint blue satin fan bag was lined with rose satin and trimmed with tiny satin flowers in pale blue, rose and pink. Around the edge of the bag there was a twist of satin and this was edged with a tiny gold fringe. The top of the bag was drawn up with a gold cord and finished with gold fringe and a little wreath of the satin flowers. A flowered silk bag was covered with gold gauze, a wreath of ribbon flowers being used over these. This bag had fringe of the several colors of which the design of the material was composed.

For young girls a charming design for a fan bag is of soft satin finished silk trimmed with ruches of narrow valenciennes lace and drawn up with a gold cord. The lining may be of white silk or of a color contrasting with the outer covering of the bag.

Feather Borders.

On some of the extra large turbans there has come about a fashion of using a border of small feathers. These are substituted for fur, and are probably an advanced style of the early spring turbans.

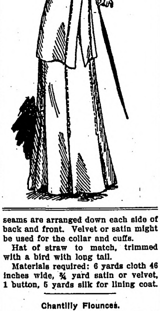
A four-inch band of tiny white tips are used on a black panne velvet turban with a turquoise and crystal cabochon at left front. The reverse of this style is a narrower band of black tips used on a hat of white beaver.

IN GREEN VENETIAN CLOTH

Splendid Model for Walking Costume—Novelty Seen in the Cut of Front of Coat.

Empire green venetian cloth is chosen for our model; the skirt has a wide box plait down center of front, stitched to within about eight inches from the hem.

The coat has the lower part of fronts slightly sloped away; wrapped seams are arranged down each side of back and front. Velvet or satin might be used for the collar and cuffs.



Hat of straw to match, trimmed with a bird with long tail.

Materials required: 6 yards cloth 46 inches wide, ¾ yard satin or velvet, 1 button, 6 yards silk for lining coat.

Chantilly Flounces.

Last autumn it became the top of fashion to have one's gown draped with a chantilly lace shawl. Garrets were ransacked and heirlooms were handed over by grandmothers to young women. The shops themselves did not offer the shawls. Probably the manufacturer did not know there was going to be such a demand for the article.

Now they do know it, and although they have not turned out the real shawls, the shops are offering yards of chantilly lace in all the lovely old patterns at any width needed.

It is to be quite the fashion to have net tunics and sleeves edged with narrow chantilly.

Satin in Favor.

The directoire satins are to be had in all the lovely new colors.

Chantilly lace is once again in fashion.

OPPORTUNITY TO DO GOOD

Combined Efforts on National Tuberculosis Sunday Will Have Excellent Results.

New York city had more arrests for violation of the anti-spitting ordinance in 1909 than any other city in the United States, having had 2,513, with 2,099 convictions, and $1,936.80 collected in fines. Baltimore comes next with 214 arrests and an equal number of convictions. Pittsburg is third in rank, with St. Louis in fourth place. St. Louis, however, would have been in second place, if the sanitary police who enforce the law in that city had been at work in 1909. In 52 cities out of 80 the law was either not enforced at all or very poorly enforced. Of the remaining 28 cities, less than one-half of them contributed more than three-fourths of the arrests for spitting and of the fines collected. On account of the fact that National Tuberculosis Sunday will be observed on April 24, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is calling the attention of clergymen in all parts of the country to the advisability of bringing before their congregation the necessity for better enforcement of the anti-spitting laws.

The Response Mecnanical.

It is the custom in convents for the nuns to respond to a knock at the door with the words: "In the name of God," the phrase being equivalent in conventional parlance to our worldly "enter" or "come in."

In a convent in one of the western cities not long since the mother superior had a never-to-be-forgotten experience as a result of this custom. Some one in the outer world called the convent telephone number by mistake. The mother superior, roused from her meditations, picked up the receiver and responded, mechanically: "In the name of God."

"Madam!" called an irate masculine voice at the other end of the wire, "there is no occasion for you to swear at me, even if I have made a mistake in the number. Profane language is prohibited over the telephone!"

Care of Horse's Feet.

If the horse already has defective feet keep them carefully trimmed and shod if necessary. The soft hoof should be shod and reshod every six or eight weeks in winter where the ground is frozen and at all times of the year where the roads are rocked or graveled. By keeping the horse with poor feet properly shod it will do good service without loss of time. But it is best to breed for good feet.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Dear.

"Why do people use the expression 'Dear sir' so frequently?" asked the man who was writing a letter.

"I don't know," answered the man who was figuring on his expenses, "unless 'sir' is short for 'sirloin.'"

WHEN YOUR JOINTS ARE STIFF and muscles sore from cold, rheumatism or neuralgia; when you slip, strain or bruise yourself use *Perry Davis' Painkiller*. The home remedy 70 years.

The proper place for low-cut gowns is on the bargain counter.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The smaller the man the bigger the horn he tries to blow.

AFTER SUFFERING FOR YEARS

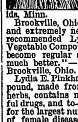
Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Park Rapids, Minn.—"I was sick for years while passing through the Change of Life and was hardly able to be around. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I gained 20 pounds, am now able to do my own work and feel well."—Mrs. ED. LA DOU, Park Rapids, Minn.

Brookville, Ohio.—"I was irregular and extremely nervous. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I have become regular and my nerves are much better."—Mrs. R. KINNISON, Brookville, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.



THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Read the platform of Al.H Jester, candidate for state senator from this district It has the true northern Minnesota ring. Mr. Jester is a northern Minnesota farmer that lives near Bemidji, and will look after the farmers intrests, instead of the bankers.

John Eastman seems awful anxious to have ex-senator Hanson again run for senator from this district, but what for no one but Eastman knows. Hanson may be a fine man in his place behind the bank counter, but he is of no more use in the legislature than an old tom cat in church.

Hon. Frank M. Eddy, who for eight years represented this district in congress, as part of the 7. was making a tour over his old stomping ground last week, but what for no one seems to know, but from indications he is not very friendly to Steenersons, return to congress. Mr. Eddy was what was known as the stalwart "stand pat" republicans who would undoubtly have supported speaker Cannon, if he had been in the place of Steenerson. But we are of the opinion, that, that brand of republicanisim is out of date in this neck of the woods.

A certain writer has said that no newspaper which took truth for its standard would make a pecuniary success. The press might return the compliment by remarking that no minister who told the truth about his congregation, alive or dead, would occupy the pulpit much longer than one Sunday afterward. The press and clergy go hand in hand with the whitewash brush, rosy spectacles magnifying little virtus and kindly throwing little deformities into oblivion. The pulpit, the pen and the gravestone are partners in saint making.—Monroeville(O) Spectator.

Chas. E. Boughton of Red Lake Falls was in city the first of the week and stated that now that the injunctions with holes in the bottoms are all played out the Red Lake County courthouse will be built.

Charles Alexander says that he supposes the only way to stop the building of that Notorious Palace is for the insurgents on the East Side to wreck the train carrying the lumber.

Well, what is the use, that will have no effect on Pennington county anyhow and that county will be a reality before the Red Lake county court-house is completed —Thief River Falls Press.

This had ought to make a red hot race. Sickem! Sickum! We will bet on the winner.

Although the Thief River Falls News was the leader for county division, and the Press was rather opposed to it, we now note that the Press, Quists paper, is for it, while the News is silent. But we understand that Eastman is preparing an article, from the Declaration of Independence, to spring on them soon that will make the people sit up and take notice. Every paragraph will begin with: He has and ect., and conclude with: "In every stage of these oppressions we have petitoned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury." And ect. Then the war will be on.

Where Jester Stands.

Re-Apportionment.
Taxation of Sate Lands.
Rurial High Schol Board
Good Roads and Bridges.
Forest Fire Protection

Re-apportionment is the paramount issue at this time, and until a fair, reasonable and honest re-apportionment is gained, the development of northern Minnesota must necessarily be retarded and our progress slow discouraging.

I believe that the chief obstacle to the more rapid development of northern Minnesota has been our numerical weakness in the the state legislature.

No extensive colonazation of unoccupied lands of northern Minneesota can be accomplished until GOOD ROADS AND BRIDGES ARE CONSTRUCTED. I believe it expdient, proper and absolutely necessary that the legislature submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for a general property tax of one mill for roads and bridges, the fund thereby created to be distributed by the State Highway commission among the counties of the state of Minnesota.

The state lands should, in my opinion, be taxed, in addition to this one mill tax, for the purpose of building roads.

I do not believe that it is good business management for our state to loan all its surpluss money to other states. I think the board of investment should be compelled to dispose of enough of the bonds of other states held by this state to create additional roads, bridge and school funds and loan the same to its own counties for the purpose of further developing good roads, bridges and rural schools.

I believe that the legislature should establish a rural high school board, and secure an appropriation for the establishment of a system of rural schools including a course of agriculture, manual and economic training for the proper education of farm boys and girls in their home schools.

The state legislature should likewise appropriate a liberal and adequate sum annually, for the use of our State board of Immigration in aquainting the homeseeker with our healthful climate and fertil soil; give us a little less surpluss funds and more settlers on our splendid agricultural lands.

With the terriable lesson of the Chisilhom fire and its millions of dollars loss' and indangering of lives, and the distruction annually of vast tracts of standingtimber, farm homes and other property, we should have a better system of fire protection for our forests; a $5,000,000 loss annually caused by forest fires, on account of lack of funds in the hands of the state fire warden to supply the necessary protection against these devastating fires. This policy is I believe poor business management. Appropriate sufficent funds for this department to properly police these forests and to successfully cope with, and eliminate this awful waste.

If elected to the office of senator for the Sixty first district, I pledge myself to support the above mentioned issues, and to devote my time and energies for the best intererests of the district.

Al. H. Jester.

District Court Summons.

State of Minnesota]
County of Red Lake]
District Court,
14th, Judicial District,
Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire-
Plaintiff.
vs
J. K. Hannay Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT;

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon E. M. Stanton, attorney for the Plaintiff, at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case of your failure to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and thirty eight four onehundreth dollars, with interest upon three hundred and eighty four and thirty four one hundreths dollars at rate of seven per cent per anum from the 30th, day of May 1906 and upon the sum of twelve dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of May 1907 and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of June 1907, and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 20th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve and fifty one hundredths dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 20th day of April 1908, togeather with the costs and disbursements herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

M. 25, A. 29.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th. 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st. 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn., who on July 6th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 553, Serial No. 04200 for Lots 2,4, S.W.¼ N.W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12 Section 29, Township 158 N, Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Alfred Swanson, of Kuehnel Minn. Anton Horachek, Edon Davis, of Highlanding Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Magnus Johnson, of Lillo Minn. who on July 8th, 1904 made Homestead entery No. 591 Serial No. 04220, for S. E. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 5th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andre A. Rolandson, Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn. August J. Lillo, of Rhoda Minn. Oscar E. Lillo, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Sather, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Nov. 8th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 853 Serial No. 01309, for N. E. ¼ Section 35, Township 154N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 2nd. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Brunkeberg Minn. John Markuson, Eugene H. Besancon, Lars Runnestrand, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that, Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn., who on May 22nd, 1903, made Homestead entry No. 6165, Serial No. 0560 for Lot 8 Section 33 Twnoship 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, and on July 8th, 1904, made aditional H. E. 590. for Lots 2, 8, 9. Section 33 & Lots 2, & 4, Section 34 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Prncipal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 6th, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Magnus Johnson, Osov Legvold, August J. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, all of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FORPUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 25th 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Karel Prueba, of Erie Minnesota, who on May 12th, 1905, made Homested Entry No. 1164, Serial No. 04469, for S. E. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 26th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph V. Huffman, Albert Tranka, Louis Sranska, of Erie Minn. Frank J. Crnousek, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 15th, 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. April 12th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Taraldsen Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 4, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 640 Serial No. 04240 for S.½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3 & 4, Section 1 Township 158 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 23rd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Torjus Hemmestvedt, Ole Nesja, Aabund Haugen, Haakon A. Tronnes, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Expert Opinion.

"What do you think made Hamlet so suspicious of the ghost?" asked Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"He probably thought," answered the psychic researcher, "that no well regulated ghost would manifest himself without ringing bells or tipping tables."—Washington Star.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of thirteen and 75-100ths dollars, which became due on the tenth day of February, 1907, upon a certain Mortgage duly executed and delivered by Iver Hedland, and Josephine H. Hedlnnd, mortgagors, to Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, a corporation of Minnesota, mortgagee, bearing date the 10th, day of February A. D. 1906; and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded, in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Red Lake County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, 1906, at 4-30 o' clock, P. M. in Book 86 of Mortgages, on page 67, which said mortgage togeather with the debt secured thereby, was thereafter duly assigned, by said Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, mortgee, to E. L. Mattson, by written assignment dated April 29th, 1907, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, on the 29th, day of April, 1907, at 6 o'clok P. M., in Book 32 of Mortgages on pages 501, and 510, And whereas, persuent to the terms and conditions of said mortgage by reason of said default, the whole principal sum of said mortgage outstanding and unpaid, became at once due and and payable, and was so declared by the owner of said mortgage. And whereas, there is actually due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred ninety four and 96-000ths dollars, ($194,96), and the said power of sale having become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mostgage or any part thereof, now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, towit:

South east quater (se ¼) of, section four (4), in township one hundred fifty (150), north of range forty two (42), west of the 5th, Principal Meridian for Minnesota, in Red Lake County, Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Soterdahl Building temporarily occupied as a court house, in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county of Red Lake, and state of Minnesota, on the 7th, day of June A. D. 1910, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $194.96, and interest and taxes, if any on said premises, and a reasonable attorneys fee as stipulated in said mortgage, the same being hereby claimed and stated to be the sum of twenty five dollars, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 11, 1910.

E. L. MATTSON,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney far Assignee of Mortgage.
Red Lake Falls, Minn,

Notice For Publication,

First Publication April 1st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 29th. 1910. Notice is hereby given that Tom Beljand of Torgerson Minn. who on April 6th. 190 made Homestead Entry No. 1117 Serial No. 04450, for N.W. ¼ Section 22 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Mikel Torgerson Elmer Vraa, Knute Torgerson, Carl Gruberg, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First, Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Dangerfield, of Kratka Minn., who on June 26th, made Homestead entry No 453, Serial No. 04 for Lots 1, 3, & N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section and Lot 2, Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. the 16th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn; James O'Brien, of Kratka Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Alfred Swanson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOT TO FACED.

Detroit Record: An inspection of the state county option committee discloses that a number of newspaper men are on the roll. Just why this we are unable to explain, unless it is that as a rule, the pincel-pushing fraternity are more consistent than some of the other reform advocates.

Putting Him Wise.

"I'd like to make you my wife," said the practical young man, "but they tell me you can't keep house."

"Don't you believe all they tell you," rejoined the girl in the case. "You get the house and put it in my name, and I'll prove to you that I can keep it."—Exchange.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9. a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's: & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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Frills.

Mrs. Crabshaw—The new girl I have said she had taken a course in domestic science. Mrs. Crawford—Is she different from the other girls you've had? Mrs. Crabshaw—Only in one way; she wanted $5 a month more.—Lippincott's.

LOW RATES.

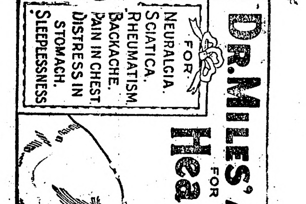
FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call,

Merchants
State Bank,
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.
C. L. Hansen......Presdt
Daniel Patterson ..Vice Pres.
A. D. Stephens........2nd Vice Pes
B. E. Burkee..........Cashier.



DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache
FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS
DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Walter McAndress is busy clearing meadow land this week

The weather has been so bad the past week that seeding operations are at a standstill

Ljot Sigurdson has made a bargain with C.L.Clark to carry the mail from here to Lillo.

C.L. Clark has taken a job of breaking for John Quirk on his homestead farm.

There seems to be an overproduction of "sheeney" pedlers in this locality now days.

Joe Maxwel will take a trip out to Montana to look at that country, and mabe take a homestead.

Edward Singer, Oscar Nesland and Staley the Polander will leave for Canady next week, to see the wonders of the world.

Dick Kolstrand shipped up a load of lumber on the farmers boat Monday for his new farm residence, which he will build this summer.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regulary on Friday mornings, as they have taken a contract to take the butter to market for the Highlanding creamery.

Mr. Costello and Hanson are doing a good business with the farmers boat, and if the company will keep the river open for them the boys say they will come out on top. We will try to boys!

The farmers living south of here are going to meet at the beaver dam on Sands farm next Monday morning, to fix up that bad place so in can be crossed with safty. Every body invited.

Our school report shows that there was 33 scholars enrolled the past year. 15 attended 40 days, and 18 less than 40 days, which means a loss of $90, for the 18 that did not attend the 40 days. How about that Mr. taxpayer?

We are trying to get a first class blacksmith to locate at Highlanding and if the farmers will give him some assistance to get started he will come. Now let all take hold and boost, and we will have a first class blacksmith.

George Leiners and family returned from the state of Washington this week and have settled on their Deer Park farm, where they will make their future home. Mr. Limers will stock up his farm and make it a first class dairy farm.

The farmers steam boat was unable to get up the river last Friday on account of the river being blocked up by log jams. The management of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. are strictly onto the fact that the Red Lake River does not drop two feet in one night from natural causes, and while they do not want to hinder or interupt the loging companies, they will not sit idle and allow them to block up this river with log jams so they can not run their boat.

Milbank, S.D, April 12. The 18 year old son of Alfred Eve, residing on a farm accidentally shot and killed himself. The boy was going hunting and went to the barn for his gun, and it is thought that in taking it from its place he accidently discharged it, the load striking him in the forehead.

The above news item was taken from the Minneapolis Journal and undoubtly refers to one of the sons of Alfred Eve, who was formley a resident of this town, and many of their old neighbors here will extend their hartfelt sympithy to the family.

CLEAR WATER LOCALS.

Miss Ida Lillo Julia and Nora Bjerklay, Jens and Nils Fore and August Lillo spent Sunday evening at the home of A.A. Rolandson.

Amund Lindtwodt has been on the sick list but is now recovering.

Mr. Andrew Litvig is visiting at the home of Ole Nesland this week.

Jens Fore moved over to Mr Lillo place on Monday, where he will do spring work.

Well the Lillo Bros and Jim Walker retuned home from Plumer on Thursday with a big load on the boat.

The Clearwater young peoples society will meet at the home of Mr. M. Lillo on Sunday.

Mr. Oto Dahl transacted business at Rhuda and Kratka this week.

There will be a servies in the Lillo schoolhouse on Sunday at half past 10 o'clock everybody wellcome.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of Ole Overum Deceden

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Barbra Overum, Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent having filed in this Court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 29th, day of April 1910, at 10 o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the seal of said Court, this 30th, day of March 1910.

S. A. Swanson,
(Seal) Pobate Judge.

Two Ways.

"De man dat waits to learn by experience," said Uncle Eben, "is liable to put in his precious time gettin' cured of a mule kick while de man dat used common sense is gettin' his corn planted."—Washington Star.

Chip From the Old Block.

Lazy Jackson—Look at heah, mah son, w'at would yo' do ef yo' had no muddah an' no faddah to suppoaht yo'? Ephey Jackson—Why, ah'd git married, of con'se.—Judge.

Do one thing at a time and the big things first.—Lincoln.

Wallack on the Ballet.

The late Lester Wallack once told a story of his still more famous father, James W., that as either an actor or a manager he could never tolerate the ballet, even where it was seemingly necessary according to custom as part of an entertainment or in the opera.

One day there came to him a friend, a man about town, who said, "My dear Wallack, it is very curious that you do not see the beauties of imagination showd by the poses of the ballet." Going on in this strain, the visitor at last wore out the patience of the actor-manager, who replied:

"Look here, it is bad enough to stand these absurdities in an opera: but, though I can comprehend people singing their joys, I am hanged if I can their dancing their griefs."

Was Cleopatra Beautiful?

Archaeologists have discovered on coins portraits of Cleopatra, and critics have confronted these portraits with the poetic descriptions of Cleopatra given by Roman historians and have found that in these descriptions there was at least much fancy. In the portraits we do not see the countenance of a Venus, delicate, gracious, smiling, nor even the fine and sensuous beauty of a Marquise de Pompadour, but a face fleshy and, as the French would say, "bouffe," with a powerful aquiline nose—the face of a woman on in years, ambitious, imperious, which recalls the face of Maria Theresa. It will be said that judgments on beauty are personal; that Antony, who saw her alive, could judge better than we who see her portraits half faded out by the centuries; that the attractive power of a woman emanates not only from corporeal beauty, but also, and yet more, from her spirit. The taste of Cleopatra, her vivacity, her cleverness, her exquisite art in conversation, are acclaimed by all.—Guglielmo Ferrero in Putnam's.

NEWS! News!

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Temples of Siam.

Once a year all the Buddhist temples in Siam are visited by the king or his deputies, bearing the phra kathin (yellow robes), in conformity with an ancient custom by which the priests were made to seek their apparel for the ensuing year. During the lifetime of Buddha monks and priests were sent out to beg for old castoff garments, which were afterward dyed yellow and patched together to form the required robes. This ancient mendicant custom gradually gave place to the present one of making the garments from a new cloth of a bright canary yellow, provided by joint contributions of king, princes, nobles and commoners. When the king goes in the royal throne barge to present the robes in person he does so with great pomp and ceremony. The priestly garments, folded in bundles, are carried to the door of the temple to await the appearance of his majesty and his suit. The king on arriving takes a priestly robe and places it on a decorated altar. The chief priest then lays his hands on the garment and chants an acknowledgment.—Wide World Magazine.

Wanted a Pattern.

A ragged Irishman was charged in a London court a short time ago with tendering a counterfeit shilling in payment for a penny loaf.

Though forlorn in aspect, he was not destitute of that shrewdness which is characteristic of his countrymen. He stated that he was sent for the loaf by a person at a public house close by, who gave him the coin to pay for it, and that on discovering it was not good he bought the coin for three halfpence.

The Magistrate—How came you to buy the shilling after you had discovered it was a bad one?

The prisoner, with much apparent gravity, replied:

"Sure, then, your honor, I bought it so that if I should happen to have a bad one offered to me I might know it by looking at the one I had with me!"

There was a burst of laughter, and the rogue was dismissed with a caution.

A Versatile Garden.

The dwellers in a seaport town of Massachusetts are justly proud of their gardens. It remained for a visitor from a tiny village "way round the Cape" to say the first slightly disparaging word of these gardens. "Isn't this beautiful?" his hostess asked as she paused under a rose arbor and looked back over the stately ranks of larkspur, monk's hood, hollyhocks and many other favorites.

"It's a handsome gardin—of its kind," said the visitor dispassionately, "but it ain't quite up to the mark when you consider our gardins."

"Indeed!" and the lady looked at him, too amazed to be angry. "What sort of gardens have you, please?"

"Well," said the Cape visitor calmly, "what we call a good gardin is one where you can start out with two big baskets and a hoe, step through the flower gardin part, past the vegetables, down to the water; dig your clams fust, pick your sweet corn, lay your posies on top o' that and hand the whole lot over at the kitchen door. There's your shore dinner and trimmin's all from one gardin."—Youth's Companion.

The Wise Woodpecker.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year invariably in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorns exhibits foresight and a knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, but, becoming saturated, are predisposed to decay, when they are attacked by maggots, which seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food.—Cleveland Leader.

The Slippery Top.

Silicus—We are told there is plenty of room at the top. I wonder why it is. Cynicus—I suppose most of the people who get there fall off.—Philadelphia Record.

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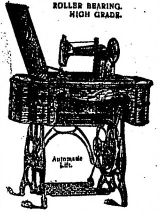

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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

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A Modest Fee Appreciated.

Shortly before Dr. W. T. Bull, New York's famous surgeon, was stricken with his fatal illness a young east side physician called at his office and said that he was attending a poor girl over in his neighborhood who would surely die unless operated on. The family was too poor to pay and the doctor did not feel that he was equal to the operation. Would Dr. Bull give him a little advice as to how to proceed?

"Well, I guess we had better go and take a look at the patient," said Dr. Bull, putting on his coat.

They found the patient in an east side tenement, and in less time than it takes to tell it Dr. Bull had the room cleared and began the operation. When he was leaving the father of the girl met him in the hall and forced a quarter into his hand. Dr. Bull thanked him and went off feeling happier than if he had received a $1,000 fee. The girl got well.

The Third Way.

The Midland express was slowing up in Derby station. An American traveler, his finger keeping the place in his Baedeker, addressed the carriage:

"Can you tell me whether this place is 'Derby' or 'Darby?' I have heard both."

"The original and therefore the correct pronunciation," replied a precise looking passenger, "is 'Darby.' I have seen it spelled 'Darbie' on old maps. It is also the form used in common speech."

"You'll find 'Derby' is right," rejoined a passenger, less precise. "It's spelled like that, and the people up in the north of the county say 'Derby.'"

At this point the train stopped, and a porter bawled loudly into the carriage, "Dawby!"—Manchester Guardian

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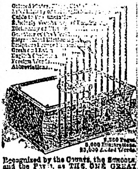

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Important Problem

confronting anyone in need of a laxative is not a question of a single action only, but of permanently beneficial effects, which will follow proper efforts to live in a healthful way, with the assistance of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, whenever it is required, as it cleanses the system gently yet promptly, without irritation and will therefore always have the preference of all who wish the best of family laxatives.

The combination has the approval of physicians because it is known to be truly beneficial, and because it has given satisfaction to the millions of well-informed families who have used it for many years past.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

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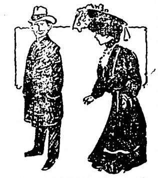

Mrs. Subbubs—Now, look out how you get on and off the cars. You're so awfully careless about the trains, you know.

Subbubs—That's a fact. I lost two yesterday—one going to the city and one coming home.

Her Worry.

Mrs. Hoyle—You seem unhappy.

Mrs. Doyle—I am; I don't believe that if I were to die my husband would wear as deep mourning as he did for his first wife.

Good Law That Should Be Enforced.

Anti-spitting ordinances, laws and regulations in more than five-eighths of the cities and towns of the country are not enforced as they should be, alleges the National Association for the Study of Tuberculosis in a recent report. While most of the larger cities of the United States have such laws on their books, in the great majority of cases they are ignored or overlooked. The report covers in detail the enforcement of the anti-spitting ordinances in 80 of the largest cities in the country. During the year 1909 in these 80 cities, 3,421 arrests were made for violation of the laws regarding spitting in public places. Over 2,900 convictions were secured and $4,100.87 was collected in fines.

Something Stronger Than Wind.

Senator Depew, apropos of March winds, said, at a dinner in Washington:

"An old-fashioned fellow, one year when Easter came in March, paid too many Easter calls and drank too many cups of eggnogg, and, alas, was quite overcome.

"As the old-fashioned fellow lurched, in the late afternoon, toward home, a little girl watched him from her window, curiously.

"'Oh, mamma,' she said, 'come and look at Mr. Stuyvesant. Isn't the wind blowing him about!'"

Forgotten.

"You know that ten dollars you lent me—"

"Not now. Introduce me."—Cleveland Leader.

MISCHIEF MAKER
A Surprise in Brooklyn.

An adult's food that can save a baby proves itself to be nourishing and easily digested and good for big and little folks. A Brooklyn man says:

"When baby was about eleven months old he began to grow thin and pale. This was, at first, attributed to the heat and the fact that his teeth were coming, but, in reality, the poor little thing was starving, his mother's milk not being sufficient nourishment.

"One day after he had cried bitterly for an hour, I suggested that my wife try him on Grape-Nuts. She soaked two teaspoonfuls in a saucer with a little sugar and warm milk. This baby ate so ravenously that she fixed a second which he likewise finished.

"It was not many days before he forgot all about being nursed, and has since lived almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. Today the boy is strong and robust, and as cute a mischief-maker as a thirteen months old baby is expected to be.

"We have put before him other foods, but he will have none of them, evidently preferring to stick to that which did him so much good—his old friend Grape-Nuts.

"Use this letter any way you wish, for my wife and I can never praise Grape-Nuts enough after the brightness it has brought to our household."

Grape-Nuts is not made for a baby food, but experience with thousands of babies shows it to be among the best, if not entirely the best in use. Being a scientific preparation of Nature's grains, it is equally effective as a body and brain builder for grown-ups.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human [illegible]

WHAT HAPPENS TO UNWELCOME BABIES

By JOSEPH H. ADAMS

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THE RIVER'S ALTERNATIVE

IN a niche above a doorway in a great house in New York city a marble statue of a woman holds a little child close to her breast. Beneath her, through a swinging door that has not been locked in 40 years, women pass in to the Foundling hospital with their babies in their arms and come out with their arms empty. A single white cradle in the entry of a bare reception room receives and rescues nearly 2,000 babies a year. Two thousand men and women are the number of a village community. Here in the home of deserted children are the things which are eternal—the tears, the laughter and the joys.

"It is the little children we must save," one of the matrons said. "We keep them from privation, from cruelty, even from death—the little babies nobody wants. We are just trying to give them their chance. We hope to preserve the mothers from greater sin, from the life of the streets, from the doors of prison, but it is the babies that count. We must save our babies."

The law of this country will not permit the giving or selling of little children, but it cannot protect them from desertion. The foundling hospitals in our big cities are the state's efforts to play the part of universal motherhood, to care for the children who are thrown on her mercy and who will help make her future.

The room where the mothers relinquish their babies is called the saddest place in New York. There is nothing in the receiving room but the little cradle, and no one in sight. A matron is always in waiting near by. She never forces a mother to confession, but, if possible, persuades her to tell why she wishes to desert her child, and perhaps influences her not to give it up, but to begin life over again. A mother must understand that the choice is with her—the matron may give the mother 10 or 15 minutes in which to decide—but the choice is final. If the mother wishes it, and it can be arranged, she is often taken into the hospital with her baby and allowed to nurse it, by having charge of another of the tiny children and helping with one older child. There are now 300 mother nurses working in the New York home, and there have been as many as five or six hundred at other times. The mother who comes into the hospital to work can often prove her fitness to have her baby back again. But once she puts it down in the rescue cradle and goes out the ever open door the baby belongs to her no longer; she may never see or hear of it again. The child belongs to the state. No prayer nor entreaty, no pleading of circumstance, will afterward avail. The child has entered a world that shall never know its origin. Somewhere a future waits for it, but the baby is to have no knowledge of its beginning outside its adoption in the Foundling home.

A bath and clean clothes are the first signs of the baby's adoption in the Foundling home. A doctor next inspects the little person to see that it shall not carry a contagion to any of the thousands of small brothers and sisters who are waiting for it outside the walls of the reception ward. Two or three weeks the baby may be detained in the reception quarters—the smaller the baby the less danger of contagious diseases—or as many days. Then it becomes either an indoor or an outdoor baby.

There are 600 indoor babies being cared for inside the New York City Foundling home. It is necessary to board on the outside 1,200 more. Seven thousand four hundred and twenty-four little foundlings have been looked after in the past two years, and there are relatively as many in Boston, in Chicago, in Philadelphia—in every large city in America.

In Europe there are an even greater number of foundling babies. The European states take charge of the deserted waifs, but the mother is only permitted to bring her child to an entrance way, ring a bell and give it into the arms of the attendant who opens the door—and go away without a word.

In the homes of love, of wealth and happiness there are no sounder, sweeter babies than the deserted children of the foundling homes. The babies are so far untroubled by their situation in life and have not the institution look of older children. What is the institution look? It translates itself; the expression of a cramped individuality, of a longing for a more personal expression; the look of too much routine, of drilling, of the law without the spirit.

But the babies know of no difference between themselves and other children, and many times before they wake to the thought a home has been found for them. Nearly 500 babies a year from the New York Foundling home are adopted by private families in all parts of the country. They prove in their lives that it does not matter in this world how we are born, "it is just the way we're eddicated."

"Nobody but a baby lover would adopt one of our babies; older children may be taken by families and made into drudges, but who would adopt a tiny child except for love?" one of the sisters at the hospital said.

There is a wonderfully wide choice in babies, for they are taken into the home without regard to nationality, to creed or color; so there are pink and white blond babies, brown-haired, black-eyed babies, girls with curls and boys with round, close-cropped heads.

The children wear no kind of uniform. The little girls have as big bows of red and blue and pink ribbon on their hair as the most fashionable little person who lives round the corner on Fifth avenue.

The clothes of several thousand children are an important consideration. Think of what a single baby's trousseau means at home. Fortunately, home babies outgrow their clothes and pass them on to other babies. There are all sizes to be fitted at the Foundling home. In the last two years New York's outdoor babies have received 100,000 little garments and inside the poor mothers and babies have been equally well supplied.

A GROUP FROM WHICH A SON OR DAUGHTER MAY BE SELECTED

How many buttons do you suppose need to be sewed on? Here is a charity no one can dispute—sewing for the babies. Sisters and nurses can only look after their health and happiness.

Deserted babies can count on friends, if other things in life have failed them. Hundreds of rich society women in New York, who have seamstresses to sew for their own children, work for the Foundling babies. Sewing classes meet in private homes, their sole purpose devoted to the wants of the hospital's children. Twelve hundred little garments were the gift of a single class. The babies have every-day clothes, and dress-up clothes when visitors come, like the rest of the world. The churches also have sewing circles devoted to the trousseaus of the deserted babies. Money for materials for their clothes comes from women who find this the simplest way of helping with such extensive wardrobes. Occasionally a shop will send something to help clothe a baby.

New York gives a quarter of a million dollars a year to look after her foundling babies, and forty thousand more is contributed. The Foundling hospital extends from one end of a long block to the other, and besides its nursery buildings has a quarantine hospital and a hospital for operations and for the treatment of ordinary diseases. The Foundling hospital must not only care for the waifs deserted at its doors, but also for the babies sent by the department of charities, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the courts.

There are three groups of babies, from the few weeks old to those three or four years, and they have their separate quarters; the runabouts are the children from 18 months to two years old; and the grown-up babies, as old as three or four, are the kindergarten children. The reception room is the schoolroom—a long room full of tiny desks and tables, the walls lined with pictures and corners piled with splendid toys. In the middle of the room is a parrot in a gold cage who talks and sings like the children.

The foundling babies who are brought up inside the institution know nothing of the perils and joys of the street. In connection with each of the nurseries there is a roof garden, where the children take their air and exercise. The Foundling baby has a scientific bringing up that may give it a better chance for health than the home baby reared in affectionate ignorance. Doctors, nurses and matrons study its life from hour to hour. The most vital principle in modern thought is the effort that is being made in every direction to start the child on the right way.

With all its wealth of babies to care for, the Foundling hospital does more for the baby's health than the average mother. As each child is received at the hospital its weight is registered, together with the name and number of the baby, on a weight chart. The weekly weighing of all babies is an established feature of the hospital care. Physicians regard the weighing of babies as of utmost importance in the proper care of a baby's health. The sick baby is judged by its loss of weight; the well baby by its increase. Sick babies are weighed oftener—sometimes every second day. Notes of the baby's illness are kept on the back of its weight card.

The Infants Science Academy, which is now discussed in New York city as a possible way to save the babies from the ignorance of mothers, wishes to establish the same scientific method for the care of all little children that is applied in the Foundling home. Each mother is to be taught to keep a chart of her baby's condition, not in any special class of society—rich and poor alike—and this chart is to be submitted weekly to a baby's academy to be inspected by boards of baby specialists.

Foundling babies are always in charge of specialists. Important books on children's diseases have come from the study of the unwelcome babies. Not only do the students and physicians on the staff of the hospital work with the children, but nearly all the city's prominent doctors have served the hospital as consulting or attending physicians. In special cases physicians come from the outside to study the mysterious causes, the mysterious expressions of baby diseases, which are borne in silence, or expressed only in inarticulate sounds.

The outdoor baby is the surplus baby. Not always because the Foundling home has no room for it, but because the baby often needs what the hospital cannot give.

"Little babies live on love. I don't mean this as a sentiment; I mean it as a fact; a tiny baby lives on the love that cuddles it, that warms and feeds it. To take it into the hospital without a mother means it may die. If an outside nurse is found to care for it, the baby often grows healthy, strong and happy in her charge."

Women who have lost their own babies, or respectable women who desire to earn a small living by nursing, are the foster mothers of the foundling babies who are brought up outside the hospital. They must be able to show a clear record of health and character and obey the rules of the hospital for the care of the child. Once a month the outside nurse comes to the hospital with the child in her charge to be examined by a physician, but in case of sudden illness she must make an immediate report.

One hundred and forty thousand dollars a year goes toward paying for these outside nurses—at a rate of $10 apiece—nearly one-half of the foundling babies' income. When the child is three or four it must be returned to the hospital; one of the rules of the institution is that no child may be adopted by the woman who acted as its nurse.

"Italian women make the most successful mothers for the delicate babies," one of the head matrons explained. "There is something in their warm-hearted temperaments, in their natural sense of motherhood, that helps the frail baby to thrive."

Colored children are taken care of by colored women until they reach the required age, when the girls go to a home in Baltimore and the boys to Nebraska, where they are educated to trades.

Sixty-six babies boarded a car for New Orleans a few weeks ago and started gaily off on a voyage of discovery. They were on their way to find their mammas and papas. The babies are taught through the years when they are kept in the foundling home that somewhere waiting for them in the world outside are mothers and fathers, and some day they are to go to find them.

Many years ago, on a cold winter night, a physician sent to the New York Foundling hopital for the youngest baby who was healthy and promising. He only wanted to borrow the baby for a few weeks. A patient had given birth to a child and the baby had died. The mother was desperately ill, and the news of the death of her baby would possibly cause her death.

A beautiful baby boy two weeks old had that day been left at the Foundling home. The baby was wrapped in blankets and taken away to one of the wealthiest homes in New York. For a month or more the sick mother nursed this baby, thinking him her own. When she was well enough the truth was told her, but the borrowed baby was never returned. In the weeks of her suffering, the touch of its little lips and the clasp of its hands had made it in truth her baby.

This year the boy graduated with honor from an eastern college as the oldest son of a prominent man; a large sum of money for the foundling babies came as a gift from an "unknown friend."

Two agents, whose work it is to find mothers and fathers for the waiting babies, are a part of the regular staff of the Foundling home. They work through other agents all over the country, through churches and missions and children's aid societies; the appeal is universal. Do you want a baby? Here is a lost baby looking for a mother and father. You may have any kind you desire. Descriptions and requirements may be written to the staff at the hospital, and you may have just the baby you are looking for.

You may require the color of hair, eyes, or even specify the disposition. Usually the asylum has more than it can fill. Girls are asked for in about twice the ratio of boys. Blue-eyed girls are the greatest in demand, and a "sweet" disposition is almost always one of the specifications.

One woman wrote to the asylum from a town within easy travel of New York. "We are plain people," she began. "The height of our ambition has been to have a house of our own. Now we have it, all furnished as we have wished. Yet we are not content. Our home is so perfectly orderly that we have decided that we need someone to make it sweetly disorderly."

Four or five times a year, 40 or 50 babies start off in a little band in quest of homes. The babies are sent to any part of the country.

Nurses and attendants travel with the babies, who are distributed to agents who wait to place them in homes along the way. But the child is not to lose its connection with the Foundling home. Until the children are grown they are still looked after, and their care and future guarded by the supervision of the agents who make yearly visits to their homes and the matrons who keep in constant communication with them through letters.

Many times the adopted baby comes to mean to a family all that their own baby could have meant. Thousands of letters come back to the matron from the foster mothers and fathers of the babies.

"After God, dear sister," an adopted mother writes, "it is to you I owe my darling child, so I will ask him to bless you forever."

"Dear sister, I feel it my duty to let you hear from us, in regard to our little boy and girl. My husband and I often wonder can it be possible that they are not our own children, when we see their sweet, loving faces. If God will spare us to raise them, we feel confident that they will be a credit to all and a comfort and pride to us in years to come."

Children write home to the sisters of their happiness and growing outlook on life. In most cases the child is made to understand its connection with the Foundling home.

A little girl in the busy days of her school life wants to tell of her success. "As it is so long since I heard from you, I thought I would write and tell you that I am well, and that I have just completed my first year at school. I have the highest average in my class, it being 93 per cent. for the whole year. As I was the only girl in the high school perfect in attendance I received a pretty gold medal as a reward."

Happy endings come of many stories with tragic beginnings. The unwelcome baby finds a welcome somewhere, makes a place for itself somehow, in a world that failed it at the start.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Will purify your blood, clear your complexion, restore your appetite, relieve your tired feeling, build you up. Be sure to take it this spring.

Get it in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses $1.

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:

"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of

$170,000,000.00

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts, 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) (3)

Cheerful homes

Many things combine to make home cheerful, but no one thing plays so important a part as artistic taste in wall decoration. Beautiful, cleanly and wholesome is

Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating

We have ideas on color harmonies, classic stencils, and much that will interest the discriminating house owner. These ideas have cost us money but are free to you. Ask your dealer or write direct.

Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Eczema Needs No Definition

All you who have ever suffered from skin disease, under whatever name know eczema. Eczema is a poisonous disease, a disease which Nature is helpless against, irritating and hideous—it is the most repulsive of all skin diseases.

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

with their record of

"Not One Known Failure In 8 Years."

—not only relieve, but cure it. Stub-Roo Liquid is a scientific cure, a treatment—not a quack nostrum or magic healer. It cures permanently. Look at our 8 year's record. Read our testimonials. Ask the people of Duluth. If your druggist doesn't carry Stub-Roo, send us one dollar for a large bottle, express paid. Describe your case, we know all about eczema and want to help you. Write today to

STUB-ROO MEDICAL CO., Duluth, Minn.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

GENUINE must bear signature:

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$3.00, $3.50, $4.00 & $5.00
Union Made SHOES
Boys' Shoes $2.00 & $2.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make,

BECAUSE:

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 shoes equal, in style, fit and wear, other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00.

Fast Color Eyelets.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If they are not for sale in your vicinity write for Mail Order Catalog, giving full directions how to order by mail. Shoes delivered direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Is not a Dye. Refuse all substitutes. $1.00 and 50c. Bottles by Mail or at Druggists.

Send 10c for large sample Bottle FREE

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PATENTS Inventors' books free. [illegible]

The Possession of Fitzie Three

By JANE OSBORN

Ever since the day when, as a freshman, Davis Fitzgerald had arrived on the college campus with Robert Fitzgerald, his younger brother and classmate, and an altogether engaging bull terrier following in his wake, he had been known as Fitzie One. His brother, who had amazingly developed as far as studies and athletics went, was Fitzie Two; and the dog was Fitzie Three.

Fitzie One liked the girls, and because of his liberal and sympathetic taste in the matter, he was kept in a constant state of indecision. At first he had been moved to freshman raptures over the 30-year-old daughter of his Greek professor. Then it was the sophisticated library stenographer, and then—but no one, save Fitzie One, himself, could recount the full number of his charmers.

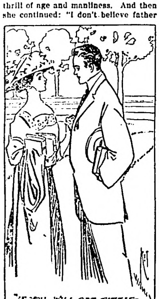
But everyone knew about Georgie Marston. Fitzie One had come back to college as a senior with a free and ready heart, and he had speedily, and with even more enthusiasm than usual, centered his thoughts upon the daughter of the new vicar of the college chapel, the bewitching Georgie.

"Do you know, Miss Marston," he told her one Sunday afternoon as they were walking through a woodland pathway, with the faithful Fitzie Three, "do you know, Georgie, it isn't just because you're pretty? It's something deeper, more intangible than that."

Georgie, because of her inexperience, blushed and felt uncomfortable. She tried to think of some suitable way to change the subject, when her eye caught sight of the dutiful Fitzie Three plodding on, a few feet ahead. "Isn't he a perfect dear of a dog? I am just crazy about bulldogs!"

"Oh, are you?" exclaimed Fitzie One, whose enthusiasm at this point was mounting to alarming heights. "You can have him if you like!"

"Oh, Mr. Fitzgerald!" she exclaimed, in a way that made Fitzie One feel a thrill of age and manliness. And then she continued: "I don't believe father would let me keep a dog, but perhaps I could borrow him sometimes?"



"IF YOU WILL GET FITZIE THREE, I'LL SAY 'YES' NOW" GEORGIE SAID GRAVELY

The idea met with Fitzie One's entire approval.

"Oh, I'm so glad to have him now," she went on. "He'll make such a nice mascot for our Browning society." Then, as Fitzie One looked interested, she explained: "It's a club that some of us girls have just got up. We suggested all sorts of things—cards, and embroidery, and things like that—and finally we agreed on Browning. We read together once a week, and as the meetings are to be at my house, they said I could decide upon the mascot. If you don't mind I'll make it your dog."

"Your dog," Fitzie One generously corrected.

"Yes, my dog," said Georgie, "and of course I won't tell anyone where I got him. Oh, it will be perfectly lovely," she cried as she knelt before her newly-acquired pet, and looked into his trustful dog eyes.

So it was that the Browning society acquired, for its official mascot, Georgie Marston's new dog. But as the winter came on, and the excitement of college festivities detracted from the milder amusement of reading poetry, Fitzie Three's visits at the vicarage became less frequent. Finally the forgotten mascot, who shared his master's fondness for girls, quite gave up hope of ever being stroked by a fairer hand, or coaxed and teased by a gentler voice, than his master's.

In this state of resignation, he found himself one late winter afternoon walking on the frozen country road with his master and some one with a gentler voice.

"Fascinating dog of your's," he heard and then as his master and the girl who had spoken—a girl with a rippling laugh, and not at all like anyone he had ever even thought of before—got down before him, he heard his master say: "If you really think so, Cynthia, you can have him. Cynthia, dear, I would do anything in the world for you."

And then Fitzie Three, who was carried away at the idea of being admired, jumped up and gave his new mistress a dog kiss on the end of her fair nose.

That was how Fitzie Three happened once more to be in the possession of a girl. Only this time he never went to the dormitory at all, but had to stay at Cynthia's all the time, and, excepting when his former master came to see her, he was forced to stay in the kennels with several other dogs. On the whole, Fitzie would much have preferred being back in the dormitory.

In the meantime, with the coming of early spring, college festivities abated, and the members of the Browning society sought to reunite.

"Be sure to have our mascot," said the president of the society to Georgie.

Georgie had told Fitzie Two—for it was Fitzie Two, instead of Fitzie One, who now walked through the woodland pathways with the bewitching Georgie. "You've got to get hold of Fitzie Three somehow, because the meeting is to-morrow, and if the girls don't find him they'll wonder, and, oh! it will be just dreadful!"

"But, Georgie," Fitzie had explained, "I asked Fitzie One about it and he said he simply couldn't get him. You know he gave the beast to Cynthia Standish, and he's on pins and needles about asking for him. He's really hit this time and he wouldn't spoil his chances for anything."

"Of course," agreed Georgie, "and I'm not a bit cross, only it puts me in such a fix. Really, I don't see how Fitzie ever had the courage to make advances to Miss Standish. She's so dreadfully rich and she never mixes up with the college crowd at all."

"That's just the trouble. If she was one of the girls, she'd understand, but he hates to explain to Cynthia." Fitzie Two sighed from the depth of experience. "But I know how he feels, Georgie. When a fellow is really, really in love he's on pins and needles about everything. Say, Georgie," he added, suddenly bringing up a subject which only the day before he had promised to drop forever, "I was thinking last night that if you'd promise to hold off and not marry anyone for two or three years, and give me a chance to do something worth while, that you might feel differently then. You said you weren't sure I loved you enough. But if I should do something great to prove it—something that no one had ever done before, and you knew I did it just for you—wouldn't that convince you?"

"If you will get Fitzie Three, I'll say 'yes' now," Georgie said, gravely.

Fitzie Two's vision of glorious worldly accomplishment faded into the humble dickering over a dog. "It's a go, Georgie! I'll manage it somehow," he said, and then he hurried the girl back to the vicarage, and with a friendly: "See you later, Georgie!" he went out upon his knightly errand.

It was unnecessary, putting him to the test, for in spite of her professed doubts, Georgie was sure, in her heart, of the depth and single-mindedness of Fitzie Two's devotion; and as the afternoon passed she began to doubt her own wisdom in forcing him to undertake such a task.

Her misgivings were, for the moment, put aside, however, when at eight o'clock Mr. Fitzgerald and Miss Standish were announced by the vicarage housemaid. Georgie hurried into the little drawing room, and beheld, not only Fitzie One and the dazzling Cynthia, but the much-coveted mascot of the Browning society.

Fitzie One had brought Miss Standish—they were engaged but only secretly, and Georgie promised not to tell—because Miss Standish wanted to apologize for keeping the dog. "I have so many at home," she explained, "that I really shan't miss this one at all. And Davis was so foolish not to tell me sooner."

"And then you told Miss Standish, because Fitzie Two asked you?" queried Georgie.

"Oh, yes, to be sure," said Fitzie One. "He's been after me for two days about it. He's downright foolish."

Georgie smiled, blushed and embraced the bewildered dog. "Oh, I knew he would," she said.

A heavy step on the vicarage veranda and a plaintive howl, made Fitzie Three look up with sudden expectation. Then the front door swung open and Fitzie Two was seen in the hall.

"Hello, Georgie," he called. "I've got the beast. Hauled him in on a rope. He's on the porch."

Georgie, without excusing herself, rushed out of the drawing room.

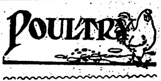
"I had to steal him from the kennel after dark," Fitzie Two went on. "And honestly, I don't know what those Standishes have done to him. You wouldn't know him for the same animal. I tied him to a rope and he's been yelping all the way in."

"Oh, my poor, dear Buster!" cried Miss Standish, who had overheard. "He's stolen Buster by mistake."

The explanation was brief and hilarious, and after enthusiastic pledges of friendship on the part of the two girls, Fitzie One and Cynthia and the abused Buster started for home.

Then, when the little vicarage door was closed Fitzie Two and Fitzie Three were happy, for Georgie Marston gave her heart to one and a lump of sugar to the other.

It is better to be tracked by peanut shells than by champagne corks.



POULTRY NOTES.

Watch the flock carefully.

Feed the fowls regularly.

Perfect cleanliness from now on will cut short the louse crop of June.

If you stamp a date on your eggs, sell them before the date gets old.

Fried chicken and fresh eggs are the rewards for care in poultry raising.

Chicken stew and roasted chicken are some of the delicacies in store for poultry raisers.

Feed the little chicks ground grain and skimmed milk. Do not let the hen lead them into wet grass.

When the brooder chicks seem very thirsty, wild for water, let them drink and feed very lightly while so feverish.

Fowls need green food at this season of the year. Better results will be obtained if you allow them to graze a portion of the day.

Many a setting of eggs has been spoiled by making the nest on the floor where the wind can come up through the cracks under the old mother hen.

April is a good month to hatch goose eggs. It is also an excellent time for getting out ducklings. Stock hatched now will be best for next year's breeding.

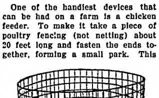
Now is the time to begin if you wish to have turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Few fowls are more profitable than turkeys when properly managed.

Does that old hen lay? Try this if she does not: Feed her all the chopped clover she will eat, with an ounce of lean meat every day. If there is any lay in her that will bring it out.

FEEDER FOR CHICKS USEFUL

Constructed of Poultry Fencing. Will Accommodate 150 Birds—Little Ones Have Chance.

One of the handiest devices that can be had on a farm is a chicken feeder. To make it take a piece of poultry fencing (not netting) about 20 feet long and fasten the ends together, forming a small park. This will accommodate 150 chicks. The wires of this fencing are just the right width apart to let the little chicks through and keep the old hens out. This gives the chicks a chance to pick at the feed a long time safe from the interference of the old hens.

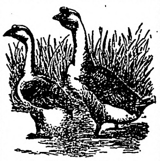


Chicken Feeder.

GEESE ARE VERY PROFITABLE

Gray African Variety Grow Heaviest in Shortest Space of Time—Are Nicely Flavored.

Gray African geese are very profitable to keep. They grow the heaviest in the shortest space of time and are ready for market in ten weeks, weighing at that age between eight and ten pounds. For table purposes they are esteemed very highly, their flesh being fine and nicely flavored.



Pair of Gray African Geese.

Demand for Good Breeds.

There is a strong demand at good prices for good breeding stock and eggs of pure bred strains of poultry. All you need to do is to get some good breed and grow enough of them to make it worth while and the rest is easy. Only let people know that you have them by advertising a little and there will be no trouble in disposing of all you can raise. It is the least trouble and the safest to keep only one breed. There is too much chance of mixing if more than one breed is kept.

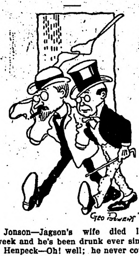
Money in Little Chicks.

There is a growing demand for pure bred young chicks and baby chicks just hatched. It has been found that baby chicks can be shipped by express for long distances with perfect safety. If you are in a position to hatch some of the pure-breds let people know that you have them. It is a good business when once learned.

Food for Confined Fowls.

A moment's study of the habits of fowls should show anyone that their diet when running loose is largely composed of flesh in the form of bugs and worms. Therefore when fowls are confined and not able to choose their feed they should be supplied with their natural rations in the form of chopped meat and bone meals.

HIS IDEA.



Jonson—Jagson's wife died last week and he's been drunk ever since.

Henpeck—Oh! well; he never could stand prosperity.

HIS HANDS CRACKED OPEN

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Effingham, N. H., Mar. 5 and Apr. 11, '09."

Treatment for Lump Jaw.

Lump jaw is due to a fungus which is usually taken into the animal's system in feed consumed. Lump jaw is liable to affect the glands of the throat or the bones of the head, writes Dr. David Roberts in American Cultivator. It is not advisable to keep an animal thus afflicted lingering in a herd. On the other hand it is advisable to either treat such an animal or kill it, as such animals invite diseases into the herd, owing to the fact that they are so reduced in vitality that they have no resisting power. A remarkably large per cent. of such cases can be successfully treated if taken in time by opening up the enlargement and washing it out with a strong antiseptic solution, like five of carbolic acid in water, and putting the animals on a tonic. In this way the afflicted animal is not only saved, but the entire herd is protected against disease.

Because a home is in the country—because it is on a farm—is only an added reason why it should be more up-to-date and attractive, for those who are fortunate enough to live in the country really spend more time in their homes than do those who live in cities.

And it is also true that farm homes and farm life is daily becoming more and more attractive. The inside of our house is our home, so why not make it nice and attractive, homely and cheerful, up-to-date and modern.

You wouldn't think of burning tallow candles, yet why use wall paper?

In order to educate a few refined people in every community to the artistic beauty of soft velvety alabastined walls of solid color, a free offer of beautiful wall stencils of classic design is made to every reader of this paper.

It is also possible to secure without any expense color suggestions for your home telling you the most suitable colors, to use, the best arrangement, curtains and over curtains, etc.—in fact the services of a decorative architect are at your disposal without charge to you.

In cities there are many and most excellent designers of interior decoration, but it takes money and time to carry out their ideas. This same service is at the disposal of every reader if he asks for it, and better than all, it tells you how you can either do the work yourself or direct some one else. It gives you exact shades and colors, and the stencils to do the work without charge.

Overhenpecked.

Former Governor Pennypacker, discussing at a dinner in Philadelphia the divorce evil, said with his humorous smile:

"Perhaps there would be less divorce if human nature were more perfect. Some women, you know, henpeck their husbands. There is, for example, a Bucks county farmer who said the other day that he would certainly apply for a divorce only his wife wouldn't let him."

Tea Time Talks

It's always tea time when you are tired or thirsty.

From Tea Plant to Teapot

The fragrant buds and young leaves of "Salada" Tea are scrupulously kept from contact with human hands.

When you open the air-tight lead package of "Salada" it exhales the fresh fragrance of the plantation.

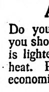
"Salada" Ceylon Tea is the best tea, grown under the best conditions. The soil of the sunny hill slopes, the growth and culture of the plant, the careful picking and scientific packing, all count as factors in its goodness.

Bulk tea cannot retain either fragrance or flavor. Its quality evaporates, "Salada" is never sold in bulk.

Yearly sale over 20,000,000 packages

Ask your grocer for "Salada" Tea or send 10 cents for a sample package which makes 40 cups of delicious tea. Say whether Black or Green tea is desired. Our booklet, "The Story of the Tea Plant," sent free.

"SALADA" TEA CO.
Shelby Block Detroit, Mich.



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TRIPLE ASPHALT-COATED, MICA-PLATED

GAL-VA-NITE comes in rolls ready to be put on. Anyone can properly apply same with but hammer and knife. Each roll will cover a surface ten feet square. Nails, lap cement and directions in center of each roll.

With GAL-VA-NITE once on your buildings you are insured against leaks and the trouble and expense of patching, painting and fussing each time it rains. GAL-VA-NITE is waterproofed on both sides of the sheet with a triple coating of pure mineral asphalt. Weatherproofed with a heavy armor plating of flaked mica which makes it impervious to the ravages of rust and the dangers of flying sparks and fire brands.

GAL-VA-NITE is cheaper and better than shingles. Can be put on in quarter the time.

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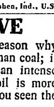
ROOFING
EASY TO LAY. FIRST COST LAST COST.

Be Sure Youre Right Get GAL-VA-NITE



Corn Planting is here—Distemper among the horses may be near also—mares are foaling—Distemper may take some of them—corn planting may be late if your horses have Distemper.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

is your true safeguard—a cure as well as preventive—50c and $1.00 bottle—$5.00 and $10.00 dozen, delivered. Large is more than twice the smaller size. Don't put it off. Get it. Druggists—or send to manufacturers.

Spohn Medical Co., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

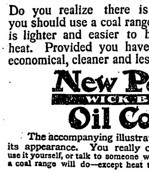
AN UP-TO-DATE STOVE

Do you realize there is no longer any reason why you should use a coal range? Oil is cheaper than coal; it is lighter and easier to handle, and gives an intense heat. Provided you have the right stove, oil is more economical, cleaner and less trouble. Have you seen the

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

The accompanying illustration gives you only a rough idea of its appearance. You really can't appreciate it until you either use it yourself, or talk to someone who has used it. It does everything that a coal range will do—except heat the room. The New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove will do anything, from heating a kettle of water to cooking a course dinner, but it won't heat a room. It doesn't "smell," it doesn't smoke. It can't get out of order. Light it and it is ready. Turn it down and it is out. Only a woman who knows the trouble of carrying coal and cooking in a hot kitchen can appreciate what it means to have a clean, perfect stove that will cook anything, boil, bake or roast, and yet won't heat the kitchen. How is it done? The flame is controlled in turquoise-blue enamel chimneys, and directed against the bottom of pot, pan, kettle or oven, and only there. The flame operates exactly where it is needed—and nowhere else. With this stove your kitchen is cool.

The nickel finish with the bright blue of the chimneys makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.



Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 17–1910.

Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

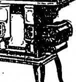
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only; or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.



Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 929

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at Last. Chase's Blood & Nerve Tablets does it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. Dr. CHASE, 224 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED MODERN HOTEL, Crosby, N. D. Great opening. Two railroads. Terminal point. Growing rapidly. No competition. Ad. Commercial Club

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

The Man Who Quit

by SLOANE GORDON

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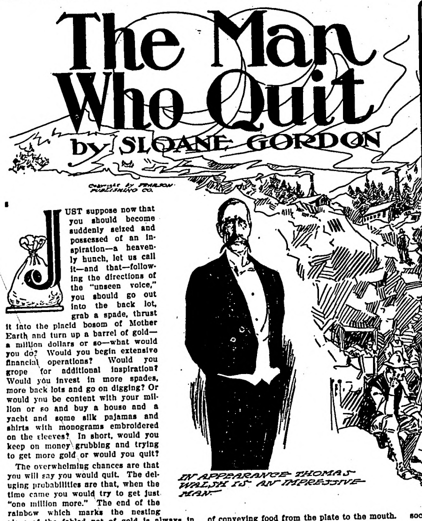
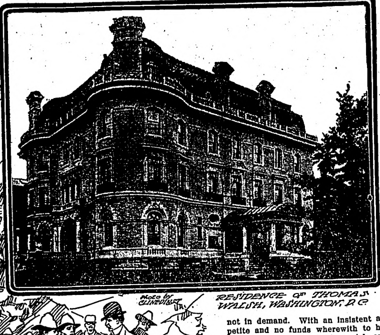


IN APPEARANCE THOMAS WALSH IS AN IMPRESSIVE MAN.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS WALSH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUST suppose now that you should become suddenly seized and possessed of an inspiration—a heavenly hunch, let us call it—and that—following the directions of the "unseen voice," you should go out into the back lot, grab a spade, thrust it into the placid bosom of Mother Earth and turn up a barrel of gold—a million dollars or so—what would you do? Would you begin extensive financial operations? Would you grope for additional inspiration? Would you invest in more spades, more back lots and go on digging? Or would you be content with your million or so and buy a house and a yacht and some silk pajamas and shirts with monograms embroidered on the sleeves? In short, would you keep on money grubbing and trying to get more gold or would you quit?

The overwhelming chances are that you will say you would quit. The deluging probabilities are that, when the time came you would try to get just "one million more." The end of the rainbow which marks the nesting place of the fabled pot of gold is always in sight but never quite in reach. Slightly editing and revising the biblical dictum! "To him who hath" is given an insatiable appetite for more.

Glancing hurriedly up and down the list of Americans of millions, it is difficult to pick out a bare fraction of them who have found that enough was sufficient. Uncle Russell Sage never lost his interest in interest. Aunt Hetty Green still loves to stroke the fur of a coupon and hear it purr. William Waldorf Astor was born on a couch upholstered with dainty bonds and beautifully tinted greenbacks, and as soon as he was able to toddle he went into the upholstering business on his own account and has been at it ever since, moving to England and mixing up with expensive royalty in the meanwhile, but always keeping his eye on the main chance.

F. Augustus Heinze, after getting hold of more money than he knew what to do with out in Montana, came to New York and tried to plant his dollars in productive soil. The cutworms got it.

J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the money overlords, generalissimo of finance, is so busy getting more that he hasn't time to talk to those whose vocabulary is limited to less than seven figures.

Other instances might be cited in proof of the contention that, generally, the man with millions doesn't quit.

But, as sustaining the rule, there are exceptions, and this is the story of one man who quit, Thomas F. Walsh.

He had all kinds of money—white brown, green and yellow, but he didn't become so enamored of it that he couldn't let go. Neither was he so impressed with its desirability that he wanted more. He would rather talk about a one-eyed prospector that he knew back in the days of Leadville's colicky babyhood than he would about any business scheme that human ingenuity could devise. He didn't care to talk about making money. Those who know him best assert that he would rather give it away than increase that which he has. One third of July a few years ago Mr. Walsh walked down to the Boston & Maine railroad station at Manchester-by-the-Sea and did some things that left the eyes of the railroad employes hanging out like the old fashioned knockers on the front doors of New England. Mr. Walsh arrived quietly at the station. He manifested no symptoms of give-upativeness and the employes were unprepared. Digging down into an ample pocket he dragged forth a roll of tens and twenties—real money—and began to skin off the top layers. He handed a bill to each of the men.

To-morrow is the fourth of July and I want you boys to have a good time," was his explanation. For a few minutes the Manchester station crew was utterly useless—pitifully incompetent. It couldn't get its breath.

"Say," whispered a watchman who happened to be of the elect on that auspicious occasion, "that roll of yellows that he pulled out was big enough to stall a freight."

Walsh heard about that remark and was so tickled over it that he got chummy with the watchman and used to walk down and talk with him every day or two.

This and other instances of the generosity of Mr. Walsh should not, however, have a tendency to inject hope into the systems of those who dog the footsteps of the rich and seek loans and contributions. One sure way not to get money from Walsh is to ask him for it. He has an almost holy horror of the grafter and the person who writes hard luck tales to those who are classed among the ultra wealthy.

Once upon a time, when he was Colorado's commissioner at the Paris exposition, Mr. Walsh, in his side excursions, discovered a king. This particular monarch was Leopold, the gay old party with the severe but ample whiskers who lately ruled over Belgium.

"Come over and have a snack at my camp," remarked Mr. Walsh. At all events that was the substance of what he said.

"I'll try anything—once," was the attitude of the monarch with the lilacs. Now it happened that Mr. Leopold, Rex, had been to a number of very fussy banquets. He had been entertained so numerously that terrapin didn't thrill him any more. He knew all about the various utensils that enter into the operation of conveying food from the plate to the mouth. Never had he been known to reach the ice cream with nothing left but a little harpoon, like George Ade's banqueter. He didn't tuck his napkin and responded readily to the rule prohibiting the use of a knife in the hoisting of peas or pie. All of this is set forth as proof that Mr. Leopold was no gastronomic novice. But after he had partaken of Mr. Walsh's hospitality he had to tack to get to his cab. He was so happy and so satisfied that he didn't care whether he kept on kinging or not. In a burst of enthusiasm he said he was coming over to America to follow up the Walsh brand of banquet. The morning following the banquet it is understood that Mr. Leopold went back to Laeken, in Belgium, where he lived when he wasn't taking in the Parisian White Way, and fired his chef.

But it must be remembered that this little lunch that Mr. Walsh arranged for his royal guest was quite out of the ordinary. He sent out for the most famous of French banquet architects.

"There's a hungry king coming next Thursday week," he told them, "and I want you to feed him well. Go as far as you like." Which they did. The banquet was given at the Hotel Ritz. They had some very excellent fiddlers and other musicians at the hostelry, who were willing to furnish any sort of music for the occasion. But not for Mr. Walsh. In entertaining a kingly personage he decided to observe the harmonies. Maybe plebeian music wouldn't aid royal digestion! Nothing but regular monarchical melody would go well with the food. The Imperial Russian band, which plays for the czar and helps him forget his troubles, was in Paris at the time. Several people with money had sought to engage that band for private affairs, but the manager announced that his band could not be engaged—it was none of your country orchestras.

"I'll just stroll over and hire them," suggested Mr. Walsh.

Those who heard of his expressed intention laughed derisively. But Mr. Thomas F. Walsh did hire them and Mr. Leopold, Rex, had mazurkas with his soup and Paderewski with the baked beans.

There were others in addition to the king at that banquet, but they didn't cut much of a figure. The Belgian ruler was the big attraction in the main tent. It isn't everyone who can entertain a king and it isn't one in a million that could entertain one as Thomas F. Walsh did. That banquet cost, it is said, about $75,000, which is even more expensive than dining at some New York hotels. All Paris talked of the Walsh entertainment, and it is still talked about over there. It set the high-water mark for banquets. Harry Thaw had given one that was the limit theretofore, but the Walsh affair made the Thaw dinner look like a cold lunch on washday. Even the square meal prepared by Luculius for his guests, several seasons further back, was merely a snack compared to it. But it wasn't the only dinner given by Mr. Walsh that startled Paris. He gave a score of them while he was commissioner to the exposition, and each of the kingless ones cost $40,000. Dukes and duchesses and princes and counts and marquises—a lively assortment of noble appetites—attended and went away feeling as though they couldn't eat another thing for a week. Mr. Walsh had fun. He liked to see them enjoy themselves.

"Never turn a hungry duke from your door," appeared to be his motto, and as a result European nobles put signs on the front fence to signal others of their kind that this was a bully place to get a handsome hand-out.

It was one of Walsh's philanthropies.

Also it was one of his ways of enjoying the money that he accumulated in Colorado mines. He believed that money was made to spend and that's why he liked to spend it.

But there is more to the tale of the entertainments in Paris. Incidentally King Leopold became so impressed with the American man of millions that he consulted him about some of his (the king's) gold mining properties in Africa, with the result that Mr. Walsh went into partnership with the king. Mr. Walsh explained that he didn't go into the venture with Leopold for the profit that was in it, but just to please his friend of the crown and scepter. But greater than the triumph of entertaining the king—greater than the prestige of entering into a partnership with him—was the social success that followed the European recognition. Mr. Walsh has a most charming and accomplished wife. She was Miss Carrie Reed when he married her in Colorado. She had gone from her Wisconsin home to the Rockies for her health, and when she met the sturdy proprietor of the leading hotel of Leadville an attachment developed that resulted in a happy marriage. Mr. Walsh was ambitious that his wife should enjoy social distinction. After he had made his millions he came east and tried to rub elbows with many of those who had inherited theirs. Promptly the social folk dusted their clothes where the elbows touched. The Walshes, in their narrow eyes, were parvenues—new rich—n. g.

"Why, he was only a laborer—an immigrant laborer at that," remarked society, referring to Mr. W.

"I'll just try a flank movement," mused Mr. Walsh. So he secured the commissionership to the Paris exposition, and when he sailed for France there was no society crush at the dock to wave good-bys. But after he had trained most of the European nobility to drop into his home for a sandwich now and then, the American society folk who hadn't been able to get even a passing nod from a third-rate count began to understand that the Walshes were really very desirable people. Thus it happened that when the boat docked at New York on the return trip American society was down there en masse wig-wagging welcomes and telling one another about how glad they were to see "our dear friends, the Walshes, home again."

From that time on Mr. Thomas F. Walsh and his wife had to screen the house to keep "society" from overrunning it. And ever since then the Colorado Croesus has been up at the top of the social heap in Washington, Newport and the other places where silken society can be found at home.

One day after his return from Europe Mr. Walsh decided that it would be necessary to have a larger house. He had purchased the old Jenness Miller homestead in Washington and fitted it out luxuriously. But it was too small—too cramped for the entertainments he desired to give. The Miller house was torn down and on the site was erected by far the finest house in the nation's capital. Washington refers to it as "the palace," and no other designation would be fitting. The building cost $1,000,000, in round figures. It took from $500,000 to $800,000 to furnish it. Over 1,000 people can be entertained in it without crowding. There are 64 rooms. Each of the larger apartments has a distinct decoration, nearly every known species of hardwood having been used in the interior finishings. The floors alone of several of the rooms cost $5,000 each. In the ballroom the gold used in decorating the ceiling cost $10,000. The building is lighted and heated by electricity, cooled by a patent system, and automatic electric elevators—the kind that run without conductors—carry the occupants from one floor to another. There are four immense pipe organs in the house, and so well is it arranged that all of the organs can be played at one time without the sound of one penetrating to the zone reached by the sound of another. Specially employed connoisseurs scoured Europe and the Orient for rare rugs and tapestries wherewith to decorate this regal residence and pictures worth many fortunes adorn the walls. In the magnificent Italian garden surrounding the house there are vases and statuary brought from Greece and Italy. When this house was constructed and furnished Mr. Walsh expected to entertain King Leopold there. The Belgian ruler was to have been present at the "housewarming." But he could not come at that time and the housewarming went on just the same, with most of the notables of social and official life of Washington and New York in attendance.

"I haven't always had all I wanted, you know," remarked Mr. Walsh one day, "and I like to see plenty of everything for everybody."

He probably thought when he gave voice to this statement, of the days when he was a laborer in Boston. Or maybe he went back along the highway of memory to the time when he was a wheelwright back in Tipperary, Ireland. He was born in Tipperary 58 years ago and came to this country when a lad in his late 'teens. He landed in Boston and tried to secure employment. Wheelwrights were not in demand. With an insistent appetite and no funds wherewith to humor it regularly, he took a pick and shovel and started to work on the streets. From Boston he drifted over to Worcester and there branched out as a contractor, doing some sewer work and reaping a few hundred dollars of profit. Reports came east about this time that there was much gold in the Black hills, and Walsh, naturally a rover anyhow, decided to try his fortunes there. He knew nothing of mining, but soon found men who did, and with his small capital "grub-staked" several prospectors who struck gold and divided with him. In a few years he had cleaned up $100,000. Then Leadville loomed large upon the horizon and Walsh headed for the Rocky mountains. At Leadville he invested in a hotel—the Grand Central, it was called—and from this vantage point he kept a sharp lookout for opportunities. Also he conducted a better hotel than had ever before been found in a new mining camp. Leadville was wide open. The click of the poker chip, the whirr of the roulette wheel, the rattle of the dice never ceased. Miners who accumulated a little "dust" scattered it quickly when they came into town and woke up in the morning "broke" and discouraged. They soon ascertained that "Tom" Walsh was a likely angel. Any reasonably worthy prospector could get credit at the Grand Central. Not only that, but he could get money. Walsh would willingly grub-stake him. That is, Walsh would furnish an outfit, grub and tools and advance ready money for an interest in the prospective "strike." How many profitless ventures he went into is not recorded, but they were not all of that sort. Some of his working partners did make strikes and the profits were enormous. Walsh appeared to have unerring judgment when it came to buying a mine. He studied mineralogy from the alphabet up, secured a fund of information about all branches of geology, knew more about the various formations in the Colorado mountains and hills than any expert in the business at that time, and was well equipped to purchase or decline when property was offered. One day he amused the mining folk by purchasing an old mine "dump" where the refuse had been thrown. He had a theory that the process of extracting the metal had been wasteful and that there was plenty of gold left behind. Applying scientific methods to the smelting of it, he managed to clean up a million dollars out of that supposedly valueless dump. He bought a "prospect" from a discouraged miner and found a number of "pockets" of virgin gold on it. From one "pocket" alone he took $100,000. He was rich now and happy. But he had another theory about gold mining that he was anxious to test. The carefully educated experts said that it was folly to seek the precious metal in the tops of the mountains near the present town of Ouray. Walsh thought otherwise. He made a personal investigation of some territory where prospectors had reported outcroppings of ore. As a result Walsh quietly purchased a tract in the San Juan district. There were old abandoned mines there—holes that had been left because mining was difficult in those altitudes—because frequent snowslides destroyed the houses and the machinery and filled up the shafts. The experts warned Walsh that he would lose any money that he put into the property he had purchased. He paid no attention to their warnings, but moved over to Ouray and started to work. From the very first hole that he dug he struck ore that assayed startlingly high. Then he started a force of men out after more property and another force to do additional prospecting. The result was far beyond his wildest dreams of success. One morning a friendly little bird hopped into the tent he was occupying and Walsh hustled around to get some bread to feed it. The bird stayed after that and fed

"We'll call this Camp Bird," Walsh announced. And from that day to this all these mines in the San Juan district of Colorado have been known as the Camp Bird group—one of the richest groups of gold mines in the world.

Wealth literally rolled in on the lucky Walsh. He piled million upon million—how many is a matter of dispute. Some say that he made $50,000,000 in that district alone, in addition to the money he had made previously in the Black hills and in Leadville. Whatever the amount, it was sufficient for all his needs and left over a bit for spending money. From the time of the first rich strike until 1902 Mr. Walsh continued to take gold from the earth. Then an English syndicate offered him $14,000,000 for a controlling interest in his properties, and, to the surprise of the mining world, he sold, and the property passed out of his hands. There was woe in Ouray and throughout the mining district when the announcement was made. For of all the mine owners of the west Thomas F. Walsh enjoyed the love and confidence of his employes more than any other. He worked in unheard-of ways. For instance, he built a modern, first-class hotel for the accommodation of his miners and superintendents—a hotel with baths and clean beds and reading rooms. The food was good and was well cooked and well served. And the charge for the accommodations was no greater than that of the ordinary mining-camp boarding house, where "good digestion waits on appetite" until appetite and the food furnished put a dent in good digestion.

CONVICT IS INVENTOR

William Howard Perfects Airship Model in Prison.

Sent to Nebraska Penitentiary for Burglary He Turns His Cell Into a Workshop—Probably Will Be Paroled.

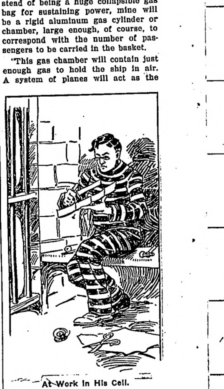
Lincoln, Neb.—From convict No. 4802 to inventor and capitalist, from a narrow little cell in the Nebraska state prison to the head of an airship manufacturing plant in St. Louis is likely for William Howard, an inmate of the penitentiary near Lincoln, under a six-year sentence for burglary.

Howard, since he became an inmate of the penitentiary, has perfected a model of an airship which he is sure will revolutionize air travel. The plans are in St. Louis, and patents are to be procured. He says:

"Howard, of course, is not my real name. That was the name under which I was sentenced, and that it will remain until I am out of prison. I do not wish to give my right name, because it would be distressing to my relatives and friends.

"I was born in Missouri, below St. Louis, nearly forty years ago. Machinery has been my hobby ever since I have been old enough to understand the use of tools. Ten years ago I took up the study of air navigation, and have been working on the problems at intervals since. My plan is similar in some respects to that of Count Zeppelin, but I believe my model is an improvement. It is an airship combining the principle of both the dirigible and aeroplane, but radically different from that of the Zeppelin creation. Instead of being a huge collapsible gas bag for sustaining power, mine will be a rigid aluminum gas cylinder or chamber, large enough, of course, to correspond with the number of passengers to be carried in the basket.

"This gas chamber will contain just enough gas to hold the ship in air. A system of planes will act as the motive power and also serve, in case of necessity, to carry the ship upward. The propulsion will not be by direct gasoline power. It will be by electricity generated by a gasoline engine combined with a dynamo.



At Work in His Cell.

"Danger of collapse or other accident with my ship will thus be reduced to a minimum. The gas chamber can be made to sustain any weight deemed necessary, but it will be only secondary to the planes for propulsion and weight-carrying power. A chamber 200 feet long will probably carry 25 passengers.

"Count Zeppelin is certainly to be congratulated on his success, but except for my unfortunate arrest I believe I would have beaten him in the inventive race. I think I conceived the idea in advance of him."

Howard's inventive genius has not stopped with his dirigible aeroplane. He is preparing plans for an aeroplane somewhat on the lines of the Wright and Farnam biplanes. A preliminary model has already been prepared. Not much attention was paid to the models at first, but Howard stuck to his work, devoting most of his time to his dirigible, the problem he started to solve long before airships were seriously discussed in this country or Europe.

Howard has been an inmate of the prison since March, 1907, following his conviction for robbing the residence of E. T. Swobe, manager of the National Fidelity Company of Omaha. Before his conviction he invented a cigar-making machine which he sold to the American Tobacco Company for $5,000.

A mail box lock, invented by him had been favorably reported by the government. Locks had played an important part in Howard's troubles and successes. The charge of his picking one and entering the Swobe residence and making away with several hundred dollars' worth of silverware, led to his being sent to prison.

Canadian Fishing Industry.

The catch of fish in Canadian waters by Canadian fishermen, including seals and all fish products, in 1908 was valued at $25,451,085. The industry required a fishing fleet of 14,114 vessels.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Congressman's Son School Insurgent

MER-CY
TEACHER
DREAM

WASHINGTON.—During the famous fight over the rules in the house last month Representative Frank O. Lowden of Illinois took his twelve-year-old son, George M. Pullman Lowden, to the house to listen to the debates. The little fellow, who is a grandson of George M. Pullman, the late Pullman car magnate, remained through the exciting Saturday when the rules were overturned and the speaker reinvested with the gavel after offering to relinquish it if the house so demanded.

George sat with eyes glued on the whirling dervishes in the arena of the house. He was deeply impressed. Mr. Lowden said, after the battle, "George can ask more embarrassing questions than Jim Mann."

For several days the youngster talked of nothing but the legislative battle. Then he quieted down, but the family discovered that he was busily engaged in the preparation of a paper. He worked till his father questioned him, but no information was forthcoming of the purport of the document, but on the third day he produced a set of rules for the government of the public schools. Insurgency is the spirit of every line.

The boy is going to be a worse Insurgent than "Vic" Murdock when he grows up, according to the stand pat parents of the youthful Tom Reed.

This is the output of George Lowden's three days of close application to the study of his school system:

Article A—1. That if any unjust law or too hard work be imposed on the scholars they may rebel on the teacher.

They may also fine and arrest him.

Hereafter the pupils may elect a committee on rules for the school. The teachers are ineligible.

The teachers won't have any right to make any laws whatsoever.

Article B—1. The pupils may refuse to work if they choose and the teachers may insist, but not to any good purpose.

Cross teachers are compelled by the pupils to leave the room without complaint or words of any kind; if they do, a fine can be imposed on the teacher or teachers.

The teachers or parents are not allowed to cast a vote on any subjects applying to school questions; if they do they are liable to be fined or put under guard.

The school shall begin when the committee wants it to and end when the committee wants it to, and at no other time.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN LOWDEN,
President and Composer.

The president and composer is now busy perfecting his insurgency.

Horse Still Popular Despite the Auto

MORE than one hundred thousand motor cars were manufactured in the United States last year, and the manufacturers estimate that twice the output will be sold in 1910. Has the price of horses been lowered? Will it be affected in the future?

Men who deal in horses say that the horse industry in general not only has been unaffected by the development of power vehicles, but the price of horses has increased more than fifty per cent. within the last five year.

To prove this assertion, the horse lover refers to the last report of the United States department of agriculture. The report contains several complimentary statements about Dobbin.

The government statistician has found that since 1890 horses have increased 81.2 per cent. in price and 33.6 per cent. in number. Two years ago there were 1,108,000 horses in Kansas and 957,000 in Missouri. The average value a head was $87 in Kansas and $88 in Missouri. One year later—January 1, 1909—the number of horses in Kansas had increased to 1,152,000, with an increase in value of two dollars a head. In Missouri on the same date the number of horses was 995,000 and their value had increased three dollars a head.

The horse lover is careful to explain that in arriving at the values given the statistician has had to estimate thousands of horses worth not more than $1.48 each, which brings down the average.

Only the horses used for pleasure driving have suffered in price from the use of motor cars. Few motor car owners keep a stable in addition to a garage and the result has been a depreciation in the value of harness horses.

Postmaster General's Mail Mixed Up

BILL
THERE MUST BE A MISTAKE

FOR a space Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, a Democrat, thought he had it on Postmaster General Hitchcock. There has been some confusion of the mails of the two by the men who are in the second Hitchcock's department.

Both men live in the Washington apartment house. The congressman is married; the postmaster general is not. One day the congressman got a letter, addressed merely to "Mr. Hitchcock." As he opened it, his wife stood by. It was a bill for over 100 parasols. The congressman frowned. Then he saw a light.

"I guess this is for the postmaster general," he said.

He sent the bill to the other Hitchcock with this note: "This envelope was opened by mistake. The inclosure was read with amazement."

It may be interpolated here that the congressman is against all forms of government extravagance. He was therefore suspicious.

The postmaster general so far forgot party lines, however, as to get word to Hitchcock No. 2 that he (the P. M. G.) had merely used the parasols as favors at a cotillion at which he was recently host.

Flat Car Needed for Hats of 1915

I KENT DIG 'EM IT
MILADY'S HAT
HOLD 'ER BILL

THE latest and most extreme scream in the "chantecler" hat measures four feet from brim to brim. An ordinary express or freight car will accommodate about an Easter lid and a half in its width. In other words, a car will hold only one-tenth the bulk of leghorn and rooster feathers that it did ten years ago. What's the answer?

A raise in rates to show a profit in the transportation business. Nothing short of a flat car will be needed to transport half a dozen Paris creations, if the law of evolution is allowed to take its course in the next five years, say the carriers.

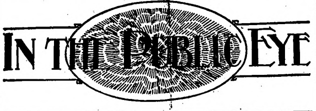
A falling off in custom owing to the unwillingness of hubby to dig too deep into the family pocket and the return to mode of the stingy toque and the humble and modestly dimensioned ban, cry the milliners.

It was purely a matter of hats, into which the length of pins does not enter which was heard before the interstate commerce commission. The Millinery Jobbers' association put in their kick some time ago.

The milliners claim the rates are too high and the carriers say the evolution of the headgear simply made them put on the increase.

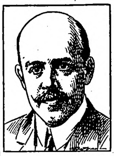
Women's hats have been growing larger and larger every year. They have also been growing lighter and lighter in weight. So that now a woman's hat weighs less and takes up more room than ten did ten years ago. A freight car or an express car will hold only a tenth of the hats it once did and the carriers raised the rates to make up the difference.

What would happen were the "chantecler" hat to increase in size to accommodate the henpheasant, the crow and others of the Rostand barnyard collection, even rate experts refuse to predict.



IN THE PUBLIC EYE

LONGWORTH IN QUANDARY



Nicholas Longworth is the representative in congress from the First Ohio district, which practically means Cincinnati. Mr. Longworth, as everybody knows, is the only son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States. Mr. Longworth is a millionaire.

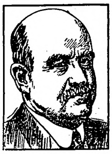
It is nice to be a congressman, nice to be the husband of a former president's daughter, and nice to be a millionaire; still Nicholas Longworth isn't the happiest man on earth. His political path seems rosy enough; his marital relations are ideal and his financial position is one to be envied.

Then why should he not be happy? The answer is simple. He is the son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt. He is a "stand-patter" and, as such, a friend of Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house. Now would Theodore Roosevelt, the greatest Republican, were he at home, approve of the conduct of his son-in-law?

In a recent speech in Washington Mr. Longworth roasted the Insurgents until they were brown. Next day some one asked him how he thought his illustrious father-in-law would regard such conduct.

"There it is again!" angrily exclaimed the son-in-law. "It seems that I am not to be allowed an opinion of my own. Let me say right here, I'm a stand patter and I don't care what Mrs. Longworth's famous father thinks about it. We understand each other pretty well and Mr. Roosevelt has never made any effort to influence me one way or the other. I wish the people would let me be Nicholas Longworth and not always think of me as the son-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt."

BATTLE FOR McKINLEY



Republicans and Democrats, Insurgents and stand-patters agree that there is going to be a desperate battle in the coming fall for seats in congress. It has been a long time since such a bitter struggle was so easily foreseen. It always is that way after congress has made a change in the tariff law. To pass a tariff law that would please everybody is impossible.

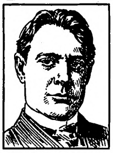
A wealthy, good-natured son of Illinois is the man who will have to stand the brunt of the battle for the Republicans this year. He is William Brown McKinley of Champaign, who was born September 5, 1856, in Petersburg, Ill.

Representative McKinley is the chairman of the Republican congressional committee and as such wil have to lead the fight to maintain the Republican majority in the house of representatives. Those who know Mr. McKinley know he is a fighter and they say he will not be found wanting when the opposing forces clash.

It takes only six lines in the congressional directory to tell who Representative McKinley is, not because his record as a citizen and member of congress is not one of which he may well be proud, but because of his opposition to self-praise. Some congressmen who have not done near as much for party or country consume three or four times as much space, but Mr. McKinley is content to have his birthplace, age, occupation and the date of his first election to congress published.

It has been said of Mr. McKinley that he is one of the wealthiest men in the house. Nobody would think it to observe his conduct. He is jovial, democratic and makes no display of the fact that he has wealth. Mr. McKinley controls miles and miles of interurban electric lines in Illinois. He owns farms and he's a banker.

BEVERIDGE, INSURGENT



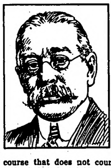
"I could not stand for it then and and I cannot stand for it now."

These are the words used by Albert J. Beveridge, senior senator of Indiana, as he dissected the new tariff law paragraph by paragraph, in his speech before the Indiana Republican convention in Indianapolis recently. The senator's speech attracted attention all over the country. Senator Beveridge has been an active member of the upper branch of the nation's congress from the day he took his seat in that august body. In one way he differs from many other members of the senate. He is not a millionaire. But this has made no difference with the senator. In odd times he has used his pen—maybe it was a typewriter—to good effect. A prominent weekly journal has printed many good stories by the senator from Indiana. Monthly magazines also have shown a preference for his writings.

Mr. Beveridge is one of a few members of the senate who does not give interviews to the newspapers. He has made it a rule not to express his opinions of political happenings in the daily press.

The day after the Indianapolis convention Senator Beveridge was in Chicago. He greeted the newspaper reporters who called upon him cordially, but never a word had he to say of the things that transpired in the Republican gathering.

WICKERSHAM AS A TARGET



When George W. Wickersham, attorney general of the United States, in his speech before the Hamilton club at its Appomattox day banquet in Chicago, commanded the Insurgents to "get behind Taft or get out of the party," he made of himself a target at which grape and canister, dumdum bullets and 13-inch shells are likely to be fired.

In fact one bomb has been hurled at the attorney general, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin having had some pointed things to say about the cabinet officer in the same speech in which he called J. Pierpont Morgan a "thick-necked bully." Then came Representative Rainey of Illinois, who nipped the cabinet target through a bullet aimed at the sugar trust.

Mr. Rainey, however, is a Democrat and of course that does not count, for Democratic congressmen may be expected to hurl their broadsides at Republican cabinet officers every once in a while.

But the big part of the target shooting is yet to come, if reports from Washington are to be believed.

In his Chicago speech the attorney general boldly said:

"The time of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds is over. Everyone must now choose whether or not he is for the president and the Republican party. He that 'hath no stomach for the fight' let him depart. Treason has ever consisted in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If anyone wishes to join the Democratic party let him do so.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Men's Club to Ask Tax on Bachelors

AW! WAW
I'D STAY SINGLE AT ANY COST

CHICAGO.—Not satisfied with having styled the bachelor an undesirable citizen and the spinster a detriment to her sex and an injury to society, the Men's club of the Green Street Congregational church is preparing to levy per capita and income taxes on unmarried folk. C. W. Monroe, a lawyer, who drew a bill arraigning those who shun the married state, said he would bring forward more tax bills as soon as those now in preparation are enacted by the club. Mr. Monroe also advocates a pension for parents.

"The only thing about these taxes," commented F. V. Johnson, president of the club at the meeting, "is that a good many bachelors will think their freedom is worth a good deal more than that, and it won't remedy affairs at all."

Meanwhile the sweeping legislation of the club is arousing opposition. The bachelors at the meeting were outnumbered hopelessly, and, seeing defeat, sought by strategy to secure a modification of the original charges.

The proposed tax follows:

PER CAPITA TAX.

Men, 28 to 70 years old	$100
Women, 25 to 65 years old	50
Preachers and teachers	Exempt

INCOME TAX.

	Per cent.
Annual income under $500	Exempt
Income $500 to $1,000	5
Income $1,000 to $1,500	7
Income $1,500 to $2,000	10
Income $2,000 to $3,500	15
Income $3,500 to $10,000	20
Income over $10,000	25

P. A. Heinlich, the bachelor spokesman, held a short party caucus and decided to attempt a flank movement.

"I agree with you that the bachelor by choice is undesirable," he amazed his hearers by saying. "Still there are many great men who have been bachelors, and I think you should cross out the terms of 'leech' and 'menace' from your indictment."

The change was rushed through by an ally before the radical party had recovered.

Women were not permitted to enter the debate, but sent in written opinions to the meeting. One of them, Miss Clara Kent, who is proud of her ability to work, wrote:

"You are all wrong. Let the old maid and the bachelor alone, for there are few who stay single from choice.

"The kind of bachelor I would condemn is the man who has a good position and is capable of caring for a family, but stays single because he doesn't want to give up his freedom and assume the responsibility of a home. Yet, on the other hand, a man with such selfish desires would make a poor husband and ought to stay single."

Says Wireless Is a Snag to Japanese

WE HAVE CAPTURED NO BOYS
HOW ABOUT THE BOYCOTT?

SEATTLE, Wash.—Wireless telegraphy is the one field of American industry in which the Japanese seem unable to compete successfully, according to W. B. Southwick, Pacific coast manager for a big company.

"So far," said Mr. Southwick, "the Orientals have copied and competed with the Yankees in almost every line of invention and industry. But in the wireless method of communication they seem to have made a fizzle of their attempts.

"Either in war or commercially I do not believe they would be dangerous because of the misunderstanding they have over the American way of talking. They take things literally. If a message is sent to them it keeps them guessing so long that little satisfaction can be obtained.

"As an illustration, one of our operators on an Alaskan steamer heard a Japanese liner working and asked for his position and who he was. The reply came back that he was Togo somebody and that he was in the wireless room. Another operator asked a Japanese boat for news of the Ketchel-Johnson fight, and the Oriental wireless man asked why the Hon. Ketchel and Johnson combated.

"When an operator spoke a Jap boat regarding the report of a great typhoon in midocean the Japanese replied that it was an ill wind that blowed no one any great good.

"Another operator, desirous of obtaining foreign news for a newspaper ahead of the arrival of the steamer, asked about the prevailing boycott, and the Oriental replied that so far as he remembered there had been no boys captured by his vessel for some time."

Blood Shows Man-Monkey Relationship

PHILADELPHIA.—Dr. Edward Tyson Reichert, an investigator and professor of physiology at the University of Pennsylvania, has published his observations made in the series of experiments with blood crystals of animals and men, and has, he believes, a strong argument in favor of the Darwinian theory of evolution.

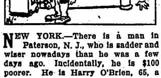
His conclusions are based on a study of 2,500 photomicrographic negatives. These negatives were obtained from the blood of virtually every species of animal.

Evolution observed from a chemical standpoint is so vast in its possibilities that it will require the combined efforts of a hundred investigators, working incessantly for several generations, to complete the task, according to Doctor Reichert.

Not only will the experiments have an important bearing on the evolutionary theory, but the ability to distinguish by comparison of crystals between the different types of man will be of immense importance in the examination of blood in murder trials.

By Doctor Reichert's method it is possible to establish definitely whether the blood is of man or animal, and to say with a degree of positiveness whether it is the blood of a negro or a white person.

Strawberries Used in a New Skin Game


WONDER IF HE THINKS I AM COMING BACK

NEW YORK.—There is a man in Paterson, N. J., who is sadder and wiser nowadays than he was a few days ago. Incidentally, he is $100 poorer. He is Harry O'Brien, 65, a merchant.

While journeying homeward from a visit in Montreal he was much bored by the scenery between Albany and New York, so he leaned back with a deep sigh.

"What is the matter?" said a sympathetic voice, "are you ill? Can I be of any assistance?"

The owner of the voice was a very pleasant man. He sat down beside O'Brien, who explained that it was nothing—just the confounded monotony of travel. The stranger understood. He asked more questions. He said his name was Jim. And while O'Brien poured out his life history Jim acted the part of a human information sponge.

Arriving at New York they started for the West Twenty-third street ferry. While waiting for a car an excited man rushed up to "Jim."

"Strawberries!" he yelled. "Packages, boxes, crates of luscious strawberries! Just arrived—on a pier—consigned to me; oh, so perishable! I simply must get them away, Jim, but—I have not a cent in my clothes except a check for $900."

"Jack," said the pleasant stranger, "I have only $10. What shall we do?"

What could O'Brien do but offer to help?

"You may have $100," said O'Brien. And off rushed Strawberry Jack with O'Brien's $100.

He told the other two a smooth faced driver of a truck would soon pass them with the strawberries. A smooth faced driver presently hove in sight. "Strawberries!" he snapped in answer to queries. "That truck's full of pigs' heads!"

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

RESTORING A LOST EMPIRE.

The possible realization of the project for reopening the old empire of Nebuchadnezzar to civilization, a project which only yesterday was only a dream, is foreshadowed by the efforts of the Turkish government to reclaim 12,500,000 acres of waste land in Northern Mesopotamia through irrigation, says New York World. Given the success of the experiment, the ancient realm of Assyrian and Babylonian monarchs may then be refertilized and repeopled with an industrious race and the world's old granary restored after centuries of desolation. Mesopotamia's greatness was due to a system of irrigation canals in connection with the Tigris and Euphrates. It was by their neglect that it declined and was transformed into a sandy plain, the haunt of nomad races. Within recent times the engineer and the archeologist have invaded it, the former plotting the route of the Bagdad railway which is to unite it with the Western world and the latter delving in the dust heap which have disclosed in turn the site of Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the hall in which Belshazzar gave his feast and the very site of Babel. To reclaim it to cultivation will cost $200,000,000.

Mr. Durand, the director of the census, has been casting a preliminary glance over the field, and he makes a rough estimate that the enumeration this year will show a population of between 88,000,000 and 90,000,000. The director's estimate would seem to be conservative as it does not include any extraordinary growth. In fact, according to his total the ratio of increase would be smaller than in the preceding ten years. The census of 1900 gave a population of 76,303,387, a gain of nearly 14,000,000 over 1890. A corresponding gain from 1900 to 1910 would send the figures considerably over the 90,000,000 mark. In fact, the World Almanac, taking the estimates of governors of states and territories, places the population for the United States at present at 94,049,810. There has been some remarkable development in some localities, and the final results of the census taking this year may furnish some surprises.

The factions have not yet got together in Nicaragua, but it looks more and more as though they are likely to do so. President Madriz has made peace proposals, and General Estrada the leader of the insurgents, has replied. The offer is not accepted, but General Estrada suggests meditation, with the United States as the deciding power. Uncle Sam is not looking for any such mission, but if he can be instrumental in bringing about an honorable adjustment of the quarrel and in restoring peace to a distracted region perhaps he will not object. And the steps taken looking to the withdrawal of the American naval forces in that quarter would seem to indicate that apprehensions of further serious trouble are no longer entertained.

This is the age of the automobile. Yet the horse is not wholly a negligible quantity, and coaching, that sport so popular with lovers of the equine, still flourishes. A notable record was made by a four-in-hand from New York to Atlantic City. Of course the automobile will continue its triumphs. But there is a great deal that is inspiring in a drive though the country behind spirited and speedy horses.

The Duke of Orleans, the French pretender, again offers himself at this crisis to save the ship of state, declaring that republican institutions are responsible for corruption. But it is not the use of republican institutions which is at fault; it is merely their abuse, and the obliging Duke will probably be politely so informed, and his help as politely refused.

Another little row has generated among those touchy South American nations. Peru has become huffy at Chile, and has withdrawn the legation to the latter country. What seems to be almost as much needed as a Hague tribunal is an arbitration court that will smooth over those Latin-American squabbles.

The frequent appeals to aid the census takers are an indication that there is some fear of a disinclination to reveal family secrets for the benefit of the statisticians.

A wireless motor car is going to be a part of the Glidden tour this year. Oh, pshaw! They'll make those things so comfortable after awhile there will be no fun going on them.

Two Chicago bandits distinguished themselves by going into a restaurant, robbing it and getting out without tipping a single waiter.

The hat pin couchant may slay its thousands, but the umbrella point rampant slays its tens of thousands.

"MARK TWAIN" DEAD

GREAT HUMORIST LAPSES INTO COMA WHICH PRECEDES PEACEFUL END.

HEART IS BROKEN BY GRIEF

Passes Away Surrounded by Daughter and Few Friends—Will Be Buried at Elmira Beside Bodies of Wife and Children.

New York, April 23.—With the simplicity which he requested a few hours before death claimed him, the funeral services of Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," were conducted in New York this afternoon.

He will be buried Sunday in one of the white flannel suits which he had worn so frequently in his declining years, at Elmira, N. Y., where in the family plot lie his wife and three children.

In a severely plain mahogany casket the body was brought from his country home, Stormfield, at Redding, Conn., in a private car attached to the regular morning express. At three o'clock there was a formal service at the brick Presbyterian church, Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, preaching a short sermon.

Services Are Semi-Public.

The services were semi-public with an advance admission by card for relatives and friends. Within a week or ten days, according to F. A. Duneka of Harper & Brothers and Fred Bigelow Paine, the humorist's secretary, there will be a public memorial service in one of the large halls of the city. This will give the general public a chance to show their grief at his death and their appreciation of the works he leaves behind.

Redding, Conn., April 22.—Mark Twain, beloved the world over because he made it laugh, is dead.

He passed away without pain last evening in his country home, "Stormfield," back in the wild Camarack hills.

For five hours he had been unconscious and the end was almost unnoticeable. It was simply a cessation of pulse and respiration.

Daughter Is at Bedside.

At his bedside were his only living child, Clara, who is the wife of Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist; Albert Bigelow Paine, his secretary and literary executor, who was almost a son to him; Drs. Edward Quintard and Robert Halsey, the heart specialists who had kept him alive by stimulants for nearly twenty-four hours, and his servants, headed by "Old Katie," who for 30 years had been his housekeeper.

His last words were spoken to his daughter. What they were she only heard, for they were faint and almost inarticulate. Unable then to speak, he grasped a pad and pencil—the instinct to write seeming dominant even in the face of approaching senselessness.

Angina Pectoris Causes Death.

Angina pectoris, the doctors have it, ended the life which everyone who had ever sailed with Samuel Langhorne Clemens hoped might be spared longer. That malady was coupled to some extent with asthma of the heart, brought about by excessive smoking.

But what laymen call a broken heart was more responsible than the world in general knew. When his chum, Henry H. Rogers died last year, those close to Mr. Twain saw that his grief was intense.

Daughter's Death Great Sorrow.

When his only unmarried daughter, Jean, was drowned in her bath during an attack of epilepsy just before Christmas, his nearest remaining tie was severed. He was a lone sorrow stricken man. After the passing of his friends, William Laffan of the Sun, and Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, he said sadly: "How fortunate they are! No good fortune of that kind comes to me!"

Yet the fun he so loved on occasions overpowered his grief. He joked with friends and neighbors within the last few days.

SIX CONVICTS FLEE PRISON

Capture Switch Engine at Leavenworth Penitentiary and Escape—Four Are Recaptured.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 22.—Arthur Hewitt, Thomas Keating, Bob Clarke, John Gideon and Frank Grigware, life-timers, and Theodore Murdock, a ten-year counterfeiter, escaped from the federal penitentiary by capturing a switch engine and crew.

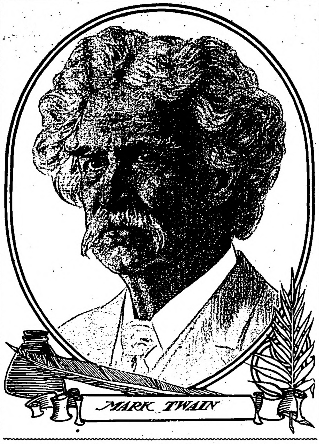
With dummy revolvers the engineer was forced to run his engine six miles to a place where a bridge was jacked up so they had to stop, when the convicts separated and started to work their way across the country.

Bob Clarke was captured first and an hour after Gideon was made to surrender by farmers armed with shotguns. Hewitt and Keating were found hiding in a clump of bushes by three guards, who made them surrender.

Deputy Warden Lemon, with forty guards and many farmers, are out scouring the country eleven miles west of here and expect to capture Grigware and Murdock.

Nothing Slow About This.

New York, April 23.—The marriage of Lawrence Swift and Miss Elizabeth M. Hurry, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, was celebrated at the Church of the Epiphany.



CAREER OF "MARK TWAIN", HUMORIST

Interesting Life of the Man Who Made the World Laugh.

RIVER PILOT IN HIS YOUTH

Did His First Literary Work in Nevada—Sad Events That Clouded His Later Years—A Clean Life Record.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, America's foremost humorist and known the world over as "Mark Twain," was born in the little town of Hannibal, Mo., in November 30, 1835.

His father, John Marshall Clemens, came from an old Virginia family, and with his young wife, Elizabeth Lampton, a descendant of the early settlers of Kentucky, he joined the sturdy band of pioneers who pushed over the Alleghanies in the early part of the last century and settled along the banks of the Mississippi river.

In the uncouth environment of the then little frontier town of Hannibal the famous author spent his boyhood days. Here he fished, hunted and lounged along the river banks with his sturdy companions, living a healthy outdoor existence, which undoubtedly accounted for his long life, in the face of his many afflictions.

He attended the little school, but not being of a very studious disposition, he learned far more from contact with the rough companions whom he immortalized in later years as "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer," and others of their type.

At the age of twelve his meager school education was brought to a sudden close by the death of his father.

His older brother, Orion S. Clemens, was the proprietor of a printing shop in the village, and young Sam Clemens began his journalistic career there as a "printer's devil." In the course of a few years he learned the trade as a compositor, and in 1853 he left his native town and began a wandering existence. He journeyed from place to place, working at his trade in New York and the principal cities of the middle west.

But while he gained a vast amount of experience during his travels, which proved of the greatest value in the preparation of some of his works in later years, this period was rather unprofitable from a financial standpoint, and he was finally compelled to return to his home along the banks of the great river, in rather straitened circumstances.

Becomes River Pilot.

The life of a steamboat pilot had always appealed to his youthful imagination, and now that he had grown to manhood, he resolved to realize his ambition. He was fortunate enough to become a pupil of Horace Bixby, and he was soon guiding the awkward river craft along the tortuous channel of the muddy stream.

The idea of his becoming an author had never entered his mind at that time, but he absorbed enough of the pilot life to enable him to describe the difficulties encountered in guiding a boat along the great river in his "Life on the Mississippi River," which he wrote many years later.

At the outbreak of the Civil war steamboating came to a standstill, and young Clemens enlisted in the Confederate army. A soldier's life, however, was not to his liking, and after a few weeks' service he joined his brother Orion, who had received an appointment as secretary of the Territory of Nevada. He acted as secretary to his brother, but as his duties were almost nothing and his salary even less, he spent most of his time in the mining camps. His experiences in this section are depicted in his "Roughing It," and "The Jumping Frog."

First Literary Work.

In 1862 he began his first regular literary work on the staff of the Virginia City Enterprise. He wrote a column daily, dealing with the political situation in the state, that attracted wide attention. These articles he signed with the nom de plume "Mark Twain," which he had heard sung out on the Mississippi steamers to let the pilot know that the sounding showed two fathoms of water.

He resigned his position at Virginia City and went to California, where he worked on the Sacramento Union; but after a brief period, he left his desk and went to Hawaii to write up the sugar interests. His work was very successful, and on his return to California he delivered a number of lectures, which netted him considerable money.

In March of 1867, Twain published his first book, "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." The book made quite a stir in that part of the country, but only 4,000 copies were sold. It attracted the attention, however, of the editor of the Alta California, who sent the author out as a newspaper correspondent on a steamboat excursion to southern Europe and the Orient.

His letters were published from time to time, and in 1869 the author revised them and published them in book form under the title of "The Innocents Abroad." This work made "Mark Twain" famous, and compelled his recognition as America's foremost humorist. In the first 16 months, 85,000 volumes were sold, and many more subsequently. This was a record sale for those days.

Marries Miss Langdon.

It was on his trip in the Mediterranean that Mark Twain met Olivia L. Langdon of Elmira, N. Y. They fell in love with each other, and in 1870 were married. Their married life was one of perfect harmony and four children blessed their union.

Mr. Clemens resided in Buffalo for a year after his marriage, and was nominally the editor of the Buffalo Express. In 1871 he joined the literary colony at Hartford, Conn., where he lived for a great many years, and where he did the greater part of the work that has made his name immortal.

In 1872 "Roughing It" appeared, and in the same year "The Gilded Age," written in collaboration with Charles Dudley Warner, was published. "Tom Sawyer" came in 1876, and "Huckleberry Finn" nine years later. Of the stories with an historical setting "The Prince and the Pauper," "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," and "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," appeared in 1882, 1890 and 1894 respectively. In 1893 that curious philosopher "Pudd'nhead Wilson," made his bow.

But while the great humorist was meeting with well-deserved success from a literary standpoint, the imps of misfortune seemed to dog his very footsteps.

In 1884, he conceived the idea of reaping the publisher's as well as the author's profits from some of his works. Accordingly he organized a stock company known as C. L. Webster & Co., in which he was the largest stockholder, to publish his works. He had accumulated considerable wealth and was rated as a millionaire.

His financial ability, however, was none of the best, and in 1894 his entire fortune was swept away by the failure of the publishing house. Mr. Clemens was abroad at the time, and although 60 years of age, he started out on a tour of the globe, delivering lectures and writing articles in order to pay the debts of the defunct firm.

He had scarcely begun his great task when fate struck him another hard blow. This was the death of his eldest and most accomplished daughter, Miss Olivia S. Clemens, who died in August, 1896, at the age of 24. Broken in spirit, he continued his great task and in two years he had paid off his debts.

It was during this dark period that the veteran humorist was reported destitute and dying in London. A public appeal was sent out through a New York paper and $3,000 was raised for him. But although pressed for funds, he still retained his dignity and refused to accept the money.

Wife Passes Away.

As if in sympathy with her husband's misfortunes, his wife's health began to fail. He moved to Florence, Italy, in the hope that the mild climate would restore her, but it proved of no avail, and on November 6, 1904, she died in that far off land.

About this time the humorist met H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, and the men became fast friends. Rogers gave his literary friend the aid of his financial experience, and Clemens was soon in possession of a comfortable income.

Although the future took on a brighter aspect, his evil spirit was only slumbering, and one day, without asking the advice of his shrewd companion, "Twain" was lured into another disastrous investment. He placed $32,500 in the "Pleasure Company of America," a pure food organization, and was elected president. But the company went to the wall in 1907, and with it the $32,500 disappeared.

And now misfortune selected another weapon with which to attack the white-haired author. Heretofore his books had escaped harsh criticisms, but in November, 1907, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," his boy masterpieces, were withheld from youths by the Brooklyn Public libraries, as "unfit for young minds." Comptroller Joy of Detroit, Mich., declared his work, "A Double Barrelled Detective Story," was "literary junk, unfit for a public library," and a Massachusetts public library refused to give shelf room to his "Eve's Diary," declaring that the book was "shocking."

Worn out by his lectures, after dinner speeches and misfortunes, "Twain" purchased a farm in Redding, Conn., and erected a $40,000 villa, which he called "Stormfield.". With his two daughters, Clara and Jean, he moved there in 1908, and settled down to a life of ease.

But a series of fresh misfortunes was in store for him. He had vigorously denounced the rule of the late King Leopold II. in the Kongo Free State, and just when the reform movement was at its height, his ill health compelled him to abandon his work.

The "Children's Theater," which was founded by "Mark Twain" in New York, and which represented one of his life-long ambitions, was forced to close through lack of funds.

Then the humorist and his daughter Clara became involved in a lawsuit over a farm which he had presented to his former secretary, Mrs. Ralph Ashcroft, on her wedding day, and which he later attached on the advice of his daughter.

The facts regarding this disagreeable affair were aired in the press, much to the humiliation of the veteran humorist.

In the early part of 1909 his staunch friend and adviser, H. H. Rogers, died suddenly at his New York home. This great financier and the white haired humorist had been inseparable companions for a number of years. They had made trips to Bermuda together, and when Rogers opened his railroad in Virginia, "Twain" was one of the guests of honor. The author was greatly affected by the financier's sudden death.

Daughter Dies Suddenly.

In the latter part of 1909, "Twain" made another trip to Bermuda, and on his return his feeble appearance attracted a great deal of attention. Then the last crushing blow came the day before Christmas, when his youngest daughter, Jean, was found dead in the bath tub at his Redding home. The young woman had been a victim of epileptic fits, and had been seized with one while in the bath tub, which resulted in her death.

A Big One.

There is one advantage a telephone enterprise has over other kinds of business."

"What is that?"

"If a receivership is ordered, they can always hang up the receiver."

Liberian Palms.

There are a number of interesting species of palms in Liberia, but the more important are the fan palm, the raphia or bamboo palm, the cocoanut palm and the oil palm.

Impressed.

"I think I shall let that woman rent my house."

"Why?"

"She's the first one who's called to see me about it who didn't brag about what a good tenant she is."

A Cruel Program.

"If that unrestrained orator has his way," said Senator Sorghum, "the trusts will perish in fearful agony."

"In what way?"

"He'll talk them to death."

Real Liberal.

"Mamma," said little Ostend, as he ran through the kitchen, "when you make my doughnut will you make the hole just twice as wide as usual?"

"Why, Ostend?" asked his mother in surprise.

"Well, you see, I've promised little brother the biggest part of it."

Narrowing the Field.

"I cannot make a choice. There are so many candidates for my hand."

"Let 'em hold a primary then."

SAW CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

Unreasonable Attitude of His Friend Naturally Disgusted Man of Business.

Solomon and Moses, while walking by the canal, saw a notice board which stated that five shillings would be paid to whoever rescued another man from drowning.

It didn't take them more than a minute to arrange that one should fall in and be saved by the other, and the "stakes" divided.

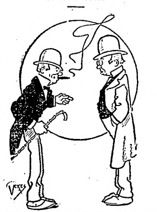
In went Sol, and found it rather deeper than he expected. However, he splashed about, crying:

"Come on, Moses! Save me!"

Moses hesitated.

"Sol," he said, "I've been reading that notice board again, and it says, 'Ten shillings for a dead body.' Now, do be reasonable."—London Tit-Bits.

A HOT ONE.



Askit—Are you building a new house?

Collim Down—I hope you didn't think I was building an old one.

A Real Prodigy.

"So you think your boy is a prodigy? But every man thinks his own son is the most wonderful being that ever breathed."

"I tell you this youngster is remarkable, no matter how you may sneer. I've seen him do a thing that I don't suppose any other boy of his age could possibly do."

"What's his specialty? Mathematics?"

"Mathematics? I should say not. He hasn't any more of a head for figures than I have, and learning the multiplication table was the hardest work I ever did in my life."

"In what branch of science does he seem to be particularly interested?"

"He isn't interested in science at all; but the other day a friend of mine who has a big automobile left the machine standing in front of my house for more than half an hour, and, although the boy was playing around outside all the time he did not once climb into the automobile or even toot the horn."

Up to Papa.

"John, I think you would better give Edgar a good whipping."

"What has he been doing?"

"He won't study his lessons or do any chores about the house."

"What reason does he give?"

"No reason that amounts to anything. I tell him that I want him to study and work in order that he may become a great and successful man, and he just says he would rather be like you."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Getting Old.

"Was your wife pleased with that birthday gift you took home last night?"

"Dee-lighted! She said that I didn't seem to have a thing to do but to sit around and remember her birthdays."

The World's Volcanoes.

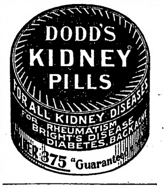
There are 270 active volcanoes in the world, many of them being comparatively small.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

All the disagreeable people don't live on cross streets.

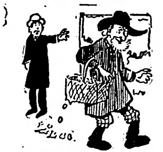
Dr. Pierce's pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

There is danger in delay; also in haste.


DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
SER. 375 "Guaranteed"

A Quick, Clean, Easy Shave
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

HE WAS WISE.



Cityman — Say, Hayseed, you're losing something!

Hayseed—Go on, man; yer can't fool yer Uncle Dudley.

REST AND PEACE

Fall Upon Distracted Households When Cuticura Enters.

Sleep for skin tortured babies and rest for tired, fretted mothers is found in a hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment. This treatment, in the majority of cases, affords immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, and crusted humors, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings, of infancy and childhood, permits rest and sleep to both parent and child, and points to a speedy cure, when other remedies fail. Worn-out and worried parents will find this pure, sweet and economical treatment realizes their highest expectations, and may be applied to the youngest infants as well as children of all ages. The Cuticura Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass., for their free 32-page Cuticura Book on the care and treatment of skin and scalp of infants, children and adults.

Civilization and Missions.

There is a question that is larger than government or trade, and that is the moral well-being of the vast millions who have come under the protection of modern governments. The representative of the Christian religion must have his place side by side with the man of government and trade, and for generations that representative must be supplied in the person of the foreign missionary from America and Europe. Civilization can only be permanent and continue a blessing to any people if, in addition to promoting their material well being, it also stands for an orderly individual liberty, for the growth of intelligence and for equal justice in the administration of law. Christianity alone meets these fundamental requirements. The change of sentiment in favor of the foreign missionary in a single generation has been remarkable.

Have Their Troubles.

Samuel Gompers, at the recent convention in Washington of the Civic Federation, said of children:

"Children should be protected from wage slavery, for, when free as air, they have enough trouble, dear knows.

"Walking along an East side street, I came on two tiny tots, the smaller of whom was bawling as if to break his lungs.

"A window opened and a little girl shrieked:

"'Tommy, who's been a-hittin' of ye?'

"'Nobody's been a-hittin' of him,' the larger tot answered. 'He's swallowed a worm.'"

A Real Story.

"Mike is a lobster!" announced Pat, bringing his fist down on the table.

"Now, Pat," we expostulated, "why call him such a name as that?"

'I mane exactly phwat I say. He's nayther more n'r less th'n a lobster. He star'rts out green, all roight, but the' minit he gits into hot wather, he turns red!"

Why She Permitted It.

"Why did you ever permit your husband to buy a flimsy, rickety automobile like that?"

"He recently got himself heavily insured against accidents."

POSTUM FOR MOTHERS

The Drink That Nourishes and Supplies Food for Mother and Child.

"My husband had been unable to drink coffee for several years, so we were very glad to give Postum a trial and when we understood that long boiling would bring out the delicious flavour, we have been highly pleased with it.

"It is one of the finest things for nursing mothers that I have ever seen. It keeps up the mother's strength and increases the supply of nourishment for the child if partaken of freely. I drank it between meals instead of water and found it most beneficial.

"Our five-year-old boy has been very delicate since birth and has developed slowly. He was white and bloodless. I began to give him Postum freely and you would be surprised at the change. When any person remarks about the great improvement, we never fail to tell them that we attribute his gain in strength and general health, to the free use of Postum and this has led many friends to use it for themselves and children.

"I have always cautioned friends to whom I have spoken about Postum, to follow directions in making it, for unless it is boiled fifteen or twenty minutes, it is quite tasteless. On the other hand, when properly made, it is very delicious. I want to thank you for the benefits we have derived from the use of your Postum."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

AMERICAN NATIONS IN A PEACE RALLY

New Building for the Bureau of Republics Dedicated.

PALACE GIVEN BY CARNEGIE

Formal Opening Is a Brilliant Affair and Is Followed by a Great Reception in the Evening.

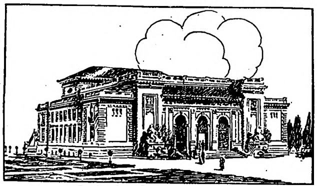
Washington.—The beautiful marble palace erected as a home for the International Bureau of the American Republics was dedicated Tuesday with elaborate ceremony in which the representatives of the nations of the western hemisphere, as joint proprietors of the building, took the chief part.

The erection of the building was made possible by Andrew Carnegie, who gave $750,000 of the million which it and its site have cost, and the ironmaster was one of the chief guests and speakers at the dedication ceremony. President Taft delivered a fine address, and speeches were made by Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador; Secretary of State Knox and John Barrett, director of the bureau, who was in charge of the ceremonies. Prayers were delivered by Cardinal Gibbons and by a clergyman of the Protestant faith.

Of course all the members of the diplomatic corps who were in the city were present, and these brilliantly uniformed gentlemen, together with scores of ladies in their beautiful spring costumes, made the scene most picturesque.

Brilliant Evening Reception.

Nearly everybody in Washington wanted to attend the dedication ceremonies, but the "hall of ambassadors" seats only 800 people. So Mr. Barrett arranged for a reception in the evening in honor of President and Mrs. Taft and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. Invitations were sent to members of the diplomatic corps and to official and resident society, and the reception proved to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The Marine band was there, playing a repertoire of Latin-American anthems, a fountain outside the building was illuminated with electric designs of the South and Central American countries, and elaborate refreshments were served.

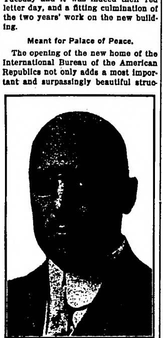


Pan-American Bureau's New Home.

The affair was a great credit to Director Barrett and to Francisco J. Yanes, the able secretary of the bureau. These gentlemen and their fellow workers in the bureau have given a vast amount of time and labor to the task of perparing for the event of Tuesday and it was indeed their red letter day, and a fitting culmination of the two years' work on the new building.

Meant for Palace of Peace.

The opening of the new home of the International Bureau of the American Republics not only adds a most important and surpassingly beautiful structure to the public buildings at Uncle Sam's seat of government, but gives added dignity and prominence to an institution of significance throughout the world, and especially in the new world. The new building is notable, primarily, as the home of that rapidly developing institution, the Pan-American bureau, but of yet deeper meaning in its avowed function as a center of arbitration on this continent.

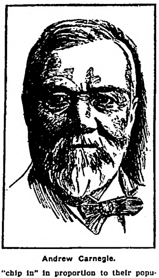


Director John Barrett.

It was because of the hope that this new Pan-American palace would serve as such an agency of peace for the various independent nations of North, Central and South America that Andrew Carnegie was induced to make the donation of the sum of $750,000 which has been expended in the erection of this monumental structure. Indeed, the famous philanthropist has designed the new building as a "peace palace," and a feature of its interior, specially provided with a view to this phase of the matter, is a great auditorium or "hall of American ambassadors" designed as a meeting place for all sorts of international conferences having as their purpose harmony and co-operation on the part of the republics of the western hemisphere.

Growth of the Bureau.

As most people are aware, the institution known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, or the Pan-American bureau, as it is usually called, is a sort of common headquarters and clearing house for information, maintained jointly by all the American nations from the great lakes to Cape Horn. It was the outgrowth of the first Pan-American conference, which was held in Washington in 1889, and it is maintained by a common fund to which all of the independent nations of the three Americas "chip in" in proportion to their population. Inasmuch as the United States by this plan pays more than half of the expenses of the bureau, its headquarters have from the outset been located in Washington.



Andrew Carnegie.

Some years ago when the rented quarters of the bureau in Washington became manifestly inadequate for its expanded activities, a project was set afoot to erect a permanent home for it. It was to cost $125,000, and the different republics were to contribute in proportion to population as they do for the annual expenses of the institution. Several of the South American countries proceeded on this basis, and there was something like $50,000 on hand when the congress of the United States declared for a more pretentious building and appropriated $200,000 instead of merely its share of the $125,000. Soon after Andrew Carnegie came forward and offered to donate the whole sum needed for a building—and a much finer building than had previously been thought of. He had previously donated millions of dollars for the famous "peace palace" at The Hague, and it was his idea to have the new edifice in Washington occupy the same relations to the cause of international peace on this continent that The Hague palace does to the cause of international arbitration throughout the world.

Beauties of the Marble Building.

With three-quarters of a million dollars provided by Mr. Carnegie for a building, the Pan-American bureau was enabled to devote $250,000 on hand to the purchase of a site, and a most admirable tract of several acres was secured in an ideal location south of the White House and overlooking the Potomac river. Here a surpassingly beautiful marble palace has been reared from the prize designs submitted in a competition which was entered by architects in all parts of the country, and, indeed, of the continent. There is a distinct touch of the Spanish in the architecture, markedly in the introduction of a tile roof and the provision of a "patio" or inner court, such as constitutes the most distinctive feature of the typical Latin-American mansion. The whole architectural policy in the case of this building has been to provide a structure more suggestive of a palatial residence than a public office structure.

The "patio," or picturesque court yard, is protected from the sun by an overhanging roof and cooled by the waters falling from a beautiful marble fountain. On all hands are tropical plants, while the quaint pavement, white stucco walls and low doors suggest the Spanish atmosphere. Much space in the rooms which open from this "patio" is given over to the Columbus Memorial library.

DEM. CONVENTION

HENNEPIN COUNTY LOSES IN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TO HAVE A DELEGATION OF 111

Proposed Appointment of Convention Delegates Based on 1908 Vote for Governor John A. Johnson.

St. Paul. — Hennepin county will have 111 delegates in the democratic state convention, Ramsey county 78 and St. Louis county 39. The apportionment of delegates has not been determined, but the plan presented to the democratic state central committee by John King, state librarian, met with the approval of the members. It is based on one delegate for each 250 votes cast for John A. Johnson in November, 1908, and in addition each county is to have three delegates-at-large, making a total of 947. Hennepin county loses six from its representation of two years ago.

Up to Executive Committee.

The apportionment will be made by the executive commimttee which will be appointed by Frank A. Day. This committee also will fix the time and place of the convention, but will select either Aug. 17 or 24.

Frank Nelson, of Duluth, who attended the meeting, announced that he is about ready to declare himself a candidate for congress against Clarence B. Miller. He has made no formal announcement, but expects to get into the race.

Votes for Counties.

The county representation which Mr. King proposes and which the members of the committee believe will be adopted is as follows:

Aitkin, 7; Anoka, 8; Becker, 9; Beltrami, 9; Benton, 7; Big Stone, 7; Blue Earth, 15; Brown 11; Carlton, 7; Carver, 10; Cass, 6; Chippewa, 7; Chisago, 9; Clay, 9; Clearwater, 5; Cook, 4; Cottonwood, 6; Crow Wing, 8; Dakota, 13; Dodge, 6; Douglas, 10; Faribault, 8; Fillmore, 9; Freeborn, 9; Goodhue, 13; Grant, 5; Hennepin, 111; Houston, 7; Hubbard, 6; Isanti, 8; Itasca, 9; Jackson, 8; Kanabec, 5; Kandiyohi, 10; Koochiching, 6; Kittson, 7; Lac qui Parle, 6; Lake, 5; Le Sueur, 12; Lincoln, 7; Lyon, 8; McLeod, 11; Mahnomen, 4; Marshall, 9; Martin, 9; Meeker, 10; Mille Lacs, 6; Morrison, 12; Mower, 9; Murray, 7; Nicollet, 9; Nobles, 9; Norman, 6; Olmstead, 12; Otter Tail, 18; Pine, 9; Pipestone, 6; Polk, 15; Pope, 6; Ramsey, 78; Red Lake, 9; Redwood, 9; Renville, 11; Rice, 13; Rock, 6; Rosseau, 6; St. Louis, 39; Scott, 11; Sherburne, 6; Sibley, 11; Stearns, 23; Steele, 9; Stevens, 6; Swift, 8; Todd, 10; Traverse, 7; Wabasha, 12; Wadena, 6; Waseca, 9; Washington, 12; Watonwan, 7; Wilkin, 6; Winona, 18; Wright, 12; Yellow Medicine, 7.

TAKES $80 FROM TREASURER.

Stranger Reaches Through Grating of a Winona County Office.

Winona.—County Treasurer Ben Kalmes is out $80 as a result of the antiquated equipment provided in the treasurer's office at the courthouse. The openings at the bottom of the brass gratings at the paying windows are so large that a person can force his arm thorugh entirely across the counter. A taxpayer went inside of the office through the adjoining office of the county auditor and paid $80 on taxes, on which change of 60 cents was due him.

While making change Treasurer Kalmes placed the $80 on the counter, and when he turned to give back the change the money was gone. It is regarded as certain that some person outside the railing reached in and took it.

REFUSE TO PAY TAX.

Two Duluth Phone Companies Oppose Gross Earnings Levy.

Duluth.—In proceedings brought to force the Duluth and Zenith City telephone companies to pay their personal property taxes for 1909 both companies filed their answers with the clerk of the district court.

In answers filed by the companies, which are much the same, the claim is made that the personal property tax was levied without considering that each year they pay a gross earnings tax.

They claim also, if they have paid their gross earnings tax for the year 1909, they are therefore exempt from the personal property tax. The amount of the tax of the Zenith company is $3,810 and was based on a valuation of $100,000, the assessed value of the property. The Duluth company paid $5,715 on a valuation of $150,000.

TWO MINN. EDITORS BURNED.

Oil Causes Trouble at Hayfield and Gasoline at Eveleth.

Hayfield. — R. B. Russell, editor of the Hayfield Guard, is dead Mr. Russell's body is one mass of burns and is the result of an attempt to start a fire in his office with kerosene.

NYE URGES INCREASE.

Wants Limit of Cost for Minneapolis Postoffice Raised to $750,000.

Washington, D. C. — Representative Nye appeared before the house committee on public buildings and urged favorable action on his bill to increase the limit of the cost of the postoffice building in Minneapolis from $50,000 to $750,000. Nye said he was confident the committee would authorize the increase if a public building bill is reported.

WANTS CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Ralph Wheelock Urges Claims of the Twin Cities.

Washington, D. C. — Minnesota's invitation to the National Conservation league to hold the next conservation congress in the Twin Cities was presented to Thomas R. Shipp, secretary of the National Conservation league, by Ralph Wheelock, secretary to Governor Eberhart.

In his presentation to the league Wheelock goes into details relative to the interest in conservation in Minnesota as evidenced at the recent conservation congress in March. He states that local organizations of the Twin Cities are already perfected, and that in the important matter of publicity the Twin Cities and the state as a whole have already in perfect working order exceptional facilities for covering every detail of such work. In both cities, the commercial clubs and other business organizations, including the Publicity Club of Minneapolis, are ready to push the congress in every way possible.

Pledges Support of Press.

"Behind all this," says Wheelock, "newspapers of the Twin Cities are in full accord with the conservation movement in all its bearings. It is safe to say that their efforts in behalf of the national gathering would be measured only by the physical limitations of their respective editorial staffs and mechanical plants. What is true of daily newspapers is equally applicable to all other classes of publications in country."

Wheelock discusses climatic conditions, hotel facilities, and calls particular attention to a recent increase in the latter in both cities and also to near-by lake resorts, where such delegates as choose may secure quiet accommodation. He also calls attention to railroad facilities, including twelve of the leading railroads of the country which center at the Twin Cities.

Will Meet Other Propositions.

Closing his statement on behalf of Governor Eberhart and the Twin Cities, Wheelock says: "While it is not possible at this time for your committee on the one hand and our representatives on the other to enter into any specific arrangement as to provisions for the general expenses of congress, I am authorized to say that all such expenses will be taken care of. I would suggest in this connection that should you decide upon the Twin Cities an early conference should be held on the important details, and pending such conference I can only say further that the interests of the Twin Cities will meet any proposition that may be advanced on behalf of other cities seeking this same honor."

Discussing prospects of having the congress held in the Twin Cities, Wheelock said: "I feel confident that the committee will decide in our favor."

"DRYS" GAIN TERRITORY.

Not a Saloon Left Between Mankato and Des Moines.

Mankato, April 17.—As a result of elections held this week, there is not a saloon between Mankato and Des Moines, Iowa, along the Omaha road, a distance of 201 miles.

In Blue Earth county, Lake Crystal, Garden City, Vernon Center and Amboy have voted out the saloons. They have been "wet" towns, but last year they went "dry," and this year voted to continue so. This week Amboy voted on the license question and defeated it on a tie vote, in a total vote of 128. It was the most strenuous campaign that the village has seen in years. Conveyances were sent miles to bring back voters temporarily sojourning in nearby villages.

Charles Chamberlain was elected mayor, Nathaniel Stephens, Stephen Lamos and Fred Appitz councilmen, J. H. Dredge recorder, Charles Ott treasurer, N. W. Sargent justice, and Charles Chamberlain, constable.

NEW MAYOR PUTS ON "LID."

Sunday and Early Closing to Be Observed at Sauk Center.

Sauk Center.—The "lid" is on in Sauk Center, the first time for some months. The day on which he took the reins of municipal government in his hands, the new mayor, Dr. H. F. Hennemann, held a conference with the saloon men and told them he expected them to obey the law in all respects. He expected them to close, he said, at 11 p. m. on weekdays, to keep closed on Sundays, and to have regard for other provisions of the liquor laws.

The conference was a good-natured one and the liquor dealers agreed to assist the mayor in the strict enforcement of the laws. No threats were made, but every man present showed the right spirit and all went away feeling kindly toward the new executive. Mayor Hennemann says he expects this condition to continue throughout his administration.

BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE.

New Club Selects "Boost for Owatonna" as Slogan.

Owatonna.—"Boost for Owatonna" is the slogan of the newly formed Owatonna Business Men's Association, and the idea is to be carried out in every possible way. At a banquet held in the Hotel Owatonna the business men decided to push Owatonna in every way. Over 100 business men have been enrolled in the new club, and each month a banquet will be held.

DRIP! DROP! SPLASH!

There's that old roof leaking again. The wind got busy and blew off a few shingles and now the only thing to be done is to put the dishpan under the leak and catch the drip, drop and splash. The plaster is down in patches and the walls are ruined.

Cheer up, though—We're going to get a new roof of GAL-VA-NITE that won't leak summer or winter — rain or snow. It never needs painting or patching, won't rot, rust or warp and blow off. Any handy man can put it on and then we won't have any more of the grief of leaky roofs and the annoyance of drip, drop and splash.

GAL-VA-NITE comes in rolls complete and all ready to be put on. The secret of its ability to withstand the elements lies in the fact that it is waterproofed with three coats of mineral asphalt and weatherproofed with an "armor-plating" of flaked mica.

Let us send you samples and book—"The Inside of an Outside Proposition." Drop us a postal NOW.

GALVA KNIGHT

Address the Manufacturers
UNION ROOFING & MFG. CO.
200 Union Road St. Paul, Minn.

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Powers

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you). (4)

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00 & $5.00 SHOES

Union Made

Boys' Shoes $2.00 & $2.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make,

BECAUSE:

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 shoes equal, in style, fit and wear, other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00.

Fast Color Eyelets.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If they are not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, giving full directions how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered to the wearer all charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Stub-Roo Cures!

For eight years our

Stub-Roo REMEDIES

have had an extensive sale in Duluth, Superior and the surrounding towns. The success they have met with is PROVED by this, our absolute record—

"Not One Known Failure In 8 Years."

Mr. Geo. B. Hall, of 115 West First St., Duluth, had suffered from eczema for *ten years*, trying countless remedies. Some relieved him, but NONE cured. Then he found STUB-ROO LIQUID—read what he says: "I will recommend it to anyone at any time as *the best medicine on earth for skin-trouble!*" Ask your druggist for a bottle and TRY it—if he can't supply you, send us his name and a dollar for a large-sized bottle, all charges paid.

STUB-ROO MEDICAL CO., Duluth, Minn.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE

PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC.

AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c

PLANTEN, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. C. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905 at the post office at Sunbeam Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3 1879

Thief River Falls is going to try to move the U. S. Land office up from Crookston, but as the government has their own building at Crookston it is not likely they will make the change.

The Thief River News claims that Al. H. Jester is not a farmer, and all we know about it is what we have heard, but of one thing we are sure, and that is that he could not possibly be as poor a stick as this district has been sending to the legislature,

Judgeing from a cartoon in the last weeks Thief River Falls Press the mud barrel in the division of the county fight must be on tap. We resolved to keep out of this campaign, but if we do get into it we will get Ole Olson and Sam Lessor to write a few articles for us, who have the reputation of being two the best mud throwers that ever struck northern Minnesota.

Andre N. Setor has been appointed postmaster at Highlanding. Which seems to be very satisfactory to John Eastman, of Thief River Falls, and he says to his henchmen. We have not one word to say against Mr. Setor, or his appointment, as we do not propose to follow the tactics of Mr. Eastman & Co., of trying to gain a point [illegible] injuring a neighbor, but there [illegible] a lot of fellows that feel [illegible] they have been handed a [illegible] and a package of garden seeds on this deal, and that it is a [illegible] long road that has no turn, and they will be looking for the turn.

Thief River Falls Next.

Chief special Officer Johnson, has closed the Plummer saloons, and Thief River Falls is the next station that the bootleggers and Indians will go to get their hides and grips filled up with bug juice. If they can get liquor at Thief River Falls the next man the saloon men will hear from will be Johnson in replying to a letter from mayor Enrow of Plummer Mr. Johnson says:

"After we issued the first order closing the Mahnomen country the bootleggers and Indians began [illegible] up to Plummer on the evening train and returning on the midnight train with grips full of liquor which they secured at your two saloons. Both of these saloons catered to this trade. Half a dozen sales were made in both of your saloons to Indians in the presence of my men

It might as well be understood now that these boundry lines will be extended from time to time as may be necessary. It is for the liquor dealers themselves to determin themselves how far they will compell me to go in this respect."

It can be seen from the above that Johnson is onto his job and means business, and Thief River Falls is the next station. The first to arrive will be the Indians and bootleggers, ready to pay a big price for whiskey. Then comes Johnson to close up the saloons. Will the saloonmen refuse to sell to the Indians and bootleggers? It may happen in a city of that size that a lot of saloons that are doing a legitimate business will have to close up because some unprincipled ones are selling to Indians and bootleggers.

Where Jester Stands.

Re-Apportionment,
Taxation of Sate Lands.
Rurial High Schol Board.
Good Roads and Bridges
Forest Fire Protection.

Re-apportionment is the paramount issue at this time, and until a fair, reasonable and honest re-apportionment is gained, the development of northern Minnesota must necessarily be retarded and our progress slow discouraging.

I believe that the chief obstacle to the more rapid development of northern Minnesota has been our numerical weakness in the the state legislature.

No extensive colonazation of unocupied lands of northern Minnesota can be accomplished until GOOD ROADS AND BRIDGES ARE CONSTRUCTED. I believe it expdient, proper and absolutely necessary that the legislature submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for a general property-tax of one mill for roads and bridges, the fund thereby created to be distributed by the State Highway commission among the counties of the state of Minnesota.

The state lands should, in my opinion, be taxed, in addition to this one mill tax, for the purpose of building roads.

I do not believe that it is good business management for our state to loan all its surpluss money to other states. I think the board of investment should be compelled to dispose of enough of the bonds of other states held by this state to create additional roads, bridge and school funds and loan the same to its own counties for the purpose of further developing good roads, bridges and rural schools.

I believe that the legislature should establish a rural high school board, and secure an appropriation for the establishment of a system of rural schools including a course of agriculture, manual and economic training for the proper education of farm boys and girls in their home schools.

The state legislature should likewise appropriate a liberal and adequate sum annually for the use of our State board of Immigration in acquainting the homeseeker with our beautiful climate and fertil soil; give us a little less surplus funds and more settlers on our splendid agricultural lands.

With the terrable lesson of the Chisholm fire, and its millions of dollars lost and [illegible] of lives, and the distruction [illegible] of vast tracts of standing timber, farm homes and other property, we should have a better system of fire protection for our forests; a $3,000,000 loss annually caused by forest fires, on account of lack of funds in the hands of the state fire warden to supply the necessary protection against these devastating fires. This policy is I believe poor business management. Appropriate sufficent funds for this department to properly police there forests and to successfully cope with, and eliminate this awful waste.

If elected to the office of senator for the Sixty first district, I pledge myself to support the above mentioned issues, and to devote my time and energies for the best intererests of the district.

Al. H. Jester.

District Court Summons.

State of Minnesota]
County of Red Lake]
District Court,
14th, Judicial District.
Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire-
Plaintiff.
vs
J. K. Hannay Defendant.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT;

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which said complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in the City of Red Lake Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon E. M. Stanton, attorney for the Plaintiff, at his office in the City of Thief River Falls, County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and in case of your failure to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and thirty eight four onehundreth dollars, with interest upon three hundred and eighty four and thirty four one hundreths dollars at rate of seven per cent per anum from the 30th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of May 1907 and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 25th, day of June 1907, and upon the sum of eleven dollars at the rate of six per cent per anum from the 20th, day of May 1908 and upon the sum of twelve and fifty one hundredths dollars at the rate of six, per cent per anum from the 20th day of April 1908, togeather with the costs and disbursements herein.

E. M. Stanton,
Attorney for Plaintiff
Thief River Falls Minnesota.

M. 25, A.29,

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st. 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that John Potoni, of Highlanding Minn., who on July 6th, 1901, made Homestead Entry No. 553. Serial No. 0[illegible], for Lots 2, 4, S.W.¼ N.W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12, Section 29, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Alfred Swanson, of Kuelinei Minn. Anton Horachek. Edon Davis, of Highlanding Minn William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Magnus Johnson. of Lillo Minn. who on July 8th, 1904. made Homestead entery No. 591 Serial No. 04220. for S. E. ¼ Section 28 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota on the 6th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Andre A. Rolandson, Osov Legvold. of Lillo Minn. August J. Lillo, of Rhode Minn. Oscar E. Lillo, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Mar. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Sather, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on Nov. 8th, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 828 Serial No. 04369, for N. E. ¼ Section 35. Township 151N. Range 40 W 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 2nd. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses
Morgan Vaughan, of Brunkeberg Minn. John Markuson, Eugene H. Besancon. Lars Sunnestrand, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 1st. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 24th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew A. Rolandson, of Lillo Minn. who on May 22nd. 1903, made Homestead entry No 6155, Serial No. 0560 for Lot 8 Section 35 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, and on July 8th. 1904. made additional H. E. 590. for Lots 2, 3, 9, Section 33 & Lots 2. & 4, Section 31 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. on the 6th, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Magnus Johnson, Osov Legvold, August J. Lillo, Oscar E. Lillo, all of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam March 25th 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Karel Prucha, of Erie Minnesota, who on May 12th, 1905, made Homested Entry No, 1164, Serial No. 04469. for S. E. ¼ Section 4 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 26th, day of April 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Joseph V. Hoffman, Albert Tranka, Louis Stanska, of Erie Minn. Frank J. Chousek, of Thief River Falls Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 15th, 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. April 12th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Taraldsen Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 4, 1904. made Homestead entery No. 649 Serial No. 04240 for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3 & 4. Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 23rd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Torjus Hemmestvedt, Ole Nesja, Aanund Haugen. Haakon A. Tronnes, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

A Lunatic's Repartee.

Some visitors were being shown through Kew Lunatic asylum, Victoria, one day, and, coming opposite the clock in the corridor, one of them, looking quickly at his watch, said, "Is that clock right?"

"No, you idiot," said a patient standing by. "It wouldn't be in here if it were right."

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of thirteen and 76-100ths dollars, which became due on the tenth day of February, 1907, upon a certain Mortgage duly executed and delivered by Iver Hedland, and Josephine H. Hedlund, mortgagors, to Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, a corporation of Minnesota, mortgagee, bearing date the 10th,, day of February A. D. 1906, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded, in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Red Lake County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, 1906, at 4-60 o' clock, P. M. in Book 36 of Mortgages, on page 67, which said mortgage togeather with the debt secured thereby, was thereafter duly assigned, by said Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, mortgee, to E. L. Mattson, by written assignment dated April 29th, 1907, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, on the 29th, day of April, 1907, at 6 o'clok P. M. in Book 32 of Mortgages on pages 501, and 510, And whereas, persuent to the terms and conditions of said mortgage by reason of said default, the whole principal sum of said mortgage outstanding and unpaid, became at once due and and payable, and was so declared by the owner of said mortgage. And whereas, there is actually due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred ninety four and 96-000ths dollars, ($194,96), and the said power of sale having become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, towit:

South east quater (se ¼) of section four (4), in township one hundred fifty (150), north of range forty two (42), west of the 5th, Principal Meridian for Minnesota, in Red Lake County, Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Soterdahl Building temporarily occupied as a court house, in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county of Red Lake, and state of Minnesota, on the 7th, day of June A. D. 1910, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of said day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $194.96 and interest and taxes, if any on said premises, and a reasonable attorneys fee as stipulated in said mortgage, the same being hereby claimed and stated to be the sum of twenty five dollars, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 11, 1910.

E. L. MATTSON,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney far Assignee of Mortgage
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 1st. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 29th. 1910

Notice is hereby given that Tom Bellan of Torgerson Minn. who on April 6th. 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1117 Serial No. 01450, for N.W. ¼ Section 22 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 3rd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Mikel Torgerson Elmer Vraa, Knute Torgerson, Carl Gruberg, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn March 31st. 1910

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Dangerfield, of Kratka Minn., who on June 26th, 1905 made Homestead entry No 453, Serial No. 04[illegible] for Lots 1, 3, & N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section [illegible] and Lot 2. Section 25 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th. day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Potoni, of Highlanding Minn. James O'Brien, of Kratka Minn. William G. Hunt of Sunbeam Minn. Alfred Swanson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

NOT TO-FACED

Detroit Record; An inspection of the state county option committee discloses that a number of newspaper men are on the roll. Just why this we are unable to explain, unless it is that as a rule the pincel pushing fraternity are more consistent than some of the other reform advocates.

Putting Him Wise.

"I'd like to make you my wife," said the practical young man, "but they tell me you can't keep house."

"Don't you believe all they tell you," rejoined the girl in the case. "You get the house and put it in my name, and I'll prove to you that I can keep it."—Exchange.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 11 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 5.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Frills.

Mrs. Crabshaw—The new girl I have said she had taken a course in domestic science. Mrs. Crawford—Is she different from the other girls you've had? Mrs. Crabshaw—Only in one way; she wanted $5 a month more.—Lippincott's.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention

Give Us A Call.

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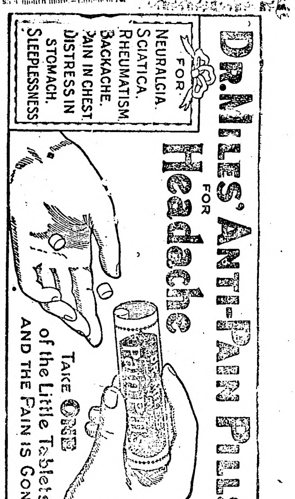
State Bank,
ST. HILAIRE, MINN.

Officers.
C. L. Hanson.......President
Daniel [illegible]......Vice Pres.
A. D. [illegible].......2nd Vice Pes
E. Bengtson........Cashier



DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.

FOR Headache

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Gunder Asbjernson, of Malcne was transacting business at Highlading today.

Edward Singer and W. G. Hunt transacted business at the Clearwater crossing Tuesday.

Mr. George Singer was transacting business at Thief River last Friday and Saturday.

The editor and printer have been doing road and Notary Public work this week and that's why we are shy on local news.

There was a good turnout to a bee to build road across the beaver dam on Sunds farm Monday, and made a passible road over the worst part of the swamp.

Another rain storm is on tap today, which will stop seeding and keep the roads inas bad condition as usal.

Ole Sunsdahl, contactor on the mail route from Erie to Kratka lost one of his horses Monday. It is no wonder the star mail route horses die this spring.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regulary on Friday mornings.

The Lily and Dan Patch boats passed by here this morning going down to Thief River Falls, the farmers steam boat is expected up tomorrow with another big load of freight.

Mr and Mrs. George Singer, of Rhoda are rejoiceing over the arrivel of a baby girl at their home yesterday afternoon. Mother and baby doing nicely and George wareing the smile that does not fade.

Charles Enquist came up from Gully yesterday to look up the prospets for putting in a blacksmith shop. He is a first class workmen both on wood and iron repair work and the farmers should incourage him to locate here, as a first class blacksmith, is badly needed in this part of the country.

Hanson Bros made their first trip dow the river, with their steamer Monday, returning Wednesday. They have it fitted up in first class shape to carry freight and passengers and will make the fastest time of any of the boats on the river. They have named the boat The Lily, and make at least one trip a week schedule time, leaving Hilda on Friday mornings.

Won by a Nose.

"Bernard Shaw," said a dramatic critic, "always does the original thing. I went to see 'Caesar and Cleopatra' with him once, and as we stood in the aisle—the house was crowded—a stranger behind us persisted in poking his head right over Shaw's shoulder.

"Shaw then did the original thing. Taking out his handkerchief, he wiped the man's nose, patting and twisting it pretty vigorously.

"The man, with an ugly oath, jerked back his head.

"'Oh, I beg your pardon,' said Shaw. 'I thought it was mine, you know.'"—Washington Star.

Ready to Bargain.

Suitor (to her father) Sir, I love the very ground your daughter treads on. Father (grimly)—Well, young man, you ain't the first party that's had an attachment for it. Howsomever if you love it well enough to come and help pay up the mortgage on it you can marry Sarah. Exchange.

The Generous Barber.

"Here, I say! Be a bit more careful with that razor. That's the second time you've cut me."

"Well, well, so it is. But there! I always deduct a ha'penny for every cut. Why, it's nothing for a man to go out of here having won fourpence off me."—London Tatler.

It Quieted Mother.

The house was all paid for. Mother was exultant, jubilant, reiterative. "Say, mother," burst out six-year-old Paul eagerly, "print it on your cards, mother, print it on your cards!"—De-

CLEAR WATER LOCALS.

Otto Dahl was transacting business at Plummer Monday.

There will be a basket party at Een Shorts or Saturday evening, given by the Lillo base ball nine. All are invited to come and have a good time.

Master Burt Walker has been very sick the past week, but he is recovering

Oscar Nesslord and Andrew Letvig were out for a buggy ride Thursday

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hofstad on the 19th. Mother and baby doing nicely.

Mr William Olson has returned from Minneapolis and taken up his residence on his Clearwater farm.

Mr. Edward Singer and W. G. Hunt were transacting business here Tuesday.

The new Clearwater "Flyer" boat left for Plummer on Tuesday afternoon. Our Clearwater boat is no longer a joke, but a buisness boat, that will bring your freight up and down the Clearwater river.

We understand that the farmers of Deer Park and Equality are going to get up a petitian to the citizins of Red Lake Falls to assist them to fight the proposed division of this county, for fear that the scheme will tax them off their farms.

Notice For Publication,

First Publication April 29, 1910

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 28th, 1910

Notice is heeby given that Peder Refsnes of Anstad Minn. who on March 9th. 1906 made Homestead Entry No. 1283, Serial No. 04531, for W. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 16 Towship 154 N. Range 40 W 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, of Germantown Minn. Theodore Thoreson, Carl Lindstrome, of Germantown Minn. Elev Aakre, of Torgerson Minn

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 29, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Carl Lindstrom of Germatown Minn. who on March 14, 1905 made Homested Entry No. 1074, Serial No. 04426, for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 8th. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Christ Vad, Theador Tuorson, of Germantown Minn. Theodor Vingenstad, Peder Refsnes, of Anstad Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Babies' Bank Accounts.

In Schoenberg, a suburb of Berlin every baby is born with a banking account. No Schoenberg baby can help this even if it wants to. The municipal regulations provide that whenever the birth of a child is recorded the officials of the municipal savings bank shall issue a bank book in the said baby's name. The city itself then deposits 1 mark (about 25 cents) and immediately allows interest. With this nest egg the authorities believe that the parents of the child will be encouraged in thrift and that the baby itself will have a fair start on the road to wealth. No withdrawals are allowed in less than two years, and the ordinance applies to all children, whether they are members of poor families or descended from millionaires.

Babies are popular in Schoenberg.

The Lost Donkey.

In Turkey they tell stories about Nasr-ed-Din and his donkey. Once upon a time when the donkey was lost Nasr-ed-Din went about seeking it, at the same time giving thanks as he went.

"Why do you give thanks?" asked his friend. "I see no cause for thankfulness."

"Cause enough!" was the prompt reply. "Why, man alive, if I had been along with that donkey I'd have been lost too!"—New York Tribune.

Use For the Anchor.

"Captain," remarked the nuisance on shipboard who always asks foolish questions, "what is the object in throwing the anchor overboard?"

"Young man," replied the old salt, "do you understand the theory of seismic disturbances? Well, we throw the anchor overboard to keep the ocean from slipping away in the fog."

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste It in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place

to Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed, Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Bnciness.-- SINGCR BROS.

Rhoda & Kratka.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

An Obliging President.

During a short lived revolution, says Harper's Weekly, there came to be the head of the government in a little Central American republic a man who was above all things courteous and who was, moreover, very anxious to gain the good will of the foreign consuls. One of the latter, having heard that a certain countryman of his had died, addressed a note to the head of the new government, in which he stated that his own government would be grateful for a certificate of death of the individual in question. A few days later the consul received this communication:

> Esteemed Senor—I blush to say that I cannot at present comply with your excellency's request for a death certificate of the man named. I sent my soldiers, but he got away, to my shame. I shall use every effort to catch him, however, and hope to send your excellency the desired certificate at an early date.

Needless to say, the consul lost no time in communicating to the obliging president the information that the certificate was undesired, in view of the fact that the individual was able to "get away."

A West Indian Wife Catcher.

As is customary with Indians the world over, the Caribs are expert basket weavers, and many strong and handsome baskets are to be bought in Roseau at reasonable prices if one finds the right shops, writes Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly. A peculiar instrument, made of basket straw and woven closely together so as to form a hollow tube ending in a thong of twisted ends and commonly dubbed a wife catcher, is also made and sold by the Caribs. By slipping the hollow end over a man's finger above the joint and pulling on the twisted end the catcher will tighten around the finger and the captive will be unable to release his hand. It is claimed that the Indians formerly employed this device as a handcuff for prisoners, using several for each hand and leading the captives by the fingers. Few tourists are permitted to leave Roseau without a wife catcher, for which sixpence is willingly exchanged.

When the President Lost His Hat.

The Crystal palace exhibition opened at New York July 15, 1853, was the first affair of this kind in the country for which foreign exhibits were solicited. The "big show" began with a procession, in which President Franklin Pierce, mounted, was a conspicuous feature. The hero of the day rode a mettlesome steed, and while proceeding up Wall street the presidential headgear, a new silk hat of the prevalent style, was incontinently tumbled to the pavement. Another horse recklessly stepped upon the unfortunate tile, crushing it out of the semblance to itself, besmearing it with mud—real Wall street mud. What was left of the misshapen and bedaubed hat was worn by the president, to the great amusement of the spectators, until a substitute could be secured.

A Witty Retort.

One day while dining with the secretary of the admiralty William IV., then heir presumptive to the British crown, said: "When I am king, sir, you shall not be the secretary of the admiralty, I promise you. What do you say to that, eh?"

"All I can respond in such case," returned the witty official, "is, 'God save the king!'"—St. Louis Republic.

Fido's Tail a Mystery.

Little Willie was tugging at Fido's tail.

"What are you trying to do with the dog?" asked the child's father.

"I fink his tail is coming off."

"Oh, no, Willie. That's impossible. What makes you think so?"

"'Cause Fido's tail is so loose that it wiggles"—New York Press.

Hopeless.

Lawyer—You don't like the jury? Defendant—I do not. No. 1 is my tailor, No. 3 is my grocer, No. 5 is my milk and egg dealer and No. 7 is my wife's first husband. What chance have I got?—St. Paul Dispatch.

Expressed Differently.

"Madam, you ought to go to a warmer climate."

"For once, doctor, you and my husband are agreed, but he expresses the idea in more emphatic language."—New York Press.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on,

or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

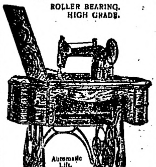
It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.


Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co:
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

A Modest Fee Appreciated.

Shortly before Dr. W. T. Bull, New York's famous surgeon, was stricken with his fatal illness a young east side physician called at his office and said that he was attending a poor girl over in his neighborhood who would surely die unless operated on. The family was too poor to pay and the doctor did not feel that he was equal to the operation. Would Dr. Bull give him a little advice as to how to proceed?

"Well, I guess we had better go and take a look at the patient," said Dr. Bull, putting on his coat.

They found the patient in an east side tenement, and in less time than it takes to tell it Dr. Bull had the room cleared and began the operation. When he was leaving the father of the girl met him in the hall and forced a quarter into his hand. Dr. Bull thanked him and went off feeling happier than if he had received a $1,000 fee. The girl got well.

The Third Way.

The Midland express was slowing up in Derby station. An American traveler, his finger keeping the place in his Baedeker, addressed the carriage:

"Can you tell me whether this place is 'Derby' or 'Darby?' I have heard both."

"The original and therefore the correct pronunciation," replied a precise looking passenger, "is 'Darby.' I have seen it spelled 'Darbie' on old maps. It is also the form used in common speech."

"You'll find 'Derby' is right," rejoined a passenger, less precise. "It's spelled like that, and the people up in the north of the county say 'Derby.'"

At this point the train stopped, and a porter bawled loudly into the carriage, "Dawby!"—Manchester Guardian.

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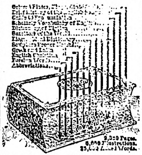

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The CURSE of OPIUM

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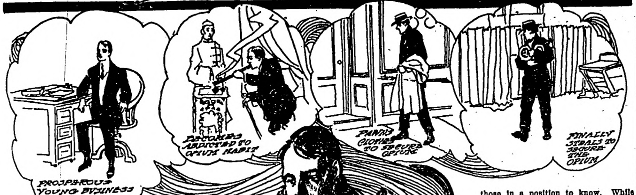
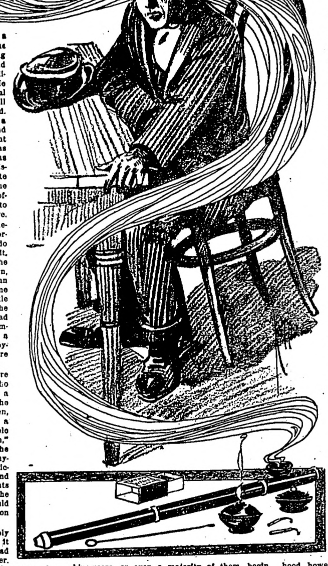
By ELLIOTT FLOWER


PROSPEROUS YOUNG BUSINESS MAN
BECOMES ADDICTED TO OPIUM HABIT
PAWNS CLOTHES TO SECURE OPIUM
FINALLY STEALS TO SECURE THE OPIUM



THERE came to a western state some years ago a young man of energy and more than the ordinary ability. He started a general store in a small place and prospered. He moved to a larger place and prospered. He went into politics and was successful. He was elected to the legislature, became president of the state senate, and in such esteem was he held that there seemed to be no office within the gift of the people to which he might not reasonably aspire.

Then opium claimed him as a devotee—not directly, but through morphine, one of its derivatives. I do not know how he acquired the habit, but the effect was soon apparent; he began slipping backward—down, down, down—much more rapidly than he had climbed up. In a short time he was out of politics, and a little later he was out of business. The foundations of success, that he had laid with such labor and pains, crumbled away; he became a "fiend," a pitiable wreck of an able man, a byword and a joke among the more thoughtless of those who knew him.

In time he reached a point where he "borrowed" from anybody who would "lend" him anything from a nickel to a dollar. So strong was the instinct of the man in him, even then, that he would accept nothing as a gift, but resorted to the miserable makeshift of entering every "loan," however small, in a notebook that he carried for that purpose. Could anything be more pathetic than the picture of a man of his attainments and early promise "borrowing" 15 cents or a quarter that both he and the lender knew he never would or could repay? Yet he always insisted upon this form.

This story would unquestionably have a more horrible ending were it not for the fact that the victim had a devoted and prosperous brother. This fact kept the "fiend" out of the gutter, for provision was always made for his material wants, although it was quite impossible to intrust him with the money for his board, lodging and other necessities. The brother did all that was possible to do to break the habit, and he finally succeeded in getting the unfortunate one into an asylum and under the watchful care of physicians. The habit was there broken, but the patient nearly died in the breaking. Furthermore, the harm had been done, and, although the man never went back to morphine, he never was anything but a miserable wreck, of no use to himself or to anyone else. His brother provided for him, but he continued to be a joke or tragedy (as you happened to look at it), to the day of his death, and he died miserably.

That's one story of opium in one form; a promising career checked in the very moment of its greatest promise, and then ruined. There are many others, where there is no devoted brother, that will surpass it in horrid details of degradation, but the very fact that this man, with all the uplifting influences and help that he had, fell so swiftly and so far makes his story impressive and illuminating.

Smuggled opium drifts naturally into those channels that lead to its vicious and harmful use. Duty-paid opium is also thus used to a large extent, but the smuggled article is almost wholly for that market. Indeed, without that market there would be little smuggling.

There are restrictions placed upon the sale of opium and its derivatives, but these restrictions cannot well be made to apply to what is contraband anyhow and liable to confiscation wherever found. Neither national nor state government can successfully regulate the sale and use of an article that neither is able to find. So smuggled opium naturally follows subterranean channels and reaches those who would have difficulty in buying openly. The very fact that it is contraband compels it to seek this market, and the very fact that this market is under the ban of the law compels it to depend largely upon the contraband article. The fact that it is cheaper than the duty-paid article also commends it, but that is merely incidental.

Smuggled opium it is for the most part that supplies the opium "joints," and the "joints" not only cater to the smuggled article, but create the habits that make the demand for it.

Morphine is a derivative of opium, and is properly to be considered therewith. Opium contains an average of about nine or ten per cent. of morphine. There are also other derivatives of opium that produce some of the sensations the "fiend" learns to crave, but morphine alone seems to take the grip on him that becomes a habit. He passes quite easily and naturally from opium to morphine, usually taking it internally at first, and then with the "needle." It is a saying among physicians that "a man is lost when he begins to use the needle." This is not to be understood as meaning that all opium-users, or even a majority of them, pass to morphine, or that all morphine-users, or even a majority of them, begin with opium. On the contrary, the morphine habit is distinct and is usually acquired without any preliminary "pipe" experience, but the road from opium to morphine is open and easy.

Cocaine, on the contrary, bears no relation to opium. It is not a derivative; it gives entirely different sensations; and it is a separate and distinct habit. It is allied to opium only in this: the morphine victim occasionally turns to cocaine for relief when trying to break himself of the morphine habit, and, according to the Chicago police, there are occasional "fiends" so far gone that they use both, finding that one so counteracts the other in its physical effects that it is possible to use more of each without danger. So, while cocaine itself bears no relation to opium, there is an occasional connection between the cocaine habit and the morphine habit, and the confusion that makes it necessary to include cocaine in a discussion of opium and its derivatives is not altogether without justification.

It is a common belief that desperate criminals are generally, or at least often, "dope fiends." When the perpetrator of a particularly daring crime is caught, it is not unusual to find the newspapers gravely announcing that he is a victim of the cocaine habit. It may be morphine, or it may be just "dope" generally, but it is usually cocaine. The more sensational the crime or series of crimes for which a man or a gang is responsible, the more certain we are to learn that "dope" had much to do with the making of the criminal or criminals. It takes such a hold on a man, we are told, that he will commit any crime to obtain it. Being in need of his cocaine or his morphine—opium itself has not such a bad name in this way—we picture him taking his magazine pistol and going out to get the necessary money.

I asked a Chicago policeman of much experience about this.

"If a dope fiend needed his dope," he said, "and had a magazine gun or any other kind of a gun, he'd hock the gun."

"If he had no gun?" I suggested.

"He'd try to borrow dope from another fiend."

"And if he couldn't do that?"

"He'd hock his clothes—all that he could get along without."

"And if he had nothing to pawn?" "He'd beg."

"Might he not become desperate enough to go out with a club or slung-shot and slug some unsuspecting wayfarer?"

"Rarely. One of them may occasionally do something like that, if very desperate and conditions are just right, but he seldom has confidence enough in himself to attempt it. Whisky would be much more likely to result in an act like that. Whisky gives a man nerve, dope takes it away. Dope fiends are almost invariably arrant cowards; they have not even the nerve to be good sneak-thieves. They are responsible for a lot of petty crime that calls for neither courage nor exertion, but that is all."

The impression that the use of these narcotics leads to insanity is also an error, according to those in a position to know. While under the influence of the drug a man may be temporarily insane, but, deprived of it, he recovers very much as a man gets over a drunk. He may be, and usually is, weakened mentally, but his condition is not such as to warrant his continued restraint in an asylum. In fact, he seldom gets to an asylum. Dr. Adolf Meyer, director of the Pathological Institute of the New York state commission in lunacy and head of the Phipps Research commission, quotes a report that shows only 12 out of over 1,500 cases investigated to be due to the use of opium, cocaine, etc., although he adds that private sanitariums would probably show a larger proportion.

Dr. Clarke Gapen, now located at Madison, Wis., but formerly at the head of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, could find only nine in a report covering four years, and 2,181 cases of insanity. "The effects, so far as the necessity for restraint are concerned," said Dr. Gapen, "are temporary. The Keeley cures and private asylums undoubtedly get a larger proportion than the public asylums, but even there they are usually discharged quickly. And most of those in these places are not classed as 'insane' anyway; they are merely there to be assisted in breaking a habit. Some should be kept under restraint, at least much longer than they are, as the only means of keeping them from dropping back into the old rut, but you can't hold in an asylum a man, otherwise mentally sound, just because he has a weak will."

Then what is the fate of the "dope fiend?" He seldom finds his way to the penitentiary or the asylum, so what does become of him?

Well, that question is answered in part by the story that leads this article, and here is another:

A young man of Los Angeles, California, was engaged to be married to a charming girl of the same city. She was of excellent family, a favorite in society, accomplished, and the future seemed rosy. He was a youth of excellent standing and good business prospects. But he had acquired the opium habit. He still had the manhood, however, to confess this to her before marriage. He was, of course, going to break himself of the habit, and she, womanlike, was willing to risk her happiness on the chance of reclaiming him.

They were married, and for a year, with her help he succeeded in keeping away from the stuff. The habit, apparently, was broken. Then, in some way, he drifted back to it. His wife tried again and again to lead him back to the decent and safe life, but it was the old, old story; the man who has not the strength to reform to get the wife he wants is very, very seldom reformed by her afterward.

The young wife became discouraged. The task was hopeless, the future was black, and there was nothing to keep up her courage. Now, a person in that frame of mind is the one to whom opium or morphine most appeals—if he or she happen to have knowledge of the effect. It is when the gloom is deep that the drugs that bring temporary solace seem most alluring. And the wife tried opium and opium claimed her.

They drifted away from Los Angeles, and no more was heard of them—until they were arrested in St. Paul for running an opium den. Another young man and another young woman were arrested with them when the police raided the place. All four were under the influence of the drug.

The following, also from the police report, seems to be at variance with the policeman quoted previously and also with the views of the physicians: "No crime, great or small, is beyond the reach of the person surrounded by such conditions."

The habit is sometimes acquired unconsciously, but this does not apply to opium smoking. No one ever "hit the pipe" without knowing exactly what he was doing, and no one ever had a legitimate excuse for trying it. Opium may be administered in other ways for an entirely proper and sometimes necessary purpose, and out of this may grow the habit, but it does not lead to the "pipe." On the contrary, it is much more likely to lead to the morphine needle. So opium smoking may be said to be the least excusable of the habits, and, except as it leads to morphine, it is the least harmful.

The morphine and cocaine habits, and other forms of the opium habit, may be acquired by one who takes no such deliberate or conscious risk. Reputable physicians are extremely chary these days of administering any of these drugs, avoiding them so far as possible; but they were not always so careful, and there are physicians now who are somewhat reckless in using them.

Physicians, however, maintain that neither the morphine nor the cocaine habit is often acquired as a result of the use of the drug under a doctor's directions in cases of illness or to allay pain.

Strangely enough, the white man is the victim of opium rather than the Chinaman.

With regard to the class from which it claims its victims, a report from the Pittsburg police to the International Opium commission puts physicians in the lead among professional men, with ministers second.

The Pittsburg report also says that thieves, gamblers and disorderly women furnish a large number of the victims.

Tea Time Talks

It's always tea time when you are tired or thirsty.

The Teapot Test

The final proof of "**Salada**" superiority is in the teapot test. If "Salada" Ceylon Tea does not prove superior in fragrance, flavor and refreshing qualities, then the tea has not been properly prepared.

The teapot, having been scalded clean, put in a teaspoonful of tea for every two cups. Pour on *freshly* boiled (bubbling) water and allow tea to brew five minutes before serving. If tea has to be kept longer than five minutes, pour the liquor off the leaves into another warm teapot.

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Ask your grocer for "**Salada**" Tea or send 10 cents for a sample package which makes 40 cups of delicious tea.
Say whether Black or Green tea is desired.
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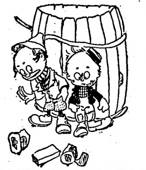
THE GREATER HONOR.



First Kid—My old man's locked up fer shooting a dog.

Second Kid—Dat's nothin'. My old man's locked up fer shootin' a copper.

Not Quite.

"Young man," inquired her father, sternly, "will you give her a home like the one she has been used to?"

"No," replied the truthful suitor, "for there will be no grumpy father to come home and make every one miserable by his kicking over trifles and swearing at matters in general. There will be no mother to scold her from morning to night for wasting time merely because she wants to be neat. There will be no big brother to abuse her for not doing half his work, and no little brother to make enough noise to drive her crazy when her head aches. There won't be any younger sister to insist on reading some trashy novel while she does all the work. She will not have with me a home like she has been used to, not if I can help it."—Puck.

Evidently Not.

They had met at Bluepoint, L. I., two years before and were celebrating it by a little dinner at a cafe.

"I shall never forget how we became acquainted," he was saying. "So romantic. In swimming. That was when I first saw you. You went into three feet of water and got frightened. I rescued you from a watery grave and we were friends at once." He called the waiter. "Bring me the wine list," he said, explaining. "Because we began our acquaintance in a watery way, it needn't always be watery.."

Good Illustration.

Mrs. Bridgewhist—What is the subject of Mrs. Suffragette's lecture this afternoon?

Mrs. Clubwoman—The disasters of married life.

Mrs. Bridgewhist—I suppose she will have her husband on the platform as an exhibit?—Stray Stories.

A Case In Point.

Cynicus—It is impossible for a woman to keep a secret.

Henpeckke—I don't know about that; my wife and I were engaged for several weeks before she said anything to me about it.—Philadelphia Record.

ROOTS THAT NEEDED SOAKING

Pat at Least Told the Exact Truth in His Application for Whisky.

The town of Dedham is under prohibition law, apothecaries alone being permitted to sell alcoholic stimulants. The other day a son of the Emerald Isle entered a drug store there, and, taking a bottle from his pocket, asked for a quart of whisky. The salesman asked to what use it was to be put, and the reply was:

"To soak roots in it."

The order was filled, and the clerk, after handing over the bottle and its contents, inquired, in a conversational manner:

"What kind of roots are you going to soak?"

Pocketing the bottle, the customer said:

"The roots of my tongue, be jabers!"—Argonaut Storyette (1886).

Took Them at Their Word.

"Any article removed from the window," was the notice prominently displayed at an outfitter's shop. Attracted by it, a supercilious person entered the shop and asked to be allowed to inspect a particularly vivid tie in the front row. The salesman having disarranged the window and brought out the desired object, the supercilious person remarked: "Rather loud, isn't it?"

"Well, somewhat striking," agreed the shopman.

"I thought so," replied the visitor, as he turned to leave the shop. "It offends my taste. You needn't put it back. Good day!"

Getting Even.

William, aged five, had been reprimanded by his father for interrupting while his father was telling his mother about the new telephone for their house. He sulked a while, then went over to his mother and, patting her cheek, said:

"Mother, dear, I love you."

"Don't you love me too?" asked his father.

Without glancing at him, William said disdainfully: "The wire's busy."

Just the Job.

Old Argus was boasting about his hundred eyes.

"A useful man for an office," cried the populace.

"Yes," added Argus, "and I can keep half of them closed when I want to."

Here the populace clapped their hands wildly.

"We'll make him custom-house inspector," they declared.

The Worst of It.

"Oh, she's awful. Whenever she tries to sing a song she simply murders it."

"But that's not the worst of it. If she'd only murder it outright, I wouldn't mind, but she tortures it so long."

Need Care for No One.

No man is more independent than he who can pay his bills.

Day After Day

One will find

Post Toasties

a constant delight.

The food is crisp and wholesome and so dainty and tempting, that it appeals to the appetite all the time—morning, noon and night.

Some folks have pronounced Post Toasties the choicest flavoured bits of cereal food ever produced.

Post Toasties
A Compound of Indian Corn, Sugar and Salt
Postum Cereal Co., Limited
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Popular pkg. 10c.
Family size 15c.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

Ex-President Roosevelt
Delivers a Notable Public Address
At the Sorbonne, Paris

Paris, April 23.—Theodore Roosevelt's address to the faculty and students at the Sorbonne was as follows:

Strange and impressive associations rise in the mind of a man of the world who speaks before this august body in this ancient institution of learning. Before his eyes pass the shadows of mighty kings and warlike nobles, of great masters of law, and theology; through the shining dust of the dead centuries he sees crowded figures that tell of the power and learning and splendor of times gone by; and he sees also the innumerable host of humble students to whom clerkship meant emancipation, to whom it was well nigh the only outlet in the dark thraldom of the middle ages.

This was the most famous university of medieval Europe at a time when no one dreamed that there was a new world to discover. Its services to the cause of human knowledge already streched far back into the remote past at the time when my forefathers, three centuries ago, were among the sparse bands of traders, plowmen, wood choppers, and fisher folk, who, in hard struggle with the iron unfriendliness of the Indian-haunted land, were laying the foundations of what has now become the giant Republic of the West. To conquer a continent, to tame the shaggy roughness of wild nature means grim warfare, and the generations engaged in it cannot keep, still less add to, the stores of garnered wisdom which were theirs, and which are still in the hands of their brethren who dwelt in the old land. To conquer the wilderness means to wrest victory from the same hostile forces with which mankind struggled in the immemorial infancy of our race. The primeval conditions must be met by primeval qualities which are incompatible with the retention of much that has been painfully acquired by humanity as through the ages it has striven upward toward civilization. In condition so primitive there can be but a primitive culture. At first only the rudest schools can be established, for no others would meet the needs of the hard driven, sinewy folk who thrust forward the frontier on the teeth of the savage and savage nature; and many years elapsed before any of these schools could develope into seats of higher learning and broader culture.

The Growth of the Nation.

As the country grows, its people who have won success in so many lines, turn back to try to recover the possessions of the mind and the spirit, which perforce their fathers threw aside in order better to wage the first rough battles for the continent their children inherit. The leaders of thought and of action grope their way forward to a new life, realizing, sometimes dimly, sometimes clear sightedly that the life of material gain, whether for a nation or an individual, is of value only as a foundation, only as there is added to it the uplift that comes from devotion to loftier ideals. The new life thus sought can, in part, be developed afresh from what is round about in the new world; but it can be developed in full only by freely drawing upon the treasure houses of the old world, upon the treasures stored in the ancient abodes of wisdom and learning such as this whereof I speak today. It is a mistake for any nation merely to copy another; but it is an even greater mistake, it is a proof of weakness in any nation, not to be anxious to learn from another, and willing and able to adapt that learning to the new national conditions and make it fruitful and productive therein. It is for us of the new world to sit at the feet of the Gamaliel of the old; then if we have the right stuff in us, we can show that Paul in his turn became a teacher as well as a scholar.

Today, I shall speak to you on the subject of individual citizenship, the one subject of vital importance to you, my hearers and me and my countrymen, because you and we are citizens of great democratic republics. A democratic republic such as each of ours—an effort to realize in its full sense government by, of and for the people—represents the most gigantic of all possible social experiments, the one fraught with the greatest possibilities alike for good and for evil. The success of republics like yours and like ours means the glory, and our failure the despiccy, of mankind; and for you and for us the question of the quality of the individual citizen is supreme.

France a Great Teacher.

France has taught many lessons to other nations; surely one of the most important is the lesson her whole history teaches, that a high artistic and literary development is compatible with notable leadership in arms and statecraft. The brilliant gallantry of the French soldier, has for many centuries been proverbial; and during these same centuries at every court in Europe the "Free Masons of Fashion" have treated the French tongue as their common speech, while every artist and man of letters, and every man of science able to appreciate that marvelous instrument of precision, French prose, has turned towards France for aid and inspiration. How long the leadership in arms and letters has lasted is curiously illustrated by the fact that the earliest masterpiece in modern tongue is the splendid French epic which tells of Rolands' Doom and the vengeance of Charlemagne, when the Lords of the Frankish Host were stricken at Roncesvelles.

Let these who have, keep, let those who have not strive to attain a high standard of cultivation and scholarship. Yet let us remember that these stand second to certain other things. There is need of a round body, and even more need of a sound mind. But above mind and above body stands character, the sum of those qualities which we mean when we speak of a man's force and courage, of his good faith and sense of honor. I believe in exercise of the body, always provided that we keep in mind that physical development is a means and not an end. I believe, of course, in giving to all the people a good education, but the education must contain much besides book learning in order to be really good. We must ever remember that no keenness, and subtleness of intellect, no polish, no cleverness in any way make up the lack of the great solid qualities. Self restraint, self mastery, common sense, the power of accepting individual responsibility and yet of acting in conjunction with others, courage and resolution—these are the qualities which mark a masterful people. Without them no people can control itself or save itself from being controlled from the outside. I speak to a brilliant assemblage, I speak in a great university which represents the flower of the highest intellectual development; I pay all homage to intellect, and to elaborate and specialize training of the intellect; and yet I know I shall have the assent of all you present when I add that more important still are the common plane every day qualities and virtues.

War Sometimes Justifiable.

In the next place, the good man should be both strong and a brave man; that is he should be able to fight, he should be able to serve his country as a soldier if the need arises. There are well meaning philosophers who declaim against the unrighteousness of war. They are right only they lay all their emphasise upon the unrighteousness. War is a dreadful thing, and unjust war is a crime against humanity. But it is such a crime because it is unjust, not because it is war. The choice must ever be in favor of righteousness, and this whether the alternative be peace or whether the alternative be war. The question must not be merely, is there to be peace or war. The question must be, is the right to prevail? are the great laws of righteousness once more to be fulfilled?, and the answer from a strong and virile people must be "Yes" whatever the cost. Every honorable effort should always be made to avoid war, just as every honorable effort should always be made by the individual in private life to keep out of a brawl, to keep out of trouble; but no self respecting individual, no self respecting nation, can or ought to submit to wrong. Finally, even more important than ability to work, even more important than ability to fight at need, is to remember that the chief of blessings for any nation is that it shall leave its seed to inherit the land. It was the crown of blessings in biblical times; and it is the crown of blessings now. The greatest of all curses is the curse of sterility, and the severest of all condemnations should be that visited upon wilful sterility. The first essential in any civilization, is that the man and the woman shall be father and mother of healthy children, so that the race shall increase and not decrease. If this is not so, if through no fault of the society there is failure to increase, it is a great misfortune. If the failure is due to deliberate and wilfull fault then it is not merely a misfortune, it is one of those crimes of ease and self indulgence, of shrinking from pain and effort and risk, which in the long run nature punishes more heavily than any other.

Race Suicide a Crime.

If we of the great republics, if we the free people who claim to have emancipated ourselves from the thraldom of wrong and error, bring down on our heads the curse that comes upon the wilfully barren then it will be an idle waste of breath to prattle of our achievements, to boast of all that we have done. No refinement of life, no delicacy of taste, no material progress, no sordid heaping up of riches, no sensuous development of art and literature, can in any way compensate for the loss of the great fundamental virtues; and of these great fundamental virtues, the greatest is the race's power to perpetuate the race.

But if a man's efficiency is not guided and regulated by a moral sense then the more efficient he is the worse he is, the more dangerous to the body politic. Courage, intellect, all the masterful qualities, serve but to make a man evil, if they are used merely for that man's own advancement, with brutal indifferance to the right of others. It speaks ill for the community if the community worships these qualities and treats their possessors as heroes regardless of whether the qualities are used rightly or wrongly. It makes no difference as to the precise way in which this sinister efficiency is shown. It makes no difference whether such a man's force and ability betray themselves in the role of money maker of politician, soldier or orator, journalist or popular leader. If the man works for evil, then the more successful he is the more he should be despised and condemned by all upright and far seeing men. To judge a man merely by success is an abhorrent wrong; and if the people at large habitually so judge men, if they grow to condome wickedness, because the wicked man triumphs, they show their inability to understand that in the last analysis free institutions rest upon the character of citizenship and that by such admiration of evil they prove themselves unfit for liberty.

Justice In Toleration.

The good citizen will demand liberty for himself, and as a matter of pride he will see to it that others receive the liberty which he thus claims as his own. Probably the best test of true love of liberty in any country is the way in which minorities are treated in that country. Not only should there be complete liberty in matters of religion and opinion, but complete liberty for each man to lead his life as he desires, provided only that in so doing he does not wrong his neighbor. Persecution is bad because it is persecution, and without reference to which side happens at the moment to be the persecutor and which the persecuted. Class hatred is bad in just the same way, and without any regard to the individual who, at a given time, substitutes loyalty to a class for loyalty to the nation, or substitutes hatred of man because they happen to come in a certain social category, for judgement awarded them according to their conduct. Remember always that the same measure of condemnation should be extended to the arrogance which look down upon or crush any man because he is poor, and to the envy and looks down upon or crushes a man because he is wealthy. The overbearing brutality of the man of wealth or power, and the envious and hateful malice directed against wealth or power, are really at root merely different manifestations of the same quality, merely the two sides of the same shield. The man who, if born to wealth and power, exploits and ruins his less fortunate brethern is at heart the same as the greedy and violent damagague who incites those who have not property to plunder those who have. Of one man in especial, beyond anyone else, the citizens of a republic should beware, and that is of the man who appeals to them to support him on the ground that he is hostile to other citizens of the republic, that he will secure for those who elect him in one shape or another, profit at the expense of other citizens of the republic. It makes no difference whether he appeals to class hatred or class interest, to religious or anti-religious prejudice. The man who makes such an appeal should always be presumed to make it for the sake of furthering his own interest. The very thing that an intelligent and self respecting member of a democratic community should not do is to reward any public man because that public man says he will get the private citizen something which this private citizen ought not to posses. Let me illustrate this by one anecdote from my own experience:

A Anecdote of the West.

A number of years ago I was engaged in cattle ranching on the great plains of the western United States. There were no fences. The cattle wandered free, the ownership of each being determined by the brand; the calves were branded with the brand of the cows they followed. If on the roundup an animal was passed by the following year it would appear as an unbranded yearling and was then called a Maverick; by the custom of the country these Mavericks were branded with the brand of the man on whose range they were found. One day I was riding the range with a newly hired cowboy, and we came upon a Maverick. We roped and threw it, then we built a little fire, took out a cinch ring, heated it at the fire, and the cowboy started to put on the brand. I said to him: "It is so—and—so's brand," naming the man on whose range we happened to be. He answered: "That's all right, boss, I know my business." In another moment I said to him: "Hold on, you are putting on my brand." To which he answered: "That's all right, I always put on the boss's brand." I answered: "Oh, very well, now you go straight back to the ranch and get what is owing to you, I don't need you any longer."

He jumped up and said: "Why, what's the matter? I was putting on your brand." And I answered: "Yes, my friend, and if you will steal for me you will steal from me."

Now, the same principal which applies in private life applies also in public life. If a public man tries to get your vote by saying that he will do something wrong in your interest, you can be absolutely certain that if ever it becomes worth his while he will do something wrong against your interest.

France a Great Republic.

And now, my host, a word in parting. You and I beling to the only two republics among the great powers of the world. The ancient friendship between France and the United States has been, on the whole a sincere and disinterested friendship. A calamity to you would be a sorrow to us, but it would be more than that. In the seething turmoil of the history of humanity certain nations stand out as possessing a peculiar power or charm, some special gift of beauty or wisdom of strength, which puts them among the immortals, which makes them rank forever with the leaders of mankind. France is one of the nations. For her to sink would be a loss to all the world. There are certain lessons of brilliance and of generous gallantry that she can teach better than any of her sister nations. When the French peasantry sang of Malbrook, it was to tell how the soul of this warrior-foe took flight upward through the laurels he had won.. Nearly seven centuries ago Froissart, writing of a time of dire disaster, said that the realm of France was never so stricken that there were not left men who would valiantly fight for it. You have had a great past. I believe that you will have a great future. Long may you carry yourselves proudly as citizens of a nation which bears a leading part in the teaching and uplifting of mankind.

STANDS FOR BALLINGER.

Seattle Bar Association Says Magazine's Attack Was Unwarranted.

Seattle, April 23.—The Seattle Bar association adopted with but one dissenting vote a resolution condemning the action of an eastern magazine in publishing an article containing an attack upon Secretary Ballinger in which he was referred to as a "shyster."

The magazine article was termed an "unwarranted and vicious assault" upon the character of Mr. Ballinger and a reflection upon the good name of the bar and of the federal courts of Seattle.

The resolution reviews at great length the court records in the cases referred to in the article and the report of the special referee in bankruptcy and a previous investigation of the bar which exonerated Ballinger and declares that the charges made by the magazine are without any foundation whatever.

"There, whenever, in a prosecution under state law, a rule is allowed by the court in term time, or an order is made by the judge of such court at chambers, asking for copies of records or returns, the copies desired should be carefully prepared and forwarded to this office, with a full statement of all the facts and circumstances known to the collector, for determination as to whether the public interest requires compliance with the rule."

Enlarges Phone Dispatching.

Minneapolis, April 23.—The Great Northern road has ordered the telephone train dispatching to be started on the Fergus Falls, Breckenridge, Northern, Dakota, St. Cloud and Cascade divisions, covering 1,900 miles. The road already has the system in operation over 2,100 miles of other divisions.

Must File New Petitions.

Pierre, April 23.—The state supreme court decided unanimously that a law attempting to divide the state into congressional districts is subject to the provision of the state constitution. This means that progressive Republican candidates of the state will be compelled to file new nomination petitions.

Pat Crowe Is Held Up; Robbed.

Mansfield, Ohio, April 23. — Pat Crowe, who was the kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy, was help up and robbed here.

Western Canada As A Grain Producer

NEVER SAW SUCH FINE WHEAT ANYWHERE.

Gust. Anderson of Maidstone, Sask, was formerly of Minnesota and has been in Central Canada three years. On January 16, 1910, he writes:

"Arriving fifteen miles from Maidstone, I bought a couple of steers from a rancher, as my capital was not large, and with the two oxen I brought with me, I broke 25 acres which I put in crop in 1908 and had to clear some brush. I earned $45.00 by breaking fifteen acres for a neighbor and during the summer I put up hay and hauled timber and put up houses for other settlers. Notwithstanding a heavy frost on August 12th, I had 22½ bushels of wheat per acre and 60 bushels of oats. Off 35 acres of wheat in 1909, I got 27 bushels of wheat per acre and 1,300 bushels of oats off 20 acres. I never saw such fine wheat anywhere. We have plenty of rain between May and August and after August seldom any but dry warm days. Water can be had at from 20 to 40 feet and plenty of grass for cattle."

The evidence of Mr. Anderson is given because it is encouraging to the man of small means who is desirous of bettering his condition. It shows what can be done, and there is really but small limit to the man with push and energy to become wealthy on Canadian lands. And the grain that he raises is good. A press dispatch says:

The quality of the wheat continues to be the feature of the deliveries. In the total of 3,378 cars in the February inspections there were 2,847 of high grade stuff, a percentage of 84.28. For January the percentage was 82.21, and for the six months it was 88.6. This is an unusually high average, and it demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that the farmers in this part of the Dominion still know how to grow first-class wheat. The crop of 1908 was considered good enough, and its average of contract wheat was only 70 per cent. Good weather throughout the season was an important factor, of course, in insuring the high quality of the grain, and it is not likely that atmospheric influences of so favorable a character will be encountered for a long time to come. The best that can be expected is that a fair average for a term of years will be maintained.

Giving Papa Away.

London is smiling over a story told regarding little Miss Asquith, who is at that tender age when indiscreet remarks are still pardonable.

Mrs. Asquith had taken her small daughter out to tea, and while her mother was talking to some friends at the other end of the room little Margaret endeavored to entertain a conservative statesman who sat near her.

"Do you like Mr. Lloyd-George?" she asked when there was a lull in the conversation.

"No," said he, smiling, "I can't say that I do."

"Neither does daddy," said the prime minister's 10-year-old daughter, blithely.

No man should play practical jokes unless he is a good loser.

Another Instance.

The Fiji cannibal reluctantly produced a quarter in response to the Lightning Calculator's pathetic plea at the psychological moment.

"If you would only cut out the booze," he growled, "and pass up the crap and dice and the handbook thing, you wouldn't have to be touching your friends for a grub-stake so regularly."

"Ah! You're like so many others, my Philistine friend," sighed the Lightning Calculator; "it seems impossible for you to understand the eccentricities of genius!"—Los Angeles Herald.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the
Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Single Blessedness.

Emerson—There's nothing like single blessedness!

Waters—What? This sounds strange from a happily married man.

Emerson—I know. But I was very much afraid that the doctor was going to say "twins" last night.—The Circle.

Physical Messengers.

He (gushingly)—Your eyes tell me much.

She (icily)—Your breath tells me more.—Cornell Widow.

Saving His Life.

A story is told of an Englishman who had occasion for a doctor while staying in Peking.

"Sing Loo, gleatest doctor," said his servant; "he savee my lifee once."

"Really?" queried the Englishman.

"Yes; me tellible awful," was the reply; "me callee in another doctor. He givee me medicine; me velly, velly bad. Me callee in another doctor. He come and give me medicine, make me velly, velly badder. Me callee in Sing Loo. He no come. He save my life."

Pennsylvanian's Lapse of Memory.

Forgetting that he had started to draw a gallon of whisky from a barrel in the cellar, A. C. Hidlay, proprietor of the Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, Pa., left the spigot turned on and went upstairs. Two hours later he remembered it and hastened there. He found that it had all run away and into the sewer. His loss because of his lapse of memory will be about $100.—Philadelphia Record.

A Great Surprise.

Papa—Ruthie, I shouldn't be surprised if God would send you a little baby brother before long. What would you think of that?

Ruthie—Oh, papa! I think it would be perfectly lovely. And say, papa, let's you and me keep it a surprise for mamma.—Life.

As Usual.

"Mrs. Parker is back in town."

"Has she any servants yet?"

"No! She's screaming for help."—Harper's Bazar.

It's Pettit's Eye Salve,
that gives instant relief to eyes, irritated from dust, heat, sun or wind. 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

In the London streets there are nearly 10,500 boy traders under 14 years of age, and over 900 girl traders.

EXPOSURE TO COLD
and wet is the first step to Pneumonia. Take *Perry Davis' Painkiller* and the danger is averted. Unequaled for colds, sore throat, quinsy, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Many a man has to be scared into being good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the specific remedy for that tired feeling, because this great medicine purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood. Be sure to take it this spring.
Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
Shake Into Your Shoes

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease"
Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold everywhere, 25c. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.
FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail.
MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS, the best medicine for Feverish, sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Nothing Like
them in the world. CASCARETS the biggest seller—why? Because it's the *best* medicine for the liver and bowels. It's what they will *do for you*—not what *we say* they *will do*—that makes CASCARETS famous. Millions use CASCARETS and it is all the medicine that they ever need to take. 904
CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

PATENT your ideas. 64-page book and advice FREE. Established 1880. Fitzgerald & Co. Box K, Washington, D.C.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } **Thompson's Eye Water**

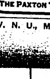
Stop Women And Consider
This Fact—that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers twenty-five years.
The present Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, was for years under her direction, and has ever since her decease continued to advise women.
Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty causes them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. Such questioning and examination is unnecessary. Without cost you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.
MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION:
Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.
Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

20% INTEREST 20%
Gold Bonds. Absolutely Secured.
If you have money to invest, write
PACIFIC COAST TRUST COMPANY
Chronicle Bldg. San Francisco

No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach

A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.
Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE WHOLE BODY.
You can't afford to accept a *secret* nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

FREE A Package of "Paxtine" Will Be Sent Free of Charge to Every Reader of this Paper.
PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC
Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.



A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Women Given Chance to Vote.

Albany, N. Y., April 23. — Women tax payers are permitted to vote on propositions for the bonding of New York state villages for improvements in a bill which has just became a law.

Medal for Shackelton.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Sir Ernest Shackelton, the noted Antarctic explorer was presented with a gold medal by the Georgraphical society of Pennsylvania at a dinner given in his honor here.

Oil Found in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., April 23.—Oil has just been discovered in New Mexico ten miles south of Alamogorda and eight miles north of El Paso. The country is wild with excitement and five thousand acres already have been filed upon. A well for artesian water was being sunk when the drill became stuck at a depth of one thousand eight hundred feet. When the drillers went back to work they found water and oil oozing over the top of the casing. Enthusiasts are predicting it will exceed the Texas field.

Two-Year-Old Boy Drowns.

Mankato, April 23.—The two-year-old son of George Ward, while playing on the bank of Little Cobb river in Medo township, accidently fell over the bank and was drowned.

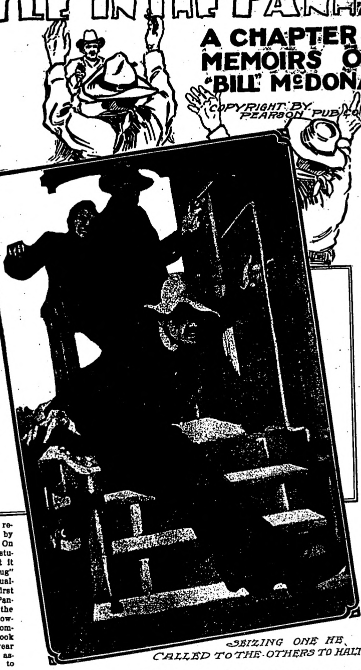
Box Car Looter Sentenced.

Winona, April 23.—Anton Blagik, the third of the boxcar looters at East Winona, was sentenced to 13 months at hard labor by Judge M. L. Fugina at Alma, Wis. With Thomas Blagik and Loyal Nichols, Glagik robbed a car.

A NEW STYLE IN THE PANHANDLE

A CHAPTER FROM THE MEMOIRS OF CAPTAIN "BILL" McDONALD, OF TEXAS

BY ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE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SEIZING ONE HE CALLED TO THE OTHERS TO HALT

CAPTAIN BILL boarded a train one day in Fort Worth just as it was pulling out of the station. He noticed two disreputable-looking characters crowding against a well-dressed old gentleman and an instant later heard the latter exclaim:

"I have been robbed!" At the same moment the two toughs started to leap from the car steps.

Capt. Bill seized one of the men and called to the other to halt. The man detained made an attempt to strike his captor, who promptly "bent" his gun over his head—mildly at first, then with force, bringing the offender to his knees. The Ranger captain now pulled the bell cord, brought the train to a standstill, turned his prisoner over to a policeman who had appeared on the scene, and set out in pursuit of the other thief, who by this time had obtained a healthy start.

Capt. Bill is built like a greyhound, with long hind legs, and a prow designed for splitting the wind. The thief was active, and making good time, but he was no match for a Ranger of that architecture. The distance between them closed up rapidly, and presently the fugitive, having reached what is known as "Niggertown," dived into one of the houses, causing a regular stampede among the inhabitants. Men, women, and a rabble of little pickaninnies fell out in every direction. Capt. Bill, now close behind, added to the excitement as he plunged in, only to find the room vacant. A quilt, however, hung across a second doorway, and stepping over to it, his six-shooter ready for emergency, he drew the hanging quickly aside. As he did so, he was confronted by a man standing on a chair, holding in his hand a bottle filled with some transparent liquid, which he was in the act of throwing. The crack of McDonald's revolver was followed by such a sudden collapse of the would-be vitriol-thrower, that the Ranger captain thought he had wounded him seriously, though his intention had been merely to disable the arm in action. Investigation showed, however, that the thief was only frightened; that the ball had grazed his arm, also his ear, cutting a hole through the rim of his hat.

Securing the vitriol as evidence, Capt. Bill marched his man back to where he had left thief Number One, only to find that the inexperienced policeman had allowed him to escape. He did not trust him with his second capture, but personally saw him safely locked up, and then set out for home by the next train.

Not long after, a package arrived one day in Amarillo, and upon being opened, it was found to contain a handsome gold medal, contributed by a prominent jeweler and others of Fort Worth.

This decoration was engraved with Capt. McDonald's name and official title; and an accompanying letter stated that it was awarded as a token of appreciation of his efforts in bringing criminals to justice, and as a premium for his superior swiftness of foot.

It was during the Panhandle period that Charles A. Culberson—son of the Dave Culberson who nearly 30 years before had cleared the boy, Bill Jess McDonald, from a charge of treason—was attorney general for the state of Texas. Capt Bill was at Quanah, one day, when he received notice from Culberson that the latter was anxious to locate the 100th meridian, preliminary to beginning a suit against the United States to test the claim made by Texas for Greer county—now a portion of Oklahoma. The attorney general invited Capt. Bill to accompany him as guide and body-guard, knowing him to be familiar with the district and capable of talkng care of such an expedition.

They left the railroad at Vernon, Wilbarger county, proceeded in a buckboard to Doan's Store on the Red river, and crossed over into Greer county. It was a pleasant drive across the prairies and Capt. Bill, who felt in good practice, beguiled the time by bringing down prairie-dogs, running rabbits, sailing hawks and the like, using his six-shooter with one hand and his Winchester with the other, riding along as they were, without stopping. To Culberson, this performance was amazing enough.

"Captain," he said, "that beats anything I ever saw. Why, I believe you could throw a nickel up in the air and hit it before it touched the ground."

McDonald smiled in his quiet way.

"Do you think so?" he said. "Well, I reckon I might, but I wouldn't want to waste a nickel that way."

Capt. Bill then gave a few exhibitions of what he really could do in the way of shooting, and Culberson declared without hesitation that there was not such another marksman in the state of Texas. The attorney general was enjoying himself immensely.

They camped that night, and next morning were continuing their journey toward Mangum, the county seat of Greer, when they began to meet men and women on horseback, evidently getting out of that section of the country without much waste of time. Capt. Bill inquired the reason of this exodus and was told a cowboy had killed an Indian over on the North Fork of the Red, and that the Indians were getting on their war-paint, preparatory to making a raid—Comanches and Kiowas.

"General," said Capt. Bill, "I'll have to look into this thing. You can go on to Mangum with the team and I'll get me a horse and go over and take a hand in this trouble."

"Not at all," said Culberson. "You've undertaken to see me through this trip and I'm not going to let you desert, now, Indians or no Indians."

"But I've got to, general. This here's a pleasure trip, and that's business. Them devils are goin' to start something over there and it's my duty as Ranger to investigate it."

Culberson laughed.

"Now, captain," he said, "you know very well that all you want is to get over there where there's a chance to give a shooting exhibition. You've got tired of hawks and prairie-dogs and want to try your hand on Indians."

A new arrival just then furnished the information that the offending cowboy had been jailed at Mangum, and that the Indians were likely to storm the jail. This settled the matter, for Ranger duty and inclination now lay in the same direction. McDonald and Culberson drove as rapidly as possible toward Mangum, then about 50 miles away, changing horses once on the hard journey. The town was well-nigh deserted, as nearly everyone who could get a gun had gone to the scene of the killing. Capt Bill therefore established himself as guard of the jail where the cowboy was confined, and waited results. Nothing of consequence happened. The country quieted down, Culberson and Capt. Bill presently returned to Quanah.

But a few days later when the attorney general had arrived in Austin, Capt. Bill received a package by express, prepaid. On opening it he was stupefied to find that it contained a "plug" hat of very fine quality. It was the first silk hat in the Panhandle, where the soft wide-rimmed cowboy Stetson predominated, and it took more courage to wear it than to face an assault with intent to kill.

But Capt. Bill was game. He was a "brother-in-law to the church," as he said—his wife being a member—and the following Sunday he put on the silk hat and accompanied her to meeting.

Their seat was up near the front, only a step from the pulpit—a good thing for the minister, otherwise nobody would have looked in his direction. As it was, all eyes were aimed toward Capt. Bill and his hat. The congregation had seen him come in with it in his hand, and they could still observe the wonder, for it would not do to put so fine a piece of property on the floor, while to set it toppling on his lap would be to court disaster. It seemed necessary therefore to hold it in his hand, raised a little, and at a distance from his body, in order that by no chance movement the marvelous gloss of it should be marred. The people of Quanah who attended church that day were glad to be there. They are still glad. They do not remember the sermon they heard, but they do remember that hat. Even the minister wandered from his text in his contemplation of the splendid exhibition. Those of Quanah who remained away from service on that memorable Sunday have never entirely recovered from their regret. For it was their only opportunity ever to see Capt. Bill in a plug hat. When services were over, the congregation crowded about for a nearer view. Cowboys stood up on the backs of the pews to look over the shoulders of those in front of them. Homesick women who remembered such things back east, shed tears. Many wanted to touch the precious thing—to stroke its silken surface, and among these were little children who insisted on rubbing the fur the wrong way.

Capt. Bill got out at last and headed for home. Once there, the gift of the attorney general was reverently damned and laid away. Somewhere in a secret stronghold, deep buried from mortal eye, it exists to this hour.

Culberson became governor in the course of time, and, remembering Capt. Bill's peculiar talents, was wont to rely upon him for special work in any portion of the state where nerve, determination and prompt, accurate marksmanship were likely to be of value.

During February, 1896, a national sporting event—a ring contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Pete Maher—was advertised to take place at El Paso, a busy city dropped down on the extreme western point of the Texas desert, on the banks of the Rio Grande. Gov. Culberson, speaking for himself as well as for the better class of citizens in his state, announced that, so long as he was in office, Texas would not go on record as a prize-fighting commonwealth, and that the fight would not take place.

Whereupon there came a crisis. Certain interested citizens of El Paso had made up a purse of $10,000 to bring this event to the "Paris of Texas," and these and their friends were filled with indignation. Dan Stuart, prominent in Texas sporting matters and promoter of this particular event, issued a proclamation which bore not only the announcement that the fight would take place as advertised, but a picture of Dan himself. Also, it was declared that there was no law in Texas which would prevent prize-fighting, and the preparations for this particular event continued. Thereupon Gov. Culberson promptly called a special session of the legislature to pass a law which would be effective, and Adjt. Gen. Mabry ordered the State Ranger Service to assemble at El Paso to see that this law was enforced—it having been widely reported that Bat Masterson with a hundred fighting men would be present to see that fight come off. Then, when it was rumored that the contest would take place in either old or New Mexico—the boundaries of both being near El Paso—President Cleveland ordered the United States marshal of New Mexico to proceed to the vicinity of El Paso and guard the isolated districts of that territory, while the governor of Chihuahua took measures to discourage the enterprise in that state.

Things began to look pretty squally for the sporting fgraternity, both in El Paso and at large, and they were mad clear through. The city council assembled and passed a denunciatory measure, condemning the governor for asking for Rangers, the adjutant general for sending them and the Rangers for being present. It was no use. The Rangers went quietly about the streets, paying no attention to unfriendly looks and open threats as they passed along. They were quiet, but they were ready for business and the fighters knew it. Efforts were made by the principals and their friends to elude the Rangers, but with no other result than that a Ranger was appointed as a special body-guard to each of the pugilists, while a third, Capt. McDonald, took charge of Dan Stuart. They had nothing particular to do—these Rangers—except to be companionable and pleasant, and to stay with their men. Wherever Stuart and Maher and Fitzsimmons went their official attendants went with them, and even if not always welcome they were entertained with sufficient courtesy, for the person of a Ranger is sacred—besides, he is reputed to be quick and fatal.

Such sport became monotonous. The pugilists and their friends gave up the El Paso idea, and, still accompanied by the Rangers, took the train for Langtry, a point where the Southern Pacific railway touches the Rio Grande.

Arriving at Langtry, Stuart, Fitzsimmons and Maher were escorted to the Rio Grande, where, with all their fraternity, they crossed over to Mexican soil and the fight was pulled off in good order. It was a good fight, as fights go, and Fitzsimmons won with a knock-out landed on Maher's jaw; but it did not take place on Texas soil.

The absence of Capt. Bill and his Rangers from the Panhandle was construed by Kid Lewis as an invitation to rob a bank. He selected the City National of Wichita Falls for his purpose and with a partner named Crawford rode up to that institution one day about noon, and entering, demanded the bank funds. Cashier Frank Dorsey failing to comply with that demand, was shot dead; H. H. Langford, bookkeeper, was wounded, and the vice-president of the bank escaped by having in his left breast-pocket a small case of surgical instruments. This deflected the ball which otherwise would have entered his heart.

The robbers then secured whatever money was in sight—about $600 in gold and silver—then ran out the back door, mounted their waiting horses and galloped away. The citizens were by this time alarmed and a number set out in pursuit, full speed. There was a running fight, during which Lewis' horse was shot, but an instant later he was clear of it, and leaping behind Crawford the two went plunging away double, until they met an old man driving into town with a single horse, which they appropriated forthwith, leaving their pursuers a good way behind. Still farther on, they crossed Holiday creek and came to a field where a man was plowing. They now abandoned their blown horses and at the point of a gun took his heavy Clydesdale team and once more dashed away, making for the Wichita river. Their pursuers gained on the clumsy animals and fired several more shots at the fugitives, then decided to return and organize a posse, which they raised in short order. This posse followed the track of Lewis and Crawford beyond the Wichita river, to a place where the robbers had taken to the thick brush overgrowing the river bottom. Here the trail was lost.

Capt. McDonald, returning from the Fitzsimmons-Maher contest, via Fort Worth, had got as far as Bellevue in the adjoining county when he was met by a telegram, containing the news of what had happened that morning at Wichita Falls. He immediately wired the authorities at the Falls to have horses in readiness for himself and men.

The Rangers reached the city about two in the afternoon and mounting the horses, already waiting, dashed away in the direction the robbers had taken.

Presently they met the local posse coming back. The posse had given up the chase but was able to furnish information. Capt. Bill and his Rangers learned where the robbers had disappeared, and pressed on in that direction; the posse followed, a respectful distance behind.

It was now getting toward evening and would soon be dusk. It was desirable to make an end of matters by daylight, if possible, and the Rangers wasted no time. They picked their way as rapidly as possible, into the thick undergrowth of the bottoms, and suddenly in a bend of the river discovered the Clydesdale horses tied close to the bank. Their riders were believed to be close by, and the Rangers expected to be fired upon at any moment. Without waiting for any such reception, they charged in the direction of the horses, with no other result than that Ranger Sullivan broke a stirrup, fell, and with a fractured rib, retired from action.

Lewis and Crawford had abandoned the horses, and their trail led down the river bank. Finally the tracks led to the river where it was evident the bandits had crossed.

It was February and the water was very cold. Capt. Bill had not entirely recovered from the bullet wounds received in the fight with Matthews two months before, and was bent and debilitated, but he did not falter. With Queen and Harwell he plunged in and waded the icy water, chin deep, to the other side. Twice more the trail led to the river and crossed, and twice more McDonald and his men waded that bitter current.

McDonald now made up his mind that the robbers would be likely to cross a road that had been cut through the bottoms, and head for the Territory. He called to one of his men—Ranger McClure, who appeared just then, a little distance away—to get all the force he could and guard that road, while he, McDonald and Queen and Harwell, would continue to beat the brush and search carefully through the bottoms. At that moment Lewis and Crawford were near enough to hear this order, and the realization that it was Bill McDonald and his Rangers who were on the trail gave them a sudden and more severe chill than the icy water they had waded.

They had been heading for the Territory as McDonald suspected, but decided to change their course toward a creek that ran parallel with the river. On their way to it they were obliged to cross an open field, and though by this time it was night—between nine and ten o'clock—a full moon had risen and they were discovered by the men guarding the road, and fired upon. They returned the fire as they ran, but no damage was done on either side. Meantime, McDonald and his two companions, nearly perishing with wet and cold, having come upon a house in their search, had stopped to try for a cup of hot coffee. At the sound of the shots they rushed out. A horse was hitched at the door and Capt. Bill leaped into the saddle and hurried in the direction of the alarm. As he rode up, he saw in the moonlight a crowd, the local posse, gathered on the little hill overlooking the wheatfield where the robbers had crossed. The Ranger captain fully expected to find the captured or dead bandits in that crowd, and called out as he came up:

"Boys, where are they? Where are the robbers?"

"Right over there, Cap. They ran in the brush, over by yonder big tree."

"Well, boys, we've got them. We'll charge in there."

They pushed rapidly into the bushes without further parley—McDonald aiming for the tree, McCauley and McClure spreading out to the right.

Suddenly the captain found himself confronted by a creek, and looking across saw two armed men squatting in the weeds. They appeared to be on the point of raising their guns to fire, but with McDonald's appearance and his sharp command: "Hold up, there!" made from behind his own leveled Winchester, they were unable to complete the action. Their guns dropped into their laps—they seemed stupefied.

"Throw up your hands!" was the next order. The hands went up.

Capt. Bill stepped into the creek, about three feet deep, and, waded across. He noticed a bag, doubtless containing the stolen money, and observed that the outlaws had laid their cartridges out on a log for convenient use.

McCauley and McClure waded across and assisted in searching the prisoners. A purse of gold was found in one of the men's pockets. The bag on the ground contained the silver.

A reward of $2,000 for the capture of Lewis and Crawford was paid by the two banks of Wichita Falls. The local posse divided it into 32 equal parts, in which they shared pro rata with the Rangers.

IS GREAT TRAVELER

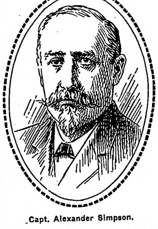
Capt. Simpson Has Circled the Globe Eighty Times.

Tests Ocean Currents With Bottles Thrown Into Sea and Gathers Valuable Data for Mariners —Sails 2,060,800 Miles.

Sydney, Australia.—"Round the World in Eighty Days," or 80 times round the world—which is the more surprising record? Jules Verne's well-known romance has made us familiar with the former adventure. Now Capt. Alexander Simpson, commander of the Pericles of the Aberdeen line of steamships, has just performed the latter feat. He has traveled no less than 2,060,800 miles at sea, a record probably unique in the annals of the mercantile marine.

All through his career the captain has remained faithful to the Aberdeen line; and since the days when he served his apprenticeship in their old teak-built and copper-fastened clipper, Queen of the Nations, a sailing vessel of 846 tons, he has witnessed some marvelous developments in the mercantile service.

When the Aberdeen line began to run steamers in 1882, Captain Simpson was appointed chief officer to the steamship Aberdeen, which was the first vessel to introduce triple expansion engines. A little later, while in command of the steamship Australasian, he began to take an interest in tracing the trend and speed of ocean currents, a hobby which has developed into so important a business that the United States government is about to bring out a new set of charts entirely drawn from his data.



Capt. Alexander Simpson.

These valuable records, which now fill many bulky log books, had their origin in a joke. On one of his voyages, nearly 30 years ago, a passenger was showing him an "Ally Sloper" watch he had received as a reward for sending in the requisite number of coupons to an illustrated comic paper. The captain jocularly remarked that he would try to earn a watch also, and accordingly had the coupon in the comic sheet manifolded and dropped overboard in beer bottles every day throughout the voyage.

On his return to London, Captain Simpson was surprised to find that many of the coupons had reached their destination, and he was duly presented with a watch. The proprietors of the paper also printed thousands of the coupons for the captain to use during his voyages. The results were astonishing and when he realized what extraordinary distances some of these sea messages covered before they were picked up, he decided to deal with the matter in a serious and methodical way. Every day a coupon was placed in an empty beer bottle, corked down and sealed by dipping the neck in molten marine glue, which sets hard. It was then thrown overboard at noon.

Messages of His Own.

When his supply of coupons had been exhausted, Captain Simpson prepared a message of his own, and the following was printed on a slip of paper in English, French, Spanish, German and Italian:

> This paper was put overboard for the purpose of tracing ocean currents. The finder to please forward, stating when and where it was found, and reap a just reward.

The captain's name and address at the offices of his company were appended. The "just reward" referred to used to consist of a copy of Froude's "Oceana."

Bottles have landed on the shores of Portuguese and French Guinea, on the coast of Africa, and, in fact, in almost every quarter of the globe. Many have been picked up by natives, who imagined they had secured a prize in the carefully sealed beer bottle, and their chagrin on drawing the cork can be easily imagined. A negro in Sierra Leone, who picked up a bottle and did not receive the promised reward, wrote to say: "I am sorry to insinuate you that the copy of Froude's 'Oceana' was not transmitted to me."

A bottle thrown overboard one day near the Cape of Good Hope was, after a long interval, found on the west coast of Scotland, having, it is supposed, gone round by the West Indian Islands, until it was caught by the Gulf Stream and carried to its landing place. Shortly after his appointment to the Pericles, Captain Simpson threw over a bottle when about 140 miles from Cape Town. It was washed ashore five months later at Parahyba, in the Brazils, having traveled 4,000 miles.

MISSING ISSUE

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THE SUNBEAM.

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DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

"Automobile Face" Scare Vanishes

WASHINGTON.—A little while after automobiles had come into general use, those newspapers which concern themselves more with fancy than with fact began to worry in their columns about what they termed "the automobile face." They had cartoons showing faces lined and marked, with squinted eyes.

These came, the papers said, from the habit of speeding cars. The papers figured that when a motorist gripped the wheel and started ahead at the strip of dusty road that was spinning under the car, there was so much tension that the lines and squint came without the driver's being aware of them.

The papers have ceased to worry about that now; for such papers do not worry about any particular thing for long. The automobile has established itself, and the human countenance remains about the same, according as the individual thinks and feels.

Which is apropos of horseback riding. Here in Washington the automobile is in more or less general use, but it is not crowding the horse as it is doing in Cleveland. Though Roosevelt is not here to keep the fashion going, to insist upon it by his example, horseback riding is much in vogue. And a majority of the riders are women. This brings us to the "horseback face." It is the haughtiest face we have seen. When the daughter of a diplomat, say, goes forth—riding astride by the way—she look neither to the right nor to the left. She poises her bare head erect, and spurs over the hills and far away.

Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth started from Mount Vernon, with a party of friends as her guests, recently. After luncheon they began a 300-mile journey, visiting Manassas, Shenandoah, and other places of historic interest. This announcement was made:

"It has been Mrs. Wadsworth's custom for the last six years to ride to her home in Livingston county, Tennessee. This spring, however, she has arranged for a short trip."

Suffragettes Mildly Storm Congress

I AM VERY BUSY
COME HERE!
CONGRESS
PETITION

"IT'S up to you," said the suffragists to congress, and it took 50 automobiles and a ton of paper to carry the message to the capitol. Those who expected to see a suffragette demonstration, as often occurs in the halls of the English houses of parliament, were disappointed.

With banners afloat and finery aflutter, in a procession of taxicabs nearly a mile long, the suffragists moved on Capitol hill and presented to congress 400,000 individual demands for votes for women. The mammoth national petition was divided into little ones, each nicely tied with a bit of yellow ribbon and grouped into little bundles of just the convenient size for a suffragette to carry under her arm.

Senators and representatives from every state received some part of that petition.

Some of the Iowa delegation were frightened when they heard some members of the house had refused to present the petition. They sent for Senator Dolliver.

"I would advise those members to take a day off and study the Constitution of the United States," declared the senator, as he shouldered an armful of petitions. "I construe that honorable instrument to make the presentation of petitions mandatory, but I would present them gladly even if no such duty were imposed upon me."

The senator made a sweeping bow and the women applauded loudly.

It had been intended to carry the petitions to congress in an automobile truck, making a very impressive-looking load.

"Goodness, no; some of them might get lost!" exclaimed half a dozen delegates. So while the procession was forming at the Hotel Arlington the petitions were unloaded again and distributed among the delegates. Meanwhile some of the enthusiastic did a little electioneering.

Admiral Schley passed by on his morning constitutional. Two suffragettes hopped out of a taxicab and pinned a "votes for women" button on the admiral.

"Thank you, ladies," said he, "I will co-operate."

Biscuits Not Harmful, Says Wilson

I WOULDN'T EAT THESE THINGS FOR A FARM
BISCUITS

SECRETARY WILSON of the department of agriculture has assailed an old-time food notion. We have always been told—at least since food began scientifically to be studied—that hot biscuits were almost indigestible. Wilson has permitted to come from his office a pamphlet which sets forth that hot biscuits will never keep one awake o' nights because of a dull, heavy feeling in the stomach.

"As far as now known," says the bulletin, "the changes ordinarily occurring in good bread as it ages do not affect its digestibility unless it becomes so dry as to be unappetizing."

So that we need no longer run away from the little brown loaves as they come hot from the oven. We mind the time, indeed, when they went very well with maple syrup.

There has always been a suspicion that Doctor Wiley, who, Cannon has complained, wants a man to know just what he is putting into his stomach when he goes to take a drink doesn't live up to his pure food notions. And now it comes out that Wiley takes his luncheon at a restaurant known as "The Dirty Spoon." We never have eaten there, so that we can't tell about the usual condition of the pewter ware; but it is a fact that the other noon Wiley was seen in this restaurant munching a ham sandwich, washing it down with large gulps of coffee.

Hickory Stick "Tune" in High Court

1X2=
4+6=
Cat
OW

IS THE "tune of the hickory stick" in the teaching of "reading and writing and 'rithmetic" to be given the moral support of the Supreme court of the United States?

That is one of the questions the court will be called upon to decide between now and vacation days.

If the court gives its approval to this ancient method of discipline, Annie Kelley, an Illinois school mistress, will escape from a school squabble with no greater punishment than having been declared a bankrupt.

In 1906 Miss Kelley was teaching in the primary department of the public schools of Tolono, Champaign county, Illinois. According to a brief Miss Kelley has just filed in the Supreme court, Michael Burke, an eleven-year-old lad in her school, was not as good as he could be.

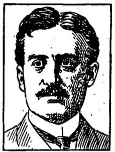
In the presence of the school, on December 6, 1906, so Miss Kelley tells the court, he "committed a breach of proper decorum by using indecent, vulgar and profane language at and toward your petitioner and jerking her upon the floor and, while in that position, striking and kicking your petitioner."

Then, after the principal had ordered her to chastise Michael, she flogged him with a pointer, and the state courts of Illinois found that she did not stop with the job half completed. In fact, when the Burkes brought a suit for damages against her, alleging trespass and other things, the state courts, in a general verdict, rendered a judgment against Miss Kelley.

The district court of the United States for the Eastern district of Illinois admitted testimony offered by Miss Kelley to show that this was not a debt incurred through willful and malicious injuries, and the court found it was not.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

HERRICK DEPLORES WASTE



Myron T. Herrick, former governor of Ohio, Cleveland banker, railroad director and possessor of enough of this world's goods to keep the wolf away from most any old door, has been mentioned again recently as a possible member of President Taft's cabinet.

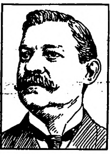
The sun hardly rises and sets in Washington without some rumor that a cabinet officer intends to resign and the latest of these involves Franklin Mac Veagh of Chicago, secretary of the treasury. Mr. Mac Veagh said it was news to him, but, despite his statement, some of the wiseacres proceeded to pick his successor and Herrick headed the list. Nobody doubts that Mr. Herrick would make a good secretary of the treasury. He knows the financial game from A to izzard and recently in a speech in New York showed that he has some ideas concerning how Uncle Sam's money matters should be handled.

Uncle Sam is extravagant and wastes his money, according to Mr. Herrick, who explained by way of preface that in the early history of the United States, where there were foreign complications, men of ability preferred government service because of the prominence it gave them. Later, when these foreign complications had disappeared and the country was once fairly started, this class of men preferred to devote their energies to commercial and industrial enterprises, which may be taken to mean that the former governor doesn't want a cabinet job at all.

"Many of those who have assumed the administrative functions of government," he said, "are so poorly qualified that the consequent waste and extravagance are appalling. The evidence is conclusive that in the national government itself there is a vast and growing amount of extravagance in administration.

"Senator Aldrich gives it as his opinion that the national government could save $300,000,000 a year if it were conducted on a business basis and managed as cleverly and efficiently as a large corporation. This amount is 40 per cent. of the whole cost of running the government and it is $33,000,000 more than all the dividends paid to all the stockholders of all the railroads in the United States."

POLICE CHIEF FOR LIFE



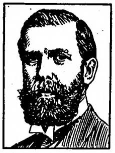
The board of police commissioners in St. Louis has chosen a chief for life. Col. William Young is the man who heads the police department of the fourth largest city in the United States.

Most everybody in St. Louis who knows Colonel Young at all calls him "Billy." He has been on the St. Louis police force 32 years, starting as a patrolman and working himself up round by round until he now enjoys a salary of $5,000 a year, an automobile and other accessories that go with such a job.

When Col. Edmond P. Creecy got into the mixup over the shortage in the police relief association's accounts, although he was in no wise guilty of any connection with the alleged embezzlements, Governor Hadley, who appoints the police board, decided that a change in chiefs was necessary.

Chief Young showed his common sense the day after his appointment when he announced that the police would not molest the Chinese of St. Louis for playing fan tan. He said a Chinaman had as much right to play fan tan as a German has to play pinochle. Then the new chief said he would permit boxing before regularly organized clubs. "Billy" Young is worth $100,000, according to reports, but his wealth has never interfered with his duties as a policeman. Many a poor family down in the old Soulard street district, where Young was captain for several years, knows how some of his wealth has gone to relieve suffering. Colonel Young was at the head of the regular police force on the world's fair grounds and his work in that respect helped a lot when the board investigated his record.

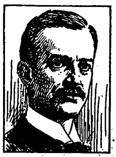
HUGHES FOR SUPREME COURT



Charles Evans Hughes, governor of New York, who in October will leave the executive chair at Albany to don the robes of the Supreme court of the United States, has been in the limelight ever since he conducted the probe that revealed the big scandals in the insurance world.

After he defeated William Randolph Hearst for governor, Mr. Hughes naturally got into line for the presidency, as a New York governor always is regarded as a possibility. Theodore Roosevelt, however, wanted his friend Taft to be president and the result is history. But Governor Hughes kept on doing things, as the race track gamblers, among others, can testify, and in 1912 it is more than probable that the name of Hughes would again be heard in connection with the presidency had not President Taft appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Brewer. Governor Hughes recently announced that he intended to retire from politics and devote his attention to making money for his family. As governor he receives $10,000 a year and as a justice of the Supreme court he will get $12,000. He could earn much more practising law. On this account he hesitated about accepting the honor offered him by the president, but after being urged by Senator Root and other party leaders he took it.

NEWEST DEMOCRATIC HERO



"Great Scott! Why, if this thing keeps up, even John Dalzell and Gen. Harry Bingham ain't safe."

It was a Republican member of congress talking the day after James S. Havens, Democrat, was elected representative of the thirty-second district of New York. Following so soon after the election of Foss in one of Massachusetts' Republican strongholds, the election of Mr. Havens, who was not known outside of his own state, naturally created more than a ripple in the Republican ranks.

Mr. Havens, who made the high cost of living his battle cry, just as a lot of other Democratic candidates are going to do in the campaign that is to come this fall, sums up his election like this:

"This is not wholly a partisan victory. It is a victory over the things for which Cannon has stood and for the ideals which Governor Hughes typifies."

Mr. Havens is a lawyer and a former partner of the late Representative James Breck Perkins, whom he succeeds. He was born in Weedsport, Cayuga county, in 1859. He was graduated from Yale in 1884.

He went to Rochester immediately after graduating, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has practised law ever since. Although active in Democratic politics, he has never before held public office. He is regarded as a typical Democrat of the old school.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Thief's Arrest Reveals Honest "Cop"

CHICAGO.—There is at least one policeman in Chicago who is absolutely on the square. In fact, he is so honest that an attempt to present him with part of the proceeds from a net job of "frisking" startled him, and he simply gasped for breath. The doctors say his heart may have been injured by the shock.

The policeman is "Honest Pat" Duggan of the Desplaines street station. Duggan was standing at South Jefferson and West Madison street talking to Henry Habalt, an old friend of the honest copper.

Knute Gabrelson, a friend of Habalt, but evidently a stranger to Duggan, approached and joined in the conversation. Now, even if Pat is honest, his eyesight might be a little bad. At least he did not see Gabrelson extract $50 from Habalt's pocket while directing the latter's attention to a pretty girl in a window across the street.

As Habalt walked away Gabrelson approached Duggan with perfect confidence and flashed the $50 before his eyes.

"Gee, but that was dead easy. Say, I feel like I had grabbed a baby's bottle. That guy is so green that he will loose his balance if he loafs around here long.

"And you ought to see the roll. I bet he's got 200 beans in his inside pocket, which won't worry him by night. Here, you take $25 of this and when I get the roll I will split. Have a drink."

When Gabrelson began to talk the policeman smiled a wise smile and twirled his club as he assumed a pose. Of course the fellow was only fooling. He wouldn't dare tell a policeman anything like that.

But as the fellow proceeded with his line of talk something began to loosen up in Duggan's head and he turned pale. Then he gasped and finally grasped a beer sign for support. By the time Gabrelson had finished the policeman had recovered enough to connect Gabrelson's head with a night stick and call a patrol wagon.

Parrot Used as Collector of Bad Bill

GWAN
SAY THAT AGAIN YE-

NEW YORK.—A credit man, upon the beginning of his connection with a large wholesale grocery house, found on the books an account of long standing, amounting to some $700, against the proprietor of a general store in a western state. The merchant was a man financially able to pay the bill ten times over and never miss the money. On account of some grievance against the house—they were unable to straighten it out because he would never tell them what it was—the old man flatly refused to pay and told them to sue for their money.

The new credit man was a fellow who believed that every man—like Achilles of old and his heel—had a vulnerable spot somewhere, and he set himself to the task of discovering the weak spot in the makeup of the old merchant. He found it—it was parrots!

Two months later the old merchant received a handsome South American parrot with the compliments of the firm with which he was at outs.

It took the parrot about a week to get used to the surroundings, then, one morning when the old man was playfully stroking the back of its head and admiring its beautiful plumage, it cocked one eye up at him knowingly and in guttural, croaking tones inquired:

"Why don't you pay Blank's bill?"

The old man nearly fell from his chair. At first he was furious, but little by little the funny side of the situation grew upon him.

The next day the old merchant sat himself down and penned a letter to Blank & Co., whose credit man gave every evidence of excessive pleasure when he opened, for it read:

"Find inclosed check to balance my account. Send down your traveling man and we'll kiss and make up again. I guess, after all, that you're no bigger robbers than the rest of them. That parrot is a —bird!"

Night Watchman "Worked" by "Coeds"

CHICAGO.—Even policemen are human, although they do not always show it. If anything can bring out their human qualities it seems that a lot of fair but sometimes recalcitrant "co-eds" would. This is why some one has advanced the theory—just theory, mind you—that some of the girls at Willard hall, the girls' dormitory at Northwestern university, have so placed themselves in the good graces of the night policeman stationed at the door that they may come in a little late and not be reported.

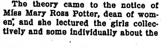
The theory came to the notice of Miss Mary Ross Potter, dean of women, and she lectured the girls collectively and some individually about the rule that they must be in by 10 p. m., unless having special permission otherwise. She also has enforced more strictly the rule governing young men callers.

Each night when the young women leave the hall they are required to register their names in a book with the maid. When ten o'clock comes the maid writes in a smaller book the names of those not yet in and hands it to the policeman. He, Frank Krueger, is supposed to check off the tardy ones.

Nobody, so far as is known, has charged Officer Krueger with neglect of duty, but it is known that some of the girls have staid out late. Miss Potter admits this and says she knows more than the girls suspect.

"Of course," said one, "I can't recall the names of any girls who stay out after closing hours, but there are plenty of them that have a 'stand-in' with that policeman and they make good use of it, too."

Chicken Explodes, Butcher Is Sued



NEW YORK.—It would disconcert anybody to have a roast chicken, nicely browned, explode with a loud noise just as the knife was inserted in it, and it would startle the most intrepid epicure if the explosion was followed by a gas that drove everybody from the room.

Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that Mrs. Elizabeth Jones of Brooklyn was much agitated when a chicken she had bought from Butcher David Kahn and which was bought, dressed and cooked under her personal supervision, should burst like a black hand bomb just at the instant she was about to carve it.

Mrs. Jones had invited company to dinner and got the chicken for the especial benefit of her guests. Mrs. Jones jabbed the fork into one of the wings of the fowl to steady the bird, brandished the carving knife aloft, and in her most winning way asked:

"Mrs. Smith, will you have some of the white meat?"

Mrs. Smith smiled her acquiescence and Mrs. Jones plunged the point of the blade into the chicken just below the breast bone.

Instantly there was an explosion like that of a big firecracker, and the interior decorations of the bird were scattered to the ceiling. Mrs. Jones and her guests pulled away from the table immediately and looked at the chicken with bulging eyes.

Mrs. Jones went out and got a policeman and told him to go into the dining-room and see for himself. He did so, and by an exhibition of unparalleled heroism got the fowl into a bag and took it to the station house.

Then Mrs. Janes got out a warrant for Butcher Kahn and he was arraigned in the New Kersey avenue station. Magistrate Hylan held him in $500 for explanation.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - - MINN.

SWAMP LANDS.

An enterprising citizen of New Orleans has obtained title to 1,000,000 acres of swamp lands in Louisiana, and in concert with the Illinois Central and Southern Pacific railroads and some capitalists of Chicago it is proposed to raise $1,500,000 to expend in draining the swamp, says Washington Post. The soil is the richest in the United States, and equal to any in the world. It is estimated that with proper tillage it will produce over three bales of cotton to the acre, whereas the average crop of that staple is less than one-half bale to the acre. In fertility the soil of the swamp lands near the Mississippi is practically inexhaustible, and there are 7,000,000 acres of such lands in Louisiana alone, or more than 10,000 square miles. Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and the states farther north have immense areas of swamp lands more fertile than Goshen, which are now practically worthless for lack of drainage. Upon the idea that prompted the act levying a tax on oleomargarine, our government can do anything that is expedient. It has been held that the government can conserve waters in the woolly west to irrigate the public domain and subdue it to the husbandman, and it has been argued that it should remove water from lands in the Mississippi river bottoms to render them fit as field, garden and orchard, but nearly all the swamp lands of the great valley are the property of individuals, and that fact may serve to deter congress from the enterprise.

In our exploitation of the west and southwest the "south" has been largely neglected, but it has not been forgotten, and recuperation has now started new development. The south is coming into its own again and is attracting both wealth and energy from other quarters, while its home production has assumed in value enormous proportions, says Omaha Bee. The latest feature in this development is the establishment of experimental farms in many southern states for educational purposes along scientific lines. The south is ambitious and is omitting no effort to secure the best and most up-to-date methods and equipment for the full utilizing of its resources. The climate and the soil of the south are suited to a marked degree to the development of agricultural pursuits. Richer soil is to be found in but few places. Timber abounds, the summer season is long, the rainfall is plentiful and everything that nature can put at the disposal of a country to make it agriculturally productive is there.

Some of the possibilities when aerial navigation becomes common and general are suggested by a recent performance at—or above—the frontier between the United States and Mexico. A man in a flying machine made half a dozen or more trips back and forth between the two countries, and the customs officers of both nations looked on and were powerless to interfere with him. The aviator made no attempt at smuggling, but had he been so inclined he could have carried goods subject to duty and defied the laws. Obviously there is likely to be some sort of international understanding regarding the use of airships which pass from one country to another.

The cruise around the world of the American battleship fleet had so many valuable results that it is not out of order to have a repetition of the experience to a certain extent. It is announced from Washington that the Atlantic fleet will visit the Mediterranean sea next fall. The vessels will go in division formation, to give the commanders, officers and men the advantage of maneuvering in that shape. Among the ships will be some which made the world tour, and Europe will have another opportunity to see what a first-class American naval force looks like. The excellent impression made by the battleships is likely to be deepened.

The catch of 45,000 seals by the steamer Florizel, reported from St. Johns, N. F., need cause no worry as to the future of seal life. The seals taken in the North Atlantic ocean are not the fur seal, but an amphibious animal that is plentiful in comparison, and in little danger of extermination, notwithstanding heavy annual onslaughts.

An Illinois minister has left the pulpit to become a baseball umpire. It is a far cry from saving souls to calling strikes, but it is to be feared that the latter cry is heard further in the land.

A man in Texas has just received a letter mailed to him 35 years ago. This proves again the unerring persistency of the mails.

Rump steak has more nutriment, but the porterhouse article has more style, taste and reputation.

EDWARD VII KING OF ENGLAND DIES SUDDENLY

SUCCUMBS TO ATTACK OF BRONCHITIS WITHIN A DAY AFTER BEING IN BEST OF HEALTH.

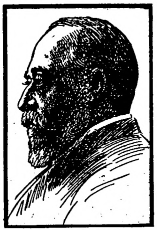
SERVED HIS COUNTRY LESS THAN TEN YEARS

Famous the World Over As a Traveller, Sportsman, Social Arbiter, and Free Mason and Popular With All Classes.

London, Eng. — King Edward VII died at 11:45 p. m. Friday. The Prince of Wales is king, assuming the title of George V, and took the oath before the privy council at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Gathered around the bedside of the dying king were the queen and princesses. No hope had been held out throughout the day for the recovery of his majesty, whose death, it is believed, was due to pneumonia, following bronchitis contracted shortly after his return from Biarretz.

Throughout the empire the word was flashed, and flags are floating at half mast the world over. Besides the social gloom which the king's death casts over England, several important and long planned official events must be abandoned. The Prince and Princess of Wales were to go to South Africa with the squadron, and the prince was to open the first parliament of the new confederation, but his accession to the throne will prevent this.



The Late Edward VII.

The death of his majesty must also mean the abandonment of the principal functions of former President Roosevelt's tour. The official receptions and the embassy entertainments will be cancelled, and the presentation of the freedom of the city and the luncheon at Guild Hall probably will be given up.

The Prince of Wales succeeded to the throne immediately, according to the laws of the kingdom, without official ceremony. His first official act was to despatch to the lord mayor the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom. His telegram read:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the king, passed away peacefully at 11:45 tonight."

(Signed GEORGE."

His Last Words.

One the last utterances attributed to King Edward was:

"Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty."

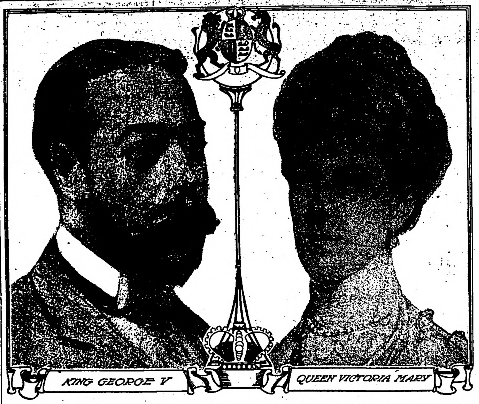
The political situation is terribly complicated by the death of the king. His world-famed diplomacy was believed equal to the task of settling the disputes between the Liberals and Conservatives, but no such strength is credited to the new king, George V.

It is predicted that the abolition of the house of lords may follow the death of the king.

Shortly after the king's death, messages of condolence began pouring in from all over the world. The following was received from President Taft:

"In the sad occasion of the death of Kind Edward, I offer to your majesty and to your son, his illustrious successor, the most profound sympathy of the people and of the government of the United States, whose hearts go out to their British kinsmen in this, their national bereavement. To this I add the expression to your majesty and to the new king of my own personal sympathy and of my appreciation of those high qualities which made the life of the late king so potent in influence toward peace and justice among nations."

Edward VII, who ascended the throne upon the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, Jan. 22, 1901 was born in Buckingham palace Nov. 9, 1841. He was christened Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, receiving the name Albert after his father and Edward after the Duke of Kent, his grandfather. The title of Duke of Cornwall fell upon him at birth, he being the eldest son of his ruler, and he was made Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester before he had lived a month. The other titles that fell upon him were the Duke of Rothsay, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince of Saxony Earl of Carrick, Earl of Dublin, Baron Renfrew and Lord of the Isles.



The baptism was performed in St. George's chapel, Windsor, with great ceremony in January, 1842, and the early education of the child who was heir to the throne was intrusted to Lady Lyttleton who cared for the mental training of the prince, as well as the royal children who followed him, until he was six years old.

The following year Rev. Henry Mildren Birch was appointed tutor and served until 1851, when he was succeeded for seven years by Frederick W. Gibbs. His royal highness studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. On his eighteenth birthday he was made a colonel in the army, with Colonel Bruce as his governor. He received the Order of the Garter on the same day.

The first official appearance of the young prince was at the opening of the coal exchange in London, Oct. 30, 1849. Queen Victoria was detained by sickness and was represented by the prince and the princess royal. He also assisted in the opening of the exposition of 1851, and was present with the queen at the house of lords for the first time when the answers to her message announcing the opening of the Crimean war were read.

As Prince of Wales his majesty traveled extensively. At the age of seven he journeyed to Ireland for the first time, and in 1855 visited Paris with his parents and the princess royal. With his tutor the prince walked through the west of England, incognito, when 14 years old, and later visited for some time in Germany. Many journeys to all parts of the continent were taken, the prince generally going incognito under the name of Baron Renfrew. The prince decided to visit Canada and the United States in 1860. Arriving at St. John's, he visited Niagara falls and traveled west to Chicago, where he was met enthusiastically, although he followed his custom of using the name of Baron Renfrew.

The prince went from Chicago to St. Louis and arrived in Washington late in October, where he met President Buchanan and spent several days in the White House. He visited other places of interest in the east and sailed for home from Portland, Me. The following year he again traveled on the continent of Europe and later spent some tome in Egypt and the holy land.

While on this visit to Europe the Prince of Wales met the Pricess Alexandra of Denmark, and their betrothal was announced Sept. 9, 1862. The wedding ceremony took place in St. George's chapel at Windsor, March 10, of the following year, and the prince and his wife furnished an establishment at Sandringham. Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, was the first child, born in 1864. He died in 1892. The other children in the order named were Prince George of Wales, born 1865; Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, born in 1867; Princess Victoria, born 1868; Princess Maud, Queen of Norway, born in 1869, and Prince Alexander, who was born in 1871 and died the same year.

Ireland received a visit from the Prince of Wales and his wife 5 years after they were married, and in 1868 they traveled extensively through the east, returning through Russia. The prince made his memorable visit to India in 1875.

The death of William I of Germany caused the celebration of the prince and princess' silver anniversary to be a quiet one. The eldest daughter. Princess Louise, was married to the Earl of Fife in 1889. The prince figured as a witness in the famous bacarat case in 1891. The Princess Maud of Wales was married to Prince Charles of Denmark in 1894 and in 1906 they became king and queen of Norway.

Coronation In 1902.

Upon the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 the Prince of Wales assumed the title of King Edward VII. With Queen Alexandra he was crowned with great ceremony in Westminster Abby, August 9, 1902. On the eve of the date orignally fixed for the coronation, which was earlier in the summer, the king suffered an attack of illness and was obliged to undergo a serious operation. For a time it was feared his life was in danger.

As a ruler the king displayed the same tact and political sagacity that had distinguished him for so many years as Prince of Wales.

All his life long his majesty was a champion of outdoor sport, and each year his stable carried away a list of the most costly prizes offered by the English turf. In 1900, while still Prince of Wales, he headed the list of winning owners, gaining the "triple crown" by capturing the Derby, the St. Leger and the Two Thousand Guineas races. His winnings for the season amounted to $148,000. Horse racing was one of his principal pastimes and his influence did much to make the English turf freer from fraud than that of any other racing country in the world.

That the king was deeply interested in both domestic and foreign politics every one knew. As Prince of Wales he frequently visited the house of lords and there were few more attentive listeners to the debates. But whether he leaned toward the conservatives or toward the liberals, whether he favored the nationalist cause in Ireland or that of the Orangemen, whether he preferred an understanding with France to one with Germany, or vice versa, few could say positively. This was because his attitude on public questions was so rarely expressed. When he believed it wise and for the public good to make his influence felt in affairs of state he went about the business so quietly that few were aware that he had anything whatever to do with bringing about the results. He took no pains, however, to conceal his belief in a understanding between Great Britain and the United States, which friendly feeling for America and Americans he inherited from his mother.

King Edward was the most prominent living Free Mason. For more than thirty-five years he was identified with the order, during which time he served as grand master of the grand lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and also grand prior of the order of Knights Templar in England and grand patron of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry in the United Kingdom, having received the thirty-third and last degree in that branch of Free Masonry. There was not a member throughout the world who took a deeper or more active interest in the affairs of the Masonic order. Masonry everywhere received his hearty and unqualified support and his presence at important Masonic functions was always sought for and usually with success.

From the time of his marriage he was the leading figure in English society, and to a great extent its arbiter. Possessed of unrivaled and unfailing tact, of an extremely level head, and of knowledge of the world, his majesty's position as Prince of Wales and as king endowed him with a social power superior to that enjoyed by any continental sovereign.

The English people are indebted to King Edward for many reforms, brought about by him in his role as social arbiter, and which afforded an excellent indication of his character. It is, thanks to him, for instance, that hard drinking and coarseness of language went out of fashion. And if a higher tone of morality and a greater sense of proprity now prevail than in the earlier half of the last century, it is in a great measure due to the unobtrusive but excellent care which his mejesty took to keep out of society those who had forfeited their rights to remain within its pale. He was as ready as any other votary of pleasure to meet them in the sphere to which they had descended and to treat them there with kindness and consideration, but he would not tolerate their presence in houses that were respectable, and took quiet means to eliminate them therefrom.

One of the most pleasing traits of King Edward was his singulaly happy home life. He was the object of many stories of a more or less slanderous nature, which he always considered it beneath his dignity to deny or refute. But it was only necessary to see the king among his family at Sandringham, and to observe the affection with which his nephews and nieces spoke of "Uncle Bertie," to realize that much that was spoken and written about him was absolutely false.

King George V.

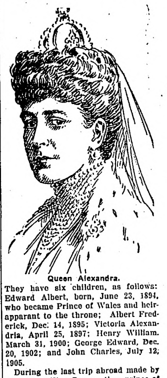
George V. Prince of Wales, who succeeds to the throne, was born at Marlborough House, London June 3, 1865, and was the second son of King Edward. He became heir-apparent to the throne on the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale on Jan. 14, 1892.

Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, his full name, began his career as a cadet of the Royal Navy on the training ship, Brittannia when twelve years of age. In 1887 he and his brother started on a two years' cruise around the world on the Bacchante, an experience which he repeated in 1901 when as Duke of Cornwall and York, he made a tour of the British Colonies on the Ophis.

After the cruise of the Bacchante, Prince George was stationed on the Coda, rose to lieutenant in 1885 and commander in 1891. In 1891 the ancient dukedom of York was revived in his favor, he being the twelfth holder of the title since its creation by Edward III.

He was made a captain in 1893 and he then ended his sea service, although he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1900.

He was married to his second cousin, Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck, July 6, 1893.



Queen Alexandra.

They have six children, as follows: Edward Albert, born June 23, 1894, who became Prince of Wales and heir-apparent to the throne; Albert Frederick, Dec. 14, 1895; Victoria Alexandria, April 25, 1897; Henry William, March 31, 1900; George Edward, Dec. 20, 1902; and John Charles, July 12, 1905.

During the last trip abroad made by his father, King George, then prince of Wales, had to take on his shoulders some of the kingly duties. The result startled England.

New King a Surprise.

The new king previously had been best known for the things he didn't do. Even the most loyal supporters of the royal family did not take him seriously. Good-hearted, quiet, reserved, unenergetic, perhaps a little negative—this was the general estimate.

But when Prince George took the tiller, he forced his critics to admit they had underestimated him. He showed evidences of careful study of European and colonial conditions, he was widely read on every subject. He made speeches that were clear, straightforward, illuminating, forceful. He showed himself one of the best informed men in England on naval affairs.

It is apparent that King George hasn't been wasting his 44 years.

Marries His Brother's Fiancee.

The prince came into the world a "younger son." Death in 1892 made him heir to the British throne by carrying off his brother, the duke of Clarence, who was 10 years his senior.

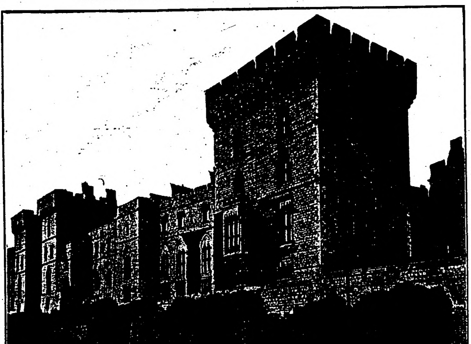
Prince George, then 27, succeeded his brother in the affections of the popular Princess May of Tech, as well as in the line of succession. Just a month before the duke of Clarence was to marry the Princess May an attack of influenza carried him off. The marriage of Prince George and the princess was at the wish of Queen Victoria.

Queen May, whose full name is Victoria Mary, was destined for a throne from her birth. She was born in the royal palace of Kensington on May 26, 1867. She is the mother of six children.

New King a Family Man.

The new king and queen are very devoted, and are seen everywhere together. Queen May is pretty, a great lover of her home, and is thoroughly English in her thinking and tastes. She knows no other language.

HOME OF BRITISH RULER—WINDSOR CASTLE

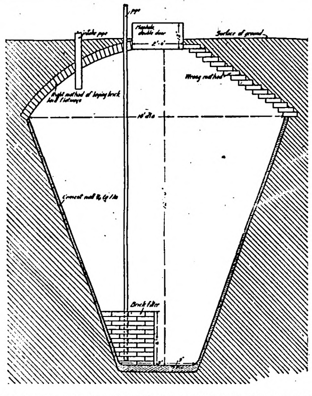


Farm School Letter

Interesting Information on Minnesota Agriculture by Our Special Correspondent.

A Cistern On the Farm.

A cistern on the farm can be easily and cheaply constructed. Most of the work can be done by the farmer himself, while the materials necessary are of an inexpensive character, consisting chiefly of a few barrels of Portland cement and a few bricks. Mr. C. E. Brown, of Elk River, tells the Farmers' Institutes how successfully he constructed one in a sandy soil. He first dug the cistern full size and depth desired, but gave the sides more slant than he would have done in a clay soil. This to prevent caving. He says the walls were made by plastering against the sides of the dirt with a good, rich cement mortar. Two coats were used. The right coat consisted of one part cement and three parts screened, sharp sand. The second coat was made of one part cement and two parts sand. The first coat was allowed to "set" a little while before the second one was put on, but both were applied in one day. Do not trowel the first coat; just take what the trowel will hold and make a straight stroke side ways (not up and down), because the end of the trowel will dig into the sides of the cistern. Leave no place uncovered in either coat. The second coat can be smoothed a little more than the first one, but it cannot be made smooth enough with a trowel. While the mortar is still soft take a whitewash brush, wet it and brush the wall.



Cut showing construction of cement cistern in sandy soil. Note proper and improper method of laying brick for arch.

Leave the bottom until the cistern is otherwise all done and then clean out all the rubbish. Now, cement the bottom partly over, and lay a board on that part to stand on while putting the cement on the remainder of the bottom. Make the bottom about three inches thick.

After the cement is set enough, say the next day, build the filter. No cistern is complete without one. It may be about two bricks or sixteen inches square and two feet high. The filter is simply a brick box in the bottom of the cistern into which the pipe connected with the pump extends. It is laid up as tight as possible with cement mortar mixed about one part cement to three parts sand.

To make the top of the filter, lay some iron strips across to hold the brick on the top, then lay on the brick and cover with about one-half inch of cement mortar on top. Set the pipe in and wedge it tight. Make the connection while the filter is being made, so that the pipes may not be loosened after the mortar is set. Let the pipe extend to within two inches of the bottom of the filter. The water will run into the bricks as fast as it can be pumped out, and it is always clear and much purer than unfiltered water.

Build the arch by starting low enough so the top of it will just come even with the top of the ground, if the cistern is to be built out of doors. A cistern under the house causes more or less dampness and rots the sills and joists.

Start the arch one-fourth of the diameter of the cistern below the surface of the ground. For a cistern measuring ten feet across the top, the arch should be started two and a half feet below the surface. The manhole at the top should be built up about a foot above the ground, and have two covers with an air space between them to prevent freezing. Dig back of the walls of the cistern and start laying the bricks the same as for any other arch, so that the weight will come on the solid ground instead of on the walls. (See cut.)

Lay the bricks on a slant as shown in the cut. They may look as though they would not stay, but they will. When the course is laid clear around they will bind themselves. When the next course is started, break joints the same as in any other brick work.

Keep the inside as smooth as possible. Plaster the arch inside and outside with cement mortar. Don't forget to put in an intake pipe near the top of the arch. An old pump cylinder makes a good one, but a piece of four inch drain tile makes a better one and will not rust. A staging may be built inside the cistern to work on while building the arch. When all is done, we have a cistern that will not hold water until it is coated with a wash made quite thick of pure Portland cement—just thin enough to spread easily. With a whitewash brush give the inside of the cistern a good coat of this cement. The cistern is then complete and will hold water.

Wetting the walls thoroughly and then going over them while wet with a whitewash brush and dry Portland cement is recommended also as a reliable way of making the walls water tight.

Prof. Robertson, of the Crookston Experiment station, who recently died, told the Farmers' Institute of a method of making cisterns in a clay soil that proved eminently satisfactory. An egg-shaped hole was dug in the clay, narrowing the hole to the proper size at the top, and plastering onto the earth with cement mortar, the same as outlined for work on sandy walls. Such cisterns may be made with or without a brick arch. To arch such a cistern with brick, a shelf should be cut in the earth at a point where it is desired to begin the arch. This shelf may be the width of a brick. From here up the arch may be made just as described for the cistern made in sand. Made as directed these cisterns will last for years without giving any trouble, unless they are cracked by freezing. In that case the cracks may be washed with a coating of cement as described for a finishing coat for a new cistern.

Time of Sowing.

Early Spring is the best time to sow a lawn, as grass makes a better growth during the cool, moist weather of Spring than later. July and August are usually too dry.

Seeding Banks.

Trouble is often experienced in getting grass to grow on a steep slope. This is usually because the heavy rains wash the seed out before it becomes established. This may be prevented by running a heavy board along the top of the slope, to turn the water to some convenient place where a box culvert may carry the water over the edge of the slope until the sod is established. It is also a good plan to sow plenty of seed.

Mowing.

As soon as the grass is high enough it should be kept mowed with the lawn mower, as this makes a thicker, closer stand of grass. The clipping may remain on the ground if not too heavy, and protect the plants from drying out.

LEROY CADY,
Assistant Horticulturist,
University of Minnesota.

The Plum Curculio and Codling Moth are destructive of fruit. Spray the trees now with arsenate of lead or arsenate of soda and water, or in place of water use Bordeaux mixture; spray again just as the blossoms fall; again ten days later. Eighty per cent of the fruit can be saved. Three pounds of arsenate of lead, to fifty gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture, should be used for the curculio; Paris green arsenite of lime or arsenate of lead kills the insects.

ROOSEVELT GIVES NOBEL LECTURE

As Recipient of Peace Prize He Talks in Christiania.

ENDING OF WARS HIS TOPIC

Treaties of Arbitration, Development of Hague Tribunal and Check on Growth of Armaments Urged by the Ex-President.

Christiania.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, lectured on "International Peace" Thursday, May 5, before the Nobel prize committee which awarded him the peace prize for his successful efforts in ending the war between Russia and Japan. The great hall where the lecture was delivered was filled to the doors, many distinguished persons being in the audience, and Colonel Roosevelt's words were heartily applauded. His lecture follows:

Need of Industrial Peace.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I stand here today to express the deep appreciation I feel of the high honor conferred upon me by the presentation of the Nobel peace prize. The gold medal which formed part of the prize I shall always keep, and I shall hand it on to my children as a precious heirloom. The sum of money provided as part of the prize by the wise generosity of the illustrious founder of this world-famous prize system, I did not, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, feel at liberty to keep. I think it eminently just and proper that in most cases the recipient of the prize should keep for his own use the prize in its entirety. But in this case, while I did not act officially as president of the United States, it was nevertheless only because I was president that I was enabled to act at all; and I felt that the money must be considered as having been given me in trust for the United States. I therefore used it as a nucleus for a foundation to forward the cause of industrial peace, as being well within the general purpose of your committee; for in our complex industrial civilization of today the peace of righteousness and justice, the only kind of peace worth having, is at least as necessary in the industrial world as it is among nations. There is at least as much need to curb the cruel greed and arrogance of part of the world of capital, to curb the cruel greed and violence of part of the world of labor, as to check a cruel and unhealthy militarism in international relationships.

When Peace May Be Evil.

We must ever bear in mind that the great end in view is righteousness, justice as between man and man, nation and nation, the chance to lead our lives on a somewhat higher level, with a broader spirit of brotherly good will one for another. Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness; and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask for cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or anarchy. We despise and abhor the bully, the brawler, the oppressor, whether in private or public life; but we despise no less the coward and the voluptuary. No man is worth calling a man who will not fight rather than submit to infamy or see those that are dear to him suffer wrong. No nation deserves to exist if it permits itself to lose the stern and virile virtues; and this without regard to whether the loss is due to the growth of a heartless and all-absorbing commercialism, to prolonged indulgence in luxury and soft effortless ease, or to the deification of a warped and twisted sentimentality.

Moreover, and above all, let us remember that words count only when they give expression to deeds or are to be translated into them. The leaders of the Red Terror prattled of peace while they steeped their hands in the blood of the innocent; and many a tyrant has called it peace when he has scourged honest protest into silence. Our words must be judged by our deeds; and in striving for a lofty ideal we must use practical methods; and if we cannot attain all at one leap, we must advance towards it step by step, reasonably content so long as we do actually make some progress in the right direction.

Now, having freely admitted the limitations to our work, and the qualifications to be borne in mind, I feel that I have the right to have my words taken seriously when I point out where, in my judgment, great advance can be made in the cause of international peace. I speak as a practical man, and whatever I now advocate I actually tried to do when I was for the time being the head of a great nation, and keenly jealous of its honor and interest. I ask other nations to do only what I should be glad to see my own nation do.

Treaties of Arbitration.

The advance can be made along several lines. First of all there can be treaties of arbitration. There are, of course, states so backward that a civilized community ought not to enter into an arbitration treaty with them, at least until we have gone much further than at present in securing some kind of international police action. But all really civilized communities should have effective arbitration treaties among themselves. I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations, if they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and absolute sovereignty within that territory, and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is vitally concerned) all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration. Such a treaty should insure peace until one party deliberately violated it. Of course, as yet there is no adequate safeguard against such deliberate violation, but the establishment of a sufficient number of these treaties would go a long way towards creating a world opinion which would finally find expression in the provision of methods to forbid or punish any such violation.

Work of Hague Tribunal.

Secondly, there is the further development of The Hague tribunal, of the work of the conferences and courts at The Hague. It has been well said that the first Hague conference framed a Magna Charta for the nations; it set before us an ideal which has already to some extent been realized, and towards the full realization of which we can all steadily strive. The second conference made further progress; the third should do yet more. Meanwhile the American government has more than once tentatively suggested methods for completing the court of arbitral justice, constituted at the second Hague conference, and for rendering it effective. It is earnestly to be hoped that the various governments of Europe, working with those of America and of Asia, shall set themselves seriously to the task of devising some method which shall accomplish this result. If I may venture the suggestion, it would be well for the statesmen of the world, in planning for the erection of this world court, to study what has been done in the United States by the Supreme court. I cannot help thinking that the Constitution of the United States, notably in the establishment of the Supreme court and in the methods adopted for securing peace and good relations among and between the different states, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, through The Hague courts and conferences, a species of world federation for international peace and justice. There are, of course, fundamental differences between what the United States Constitution does and what we should ever attempt at this time to secure at The Hague; but the methods adopted in the American Constitution to prevent hostilities between the states, and to secure the supremacy of the federal court in certain classes of cases, are well worth the study of those who seek at The Hague to obtain the same result on a world scale.

Undue Growth of Armaments.

In the third place, something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. No one power could or should act by itself; for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief and no intention of acting on it. But, granted sincerity of purpose, the great powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. An agreement merely to limit the size of the ships would have been very useful a few years ago, and would still be of use; but the agreement should go much further.

Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decree of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential force; on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is violence, an honest man must protect himself; and until other means of securing his safety are devised, it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.

MAKE THE ENTIRE WORLD CHRISTIAN

Rallying Cry of Great Laymen's Mission Congress.

BIG MEN MEET IN CHICAGO

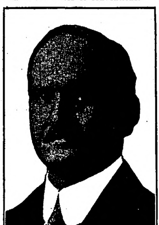
Culmination of Most Remarkable Religious Campaign in Which All Protestant Churches of America Are United.

Chicago.—Leaving their business affairs to consider the evangelization of the world in this generation, 4,500 men gathered at Chicago May 3, to attend the Laymen's National Missionary congress. They represented every Protestant church in America.

Among them were men of national and international prominence. Former Vice-President Fairbanks attended as a representative of the Methodist Episcopal church. Several governors were present. United States Senators Dolliver of Iowa and Beveridge of Indiana and former Senator Teller of Colorado were present at the first session. A number of former governors of states were registered. Among them were former Governor Hadley of Missouri, former Governor Yates of Illinois, and former Governor Hanley of Indiana. Soldiers, sailors, business men, professional men and ministers were in attendance. The congress closed on Friday.

Close of Remarkable Campaign.

This convention marked the close of a remarkable religious campaign. During the winter and spring, missionary conventions were held under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in 75 of the leading cities of the country. The campaign began at Buffalo on October 16. The gathering at Chicago was the climax of the series of conventions.



J. Campbell White.

A national missionary policy was adopted. This policy will be sent to the World's Missionary conference at Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 14, where it is expected to exert a profound conference. The delegates were apportioned amongst the various Protestant churches of America in accordance with their membership and gifts to missions. The Methodist Episcopal church led with 600 delegates. The Presbyterian church was second with 450 men. The The Northern Baptist church had a quota of 330 men, while the Southern Baptist convention sent 200 men. The Southern Methodist church was represented by by 255 men. The Protestant Episcopal church appointed 210 delegates. Most of the other churches had proportionate representation.

The various sessions were held in the auditorium. The congress opened with the singing of "Crown Him Lord of All." Right Reverend Charles P. Anderson, Episcopal bishop of Chicago, made the opening address. He spoke on the "Will of Christ for the World," dwelling upon the need of church unity. Bishop W. L. McDowell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, made the second address. The first evening was devoted to talks by J. Campbell White, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and J. A. MacDonald, editor of The Toronto Globe.

Notable List of Speakers.

Among the speakers on the program were Prince T. H. Yun of Korea; J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe; Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; William J. Schiefelin, president of the Citizens' union of New York; Alfred E. Marling of New York; Mornay Williams, chairman of the New York state board of charities; Clement Chase of Omaha; Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore; Samuel B. Capen of Boston; John R. Pepper of Memphis, Tenn.; H. M. Beardsley, formerly mayor of Kansas City; George Sherwood Eddy of India, Robert H. Gardiner of Boston; Col. Elijah W. Halford, private secretary to the late President Harrison during his administration; Thomas Tippey and William H. Lewis of Seattle, R. A. Long of Kansas City, John B. Sleman of Washington, founder of the movement; William E. Sweet of Denver, Charles A. Rowland of Athens, Ga.; Alfred E. Marling of New York, Judge Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis, N. W. Rowell of Montreal, John R. Pepper of Memphis, and missionaries from all over the world.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has made itself welcome in the homes of the people the world over, by its wonderful cures of all blood diseases and run-down conditions.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold everywhere, 25c. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS, the best medicine for Feverish, sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease"

PYRAMID FLY CATCHER

To prove how easily you can keep your home free of flies, which many health officers consider the most dangerous insect, we will send you a Pyramid Fly Catcher FREE if you will send a 2-cent stamp to pay mailing expense, and give us your dealer's name.

The Pyramid Fly Catcher has twice the surface of a sheet of fly paper and has no objectionable odor. It will last a month and won't run on the hottest day. Sold by grocers and druggists. 5 cents each.

Louis Dejonge & Co.
73 Duane St., New York City.

Terrors of Frankness.

"There is no worse vice than frankness," said Booth Tarkington, at a farewell dinner in New York precedent to his departure for Europe. "How should I feel, for example, if I asked you for your opinion of my plays, and you answered me frankly, quite frankly?

"Why, I should feel like the poor lady at the bridge drive who said to her hostess' little daughter:

"'Your eyes are such a heavenly blue. And what color are my eyes, darling?'

"The child's high treble traveled easily to the further corner of the quiet room as she replied, looking earnestly up into her questioner's face:

"'Dwab middles, yellow whites and wed wims!'"

Bishop Eats His Own Boots.

Few bishops have to lead such a strenuous life as Bishop Stringer. In company with a missionary companion he made a tour recently to Herschel Island, in the Arctic ocean, and back to Dawson City, where the bishop resides.

Their small supply of food becoming exhausted, they were obliged to eat their muckalucks and moccasins. These, made of raw sealskins, were soaked until they became glutinous, the fire. The bishop says the food and were then toasted in strips over was real good, especially the muckalucks.

Children Especially Like

The sweet, "toastie" flavour of

Post Toasties

Crisp, fluffy bits of perfectly ripe white corn—cooked, rolled and then toasted to an appetizing brown.

Served with cream and sometimes fruit, this dainty food pleases the whole family.

Give the home-folks a treat.

"The Memory Lingers"

Packages 10c and 15c.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3 1879

The Newspapers in the southern part of the district seems to be in a hot congressional campaign, while the fellows farther to the north are on easy street. It is nice to be out of a job, some times.

Senator Clapp, and Congressmen Steenerson will speak at the annual Indian celebration to be held at White Earth on June 15, and 16th, and then the congressional campaign will be opened.

We notice that our ex Senator Hanson is begining to take an active interest in drainage again Him and Opsahl are two of the awfulest men to work for drainage that you ever saw in your life, when the legislature is not in session.

It looks funny to see the Thief River Falls News supporting A. D. Hanson (a rabid county opitionist).in one colum of his paper and publishing a big add of Hamms Brewing Co. in another colum Does it not look like a funny combination?

Senator Stephens, has not yet filed for re-nomination for the state senate from Polk county, but he don't have to put in six months telling people what he will do, but can say, "Just see what I have done," for A. D. is the man that can and has delivered the goods, as a representative from northern Minnesota.

Must We Take The Medicine

We hope, that when senator Hanson makes up his famous platform, for his campaign, that he will be silent on the question of re-apportionment, for if his bank account can land him in the legislature he had not ought to defeat the cause so dear to the heart of every northern Minnesotian, for if he has it in his plat form, and should happen to be elected there would be no re-apportionment bill passed. Put that in your pipe and smoke it! But he should have at the head of his platform a fine cut of an empty pork barrel, just to remind the poor suckers that supported him in the last campaign, and are now swimming their horses across rivers, of how much state aid they got for the construction of bridges. This district did not get a dollar, and how he has opened up his bank roll and employed the famous Dr. Eastman, to prescribe another dose of the same kind of medicine. Are you going to take it? We are not.

THAT U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Nearly every news paper in this section of the state has had something to say regarding the proposed removel of the U. S. Land Office from Crookston to Thief River Falls, and everyone has been favorable to the removal with the exceptions of THE SUNBEAM.—Thief River Falls News.

There you go again John! We never said anything unfavorable to the removel, what we said was, "as the government has their own building at Crookston it is not likely they will make the change." We of course would like to see the change made, but we propose to publish facts as they are.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake. In Probate Court.

In the Matter of Ole Overum.

Decedent:

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO.

Barbra Overum, Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum, aud all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent having filed in this Court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons theruntо entitled; Therefore, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rcoms in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 3rd, day of June 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the seal of said Court, this 6th, day of May 1910.

Ira C. Richardson,
(Seal) Pobate Judge.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6, 1910.
Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 29th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Knut Jorstad, of Wanke Minnesota who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 737. Serial No. 04278, for Lots 3 & 6, N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 33 Townsh 152 N. Range 39 W., and Lots 1 & 2 Setion 4 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Arntson, Mrs. Ole Haugan. John Stahley, Lidvor Boe, all of Wanke Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn: April 28th. 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Tom Mjelde, of Anstad Minn., who on November 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 850. Serial No. 04307, for Lots 7 & 8 Section 34 Township 155 N. Range 40 W. & Lots 1 & 2 & S ½ N.E. ¼ Section 3. Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Wold, Peter Brevek, Ole Wiseth, of Anstad Minn. Knud Regnes, of Germantown Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 29, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 28th. 1910.
Notice is heeby given that Peder Reisnes, of Anstad Minn. who on March 9th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1283, Serial No. 04531, for W. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole R. Wiseth, of Germantown Minn. Theodore Thoreson; Carl Lindstrome, of Germantown Minn. Elev Aakre, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FORPUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 29, 1910.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Carl Lindstrom, of Germatown Minn. who on March 14, 1905, made Homested Entry No. 1074, Serial No. 04120, for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 8th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Chris. Vad, Theador Thorson, of Germantown Minn. Theodor Vingenstad, Peter Reisnes, of Anstad Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

HIGHLANDING NOW HAS

A

First class Blacksmith Shop.

Bring in your Work.

Charles Enquist,— Proprietor

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th. 1910
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. March 31st. 1910.
Notice is hereby given, that John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn., who on July 6th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 553. Serial No. 04200, for Lots 2, 4, S.W. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 28 & Lots 11 & 12. Section 29, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Alfred Swanson, of Kuebnel Minn. Anton Horschek, Edon Davis, of Highlanding Minn William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn.

AURTHUR P TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 6th. 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Pedor Refsnes, of Anstad Minn. who on March 9th, 1906. made Homestead entry No. 1288, Serial. No. 04531 for W. ½ S. E ¼ Section 16 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above desribed. before J. M. Bishop municipal Juoge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole Wiseth, of Anstad Minn. Theodor Thorson, Carl Lindstrom, of Germantown Minn Elve Aakre, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurtur P Toupin;
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6th. 1910
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Lewis L. Roseland, as Administrator of the Estate of Tom Hoverstom deceased, of Torgerson Minnesota, who on May 8th, 1908 made Homestead Entry No. 1401, Serial No. 04617, for N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 28. N. ½ S. E ¼ & S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 151 N. Range 39 W 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 18th. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses

John J. Stenvik, Martin Anderson, John Anderson, Enm Sigrerud, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin;
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 15th, 1910
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. April 12th, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Halvor Taraldsen Homme, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on October 4. 1904. made Homestead entery No. 649 Serial No. 04240 for S. ½ N. W. ¼ & Lots 3 & 4. Section 1 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 23rd, day of May 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Torjus Hemmestvedt, Ole Nesja. Aanund Haugen, Haakon A. Tronnes, all of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 13th. 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 7th, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Sarah Legvold, of Lillo Minn. who on December 17th, 1903, made Homestead entery No. 7114 Serial No. 02096, for N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 3 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on 21st. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Anders S. Lindvik. Osor Legvold, of Lillo Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn. John Gunderson, of Lillo Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Three Tightwads.

Speaking of tightwads, a Texas paper says: It is reported that three of the stingiest men in the state were in town yesterday. One of them will not drink as much water as he wants unless it is from another man's well. The second forbids any of his family from writing anything but a small hand, as it is a waste of ink to make large letters. The third stops his clock at night in order to save wear and tear on the machinery. All of them decline to take their county paper on the ground that it is a terrible strain on their spectacles to read newspapers even in the daytime.

Food Scarce.

"This circular describing the Mountingue says you can sit at the dinner table and see the beautiful mountain peaks," said the man who contemplated going.

"That is true," replied the one who had been, "and that's just about all you can see."—Yonkers Statesman

Trouble Ahead.

A north country coroner is said to be waiting the suicide of a local poet who wrote about clasping "the two tremulous hands" of his ladylove, but which the printer made to read "the two tremendous hands."—London Mail.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of thirteen and 75-100ths dollars, which became due on the tenth day of February, 1907, upon a certain Mortgage duly executed and delivered by Iver Hedland, and Josephine H. Hedlund, mortgagors, to Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, a corporation of Minnesota, mortgagee, bearing date the 10th,, day of February A. D. 1906, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Red Lake County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, 1906, at 4-30 o' clock, P. M. in Book 35 of Mortgages, on page 67, which said mortgage togeather with the debt secured thereby, was thereafter duly assigned, by said Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, mortgee, to E. L. Mattson, by written assignment dated April 29th, 1907, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, on the 29th, day of April, 1907, at 6 o'clok P. M.. in Book 32 of Mortgages on pages 501, and 510, And whereas, persuent to the terms and conditions of said mortgage by reason of said default, the whole principal sum of said mortgage outstanding and unpaid, became at once due and and payable, and was so declared by the owner of said mortgage. And whereas, there is actually due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred ninety four and 96-000ths dollars, ($194,96), and the said power of sale having become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, towit:

South east quater (se ¼) of section four (4), in township one hundred fifty (150), north or range forty two (42), west of the 5th, Principal Meridian for Minnesota, in Red Lake County, Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Soteudahl Building temporarily occupied as a court house, in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county of Red Lake, and state of Minnesota, on the 7th, day of June A. D. 1910, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $194.96, and interest and taxes, if any on said premises, and a reasonable attorneys fee as stipulated in said mortgage, the same being hereby claimed and stated to be the sum of twenty five dollars, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 11, 1910.

E. L. MATTSON,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney far Assignee of Mortgage
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Apr. 8th. 1910
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. March 31st. 1910.
Notice is heeby given that Samuel Daugerfield, of Kratka Minn. who on June 29th, 1905, made Homestead entry No 453. Serial No. 0416 for Lots 1, 3, & N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 25 and Lot 2, Section 23 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 16th, day of May 1910.

Claimant, names as witnesses:

John Poloni, of Highlanding Minn. Jan. O'Brien, of Kratka Minn. William G. Hunt, of Sunbeam Minn. Alfred Swanson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register

In Praise of Cockneys.

Cockneys are the best natured people under the sun. It is notorious that a big London crowd is of all crowds in the world the most harmless and the easiest to manage. But see them also in their ordinary collections, outside the gallery door of a popular theater or crowding in the carriages of an excursion train—what fun and kindness and wholesome give and take! A deliberately rude or offensive cockney is hard ly to be met.—G. S. Street in Pall Mall Gazette.

The Mortality List.

Manager (of great exposition)—What alarms me is our mortality list. Assistant—Mortality list? Why, it's next to nothing at all! "I know better than that. More than one-third of the people that come through the turnstiles are deadheads."

The Color of Lakes.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others are of various shades of green, so that in some cases they are scarcely distinguishable from their level, grass surrounded banks. A few, too, are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure hued, the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green, while the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo. The Lake of Brienz is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

Fashion, Not Health.

In nine cases out of ten, says the Iowa Health Bulletin, if a physician tells a woman that in order to improve her health she must wear her clothes in a certain way she will follow the advice of her dressmaker instead.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Stanley Perle left for Minneapolis last week, where he will work at the bakers trade.

Edward Singer and Sam Mc Mahn have been assisting us to build pasture fence on The Sunbeam farm this week.

Oscar and Aslak Nesland left for Fargo last Saturday, where they will work at the carpeentr trade during the sommer.

Charles Swanson is building a light gasoline boat, which will be put into passenger service on the upper Red Lake River.

Special Agent Johnson, when he saw the poor peopels tounges sticking out at Plummer relented and will allow them to have beer.

Ljot Signrdson swam a tram of horses acroosss the Red Lake river at Highlandiug Wednesday afternoon. "No use for a bridge."

The cream boat that runs from Little Oak is a big help to the patronage of the Highlanding creamery, as it brings a boat load of cream cans every cream day.

Cherles Enquist, who started blacksmithing at Highlanding last week infotms us that he is doing a good business an is very well satisfled with his location.

The farmers steam boat came up the river yesterday and the steamer Lily went down to Thief River Falls. The Dan Patch boat went down, with another big load of creamery butter this morning.

Mr. E Peterson the Highlanding blacksmith, who went west last fall, for the bennefit of his health returned here on Monday evening. He came up to close up his business and sell his shop, so as to move to a warmer climate.

Johnas Ellingson arrived from Norway on Monday last. He is a yonger brother of Andrew Ellingson the Highlanding merchant, and will join the firm of Ellingson Brs., adding some capatial to the firm.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regulary on Friday mornings.

At the last accounts the little dughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry, of Kratka, that was suppose to have fell in Red Lake River last week had not been found, although the search for the body has been persistently kept up. It seems strange that the body does not come to the surface, if it is not under the logs.

There was h big meeting of the share holders of the Clearwater creamory yesterday, to decide on whether to close up their creamery. There must be some thing wrong somewhare when the patrons of a creamery begin to desert it like rats leaving a sinking ship. Hunt out this wrong gentelmen and try to right it, but don't close up your creamery.

Since the orders closing up the Plummer saloons the white men that bought this land of the government begin to find out that they have joind the tribe of Chippawa Indians, according to the orders being issued to saloon keepers. If they wanted this land why in hl didn't they keep it and let the Indians iive on it, so they could issue their orders, to people what to sell or not to sell to them. We are opposed to any white man furnishing liquor to an Indian, and would promptly report anyone we caught selling or giving it to them, but the people liveing on this land now are not Indians, and deny the right of Mr. Johnson to place them on the Indian black-list.

The roads are now in fair condition.

Our usel print of Clearwater locals faild to show up this week

Ljot Sigurdson has bought a team of light driveing horses for use on this mail route.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 18th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston. Minn. May 10th. 1910. NOTICE is hereby given that Knut K. Solberg of Rudell Minn., who on October 23rd, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1285 Serial No. 04458 for N.E.¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Juveland, Osmund Rue, Sivert Sather, of Rudell Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication May 18th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 10th. 1911.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Juveland, of Rudell Minn., who on January 17th. 1906, made Homestead Entry No 1208, Serial No. 04510, for S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhiem Michelet U. S Commissiouer for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th; day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut K. Solberg; Osmund Rud, Sivert Sather, of Rudell Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

FOILED THEIR PLOT.

The Way Mme. Alboni Frustrated a Scheme to Hiss Her.

"Once upon a time, when Mme. Alboni was at Trieste," writes Henry C. Lahee in "Famous Singers of Today," "she was informed of the existence of a plot to hiss her off the stage. Having ascertained the names of her detractors and where they were to be found, she donned male attire, to which her short hair and robust figure helped to complete her disguise, and went to the cafe at which the conspirators met. Here she found them in full consultation, and, taking a seat at a table, she listened to their conversation for a time. After awhile she addressed the leader, saying: 'I hear that you intend to play a trick upon some one. I am very fond of a little practical joke myself and should be glad if you would allow me to join you on this occasion.'

"'With pleasure,' was the reply. 'We intend to hiss an opera singer off the stage this evening.'

"'Indeed! And of what is she guilty?'

"'Oh, nothing, except that, being an Italian she has sung in Munich and Vienna to German audiences, and we think she ought to receive some castigation for her unpatriotic conduct.'

"'I agree with you, and now please tell me what I am to do.'

"'Take this whistle,' said the leader. 'At a signal to be given at the conclusion of the air sung by Rosina the noise will begin, and you will have to join in.'

"'I shall be very glad to do so,' said the singer and put the whistle in her pocket.

"In the evening the house was packed—every seat was occupied—and the audience warmly applauded the opening numbers of the opera. In due course Mme. Alboni appeared, and at the point at which she was about to address her tutor a few of the conspirators began to make a disturbance, not waiting for the signal.

"Without showing any concern Mme. Alboni walked down to the footlights, and, holding up the whistle, which was hung to her neck by a ribbon, she exclaimed: 'Gentlemen, are you not a little before your time? I thought we were not to commence whistling until I had sung the air.'

"For a moment a deathly stillness prevailed; then suddenly the house broke into thunders of applause, which was led by the conspirators themselves."

A Happy Compromise.

"What a beautiful little baby he is!" exclaimed the neighbor who had called. "He isn't six months old yet, either," said the proud young mother, "and he weighs over twenty pounds."

"What have you named him?"

"Well," hesitated the mother, "Henry and I differed a little about that. He wanted to give him one name, and I wanted to give him another, but we finally compromised and agreed to call him John Wesley."

"I see. You named him after the great founder of Meth"—

"No, indeed," quickly interrupted the mother. "That name, as I said, is a compromise."

"But how?"

"The 'John' is for John Calvin, and the 'Wesley' is for John Wesley."

"Oh, I see."—Youth's Companion.

Their Present Names.

"What are the names of that young couple next door?"

"We won't be able to find out for several weeks. They're just been married, and he calls her Birdie, and she calls him Pettie."

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

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Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

German Dialect In Wisconsin.

It is two German women who are speaking in the presence of an Irish woman.

"Th' tap o' th' mornin' t' ye, Mis' Brettschneider. 'Tis glad I am t' see th' likes av ye. Iss yer daughther Gretchen goin t' the Hill th' morrow?"

"Faith an' she is. Ven me bye Heinrich can get th' bay haarse away from th' plowin' I t'ink I'll go meslif, bedad."

This is not travesty. It is a report of German dialect. The manner of speech came about naturally enough. When the Germans arrived here in full force the country was already settled, largely by Yankees and Irish, and the German had to buy his farm here or there. Thus a number of them found themselves located in the town of Erin, where, of course, they learned the language of the country. And I leave it to my fellow citizens in Wisconsin whether a German cannot speak as broad and rich a brogue as any son of Erin.—Charles D. Stewart in Atlantic.

A Disraeli Anecdote.

Sitting next Disraeli at dinner, Mrs. Jeune said that Lord Sherbrooke must be allowed one virtue—namely, his patient and affectionate behavior toward his wife. "Do you think," said Disraeli in his deep tone, "that he has ever seen her?"—"Memoirs of Lady St. Helier."

Scientific.

"Why did you get a divorce?"

"My wife poisoned my whole life."

"But you hastened to marry again?"

"Well, I had an antidote coming to me, didn't I?"—Cleveland Leader.

Virtue that parleys is near surrender.—French Proverb.

Considerate.

Muggins is not handsome, and he knows it. When his first baby was born he asked, "Does it look like me?"

Of course they replied in the affirmative.

"Well," said he, with a sigh, "break it to my wife gently."—London Tit-Bits.

When the President Lost His Hat.

The Crystal palace exhibition opened at New York July 15, 1853, was the first affair of this kind in the country for which foreign exhibits were solicited. The "big show" began with a procession, in which President Franklin Pierce, mounted, was a conspicuous feature. The hero of the day rode a mettlesome steed, and while proceeding up Wall street the presidential headgear, a new silk hat of the prevalent style, was incontinently tumbled to the pavement. Another horse recklessly stepped upon the unfortunate tile, crushing it out of the semblance to itself, besmearing it with mud—real Wall street mud. What was left of the misshapen and bedaubed hat was worn by the president, to the great amusement of the spectators, until a substitute could be secured.

A Witty Retort.

One day while dining with the secretary of the admiralty William IV., then heir presumptive to the British crown, said: "When I am king, sir, you shall not be the secretary of the admiralty, I promise you. What do you say to that, eh?"

"All I can respond in such case," returned the witty official, "is, 'God save the king!'"—St. Louis Republic.

Fido's Tail a Mystery.

Little Willie was tugging at Fido's tail.

"What are you trying to do with the dog?" asked the child's father.

"I fink his tail is coming off."

"Oh, no, Willie. That's impossible. What makes you think so?"

"'Cause Fido's tail is so loose that it wiggles."—New York Press.

Simplified Debate.

"Are you going to attempt to answer all the charges made against you?"

"Certainly," replied Senator Sorghum. "Answering charges these days is easy. All you've got to do is to say, 'You're another.'"—Washington Star.

A Definition.

"What is the difference between preferred and common stock?"

"Well, if you buy the common you lose your money right off, but if you buy preferred there is a little longer delay about it."—Judge.

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State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School-Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

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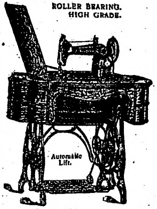
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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

A Modest Fee Appreciated.

Shortly before Dr. W. T. Bull, New York's famous surgeon, was stricken with his fatal illness a young east side physician called at his office and said that he was attending a poor girl over in his neighborhood who would surely die unless operated on. The family was too poor to pay and the doctor did not feel that he was equal to the operation. Would Dr. Bull give him a little advice as to how to proceed?

"Well, I guess we had better go and take a look at the patient," said Dr. Bull, putting on his coat.

They found the patient in an east side tenement, and in less time than it takes to tell it Dr. Bull had the room cleared and began the operation. When he was leaving the father of the girl met him in the hall and forced a quarter into his hand. Dr. Bull thanked him and went off feeling happier than if he had received a $1,000 fee. The girl got well.

The Third Way.

The Midland express was slowing up in Derby station. An American traveler, his finger keeping the place in his Baedeker, addressed the carriage:

"Can you tell me whether this place is 'Derby' or 'Darby?' I have heard both."

"The original and therefore the correct pronunciation," replied a precise looking passenger, "is 'Darby.' I have seen it spelled 'Darbie' on old maps. It is also the form used in common speech."

"You'll find 'Derby' is right," rejoined a passenger, less precise. "It's spelled like that, and the people up in the north of the county say 'Derby.'"

At this point the train stopped, and a porter bawled loudly into the carriage, "Dawby!"—Manchester Guardian.

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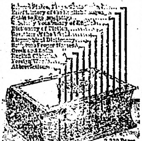
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Jefferson, Iowa.—"When my baby was just two months old I was completely run down and my internal organs were in terrible shape. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and mother wrote and told you just how I was. I began to gain at once and now I am real well."—Mrs. W. H. BURGER, 700 Cherry St., Jefferson, Iowa.

Another Woman Cured.

Glenwood, Iowa.—"About three years ago I had falling and other female troubles, and I was nothing but skin and bones. I was so sick I could not do my own work. Within six months I was made sound and well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I will always tell my friends that your remedies cured me, and you can publish my letter."—Mrs. C. W. DUNN, Glenwood, Iowa.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, just try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, etc.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

Is Your Health Worth 10c?

That's what it costs to get a—week's treatment—of CASCARETS. They do more for you than any medicine on Earth. Sickness generally shows and starts first in the Bowels and Liver; CASCARETS cure these ills. It's so easy to try—why not start tonight and have help in the morning?

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's 908 treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Light on Cause of Tuberculosis.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was held in Washington on May 2 and 3. Among the most interesting papers was one by Dr. William H. Parks, the famous pathologist and head of the leboratories of the New York city department of health. Doctor Park contended that pulmonary tuberculosis is very rarely, if ever, caused by infection from bovine sources, such as the drinking of milk or the eating of meat. Tuberculosis of the stomach and internal organs, which compose only about ten per cent of the sickness from this disease, are often caused by drinking or eating infected matter. Doctor Park substantiated his conclusions by showing the results of years of investigation and examination of pathological specimens. His conclusions are substantially those reached by Dr. Robert Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus.

Finding of Fresh-Water Eel.

The straits of Messina are channels of immense depth, through which a wild form of whirling eddies have the effect of bringing up from the depths below many marine creatures which are rarely seen except in the deep sea trawls. It was here that the fresh-water eel was first discovered, an incident which threw a blaze of light on the life history of a very mysterious fish.—London Daily Telegraph.

The Limit.

Knicker—The price of everything has gone up.

Bocker—Yes, we even get a smaller hole in a doughnut.—New York Sun.

What Thinking Takes Out

Of the brain, and activity out of the body, must be

Put Back by Proper Food

Or brain-fag and nervous prostration are sure to follow.

If you want to know the keenest joy on earth—the joy that comes with being well, try

Grape-Nuts Food

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POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

CHICLE THE BASIS OF CHEWING GUM

By RUSSELL HASTINGS MILLWARD

NEARLY three billion pieces of chewing gum are manufactured in the United States annually, practically all of which is made from one product of tropical America. This clearly accounts for the $1,500,000 in chicle, annually exported by our sister republics, and brings to light the workings of a most gigantic industry.

A CHICLERO AT WORK

In the fifteenth century chicle was known to the intrepid Spanish explorers, who reported that the Indians employed the gum to quench thirst and relieve exhaustion; but the universal use of the gum can not be said to have begun until as late as 1876. Since that time the demand for this almost mysterious commercial commodity has increased to such an extent that importing firms have been obliged to search the markets and exploit the growing of the tree in order to obtain a supply sufficient to meet existing requirements.

Prior to 1888 chicle sold for from 7 to 8 cents per pound; in 1896 it sold for 36 cents per pound; and now it is selling for $2 per pound.

The tree, Achras Sapota, from which the chicle is obtained, is indigenous to northern South American countries, Central America, and in the Mexican states of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, and the territories of Tepic and Quintana Roo.

A CHICLE TREE IN A TROPICAL FOREST

PRIMITIVE METHOD OF BOILING THE CHICLE GUM

As yet the systematic cultivation of the Achras Sapota has not been carried on to any great extent, but experiments have shown that trees planted at a distance of 10 feet apart, or 400 to the acre, will yield from 5 to 6 pounds of chicle gum when from 8 to 10 years old and from 12 to 15 inches in diameter. In its wild state the tree is usually found in groups, frequently growing to a height of from 40 to 50 feet; it is straight, and has a long, clear length, thus making it most desirable for timber. While it grows well in a variety of soils, it seems to thrive best in a rich clay loam, with good drainage and an annual rainfall of about 90 inches. Lands well adapted to the growing of the tree vary in price from $3 to $15 gold, per acre, and are being largely dealt in at the present time.

The wood is of a reddish color, closely resembling mahogany, is quite hard, heavy, compact in texture, and fine grained. Prehistoric door frames and rafters of sapota wood are found among the Mexican ruins, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. This wood is today greatly in demand by cabinetmakers, who employ it in the manufacture of high-grade furniture and household fittings.

For many years the sapodilla pear, which also comes from the Achras Sapota tree, was a popular variety of fruit found in the markets throughout Latin America; but now, on account of the great demand for chicle gum and the attractive rewards offered for its gathering, the fruit is seldom dealt in by the natives.

The operation of gathering chicle and preparing it for the market is similar to that employed in the maple sugar industry in the United States.

Throughout the rainy season, and while the sap is up, the tapping is done by the chicle gatherers, or "chicleros," as they are called. Their outfit is most simple, and consists in nothing more than a piece of rope and a machete. By means of this rope, which is fastened about the waist and slipped around the tree, the chiclero is enabled to hold any desired position and wield the machete in cutting the incisions or gullies.

Great care must be exercised in tapping not to cut too deeply, as excessive bleeding of the sap will cause the rapid decay of the tree. It is possible for a chiclero to gather, properly, from 10 to 15 pounds of the sap per day, for which he is paid, in most cases, a contract price of from 10 to 15 cents per pound; but on many of the large estates an effort is now being made to effect payments for the labor by the day, week or month, and in this way prevent the destruction of the trees frequently caused by a greedy desire on the part of the chiclero, when under contract, to obtain as much sap as possible without regard to the injuries sustained by the trees.

In granting concessions to gather chicle in the national forest reservations, the Latin-American governments demand that natives shall be properly instructed in the gathering and preparation of the gum, as promiscuous tapping will not be longer tolerated.

In some instances trees have been tapped for 25 years, where care has been taken, although after that time they produced but from one-half to two pounds of sap. However, if allowed to remain untapped for a period of five or six years, they will then produce from three to five pounds of gum. Authorities differ in regard to the average height of the sapota, and the length of time required for its maturity; but a general average height can be placed at from 25 to 40 feet, and maturity is reached at from 40 to 50 years. A tree 25 years old, and producing from 20 to 25 pounds of chicle each year, will measure 25 to 30 feet in height, and 22 inches in diameter.

In tapping the trees a V-shaped incision is cut spirally all around the tree, the arms of the cut extending upward, in order to permit the sap to flow freely to the bottom, where a receptacle is placed at the end of the gully. The sap has the appearance of milk as it flows from the tree, but it afterward takes on a yellowish color, and thickens until it is about the consistency of treacle.

After gathering the sap it is carried to the boiling sheds, and by a rather primitive boiling process is brought to the proper consistency. As the operation continues, it is necessary to knead the mass from time to time, in order to extract the water. The gum, if properly handled, will take on a light gray color, although there is considerable variation in the shades and colors of the products received from the different districts. In the old days much deception was practised by the chicleros, who, in order to increase the weight, would insert stones, bark, sand or wood in the boiling chicle, before it was formed into loaves. This clever deception is a thing of the past, however, as the contracts today call for a pure straight article, and there is little opportunity of adding any foreign substances.

Much of the chicle is shipped in rough, uneven loaves to the United States via Canada, where it is refined and dried out to one-half of its original weight, thereby saving 50 per cent. of the duty.

Under the Wilson bill the gum was admitted free; but in accordance with the tariff-revision act of 1897 a duty of 10 cents per pound was fixed, which is the present rate.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, there were imported into the United States 5,450,139 pounds of chicle, valued at $1,987,112, as compared with 929,959 pounds, valued at $156,402, in 1885.

Repeated attempts have been made to mix, adulterate, or substitute chicle in every conceivable manner, but nature insists that the gum shall only be used to furnish unlimited molar action, and that it can not be artificially prepared by chemical or mechanical means. No medicinal use has yet been discovered for chicle; but in the manufacture of chewing gum various digestants, such as pepsin, have been added and the product pronounced by eminent medical authorities as pure, free from any injurious substances, and beneficial in the relief of various forms of dyspepsia and indigestion. In the strict sense of the word, chewing gum is an indestructible residuum, the user having the advantage of both the finest confection and a medicament as well. Its distribution extends in the Western hemisphere from Hudson bay to the Argentine Republic; in the east, from London to Hongkong; and the inhabitants of the Australian and South African colonies are large and ever-increasing consumers. It is estimated by a prominent manufacturer that sufficient chewing gum is produced each year to supply every human being on earth with two sticks, and that the daily energy expended in the consumption of this popular masticatory is equal to that necessary to light a city of 250,000 inhabitants for the same period.

There are numerous factories scattered throughout the United States, where can be witnessed the interesting processes by which chewing gum is manufactured. The factories are sanitary in every particular, and methods of absolute cleanliness prevail in each department. An official report by the department of commerce and labor states that a chewing gum factory was the second cleanest plant inspected in the United States.

The process of manufacture consists in simply mixing and boiling the gum, in copper kettles, to a required consistency, and adding some flavoring extract, such as vanilla, peppermint, or wintergreen, and sugar, after which it is transferred to large centrifugal receivers. Here it is whipped into a dough, and afterward removed to tables and kneaded in powdered sugar. It is then rolled into sheets, cut to desired sizes, dried, wrapped by machinery in attractive papers, and placed in boxes ready for the market, the entire process being at all times under the closest inspection.

A visit to any of the chewing gum factories will convince the most skeptical that the product is nothing more nor less than a pure and wholesome article and absolutely harmless to its vast and faithful army of consumers.

OCEAN MONSTERS IN BATTLE

Early on the morning of August 14 last, while engaged in building new quarters for the lighthouse keeper at Breaksea island, near Rottnest, Western Australia, the contractor and his men noticed a bull whale with a cow and a calf passing the island some distance off.

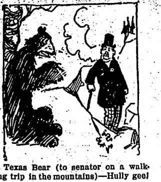
An hour or so later—about nine o'clock to be exact—the men were startled by an extraordinary noise, apparently coming from the eastern end of the island, a noise unlike anything they had ever heard before. Dropping their tools and starting toward the east, they beheld such a sight as it falls to the lot of few people to witness. There, not 500 yards from the shore, was being waged a battle to the death—a fight between the great cow whale previously seen and a school of thresher sharks.

The sharks, as though acting in accordance with some preconcerted plan, had completely surrounded the two whales and, apparently realizing that nothing was to be feared from the calf, concentrated all their efforts upon the cow. Again and again they charged in upon her, their jaws snapping, tearing at her mighty sides until the sea was red with blood. Meanwhile the cow lashed her tail furiously, hurling up sheets of reddened water and occasionally crashing down with terrific force upon one of her voracious opponents.

Presently the spellbound spectators realized two facts—first, that the calf had disappeared in the melee, and secondly that the tortured whale was undoubtedly becoming weaker. It was obvious that the unequal struggle could have only one ending. Still, however, she fought on doggedly, winning admiration and sympathy by her exhibition of hopeless courage. Altering her tactics, by a supreme effort she hurled her whole great bulk clear of the water for a moment and the fascinated onlookers beheld the sharks hanging from various parts of her gleaming body by their serrated teeth. Then down she went again with a crash like thunder and for an instant whale and sharks were buried amid masses of foam, heavily colored with the poor mammal's life blood. Rising again, she essayed another change of plan, making for the rocks and desperately striving to rub off the clinging sharks against their edges. But the threshers were equal to the occasion; while those on the outside maintained their grip, the others dived under their enemy and charged her anew, tearing at the whale's side in an ecstasy of ferocity that was bloodcurdling to witness.

More and more feeble grew the whale's struggles and at last—to the heartfelt relief of the spectators, for her death fight had been terrible to behold—the great body turned over and sank beneath the red-tinted water. The unequal battle was over.

"HURTING 'EM BOTH."



Texas Bear (to senator on a walking trip in the mountains)—Hully gee! Is the president after you, too?

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Remedies Too Costly.

Get out the old-fashioned household remedy book and scratch out two remedies, one advising raw beefsteak spread on a bruise and the other advising bacon for a felon. We can't waste beefsteak and bacon on bruises and felons these days.—Atchison Globe.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Drain on Country's Resources.

In 1908, the foreign-born population of 13.6 per cent. furnished 15.6 per cent. of the criminals, 20.8 per cent. of the paupers, and 29.5 per cent. of the insane. Between 1904 and 1908, the aliens in these institutions increased 34 per cent.

Had Rheumatism—Couldn't Sleep.

A lady from Oklahoma City writes: "I was sick in bed with Rheumatism, ankles swollen, couldn't sleep. Electropodes cured me. They are great." At Drug Stores—$1.00. No cure, no pay. Write for free trial offer. Western Electropode Co., Dept. A., Los Angeles, Cal.

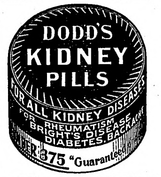
Neither.

English Waiter—Which side of the table do you wish to sit on, sir?

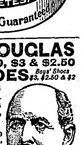
American Guest—I prefer to sit on a chair.—Judge.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

Never say die till you are dead—and then it's no use.—Spurgeon.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$5, $4, $3.50, $3 & $2.50 SHOES
Workingmen's $2.00 Shoes
Boys' Shoes $3, $2.50 & $2



W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make,

BECAUSE:

W. L. Douglas $5.00 and $4.00 shoes equal, in style, fit and wear, other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00 shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world.

Fast Color Eyelets.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If they are not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, giving full directions how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered to the wearer all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WESTERN CANADA

What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you) 43

REPUBLICAN VICTORY

HERBERT P. KELLER IS MAYOR BY A MAJORITY OF 5,000 OVER H. G. HAAS.

DEMS. HAVE COUNCIL MAJORITY

Crowe Celebrate Victory—Contests for Comptrollership and City Treasurer's Office Lively.

St. Paul. — The Republicans of St. Paul won a victory which leaves nothing to be desired by the G. O. P. supporters. Herbert P. Keller, Republican nominee for mayor at the capitol city, was elected mayor over his opponent, Henry G. Haas, by a majority of approximately 5,000. It was a landslide for the Republicans. Mr. Keller was not only elected mayor but he appears to have carried most of the ticket with him, with the possible exception of the candidate for city competroller, who may have been defeated by the Democratic nominee.

Outside of the mayorality, interest centered in the contest between W. H. Farnham, Republican, and Edwin J. Bishop, Democrat, for controllership, and between S. A. Farnsworth, Republican, and A. L. Roth, Democrat, candidate for city treasurer. The earlier returns indicated a slight majority for the Democratic candidates, but with the strong Republican wards yet to be heard from it was thought the Republican candidates would pull through. The political complexion of the assembly is close with both sides claiming a majority.

Joy Reigns in St. Paul.

The victory of Keller was properly celebrated in St. Paul. Crowds thronged the streets, watched the bulletins, marched in processions and cheered themselves hoarse for Keller. Probably never before in the history of St. Paul has so much political enthusiasm been turned loose at one time.

Henry G. Haas, the defeated Democratic candidate, acknowledged his defeat early in the evening.

"I had expected to be elected," was his explanation, "but it appears that I am to be disappointed. 'The cry of lower taxes was raised. The people may get lower taxes but they will get smaller improvements."

IRON ORE IN BEMIDJI.

Boys, Wondering Along Lake Shore, Make Rich Discovery.

Bemidji. — Great excitement prevailed for a time in this city when it was announced that a quantity of iron ore had been found on Diamond Point, a stretch of land on the shores of Lake Bemidji and within the city limits.

Wilbur Lycan and Bryon Russell, freshmen in the local high school, while wandering along the shores of the lake found several small pebbles among the sand which looked to them like specimens of ore. The boys took a handful of the pebbles to C. L. Cummer, a local jeweler, who after a thorough investigation declared it to be iron ore.

A. A. White, of St. Paul, president of the Bemidji Concrete and Improvement company, is the owner of Diamond Point. It has been known for a long time that ore existed in this vicinity, but it is not known whether it exists in paying quantities or not, as no drill has ever been sunk or an attempt made to work the beds. An attempt will now be made to discover the extent of the ore.

STORMY LAKE DAMAGES CITY.

Walker, Minn., Residents Lose $16,000 From Leech Lake Waves.

Walker.—It has been estimated the heavy storm on Leech Lake the first of the week did $16,000 damage to Walker.

The Leech Lake Lumber company suffered a loss of several thousand dollars through lumber washed into the water and logs breaking their booms and drifting over the lake.

The village was damaged to the extent of $1,000 on its new dock and the government a like amount.

Other losses are the Walker Boat livery, $500; P. H. McGarry, $1,000; boat houses demolished, $500; and damage to resident lots bordering lake shore, $3,000, resident lots bordering lake shore, $3,000.

Pastor Stricken While Talking.

Minneapolis. — Beink stricken suddenly with apoplexy while delivering an address, Rev. Samuel J. Rogers was hurried in the police ambulance to Asbury hospital where he died two hours later, without recovering consciousness.

SAY SUTOR LIBELED.

Cass Lake. — Word comes from Walker, where the district court is in session, that in a suit for libel, brought by Charles Argal against Samuel Sutor, both of Cass Lake, the jury awarded a verdict of $4,500.

The article was published in the Cass Lake Voice several months ago, not mentioning Argal's name, but presumed to refer to him. Judge Spooner of Bemidji was the attorney for Argal.

CONSERVATION AT ST. PAUL.

National Congress Coming to Minnesota.

Washington, D. C. — The Northwest has captured the national conservation convention. Announcement is made by the executive comitmte of the National Conservation Association through the secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, that the national convention will be held at St. Paul the first week in September. The decision of this matter was reached through a canvass of the executive committee by telegraph and the decision was practically unanimous in favor of St. Paul.

It is the purpose of the secretary, T. R. Shipp, to get in communication with Governor Eberhart and the officials and associations in St. Paul and Minneapolis who will have a part in making a success of the national conservation convention. The plans thus far perfected include an invitation to be extended to President Taft to be present, and it is assured that Theodore Roosevelt will make an address.

Board of trade, chambers of commerce and kindred associations will send delegates and a large gathering of distinguished men will make this by far the greatest asemblage in the interests of conservation ever held in the country.

COOLEY AT WILLMAR.

Says Drainage and Good Foundation Good Road's Necessity.

Willmar.—"Drainage and a good foundation are the two great essentials in road making," said George W. Cooley, engineer and secretary of the state highway commission, in addressing the good roads rally here. "Of course material means something, too, but it is really secondary. Even sand or gumbo, if treated right, can make fair roads. The only trouble is that we have paid but little attention to the science of road making, and still less to maintenance.

"The highway commission is doing its best to show the people how to make the right kind of roads, but it is handicapped by the fact that Minnesota has no law of maintenance. We need such a law, and need it badly."

Mr. Cooley illustrated his lecture with views taken on his recent trip through Europe.

The rally was the most successful ever held in this part of the state. Pathmasters and town supervisors from every part of the country were present and there were representatives from neighboring counties.

NEW PHARMACISTS LICENSED.

Out of 100 Candidates 27 Receive Certificates From State Board.

St. Paul.—Out of 100 candidates for pharmacists' licenses examined by the state board of pharmacy at the state university last week, 27 were successful. The next examination will begin July 18. The successful applicants are:

Registered Pharmacists—August H. Boehm, Chester E. Harding, Edward L. Hoffman, Frederick J. McCann, Claude M. Stanley of Minneapolis; Delbert E. Bersing, Blair, Wis.

Assistant Pharmacists. — Joseph E. Dahl, Carl A. Erickson, Silas W. Graben, Cyrus P. Waley, W. I. Appel of Minneapolis; Oscar E. Baer, New Ulm; Burt B. Cosen, Watertown; Wyatt A. Cable, Two Harbors; William H. Ebeltoft, Lake Park; Anthony V. Engel, St. Cloud; John B. Grones, Long Prairie; William F. Hoppe, Breckenridge; Arthur W. Neujahr, St. Paul; Victor R. Noer, Colfax; Carl A. Ringdahl, Litchfield; Naomi F. Holden, Winona; T. T. Kloystad, Milan; Charles J. McWold, Sauk Center; Irving L. Smith, Rochester; Nels Vasende, Fertile; Arthur J. Yackel, Lamberton.

ELDER STEWART DEAD.

End Comes to Financier With But Little Warning.

Minneapolis, May 4.—"Elder" Levi M. Stewart, eccentric Minneapolis millionaire, died of inflammation of the lungs and senility. He was 85 years old.

Two months ago "Elder" Stewart again had an attack of inflammation of the lungs and took to his bed. Attending physicians say he has been dying for the last 10 days and his immediate friends, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Gordon, members of his household, Samuel and John Friedman, Mrs. H. Eaton, and Mr. A. Benjamin, have ben with him almost constantly.

Mr. Stewart leaves an estate variously estimated at from two to five millions, in local real estate. He was a keen business man and only a few days before his death executed several one thousand year leases. His nearest relative are two brothers at Corinna, Maine, whence he came in 1821.

AGED SPINSTER DYING.

Duluth. — Miss Victoria Kaschura, who is the oldest old maid in Minnesota and possibly the oldest in the entire country, is near to death at the age of 104 years. The aged spinster is a native of Germany. She has been bedridden for the past three years and resides with her niece, Mrs. C. Marshall.

Of late her mind has become clouded and she talks of things that happened when she was a little girl. Dissolution is looked for at any time.

PROBE PROMISES REVELATION

PROSECUTOR UNEARTHS EVIDENCE AGAINST LORIMER.

He Finds Two Legislators Whose Testimony Is Regarded as Important.

Chicago, Ill. — "I have two Democratic state representatives who will give important evidence before the special grand jury in regard to the alleged bribery in the election of William Lorimer as United States senator," said State's Attorney John Wayman today, on his return from a mysterious visit to St. Louis and the southern part of Illinois.

"These witnesses will appear before the grand jury Saturday and tell some important things about the election of Mr. Lorimer," Prosecutor Wayman declared. "I am not at liberty to give their names, but I will say they are members of the state legislature whose names have not been mentioned thus far in the investigation. Their identity will be a complete surprise. I brought no one back with me. I left Detective Murnane of my office in St. Louis to finish the work there. The two men in question possibly will appear before the jury on Saturday.

"I consider that my trip to St. Louis has been highly successful. I have nothing more to say."

Prosecutor Wayman disappeared after the grand jury session Monday and did not say where he was going. It was not known here until word came from St. Louis last night that he was there. The grand jury was in session only a short time and no evidence was heard in the Lorimer case because of Mr. Wayman's absence.

Says "the Honor Was for Sale."

"I was repeatedly notified before Congressman Lorimer was elected to his seat in the United States senate that the honor was for sale and would go to the highest bidder."

This was the statement made by former United States Senator William E. Mason last night. Mr. Mason was a candidate for the senatorial nomination before the primaries two years ago. His opponents were Congressman Foss and former Senator Hopkins. Hopkins got the endorsement of the people. Later Mason renewed his fight in the legislature but withdrew before the final vote was taken.

"While the deadlock in Springfield was on I had repeated calls by telephone from persons who told me that they were sure an arrangement could be made whereby I could get a large number of Democratic votes. These persons made no direct statement that money was to be paid, but the fair inference to be drawn from their talk was that something of the kind would have to be done.

"In some cases these would give me their names; in other cases they would not. I was so disgusted with the whole situation that I let the whole matter pass from my mind.

"I believe that 50 per cent of the seats in the United States senate, the most august lawmaking body in the world, can be said to be practically purchased. I hope that I may live to see the day when election to the senate will be by direct vote of the people."

INSURGENTS FORM BLOCKADE.

Cable to Representative in United States Tells of Activity.

Washington, D. C. -- Senor Salvator Castrillio, representative here of the Estrada provisional government in Nicaragua, acting under cabled instructions from Minister Rivera, advised the state department that the insurgent forces had established a blockade of the port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, with four ships—three ocean-going tugs equipped as gunboats and a fourth larger vessel armed with rapid fire guns. It is not unlikely that this is the rebel fleet which is on the lookout for the steamer Venus, recently sailed from New Orleans with arms and ammunition for Madriz.

Among Central Americans here it is freely asserted that the rebels are now better equipped to carry on the war than they were at the outset.

DENIAL FROM ROCKEFELLER.

Has Not Abandoned Effort to Have Congress Charter Uplift Foundation Plans.

New York, May 5.—Starr J. Murphy, personal counsel for John D. Rockefeller, said the report telegraphed from Washington and printed in the papers throughout the country that Mr. Rockefeller had decided to abandon his effort to get his proposed foundation incorporated in the District of Columbia was without foundation.

Mr. Murphy said further that Mr. Rockefeller har nothing to do with the "Economic and General Foundation," for which a charter is being sought from the New York legislature, for "an aged man of wealth," said to have $2,500,000 to spend in charity.

Lions Almost Kill Keeper.

Forest City, Iowa.—George Tardy, a lion keeper, was almost killed here during a circus parade when an enraged male lion sprang upon him. One arm was almost torn from his body and his throat and back was terribly lacerated. Two female lions in the same cage followed their mate in the attack and the three fought desperately for possession of their victim. Elephant keepers drove off the lions with bull-hooks and removed Tardy from the cage. It is believed he will recover.

IT WEARS YOU OUT.

Kidney Troubles Lower the Vitality of the Whole Body.

Don't wait for serious illness; begin using Doan's Kidney Pills when you first feel backache or notice urinary disorders.

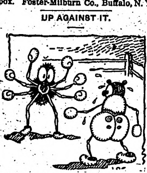
Every Picture Tells a Story

John L. Perry, Columbus, Texas, says: "I was taken sick about a year ago. My limbs and feet began to swell and my doctor said I had Bright's disease. I then consulted another doctor who told me I had dropsy and could not live. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me promptly, and I owe my life to them."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

UP AGAINST IT.



Bug Pugilist—Heavens! I wish I had never gotten on a match with the spider!

AN INTOLERABLE ITCHING

"Just about two years ago, some form of humor appeared on my scalp. The beginning was a slight itching but it grew steadily worse until, when I combed my hair, the scalp became raw and the ends of the comb-teeth would be wet with blood. Most of the time there was an intolerable itching, in a painful, burning way, very much as a bad, raw burn, if deep, will itch and smart when first beginning to heal. Combing my hair was positive torture. My hair was long and tangled terribly because of the blood and scabs. This continued growing worse and over half my hair fell out. I was in despair, really afraid of becoming totally bald.

"Sometimes the pain was so great that, when partially awake, I would scratch the worst places so that my finger-tips would be bloody. I could not sleep well and, after being asleep a short time, that awful stinging pain —would commence and then I would wake up nearly wild with the torture. A neighbor said it must be salt rheum. Having used Cuticura Soap merely as a toilet soap before, I now decided to order a set of the Cuticura Remedies —Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. I used them according to directions for perhaps six weeks, then left off, as the disease seemed to be eradicated, but toward spring, eighteen months ago, there was a slight return of the scalp humor. I commenced the Cuticura treatment at once, so had very little trouble. On my scalp I used about one half a cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment in all. The first time I took six or seven bottles of Cuticura Pills and the last time three bottles—neither an expensive or tedious treatment. Since then I have had no scalp trouble of any kind. Standing up, with my hair unbound, it comes to my knees and had it not been for Cuticura I should doubtless be wholly bald.

"This is a voluntary, unsolicited testimonial and I take pleasure in writing it, hoping my experience may help someone else. Miss Lillian Brown, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, Me., Oct. 29, 1909."

It's awfully hard to convince the young man in the case that all the world loves a lover.

SORE EYES, weak, inflamed, red, watery and swollen eyes, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

One can't always disguise the breath of suspicion by spicy talk.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
Summer complaint, bowel trouble, cramps have no terrors in the household where this dependable medicine is kept on hand. 25c, 35c and 50c bottles

Many a man tries to stand on his rights when he hasn't any.

Poor Indeed.

Ella—My face is my fortune.

Stella—You destitute thing!

Kill the Flies Now and Keep disease away. A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. Ask your dealer, or send 20c to H. SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nothing is there more friendly to a man than a friend in need.—Plautus.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

How one woman doesn't enjoy hearing another praised.

Know Shaving Comfort
NO STROPPING NO HONING
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 20-1910.

STOMACH LIVER LUNGS

Each of the chief organs of the body is a link in the Chain of Life. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the body no stronger than its weakest organ. If there is weakness of stomach, liver or lungs, there is a weak link in the chain of life which may snap at any time. Often this so-called "weakness" is caused by lack of nutrition, the result of weakness or disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases and weaknesses of the stomach and its allied organs are cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the weak or diseased stomach is cured, diseases of other organs which *seem* remote from the stomach but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, are cured also.

The strong man has a strong stomach. Take the above recommended "Discovery" and you may have a strong stomach and a strong body.

GIVEN AWAY.—Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, new revised Edition, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TRADE MARK
ALABASTINE

A Woman's Home

should be her pride. Your home should reflect your own individuality. You cannot have special wall papers designed by you for each room—you can carry out a special Alabastine decorative scheme for those rooms—you can be a leader in your community and have your home the talk of your friends.

Alabastine
The Stylish Wall Tint

is the material that will accomplish this result. We can show innumerable color effects, classic stencil designs, and our Art Department is at your service.

Send for the Alabastine book explaining what we do for you, and how we furnish free stencils where Alabastine is used.

Alabastine is a powder made from Alabaster, ready for use by mixing with cold water, and is applied with an ordinary wall brush. Full directions on each package.

Alabastine Company
New York City, N.Y. Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE PACKAGE

"Way Above the Average Roof"

"High in Quality"

GAL-VA-NITE
TRIPLE ASPHALT-COATED, MICA-PLATED

Is way above the average roof. High in quality—high in the favor of every up to date builder. Used in every state of the Union—in all climates and under the most trying conditions. GAL-VA-NITE is suitable for every sort of building from the largest factories and warehouses down to the smallest barn or shed.

This tough, pliable, lasting GAL-VA-NITE is waterproofed with three coats of asphalt and weatherproofed with a regular "armor-plating" of flaked mica. It needs no paint—no after attention. First cost last cost. Won't rust—can't rot and will never catch on fire from flying sparks.

GAL-VA-NITE comes in rolls all ready to lay. Anyone can do the work. Nails and lap cement furnished free. Get samples and details.

Let us send you samples and book—"The Inside of an Outside Proposition." Drop us a postal NOW.

Address the Manufacturers
UNION ROOFING & MFG. CO.
200 Union Road St. Paul, Minnesota

INVENTORS
and others who have anything to manufacture will do well to write us before placing contract. We manufacture everything in metal, including sheet metal stamping, complicated machine designing and die and tool making. Write for any information desired.
LONG MFG. CO. 415 3rd Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Tea Time Talks

It's always tea time when you are tired or thirsty.

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THE BUZZARD'S WATER-HOLE GANG

A CHAPTER FROM THE MEMOIRS OF CAPTAIN "BILL" McDONALD, OF TEXAS

by ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

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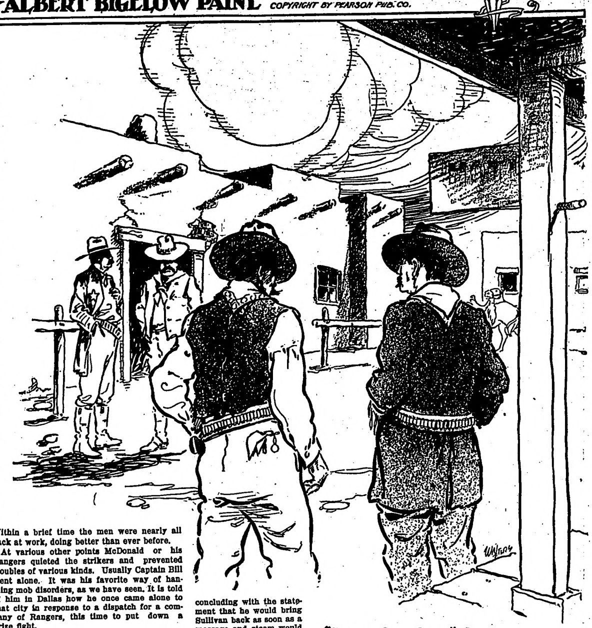

"THAT IS BILL OGLE"

DURING the years that ended the old century and began the new—from about 1896 to 1902, or later—there occurred in Texas a series of strike and mob disorders of various kinds. To quiet troubles of this sort is the special province of the Ranger service, and as the Panhandle became more tractable—more range-broken, as one may say—Capt. Bill McDonald and his little force were summoned to points far and near to put down disturbance and to check agitation.

Not long after the bank murder at Wichita Falls, and the capture of Lewis and Crawford, Capt. Bill McDonald was summoned there again, this time to investigate a strike on the Forth Worth and Denver railroad. Things were in bad shape at the Falls. Trains were not allowed to run; engines were not permitted to move. Riot and bloodshed were imminent.

Captain Bill went up to Wichita Falls alone, and learning where the main body of the strikers was assembled, went over there. They had gathered in a hall, and were holding a secret meeting when he arrived. Captain Bill knocked on the door. A doorkeeper came but refused admission.

"I am Captain McDonald of the Rangers," said McDonald quietly, "and I'm here to talk to you men and see what the trouble is. You're all here now, and I think I'll talk to you together."

The doorkeeper went away and reported, and presently returned.

"Where are your Rangers?" he asked.

"I didn't bring any. I don't need any Rangers to help me talk. I'm pretty good at that, single-handed."

There was another consultation inside, and the door opened. Captain Bill went in with a friendly greeting for everybody, given in his genial natural way. Then he got up where he could see his audience.

"Boys," he said, in his slow, friendly way. "I understand you-all are acting mighty sorry over here, interfering with business and making out like you're going to tear up things generally. Now, you know me, and you know that I don't want anything that ain't right, and if a man behaves himself I'll try to get him what's right, if I can. I suppose you think you have a grievance and perhaps you have, but you'll never get it settled this way, and it's my business, as you-all know, not to have this sort of work going on. You have a perfect right to quit work, but you haven't any right to keep other men from working, or to injure people's business, or to break up property. Nothing good can come out of such doings. I didn't bring any of my men along, because I didn't believe I'd need 'em, and I don't think so now; but of course if this thing goes on, I'll have to bring 'em, and then it will be too late to talk all friendly here together as we're talking now.

"I'm well acquainted with President Good of this road, and I know you can't get anything this way; and if you take my advice you'll go back to work and tell him your troubles afterward. Now, boys, that's all I've got to say, and I reckon if you listen to it you'll come out a good deal better than if you listen to one or two men that for some reason of their own are trying to stir up a lot of trouble, and will be in jail before night, as like as not."

Captain Bill went down on the street, and the crowd soon followed. A good many came to him and expressed willingness to go to work. Here and there he talked to a little group in his friendly earnest way. The strike at Wichita Falls was over.

From Wichita Falls, McDonald went over to Fort Worth where there was similar trouble, but learned that a more serious situation existed at the Thurber coal mines, in Erath county. The Ranger captain was urged to take his men to Thurber, but decided to go alone.

Arriving at Thurber, he hunted up the mine officials for consultation. Colonel Hunter, president of the mines, looked at Captain Bill—bent over from his wounds and battered up from illnes and exposure—and shook his head.

"You should have brought your men," he said. "You can't do anything with a gang like ours, alone."

"Well, colonel, I'm using my men in other places. I'll look around a little and do what I can, anyway."

Loitering about the town, he discovered that a number of kegs of beer were going out to a high hill, beyond the outskirts—headquarters of the striking miners. He learned that there was to be a sort of mass meeting there that night, when the leaders and chief agitators would be on hand. He decided to be present.

It was well after dark when he set out, and a good crowd had assembled when he reached the place.

It was nearly 11 o'clock, and a speaker had come to the conclusion that the crowd was in the proper condition to take some good radical advice—advice which might be followed by prompt action—and he proceeded to give it. He told them how they had been mistreated and what they should do. They were to begin by blowing up the mines and the superintendent's office, and he told them which mine to blow up first. Then he told them what they were to do to "Old Hunter," and it was clear from the faces and the mutterings of the listeners that they were ready to do these things.

Captain Bill worked his way through the crowd until he was close to the speaker's log. When the agitator reached what seemed a good stopping place, the Ranger captain suddenly stepped up beside him. The speaker stopped dead still in his surprise. It was Captain Bill's turn.

"Men," he said, "this rascal that has been talking to you is an enemy to you and to the country. He's trying to get you to commit murder, and to get you sent to the penitentiary, or hung. You can quit work, but you can't kill people and destroy property, not in this state. These walking delegates and leaders that are telling you to do these things are just a sorry lot of damned scoundrels, and I'm going to put them where they belong, and where they're trying to get you. I'm captain of Company B, Ranger service, and I'm here alone, but I'll have my men here, if I need them, and I'll hang just such fellows as this man—"

Captain Bill turned to indicate his selected victim, but he was no longer there. He had melted into the crowd, and was seen no more. Within a brief time the men were nearly all back at work, doing better than ever before.

At various other points McDonald or his Rangers quieted the strikers and prevented troubles of various kinds. Usually Captain Bill went alone. It was his favorite way of handling mob disorders, as we have seen. It is told of him in Dallas how he once came alone to that city in response to a dispatch for a company of Rangers, this time to put down a prize fight.

"Where are the others?" asked the disappointed mayor, who met him at the depot.

"Hell! ain't I enough?" was the response, "there's only one prize-fight!"

But the San Saba affair was a different matter. It was in 1897 that certain citizens of San Saba county petitioned the governor to send Rangers to investigate the numerous murders which had been committed in that locality—the number of assassinations then aggregating 43 within a period of ten years.

In an earlier day a sort of vigilance committee or mob had been organized to deal with lawless characters, but in the course of time the usual things happened and the committee itself became the chief menace of the community. Whatever worthy members it had originally claimed, either dropped out or were "removed" and were replaced by men who had a private grudge against a neighbor, or desired his property, or were fond of murder on general principles. In time this deadly organization became not only a social but a political factor, and as such had gathered into its gruesome membership—active and honorary—county officials ranging from the deputy constabulary to the occupant of the judicial bench. Indeed, it seemed that a majority of the citizens of San Saba were associated together for the purpose of getting rid—either by assassination or intimidation—of the worthier element of the community.

This society of death was well organized. It had an active membership of about 300, with obligations rigid and severe. Their meeting place was a small natural pool of water almost surrounded by hills. It bore the curiously appropriate name of "Buzzard's Water Hole," and here the Worthy Order of Assassins assembled once a month, usually during full moon, to transact general business and formulate plans for the removal of offending or superfluous friends.

Members in good standing would make known their desires, setting forth reasons why citizens in various walks of life were better dead, and the cases were considered and decrees passed accordingly.

To break up the Buzzard's Water-Hole roost, and to discourage its practises in and around San Saba, was the job cut out for Bill McDonald and his Rangers during the summer and fall of 1897.

Captain McDonald began the work by sending over three of his men—John Sullivan, Dud Barker and Edgar Neil—to investigate. The trail wound in and out in a hundred directions, and gathered in a regular knot around the seat of justice. Perhaps there were town and county officials who were not in the toils of the deadly membership, but if so they were not discoverable. Sullivan promptly got into trouble with the sheriff by rejailing a man whom he found outside holding a reception with his friends, when the state had paid a reward for his capture. Sullivan and the sheriff both drew guns, but were kept apart, and the district judge, who seems to have been a sort of honorary "Buzzard," holding his office by virtue of society favor, undertook to get rid of Sullivan by sending him a long way off after some witness supposed to be wanted; though why they should want any witness in a court like that would be hard to guess.

Captain Bill himself now came down to look over the field. He had his hands full from the start.

McDonald interviewed the sheriff and the county officials in general, and delivered his opinions of them, individually and collectively, concluding with the statement that he would bring Sullivan back as soon as a message and steam would get him. The sheriff replied that Sullivan and he could not stay in the same town.

"Then move," said McDonald, "the county will be rid of one rascal. It will be rid of more before I get through here."

Captain Bill went to Austin, himself, after Sullivan, so that there might be no mistake about his coming. He presented the case to Governor Culberson and got his sanction; then sent word to his men at San Saba to meet them, and he arrived with Sullivan promptly on time. He had expected that there would be a demonstration by the sheriff and his friend, instead of which the streets of the little town were deserted.

Captain Bill began doing quiet detective work, a labor for which he has a natural aptitude, as shown by the shape of his ears and nose, and from the ferret look of his eyes that this would be so. Good citizens now took further courage and came to the camp with information. The Ranger captain looked over the field and undertook a case of a particularly cold-blooded sort.

A man named Asa Brown, one of the mob's early victims, had been hanged some 10 or 12 years before, and his son Jim, though he had never attempted to avenge his father's death, had fallen under the ban. Jim Brown had never even made any threats, but he must have been regarded as a menace, for one Sunday night while riding from church with his wife and her brother he was shot dead from ambush, his wife, whose horse became frightened and ran within range, receiving a painful wound.

Captain Bill secured information which convinced him that one Bill Ogle had been the chief instigator in this crime.

The murderers now realized that trouble was in store for them. Some of the men began quietly to leave the country. Others consulted together in secluded places and plotted to "kill Bill McDonald." Sympathizing citizens encouraged this movement, and anonymous warnings—always the first resort of the frightened criminal—began to arrive in the Ranger camp. Captain Bill paid no attention to such communications; he was used to them. He went on gathering and solidifying his evidence, preparatory to the arrest of Ogle and such of his associates as the proofs would warrant. Ogle, the "tiger" of the society, as he was considered, McDonald had not yet seen, as the tiger did not live in the town, and for some reason had lately avoided those precincts. He arrived however, in due season. Perhaps the brotherhood let him know that it was time he was taking a hand in the game.

Captain McDonald, one hot afternoon, was talking to an acquaintance on the streets of San Saba, when he noticed a stout, surly looking man with the village constable, not far away. Now and then they looked and nodded in his direction, and presently an uncomplimentary name drifted to his ear.

"Who is that fellow talking to that sorry constable?" he asked.

His companion lowered his voice to a discreet whisper.

"That is Bill Ogle," he said, "the worst man of the murder mob."

Captain Bill looked pleased.

"Good bye," he nodded, "I want to see Bill Ogle."

Ogle had crossed the street and passed through the courthouse to a hardware store on the other side—where a number of his friends had collected.

"Don't go over there, captain," cautioned his friend, "you'll be killed, sure."

"Well, I'll go over and see," Captain Bill replied quaintly, continuing straight toward the mob store.

As he entered there was a little stir, then silence. Evidently those present had not expected that he would walk straight among them. Here he was—they could kill him and put an end to all this trouble in short order. But somehow they didn't do it. There seemed no good moment to begin. Captain Bill walked over and faced Ogle.

"Come outside," he said quietly, "I want to talk to you."

Ogle hesitated.

"What do you want to say?" he asked sullenly.

Captain Bill laid his hand on Ogle's shoulder.

"I want to say some things that you might not want your friends to hear," he said—and a quaver in his voice then would have been death—"Come outside!"

Outside, Captain Bill led Ogle to the middle of the street. It was blazing hot and the sand burned through his boots, but he could talk to Ogle out there and keep an eye on the others too.

"Now, Bill Ogle," he said, in his deliberate, calm way—"I know all about you. I know how you and your outfit murdered Jim Brown—just how you planned it, and how you did it. I've got all the proof and I'm going to hang you if there is any law in this country to hang a man for a foul murder like that. That's what I'm here for, and I am not afraid of you, nor of any of the men over there in that store that helped you do your killing. You are all a lot of cowardly murderers that only shoot defenseless men from ambush, and I'm going to stay here until I break up your gang, if I have to put you every one on the gallows or behind the bars, and I'm going to begin with you."

As Captain Bill talked the sweat began to pour off of Ogle, and his knees seemed to weaken. Presently they could no longer support his stout body, and he sat heavily down in the hot sand, trying weakly to make some defense.

Ogle made several attempts to get on his feet, finally succeeded, and went back to his friends.

Next morning he was taken to jail and a strong guard was set.

Consternation now prevailed among the mob and its friends.

The examining trial of Bill Ogle was an event in San Saba. Josh McCormack was chief witness for the state, and was a badly scared man, in spite of the fact that the Rangers had armed him and guaranteed him protection from the members of the Buzzard's Water-Hole crowd. Other witnesses on both sides were frightened enough, for nobody knew what might happen before this thing ended.

When the court of examination adjourned Ogle was held without bail. Through the efforts of District Attorney Lynden it was decided to transfer the case to Llano county for final trial—Lynden making his fight for the change on the grounds that no fair trial could be obtained in the San Saba court.

In Llano county Ogle's case was fairly tried, and he received a life sentence. When the next election of county officials came around the old lot was wiped out clean, and men of character and probity came into power. The roads that led to the Bad Lands were kept dusty with the emigration of men who had formerly gathered at Buzzard's Water-Hole, and in their stead came those who would give to San Saba nobler enterprise and worthier fame.

YEGG'S LIFE STORY

"Liverpool Jack," Safeblower, Relates Experiences.

Once Tried to Blow Police Headquarters Safe to Get Revenge—Proves Self Guilty to Save Friend.

New York.—How he had once tried to blow open the safe at Mulberry street police headquarters in the '80s, as revenge for an unjust conviction got by one of Inspector Byrnes' men; how he had cleverly fooled a country justice of the peace after being caught on a safe-breaking job, by feigning to be drunk; and how he had later proved his own guilt, to save another man from the crime, was told recently at the new Center street headquarters by James Murphy, safe-breaker, arrested for carrying burglar's tools.

It was Murphy, known as "Liverpool Jack," who, with Red Leary and Johnny and Jimmy Hope, blew open the saft of the Manhattan bank, at Broadway and Bleecker street, in the early '70s. Murphy, now well past 70 years, has been implicated in many of the big safe-blowings of two generations. Released from the penitentiary on Blackwell's island only the other morning he was seized again on a bench warrant issued by Judge Rosalsky, charging him with carrying burglars' tools, at the time of his former arrest for carrying a revolver.

The old safe-blower told Inspector McCafferty of the robbery of the Manhattan bank, and said after his release from Sing Sing he went to Kansas City for five years.

"While I was away from the city," he went on, "a safe was blown. When I got back to New York in 1880 one of Byrnes' men nabbed me and railroaded me to prison, for this crime, of which I knew nothing. That was the one great act of injustice done me in all my career, and even the grave won't bring forgetfulness of that nasty piece of work.

Taken Before a Justice of the Peace.

"After I did that five years in Sing Sing for another man's crime I wanted to get square with Byrnes. I and another set out to blow open the safe in police headquarters. It was then in a little office off the big hall. We were at work on it when we heard footsteps, and if we hadn't been frightened off then we would have blown that cheesebox to bits."

In 1885 he went to Gloversville and robbed a safe there. He was arrested outside of the bank, while feigning intoxication, and actually had the loot on him. The policemen did not search him, but took him before a justice of the peace.

"'He was drunk outside the bank just robbed, your honor,' said the policeman," continued Murphy.

"'What's your business?' asked the justice.

"'I'm—hic—a bricklay—hic—er; hod carrier—hic—anything.'

"'How much money have you?'

"'Three—hic—dollars, judge.'

"'Well, you're fined $3, so you can't get drunk for a few days more.'

"But, inspector," continued Murphy, "the laugh was on me. Peggy Donovan was arrested for this crime I had committed, and railroaded to prison. When I learned of it I gave myself up and confessed to the crime. I had a hard time proving I had done the job. I had to subpoena the justice of the peace and the policeman from Gloversville. They bore out my story as far as they could. I was convicted, Peggy was freed and the three years and three months I did for that crime were some of the happiest years of my life."

How he got the name of "Liverpool Jack" was developed as follows:

"You remember, inspector, 'what you said to me a year ago, when I was nabbed with the gun and tools? You said: 'Murphy, you are old. Do you want to spend the remainder of your life in Sing Sing or in the convicts' home kept by the salvation army out on Long Island?' I told you I wasn't a hypocrite, and it was either freedom to go and do as I please or Sing Sing. I'm James Murphy, alias Connors, alias Liverpool Jack, and a few other fanciful names; professional criminal—safe-blower.'

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Crooks Use Comet as an Aid to Theft

YES, HE SEES THE COMET ALRIGHT
SURE

CHICAGO.—This is no "dream of the comet," nor a comet-gazer's dream. It is the thrilling narrative of the "Tale of the Comet," by the prince of comet finders, who went in search of it early one morning. The newly discovered gazer is Charles Gorrel, 56 East Chicago avenue.

Astronomer Gorrel was first discovered by two other gazers. He then discovered that Grant park was the best place to view the illustrious, heavenly, "lit up" Mr. Halley comet. Then, in the order of events, he paid just $100 currency, ring and watch to find the stellar vagrant's location. Ultimately, marvelous to relate, he discovered not Mr. Halley, but millions of unnamed comets, each with a luminous tail!

It wasn't the telescope that produced the new solar system for Mr. Gorrel. It was the gentle rap of a "black-jack" right at the base of Mr. Gorrel's medulla oblongata, near the astronomical gray matter. He was taken from prosaic consciousness to astral unconsciousness.

Mr. Gorrel detailed the "Tale of the Comet" to the police of the central detail and special policemen were detailed to look for the gentlemen who showed Mr. Gorrel the many comets' tails.

This is the story:

"Good morning, friend. Have you seen the 20,000,000-mile-tailed comet, Mr. Halley? The splendor of the night makes his luminosity perceptible to the naked eye?"

Gorrel looked at the two men, one of whom addressed him.

"Why, no," answered the interested Mr. Gorrel.

"Let us peregrinate in an easterly direction and gaze at the luminous stellar phenomenon," suggested the other comet gazer.

They peregrinated, Mr. Gorrel said, to Grant Park and the lake front and gazed into the sky.

"Now, Mr. Gorrel," counseled one of the gentlemen, "raise your glimmering glims to the glimmer of the stars of the fourth magnitude. Glimmer earnestly east of north over the lighthouse."

Mr. Gorrel did. Mr. Halley was not seen. He "glimmed" more.

"I think I see a small—"

Then his voice died out as the "black jack" struck a tender brain spot.

(Dream of Gorrel, to be read with pathos.)

"I saw above me, about me, below me, within me, millions of Mr. Halley-Comets. Each had a tail that reached to the earth. Each tail flapped in my face, each comet winked, blinked at me. They all seemed to cause a pain on the back of my head. I awoke. Good night! Comets gone, also friends. Watch gone, money gone and stickpin."

Thus the "Tale of the Comet."

Woman Still Savage, Says Professor

17 C
PERFUME
PAINT

BOSTON.—Dr. Max Baff of Clark college, Worcester, and a member of the American Medical association, has come forth with the statement that there is but little to choose between present-day women and uncivilized beings from a psychological standpoint.

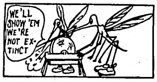
"Man has outgrown his savage customs of personal adornment with the progress of civilization," says Dr. Baff, "whereas woman has remained stationary if she has not actually retrograded.

"Woman delights in feathers, stuffed bodies of dead birds, even to the barnyard fowls that lack aesthetic suggestion of the forests and bring to mind only the butcher shop. She hangs bits of gold and gleaming stones on her ears, wears rings, bracelets and necklaces. Savage love of gaudy colors is another evidence of her lack of advancement. Then, again, she wears her hair long, arranges it in fantastic shapes, made even more grotesque by artificial means. As for painting her face, that is something that everybody knows.

"These are the outer symbols of her savagery, but the physical and psychological differences between men and women are marked. Color blindness is rare among women, just as it is rare among savages. Like savages, too, they are prone to religious hysteria. Women are more susceptible than men as is the simple savage."

Dr. Baff suggests remedies that might transform women from savagery to some semblance of civilization. He advises cutting their hair as men do, and wearing less clothes.

No Mosquitos In Jersey This Year?


WE'LL SHOW 'EM WE'RE NOT EXTINCT

NEW YORK.—There will be no mosquitoes in New Jersey this year, according to State Entomologist William S. Smith. He made the solemn declaration in Jersey City to Mayor Wittpen that he had examined all the swamps, marshes and mudholes in Hudson county and finds that the larvae of the mosquito have all been destroyed.

Ever since the advent of warmer weather the boards of health of Hudson, Bergen and other counties which mosquitoes have found favorable for breeding have been treating swamps and marshes with a preparation of oil which is represented to be sure death to the immature mosquito. The experts have found that after the mosquito gets its growth and escapes from its swampy birthplace it is impossible to keep it from breeding.

On the principle that the way to kill the mosquitoes is to subdue them before they can fly, the swamps, marshes and mudholes were liberally treated with the lethal oil. After giving the stuff ample time to get in its work the state entomologist examined the swampy places and found no sign of mosquito larvae.

Out of the Nature Fake Department

I DON'T ASSOCIATE WITH COMMON HENS NOW
UV ALL THINGS !-!

NEW YORK.—That auto-suggestion should play an important part in the laying of eggs is a new phase of hen psychology for poultry raisers to ponder on. Charles N. Wheelwright of Morris Park, L. I., has a hen named Spotty, a full grown, comely Plymouth Rock, that is now laying eggs no larger than pigeon eggs.

This egg is no bigger than a fair-sized hickory nut. It would take 30 or 40 such eggs to make a nourishing omelet.

However, the mere existence of this egg is not half so interesting as Mr. Wheelwright's theory of auto-suggestion, by which he accounts for the gradual declension in the size of Spotty's eggs.

Spotty, for almost a year, has been moored in a coop in Mr. Wheelwright's hennery, which adjoins the pigeon house. Looking out of the coop window Spotty is able to see the homing and carrier pigeons disporting themselves. She can also see the eggs laid by the pigeons and the squabs that hatch therefrom.

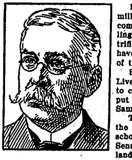
"Seeing these eggs laid by the pigeons," says Mr. Wheelwright, "has had a gradual effect upon Spotty's mind. Her subconscious processes have worked it out for her that if a pigeon can lay a small egg and get away with it—what is the use of a hen laying a larger egg?

"Of course I am not going to stand for this sort of diminishing eggs on Spotty's part. I have removed her from the vicinity of those pigeons and if she doesn't turn out a better sized product of egg she is going into the soup."

Frank J. Dedrich, a farmer of Oxford, N. Y., has developed a breed of hen which lays black eggs. He produced this result, he says, by feeding the hens with fine coal dust.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SENATOR WHO IS ACCUSED



Francis Emroy Warren, United States senator, millionaire and first governor of Wyoming, has come into the limelight along with Richard Ballinger, secretary of the interior, because a mere trifle of 54,000 acres of public lands in Colorado have been fenced in in violation, it is alleged, of the federal laws.

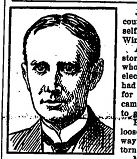
Senator Warren is president of the Warren Live Stock company, and this concern, according to charges made by A. S. Connolly of Cheyenne, put a fence around the 54,000 acres of Uncle Sam's domain as a place to feed cattle.

These acres, it is said, had been awarded to the state of Colorado under the act of 1875 for school purposes. In addition Mr. Connolly says Senator Warren put a fence around 12 miles of land in Wyoming in violation of the law.

Connolly alleges in a bill of particulars filed with the congressional committee now investigating the interior department and the forestry service that Senator Warren fenced the Colorado lands before 1903 and that in 1906 complaints were made to Secretary Hitchcock. An investigation was made, and President Roosevelt, according to the evidence, asked Assistant Attorney General Milton D. Purdy to make a decision on the strength of the report which would exonerate Senator Warren.

Secretary Garfield later started a movement to prosecute. Then, Mr. Connolly charges, Senator Warren went to the then chairman of the Republican state committee of Colorado and upon the promise that Senator Warren would procure for Denver a United States mint and other buildings, got him to work a request through the Colorado legislature to the federal government for the lands held by the Warren Live Stock company for school purposes and then to turn them over to the Warren Live Stock company.

WAYMAN THE GRAFT PROBER



John E. W. Wayman, state's attorney of Cook county, which is practically Chicago, finds himself much in the same position as was Joseph Wingate Folk, once circuit attorney of St. Louis.

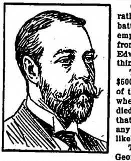
A Chicago morning newspaper printed a big story signed by Representative Charles White, who said he had received $1,000 for voting to elect William Lorimer United States senator and had been paid $900 out of a "jackpot" made up for "the boys." As a part of these transactions came off in Chicago, Mr. Wayman necessarily had to get busy with an investigation.

Back in 1901 a St. Louis evening paper turned loose a story that there was graft in a street railway bill and a city lighting measure. Circuit Attorney Folk got busy.

Mr. Folk is a Democrat. Mr. Wayman is a Republican. Because it happened that most of those first indicted by Folk were Republicans the cry was raised that it was a political plot. Now that those who have come under Mr. Wayman's fire are Democrats, he is accused of the same thing.

Mr. Wayman is conducting his graft probe much the same way that Mr. Folk pushed his. Folk went out to get confessions. He brought John K. Murrell back from Mexico, promised him immunity and got the former speaker of the house of delegates to tell all he knew. Then the smaller fry fell in line. Mr. Wayman had the advantage in having the confession of Representative White to work upon. However he soon had two other members admitting that they were bribed.

NEW KING OF GREAT BRITAIN



George V., the new king of England, would rather collect rare postage stamps or command a battleship than to administer the affairs of an empire. This statement came in all seriousness from London the day following the death of King Edward and is one of the strangest of the strange things said about the new monarch.

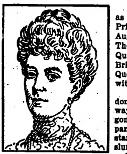
The king has a stamp collection that is worth $500,000, which he has gathered from all parts of the world since he became the prince of Wales when his illustrious grandmother, Queen Victoria died. It is said the king is just a common man; that he hates fuss and feathers and if there is any attempt to bind him up with red tape he is likely to get out his jacknife and go to cutting.

The dangerous life of the sea appealed to George and he still likes it. Consequently there is reason to believe that he will lend his influence toward the building of as many Dreadnaughts and Invincibles as the most radical of big navy enthusiasts may demand.

They say George V. has none of the tact and diplomacy that characterized his father and that he is bluff, rather blunt and says what he means. On the other hand, it is told of him that nothing gave him more pleasure than to visit the poor districts of the British capital and scatter words of kindness as well as money among the sick and disheartened.

The new king is deeply read and cultured and has kept in close touch with the literary world, likewise maintaining close relations with the officers who were his shipmates when he served his time in the navy.

NOW ENGLAND'S FIRST LADY



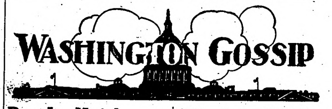
The new queen of England wants to be known as Victoria. She has always been known as Princess May and her full name is Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudien Agnes. The name Mary came down to her from Mary Queen of Scots, but the new "first lady of the British empire" has no desire to be known as Queen Mary and her wishes will be complied with.

No royal personage is better known in London than the wife of the new monarch. She always has been democratic in her manner and has gone about London as she pleased. She has accompanied her royal husband on his visits to the stamp collectors. She has been at his side in the slums of East London when he was giving alms and delivering words of cheer to the sick. She is a splendid horsewoman and is fond of walking.

The queen is two years younger than the king and is his second cousin. They were great chums as children and have always continued as such, although the story is told that Princess May had to be urged to become the wife of the heir apparent.

Her mother, the duchess of Teck, was universally beloved as Princess Mary of Cambridge, and she reared her only daughter in all the best traditions of the country. The mother once refused the crown of an empress, as that would mean her departure from England, and she once said:

"I would rather be a princess of England than to have any other title in the whole world."



WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Boy In Knickers a Wireless Wonder

THE SLABY-ARCO MULTIPLE SYSTEM IS THE SYNTH-IC OR !-!-!
BRIGHT BOY

WASHINGTON.—Grave, gray-bearded members of the United States senate committee on commerce listened recently with respectful attention to the arguments of a 13-year-old boy in knickerbockers whose head barely topped the table which separated him and his dignified auditors.

The youthful orator was William E. D. Stokes, Jr., of New York, and his theme was wireless telegraphy and telephony. He is president of the Junior Wireless Club of America, Ltd., and he is opposed to certain features of the Depew bill, which provides for government regulation of wireless telegraphy.

Master Stokes said the members of his organization were amateur wireless telegraphers, all of tender years. He told the committee that the boys favored a nominal license fee for wireless operators, the license to be revocable for "malpractice."

The boy lobbyist's voice was youthful, but his words were those of a grown man and a scientist and his hearers smiled broadly at hearing him roll fluently from his tongue the polysyllabic technical terms of his craft. However, they paid respectful attention to his arguments and appeared impressed by what he said.

When he had finished his argument against the bill the boy turned prophet. He said that in ten years it would be possible for persons on land to communicate with distant points by wireless.

"If a man has an automobile breakdown 25 miles from home, ten years from now," he said, "all he will have to do will be to take out his wireless kit, call up his butler and tell him he will not come home to dinner."

Master Stokes also informed the members of the committee that foreign nations were far ahead of the United States in the development of wireless telegraphy and blamed the era of wireless stock exploitation this country has experienced. He said there were between 25,000 and 40,000 boys in the United States interested in wireless telegraphy and their experiments would prove of great value to the nation in the future.

Young Stokes is the son of the proprietor of the Ansonia apartment hotel in New York, and will be remembered as the first person to devise a receiving box for the interception of wireless telephone and telegraph messages.

This device was perfected in September, 1908, on the roof of his father's hotel.

Animals In Kitchen Peril to Health

FOILED
I'LL FIX THE PESKY CRITTERS

INSECTS play a large part as mechanical carriers of disease and none is worse than the common house fly, yet it is allowed to infest meat exposed for sale, bread and sweetmeats, berries, the edge of the milk pail and the food on the kitchen table.

The keynote of cleanliness is especially sounded with respect to keeping pet animals in the kitchen. The fur of the cleanest of them must come in contact with many things which we would not care to have touch our food.

This information is imparted in a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture, prepared under the supervision of the office of experiment stations. It is entitled, "Care of Food in the Home," and is for free distribution. Its author, Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel, has advanced many new ideas and called attention to many simple house methods that make for cleanliness and wholesomeness of foods in the home.

One of the most important suggestions is that in regard to ptomaine poisoning. On this subject the author says:

"Food may become dangerous even before it shows outward signs of decomposition and the danger hardly be recognized without laboratory apparatus. It is no uncommon thing to hear that a large number of persons attending a banquet were taken violently ill within a few hours. These cases of wholesale poisoning generally occur in summer after a heated term. It is a safe rule to eat sparingly of foods liable to changes in hot weather and where the serving of a large number at one time brings a strain on the culinary forces, when material is certain to be served which has been prepared a considerable time in advance."

Taft In Quandary; His Cook Has Quit

TO be the White House cook and prepare the food for the president, his family and guests is an honor, but to be the bride of an Irish policeman detailed for duty at the executive mansion has proved more attractive to Martha Peterson, who has resigned.

Now when Martha decided to become the wife of Policeman Mulvey she thought of her cousin in Sweden, who she says is a better cook than herself. So she recommended her cousin to the president as the chef. The president was considering the advisability of having Mrs. Mulvey's cousin to come over to Washington to do the White House cooking when the question arose: Is Swedish cooking an American industry to a great enough extent to demand protection under the contract labor law?

Foolish question No. 667,766! No, not at all, but the chances are it will be a mighty serious question with the honorable the attorney general of the United States and the honorable the solicitor general, ditto, ditto, to say nothing of the president of the same place, who needs the cook.

Just how serious are the intentions of the president toward his former cook's relative in Sweden time alone will divulge, but labor union officials are not so reserved. They, through Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, cannot understand how the president can even consider the importation of a cook from Sweden.

Smoke as They Discuss Tobacco's Harm

RIGHT DOCTOR!
SMOKING INJURES A MAN

WITH smoke curling from their variflavored cigars, heart specialists from throughout the country who recently attended the congress of American physicians and surgeons gathered in Washington to discuss whether the prolonged and excessive use of tobacco meant "sudden death." At the close of a lengthy debate they were far from reaching an agreement as to what was the real effect of the use of tobacco on the heart.

Dr. H. L. Elsner of Syracuse, N. Y., introduced the subject by discussing the influence of tobacco on hypertension in the circulatory system. Smoking in moderate amount by grown persons might not be injurious, he said, but he expressed a belief that smoking was injurious to those who had hereditary heart afflictions.

Dr. Judson Daland of Philadelphia told of a family of four whose parents had died of causes other than angina pectoris. Three of the brothers, cigar manufacturers, who were compelled to smoke more than 20 cigars a day, developed angina pectoris, while a sister at the age of 52 never had suffered from the disease.

So far the anti-tobacco men had had the floor. Dr. R. G. Curtin of Philadelphia rose to stem the tide. He told of 60 cases of angina pectoris, in which seven of them were in female subjects.

He pointed to Japan, "where boys begin to smoke at nine and girls at ten, and where angina pectoris is not common," to prove that tobacco did not cause the disease. He said it might aggravate the disease but not cause it. So might the mind, for that matter, he said. He told of an Episcopal bishop who always had an attack of angina pectoris when he drove up hill and of another patient who was had an attack of this disease when he run for a street car.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

THE HEART OF YOUTH.

We have been told that as long as we keep our hearts young we need have no fear of the depressing loneliness of advancing years, and many writers more or less experienced in such matters have suggested many ways in which we can accomplish that desired end. No two natures, however, are alike, and it follows that no set of hard and fast rules can be made to apply to each distinct personality. The man or woman who passes through life alive to the blessings which abound on every side rarely ceases to become an active contributor to the lives of others, and as long as a person actually participates in any work, large or small, the influence of his personality is bound to be felt and his counsel regarded. It is only when one has tired of the game, or enters only half-heartedly into affairs outside of his own special interests that he ceases to exercise any influence, and his individuality is no longer recognized. Enthusiasm seems in some way to be an attribute of the youthful character; at any rate, it is far easier to become interested in what is going on in our immediate circle when the pulse beats high and the blood courses warmly than in later years when so many of us are concerned only with our own affairs and evince but small interest in the doings of others.

In the good old days they used to have signboards at the crossroads in the country region to point the pilgrim on his way. It was always a cheery sign. It spoke a welcome to the stranger. It indicated a disposition to be helpful. But these signboards are nearly all gone. Only now and then you see one, and then it seems like the relic of a bygone friendship. It seems to say to the stranger: "We once took an interest in you, but we do so no longer; if you don't know the way, what do we care?" That is the situation today; a forlorn one, indeed; a cheerless one. No little sign thrown out, saying: "We are thinking of you, we care for you, we want you to go right." Now, this ought not to be. There should be little signboards to greet him, and to tell him the way he ought to go. This thought is getting some headway in Massachusetts, where there is an effort to restore the signboards, and to give to the stranger the help of knowing where he is.

There is a new reform out in Iowa, and it is started by 18 young ladies, prominent in social circles, who have at last discovered the abomination that exists in mere gossip, and so they have organized to suppress it, says Ohio State Journal. They call their organization the "Antigossip society." This is a fine effort. It means intellectual and moral uplift. It means that conversation shall deal with real things—with science, philosophy, literature, history, nature and those things that adorn and uplift life. It is not to be thought for an instant that it is the young women alone that need to organize for this high purpose. The male section of mankind needs just such a reformatory movement. We might say they need it more than the women.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who is on his way as special envoy from the United States to the centenary celebration of the independence of the Argentine republic at Buenos Ayres, stopped of at Havana, where the former American governor of the island had a reception which left no doubt as to the place he holds in Cuban hearts. In fact, it may be said he showed them how to govern themselves, and the success they have attained is a tribute to the effectiveness of his lessons.

Two baseball fatalities in one day—one at Freeburg, Ill., and the other at Troy, N. Y.—will be cited by football enthusiasts as evidence that the gridiron is not the only place where sport is sufficiently violent at times to cause death. But if the number of the games and the thousands of players are taken into account, it will appear that the risks of baseball are infinitesimal in comparison with those of football.

In Japan, day laborers get 20 cents a day and women servants receive 84 cents a month. Our informant does not explain whether the women servants get Thursday afternoons off or not, but we suppose they do. Our indignation should be at once aroused if we thought they didn't.

The Californian who announces that he has developed an edible rose might now turn his attention, as other horticulturists have been urged to do, to the production of a scentless onion.

Possibly it is no sin to play golf on Sunday, except on the theory that it is sinful to waste time on Sunday or any other day of the week.

The Egyptian tombs outdo the New Jersey cold storage warehouses in all but quantity.

WORLD GATHERS AT KING'S BIER

Funeral Ceremonies of Edward VII. Attended by Representatives of All Nations.

THOUSANDS GAZE ON COFFIN

For Three Days Subjects of the Late Monarch View Remains Lying in State—Final Observances at Royal Palace of Windsor.

London, Eng.—With all the pomp and formal observances befitting the obsequies of the ruler of a great nation, King Edward's funeral pageant on May 20 is classed as the most imposing ceremonial in the history of Great Britain's capital.

The streets through which the procession passed were lined with upward of 30,000 picked troops of the British army, and among the mourners were the rulers of every country in Europe, or their representatives. In this assembly ex-President Roosevelt rode as the special envoy of the United States, every honor being accorded America's distinguished representative.

At a conservative estimate 700,000 persons passed through Westminster hall to look upon the coffin of the king lying in state. Barriers were built, by means of which the people were ushered through in four lines at the rate of 18,000 an hour. The body of the late king was not exposed to view. The mourners saw only the coffin, with the official regalia and heaps of flowers.

Queen Mother Chose Hymns.

The hymns sung at the service at Windsor were all of the queen mother's choice. They were "My God, My Father, While I Stray," "Now the Laborer's Task Is O'er," and "I Heard a Voice From Heaven."

Scotland yard had all its detectives on duty, and these were reinforced by a hundred more from continental cities. All visitors were watched, but there was little real fear of anarchistic attempts, because it was known that every one under surveillance would be deported from England if any trouble were caused on this occasion, and it was not likely that the persons of the anarchist type would give up voluntarily their safest refuge in Europe.

The procession to Westminster hall May 17 for the lying in state was almost on as great a scale as the funeral procession. The cortege included King George and all the foreign sovereigns on horseback, and the queen mother and the royal ladies in carriages.

When the funeral procession started every street car in London came to a standstill for a quarter of an hour. All the public houses in London were closed while the procession was passing.

No Distinction Shown.

There was no distinction as to person nor were there any ticket privileges for the lying in state in Westminster hall. All had to take their turn in line.

At St. George's chapel, at Windsor, from whence the body was carried to its final resting place the carved stalls were removed in order to give place to timber seating. Otherwise not a tenth of those entitled to attend would have been able to enter. The chapel was draped with violet hangings.

Violet was the predominant tone of all the funeral drapings and public decorations, it being well known that King Edward greatly disliked the gloom given by black draperies.

The service held in Westminster abbey did not form any part of the royal funeral. It was a memorial service held especially for those members of the house of lords and house of commons, who were unable to go to Windsor.

Electric standards were fixed around the place in Westminster hall where the catafalque stood. The public was admitted until ten o'clock at night. The catafalque occupied the spot on which Gladstone's catafalque stood.

The Court at Windsor.

The court removed to Windsor the day before the funeral. The archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Canon Wilberforce, conducted a short service at Westminster hall on the arrival of the body on May 17. The members of both houses of parliament attended this service.

Neither M. Loubet, M. Delcasse nor M. Clemenceau formed part of the French mission to attend the funeral of King Edward. Premier Briand intended to go, but also gave up the idea, owing to the fact that Emperor William was there. Under these circumstances the mission was purely formal. It consisted of M. Pichon, minister of foreign affairs; General Dalstein, military governor of Paris; Admiral Marquis and an attache representing President Fallieres.

Roosevelt Among the Monarchs.

Ex-President Roosevelt, who was named as special envoy of the United States to attend the funeral of King Edward, was presented to King George soon after his arrival in London. Mr. Roosevelt occupied a place with the visiting monarchs in the funeral procession and attended the burial at Windsor.

Jackies Drew Carriage.

King George being so closely identified with the navy, the naval contingents took a prominent part in the ceremonies. Bluejackets drew the gun carriage to Windsor, as they did the carriage which bore the body of Victoria, although on that occasion they did so because the horses became restive.

Soldiers from the king's company, grenadier guards, kept sentry watch over the body in the throneroom at Buckingham palace. They were relieved each hour. With simple ceremony some one of the visiting royalties entered the room every now and then, and the widowed queen went there frequently.

Body in Magnificent Tomb.

The body of King Edward lies with that of his immediate ancestors in the magnificent mausoleum at Frogmore, in the Home park of Windsor castle. In this structure, erected by Queen Victoria at a cost of $1,000,000, Prince Albert Edward, father of the late king, was laid to rest in 1861. In the same year Queen Victoria's mother, the duchess of Kent, was buried in an elaborate tomb in the grounds near by. In 1901 Queen Victoria herself was buried in the mausoleum beside her husband.

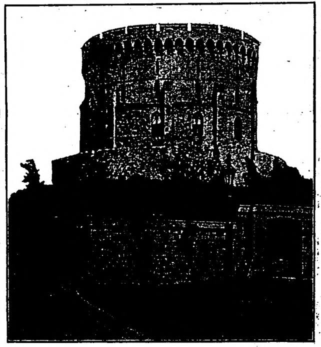
The structure is probably one of the most elaborate of the kind in existence. It was planned in minute detail by Queen Victoria as a memorial to the prince consort. The general public is not admitted to the chamber where lie the royal bodies in two immense sarcophagi, but the spot is a great magnet for tourists, dozens of whom inspect the marble mausoleum daily.

King George Dislikes His Office.

The new monarch is good intentioned and amiable and is not lacking in common sense, native ability, whereto have been added all the advantages of fine training, but his tastes are domestic and he dislikes the publicity and conspicuousness of his new prerogatives. He would be happy to live the life of a country squire, and already it is a common saying that Queen Mary will exercise all the social powers which appertain to the throne and will have a strong influence as well in all affairs of state. This is unfair exaggeration, but the new court will be markedly different from that of Edward. Several conspicuous figures will disappear, and the court of King George will bear a close resemblance to that of Queen Victoria.

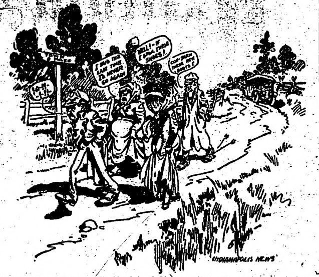
Now that King Edward is gone it is possible to give some hint of the paradoxical effect of his death. His influence, as all the world knows, was more powerfully for peace than that of any man of modern times, yet curiously enough his death removes one cause of friction between England and Germany.

ROUND TOWER OF WINDSOR CASTLE.



From St. George's chapel, within the precincts of this palace of the late king his body was borne to the mausoleum.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SUBJECT


Oh-h-h-h-h!
I SAID THE LAST TIME I'D NEVER GO AGAIN
WELL! - IF I SPOIL THESE SHOES!
CON-SARN THESE NEW BOOTS!
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Automobiles Influence High Price of Shoes.—Massachusetts Commission.

PRESIDENT DENIES REPORT

TAFT SAYS HE DID NOT DENOUNCE THE INSURGENTS.

Confers With Aldrich, Root and Wickersham Over Latest Phase of Senate Trouble.

Washington.—Administration senators were authorized by President Taft on Wednesday to emphatically deny the reports which have gained wide circulation during the past few days that he had in any manner denounced the Insurgent senators or had used language to which they might take offense.

Reports reached the White House that some of the Insurgents, smarting under what they had heard had been said of them, were determined to defeat the railroad bill and other of the president's measures, regardless of what might happen to them or to the party.

This latest phase of the much-troubled situation in the senate was discussed at the White House Wednesday at a conference between the president, Senators Aldrich and Root and Attorney General Wickersham. The president declared he could not recall having said anything regarding the Insurgents which could in any way justify the reports. The president was told that the remarks attributed to him were alleged to have been made to a number of newspaper men.

Members of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee are discussing the probability of a report during the present session of congress. Several members said the hearings could not be concluded and the mass of testimony reviewed and passed upon before congress adjourned.

SENATOR IS HURT BY AUTO

Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia Goes Over Embankment When His Car Skids.

Wheeling, W. Va.—United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia narrowly escaped death Wednesday while riding in an automobile en route from Loveland, a suburb, to this city.

The roads were muddy, his car skidded over an embankment and all the occupants were thrown out. The senator was seriously bruised about the head and body.

19 ESCAPE BURNING SHIP

Steamer J. Marhoffer Catches Fire in Pacific Ocean 20 Miles From Oregon Seaport.

San Francisco. — The steamer J. Marhoffer, which left San Francisco for Portland, Ore., May 14, has been burned at sea, 20 miles north of Neport, Ore. Captain Wellander of the life saving stations, reports that 19 persons from the burned steamer, including the captain and his wife, have landed safely in their own boats.

DR. HYDE SEEKS NEW TRIAL

Physician's Counsel Files Motion to Set Aside the Verdict Returned by Jury.

Kansas City, Mo. — Attorney John H. Lucas, representing Dr. Bennett Clark Hyde, filed a motion in the criminal court to set aside the verdict of the jury which found Doctor Hyde guilty and sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. The motion contained 17 reasons.

Unfavorable Report in Louisiana.

New Orleans. — In the Louisiana assembly the senate committee on federal relations adopted a favorable report of the resolution rejecting the proposed federal income tax amendment.

Astor Must Obey U. S. Law.

New York.—William Waldorf Astor is a British subject now, but the property he owns in this city is still amenable to American law. Fire Commissioner Waldo has written to Mr. Astor that a Bowery lodging house owned by him must have a new sprinkling system if prosecution is not to follow.

Six Are Drowned in Nipigon.

Winnipeg, Man.—Six men were drowned Friday in Lake Nipigon by the overturning of a boat.

150 NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH

Excursion Steamer Sinks—Passengers Are Saved Through Heroism of Engineer and Pilot.

Kansas City, Mo.—The excursion steamer Uncle Sam collided with a sand barge in the Missouri river, at the foot of Grand avenue, and sank.

One hundred and fifty passengers, 25 of them women, had narrow escapes from death.

Their lives were saved by the heroism of Roy Taylor, the engineer, and W. L. Thompson, pilot of the boat. When the sand barge punched a hole in the stern of the boat and she began to sink, the engineer put on full speed ahead and the pilot headed her for the shore, while the passengers, panic-stricken, ran screaming from one side of the deck to the other.

Within ten feet of the shore the boat sank to the bottom and tipped over until her decks were at an angle of 45 degrees. All the lower deck was under water.

People ran to the river bank from all directions; planks were carried and thrown out to the boat forming a bridge ten feet long, and over this the passengers went ashore.

Had the boat sunk one minute sooner she would have gone down in the deep channel of the river and many lives would have been lost.

70,000 GET WAGE INCREASE

Standard Oil Adds Many Millions to Pay Envelopes of Its Employees.

New York.—A voluntary wage increase that will affect approximately 70,000 men, has been made by the Standard Oil company. The remarkable increase to workmen, who in the entire history of the concern, have never been on strike, ranges from 6 to 10 per cent.

The order is retroactive and became effective May 1. It is estimated that the company will add from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 to its annual pay roll expense.

The new scale affects employees engaged in the company's works and factories, but the office men will not be benefited by this increase. Most of the employees who will get the increase are laborers, and the advance applies to all the subsidiary companies in the United States.

DENIES STEEL MEN SLAIN

Former Head of Bethlehem Hospital Refutes Charges Made by Federation of Labor Agent.

Bethlehem, Pa.—"It is an awful accusation and makes Mr. Holder liable to prosecution at my hands," said Dr. R. A. Dinan, who was formerly superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel company hospital Friday, in answer to the charge of A. E. Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, before the senate committee at Washington, that the steel manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania are "veritable slaughter houses."

"It is absolutely untrue that men injured in the steel works were willfully killed in the hospital conducted by the Bethlehem Steel company to prevent them becoming cripples and thereby charges on the company," continued Doctor Dinan.

MINERS CALL BIG STRIKE

Illinois Joint Convention of Coal Operators and Employes Adjourns Without Taking Action.

Peoria, Il.—The joint convention between the United Miners and Operators adjourned sine die Friday. A strike was declared by the miners.

Members of the committee to which the disputed clauses in the proposed contract was referred in the final effort toward reaching an agreement and avoiding a strike have failed utterly to agree.

Helen Gould Aids Missionary Work.

New York.—Miss Helen M. Gould has given $10,000 to defray the expenses of sending a party of five Christian workers of this city to the Orient to conduct a series of Bible conferences with missionaries in Japan.

Shot in Pursuit of Robber.

Wapanucha, Okla.—In a running fight between a posse of citizens and a band of robbers who entered a bank here Thursday, a member of the posse was shot.

BROKE HER UP.

Mrs. L. I. Terary—Mrs. Wise has given up her club.

Mrs. Izit Soe—Why?

Mrs. L. I. Terary—Every time she went to a meeting her husband moved the furniture in the parlor all around.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

Hardships of Army Life Brought On a Severe Case of Kidney Trouble.

H. N. Camp, 1356 Delaware St., Denver, Colo., says: "During the Spanish-American war, I contracted a severe kidney trouble. After returning home, I was under a physician's care for months, but grew gradually worse. Finally I got so bad I could not hold the urine at all. I also had intense suffering from back pains. Doan's Kidney Pills made improvement from the first, and soon I was well and strong."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Willing to Pay for Rammer.

When the British square at the battle of Abu Klea, in the Nubian desert, was penetrated by the dervishes, one of them attempted to spear a gunner who was in the act of ramming home a charge. The Briton brained the Sudanese, but the rammer head split on the man's hard skull. Next day the gunner was sent for. Mistaking the reason, and knowing from experience that soldiers are charged for government property which they break, he led off with: "Please, sir, I'm very sorry I broke the rammer, but I never thought the fellow's head could be so hard. I'll pay for the rammer so as to hear no more of the case."

The Valuable Match.

There was a loud splash, and a moment later a dripping head appeared above the waves. On the end of the dock was a stevedore nonchalantly lighting his pipe.

"Help, man!" cried the chap in the water. "Can't you see I am overboard? I can't swim."

"How often have you been down?" asked the stevedore, shielding the flickering match from the wind.

"Once, I believe, but hurry up, man! Give me a hand!"

"You wait! You have two more times yet to go down, and I have only one match. I'll catch you on the last trip."—Exchange.

Old Men in Responsibility.

The American business system, which gives mere boys responsible positions before they have acquired practical experience, is to an Englishman quite unaccountable. He wonders whether it does not cause reckless trading and wild speculation. In other countries they prefer to keep elderly men in responsible positions because they can be depended upon. Messrs. Dyke & Sons, Somerset, England, employ 66 men. More than half have completed 30 years' service, 20 have been there 40 years, nine over 50 years and one 70 years.

Too Much of a Target.

Brown—How did you feel, Jones, when the burglar had you covered with his revolver—pretty small, eh?

Jones—Small! Great Scott, no! I felt as big as the side of a house.

An Instance.

"The rubber industry ought to be able to solve one financial problem."

"What problem?"

"That of elastic currency."

A Breakfast
Joy—
Sweet, Crisp,
Golden-Brown

Post
Toasties

Ready to serve from the package with cream—no cooking necessary.

"The Memory Lingers"

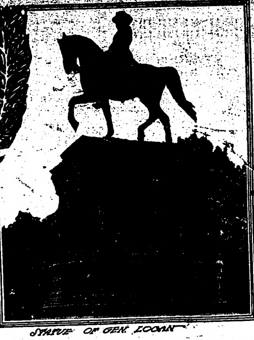
Pkgs. 10c and 15c.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Statues of War-time Heroes

by WALDON FAWCETT

STATUE OF GEN. HANCOCK



STATUE OF GEN. LOGAN

Photographs by WALDON FAWCETT

STATUE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

STATUE OF GEN. THOMAS

STATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN

RECENT arrangements for the completion this year of a $250,000 statue to Gen. U. S. Grant and the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Phil. Sheridan, the dashing cavalry leader of the Civil war, following close upon the dedication of similar bronze figures of Generals Sherman and McClellan, betokens the intention of the American people to provide, through their representatives in congress, a most notable testimonial in sculpture to the leaders of the war for the Union. No other country in the world can boast so pretentious a tribute to the heroes of any conflict in its history.

To honor by counterfeit presentments in marble and bronze the saviors of the republic will cost the nation, ultimately, millions of dollars, but unquestionably it will be worth all it costs as a lesson in patriotism for coming generations. This labor of gratitude has been in progress for some years past, and already a dozen or more of the foremost warriors in the Union army have been thus honored. Of late years, however, the importance has been emphasized by the increasingly elaborate character of the monuments erected. The climax will come a year (or less) hence, with the completion of that splendid memorial to General Grant for which the congress of the United States has appropriated a quarter of a million dollars, and for the foundation of which ground has been set aside in the shadow of the United States capitol.

The scene of this shrine to military fame is, appropriately enough, the national capital—the city of Washington, which is coming year by year to take on more and more the character of a beautiful creation in architecture and sculpture and landscape gardening that is the property of the whole people. The statues to the victors in the struggle between the north and south occupy conspicuous positions in the most advantageously located of the parks and circles with which the seat of government abounds—verdure-clad breathing spaces which seem as though they might have been specially provided as sites for just such heroic or life-size figures. Some of the statues are under the shadow of the capitol, others cluster about the White House, and yet others are placed where they will kindle inspiration in the patriotic pilgrim to the capital.

Much of the impressiveness of the statues to the military heroes of the Federal armies is doubtless due to the fact that almost all of them are equestrian. It is customary in all countries to portray as "men on horseback" only the so-called royal personages, or men who were actual commanders of troops, or enjoyed the title of commander. The first equestrian statue ever erected in the Western Hemisphere, was the one of George III. of England, which stood in Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway, New York city, and which during the war for independence was melted up and cast into bullets by patriotic daughters of Miss Columbia.

The oldest equestrian monument now standing in the New World is a colossal statue of Charles IV. of Spain, in the City of Mexico. The initial equestrian statue in the United States is the renowned one of Gen. Andrew Jackson, which stands in the park directly in front of the White House at Washington. It is estimated that there are 400 equestrian statues in the world, of which number the city on the Potomac will have, with the completion of the Grant memorial, a total of 12, most of them representations of Civil war heroes.

The first statue arranged for in honor of a warrior identified with the Civil war was that in which Gen. Winfield Scott is depicted mounted on a charger at rest. This monument was ordered in 1867, and was erected seven years later. General Scott is in the uniform of lieutenant general. The material for the figures of horse and rider was derived from cannon captured during the Mexican war in which General Scott won his greatest fame. The pedestal for this statue is made up of five huge pieces of granite cut in Cape Ann quarries, and at the time they were obtained, the largest pieces of granite ever cut from quarries in this country.

Next came the erection of a statue to Gen. James B. McPherson. This was erected through the efforts of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and it was intended that the monument should constitute McPherson's tomb. Beneath the statue is a vault designed to receive the body of the gallant officer killed near Atlanta, but such interment was never made. The statue represents McPherson as he led in battle. In his right hand he holds field glasses and is portrayed as gazing deliberately over a field of battle.

Surpassingly inspiring and magnificent is the statue erected to Gen. George H. Thomas by his comrades of the Army of the Cumberland in 1874. The "Rock of Chickamauga" is represented reining in his horse in order that he may obtain a better view of a field of battle. J. Q. A. Ward is the sculptor of this masterpiece, and every person who has seen it will readily agree with the art critics that there is not in the whole range of the world's sculpture so splendid a representation of a horse as the charger on which the Virginian is seated.

A fine equestrian statue of General Hancock was unveiled in 1896. Alike to the Thomas statue, the pose is one of action, the hero of Gettysburg being portrayed as a commander watchful and alert in the center of activities. The statue of General Logan, the first of the memorials to be unveiled during the present century, is unique in many respects. General Logan is represented as riding along the line of battle his sword drawn and carried low in his right hand. The horse is represented in the attitude of moving at a slow trot. On one face of the pedestal of the monument is a group representing General Logan with other leading officers of the Army of the Tennessee, while opposite is a group representing General Logan taking the oath of office as United States senator, administered by Vice-President Arthur.

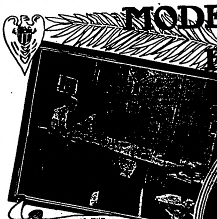
All of these equestrian statues have cost considerable sums. The General Scott statue cost $20,000, and the pedestal $25,000 more. The bronze figure of McPherson cost $23,000, and the pedestal $25,000. The sum of $40,000 was paid for Ward's matchless statue of Thomas, and $25,000 for the pedestal. The statue of General Hancock involved the expenditure of $49,000 all told, and the Logan statue cost $65,000, of which sum congress appropriated $50,000. As has been said, the maximum expenditure will be made in the case of the great memorial to General Grant, upon which at least $250,000 will be expended.

Because no definite program was followed in honoring the heroes of the Civil war, it came about that some of the lesser leaders were commemorated in bronze ere the greatest Union leaders received homage in this form. However, the past few years has witnessed the beginning of compensation in this direction. The first step was the provision of a heroic equestrian statue, with an attendant group of symbolic figures of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

Next after the Sherman statue came the statue to McClellan, which shows "Little Mac" seated upon a splendid charger, and portrays the great organizer of the Union army wearing the service cap which became familiar to all the boys in blue who followed him. Now the nation has added to its open-air gallery of fame a statue of Gen. Phil Sheridan.

MODERN SCULPTURE FOR OUR BATTLEFIELDS

BY WALDON FAWCETT



DESIGNING THE NATION'S BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS

CARVING A BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT

CHISELING WITH A COMPRESSED AIR TOOL

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY WALDON FAWCETT

THE MAKING of battlefield monuments and memorials has developed into an important industry in the United States during the past few years. This is due, first of all, to the increase in the number and size of our battlefield national parks. It is now the policy of the national government, ably seconded by most of the state governments, to convert into national parks the tracts of land in the southern and middle states which were the scenes of the great battles of the Civil war. Each year sees new reservations of this kind acquired by purchase of congress or through other means and set aside as permanent testimonials of the nation's gratitude to the men who fought and died there. Keeping pace with the creation of new parks is the policy of extension being pursued with reference to the older established battlefield parks which have not included at the outset—as few of them have—the entire areas embraced in the battle which they commemorate.

A second and even more direct influence in fostering the present activity in the creation of memorials in marble and bronze is the custom which has grown up with the development of the battlefield park plan of suitably marking every historic spot at the scene of a great struggle between the Union and Confederate forces. This explains the dozens and even hundreds of statues, monuments and markers that are now to be found in the average important battlefield park. Some of the monuments are erected by appropriation of congress or by funds set aside by the legislatures of states that desire to thus honor their sons who fought in defense of the flag. An even greater number of these enduring tributes, however, have been erected by organizations made up of the survivors of companies, troops, batteries, regiments or other minor divisions of a contesting army, and who take this means of testifying to their regard for their fallen comrades.

Perhaps the best evidence of the extent to which modern sculpture is being relied upon to commemorate the deeds and the heroes of the greatest of civil wars is afforded by a tour of the Gettysburg National park. Here, lining more than 100 miles of carefully prepared roadway and marking every significant point in the three days' battle, are a total of more than 400 monuments, memorial shafts and tablets and more than 1,000 markers. Many of these testimonials in marble, granite and bronze are elaborate and costly and the aggregate cost amounts to several million dollars. And yet on this battlefield as elsewhere the labor of love is only partially completed. Numerous other monuments are definitely projected and yet others are in contemplation.

The provision of monuments in ever-increasing numbers for the battlefields (of which Gettysburg is only one) would indeed be an appalling task were it necessary to laboriously chisel out of marble by hand all the statues and carved figures. However, modern ingenuity has provided means for effective "short cuts" in battlefield sculpture—expedients that make it possible to unveil a monument within a few months after the money for it has been appropriated. Many of the present-day battlefield memorials are in bronze and in the cast of such a monument it is only necessary to model the figure in plaster. Molds are taken from this and when forwarded to the foundry enable the casting of the figure in bronze—a replica or exact duplicate of the original design which the sculptor fashioned in the clay or plaster.

The correspondingly rapid creation of granite or marble statues presented for a long time more of a problem, but it has been solved and largely by the invention of some wonderful new tools and appliances which make the long-dreamed-of "sculpture by machinery" a reality. The machines, or rather tools, which now perform in minutes what the old-time hand chiseler required hours to accomplish, are all operated by means of compressed air, utilized in much the same way that

At each one of these modern monument making institutions the air is compressed at a central power plant and is led by means of pipes and hose to the various localities where the mechanical chiseling is to be done. The designs for a statue or monument are first prepared by draftsmen and are then outlined on the stones to be cut. With these markings as a guide a workman manipulating one of the portable pneumatic tools can carve out quickly and with great accuracy the intended design. The principle of the superiority of the mechanical carver is that it rains hundreds of blows a minute, whereas the artisan with mallet and chisel would not deliver more than one or two blows. It can be appreciated that the surface to be cut is covered much more rapidly by the machine method, and moreover the air-driven chisel will cut more accurately and with greater uniformity than any save the most expert sculptor unaided

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Drive out pain. Strengthen nerves. Build up system. At Drug Stores—$1.00. No cure, no pay. Write for free trial offer. Western Electropode Co., Dept. B, Los Angeles, Cal.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's Eye Water

Very Fishy.

She was a fisherman's daughter, she wore her hair in a net, and she preferred love in a piscatorial way.

"My love," he whispered, "you hold first 'place' in my heart! Although I 'flounder' about in expressing myself, my 'sole' wish is that you will save me from becoming a 'crabbed' old bachelor. I shall stick to you closer than a 'limpet,' from you a 'wink'll' be the road to guide me. Together we will 'skate' over life's 'rocks,' and when I look at your hand beside me I shall say to myself: 'Fortune was mine when I put 'herring' there!"

And then the lady dropped her eyes in sweet confusion, and murmured:

"Pass the salt."

A Quick Cat.

Some years ago the proprietor of a hotel in southern New Hampshire told the following story: He said that when he was a boy he had occasion to go into the garret of his house one morning and that the family cat followed him up the stairs. One of the windows was open, and when they entered the garret a frightened mouse jumped out of the window, and the cat, jumping after it, caught it in midair and, whirling round, jumped back again into the same window.

Equality.

Doctor (politely)—Good morning, Mr. Schmidt.

Janitor—Howdy, Doc.—Life.

A trickster is merely a person who gets the better of us.

There is a reason
Why Grape-Nuts does correct
A weak, physical, or a
Sluggish mental condition.
The food is highly nutritious
And is partially pre-digested,
So that it helps the organs of
the stomach
To digest other food.
It is also rich in the
Vital phosphates that go
Directly to make up
The delicate gray matter
of brain and nerve centres.
Read "The Road to Wellville"
In pkgs. "There's a Reason."
POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Every county in Northern Minnesota will be represented at the big developement conventon to be held at Crookston next week, June 1, 2, and 3rd, and it will be one of the most notable gatherings ever held in the nothern part of the state.

It seems to be awful quiete, among candidates for county office. We guess none of them like to mention it, for fear some one will ask them, how they stand on county division. Take our advice gentelmen, and don't try to play both ends, for if you do, you are sure to fall through the middle.

The newspapers up this way are giveing "Pusseyfoot" Johnson, captain of the norther Minnesota "pot gang" lots of advertiseing, without sending him any bills. Soak it to him! He has no business to come up here into northern Minnesota and set up a kingdom, and say who shall, or shall not sell intoxicating liquors.

Albert Anderson, publisher of the Olberg Journal, has been appointed post master at Clearbrook, a new town on the Duluth Soo line, in Clearwater county, and the post offices of Olberg, Teckla and Leon will be discontinued. Congratulations Bro. Anderson, and we suppose it will soon be the Clearbrook Journal. We hope to see Mr. Anderson continue the publication of the Journal, as we certainly would miss it from our X table.

A GOOD INVESTMENT,

The history of the Highlanding creamery has been one of continual progress, from the day that it first opened its doors to do business up to date. The first organizers of the Association went at it with a determination to organize and build this creamery, although they were repeatedly met with a wise shake of the head and the remark, "you have not got cows enough," but the history of the success of the creamery has proven that we did have cows enough to make the start and the teritory to raise more. Two years ago this summer the first year the creamery was built it ran rather light and closed down for a couple of months during the first winter, then it again opened the doors for business, and has run steadily ever since, and now it is running nearly up to its full capasity of 6000 lbs of cream per day.

The board of directros of the creamery are all farmers and the creamery is run strictly on the principal of, "use all alike."

There never has, and we hope never will be any attempt made, by the board of directors or any member of the Association to do any injury to any other creamery, but the Highlanding creamery was built to do business, and the hand of welcome is gladly extended, and any farmer that wants to bring his cream to it, may be sure of, honest weight, a fair test, and a "square deal."

The management of the creamery is under Henry Paulson, who is second to no butter maker in northern Minnesota, and he tests every delivery and gives a statement to every patron, so they know just how much their cream weighed, what it tested and how much it came to.

CITATION FOR HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ESTATE OF Ole Overum.

State of Minnesota, County of Red Lake. In Probate Court,

In the Matter of Ole Overum Decedent;

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA TO Barbra Overum, Geneva Overum, and Clifford Overum, and all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent having filed in this Court her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, togeather with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; Therefore, YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate Court Rooms in the City of Red Lake Falls in the County of Red Lake, State of Minnesota, on the 3rd, day of June 1910, at 10 o'clock A.M., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court and the seal of said Court, this 6th, day of May 1910.

Ira C. Richardson,
(Seal) Pobate Judge.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6, 1910.
Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 29th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Knut Jorstad, of Wanke Minnesota, who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 737, Serial No. 04278, for Lots 3 & 6 N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 33 Township 152 N. Range 39 W., and Lots 1 & 2 Section 4 Township 151 N Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Arntson, Mrs. Ole Haugan, John Stanley, Lidvor Boe, all of Wanke Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn, April 28th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Tom Mjelde, of Anstad Minn., who on November 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 850. Serial No. 04307, for Lots 7 & 8 Section 34 Township 155 N. Range 40 W. & Lots 1 & 2 & 3 ½ N.E. ¼ Section 3. Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 6th, day of June 1910,

Claimant names as witnesses;

George Wold, Peter Brevek, Ole Wiseth, of Anstad Minn, Knud Rognes, of Germantown Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register,

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 29, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 28th, 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Peder Refsnes, of Anstad Minn. who on March 9th. 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1268, Serial No. 04531, for W. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 16 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn.; at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, of Germantown Minn. Theodore Thoreson, Carl Lindstrome, of Germantown Minn. Elev Aakre, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FORPUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 29, 1910.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Lindstrom, of Germatown Minn; who on March 14, 1905, made Homested Entry No. 1074, Serial No. 04426, for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W, Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J.M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 8th. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Christ Vad, Theador Thorson, of Germantown Minn. Theodor Vingenstad, Peder Refsnes, of Anstad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Quite a Difference.

Customer—Can't you give anything off to a clergyman? Tradesman—Not in this instance, sir. You see, these goods is different from yours. These is guaranteed goods.—Life.

Their Present Names.

"What are the names of that young couple next door?"

"We won't be able to find out for several weeks. They've just been married, and he calls her Birdie, and she calls him Pettie."

I Got Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land,

$ $ $ $

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Peter O. Folkedahl,
Highlanding .... Minn

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th. 1910.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 12th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew O. Feragen, of Anstad Minn., who on November 27. 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1370, Serial No. 04534, for Lots 1, 2, E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Carlson, Ole Wiseth, Jacob Lee, Iver Vestby, all of Anstad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6th. 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis L. Roseland, as Administrator of the Estate of Tom Hoversten, deceased, of Torgerson Minnesota. who on May 8th, 1908 made Homestead Entry No. 1401, Serial No 04617. for N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 28. N. ½ S. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 154N. Range 39 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 18th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses

John J. Stenvik, Martin Anderson, John Anderson, Emil Sigerud, all of Torgerson Minn,

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 13th. 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 7th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah Legvold, of Lillo Minn. who on December 17th. 1903, made Homestead entery: No. 7114 Serial No. 02696. for N. W. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on 21st. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Anders N. Linvik, Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn. John Gunderson, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication May 13th. 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 10th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Juveland, of Rudell Minn. who on January 17th, 1906. made Homestead Entry No. 1268, Serial No. 04519, for S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for District of Minnesota. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut K. Solberg; Osmund Rue, Sivert Sather, of Rudell Minn., Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub: in The Sunbeam May 20th, 1910.
Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 17th, 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Peter Peterson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 26th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 409, Serial No. 0416. N.W. ¼ Section 20 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner fo the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 5th. day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael H. Conely, Tosten Elleson, Jacob R. Hesby, Ole Christofferson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Her Only Course.

Lady Anne Lindsay, the author of the old poem "Auld Robin Gray," was not only a delightful conversationalist, but she was a great story teller.

This gift made her not only a welcome guest abroad, but a valuable member of the home circle, for it is related in "A Group of Scottish Women" that at a dinner party which she was giving to some friends an old manservant caused some amusement by saying in a perfectly audible undertone:

"My lady, you must tell another story. The second course won't be ready for five minutes."

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of thirteen and 25-100ths dollars, which became due on the tenth day of February, 1907, upon a certain Mortgage duly executed and delivered by Iver Hedland, and Josephine H. Hedland, mortgagors, to Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, a corporation of Minnesota, mortgagee, bearing date the 10th,, day of February A. D. 1906, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded, in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Red Lake County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, 1906, at 4-30 o' clock, P. M. in Book 36 of Mortgages, on page 67, which said mortgage togeather with the debt secured thereby, was thereafter duly assigned, by said Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, mortgee, to E. L. Mattson, by written assignment dated April 29th, 1907, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, on the 29th, day of April, 1907, at 6 o'clok P. M., in Book 32 of Mortgages on pages 501, and 510, And whereas, persuent to the terms and conditions of said mortgage by reason of said default, the whole principal sum of said mortgage outstanding and unpaid, became at once due and and payable, and was so declared by the owner of said mortgage. And whereas, there is actually due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred ninety four and 96-100ths dollars, ($194,96), and the said power of sale having become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, towit:

South east quater (se ¼) of section four (4), in township one hundred fifty (150), north of range forty two (42), west of the 5th, Principal Meridian for Minnesota, in Red Lake County, Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Sotendahl Building temporarily occupied as a court house, in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county of Red Lake, and state of Minnesota, on the 7th, day of June A. D. 1910, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $194.96, and interest and taxes, if any on said premises, and a reasonable attorneys fee as stipulated in said mortgage, the same being hereby claimed and stated to be the sum of twenty five dollars, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 11, 1910.

E. L. MATTSON,
Assignee of Mortgage,
Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney far Assignee of Mortgage.
Red Lake Falls, Minn,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 13th. 1910
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston. Minn. May 10th. 1910

NOTICE is hereby given that Knut K. Solberg, of Rudell Minn., who on October 25th 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1285. Serial No. 04498 for N.E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of Intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Juveland, Osmund Rue, Sivert Sather, of Rudell Minn., Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th 1910
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, Crookston Minnesota. May 16th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Moline of Highlanding Minn., who on March 14, 1905 made Homestead entery No. 1070 Serial No. 04427 for N.E. ¼ Section 22 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 27th. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Percey P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. Osmond K. Homme, of Erie Minn. Chas. Palmer, Peder H. Thoreson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 27th. 1910
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 23rd 1910

Notice is hereby given that Michael Conner, of Togerson Minn. who on March 21st, 1906 made Homestead entry No. 1085 Serial No. [illegible] for N. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 27th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. John Markuson, of Torgerson Minn. [illegible] all of [illegible] Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Ar-rives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

FOR Headache

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Mr. E. Peterson has started to do blacksmith work in his shop at Highlanding.

With some light showers the past week, grain and grass has taken a rapid shoot upward.

All the farmers are busy breaking up land to raise more grain on, as the present prices looks good to them.

The farmers steam boat came up the river yesterday, with a big load of ditching machinery for the Highlanding ditch contractors.

Buttermaker Paulson informs us that he is throwing away a large quantity of buttermilk at the creamery, which looks bad when pork is so high, and it is such fine hog feed.

Henry Arndt was up to Highlanding last Saturday geting his breaking plow ready to start breaking, on 40 acrs, which he will turn over this year.

Ye editor will go to Kratka tomorrow on another balacksmith shop deal, as we made another raise of $15,00. If you don't understand what this means do do not inquire.

C.L. Clark is doing breakeing for John Quirk and finished up his first 20 acres last Saturday night. Mr. Quirk is offering $2,00 a day for men to grub, so as to keep ahead of the plow.

We have a fine apple tree, that is loaded with blossoms, and Walter McAndess has two trees in full bloom. Who says we can not raise fruit in northern Minnesota?

HORSE SALE.

I will have two care loads of broke and unbroke horses and mares, weighing from 1100 to 1400, at private sale, at Plummer, on June 3rd,, 1910.

Louis Sieff, owner,

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regulary on Friday mornings.

Miss Myrtle Fuller, of Rochester, this state, and Mr. Cole, of Wichita Kansas, a sister and uncle of Mrs. Walter McAndress. arrived here Wednesday, to visit with Mr. and Mrs. McAndress. for a couple of weeks.

Rasmus Bartleson, who was employed in THE SUNBEAM office, last summer, learning the trade will again take a seat on the type stool in this office next week. Mr. Bartleson is a graduate from the Thief River Falls high school, which closed this week.

George Singer, the Rhoda dairyman was up looking over the Highlanding creamery Wednesday. Mr. Singer is delivering at the rate of 75 pounds of cream a day to the creamery, with an avrage test of 29. How is that for one of our Deer Park farmers?

Miss Sarah Sigurdson, made her first trip as special mail carrior over the Sunbeam to Lillo mail route yesterday. She has a neat little driveing team, for the roads when they are in their present condition, but we fear their legs will be to short for deep mud.

C. W. Johnson, of Rhoda made this office a plesent call last Sunday to explain the good qualities of his thourbred horse, that he shipped from Illinois last week. The horse is a very fine stallion, that should be gladly welcomed by the farmers, for the improvement of their horses, as it cost no more time and expense to raise a valuable colt than it does a scrub.

Chas Engquist will start blacksmithing at Kratka next week.

The steamer Lily, will make trips up and down the river on regular week days, going down on Mondays and Thursdays.

Mr. and Mrs. Naryeson are fixing up their new home on the north side of the Red Lake river and will move in next week.

We regret that our Deer Park friends are in a "squable" over their creamery. To bad! To bad! But we suppose it can't be helped, but don't get mad gentelmen and throw your cream away, but bring it in to the Highlanding creamery, where you will have the right hand of fellowship extended to you by buttermaker Paulson, and be greeted by the smile that does not fade.

News From Clearwater.

Miss Esther Bourman visited with her home folks Sunday.

Mrs Gunhild Gunderson visited with Mrs. A. Rolandson on Monday.

Mr. Andrew Hanson made a trip to Hill River by wheel on Sunday.

The number of lbs of cream received at the Clearwater creamery is increaseing, 2000 lbs was received Monday.

Buttermaker Lauritzon made a business trip to Plummer Sunday.

Mr. Jens Fore was transacting business at Plummer on Saturday.

Mr. Andrew Letvig, who is at work drilling a well for Ole Brown got out of pipeing Monday and had to go to Plummer after more.

Mrs. Thos Thorson and daughter attended confirmation services near Lost River Sunday.

Mr. Bryland and Ole Nesland were transacting business in the town of Equality an Monday.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs A. Rolandsons on Thursday June 5th,. All are invited.

There was a big crowd at the ball game last Sunday, and the boys are geting to be pretty fair players.

The young peopels society are to meet at John Gundersons place on Sunday June 5th, at 2 o'clock p.m, There will be a debate on farming and stock raising.

Deer Park News.

C. W. Johnson returned home from Illinois last week, bringing with him a fine Percheon Stallion, which is the best of his kind in this part of the country.

Wm. Swanson recived his appointment as post master at Rhoda last Tuesday, to fill vacancy of Edward Singer resigned. The post office will remain at its present location with George Singer as assistant.

Miss Tillie Johnson, who has been working for Mrs. George Singer for the past three months will go to Furgus Falls to visit her sister next week.

George Singer has put in a stock of fine groceries at the Rhoda store, and will go to St. Paul soon to buy a stock shoes and dry goods.

Several of the dairymen on the north side of the Clearwater river are hawling their cream to Highlanding.

O. L. Bendickson, from Lillo was up this way last Sunday looking for an ox, to buy. Mr. Sevesrud had one to spare, and he went home happy.

The Clearwater corospondent, in last weeks SUNBEAM, defied anyone to say that the Clerwater creamery was going to be closed down. Well we don't know, but "pa" said so, and he ought to know, as he lives on the next lot—and he even said that: "If the old "shebang" diden't go to high, when sold under the hammer that he might buy it and use it for a barn." So there you are! "Be jabers."

Eddy Hyland has the Hyland farm in fine trim and anyone to look at it would say, that Edward was going to make a successful and prosperous farmer.

Wm. "old man" Rodman moved up from Hill River last week, and will now be one of our steady residents.

Mike Koliski had the misfortune to loose a valuable brood sou and all of a fine litter of young pigs, which means a big loss this year.

John Polbrook finished seeding last week, and is busy breaking on a 20 acre field for flax.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat,

SINGER BOS,

RHODA & KRATKA,

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Bosiness.-- SINGCR BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Pay up your back subscription while you can settle at the rate of $1. a year.

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C.W.Johnson, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examin this fine horse.

C W Johnson, Owner.

100 oak posts for sale. Inquire at this office.

Harold Chose the Easier Way.

Maynard had been naughty, and his father, after showing him his fault, had sent him up to his room to ask God to forgive him for being a bad boy. Three-year-old Harold was present, but seemed to take no notice of the conversation. It was his turn, however, before many days to receive punishment, and his father took him across his knee. "Oh, don't, papa," he said. "I would rather go upstairs and pray."—Delineator.

John's Great Loss.

"For goodness' sake, Harriet, why so sad?"

"The cook's left, but that isn't the worst of it. She took with her the recipe book for all the things John's mother used to make."—Brooklyn Life.

Reminders.

Mrs.—He said I reminded him of a Greek goddess. Mr.—Huh! Mrs.—What do I remind you of? Mr.—Of every darned thing I overlook that you ask me to do.—Cleveland Leader.

The temple of fame stands upon the grave. The flame that burns upon its altars is kindled from the ashes of dead men.

The Slippery Top.

Silicus—We are told there is plenty of room at the top. I wonder why it is. Cynicus—I suppose most of the people who get there fall off.—Philadelphia Record.

How He Paid His Fine.

Pat Kelly, the owner of the only jaunting car in the village, went on a spree and was sentenced to a fine of 20 shillings or seven days in jail. Kelly chose the latter.

Now, the prison was ten miles away, and the only possible means of getting a prisoner there was by driving. As Kelly himself had the only car in the place, there was nothing to do but to hire it. For some time the constable and his prisoner haggled over the terms.

Kelly stuck out firmly for 30 shillings, to be paid in advance and at last the constable had to consent to the extortion. Accordingly they drove off and without any misadventures arrived at the prison. When they had alighted Kelly suddenly informed his companion that he had changed his mind, as the prison wasn't a decent looking place, and would pay the fine.

He thereupon drew out the 30 shillings he had received, counted out the 20 shillings and paid them over to the inspector. Then, jumping on his car, he drove away, leaving the constable to walk back.

Strange Hiding Place.

False teeth are occasionally used for secretive purposes. An eccentric old lady boasts of a roof plate which consists of two thin sheets of gold between which a miniature copy of her will is inserted. In a similar manner a dyer preserves a prescription which he declares he would not disclose for a large sum.—London Mail.

Envious.

"Just think of it!" said the student of immigration. "Many men who come to this country cannot write their own names."

"Yes," answered Mr. Pinchpenny, "and when I get down my check book on the first of the month I am inclined to envy them."—Washington Star.

Fixing the Break.

"They were both broken up by their separation."

"But I understand they've effected a reconciliation and are now re-paired."—St. Louis Star.

There is no teacher like necessity; it has been the making of man; it wakes up his dormant faculties and stimulates to action his latent talents.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

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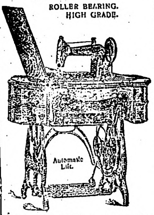
It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.


Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE

LIGHT RUNNING NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Orange, Mass.

Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

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Thief River Falls, Minn.

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE
50 A YEAR

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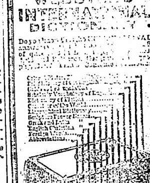
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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Cheerfulness is one of the surest indications of good sense.

First Use of Iron.

As a result of his interesting investigations, Dr. Ridgeway concludes that the smelting of iron originated in central Europe, and especially in the region known as Noricum, equivalent to modern Austria and Bavaria.

In Egypt it can be traced back to the ninth century B. C., and in Libya to about 450 B. C. First mention of its use in China goes back to 400 B. C., while in Uganda it is said to have been in use only some five or six centuries.

The above date for the first use of iron in Egypt refers to the metal obtained by smelting. The use of native iron in the form of meteorites dates back to remote antiquity. The weapons made from these were obtained, like flint implements, by chipping. And it is interesting to remember that recent investigations have shown that the iron of many meteorites is a sort of natural steel.

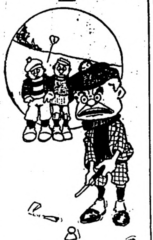
Old English Fine.

In the past if one Englishman called another a liar there was something to pay. The seventeenth century mayor, sheriff and city grandees generally were keen on this point of etiquette. The direct accusation cost 11s. 6d. ($2.70); the subtle hint 6s. 8d. ($1.60). And there was a reduction on repetitions.

Swearing, too, was promptly suppressed. In 1650 a law was passed laying down the penalty for a first offense. The fines were graduated. That for a lord was 30 shillings ($7.20), for an esquire 10 shillings ($2.40), while all "inferior persons" could have a "few words" for 3s. 4d. (80 cents).

DEFECTIVE PAGE

[illegible] TALK THE LANGUAGE.



First Caddie—Do you think he'll ever be able to play de game?

Second Caddie—Naw, he stutters.

UNSIGHTLY COMPLEXIONS

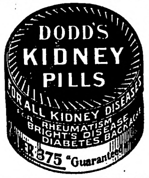
The constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for toilet, bath and nursery purposes not only preserves, purifies, and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but prevents inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the complexion and skin. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find Cuticura Soap most successful in realizing every expectation.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are admirably adapted to preserve the health of the skin and scalp of infants and children, and to prevent minor blemishes or inherited skin humors becoming chronic, and may be used from the hour of birth. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the civilized world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, for their free Cuticura book, 32 pages of invaluable advice on care and treatment of the skin, scalp and hair.

Pa's Conclusion.

"What is an old adage, pa?"

"Generally speaking, an old chestnut, my son."



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$5, $4, $3.50, $3, $2.50 & $2

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS.

Millions of men wear W. L. Douglas shoes because they are the lowest prices, quality considered, in the world. Made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions.

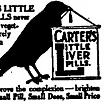
W. L. Douglas $5.00 and $4.00 shoes equal Custom Bench Work costing $6.00 to $8.00.

Boys' Shoes, $3, $2.50 & $2

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take No Substitute. *Fast Color Eyelets.* Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog showing how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature :

Brent Good

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Stop

taking liquid physic or big or little pills, that which makes you worse instead of curing. Cathartics don't cure—they irritate and weaken the bowels. CASCARETS make the bowels strong, tone the muscles so they crawl and work—when they do this they are healthy, producing right results. 907

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FOURNIER ON TRIAL

WORK OF SELECTING JURY BEGINS IN THE QUIRING, MINN., MURDER CASE.

CHARGED WITH KILLING A. DAHL

With Change of Venue, Accused Man Is Certain He Will Be Acquitted—Prejudice Convicted Him, He Says.

THE JURY.

The following men, chosen in the order named, to try Paul Fournier for murder, are farmers, with two exceptions:

Preston Chapman, farmer, living 35 miles north of Aitkin.

W. P. Gorsuch, farmer, Town of Waukenoba, 14 miles north of Aitkin.

Calvin Hyslop, former, living east end of Aitkin county.

James E. Ryan, farmer.

H. Brooks, farmer.

D. Peddecourt, farmer.

C. Kathan, ex-Methodist minister.

John T. Packer.

Andrew Magnuson, farmer.

C. M. Smith, timber cruiser.

W. A. Eastwood, farmer.

Zach Harris, farmer.

Aitkin—The trial for his life of Paul Fournier, of Beltrami county, on the charge of having killed Aagot Dahl at Quiring, Beltrami county, April 7, 1904, was commenced in the district court, with Judge C. W. Stanton, of Bemidji, sitting on the bench, the case having been transferred from Beltrami county to Aitkin county by Judge McClenahan, who granted the application of Fournier's attorney, C. W. Scrutchin, of Bemidji, for a change of venue. The attorney alleged prejudice and inability to get a fair trial in Beltrami county, where the defendant had once been convicted of the charge of having killed N. O. Dahl.

Defense Objects to Swedes.

Two of the members of the petit jury were excused, three were accepted as jurors and 10 were rejected. T. W. Scrutchin, chief counsel for Fournier, exercised four preemptories in excusing "undesirables" and Attorney McKusick used one preemptory for the state. The balance of those examined were proven to be incompetent for one reason or another, a number being actually rejected for not possessing enough knowledge of court matters to enable them to intelligently try a case. The defense showed plainly that it desired no person of Swedish birth on the jury, it being evident that they feared prejudice from Scandinavians because of the fact that the late N. O. Dahl and his daughter were Norwegians.

The little Frenchman who is again o ntrial for the most serious crime with which a man can be charged is calm and collected and his outward appearance at least indicates not the least doubt on his part that he will be freed and given his liberty.

Implies His Own Innocence.

In an interview Fournier said:

"I am confident that it Aitkin, a neutral county, before an unprejudiced, fair-minded jury, that I will be acquitted. I have never wavered in my faith that the truth will eventually come out as to how N. O. Dahl and his daughter, Aagot, really met their tragic deaths in the lonely woods near Quiring; and that the real perpetrators of the dastardly crimes will yet be punished for their heinous work is certain. I would never have been convicted the first time I was tried on the charge of having killed N. O. Dahl had the case been heard in a community where public sentiment was not so wrought up as to demand that someone—most anyone—would be punished for the murders. All I ask is a fair trial before an impartial jury, in an unprejudiced community, and I am not fearful of the result. All these conditions are met here at this trial, and I am well pleased."

Chester McKusick, of Bemidji, county attorney of Beltrami county, is in charge of the case against Fournier for the state and he is being assisted in getting the jury by Louis Hallum, of Aitkin, county attorney of Aitkin county. C. W. Scrutchin, Bemidji's colored attorney, is defending Fournier and Attorney Crowell, of Brainerd, is assisting Scrutchin.

While Prosecutor McKusick will say little concerning the case it is known that he has been working diligently to present a strong chain of evidence against Fournier and that he has some new matters that will be given at this trial. He has been assisted by Thomas Bailey, Sr., who was sheriff of Beltrami county at the time the Dahls were killed and who also was serving as sheriff at the first trial of Fournier.

Attorney Scrutchin is all smiles and unhesitatingly declares he will free Fournier.

County Optionists Speak at Windom.

Windom.—Sunday was a big day for the county optionists of this locality. Superintendent P. J. Youngdahl, Donald MacKenzie, of Mankota, and Rev. W. H. Miller, of Minneapolis, were the principal speakers. Each of these men spoke in the various churches in the forenoon and in the evening a mass meeting was held in the opera house, at which Superintendent Youngdahl was the principal speaker. Mr. Youngdahl urges every voter to work for a county opt'on candidate, regardless of party.

SCHOOL TEACHER MURDERED.

Willmar Man, After Committing Deed, Ends His Own Life.

Willmar. — Miss Goldie Cale, 23 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Cale, of this city, was shot and killed by John McGuire, a farmer of Hegbert, who then ended his own life by hanging.

The girl had been teaching school near Hegbert, a village 45 miles west of Benson, and was boarding at the home of McGuire, who had repeatedly attempted to keep company with her although he had been repulsed several times. The family were eating supper at the time of the tragedy and without warning McGuire left the table, and in a few moments entered the room with a double barrel shotgun in his hands. The girl seemed to know who he was after and jumped from the table running to the kitchen and thence to her bedroom, where she locked the door, McGuire in pursuit. While the farmer was battering down the door, Miss Cale pounded out a window and jumped to the ground making for a neighbor's home, a mile distant. McGuire followed and when within 600 feet of the girl fired a shot, the charge entering the lower part of her neck. She fell to the ground and although dead, McGuire fired a second shot, this charge setting fire to her dress. McGuire's mother who had seen the shooting from a window, rushed to the girl and extinguished the flames.

Hangs Self on Bridge.

McGuire then calmly walked back to the house, took his clothes and after taking a horse drove to the Pomme de Terre river, four miles from his home, where he took a rope, which he was carrying, and after tieing one end to the bridge which spans the river, jumped into the water with the other end around his neck.

His body was found later by the Benson authorities who had been informed of the crime.

The girl's body was brought to her home in this city. No cause is known for the deed except that the jilting of McGuire by the girl is thought to have preyed on his mind.

BRAINERD TO WELCOME K. C.'S.

New Council to be Instituted on Sunday.—Hundreds to Participate.

Brainerd.—The ceremonies attending the institution of a Knights of Columbus council in Brainerd next Sunday will bring one of the largest gatherings the city has ever entertained. Over 800 delegates, visitors and friends are expected to be present, coming from all parts of the great Northwest.

Crack degree teams from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth will assist in putting on the elaborate ritualistic ceremonies of the order. Large delegations are to be present from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Fargo, St. Cloud, Bemidji and other points. The delegations from the Twin Cities and Duluth will travel in special trains.

Many of the councils will come next Saturday and return to their homes Monday. Committees having charge of entertainment, reception, arrangements, etc., are composed of D. M, Clark, W. H. Cleary, S. W. Linnemann, H. P. Dunn, M. E. Ryan, M. J. Reilly, Edward Koop, Thomas Rooney, Krekelberg and others.

GERMAN SYNOD MEETS.

Evangelical Delegates From Over State At Wheeling.

Faribault.—The German Evangelical synod of North America for the district of Minnesota held its annual conference in St. John's Church at the town of Wheeling, about ten miles east of Faribault. Rev. A. Debus, of Hebron, N. D., was elected president of the conference, and will preside for the ensuing year. About eighty clergymen were in attendance for three days. The conference in a body visited Faribault and inspected the new St. Luke's hospital, built by the society. They were met by Mayor Erb and a delegation from the Commercial Club.

On Saturday the Deaconess' Society of the Minnesota District, under whose auspices the St. Luke's hospital is being managed, held its annual meeting in the same church. Rev. William Meyer, of this city, is secretary and manager of the society and hospital.

E. J. Westlake is Honored.

Minneapolis. — Ellis J. Westlake, of this city, has received notice from Washington of his appointment to the board of trustees of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Soldiers Will Meet.

St. Paul. — The survivors of the Second Minnesota will hold a reunion at the old state capitol on June 14. It is expected that about 100 of the old soldiers will be present. Members of this regiment are now residents of 35 different states.

Job for St. Paul Man.

Washington, D. C. — Abel L. Brownrigg, of St. Paul, is appointed fourth assistant examiner in the patent at a salary of $1,500 a year.

BURY FIRE VICTIMS.

Faribault, Minn., Funeral Attended by Record-breaking Crowd.

Faribault.—The funeral of the five victims of Friday's fire—Mrs. Kellogg, A. H. Sperry and three children—was held from the Methodist church, Hundreds of people could not gain admittance. It was one of the largest funerals ever held in Faribault. The bodies were placed in three caskets, those of the children together.

S. S. CONVENTION

GREATEST GATHERING OF ITS KIND MEETS IN WASHINGTON.

IS A WORLD-WIDE MEETING

Rev. F. B. Meyer of London Presides and List of Speakers Includes President Taft, and Other Notables.

Washington, D. C.—The sixth world's Sunday school convention was formally opened here, and expectations that it would be the biggest gathering of its kind ever held were not disappointed. Delegates were present from every part of the civilized world and from every missionary center, and represent a constituency of more than 25,000,000 people. In addition there were many hundreds of visitors from the United States, Canada and Mexico.

A feature of the convention was its cosmopolitan character. More than 40 countries were represented, including every land under the sun where the torch of civilization has been carried by missionaries. The swarthy African, the almond-eyed Asiatic, and their white brothers—all Christians—sit side by side and discuss the best methods of bringing children into the church. Illustrative of this feature, Mr. W. Stecher, a Boston artist, has painted a picture emblematic of the Sunday school children of the whole world, in which every race under the sun is represented. The picture is entitled "The Crusaders of the Twentieth Century," and was presented to the Sunday school leader. Arrangements had also been made to have the picture reproduced on a large scale in a living tableau at one of the convention sessions.

Among the principal speakers on the program were President Taft, Ambassador Bryce, John Wanamaker, Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, and Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. The entire list of those who were to address the convention contained over 250 names, and the speakers represent 45 lands.

Four auditoriums were used to hold the regular sessions of the convention, which will number 28.

The convention was formally opened Thuesday, and at the afternoon session Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, president of the World's Sunday School association, delivered the convention sermon, which was followed by the report of the executive committee.

In the evening the "welcome service" was held in convention hall, and it is at this meeting that President Taft spoke for the nation, and he was followed by John Wanamaker, who will represent the Christian business men of America. Additional words of welcome were spoken by a representative of the District of Columbia, and responses were made by representatives from Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Sunday was known in every Sunday school in the world as world's Sunday school day, and a special program had been prepared which was used in nearly every Sunday school in the land as the order of service.

Parade of Men's Bible Classes.

Aside from the regular sessions, a number of notable features were arranged in connection with the convention, including a monster parade of men's Bible classes, which was held on Pennsylvania avenue Friday afternoon. Another is a Sunday school missionary exposition, under the direction of R. E. Diffendorfer of the Young People's Missionary movement. The purpose of the exposition was to give a Sunday school vision to the missionary world, and a missionary vision to the Sunday school world. It showed, first by nations, second by organization, third by departments of work, and fourth by departmental subjects, the organization, equipment, work and results of the Sunday school as an institution throughout the world, indicating the comparative strength of the Sunday school in the home church and the need and possibilities of the Sunday school in mission fields. For instance, one saw in the exhibit periodicals and books for the equipment of officers and teachers, maps, charts and pictures for wall decoration; class instruction, teacher training plans, emthods and equipment; manual work, including map drawing and modeling, written exercises, sketches and other original work; and in addition the architecture of Sunday school buildings.

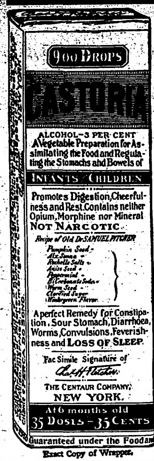
Kiang Su Natives Restless.

Peking, China.—Reports from Nanking, the capital of the province of Kiang Su, tell of serious evidences of unrest among the Chinese. The natives are cutting off their queues, an action which constitutes an anti-dynastic demonstration. The anti-foreign feeling is said to be increasing.

STABBER SENT TO PRISON.

Zwolinski Sentenced To Six Years For Fatal Cutting of Tony Tromme.

Minneapolis, May 19.—Edward Zwolinski, who was arrested on a charge of killing Tony Tromme, a fellow countryman, at 2703 Washington avenue north, on the evening of Good Friday, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary at Stillwater by Judge John Day Smith on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

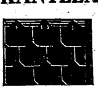
Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

KANTLEAK METAL SHINGLES



Cover your "Lid" with Kantleak Metal Shingles and keep dry! Best metal shingles on the market. If your dealer does not handle them, write to

DULUTH CORRUGATING & ROOFING CO.

Manufacturers of Metal Shingles, Roofing, Siding, etc.

DULUTH MINNESOTA

Wedding Fee Counterfeit.

A well-dressed stranger entered the office of Justice William B. Williams, Montclair, N. J., and after shaking hands astonished the justice by saying: "I'm here to redeem that counterfeit $10 bill I passed on you. Two years ago I called on you with my girl and two witnesses and you married us. I handed you a $10 bill. I had a counterfeit in my pocketbook that I'd carried for several years. I never missed it until yesterday. Then I remembered that I'd accidentally handed you the bill." The caller produced a good $10 bill, but the justice refused to take it. "Don't let that worry you, my dear fellow," he laughed. "I never knew it was a counterfeit. No kind of money sticks to me over night. I'm married, myself."

Shameful.

Extract from a young lady's letter from Venice:

"Last night I lay in a gondola in the Grand canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before."—Lippincott's.

If You Have Common Sore Eyes, if lines blur or run together, you need PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

I love everything that is old; old friends; old times; old manners; old books.—Goldsmith.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

For a sudden chill or cold (instead of whiskey) use Painkiller. For colic, diarrhea and summer complaint this medicine never fails. 25c, 35c and 50c bottles.

The man who plants a ladder never knows what will come up.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

It takes an oculist to make some people open their eyes.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

Farmers and washladies get their living from the soil.

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.

Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FOR DESSERT TO-DAY.

Deliciously Flavored

JELLYCON

The Perfect Jelly Dessert.

FREE! BEAUTIFUL ALUMINUM JELLY MOLDS.

The offer is fully explained on the circular in every package. 10c. Package. Sold By All Grocers.

Washington Apple Orchards

Apple Orchards earn $1,000 per acre net, and sell for $2,500.

We plant Orchards, market crops, and guarantee 6 per cent interest.

Company is managed by business men with practical orchardist in charge. We own over 2,000 acres of land. For particulars write

COLUMBIA VALLEY FRUIT CO., Tacoma, Wash.

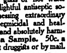
KODAKS and KODAK FINISHING

Mail orders given special attention. All kinds amateur supplies strictly fresh. Send for catalog.

O. H. PECK CO., 116-B S. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

Tea Time Talks

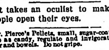


Beverage of 2,000 Flavors

That beverage is *tea.* Eighty per cent of the tea drinkers of this country know tea by name instead of by nature. Some for instance, have been used to drinking Japan and China teas and think them perfect.

Imagine one who had known no apples but sour crabs tasting for the first time a luscious pippin, and you can appreciate the surprise of the palate of "Salada" Green.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is a perfect tea developed under perfect conditions of soil and climate in the Island of Ceylon. An air-tight lead package keeps it free from dust and dirt and holds its flavor uncontaminated.



Yearly Sales Over 20,000,000 Packages

Ask your grocer for "Salada" or send for a free trial package. We mail it without charge. Say whether you use Black, Mixed, Green or Japan Tea.

The "Salada" Tea Co.

Shelby Block, Detroit, Mich.

JUNE WEEK AT ANNAPOLIS

BY WALDON FAWCETT

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY WALDON FAWCETT

GUN DRILL AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

MIDSHIPMEN MARCHING INTO BANCROFT HALL

ARTILLERY DRILL BY MIDSHIPMEN

DINNER FORMATION

SHAM BATTLE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

DURING the first week of June of each year, the quaint little city of Annapolis, Maryland, enjoys a degree of prominence in the eyes of the people of the entire country unrivaled by that regularly accorded to any other community of the size. The explanation is not far to seek. The historic town at the junction of the Severn river and Chesapeake bay is the seat of the United States Naval academy, and this "first week of summer" is the climax of the year at Uncle Sam's great training school.

Primarily, of course, "June week" at the naval academy is significant of those varied festivities, social and athletic, which always characterize the commencement season at a great seat of learning. From that standpoint the crowning week of the year at the naval academy is not so different from the corresponding interval at Yale, Harvard, Cornell or any other of the big colleges, save that the military and nautical charactes of the institution, the discipline, the abundance of gold braid and other characteristics tend to make the wind-up of the school year at Annapolis a rather more showy function than it is anywhere else, with the possible exception of the United States Military academy at West Point.

However, the commencement exercises are but an incident of the "June week" program at Annapolis. Indeed there have been years when the graduating class of future admirals received their diplomas in February, and yet "June week" lost nothing of its importance in consequence of the elimination of the graduation feature. Overshadowing the commencement is the fact that this is the season of the year set apart for the annual inspection by the official board of visitors, and indeed the seven days of strenuous activity is often referred to as "Visitors' week" rather than as "June week,"—and it is more correct in several respects, one being found in the circumstance that "June week" often begins in May.

In the interpretation of the friends and relatives of the 1,000 young men in training for officers' commissions at Annapolis, "Visitors' week" is synonymous with a season set apart for their edification and amusement, and this personal application of the term is readily understandable when one sees the town full to overflowing with proud parents, sisters, relatives and sweethearts of the midshipmen—the fair sex predominating by a tremendous majority. Such is the influx that the limited hotel and boarding house accommodations are fully engaged months in advance, and many visitors are obliged to travel by trolley to Washington or Baltimore each night for sleeping quarters. Attracted by the navy's greatest spectacle, this is the one season of the year above all others chosen by everybody interested in the "middies" collectively or individually to pay a visit to their proteges and the casual onlooker might readily suppose that the merry round of hops and parades and ceremonies had been designed especially for the edification of these well-wishers.

As a matter of fact, however, the succession of drills, exercises, sham battles, displays of seamanship and other practical demonstrations that crowd this strenuous week are for the benefit of the official board of visitors—less than a dozen men who in their plain civilian attire are somewhat overshadowed by the officers that escort them—brave in raiment of blue broadcloth or white duck, liberally bespattered with gold insignia. The board of visitors is appointed each year by the president of the United States for the specific purpose of conducting a thorough inspection of the naval academy and investigation of its methods of training and making recommendations as to needed changes in the curriculum, etc. Consequently, the student body at the great naval school is put through all its paces in order to afford the investigators object lessons at first hand as to the methods and equipment of the academy and the results attained in the training of young men as officers of Uncle's Sam's sea service.

Commencement exercises are usually held on Friday of "June week" in the magnificent $400,000 memorial chapel which is the architectural keynote of the ten million dollar home of the naval school. As a rule the diplomas are presented to the graduates by the president of the United States, the secretary of the navy, or the admiral of the navy. The drills and parades and other arduous spectacles in which the "middies" participate during this busy week have their compensations in the social features of the joyous season. The first class gives a german to which invitations are eagerly sought by the girl visitors, and the festivities of the week close with a farewell ball that is the crowning pleasure of a memorable season, and incidentally allows all the officers-to-be to exchange a final goodby with the girls who will be left behind when on the following morning the young tars sail away on the battleships that are to serve as floating schoolrooms during a practise cruise that will continue throughout the summer.

In the drills and sham battles of this spectacular week the young men at Annapolis appear successively in drill as engineers, infantrymen and artillerymen and they likewise demonstrate their ability to handle boats under oars, sail and steam. Torpedo, mine and gun drills are included in the varied program, while sabor combats, fencing bouts and small arm target practise demonstrate the qualifications of the young men to execute as well as give an order. This year, for the first time, the midshipmen will make their summer cruise on battleships instead of on cruisers and monitors, such as have previously been utilized for such voyages.

No Affair of His.

"I noticed, Mr. Lloyd, that you were the only person who did not weep during Mr. Evans' beautiful prayer."

"You forget, Mrs. Davies, that I belong to another parish."—The Bystander.

Not the Reply He Expected.

"Do you object to smoking?" he asked politely.

"Not at all. Have you a cigarette?" she replied.—Detroit Free Press.

SHIPS WITH A RECORD

The word Dreadnought has passed into the current coin of the language in a manner that the name of no other warship ever did, the Dunlee Courier says.

The statesman and the man in the street alike talk glibly of Dreadnoughts in referring to the latest type of battleship.

When the Terrible or the King Edward represented the last word in naval construction their names did not become household words in the same way.

Of course, there was then no naval scare—no general demand for a fleet to cope with Germany.

It is interesting to recall the fact that the present Dreadnought is the seventh ship bearing that name which has served in the British navy. Her immediate predecessor is at present in the hands of the breakers. When she was completed 31 years ago she was justly regarded as the perfection of naval science. She was never called upon to defend her country in battle, but she was once in grave peril of destruction.

On that terrible day in June, 1893, when the Victoria was rammed by the Camperdown in the course of the maneuvers off Tripoli and Admiral Tryon, 22 officers and 336 men were lost, the Dreadnought, with a crew of 450 men, narrowly escaped a similar fate. It was only by the skill of Captain Moore, her commander, that a collision with the battleship Nile was avoided.

After being in commission for a quarter of a century, the Dreadnought, along with some hundred and fifty other ships, was struck off the active list by that "courageous stroke of the pen" so much applauded at the time. Along with several others she was sent to the Kyles of Bute to await a purchaser. Las year she was put up for auction and sold to be broken up. And now this gallant war vessel, at one time the pride of the British fleet, lies in the River Bubble at Preston, her framework being riven asunder and thrown on the scrap heap.

The fifth Dreadnought was one of the old wooden walls that encircled our shores a century ago. She fought with Nelson, and helped him to win the glorious victory at Trafalgar. After her was named the Seamen's hospital at Greenwich.

The name of Nelson is also associated with that of the fourth Dreadnought, for it was on board this vessel that young Horatio received his training in seamanship. But the fourth Dreadnought belongs by right not to Nelson, but to another old sea dog whom we have every reason to admire. Admiral Boscawen was nicknamed "Old Dreadnought," from the first ship he commanded and from his fearless courage. In 1744, when in command of the Dreadnought, which was built in 1742, he captured the French ship Medee, with 800 prisoners.

Boscawen's Dreadnought fell on evil days and was doing harbor duty at the time of the American war, when Great Britain was drinking the cup of humiliation to the dregs.

The third Dreadnought was built in the days of William, prince of Orange. She went through the wars of Queen Anne's reign and ended her life in George II.'s time. Her predecessor was built by Charles II. and had a long career. She took part in seven fleet actions. After 36 years' service she foundered off the South Foreland when out looking for Jean Bart the French corsair.

When the Spanish armada was destroyed a Dreadnought had a hand in the fighting, and fully justified her name. The first Dreadnought was then under command of Capt. George Beeston. Before the armada however, she had been associated with the name of a greater naval hero than Beeston. Drake took her with him when he set out to "singe the king of Spain's beard," and she did her share in burning the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. Under the command of Captain Fenner she was with Drake again at Corunna after the armada had been shattered. She saw Frobisher slain in the attack on Brest in 1954, fought again at Cadiz under Essex and Raleigh and sailed with Raleigh upon the islands voyage.

Answer This Question

When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured numerous cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?

Here are two letters which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fitchville, Ohio.—"My daughter was all run down, suffered from pains in her side, head and limbs, and could walk but a short distance at a time. She came very near having nervous prostration, had begun to cough a good deal, and seemed melancholy by spells. She tried two doctors but got little help. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills she has improved so much that she feels and looks like another girl."—Mrs. C. Cole, Fitchville, Ohio.

Irasburg, Vermont.—"I feel it my duty to say a few words in praise of your medicine. When I began taking it I had been very sick with kidney and bladder troubles and nervous prostration. I am now taking the sixth bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find myself greatly improved. My friends who call to see me have noticed a great change."—Mrs. A. H. Sanborn, Irasburg, Vermont.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful —or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

What more proof can any one ask?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LYDIA E PINKHAM

MICA AXLE GREASE

—is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer, everywhere

STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)

For the Critics.

Creston Clark, whose untimely death at Asheville robbed America of a serious and capable actor, was somewhat impatient of criticism. To a Philadelphia critic he once said:

"You chaps are unwilling to accept a man for what he is. You want to change him to your own taste. But each of you has a different taste. To whose inclination, then, is he to bend?

"No, no! Take the artist for what he is. That is the right critical attitude. Don't be like the farm urchin I once saw—an urchin who, as he stoned a frog to death, repeated severely:

"'I'll l'arn ye to be a toad.'"

It Made No Difference.

Congressman Ransdale of Louisiana, recently told a story of Alec Trimble, the valet and factotum of a physician in New Orleans, who took a fancy to one of the summer shirts of his master, and finally went and bought one exactly like it. He showed it to his mistress, who said that he had done wrong, as the two shirts might get mixed in the washing; and Alec answered:

"It'd make no difference, missus, 'cause dey's both alike in size an' price."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

High Finance.

Knicker—Why did you pay $40.53 for that hat?

Mrs. Knicker—I had to do it to make my check book balance.

SENT FREE

Send a 5-cent stamp (to cover mailing) and your dealer's name for a Pyramid Fly Catcher, which keep will your home flyless. The

PYRAMID FLY CATCHER

is more sanitary than fly paper and works better and quicker, and lasts longer. It has no objectionable odor and will not drip in the hottest weather. It can be hung up out of the way. The shining surface attracts the flies. Sold by grocers and druggists for 10 each.

Louis Dejonge & Co., 72 Duane St., N.Y.

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Power:

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured; mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application), and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you). (4)

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 22–1910.

Afraid of Ghosts

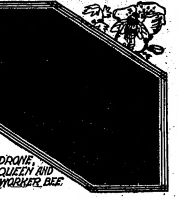
Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.

The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a sallow cheek, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION and with a record of "40 years of cures." Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.

THE BUSY BEE AND HIS PRODUCT

By RUSSELL HASTINGS MILLWARD

THE AGAVE OR CENTURY PLANT IN FULL BLOOM



DRONE, QUEEN AND WORKER BEE

IT IS not known to which country the bee is really indigenous; but it is a well-established fact that in ancient times primitive man kept his beehives and gathered the honey, which he used for food and on sacred occasions brought before his gods as an offering. The fame of the honey gathered by the bees on the slopes of Hymettus was sung by Virgil and even today this product of world-wide renown is served to the tourist by the zealous Greek. In both Egypt and Mexico honey has been found in earthen and metallic vessels, hermetically sealed, and in an excellent state of preservation, among the prehistoric ruins.

The finding of honey among the Aztec ruins establishes the fact beyond all question that bees were known in Mexico long before the days of Cortez, although scientists have attempted to disprove repeatedly the theory that bees of any species were native to America.

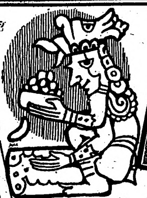
This valuable article of commerce may be described as the sweet sirup or nectar derived from the bees and other insects, which gather it from trees, plants or flowers. It is both vegetable and animal in origin and contains about 20 per cent. of water, 75 per cent of reducing sugars, such as dextrose and levulose, twenty-five one-hundredths per cent. of ash, and the balance of other components. Honey is variable in color and quality, the product of one district excelling that of another, and is commercially classified as follows: First, combed, or that which is contained in the cells of comb; second, extracted, or that which has been separated from the uncrushed comb by centrifugal force or gravity; third, strained, or that which has been removed from the crushed comb by straining or other means. In color the best grade runs from clear, almost colorless to pale yellow and the flavor depends upon the nature of the tree, plant or flower from which it is gathered. With age, honey turns considerably darker in color, but both honey and comb will keep indefinitely without suffering decomposition.

The honey bee is usually found in swarms of from 5,000 to 75,000, and is divided into three distinct classes: The queen, or female; the drone, or male, and the worker, or neuter. Each hive contains but one queen, which propagates the species, frequently laying eggs at the rate of 2,000 a day. Upon the death of the queen a young neuter is selected from the colony, its cell enlarged and the food changed. The neuter then becomes a queen bee and is mated with the drones, who are afterward destroyed by the workers.

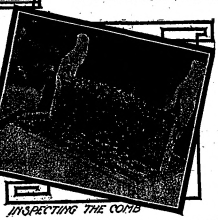
Although the average life of the queen covers a period of three years of usefulness, it is considered advisable to annually restock each colony with a new queen. The systematic rearing of queen bees and the improvement of the breed are considered the most important branches of apiculture. It is also important in breeding queens that the so-called "hybrids," or mismated queens should not be employed, on account of their inability to produce young bees of desirable and consistent character. Selections have been made from the various types of bees and an attempt made to combine all the good qualities of each species, but as yet it is quite impossible to find the bee that is stingless and at the same time the largest producer of honey and wax and the most prolific in breeding. It appears that each species possesses certain distinctions of race and is created to work out its own destiny, holding at all times the instincts and characteristics peculiar to its kind.

The drone bees live through periods of but from three to eight weeks and the workers from six weeks to six months.

These workers collect all the honey in their mouths, whence it passes into the crop or honey bag and is then carried to the hive, where it is ejected into the comb. They also construct the cells of the comb from a wax secretion in the honey and feed all the other bees. The food of the young bees is called beebread and consists of small pellets prepared from the pollen of flowers. Honey is fed to the adult drone bees.



AN ANCIENT MAYA DRAWING OF FIRE-GOD HOLDING POT OF HONEY



INSPECTING THE COMB

MARKET SCENE AT TAMPICO, MEXICO

It is interesting to note that the amount of honey involved in the secretion of a pound of wax is a much-debated question among students of bees, the various estimates ranging all the way from two to twenty pounds.

It is conservatively estimated that over 300,000 tons of honey are produced in the world each year, of which the American republics yield about two-thirds. This quantity, put up in standard combs of 14 ounces each, would, if the combs were placed side by side endwise, make a line 50,000 miles long, or twice the circumference of the earth at the equator.

According to Latreille, the European species of bees predominate in America; but it is evident that the stingless variety of bee is a native of South and Central America and Mexico, where honey has been gathered by the natives for many centuries, and that many of the other varieties found were introduced from China, Japan and Palestine, as well as from European countries.

When the pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620 honey was not to be found in that part of the country and bees were consequently imported from England in order to meet the requirements of the time, but the first systematic keeping of bees in the United States was probably established at Newbury, Mass.

In a bulletin of the United States department of agriculture it is stated that the importance of the industry was of municipal moment to the extent of holding out to one John Eales, who was then living in what is now Hingham, Mass., an inducement to come to Newbury for the purpose of teaching the settlers how to make hives and to care for bees.

Since that time steady advances have been made in the establishment of systematic bee culture in the United States. Bees have been imported from all parts of the world and the industry has reached such an extent that the annual average yield of honey now amounts to about $20,000,000 and beeswax about $2,000,000.

The United States imports annually about 2,500,000 pounds of honey and about 750,000 pounds of beeswax, about 95 per cent. of which comes from Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, Salvador, Dominican Republic and Venezuela; and all of this regardless of the fact that according to the census about 700,000 bee keepers, or one in every 120 of the entire population, are engaged in the industry throughout the United States.

The passage of various pure-food laws and the establishment of a rigid inspection by many of the importing countries have made the marketing of adulterated honey almost an impossibility. No substitute for honey, or artificial means of preparation, have as yet been found and for many years the pure product has been adulterated with commercial glucose, cane sugar, or invert sugar sometimes to as great an extent as 85 per cent. It is the opinion of many bee keepers that the feeding of bees with saccharine substances for the purpose of increasing the production of honey should be considered as palpable adulteration, and that the artificial coloring of the product by electrical means should be so stated when it is placed on the market.

The sage honey from California is pronounced by experts as an example of the purest, best flavored and most consistent grade produced in the United States.

What is known as the Holy Land bee was first brought to the United States from Palestine by a Mr. Howard, in 1884, since which time the species can be found in many parts of America and is regarded by apiculturists as one of the best honey producers. About the time of the exportation of bees from Palestine, famous in ancient times for its honey, the Turkish government became deeply interested in the industry and imposed an exorbitant tax upon the apiaries.

Honey is used in the far eastern countries in the manufacture of hydromel, a popular and most intoxicating beverage, having an agreeable flavor closely resembling cider. Alcohol has also been distilled from honey, but not to any great extent.

Many of the large manufacturers of candy in the United States complain that they have great difficulty in purchasing sufficient honey to meet their requirements owing to the recent and enormous demand of German manufacturers, who secure about 60 per cent. of all the product that is exported from the American republics. It is estimated that over half of the world's production is employed in the manufacture of candy and medicinal preparations and new uses are being found for honey and beeswax almost daily.

In the manufacture of biscuits and fancy cakes in the United States, Germany and England honey is extensively employed, both on account of its usefulness as a base in sweetening and its remarkable immunity from organic change. This answers the question which has been a matter of great speculation by those unacquainted with the inside secrets of the baking industry, as to how the numerous varieties of sweet crackers and cakes "kept on hand" through long periods of time remained apparently fresh, in the little village stores scattered throughout the country districts. The art of making fancy crackers that would "keep indefinitely" has for many years been considered one of the mysteries of the baking industry, attributed by the natives of Latin America to "Yankee cleverness."

Not many industries offer as many attractions as apiculture. It may be taken up by agriculturists as a specialty or as a side line. A small capital only is required to start the enterprise and returns are measured and certain if ordinary care is taken in the selection of the location of the apiaries and consistent management of the bees maintained. Furthermore, a good market is always afforded for the product, which is neither perishable nor subject to a marked depreciation in value.

Practically all of the wild honey is shipped in barrels and is either extracted or strained, the handling of beeswax being usually treated as a separate industry and one which has been followed extensively by the natives of Latin America for many years. When the wax has been refined and bleached, it is used in many of the arts and trades and has become an article of great commercial value the world over.

In the Argentine Republic honey is in such great demand that it is necessary to import over 100,000 pounds annually, most of which comes from Chile, although about 10,000 pounds of strained honey are annually exported to Germany and France, where it is employed in the manufacture of fancy crackers.

An effort is now being made by the government to introduce modern methods of bee keeping and encourage the farmers to engage in the industry as a side line.

The agricultural department of the Brazilian government is now making a special effort to develop the industry of apiculture and increase the output of honey and beeswax. In order to meet the ever-increasing demand, modern facilities are being rapidly afforded which will permit the transportation of the product to convenient shipping points and encourage both the home and foreign trade.

Many varieties of bees are found in Brazil, and for some time the natives have gathered the honey, which, on account of its fine quality, has been used almost exclusively for medicinal purposes. The Tapurriba tree, in blossom time, is the source of a most abundant supply of wild honey; but the product has not been exported to any great extent, as a ready sale has always been found in the local markets.

The stingless bee which is common to all of the Latin-American countries is found in great numbers throughout Brazil and numerous other varieties have been imported from Europe, notably the Italian, which was introduced in 1904, when the government began to take an active interest in apiculture.

Although the production of honey is enormous, but 600,000 pounds are exported annually, most of which goes to Germany.

In Chile bees were first introduced from Italy by Mr. Patricio Larrain Gandarillas, about 45 years ago, since which time rapid progress has been made in the advancement of apiculture.

There are now nearly 100,000 apiaries in actual operation throughout the republic, the majority of which are located in the provinces of Aconcagua and Coquimbo, where the mildness of the climate and richness of the flora are peculiarly adapted to the culture of the Italian bee.

Over 1,000,000 pounds of purified wax and 5,000,000 pounds of honey are exported annually from Chile, of which Germany purchases about 60 per cent., Great Britain 15 per cent., France 15 per cent. and Belgium and the Argentine Republic 10 per cent., the product being pronounced fine in quality and bringing top prices at all times in the markets.

Wild honey is found in abundance throughout Mexico and especially in the forests of the Algarroba tree, whose flowers through a long blooming season are always a favored source of supply to the bee. The industry of gathering the honey, in the old days, was followed chiefly for the purpose of obtaining the beeswax, which formed a valuable material in the manufacture of candles consumed in the ceremonies of the church.

Hives were found among the rocks and suspended from trees, and the natives, in gathering the honey, smoked out the bees with little regard to what became of them eventually.

Mexico exports annually about $90,000 in strained honey, most of which is shipped to the United States, Germany and England, and imports about $50,000 in comb honey, most of which comes from the United States, England and Germany and a small amount even from China.

Over 25,000 pounds of wild honey are annually exported from the port of Tampico and the industry has become one of great importance in that district.

An interesting honey-collecting ant is also found in Mexico, which lives in underground chambers and gathers honey from the numerous wild flowers and plants. A certain number of these ants remain at home and are used as living storehouses. They are fed honey by the workers until they swell to about the size of a pea and during the seasons when honey is not obtainable they regurgitate their supplies, drop by drop, as food for the colony.

Wild honey is found in great quantities in the woods near San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, but is not exported to foreign markets owing to a strong local demand throughout the inland towns and villages, where it is always readily purchased and consumed by the native population.

Lake Likes Young Players With "Pepper"

Boston National League Club's Manager Says, Good Battery Men Are Necessary

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

In order to win a major league pennant a club must have a good, strong pitching corps and at least two first-class catchers. The same applies to any other pennant race. Further, the pitchers must be of different styles. I would not try to win with all right-handers, or with seven curve ball pitchers.

The other players of the team must be fast, speedy, aggressive young players. I am a great believer in youthful players, although knowing well that no pennant ever has been won by any such club. It is a false idea, and the only reason no club ever won with young players is due to the fact that only a few ever have tried. I want aggressive hustling men, who can hit a bit above the average and above all who are not afraid to take a chance.

I was laughed at last season for my theories about speed, and when I selected a team chiefly on the ability of the men to get fast to first base. There were several converts to the idea before the season ended, and if the team had possessed the other requisites of a winning club we would have landed the American league pennant.

Temperance in everything is an absolute necessity. I do not mean that players must necessarily be total abstainers, although that would be best. I want men who are temperate in eating and in drinking, and would rather have them temperate in eating than in drinking if forced to choose between two evils. When I was scouting in minor leagues for players—young players—I always invited them to eat with me and watched their eating before closing negotiations.

I like to see "pepper" and dash in a team, and a fighting, aggressive spirit all the way through. I have been a great believer in signs and inside team work on a club, and have trained the men hard on signals, so that they know them all, and do not forget. But I cannot win, nor can any one else, with men who rely too much on signals. Some teams get into the habit of waiting for signals instead of thinking for themselves. There are times when a situation arises that requires quick thinking and when the signal system is useless. I want men who have the initiative and the nerve and quickness to assume responsibility in these crises in a game and to think and act for themselves in emergencies. If they do not, they are not winning ball players, and no matter how skillful they may be with their hands or feet they cannot become great in the profession.

FRED LAKE

The player to win must keep thinking every instant, and regardless of the orders of the manager must have nerve enough to change tactics in a second the moment it becomes apparent that the other side has discovered the plan of attack.

I try at all times to outguess the opposing team. I try to put myself in the place of the opposing leader and think what I would do under the circumstances, then adapt my plan to beat his. The game is one that calls for generalship, and the pennants are won by the generals almost as much as by the fighting men. If the general has a few assistants, or lieutenants to help lead, he is far ahead.

Sunday Baseball for Amateurs.

A bill legalizing Sunday baseball by amateurs in New York state between 3:30 and 6:30 p. m. squeezed through the assembly the other day by a vote of 77 to 67. Cheering greeted the result. Speaker Wadsworth, who played first base for Harvard when in college, surrendered his gavel to speak in favor of the bill.

The Line That Lajoie Draws.

When Lajoie takes his place at bat, he invariably draws a line in the dirt with the end of his club, and then forgets all about it.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1910. NO. 10.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Girl Asks Senators for Day's Income

I AM SURE THEY CAN SPARE SOME

WASHINGTON.—The millionaires of the senate have been pleadingly requested by a young country girl of Virginia to donate their aggregated income for 24 hours in order that she may be enabled to acquire such an education as will qualify her for the profession of teaching school. She feels that this would not in the least impoverish them, while it would enrich her beyond hope's desire.

The ambitious girl who has made this unusual appeal resides at Volney, Va. She rescribes herself as being fifteen years old and earnestly seeking to better her condition and provide some means by which she can become self-supporting. Her communication is entirely frank and fearless and the writer is apparently convinced that a favorable reply will come along at no distant date.

The little Virginia lass simply addressed her letter: "The Senate Messrs.," and then branches right out with her request, merely prefacing it with the announcement that she understands the senate is chiefly composed of millionaires, who would never miss the trifling assistance she requires. And then comes the direct statement that their income for 24 hours would never be needed, but would be amply sufficient for the additional education necessary to make her a teacher.

The hope was expressed that early attention will be given her letter and that there will be no objection to complying with her wishes.

But, alas, for the little daughter of the old commonwealth! No millionaire senator will ever see her neatly written, grammatically arranged and utterly frank letter. It was opened by a busy and unsentimental secretary, tossed into the "files of the senate."

Shelled Eggs Before Supreme Court

YOU'RE PINCHED

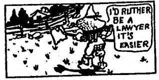
WITH summer at hand, the Supreme court of the United States was asked a few days ago to adjudicate a case involving 50 cans of eggs. Nearly five months ago the United States district court for the southern district of Illinois decided that the eggs were not just the thing for human consumption and directed its marshal "totally to destroy them." The Supreme court was asked to pass on jurisdictional questions, but the eggs themselves were not brought into court, as the marshal may have performed his duty.

These eggs came into existence probably some time in the early part of 1908—long enough ago to have permitted their strutting around the barnyard by this time with chicks of their own at their sides.

They made their way to the Hipolite Egg company of St. Louis, Mo. There the shells were stripped from them and Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns were as one in five-gallon cans. They were preserved in boric acid. When they were shipped to Thomas & Clarke, bakers, at Peoria, Ill., in the fall of 1909, the government obtained an order to seize them. The court held that the boric acid was a deleterious ingredient.

The egg company asked the Supreme court to dispose of the case at once. One of the reasons for this request is that this is the first case in the Supreme court which involves the question of the jurisdiction of a federal court under the national pure-food law and the extent to which the law applies to an article of food "after it has been shipped into a state."

Champ Clark's Boyhood Dream Is True


I'D RUTHER BE A LAWYER IT'S EASIER

WHEN Champ Clark was making the speech which "riled" Cannon, so that the speaker retorted with more or less ferocity, Clark gave his hearers a glimpse of his own boyhood.

"When I was a lad, hoeing corn in Kentucky, I made up my mind to be a lawyer and to come to this congress," he said. "I had never even seen a courthouse. I had no idea what congress was like. But I made good on both propositions. I like the place. If the salary were cut to $5,000 a year I would still want to be here. If it were cut to $3,000 a year I would still want to bere. If it were cut to nothing I would still want to be here, provided I had a sufficient bank account."

And it is said that the bank account of the man who, as a boy, hoed Kentucky corn, is just about big enough to enable him to indulge in the luxury of sitting in an unsalaried congress.

According to one of the Washington publications Senator and "Mrs. Theodore Burton" were among those invited to a recent social function at the capitol.

In the course of duty a reporter asked Senator Burton solicitously regarding the costume that Mrs. Burton was wearing at the function, intending that its description should be added to the others in the general list.

Senator Burton is fifty-nine years old, and during a varied political career has figured frequently in Washington dispatches as a congressman, as a senator and in other prominent roles.

"What did Mrs. Burton wear at the function?" asked the society reporter.

"Nothing."

"Eh-what?" stuttered the reporter. "I guess you do not gather me, senator. I mean, can you give me a description of the gown that Mrs. Senator Burton wore at the reception."

"Nothing," again replied the senator from Ohio, and then before the reporter could again gasp his surprise, Mr. Burton continued his remarks.

"Because there is no Mrs. Senator Burton, and according to the present feelings of Mr. Senator Burton of Ohio there is not liable to be any Mrs. Senator Burton.

"Mr. Senator Burton is a bachelor and intends to remain one."

Congressman Spits; Misses a Thriller

JUST MY LUCK—I NEVER SEE NOTHIN'

REPRESENTATIVE EZEKIEL SAMUEL CANDLER of Mississippi is one of the most retiring and unobtrusive members of the lower house of the national legislature. Representative Candler is more generally known as "Tombigbee" Candler because once more than a year ago, he begged the house not to forget that majestic stream, the Tombigbee river of Mississippi in its river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Candler, according to the congressional directory, was for nine years moderator of the Tishomingo Baptist association of Mississippi. Therefore, since his appearance in the halls of congress in 1901 Mr. Candler has [illegible] of his faith. Mr. Candler, however, is an exponent of the under-canvas drama. He likes the circus.

Recently the death-defying, soul-stirring, hair-raising demon of the air "Desperado" appeared with a circus in Washington.

"I must see that fellow," said Mr. Candler. "I want to have my soul stirred and my hair raised. I must behold that deed of daring. I will go if it costs me my job in the next meeting of the Tishomingo Baptist association."

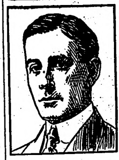
After the show Representative Hughes of New Jersey met Mr. Candler in the lobby.

"How did you like the show?" he asked. "What did you think of 'Desperado?'"

"'Desperado' is all right," said Tombigbee. "He is the best that ever happened. I went there only to see him. I saw him climb to the top of the tent and then I turned around to spit and I heard a cheer and somebody near me said: 'Gracious heavens, he done [illegible]

PROMINENT PEOPLE

VIGOROUS YOUNG PROSECUTOR



State's Attorney Edmund Burke, who prosecutes the evil doers in Sangamon county, where the capital of Illinois is located, has seen to it that John E. W. Wayman, who holds the same important position in Cook county, most of which is Chicago, does not get all the limelight that goes with the legislative bribery scandal inquiry.

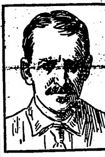
The young state's attorney at Springfield lost no time in getting busy when he heard that there had been boodling among the state's lawmakers. "If any of that money passed here in Sangamon county I want to know about it," he said, "and I'll do something in the way of indicting people myself."

Mr. Wayman didn't like to have the young Democrat at the state capital "butting in" and made some such comment, which immediately brought forth a caustic rejoinder, in which the Springfield prosecutor used the word "plot." This stirred things up to a lively pitch and the bribery investigation took on a personal tinge so far as Messrs. Burke and Wayman were concerned.

The attorney general of the state, Mr. Stead, then took a hand and tried to assist Mr. Wayman by having the inquiry started by Burke at Springfield stopped. Judge Robert B. Shirley, however, said Mr. Burke had a right to go ahead with his probing so long as he did not interfere with the investigation in Cook county. Should there be such interference, said the judge, he would then stop the Springfield end of the quiz until such time as Mr. Wayman would not be interfered with.

Mean time the people of Illinois were wondering. One thing they thought of was that Wayman was elected on a Republican ticket and Mr. Burke was a successful Democratic candidate. Whether there is any significance in this difference in politics is only a matter of guesswork. It is a safer bet that it is the zealousness of both prosecutors and their desire to get to the bottom—or should we say "the man higher up"—that prompted them to take a course which seemed to indicate that they were fighting each other instead of fighting bribers and perjurers.

CURTISS ON AN AERIAL WAR



The next time two nations are at war—it is to be hoped there will be no next time—airships will swarm like deadly insects over the old-fashioned navies, dropping their terrible poison in the shape of picric acid bombs before the unwieldy men-of-war are able to retaliate.

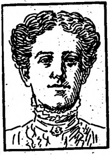
This is the idea of Glenn H. Curtiss, aviator, who says the huge battleship Florida, recently launched, and other Dreadnaughts will be useless in a battle with an aerial fleet.

"More than 1,000 aeroplanes can be launched for the price of a single battleship," he adds. "I was much interested in the launching of the Florida. I heartily subscribe to the preparations we are making to defend our country from all aggression. But I do not believe that we are going about it in the right way in view of modern conditions. Battleships have been impressive engines of war, but their day is practically done. It is as sure as death and taxes that the airship will supersede the great floating structure of steel with its immense guns.

"Imagine, for instance, that a hostile fleet is anchored 20 miles off New York. Suppose it consists of some of the most powerful of modern vessels like the Florida. Before it could begin to shell the city our fleet of aeroplanes would start from the New Jersey flats. Suppose we have only 200 of them. Each is able to carry 200 pounds of bombs.

"Before another year has passed away many nations will devote the millions they are now spending on Dreadnaughts to building fleets of aeroplanes. It is inevitable."

HEADS A WASHINGTON CLUB

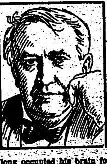


Mrs. Alexander White Gregg, wife of Representative Gregg of Texas, who was elected president of the Congressional club in Washington recently, is one of the most attractive and accomplished women in the congressional set. Representative Gregg is now serving his fourth term in congress. While in no sense a clubwoman, Mrs. Gregg has always taken a great interest in the Congressional club, a unique organization the membership of which is composed exclusively of the wives of senators and representatives.

Mrs. Gregg, who was previous to her marriage Miss Mary Brooks of Palestine, Texas, is a member of an old Virginia family which settled in the Lone Star state during her infancy. She is especially popular among the southern contingent in Washington. Representative and Mrs. Gregg have a debutante daughter, Miss May Gregg, and three sons. During the social season they occupy a house at No. 1737 Corcoran street and entertain frequently.

Mrs. Gregg's selection as president was greeted with much enthusiasm by the other club members. The election was called to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. James Breck Perkins, widow of Representative Perkins of Rochester, N. Y.

EDISON SPRINGS A NEW ONE



Thomas A. Edison, wizard of the electrical world, has brought forth a new idea that will not prove popular with the great army of persons who make their living by clerking in the stores. Mr. Edison is nothing if not original and his new scheme has its interesting points.

An automatic store, which might be called a clerkless store, is the "wizard's" scheme. Mr. Edison says it will decrease the cost of living and be a boon to mankind. He has given thought to the great number of clerks that would be thrown out of employment if his idea should be carried into effect, but he says it would permit them to devote their time to something that would benefit them and their country more than their present occupation does.

He is reducing to paper the plans that have long occupied his brain for an automatic store. When these plans are complete he hopes to see salesmen replaced by automatic vending devices in most stores. The customer need but walk up to a slot machine, drop in the proper coin, and his bundle, neatly wrapped, will be delivered in his hand. Almost the only employees such a store would need would be the men to attend to the machines and those in the central station to overlook their operation.

The customer, for example, will drop his coin, turn the pointer to indicate the particular kind of goods he wishes, and touch the button. The machine will do the [illegible]

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Is Your Mind a Triangle or Circle?

I AM SURE MINE IS
I TINK MINE IS A TRI-ANGLE

NEW YORK.—Is your mind a triangle, a double triangle, a square, a circle, or a key to the infinite?

If you don't know the answer, only Mrs. Adele Marie Rique can tell you, for the tall and stately person who answers to that very Gallic cognomen—pronounced in two syllables, like an American drink—is the counselor and speculator of the latest thing in cults or occults—the Temple of Universal Freedom.

If you are a triangle you think only of three things—food, clothing and shelter. If a double triangle you have aspirations for higher things, but they cross your more primitive instincts, instead of being harmonious with them, as in the case of human squares and circles.

The high priestess of the newest "ism" to attract public attention thinks a law of attraction and repulsion is merely one of smelling.

"So many women," she observed while expounding her novel theory, "are puzzled because, while they like certain men when they are around, they forget all about them when they are away. Others, on the other hand, will say, 'When I'm with him he exasperates me, but when I am away I care for him.' These are cases where mental and personal attraction are not properly balanced. The real test of attraction," she added solemnly, "is smell."

"But clean people don't smell," objected the interviewer.

"Every human being has not only a personal smell but also should select an individual perfume, an individual color and an individual flower.

"Certain people should require certain colors," continued the odorologist, earnestly, "and you cannot bring about certain moods in yourself or drive others away by changing your gown to one of another shade."

Burglar Has Claws, Fur and Four Legs

GET OUT, YOU PIRATE!
I BELIEVE I HEAR THE COPS

NEW YORK.—When Ellis Hart, night watchman, heard an awful racket upstairs in the lead pipe storehouse at 451 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, just before daylight recently, he was scared badly. There was clashing of metal, thumping, scratching and holloaing, and, with great presence of mind, Hart realized that it would be silly to go up to the third floor all alone and try to make so many and such bold ruffians go away.

"Burglars!' he whispered to Lieutenant Miller. "Plenty of them. Send around the reserves and a wagon or two."

"What do they look like?" asked Lieutenant Miller, guardedly.

"Come around and see for yourself," insisted Hart.

Lieutenant Miller went into the reserve room and woke up everybody he could find. Leaving one policeman to guard the station house fixtures, everyone else sprinted up the street. There were 35 in the race. Lieutenant Miller sent some inside of the pipe storehouse and some over the roofs to shut off escape, and some around on Manhattan street to catch anything that might try to break out by the rear.

There was that terrible noise still going on on the third floor and the cordon of police closed in. One brave policeman listened at the very door. A howling and scuffling greeted his ears.

"Jump in, boys!" cried Lieutenant Miller. There was a concerted rush into the room, where evidently some spirited drama was being enacted.

There were criminal and victim. The criminal, caught in the act, was a large black cat of ferocious appearance. The victim was a hysterical canary bird, which had screamed for help until it had a sore throat. The two were separated by the brass wires of a bird cage.

Trials of the Gotham Crossing "Cop"

IS THIS BROADWAY I WANT TO KNOW?

NEW YORK.—"If it wasn't for the rougher sex," says Big Bill, the traffic cop at the corner, "me life'd be a dream, no less. Sure, I mean wimmen. The felly that named thim the gentler sex, I guess, lived on a desert island. There couldn't ha' been none of 'em near."

He was doing his dervish dance in the middle of the street. On one side reared the big freight autos, loaded down with bales and barrels. The fast newspaper delivery machines shot by now and then with a scream that demanded a right of way.

Hard-headed horses fought with their drivers as to whether they should or should not turn at the corner, Big Bill, meanwhile, apparently missing death a dozen times over. Taxicabs hooted, but mildly, for it is known of all chauffeurs that traffic policemen hate the taxi-chaufing breed.

Big private autos charged at him top speed and stopped miraculously in half their length at the wave of his white-gloved hand. From four directions at once heavy-footed teams dragging enormous loads of freight thumped ponderously his way.

A mere incident of his job was the clanging of bells by frantic motormen, anxious to keep the double car line clear.

At the Broadway curb a dominating woman stood and gesticulated at him savagely. "Come on acrost," said Big Bill, through the roar. "I'll see you troo."

She shook her head angrily and crooked her forefinger at him with the effect of an archangel catching a seraph in the sugar barrel. Bill held up the traffic four ways with a wave of his hand. For a moment there was an oasis of sweet peace on Broadway.

On the four corners drivers and chauffeurs and motormen cursed viciously, as they set the screeching brakes. Bill got the lady's elbow. "Why didn't you come before?" she demanded, savagely. "I want to know—is this Broadway?"

Dobbin "Falls Off the Water Wagon"

BEST HIC TIME—I—EVER HAD—WHEE!

CHICAGO.—It is very seldom that old Dobbin "falls off the wagon," but this is exactly what happened to a horse belonging to William Britten, on North Clark street. Britten, an expressman, was delivering a cask of wine to the North Side Turner hall, 823 North Clark street, when it slipped from the truck and, striking against the curb, broke open on the sidewalk. Dobbin smelled of the enchanting liquid as it trickled into the gutter and his soul thirsted for great things. Leisurely he drank while Britten was inside the building "explaining," and having suddenly become endowed with agility in his old age, started on a journey down the street.

He [illegible] the passing vehicles [illegible] blocked all traffic as he "took in" the street from curb to curb. One ear remained erect, while the other drooped, and no circus horse ever was guilty of the fancy steps which Dobbin executed on Clark street.

Pedestrians stopped in amazement, and those who had seen the wine and knew the cause of Dobbin's hilarity gathered in a crowd to encourage and applaud. A policeman took Dobbin in tow and straightened him out as best he could until Britten was summoned. Dobbin could not be annoyed by any more work and Britten was compelled to lead his steed slowly and painfully home.

The aforesaid Dobbin was sorry the next morning.

A Neglected Occupation.

While the girls are casting about to learn all that is learnable, will they please remark that one of the things worth learning is the girl's own job! It seems at times in danger of being neglected, so urgent is the assault of the petticoat brigade on all the other portals of the citadel of knowledge.— [illegible]

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

GETTING MAD.

It very often happens that a person will get mad in arguing a matter or when some one differs with him. One commits a great mistake when he acts thus. He weakens himself and strengthens his adversary. Anger diminishes the force of an argument. As soon as one gets mad in arguing a point, he should stop talking or change his temper. Anger stands in the way of truth. It contracts one's view. It spoils knowledge. Real wisdom, according to the Scriptures, is "first pure, and then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated," says Ohio State Journal. There is no room for anger in wisdom, and certainly, when a man is engaged in differing with his neighbor, it is best to be wise. Men sometimes can't bear to be disputed. As soon as one differs, they summon up their ire, shake their fists, and rush down on a man like a clatter of tongs. It does no good. It confirms the adversary in his view and the rancor reacts upon those who indulge in it. Observe when you have had an argument with a man, and got mad, how afterward you regret it; how really it seemed a little devil had intruded itself upon your talk and left its tracks in your heart! And then, what a lack of pleasure there is in getting mad! The only argument that is pleasant and effective is that which is pure, peaceable and gentle.

Ripon, Wisconsin, is rich in historic associations, beginning with the journey through the state in 1673 of Father Marquette and Louis Joliet on their way to the discovery of the Mississippi. The famous Fourier phlanistery experiment of Warren Chase and others took place at Ripon in the '40s. Later the city was associated with the Sherman Booth episode and the organization of the Republican party. Ripon will celebrate its history with a historical pageant on the 14th of June, and no doubt the occasion will attract throngs of visitors.

The statement by Commissioner of Immigration Williams that a large number of immigrants bound for Canada have been excluded at Ellis Island, New York, because they were unable to meet the Canadian requirements of the United States, will reassure nervous patriots who have been imagining that scores of undesirables sneak across the Canadian line into the United States, and thus circumvent our immigration laws.

Sir Ernest Shackleton says that if he had all the money needed to equip an expedition properly, he could guarantee that he would reach the south pole. The veil of awe has been torn away from the poles. Now it is declared that proper equipment is all that is necessary to take anyone anywhere in the polar regions. This seems to be true; but it has taken explorers a long time to find out what that equipment is.

The supposition is that the German balloon which collapsed or exploded during a storm over the village of Reichensachsen, Germany, and fell to the earth, killing the four occupants of the car, was struck by lightning. This may have been the cause of the disaster, as happenings of that kind must be expected when gasbags contend with storms in the clouds.

Some eastern railroads have ceased to employ young woman stenographers because they are found to have such a habit of getting married. June is coming in just a few weeks and the suffering corporations feel that they have to keep the wheels turning on the tracks even while the annual [illegible]ng epidemic is at its height.

Now is the season when little, wabbly-legged calves are being added in great numbers to the bovine population of the prairie states, and in the alkali country solicitous cowboys are engaged in pulling the festive two-year-old out of the alkali mudhole by the aid of a pinto pony, a rope and a seasoned vocabulary.

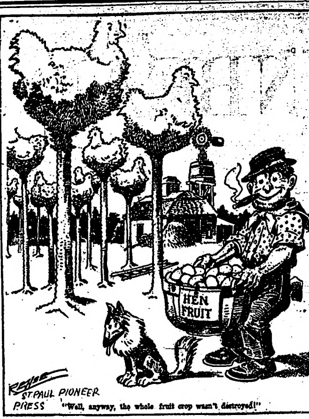
Scientists who have established telepathic communication with Mars and learned all about its irrigation system have reason to fear the rivalry of the Harvard prodigy who has devised a means of reaching the planet Venus in 20 minutes with a radium aeroplane.

Cold storage men say that mastodon steak, preserved by ice for more than 250,000 years, is delicious. Our portion today must have been kept on ice too long.

The United States will have two new war ships, to cost $6,000,000 each. We earnestly hope the country may get fully $12,000,000 worth of peace out of them.

Speaking about taxicabs, it will be a compliment now to your personal appearance, if the taxicab man doesn't ask for his pay in advance.

Perhaps it really was cheaper to move than pay rent in the good old days.



"Well, anyway, the whole fruit crop wasn't destroyed!"

18 DROWNED IN SHIP CRASH

COLLISION ON LAKE HURON DUE TO DENSE FOG.

Freighter Frank H. Goodyear Sinks When Hit by the James B. Wood—Five Escape.

Port Huron, Mich.—Probably eighteen persons lost their lives in a collision between the large steel steamer Frank H. Goodyear of the Mitchell Transit company and the steamer James B. Wood, another steel vessel belonging to the Gilchrist Transportation company, in Lake Huron about thirty-five miles off Point Aux Barques. The Goodyear sank in 40 fathoms of water. But five persons were saved.

The collision occurred about six o'clock Tuesday morning in a heavy fog which overhung the lake.

A partial list of missing follows: Mrs. Lillian Bassett, wife of cook, Algonac, Mich.; John Bassett, three years old, Algonac; Archie Fuller, second mate, Algonac; John Gibson, chief engineer; Gus Zaetsch, first mate, Algonac.

When the steamers came together the crew of the Goodyear, which is reported to have been struck amidships, had time only to seize life preservers. Only a few could jump overboard before the boat began to fill with water. The cook had just sounded the second call for breakfast on the Goodyear when the crash came and many were in the messroom. All rushed on deck and then the boat began to sink. Several jumped into the water and managed to get out of reach of the boat, which was filling fast.

Suddenly the Goodyear parted in the center and with a sound which could be heard above the whistling of the Wood, sank out of sight, carrying with it all except five on board.

The bow of the Wood was stove in, but she rested on her bulkhead, and, although some water flowed into the hold, was kept afloat with the pumps. Captain Gibson of the Wood ordered the lifeboats lowered and gave the crew instructions to make every possible effort to save any of the sailors of the sinking steamer.

Seek Life of Alfonso.

Madrid.—A national campaign of terrorism instigated by the anarchists has been begun in Spain and the government is alarmed over the situation. Stern repressive measures were ordered. The explosion of a bomb here Monday night, followed by the suicide of the thrower, coming after the three outrages of the last week in Barcelona, is regarded as the beginning of the radicals' campaign. After search and inquiry the police believe the last bomb exploded was intended for King Alfonso.

Cleminson Denied New Trial.

Chicago.—Motion for a new trial for Dr. Haldane Cleminson, convicted of the murder of his wife, was overruled by Judge McSurely Wednesday. A motion in arrest of judgment was granted and sentence deferred to allow appeal.

Seyler Acquitted by Jury.

Mays Landing, N. J.—The jury in the case of William Seyler, accused of murdering pretty Jane Adams by casting her into the sea from the million-dollar pier at Atlantic City, Wednesday returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Shot With "Unloaded Gun."

Bedford, Ind.—Miss Minnie Hawkins, aged fifteen, living near this city, was fatally shot Wednesday by her sister, Mrs. Grace Meadows, who playfully snapped a shotgun at her, not knowing it was loaded.

Salary Raise Is Shared by 5,000.

St. Louis.—The Terminal Railroad association of St. Louis Wednesday announced an increase of five per cent. in the wages of 5,000 of its employes who receive less than $200 a month.

CHURCH FIGHT IS BREWING

Dr. Robert's Opponents Seek to Oust Him From Presbyterian Office—Holds Two Berths.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The first hint of the movement to oust Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia from one of his two offices of stated clerk and treasurer of the Presbyterian general assembly, came in the report of the bills and overtures committee, which was presented to the assembly Saturday.

It was stated in this report that 132 presbyteries had voted for a readjustment, while 136 had voted against any attempt to force Doctor Roberts to resign either of his positions. Twenty-seven presbyteries had not voted, the report said.

Though no deductions were made from this vote, it is taken to mean that it depends on Doctor Roberts himself as to whether he resigns the office of treasurer. His opponents claim that the holding of the two offices gives Doctor Roberts too much power in the assembly and in church affairs.

An appeal to Gov. James M. Gillett of California to prevent the holding of the Jeffries-Johnson fight on Independence day was introduced by Rev. F. L. Forbes of Seattle, Wash.

The committee headed by Rev. E. D. Warfield, president of Lafayette college, presented a report in which it declared the belief "that the minority members of the New York presbytery had established a prima facie case of heresy, and the matter has now been referred to the judicial commission of the assembly, who will hear witnesses and report their findings for final action by the assembly."

70,000 GET WAGE INCREASE

Standard Oil Adds Many Millions to Pay Envelopes of Its Employees.

New York.—A voluntary wage increase that will affect approximately 70,000 men, has been made by the Standard Oil company. The remarkable increase to workmen, who in the entire history of the concern, have never been on strike, ranges from 6 to 10 per cent.

The order is retroactive and became effective May 1. It is estimated that the company will add from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 to its annual pay roll expense.

The new scale affects employees engaged in the company's works and factories, but the office men will not be benefited by this increase. Most of the employees who will get the increase are laborers, and the advance applies to all the subsidiary companies in the United States.

Naval Bill Passes Senate.

Washington.—By the decisive vote of 35 to 26 the senate Monday approved the two-battleship program which has already gone through the house. Both of the new ships will be of the Dreadnaught class, and the most powerful fighting machines in the world. In addition, the senate added a provision to the bill for one submarine boat and six torpedo boat destroyers, none of which were provided for in the bill as it passed the house. As the bill goes to conference, it provides for two battleships, to cost not exceeding $6,000,000 exclusive of armament; two fleet colliers to cost not more than $1,000,000 each; five submarine torpedo boats at a total cost of not more than $2,500,000, and six torpedo boat destroyers, to cost not more than $750,000 each.

Monon Firemen Given Increase.

Lafayette, Ind.—After being threatened with a firemen's strike for several days the Monon railroad Tuesday granted all the firemen employed on the system an increase of about twenty per cent. in wages.

Packing Firm Indicted in East.

Hartford, Conn.—The federal grand jury here Tuesday returned an indictment against the packing firm of Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, charging the shipping of unmarked and uninspected meat.

UNCLE SAM DEFIED

AMERICAN SCHOONER IS BOARDED BY FORCE FROM NICARAGUAN GUNBOAT.

RIGHT OF SEARCH FORFEITED

Action Was in Defiance of Ruling From Washington—Commanders of United States War Vessels Expected to Act Promptly.

Bluefields, Nicaragua.—Defying a ruling by the United States government that the Nicaraguan government gunboat Venus had forfeited her right of search a force of men from that vessel Wednesday boarded and searched the American schooner Esfuerzo, which flew the Stars and Stripes.

Following the search the Venus and the other Nicaraguan gunboat San Jacinto were seen approaching the Bluefields bluff. The American gunboats Paducah and Dubuque were lying off Bluefields and it was expected here that their commanders would take prompt action.

Government forces attacked the Bluefields custom house, and administered a sharp defeat to the forces of General Estrada. The provisional army, or the section of it that was guarding the custom house, was driven back steadily on the city defenses.

The sound of cannonading at Rama, 35 miles away, indicates that fighting is still going on there between the insurgents and the Madriz army. Couriers arriving here report that 150 already have been killed and 300 wounded.

The American marines guarding the United States consulate here are preparing for battle if the government forces enter the city. Machine guns are trained upon the streets by which the soldiers of Madriz might reach the United States consulate.

The attack upon the custom house on Bluefields bluff was begun by General Mara as soon as the government forces were joined by the 500 men landed at Pearl lagoon by the fillibuster boat, the Venus.

UNEARTH BIG GRAIN SWINDLE

Chicago Firm Loses $700,000 by Manipulation of Conspirators, Who Juggled Bills of Lading.

Chicago.—Juggling of warehouse receipts and railroad bills of lading, used in connection with the business of Durant & Elmore, grain operators, with offices in Chicago and Albany, N. Y., have caused the loss of $700,000, according to reports from the eastern city Monday. Conspirators within the firm and outside accomplices are blamed for the alleged misappropriation, which involves, it is said, only the officials of the eastern branch. Edwin W. Elmore, vice-president of the firm and head of the Chicago office departed for Albany last Friday in response to a telegram and still is there.

Money was obtained from banks in Albany and New York, it is said, on juggled receipts and bills, and the institutions reported as swindled are declared to be conducting an investigation seeking to place responsibility and to discover the exact amount of the discrepancy. Gibson Oliver, treasurer of the grain concern and manager of its Albany office, is reported to have made a statement of responsibility in connection with the alleged misappropriation and to have named Henry C. Palmer, a former employe of the Delaware & Hudson railway.

LA FOLLETTE HITS RATE BILL

Wisconsin Senator Advocates Complete Reorganization of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington.—For five hours Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, standing on the floor of the senate, poured oratorical grape and canister into the administration rate bill as brought before congress by Senator Elkins. He pleaded for the adoption of the amendments offered by the Insurgents as a means of wiping out the sins of past congresses. He said that all railroad laws up to date were in the interest of the railroads, and advocated a complete reorganization of the Interstate Commerce commission.

"The interstate commerce commission is engaged in a mere child's play," said Mr. La Follette, adding that it was so hedged about that it could not effectively deal with the problem.

While the rate regulation provision of the president's original bill was in the public interest, Mr. La Follette said, the provision had been modified by Senators Aldrich and Elkins wholly in the interest of the railroads.

Irish Rioting Is Renewed.

Cork, Ireland.—Rioting was renewed here by the rival Nationalist factions. A large number of persons were injured, 20 of them being sent to the infirmaries.

Defeats Commission Charter.

Stillwater, Okla.—The only Socialist-governed city of the first class in Oklahoma and probably in the southwest, has rejected a commission charter. The proposition was defeated here Wednesday by only a few votes.

Washerwomen Form Union.

Orange, N. J.—A union of washerwomen and charwoman was formed here Wednesday with a membership of 300. The officers say the standard of wages will be raised from $1.25 a day to $2 a day.

PARDONED BY TAFT; TESTIFIES

CONVICTED OFFICIAL AIDS IN SUGAR TRUST PROSECUTION.

Government Springs Surprise in Placing Oliver Spitzer, Freed by President, on Stand.

New York.—When Prosecutor Simpson called to the witness stand Monday Oliver Spitzer, superintendent of the Williamsburg docks, who some months ago was convicted of underweighing and sentenced to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary, the government played its trump card in the prosecution of Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, charged with being implicated in the sugar trust underweighing conspiracy.

Spitzer demonstrated to the court the working of the fraudulent devices by which the government was cheated out of millions of dollars by false weights, it is alleged.

When Spitzer took the stand John B. Stanchfield, for the defense, claimed that under the federal statute Spitzer, as a convicted man, could not testify.

The sensation of the trial was then created by the declaration in court that Spitzer had been pardoned by President Taft on May 19 last.

Heike is on trial in the United States circuit court with five former employes of the American Sugar Refining company on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government by underweighing cargoes of sugar imports. Witnesses have testified to the discovery of fraudulent devices on the sugar docks at Williamsburg, whereby, it was alleged, employes of the so-called sugar trust manipulated the scales so as to bring about underweights.

Spitzer said that Theodore A. Havemeyer, brother of the late H. O. Havemeyer, appointed him superintendent of the Williamsburg dock. When he left Atlanta prison Spitzer said he had no hope of a pardon, and added:

"I left my effects in Atlanta. I came here to unburden myself of the great wrongs I had done all these years. I wanted to confess all my sins before this court and tell all I know.

"I wanted to stand among my fellowmen once more and tell all I should have told before. I wanted to be shriven of all that cankered me those sleepless night in Atlanta prison, where I suffered so much. I couldn't stand it any longer.

"I told Captain Flynn of the secret service in Atlanta that I couldn't stand the torture; that I must tell the truth and I wouldn't have been behind those bars if I had taken the advice of my lawyers, Mr. Mackerell and Mr. Cochran.

"They told me to confess, if I had anything to confess after my conviction last February. They told me to confess before it was too late."

KING ASKS MOURNING TO END

British Ruler Does Not Wish Tradesmen to Suffer—Roosevelt Received by Alexandra.

London.—The Court Gazette Tuesday announced that King George, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra desire that general mourning shall end Friday, so that the tradesmen will not suffer.

King Edward bequeathed his entire racing and breeding establishments to King George, who will continue them on the same scale.

The mother queen, Alexandra, received Mr. Roosevelt at Buckingham palace.

The two had a long chat, during which her majesty took occasion personally to tell the former president how much she appreciated the sympathy exhibited for her in America at the time of her bereavement.

Subsequently the queen mother received Lord Strathcona, high commissioner of Canada.

In spite of England's mourning for King Edward, the municipal reception to Theodore Roosevelt to be held on May 31 will be one of the most notable ceremonies of years.

Packers Fight Against Trial.

Chicago.—A legal battle to stop government prosecution of the packers in Chicago was waged before Judge Landis in the federal court Wednesday. Counsel for individual packers and the National Packing company argued in support of a demurrer by which they hoped to show the indictments to be faulty. George T. Buckingham made the opening argument, followed by Ralph Crews, chief counsel for the National Packing company. Afterward James H. Wilkerson, special assistant district attorney, and District Attorney Sims presented the government's side.

Cleveland Police Chief Suspended

Cleveland, O.—Pending an investigation of charges against him, Chief of Police Frederick Kohler, who has a national reputation as the "golden rule chief," was suspended by Mayor Baehr. The charges are misconduct and immorality.

Babe Drinks Poison; Dies.

Bedford, Ind.—A two-year-old son of Dr. J. W. McFarlan, a prominent physician, toddled into his father's office during the latter's absence Wednesday and reaching up to a table got hold of a vial of carbolic acid, drank it with fatal effects.

Preliminary Shoot Winner.

Des Moines, Ia.—With a score of 94 out of a 100 bird match, M. Thompson of Cainesville, Mo., won the preliminary handicap of the Western Handicap tournament Wednesday.

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." — Mrs. Emma Imse, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

Her Laugh Broke.

She was a little fairy of seven, with eyes like diamonds and hair like spun gold, and she was romping with a half dozen playmates. Touching a fine-looking youngster on the shoulder, she challenged him with, "You can't catch me." Off they started, she twisting and dodging with the dexterity of a half-back on a football team, and he following her every movement in close pursuit. The excitement of the chase made her scream with laughter. The little fugitive finally brought up against a fence, breathless and panting, and her pursuer, throwing his arms about her, shouted: "There, I've caught you!" "Oh, yes," gasped the little fairy, "but 'it was 'cause my laugh broke and I couldn't run any more."

"Show Me Another."

Soon after twins had arrived at the home of a prominent dry goods merchant recently the proud father led his son Richard, aged four, into the room to see the little strangers. The father first pulled down the covers and showed one of the babies to his son. He then walked to the other side of the bed and exhibited the other twin. Richard gazed at the two for a moment with a noncommittal look on his face, and then demanded: "Show me another, papa."

A Dirge.

She laid the still white form beside those which had gone before; no sob, no sigh forced its way from her heart, throbbing as though it would burst. Suddenly a cry broke the stillness of the place—one single heart-breaking shriek; then silence; another cry; more silence; then all silent but for a guttural murmur, which seemed to well up from her very soul. She left the place. She would lay another egg tomorrow.—Princeton Tiger.

Gets In Out of the Rain.

Knicker—Is Jones a man who quells the storm and rides the thunder?

Bocker—No, but he borrows an umbrella.

Strictly Accurate.

Lawyer—So you say the defendant pushed you against your will?

Witness—No, sir; I said he pushed me against the door.

HARD ON CHILDREN.

When Teacher Has Coffee Habit.

"Best is best, and best will ever live." When a person feels this way about Postum they are glad to give testimony for the benefit of others.

A school teacher down in Miss. says: "I had been a coffee drinker since my childhood, and the last few years it had injured me seriously.

"One cup of coffee taken at breakfast would cause me to become so nervous that I could scarcely go through with the day's duties, and this nervousness was often accompanied by deep depression of spirits and heart palpitation.

"I am a teacher by profession, and when under the influence of coffee had to struggle against crossness when in the school room.

"When talking this over with my physician, he suggested that I try Postum, so I purchased a package and made it carefully according to directions; found it excellent of flavor, and nourishing.

"In a short time I noticed very gratifying effects. My nervousness disappeared, I was not irritated by my pupils, life seemed full of sunshine, and my heart troubled me no longer.

"I attribute my change in health and spirits to Postum alone."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Farm School Letter

Interesting Information on Minnesota Agriculture by Our Special Correspondent.

Pintsch Oil For Gophers.

In Colorado prairie dogs have been destroyed with bisulphide of carbon gas in a manner similar to the experiment tried in Minnesota at University Farm on pocket gophers. Recently the Colorado Station has tried, with wonderful success, Pintsch oil—a by-product of the Pintsch gas used for lighting trains. It has been used in the same manner as bisulphide of carbon is used, with equally fatal results on the prairie dog. It is assumed in Minnesota that if Pintsch oil fumigation is destructive of prairie dog life in Colorado it ought to be equally so in Minnesota with pocket gophers, and the Minnesota Experiment Station probably will experiment with it. This oil is only half as expensive as bisulphide of carbon, according to the Colorado report, and can be procured at railroad centers where there is a Pintsch gas factory. Only half as much of it is required to kill a prairie dog in his burrow as of bisulphide.

Scours In Pigs.

The Minnesota Experiment Station at St. Anthony Park has found the cause of scours in little pigs to come largely from over and irregular feeding, together with sudden changes in food. The little pig is greedy and its stomach and intestines are comparatively small. The digestive juices decompose the food and turn it into a milky, soupy condition from which the digested material must be assimilated, or it must be pushed through the intestines. When an excess of food is given the overplus must be passed along with the indigestible matter in the faeces. The faeces are thin, soft and watery, and the animal is scouring. Scouring pigs are not economical pork producers.

Lighter feeding is the remedy rather than drugs. Sudden changes in the ration should be avoided, but the amount of food should be gradually increased from day to day in proportion with the pig's development.

Bacon Hogs.—The Experiment Station at Grand Rapids is raising bacon hogs—Improved Yorkshire, and practices having their sows farrow in March and April. The pigs are turned into a clover pasture when from six to eight weeks old, and are fed a little shorts and milk. In September barley and peas are added to their ration, and for two months they are fed all they will eat. They reach prime condition about the first of November and weigh from 130 to 150 pounds. In the local market the price the past three years has averaged eight and a half cents per pound. The cost of production has been estimated by Supt. McGuire to be four and one-half cents a pound. Good housing, early farrowing clover pasture, skim milk, barley, shorts and peas, easily obtained with little expense, make a good profit in the pig industry.

Eight Pigs Per Sow have been raised at the Northeast Experiment Station at Grand Rapids the past three years. The Yorkshire breed is noted for its large litters and strong constitution. The brood sows are wintered on second crop of clover, boiled roots, skim milk and half a pound each of grain daily. They are comfortably housed with access to a yard in the day time. Exercise is an important element in their care. The sows are bred in December, farrow in March or early April, and raise but one litter a year. The Station keeps the good mothers as long as they are productive—from four to six years. Only brood sows are carried through the winter.

An Acre of Land in Northeastern Minnesota, when cleaned of stumps, will usually go far toward paying for the cleaning with the first year's crop, according to experiments at the Grand Rapids station. The Station recommends co-operative buying of dynamite in the timbered sections of Minnesota so that it may be procured in large enough quantities to be had at the wholesale price. Duluth and the iron range towns affords one of the best local markets in the West for farm products. The land is wonderfully productive when cleared of its natural incumbrances. Dynamite and knowledge of its use do the cleaning.

In Raising Pigs in northeastern Minnesota, as practiced at the experiment station at Grand Rapids, it is important to remember that some of the most profitable food is clover pasture and skim milk. Expensive grains are fed only to finish the product grown on inexpensive pasture and dairy by-products. Good clover pasture always should be ready for the six weeks old pig.

Over a period of nine years' experimentation at the Ohio station, shallow cultivation of corn shows a lead in grain harvested of four bushels per acre over deep cultivation during that period, regardless of weather conditions. Experiments at the Minnesota station at St. Anthony Park are in line with Ohio and several other states.

Frequent and Shallow Cultivation of corn at the Minnesota Experiment Station shows best results at husking time.

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE.

The faculty at the college and school of agriculture at St. Anthony Park, is already preparing for the Farmers' Short Course next winter, when a much larger attendance is anticipated than ever in the past. Last winter's course brought nearly two hundred and fifty farmers to the Experiment station. Facilities were over-crowded. The dining room, originally intended for the accommodation of four hundred people, last winter had to accommodate about twelve hundred. Without the short course difficulty was experienced in taking care of the school and college.

Prof. Mayne is having the basement of the dining hall reconstructed so that less trouble will be experienced next winter. He will also reconstruct the systems of instruction so that classes will be promptly and systematically handled.

Summer School At University Farm.

A summer school at the Minnesota Agricultural College at St. Anthony Park will begin on June 20th and continue until July 29, to give agricultural instruction to school teachers, principals and superintendents of schools. Those wishing college credits will be regularly registered as university students and pay a fee of $10.00. Those desiring the work outlined without taking the college credits will be charged $4.00. Minnesota teachers taking ellimentary agriculture only will be charged $1.00. Board and room for the six weeks will cost but $21.00, in advance.

Farmers' Clubs.

The report of the Farmers' Clubs of Meeker County, reaching the Extension Division of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, shows the shipment of a car of stock every week and the receipt by the farmers co-operating of the entire proceeds of the shipment, except a small commission honestly earned by, and paid to, the manager for going with the stock and doing the business. The Club also maintains a seed exchange at Litchfield where the farmers can procure home grown seed. The social features are also a means of promoting the greatest harmony among the people of the neighborhood.

Dassel has a club that has recently tested one hundred and fifty head of cattle for tuberculosis. It maintains a system of cow-testing for milk production. Every cow entered has a correct ration worked out for her every month according to Prof. Haecker's standard. More than three hundred cows are in this association. Co-operation is also practiced in buying supplies and selling produce. The social and business features are attracting new members. Crop rotation, soil fertility, better care of stock are among the subjects of frequent discussion, and attract new members.

The Live Farmers' Clubs in Meeker county, where there are twenty or more co-operative creameries and elevators, have become associated in a central league. This suggests the thought to the division of agricultural extension that all the farmers' clubs in each county, all co-operative creameries and co-operative elevators, should get together in a central federation, and at least once a year meet and discuss the matters that have arisen in the different local clubs for which no satisfactory solution has been found. Wherever matters of mutual interest to a county have arisen in any one club worthy of promotion the several clubs can unite and decide upon a course of action, discuss everything pertaining to the common good and develop other questions worthy of promotion.

Harrowing corn is not recommended, but if farmers persist in this practice, it should be done when the corn is dry. It is then less tender and not so liable to be broken down. Harrowing should not be done when the land is wet and weather cold. Care must be exercised not to thin out the stand when harrowing. If the ground is lumpy, full of old corn stalks or rubbish harrowing is even more undesirable than on good land.

Instruction in the Origin of soils, their physical make-up, movements of soil water and tillage; the seed—its parts, germination, selection and storage will be given at the teachers' summer school at the Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, beginning June 20th.

Domestic Art and Domestic Science will be two of the subjects taught young ladies attending the summer school and college of agriculture, St. Anthony Park, from June 20th to July 29th. Those desiring may confine their work to those subjects, or may, in addition, elect one or more regular subjects.

Killing Weeds is but one object of cultivating corn. While important to kill weeds the preservation of moisture in the soil is equally so, and is done by shallow and frequent cultivation.

Write Prof. D. D. Mayne, University Farm, St. Paul, for Agricultural Summer School bulletin.

FOURNIER ACQUITTED

BUT 23 MINUTES DELIBERATION CLEARS THE ALLEGED SLAYER OF AAGOT DAHL.

GETS LIBERTY IN THIRD TRIAL

Prisoner, Awaiting Verdict, Visibly Nevous for First Time in Six Years.—Leaves the Courtroom Amid Congratulations.

Aitkin. — Paul Fournier, who was accused of having killed Aagot Dahl near Quaring, Beltrami county, March 7, 1904, is a free man. The jury in the district court here returned a verdict of not guilty after having been out but 23 minutes.

There was so little delay in receiving the verdict and while waiting for the jury to come in Fournier was visibly nervous for the first time in the six years he has been under arrest for the murder of N. O. Dahl and daughter.

When the jury was seated Fournier became deathly pale as he scrutinized the countenances of the men who had decided his fate and when the clerk of court read the words "not guilty" a smile spread over his countenance and he was much relieved.

Fournier heartily thanked all the members of the jury and Judge Stanton and bubbled over with appreciation as he left the court room, being without the custody of an official for the first time in six years.

As Fournier left the court room he was heartily congratulated by a great many who had witnessed the trial.

Two years in the penitentiary and one in the county jail has not robbed Fournier of his personal magnetism and the little Frenchman seems little affected by his close confinement of late years.

The verdict of the jury is received here with approbation generally, as it is the general opinion that the evidence given by the state's witnesses was largely made questionable as to truth, through efforts at impeachment made by attorneys for Fournier, Scrutchin and Crowell, and the jury also carefully considered the fact that most of the testimony was clearly circumstantial.

The closing of the trial was dramatic and the spectators were wrought up by addresses of Mr. McKusick for the state and Messrs. Crowell and Scrutchin for Fournier. Attorney Scrutchin made the effort of his life in his address.

In his address to the jury Prosecutor Chester McKusick gave the state's theory how N. O. Dahl and daughter Aagot met death in the old man's lonely cabin near Quiring, Beltrami county, March 7, 1904. He said that late in the afternoon Paul Fournier and Wesley, the latter now in the penitentiary, went to Aagot Dahl's cabin saying they wanted to buy seed potatoes and lured father and daughter to the old man's cabin, where the potatoes were kept. There they shot them, the prosecutor declared. McKusick occupied over an hour in his argument to the jury.

W. H. Crowell of Brainerd opened the argument in behalf of the defense, reviewing the evidence in the case and showing in a forceful manner the discrepency in the testimony given by the state's witnesses denouncing as outrageous the too evident bitter hatred of the prisoner which had been so openly exhibited by the majority of those testifying in behalf of the prosecution. He appealed to the jurors to bear well in mind the gentlemanly demeanor of the man who had thrice been tried on the most serious charge in the criminal calendar, murder in in the first degree, with his life at stake.

Charles W. Scrutchin, chief counsel for Fournier, followed Attorney Crowell in a two hours' talk. He carefully analyzed the evidence given at this trial, and was bitter in his scathing denuciation of the state's principal witnesses, whom he denounced as perjurers.

LINE DRAWN ON MALT.

Fergus Falls.—Following the opinion by City Attorney N. F. Field a few days ago to the effect that malt sales can be prohibited under the provisions of the city charter, Mayor D. M. Brown today issued a proclamation directing that after May 31 no malt shall be sold in this city. This is likely to close several establishments here, nearly all of the former saloonkeepers having opened places in which malt is the principal drink dispensed. The mayor says:

"The somewhat prevailing idea that beverages containing not more than 2 per cent of alcohol may be sold without a license is not the law. It must have been clearly the intent of a majority of the voters to dispense with the saloons for at least one year. If so, it is not proper to tolerate them even in a disguised form."

BANKERS AT ALBERT LEA.

Members of First District Gathering for Annual Meeting.

Albert Lea.—A large number of bankers from the Twin Cities as well as the southeastern part of the state were here to attend the annual meeting of the First district group of bankers. The local bankers entertained the visitors and the ladies accompanying them at the Auditorium theater, and later the room was cleared and dancing was indulged in by all who desired.

FRANK DAY OPERATED ON.

The Democratic Chairman Seeks Relief From His Sufferng.

St. Paul.—Hon. Frank A. Day, chairman of the Democratic state central committee and prominent leader of the Democratic party in Minnesota, was operated upon at the Cobb hospital in St. Paul.

The operation is designed to correct an abdominal disorder from which Mr. Day has been suffering for two years. How serious the trouble was probably Mr. Day did not realize himself.

It was little less than a year ago that Mr. Day sent his chief, the late Governor Johnson, to Rochester for an operation for a trouble similar in character. That operation was fatal.

Realizing that he would be compelled to seek relief himself, through an operation, Mr. Day went ahead quietly making his preparations. Only a few very intimate friends knew beforehand of his condition and intentions.

Saturday Mr. Day closed up his business affairs and walked to the Cobb hospital, which is near the home in the Midway district, where he underwent the operation.

After it was over, Dr. Sheridan G. Cobb who, with the assistance of Dr. J. E. Moore of Minneapolis, performed the operation, pronounced it successful.

Mr. Day is resting quietly and easily, with every apparent chance for a quick recovery unless complications, always to be feared in operations of this character, should set in.

The operation was for what is known in surgery as a seriously developing hernia. Mr. Day was on the operating table thirty-five minutes.

Speaking of its afterwards, Dr. Cobb said: "The operation cannot be described as major operation, although operations of this character are always more or less serious. Mr. Day came out from under the influence of the anesthetic nicely and is bright and cheerful."

BIG SPEAKERS FOR ST. PAUL.

Best in Country Picked for National Conservation Convention.

Washington, May 25.—Plans are going forward in fine shape for the national conservation convention to be held in St. Paul in September. The fact that former President Roosevelt is to attend and speak has aroused unusual interest in the event. Most of the plans for the convention, so far as the national association is concerned, will remain uncompleted until after the return of Gifford Pinchot, president of the organization who is now en route from Europe.

Secretary Shipp of the association has prepared a partial list of the speakers, which includes, in addition to Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot, James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior; Frank C. Gowdy of Denver, chairman of the conservation commission of that state; Newton C. Blanchard, former governor of Louisiana; Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; George C. Pardee, former governor of California; Paris Gibson, former United States senator from Montana; Senator Newlands of Nevada, Representative Scott of Kansas and George F. Swain of Harvard university.

Because of the many requests throughout the country for speakers on conservation, Secretary Shipp said that this list will have to be doubled before the summer is well advanced.

DRAINAGE IN VALLEY OF RED.

General System On a Big Scale Is Being Gradually Worked Out.

Crookston.—Some conception of the amount of drainage work being done in this section can be realized by the verified statement that O. L. Hamery, of this city, drainage engineer, has the supervision of 500 miles of ditches, practically all in Marshall, Kittson and Roseau counties, though there are a few miles in Beltrami county and a few in Polk.

For practically all of this work the contracts have been let, and the ditches will be completed the coming fall.

Mr. Hamery is but one of many drainage engineers in Crookston and surrounding territory, and thus it is seen that the work in the aggregate is immense. The system in this section of the state within a few years will be in shape for tile drainage, which will become general. In the past it has not been practical, because the general drainage system was not far enough advanced to furnish outlets for tile drainage. However, a few farmers have experimented with tile drainage, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory.

Much of the land that will be reclaimed is exceptionally rich and has been termed as swamp land in the past. It has a rich layer of decayed vegetation on top and will produce wonderful crops when the water problem has been disposed of.

Wisconsin Monument Dedicated.

Vicksburg, Mississippi. — The Wisconsin monument in the National Park here was dedicated with much ceremony. Governor Davidson and a large party of prominent citizens from Wisconsin were present.

Wrecker Assails Flyer.

Thief River Falls.—An attempt was made to wreck the Winnipeg flyer on the Soo at the small station of Halma near this city. A party of young persons on their way to a wedding, on passing over the crossing, discovered a large rock wedged between the rails near the crossing. The fresh tracks of a man were discovered in the soft soil leading away from the scene of the attempted wreck, and the railway detectives are endeavoring to discover the culprit.

WHEAT TAKES DROP

CHICAGO OPERATOR CLOSING OUT HOLDINGS IN THE MAY OPTION—WILL RETIRE.

1,000,000 BUSHELS ON LAKES

Lichstern-Waterman Deal Reported Settled—Minneapolis Quotations Decline Upon News of Important Developments.

Chicago, Illinois. — At a loss estimatter as close to half a million dollars, the Patten interests got out of the wheat market, disposing of the last of a line of wheat estimated at 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels.

It is believed the average loss on the greater part of this holding was 8 cents a bushel. The wheat was July and September, mainly the latter. Much of it was accumulated four months ago when crop damage stories were the vital influences on the market. For once the Patten sources of information seem to have failed to come up to the standard of accuracy.

For the last fortnight the Patten crowd stuck to their colors, furnishing muscle to sustain the market when demoralization seemed inpending. Finally they got tired giving support to a market which seemed hopeless at prevailing levels for the distant options.

Patten was up against strong capitalistic adversaries, not the least of which was the Armour interests.

As the Pattens are to retire from active business July 1, this is believed to be the last big Patten deal. Its failure throws a cloak over the glamour of brilliant successes which have made the name of Patten familiar the world over.

With something like 1,000,000 bushels in transit on the lake from Duluth bound for Chicago to be added to the millions already here for delivery on May contracts; with sturdy longs and shorts of great wealth and much nerve battling against each other, and with transactions running into seven figures every hour, the wheat market situation has assumed that fascinatingly interesting stage which precedes the final climax. The reckoning comes at 1:15 p. m. Tuesday.

No Spectacle Expected.

Nothing like the spectacular scenes of the old days, when the big traders were largely a law unto themselves, is expected, but the proceedings are likely to be intensely interesting, nevertheless. With the eyes of official Washington more or less intently on affairs as they are conducted on the Chicago board, both dealers and the board itself are disposed to be circumspect. Private settlements, with few fireworks accompanying, may constitute the vital features of the going out of May.

Cargoes loaded hereafter at Duluth cannot reach here in time to be delivered on the last day of the month. Just what amount of contract wheat is en route to arrive within the schedule of time has not been determined definitely. Some shrewd traders affect to believe the volume is much larger than the newspaper accounts have indicated. It is generally estimated that the total deliveries in Chicago on May contracts will be something like 3,000,000 bushels, which will make an aggregate contract stock here at the end of the month of over 4,000,000 bushels.

Most of this gain, according to the notion in Board of Trade circles, will be the property of Theodore H. Waterman, the Albany, N. Y. miller, the leading long of the season for the May option. He declares he will be able to pay for all the wheat he has bought. What his holdings are he knows best. The figures suggested by those who have followed the developments of the deal are 5,000,000 bushels.

Settlement Reported.

The "deal" in May wheat in which Mr. Waterman, the Albany, N. Y. miller, is said to have been the controlling "long" and Mr. Lichstern the most active "short," is reported to have been settled privately. It cannot be stated positively that Waterman and Lichstern were acting alone. In fact, Lichstern has frequently been reported as acting for a big elevator house.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, May 27.—Wheat, July, $1.05¾; Sept., 96¼; No. 1 northern, $1.07⅝; No. 2 northern, $1.05⅝; No. 1 Durum, 79c; No. 3 corn, 55c. No. 3 white oats, 35½c; barley, 60c. No. 2 rye, 74⅝c; No. 1 flax, $2.18½.

Duluth, May 27.—Wheat, July, $1.04⅝; Sept., 93¾; No. 1 northern, $1.04⅝.

South St. Paul, May 27.—Cattle—Steers, $5.25@6.50; cows, fair, $4.00@5.00; calves, $5.00@6.00. Hogs, $9.15@9.25; sheep, yearlings, $8.00@8.25; lambs, $7.00@8.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 28.—Cattle—Slow; steers, $6.25@$8.60; cows, $4.50@$6.50; heifers, $4.25@$6.75; bulls, $4.50@$5.00; calves, $3.00@$8.35; stockers and feeders, $4.75@$6.25.

Hogs—Strong to 5c higher; choice heavy, $9.40@$9.45; butchers, $9.40@$9.50; light mixed, $9.35@$9.45; choice light, $9.40@$9.50; packing, $9.35@$9.45; pigs, $9.00@$9.40; bulk of sales $9.40@$9.45.

Sheep—Steady. Sheep, $4.65@$5.65; yearlings, $6.00@$7.00; lambs, $7.00@$8.75; spring lambs, $8.75@$9.50.

An Unusual Attribute.

Little Johnnie, who cannot pronounce S, has been frightened into keeping out of the attic by tales told by his nurse of a dreadful ghost that lives in the dim recesses under the eaves. The other day he was overheard to say confidentially to a small friend:

"We've got an old gho't up in our attic!"

To which his friend, much interested, responded: "Do he butt?"

Easy for Him.

Tommy's Mother—Why aren't you a good boy, like Willie Bjones?

Tommy—Huh! It's easy enough for him to be good; he's sick most of the time.—Philadelphia Record.

SUCCESS FOR SEVENTY YEARS
This is the record of *Painkiller (Perry Davis')*. A reliable remedy for diarrhea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Get the genuine. 25c, 35c and 50c.

The success of a scheme depends largely upon the man behind it.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

The man who bets on the wrong horse is apt to have a race prejudice.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Toil, says the proverb, is the sire of fame.—Euripides.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Evaporated Milk

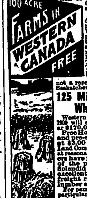
Contains double the nutriment and none of the impurities so often found in so-called fresh or raw milk.

The use of Libby's insures pure, rich, wholesome, healthful milk that is superior in flavor and economical in cost.

Libby's Evaporated Milk is the purest, freshest high grade milk, obtained from selected, carefully fed cows. It is pasteurized and then evaporated (the water taken out), filled into bright, new tins, sterilized and sealed air tight until you need it.

Use Libby's and tell your friends how good it is.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago



WESTERN CANADA
What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash. Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) [1]

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE
GENUINE must bear signature:
Brent Good

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Treated. Free trial. Cases where other remedies have failed, specially desired. Give particulars. Dr. R. C. CONTRELL, Suite 632, 400 W. 23d St., New York

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1909, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3. 1879

. The Olbarg Journal stopped long enough in its career to rin the Grand Rapids Review up the back, for kicking about the publication of land notices in the Journal, which Bro. Anderson did in proper style.

We note that all other counties are to hold their caucuses to elect delegates to the county conventions as set by the county Republican committee, but no man knows when, where, or how they are to be elected in Red Lake County.

A majority of the papers in this senatorial district speak favorably of Senator Hanson's candidacy for renomination as Senator and it is conceded that his chances for winning the three cornered fight are very bright.—Norman County Index.

. Well he needs a majority and all they can do is to speak favorably of him at so much per speak, but we defy any of them to mention one thing that he did while warming a chair during two sessions of the legislature, as the Senator from this district, that would entitle him to reelection. But we can tell many things that he should have done but did not and we are going to tell it later on, don't forget it.

It now begins to look as if the little political differences of the past will be forgotten, and that Albert Kaiser would come into the State Convention with the solid backing of the Ninth Congressional District This is as it should be and the people will feel better satisfied to support the ticket after the convention, if their own Northern Minnesota man is endorsed by his neighbors. Let us all pull together for one representative from Northern Minnesota on the state ticket!

. Go away from home to hear the news! The Bemidji Sentinal sprung the name of Andrew Hanson of Lillo as a probable candidate for a representative from this district in the next legislature. Mr. Hanson moved into this, Red Lake county, from Polk county this spring, but he may have come up here to supply a long felt want, of a candidate for the legislature. In that same article the statement is made that all differences regarding the location of the court house have been patched up, and Red Lake county will present a solid front. "Gee Whis," what a size up of the situation in this county! As a matter of fact this county expects to be struck by the tail of Halley's comet next November and more than half of it wiped from the map of the state of Minnnesota. Any man, or any candidate for office, that gets into this mixup will think that he has been struck by an Oklahome cyclone.

Our Friends.

If we choose our friends for what they are, not for what they have, and if we deserve so great a blessing, then they will be always with us, preserved in absence and even after death, in the amber of memory.—Cicero.

Couldn't Talk.

De Style—You say that loving pair of deaf mutes were sitting in the parlor and didn't carry on a conversation? Gunbusta—They couldn't, for they were holding hands.—New York Press.

I never knew an early rising, hard-working, prudent man, careful of his earnings and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck.—Addison.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Notice is hereby given that a Primary Election will be held at the store of A. N. Sater in Highlanding on Wednesday June 15th between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three delegates to the republican County Convention to be held at Thief River Falls, on Friday, June 17 1910, at 11 o'clock a. m.

D. B. O'Neil, Chairman,
C. L. Hanson, Secretary.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3rd. 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th. 1910.
NOTICE is hereby given that Inga Boen, of Erie Minnesota., who on November 23rd. 1904 made homestead entry No. 948. Serial No. 04301, for S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 11th. day of July 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Joseph Johnson, Ole Johnsrud, John Toftland, Carl P. Anderson. all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6, 1910.
Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 29th, 1910.
NOTICE is hereby given that Knut Jorstad, of Wanke Minnesota, who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 787, Serial No. 04278, for Lots 2 & 6, N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 33 Townsh 152 N. Range 39 W., and Lots 1 & 2 Setion 4 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th, day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
John Arntson, Mrs. Ole Haugen, John Stanley, Lidvor Boe, all of Wanke Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn, April 28th. 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Tom Mjelde, of Anstad Minn., who on November 7th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 850. Serial No. 04307, for Lots 7 & 8 Section 34 Township 155 N. Range 40 W. & Lots 1 & 2 & S ½ N. E. ¼ Section 3. Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 6th, day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
George Wold, Peter Brevek, Ole Wiseth, of Anstad Minn, Knud Rognes, of Germantown Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication April 29. 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 28th. 1910.
Notice is heeby given that Peder Refsnes, of Anstad Minn. who on March 9th. 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1299, Serial No. 04531, for W. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 15 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Ole E. Wiseth, of Germantown Minn. Theodore Thoreson, Carl Lindstrume, of Germantown Minn. Elev Aakre, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam April 29. 1910.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. April 27th, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Carl Lindstrom, of Germantown Minn. who on March 14. 1905, made Homested Entry No. 1074, Serial No. 04426. for N. W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 8th. day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Christ Vad, Theodor Thorson, of Germantown Minn. Theodor Viagenstad, Peder Refsnes, of Anstad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Consistent Theory.

"Don't you believe the husband is the head of the house and should have the final say?"

"Certainly I do."

"Then why don't you come out in the open and say so?"

"Because my wife won't let me."—Exchange.

Well Trained.

Mrs. Boggs—Mr. Meekman is a splendid example of what a man ought to be. Mr. Boggs—Not at all. He's a splendid example of what a wife, two sisters, a grownup daughter and a mother-in-law think a man ought to be.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3rd. 1910.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th. 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Reinhard Lindberg, of Lillo Minn., who on Nov. 28th. 1904, made homestead entry No. [illegible] Serial No. 04[illegible], for Lots 4 & 5 [illegible] Section [illegible] Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 15th day of July 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Andrew [illegible] and [illegible] Lindberg of Lillo, Minn.; Emanuel Carlson and Christ Lindberg of Rhoda, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th 1910.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 18th. 1910.
Notice is hereby given, that Andrew O. Beragen, of Anstad Minn., who on November 27. 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1876 Serial No. 04694, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of June 1910,
Claimant names as witnesses:
John Carlson, Ole Wiseth, Jacob Lee, Iver Vestby, all of Anstad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6th, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1910,
Notice is hereby given that Lewis L. Roseland, as Administrator of the Estate of Tom Hoverstem, deceased,
of Torgerson Minnesota, who on May 8th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1401, Serial No. 04617, for N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Section 33. N. ½ S. E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 154 N. Range 39 W 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 13th day of June 1910,
Claimant names as witnesses
John J. Stenvik, Martin Anderson, John Anderson, Emil Sigrerud, all of Torgerson Minn,

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication,

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 13th, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 7th, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Sarah Legvold, of Lillo Minn, who on December 17th, 1908, made Homestead entery No. 7114 Serial No. 02696. for N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop. Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on 21st. day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Anders N. Linvik, Oscar Legvold, of Lillo Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn. John Gunderson, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication May 13th, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 10th. 1911.
Notice is hereby given that Sam Juveland, of Rudell Minn. who on January 17th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1268. Serial No. 04519, for S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before
Wilhlem Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Knut K. Solberg, Osmund Rue, Sivert Sather, of Rudell Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 20th, 1910.
Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 17th, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Peter Peterson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 26th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 419, Serial No. 0416, N. W. ¼ Section 3 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 5th. day of July 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Michael H. Conely, Tosten Elleson, Jacob R. Ilesby, Ole Christofferson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Reckless.

"Aw, come on!" the little boy was heard to remark. "Be a sport. I'll bet yer any amount o' money up to 5 cents."—Harper's.

True Happiness.

About the happiest man in the world should be he that, having a fad, is able to make a living at it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The arrow that pierces the eagle's breast is often made of his own feathers.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of thirteen and 25-100ths dollars, which became due on the tenth day of February, 1909, upon a certain Mortgage duly executed and delivered by Iver Hedland, and Josephine H. Hedland, mortgagors, to Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, a corporation of Minnesota, mortgagee, bearing date the 10th, day of February A. D. 1906, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Red Lake County, Minnesota, on the 7th day of March, 1906, at 4-30 o'clock, P. M. in Book 36 of Mortgages, on page 64, which said mortgage togeather with the debt secured thereby, was thereafter duly assigned by said Merchants State Bank of Red Lake Falls, mortgee, to E. L. Mattson, by written assignment dated April 29th, 1907, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, on the 29th, day of April, 1907, at 6 o'clok P. M., in Book 32 of Mortgages on pages 501, and 510, And whereas, persuent to the terms and conditions of said mortgage by reason of said default, the whole principal sum of said mortgage outstanding and unpaid, became at once due and and payable, and was so declared by the owner of said mortgage. And whereas, there is actually due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred ninety four and 96-000ths dollars, ($194,96), and the said power of sale having become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

South east quater (se ¼) of section four (4), in township one hundred fifty (150), north or range forty two (42), west of the 5th, Principal Meridian for Minnesota, in Red Lake County, Minnesota, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Red Lake County, at the front door of the Soterdahl Building temporarily occupied as a court house, in the city of Red Lake Falls, in said county of Red Lake, and state of Minnesota, on the 7th, day of June A, D, 1910, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $194.96, and interest and taxes, if any on said premises, and a reasonable attorneys fee as stipulated in said mortgage, the same being hereby claimed and stated to be the sum of twenty five dollars, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale as provided by law.

Dated April 11, 1910.

E. L. MATTSON,
Assignee of Mortgage,
Chas. E. Boughton,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.
Red Lake Falls, Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 13th, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. May 10th. 1910.
NOTICE is hereby given that Knut K. Solberg, of Rudell Minn., who on October 28th. 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1235, Serial No. 04498 for N. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Sam Juveland, Osmund Rue, Sivert Sather, of Rudell Minn; Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. May 18th. 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Robert Molitor, of Highlanding Minn., who on March 14. 1905 made Homestead entery No. 1076 Serial No. 04427 for N. E. ¼ Section 22 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 27th. day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Perley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. Osmund K. Homme, of Erie Minn. Charles Palmer, Peder H. Thorson, of Highlanding, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam May 27th, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 23rd, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Michael Connaker, of Torgerson Minn. who on March 21st, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1088, Serial No. 0557, for N W. ¼ Section 26 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 27th. day of June 1910.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. John Markenson, of Torgerson Minn. John Casey, Alfred Rice, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little [illegible] at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p. m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Quite a Difference.

Customer—Can't you give anything off to a clergyman? Tradesman—No! In this instance, sir. You see, these goods is different from yours. These is guaranteed goods.—Life.

LOW RATES.

FARM LOANS.

We make Farm Loans at Lowest Rates of Interest with Opitinal payments. If title is good you can get your money the same day you make application. We do business quick. No six weeks or months to wait. No deal is to large for us to handle or to small for us to give it careful attention.

Give Us A Call.

Merchants
State Bank,
RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.

Officers.

[illegible] President.
[illegible] Vice Pres.
[illegible] 2nd Vice Pres
[illegible] Cashier.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents

Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Remember that you can get your plows fixed so they will run right, at Kratka.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

HORSE SALE.

I will have two car loads of broke and unbroke horses and mares, weighing from 1100 to 1400, at private sale, at Plummer, on June 3rd, 1910.

Louis Sieff, owner.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

The Highlanding Creamery shipped 53 tubs of butter last week and 58 tubs this week. On Monday they took in 3380 lbs. of cream and on Tuesday 8450 lbs

Miss Myrtle Fuller, and Mr. Cole, a sister and uncle of Mrs. Walter McAndress, left for Rochester Minnesota, on the steamer Lily, this morning, after a weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. McAndress.

Charles Enquist, is busy fixing up his blacksmith shop, at Kratka this week, and will be ready to do all kinds of blacksmith and wagon repair work next week. Mr. Enquist is a first class mechanic and can do your work as good as you can get it done anywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Walt McAndress entertained Mr. and Mrs. Cousins and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Clark and family, the editor and his family, and James O'Brien; last Wednesday evening, at supper, before the departure of their guests, Miss Fuller and Mr. Cole. Our mouths water when we think of the ice cream.

Governor Eberhart has issued a proclamation calling a vote on the question of dividing Red Lake county and creating a new county to be known as Pennington. This will bring the question to a vote at the next general election. The man who swings his hat and says, that Pennington County will, or will not be established, is likely to find that he was mistaken when the votes are counted in November. This division would leave old Red Lake County only ten townships.

Deer Park News.

Thor Moen, of Gonvick, made a visit to friends last week.

Ole Rustan, of Lessor, is visiting his son, Edward Rustan.

Charlie Erickson left for McIntosh Thursday.

Ole Nesland, C. W. Johnson, and Jens Smeland left for Fosston Wednesday.

C. W. Johnson made a flying trip to Thief River Falls by the way of Plummer, returning the same day.

Miss Tilda Johnson left for Fergus Falls, Wednesday, for a visit with her sister.

A Post Office Inspector was at Rhoda, Tuesday, and he said that he wished he would find all the offices in the same way.

An Unfamiliar Alias.

There may be nothing in a name, but the American traveler of whom the Living Church tells found at least confusion therein. He had landed at Liverpool and hastened out of the city to a rural village, where he found a charmingly old fashioned inn which delighted his soul. It was late when he arrived, and when he asked what he could have for supper the buxom landlady suggested minced collops. He agreed with enthusiasm, the dish sounded so romantic, so Robin Hoodsy, so almost mediaeval. And what do you suppose they brought him? Just plain hash!

ALASKA WANTS MORE SETTLERS

Miners, Farmers and Laborers Needed In the Northwest.

COPPER CAMPS OPEN IN JULY

Amazing Alaska has just reappeared in the limelight, showing another new phase. While folks here at home are howling that the riches of the northern territory should be kept for the people, Alaska is crying that the people do not want the riches badly enough to go there after them and that as a result the territory is beginning its summer exceedingly short handed. There are literally not even enough people to do the work in hand, let alone to develop the new opportunities.

The first complaint came from Fairbanks a few weeks ago. Press dispatches said that a large percentage of the miners in the camp had deserted to join the stampede to the new Iditarod and Innoko gold diggings and more were going as soon as the ice went out of the rivers. A labor famine was threatened, and it still seems likely that the estimated $9,000,000 of gold from the spring clean-up will be heavily cut next year for lack of men to take it out. Other established camps report the same difficulty in getting labor, and the agencies of the Pacific coast are being appealed to.

Ore Shipments Soon.

From the railroads also there is a big demand for men. The Copper River and Northwestern especially is trying to increase its force, as it is rushing construction so as to reach the mouth of the Chitina river by July 1. This is the gateway to the copper country, and a few weeks thereafter the rails will be in the heart of this undeveloped and little prospected region.

By October the road is expected to reach the Bonanza mine, and a large force will be at work on the property all summer so that ore shipments can begin as soon as the rails reach the bins. In the meantime several of the thirty or forty properties along the line of the railroad are going to begin large development. All this takes skilled men, and apparently they are not to be had. Thus a new problem takes the place of the old. Heretofore development has been impossible because of the tremendous cost of getting supplies into a wilderness without roads of any sort. Experts agree that this is one of the most promising copper regions in the world, and it is unique in that from being almost inaccessible it will suddenly this summer have complete rail connections with tidewater and the steamer routes.

Farmers Badly Needed.

What Alaska asks for, therefore, even more than miners and laborers, are prospectors who will cover her new ground and give reasons for further development.

This year, too, Alaska is crying for farmers. All along the line of the railroad up the Chitina valley there is farming land which the agricultural department has reported favorably on, and in view of the large number of miners to be fed there promises to be a good local market for everything that can be raised. It is a pioneering country, of course, and new settlers will have to face pioneer conditions, but the success of farming and the bonanza rewards to be won in it when there are local markets has been well proved in the great Tanana valley of the interior and other sections.

The Alaska-Yukon Magazine, published at Seattle, the gateway to Alaska, is authority for the statement that within the next five years Alaska's population and the value of Alaska's products will be doubled. The completion of the Copper River and Northwestern railroad this year and the shipping of ore from the Kotsina-Chitina copper belt, together with the development of the Bering river coal fields, will create an industrial activity in this part of Alaska that will require greater population.

WHERE COFFEE COMES FROM.

Wonderful Estates That Occupy a Whole Province and Give Employment to Thousands.

Few of the millions of coffee drinkers in this country have anything but a hazy idea as to the real source of coffee. In a general, vague way the words "Mocha" and "Java" are mixed into the coffee information at hand, principally because these are found upon the battered tin canisters in the nearest grocery store.

Actually not 10 per cent of the coffee consumed in this country ever saw Arabia, where Mocha coffee comes from, or Java. By far the greatest number of persons never tasted either. The bulk of coffee comes from the state of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, and the imports from that source alone supply nearly nine-tenths of the 1,900,000,000 pounds that we drink each year. Sao Paulo is little, but one vast coffee garden throughout its 174,583 square miles of territory, and, while there are many other industries, coffee growing is the chief and the true source of the wealth of the people.

Nearly all the billion and a half pounds of coffee grown in Brazil is shipped from the seacoast city of Santos, where are great docks at which lie the vessels of the world. Other countries grow coffee, to be sure, but not one in such vast quantities as does Brazil. So greatly has the Brazilian coffee grown in favor that the plant is now being taken abroad and cultivated. Now the department of agriculture is beginning to pay attention to the manner in which substitutes for good Brazilian coffee are being foisted on the American people under the false names of Mocha and Java.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste It in your BIG hat.

SINGER BOS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2, 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGOR BROS.

Kratka Minn.

News From Clearwater.

There has been quite a cold wave but summer will soon be here.

Miss Clara Estby, of Eckly, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. V. Carlson, of Deer Park.

Miss Julia Bjerkely visited her parents Sunday.

Miss Sarah Lindbery is doing some sewing at Mrs. Short's this week.

Mr. Andrew Letvig returned from Plummer with a big load of pipes and dynamite.

Joseph and Gunder Broom were up here visiting their sister, Mrs. O. Dahl.

Mr. A. Rolandson was suddenly taken sick on Sunday, but now he is better.

Mrs. Engeborg Lillo visited her son, August, on Monday.

Mr. Jens Smeland returned from Norway on Thursday and is now making his home on his farm in Deer Park.

A birthday party given by Mrs. Con. Short to Miss Nellie Short. All those present report a good time.

There will be religious services near Knut Erickson's on Sunday, June 5th at 11 o'clock, Rev. Skagen, Pastor.

Mr. Leonard Dahl left for an extensive visit with friends and relatives near Lindsay.

It really too bad that you folks worry your heads off about pa. Just sweep in front of your own door and I think you have all you can handle. "Be jabers."

The Buttermaker at the Clearwater creamery has a smile on that will never fade as the cream is coming in from all directions at the present time.

The Lillo Base Ball team will meet the Erie team at Highlanding Sunday, June 5, to play the first game of the season.

Like the Moon.

"He's a star after dinner speaker, isn't he?"

"A star? He's a moon."

"How?"

"The fuller the brighter."—Cleveland Leader.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Dagne Knutson, of Hilds, Minn., who on November 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1249, Serial No. 04808, for S. E. ¼ Section 36, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B. Henry Costello, Halvor Swenson, Olaf B. Hanson, and Knut Yetsund, all of Hilds, Minn.

AUTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication June 3 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Martin O. Moen of Torgerson, Minn., who on Dec. 6th. 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1350, Serial No. 04098, for W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 16 & S. ½ S. E. ¼, Sec. 17 Twp. 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm M [illegible], U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th day of July, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvor Levos, of Mavie, Minn. Martin L. Salberg, Knute Torgerson, and Ole A. Olson of Torgerson Minn.

Authur P. Toupin, Register.

Perfumes in Ancient Days.

Old as the history of the world itself is that of the queen of flowers. The ancient Greeks and Romans reveled in roses. They were used lavishly at their feasts. In the time of the republic the people had their cups of Falernian wine swimming with blooms, and the Spartan soldiers after the battle of Cirrha refused to drink any wine that was not perfumed with roses, while at the regatta of Baiae the whole surface of the Lucrine lake was strewn with flowers.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

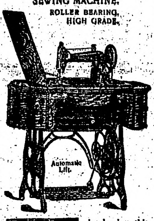
Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

The "Redueton" SEWING MACHINE, ROLLER BEARING, HIGH GRADE.



Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

I Got Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Rover O. Folkedahl, Highlanding .... Minn.

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C. W. John. son, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examin this fine horse.

C. W. Johnson, Owner.

Making Time Profitable.

"See here," cried the busy merchant, "don't you know my time is valuable?"

"Well," replied the book agent, "I'm sure it might be valuable to me. If you'll give me five minutes of it I believe I can sell you a set of these books."—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE WORLDS GREATEST SEWING MACHINE LIGHT RUNNING NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [Chain Stitch] Sewing Machine write to THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY Orange, Mass.

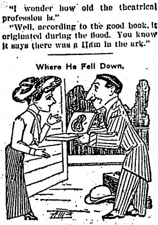
Many sewing machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the New Home is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY

Hicks Furniture & Carpet Co Thief River Falls, Minn.

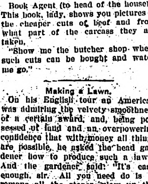
The First Show.



"I wonder how old the theatrical profession is."

"Well, according to the good book, it originated during the flood. You know it says there was a Ham in the ark."

Where He Fell Down.



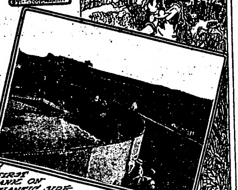
Book Agent (to head of the house)—This book, lady, shows you pictures of the cheaper cuts of beef and from what part of the carcass they are taken.

"Show me the butcher shop where such cuts can be bought and watch me go."

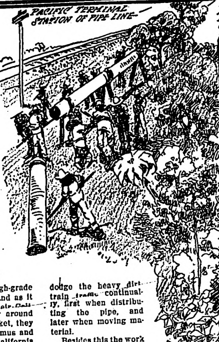
Making a Lawn.

On his English tour an American was admiring the velvety smoothness of a certain sward, and, being possessed of fund and an overpowering confidence that with money all things are possible, he asked the head gardener how to produce such a lawn. And the gardener said: "It's easy enough, sir. All you need do is to remove all the stones, plow up the ground, plant it with grass seed and roll it for 300 years."

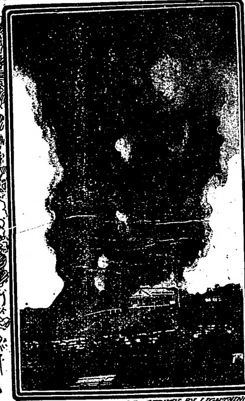
PIPING OIL FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC



FIRST TANK ON ATLANTIC SIDE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION



PACIFIC TERMINAL STATION OF PIPE LINE



TANK AT MOUNT HOPE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING 11,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNING

ON December 15, 1906, the waters of the Pacific ocean, for the first time in all history, mingled with the waters of the Atlantic across the Isthmus of Panama. It was not, however, through the great canal that this occurred, but through the oil pipe line of the Union Oil company of California, which was being tested with sea water, under a pressure of 800 pounds, before being put in service.

The installation of the only pipe line connecting the two oceans has excited considerable interest everywhere, not only because it was the only large pipe line in the tropics at the time, but because it opened the eastern market for the first time to California oil.

The Union Oil company of California was founded in 1890 by Pennsylvania oil men who had been established in the business in California since 1882. Its headquarters were at Los Angeles until 1908 and its directors are Los Angeles business men of the highest character for probity and conservative business energy. The president, Mr. Lyman Stewart, is well known as a philanthropist as well as a far-sighted business man and to him is due the entire credit for holding the company together and bringing it safely through the rocks and shoals of the early days of the oil business in California and the great panic of 1893.

The company has been doing a large business on the east coast in high-grade standardized asphaltum for many years and as it was necessary to ship the products of their California refineries across the continent or around the Horn in order to get them to the market, they decided to lay a pipe line across the isthmus and send the crude oil down the coast from California in their steamers and then up the Atlantic coast to New York or Philadelphia, where it could be refined.

The laying of the line and construction of the pump stations was intrusted to Mr. R. W. Fenn, A. S. C. E., who had not only been with the company for many years, but had also lived in a number of the South American republics and was accustomed to the health conditions and to handling native and Jamaican labor. Six months' time was given the company under their concession from the United States government, dating from January 10, 1906. Mr. Fenn was given about 50 minutes to get ready for the trip and reached New York in time to take the boat sailing February 2, 1906, for Colon, without men or plans, but with plenty of money.

On April 16 the pipe laying was commenced and the line was completed on October 16—six months to a day—but the time had been extended by the government in order to allow for preliminary arrangements. Mr. S. T. McElfresh of Pittsburg, Pa., was in immediate charge of the pipe-laying gangs. The progress of the work was watched with great interest by all who saw it. So much complaint had been made by everybody about the worthlessness of Jamaican laborers that the laying of this pipe line was an object lesson on the subject. The gangs contained, each, about 70 men and were divided into sections. First came the "brushers," cutting all the grass and brush, followed by the "stringers," who laid the pipe in line, end to end. The next division removed the thread protectors and painted the threads with a preparation of oil and graphite. The pipe-laying gang proper consisted of the men who handled the lifting jacks, jack boards and chain tongs, five men on each of four pairs of extra heavy long-handled lay tongs. Another section lifted the next joint with pick-ups and the pipe steerer lined it up so that the thread would enter properly, while the joint was twirled by the friction of a length of rope passed around it several times and drawn back and forth until the pipe would enter no further in the collar without the aid of the tongs.

The foreman then sat astride the collar and beat time with his hammer, while the tongsmen "broke out"—two tongs up and two down, with the precision of a military drill. After the joint was in place the painters did their work and put on the second coat of paint; the first having been applied when the pipe left the shops, to prevent rust forming while in transit.

An important feature of the gang organization was the employment of a confidential man, who spent all his time going from one gang to another and watching to see that the orders covering the treatment of the blacks were properly carried out by the foremen.

As the Jamaicans are simply great, overgrown children, they are easily discouraged by hazing or injustice and quite as easily encouraged by jollying. One may swear at them all he wants provided he has their confidence and, on the other hand, a big, well-trained gang can be scattered in two days by a foreman who has a mean streak in him and lets it crop out.

It is also necessary to make each man repeat every order before sending him to do anything, in order to be sure he understands, as their intellect is not well developed and they are so anxious to please that they will always answer, "Yes, sah," and start off without knowing what they are going to do.

It is hard to realize all of the difficulties which presented themselves during the work. The Panama railroad was in the act of double tracking its line and canal construction was going on everywhere. Steam shovels were at work in various places on both sides of the railway and tracks were being shifted and plans being constantly changed all along the line. There was no wagon road across the isthmus and it was necessary to dodge the heavy dirt train traffic continually, first when distributing the pipe, and later when moving material.

Besides this the work commenced with the beginning of the rainy season and was completed before it ended. In one place the men worked through the pouring rain for three weeks up to their waists in water in a swamp, part of the time on a floating platform or raft of boards, and laid the line in one place on a floating raft of logs a mile long, as there was no bottom.

The following additional description of the line is quoted from the Canal Record, the official organ of the canal commission, with a few slight corrections of errors in connection with mechanical features:

By the first of January, 1909, practically all of the stationary boilers in the service of the Isthmian Canal commission will be using crude oil as fuel. It is estimated that the actual saving to the commission by substituting oil for coal will be at least 65 per cent. Coal is now delivered on the isthmus by the Panama Railroad company for $6.35 a ton. On a commercial basis a barrel of the oil delivered to the commission will generate as much steam as a quarter ton of coal and as the oil costs 90 cents a barrel, the saving, from a fuel point alone will be 56 per cent. In addition to this the fixed expenses, such as wages of firemen, etc., are considerably less.

Oil is delivered on the isthmus by the Union Oil company of California, under a concession granted January 10, 1906, for the construction and operation of a pipe line from the Pacific to the Atlantic side of the isthmus over land owned by the United States and the Panama Railroad company. This company had previously obtained, under date of October 30, 1905, a similar concession from the government of Panama for the construction and maintenance of a pipe line across the isthmus for the purpose of conveying crude oil and for the erection of pumping stations and storage tanks in the cities of Panama and Colon. The license granted by the secretary of war is revocable at the will of the government of the United States and is conditioned upon the payment of $500 United States currency a month, beginning August 1, 1906, into the Canal Zone treasury, the fund thus created to be set aside for the support of the public schools of the Canal Zone. It is further stipulated in the grant that, if desired, the Isthmian Canal commission or the Panama Railroad company may purchase crude oil from the Union Oil company of California at 90 cents United States currency a barrel. In addition to the monthly payment of $500 to the treasury of the Canal Zone, the Union Oil company also pays $250 to the government of Panama and is subject to the usual Canal Zone taxes.

The oil delivered on the isthmus comes from Santa Barbara county, Cal.

Its consistency is about the same as water and it can be transported in a pipe line as readily. It is piped from the field to Port Harford, where it is pumped into the Union Oil company's tank steamers, which are serving points in Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Chile and Guatemala, as well as Panama. There are seven storage tanks in the Canal Zone, four at La Boca, at the Pacific entrance and three at Mt Hope, near Colon. Each tank has a capacity of 37,500 barrels. An eighth tank of like capacity, formerly located at Mt Hope, was destroyed by lightning on May 13, 1908.

The pipe line through which the oil is pumped to the Atlantic side of the isthmus follows the line of the Panama railroad and is about 48 miles long. It is made of open-hearth steel pipe, eight inches in diameter, with gate valves at one-mile intervals and without expansion joints. The pipe holds 15,000 barrels of oil. From sea level to the summit near Culebra the total lift is about 225 feet. At the summit the line runs along the edge of the Rio Grande reservoir and at this point is encased in concrete, so that if the pipe should break the water would not be affected. It is tested to 800 pounds to the square inch, but a pressure of over 800 pounds is seldom used.

A Dow compound pump, driven by steam from boilers in which crude oil is used, furnishes the pressure to pump the oil across the isthmus and about 30 hours are consumed in the journey. The oil is so inelastic that it can be ascertained by the pulsation in the plant at La Boca at what moment the valve of the tank at Mt. Hope has been closed. As the pipe is laid on the surface of the ground it follows rather a serpentine course and the many curves help to overcome the expansion due to changes in temperature.

The company was given 180 days in which to lay its pipe. This was at a time when the work involved not only engineering features, but also those of providing subsistence and quarters for the men engaged. The laying of the pipe was begun in several places simultaneously and a large force of men was kept constantly at work, so that the company was ready to deliver oil October 16, 1906, although the line was not used throughout its entire length until November 14, 1907.

On account of changes in the line of the Panama Railroad company and in that of the canal itself the pipes have been shifted at many places and, according to the contract, all this work is done at the expense of the Union Oil company.

WOMAN'S ERA IN AUSTRIA.

In ten thousands of Austrian families girls and young women that formerly prepared for a career with the needle, thereby often digging for themselves an early grave, are now getting ready to embrace the better paid professions, formerly monopolized by man. Since training schools are open to women, the Vienna correspondent of the Boston Post writes, masses of them decided to engage in electricity, architecture, engineering and similar pursuits.

A number of Vienna girls have declared that they will go in for bridge building, others want to build machinery and if the enthusiasm keeps up tailoresses and shirtwaist and lingerie factories will soon be hard up for hands.

It is remarked on all sides that the opening of the training schools to girls came none too soon, for the sedentary habits to which Austrian women were condemned resulted in a less prepossessing grace. Now that Austrian girls, like American girls, can make the best of their opportunities it is expected that our womanhood will be stronger and more beautiful than ever.

WHY HE OBSERVED.

It was in the last car of the through Pullman train.

"Mamma," said little Archibald, "that man has on a wig."

"Sh!" cautioned his mother in a whisper. "Didn't I tell you not to be so observing?"

"Why not, mamma? Isn't this an observation car?"

When You Think

Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free.* All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing *only*, and he will send you a *free* copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps.

THEY KNEW.

Jigson—When a man's young he's anxious to show his knowledge.

Jagson—When he gets older he's just as anxious to conceal his ignorance.

BABY'S SCALP CRUSTED

"Our little daughter, when three months old, began to break out on the head and we had the best doctors to treat her, but they did not do her any good. They said she had eczema. Her scalp was a solid scale all over. The burning and itching was so severe that she could not rest, day or night. We had about given up all hopes when we read of the Cuticura Remedies. We at once got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and followed directions carefully. After the first dose of the Cuticura Resolvent, we used the Cuticura Soap freely and applied the Cuticura Ointment. Then she began to improve rapidly and in two weeks the scale came off her head and new hair began to grow. In a very short time she was well. She is now sixteen years of age and a picture of health. We used the Cuticura Remedies about five weeks, regularly, and then we could not tell she had been affected by the disease. We used no other treatments after we found out what the Cuticura Remedies would do for her. J. Fish and Ella M. Fish, Mt. Vernon, Ky., Oct. 12, 1909."

Description of a Mountain.

"Jimmy," said the teacher, "what is a cape?"

"A cape is land extending into the water."

"Correct, William. Define a gulf."

"A gulf is water extending into the land."

"Good. Christopher," to a small eager looking boy, "what is a mountain?"

Christopher shot up from his seat so suddenly as to startle the teacher, and promptly responded: "A mountain is land extending into the air."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The expert accountant who is called in to balance a set of books never figures on having a steady job.

Diplomacy.

Here is a story about a diplomatic negro waiter; also about two well-known Kansas men, who can go by the names of Smith and Jones, just to tell the yarn.

Smith and Jones look much alike and are frequently taken for each other. One day Smith was in a certain big hotel not a thousand miles from Kansas City and went into the dining room for dinner. The negro waiter busily brushed off the crumbs and said: "Why, how is you, Mr. Jones, how is you? I's glad to see you. I hasn't seen you since I waited on your table when you all used to have a little game upstaihs."

"I'm afraid you are mistaken," said Smith, very quickly. "My name isn't Jones. You have the wrong man."

"Nuff said; nuff said," smiled the negro, with much bowing and scraping. "Ah knows all right when to keep mah mouf shet; Ah knows all right, Mr. Jones."—Kansas City Journal.

WOMEN'S ILLS.

Many women who suffer with backache, bearing-down pain, headaches and nervousness do not know that these ailments are usually due to trouble with the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills remove the cause.

Mrs. Joseph Cross, Church St., Morrilton, Ark., says: "For weeks I was bent double by pain in my back and the kidney secretions were profuse. My feet and ankles were badly swollen and I had headaches and dizzy spells. Six doctors treated me without relief and I finally began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Spreading the News.

Postmaster Fuller of Rockland, Me., was the sparkling wit at the postmasters' dinner. He announced with mock solemnity that he had just received word from his congressman that his name had been sent in somewhere in Washington for reappointment in recognition of his efficient service and the votes he could swing.

"I have dashed the momentous news of my triumph to distant Rockland to my wife, and if I am acquainted with the lady, as I believe that I am, the glad tidings have ere now penetrated to the most remote sections of that district," was a sally that brought down the house.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Not in the Agreement.

Daniel had been cast into the lions' den.

"My main objection," he said, as he playfully tweaked a lion's mane, "is that I get no moving-picture royalties."—Puck.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Where a woman can get fooled on a man is thinking that because she can make his brains work wrong she can also make them work right.

Tea Time Talks

The One Best Beverage

Tea ranks above every manufactured beverage in healthfulness and in its wonderful variety of alluring flavors. Isn't it worth while to get the best beverage in its best form?

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is the product of the choicest plants, cultivated to the highest perfection, picked, prepared and packed under the most perfect sanitary conditions.

To those accustomed to use Japan Tea, "Salada" Green will prove a revelation of tea deliciousness. Try it.

The plantation purity and fragrance of "Salada" are preserved in air-tight lead packages.

"SALADA" TEA

Yearly Sales Over 20,000,000 Packages

Ask your grocer for "Salada" or send for a free trial package. We mail it without charge. Say whether you use Black, Mixed, Green or Japan Tea.

The "Salada" Tea Co.
Shelby Block, Detroit, Mich.

Trifling Telephone Tangles

By CLARA H. HOLMES

Kittie Smith and John Colson were lovers, but perversity in matters matrimonial have become a proverb, and their case was no exception to the rule.

Kittie lived with a married sister, and as frequently happened, she assumed more authority than the most exacting parent would have done. She most decidedly refused consent to their marriage. "That child," she exclaimed indignantly, and promptly forbade John the house.

But, love finds a way, and their trysting place was in the thick shrubbery at the lower end of the garden. John was trying to persuade her to a clandestine marriage, but she lacked courage to assent. Her sister's shrill call from the back porch decided the question.

"Kittie, Kittie Smith! Come here this instant and put little Billy to bed."

"As if you were her servant!" whispered John indignantly. "That settles it, you are going to marry me tomorrow night."

"Oh, John, she'll never let me," breathlessly.

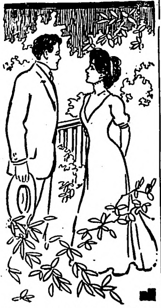
"She won't? Then we'll not ask her. You put those kids to bed as soon as the chickens go to roost, so you can get to the telephone office by ten o'clock. I'll put in the call with the operator and she'll give you the line so I can tell you where to meet me. Ten o'clock, sharp! I'll be waiting and so will the parson."

"Sister's coming," whispered Kittie, tremblingly.

"Let her come; she'll not find me," replied John airily, and leaping the fence, was gone.

Kittie met her sister with demure unconsciousness. "Were you calling?" she asked.

Kittie presented herself promptly on time at the telephone office and giving her name, asked: "Is there a call for me?"



"You Are Going to Marry Me Tomorrow Night."

"Yes, Miss Olson," was the reply, at the same time indicating her box.

Kittie smiled consciously. "Colson! Well, now, or an hour from now will make no great difference," she thought.

"Hello, John," she called softly as soon as she had closed the door.

"Hello, Het," came the instant reply. "It's all right, come to the corner of Belmont and Main. I have an auto waiting, so hurry up."

"All right," she replied, and hung up the receiver. "Wasn't it funny that he called me Pet? I've heard him say a hundred times that he detested it—but I don't! I think it's just sweet. I suppose it's just the 'phone, but his voice didn't sound a bit natural," she murmured as she wrapped her veil about her head, completely concealing her features.

John, at the appointed place, lifted her to the seat without speaking. As he backed, preparatory to turning, another auto came swiftly down the street, and on the corner swerved toward them.

"Oh, no, you don't, Dave Olsen!" exclaimed John, speeding away.

"Hi, there! Stop, you idiot, or I'll have you arrested," yelled the driver of the other car.

"Come on, then," shouted John derisively. To Kittie he said: "Hold fast, I'm going to let her go."

But go as he would his pursuer kept pace with him, so he began twisting and turning, round one corner swaying ominously, skidding on another sharp turn until Kittie shrieked in affright.

Escape seemed impossible, so he doubled back through dark and narrow streets, the lamps on the pursuing machine gleaming like menacing eyes almost within touch. On a lighted corner a policeman ordered him to halt, and as he failed to obey, fired a shot at him. Kittie screamed and half rose, as if to leap from the car.

"Sit down!" called John angrily.

At sound of a second shot she began to sob aloud.

"Oh, shucks," muttered John in vexation. A moment later he remarked, repentantly: "Why, Het, we don't get married every day, in the year, but we are going to be married tonight if we have to smash the automobile record. I do believe that fellow's lost himself, or else the cop's got him." He began to slow down.

Kittie inarticulately murmured something about smashing the automobile instead of the record, to which John paid no attention.

As he lifted her down at the parsonage he whispered to her: "I never thought you'd show the white feather." With a laugh, he half pushed her up the steps to where the parson was waiting for them.

Kittie, essaying to untie her veil with trembling fingers, glanced toward John, who stood, hat in hand, speaking to the clergyman. She made a rush and took refuge behind his reverence.

"I don't want to marry this man, I don't even know him, and—and—he's a maniac," she cried hysterically.

John turned to look at her. "Well, I would be crazy to marry you. Thunder, they'd have me up for baby stealing. Who are you, anyway?"

"I'm Kittie Smith," sobbingly, "but I don't know who you are."

"Well, I'm John Smith. My tribe is numerous, but it doesn't include grown-up babies," sarcastically.

The parson stood rubbing his hands together helplessly. "Well, I do declare! My dear, were you expecting to be married?" he asked of Kittie.

"Yes, sir, I was, to John Colson. I don't know this rough man at all," beginning to weep again.

John fidgeted restlessly. "Miss Smith, can't you shut down the flood gate long enough for explanations? As I understand it, you planned to elope with John Colson. And I, John Smith, had a similar arrangement with Hetty Olsen. Now, where were you to meet John Colson?"

"He left a call for me at the public telephone office, and when I talked with him—"

"But you didn't talk to him. That bungling operator gave you to me, and must have given him my party, Hetty Olsen. Fine mix-up! I thought that fellow following us was Het's wrathful sire, but it must have been your John. Now, we'll find them in one of three places, at the police station, for speeding; at the hospital, because he got in the way of the policeman's bullet; or back at the telephone office waiting for us."

At mention of the first two places Kittie gave another little shriek.

"Oh, stop pulling the whistle. I'll have Het give you a few lessons. You wouldn't catch her doing the weeping act or squealing over anything. She's clear grit, Het is," he concluded with evident pride.

The same officer who hailed John Smith either took better aim or had a lucky accident in the case of John Colson. When his second command to halt seemed likely to be disregarded, as was his first, his bullet just grazed John's elbow, benumbing his arm so that his hand dropped from the steering wheel. Hetty pushed him aside, taking his place before the car had time to swerve.

"Is it broken?" she asked sympathetically.

"I don't know, but that doesn't matter; what does really matter is, they have got away from us," ruefully.

"They'll be hunting us when John finds out that he has the wrong girl," said Hetty laughing confidently.

As they came to a stop the policeman came up swinging his club impressively. "And what do you mean, racin' like that?" he demanded.

John laughed infectiously. "I'll tell you, I was trying to catch a thief. That fellow ahead was running off with my best girl. Wouldn't you chase him?"

"Faith I think I would, then! Well?" beginning to smile.

"It's this way. The old folks object, and—you know how 'tis. Through mistake he got my girl and I have his."

"Well, g'wan wid ye, but don't ye dare let me catch ye racin' again."

"I think we better return to the telephone office," said Hetty, turning the car, but as they approached the building they saw that the office was closed for the night.

"What now?" asked John in a troubled tone.

"I'm sure I don't know," replied Hetty with a laugh. "It wouldn't matter so much to us, only I'm certain father would never let me mix his toddy again. It's once—perhaps, twice—Never! with him."

"And Kittie! Oh, she'll never let me mention elope again," said John. "Hello, what's this?" as a car came rushing toward them.

"That you, John Colson?" came the greeting.

"It certainly is," replied he.

There ensued a rapid fire of questions and answers, an equally rapid exchange of partners, a little weeping on Kittie's part over her John's arm, a speedy ride to the waiting clergyman, and in a very short time two happy couples came out again into the night, each man wearing an air of proud proprietorship.

The parson remained standing in the open doorway enjoying the happy termination of the affair, also smiling a little at thought of the two generous gold pieces clasped in his hand. "We've given you lots of annoyance, parson, take these as a recompense," the two Johns had said.

POULTRY

POULTRY NOTES.

Leave no food around to sour.

Fresh water and grit always.

Lice and mites have cheated you out of many a broiler.

Fence four feet high for Plymouth Rocks, five feet for Leghorns.

How many eggs are you getting from your flock of hens these days?

The chickens need exercise, sunshine and pure air as much as they do feed.

A few settings of pure blooded eggs will help to improve your flock another season.

Upon the way the young stock is handled will depend very largely the value of the mature animals.

Some kind of green feed is necessary through the winter. Cabbages or any other vegetable will answer.

Incubator catalogues are made with the idea of stimulating a fondness for home grown fried chickens and fresh eggs.

Nothing is better for feeding the little turkeys during the first few weeks than wheat bread, three times a day at first, and as they become older twice a day.

Next winter's egg supply will depend on the care we give our pullets from now on. The unlimited range is best with limited feed. Wheat makes the best food for growing pullets.

The price of poultry and eggs has increased to the consumer in the past ten years more rapidly than any other agricultural product except bacon. Eggs have increased 47 per cent. and poultry 37 per cent.

DESTROYING LICE ON FOWLS

Active Measures Should Be Taken to Keep Poultry Free From Injurious Little Pest.

(By H. C. PIERCE AND R. L. WEBSTER, IOWA.)

The loss of income due to the presence of lice on fowls, while probably not as large as that due to the common chicken mite, is yet enormous. Fowls which are infested with lice cannot produce as many eggs nor as many pounds of flesh as can those that are free from these vermin. Lice are especially harmful to young chicks.

Because the lice live, eat and breed upon the body of the fowls, means of eradication must be such as to reach them beneath the feathers. This is accomplished in two ways, by the application of powders which suffocate the lice, and by liquid preparations which stifle the lice with their fumes, or kill by coming in direct contact with the parasites.

If fowls have easy access to a dusty earth wallow where they can work the fine dry particles of dust into their feathers they will keep themselves fairly free from lice, but eradication will not be entirely complete in the majority of cases. A good dust wallow may be made of equal parts of sifted dry loam and coal ashes. Wood ashes should not be used as they may bleach or burn the shanks and feathers.

For the eradication of lice quickly and completely, as upon show birds and sitting hens, it is usually necessary to work a fine dusty powder into the feathers. The method of application is to hold the fowl with one hand by the legs, head downward, and work the powder into the fluffy feathers around the vent, on the body, under the wings and on the neck, with the free hand.

An excellent powder at low cost may be made as follows: To a mixture of three parts gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid stir in all of the plaster of paris it will moisten. When enough plaster has been added the powder will be dry, brownish pink in color, and have a pronounced odor of carbolic acid and gasoline.

A second application of the powder should be made at the end of one week to catch any lice that escaped the first dusting or had hatched from eggs in the meantime.

Sitting hens should be thoroughly dusted when eggs are placed under them and again at the end of the first and second weeks. This insures them being free from lice when the chicks are hatched.

To kill the lice upon chicks dust the mother hen or paint the walls of the coop with some liquid lice killer or disinfectant.

Especial care should be taken to dust the male of the flock thoroughly, as the quickest way to spread lice through a flock is by means of a lousy male bird.

Liquid lice killers are used primarily to paint the roosts and dropping boards. Their fumes rising through the feathers of the birds cause the lice to drop off. The practise is to paint the roosts about four o'clock in the afternoon before the fowls go to roost. This also prevents mites from attacking the fowls. Most of the liquid lice killers are coal tar products and are sold as coal tar disinfectants. Some of them do cause the lice to drop from the fowls, but whether or not they always kill the lice is not certain.

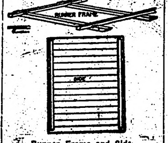
It has been found that when a fowl was placed upon a roost coated with cresol soap formula, the lice would drop in large numbers and could be caught upon a paper spread underneath the roost. In the majority of cases, however, the parasites were not killed. Where this method is used the droppings should be removed and dropping boards cleaned early the following morning to prevent the lice from reaching the fowls again.

KNOCK DOWN COLONY HOUSE

Buildings Are Useful to Shelter Brooders in Early Part of Season—Convenient Size.

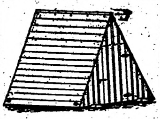
A considerable saving of lumber can be made by using knock-down poultry coops and colony houses. Herewith is an illustration of a knock-down colony house. This may be made of any convenient size.

In construction two runners with notches near their ends are laid down and two cross pieces, also notched, are screwed or bolted to them, says Orange Judd Farmer. The runners are provided so the house may be hauled from place to place. The cross pieces are to support the side walls. At the ends are bolts which run through the side wall, to which they are fastened by nuts and washers. The ridgepole is fastened to the sides by bolts also. The same with the ends, which are made triangular, as shown.



Runner Frame and Side.

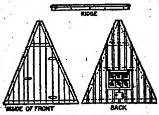
As these houses are intended only for summer use, they may be built of comparatively light material, with clapboarding for the sides and ship lap or matched stuff for the ends.



Colony House Complete.

It is desirable that not more than 50 chicks be kept in one colony house and that each flock have a grass plot of at least 1,000 square feet unless they can have free range.

These houses are also useful to shelter brooders in the early part of the season. If the houses have a floor space 6 by 6 they will each accommodate 50 chicks without crowding, and when the chicks are old enough to do without the brooder they can be allowed to range from the house itself, thus becoming accustomed to their quarters from the very first. A convenient size for the house illustrated is 6 by 6 on the floor and seven feet to the peak. These allow a man to stand up inside and to attend to the brooder and chicks without inconvenience. They can be built of odds and ends of material, but if new material must be bought and if the house is painted as it should be, it would cost about eight dollars. If unbolted and stored under cover, as they should be, such houses should last for many years, so the first cost would be insignificant compared with the life of the houses themselves.



Ends and Ridge of House.

Cure for Gapes.

Gapes in chickens is due to the pressure of a small round worm in the windpipe, usually attached to the mucous membrane from which they obtain nourishment. If care is taken to detect and remove the first case of gapes as soon as it is discovered there is little danger of its spread. Thoroughly clean and disinfect the poultry quarters.

To remove the worms from the trachea use a feather, stripping the vane till only a small tip remains at the end. By inserting it, wet with kerosene or turpentine, into the chick's trachea when it breathes, if carefully given a few turns, it will loosen the worms and then they can be removed.

After a little experience this can be done easily. Destroy all the worms. After the treatment the chicks should be isolated until all danger is passed.

Poultry Houses.

The poultry house is an important factor in maintaining constitutional vigor. It should be of the fresh-air type, tight on all sides except the front, which may be largely open. The best method of ventilating the hen-house is by the cloth window, which may be open most of the time. Ordinary cheesecloth will answer the purpose. One-third of the front of the house should be cloth or glass, about equally divided.

Dry Feeding Chicks.

Try feeding your chicks this year by the dry method. The chick feeds sold at the poultry supply houses are generally all right and as cheap as you can buy the different ingredients separately.

Her Excuse.

"Why—er—yes." Miss Goodley admitted, "perhaps you did hear me telling the minister I was only 22."

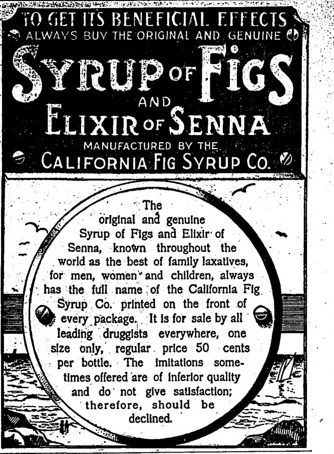
"Oh, I'm surprised!" exclaimed Miss Gaddiet, "and you a Sabbath school teacher, too!"

"But," Miss Goodley protested, "the minister has told us it's always better to understate a thing than to exaggerate."

Hearsay Evidence.

Mrs. Frost—How's your husband?

Mrs. Snow—The members of his club say he is looking splendid.—Life.



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after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary all *gone* feeling—the palms of your hands sweat—and rotten taste in your mouth—Cathartics only move by sweating your bowels—Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCARET and see how much easier the job is done—how much better you feel. 908

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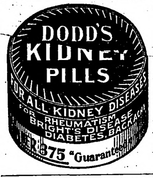

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A Certain Relief for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Trade-Mark. Don't accept any substitute. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

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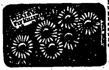

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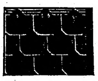

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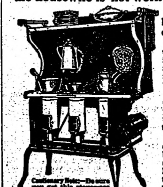
DULUTH MINNESOTA

Why Have an Overheated Kitchen in Summer?

When the sultry days come and the coal range makes the kitchen almost unbearable and cooking a dreaded task, put out the range fire and try the newest method of cooking in hot weather—use a

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

What a contrast! The kitchen no longer is stifling hot, the work is now done with comfort, and the housewife is not worn out with the heat.



Cautionary Note:—Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

She saves her strength, keeps her health and is better able to enjoy the summer.

The New Perfection does everything that any other stove can do—all the family cooking, baking, washing and ironing. No smoke, no dust, no odor. Heat is applied directly and not wasted. A turn, and the flame is out.

The New Perfection stove has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot, drop shelves for the coffee pot or saucepans, and nickeled towel racks.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove very attractive and invites cleanliness. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

CAPTAIN BILL IN MEXICO

by ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

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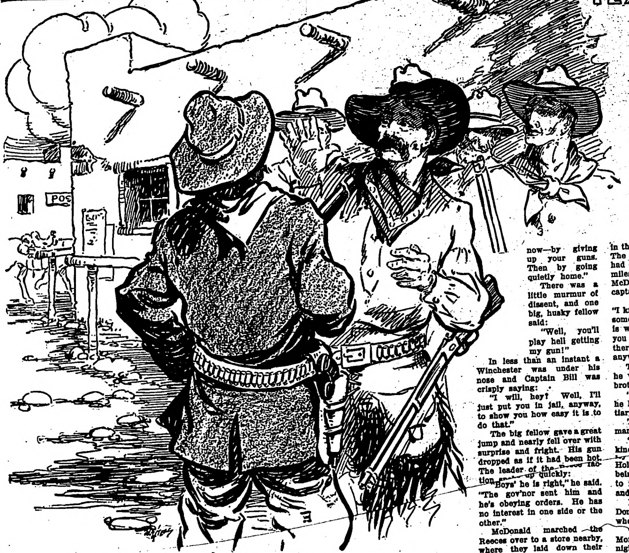
A CHAPTER FROM THE MEMOIRS OF CAPTAIN BILL McDONALD OF TEXAS ☆ ☆ ☆



CAPTAIN BILL stayed for a considerable time in the Mexican capital, for his traveling companion, the bank director, fell very ill, and the Ranger captain turned nurse to pull him through. He became a well-known figure in the city, being often pointed out as the man who had taken a squad of police in charge; who was going to bring the Rangers down to whip the Guatemalans, and whose skill with the six-shooter was nothing short of miraculous. This last belief was in some manner sustained one day when he visited a shooting gallery in company with an American dentist, who had taken pleasure in showing him the sights of the quaint old town.

"Captain, suppose you shoot out those targets as rapidly as you can, and see how many you'll miss," he said, when they were inside.

Without hesitation McDonald drew his revolver and opened a fusillade, hitting a target at each shot. Two Mexicans who were practising in the gallery made a wild break for the open air and safety. Soldiers and police came running in excitement and confusion to discover the cause. It was all over by this time and the officers, seeing only Captain Bill and the dentist, stood gaping, waiting an explanation.

"It is nothing," said the dentist in Spanish; "my friend the captain was only practising a little to keep his hand in."

As the century drew near its end a wave of disorder and crime that amounted to an inundation swept over the eastern and south-eastern portion of Texas. Murders, lynchings, mobs and rumors of mobs were reported daily.

The Reece-Townsend feud in Colorado county gave the state no end of trouble. The Reece and Townsend families killed one another in the regulation way, when good opportunities offered. They had a fashion of gathering in the streets of Columbus, the county seat, for their demonstrations and sometimes on a field day like this they killed members of other families, by mistake. But errors of this sort were not allowed to interfere with the central idea of the feud; they apologized, and went on killing one another, just the same.

It was when a boy who belonged to neither faction was shot and killed at one of these reunions that Capt. Bill McDonald and his Rangers were ordered to Columbus to put down what seemod about to become a general war.

Captain Bill failed to receive the order in time to get his men the same day, but did not wait. He wired two to follow him on the first train, and set out for Columbus alone. Arriving on the streets of Columbus, he saw detachments of armed men gathered here and there—the streets being otherwise deserted. He set out at once for the home of District Judge Kennon, to whom he had been ordered to report. After the exchange of greetings, McDonald said:

"We haven't much time, judge, from appearances. I saw a lot of armed men as I came along and it looks like we're going to have war."

"You are right," Judge Kennon said; "we are expecting it any minute. Where are your men and how many have you?"

"None, judge. I came alone, but I expect two in the morning."

"In the morning! Why, man, by that time the fight will be over! And what can you do with two men here? Nothing less than 25 or 30 will help this case."

"Judge," said Captain Bill, in his deliberate way, "I believe I can stop this thing if you will come down to the courthouse with me. Anyhow, it's my duty to try; and we'd better be getting over there now, judge, for this ain't going to wait long. If we can't stop it, we can see a mighty good fight, anyhow."

They set out together. The courthouse in Columbus stands in the middle of a big square, with a street on each of its four sides. On one corner of the square was gathered the Reece faction and near another corner the Townsend crowd had assembled. Both were fully armed. They were making no active demonstratons as yet, but were evidently organizing for business. It was a still, sunny day, and both crowds were in easy calling distance of the courthouse.

"Now, judge," said Captain Bill, when they had arrived at the courthouse, "who is your sheriff and where is he?"

"His name is Burford, J. C. Burford, and he's over there with the Townsend crowd. He belongs to that faction."

Captain Bill stepped to the window and called, in the strong, official manner of a witness summons: "J. C. Burford," repeated three times.

There was a movement in the Townsend crowd and a man crossed over and ascended the courthouse stair. McDonald introduced himself, as the sheriff entered, and added:

"Now, Burford, why don't you stop this row? Looks as if we're going to have a killing match here, right away."

"Captain, I can't. I'm powerless to do anything with these men. If I undertake to disarm them it will start a fight that nobody can stop."

"Well, Burford, if you'll do as I tell you, I'll stop it in 30 minutes or I'll resign my job as Ranger."

"All right, captain, I'll do whatever you say," assented Burford.

"Then call your crowd over here. I want to talk to them."

Sheriff Burford stepped to the window and signed to the Townsend faction. They trooped over and ascended the courthouse stair, carrying their guns.

"Mr. Burford," said McDonald, "which are your regular deputies here?"

The sheriff indicated his three deputy officers. Captain Bill motioned them to stand apart from the others.

"Now, sheriff," he said, "disarm the rest of these men."

The officer looked a little bewildered.

"I don't know about—" he began.

"Didn't you agree to do what I ordered?" Then, to Kennon—"Didn't he, judge?"

The judge nodded. The sheriff still hesitated.

"Never mind," said McDonald, "I'll do it myself. Here, boys," he went on in his mild, friendly drawl, "come in here and stack your guns in this wardrobe. It's a good safe place for them. They won't be likely to go off and hurt anybody in there."

What was it about the manner of the man that made men obey? Those aroused, bloodthirsty Texans, full of an old, deep hatred and the spirit of revenge, marched in and put away their guns at his direction, with scarcely a word of dissent.

He went out of the courthouse and crossed the street to where the Reece crowd was gathered. He carried his Winchester and the faction watched him curiously as he approached.

"I guess you boys are going to war, ain't you?" he said, cheerfully, as he came nearer.

Nobody replied and Captain Bill came up close.

"Boys," he said, "your guns are all right up till now, but the governor has sent me down here to stop this trouble and I want you-all to help me."

"How can we help you?" asked one of the Reece faction.

[illegible] now—by giving up your guns. Then by going quietly home."

There was a little murmur of dissent, and one big, husky fellow said:

"Well, you'll play hell getting my gun!"

In less than an instant a Winchester was under his nose and Captain Bill was crisply saying:

"I will, hey? Well, I'll just put you in jail, anyway, to show you how easy it is to do that."

The big fellow gave a great jump and nearly fell over with surprise and fright. His gun dropped as if it had been hot. The leader of the Reece faction spoke up quickly:

"Boys' he is right," he said. "The gov'nor sent him and he's obeying orders. He has no interest in one side or the other."

McDonald marched the Reeces over to a store nearby, where they laid down their guns and the clerk was ordered to take charge of them. The big man under arrest promised all manner of things if Captain Bill would let him go. He was set free, with a warning. Peace now seemed to be restored and in the general gratitude of the community refreshments and invitations were tendered to Captain Bill from both sides. He decided; however, to remain on duty during the rest of the day and night. His two men arrived next morning, but everything was still quiet and there appeared no sign of a renewal of hostilities. The Reece-Townsend trouble, for the time, at least, was over.

Captain McDonald was still at Columbus when he received a telegram ordering him to report at once to Assistant Attorney General Morris and the local officials at Athens, Henderson county, Texas, for the purpose of investigating the lynching of three respectable citizens—a father and two sons, named Humphrey—in a timbered tract between Trinity river and Cedar Creek, known as the Trans-cedar bottoms.

The Humphreys were honest, sturdy men—fearless and open in their dealings. They were a menace to a gang who made moonshine whisky, stole whatever they could lay hands on and would swear a man's life away for a lean hog. It was necessary for the welfare of the neighborhood that the Humphreys be disposed of, and they were taken by a mob one night and hanged—three of them to one tree—they having been placed upon horses and the horses driven from under them. Then, when the ropes had proven too long and the feet of one of the three Humphreys had touched the ground, the mob had bent back the legs of the victims at the knee and tied the feet upward to the hands, so that the Humphreys might swing clear.

Bill McDonald knew something of the Trans-cedar country and the character of its settlement, for he had passed his youth and his early manhood at Henderson and at Mineola, both within 75 miles of that very district. He set out by first train and arriving at Athens he learned the details of the ghastly crime which already, through the telegraphed reports, had stirred the entire state. He learned that the lynching had taken place about 25 miles from Athens, near a little postoffice named Aley, and he hurried to that place without delay, taking with him one Guy Green, an Athens lawyer, familiar with the neighborhood. With Green, the Rangers went straight to the scene of the murder and made such examination of the tracks and various clues as remained. Two days had passed since the crime and many of the signs had been obliterated. Still there was enough for a man with the faculties of Captain Bill. He identified no less than four trails—one, as he decided, made by five horses, another by three, a third by two, and a fourth the track of a single horse. The trails wound in and out, crossed and recrossed, and were evidently made with the idea of balking pursuit. Captain McDonald did not consider them especially difficult, and having satisfied himself that they could be followed, he went on to Aley, for it was near nightfall.

At Aley he joined Assistant Attorney General Ned Morris, District Attorney Jerry Cook and others who had come out from Athens to aid the investigation.

He discussed the case with the officials and learned that one Joe Wilkerson was suspected as having been connected with the murder, it being well known that Wilkerson had pursued the Humphreys and bemeaned them, finally accusing them of stealing hogs, and swearing to some meat which the Humphreys had earned by digging wells. In the evidence [illegible] that the Wilkerson hogs [illegible] sold, and that he had thus attempted to evade the consequences of this illegal act by saddling the Humphreys with a still heavier crime. The Humphreys had been cleared, but Wilkerson had never ceased to vilify them. Later one of the Humphrey boys, George, had been set upon by some of the Wilkerson crowd and in defending himself had killed, with a knife, one of his assailants. The courts—there were honest courts in Athens—had cleared him, but in the Trans-cedar tribunal he had been doomed. These facts constituted about all the foundation of known motive upon which McDonald would have to build his evidence. It was while he was discussing these things with the attorney on the night of his arrival that a man rode up to the gate just outside and called his name.

Captain Bill rose, but the others protested, declaring that it might be a plot to shoot him in the dark. However, he went, six-shooter in hand, and sticking it in the face of the caller, demanded his business. The man protested that he meant no harm, but had come from one Buck Holley, who lived two miles down the road, and said he knew Captain McDonald and wanted to see him. The Ranger captain reflected a minute.

"I don't know any Buck Holley," he said. "I knew a scoundrel by the name of Bill Holley some years ago up in the Panhandle and if that is who it is I don't want to see him. I judge you fellows have got a gang down the road there to shoot me from ambush. Who are you, anyway?"

The man said his name was Monasco; that he was staying at Holley's and that he had a brother named Bill Monasco, in Amarillo.

"I know Bill Monasco," McDonald said, "and he has a brother that was sent to the penitentiary. Is that you?"

The visitor acknowledged that he was the man—that he had been recently released.

"Well," said McDonald, "that's about the kind of a crowd I would expect to find Bill Holley running with; and you can tell this Buck Holley, as you call him, that I suspect him of being connected with this mob and that I used to make him stand hitched in the Panhandle, and that I'm going to do the same here."

Monasco said "Good night," and Captain McDonald never saw him again. Somewhat later, when he met Bill Holley, he said:

"Look here, Bill, I'm afraid your partner, Monasco, didn't tell you the message I sent the night I came. I said I didn't know Buck Holley, but that I knew a sorry, bulldozing scoundrel by the name of Bill Holley, and that I supposed he was down the road there to take a shot at me from ambush. You weren't in this lynching mob, I reckon, but they're your friends, and you'd help 'em if you could. Now, Bill, you've been courting a funeral a good while, and if you try any of your nonsense here, you'll win out."

The Ranger captain was out early the morning after his arrival in Aley, and on the trail. The tracks of the five horses were followed to the houses of Joe Wilkerson and his son Brooks and to the homes of John and Arthur Greenhaw. In Joe Wilkerson's lot he found a part of a well-rope, the remainder of which had been cut away. It matched precisely with the rope used to hang the Humphreys—the freshly cut ends being the same on both. The Wilkersons and one of the Greenhaws were taken into custody forthwith and other arrests followed as the criminals were tracked home.

The testimony brought out the facts that the Humphreys had known of an illicit still run by two men—one Polk Weeks and a man named Johns. Also that they had known of John Greenhaw stealing cattle and hogs, and that John Greenhaw had once drawn a gun on the elder Humphrey, who had promptly taken it away from him, instead of killing him with it and rendering the community a service. These things, added to the other provocations already named, had made the Humphreys sufficiently unpopular in a neighborhood like the Trans-cedar bottoms to warrant their being hung to a limb, trussed up to swing clear of the ground.

Guilty knowledge of the crime actually killed a man named Eli Sparks, whose conscience tortured him day and night to the point of giving testimony, yet whose fears upon the witness stand caused him to withhold the truth. He was a large, red-faced man, evidently greatly excited when questioned and concealing more than he told. Soon after his first examination he met Captain McDonald and offered to testify again, saying that he had been too frightened to tell the truth the first time, but thought he could do better now. The Ranger captain scrutinized him keenly and made the prophecy that Eli Sparks would not live 30 days, unless he got rid of the load on his conscience. He died in just half that time; not, however, until he had fully confessed.

The efforts of the men believed to be concerned as principals in the crime, to establish their innocence were sometimes wary, sometimes crudely absurd and always fruitless. The mesh of fact that was weaving and linking itself about them became daily more tightly woven, more impossible to tear away. Knowing themselves closely watched, they dared not attempt flight. To do so would be to confess guilt and capture would be well-nigh certain. Like Ahab, having compassed the death of a neighbor, they "lay in sackcloth and went softly." Finally it came to pass that three of these "children of Belial," turned state's evidence—that is, they confessed fully, sacrificing their comrades, under the law, to save themselves. Eleven men, including these three, were brought to trial.

In the final trial John and Arthur Greenhaw and Polk Weeks, who were not only murderers but cowardly traitors, were given their freedom in exchange for their evidence that sent their eight associates to the penitentiary for life.

Polk Weeks, in giving his evidence, appeared much disturbed, but confessed how he had climbed the tree and tied the ropes, and tied them too long, making it necessary for the legs of the Humphreys to be bent upward, to clear the ground. John Greenhaw corroborated this, but grinned as he told it, remembering how amusing it had been. He did not live to enjoy his freedom, for he was shot dead soon after his liberation, by Willie Humphrey, son of one of the younger Humphreys, and no punishment followed the righteous [illegible]

BENDER ON WARPATH IN HITLESS RUNLESS GAME

INDIAN TWIRLER SCALPS THE CLEVELAND PLAYERS—OTHER NO HIT, NO RUN MEN.

WITH a warwhoop that could be heard all over the American league stamping grounds and echoed through the camps of the National league warriors, "Big Chief" Bender of the Philadelphia Athletics unsheathed his tomahawk and scalping knife a few days ago and before he was through with his awful massacre the Cleveland Naps were tortured and slain.

All but one of the Naps died three times under the tomahawk. Bender tied them all securely to the stake except Turner, who managed to slip the buckskin thongs and get to first base. Then when he tried to escape Renegades Thomas and Collins of Connie Mack's band captured him and added him to the list of dead.

It was a hitless, runless game pitched by Bender, who is some kind of an Indian. Whether a Sioux, Comanche, Apache, Cherokee or of some other tribe, the Cleveland players agree that Bender fits into the classification that "only a dead Indian is a good Indian."

"BIG CHIEF" BENDER.

It was awful, say the war correspondents, to see such mighty scouts as Lajoie, Flick, Turner et al., step up to the plate with war club in hand and try to hit the ball as it sped with the swiftness of an arrow into the catcher's mitt.

Bender has pitched some wonderful games before, but this is his first no-hit-no-run achievement. Not long ago Addie Joss, a long, lanky paleface on the Cleveland team, shut the Chicago Sox out without a hit or run and there is joy in the camp of Comiskey's braves over the slaughter of the band led by "Deacon" McGuire. It was the second hitless, runless game in the American league this season and is taken as an Indian sign—not the tobacco store kind—that there is going to be some pitching in the junior organization of big league circles this year.

The first no-hit-no-run game was pitched May 29, 1875, by Mann of Princeton against Yale. The pitchers who have accomplished the feat of permitting no hits by their opponents and the teams with which they played are:

Mann, Princeton; Bordon, Boston; Devlin, Chicago; Richmond, Worcester, 3; Galvin, St. Louis, 4; Bradley, St. Louis; Welch, Troy; Lynch, Washington; Keefe, Albany; Ward, Providence; Corcoran, Boston, 3; Mullane, Louisville; Radbourne, Providence; Daly, Cleveland; Clarkson, Chicago; Ferguson, Philadelphia; Atkinson, Philadelphia; Terry, Brooklyn; Kilroy, Baltimore; Van Haltren, New York; Porter, Kansas City; Seward, Philadelphia; Weyhing, Philadelphia; King, Chicago; Titcomb, Rochester; Lovett, Brooklyn; Rusie, New York; Stivetts, Boston; Sanders, Louisville; Jones, Cincinnati; Hawke, Baltimore; Young, Cleveland, 2; Breitenstein, Cincinnati; Hughes, Baltimore, 2; Donahue, Philadelphia; Thornton, Chicago; Phillippi, Louisville; Willis, Boston, 2; Hahn, Cincinnati; Matthewson, New York, 2; Dowling, Cleveland; Callahan, Chicago; Fraser, Philadelphia; Henley, Philadelphia; Dineen, Boston; Smith, Chicago; Lush, Philadelphia, 2; McLean, Rochester; Eason, Brooklyn; Swan, Kansas City; Moriarty, Newark; Pfeffer, Boston; Maddox, Pittsburg; West, Toledo; Stovall, Louisville; Brandon, Kansas City; Curtis, Milwaukee; Wood, Kansas City; Wiltse, New York, 10 innings; Upp, Columbus; Marquard, Indianapolis; Rucker, Brooklyn; Rhoades, Cleveland; Joss, Cleveland, 2; Hall, St. Paul, and Bender, Philadelphia.

Hall of St. Paul is allowed a no-hit game because it was in the tenth inning that one of the Louisville batsmen got a single and the Colonels won one to nothing.

Catcher Pat Moran has been sold to the Phillies by the Chicago Cubs. Chicago got him from Boston in the O'Neill-Pfeffer trade.

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TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Snake Routs Woman From Her "Home"

NEW YORK.—Say, if you were a lady wearing a chantecler hat with a horned owl upon it and when you woke up and found a common or garden snake in your lap the horned owl failed to make good by snatching the reptile and flying away with it, what would you do? Wouldn't you give that chantecler the hook? Mary Maloney did, anyway.

Mary Maloney, Battery park's leading settee holder, had just such an experience one day. Mary arrived in Battery Park after closing her apartments on Blackwell's island for the summer. Blackwell's is all very well during the major part of the year, but the really elite make it a point of beating it away with the first hot days, and when it comes to beating it away Mary is in the van.

Immediately on reaching Battery park Mary opened her bungalow, which same is the first bench to the left as you come out of the aquarium. From the slats of her bungalow Mary has a superb view of the harbor, including the Statue of Liberty. The free baths are in the immediate vicinity. Splendid fishing is to be found in the aquarium, and tea is served at five o'clock every afternoon at the harbor squad close by.

Mary certainly has one of the finest spots in Battery park. Other summerers there have cast envious eyes on that bench of hers, but Mary is muscular and so proficient in the gentle art of boxing that to aproach her bench with a view of sitting down upon a small portion of it is about as safe as lounging near an old-fashioned windmill on a breezy day.

Accordingly Mary was inhabiting her bench around noon, indulging in a siesta. Dreamily she opened her eyes and as she awoke refreshed by the cool breeze from off the bay she felt something in contact with her arm. Instantly she sat up and took notice. There was a snake wrapped like a bracelet about her fair wrist.

Well, everybody said afterward that his first thought was how maybe the siren on the fireboat New Yorker had broken its valve. Then it was seen that no fireboat could let out a screech so shrill, and all the settee holders, rising up in alarm, flocked to see what was the matter with Mary.

"Cop" Thought It Was Raining "Kids"

HEVINGS! IT'S RAININ' BABIES

NEW YORK.—That he is as proficient in catching babies who fall from high windows as burglars, who operate on his beat, was proved recently by Policeman John J. Buckley of the Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, station.

Buckley made the neatest recovery of little "Willie" Brown, who was enticed over the edge of a third story fire escape, by the melodies of a street piano, that has ever been known. This follows another great catch made by Buckley two months ago, when a burglar tried to spoil his fielding average.

Mrs. Agnes Brown, "Willie's" mother, was engaged in another part of her flat at 444 Metropolitan avenue, and did not see her son crawl out on to the fire escape. When she came into the room a minute later, however, she saw him totter and, before she could reach him, fall over the rail.

Her shrieks aroused Policeman Buckley, who was standing in the street below idly twirling his club and watching the children dance to the lively music of a piano. His eye took in the situation in a second. He saw a white bundle descending rapidly. The cessation of the music made the scene almost theatrical. Buckley caught "Willie" in his arms as in a cradle, much to "Willie's" surprise. The baby received a scratch from one of Buckley's brass buttons, but he was otherwise uninjured. He hugged the policeman and laughed just as though it was all in the game.

Mrs. Brown ran down from the third floor and rushed out of the doorway prepared for a tragic spectacle. When she observed her baby on the policeman's shoulder she nearly fainted from joy.

Buckley was heartily complimented by Captain Dooley of the Bedford avenue station, who was informed of the policeman's catch by several eye witnesses, some of whom are still wondering whether they should call "Willie" "out" or call him "safe."

Girls to Keep the Boys From Smoking

I DON'T SPEAK TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS ANY MORE
?

KANSAS CITY, MO.—"Cigarette smoking is just cooking the brains of the majority of our high school boys," said Prof. E. D. Phillips, principal of the Manual Training high school. "I believe 75 per cent. of the boys of high school age in the city smoke—either pipes or cigarettes. And it shows in their school work.

"The only remedy for this condition among the high school boys lies with the girls. Every normal young man wants to please the girls. If the girls who now permit young men to smoke in their presence would tell the offenders in a pleasant way that it was offensive to them, nine boys out of ten would throw away the cigarette.

"Girls have a powerful influence for good over the boys if they choose to use their influence in that direction. The high school girls of Kansas City could do much to stop smoking among high school boys.

"We can always tell the ones who smoke. They become stupid, irresponsible and almost abnormal after they have persisted in the habit until they become thoroughly saturated with nicotine. Few of the chronic smokers graduate.

"Most of these boys contract the cigarette habit because they think it fashionable. It is a sort of wrinkle just the same as creasing the trousers till they will cut a lemon."

"Kiss Not" Buttons, Style for Girls

YOU'RE FOOLISH TO WEAR THAT THING
KISS NOT

CHICAGO.—Kissing is going out of style.

Don't lose your head or your temper if the next time you bid your sweetheart a fond farewell and carefully and gently attempt to implant a loving smack on her ruby lips, instead of yielding with apparent reluctance she proudly displays a glaring button with the words "Kiss Not" emblazoned thereon.

It merely means that she has become a member of the World's Health organization and has signed the following pledge:

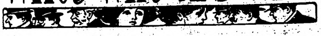
"In order to encourage good health and lessen the spread of consumption, I desire to join the World's Health organization, and hereby pledge myself to discourage the custom of kissing on the lips whenever it is in my power."

"Why not stop kissing?" is the question asked in a circular issued by this latest of health fad organizations. "It is a time-honored custom and one person cannot stop it. It is only in unity that sufficient strength can be gained to convince the civilized world that kissing is pernicious and unhealthful."

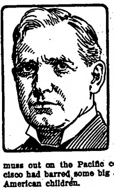
The rumor that a campaign was to be instituted in the public schools of Chicago to enroll pupils and teachers in the new organization was met with a denial by Superintendent Ella Flagg Young.

"I think more harm is done by calling children's attention to disease than can be offset by the new ideas advanced about kissing," she said. "As to the merits of the scheme to stop the practise of kissing, I cannot say. I am not a doctor. Anyway, I have heard nothing whatever about the plan to introduce the pledges in the schools."

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY



GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA



Sport lovers throughout the country are for James Norris Gillett, governor of California, especially those who look with favor upon the art of self-defense. The governor has said that he sees no reason to prevent the fight for the world's championship between James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson which has been scheduled for July 4 in California, hence the sports are for him.

"As long as they keep within the law, and I believe they intend to do so, I shall not interfere with the bout, no matter what the church people may urge," said the governor a few days ago. It took some nerve for a governor to say a thing like that, but Governor Gillett has shown before that he has plenty of nerve when it comes to deciding a state question.

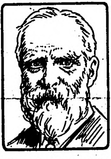
Little more than a year ago there was quite a muss out on the Pacific coast because the school authorities of San Francisco had barred some big Japanese boys from the schools attended by small American children.

Japan's ambassador reported the matter to his country and the affair reached Washington through diplomatic channels. The California legislature was in session and a bill was introduced which would have kept Japanese and Chinese children out of the schools. Some prominent members of the legislature were behind the measure and it looked for a while as if California might do something that would bring on a war with Japan.

Colonel Roosevelt was president and he got busy with Governor Gillett. The wires were kept hot for a few days and the governor did everything in his power to carry out the wishes of President Roosevelt. He was so successful that after it was all over Roosevelt wrote him a letter commending him for his work.

Governor Gillett was born in Viroqua, Wis., and educated in the schools of Sparta, in that state. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, was a state senator of California two years and served two terms in congress from the first California district.

ENVOY WHO WANTS TO RETIRE



Right Hon. James Bryce, O. M., ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Great Britain, according to a report received from London a few days ago has asked to be relieved from duty in Washington. The death of King Edward is said to have had a crushing effect on the ambassador and he fears he may not be able to stand the strain of work under the new regime.

Since Ambassador Bryce has been in this country he has made many friends. Few men are better fitted for such an important position. His recent visit to Kansas City gave an indication of the care he has always taken to be careful of what he has to say of affairs in this country.

When a newspaper reporter was introduced to the envoy, Mr. Bryce remarked pleasantly:

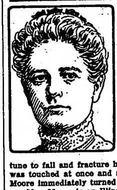
"An ambassador or a diplomat never talks to a newspaper reporter without cause for regret. Not that it is any fault of the reporter or the newspaper he represents, but that the diplomat should have talked at all."

The ambassador was on his way to Lawrence to address the students of the University of Kansas. He delivered the speech, which had been prepared with the greatest care, and there was nothing in it that could be construed as any breach of diplomatic etiquette.

After it was all over Lawrence reporters attempted to get Mr. Bryce to make some comment on the university. They wanted to know what he thought of it and how it compared with British universities.

Did Mr. Bryce make such comparisons? Hardly. To each and every question his only reply was, "It is very interesting."

HEADS WOMEN'S FEDERATION

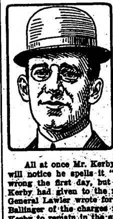


Mrs. Phillip N. Moore of St. Louis has been reelected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It has been the case of most women's organizations to consider one term enough for a president. Little jealousies have arisen in their clubs that led to bitter quarrels and a change of administration, but the ability and charm of Mrs. Moore have carried her past such things and she won with flying colors.

She had opposition, it is true, but in this great free republic it is the right of any citizen to run for president of the United States if he so wishes, consequently there was nothing to prevent any member of the federation seeking the presidency. This opposition dwindled away to almost nothing, when Mrs. Moore, a few days before the election at the convention in Cincinnati had the misfortune to fall and fracture her ankle. The womanly heart of all the delegates was touched at once and some of those who might have voted against Mrs. Moore immediately turned to her banner and cast their ballots for her.

Mrs. Moore is an Illinois woman. Her maiden name was Eva Perry and she lived in Rockford in 1897, when she married Mr. Moore, a consulting geologist and mining engineer, who has accumulated a large fortune through his connection with some western mines.

IN THE TAFT ANANIAS CLUB



Frederick M. Kerby enjoys the distinction of being the first member of the Taft Ananias club. When Theodore Roosevelt was president he kept adding to the membership of his club until the people forgot to count. He had all kinds of persons as members, railroad presidents, college heads, nature fakers, editors and some members of congress. There were others, but this is enough.

Kerby might have worked on and on for years as a stenographer in Washington without anybody outside of his own circle of friends knowing of his existence, had it not been for the Pinchot-Ballinger fight. Uncle Sam has several thousand stenographers working for him in Washington and Kerby hadn't done anything to distinguish himself until along came the said fight.

All at once Mr. Kerby got his name into the papers in black type. You will notice he spells it "Kerby," not "Kirby." Some of the papers got it wrong the first day, but they corrected it the next. Of course after Mr. Kerby had given to the newspapers the statement that Assistant Attorney General Lawler wrote for President Taft the letter which cleared Secretary Ballinger of the charges made by Glavis there wasn't much chance for Mr. Kerby to remain in the employ of your Uncle Samuel. The president came out and said it wasn't true, thus putting Mr. Kerby in the Ananias club.

Then Mr. Ballinger wrote a letter discharging Kerby and accusing him of treachery. Kerby replied that Ballinger hadn't shown himself a judge of ethics.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

"Bat" Nelson and "Uncle Joe" in Bout

WASHINGTON.—Battling Nelson, ex-lightweight champion of the world, and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who is something of a scrapper himself, sparred a round in the speaker's private office recently. It wasn't such a tame go at that, although largely conversational.

Nelson and his manager appeared before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to oppose the bill introduced by Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa to prohibit the exhibition of moving pictures of prize fights and the publication by newspapers of the details of pugilistic encounters. After Nelson had spoken his piece he left the committee room and was hurrying down the corridor toward the exit when Representative Wagner of Pennsylvania came chasing after him.

"Hey, Nelson," he cried, "the speaker wants to see you."

"You're on," said Nelson, and he made tracks for the speaker's office. He got a warm greeting. Uncle Joe shook his hands, felt his biceps and slapped him on the back. The examination was returned with interest.

"Say," said Nelson to Mr. Cannon, as he ran his hands over the speaker's arms and shoulders and sized up his height, "I thought you were a big man, but you're only a little fellow."

Some of the group surrounding the two informed the fighter that the speaker took his daily exercise and always kept himself fit.

"I knew he was there on the training," replied Nelson; "you can't fool me about telling when a boy is in shape."

"Uncle Joe" grinned and put up his hands in approved style. He made a few swift passes at the "Battler."

"Philadelphia Jack O'Brien showed me how to do this," he said as Nelson backed away laughingly.

"If you had begun boxing a few years ago, Mr. Cannon," said Nelson, "you would have made a better boxer than a speaker—and you certainly are some speaker."

"Why," cried Uncle Joe, "that's what I call a mighty pretty compliment."

Stood High as a Third Class Fiddler

THIS story has been floating around the house in Washington. Nobody offers to father it:

There was once a fiddler who was very precise in his statements. He wasn't much of a fiddler, and he knew it. It was not in his nature to claim talent which he did not possess. One night there was a dance. The committee couldn't get the regular music. So they appealed to this fiddler. He said he sure would play for them.

"Are you a first-class fiddler?" they asked him.

"No," he admitted.

"Are you a second-class fiddler?"

"Well, no, I'm not even a second-class fiddler."

"Well, for gracious sakes, what are you, then? Are you a fiddler at all?"

"I'm not a first-class fiddler," said the honest musician. "I'm not a second-class fiddler even. But I stand darned high in the third class!"

They took him on.

Walter Evans, correspondent of the Kansas City Star, knows probably more about Kansas politics than any man alive. He thinks Kansas is one of the greatest states in the Union.

"Speaking of fiddling," he said, "I knew four brothers once that went to Kansas and took up four adjacent quarter sections. Each built a mud house on a corner of each section, so that their homes were close together. Then they proceeded to plant all four sections with wheat. They didn't get a grain that year, because of the drouth.

"They were up against it hard when winter came. So two of the brothers went to Mexico and worked in the mines. The other two stayed behind. the miners sent them money to live on. Next spring the two brothers remaining again sowed wheat. They had a bumper crop, and the miners came home. Wheat was 'way up then, and the brothers made a barrel of money. Now they own land in Kansas till you can't rest. They don't live in mud houses any more.

"Talk about fiddling; one of these brothers, even after the bumper crop, would ride to a dance at night, play till morning and then ride home and go to work. He got a dollar and a half for his playing. He didn't stand very high in the third class, either."

Human in Glass Cage to Test Foods

I COULD DO THIS ALL MY LIFE

TO DETERMINE whether roast beef produces more energy in the human body than cabbage, whether baked beans in this respect surpass potatoes, and so on through a long list of foods, the department of agriculture is conducting a series of novel experiments in Washington. The instrumentality being employed is a machine known as a calorimeter and a human being who submits to the "torture" of being fed and sitting in a glass cage while the food energy is recorded.

Around the inside of the calorimeter, which is a glass, air-tight compartment about the size of a small steamer stateroom, runs a system of pipes filled with cold water. The temperature of the water is carefully noted, the heat generated by the body in the process of assimilating the food causing the water to become warmer.

Only one kind of food is given to the subject at a time. One experiment requires several hours, according to the time required to digest the food.

The experiments so far have been to determine the relative heat-producing energy of fatty and starchy foods. Several months will be spent in making the tests.

Longworth Disapproves of Imitations

MIMIC ME AGIN WILL YE?
OW! OUCH WOW!!

REPRESENTATIVE LONGWORTH is chairman of the committee which is investigating the Merchant Marine league of Cleveland, and the foreign shipping trust, when Olcott, the regular chairman, is absent. Longworth was in the chair recently and James L. Uhl of New York was the witness. Uhl was telling of an attempt he had made to trace a certain letter to its source. He had to visit foreign steamship agents. He gave imitations on the stand of how these agents talked. Longworth's face began to flush, because Longworth doesn't like exhibitions of this sort.

"Oh," Longworth murmured, "I think we have had enough of that."

The murmur was loud enough to reach the witness.

"I'll apologize," he said. "But when I was a boy I had a faculty for giving imitations, and my father was never able to break me of the habit."

Even Longworth smiled at the naivette of this reply.

Since the repeated victories in the by-elections to fill congressional vacancies Champ Clark has been the recipient of a flood of congratulatory letters and telegrams. The night the news of the election of James S. Havens was received Champ got the following: "Congratulations. Democratic victory on the way. Next year Speaker—president 1912. Hurrah for Champ Clark."

"I am quoting my old friend Tom Reed in answering them," said Clark. "Back in '96 some one wrote Reed to ask if he would run for the presidency that year:

"'Well,' answered Reed, 'they might go further and fare worse, and I think they will.'"

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

ADVANTAGES OF WINTER.

An old-fashioned winter has its advantages and disadvantages. If these were to be enumerated in parallel columns it is probable that the advantages would lead by a large majority. In a winter like the past one the ground is usually frozen to the depth of a few inches in November and thereafter the snowfall keeps a blanket over the earth which prevents the frost from creeping downward inch by inch until it reaches a depth of four or five feet. It keeps all plant life at the surface of the soil in a perfectly dormant state, but does not completely suspend the function of deep lying roots. A continual covering of ice and snow in the cities keeps the litter and filth of the street from being dried and finely powdered and carried about by every passing breeze. This is one of the most common sources of colds, influenza, grip, infections of the nose, and its labyrinthine sinuses and the throat, middle ear and respiratory passages in general. Such affections have been less general this year than in several preceding seasons. Steady cold, although very trying to the old and to people of subnormal vital energies, is in reality much better than alternating warm spells and zero pinches, for the latter conditions invite indiscretions in dress.

At this season of the year householders' thoughts turn naturally to lawns and back yards, and there is a general desire to have clean and ornamental surroundings. Unfortunately, in many instances the desire is not strong enough to produce results. A man who beautifies his front lawn is a public benefactor. He no doubt gets some satisfaction out of his effort and expense, but every passer enjoys the result of his effort, and the whole neighborhood is benefited. When the effort extends to the back yard the number of individuals benefited is not so great, but perhaps the enjoyment by the smaller number is more intense. No one enjoys a dirty back yard, and every person who sees one from a window forms an unfavorable opinion of the householder who permits an unsightly accumulation of misplaced matter in his environment. A clean or ornate front lawn is more common than a clean and ornate back yard, yet nothing will better repay effort than a trim back yard. It can be made to produce grass and flowers instead of tin cans, ash heaps and useless wood, and the removal of household debris is a sanitary precaution as well as an esthetic demonstration.

The wisdom of maintaining a derelict patrol along the Atlantic coast, and of sending a derelict destroyer after wrecks that are reported at sea, is indorsed by the fact that the revenue cutter Gresham has just towed into Provincetown, Mass., that capsized hull of a vessel that has been drifting about the seas for the past two years, a menace to sailing ships laden with valuable cargoes, and to steamers with heavy passenger lists.

A Chicago magistrate thinks that drunken men should not be arrested, but taken instead by policemen to their homes. Perhaps the next step in this way of doing things will be to give autoists the right to exact damages from people they run down, on the ground of the trouble and loss of time which such collisions with pedestrians entail.

Professor Laughlin proposes to establish a new aristocracy of the simple life. Every man can start an aristocracy of that sort on his own account, but the trouble is that it is caviar to the general, because in the nature of the case it cannot support a press agent.

King Albert, the new sovereign of the Belgians, is a progressive monarch. One of the ways in which this is indicated is his approval of the plan for assuring reforms in the Congo region and opening the door for commerce in that direction.

It's a good scheme to make each head of a household his own census maker, because the probabilities are that he can put down an approximate estimate of his wife's age without creating a painful scene.

Music is reported to make the humble hen lay more prolifically. A little investigation into the relative merits of Waguer or ragtime in the entertainment of the fowl might be of value.

Four poor children, the oldest 11 years of age, were arrested in Cleveland for stealing a doll from a store. Its owner must have thought a lot of that doll.

Two New York boys also have succeeded in turning double back somersaults. Surely the uplift of the stage is at hand!

Kaiser Wilhelm's sixth son is to join the navy. Wilhelm ought to have saved one for the airship fleet.

ROOSEVELT GIVES ROMANES LECTURE

Former President of United States at Oxford

LORD CURZON IN THE CHAIR

Sheldonian Theater Crowded With Distinguished People When American Talks on "Biological Analogies in History."

Oxford, England.—The Romanes lecture by Theodore Roosevelt, which was to have been delivered on May 18, but which was postponed on account of the death of King Edward, was given on June 7 by the distinguished American. The Sheldonian theater was filled to its capacity by notable persons and Oxford students and the lecture, which was on "Biological Analogies in History," was well received. Lord Curzon, chancellor of the university, presided.

In seeking to penetrate the causes of the mysteries that surround not only mankind but all life, both in the present and the past, said Mr. Roosevelt, we see strange analogies in the phenomena of life and death, of birth growth and change, between those physical groups of animal life which we designate as species, forms, races and the highly complex and composite entities which rise before our minds when we speak of nations and civilizations. It is this study, he asserted, that has given science its present-day prominence, and the historian of mankind must work in the scientific spirit and use the treasure-houses of science.

To illustrate, the lecturer took several instances of the development of new species and the extinction of species in the history of mammalian life, showing that in some cases the causes can be traced with considerable accuracy, and in other cases we cannot so much as hazard a guess as to why a given change occurred.

Analogies in Human History.

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

Now, as to all of these phenomena in the evolution of species, there are, if not homologies, at least certain analogies, in the history of human societies, in the history of the rise to prominence, of the development and change, of the temporary dominance, and death or transformation, of the groups of varying kind which form races or nations.

As in biology, so in human history, a new form may result from the specialization of a long-existing and hitherto very slowly-changing generalized or nonspecialized form; as, for instance, when a barbaric race from a variety of causes suddenly develops a more complex cultivation and civilization. That is what occurred, for instance, in western Europe during the centuries of the Teutonic and later the Scandinavian ethnic overflows from the north. All the modern countries of western Europe are descended from the states created by these northern invaders. When first created they could be called "new" or "young" states in the sense that part or all of the people composing them were descended from races that hitherto had not been civilized at all, and that therefore for the first time entered on the career of civilized communities. In the southern part of western Europe the new states thus formed consisted in bulk of the inhabitants already in the land under the Roman empire; and it was here that the new kingdoms first took shape. Through a reflex action their influence then extended back into the cold forests from which the invaders had come, and Germany and Scandinavia witnessed the rise of communities with essentially the same civilization as their southern neighbors; though in those communities, unlike the southern communities, there was no infusion of new blood, and in each case the new civilized nation which gradually developed was composed entirely of members of the same race which in the same region had for ages lived the life of a slowly changing barbarism. The same was true of the Slavs and the Slavonized Finns of eastern Europe, when an infiltration of Scandinavian leaders from the north and infiltration of Byzantine culture from the south joined to produce the changes which have gradually, out of the little Slav communities of the forest and the steppe, formed the mighty Russian empire of today.

"New" and "Young" Nations.

Again, the new form may represent merely a splitting off from a long-established, highly developed and specialized nation. In this case the nation is usually spoken of as a "young," and is correctly spoken of as a "new," nation; but the term should always be used with a clear sense of the difference between what is described in such case, and what is described by the same term in speaking of a civilized nation just developed from a barbarism. Carthage and Syracuse were new cities compared with Tyre and Corinth; but the Greek or Phoenician race was in every sense of the word as old in the new city as in the old city. So, nowadays, Victoria or Manitoba is a new community compared with England or Scotland; but the ancestral type of civilization and culture is as old in one case as in the other. I of course do not mean for a moment that great changes are not produced by the mere fact that the old civilized race is suddenly placed in surroundings where it has again to go through the work of taming the wilderness, a work finished many centuries before in the original home of the race; I merely mean that the ancestral history is the same in each case. We can rightly use the phrase "a new people" in speaking of Canadians or Australians, Americans or Afrikanders. But we use it in an entirely different sense from that in which we use it when speaking of such communities as those founded by the northmen and their descendants during that period of astonishing growth which saw the descendants of the Norse sea-thieves conquer and transform Normandy, Sicily, and the British islands; we use it in an entirely different sense from that in which we use it when speaking of the new states that grew up around Warsaw, Kief, Novgorod, and Moscow, as the wild savages of the steppes and the marshy forests struggled haltingly and stumblingly upward to become builders of cities and to form stable governments. The kingdoms of Charlemagne and Alfred were "new," compared with the empire on the Bosphorus; they were also in every way different; their lines of ancestral descent had nothing in common with those of the polyglot realm which paid tribute to the Caesars of Byzantium; their social problems and aftertime history were totally different. This is not true of those "new" nations which spring direct from old nations. Brazil, the Argentine, the United States, are all "new" nations, compared with the nations of Europe; but with whatever changes in detail, their civilization is nevertheless of the general European type, as shown in Portugal, Spain, and England. The differences between these "new" American and these "old" European nations are not as great as those which separate the "new" nations one from another and the "old" nations one from another. There are in each case very real differences between the new and the old nation—differences both for good and for evil; but in each case there is the same ancestral history to reckon with, the same type of civilization, with its attendant benefits and shortcomings; and, after the pioneer stages are passed, the problems to be solved, in spite of superficial differences, are in their essence the same; they are those that confront all civilized peoples, not those that confront peoples struggling from barbarism into civilization.

So, when we speak of the "death" of a tribe, a nation or a civilization, the term may be used for either one or two totally different processes; the analogy with what occurs in biological history being complete. Certain tribes of savages, the Tasmanians, for instance, and various little clans of American Indians, have within the last century or two completely died out; all of the individuals have perished, leaving no descendants, and the blood has disappeared. Certain other tribes of Indians have as tribes disappeared or are now disappearing; but their blood remains, being absorbed into the veins of the white intruders, or of the black men introduced by these white intruders; so that in reality they are merely being transformed into something absolutely different from what they were.

A like wide diversity in fact may be covered in the statement that a civilization has "died out."

Phenomena That Puzzle.

In dealing, not with groups of human beings in simple and primitive relations, but with highly complex, highly specialized, civilized, or semi-civilized societies, there is need of great caution in drawing analogies with what has occurred in the development of the animal world. Yet even in these cases it is curious to see how some of the phenomena in the growth and disappearance of these complex, artificial groups of human beings resemble what has happened in myriads of instances in the history of life on this planet.

Why do great artificial empires, whose citizens are knit by a bond of speech and culture much more than by a bond of blood, show periods of extraordinary growth, and again of sudden or lingering decay? In some cases we can answer readily enough; in other cases we cannot as yet even guess what the proper answer should be. If in any such case the centrifugal forces overcome the centripetal, the nation will of course fly to pieces, and the reason for its failure to become a dominant force is patent to every one. The minute that the spirit which finds its healthy development in local self-government, and in the antidote to the dangers of an extreme centralization, develops into mere particularism, into inability to combine effectively for achievement of a common end, then it is hopeless to expect great results. Poland and certain republics of the western hemisphere are the standard examples of failure of this kind; and the United States would have ranked with them, and its name would have become a byword of derision, if the forces of union had not triumphed in the civil war. So the growth of soft luxury after it has reached a certain point becomes a national danger patent to all. Again, it needs but little of the vision of a seer to foretell what must happen in any community if the average woman ceases to become the mother of a family of healthy children, if the average man loses the will and the power to work up to old age and to fight whenever the need arises. If the homely, commonplace virtues die out, if strength of character vanishes in graceful self-indulgence, if the virile qualities atrophy, then the nation has lost what no material prosperity can offset.

But there are plenty of other phenomena wholly or partially inexplicable. It is easy to see why Rome trended downward when great slave-tilled farms spread over what had once been a countryside of peasant proprietors, when greed and luxury and sensuality ate like acids into the fiber of the upper classes, while the mass of the citizens grew to depend, not upon their own exertions, but upon the state, for their pleasures and their very livelihood. But this does not explain why the forward movement stopped at different times, so far as different matters were concerned; at one time as regards literature, at another time as regards architecture, at another time as regards city building. We cannot even guess why the springs of one kind of energy dried up while there was yet no cessation of another kind.

Holland as an Example.

Take another and smaller instance, that of Holland. For a period covering a little more than the seventeenth century, Holland, like some of the Italian city states at an earlier period, stood on the dangerous heights of greatness beside nations so vastly her superior in territory and population as to make it inevitable that sooner or later she must fall from the glorious and perilous eminence to which she had been raised by her own indomitable soul. Her fall came; it could not have been indefinitely postponed; but it came far quicker than it needed to come, because of shortcomings on her part to which both Great Britain and the United States would be wise to pay heed. Her government was singularly ineffective, the decentralization being such as often to permit the separatist, the particularist, spirit of the provinces to rob the central authority of all efficiency. This was bad enough. But the fatal weakness was that so common in rich, peace-loving societies, where men hate to think of war as possible, and try to justify their own reluctance to face it either by high-sounding moral platitudes or else by a philosophy of short-sighted materialism. The Dutch were very wealthy. They grew to believe that they could hire others to do their fighting for them on land; and on sea, where they did their own fighting, and fought very well, they refused in time of peace to make ready fleets so efficient as either to insure the Dutch against the peace being broken or else to give them the victory when war came. To be opulent and unarmed is to secure ease in the present at the almost certain cost of disaster in the future.

It is therefore easy to see why Holland lost when she did her position among the powers; but it is far more difficult to explain why at the same time there should have come at least a partial loss of position in the world of art and letters. Some spark of divine fire burned itself out in the national soul. As the line of great statesmen, of great warriors, by land and sea, came to an end, so the line of the great Dutch painters ended. The loss of pre-eminence in the schools followed the loss of pre-eminence in camp and in council chamber.

In the little republic of Holland, as in the great empire of Rome, it was not death which came, but transformation. Both Holland and Italy teach us that races that fall may rise again.

Danger of Race Suicide.

There are questions which we of the great civilized nations are ever tempted to ask of the future. Is our time of growth drawing to an end? Are we as nations soon to come under the rule of that great law of death, which is itself but part of the great law of life? None can tell. Forces that we can see and other forces that are hidden or that can but dimly be apprehended are at work all around us, both for good and for evil. The growth in luxury, in love of ease, in taste for vapid and frivolous excitement, is both evident and unhealthy. The most ominous sign is the diminution in the birth-rate, in the rate of natural increase, now to a larger or lesser degree shared by most of the civilized nations of central and western Europe, of America and Australia; a diminution so great that if it continues for the next century at the rate which has obtained for the last 25 years, all the more highly civilized people will be stationary or else have begun to go backward in population, while many of them will have already gone very far backward.

There is much that should give us concern for the future. But there is much also which should give us hope. No man is more apt to be mistaken than the prophet of evil. I believe with all my heart that a great future remains for us; but whether it does or does not, our duty is not altered. However the battle may go, the soldier worthy of the name will with utmost vigor do his alloted task, and bear himself as valiantly in defeat as in victory. Come what will, we belong to peoples who have not yielded to the craven fear of being great. In the ages that have gone by, the great nations, the nations that have expanded and that have played a mighty part in the world, have in the end grown old and weakened and vanished; but so have the nations whose only thought was to avoid all danger, all effort, who would risk nothing, and who therefore gained nothing. In the end the same fate may overwhelm all alike; but the memory of the one type perishes with it while the other leaves its mark deep on the history of all the future of mankind.

A nation that seemingly dies may be born again; and even though in the physical sense it die utterly, it may yet hand down a history of heroic achievement, and for all time to come may profoundly influence the nations that arise in its place by the impress of what it has done. Best of all is it to do our part well, and at the same time to see our blood live young and vital in men and women fit to take up the task as we lay it down; for so shall our seed inherit the earth. But if this, which is best, is denied us, then at least it is ours to remember that if we choose we can be torch-bearers, as our fathers were before us. The torch has been handed on from nation to nation, from civilization to civilization throughout all recorded time, from the dim years before history dawned, down to the blazing splendor of this teeming century of ours. It is dropped from the hand of the coward and the sluggard, of the man wrapped in luxury or love of ease, the man whose soul was eaten away by self-indulgence; it has been kept alight only by those who were mighty of heart and cunning of hand. What they worked at, providing it was worth doing at all, was of no less matter than how they worked, whether in the realm of the mind or the realm of the body. If their work was good, if what they achieved was of substance, then high success was really theirs.

Strength With Morality.

In the first part of this lecture I drew certain analogies between what had occurred to forms of animal life through the procession of the ages on this planet, and what has occurred and is occurring to the great artificial civilizations which have gradually spread over the world's surface during the thousands of years that have elapsed since cities of temples and palaces first rose beside the Nile and the Euphrates, and the harbors of Minoan Crete bristled with the masts of the Aegean craft. But of course the parallel is true only in the roughest and most general way. Moreover, even between the civilizations of today and the civilizations of ancient times there are differences so profound that we must be cautious in drawing any conclusions for the present based on what has happened in the past. While freely admitting all of our follies and weaknesses of today, it is yet mere perversity to refuse to realize the incredible advance that has been made in ethical standards. I do not believe that there is the slightest necessary connection between any weakening of virile force and this advance in the moral standard, this growth of the sense of obligation to one's neighbor and of reluctance to do that neighbor wrong. We need have scant patience with that silly cynicism which insists that kindliness of character only accompanies weakness of character. On the contrary, just as in private life many of the men of strongest character are the very men of loftiest and most exalted morality, so I believe that in national life as the ages go by we shall find that the permanent national types will more and more tend towards those in which, while the intellect stands high, character stands higher; in which rugged strength and courage, rugged capacity to resist wrongful aggression by others, will go hand in hand with a lofty scorn of doing wrong to others. This is the type of Timoleon, of Hampden, of Washington and Lincoln. These were as good men, as disinterested and unselfish men, as ever served a state; and they were also as strong men as ever founded or saved a state. Surely such examples prove that there is nothing Utopian in our effort to combine justice and strength in the same nation. The really high civilizations must themselves supply the antidote to the self-indulgence and love of ease which they tend to produce.

Problems of Modern Nations.

Every modern civilized nation has many and terrible problems to solve within its own borders, problems that arise not merely from juxtaposition of poverty and riches, but especially from the self-consciousness of both poverty and riches. Each nation must deal with these matters in its own fashion, and yet the spirit in which the problem is approached must ever be fundamentally the same. It must be a spirit of broad humanity; of brotherly kindness; of acceptance of responsibility, one for each and each for all; and at the same time a spirit as remote as the poles from every form of weakness and sentimentality. As in war to pardon the coward is to do cruel wrong to the brave man whose life his cowardice jeopardizes, so in civil affairs it is revolting to every principle of justice to give to the lazy, the vicious, or even the feeble and dull-witted, a reward which is really the robbery of what braver, wiser, abler men have earned. The only effective way to help any man is to help him to help himself; and the worst lesson to teach him is that he can be permanently helped at the expense of some one else. True liberty shows itself to best advantage in protecting the rights of others, and especially of minorities. Privilege should not be tolerated because it is to the advantage of a minority, nor yet because it is to the advantage of a majority. No doctrinaire theories of vested rights or freedom of contract can stand in the way of our cutting out abuses from the body politic. Just a little can we afford to follow the doctrinaires of an impossible—and incidentally of a highly undesirable—social revolution which, in destroying individual rights (including property rights) and the family, would destroy the two chief agents in the advance of mankind, and the two chief reasons why either the advance or the preservation of mankind is worth while. It is an evil and a dreadful thing to be callous to sorrow and suffering, and blind to our duty to do all things possible for the betterment of social conditions. But it is an unspeakably foolish thing to strive for this betterment by means so destructive that they would leave no social conditions to better. In dealing with all these social problems, with the intimate relations of the family, with wealth in private use and business use, with labor, with poverty, the one prime necessity is to remember that, though hardness of heart is a great evil, it is no greater an evil than softness of head.

But in addition to these problems the most intimate and important of all which to a larger or less degree affect all the modern nations somewhat alike, we of the great nations that have expanded, that are now in complicated relations with one another and with alien races, have special problems and special duties of our own. You belong to a nation which possesses the greatest empire upon which the sun has ever shone. I belong to a nation which is trying, on a scale hitherto unexampled, to work out the problems of government for, of, and by the people, while at the same time doing the international duty of a great power. But there are certain problems which both of us have to solve, and as to which our standards should be the same. The Englishman, the man of the British isles, in his various homes across the seas, and the American, both at home and abroad, are brought into contact with utterly alien peoples, some with a civilization more ancient than our own, others still in, or having but recently arisen from, the barbarism which our people left behind ages ago. The problems that arise are of wellnigh inconceivable difficulty. They cannot be solved by the foolish sentimentality of stay-at-home people, with little patent recipes, and those cut-and-dried theories of the political nursery which have such limited applicability amid the crash of elemental forces. Neither can they be solved by the raw brutality of the men who, whether at home or on the rough frontier of civilization, adopt might as the only standard of right in dealing with other men, and treat alien races only as subjects for exploitation.

No hard and fast rule can be drawn as applying to all alien races, because they differ from one another far more widely than some of them differ from us. But there are one or two rules which must not be forgotten. In the long run, there can be no justification for one race managing or controlling another unless the management and control are exercised in the interest and for the benefit of that other race. This is what our peoples have in the main done, and must continue in the future in even greater degree to do, in India, Egypt, and the Philippines alike. In the next place, as regards every race, everywhere, at home or abroad, we cannot afford to deviate from the great rule of righteousness which bids us treat each man on his worth as a man. He must not be sentimentally favored because he belongs to a given race; he must not be given immunity in wrong-doing, or permitted to cumber the ground, or given other privileges which would be denied to the vicious and unfit among themselves. On the other hand, where he acts in a way which would entitle him to respect and reward if he were of our own stock, he is just as much entitled to that respect and reward if he comes of another stock, even though that other stock produces a much smaller proportion of men of his type than does our own. This has nothing to do with social intermingling, with what is called social equality. It has to do merely with the question of doing to each man and each woman that elementary justice which will permit him or her to gain from life the reward which should always accompany thrift, sobriety, self-control, respect for the rights of others, and hard and intelligent work to a given end. To more than such just treatment no man is entitled, and less than such just treatment no man should receive.

Duty of Nation to Nation.

The other type of duty is the international duty, the duty owed by one nation to another. I hold that the laws of morality which should govern individuals in their dealings one with the other are just as binding concerning nations in their dealings one with the other. The application of the moral law must be different in the two cases, because in one case it has, and in the other it has not, the sanction of a civil law with force behind it. The individual can depend for his rights upon the courts, which themselves derive their force from the police power of the state. The nation can depend upon nothing of the kind; and therefore, as things are now, it is the highest duty of the most advanced and freest peoples to keep themselves in such a state of readiness as to forbid to any barbarism or despotism the hope of arresting the progress of the world by striking down the nations that lead in that progress. It would be foolish indeed to pay heed to the unwise persons who desire disarmament to be begun by the very peoples who, of all others, should not be left helpless before any possible foe. But we must reprobate quite as strongly both the leaders and the peoples who practise, or encourage or condone, aggression and iniquity by the strong at the expense of the weak. We should tolerate lawlessness and wickedness neither by the weak nor by the strong; and both weak and strong we should in return treat with scrupulous fairness. The foreign policy of a great and self-respecting country should be conducted on exactly the same plane of honor, of insistence upon one's own rights and of respect for the rights of others, as when a brave and honorable man is dealing with his fellows. Permit me to support this statement out of my own experience. For nearly eight years I was the head of a great nation and charged especially with the conduct of its foreign policy; and during those years I took no action with reference to any other people on the face of the earth that I would not have felt justified in taking as an individual in dealing with other individuals.

I believe that we of the great civilized nations of today have a right to feel that long careers of achievement lie before our several countries. To each of us is vouchsafed the honorable privilege of doing his part, however small, in that work. Let us strive hardily for success, even if by so doing we risk failure, spurning the poorer souls of small endeavor who know neither failure nor success. Let us hope that our own blood shall continue in the land, that our children and children's children to endless generations shall arise to take our places and play a mighty and dominant part in the world. But whether this be denied or granted by the years we shall not see, let at least the satisfaction be ours that we have carried onward the lighted torch in our own day and generation. If we do this, then, as our eyes close, and we go out into the darkness, and other hands grasp the torch, at least we can say that our part has been borne well and valiantly.

Arms and Legs.

According to the result of many measurements made at the Anthropological laboratory in London, the right arm in human beings is, in a majority of cases, longer than the left arm, while, on the contrary, the left leg is longer than the right leg. Sometimes, however, the relative proportions are exactly reversed, but very seldom does perfect equality exist between the two sides. The tendency of the right arm to exceed the left arm in strength is somewhat greater in men than in women, while equality of strength in the two arms occurs almost twice as frequently with women as with men.

A Test of Strength.

"Doctor, have you and the consulting physician decided what is the matter with me?"

"Not yet."

"But I heard you balloting this morning."

"Oh, that was only a straw vote."—Kansas City Journal.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

There's a marked distinction between Libby's Cooked Corned Beef and even the best that's sold in bulk.

Evenly and mildly cured and scientifically cooked in Libby's Great White Kitchen, all the natural flavor of the fresh, prime beef is retained. It is pure, wholesome, delicious, and it is ready to serve at meal time. Saves work and worry in summer.

Other Libby "Healthful" Meal-Time-Hints, all ready to serve, are:

Peerless Dried Beef
Vienna Sausage, Veal Loaf
Evaporated Milk
Baked Beans, Chow Chow
Mixed Pickles

"Purity goes hand in hand with the Libby Brand."

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

Reasoning of Youthful Mind.

A schoolmistress whose hair was of the blackest hue, was one day giving a lesson on a coal mine to a class in Suffolk, England. To make the lesson interesting as possible she went on to say she had herself been in a coal mine. A little lad put up his hand, and when pointed to said: "Please, teacher, is that what made your hair so black?"

Up to Pa.

"Papa, sister's a liar!"

"Why, why! Jennie, you mustn't say such things."

"I can prove it by your own self. Last night I heard her say, 'Charlie, I'll call papa if you dare to do it again!' And he did it twice more. Did you hear her call?"

Rather Personal.

Tallman—Only a fool makes the same sort of mistake the second time.

Shortman—Do you mean to insinuate that I am a fool?

Tallman—Certainly not.

Shortman—Well, I didn't know. I've been married twice.

An Average.

"Doesn't it annoy you to be baldheaded?"

"Not at all," replied the genial citizen. "When we go out evenings my wife wears more than enough hair for two."

The grandeur of life may come through its combats, but its sweetness comes through the cheery portal of content.—Robert Collyer.

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends.

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeding of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble.

A mother writes saying: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three times a day with coffee and so much meat.

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for dinner they have some meat and vegetables.

"It would be hard to realize the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk, and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ONE REASON FOR STATUES

Not Altogether Devoid of Common Sense Was Answer Given to Inquisitive Child.

A Washington dentist praised enthusiastically the respect paid to the memory of Horace Wells by the French government. It has erected recently a statue of him in the Place des Etats Unis, in Paris, and the unveiling ceremony in March was attended by distinguished scientists from all over the world.

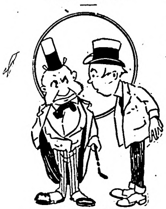
"Professor Wells," said the dentist, "was born in Hartford in 1815. He was a pioneer in the use of nitrous oxide gas in dental operations to prevent pain, and for his discoveries in anaesthesia he may be regarded as a benefactor to mankind.

"Wells has been dead 50 years, and France is the first—a tardy first—to acknowledge the importance of his discovery, and raise a tribute to his almost forgotten memory. This case reminds me of a conversation between a little boy and his father.

"'Why are statues erected to famous men, father,' said the child.

"'So that they may become known, dear,' was the answer."

PROOF POSITIVE.



Hix—My son must be insane.

Nix—What makes you think so?

Hix—He got married yesterday and he only gets $10 a week salary.

Casey at the Bat.

This famous poem is contained in the Coca Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910, together with records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. This interesting book sent by the Coca Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Also copy of their booklet "The Truth About Coca Cola" which tells all about this delicious beverage and why it is so pure, wholesome and refreshing. Are you ever hot—tired—thirsty? Drink Coca Cola—it is cooling, relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere.

At the Bovine Faucets.

"I sent my little boy on his first visit to the country last week," said a Washington Heights milk dealer. "Although my boyhood was passed on the old farm, Willie has grown to the age of eight in the city. He had been watching Uncle Hezekiah milk the cow on his first evening, and when he returned to the house his aunt asked him:

"'Is Uncle Hezzie through milking yet, Willie?'

"'Not yet,' answered Willie. 'He has finished two faucets and has just begun on the other two.'"

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Excellence.

"I tell you," said one man to another as they emerged from the dimly lighted corridor of a concert hall, "I envy that fellow who was singing."

"Envy him!" echoed the other. "Well, if I were going to envy a singer I'd select somebody with a better voice. His was about the poorest I ever heard."

"It's not his voice I envy, man," was the reply. "It's his tremendous courage."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Jimmy's Definition.

"What is geography?" asked the father, who was testing his son's progress in study.

"Geography," replied little Jimmy Jiggs, "is what you put inside your trousers when you think you are going to get a whipping."—Sunday Magazine of Los Angeles Times.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Some choirs have the artistic temperament so badly they will sing a lullaby just before the sermon.

For Any Disease or Injury to the eye, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, absolutely harmless, acts quickly, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

It is pleasant to think that the people who make gateways to the heavenly road never get any farther on it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

Who has a favorite sin has a hard master.

Farm School Letter

Interesting Information on Minnesota Agriculture by Our Special Correspondent.

Don't Kill the Toad.

Prof. Washburn of the Minnesota division of Entomology at University Farm finds toads to be friends of the farmer. They feed entirely upon an incredible number of insects. The federal department of agriculture, investigating the toad, discovers the startling fact that in twenty-four hours the insect food consumed by one toad equals in quantity four times the capacity of its stomach, which is practically filled and emptied four times every twenty-four hours. One hundred fifty-nine stomachs examined by the department showed a content of 19 per cent of ants; 16 per cent of cut worms; 10 per cent of thousand legged worms; 9 per cent caterpillars; 8 per cent of ground beetles; 5 per cent of destructive weavles; 3 per cent of grasshoppers, together with crickets, spiders, sow bugs, potato bugs and a miscellaneous lot of other insects. Protect the toad. Teach the thoughtless boy friendliness to this helpless, harmless, useful animal.

The Pocket Gopher.

Bisulphide of carbon on a piece of burlap or oakum, thrown quickly down a pocket gopher's burrow, preferably when the soil is moist, Prof. Washburn, Minnesota entomologist, says has killed many pocket gophers in his experiment work. He uses half a pint of bisulphide at a burrow. The chemical costs at wholesale is about eight cents a pint. Its gas is very poisonous, heavier than air, penetrates the burrow, and causes death by suffocation. The openings must be completely closed with dirt to prevent air going in. Do not use matches or a light when using bisulphide. It is dangerously explosive. Resort to strychnine has sometimes been had. A little on a piece of potato, pushed far down the hole with a stick so that no scent of the hand is left in the earth, has killed many.

Fight Quack Grass Now.

Get to work now on the small patches of quack grass. Set them apart for special attention during the rest of the summer. Keep the underground stems from being dragged to other parts of the field. If the patches are two large to smother with tar paper dig up the grass, shake out the roots and under-ground stems carefully, and haul them from the field and burn. A five or six-tined fork will be found a valuable tool for this work. If dead the roots and stems may be plowed under to increase fertility. Look the patches over every week to catch any plants that may have been left or that may have developed. These patches may be planted to any cultivated crops. For management of large patches or fields of quack grass see Minnesota Press Bulletin No. 36.

Seed Corn Week, Sept. 19th-24th, 1910.

Are you really interested in having better seed corn for next season? Would you be willing to assist in boosting the reputation of our state along the line of production and particularly along the line of corn? Could you be counted on to co-operate with the extension division by saving your seed corn early this season and urging your neighbors to do the same?

We need to make this "seed corn week" a state-wide movement.

Reports received at the Minnesota Experiment Station at St. Anthony Park from Minnesota Farmers who raise large yields of corn and potatoes show that the cultivation of corn immediately after planting (when it may be done deeply) and kept up as long as possible in the season, gives the best yields and best quality of grain. Cultivate shallow, not more than one to two inches deep, after the roots begin to grow.

The Old Method of Cultivating corn was to go over the field with a drag when the corn was just coming up. This method is no longer recommended by the Minnesota department of agriculture. Modern methods at University Farm, St. Anthony Park, are the use of the cultivator and deep stirring of the earth as soon as planting is over, and shallow cultivation when the roots have started.

Bull Thistles, Common in Pastures, cannot always be killed by mowing. Mowing tends to prevent maturity of seed. Cutting off the thistles just below the surface of the ground, two or three times a year, will effectually eradicate them. Working the ground in rotation of grass, grain and corn is a very sure way of eradicating weeds.

Strawberries.—The Minnesota Experiment Station has had best results by cultivating the strawberries set out in the spring, and by picking off all blossoms that appear during the first year. Fruiting the first season weakens the plants. The Station keeps the runners in the row where they will take root and form new plants.

Kill the weeds in the corn and potatoes. Weeds take up moisture the crops need and prevent the circulation of air thus encouraging the spread of plant diseases. They shade the ground and keep the soil from absorbing heat—an important factor in corn growth.

Cultivate Corn Often to save soil moisture is advised by the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Spraying of Dandelions.

For the past two years iron sulphate has been used at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station for the eradication of dandelions in lawns. Fairly good success has resulted from these experiments. Although spraying the dandelions does not by any means mean absolute destruction of this pest, it at least kills many of the flowering stalks and keeps hundreds of dandelions from coming to seed. It also kills many of the younger plants. If one were to spray a lawn carefully for an entire season the result would possibly warrant the time and expense connected with the spraying. Iron sulphate at the rate of 1½ pounds to 1 gallon of water is the proper proportion to use on the lawns. The spray should be applied with a sprayer which gives a very fine, mist-like spray. Apply the solution about three days after the lawn is cut, on a day that is bright and warm. The grass will be somewhat blackened but little damage results. Some of the white clover, owing to its broad leaf is somewhat injured. The lawn should be sprayed about once a month. Care should be taken when spraying to keep the solution off of the cement walks as it discolors them.

Cut Worm Destruction.

The State Entomologist, Prof. F. L. Washburn, says that some relief may be had from cut worms by the use of poisoned baits, made and applied as follows: Make a bran mash, sweeten with molasses or brown sugar, and add enough Paris green to make it a decided green color. A big tablespoonful of this placed at intervals among the plants, just at nightfall, will attract the cut worms, and kill a large number. These baits should not be put too close to the plants for fear rain will wash the Paris green against the plants and injure them. Cut worms do not die immediately upon taking this poison, but it is sure death after a few hours. Traps, consisting of pieces of board, placed about the garden, may be used, under which the cut worms will be found in the morning. Some birds prey upon them, and various parasites and predaceous insects attack them. In the case of field crops, where it is possible, frequent cultivation will turn the worms up, enabling birds and other enemies to prey upon them.

Another Less Than a Dollar Dinner.

Four college girls of Miss Shepperd's senior class in domestic science gave the last of the class dinners, of the college year, recently, in the Domestic Science Building, at the Experiment Station, at St. Anthony Park. Six guests were present. Following is the menu: First course—Tomato soup, croutons; second, stuffed heart, potato puff, lima beans, Parker House rolls, mint ice; third, Waldorf salad, pastry sticks; fourth, Rhubarb pie, cream meringue, coffee, cream, sugar. The cost was 99½ cents, or a little over 16 cents for each person. In the college dining hall the meals cost each student at this season of the year 15 cents, but the actual cost of the food, eaten is about 8 cents.

Fodder Corn.—At the Minnesota Experiment Station it is thought that fodder corn may be planted this year up to the 10th or 15th of June. It will yield several more tons per acre than hay. Harrow the field smooth, sow the corn in drills three feet to three feet eight inches apart and the kernels from one to two inches apart in the row. Fodder corn may be harrowed until it is two or three inches high, but harrowing this must not be construed as suggesting the harrowing of field corn. Such harrowing is regarded at the Station as bad practice. Cultivate the fodder corn every week through the growing season.

The Minnesota Experiment Station does not recommend the killing of an animal for the purpose of human food within twenty-four hours after feeding. When an animal is on full feed it is impossible to thoroughly drain the veins. Food in the stomach rapidly decomposes after the animal is killed, and the gases generated often flavor the meat disagreeably. Water, however, may be given up to the time of slaughter. It keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system. A nicely colored carcass results.

The Division of Botany and Plant Pathology has just prepared a novel weed seed collection of twenty-four seeds, including seeds of quack grass, Canada thistle, mustard, etc. The collection is now on sale. Price 50c to farmers of this state, and 75c to non-residents. Send orders to Cashier, Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.

The Experiment station at University Farm has never been able to discover a way of telling, before placing in an incubator or under a hen, whether an egg will hatch or if it will produce a rooster or pullet.

In setting hens, or in incubating artificially, the Minnesota Experiment station has found best results by selecting eggs of a uniform size, with smooth shell and as perfectly formed as possible.

CONVENTION OPENS

BOOSTERS PUT SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL OF PROGRESS AT CROOKSTON MEETING.

OVER 1,000 DELEGATES PRESENT

General Productiveness of Northern Part of State Is Given Impetus—a Demand for Reapportionment.

Crookston, Minn. — At least one thousand enthusiastic boosters of northern Minnesota crowded the convention when the first session of the Crookston convention of the Northern Minnesota Development association began, and every man meant business.

Senator Stevens' declaration that the Republican state convention would incorporate in its platform a demand for reapportionment if the 30 counties of northern Minnesota made only reasonable demands, was everywhere commented upon. It was taken generally as marking a definite step onward, and it intensified the feeling of optimism the delegates carried into the convention hall.

The "get together" smoker, at which Senator Stevens' promise was made, was an optimism breeder in itself. There were more than 200 delegates in attendance and the keynote of the convention was struc kby the very first speaker, Al H. Jester of Bemidji, a former Minneapolis man, praised the booster and denounced the knocker. Representative L. W. Bills of Park Rapids, County Attorney Boyle of Cook and Senator Stevens talked for northern Minnesota. The three larger cities of the state were represented by Mac Martin of Minneapolis, Col. J. H. Davidson of St. Paul and Charles Mitchell of Duluth.

Minneapolis as a Buyer.

Martin emphasized the fact that Minneapolis wanted to buy from Crookston, rather than sell, and the spirit of the Minneapolis idea met with instant appreciation. Besides the Duluth and St. Paul delegations, in number at least. Minneapolis is making an unenviable showing.

Two hundred St. Paul representatives arrived. Against these busy crowds is matched an official delegation from Minneapolis numbering six persons—Richard Kilgore, C. B. McCall, Mac Martin, Frank L. Thresher, H. I. Dafoe and F. K. Fowler. Two or three commercial travelers and the newspaper men from Minneapolis were pressed into service and the Mill City delegation, by spreading gorgeous banners and making lots of noise, is trying to attract the attention that is due the city.

H. J. Maxfield, secretary of the Northern Minnesota Development association, presided at the first session of the convention, which began promptly at 10 o'clock. The session was opened by prayer delivered by Rev. E. W. Akers of Crookston, and he was followed by Mayor Allan J. McKinnon of Crookston and Charles J. Conger, president of the Polk County Development association, who welcomed the delegates to the city and county.

These addresses were followed by the appointment of committees.

HORSES DIE IN FIRE.

Twenty-Nine Animals Cremated In Early Blaze.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Dolly, the hoodoo horse of C. A. Keller, who runs a livery barn at 1428 Washington avenue north, was cremated with twenty-eight other horses in a fire that broke out about midnight and destroyed the barn before the fire department could arrive.

The loss is estimated by Mr. Keller at $15,000. Keller says there was little attempt to rescue the horses, the frame structure being a mass of flames before the arrival of engine company No. 14, the first to respond. Besides the horses, a hearse, several buggies and other vehicles were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was discovered by passers-by.

Dolly is the horse that was taken out a week ago by Charles Haley. Haley fell out of the buggy and received injuries from which he died. In the stable they had began to call Dolly the hoodoo horse.

ST. PAUL MERCHANT CALLED.

George R. Finch, Head of Big Dry Goods Firm Is Dead.

St. Paul. —George R. Finch, president of the wholesale dry goods house of Finch, Van Slyck & McConville, St. Paul, died at his home, 245 Summit avenue, from an attack of valvular heart trouble. Mr. Finch was born in Mount Vernon, O., Sept. 24, 1839, and was 71 years old. He had been connected with the present corporation and with its predecessor for forty-eight years.

SHOT BY HIRED MAN HE OUSTS.

Little Chance for Recovery of Farmer Living Near Dolliver, Minn.

Fairmont, Minnesota. — A shooting affray occurred on a farm near Dolliver Saturday. A farmer named McCloone had trouble with his hired man and discharged him. The young fellow returned with a revolver and, it is alleged, fired one shot at McCloone, it taking effect in his chin and lodging in the back of his head at the base of the brain. There is little chance for his recovery.

COUNTY OPTION FOES.

Special Convention of German-American Alliance of State to Be Held.

St. Paul.—An attack on county option is being planned by the directors of the German-American Alliance of Minnesota, which will hold a convention in St. Paul tomorrow for the purpose of discussing important political questions now before the people of Minnesota.

The alliance is composed of 157 societies scattered over thirty-eight counties of the state and has a voting strength of 27,000.

Each society will send one delegate and it is probable that about 175 German-Americans will be in attendance.

The convention is a special one and will meet in Mozart hall.

Julius Moersch, president, Louis F. Schintz, C. B. Schmidt, C. F. Bretdirt and Judge Hugo O. Hanft are the St. Paul members of the executive committee, which has a membership of fifteen.

"We are meeting for the purpose of discussing important political questions," said Mr. Moersch last night.

"County option is the principal one of these and the executive committee is unanimous in favor of having the alliance go on record as opposed to county option."

TIMOTHY MURPHY IS GUILTY.

Man Who Absconded With $1,250 Is Convicted.

St. Paul. — Captain Timothy Murphy, recently of the Volunteers of America, who claimed that he was kidnapped and robbed of $1,250 belonging to the organization on March 17 last, was found guilty, by a jury, of grand larceny in the first degree. The offense carries with it a punishment of one to ten years in the penitentiary.

The money Murphy is alleged to have stolen was collected during Tag day, the funds being raised to build a girls' rescue home.

Murphy disappeared and several days later returned, claiming that he had been confined in a cave by robbers who took the money.

St. Paul. — Seven years at hard labor in the state prison at Stillwater was the sentence pronounced by Judge Hallam in District Court on Timothy Murphy, former captain in the Volunteers of America, as a punishment for having embezzeled $1,250 March 21 last. The sum represented the major part of the fund collected by Volunteer workers on Tag day, March 17 last.

STOCK YARDS IN RUINS.

Chicago Great Western's Loss Estimated at $50,000.

Rochester, Minnesota. — Fire at 12:45 p. m. destroyed the stockyard buildings and yards of the Chicago Great Western railway.

Several boxcars were also destroyed and the loss is estimated at $50,000. The amount of the insurance is not known here.

Italian laborers, while cooking their dinner, started the fire. Nine hogs and two head of cattle burned to death.

MINNEAPOLITAN A SMUGGLER?

H. R. Lyons Is Held Charged With Concealing Jewelry.

New York, N. Y. — H. R. Lyon, who is said to be the president and vice president of several banks and corporations in Minneapolis, was held after an examination before Acting Surveyor George J. Smyth in the customs house on the charge of smuggling two pearl necklaces, a brooch and gold watch, and was sent to Hoboken in custody of an inspector to be araigned before United States Commissioner Russ.

HINCKLEY ENLARGES SCHOOLS.

Decides to Erect Eight-Room School House for New Courses.

Hinckley.—At a largely attended school election in Hinckley bonds were voted 183 to 106, to build an eight-room schoolhouse. The move was made necessary by increased attendance and to furnish room for a normal department and an agricultural and manual training department, Hinckley being one of ten of these schools in the state under the Putnam act.

GIBBONS BOUND OVER.

Slayer Is Arraigned at Hastings; Waives Reading of Complaint.

Hastings, Minnesota. — Patrick J. Gibbons, who murdered his wife and Rev. E. J. Walsh in South St. Paul Sunday evening, was arraigned before Police Justice A. F. Joneson at the courthouse. He pleaded not guilty and waived further hearing and was committed without bail to the next term of the district court, which convenes in November.

BUY WATER SUPPLY.

Vote Permits City to Issue $145,000 Bonds to Occupy Plant by July 1.

Stillwater.—At a special election in Stillwater the proposition to bond the city for $145,000 to buy the Stillwater Water company was passed by a large majority. The vote was 724 to 62. The total cast was very light. The city will assume control of the water company July 1.

The franchise of the water company expired April 30 and the city council failed to renew it.

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Elwood, Ind.—"Your remedies have cured me and I have only taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was sick three months and could not walk. I suffered all the time. The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right one, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. SADIE MULLEN, 2728 N. B. St., Elwood, Ind.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 DeKalb Ave. Brooklyn, New York

Solid Shaving Comfort

NO STROPPING NO HONING

Gillette

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

A Horse Lover.

James R. Keene, who is noted no less as a horseman than as a financier, said at a luncheon at his Cedarhurst residence:

"My love of horses has been a great comfort to me all my life. I have always kept my horses in their place, though. I haven't allowed them to interfere with my business.

"Some men carry their love of horses altogether too far. Such a one was a young father who stood, with his fair wife, before the crib of their first born.

"'Isn't he wonderful?' the young mother cried. 'Did you ever see anything like him at twenty-six months?'

"'Maternal love is all very well,' the father retorted, impatiently, 'but please don't try to compare it with a two-year-old thoroughbred.'"

The Business Instinct.

An English farmer, taking his little son with him, was going to the polling station to give his vote. On the way he met a friend on the same errand, and the two entered into conversation. After an excited and heated argument about the budget they came to blows. The poor lad was much frightened, and, seeing that his father was getting the worst of it, suddenly called out to him:

"Hit him in the watch, father; that'll cost him something!"

Question of Precedent.

"What makes you doubt that all men are born equal?"

"The absolute confidence of every parent that his baby is superior to any other in existence."

A Taste
A Smile

And satisfaction to the last mouthful—

Post Toasties

There's pleasure in every package. A trial will show the fascinating flavour.

Served right from the package with cream or milk and sometimes fruit—fresh or stewed.

"The Memory Lingers"

Pkgs. 10c and 15c.
Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The candidacy of Albert Kaiser for state treasurer should meet with favor here. He is a resident of this senatorial district and it is likely that his county, Clear water, will be in this district for years. It is good politics and neighborly to stand by home men, especially when they are as well qualified as Kaiser. —Norman County Index.

We are pleased to note that there is likely to be a considerable falling off in the strength of the Socialist party in this town and a turning back into the good old Republican party. We shall be pleased to publish the names of the members of the Socialist Club, who will vote in our Republican caucus, this year. We gladly welcome their return to the fold, as a vote in the republican caucus means a pledge to support the republican ticket at the election.

Over at Elk River the farmers got to selling their milk and cream to a centralizer, who paid a good price until the creamery was compelled to shut down, says the Delano Eagle. No sooner had the padlock been put on the creamery door than the centralizer cut the price down several notches. Then a howl went up and several farmers proceeded to ship to another centralizer, but found they were up against a combination that was hard to beat. Now they are making an effort to get their creamery started again. —Thief River Falls News.

The Changes Of Time.

The issuing of Gov. Eberhart's proclamation calling a vote on the question of the division of Red Lake County placed us in a sort of reminiscent mood and we think of the time that the bill for the division of counties passed in the 1893 legislature. J. T. Knight of Red Lake Falls, and ye editor were members of the 3rd house of the legislature that winter, from the 1st of January to the 5th of March. Arthur Toupin, the present Register of the U. S. Land Office, was a pretty regular visitor to St. Paul, as was J. P. Johnson, of McIntosh.

What changes time does make! At that time one of the Thief River Falls papers contained a cartoon, representing Mr. Knight and ye editor, as making frantic efforts to get over a fence, chased by a bull-dog and an old woman with a broom, representing old Polk County. Under the cartoon read: "Get out of here with your county division schemes." Well the bill passed and to-day we find Thief River Falls using that same law in the division of Red Lake County. Again we say, "What changes time does make!"

At this time we wish to mention the fallacy of having a member, who has no pull or influence in the legislature, introduce a bill that is to be a general law. J. D. Knutson, of McIntosh, was our representative in the legislature and he was elected on the issue of county division, but Mr. Knutson did not introduce that bill for us, by a long shot. It was introduced by Hon. Wilson, a republican from Red Wing, Minn. Mr. Knutson could as well opposed the bill as supported it, for it would have become a law just the same.

Now if the lobbyist, who went down from Thief River Falls, two years ago, to have a general law passed for the removal of county seats, had gotten a member of the legislature interested in their bill, like A. D. Stephens, of Crookston, or some other member, who had a little influence, to introduce it; the bill would have passed and we would not be facing the problem of county division, to day. But when Hon A. L. Hanson introduced the bill, it was dead right then; and we knew it just as well then, sitting on our type stool at Sunbeam, as Thief River Falls did, after they had spent hundreds of dollars to find out.

Work For Yourselves.

It looks like bad management to us, to see the owner of a quarter section of fertile land in eastern Red Lake County going out to work by the day. There is no crop raised here that does not bring big returns. If a man prefers stock, there is plenty of pasture for them in summer and fine hay meadow for cutting hay for winter, and if you don't like stock, raise chickens. Mr. Ely, of Erie, told us a short time ago, that he had an income of as much as $90.00 per month from poultry raising alone, and at that time he had forty hens setting and two incubators running. Look at that for a business and an income, then guess at the earnings of the owner of land, who is working out by the day. Stop and consider these things, gentlemen. When you work for yourself on your own farm, give your work the same careful attention, that compulsion makes you give when you are working for others, and then notice the difference in your income.

Mark Twain said, "If you are good for anything, stay at home and work your way through the world. If you are not good for anything, go away from home and you will have to work."

The County Option Issue.

Mr. Seaborn Wright of Georgia, in his address before the county option convention in St. Paul, declared "County option is the stepping stone to prohibition. Secure county option and prohibition will surely follow.

This then makes the issue and declares the purpose of the Anti-Saloon League. State-wide prohibition is the ultimate end and aim of this organization, County option is merely the stepping stone.

The issue having thus been declared, the question that confronts us is, do the people of this state want to vote away the revenue now derived from the regulation of the liquor traffic? Do they want to vote out the regulated saloon and vote in the blind pig and bootlegger? Do they want to vote for the same conditions that prevail in Georgia, where after the revenue derived from the sale of liquor had been voted out, the number of "blind pigers," as shown by the report of the Collector of Internal Revenue, has increased to over 3000? Do they want to vote to establish the conditions that prevail in Maine where prohibition has become a by-law and a shame? Do they want to vote for conditions such as prevail in Oklahoma, where sixty thousand people have recently signed protesting the iniquity of this humbug called "prohibition?"

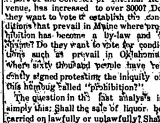
The question in the last analysis is simply this: Shall the sale of liquor be carried on lawfully or unlawfully? Shall we have the licensed, bearing a share of the burdens of taxation, or shall we have the outlaw and bootlegger, paying no taxes or licenses whatever.

POLITICAL ANNOUCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for state senator to represent the Sixty-first Senatorial district, at the primaries to be held Septemer 20, 1910.

Al. H. Jester.

Her Chance.



[illegible]—Do you know, Miss Clarice, music quite carries me away?

"Lovely! Let me play for you."

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3rd 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 19th 1910. Notice is hereby given that, Bernhard Lindberg of Lillo Minn., who on Nov. 29th 1904 made Homestead entry No. [illegible] Serial No. [illegible] for Lots 4, 5, & N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section [illegible] Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., on the 18th day of July, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrew Rolandson and Oscar Lindberg of Lillo Minn.: Emanuel Carlson and Christ Lindberg of Rhoda, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th.1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. May 12th. 1910. Notice is hereby given, that Andrew O. Feragen. of Anstad Minn., who on November 27. 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1876, Serial No. 04594, for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Carlson, Ole Wiseth, Jacob Lee, Iver Vestby, all of Anstad Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 2nd, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis L. Roseland, as Administrator of the Estate of Tom Hovelson, deceased,

of Torgerson Minnesota, who on May 8th, 1908 made Homestead Entry No. 1401, Serial No. 04617, for N. W. ¼ S.W. ¼ Section 28. N. ½ S.E. ¼ & S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 29 Township 154 N. Range 39 W 5th. Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses

John J. Stenvik, Martin Anderson, John Anderson, Emil Sigrerud, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 13th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 7th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah Legvold, of Lillo Minn. who on December 17th, 1908, made Homestead entry No. 7114 Serial No. 02096, for N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 35 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on 31st. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Anders K. Linvik, Osov Legvold, of Lillo Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn. John Gunderson, of Lillo Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication May 13th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 10th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Juveland, of Rudell Minn., who on January 17th, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 7268, Serial No. 0?510, for S. W. ¼ N.E. ¼, N.W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 40, W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut K. Solberg; Osmund Rue, Sivert Ratheer, of Rudell Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th, 1910.

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 17th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Peterson. of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 459, Serial No. 0416, N.W. ¼ Section 20 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 5th. day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael E. Conely, Torten Ellesen, Jacob Rilesby, Ole Christofferson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Finding Issues.

"We've got to buy a paper if we wish to go in politics."

"Sure. Then we'll have a lot of issues to offer the people."—St. Louis Star.

Winding Up His Affairs.

"Look here, Bep, what did you shoot at me for? I ain't got no quarrel with you."

"You had a quarrel with Jim Wombat, didn't yer?"

"I did, but Jim's dead."

"I'm his executor."—Kansas City Journal.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication June 3 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Martin O. Moen of Torgerson. Minn., who on Dec. 5th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1380, Serial. No. 04508, for W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 16 & S. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 17 Twp. 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th day of July, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvor Levos, of Mavie, Minn. Martin L. Salberg, Knute Torgerson, and Ole A. Olson of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Dagne Knutson, of Hilda, Minn., who on November 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1349, Serial No. 04508. for S. E. ¼ Section 36, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B Henry Costello, Halvor Swenson, Olaf B. Hanson, and Knut Yttesund, all of Hilda, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 13th. 1910

Department of the Interior.. U. S. Land office at Crookston, Minn. May 10th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Knut K. Solberg, of Rudell Minn., who on October 23rd, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1265, Serial No. 04498 for N.E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet. United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Juveland, Osmund Rue, Sivert Sather. of Rudell Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota, May 18th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Molitor. of Highlanding Minn., who on March 14, 1905 made Homestead entry No. 1076 Serial No. 04127 for N. E. ¼ Section 27 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 27th. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Perley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. Osmond K. Homme, of Erie Minn. Charles Palmer, Peter H. Thorson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 27th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 23rd, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Connaker, of Torgerson Minn. who on March 21st, 1905. made Homestead entry No. 1088, Serial No. 0857, for N. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 27th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. John Markenson, of Torgerson Minn. John Casey, Alfred Rice, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3rd. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Inga Bo[illegible] of Erie Minnesota, who on November 28th 1904 made homestead entry No. 948, Serial No. 04301, for S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph Johnson, Ole Johnsrud, John T. [illegible]land, Carl P. Anderson, all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Diamonds Under Water.

An imitation diamond is never so brilliant as a genuine stone. If your eye is not experienced enough to detect the difference, a very simple test is to place the stone under water. The imitation stone is practically extinguished, while a genuine diamond sparkles even under water and is distinctly visible. When possible, place a genuine stone beside the possible imitation under water, and the contrast will be apparent to the least experienced eyes.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON, Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same day's, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Notice for Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 6, 1910.

Department of The Interior. U.S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota April 29th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Knut Jorstad, of Wanke Minnesota, who on October 4th, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 637, serial No. 04278, for Lots 5 & 6, N. ½ S. E. ¼ Section 33 Townsh 152 N. Range 39 W., and Lots 1 & 8 Setion 4 Township 151 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian;

has filed notice of his intention to make Final five year proof. to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minnesota, on the 15th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Arntson, Mrs. Ole Haugan, John Stanley, Eldvor Boe, all of Wanke Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN, Register.

Persons who really wish to become angels should make a start in that direction while they are yet mortals.—National Magazine.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year: four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

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Popular Jokes.

The most popular joke which has been published in any language in the history of the world is stated to be that which appeared in an obscure corner of the Punch almanac for 1845. It read, "Advice to persons about to marry—Don't!" It would be interesting to know who was its author. Another, founded on a similar subject, was the "Advice to persons who have 'fallen in love'—Fall out!" One of the most brilliant things that ever appeared in our contemporary was the brief dialogue between an inquiring child and his impatient parent: "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind."—Westminster Gazette.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Andrew Ellingson was quite seriously ill this week.

Julius Halverson is buying cattle in this locality, this week.

This week will complete the seeding of flax, of which there is considerable sown in this locality.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Remember that you can get your plows fixed so they will run right, at Kratka.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

The farmer's boat has been leased out for the season to the Sherwood Dredging company.

Mrs. Walt McAndress went down to St. Hilaire, last Friday, for a short visit with relatives, returning Tuesday.

Republicans should turn out to the caucus next Wednesday evening to elect delegates to the county convention.

We understand that there is to be a bowery built for a Fourth of July Celebration at Highlanding. More particulars next week.

The Dan Patch took down 60 tubs of butter from the Highlanding creamery, this morning. This is only one week's output.

John Quirk shipped a boat load of wheat down to Thief River Falls on the steamer, Lily.

If you hear any cracking noise, do not be alarmed, as it is only the Northern Minnesota grain and grass growing.

George Singer, the Rhoda dairyman has bought a lot of thoroughbred chickens and will add the raising of fancy poultry to his dairying.

Wm. Bruckman, of Radney, was up this way, Monday and Tuesday, booming Montana and Canada. He made this office a pleasant call.

Some of the wheat seems to be rather thin this spring, which is undoubtly due to the seed standing in the stack part of the winter, but this is fine weather for it to thicken up.

At last accounts, the body of the little Henry girl, who was drowned in Red Lake River some weeks ago, had not been recovered. This makes the loss doubly hard to bear for the grief stricken parents.

Dan Carroll, the prosperous south Mayfield farmer, drove up to Kratka, last Saturday, to have his breaking plow fixed for the breaking season. Dan is one of the farmers who go to the blacksmith who can fix his plow right.

We have just completed the probating of the Ole Overum estate for Mrs. Overum, this week. Some delay was caused by the sudden death of Judge Swanson, which necessitated the republication of one notice, but now it is all closed up satisfactorily to Mrs. Overum.

The editor of the level towns has issued a notice to the settlers that they cannot prove up unless their notice is published in the paper nearest their land. We would suggest that he notifies Carl Hoven, of Kratka, for the first man, but Carl is O. K. as we are no kickers.

Jessie Labree, of Thief River Falls, was transacting business at Highlanding, yesterday and talking a little county division. We came very near trading horses with him, but his horse was on one side of the river and ours on the other, so we had to give it up.

WILEY POINTS TO COFFEE FRAUDS

Says Millions Are Stolen From Public Each Year.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES HARMFUL

According to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, not 15 per cent of the coffee sold in the United States is of the quality guaranteed. Millions each year, says the doctor, are being stolen from the American people by the adulterators and misbranders who are selling their fraudulent products in the guise of the genuine article.

"One of the chief coffee frauds is in the classification of coffee," says Dr Wiley. "Nearly all coffee in the United States is sold as either Mocha or Java, while, as a matter of fact, fully 85 per cent of all American coffee imports are from Brazil. There is very little real Mocha or Java brought here now, for the Brazilian coffee has driven it from the market not only because of quality, but because it lies closer to hand. The American people are using a billion pounds of coffee a year at present, and the majority of it is the long berry Santos, which seems to have the demand behind it.

Ground Coffee at Fault.

"The great trouble with the coffee business is the deceit practiced in the preparation of so called ground coffee. The makers of these blends are in many instances grossly deceiving the public, for they are using the very cheapest grades of coffee berry—something they can purchase for from 8 to 4 cents per pound—and this, in addition to the husks, scrapings, dustings and broken bits, is ground up together and placed in cans with a fancy label and sold at from 35 to 40 cents a pound as a highly superior special brand with a lot more buncombe of the same sort. The facts of the case are just as I have said, and the curious feature of the illicit traffic is that first class Brazilian coffee is so cheap that it is a wonder that any one could find it worth while to adulterate it at all.

"In Europe there are some 1,000 factories that are turning out hundreds of millions of pounds of imitation coffee made from pits of olives, pulverized shells of nuts and some cereal husks all mixed together with molasses as a binder, pressed into molds and roasted. The resultant bean is sold as coffee. Since the enactment of the pure food law in this country there are not, I believe, any factories of that sort, but we have to exercise constant vigilance to keep those European frauds out. As a matter of fact, no one is really safe in buying ground or roasted coffee, for, while it is not permitted to import broken beans or siftings, somehow they do get into bags and—and they are not thrown away.

Coffee Absolutely Harmless.

"As to the statement so frequently and speciously made that coffee is injurious, that is largely exaggeration. Coffee taken to excess will do harm, so will milk or any other substance. There are veritable coffee and tea drunkards, and because these suffer from the abuse of nutritious foods must we class these foods as pernicious and dangerous? The business of trying to sell a cereal mixture by picturing the awful effects supposed to follow the use of coffee is all tommyrot. No one who knows anything of food values would want to start in the first place, and I personally have no patience with the charlatans who are disposing of cereal mixture at 8 or 9 cents a pound as a substitute for coffee. It is nothing less than a plain lie to claim that it is a substitute, for it positively has none of the essential principles of coffee, and to say it has on the label is plain misbranding. It is claimed that for a cent two cups of excellent genuine coffee can be made from the Brazilian berry, and this, being so, would seem to make the cereal imitation very dear indeed."

GOVERNMENT AID TO TRUSTS.

How the Conservation of Coal Lands Is Playing Into the Hands of the Coal Barons.

Any inquiry into the increased cost of living may not improbably disclose something akin to a government trust running along with the private trusts to corner the necessities of life, says a writer in the Alaska-Yukon Magazine. It is beginning to appear that as fast as the government unnecessarily ties up, corners and sequesters certain classes of natural resources it increases the monopoly of similar resources and thereby tends to increase the cost to the consumer of every pound of nails, every pound of coal and every foot of lumber.

The theory of the geological survey in the withdrawing of coal lands is that by so doing more of the coal in the mines now being worked will be saved. And yet the estimates of this same geological survey show that coal measures in the United States contain coal enough to last the 90,000,000 of this country for 2,722 years without drawing upon the fabulously rich coal deposits of Alaska. The geological survey has recently reported that during the past year 7,675,000 acres of coal lands were withdrawn, and the form of withdrawal affecting 9,000,000 additional acres was altered in a manner to increase the sale price over 500 per cent. On 3,136,000 acres of coal land the government sale price is now $191,490,000, which last year could have been purchased at $62,477,000. No one accuses the wicked coal barons of having a hand in this, nor is it known that they are smiling behind their hands, but when we are berating them for coal famines and the high price of coal few stop to think of the price that the people are paying for thus conserving these coal lands.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat:

SINGER BROS.
KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the
Right Goods
At the
Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business,— SINGER BROS.
Kratka Minn.

News From Clearwater.

A nice shower of rain fell on Sunday.

Miss Annebell Rolandson visited Miss Julia Bjerkely, on Sunday.

Quite a number of people attended the sale of Louis Steff at Plummer, on Friday.

Mrs. Otto Dahl left for Hill River, Monday, for a short visit with her parents, Mr, and Mrs. John Brion.

Dr. Clark was called out to Mr. A. Rolandson, who was taken sick last week, on Wednesday.

Mr. Edward Rolandson and Otto Dahl made a business trip to Plummer, on Saturday.

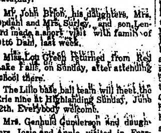
Mr. John Brion, his daughters, Mrs. Opdahl and Mrs. Surley, and son Lenard made a short visit with family of Otto Dahl, last week.

Miss Lou Green returned from Red Lake Falls, on Sunday, after attending school there.

The Lillo base ball team will meet the Erie nine at Highlanding Sunday, June 12th. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Genhuld Gunderson and daughters, Josie and Annie, visited in Fosston, last week.

Seeking Light.



"You are charged with trying to commit suicide," said the magistrate sternly.

"I was driven to it, your honor, by a woman."

"By a woman, eh?" mused the magistrate. "Did she refuse you or did she marry you?"

Naming Our Animals.

When we started the publication of THE SUNBEAM on a homestead, we also began to make use of some of the fine meadow and pasture land by keeping some stock, and the first thing that bothered us was to give the stock proper names, but we always waited until the name suggested its self. We bought our first cow of a man by the name of Christianson, so we called her "Christe." Her first calf seemed to never be satisfied with his pasture but wanted to travel all the time, so we called him "Gulliver." The next one had a fine star in his forehead, and that was his name. The next one came very near perishing in a snow drift, but we thawed him out and named him "Rescue," but the last one was the worst, and for a long time we could not think of a name for him, but when we turned him out this spring and he commenced to run and bawl and try to suck every other animal on the farm, he reminded us of a fellow that we saw in the last legislature, and we named him "Opsahl". If Christies next calf is a male, with a big head, and a small amount of brains, we have decided to name him Hon. Hanson. Oh, yes! We have a pig that seems inclined to gobble up everything in sight and we have named him "John Eastman King."

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Notice is hereby given that a Primary Election will be held at the store of A. N. Sater in Highlanding on Wednesday June 15th between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock p. m, for the purpose of electing three delegates to the republican County Convention to be held at Thief River Falls, on Friday June 17, 1910, at 11 o'clock a. m.

D. P. O'Neil, Chairman.
C. L. Hanson, Secretary.

To maintain oneself on this earth is not a hardship, but a pastime, if one will live simply and wisely.—Thoreau.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery; and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,
To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.
Hover O. Folkedahl,
Highlanding ....Minn.

Fine Homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Narveson and sons, and Steffen Jordahl are improving and fixing up the Alfred Ete farm in fine shape and will make of it one of the beautiful homes for which the upper Red Lake River will soon be as famous as the river of homes, as the Hudson River in the state of New York.

No More Free Adds.

We note, that the Minnesota State Fair is not geting their usual amount of free advertising in the Minnesota newspapers. Why? Because their propositions sent out to the newspapers this year were an insult to the intelligence, and past generosity of the newspapers of this state, to the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, and we for one promptly fired their proposition back to them, with the information that we would not consider it. When we see any of their "hogwash" published in our exchanges we always think that the publisher of that paper must be so hard up to earn $12.00 that he has lost all respect for himself, and the fraternity.

The Exclusiveness of Caste.

An English officer who some years ago was wounded in a battle in India and left lying all night among the native dead and wounded tells this story: "Next morning we spied a man and an old woman who came to us with a basket and a pot of water, and to every wounded man she gave a piece of jowree bread from the basket and a drink from her water pot. To us she gave the same, and I thanked heaven and her. But the Soobahdar was a high caste Rajput, and, as this woman was a Chumar, or of the lowest caste, he would receive neither water nor bread from her. I tried to persuade him to take it, that he might live, but he said that in our state, with but a few hours more to linger, what was a little more or less suffering to us—why should he give up his fate for such an object? No; he preferred to die unpolluted."

Deer Park News.

George Singer made a business trip to Kratka, yesterday.

Ed Rustan bought a valuable(?) horse at Plummer, last Saturday.

Edward Singer was down to Plummer after a load of goods for George Singer, Monday.

Will Swanson went to Red Lake Falls, Thursday, to attend a meeting on the hearing of a ditch petition.

John Poldrock drove to Plummer on business, Wednesday. Along with him were Mrs. Peterson, Tony and Tillie Johnson.

Miss Tillie Johnson intended to go to Fergus Falls, but her sister wrote that she is coming up here, so Tillie is again working for Mrs George Singer.

The Clearwater correspondent mentioned the smiles of the butter maker at Clearwater, last week. How soon the ladies notice the smiles of the single man.

Dinehart Dead.

Clarence C. Dinehart, State Treasurer, died at St. Paul, June 8th, from the affects of an operation for appendicitis. He was the republican candidate for Congress from the second district.

He was serving his second term as state treasurer of Minnesota. Although only 33 years old at the time of his death, he was considered one of the most eminent politicians of this state.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.—Franklin.

In Westminster Abbey.

Fox's tomb is perhaps the most ridiculous in the abbey, but others run it hard—the naked figure of General Wolfe supported by one of his staff in full regimentals and receiving a crown from Victory; William Wilberforce apparently listening to Sheridan telling a comic tale and contorting his features in the endeavor not to laugh; the Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in periwig and Roman toga, which excited the mirth even of contemporaries, and all the monuments erected by the East India company, with palm trees and other tropical exuberances, to the memory of great soldiers, like Sir Eyre Coote. From the point of view of good taste a dictator would be justified in dismissing these and many more to the stonemason's yard.—Cornhill Magazine.

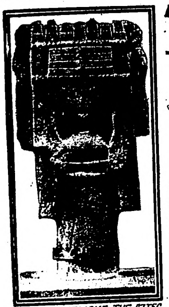
How Pausanius Died.

Pausanius, the Greek general, died by self administered poison. When hotly pursued by those sent to apprehend him on a charge of treason and sacrilege he took refuge in the sanctuary of a temple. Unable to remove him by force and also unwilling to violate the sanctuary, the officers walled up the entrance and began to unroof the building. When he could be seen they noticed that he was chewing something which proved to be a quill filled with poison. By the time the work had sufficiently advanced to admit of their entrance he was in a dying condition.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MEXICO

By GEORGE VEST GUYER



CHALCHIUHTLICUE, THE AZTEC GODDESS OF WATER ✦ ✦

STONE IMAGE OF TIGER FOUND IN MEXICO CITY

THE National Museum of Mexico may be said to have just emerged from its infancy, as it is only within the last decade that any real attention has been given to it. It has a wonderfully wide scope, and a most brilliant future, as the republic is probably the richest field in the world today for the archaeologist. Many buried cities are being discovered, and traces of prehistoric civilization in America are constantly throwing an illuminating ray upon the many vexing problems which have for years been the despair of the historian. In fact, Mexico may today very properly claim the title of "The Egypt of America." Why, indeed, should the archaeologist go to Egypt, when Mexico offers to him such rich and inexhaustible fields as Mitla, Monte Alban, Palenque, San Juan de Teotihuacan, the ruins of Uxmal, and of Chi Chen Itza in Yucatan, and many others which are just being unearthed?

The museum located at the national capital is generally the first place sought out by the thousands of tourists who pour into the country each year. And it is well worth a visit, for it offers certain things which no other museum in the world could offer to the eyes of the curious.

The best brief sketch of its history is given by its director, Lic. Genaro Garcia, himself a notable historian and archaeologist, in the introduction of volume 1, No. 1, of the "Annals of the National Museum of Archaeology, History and Ethnology," a most creditable publication which is issued monthly by the institution, under the direct supervision of Lic. Garcia. In speaking of the foundation of the museum which he has brought up to such a creditable standard, Lic. Garcia says:

Under the Spanish domination there existed only a small collection of antiquities in Mexico, consisting, for the greater part, of the codexes and native manuscripts which a cavalier of Milan, Italy, Don Lorenzo de Boturini y Benaduci, Senor de la Tore y Homo, had been able to collect, at the cost of unheard-of sacrifices, and which were confiscated in the most unjust manner by the vice-regal government in 1743. These antiquities were first kept in the office of the viceroy's secretary, and afterward in the library of the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico, where they were taken by order of His Excellency Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursua, viceroy of New Spain. In one and another place they were greatly damaged by neglect, humidity, rats and thefts.

Upon the consummation of Mexico's independence the national government not only directed that the existing antiquities be kept at the same university, but assigned, in addition, the sum of $1,892, 1 real and 1 "grano," for the salaries of a directing professor of botany, a gardener, and the expenses of the garden.

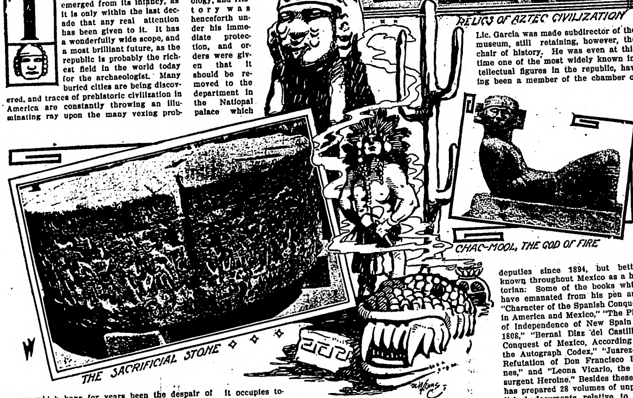
When this appropriation was made the government did not as yet have in mind the establishment of a national museum which, according to Gen. Lucas Alaman, then secretary of state and foreign relations, in a memorial presented to congress on January 11, 1825, was to be a matter for the future. Notwithstanding all this, Don Sebastian Camacho, successor to General Alaman, announced to congress during the latter part of the same year that the National museum had been established, "under the most happy auspices, with a keeper intrusted with its arrangement, safety, and development," and with many projects for "scientific trips, discoveries, excavations, and other operations" which were never made. The museum, therefore, had no other end than that of the conservation of a few antiquities, unclassified, and in generally bad shape.

The museum proper had its birth by virtue of the decree of November 21, which ordered its formal creation and its division into three branches—antiquities, products of natural history and industry, and botanical garden.

The chief executive of the republic proceeded at once to the organization of the museum in accordance with the foregoing decree, and appointed as members of the directive board Messrs. Pable de la Llave, Isidro Ignacio Icaza, Miguel Bustamante, Jose Mariano Sanchez Mora, Ignacio Cubas, Dr. Rafael Olaguibel, and Ignacio Mora. Although the president was empowered to move the museum, from May 20, 1831, to the building formerly occupied by the now extinct Inquisition, the date of removal was indefinitely postponed and the establishment continued its existence at the university without being able to make the slightest development. For many years afterward it was grossly neglected.

Upon the arrival of the Archduke Maximilian, a decree was issued, December 4, 1865, declaring that the Public Museum of Natural History, Archaeology, and History was henceforth under his immediate protection, and orders were given that it should be removed to the department in the National palace which it occupies today, the same having been used before as the Casa de Moneda; that it should have a library, to be formed from books owned by the university and by the convents which had just been abolished, and that the government would provide the expenses of installation, conservation, and development.

RELICS OF AZTEC CIVILIZATION



THE SACRIFICIAL STONE ✦ ✦ ✦

CHAC-MOOL, THE GOD OF FIRE

After the constitutional government triumphed over Maximilian, it appropriated, in the budget for 1867-1868, the sum of $12,000 for the museum; half of which was for expenses and the other half for the salaries of a director, two professors of natural history, a preparador, a clerk, an errand boy, and a porter. Unfortunately the poverty of the public treasury at that time prevented the government for many years from increasing the appropriations for the museum, which only reached $12,160 during the fiscal year 1876-1877, for which reason it had little opportunity to make any progress.

When Gen. Porfirio Diaz came into the supreme magistracy of the republic, he, the indisputable restorer of the public peace and the first factor in the actual progress of Mexico, gave a great impulse to all the federal educational establishments. The museum, which in 1877-1878 only had an appropriation of $13,360, received an increase each year, until in the year 1901 it reached the sum of $24,797.20. In this manner its development was enabled to keep pace with the rest of the country.

The progress of the museum has been very rapid since Lic. Don Justo Sierra, secretary of public instruction, took charge of the educational development of Mexico, and during the past three years it has enlarged its collections until they consist of nearly 70,000 objects. Such an abnormal development made the space occupied by it too small, and it was divided into two departments: National Museum of History, Archaeology, and Ethnology, and National Museum of History. The former remains in the National palace, and the latter is being removed to a new building of sufficient size for its requirements.

A striking proof of the efforts made by the supreme government to perfect its educational establishments is the fact that the present annual appropriation for the museum of $120,000 is almost ten times as great as was the appropriation of 1867-1868.

The publication in which this sketch appeared is of comparatively recent origin, in so far as its actual importance is concerned. It was founded in 1877, its director at that time being Prof. Gumesindo Mendoza, his principal collaborators being Manúel Orozco y Berra, and Lic. Alfredo Chavero. It was not at that time printed in the museum, as it is only since 1885 that the printing plant of the museum, which had a very humble beginning, got its start, the nucleus of which was a small Colombine press, model 2, chiefly used for running off cards, or classification slips for the objects contained in the establishment. From this time on, however, the various directors who came and went, each recognizing the importance of having a well equipped print shop, made important additions, until the plant attained its highest degree of efficiency, a year or so ago, with the acquisition of an Optimus press. To celebrate its acquisition two special studies were written and run off on the new press, one of which, entitled "Porfirio Diaz, Sus Padres, Ninez y Juventud" ("Porfirio Diaz, his parents, childhood and youth"), was written by Lic. Garcia, then professor of history in the museum, and the edition, which was beautifully gotten up, was immediately exhausted.

Shortly after this, or about the middle of 1907, Lic. Garcia was made subdirector of the museum, still retaining, however, the chair of history. He was even at this time one of the most widely known intellectual figures in the republic, having been a member of the chamber of deputies since 1894, but better known throughout Mexico as a historian. Some of the books which have emanated from his pen are: "Character of the Spanish Conquest in America and Mexico," "The Plan of Independence of New Spain in 1808," "Bernal Diaz del Castillo's Conquest of Mexico, According to the Autograph Codex," "Juarez—a Refutation of Don Francisco Bulnes," and "Leona Vicario, the Insurgent Heroine." Besides these he has prepared 28 volumes of unpublished documents relative to the history of Mexico. Upon his promotion to the position Lic. Garcia immediately proceeded to the scientific classification of the many articles contained in the museum, giving to each object a card specifying both its vulgar and scientific name, the place where it originated, and such other observations as would give the public an intelligent idea regarding it. He added greatly to the collections of the museum, acquiring in one year alone 74,000 objects, and perfected the official publication known as "Anales del Museo Nacional," bringing it up to such a high standard that it is today perhaps the best publication of its kind in the world.

Having finally been made director in chief, Lic. Garcia secured the separation of the museum into two departments, thus making a separate branch entirely of the department of natural history and subdividing the national museum of archaeology, history, and ethnology into six departments—archaeology, history, ethnology, industrial retrospective art, publications, and library.

The department of archaeology is composed of seven large halls, which are called "salon azteca," "salon tolteca," "salon tarasco," "salon mixteca," "salon zapoteca," etc., each hall thus representing a distinct division of Mexican archaeology.

The department of history consists of four "salones," situated in the principal inner section of the third floor, in which are exhibited many interesting objects.

The department of ethnology occupies almost the entire second floor and contains mostly objects strictly related to the aborigines—such as plaster casts of heads, hands, and feet; dress, furniture, chattels, etc.; photographs and oil paintings; industrial products, and ethnological maps, all classified in a similar manner to those in the department of archaeology.

The department of industrial retrospective art consists of five "salones," and was created only recently by Lic. Garcia. In the first salon are exhibited a series of oil paintings representing the costumes worn by the citizens of different epochs in the nation's history, from the time of Cortez down. In the second salon are six large glass cases in which are exhibited objects of iron, jewels, costumes, military objects, etc. In the third salon are three large glass cases in which are to be found dining-room articles, all grouped according to classes, among which will be found part of the magnificent table service of the Emperor Maximilian. In the fourth salon Maxilimian's royal carriage is exhibited, as is his road carriage. Close by is the coach which belonged to Juarez, the restorer of the republic, in which he traveled when pursued by the imperialist armies. The fifth salon contains many objects of high artistic value.

The department of publications is one of the most important in the museum, and has charge of all the documents which are printed relative to it. It is at present preparing, in commemoration of Mexico's centennial, which will begin in September, a number of volumes which will treat of the different plans which were formulated for the country's emancipation from Spain.

The library is situated on the lower floor, a few steps from the main entrance, and the books which it contains are classified in perfect order, so that it is an easy matter for the person wishing to look up any certain point in history, archaeology, or ethnology to get full and complete data at very short notice.

AN ACHING BACK

Means Weak Kidneys.

Well kidneys filter the blood of uric acid and other impurities. When the kidneys are sick, waste matter accumulates and backache, headache and urinary troubles result. To eliminate the aches and pains you must cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, and cure them permanently.

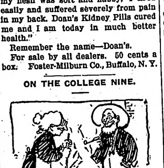
Every Picture Tells A Story

J. N. Markham, Montesano, Wash., says: "Kidney trouble came on me gradually and before long I was suffering from dropsy. My body bloated and my flesh was soft and flabby, I tired easily and suffered severely from pain in my back. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I am today in much better health."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ON THE COLLEGE NINE.



"'Tain't no use talkin', Cyrus, thet boy of ourn certainly do love th' country. He writ me er letter yesterday an' sez he was overjoyed 'cause ther going ter put him in th' right field next summer."

16 YEARS OF SKIN DISEASE

"For sixteen long years I have been suffering with a bad case of skin disease. While a child there broke out a red sore on the legs just in back of my knees. It waxed from bad to worse, and at last I saw I had a bad skin disease. I tried many widely known doctors in different cities but to no satisfactory result. The plague bothered me more in warm weather than in winter and being on my leg joints it made it impossible for me to walk, and I was forced to stay indoors in the warmest weather. My hopes of recovery were by this time spent. Sleepless nights and restless days made life an unbearable burden. At last I was advised to try the Cuticura remedies [Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills] and I did not need more than a trial to convince me that I was on the road of success this time. I bought two sets of the Cuticura Remedies and after these were gone I was a different man entirely. I am now the happiest man that there is at least one true care for skin diseases. Leonard A. Hawtof, 11 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30 and Aug. 8, '09."

A Wonder Worker.

Sapleigh—Ah, speaking of electricity, that makes me think—

Miss Keene—Really, Mr. Sapleigh? Isn't it remarkable what electricity can do!

When our names are blotted out, and our place knows us no more, the energy of each social service will remain.—John Morley.

GNAT CAUSES PELLAGRA.

Committee on Disease in Europe Says Corn Is Not to Blame.

London, May 14.—Dr. Sambon, a member of the Field committee which has been investigating the disease pellagra, telegraphs from Rome that the committee has definitely proved that maize or Indian corn is not the cause of pellagra.

The committee finds that the parasitic conveyor of the disease is the "simulium repans," a species of biting gnat.

Not the Reply He Expected.

"Do you object to smoking?" he asked.

"Not at all. Have you a cigarette?" she replied.

WESTERN CANADA

What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you) (2)

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$5, $4, $3.50, $3, $2.50 & $2

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS.

Millions of men wear W. L. Douglas shoes because they are the lowest prices, quality considered, in the world. Made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions.

W. L. Douglas $5.00 and $4.00 shoes equal Custom Bench Work costing $6.00 to $8.00.

Boys' Shoes, $3, $2.50 & $2

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take No Substitute. *Fast Color Eyelets.*

Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog showing how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Tea Time Talks

Taste In Tea

is largely due to chance rather than choice. Because Japan teas first came into common use in the United States, many still drink them, although the development of the tea trade gives the choice of such a superior tea as "Salada" Green.

The increasing use of "Salada" Ceylon Tea proves that the public is cultivating a refined taste in tea. To those accustomed to Japan Tea, a cup of "Salada" Green will give a new idea of the deliciousness of this wholsome beverage.

"SALADA" TEA

Yearly Sales Over 20,000,000 Packages

Ask your grocer for "Salada" or send for a free trial package. We mail it without charge. Say whether you use Black, Mixed, Green or Japan Tea.

The "Salada" Tea Co.

Shelby Block, Detroit, Mich.

FREE! FREE! 7,000.00 MONEY VALUE PRIZES FREE!

Consisting of Purchase Checks of $\$25^{00}$ to $\$150^{00}$ According to Merit.

ALSO:

One Lady's Watch

One Gentleman's Watch

One Lady's Diamond Ring

For Answering this REBUS—

And to advertise the genuine, hand made, sweet toned

Segerstrom Piano

and to advertise our Factory-to-Home Plan of selling pianos, and the fastest growing piano manufacturing business in the United States

MRS. IDEAL is playing the accompaniment for her two little girls' singing. FIND THE TWO LITTLE GIRLS! Mark their outline carefully with pen or pencil on this or a separate sheet of paper.

LOOKS EASY, BUT IS IT?

TRY AT ONCE. Your chance is just as GOOD as any one else's. Enclose self addressed envelope to guard against answer being misdirected.

ADDRESS DEPT. B, SEGERSTROM PIANO MFG. CO.

[illegible] STREET

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

MY HATED RIVAL AND A LAME HORSE

By C. C. HAHN

I had left the lady of my heart at her home in a little village in the northern part of the state while I came to the city to make my fortune. In the meantime, however, Marian Phillips was true, and life would have run along very peacefully had it not been for a hated rival. He had money, while I was, as yet, a mere clerk. And there was no one in the little up-country town to say a word in my defense except one person, her Uncle Tom.

At length there came a heart-rending letter from Marian in which she told me of dire persecution to compel her to marry my rival, and closing with an expression of fear that there was a conspiracy on foot to kidnap her—on some pretext or other to get her over into Canada, where she could be concealed from me.

I did not give much thought to the latter possibility, but the fact that Marian was afraid was enough for me and I started back home the next day. I likewise took along a wedding suit.

At Bronxton we reached the end of our journey by rail; from which place an old-fashioned stage line perpetuated its franchise by means of an open spring wagon with three seats. In the waiting room of the station, I met two fellow travelers whom I had seen on the train but had not recognized. Years had passed since I had met Mr. and Mrs. Giles, the respected uncle and aunt of my hated rival. The revelation of their identity filled me with undefined fears. What was the object of their journey back from Massachusetts to the old home at this most suspicious occasion?

"I Started Back Home the Next Day."

The years which had changed the features of this worthy couple had brought greater changes in my own face. Thankful that they did not recognize me, and unwilling to reveal myself at that time, I gave my name as James Lacey, of Springfield, when we negotiated for seats with the stage driver. A breakdown near a small town created a diversion in the monotony of the trip, and, walking on to the village, which was only a mile away. I hired a two-seated sleigh, and inviting Mr. and Mrs. Giles to accompany me, we renewed our journey. Again Fate seemed to have it laid up for me. We had gone no more than half a dozen miles when one of the horses went dead lame, and we barely reached a halfway house by night. The driver assured us the team would be all right by morning.

Half an hour later, I saw a team standing in front of the tavern—a team so exactly like the one behind which we had labored for half a day, that I ran out to ask our driver what he meant by hitching up again. Rushing around to the barn I found the driver in conversation with a long, loose-hung young man with a feeble jaw and hay-colored hair, dressed in his Sunday best.

"All right, Hank," I heard the driver say, and with an involuntary start I stepped back into the shadows. Hank Collins was my hated rival, and this was he!

"Be sure and rub my team down well, Pat," my rival was saying. "I've got to get back to Elmdale tonight. Came over to hire Johnson's two-seated sleigh. Just got news that I will have to run over into Canada."

"A man doesn't need a two-seated sleigh to do that!"

"He does in my business," was the, to me, suspicious reply.

"There are others going with me and I know a fellow down state that would give his head to know about it. I'd like to see his face when he finds out we have turned the trick without him."

Could anything be more conclusive? Marian's fears were well founded. I had arrived in the nick of time to save her. A shiver passed through me. In an instant I saw the whole plot.

I began to reason. Either Hank Collins must not get to the old home tonight or I must get there before him. But how? Then the thought of how his spirited team exactly matched my own lame and tired one flashed through my mind and my plans were laid in an instant.

"Pat," I said, after the driver had returned with Hank's team and stabled it. "Have you had your supper?"

"Nary a bit."

"Go and get it as soon as you have rubbed down the team. And—here's $5 for saying nothing——"

"Sure I can do that easy."

"I must get on to Elmdale tonight. The lady and gentleman who were with me will come in the morning. Say nothing about it, but after you get your supper come out and hitch up for me."

"But that lame horse!"

"The hour's rest will make him all right!" He mumbled a little, but the $5 bill was a wonderful argument.

As soon as he was gone I changed the location of those two teams, so that the lame horse was in Hank's stall and his fresh team standing where Pat had left my own weary one.

This job safely accomplished, I went in to my own supper, recalling as I stepped inside the house that, in a moment of forgetfulness, I had signed my true name, Mark Hathaway, on the register, and there was my hated rival standing at the desk reading the list of guests.

Whatever scheme might be on foot, I soon noticed that the nephew was making a successful attempt to avoid the uncle, who clung persistently to my side. At length, however, we cornered one another at the hall entrance, and to my amazement the younger man was embarrassed at meeting his relative.

"You here?" was his only greeting as Uncle Silas grabbed him by the hand and hastened to introduce me as "Mr. James Lacey, of Springfield."

"Mr. James Lacey, of Springfield," repeated Hank, open-mouthed in astonishment. "Why, I thought——"

"I am glad to learn," I hastily broke in, "that you have been able to arrange your trip to Canada."

Hank shot a gleam of hate at me as his uncle exclaimed:

"Going to Canada? You don't mean to say——"

I withdrew, and 15 minutes later Pat and I were on our way to Elmdale, conscious that if Hank followed he would have an all-night job with a lame horse. Before midnight I had told the whole story to Uncle Tom, and early in the morning we drove over to Marian's.

Hank was not there, but his father was, and he glared at me in such a belligerent manner that I immediately took Marian in my arms and kissed her.

"Young man," he said, spreading a pious mask over his face, "do you mean to say that you have come up here to take this innocent girl away from her home and friends and marry her against their wishes?"

"I certainly intend to marry her," I replied.

"Oh, Marian, Marian," continued Pa Collins; oh, little Marian, who has been in my Sunday school class and grown up under my eye, kin you, I ask, kin you so far forget yourself as to marry this man?"

"I certainly can and will," came firmly from "little Marian."

"Then," spoke up Uncle Tom, "the laws of the country having been complied with, I as clerk of the county of Wooster certify that you are man and wife."

They — are — man — and — wife!" asked Pa Collins.

"I am glad to hear you pronounce them so," Uncle Tom flashed back before any one else could speak. "That was all that could possibly be necessary to make the marriage regular. Valid it was, anyway."

"What do you mean?" demanded both of Marian's parents in one breath.

"What do I mean? I mean just this: That Mr. Collins being a justice of the peace, having asked each one of these young folks if they would have each other, and both answering 'yes,' he has pronounced them man and wife, and I as clerk of the county court will be obliged to make out a certificate for them to that effect."

"That's so," Pa Collins ejaculated, sinking back under the weight of the blow. "But I never thought of it."

What more might have been said or done no one can conjecture, for just then there was a jingling of sleigh bells and Uncle and Aunt Giles burst into the room.

"Do you know what that scoundrel of a son of yours has done?" Uncle Giles cried, shaking his fist in Pa Collins' face. "I sent him $5,000 to invest in the Canadian Muffler company, with a written agreement that if he should ever wish to sell out he would notify me so that I could protect myself. Last week he made a fraudulent assignment without mentioning me as a creditor, and today he was to have gone to Canada with the three men he assigned to, where the assets were to be turned over, and I would have lost my money. But Providence was on the side of right, for by mistake he got a lame horse out of Johnson's livery stable,

"So it was Hank's horse that got mixed up with yours?" asked Uncle Tom, with a twinkle in his eye.

"It was."

"Then Providence was good to us all around, for I own half the shares in the Canadian muffler business, and Marian's wedding portion would have been considerably reduced if you hadn't managed to make the exchange. Sister, shake hands with your new son."

The DAIRY

DAIRY NOTES.

The feed that produces milk does not produce fat.

Wasted butter-fat is a serious loss and cuts into the profits unmercifully.

The separator cuts down the cost of delivery, thereby increasing the profit.

It is a shame to ask a cow to make milk and butter-fat without proper feed.

The calves that are kept growing from the very start have the best chance.

In dairying as in everything else, if undertaken, be a good one or keep out entirely.

The dairy cow is fed today and tomorrow the cash product is in the milk pail.

Good butter cannot be made out of bad. Butter is a thing that cannot be much improved.

Dairy cattle breeders all over the United States are appreciating the value of advertising.

The vicious cow is always disliked, but nine times out of ten she is the result of careless handling.

The use to which the farmer puts his skimmed milk is a large factor in determining the profits of the dairy.

Milk as it comes from the healthy cow is strictly pure, but it is a very happy home for all kinds of germ life.

Dairy cows are expensive. The profitable way to keep the herd up is to raise the calves from the best milkers.

Dairy products are condensed products, hence the cost of marketing is less and the profits are proportionally larger.

The separator is a clarifier of the milk, but it cannot take the place of careful methods in producing and straining.

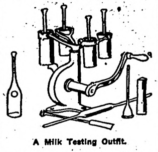
The by-products of the cow, skimmed milk and butter milk, are worth more in raising pigs and calves than for any other possible purpose.

It pays to strip the cows. A recent experiment showed that the strippings are unquestionably the most valuable part of the milk. Further than this, the cow that is not stripped does not hold up as well in her milk flow.

HAND MILK TESTING OUTFIT

Directions Usually Accompany Equipment So That Little Trouble Is Met in Making Tests.

The outfit shown in the illustration is sold complete. Directions usually accompany them so that no trouble will be experienced in making satisfactory tests. The outfit consists of a machine in which bottles are whirled at a high speed. The bottles are graduated so the percentage of fat can be read on the neck of the bottle, writes C. H. Alvord in Missouri Valley Farmer. There is also a pipette in which milk can be accurately measured and a glass in which an equal quantity of sulphuric acid used in testing can be poured. The important thing in making the test is to secure a fair sample of the milk or cream. This may be done by pouring the milk from one vessel into another or by stirring it up thoroughly. When the sample of milk or cream has been prepared for testing and placed in the testing bottle, this bottle is put in the tester and whirled for four or five minutes. Later a second rotation of about one minute is given and the reading of the test may then be taken.



A Milk Testing Outfit.

BREAKING COWS OF SUCKING

Oklahoma Dairyman Has Sure and Simple Method—Animal Can Eat and Drink as Usual.

(By J. C. DENISON, OKLAHOMA.)

Here is a sure and simple way to keep a cow from sucking herself: Get a hollow perforated bit, put it in her mouth with a strap of proper length to pass from one end of the bit behind the horns or pole in front of the ears and fasten it to the other end of the bit. If the bit cannot be procured, a piece of No. 11 smooth wire, loosely twisted, wire doubled, will answer. The theory is this: The wind passing through the bit of wire keeps the cow from drawing any milk. She can eat and drink water all right. Do not have the strap too tight, or the cow's mouth will get sore, especially if wire is used.

Richest Milk at Noon.

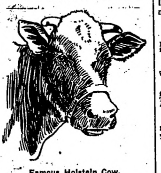
According to some experiments noted by the department of agriculture it was found that where cows were milked three times a day, morning, noon and evening, the milk was richest at noon and poorest in the morning, and when milked morning and evening the milk was slightly richer in the evening.

FACTS ABOUT DAIRY BREEDS

Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys All Possess Excellent Characteristics.

There is no best breed for all localities, and even in any particular locality it is oftentimes difficult to say which is the best breed. In general it may be said that for dairy purposes any of the dairy breeds are superior to the beef or dual purpose breeds. This is true in any or all localities. It cannot be said, however, with the same degree of positiveness which of the dairy breeds is the best. By dairy breeds are meant Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey. Each of these breeds has certain characteristics which make it adaptable to certain conditions.

The Jersey is the smallest and least adaptable for beef of any of the dairy breeds. The calves are small at birth, and do not grow fast, which makes them undesirable for veal. The Jersey gives, perhaps, the richest milk of the dairy breeds. The Jersey is the earliest maturing of any. Some heifers have been known to calve before reaching the age of fourteen months. Jerseys are noted for the persistence with which they yield milk. Cases are on record where cows have given milk for years with only one calf. One cow gave milk for five years without freshening but once. Jerseys will make a greater amount of butter fat out of the same amount of food than will any other breed.



Famous Holstein Cow.

The Guernseys are very similar to the Jerseys in size, form and general characteristics. They are larger, a little coarser and a little more beefy. The milk is yellower, but not quite so rich. To offset this, however, they will give more milk, which makes the total amount of butter fat practically the same for the two breeds. They are not so persistent in their milking qualities, but are somewhat better breeders than the Jerseys.

The Ayrshires are about the same size as the Guernseys, namely 1,000 to 1,100 pounds for mature cows. They have been developed in Scotland, where the land is rough and the pastures scanty. Consequently we find that they are the hardiest and the best rustlers of any of the breeds. They also carry more natural flesh than the Jerseys and Guernseys, which makes them more suitable for beef, and also for crossing with beef breeds. Ayrshires give more but thinner milk than the Jerseys and Guernseys. Their milk is adapted for retail trade and cheesemaking.

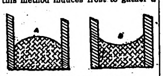
The Holsteins are the largest of any of the dairy breeds. The calves are large at birth and make good veal. The color is black to pure white, varying from almost pure black to pure white. The Holsteins give by far the most milk, and it is the thinnest milk of any breed, whether beef or dairy.

Parthenia Hengerveld, whose likeness is shown above, won the grand championship at the National Dairy show, Milwaukee, 1909. She is an Iowa cow.

PROPER CARE OF ENSILAGE

Accompanying Drawing Fairly Illustrates Right and Wrong Methods of Emptying Silo.

Many a man has learned by experience that silage is less likely to freeze when properly removed from the silo. The accompanying drawing fairly illustrates the wrong and right method of emptying a silo. In figure B the silage has been removed from the center and allowed to remain higher about the walls. Obviously this method induces frost to gather a thick layer of silage to the wall. When the silage is removed as indicated in figure A the center is kept the highest and thereby prevents the accumulation of frozen silage about the edges. A thin layer or thickness of silage is much more liable to freeze than is a large body of the succulence.



Method of Removing Silage.

Care of Skim Milk.

Aim to give as much attention to the care of the skim milk as to the cream or butter. If butter is made at home the same care should be given to the buttermilk. The skim milk and buttermilk may not be directly sold for money, yet when judiciously fed to pigs, poultry and calves they may represent nearly one-half the dairy profits.

Permit No Tobacco in Dairy.

No smoking or chewing of tobacco should be permitted while the milking is being done. The odor of the weed is quickly absorbed by the sensitive milk.

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Different.

Windig—Do you mean to say you believe that story Blinks told us this morning?

Hobert—Sure I do.

Windig—Well, I'm surprised. Why, I wouldn't believe it if I had told it myself.

Hobert—Neither would I.

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Too many sermons deal out sugar when the world needs moral sand.

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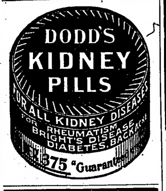
for all sorts of cuts, bruises, burns and strains. Taken internally it cures diarrhea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes. 25c, 35c and 50c.

The deeper love's roots the less it runs to flowers of rhetoric.



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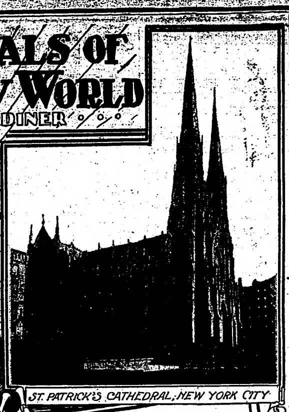
CATHEDRALS OF THE NEW WORLD

by FANNY H. GARDINER

CATHEDRAL AT SANTO DOMINGO — FIRST ERECTED IN AMERICA



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK CITY

WHEN the Spanish discoverers and explorers of America drove the prows of their frail vessels through unknown seas in search of the India of their dreams they left Europe stirring with that new life which was to blossom in the renaissance. The dark ages were just closing and the wealth of knowledge and art so long hoarded in monasteries and castles, barred from the flow of human life, was about to burst forth like a flood to refertilize European civilization. Crumbling architecture was being restored, churches and palaces were being founded, great engineering works undertaken. In many respects, indeed, the wonderful activities and achievements of that time may be compared with those of our own, in spite of the differences in methods, materials and purpose. When Columbus left Palos in 1492 St. Peter's at Rome was in the hands of builders filled with the new ideas, but waiting for the genius of Bramante and Michel Angelo; the cathedral of his native Genoa was being greatly enlarged and embellished; that of Seville was nearing completion; that of Toledo was just finished. For 800 years the Gothic beauty of Burgos had been growing to its perfection in 1521, the year in which Cortez took the City of Mexico; and in the same year the beautiful cathedral at Granada, which enshrines the tombs of the Catholic kings and commemorates the deliverance of Spain from the Moors, was begun.

This passion for building crossed the ocean in the breasts of the Spanish discoverers and first colonists, who, although they celebrated their earliest religious services in tents by the seashore or beneath the branches of unfamiliar foliage, were impelled to erect as soon as possible temples big and splendid enough to express the master motives of their age—religion and art.

As Hispaniola, or the island of San Domingo, was the first land permanently settled, so Isabella, the capital, now the city of Santo Domingo, founded in 1496, contains what is probably the oldest cathedral church in the new world, begun in 1514. Within it rested the body of Columbus until this part of the island was ceded to the French in 1785, when the Spaniards carried what they supposed to be his remains with them to Cuba. Since that time other remains have been found here which the people of Santo Domingo, with justice, claim to be the true relics of the discoverer, and as such they are revered and jealously guarded within a handsome modern monument.

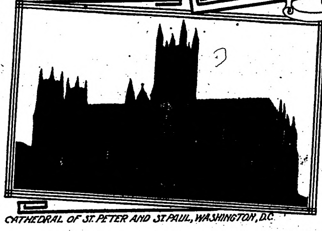
At Port au Prince, Haiti, there is a cathedral, long under construction and yet unfinished, of mixed French Gothic and Romanesque style. The French cathedral at St. Pierre, Martinique, was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Pelee, and the bishop's seat was removed to Fort de France. Owing to the fact that the government of Cuba rested for nearly 40 years at Santiago, from 1518-1582, it happens that this town boasts a cathedral which antedates that of Havana, but it is not remarkable as compared with many of the Spanish colonial edifices. The cathedral at Havana, and indeed that at Santo Domingo, has much to inspire enthusiasm from the artistic standpoint, but Havana has been interesting as the temporary sepulcher of what were called the bones of the great admiral. His sarcophagus and the memorable inscription were set into the wall of the chancel at the left of the high altar until after the war of 1898, when his descendant, the Duke of Veraguas, removed the much-disputed bones to the family mausoleum in Seville.

Cortez landed and burned his ships on the beach near Veracruz in 1519, determined upon the conquest of Mexico in the name of Spain and of the Catholic church. He marked his subjugation of every town and province by founding substantial works of engineering and architecture, wonderful, indeed, when one considers his slight acquaintance with the materials, the labor and the climate that confronted him and the magnitude and beauty of the results. On entering the City of Mexico Cortez destroyed the teocali, or Aztec temple, and erected on its site a small chapel for the Indians, traces of which still remain. In it was installed the seat of the first bishop of Mexico, who came out in 1528 as a suffragan of the bishop of Seville, but the cornerstone of the present cathedral was not laid until 1573. This is the most stupendous of all the Spanish colonial cathedrals, the largest in all the Americas, and said to be outranked only by St. Peter's in Rome and St. Paul's in London. It had cost at the time of its completion about $2,000,000, a sum as colossal in those days as the dimensions of the edifice itself.

Mexico has 22 dioceses and as many cathedrals, although not all the churches so designated were built for that purpose. Among the cathedrals of Mexico deserving mention is that of Puebla, which antedates that of the capital, having been founded by the first bishop in 1536. Its interior adornment is the richest of any in the country.

Central America was subjugated by Alvarado, the envoy of Cortez, in 1523. The capitals of the states into which this part of our continent is divided contain cathedrals for the local heads of the Catholic church. Some of them are very old, some are very imposing and carry out as far as possible the dominant ideas of the age of conquest.

CATHEDRAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

We have in the United States two examples of Spanish colonial architecture, although they bear no comparison to those of Mexico in size or wealth of decoration. The earlier is that at St. Augustine, Fla., founded in 1682. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1887, but has been carefully restored so as to preserve the original style, and its ancient bells rehung. The second is that of New Orleans, which, while it occupies the site of two previous French edifices, one destroyed by hurricane in 1723, the other by fire in 1788, was rebuilt in 1794 at the entire charge of a Spanish nobleman resident in the city while the colony was under the dominion of Charles IV. of spain. This is the statement inscribed on his tomb before the altar of St. Francis and mass for his soul is celebrated every Saturday. Nevertheless, the cathedral is dedicated to St. Louis, patron saint of France, and the recent decorations illustrate his life. The original design was of the late heavy Spanish renaissance style, with three round towers, upon which steeples were raised in 1851 and the facade, fronting Jackson square, enlarged and improved.

We are indebted to the French for two large cathedrals on our continent. That of Quebec was founded in 1660 by Mons. Laval, the first bishop of New France. It is 216 feet long by 108 feet broad and its tower is lofty and well proportioned.

Facing the cathedral of the Roman Catholic church in Montreal is that of the Protestant Episcopal, or Church of England. It was begun in 1805 and is a conspicuous ornament to the city of Montreal, although as compared with its neighbor its size is inconsiderable.

The first English explorers of the new world were neither settlers nor builders and very different from the Spanish was the attitude of the Puritans toward the spirit and works of the renaissance. A few Episcopal churches in the south and a few of other denominations and of later date in New England and the old middle states are noble and dignified in their solidity and severity, but it is only recently that church architecture in the United States began to develop its present imposing and artistic proportions. Foremost among the denominations to enlarge and embellish their churches are the Episcopalians, whose traditions, derived from the Church of England, have never been lost sight of. This was wonderfully demonstrated when in September, 1907, the bishop of London visited Washington to assist in laying the cornerstone of the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. It is claimed that a vision of such a cathedral was an integral part of the scheme of the "federal city" planned by Major L'Enfant under President Washington.

The beautiful Roman Catholic cathedral in process of erection at St. Paul, Minn., is to have "chapels of the nations, six in number, dedicated to the apostles of the several races from which are derived the people of the northwest." The plan of this cathedral follows "the main lines of the original plan of St. Peter's in Rome as laid out by Bramante and Michel Angelo;" that is, the nave and transepts are shorter than usual and their intersection will be crowned with a great dome 96 feet in diameter, the cross over which will stand 280 feet high from the floor. "The main entrance is under a monumental arch which frames the rose window and the three front entrances leading to the vestibule located under the organ gallery. At each end of the vestibule under the towers are two chapels, one to be the founders' chapel, the other to contain the baptismal font," while at the ends of the transepts will be the two great chapels of St. Peter and St. Paul.

It seems to be a fact that American people and architects incline toward the Gothic style more than any other for church purposes and there is perhaps no purer and more pleasing example than the cathedral of St. Patrick, Fifth avenue, New York city. Its harmonious proportions and tones, without and within, charm both soul and sense, and it is one of the greatest ornaments to that city of magnificent constructions. The cornerstone was laid in 1850 and the building completed in 1879.

The cathedral of St. Paul, at Pittsburg, in much the same style, has the advantage of being set high and apart from other buildings, so that its beautiful spires pierce the air without competition from such skyscrapers as dwarf St. Patrick's, old Trinity, Grace and other churches in New York. Baltimore has a cardinal's cathedral, and the beautiful new building for the diocese of Richmond, Va., must be mentioned.

Many are the cathedrals of both the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches whose foundations are being laid or planned in the various dioceses of our country.

The cathedral of Lima, Peru, is the earliest and the largest in South America. It was founded on the same day as the city by Pizarro himself. That a man of uncertain parentage and meager education, little acquainted with any phases of life besides those of the peasant and the rough adventurer should not only have developed a genius for leadership but conceived metropolitan ideas so splendid and complete as his plan of Lima, is nothing short of marvelous. He is comparable in kind if not in degree to some of the cowboy products of the early western life of the United States. In explanation of his vandalism it may be said that Pizarro had just seen his own country delivered from the Moors by the valiant Christian arms and probably he regarded the Inca people as another race of "heretic dogs" whose uncomprehended civilization and religion he destroyed with no more compunction than was shown by the cowboy in "shooting up" an Indian village and its snake dancers, to the regret of the modern ethnologist. In the place of what he destroyed Pizarro substituted one of the most fascinating settlements of the world. It took him 15 years to pacify the outraged people of Peru, but meanwhile he had laid out the city of Lima and dedicated the cornerstone of the cathedral on January 16, 1535. In it he lies buried before a great silver altar surmounted by an image of the virgin Mary. The interior of the cathedral is vast and dim and there are many side chapels and sacred pictures, some of which are by Peruvian artists of considerable merit. There is also a bronze fountain said to have been presented to the city in 1578, probably the oldest in America. Lima is a city of churches and the cathedral is more than equaled by several others in beauty and interest, if not in age.

Confidence Is a Big Aid to Pitcher, Asserts Joss

Clevelander With a Record of Two Hitless Games Tells How He Wins

By ADDIE JOSS.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

I think one of the big helps to a pitcher in winning is confidence—confidence in himself and in the men behind him. It has an effect upon everything the pitcher does.

I think I win because of mixing speed with a fast curve, and I blame the curve for the greater part of such success as I have had. I have had managers and infielders tell me about a million times I did not know how to use them, but on the average I think the results showed.

There is an immense amount of luck in pitching, and no matter what a pitcher has he needs luck in addition to it in order to win. It is in this that confidence in the team behind him helps the pitcher so much. If a pitcher is in trouble and can feel that he can make the batter hit as hard as he pleases and be saved, he escapes scores of times. If he lacks that confidence and tries to do it all himself, the result usually is bases on balls and defeat.

Pitchers lose many games through working too hard, especially during the early stages of the game, and trying to do too much. I try to save myself for the finish, and sometimes succeed through pitching very hard to the first batter up in an inning and, if he is retired, pitching easier to the others and making them hit bad balls if possible. Anyhow, I try to make them hit, and to outguess them on each ball, keeping the overhand and underhand fast balls well mixed up with the curves and slow ones, and using the curve sparingly.

Another big help to me in winning has been in helping the infielders out as much as possible. I believe pitchers ought to learn to field and to practise that part of the game all the time. I was a bad fielder when I started, but have worked hard and improved steadily. Not having speed I had to do the best I could, and it was done by hard work. I learned to knock down those hard bounders through the pitcher's position. I know some pitchers are nervous over those drives that come like a flash. I know I was for a long time, but of recent years, when I get into trouble, I like to have the batters slam them back at me, being confident I can block down the ball. That fielding practise has helped me a lot. The pitcher who can knock down two or three hard drives that are going through over second base if he dodges them, has a big percentage on the pitcher who dodges or who is not skilful in stopping such hits.

Addie Joss.

The pitcher ought to work carefully with his infield. I believe a lot of my success has been due to quick hearing. Many times just as I start to pitch my ears catch some shout from a coacher or from a base runner, and I can pitch out quickly and perhaps break up a hit and run or a steal.

The young pitcher ought to study such points; keep his eyes and ears open all the time, practise fielding steadily, and to learn to watch every move of a batter and figure before pitching a ball the position of the batter, the stage of the game and the probability of the batter hitting or letting the ball go.

Channell Suffers Broken Leg.

Lester Channell of the Highlanders and a former Cub, broke his right leg just above the ankle sliding into third base in a game against the Browns. It will be at least two months before he will be able to play again.

"Bid" McPhee a Red Scout.

Biddy McPhee will be the official scout of the Reds in the future. The famous Red player of a few years ago, is a good judge of talent and should prove a valuable man.

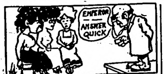
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1910. NO. 12.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Co-eds Fail in a Test By Munsterberg



BOSTON.—Prof. Hugo Munsterberg gave a demonstration of his psychological method of detecting crime before the class of philosophy in Radcliffe college, the feminine annex of Harvard. Taking three girl volunteers as subjects, the professor proved that no matter how they attempted to evade him, he could read their minds, or rather their actions, as manifestations of what was in their minds.

Besides demonstrating his own theory Professor Munsterberg proved that he has solved the problem of reading a woman's mind, and that in future the thoughts of the wife will be an open book to the husband. The possibilities of the professor's demonstration can hardly be estimated.

The three girls who submitted to the test are Helen Thayer of the class of 1911, Ruby Hobb, a senior, and Miss Beaton of the class of 1912. The professor told the class that he had several clippings from a morning paper on everyday subjects. He would have the three girls each draw a clipping in such a way that he would not see the drawing. Then he would find out from them what clippings they had.

The condition the professor imposed was that when he said a word the girl spoken to should within a second say some other word brought into her mind. Professor Munsterberg asked each of the three girls to try to deceive him as to which clipping they had, just as a criminal would try to mislead him in trying to detect what crime he had committed.

The professor shot several words at random at the first girl, and she answered back as quickly with any word that came into her head. When a word connected prominently with the clipping was sprung, however, there was a significant pause, for the first thought injected into the girl's mind was the clipping and she instantly exposed that before she was able to think up something with which to mislead Munsterberg.

One of the clippings drawn by the girls told of ex-President Roosevelt's reception by the emperor of Germany. When Professor Munsterberg sprung the word emperor on the girl who held the clipping, she could not answer without a pause. The pause in the first test was 18 seconds, in the last two tests about half that time.

This Radcliffe college test was regarded as the most successful demonstration Professor Munsterberg has so far made of the psychologic method of detecting crime. A short time ago, however, he experimented with a man suspected of forging a check, and his plan worked perfectly. A significant pause followed both the word "bank" and "check" when addressed to the suspected man.

Hearty Laughter Death to Pill Trade

HOLY SMOKE WHAT A PAIN! GUESS I'LL LAUGH IT AWAY. HA-H- OW OUCH-OO-O-H

CHICAGO.—Threatening the very livelihood of the physician, the health department continues to disclose professional secrets in its weekly bulletin of "Healthograms," which recently contained free advice for the prevention and cure of dyspepsia without pills or doctor. If you feel a sharp, agonizing series of pains that you suspect might be due to dyspepsia, just laugh.

Keep right on laughing until the pain is gone, and then laugh some more to keep it away. Make a practise of laughing for a few minutes every day, selecting witty companions that the laughter may be heartfelt and therefore more efficacious, for the new healthogram is: "First aid to the dyspeptic—a good laugh."

Seemingly bent on "bearing" the pill market, the literary-scientific writer of the healthograms goes on to admonish Chicagoans, as follows:

"Tight lacing is a narrow practise.

"Hygiene is humanity's hope.

"Too much fresh air is just enough.

"Your worst enemy—the common housefly. 'The typhoid fly.' Swat him.

"Smallpox is a disgrace. Save your reputation and your face by vaccination.

"While mothers are working in factories, infants may be wasting in the homes.

"Seats for women employees and opportunity to use them would leave many hospital beds vacant."

Would Doff the "Pigtail" and Robes

I'LL YANK THAT QUEUE TILL HE REMEMBERS IT FOR THREE GENERATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO.—Deprecating the wearing of the queue, certain Chinese of the Pacific coast are asking the emperor to be allowed to discard the trailing appendange and coif their brunette locks a la American.

Also would they desire to discard the flowing robes of the flowery kingdom and conform their dress exclusively to the attire of their adopted land.

To secure the royal permission a memorial has been intrusted to Prince Tsai Tao, the Chinese minister of war and uncle of the emperor, for presentation to the throne.

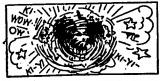
The memorial, it is said, contained these passages:

"As we look around at the various nations of the world, we observe all the strong nations are without the queue. The queue is not necessary to the well-being of man, and it is exceedingly inconvenient.

"It is the custom in China to wear long robes with wide sleeves, making the men of our nation look like the women of other lands. The costume is like that of the Annamese and the Koreans, two nations that have perished.

"Furthermore, our whole costume makes us the laughing stock of every nation."

Bulldog Meets His Match in a Coon



CHICAGO.—Crib, a bull terrier owned by Charles Ayres, an architect of Evanston, and the canine scourge of the neighborhood, is in mourning, and all because of a raccoon that is supposed to have come from the sylvan solitude around Gross point and wandered into the university town one morning.

Crib is "some fighter," according to Evanston chronicles. All the other dogs in the neighborhood curl their tails between their legs and silently slink into the nearest place of refuge when he strolls majestically down the sidewalk. And as for cats—he eats 'em alive.

With the courage born of many victories and no defeats Crib was prowling about the Ayres homestead about two o'clock in the morning. Suddenly around the corner of the back fence there crept across a patch of moonlight a stocky figure, with bushy, upraised tail.

A wild yelp of delight shattered the classic silence of Evanston, and Crib, the champion, "mixed it" with the presumptuous intruder.

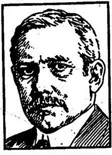
Mr. Ayres was dreaming peacefully when the sounds of fierce combat smote upon his ear. In his pajamas, he dashed down the stairs and into the yard, where he beheld the visiting combatant rapidly reducing the hitherto unlacerated hide of Crib, the terror of itinerant cats, to the proverbial shreds.

An empty cracker box happened to be standing on the porch, and Mr. Ayres grabbed it and placed it firmly over Mr. Coon and then planted himself upon it.

The coon is now on exhibition in a hastily constructed case on the Ayres back porch, but the valiant Crib will not be on exhibition for a week or more.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

ROOT INFORMS ROOSEVELT



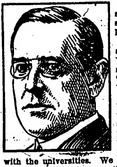
Elihu Root, former secretary of state, now United States senator from New York, has informed Colonel Roosevelt of all that has been going on in America since the mighty lion hunter went away. They met in London a few days ago and, to use a homely expression, Mr. Roosevelt "got an earful." Roosevelt had heard from Gifford Pinchot and the correspondents of the big newspapers in whom he had confidence many things, but he might have had some doubts until he met Senator Root at Dorchester house, the London home of Ambassador Reid. The insurgent movement, the Ballinger hearing, the fight on Cannon and what Taft has been doing, no doubt are now an open book to the former president.

If there is one man in the United States in whom Roosevelt has confidence it is Elihu Root. When he was president Roosevelt listened more closely to the advice of Root than to any other man. Had Root been free of former legal connections with the big corporations it is believed in many places that Roosevelt would have stood for Root instead of Taft for his successor to the presidency.

Senator Root has gone to The Hague to present the argument of American fishermen who claim the right under the treaty of 1818 to take fish and bait within the territorial waters of Newfoundland.

What really is involved is the right of a British colony to curtail the rights conferred upon aliens by treaty. It might easily follow that if The Hague tribunal should sustain the right of Newfoundland to restrict rights conferred by treaty upon Americans, then the various American states and foreign nations might do likewise, involving the parent government in serious complications with the powers with which it has treaty relations.

WILSON FORCASTS DISASTER



"If she loses her self-possession America will stagger like France through fields of blood before she again finds peace and prosperity under the leadership of men who understand her needs."

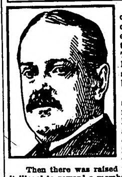
The foregoing is one of the fiery sentences in a hot speech recently delivered by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, to the sons of Old Nassau at a banquet in Pittsburg. Then, turning to the subject of churches, Dr. Wilson went on to say:

"I trust I may be thought among the last to blame the churches, yet I feel it my duty to say that they, at least the Protestant churches, are serving the classes and not the masses, of the people. They have more regard for pew rents than for the men's souls. They are depressing the level of Christian endeavor. It is the same with the universities. We look for the support of the wealthy and neglect our opportunities to serve the people.

"The processes to which the college man is subjected do not render him serviceable to the country as a whole. It is for this reason that I have dedicated every power in me to a democratic regeneration. The American college must become saturated in the same sympathies as the common people. The colleges of this country must be reconstructed from the top to the bottom. The American people will tolerate nothing that savors of exclusiveness. Their political parties are going to pieces. They are busy with their moral regeneration and they want leaders who can help them to accomplish it."

Pretty hot talk that for the president of a big educational institution like Princeton.

ILLINOIS BRIBE CASE JUDGE



Judge W. H. McSurely, of the Cook county circuit court, the jurist selected to try the first of the Illinois bribery cases, is a former member of the legislature and therefore better qualified than most judges would be to decide the issues. The judge knows the usages of the Illinois legislature and things that others might not understand will be plain to him without explanations by counsel or witnesses.

Learned counsel for Lee O'Neil Browne sought to have Judge McSurely quash the indictment against the accused representative. The lawyers spoke for two days against the true bill and maintained that even if it were good the court had no jurisdiction, for, it was maintained, if a crime was committed at all it was committed in Sangamon, not Cook county.

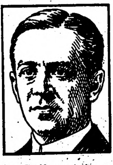
Then there was raised the novel plea that there is no law which makes it illegal to reward a member of the legislature after he has voted for a man for United States senator.

It didn't take Judge McSurely long to smash this sort of argument on the head. In summing up his decision Judge McSurely said:

"It seems clear from the reading of the statute that to give money corruptly to a legislator, in consideration that he has previously voted with partiality or favor, or otherwise contrary to law, is bribery; and whenever that crime is committed in that way, that is, wherever the money is given, there lies the venue.

"The order of the court is that the motion of the defendant to quash the indictment, and each count thereof, is denied."

MILLIKAN IS NEW WIZARD



Robert A. Millikan, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, is a new "wizard" of the electrical world. Professor Millikan broke into the Edison and Marconi class when he captured a single ion. What is an ion? you ask. Well, you needn't be ashamed to ask the question, for Professor Millikan found it necessary to explain it to the Sigma Chi society of the university, before which he was lecturing.

Here's the definition: An ion is an atom, or a piece of an atom, a molecule or a group of molecules which carries the electrical charge. Now you know what an ion is. But listen!

By capturing a single ion and putting a tag on it Professor Millikan has swept away much of the mystery surrounding the nature of the electrical charge since the discovery of electricity. Besides capturing an individual ion, the long-misunderstood carrier of electricity, he has viewed in his laboratory peppery specks of electricity on charged bodies, disproving the theory that electricity is an "imponderable fluid," and upholding the indefinite "ionic hypothesis" of Faraday, who gave his theory to the world in 1830.

Also he has proved the "kinetic theory," that molecules of air are in rapid motion, and has measured the "energy of agitation" of these molecules.

That the university professor has isolated and toyed with one of the elementary units out of which all matter is made is a conclusion to be drawn from the experiments.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Seal Coat Problem Up to Government

I NEVER DID LIKE SEALSKINS
NAW, THEY'RE TOO HOT FOR THIS CLIMATE ANYWAY

STENOGRAPHERS and clerks in the government offices in Washington seldom take more than passing notice of the affairs of state that come before the department chiefs for settlement, but a conversation between two young women in the department of commerce and labor a few days ago showed that one subject at least, had aroused their interest.

It is the question of sealskins. The department faces the terrible catastrophe of an increased cost in sealskin coats for women. The average woman could worry along for a while longer watching prices of meats, eggs and nearly every other article of physical sustenance take flight skyward, but how she is going to survive without a sealskin sacque is what is worrying the benevolently not to say paternally inclined officials of the department of commerce and labor.

"I have been wanting one so badly," Miss Blank was heard to say to the young woman with a great bunch of "rats" in her hair, "but mercy me, if the price is going up I'm sure I will never be able to get it."

"Oh, what's the use?" snapped the one with hair dressed like a Kafir belle. "I wouldn't have one if you'd give it to me. They're too hot for this climate, anyway."

"Sour grapes," was Miss Blank's comment, as she swept out of the room.

The benevolent, not to say paternally inclined officials of the department, however, were confronted with the problem of whether or not the seal grounds of the Pribiolf islands shall be closed under authority granted by congress. If the grounds are closed the price of sealskin coats will go skyward, along with other necessities. If they are left open the price will remain at the present figure for a while longer, but eventually will go up, as the fur-bearing herds of the Bering sea are depleted. So to the officials of the department the issue has resolved itself into the question as to whether it is best to hold down the price for a while by releasing the sealing rights and letting the women of a future period stand the really high prices.

The lease of the North American Commercial company, which for 20 years has enjoyed the exclusive privilege of taking the seals, expired May 1.

Nearly Half of People Superstitious

NOW FOR SOME GOOD LUCK

WASHINGTON.—"If you pick your teeth with a splinter taken from a tree which has been struck by lightning will you ever have toothache?"

This, and three thousand other varieties of superstitious beliefs, having been investigated by Dr. F. B. Dresslar, professor of psychology in the University of Alabama, he found that 45 per cent. of the people whom he questioned believed in them. This was his declaration in an address before the Medico-Psychological association, one of the branches of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons.

Superstitions and superstitious beliefs are still powerful factors in human behavior, he said, and, as far as known, superstition is exclusively a human manifestation, not being known among lower animals. It is due, he added, to an animistic conception of the universe which holds that sticks and stones play a part in the life of man and conspire against him. Man's superstitious beliefs are variable, he declared, changing with his condition of mind and body and even with the weather and time of day, "ghosts existing only at night."

The learned professor talked about the "thirteen" hoodoo which so many persons fear, while Friday came in for the usual comment.

Some persons think it is bad luck to dress one foot at a time, that is, to put both stocking and shoe on the right foot or left foot before putting the stocking on the other foot. Of course you all have heard about the good luck that is sure to come if you happen to put a stocking on wrong side out by mistake and wear it that way all day.

Illinois Man Was Sat Upon By a King

FOR GOODNESS SAKE WHAT'S THIS?
AW WAW

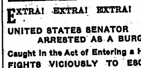
CONGRESSMAN RODENBERG of the East St. Louis district, has a constituent who enjoys the unique distinction of being the only person in the United States who was literally sat upon by a king.

When the late King Edward VII., as prince of Wales (Baron Renfrew), was touring the United States he visited the city of St. Louis. Several miles from the little town of O'Fallon, in St. Clair county, Ill., an accident occurred that necessitated several hours' delay. In those days trains were not equipped with dining cars, so, as it was early in the morning, those having charge of the prince's comfort began to look around for a suitable place in which he might obtain his breakfast.

The nearest farmhouse was that of Mr. Begole, a prosperous and substantial farmer, to which the party at once repaired, and requested that breakfast be furnished the prince. Mrs. Begole responded with alacrity. The prince was taken into the best room, where, while waiting for breakfast, he sat down on the edge of the bed. Immediately a great squall arose from under the covers. Investigation showed that the prince had sat upon the son, Henry Begole, heir apparent of the household, who was at that time about a year old.

The prince apologized to Mrs. Begole and did his best to soothe the injured feelings of the heir apparent. Henry Begole is at present a resident of Belleville, Ill. He has served as treasurer of St. Clair county and has also served a term in the state senate of Illinois.

Dolliver Enters Home With a Jimmy


HA! A ROBBER AT MISTER DOLLIVER'S HOUSE I'LL FIX 'IM
I'LL HELP PA—

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

UNITED STATES SENATOR
ARRESTED AS A BURGLAR

Caught in the Act of Entering a House
FIGHTS VICIOUSLY TO ESCAPE

Gives Desperate Battle to Four Policemen, Who Finally Club Him into Insensibility.

These are only imaginary lines from an imaginary newspaper. Such a story would break into the first page of most any newspaper.

There hasn't been any such story and there probably never will be, but a certain distinguished member of the upper house of congress found it necessary a few nights ago to use a "jimmy" to get into his own house. It was all because he has more than one suit of clothes—not an unusual thing for a senator, although he is not a millionaire—and he had left his keys in the other suit.

The certain and distinguished senator is Mr. Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa. The policeman on the beat heard something going on in the rear of the Dolliver home on fashionable Massachusetts avenue, and without making any more noise than his No. 12 shoes could prevent crept around the building to investigate.

Imagine the surprise of the bluecoat, who had drawn revolver and club, at seeing the senator using a "jimmy" on one of the kitchen windows. Senator Dolliver proved a good "burglar" and got into his own home as easily as a trained "yegg" would have done.

The senator had been on a trip with his family to Mount Vernon. When they got back Mr. Dolliver felt for his keys. He didn't have them. Then he remembered that he had left them in his other suit. Hence the "jimmy."

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

TREASURE HUNT SEASON.

The season of the treasure hunt is once more "on," and all along the Atlantic coast, from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico, with side excursions to the islands of the Caribbean sea, optimistic persons who have resurrected some legend of pirate gold which seems to them convincing, are touring the face of nature in an attempt to find chests of coin and jewels—or casks of rum. At this point the reader will suspect an anti-climax. The statement is not so intended. Buccaneers had to cache their stores of solid and liquid provision, and they did not always find opportunity to dig them up again. A tradition of substance attaches to Oak island, in Mahone bay, Nova Scotia, as the scene of a "plant" of valued beverages, and an amiable vagabond who professes to have assisted at its uncovering and to have "drank some of the rum," is still a questionable ornament of the Bay of Fundy region. Undoubtedly much treasure of a more desirable quality has been exhumed during the last century or two and quietly carried away, there being more than one reason why discoverers of such loot should hold their tongues about it. Probably, however, the legend that gave the clue will persist for centuries to come, inspiring adventurers yet unborn to spend much valuable time in digging on Jewel island or Gardiners island or Campobello or any one of a hundred other places.

The possibilities and the utility of the home garden are getting pretty well understood in Kansas City. Last year's numerous experiments brought profitable results. With the City club and the Athenaeum ready to co-operate, ready to give practical suggestions to those who wish to cultivate garden patches, the home owners of Kansas City should take advantage of this means of bettering the condition of their tables and participating in good, wholesome outdoor exercise at the same time, says Kansas City Star. The cultivation of a little piece of ground can do much toward eliminating the excesses of the grocery bill. The reward is to the enterprising and the industrious. Get the boys and girls interested. It is good for them. It will make them producers.

It is about time to revive those stories about hailstones as big as hen's eggs. And now the yarn comes from the sea—a veritable tale told by, and not to, the marines. The captain of the British steamer Aureole, arrived at Galveston, says the vessel passed through a remarkable storm in the Gulf of Mexico, during which damage was done to the rigging and superstructure by the hail, "which ranged in size to larger than hen's eggs." And as the captain can point to the battered appearance of his ship as proof, it would seem that he is quite beyond suspicion as being a weather faker.

The old proverb, "Never look a gift horse in the mouth," is believed to represent on the subject to which it refers the collective wisdom of the ages. "Never put a campaign cigar in the mouth" might be proposed for its running mate if half is true which is alleged against the campaign cigar. However, there are candidates now and then who use real cigars while working their campaign.

The French seem destined to be the world's great "bird men." They lead in aeroplaning, as they led in the development of automobiling. Germany may fill the air with military dirigibles, but France will soon have swarming clouds of barking planes. In America we have the Wrights and Curtiss; in France they have nearly a dozen inventors whose machines are on the market.

Cuba's prompt dispatch of troops and machine guns to its disaffected provinces shows that it is rapidly learning the art of self-government. Taking to the woods is no longer mistaken for patriotism in that island, but is appraised in its proper relation as an attack on the government.

During his race from London to Manchester, Paulhan, the French aviator, covered 117 miles in two hours and fifty minutes. It begins to look as though flying will be a commercial possibility before the present generation is many years older.

A St. Louis barber will retire and devote his life to philosophical study. When he has finished with one of the sciences he will rub his chin and call "Next!"

That Cornell professor who smoked a cigar for 85 minutes probably wanted to show that he could smoke as long as it took his wife to dress.

An Ohio man was arrested for stealing two slices of bacon. He is charged with grand larceny.

QUAKE ROCKS ITALY

BELIEVED 300 KILLED AND AS MANY INJURED BY EARTHQUAKE.

PROPERTY LOSS IS HEAVY

Extent of Disaster Uncertain Owing to Disrupted Telegraph Wires—Sardinia Is Swept by Violent Cyclone—Damage Estimated $2,000,000.

Naples, June 9.—Earthquake shocks of unusual intensity occurred throughout southern Italy Tuesday and Wednesday, and although the full extent of the disaster has not been definitely learned government officials state that the deaths will probably reach 300. The number of seriously injured is estimated at less than the dead.

The latest advices show the number of known dead as follows:

Avellino, 23; Valetta, 1; San Fele di Potenza, 6; Castel, Basonia, 1; Cianchi, 1; San Sossio, 10; Calitri, 50.

The disturbance disrupted telegraph communication generally in the provinces most affected, and further details are awaited with apprehension. The inhabitants of the various towns which felt the quake were thrown into panic, and the authorities had much difficulty in restoring order. A report received here told of five deaths in San Sele, a village of the province of Potenza, in the compartment of Basilicata.

Not Comparable With Messina.

The king thought that it was not necessary for the queen to go, as the situation in Avellino was not to be compared with that in Messina, where their majesties spent several days in alleviating the distress of the people. In reply to the king's protests, Queen Helena retorted:

"As my presence is necessary at all festivities it must not lack where the people die and weep. In the south Italians suffer; therefore, I must go. It is my place as a woman and a mother."

Twenty Reported Dead.

In Calitri 20 persons are reported dead. It is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, situated on the Ofanto river, seven miles northeast of Conza. Every house in the village of San Sele was damaged.

Deaths occurred in Valata and it is feared that fatalities will be reported from other villages which for a time are cut off from communication with this city.

The shock came while the people were still in their beds. Many houses in Calitri tumbled, burying the occupants in the ruins. Those who escaped death or serious injury fled terror stricken from their homes into the country. Few waited to put on street clothes, and as a result many subsequently suffered from exposure. The shocks were felt here, but no damage was done in this immediate vicinity.

Sardinia Ravaged by Cyclone.

Rome, June 8.—Misfortune seems to have chosen Italy as a target. While the south has been afflicted by an earthquake the vast region of Sardinia, the largest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily, was ravaged by a violent cyclone. The districts of Lanusei, Tortoli, Ilbono, Elini and Jerzu have been devastated and the crops, vineyards and cattle destroyed. It is believed that many shepherds have followed the fate of their flocks. The damage in Sardinia is estimated at $2,000,000.

REPORT FRUIT CROP GOOD

New England and Pacific Coast States Will Make Up Loss in Others.

Washington, June 11.—Splendid prospects for fruit in New England and on the Pacific coast almost counterbalance the poor showing of the central states, where early frost got in some telling work, according to a report made public by the department of agriculture on general crop growth.

The condition of the apple crop is reported to be more than 8 points below last year's crop, or 53 as compared with a normal condition. The ten-year average for apples is 69.8. In New England and on the Pacific coast the crop promises to be immense, but in such big apple states as Ohio and Missouri these will be only about one-third of a crop.

On the other hand, the peach crop, due to the excellent prospects in such states as Georgia and Delaware, promises to be larger than last year, the condition on June 1 being 62 as compared with 54.1 last year and a ten-year average of 65. The central states will produce a poor crop, it appears now.

GOV. CARROLL RENOMINATED

Progressives Win Over Standpatters in Iowa Primary—Returns Are Incomplete.

Des Moines, Ia., June 9.—Gov. B. F. Carroll was renominated for governor at the primaries Tuesday by an estimated majority of from 2,000 to 4,000 over Warren Garst, the progressive candidate. Complete returns from 83 counties give Carroll 74,550; Garst 73,336, a majority of 1,214. If the ratio of gain for Carroll keps up, and there is little doubt but that it will, Carroll will be nominated by the majority indicated.

Eight Progressives and three Standpatters were nominated for congress.

PROHIBITION USELESS, IS BOUTELL'S THEORY

Illinois Congressman Delivers Address to Brewers' Convention in Washington.

Washington, June 9.—In addressing the annual convention of the United Brewers' association, Representative Boutell of Illinois made an unqualified attack on prohibition. Three lessons, he said, were to be learned from the several states that had put prohibition laws into effect. These were, he contended:

That prohibition did not prohibit.

That when the open sale of mild beverages was forbidden the surreptitious sales of strong spirits of an inferior quality greatly increased.

That there was an appalling increase, in prohibition states in the demand for patent medicines, tonics and narcotic drugs.

Mr. Boutell declared that prohibitory laws, whether effective or ineffective, were regarded by the wisest statesmen and philanthropists as out of harmony with the spirit of ideal government of an enlightened, free people.

"Is the use of beer by the citizen," Representative Boutell inquired, "what Lincoln said it was, 'that which is exclusively his own business,' or in the language of the English philosopher, Mills, entirely a 'self-regarding action,' or is it an action injurious to society and therefore one that the state can forbid?"

SEEK WELFARE OF CHILDREN

Hundreds of Delegates Meet in Mothers' Congress at Denver—Many Subjects Discussed.

Denver, Col., June 10.—The welfare of the children of the United States is the principal topic of discussion at the fourteenth annual convention of the National Conogress of Mothers which opened in this city today, and will continue in session until next Wednesday night.

Extensive preparations have been made for this gathering and hundreds of delegates, representing the various state organizations, are present from every section of the country. Prominent social workers will address the convention, and the following important subjects will be discussed: "Value of Parent Organizations," "Educational Factors in the First Twelve Years of a Child's Life—Home, Church, School, Street," "Mothers' Responsibility in the Prevention of Infant Mortality," "Social Life in High Schools and Universities," "Causes of Crimes of Children, and Prevention," "A Sane Fourth of July," "College Domination of Preparatory Schools," "Home Education by National Congress of Mothers."

PROSPERITY THEIR SLOGAN

United Commercial Travelers Meet in New York—Great Dinner and Parade on Program.

New York, June 9.—The United Commercial Travelers' association, the only secret fraternity in the world composed of one craft of men, and which has a membership of about 60,000, began its annual meting today at the Manhattan Beach hotel. The sessions will last four days, and a great crowd of delegates has come to attend them. "Prosperity" is the slogan of the association, and it will emphasize this in two big events. The first was a prosperity banquet in the two acre dining rooms of the hotel, when many well known men made speeches.

The biggest event will be "The Grand Prosperity Ratification Parade" on Saturday. Early in the morning the delegates will be transported from Manhattan beach steamboats to the Battery, where they will form, joining delegates arriving by special trains from every state in the Union.

WILL RECOUNT DALZELL VOTE

Congressman's Opponent in Primary Files Petition Charging Fraud in Many Polling Districts.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 9.—Alleging that he has discovered traces of fraud in at least 65 of the 171 polling districts of the Thirtieth congressional district, Mr. Robert J. Black, opponent of John Dalzell for the congressional nomination, filed a petition requesting that ballot boxes from those districts be brought into court and reopened so that the vote may be recounted. The petition was granted and the county commissioners are already receiving the ballot boxes.

ESCAPE THE DIVIDEND TAX

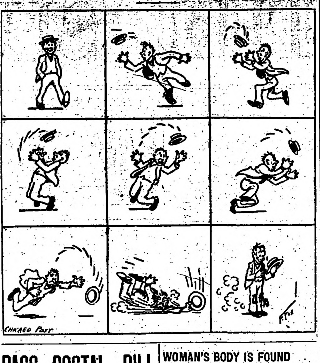
Corporations Owned Absolutely by Municipalities Not Subject to Levy on Net Income.

Washington, June 11.—Municipal corporations—that is corporations absolutely owned by municipalities and in which no shares are sold—in the opinion of Commissioner Cabell of the internal revenue bureau, are not subject to the tax of 1 per cent. on the net income of corporations, imposed by the new tariff law. The opinion made was rendered in response to an inquiry made by Collector H. A. Rucker at Atlanta, Ga.

Wrecked Steamer Floated.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 11.—The steamer John B. Ketchum II., which has seriously impeded upper lake navigation since being sunk in West Neebish channel, has been floated.

SAVING THE BRAND NEW STRAW



PASS POSTAL BILL

HOUSE ADOPTS SAVINGS MEASURE BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

DEMOCRATIC VOTE IS SPLIT

Last of Taft's Legislative Bills Now Goes to Senate for Concurrence—Uncertain Whether It Will Be Sent to Conference.

Washington, June 10.—The postal savings bank bill passed the house by a vote of 192 to 113, receiving 24 Democratic votes, although it was a Republican caucus measure.

This is the last of the president's legislative measures to have to pass the house at this session—the last, at least, that the president will insist on. The house has now passed the railroad bill, the statehood bill and the conservation bill. The injunction bill will be permitted to slumber in committee, the president having told house leaders he will not insist on it.

Whether the postal savings bank bill as it passed the house will have to go to conference is uncertain. The president approves the house bill, which is a substitute for the senate measure. Senator Borah, who was one of the most active of the Republicans in framing the senate bill, has told the president that there is a chance of the senate accepting the house bill. If this is done there will be no occasion for a conference.

Bills Radically Differ.

The house bill differs from the senate bill in many important features, mainly in the difference of amounts of deposits to be carried in local banks and in the control of the president over the amounts so deposited. The senate bill carries a hard and fast clause holding half of the deposits in local banks, not subject to withdrawal, for investment in any securities; and providing for means for the withdrawal by individuals of their deposits for investment in government bonds.

The house bill provides:

The postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general shall be a board of trustees to take care of the postal savings funds and to adopt regulations concerning them.

Gives President Discretion.

That the president shall have authority to call in all deposits in time of war, or other great emergencies.

That five per cent. shall be kept in the national treasury as a reserve fund.

That 30 per cent. shall be invested in government bonds.

That 65 per cent. shall be deposited in local banks depositing sufficient security. Depositors may make withdrawals and deposits may be made in sums of $1 and multiples. Interest at two per cent. is to be allowed on deposits. Depositors are to have the privilege of buying government bonds of $20, $40, $70 and $100 denominations at par.

BREWERS WAR ON SALOONISTS

Four Liquor Dealers Are Indicted on Evidence Furnished by Ohio Beermakers.

Cincinnati, June 11.—Four saloon proprietors of Cincinnati were indicted by the Hamilton county grand jury after that body had heard evidence collected by the Ohio Brewers' Vigilance bureatu. The presentments charge the men with conducting nuisances in violation of law.

The cases have attracted considerable attention, as they were the first results of a campaign which, the brewery interests have announced, is to be carried on in all "wet" territory in the state.

To Be Tried in Washington.

Philadelphia, June 10.—Judge McPherson in the United States district court decided that the alleged bucket-shop men arrested here a few weeks ago must go to Washington for trial. They had resisted removal from this jurisdiction.

WOMAN'S BODY IS FOUND IN A SUNKEN TRUNK

Mrs. Porter Carlton, an American, Is Murdered in Italy—Husband Missing—Suspect Arrested.

Como, Italy, June 11.—The Mutilated body of Mrs. Porter Carlton, wife of Porter Carlton, son of a judge of Washington, was found in a trunk by fishermen in a lake near the village of Moltrasic.

Mrs. Carlton was Mrs. Mary Scott Castle, daughter of H. H. Scott of San Francisco, the divorced wife of a wealthy San Francisco lawyer, and was married to Carlton on March 12 last in Philadelphia.

She is the woman who achieved great notoriety a little over a year ago by shooting at William B. Craig, a New York lawyer, in the corridor of the Waldorf Astoria.

After the discovery of the body search was made for Carlton, but he was found to have disappeared. An ex-Russian postal official named Constantin Ispolatoff was arrested, however, on suspicion of having been an accomplice in the murder.

An examination of the body showed that the woman had evidently been beaten to death with some blunt instrument. The head was crushed in and the body wrapped in a piece of cloth that bore the initials "G. L."

The couple were spending their honeymoon here and occupied a villa on the shore of the lake.

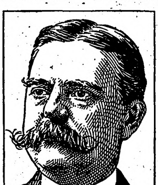
Three days ago the couple disappeared, and were not seen again.

Every effort is being made to apprehend Carlton, and the police of neighboring towns have been ordered to be on the lookout for him.

SENATOR TALIAFERRO LOSES

Returns Indicate That Former Governor Broward Carries Florida Primary.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 9.—In the second primary for United States senator the returns are far from complete and a fair estimate is impossible.



Senator Taliaferro.

However, if ex-Governor Broward's gains continue as they did in the early returns, it is evident that he will be nominated for United States senator over Senator Taliaferro by a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000 votes.

HOLD BABY FOODS ARE FATAL

Virginia Physician Makes Sensational Charge at American Medical Convention in St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 11.—Patent baby foods caused nine out of ten deaths of infants in summer, declared Dr. L. P. Royster, Norfolk, Va., before the American Medical association.

"Mothers," he said, "don't realize that fresh air is the best medicine for the little ones."

Dr. W. A. Evans of Chicago declared that hot school rooms cause immorality among children.

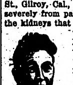
May Open 3,000,000 Acres.

Washington, June 11.—The opening to settlement of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, comprising some 3,000,000 acres, is provided for in a bill ordered favorably reported by the house committee on Indian affairs.

AT A CRITICAL PERIOD

Of Peculiar Interest to Women.

Mrs. Mary I. Remington, Elgleberry St., Gilroy, Cal., says: "I suffered so severely from pain and soreness over the kidneys that it was a task for me to turn over in bed. My kidneys acted very frequently, but the secretions were retarded and the passages scalded. I was weak and run down. After taking other remedies without benefit, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was permanently cured. I was going through the critical period of a woman's life at that time and after using Doan's Kidney Pills there was a miraculous change for the better in my health."



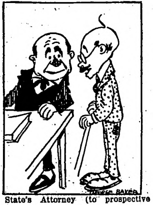
Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Proper Care of Tuberculosis.

According to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York state leads in the number of beds for consumptives provided up to May 1, with 5,476 beds; Massachusetts is second with 3,403 beds; Pennsylvania, third, with 3,347 beds; Colorado, fourth with 1,489 beds; and New Mexico fifth, with 1,104 beds. As yet, not one state in the country has made adequate provision for its consumptives. New York has set itself the task of having "No uncared-for Tuberculosis in 1915," and several cities in other parts of the country have adopted similar programs. The National association says that tuberculosis will not be stamped out until all cases of this disease are cared for either in their homes or in institutions. With this end in view, efforts will be made to increase the number of hospital beds in this country to at least 35,000 by May 1, 1911.

AUTHORITY NOT HEARD FROM.



State's Attorney (to prospective juror)—Have you formed any opinion on this case?

Mr. Henpeck—No, sir. I don't think my wife has read anything about it yet.

Docile Cheese.

Andrew Carnegie, while eating with appetite and courage last month the dishes cooked by the young girls of the Margaret Morrison school in Pittsburg, said:

"I have no fear before these experimental dishes. He who has eaten in France learns to eat boldly.

"Think of the French cheeses alone!

"Why, one afternoon in a restaurent in the Boulevard des Italiens, I heard a guest shout angrily:

"'Waiter, look here, this cheese is walking all over the table!'

"'Ah, have no fear, monsieur. It won't escape,' the waiter replied. 'If it goes too far, just call "Jules, Jules!" It always answers to its name.'"

Uncle Ezra Says:

Playin' on one string soon wears out the string ez well ez the player.—Boston Herald.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

Medicine Not Needed in This Case.

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that to some systems, coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health.

Ask the doctor if coffee is the cause of constipation, stomach and nervous trouble.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life. I am now 42 years old and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading your advertisement of Postum, I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said: 'Yes,' and that he used it in his family, and it was all it claimed to be.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily and found in about two weeks' time I could sleep soundly at night and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum, and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were great coffee drinkers, but they have not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MOTHERS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS

Find Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Hudson, Ohio.—"If mothers realized the good your remedies would do delicate girls I believe there would be fewer weak and ailing women. Irregular and painful periods and such troubles would be relieved at once in many cases. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is fine for ailing girls and run-down women. Their delicate organs need a tonic and the Compound gives new ambition and life from the first dose."—Mrs. GEORGE STRICKLER, Hudson, Ohio, R. No. 5, Box 32.

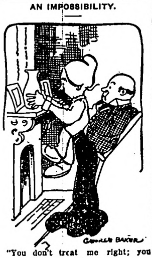
Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

Young Girls, Heed This.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.



"You don't treat me right; you never tell me anything."

"Of course I don't. There isn't anybody who can tell you anything."

SAVED OLD LADY'S HAIR

"My mother used to have a very bad humor on her head which the doctors called an eczema, and for it I had two different doctors. Her head was very sore and her hair nearly all fell out in spite of what they both did. One day her niece came in and they were speaking of how her hair was falling out and the doctors did it no good. She says, 'Aunt, why don't you try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment?' Mother did and they helped her. In six months' time the itching, burning and scaling of her head was over and her hair began growing. Today she feels much in debt to Cuticura Soap and Ointment for the fine head of hair she has for an old lady of seventy-four.

"My own case was an eczema in my feet. As soon as the cold weather came my feet would itch and burn and then they would crack open and bleed. Then I thought I would flee to my mother's friends, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I did for four or five winters, and now my feet are as smooth as any one's. Ellsworth Dunham, Hiram, Me., Sept. 30, 1909."

Crude, But Comforting.

"You are having a lot of fun with that kite of yours," said the neighbor.

"Yes," replied Ben Franklin, "there's a great deal of satisfaction in getting a little long distance electricity without being told that the line's busy."

Rejected by Hobo.

Weary—It's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways.

Willie—G'wan! It's a poor rule to work at all.

Trial Bottle Free By Mail

FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, Spasms, or have children that do so, my New Discovery will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Trial $2 Bottle of Dr. May's

Epilepticide Cure

It has cured thousands where everything else failed. Guaranteed by May Medical Laboratory Under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906 Guaranty No. 18971. Please write for Special Free $2 Bottle and give AGE and complete address

DR. W. H. MAY, 548 Pearl Street, New York.

Please mention this paper. Druggists fill orders.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Treated. Free trial. Cases where other remedies have failed, specially desired. Give particulars. Dr. R. G. CONTRELL, Suite 564, 400 W. 23d St., New York

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High-est references. Best results.

ROOSEVELT'S HUNT FOR AFRICAN GAME

Lions and Other Animals Shot in Large Numbers.

YEAR ON DARK CONTINENT

Naturalists Collected Hundreds of Specimens for the Smithsonian Institution—Kermit Photographer of the Party.

Theodore Roosevelt's hunting trip in Africa, officially known as the Smithsonian African expedition, lasted nearly eleven months and was most successful in every way. The colonel's desire to hunt big game was not all that was back of the trip, for the Smithsonian Institution wanted specimens of the fauna and flora of the Dark Continent and commissioned the ex-president to obtain them. For this reason, a part of the expenses were borne by the institution, but Mr. Roosevelt paid all the expenses of himself and his son Kermit, presumably earning much of them by his articles in a magazine for which he received a record-breaking price.

Not wasting much time after leaving the White House, Colonel Roosevelt sailed from New York on the steamship Hamburg, headed for Naples. With him were Kermit and three naturalists, Major Mearns, Edmund Heller and J. Alden Loring, and stowed in the hold was most of their elaborate outfit for killing or photographing the animals of East Africa and for preserving the specimens destined for the Smithsonian Institution. Kermit had trained himself to be the chief photographer of the expedition, but he also turned out to be considerable of a hunter.

A great throng of friends and admirers bade the colonel farewell, and he sailed away, but could not entirely separate himself from the world, for practically all the way across the Atlantic wireless communication with the Hamburg was maintained. Moreover, at the Azores, and again at Gibraltar, he found the officials and people insisted on doing him honor, and when he reached Naples on April 5 the entire populace turned out to greet him with flowers and cheers.

Boarding the German steamship Admiral for Mombasa, Mr. Roosevelt found in his cabin a quantity of flowers and a letter from Emperor William wishing him "good hunting." At Messina a stop was made to view the earthquake ruins, and there, at King Victor Emmanuel's request, Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit visited the Italian monarch on board the battleship Rex Umberto. The party arrived at Mombasa April 21 and was received by Acting Governor Jackson, who had been instructed by the British government to do all in his power to further the plans of the expedition. Unusual privileges were granted the hunters, and Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit were licensed to kill lions.

At Mombasa the party was joined by R. J. Cuninghame, a veteran African hunter and explorer, and Leslie J. Tarleton, and these two managed the expedition in a most able manner. Taking train to Kapitil plains, the party became the guests of Sir Alfred Pease on his ranch. An immense caravan of 260 persons was organized and on April 25 Colonel Roosevelt had his first African hunt. On this occasion he bagged two wildebeests and a Thompson's gazelle. April 30 was a notable day in the camp on the Athi, for on that day the first lions fell victims to the marksmanship of the Roosevelts. Theodore shot two and Kermit one, and there was great rejoicing among the natives who made up the caravan. After that the big game came fast and cheetahs, giraffes, rhinoceroses and more lions were added to the list, in all 14 varieties of animals being secured. Meanwhile Kermit was busy with his cameras and the naturalists prepared the specimens.

George McMillan, an American, was the next host of the hunters, and several weeks were spent on his fine Ju Ja ranch and in the surrounding country. There the game was very plentiful and many fine specimens were bagged. Members of the party made several extensive trips of exploration, notably on and around Mount Kenia.

The expedition left East Africa December 19, crossed Uganda and went down the White Nile, getting back to comparative civilization at Gondokoro. There they went aboard a steamer put at their disposal by the sirdar, and journeyed to Khartum, where Mrs. Roosevelt met her husband, and accompanied him in a leisurely trip to Cairo. During his stay in Egypt Colonel Roosevelt was the recipient of many honors and made several speeches. One of them, in which he praised the administration of the British, gave considerable offense to the native Nationalists. At the end of March the Roosevelts sailed for Italy.

In a preliminary report to the Smithsonian Institution Mr. Roosevelt summarized the material results of the expedition as follows:

"On the trip Mr. Heller has prepared 1,020 specimens of mammals, the majority of large size; Mr. Loring has prepared 3,163, and Doctor Mearns 714—a total of 4,897 mammals. Of birds, Doctor Mearns has prepared nearly 3,100, Mr. Loring 899, and Mr. Heller about fifty—a total of about 4,000 birds.

"Of reptiles and batrachians, Messrs. Mearns, Loring and Heller collected about 2,000.

"Of fishes, about 500 were collected. Doctor Mearns collected marine fishes near Mombasa, and fresh water fishes elsewhere in British East Africa, and he and Cuninghame collected fishes in the White Nile.

"This makes, in al, of vertebrates:

Mammals	4,897
Birds (about	4,000
Reptiles and batrachians (about)	2,000
Fishes (about)	500
Total	11,397

"The invertebrates were collected chiefly by Doctor Mearns, with some assistance from Messrs. Cuninghame and Kermit Roosevelt.

"A few marine shells were collected near Mombasa, and land and fresh-water shells throughout the regions visited, as well as crabs, beetles, millipeds, and other invertebrates.

"Several thousand plants were collected throughout the regions visited by Doctor Mearns, who employed and trained for the work a M'nyumnezi named Makangarri, who soon learned how to make very good specimens, and turned out an excellent man in every way.

"Anthropological materials were gathered by Doctor Mearns, with some assistance from others; a collection was contributed by Major Ross, an American in the government service at Nairobi."

E. WEBSTER.

From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE

To Remove a Paint Stain.

To remove the unsightly stain of paint spilled on the doorstep, try the following plan: Make a strong solution of potash and wet the stain well with this, keeping it wet until the paint becomes soft. In a short time it will readily rub loose and it may then be washed off with soap and water. If any color has penetrated the fibers of the wood keep the spot well wet with the solution, and it will shortly disappear. Paint which has been left on for some time will yield to this treatment.

Well Supplied.

Benevolent Lady (to showgirl)—And, dear child, have you no home?

Showgirl—Yes, indeed. My father and mother have both married again and I am welcome at either place.—Life.

TRIBUTE TO "PREXY"

"HAIL MINNESOTA" WAS MOST IMPRESSIVELY SUNG AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Nearly 600 Black-Garbed Seniors Receive Diplomas From Dr. Northrop's Hand—Ex-Pres. Folwell There.

Minneapolis. — Two abreast, accompanied by the University band, 592 graduates of the University of Minnesota wended their way from the chapel to the armory to receive their diplomas. As the leaders reached the armory entrance the line halted, the two ranks separated, and formed a lane of black-gowned, square-capped graduates, through which President Cyrus Northrop, followed by the members of the faculty, walked into the building.

His head bared, and attired in the black gown, with the hood lined with purple silk to denote his honorary degree of doctor of law, President Northrop stepped firmly through the long line of students who stood hats in hands and heads bowed. He seemed to have shed for the day the weight of years and labor that has commenced to bow his shoulders. Members of the faculty did not wear gowns, appearing in the conventional garb of everyday life.

Hardly had the graduates found their seats when the band started to play "Hail, Minnesota." The entire audience sang the first two verses and then the graduates, on their feet, every eye turned towards the form of President Northrop, standing by the dais on the platform, sang in slower time the second verse:

Hail to thee, our Prexy, Sire,
Thou hast made us all thine own,
And our hearts one boon aspire,
That our love may be thy throne.
Throughout our future years
Naught can e'er thy memory mar,
We will guard thy fame
And adore thy name,
Thou shalt be our Northern star.

When the singers had settled in their seats again, the band played "The Gay Musician," till the crowd had quieted, and then President Northrop led in prayer.

After a brief service of music, the degrees were conferred, each graduate receiving his diploma from the hand of President Northrop. As each diploma was given, the friends of the recipient in the audience applauded, and frequently waved their handkerchiefs. Though many of the women in the audience showed their emotion, not a single untoward event marked the ceremonies.

The candidates for the master's degree, four in science and twenty-seven in literature and arts, were the last to receive the coveted sheepskins. The masters were privileged to discard the cap and wear in its stead a hood. The masters from the science department had hoods trimmed in gold, maroon, and yellow; those from the department of literature and arts in gold, maroon and white.

After the presentation of the master's degrees, the honor students were announced, each being loudly applauded as his name was mentioned. The band then led the audience in the national hymn "America," after which benediction was pronounced and the ceremonies were over.

HOTEL AT WHITE BEAR BURNS.

Third Building On the Same Site Is Destroyed By Fire.

White Bear.—Incendiaries are supposed to have set fire to the new Oriental hotel at White Bear lake, which was totally destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at about $50,000. Henry Dierig, 971 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, proprietor, said that he carried only $14,500 insurance on the place.

When the fire was first discovered by a passerby, the flames were already belching from the windows in different parts of the building, which makes the fire marshal believe it was started in several places at once.

Jerry Flynn, the caretaker, was aroused by the crackling of flames barely in time to make his escape, half dressed. An impromptu fire brigade was organized, which fought the blaze until help arrived from St. Paul.

Cottages Take Fire.

The cottages of Michael McNamara and Dr. A. J. Aldrich caught fire from the shower of sparks and were burned to the ground. Several other cottages were threatened, but the timely arrival of the St. Paul firemen saved them from destruction.

In former years the site of the Oriental was occupied by the Chateguary and later by the Wahbehaguay hotels, both of which were destroyed by fire said to have been caused by firebugs.

HAUGE SYNOD ADJOURNS.

Fund For Home Missions Increased $2,000 At Successful Meet.

Red Wing.—The Hauge synod adjourned after an eight days' session in this city at the Red Wing seminary, and the delegates left for their homes.

There were 244 delegates, a larger number than there has been for some years. There were 147 lay delegates, 39 more than last year, and 94 pastors present, as against 82 last year. Five members of the board of trustees were here.

HIT BY HIGH LIVING.

State Normal School Board Decides To Raise Board At Dormitories.

Winona.—The increase in the cost of maintaining the pupils in the normal school dormitories, as shown in the reports of the different resident directors, was the occasion for general discussion at the annual meeting of the Minnesota state normal board held here in connection with the normal jubilee.

It is shown that the cost of the average meal is 7 cents and the charges for board at the dormitories do not equal that amount. It was decided, therefore, to increase the cost of room and board at the dormitories.

The faculties were chosen for the schools and the five state normal presidents were re-elected. The following were present:

School Presidents—G. E. Maxwell, of Winona; Charles H. Cooper, of Mankato; Waite A. Shoemaker, of St. Cloud; Frank A. Weld, of Moorhead, and Eugene A. Bohannon, of Duluth.

Board Members—E. Torrance, president, Minneapolis; C. G. Schulz, ex-officio secretary, St. Paul; S. H. Somsen, Winona; J. C. Wise, Mankato; Karl Mathie, St. Cloud; C. A. Nye, Moorhead; J. L. Washburn, Duluth; H. E. Hoard, Montevideo; W. E. Cross, Blue Earth.

CARPENTER NOW IS DIPLOMAT.

Takes Oath as U. S. Minister in Home Town, Sauk Center,

Sauk Center. — Fred Warner Carpenter, formerly secretary to President Taft, received his commission Sunday as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Morocco.

He took the oath of office before Fay W. Sprague, cashier of the First National bank of this city, who is a notary public. The papers were immediately forwarded to Washington. Carpenter will leave for Washington in about 10 days, where he will receive instructions before leaving for his new post. He is enjoying himself at Sauk Center visiting his mother and chasing the gamy black bass in the many lakes in this vicinity.

Mrs. Carpenter, while delighted with her son's promotion, was visibly affected at the thought of him going to a foreign land.

Carpenter evaded the newspaper men at St. Paul and Minneapolis, as he is not anxious to discuss politics and to get into publicity at present. He was somewhat tired and in great need of rest.

DULUTH HAS $100,000 FIRE.

Two Firemen Are Overcome by Smoke When Building Burns.

Duluth.—A $100,000 fire completely gutted the Old Bradley building, occupied by the Rathskeller cafe, the S. H. Knok 5 and 10-cent store and several stores.

The fire started in the kitchen of the cafe from a defective gas range. It was the third blaze in the past nine weeks originating there. The others were less disastrous.

Two firemen, William McLaughlin and John Cribbler, were overcome by smoke and had to be carried from the burning building.

Practically the entire fire fighting apparatus in the city was employed in combatting the blaze which defied all efforts for three hours. It was with the utmost difficulty that the flames were kept from spreading to the New Jersey building adjoining the Bradley block. It caught fire several times.

NEW BISHOP AT CROOKSTON.

Rt. Rev. Timothy Corbett Is Accorded Big Welcome on Arrival.

Crookston. — Bishop Timothy Corbett arrived here and was extended a warm welcome by the residents, as well as priests from all sections of the diocese. The greatest interest is taken in the installation services.

Archbishop Ireland, assisted by Bishop McGolrick, of Duluth, will officiate, while there will be in attendance priests from all the different parishes of the new diocese.

Bishop Corbett was greeted upon his arrival by the Knights of Columbus from Grand Forks, Duluth, Bemidji and surrounding towns. Tonight Archbishop Ireland will deliver a lecture which will be attended by persons from all sections of upper Minnesota.

BEGIN WORK ON GIRLS' HOME.

Surveyors and Workmen Busy On State Grounds At Sauk Center.

Sauk Center.—Four surveyors from St. Paul arrived here and begun work on the Northern Pacific extension to the site of the industrial school for girls. Mr. Lauritzen and Architect Johnston, St. Paul, are expected here this week. Mrs. Fannie French Morse has a crew of men doing the preliminary work on the school grounds and she expects building to commence in a few days.

SHERIFFS TO GATHER IN DULUTH

Good Time Will be Object of Minnesota Meeting June 22 and 23.

Duluth. — Sheriff William Bates, of St. Louis county, will entertain about one hundred Minnesota sheriffs and former sheriffs, accompanied by their wives, in this city, June 22 and 23. It will not be a business convention, but one simply for social entertainment. Outings and excursions have been planned, including a trip by steamboat to Two Harbors and return.

Libby's SOUPS

Tomato

Chicken

Vegetable

and ten other kinds. Delightful natural flavor and made from the very best materials, with the care of experienced chefs, in the great White Enameled Kitchens.

Libby's Soups are ready for immediate use by adding an equal portion of hot water

Ask your grocer for Libby's Soups

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 DeKalb Ave. Brooklyn, New York

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL. 50C. PLANTEN. 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN. N.Y.

Why Jones Was Sad.

Jones' rich grandmother died and Jones seemed unnaturally depressed and sad. His friends tried to cheer him.

"She left a last will and testament, I suppose," said Jenkins carelessly.

"Oh, yes," said Jones raising his head at last, "she left a will and testament."

"Ah," chimed in Brown, "you were always a friend of hers! Of course your name was mentioned."

"Yes," answered Jones, bursting into floods of tears, "my name was mentioned, boys. I—I am to have—"

They hung expectant, while more sobs choked back his words.

"I," he declared at last, "am to have the testament!"—Scraps.

The Rude Visitor.

There is a story about the secretary of a golf club who was a man of diminutive stature. It was summer time, and the grass had been allowed to grow rather long. The secretary was playing in front of a visitor who was a very long driver, and kept dropping his ball in the neighborhood of the secretary all the way round. At last the little man could stand it no longer and walked back and remonstrated with the visitor on his conduct, but the only reply he got was, "If you would cut the grass, one might be able to see you."

Something Lacking.

"Disappointed in Venice, with its romantic lagoons and canals?"

"Well, there wasn't any place to shoot the chutes."

A Happy Day

Follows a breakfast that is pleasing and healthful.

Post Toasties

Are pleasing and healthful, and bring smiles of satisfaction to the whole family.

"The Memory Lingers"

Popular Pkg. 10c.
Family Size 15c.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.10

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

POLITICAL ANNOUCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for state senator to represent the Sixty-first Senatorial district, at the primaries to be held September 20, 1910.

Al. H. Jester.

The large amount of drainage, being done in Eastern Red Lake County this year, is likely to create a boom. We expect the arrival of many new settlers.

There seems to be a silence regarding the candidacy of A. D. Stephens for state senator. This will undoubtly be explained soon after the republican state convention.

The candidates for county office are beginning to file in other parts of the state and to extend the glad hand and cabbage-leaf cigars, but in Red Lake County they all seem to have their eye on the county division star.

There has only been a suggestion made as to who will represent this district in the lower house at the next session of the legislature. Why not pick a good fellow from some neutral ground as Plummer or St. Hilaire. How would Gigstad or Martz do?

Al. H. Jester, candidate for senator from this district, made one of the best speeches at the Development Convention, at Crookston. He showed that he well understood the needs of Northern Minnesota and that he had the ability to get them in a legislative body.

John Eastman desires to have the farmers express their views on the question of county division. We think Ole Olson would like to write an article for him, if he will publish it. Of course, Ole talks and writes a little broken, but the farmers can understand him all right.

There is to be a post master's convention at Crookston, on July 26th, of third and fourth class post masters. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Halver Steenerson, M. C. It is needless to say there will not be a very large attendance of fourth class post masters, if they are dependant on their salary for car fare.

We are waiting to take a long look at that famous platform, which Senator Hanson is going to fix up to go in on. We bet it will be a dandy. We hope he will not have anything in it that the people of Northern Minnesota want, for if he should happen to be elected, they can be sure they would not get anything that was in his platform. If you don't believe this, look up his platform of four years ago and see what he promised, then look up his record and see what he did.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette seems to be of the opinion that the building of the new court house, at Red Lake Falls, will sound the death knell of rival county seat ambitions. Well we have not heard anything about county seat removal for some time, but there is a lot of county division talk in the wind up this way, and the wind is beginning to get as hot as it does in Oklahoma, sometimes. Of course, the division of this county would make it rather small, but the people of the northern part would have the long end of the evener, if it should be divided.

Dakota Prohibition,

A well known traveling man of Crookston returned a day or two ago from a trip to North Dakota and he wants no more prohibition in his. He had business to attend to with the chairman of a town board who is also in the livery business. At the livery barn where he went to find him, there was all manner of liquid refreshments, but, being suspected, he was told that the proprietor was out and would be back in the morning. He returned to the hotel and soon noticed drays hurrying to the depot with cases and kegs of beer from the two blind pigs. Later on four men called on him at the hotel and one young man who seemed fresh remarked with an oath, "We know who you are; you're a spotter." At that the Crookston man shot a right that put the fellow to sleep for a few minutes and for a moment it looked as though there would be a bad mixup. Finally he managed to convince the people that he was there as the representative of a wholesale house and was not bothering hims lf about the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

As a result, the man he wanted showed up, the beer was hauled back to the blind pigs and everybody started in to celebrate again.

The traveling man stated that had he started to stroll about the village the chances are ten to one that he would have been hit over the head with a club or shot by some of the drunken inhabitants.

As a result, he came back very much disgusted with the manner in which prohibition failed to prohibit and the danger an outsider runs in trying to do business in the towns where blind pigs flourish and where he says he saw more drunks in one day than he ever saw in Crookston in a week.—Crookston Times.

St. Peter—And what are you?

Applicant—I was a grain farmer.

St. Peter—Did you take the local paper?

Applicant—Yes, indeed.

St. Peter—Subscription paid up when you left?

Applicant—No. Two years back.

St. Peter—Go to h——.

—Exchange.

JAPANESE HEROISM,

The Brave Record of the Loss of a Submarine Vessel.

Subjoined is the translation of a message written by Lieutenant Tsutoma Sakuma, who was in command of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which foundered while maneuvering in Hiroshima bay. The message was found in the conning tower of the submarine after she had been brought to the surface:

"It is with the deepest regret that I write this message to describe the loss of this boat with my fellow officers and men, due to my own fault. I would here specially mention that all steps have been taken to raise her, my comrades and men working earnestly and calmly till the end. I ordered the ship to dive with the engine running, but as I found she went down too fast I tried to shut the valves which admit the sea water to the ballast tank, but unexpectedly the chain working these valves broke, and I was left helpless, unable to control the boat. Meanwhile the tanks filled with water, and the boat went down at an incline of about twenty-five degrees. After striking the bottom the water began rushing in, the switchboard was immersed in water, all electric lights went out, the fuses burnt away, and the boat was filled with poisonous gases, so that we experienced the greatest difficulty in breathing.

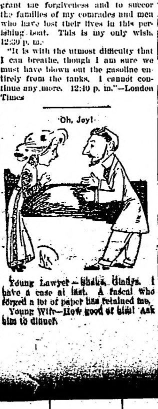
"Under these conditions we worked our very utmost with the hand pumps to empty the main ballast tank, which, I believe, we succeeded in doing, although we could not read the gauges owing to darkness. No electric current was available, as I mentioned before, and our last hope of rising to the surface lay in working the hand pumps only.

"I write this in the dim light coming from the conning tower—11:45 a. m.

"I earnestly beseech his majesty to grant me forgiveness and to succor the families of my comrades and men who have lost their lives in this perishing boat. This is my only wish. 12:30 p. m.

"It is with the utmost difficulty that I can breathe, though I am sure we must have blown out the gasoline entirely from the tanks. I cannot continue any more. 12:40 p. m."—London Times

Oh, Joy!



Young Lawyer—Shake, Gladys. I have a case at last. A rascal who forged a lot of paper has retained me.

Young Wife—How good of him! Ask him to dinner.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 12th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew O. Forsgen, of Anstad Minn., who on November 27, 1907 made Homestead Entry No. 1310 Serial No. 04504 for Lots 1, 2, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Section 18 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses;

John Carlton, Ole Wiseth, Jacob Lee, Iver Vestby, all of Anstad Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam May 13th 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 7th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Sarah Legvold, of Lillo Minn. who on December 17th, 1908, made Homestead entery No. 7114 Serial No. 02606, for N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Section 36 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on 21st. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Anders N. Linvik, Ouor Legvold, of Lillo Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn. John Gunderson, of Lillo Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication May 13th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 10th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Juveland, of Rudell Minn. who on January 17th, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1268, Serial No. 04519, for S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 13 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Knut K. Selberg; Osmund Rue, Sivert Sather, of Rudell Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the sunbeam May 20th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 17th, 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Peter Peterson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 26th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 409, Serial No. 0416, N. W. ¼ Section 20 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner fo the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 5th. day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael H. Conely, Tosten Elleson, Jacob R. Hesby, Ole Christofferson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin. Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 17, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Witalis Johnson, of Kratka, Minn. who on June 28, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 435 Serial No. 0489, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st. day of August 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses

Oscar J. Peterson, of Hazel, Minn. Ole Hafoal, Nils D. Jacobson, and Peter Peterson, of Kratka, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

A Judicial Favor.

A verdant local reporter whose propensities incline to daring rather than to judgment and whose ardency in the quest of news is one of his marked characteristics approached a judge of the United States district court and solicited a little advance information on a case in progress in the judge's court.

"You see, judge," said the youngster to the astonished jurist, "we go to press in a few moments, and we all know your inclination to do a newspaper man a favor."

The venerable man eyed the youth sternly and said slowly and emphatically:

"Yes, young man, I'll do you a favor this time, and you will see that you don't ask me again."

"That's fine, your honor. Thanks, very much. Just a few lines will do."

"I will do you this favor. I shall not send you to jail this time, but if you ever approach me again with such a question your friends will not see you for some time."

The discomfited reporter retired ruminating on the mysteries of the law and the dignities pertaining to the judiciary.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not So Absurd.

"How absurd!"

"What's absurd?"

"Five years are supposed to have elapsed since the last act, and that man is wearing the same overcoat."

"Nothin' absurd about that. He's takin' the part of a married man, isn't he?"

Notice For Publication.

First Publication June 3 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Martin O. Algen of Torgerson, Minn., who on Dec. 5th. 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1330. Serial No. 04508, for W. ½ S. W. ¼, Sec. 16 & S. ½ S. E. ¼, Sec. 17 Twp. 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 18th day of July, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvor Levos, of Marle, Minn. Martin L. Salberg, Knute Torgerson, and Ole A. Olson of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 28th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Dagne Knutson, of Hilda, Minn., who on November 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1249, Serial No. 04508, for S. E. ¼ Section 36, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th. day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B. Henry Costello, Halvor Swenson, Olaf B. Hanson, and Knut Yttesaad, all of Hilda, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 13th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston. Minn. May 10th. 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Knut K. Selberg, of Rudell Minn., who on October 24th, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1235. Serial No. 04498 for N. E. ¼ Section 18 Township 152 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 20th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sam Juveland, Osmund Rue, Sivert Sather, of Rudell Minn. Gunder Hofstad, of Radney Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. May 18th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Moir of Highlanding Minn., who on March 14, 1910 made Homestead entery No. 1070 Serial 04427 for N. E. ¼ Section 22 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 27th. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Perley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. Osmond K. Homme, of Erie Minn. Chas. Palmer, Peder H. Thoreson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 27th. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 23rd, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Michael Conner, of Togerson Minn. who on March 21st, 1[illegible] made Homestead entry No. 1088, Serial No. 0657, for N. W. ¼ Section 25 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 27th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. John Markenson, of Torgerson Minn. J. Casey, Alfred Rice, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam [illegible]

Department of the Interior [illegible]

Office at Crookston Minn. May [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] of Erie Minnesota, who on [illegible] 1904 made Homestead entry No. [illegible] No. 04661, for [illegible] 153 N. Range 39 W. [illegible] has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses

Joseph Johnson, Ole Johnstud, John [illegible]land, Carl P. Anderson, all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin, Register.

Secret For Secret.

In the days of Louis XIV. even warriors handled epigrams with one another.

The Marechal de Grammont had taken a fortress by siege.

"I will tell you a secret," said its military governor after surrendering. "The reason of my capitulation was that I had no more powder."

"And, secret for secret," returned the marechal suavely, "the reason of my accepting it on such easy terms was that I had no more balls."

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Fork as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

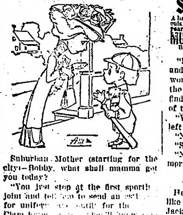
D. N. Winton, Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm G. Hunt, p. m.

Ready For the Game.



Suburban Mother (starting for the city)—Bobby, what shall mamma get you today?

"You just stop at the first sporting joint and tell 'em to send an [illegible] for uniforms [illegible] for the Clam [illegible] they'll know [illegible] we are."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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The Parting.

"Benson was a good friend of mine, and I hated to lose him. He always wore a cheerful smile and seemed in the best of spirits. It will be hard to find another fellow so genial, so full of the joy of life."

"What's the matter? Has Benson left town for good?"

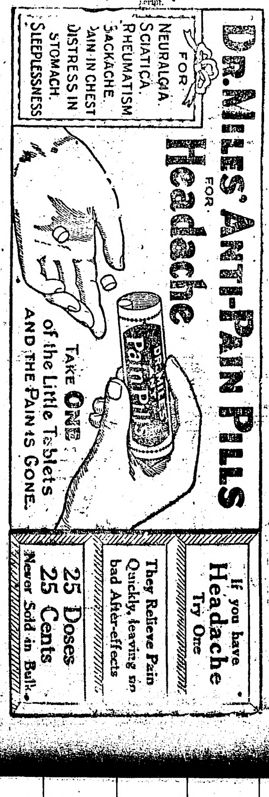
"No."

"Surely he isn't dead?"

"No. He borrowed $5 from me this morning."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Then He Made a Home Run.

He—What kind of stone would you like in the ring, darling? She—Oh, Jack, dear, I've heard so much about baseball diamonds. Do you suppose they are very expensive?—Boston Transcript.


DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR Headache
FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS
DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Remember that you can get your plows fixed so they will run right, at Kratka.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

C. L. Clark transacted business in Thief River Falls, Tuesday.

W. G. Hunt left for Thief River Falls, yesterday, on a business trip.

Stephen Singer, the Kratka merchant, and his lady attended church at Thief River Falls, last Sunday.

The editor and printer attend the base ball game at Highlanding, on Sunday afternoon, and incidentally did a little rooting.

The farmer's boat towed another of those huge floating dredges up Red Lake River to the big Erie ditch, last week.

Joe Belair, Dan Latendresse, and Gilbert Hovey came up Tuesday evening to act as viewers on ditch No. 49, near Erie.

Mrs. Ole Overum has commenced building a new stock barn, 30 by 50. It will be constructed on the latest plans for a dairy barn.

Lillo Bros. will have their ditching machine ready for work next week. This machine is a new invention in ditching machinery, and is likely to be a good one.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leimers were surprised, last Sunday, by a party of fifty-nine of their neighbors, being presented with a beautiful bureau. Everybody enjoyed themselves.

The Highlanding Creamery Association have called a meeting for the purpose of building a small boat for carrying cream down to the creamery. We think it would be a good plan.

A large bowery will be built at Highlanding for the Fourth and a fine programme will be arranged, there will be an oration given in the forenoon and athletic contests in the afternoon. Dance in the afternoon and evening.

The editor of the leven towns seems to think that he has been cut off from recognition, and he is going to let the "gang" know that they will hear during the campaign. We expect they will be very scart; if they ever hear about it.

The editor was away, when this issue of the SUNBEAM was published, so if you see any mistakes or things you don't like, excuse the printer's devil, who had to get this issue for he is a little green at printing. The poor fellow hopes everything is O.K. and that nobody's feelings are hurt.

A change is likely to be made in the ditch commencing at section 7 in Deer Park; thence running northward into Red Lake River. Since the survey was made it has been thought best to turn it westward at the S. W. corner of section 29 to the range line and thence northward, emptying into the river near the range line.

Martin Lod and Bennie Johnson, of Chester Township in Polk County stopped for an over night visit at Sunbeam, Tuesday evening on their return from Marshall County, where they had been looking for homestead land. They did not find any land, that suited them, but were well pleased with the appearance of this part of Red Lake County. They may decide to locate here.

A TRICK IN FENCING

One Highly Distressing to an Accomplished Swordsman.

TURNS A DUEL INTO A FARCE.

Used by a Weak or a Timid Opponent, It Renders His Adversary Practically Helpless—A Case of Two Playing at the Same Game.

A long and interesting chapter might be written on the humors of duels which never came off or which in some way fell short of deserving the name. A case which occurred a few years ago in Paris, the particular home and harvest field of the habitual duelist, merits mention.

A peaceable looking gentleman was walking down one of the boulevards with a lady on his arm when out of a cafe sprang a man, who dealt him a violent kick. The victim turned, only to meet the horrified apologies of the aggressor, who begged to assure him that it was wholly a mistake in identity. Instead of insisting upon an exchange of cards and the other customary forms, the kicked man answered, with much warmth, but admirable self control: "I cannot, sir, accept your expression of regret as sufficient. Your action may have been a mistake, as you say, but acquaintances of mine may have witnessed it and will go away and spread the news that I have submitted to an insult without avenging it. I must therefore and instantly slap your face with equal publicity." The other most becomingly assented, the first sufferer administering a ringing blow on his ear, and the affair ended with entire satisfaction on both sides.

Weak or timid fencers are sometimes taught by their masters to keep a more skillful antagonist busy by fixing the sword in one position, aimed straight at his sword hand, and then not moving except to retreat when pressed too hard. It is highly distressing to an accomplished swordsman to have to face a learner so instructed, for it means a great outlay of energy and wind to little purpose.

Comte de Dion once thus chased a retreating adversary across plowed fields for a mile and a half and finally under the wheel of a cab for the poor satisfaction of giving him a slight prod in the back. Dr. Clemenceau in his famous duel with M. Deschanel, after a swift and wearisome pursuit, halted, shouldered his rapier like a walking stick and strolled back to his original place, throwing the contemptuous remark over his shoulder, "And now, monsieur, I will await you here."

Catulle Mendes had a similar run after Lugne Poe through the forest of St. Germain, which he ended by flinging his own sword into the bushes, with the angry exclamation, "I am willing to die from exhaustion by the roadside, if need be, but not from running after a poltroon."

A yet funnier incident was that which occurred in Toulouse, where a lawyer of some note named Cazeneuve was called out by a landed proprietor whom he had offended by a speech in court. He repaired at once to a fencing master, as he knew nothing whatever about handling a sword. This teacher gave him the usual advice about keeping his adversary at arm's length with the poised and immovable rapier, but strongly enjoined him not to retreat. It so happened that the landed proprietor, being equally ignorant, applied to the same master for instruction. The master, who was somewhat of a wag, gave him the lawyer's lesson in duplicate.

When the two men met and their seconds had duly placed them a long and tedious stillness ensued. For more than five minutes each foeman stood with his sword arm extended at full length, waiting for the other to advance. Then the seconds intervened, claiming that both had proved themselves men of honor and courage and that nothing further was necessary but to shake hands and be reconciled.

And this recalls the occasion when Lieutenant Randolph Ridgely of our army while in the Mexican war was sought by two young officers who had quarreled and each of whom wished the lieutenant for his second. It was finally arranged that he should act as second for both. On the field, where the adversaries were armed with shotguns, Ridgely measured off a line of ten paces and placed them respectively at its two termini, cocked his own revolver and announced that he would give all the orders himself and in his own way and that he would shoot down whichever of his principals disobeyed him in the slightest particular. Then came the orders, very deliberately uttered: "Present arms!" "Carry arms!" "Shoulder arms!" "Take aim!" They took careful aim and waited almost breathlessly for some minutes for the command to fire. It never came. Instead came the orders: "Present arms!" "Carry arms!" "Shoulder arms!" "Right about face!" "Front!" "Forward march!"

They recognized his commands as given in deadly earnest and knew that it would be instantly fatal to rebel. He kept them marching till they reached his tent. There he halted them and bade them stand at parade rest till they had listened to a lecture on the folly of duelling which fairly made their ears ring. But he seasoned his dose of rebuke with a few words of praise for the soldierly mettle they had shown in facing each other's gun without flinching, and the two men became fast friends from that hour.—New York Post.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

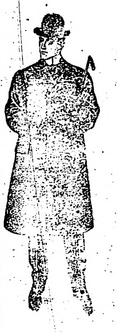
WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed; Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.



News From Clearwater.

A. Smith is visiting with A. A. Rolandson, this week.

Mr. Lenard Dahl made a business trip to Plummer, on Monday.

Mr. B. M. Lindberg, of Crookston, made a short visit to friends and relatives, last week.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Con Short's on Thursday, June 30th. Everybody welcome.

Misses Sarah Lindberg and Nellie Short made a business trip to Plummer on Thursday.

Dr. Clark, of Plummer, was called out to Mrs. Martin Arveson, who was suddenly taken sick, on Friday.

Miss Annebell Rolandson and brother Knute visited Charley Jenson, of Mayfield, on Thursday.

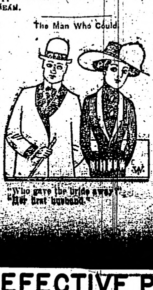
The Erie base ball team will play the Lillo nine another game of fast ball, on next Sunday, at the Clearwater Creamery. Everybody come.

The Lillo nine played Erie, last Sunday, winning by a score of 8 to 7. We all enjoyed the game. Rah! Rah! Rah! Lillo!

Grand Fourth of July Celebration

Near Clearwater Creamery, under the auspices of the Lillo Base Ball Club. Program and further particulars will appear in the next issue of the SUNBEAM.

The Man Who Could



"Who gave the bride away?" "Her first husband."

Base Ball Game.

The Erie and Lillo base ball teams played a matched game of base ball at Highlanding, last Sunday afternoon. The game was hotly contested and resulted in a score of 8 to 7 in favor of Lillo. The line-up of Lillo was: Roy Green, catcher, T. Brakke, pitcher, N. Fore, O. Sletvedt, O. Dahl, S. Brakke, A. Lillo, J. Fore, and A. Fore. The line-up of the Erie nine was: H. C. Iverson, J. Meyer, S. Prestegard, W. Meyer, J. Stangel, A. Linder, J. Trenda, F. Linder, and T. Omlind.

There was a good crowd present to see the game, which was well played and as interesting as a big league game. Among the ladies, who came up from Lillo to cheer the boys, were: Lou Green, Carrie Green, Nellie Short, Ida Lillo, Annebell Rolandson, Julia Bjerkley, Sarah Lindberg, Signa Gunderson, and Nora Bjerkley. The presence of such a sweet and charming bunch of girls and their voices undoubtly accounted for Lillo's victory. The same teams will play, next Sunday afternoon at the Clearwater Creamery.

Spiteful.

Patience—Did you enjoy my last song? Patrice—I might have if I had known it was your last.—Yonkers Statesman.

Lancashire Humor.

There was a Lancashire collier who went out on Sunday with his wheelbarrow because, as he said, "I've lost mi dog, an' a felly looks sich a foo' gooin' a-walkin' bi hisself."

Then there was the workingmen's club committee which wanted to indorse the accounts "audited and found correct and tuppence over" and the customer who, on being told that the price of candles had gone up owing to the war, asked whether they were "feightin' bi candle leet."

Also one recalls the laggard Lancashire lover who, when asked for a kiss, said he was "gooin' to do it in a bit," and the old ladies who praised a certain Darwin clergyman as "a grand burier," and of the orator who translated "Dieu et mon droit" into "Evil be to him what evil thinks!"—"Lancashire Life and Character," by Frank Ormerod.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,

Highlanding .... Minn

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C. W. Johnson, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examin this fine horse.

C W Johnson, Owner.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY:

She Tried to Fascinate Hubby and Was Rudely Shocked.

She had been reading that a titled Englishwoman advises married women to flirt with their husbands. As she finished the article her husband came home to dinner.

She ran to meet him.

"A little late tonight, dickydoozelum," she said, with a dimpling smile.

"What's that?" he growled.

She looked at him archly.

"Don't you dare to kiss me!" she tittered.

"Gee," he cried, "I don't intend to! What put that in your head?"

She half closed her eyes and coyly surveyed him through the drooping lashes.

"Don't you want to sit here by me on the sofa?" she cooed.

"No, I don't. Why, you told me only yesterday that the springs were getting weak. Aren't you feeling well?"

She laughed softly and shot him a side glance and drew in her cheeks and flashed her white teeth and perceptibly winked.

He drew back suddenly.

"What's the matter with you?" he demanded. "Who are you imitating? Can't you make your face behave?"

She picked up the paper she had been reading and flung it into the decorated wastebasket.

"There's nothing the matter with me," she coldly replied.

"Just mugging for fun, eh? Glad of that. Stimson was telling me today about a lot of trouble his wife is having with her facial nerves, and I was afraid you'd caught it. Ain't that confounded dinner ready?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deer Park News.

Knute Seversrud and daughter transacted business in Plummer, Tuesday.

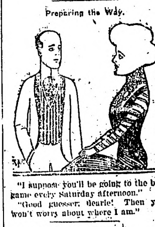
County Surveyor Martz is surveying the big ditch, two miles south of Rodney.

A brother of Mrs. Knute Seversrud, who is minister, came from Norway, Tuesday.

Last week, George Singer went out to drive one of his cows, that he thought had gotten out, into the pasture; when he came closer to it, he saw it was a large moose. A moose is seldom seen in this country.

A base ball club will be organized at Rhoda. Charley Johnson, George Singer Lofthus, and others have already enrolled. When they have practised a little, they will challenge Lillo. The club has not decided yet what ladies they will have to keep score for them, when they play the "game."

Preparing the Way.



"I suppose you'll be going to the ball game every Saturday afternoon."

"Good guesser, dearie! Then you won't worry about where I am."

The Persistency of Colds.

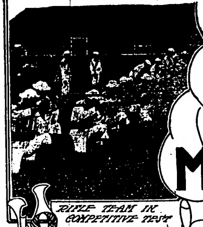
Why is it that we are so heavily subject to colds? Other epidemic diseases—measles, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria—may get hold on us once and there is an end; it is not usual to have any of them twice. We brew in our blood immunity. The poison of the disease evokes in us its proper antidote. Our blood cells make a sort of natural antitoxin and keep it in stock, so that we are henceforth protected against the disease. A well vaccinated nurse, for example, works with safety in a smallpox hospital, where the very air is infective, but her blood is so changed by vaccination that the smallpox cannot affect her. By scarlet fever, again, we are, as it were, vaccinated against scarlet fever. The reaction of our blood against the disease immunizes us. No such result follows influenza or a common cold. We brew nothing that is permanent. We are just as susceptible to a later invasion as we were to the invasion that is just over.—London Spectator.

The Festive Codfish.

A correspondent of the New York Post says that the codfish frequents "the tablelands of the sea." The codfish no doubt does this to secure as nearly as possible a dry, bracing atmosphere. This pure air of the submarine tablelands gives to the codfish that breadth of chest and depth of lungs that we have so often noticed. The glad, free smile of the codfish is largely attributed to the exhilaration of this oceanic altitoodlenum. The correspondent further says that the "codfish subsists largely on the sea cherry." Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing the codfish climb the cherry tree in search of food or clubbing the fruit from the heavily laden branches with chunks of coral have missed a very fine sight. The codfish when at home rambling through the submarine forests does not wear his vest unbuttoned as he does while loafing around the grocery stores of the United States.—Bill Nye.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MAKING A NATION OF MARKSMEN



RIFLE TEAM IN COMPETITIVE TEST

TYPICAL SCENE AT THE TARGET RANGE

Photographs Copyrighted by WALDON FAWCETT Washington

ON THE TARGET RANGE

SECRETARY of WAR DICKINSON

FOLLOWING, to some extent, the example set by Great Britain, the United States is rapidly becoming aroused to the importance of fostering a proficiency in marksmanship among a greater proportion of our male population. An ability to handle firearms in a manner to produce accuracy and celerity in results is not only an asset, but actually a necessity in a country such as ours where, in the event of war, a large share of the responsibility for the defense of the nation must rest upon the citizen-soldiery and volunteers. It is because of a growing realization of this need that the national government is doing everything possible to stimulate interest in the development of a nation of marksmen.

The United States maintains a powerful and rapidly growing navy, that measures up well in comparison with the fighting fleet of any other power, but our army does not make a correspondingly impressive showing when set down against the military forces of the leading European nations, in a competition on paper. Obviously Uncle Sam must depend, as he has in times of trouble in the past, on throwing into the field in emergency, a great body of citizen-soldiery, recruited for the occasion. Such a volunteer body, if wholly untrained, require weeks of drilling to fit them for anything approaching practical work. Especially is the training in marksmanship an especially time-consuming preliminary. It would be of the greatest possible advantage if a large share of the volunteers came into the army thoroughly experienced in the handling of the standard classes of firearms, and with some ability in marksmanship. This is the goal now sought by government officials, working in co-operation with public-spirited citizens in private life.

Target practice and marksmanship in general, are being made the subject of specialization in all branches of the National Guard of our various states, and a similar activity is manifest on the part of many civilian clubs organized primarily for the promotion of rifle practise. Finally, even the school boys of the country have been enlisted in the cause, and their interest is being stimulated by means of shooting competitions, in which the trophies and prizes are of sufficient value to incite keen rivalry. Much of this country-wide arousal of interest in marksmanship is attributable to the "missionary work" performed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practise, a permanent body maintained by appropriation by congress, and the membership of which embraces both government officials and civilians.

Yet another factor in the present awakening is found in the very keen interest manifested in every phase of this subject by the present head of the United States war department. Secretary of War Dickinson is, himself, something of a rifle shot, being the only member of the presidential cabinet in many years who has attained any proficiency with firearms. Recently, when the war secretary visited one of the military rifle ranges near Washington in company with some army officers, he made a score of 42 offhand, for his first time up at 200 yards, although it was the first time he had ever used the present army service rifle. A manifestation of Secretary Dickinson's interest in marksmanship that exerts considerable influence in behalf of the cause is found in his custom of indorsing by his personal presence, the great annual events designed to encourage marksmanship in general and rifle shooting in particular.

The great national rifle and revolver matches are held during the latter part of each summer at Camp Perry, in northern Ohio. The shooting is continuous for more than a month, on what are generally accounted the finest rifle ranges on this continent. At these tournaments shooting is in progress from 8 to 11 o'clock each morning, and from 1 to 5 o'clock every afternoon. There are revolver matches at 25 and 50 yards, and rifle contests at 200, 300, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. Contesting teams are divided into different classes according to the showing they made in the last previous national shoot, and there are a great number of monetary prizes in all the different classes. For teams, first prizes range from $350 to $450, whereas, in the national individual matches the first prizes are in the neighborhood of $60 each. Many of these individual contests are open to any citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Congress annually appropriates about $12,000 as a mess fund for feeding the contestants in the great annual matches. Each competitor in the big contest is also entitled to the use of a cot and mattress, and the necessary camp furniture. It is a populous tented city which rises each year in the vicinity of the targets at Camp Perry. More than 100 officers and more than 1,000 enlisted men of the regular army enter the trials each year, and there is also upward of 1,000 team contestants and officers, and perhaps half as many National Guardsmen not attached to teams, and civilian rifle club members. Finally, there is a considerable body of individual contestants, and not less than 500 members of the National Guard of the state of Ohio, who co-operate with a regiment of the regular army, in manning the range—attending to the Aiken targets, with which the range is equipped throughout, and acting as markers and scorers. The contests this year promise to attract a greater number of participants than ever before.

GREATEST GOLD COUNTRY.

The largest gold-producing country is the Transvaal, where the output increased from $8,000,000 in 1889 to $133,000,000 in 1907. The increase in the production of the Transvaal mines made during the year 1907 almost equaled the entire production of the gold fields in Alaska. In round figures, the world's production of gold from the discovery of America in 1492 to 1880 was about $6,300,000,000. The entire world's supply of gold could not have been in excess of $6,500,000,000. The last 30 years has doubled this supply and if the present production is maintained for another generation it will double again, the National Magazine says. As gold has long been the world-wide standard of value, these statistics certainly suggest that the increase in the production of this precious metal may indeed vitally affect prices.

CUPID'S WAY IN MEXICO

"Playing the bear," in the current language of Mexico, means to court a woman. Although there are so many social classes in this country, especially in the capital city, where ten or more could be counted, all of them entirely different in customs one from the other, there are but two ways of "playing the bear."

When a young man of the middle or higher classes is attracted by a girl on the street, he begins by following her to her home, though he may spend a whole day without daring to speak to her. He remains on the street, looking at her balconies or windows. If the girl comes out or if the beau observes the slightest movement of the curtains or blinds, that is a sign that she is not entirely indifferent to him and from that day on he spends all his leisure hours and many that he should dedicate to his occupation under the balconies or in front of his prospective novia's residence.

After three or four days, when the wooer appears, the girl comes out to her balcony, just for a moment. The following day she comes out again and stays a little longer, but only after ten or twelve days (never on nor after the thirteenth day, for fear of the number 13) does she deign to look in the direction of the patient beau, who salutes her with a bow, taking off his hat and beaming with his sweetest smile.

Thereafter salutes and smiles are daily exchanged; then comes the sending of flowers or symbolical colors, slyly delivered by the "aguador" (water carrier) or the "carbonero" (charcoal vender), till at the end of a month a perfumed letter, written on rose-colored paper in the young man's best chirography, reaches the hands of his beloved, carefully concealed among the flowers of the prettiest bouquet that the novio was able to find at the flower market near the cathedral.

One ignorant of the country customs would think he had disgusted the mistress of his thoughts, because for two or three days after the sending of the letter she does not appear at her window, as she was in the habit of doing and it is necessary to send another letter, even more expressive than the first, to make her come out and smile again.

Neither is this letter answered. It is necessary to send a third one, speaking of nights of watchfulness, of despondency, of projects of suicide, etc., as they say in a well-known zarzuela:

"Ni como, ni bebo, ne vivo, ni duermo, ni fumo, ni nada." (I neither eat, nor drink, nor live, nor sleep, nor smoke, nor do many other things.)

As a rule, this letter is answered evasively, but from that moment a correspondence is established. The appointments come next and the lover is no longer obliged to spend entire days awaiting the moment when the girl will come out.

The correspondence having been established and the girl having accepted and returned the love vows of the novio, then begin the evening cooings through the balcony grating, when all movement has ceased in the city and nothing but the whistles of the policemen at the corners or the footsteps of a night watchman are heard. The moonlight nights generally are particularly preferred by the lovers for their billings and it is not rare when one is going home at midnight to find three or four couples of lovers on every street; he on the sidewalk, she at the window, or in the second-story balcony, and the moon smiling on the picturesque scene.

With regard to "playing the bear" among the lowest class little can be said. A soft push, a pulling of the woman's rebozo, a few harsh words from the lips of the latter, then a smile, and subsequently a few medidas (drinks) at the nearest pulque shop, and the contract is closed.

None would think, however, when seeing how easily these poor people concluded their engagements, that they would be so devoted to each other. The woman, particularly, will patiently bear all kinds of suffering rather than to displease "her man." She would die before she could be induced to depose against the man when he is in trouble with the authorities. If he falls sick, it is she who provides food and medicine.

Tea Time Talks

The Tea of the Traveled

The traveler who visits England or Canada with the home-grown notion that any tea is tea usually comes back deeply impressed with the idea that tea is not tea unless it's "Salada." If he has been used to drinking Japan or China Tea before his travels, he will, on his return, insist on "Salada" Green, because of its unforgetable flavor and fragrance.

The widespread enjoyment of "Salada" Ceylon Tea is due to the fact that soil, climate, culture, preparation, purity and packing all unite to create the choicest tea possible to grow.

"SALADA" TEA

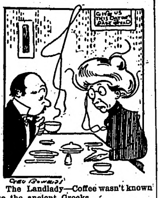
Yearly Sales Over 20,000,000 Packages

Ask your grocer for "Salada" or send for a free trial package. We mail it without charge. Say whether you use Black, Mixed, Green or Japan Tea.

The "Salada" Tea Co.

Shelby Block, Detroit, Mich.

A HARD BLOW.


GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD

The Landlady—Coffee wasn't known to the ancient Greeks.

The Boarder—Then, to judge by this brown liquid in my cup, I should say some of them used to board here.

Try This, This Summer.

The very next time you're hot, tired or thirsty, step up to a soda fountain and get a glass of Coca-Cola. It will cool you off, relieve your bodily and mental fatigue and quench your thirst delightfully. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Delicious, refreshing and wholesome. Send to the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells what Coca-Cola is and why it is so delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching. And send 2c stamp for the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910—contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities.

An Embryo Emancipator.

A little miss riding on a Brooklyn trolley car the other day tendered the conductor half fare. "How old are you, little girl?" he queried, gingerly handling her fare.

She pursed her lips for a moment, then calmly opened her purse, dropped two more pennies into the conductor's extended palm, snapped her purse and demurely replied: "You have your fare, sir; my statistics are my own!"

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Kid and the Goat.

"Where are you going with that goat, little boy?"

"Down to the lake. Come along if you wanter see some fun. This here goat has jest et a crate of sponges and I'm goin' down an' let him drink!"

When Rubbers Become Necessary
And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

If a man who is early to bed and early to rise doesn't get rich, his wife is firmly convinced it's because he is too honest.

Would Mean a better Show.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "here is a book. Now, stand up straight and sing like a little man."

The song was "Nearer, My God." No sooner had the school commenced to sing than a little girl waved her hand frantically. Stopping the singing, the teacher inquired the cause.

"Please, teacher, I think Johnny will get nearer if he whistles."—Judge.

A pessimist believes it a waste of time to argue with the iceman, as he's bound to have his own weigh.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
1875 "Guaranteed"

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:

"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue."

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people; this will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with its Government and the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to you in tens of thousands, and they are still coming."

Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of

$170,000,000.00

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts. 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you.) (3)

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

PATENTS F. G. Bradbury, Pat. Atty., Com'l Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.; Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis; McGill Bldg., Washington. Best work close at home. ADVICE FREE.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 25–1910.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system.

THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to its truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of known composition. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. See that you get what you ask for.

WHY MEN DRINK AND USE DRUGS, AND HOW TO CURE THEM
OUR NEW BOOK TELLS ALL ABOUT IT, SENT FREE, ADDRESS
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 629 Tenth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.

LAND IN CANADA AN INVESTMENT

WORK IT, AND SECURE 20 PER CENT. ON THE EXPENDITURE.

Farm lands in Canada increased in value this Spring from fifteen to twenty per cent, and as a result of this increase thousands of those who have gone there within the past few years have had that much more value added to their holdings. There is proof here that as a field for investment there is nowhere to be found a more profitable one than in purchasing farm lands in Canada. And, as a field for occupation and working the farms there is nowhere on the continent where more satisfactory return is given. The crops are always sure and the prices are always good. With railroads entering and traversing all the settled parts, there are very few districts in which the farmer will be more than from ten to twelve miles from a railway station. Roads are good, and big loads are easily handled. The price of getting grain to the primary market is low on this account, and then in reaching the world's markets the railways have their rates controlled by the Government, and what may be considered a fair deal is certain. Good prices for all kinds of grain is the rule, and if the investor has made good money by the increased value given to his unworked land, it is not difficult to understand that the profit to the man who works his land is just that much more, and there will be no depreciation. The man who holds a free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he got for $10 as an entry fee, has land which at its lowest estimate is worth $10 an acre—yes, $15 an acre—the moment he has completed his three years' residence duties. It will continue to increase in value until its earning power gives a reasonable interest on a certain sum. That is, if he takes off the land fifteen to twenty dollars per acre clear profit each year, his land is worth to him, at a fair rate of interest, $200 an acre. If he only realizes $10 an acre clear profit, it is worth $100 per acre. Now, thousands of farmers are duplicating these figures. The price of land in Canada to-day is much less than its realizing value. The fact that the fifty thousand Americans who went to Canada year before last were followed by one hundred thousand last year offers some evidence, and good evidence, too, that there is getting to be a pretty fair knowledge that money is to be made in Canada lands. As an investment money is to be made, but more by living upon the land, secured either by homestead or purchase. The one hundred thousand of last year will be one hundred and fifty thousand this year. These comprise people from every state in the Union, and it is just being realized the asset that awaits the homeseeker in Canada. The large numbers that have gone, though, makes no appreciable difference in the supply of land. There is still left vast quantities of the best of it. But the longer a delay is made in arriving at a decision, the price will advance proportionately, and the more desirable homesteads near the railway lines become more difficult to secure. The Government publishes interesting literature, which may be had on application to any of the agents whose offices are located at different points through the States, and they (the agents) will be pleased to assist in any way possible in the choice of location.

Willing to Help.

"If we didn't have the children," she bitterly declared, "I'd get a divorce from you."

"I'll write and see if I can't get my folks to take them."

After the Horrible Example.

"Does a minister to China, pa, have to take a queue with him?"

"He gets a cue not to talk too much."

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Honest politicians are as plentiful in some places as white blackbirds.

A CERTAIN METHOD
for curing cramps diarrhea and dysentery is by using *Painkiller (Perry Davis')*. This medicine has sustained the reputation for over 70 years. 25c 35c and 50c.

Does a cow become landed property when turned into a field?

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY; DISPELS COLDS, AND HEADACHES DUE TO CONSTIPATION.
BEST FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—YOUNG AND OLD.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS—ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
ONE SIZE ONLY, REGULAR PRICE 50¢ A BOTTLE

When Zeb Acted

By LAWRENCE ALFRED CLAY

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

"Pa—Zeb—Jimmy! Mary has gone! Her bed ain't been slept in!"

Farmer John White, Zeb Hastings, his hired man, and his son Jimmy were sitting down to breakfast when Mrs. White, who had been upstairs to see why the daughter Mary didn't come down, stood at the foot of the stairs and made the above announcement.

"What do you mean, ma?" slowly asked the husband, while Zeb turned pale and rose up, and Jimmy, the 14-year-old son, had a guilty look.

"Come right upstairs and see for yourselves. I tell you her bed ain't been slept in, and I shouldn't a bit wonder if most of her clothes was gone!"

The husband, wife and Zeb filed up the stairway and gazed at the bed, while Jimmy made a sneak for the barn. The bed was there, without a crease or a crinkle in it, and Mary's best things were missing.

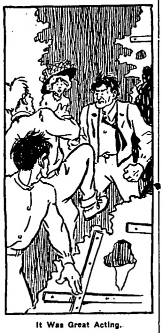
"She wouldn't hang herself in the garret, would she?" asked the father.

"She wouldn't drown herself in the well, would she?" asked the white-faced wife, as she wrung her hands.

Zeb Hastings had been a farmer's hired man since he was 18. He was steady and hard-working. He had been with the Whites for three years, and for two years he had been in love with the daughter Mary. He hadn't exactly said so, but the father knew it, the mother knew it and Mary knew it. Zeb was a little slow—that's all.

"Zeb'll make Mary a good man," was the comment between husband and wife.

Mary liked Zeb. As for loving him, she didn't know. She had let things drift along without asking herself the question. She had seen little of men. No young man had come courting, and not once a fortnight had she driven into the village. She was better educated than Zeb, but she did not criticize. Hard work had given him a bit of a stoop, and his hands were big and red and his face unshaven most of the time, but she made no comparisons to his detriment.



It Was Great Acting.

But for the arrival of a summer boarder things would have continued to drift. He was a young man of good looks, wore clothes of the latest pattern and was a new being to the isolated girl. He told her of the outside world—appealed to romance, ambition and curiosity—and, after a stay of a fortnight, gave the farmer a worthless bank check for his board and disappeared.

It was a week later that Mary failed to come down to breakfast. Zeb had been jealous of the boarder and had heaved a sigh of relief at his departure.

"For the land's sake, what is it, and what are you goin' to do?" asked Mrs. White, looking at Zeb instead of her husband.

Without a word in answer, Zeb turned and walked downstairs and made his way to the barn. The granary door was shut. He opened it and got a firm hold of the collar of the hiding Jimmy and lifted him out on the barn floor and shook him three or four times, and demanded:

"Tell me where she went! You know all about it."

"She's—she's run away!" blubbered the youth.

"And, gol darn you, you knew she was going and kept still about it! Go on and tell me everything or I'll shake the head off you!"

He was led into the house to sob out his story. The summer boarder was an actor-manager. In no other way could he have appealed so strongly to the girl. She had never seen a play, but she had read. She had but to be cast as Little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and romance, fame and the world were hers. At first she had doubted her talents, but after committing a 50-word speech to memory and repeating it to the manager, he had pronounced her a marvel, and she had doubted no more.

Brother Jimmy had overheard enough, so that they were obliged to take him into their confidence. In fact, on the night Mary left the house he had carried her satchel for three miles on the way to the village.

When his story had been finished—and there were many other details—both father and mother looked at Zeb. Never before had they seen a paleness through his sunburn—his eyes look so steely, his jaw so hard set. They didn't ask what he was going to do; they could read it in his face. The "New York Uncle Tom's Cabin company" was to foregather that night at a village 25 miles away for rehearsal previous to taking the road. The boy Jimmie had it all down pat. If he had only been a year or two older, so he had been told, he would have been taken along to play the part of George Harris.

Zeb Hastings went upstairs and changed to his Sunday suit. When he came down he went to the barn and harnessed the old mare to the democrat wagon. He had the barnyard gate open to drive out when Mrs. White came out and asked between her sobs:

"Zeb, what you goin' to do?"

"Goin' to tip over Uncle Tom's cabin."

He drove to the village where Mary must have taken the train, put up the horse at the tavern barn and then went to the depot to wait for his train. Men who knew him for a good fellow shook hands or slapped him on the back, and, after looking at him in his Sunday suit asked if he was going away to be married. To their surprise he replied that he was. He wasn't mentioning names, but he expected to bring a wife back with him.

At two o'clock in the afternoon Zeb Hastings was landed at the depot in Schofield. He made a few inquiries, got a bite to eat and then made his way to Turner's hall. A citizen named Turner had the enterprise to turn the second story of his hardware store into a place where outraged taxpayers and other bodies might meet. Theatricals had been given there and there were bills on the walls and boards announcing that the Uncle Tom company would take its chances at an early date.

A rehearsal had been called for two o'clock and as Zeb made his way into the hall it was just beginning. He paused for a moment to locate two of the actors—Mary White and the summer boarder. Then he advanced and lifted himself upon the stage. Mary stared and turned pale and trembled. The summer boarder didn't recognize the farmer's hired man, and he advanced and demanded why the intrusion.

"I have come to act!" replied Zeb, and he proceeded to do so.

It was great acting. It never will be beaten. It brought down the manager and the house—the manager first. Zeb didn't have many speeches, but the action was superb. He seized that manager by the hair and shook him silly. Then he mopped the stage with him. Then he booted him about. The women of the cast crowded together and shrieked and screamed. They were real shrieks and screams—warranted three-ply. The gentlemen in the cast woke up after a bit and pitched into Zeb in a body. There was no make-believe in that pitch, but they were as straws in a 40-mile gale. Down went Uncle Tom, and down went Legree. The Lawyer Marks was tossed aside like a chip and George Harris received two black eyes in one-two measure.

It took Zeb Hastings just nine minutes to tip over Uncle Tom's cabin and Uncle Tom and everybody connected with it and bring about a financial wreck. When he had finished he beckoned to Mary White. She came over and took his arm, and they left the hall together. It was 11 o'clock that night when they drove up to the farmhouse. The family rushed forward with extended arms to cry:

"Oh, Mary, how could you—how could—!"

"Cut it out!" interrupted Zeb. "Mary and me was married before we left Schofield, and there's been acting 'nuff for one day!"

Who Named Pennsylvania?

In connection with a recent sale in England of the letters of William Blathwayt, a correspondent of the London Daily News makes the interesting assertion that Blathwayt, and not William Penn, selected the name for the commonwealth which he founded in the new world. According to this authority, when William Penn applied to Charles II. for permission to name his new colony after the king, Blathwayt, who was in attendance on his majesty, being a staunch Tory and high churchman, vigorously objected. "No, your majesty," said he, "let the Quaker call it after himself," and Pennsylvania accordingly it was named. Secretary of state though he was, Blathwayt must have been an odd character, for he contrived to obtain the good opinion of both Pepys and Evelyn at one and the same time, but he played not fair to the Stuart cause. "He crossed, I believe, with James to Dublin, and probably joined in the Irish jig with O'Flynn and Lady Bendetts at Dublin castle, and then apparently he went straight back and espoused the cause of William."

POULTRY

IN THE POULTRY HOUSE.

The male is half the pen—it pays to get the best you can buy.

Pullets are the best layers. Old hens bring the egg record down. But of course there are always exceptions.

The removal of nesting material, and refilling with clean dry nesting, is a great help in keeping down the lice.

Poultry is one of the best-paying things on the farm when properly cared for and brings in something every month of the year.

If one wants to breed from 20 to 25 hens, two males should be used on alternate days. While one is running with the hens the other should be cooped and fed extra.

One of the most difficult things for a beginner in poultry raising to learn is to cull closely, and there are others besides the beginners that need to practise this necessary thing.

A film of kerosene over the drinking water will prevent one chick's catching disease from another; also it will cure slight colds; an easy preventive and no possible harm in it.

The hens will lay better and do better every way if no males are allowed to run with them, and the eggs will not become stale anywhere near so quick as when males are kept with the flock.

A uniform flock all of one kind of fowls is more satisfactory in appearance, more easily handled and gives more uniform results, and a considerable greater profit, than a mixed lot of different kinds.

Beware of feeding new corn to turkeys or fowls you are preparing for the market. For heavy feeding for fattening purposes old grain is safest and gives much the best results. This is particularly true in regard to fattening turkeys.

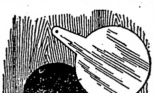
One good male and eight or ten of the best females will produce all the hatching eggs wanted on the average farm, and separate quarters should be provided for them and the run of the farm given to the main flock of laying hens and pullets.

Onions chopped fine and mixed with the hen's food occasionally will promote health. Onions are a great poultry tonic and they are relished by fowls old and young. Our fall hatched chicks tumble over one another to get to their feed when onions are mixed with it.

TRAP NESTS ARE VALUABLE

Permit Poultryman to Keep Record of Each Hen and Weed Out Poor Ones—How Used.

I presume every one knows what trap nests are by this time, and so will merely say that they are nests in which the hen that lays the egg is confined until a record is made of her achievement, when the trap is again set for another hen. I know of just two kinds of trap nests, one that closes as soon as the hen goes in and the other that is closed only after the egg has been laid. In the former kind the hen is shut in whether she lays or not, and as hens are often curious they may be caught in this way and confined unnecessarily, writes W. H. Warner in Orange Judd Farmer. In the other kind the hen may go in and out at pleasure, but cannot be confined until after the egg has been laid, since the egg itself is used for closing the trap.



Home-Made Trap Nest.

A trap nest is to the practical poultryman what the Babcock test is to the dairyman. It gives each hen's record of egg laying. Thus the poor layers may be picked out and the good ones favored. It is better for the poultryman to get rid of these hens and their progeny as early as possible, especially where poultry are kept for eggs, and it is easier to build up a laying strain of fowl than a good milking strain of dairy cattle.

A handy trap nest is shown in the accompanying picture. It is so simple that any one can make it. It is, in fact, merely an ordinary nest with a circular or square opening in front. The door, as shown, is of very light stuff, pivoted at the top. When the nest is set, a wire runs across the opening and rests against a piece of tin projecting from the opposite hole. When the hen enters, she lifts the loose end which permits the door to drop behind her. After she has laid, she is removed and the trap set for the next one.

Provide Shade for Chicks.

Provide chicks with shade and where a cool breeze can fan them in warm weather. This should be supplied, even if a temporary board roof is the only thing that can be furnished.

Natural.

"And did your wife die a natural death?"

"Oh, yes. She was talking when the end came."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe.

No Alonso, a silver cup never runs when it is chased.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Our tears are round to remind us that God loves the whole world.

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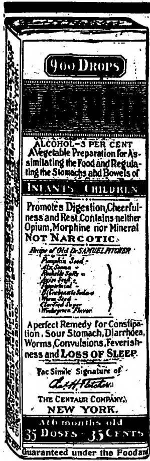
CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.



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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
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In Use For Over Thirty Years
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Cook in Comfort You no longer need wear yourself out with the weakening heat of an intensely hot kitchen. You can cook in comfort.

Here is a stove that gives **no outside heat.** All its heat is concentrated at the burners. An intense blue flame (hotter than either white or red) is thrown upwards but not around. All the heat is utilized in cooking — none in outside heating.

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

entirely removes the discomfort of cooking. Apply a match and immediately the stove is ready. Instantly an intense heat is projected upwards against the pot, pan, kettle or boiler, and yet there is **no surrounding heat—no smell—no smoke.**

Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

Why? Because The New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove is scientifically and practically perfect. You cannot use too much wick—it is automatically controlled. You get the maximum heat—no smoke. The burner is simple. One wipe with a cloth cleans it—consequently there is no smell.

The New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove is wonderful for year-round use, but especially in summer. Its heat operates upward to pan, pot, or kettle, but not beyond or around. It is useless for heating a room.

It has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

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Hogs raised on alfalfa, fattened on corn (also raised on the same farm), cost $4 per head (including first cost of parent stock) and sell at top prices.

It's a great dairy and poultry country where dairy cows thrive on natural grasses.

The climate of eastern Colorado is the healthiest in the world. It makes healthy families and prolific crops. Good churches, good schools and splendid markets close at hand.

Combine business with pleasure. Enjoy an inexpensive vacation among the Colorado Rockies and all these wonderful lands along the Rock Island Lines on the way. Now is the time to go. See for yourself what a delightful section it is.

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Rock Island

The WOOL INDUSTRY in THE AMERICAS

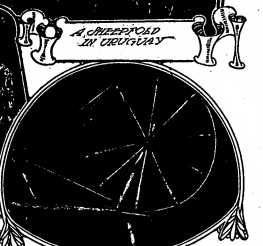
LOADED LLAMAS IN THE PERUVIAN HIGHLANDS

MAN'S first clothing was an animal pelt, and without doubt a sheep pelt. It may be suggested that the fig leaf antedates the sheepskin as an article of wear. This may be true, but the fig leaf can be considered only as a temporary expedient which was discarded with the first cool winds which swept over the Mesopotamian lowlands.

The sheep pelt or the wool plucked or sheared from it was the principal clothing of man from before the dawn of history down almost to the present day. Now cloth made from vegetable fibers, principally cotton, has a more extended use than wool. But this does not mean that cotton and linen are displacing wool as an article of human wear. Far from it; the use of wool constantly advances by enormous strides, and the even greater advance in the use of cotton is due in no small measure to the fact that the supply of wool can not meet the demand for clothing. Mankind must perforce wear the vegetable fibers or go unclothed. The same fact is true of the product of the silkworm; the supply can never equal the demand. Cotton, of course, has conquered for itself a new field, the clothing of the unclothed races of the earth. In addition it has supplied new articles of clothing to civilized man, whose ancestors wore but little else than wool. The European or American of today does not wear less wool; in truth he wears more, but he also wears more articles of clothing, and these, for the most part, are cotton. There is a close parallel all over the world between the cattle and the sheep industry, but there are some important differences as well.

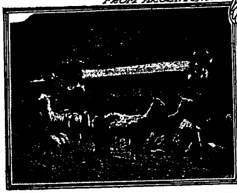
A SHEEPFOLD IN URUGUAY

PRIZE RAMBOUILLET RAMS FROM ARGENTINA



SPINNING WHEEL

It has rarely happened and can scarcely happen again that cattle will anywhere be raised primarily for their horns and hides, but the raising of sheep for their wool is one of the well-recognized steps in the industry. It is the fact that this can be done so as to pay a handsome profit that built up the great sheep industries in the western part of the United States, in Australia and New Zealand, in South Africa, and now is building up a greater industry in South America. Free or very cheap pasturage is the fundamental condition for this kind of sheep raising. Were it not for these new lands, where the cost of feeding the sheep is nominal, the price of wool would advance to a point where wool clothing would be beyond the means of any except the very rich. Sheep raising is a profitable industry in England, or Germany, or the eastern half of the United States, not because of wool, but because of mutton. The fleece is a by-product, just as the hide of the steer or of the dairy cow is a by-product; the principal value of the animal is its flesh. In the new sheep centers of South America the principal value of the animal is its wool, and fortunes were made from the flocks even when not a pound of mutton was exported or sold.



Wool, as the word is used in commerce, is not a product alone of the sheep. It may be wool, although it comes from the backs of several varieties of goats, from the camel, the alpaca, the guanaco, the vicuna, or the llama, as well as from the sheep. It is the thing itself and not the zoological classification of the animal which determines whether the fiber is wool, hair, or fur. Since the classification is commercial and not scientific the line between these three classes is necessarily vague and indistinct. For instance, the under covering of the camel may be camel's wool or camel's hair, and so we have alpaca hair or alpaca wool. From the sheep there are many varieties of wool, long and short, straight and curly, coarse and fine, and, what is generally more important than any of these, varieties in the serrations or imbrications appearing on the surface of the fibers.

It is important in considering wool as a commercial commodity to keep in mind the three different kinds of cloth made therefrom. These are commercially known in English as felts, woolens, and worsteds. The processes in making these three kinds of cloth are so different as to make them entirely different industries, employing entirely different machinery. Felt is made from the wool or fur in mass, the cloth holding because of the lock clutch of the imbricated fiber. Woolens and worsteds are spun from threads, but the threads in the two kinds of cloth are prepared in a different manner, and the weaving is entirely unlike. Formerly, entirely different kinds of wools were used for making the two kinds of cloths, or rather it is more accurate to say that only certain kinds of wools could be used in making worsteds. Almost any kind of wool could be used for making woolens, although some were much more suitable than others, and, as a rule, those least suitable for woolens were best suitable for worsteds. In effect, therefore, certain wools were used for woolens and certain other wools for worsteds. With the improved modern machinery used in worsted mills these limitations are fading away, so that worsteds can now be made from wools formerly not used for this purpose.

The wool used for making woolens is carded; that for worsteds is combed. The effect of these two processes is that in the first the wool fibers are crossed and interlocked as much as possible, and in the second they are drawn out to be parallel, as in cotton or linen. Woolen yarns, although hard-spun, look and feel light and fluffy. Worsted yarns appear finer and stronger.

The weaving of the two kinds of cloth is not unlike, at least not to the unskilled observer, except in one particular, and this is a most important one—woolens are fulled and worsteds are not. The fulling of the cloth, accomplished by heat, moisture and pressure, brings together and interlocks, by means of the imbrication of the fiber, the several threads entering into the cloth into a more or less felted whole. The cloth shrinks, sometimes as much as one-half, and in such material, as for instance the so-called doeskins and broadcloths, it appears and feels like felt.

It is this process of semifelting the cloth, made possible by the peculiar lie of the fibers in the yarn, that distinguishes woolens from worsteds. Formerly, entirely different classes of wool were used in the two cloths—for woolens, the short-staple, highly imbricated carding wool, merino for example; and for the worsteds the long-staple, slightly imbricated or smooth combing wools. By modern machinery it is possible now to use the short-staple wools in making worsteds.

In practise the raw wool, after being washed and scoured, is subjected to a series of combing processes, in each of which the particular fibers suitable for a certain purpose are extracted. The residuum after each combing is called a waste, although its value per pound may have been augmented by the extraction of the lower-priced fibers.

According to United States census reports, manufactures of wool rank tenth in the list of American industries. The total capital invested was $310,179,749 and with an output valued at $296,990,484 a year. In the classification adopted the manufacture of clothing is not included. Since 1900 there has been an enormous increase in the wool manufacturing industry, principally in the manufacture of worsteds. At the same census the number of sheep in the United States was 39,852,967. Since then there has been a 43 per cent. increase in the number of sheep, as appears by a report issued by the census office on January 1, 1910, which shows 57,216,000 sheep in the country at the present time. These are valued at an average of $4.08, giving a total value of $233,644,000. By the census of 1900 the country produces 276,567,584 pounds of sheep's wool and 961,828 pounds of mohair and goat hair. Estimating the same average clip of wool as at that time, the production of the country at the present should be about 400,000,000 pounds of wool. In reality it should be greater, on account of the improvement in sheep breeding.

There are several hundred varieties of sheep both in the domestic and in the wild breeds. The former have been under the dominion of man since before the dawn of history. Whether these are derived from any one of the existing wild species, or from the crossing of several or from some now extinct species is a matter of conjecture even to scientists. Variations in the different domestic breeds are very great and in no other particular greater than in the wool. Domestic sheep, not considering the Asiatic breeds, may be classed under two heads—the Spanish and the British breeds. The Spanish breed is the Merino, which has modified more or less the sheep of all Europe, including the British islands, North and South America, South Africa and Australia. The Merino has a very characteristic appearance, which easily distinguishes him from other breeds. He has a thick covering of wool over the forehead and cheeks, his horns are large, ponderous and convoluted laterally. The wool is long, soft, and twisted into silky looking spiral ringlets. The wool fibers are highly imbricated and possess in the highest degree fine felting qualities. The origin of the Spanish Merino is not very well known, but the breed is known to have as a foundation the original breed introduced into the Peninsula by the Romans upon which was crossed certain English sheep, most probably the Leicester or Lincoln sheep.

Up to the time of the Napoleonic wars, the position of Spain in the wool trade was at the head. Spanish wool went all over the civilized world and enjoyed a reputation for being the best. However, the peninsular wars, with the attendant evils following thereon, had a most disastrous effect on the wool trade of Spain and produced a depreciation in its quality and a consequent loss in exportation for the wool of the famous breed.

Spanish Merinos were taken to Hungary in 1775 and to France one year later—the most famous French Merino is the Rambouillet. Spanish Merinos were first brought to Rambouillet by Daubenton in 1782, and from this first importation the breed was developed. It is now known all over the world as one of the best of the Merino strains. Spanish Merinos were brought to the United States in the early colonial days, but the breed was lost in a promiscuous crossing with the earlier imported British breeds. The first Spanish Merinos whose descendants have been kept pure were brought to the United States in 1802.

Merinos were taken to the Spanish-American colonies almost with the first colonists, and are the foundation and almost the sole foundation of the so-called native breeds in all the American Latin republics, but the breed was not kept up, and consequently decayed even more rapidly than subsequently in Spain following the Napoleonic wars.

While Spain has the honor of having produced the most valuable single breed of sheep, bred for wool peculiarly suitable for clothing, the British islands have produced the greatest number of valuable breeds of sheep bred for wool suitable for all purposes, and even for the particular purpose for which Merino wool is best suited, but little inferior thereto. Of course in the mutton breeds Great Britain has always stood without a rival, but also in its long-wool breeds it is without rival in wool of this character. The British breeds are classified as long wool, short wool and mountain breeds. The long-wool breeds are the Leicester, Border Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln, Kentish, Devon Longwool, South Devon, Wensleydale, and Roscommon.

The short-wool breeds—this class includes among others the famous mutton breeds—are the Oxford Down, Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire Down, Suffolk, Ryeland, Somerset, and Dorset Horned.

The mountain breeds are the Cheviot, Blackfaced Mountain, Herdwick, Lonk, Dartmoor, Exmoor, Welsh Mountain, and Limestone.

All of these breeds are English except the Border Leicester, Cheviot, and Blackfaced, which are Scotch, the Welsh which belongs to Wales, and the Roscommon to Ireland.

The Leicester from an historical standpoint is the most important of the long-wool English sheep, and it was the great reputation of the wool of this breed that gave England in the past its prominent position as a wool-producing country. Most important of all, it is the Leicester blood which is the foundation of many of the other best English breeds and as such has extended itself over all the world. The wool is fine, white, and long-stapled.

The Lincoln is the largest and heaviest fleeced sheep. Many of the fleeces will weigh from 18 to 20 pounds, with a staple 20 inches in length. The Lincoln resembles the Cotswold, but has a less-pronounced tuft on the forehead and the wool is closer curled.

The wool of these sheep has a fine glistening appearance which has earned for it the name of "luster wool."

The Southdowns, Shropshire, Hampshire Downs, Oxford Downs, and Dorsets are among the better-known short-wool sheep. The Dorset staple is the shortest.

The Cheviot is the best known among the mountain breeds. The Cheviot is sometimes called a middle-wool sheep.

The French beeds best known are the Choletaise, which carry a good fleece, the Larzac, a short, thick-set animal with long-fibered but rather scanty wool, the Berrichome du Crevan, better known for its heavy milking qualities than for wool, and the Manchamp sheep, known as La Chamois, which produces a most excellent long and fine-fibered combing wool.

In addition to the domestic sheep introduced into America by the English, Spanish and Portuguese settlers, South America possesses a group of wool-bearing animals which are native to the country. This group, the auchenia, is one of the two branches into which the existing genera of the family of the camelidae is divided. The other branch is the camel (camelus) of the Old World.

Most authorities agree in dividing the auchenia into four species, the guanaco, the vicuna, the llama, and the alpaca. The two last named are not known in the wild state, but were domesticated by the native Indians long prior to the coming of the Spaniards to South America. There is no reason to doubt that the guanaco and the vicuna might also be brought under subjection.

The vicuna is a smaller animal, about the size of the fallow deer. It is found in the high mountains of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, seldom descending below 13,000 feet. Although it may be tamed, it is to all intents and purposes a wild animal. It yields an exceedingly fine and delicate wool of a reddish-yellow color, which is worth about twice as much as alpaca.

The alpaca was the wool-producing animal of the Incas, as it is yet of most of the people of the Andes and the west coast of South America. It is found principally in Peru and Bolivia, but does not thrive below about 5,000 feet.

All of the South American countries are producers of wool from the domestic sheep, and most of them are exporters to a greater or less degree; but the recent development of the sheep industry in Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile lends a particular interest to South America as a purveyor of this one of the world's staple articles of trade.

The annual wool clip of Argentina for the season of 1849-50 was 8,000,000 kilograms, 17,600,000 pounds. This was a respectable showing for the time and gave Argentina a position of importance in the wool trade. The wool, however, was a coarse grade, most of it what is known to the trade as Cordova, used by worsted spinners for carpet yarns. In 50 years the industry had increased thirtyfold so that the clip of the year 1899-1900 was 239,000,000 kilograms—525,800,000 pounds. This represented about one-fourth of the world's production. The quality of the wool meanwhile had improved.

A recent census of the country (1908) shows 67,211,754 sheep. It is almost impossible for the mind to grasp these figures, but some idea of their significance can be gained when it is stated that "if the animals were assembled in a gigantic drove, 12 abreast, they would reach across the continent from New York to San Francisco." This places Argentina second to Australia, which leads the world with over 83,100,000, the United States third, with about 56,000,000, and England fourth, with about 35,000,000.

The export of wool from Argentina for the year 1908 amounted to 386,183,000 pounds.

HUSTLING AND STUDYING THE GAME HAS BROUGHT "HAPPY" HOGAN SUCCESS

By "HAPPY" HOGAN.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

If I tell how I win, maybe I'll lose. But seriously, I am willing to write what I know about winning ball games to help out the young fellows and perhaps give them some points. I tell it to them so loud and so often I might as well print it.

The difference between a winning ball player and a losing one is all in the disposition of the man himself. Almost any ball player who is skilful enough with his hands and feet to play minor league ball is good enough for the major leagues if he only will study the game, and has the courage and the nerve to go forward. The great weakness of ball players lies in the fact that they do not study their own business, and to win a man must devote a lot of time and thought to every point of the game. I attribute what success I have had in the profession to the fact that I always have kept hustling and studying the game. After a game is played I get out by myself and study it over, figuring how plays were made, and how they might be improved upon, and then I try to explain my theories to players. I find that when the manager can go into his own clubhouse and discuss plays with his men, he not only helps himself, but helps the team. Lots of times, in arguing over how plays were made and how they should have been made, some bright player makes a suggestion that is helpful to every one.

Thinking and fighting for every point is what wins. I believe in strict discipline on ball fields, but I also believe in fighting the umpires when they are wrong. I believe in claiming everything in sight, and claiming it quick. If there is a chance for argument on a decision make the claim for decision before the umpire makes his decision and the chances are you will get the decision by thinking quicker than the umpire did. Once the decision is made yell real loud at the umpire and then quit, for there is no good in nagging at a man, no matter how bad he may be. Let the yell be loud enough to impress him. I have yelled a lot of games out of bad umpires, but I claim I never yet have let out a yell when I did not think I was right.

As for dealing with other teams, with umpires and with my own men, I have gone on only one principle—and that was to get an even break and to give every one a square deal and insist upon one for myself. If it is necessary, I believe in fighting for that square deal all the time.

As for playing the game, I am a firm believer in doing the unexpected all the time, and upsetting the other team by making plays for which they are not looking. Playing for one run at a time is my theory, and when runners are on bases, within scoring distance, I believe in abandoning all the rules of the game in order to get the runs home. It may be bad baseball to hit with three balls and no strikes, but if a hit will score runs I want the batters to hit. It may be bad baseball to refuse to sacrifice with men on bases and none out, but if the player sees a chance to hit through the field, let him hit. I try to place the responsibility on the player himself, and to rely upon his judgment as to when to hit, or not to hit, and to get men who can think quickly enough to outguess the other side and do what they do not expect. I do not favor stereotyped baseball, or playing along set rules. The unexpected is what breaks up games and wins them, and besides it makes contests more spectacular and exciting.

"HAPPY" HOGAN.

Fred Lake's Opinion.

Fred Lake, who has been in both leagues, says that the National league isn't a bit faster than the American. In fact, Fred says that the younger association is stronger in all departments than its elder.

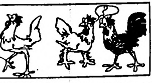
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1910. NO. 13.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Strange Inventions at Patent Office



WASHINGTON.—"Labor-saving devices are always in demand; the thousand inventors of this country are all devoting 90 per cent. of their time to producing such things, each in the hope of winning for himself fame and fortune, cash and credit," said a patent attorney the other day in Washington.

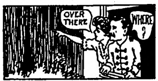
"One of the strangest of these schemes to lighten the world's work is a patent recently obtained by an ingenious person in Des Moines, Ia. It is called the self-tipping hat, and is designed to save the popular person from the fatiguing labor of removing his hat every time he meets one of the fair sex with whom he is acquainted.

"'Much valuable energy is utilized in tipping the hat repeatedly,' says the inventor, 'and my device will relieve one of it and at once cause the hat to be lifted from the head in a natural manner.' It is a novel device, in other words, 'for effecting polite salutations by the elevation and rotation of the hat on the head of the saluting party, when said person bows to the person saluted, the actuation of the hat being produced by mechanism within it, and without the use of the hands in any manner.'

"No truly rural person ever could have been responsible for the invention of eyeglasses for chickens, which was protected by United States patents recently. The glasses are modeled much after the fashion of grandpa's 'specs,' the nose rest being enlarged to go over the chicken's head, while the ear hooks are joined in the back.

"No claim is made that the chicken's eyesight is poor, or that magnifiers ever are needed that it may the better discover the reluctant worm or the elusive bug, but the inventor does say that the glasses 'are designed to prevent chickens pecking out each other's eyes.' The inventor's attempt to enforce all chickens to wear the device by legislative action in Kansas did not succeed, I may say."

How One Senator Viewed the Comet



"I HAD no particular interest in Halley or his comet," says Senator Simmons of North Carolina, "but Mrs. Simmons had. Every morning while the papers were full of the phenomenon, we would get up at two or three o'clock. Then Mrs. Simmons would lead me to a window and point out a dark line in the sky. It didn't look much of a comet to me, but she insisted that it was, and I took her word for it.

One morning we went through our regular performance. The more I looked then the less I was convinced that we had seen the comet at all. At length, after an investigation, I discovered that our 'comet' was the dim outline of a church steeple against the sky. Nice performance for a dignified senator to rise every morning to look at a steeple."

All of the members of the house are not acquainted with each other, and this often leads to funny mistakes. Though Adam Monroe Byrd has been in four congresses, he made one of these mistakes the other day. Byrd was making a tariff speech. He comes from Mississippi, and, of course, he thinks the present tariff is about the worst bill that could have been framed. He reached the woolen schedule, and he went up and down the aisle, directly addressing first one member and then another. At length he paused at a desk occupied by a small man with a Van Dyke beard. Byrd allowed to this small man that the woolen schedule was vicious. The small man nodded sympathetically. Byrd pounded the small man's desk vehemently.

"Knowing all the things I have said to be true, why did you vote for this schedule?" Byrd demanded of the small man.

'I did not vote for it."

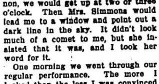
"You mean to tell this house that you did not vote for the tariff bill?"

"I do," said the small man.

"Well," said Byrd, "I admire you for your convictions."

By this time the house was splitting its sides. The small man was Representative Edward W. Saunders of Virginia, who is, of course, a Democrat, and who, equally, of course, did not vote for the Payne bill.

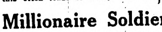
Millionaire Soldier Causes Big Stir



THEY are fussed up out at Fort Myer, where the cavalry has its headquarters. Recently a Washington youth, who got tired of his ways and the ways of the world in general, and who had sufficient money to go those ways swiftly, decided to enlist. He did so in the ordinary manner. Then one day when he had leave an automobile was drawn up outside of the fort and the recruit sauntered out and got into it. The officers saw him driven away, and their amazement was considerable. The lines are definitely drawn at the fort. There are several streets with square houses and neat lawns in front. In these houses the officers live. The privates mess together in the big main building in the inclosure. The officers couldn't quite see a private coming to and from headquarters in a machine. But they couldn't help themselves, because he was entitled to certain leaves, and when he got them he was at liberty to ride in a balloon if he so chose.

Then, to cap the climax, one night there was a ball at a swagger downtown hotel. It was given by members of the "set" in which the young soldier had been wont to move. He was invited and he went. The officers cast many icy stares his way, but he let them go. So far there has been a lot of talk in officers' row at Fort Myer, but there has been no action.

Oklahoma Kids See Sights of Capital



THE unusual privilege of the floor of the house of representatives was granted to Louis and Temple Abernathy, sons of United States Marshal "Jack" Abernathy of Frederick, Okla., a few days ago. The boys, who are nine and six respectively, rode their ponies from their home in Oklahoma to New York, where they were to meet their friend, Colonel Roosevent. On their way they stopped in Washington for a few days.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was responsible for the appearance of Louis and Temple on the floor. They wore their sombreros and long cowboy pants tucked into boots, and the six-year-old had upon the front of his top piece a deputy United States marshal's badge. They were the breeziest things in the juvenile line to have struck Capitol hill recently. The congressmen gasped and flocked around them.

"How do you like Washington?" the speaker asked the youngsters.

"Bully," said the boys, who used to know President Roosevelt, and had some White House slang.

"Well, my lads," said the speaker, "this city belongs to 90,000,000 of people. You own just as much of it as Andrew Carnegie or John D. Rockefeller."

The baby deputy marshal looked very important.

"How much do you ride?" asked the speaker.

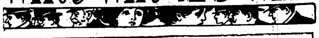
"Oh, forty or fifty miles a day," answered the wolf-catcher's son.

"You kids! You mean a week," said the speaker. The Abernathys looked bored.

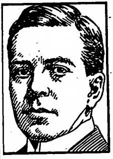
"Naw," they said, "a day. We make 50 miles a day easy."

"But the army test," said Uncle Joe, "that's 90 miles in three days. I thought that was a pretty severe test in horseback riding, for grown men, too."

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY



PRESIDENT'S NEW SECRETARY



Charles D. Norton, the new secretary to the president, had been holding down the job of "buffer" of the Taft administration only a few days until he "buffed" Francis Burton Harrison, Democrat, and member of congress out of the White House in a huff.

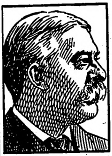
The secretary to the president is there to do just that sort of thing and Mr. Norton did it with such ease that two other members of the Empire state delegation who were present did not know that Mr. Harrison had been "buffed."

The story of the clash between the president and the New York congressman is not the subject of discussion for this short sketch, but suffice it to say that criticism by Mr. Harrison of the presidential action in connection with the Ballinger-Pinchot row made the New York congressman persona non grata at the White House and Mr. Norton was the one who told him so.

Mr. Norton only a short time ago succeeded Fred W. Carpenter to the office of secretary to the president. He had been serving as an assistant secretary of the treasury when President Taft selected him as the "buffer."

Mr. Norton is in his fortieth year. He was born in Winnebago county, Wis., at what is now Oshkosh, and is the son of the Rev. Franklin B. Norton, a Congregational frontier missionary. From his early manhood until he became assistant secretary of the treasury last year he was identified with the Nothwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, first at the home office in Milwaukee, later at Chicago in partnership with A. W. Kimball, becoming sole general agent there in 1905 upon Mr. Kimball's death. He has all the qualities of a good secretary.

RIPLEY ACTIVE RAIL CHIEF



Edward Payson Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company, is about the busiest railroad chief in this country. Whenever anything big is going on among the railroads, especially those in the west, Mr. Ripley is pretty sure to be found right in the front rank.

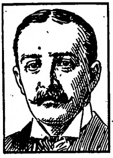
Recently the western railroads considered it necessary to increase their freight rates and had everything ready to do so when President Taft took a hand. As a result of presidential interference Judge Dyer of the United States district court issued an injunction restraining the roads from raising the prices for which they would haul freight.

Several of the railroad chiefs, among them Mr. Ripley, E. A. Delano, president of the Wabash and S. M. Felton, president of the Great Western met in Chicago. They decided to take the matter up with the president personally at the White House and were received in conference with Mr. Taft. As a result of the meeting it was agreed that the injunction suit would be withdrawn and that the roads would not attempt to increase the rates.

It was not President Ripley's first important visit to the White House. He was there more than once when the railroad rate bill was before congress and caused such a big fight. The president of the Santa Fe had the confidence of Theodore Roosevelt and he wielded his influence in the interests of the stockholders of the Santa Fe.

Mr. Ripley was born in Dorchester, Mass., 55 years ago and after being graduated from the high school there began railroad work as a clerk for the Pennsylavnia Railroad company. His work was of such splendid character that he soon gained promotion to New England agent then general eastern agent. From the Pennsylvania Mr. Ripley went to the Burlington, serving first as traffic manager and then general manager. From 1890 to 1895 he was third vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road and in 1896 became president of the Santa Fe, which has steadily improved and grown under his guidance.

SUCCESSOR TO GOV. HUGHES

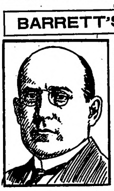


When Gov. Charles E. Hughes retires in October to become a member of the United States Supreme court, Lieutenant Governor White will become the chief executive of the Empire state. Lieutenant Governor White is only forty-four years old. His father was Horace K. White, a member of a distinguished Syracuse family. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university and former ambassador to Russia and to Germany, is his uncle. He is a lawyer by profession.

He has been active in the Republican party ever since he attained his majority. He has fought his party's battles on the stump in nearly every state and national convention for the last 20 years. In 1898 he was chairman of the Republican state convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for governor. White was first elected to the state senate in 1895 and remained a member of the upper house until his election as lieutenant governor two years ago.

He eats by the clock and sleeps by the clock. According to his friends, he is in deadly fear that pestiferous germs are lying in wait for him and has adopted an elaborate system of safeguards to ward them off.

BARRETT'S PRAISE OF GIRLS



John Barrett, diplomat, author, one time reporter, editor and war correspondent and a great believer in the future of South America, turned his attention from the affairs of the Latin republics long enough a few days ago to give some advice to the fair girl graduates of the land.

Mr. Barrett was speaking to the graduating class of Belcourt seminary in Washington, but his words could well be taken to heart by every young woman who is leaving school this year to enter upon her battle of life.

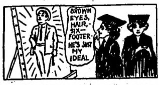
He said the women of the world have their eyes on the American girl and are watching every step of her progress; they look upon her as a model after whom they may pattern with profit. He said the young women of this country should at all times prove themselves worthy of this trust which the women in the other countries are placing in them.

The young woman, he averred, who leaves a Washington seminary should, upon her return home, do her best to exercise her influence for good upon the community in which she resides. This, it was explained, does not mean that she should enter politics, but rather that she should do all in her power in meeting men who direct affairs to impress upon them their duty to their country, state and city.

Mr. Barrett has been director of the International Bureau of American Republics since 1906 and has never lost an opportunity of talking about its work and the good that is to be attained through closer relationship between the United States and the Latin American republics.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Ideal Man as Barnard Girls See Him


BROWN EYES, HAIR, SIX-FOOTER HE'S JUST MY IDEAL

NEW YORK.—"Wanted, a man; brown eyes, hair and necktie. Last-mentioned article may also be lavender or torquoise-blue. A six-footer. May smoke, may not smoke, may smoke only a pipe. Sense of humor imperative. Income of $2,000 a year and prospects. A perfect gentleman and the owner of an auto. No dentists, professors or undertakers need apply."

Nay, gentle reader. That is not an ad. of Charles Dana Gibson for a summer man; nor the specifications for the latest hero or victim in a Robert W. Chambers novel, nor a manager's picture of a matinee idol. It is merely the collective husband of Barnard, 1910.

"I guess girls are just girls, whether they go to college or not," sniffed the maiden aunt from the country, when she heard this paragon of masculinity solemnly proclaimed by Miss Grace Reeder as the 1910 common ideal for a soul-mate. It was at the class-day exercises of the "coeds" in the Columbia gymnasium. But others sighed.

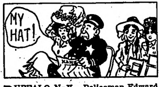
"Those Barnard girls have spent four years studying ethics and psychology and logarithms and social reform," moaned a spectacled professor. "Now, will you tell me how the harmony between a man's eyes and tie affects his understanding of the harmony between Epicurus and Walter Pater?" The professor's eyes, by the way, were small and pale blue, and his tie was black with white spots.

"And what has his devotion to nicotine to do with his devotion to Kant's 'A Critique of Pure Reason?' And wherein does his possession of a motor car imply his possession of the complete works of John Ruskin? And then the supremely silly insistence on the fact that he shall not be a high priest in the Temple of Knowledge"—indignation choked him there.

"And just to think," came acidly from a severe lady who wore a "votes for women" button, "there isn't a thing in that description about the man's being a suffragist! And no girl ought to marry any man until he promises he'll work for the cause."

Notwithstanding their adverse critics the young women in cap and gown clapped vociferously at the public announcement of the chosen charms of their hero, as previously obtained by statistical count. And two-thirds of them want him, by the way. They say they "find in marriage their highest vocation."

Why School Girls Laughed at the "Cop"



BUFFALO, N. Y.—Policeman Edward O'Grady of the third precinct delights in reading the papers. When interested in an article his entire attention is absorbed. He illustrated the idea by a story he told to Policeman Richard Tobin.

"I was coming down in a Niagara street car and was reading how Gotch threw Zbyszko. A woman with a big hat came into the car and I moved next to the window to make room. She sat down on the seat beside me. There were some snips of girls in the seats across the aisle and back of me. They were on their way to school," said O'Grady.

"I felt a tickling on my ear. But, being interested as a man is when he's reading, I just reached up my hand and gave the ear a gentle brush.

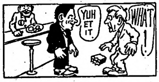
"After a little I felt the tickling again, but being interested in the paper, I just gave another little brush with my hand.

"My ear was tickled again, but being still interested, I just put up my hand again and not thinking of much gave the ear another brush.

"My mind was made up this time, flea or fly or whatever it was, I was bound to catch it. I only pretended to read. My ear was tickled. Like a shot back goes the hand. The woman's hat swings round and nearly saws the eye out of my head.

"It was a long feather, running round the hat and dangling out behind, that had been rubbing my ear. I had grabbed the feather. I thought the snips of schoolgirls would break their sides. The woman was good natured, when she found the hat wasn't broke. I got off the car at Jersey street and waited for the next car down town."

Eats $5 Bill He Changed for Friend


YUH ET IT.
WHAT!

ST. LOUIS.—Somewhere in the anatomy of John Henry of Upper Alton there is a five-dollar bill that he chewed up and swallowed while eating a cheese sandwich. While munching placidly on the sandwich W. W. Lowe asked Mr. Henry to change five dollars.

Holding the bill between his teeth, Henry began to "frisk" himself with one hand for the change while with the other he continued to carry the slowly disappearing sandwich to his mouth. By the time the change had been counted out and laid on the counter the last of the sandwich had been eaten and Henry asked where the bill was.

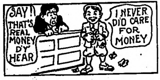
"Last I saw of it," said Mr. Lowe, "you were holding it in your teeth."

"That's so," said Henry. "I did stick the corner of that bill in my mouth to hold it and clean forgot it. I remember now that the sandwich tasted kind of peculiar and I thought you had put a leaf of lettuce into it like they do in those club sandwiches they serve in the city for two bits."

Meanwhile the five dollars in change had been given Lowe, and when Henry began to figure out where he came in on the transaction the best he got was an assurance from all present that he undoubtedly had the money and that there was no chance of his spending it.

Henry has been trying to figure how he can be "money in" and "money out" at the same time.

Magicians Have Fun at Annual Dinner


SAY!! THAT'S REAL MONEY D'Y' HEAR
I NEVER DID CARE FOR MONEY

NEW YORK.—A hatless youngster about sixteen years old approached the clerk of the Hotel Marlborough a few nights ago and asked the clerk to give him a one-dollar bill for a silver dollar. The clerk handed over the bill, but before the youthful person had relieved himself of the silver dollar in exchange he tore the bill in half.

The clerk stared. Then the youth folded the halves of the torn bill together and ripped them some more. Finally only tiny pieces of bill were in his fingers, all rolled up into a very small wad. As the clerk was about to get his breath the youngster unwound the wad of green and showed the admiring onlookers that the bill was quite as untorn and as wholly sound as it had ever been.

The boy handed his cards around then and they told in pink ink that he is "Max Heir, Magician. Merry Moments of Modern Magic, Mirth and Mystery."

"Oh," said the clerk, who had been thinking a second before about telephoning to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for an ambulance, "you're one of the crowd having dinner here tonight."

There were about 150 men and women magicians just off the lobby, and they were celebrating the sixth annual banquet of the American Society of Magicians. The masters of black magic who dine together once a year number a few professional performers, but by far the greater part of the membership is made up of amateurs. And it seemed that about half of these dilettantes have the degree of M. D.

The magicians put pink handkerchiefs into bottles of water after their dinner and then fired revolvers at the bottles, whereupon both handkerchief and water suddenly disappeared.

THE SUNBEAM.
W G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. MINN

THE NEWER EDUCATION.

The relation of the larger universities of the United States to the practical problems of existence is being emphasized in an astonishing degree nowadays, says Chicago Tribune. If the notion of cloistered halls where pale-faced students pored over musty tomes once held sway, that idea has entirely disappeared. The dominant thought appears to be, how can the training of the schools be made most useful in bettering the conditions of human life. The University of Wisconsin, for example, has been rendering great service to the people of our neighboring commonwealth through its municipal reference bureau. Recognizing the activity in the field of city administration, it has collected information from all available sources, and is now ready to send out material on such subjects as sewage disposal, water supply and purification, street sprinkling and cleaning, the smoke nuisance, parks and playgrounds, care of trees, the commission form of government, public utilities and public service rates, civic centers and art commissions. The statement that one morning's mail brought inquiries from city officials in nine different commonwealths indicates the importance of such university work.

There is always room higher up for the young American who has the talent and the disposition to win. Few enlisted men in the navy rise to commissioned rank, for the way is long and arduous. But the prize can be secured by proper effort. One of these rare cases is reported from Annapolis, where Frederick M. Earl of Northfield, Vt., lately an apprentice in the navy, has passed the requisite examination and has been admitted to the Naval academy as a midshipman, and in due time of course, if all goes well, will receive his diploma and become an officer. The young man is said to have gone through "with flying colors," and it may be predicted that with such pluck and energy he will make his mark in the service of his country. And he has set an excellent example to other ambitious lads.

Advice by an energetic, efficient business man to a man now going back to work after a tired out spell: "Take things easier and get more fresh air. No worry. Do the most important thing first and then the next; generally the things you don't do aren't worth doing. What you think you ought to do you want to do up to the handle and do it quick and then forget it. Don't putter. The way to get along, in my judgment, is to work up to the limit for a certain number of hours and then stop. A man can get further in the long run walking three and a half miles an hour for eight hours out of each twenty-four than he can going two miles an hour for sixteen hours in twenty-four. The first way he can keep going and improve; the last way he will deteriorate and finally have to quit."

The night letter telegrams have proved a boon to many, but there are patrons that find them somewhat baffling. "Look at that man biting the end of his pen over there," the manager of a New York office said. "He is trying to think what in the world to say to use up the 50 words he is entitled to. I like to watch 'em in here at nights. Most of them have more trouble trying to think up 50 words than they ever did in keeping their messages down to ten. There is only one man who comes in here, sits right down and writes out his 50 words without hesitating. But he's in business down south, and has been in the habit of sending long messages for years."

President Schurman of Cornell points out that the scholarship records of the 1,020 men at the college who are members of the fraternities and clubs do not compare favorably with those of the 2,316 men who are not, and has warned the fraternity and club men that they are in trial, and that they would better set higher ideals in scholarship. There is no objection to liberty and equality at Cornell, but fraternity is looked on with suspicion.

In view of the fact that that Washington society girl's mother says that her daughter has been absolutely forbidden by her to go on the stage, perhaps it is not surprising that the girl is there.

Lieutenant Shackleton says steam heat is the curse of American hotels. Wait until he gets on the one-night-stand circuit in the northwest next winter.

Whether or not a Chicago man wears a collar two days in succession depends more on the man, perhaps, than it does on the condition of the collar.

Arguments for international peace are popular except when they are made excuses for military indolence.

ROYAL WELCOME FOR ROOSEVELT

Vast Throng Greets the Former President at New York.

HE IS MET AT QUARANTINE

Escorted to the Battery by a Great Flotilla—Speeches and Land Parade—Affair Is Spontaneous and Non-Partisan.

New York.—He has come back!

Theodore Roosevelt returned to his native land June 18, and was given a welcome home such as was never before accorded to a citizen of this republic. The whole country joined in it, and it was so spontaneous and so utterly non-partisan that it could not but be most flattering to the former president.

Since emerging from the African jungle the latter part of March, Mr. Roosevelt has been the guest of nearly every European ruler and almost unprecedented honors have been heaped on him. The reception by his fellow citizens was a fitting climax to his triumphal tour and must have been the most satisfactory event connected with it.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE TRIP

Flotilla Meets Him at Quarantine.

More than a month ago every available craft in New York harbor had been engaged for the day, and numerous big organizations, like the Republican club of New York and the Hamilton club of Chicago, had chartered regular coast line steamers. Early in the morning this immense flotilla sailed far down the bay, and when, about 9 o'clock, the scouting tugs and motor boats came flying in with the word that the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria was approaching, all made ready for the first greeting.

As the big liner came into sight, every whistle on every vessel was tied open and shrieked the welcome to the returning wanderer. Colonel Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt and Kermit by his side, stood on the deck, waving his hand and smiling the familiar smile, and the waiting thousands cheered him again and again.

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THE VOYAGER HOMEWARD BOUND

Reception Committee Takes Him.

At Quarantine the necessary formalities were quickly over and the official reception committee took the colonel and his party aboard its revenue cutter. That vessel at once started up the harbor and all the gaily decorated craft, filled with clubs and private parties, fell in behind and formed a most spectacular water parade. On almost every boat was a band, and all the way the musicians played at the top of their lungs. The shores were black with people who shouted their greetings to "Teddy" as he passed and the factories and mills added the noise of their whistles to the general din.

So it went all the way up to Twenty-third street, where the parade turned and made its way back to the Battery. At that historic spot at the lower end of Manhattan island Colonel Roosevelt landed to receive the formal welcome home.

Welcomed by Mayor Gaynor.

In an enclosure in the center of Battery park were 200 distinguished guests, including senators, representatives, ambassadors and close personal friends of Mr. Roosevelt. Surrounding this enclosure was another reserved space which was occupied by about 2,500 prominent men and members of the big reception committee.

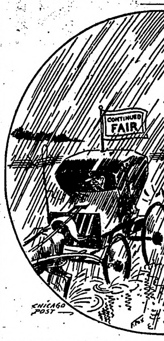
The cheering and music were almost continuous as the colonel entered the park, but finally quiet was restored and Mayor Gaynor stepped forward and delivered a cordial address of welcome on behalf of the nation and the city. Mr. Roosevelt responded briefly but feelingly, and short speeches were made by several other prominent men. Much as he would have liked to be present to greet his predecessor, President Taft was kept away on account of his official position and by a previous engagement.

Parade Through the City.

When the speech making was over, the parade through the city streets started. It was originally intended to conclude the reception with a monster parade, and invitations were issued to various organizations throughout the country. Within a few days, however, the committee was flooded with so many applications that the parade feature had to be in part abandoned. Organizations from Maine to California and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes requested places in the line of march, and if the project had been carried out, the procession would have extended from the Battery to the Harlem river and back again, a distance of 20 miles, and the people who had traveled hundreds of miles to see Roosevelt would have been deprived of the pleasure. In order to overcome this obstacle so that no one would be offended, a unique arrangement was adopted by the committee. All organizations that wished to participate in the parade were assigned certain blocks along the line of march; for instance, one or two blocks were assigned to some visiting club, and the next to the public, and so on.

The procession itself was comparatively small and was led by the mounted police of New York, who were followed by the police band on foot. Then came the escort of 500 Rough Riders under the command of Robert Hunter of Oklahoma city, president of the organization. Colonel Roosevelt came next in a carriage, and his carriage was followed by a long procession of vehicles containing the members of the committee and the speakers.

WHEN RURAL POSTMEN FLY WEATHER FLAGS



FOUR DEAD IN SHIP MUTINY

SHORE LEAVE DENIED, CHINESE MAKE DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Seven Leap Into Water and Four Drown—Remainder Rescued and Placed in Irons.

Philadelphia.—A mutiny on board the British steamship Highland Monarch, outward bound for Auckland, N. Z., followed by a dash for liberty by a dozen Chinese members of the crew, resulted in the drowning of four and the narrow escape of three others.

The men rescued are in a police station while the remainder of the mutineers are in irons aboard the ship.

The trouble started in the night. The Highland Monarch had been lying in the Schuylkill river at Point Breeze in the extreme southwestern part of the city for three weeks, loading with case oil for New Zealand.

As the United States immigration law places a fine of $500 on the captain of a steamship for every Chinese member of a crew that escapes, the 20 Chinese aboard were not permitted to leave the vessel, while the other 20 men in the crew, all Englishmen, were given liberal shore leave.

The confinement grew irksome, and as the ship was soon to sail one of the Mongolians asked First Mate Bowman to allow him a few hours on shore. Being refused, the Chinese drew a knife and chased the first mate about the ship.

The man was finally tripped by a white member of the crew, and in falling cut himself. He was placed in irons, and an hour later nearly all the Chinese made a break for liberty.

PARR GETS $100,000 REWARD

New York Custom Man Who Unearthed Sugar Frauds Handsomely Recompensed by Government.

Washington.—Richard A. Parr, deputy surveyor of the port of New York, will receive $100,000 reward from the government for his discovery of the trick in the sugar scales in New York by which the government was robbed of millions of dollars in customs duties.

This reward for Mr. Parr was decided upon by Secretary MacVeagh following a discussion of the claim at the cabinet meeting. It is understood that President Taft favored the $100,000, while Secretary MacVeagh would have cut the amount in two. In fact, the president was not averse to giving Parr the limit allowed, which would have approached a million.

JULIA WARD HOWE INJURED

America's "Grand Old Woman" Ninety-One Years Old Suffers From a Fall But Will Recover.

Boston.—Julia Ward Howe, America's "grand old woman," is suffering from bruises caused by a fall at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Elliott. Her physician says she will be fully recovered in ten days, despite her age. She is ninety-one years old. While going about the house Mrs. Howe tripped and fell against a piece of furniture.

Maine Democrats Nominated.

Augusta, Me.—At the biennial Democratic state convention here Frederick W. Plaisted, mayor of Augusta, was named for governor.

Conference Rail Report Wins.

Washington.—The senate adopted the conference report on the railroad bill.

Spain Is Shaken.

Madrid.—Earthquake shocks varying in duration from four to ten seconds were felt here Thursday and simultaneously at Cordova and Almeria, in Andalusia. No casualties are reported, but in Almeria some houses were damaged.

Lynch a Murderous Negro.

Durant, Miss.—After he had run amuck with a shotgun and attempted to kill three white men, Otho Mitchell, a drunken negro, was lynched by citizens here Thursday.

BIG DEAL IS UNDER FIRE

Officials of United Wireless Telegraph Company Arrested Charged With Misuse of Mails.

New York.—President Wilson and Vice-President Bogart of the United Wireless Telegraph company were taken into custody by United States Marshal Henkel at the company's office on Broadway Wednesday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of misuse of the mails.

Chief Post Office Inspector Mayer charges the officials with a gigantic stock-manipulation plan, declaring that the capital of the company, whose assets were about $400,000, had been increased by an interchange of securities and that the price of these shares had been raised arbitrarily to such large amounts that the company at this time had an apparent stock-market value of $1,000,000,000.

Mr. Mayer states that one of the officers has cleaned up $5,000,000. He says there are 28,000 stockholders throughout the country who have placed their money with the company on the representation of its officers that it had a surplus of nearly $7,000,000, when as a matter of fact the company was failing to make its operating expenses.

Mr. Mayer further states that the inside officers of the company were privileged to sell their stock while outsiders were required to accept stock certificates stamped "not transferable until February 11, 1911."

Inspector O'Brien seized the books and papers of the company as evidence in the case. The complainant named in the charge on which the arrests were made is Michael C. O'Brien of Waterbury, Conn.

Wilson was released on $25,000 bond and Bogart's bond was $10,000.

ARMED MAN AT WHITE HOUSE

James Stricklin Held Pending Inquiry Into Sanity—It Is His Second Visit.

Washington.—A muscular man over six feet tall, with black hair and heavy black mustache, called at the executive offices of the White House and asked to see the president. He was recognized immediately as the man who visited the executive mansion June 17 of last year, and when arrested at that time had two big pistols in his possession. He was found again to be armed with a .44-caliber pistol.

The man gave his name as James Stricklin and said he was from Cumberland, Md. When arrested a year ago Stricklin said he hailed from Arkansas. The man is being held for observation as to his sanity. He asserts that various persons are persecuting him and wishes the president to put a stop to it.

PEARY RETURNS FROM EUROPE

Commander Declares He Will Never Again Head An Arctic or Anarctic Expedition.

New York.—Commander Robert E. Peary was a passenger on the Mauretania. He said that he had not heard any news of Doctor Cook and had not the slightest idea of his present whereabouts.

"I shall never again head either an Arctic or Anarctic expedition," said the commander. "Captain Bartlett will probably lead an expedition to the South Pole next year. It should be much easier to reach the South Pole because there is no shifting ice and the route has been plotted to within a hundred miles"

Walks in Sleep to Death.

New York.—Walking in his sleep, P. T. Brudder, a retired business man, aged seventy-nine, fell through an open window in his sixth floor apartment Friday and was instantly killed. Relatives said that he had been a somnambulist since childhood.

Hungry Hogs Kill and Mutilate Man.

Sterling, Ill.—A drove of hogs mutilated and killed Charles Anderson, a farmer, Thursday. His body was found Friday. Both arms had been eaten by the animals.

IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

A Case of Terrible Kidney Trouble.

Henry Palmer, Cole and Walnut Sts., Barnesville, O., says: "My kidney trouble was caused by hardships and exposure in the army. The awful pains across my back gradually became more severe until I was in constant misery. My feet and hands were swollen to twice their natural size. The kidney secretions were in a terrible condition—for months I voided what seemed to be clear blood. I became so dizzy everything seemed to whirl. My condition was alarming when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Before long I improved and was soon strong and well."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

An Almost Universal Prayer.

"Among the late Bishop Foss' anecdotes about prayer," said a Philadelphia Methodist, "there was one concerning a very original Norristown preacher.

"This preacher, in the course of a long prayer one Sunday night, recounted the many misfortunes and evils that had befallen him in the course of his long life. Then, sighing heavily, he prayed:

"'Thou hast tried me with affliction, with bereavement, and with sorrow of many kinds. If thou are obliged to try me again, Lord, try me with the burden of wealth.'"

SKIN BEAUTY PROMOTED

In the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and destroy the hair, as well as for preserving, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are well-nigh infallible. Millions of women throughout the world rely on these pure, sweet and gentle emollients for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, and for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., sole proprietors of the Cuticura Remedies, will mail free, on request, their latest 32-page Cuticura Book on the skin and hair.

Paired.

She was an amiable old lady, and volunteered much information to the fair stranger who had come down to see an important event in the country town—the laying of the foundation stone of the new church.

"Yes," prattled the old lady, "that is the duke and duchess, and the couple behind them are the mayor and mayoress; and those two to the right are the vicar and—er—vixen."—Ideas.

A Protection Against the Heat.

When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, buy yourself a glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send 2c stamp for booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" and the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910. The latter contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues, and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. Address The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

What can harm us if we are true to ourselves and do what we think is right?—Black.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About its Wheat-Producing Power:

"The greatest need of this country [United States] in another generation or two will be the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The days of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

This great railroad magnate is taking advantage of the situation by extensive railway building to the wheat fields of Western Canada.

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat

were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 23 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success. Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Bldg., Grand Forks, N. D.; J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. D.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

(Use address nearest you.) 10

ELDEST SON OF ROOSEVELT WEDS

Theodore, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Alexander Are Married.

CULMINATION OF LOVE MATCH

Former President Witnesses Ceremony in New York Church—San Francisco to Be Home of the Couple.

New York.—Of all the June weddings of 1910, the one that has aroused the most general interest was that of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Alexander which was celebrated in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church on June 20.

A large number of prominent people witnessed the ceremony, but naturally the most noticed person in the church, after the bride and groom, was Col. Theodore Roosevelt, father of the young man who was entering the state of matrimony. The date of the wedding had been set to permit the attendance of the former president, and this was one of his very first social engagements after his return from abroad, for he landed in New York only two days before.

Reading from left to right: Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth, Lars Anderson.

Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, who before her own recent marriage was Miss Elizabeth Bertron, was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Jessie Millington-Drake, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Jean Delano and Miss Harriet Alexander.

Rev. Henry M. Sanders, a great uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by Dr. Gordon Russell of Cranford, N. J.

After the ceremony the bridal party was entertained at the home of the bride's uncle, Charles B. Alexander. At least a part of the honeymoon will be spent at Sagamore Hill, the country home of the Roosevelt family at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Later in the summer the young couple will start for San Francisco, where Mr. Roosevelt is to be in charge of the interests of the carpet manufacturing firm with which he has been associated for some time.

The Roosevelt Home at Oyster Bay.

The love story of the young couple has been a quick-moving romance. Their engagement was announced only last winter, and the news was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt, resulting in the speedy receipt of his approval and congratulations. The bride, who is the daughter of Henry Addison Alexander of New York, is twenty-one years old, of a little more than medium height, slender, and of very attractive appearance, having an especially beautiful complexion. She is as animated as her famous sister-in-law, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, whose house guest she was for a time just before Mrs. Longworth sailed for England to join her father.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., strongly resembles his father in looks, but is decidedly reserved and is generally credited with being far less democratic than certain other members of the family. As a boy he rode horseback and engaged in all the other outdoor pursuits of the juvenile Roosevelt clan at their home at Oyster Bay and he took some part in athletics during his preparatory school course at Groton and his collegiate course at Harvard, but in the main he has been less enthusiastic on the subject of life in the open than his father and brother Kermit. He has always been of a studious nature and his romance with Miss Alexander is said to have had its beginnings in the mutual love of these young people for music. For all that "Teddy, Jr.," has eschewed the sensational in outdoor athletics, he did participate two years ago in a balloon flight from Washington, in which he and the two army officers who were his fellow passengers had some rather exciting experiences.

There was no little surprise on the part of the public when Theodore, Jr., upon the completion of his college course two years ago, chose a business career as his life work, and still more wonder was aroused when he took employment in a Connecticut carpet factory in order to gather knowledge at first hand of the practical side of carpet manufacture. He started at the lowest round of the ladder, as an unskilled workman at a small salary. Of course he was promoted as he mastered the intricacies of the business, but he continued to live quietly in a modest boarding house. Many persons were skeptical as to whether young Roosevelt would stick to so prosaic an existence, but he is evidently determined to win his fortune in this sphere.

The 'ff in ffarington.

Mrs. ffarington, who is engaged to Mr. Tom Curtis, is the widow of the late Mr. W. E. ffarington of Worden, Lancashire. The spelling of this ancient name with the small "ff" found in old manuscripts is merely the retention of the old form of capital "F." Deeds of conveyance in the time of George II. and III. recite: "George of Great Britain ffrance and Ireland King," etc.; the form could not therefore be due to ignorance, as has been said, for in days when gentlemen of estate were gentlemen of quality such a spelling in deeds could hardly arise from lack of knowledge of spelling. The ffaringtons of Worden hall, Lancashire, prefer, like several other well known families, including the ffolkes and ffrenches, to retain the archaic capital "ff." The family trace their descent from Hugo de Meolis, who came to England with the Conqueror, and they have been associated for generations with the court, army and church, and with public life.—From the Court Journal.

Raven's Sharp Trick.

The best talking-bird new to the big collection in the London "Zoo" is a raven who came to the aviary last year. "Hullo! Jack!" is his favorite remark, and it is the voice of one who meets an unworthy friend. Soon after he arrived he used his conversational powers with great effect upon a lammergeier who shares his cage (relates the London Spectator). The lammergeier had a piece of meat which the raven desired, but he was unwilling to surrender it. The raven hopped up. "Hullo! Jack!" he began, and the lammergeier, aghast at the voice of man, dropped his dinner and fled. But the lammergeier was never a bird of much spirit.

G. A. R. STATE CAMP

WORLD MOVEMENT FOR DISARMAMENT HOLDS ATTENTION OF MEN WHO TASTED WAR.

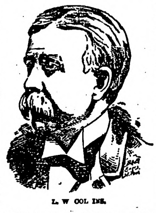
L. W. COLLINS OPENS MEETING

Ovation Is Accorded Prof. Maria Sanford When She Sounds the Call.—Hundreds of Defenders of the Union Meet.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Resolutions introducing the Minnesota delegates to the National encampment of the G. A. R., to urge legislation prohibiting the placing statues or paintings of Robert E. Lee or any member of the Confederacy in any buildings or grounds owned or controlled by the federal government were introduced at the forty-fourth annual encampment, department of Minnesota G. A. R. Garfield post No. 8 brought these resolutions before the encampment.

Hardly had they been read before a dozen deleates were on their feet demanding to be heard. State Commander Collins abruptly cut off all argument for the time by referring them to the committee on resolutions.

The resolution characterized the attempt to place Lee's statue in a government building as a means of teaching false lessons of patriotism to the youth of the land; that the cause for which the Confederates fought was wrong, and traitorous and that an attempt to recognize the flag and uniform of the Confederacy in this manner was an insult to the flag and patriotic Americans.



L. W COL INS.

The delegates to the national convention were instructed by resolution to favor changing of the name, "United States avenue," at Gettysburg to "Hunt avenue," in recogniton of the commander of the artillery at that battle.

Stand to Salute Flag.

Three raps from the gavel of State Commander Loren W. Collins brought the delegates scurrying into their seats. Prayer was said, and then Color Bearer W. H. Deline marched from the entrance to the platform, flag staff in holster, and flag drooping. As he reached the steps leading to the platform, every one present stood, brought his hand to salute, and remained in that position until the colors were placed on the platform.

Commander Collins then made a brief opening address, and was followed by other officers, who read reports. Comrade Levi Longfellow made an address to the flag; Miss Zadie McDonald gave a short recitation, and Miss Helen McDonald sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Immediately after the convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Prof. Maria Sanford, who delivered an address advocating universal peace on Memorial day, took the platform.

"The proposition I make is that the Grand Army of the Republic ask the Confederate veterans to unite with them and commission Theodore Roosevelt to act as their agent in devising a plan for disarmament and obtaining for it the approval and acceptance of the nations," she said.

"General Sherman said 'War is hell,' and I know he was right," said Benjamin Franklin Curtis, commander of Chase Post No. 22.

Talking not of the victories of war, but of a still greater victory of peace; not of the splendid battalions that marched under Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, but of plans for universal disarmament, more than 500 veterans of the Department of Minnesota G. A. R. met in their forty-fourth annual encampment at the Princess theater, Fourth street, near Central avenue at 10 a. m. today. The morning was devoted to the registration of delegates, the salute of the flag, and routine reports from the state officers. At the afternoon session Prof. Maria Sanford made the principal address, urging the veterans to carry the universal peace propaganda to a successful conclusion.

BISHOP AT ROCHESTER.

Head of Catholic Diocese of Winona Pays First Visit and Preaches Sermon.

Rochester.—Bishop Patrick Heffron, the new bishop of the Winona diocese of the Catholic church, paid his first visit to Rochester.

Father William Coleman celebrated his first mass, assisted by Father Ryan of St. Paul and Father Tibesar of the Winona diocese, both college companions of the new priest. Bishop Heffron preached the sermon.

NO FREE SHOWS FOR OFFICERS.

Mayor Brown, of Fergus Falls, Leads Off in Another Reform.

Fergus Falls.—Fergus Falls has always been considered a highly progressive city, and when it comes to reform measures, can always be counted upon to head the procession. The state anti-pass law does not prevent city officials from accepting circus tickets and passes of this character, the matter being called to public attention here through a letter written by Mayor D. M. Brown to the members of the council.

At the next regular meeting of the city council an ordinance will be passed making it unlawful for the agent of any circus, menagerie, side show, wild west show, Indian congress, theater, baseball game, picture show, nickelodeon, merry-go-round, hurdy-gurdy, slot machine, ring-the-can, hit-the-nigger's-head, or any other exhibition or game whatsoever, to give, directly or indirectly, to any mayor, acting mayor, alderman or city official of any kind, whether elective or appointive, any free pass or ticket of admission.

ASKS LONGER CONVENTION.

St. Paul Secretary of Firemen Organized 40 Relief Societies.

Alexandria.—A second eulogy on the late D. L. Kane by First Vice-President E. M. Twiford, of Owatonna, and an address by Frank M. Eddy, were the principal speeches at the afternoon session of the firemen. Secretary Myler of St. Paul made several recommendations in his annual report. One was that the two-day convention be lengthened one day, and that the secretary and treasurer submit quarterly instead of annual reports. He reported that in the year he had organized forty relief associations.

The present membership of the association is 445, representing 306 fire departments. Topics of interest to the association filled the remainder of the afternoon. The day closed with the annual parade, with 700 men in line.

There were six bands in line, those being Fergus Falls, Evansville, Glenwood, Sauk Center, Brandon and Evansville.

DRUGGISTS TO MEET.

Minnesota Pharmacists Coming to St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn. — The 26th annual meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Tonka Bay, June 21, 22, 23 and 24. The indications, so the arrangements committee says, point to a meeting of unusual strength and interest. The association will deal with a number of propositions of national importance. Gov. Eberhart will welcome the visitors and former Gov. John Lind will address the Scientific section, over which Dean Wulling, of the Minnesota State University, will preside. Prof. Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia, possibly the best known pharmacist in the United States, will attend all the sessions.

BIG CEREMONIAL SESSION.

Twin City Shriners Will Unite in Observing Anniversary.

Minneapolis. — The Zuhrah Temple of Minneapolis and Osman Temple of St. Paul Shriners will have a joint ceremonial session June 21 in the hippodrome at the state fair grounds in honor of their twenty-fifth anniversary. Prominent men from outside to attend are Imperial Potentate Fred A. Hines, Los Angeles, Cal., and Imperial Deputy Potentate J. Frank Treat, Fargo, N. D. Imperial Marshal Charles E. Ovenshire of Minneapolis promises that the work will be done on a grander scale than ever before attempted in the northwest.

WALKS TO DEATH IN RIVER.

Austin, Minn., Tailor Commits Suicide at Spring Valley.

Spring Valley.—A most uncommon suicide has just occurred here. Sibert Hermann, a tailor, who came here from Austin, Minn., a short time ago, evidently tired of life, got up early, went to the river at the foot of Broad street, removed his coat and hat as if he was going to do something very commonplace, waded into the stream to the depth of about a foot, folded his hands, and then lay face downward in the water. Before he could be reached he was dead.

Tim Murphy Enters Prison.

St. Paul, June 17.—Timothy Murphy, former captain of the Volunteers of America, of St. Paul, convicted of embezzlement, was taken to Stillwater, to begin his seven-year sentence which was recently imposed by Judge Hallam. He was found guilty of embezzling funds which had been collected by the Volunteers of America. His attorney will make an appeal to the supreme court for a new trial.

Forest Fires Again Threaten.

Duluth. — Another forest fire caused by a spark from an engine is raging in township 51, range 16, on both sides of the Cloquet river. It has been burning several days, making it necessary to call out a large number of men to try to control the fire and save the settlers' homes. C. J. Carlson, a settler, lost his barns and machinery and tools to the amount of several hundred dollars; Oscar Anderson; another settler in that township, who was absent, lost everything he owned.

INDICT COTTON MEN

JAMES A. PATTEN AND SEVEN OTHERS FACE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

ANTI-TRUST LAW VIOLATED

Accusation Hits Men Alleged to Have Engineered Recent Bull Pool—Each Gives $5,000 Bond and Released—Deny Forming Agreement.

New York.—The special federal grand jury Friday returned indictments against James A. Patten, the Chicago speculator, and seven others alleged to have been associated with him in the cotton pool. They are charged with having violated the criminal clause of the anti-trust law.

Their bail was fixed at $5,000 each by Judges Hough. All of them gave bond through the National Surety company and were immediately released.

The men indicted are: James A. Patten of Chicago, W. P. Brown of New Orleans, Frank B Hayne of New Orleans, Eugene C. Scales of Texas, Sidney J. Herman, Robert M. Thompson and Charles A. Kittle of New York, Morris R. Rothschild of Mississippi.

The indictments were handed up to Judge Hough in the United States circuit court. The defendants were represented by former United States Senator John C. Spooner, Henry Wellman and Joseph P. Cotton.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, one of the indicted men, was strongly urged for secretary of the navy when President Taft was forming his cabinet. He is a South Carolinan and for years was prominent in the politics of that state before he was brought to New York to occupy an important position with the New York Life Insurance company.

The investigation, which resulted in the indictments was begun April 18, at the direct order of Attorney General Wickersham. It will be recalled that all through the sensational rise in the cotton market last winter, Mr. Patten and the men associated with him in the bull movement, took advantage of every occasion to deny that they had formed an agreement of any sort. This will be their defense when their cases are called for trial next fall.

The blanket indictment contains more than 20,000 words and embraces five counts. The first count charges that the defendants on the first day of January 1910, conspired with certain corporations that are spinners and manufacturers of cotton, to control the price of raw material. The corporations were not indicted.

The indictment then goes on to give a description of the trade and commerce which it is alleged was sought to be monopolized and states that "cotton has been and is an article of prime necessity to the people of the United States and the growing of the same has necessitated the cultivation of many millions of acres of land, and that the spinners and manufacturers were co-conspirators with the men indicted.

CIRCUS TRAIN IS WRECKED

Wild Beasts Escape From Cages—Country People Are Terrorized—Many Employes Hurt.

Ebensburg, Pa.—The Frank A. Robbins circus train, composed of 15 cars, was wrecked Thursday a mile from here on the Cambria & Cresson branch of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Two lions, an elephant, one leopard, one hyena, one jaguar, and an ibex are reported to be at large as a result.

Many circus employes were injured. The more seriously hurt were taken to hospitals in Altoona.

At the scene of the wreck a low bridge spans a deep gully. As the train passed over the bridge three of the wagons which contained the animals struck low-hanging girders and were overturned. The cars carrying the wagon cages were derailed and thrown over the embankment leading to the bridge.

The entire country for miles around is in a state of terror. Many of the farmers and their families refuse to leave their homes and take up the search for the liberated menagerie beasts.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE IS ILL

Wisconsin Statesman Suffers From Gall Stones, but His Condition Is Not Serious.

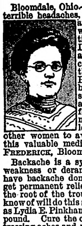
Washington.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who has been absent from the senate for ten days, is at his home, where he is suffering from gall stones. Friends of the senator report that he is resting easily and that his condition is not serious. The senator's physician, however, will not permit him to resume his duties until he has improved. Mr. LaFollette suffered a similar attack two years ago.

Auto Casualty List Is Growing.

Chicago.—Five persons were killed and 43 injured by automobiles in the first half of June, according to a report which Sergt. Elliot of the bureau of records has made to Chief of Police Steward Friday. The start of the month promises that June will excel even May in accidents.

Aldrich's Son Ill.

New York.—Richard S. Aldrich, son of Senator N. W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is ill of typhoid fever at the Presbyterian hospital in this city.



YOUR BACKACHE WILL YIELD

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bloomdale, Ohio.—"I suffered from terrible headaches, pains in my back and right side, and was tired all the time and nervous. I could not sleep, and every month I could hardly stand the pain. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health again and made me feel like a new woman. I hope this letter will induce other women to avail themselves of this valuable medicine."—Mrs. E. M. FREDERICK, Bloomdale, Ohio.

Backache is a symptom of female weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Cure the cause of these distressing aches and pains and you will become well and strong.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has restored health to thousands of women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

PATENT your ideas. 64-page book and advice FREE. Established 1880. Fitzgerald&Co. Box k, Washington, D.C.

The young who take advice are almost beyond the need of it.—George MacDonald.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Not Prepared to See.

Marjorie—Didn't you see the mouse?

Madge—Why, dear, I just couldn't see it. I had my old stockings on.

Grief is the agony of an instant. The indulgence of grief is the blunder of a life.—Dunegan.

Why He Whitewashed.

A country doctor tells a story of a man who moved into a dilapidated old cottage, and was found by the doctor busily whitewashing it inside and out. "I'm glad to see you making this old place so nice and neat," said the physician, "it's been an eyesore in the neighborhood for years." "'Tain't nothing to me about eyesores," was the reply. "The last couple what lived here had twins three times, and I hope whitewash is a good disinfectant. Ye see we've got ten children."

Didn't Know the Purpose.

Mark Twain, as an example of unconscious humor, used to quote a Hartford woman who said one day in the late spring:

"My husband is the dearest fellow. 'Jim,' I said to him this morning, 'are you very hard up just now?'

"'I certainly am hard up,' he replied soberly. 'This high cost of living is terrible. I don't know what I'm going to do.'

"'Then, Jim,' said I, 'I'll give up all thought of going to the country for July and August this year.'

"But the dear fellow's face changed, and he said:

"'Indeed, then, you won't, darling. I thought you wanted to buy a hat with an aigrette or some such foolishness. No, no, my darling—Jim can always find the money to let his dear little wife go to the country.'"

A DETERMINED WOMAN

Finally Found a Food That Cured Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a woman in Salisbury, Mo. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use the new food the cramps disappeared and have never returned.

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts.

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells them by the case to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

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Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905 at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1879

POLITICAL ANNOUCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for state senator to represent the Sixty-first Senatorial district, at the primaries to be held Septemer 20, 1910.

Al. H. Jester.

John King has the Red Lake Falls Gaz tte advertised for sale. Here is a chance for some one.

The Spectator is much improved in appearance under the management of I. D. Converse.

It is doubtful if Senator Hanson's ability (?) will land him the Senatorship this year, as the farmers seem to be getting onto their job.

This June weather is enough to make a native Northern Minnesotian get the Canada fever. This month has certainly been a record breaker for hot dry weather.

Judging from the differant press notices, H. O. Bjorge, of Lake Park, did not receive a very warm welcome, when he was up in the northern part of the Ninth sizing up the congressional political situation.

A F Lattimore has been telephoning to Thief River Falls about his troubles in publishing final proof notices, but he struck the wrong man, as he should have told his troubles to a police man or telephoned to President Taft Better ca'l up Taft, Alex, and explain the matter to him. You have an interest in the telephone line, so can get reduced rates.

John Lind will undoubtly be the next Democratic candidate for Governor, Eberhart seems to be the choice of the Republican party. The Prohibitionists will also have a ticket in the field. In your mad rush to see your man elected Governor do not forget the legislature. There's the place we need men. A good legislator does not need to wait for a cue from the Governor to do things. —Norman County Index.

In view of these facts it looks strange to us to see the Index supporting Senator Hanson.

There is no longer any question of doubt that the proposition to divide Red Lake County and establish Pennington will be voted on at the election next November, and that an aggressive campaign will be conducted to get the necessary number of votes to carry it. This is a question that we have not taken any interest in looking up, therefore we prefer to keep out of the heat of the campaign as long as possible.

At the Republican Convention held in Thief River Falls, last Friday, hogishness, instead of justice and fairness, seemed to predominate. Red Lake Falls or any other place opposed to Thief River Falls were not allowed any delegates to the State Convention, as that city had the power and they used it to the extent that would make any uninterested observer conclude that he would hesitate to place all the power of Red Lake or we might say Pennington County in their hands. It may sometimes be good politics to be fair when you are on top, instead of carrying good luck too far and meeting disaster on the road.

Deer Park News.

Ed Hyland bought a new mower at Plummer, last week.

C. W. Johnson returned from Fosston with stallion, last week.

Reistad, the cattle-buyer of Plummer was here buying cattle, last week.

Mr. Ole Overwold went to Gonvick on business, last week.

Mrs. Ed Rustad and Mrs. Beckstrand went to Hill River to visit relatives.

Ed Rustan, Ole Nesland, and Ole attended a big meeting, last Sunday.

The surveyors have finished surveying the big county ditch.

Mrs. Seversrud's brother, the newly arrived minister, delivered a fine sermon at Swanson's school-house, Sunday.

Ole Stromme and William Rodman, are now living on their farms in Deer Park.

Dr. Teal, of Thief River Falls, was up here making an examination of C. W. Johnson's horse. Charles now has state license for his horse.

John Boreak, who was arrested and sentenced to ninety days in jail for abusing his wife, created a sensation by eloping with his former wife, who had secured a divorce from him soon after his imprisonment. They deserted their four children. Thus water always comes back to its level.

A BRAVE GIRL.

Her Terrible Experience While on a Smuggling Expedition.

This tale of heroism displayed by a young woman engaged in smuggling contraband goods over the Swiss-Italian border comes from Geneva: "Mlle. Poretti, aged eighteen, and her brother, aged twenty-three, left Swiss territory to cross the Baldisco pass carrying contraband goods into Italy. On the summit they were overtaken by a violent snowstorm and were soon in deep snow. The Porettis roped themselves, the young man leading. They lost their way, and while attempting to find the path Poretti fell through the snow into a crevasse into which he nearly dragged his sister. The girl, however, planted her ice ax in the snow and withstood the shock.

"Early the next morning several smugglers crossing the pass from Swiss territory into Italian found the young girl near the ordinary route taken by smugglers and recognized her at once, as she belonged to a smuggler's family and lived at Chiavenna. The smugglers at once drew up the brother, but found that he had died during the thirteen hours his sister had held him by the rope. He had received severe injuries in the head, and his body was frozen.

"The smugglers carried down the brave girl, who was almost unconscious, as well as the dead body of her brother, and notified the Poretti family at Chiavenna. On reaching the valley the girl had recovered sufficiently from her terrible experience to explain that she and her brother had spoken for several hours after the accident and at last he had said that he felt nothing and wanted to sleep.

"A warm night followed the snowstorm, or two dead bodies would have been found. Under the great strain the rope had cut through the girl's clothes and her waist was bleeding when she was rescued."—Chicago News.

MISERY AIDING MISERY.

The Helping Hand Among the Beach Combers of Marseilles.

Harry A. Franck in "A Vagabond Journey Around the World" writes of the trying times when he was a beach comber in Marseilles: "Long, hungry days passed, days in which I could scarcely withstand the temptation to carry my kodak to the mont de piete (pawnshop) just off the sailors' square. Among the beach combers there were daily some who gained a few francs by an odd job, by the sale of an extra garment or by 'grafting,' pure and simple. When his hand closed on a bit of money the stranded fellow may have been weak with fasting, yet his first thought was not to gorge himself, but to share his fortune with his companions under hatches. In those bleak November days many a man ranked a 'worthless outcast' by his more fortunate fellow beings toiled all day at the coal wharfs of Marseilles and tramped back, cold and hungry, to the Place Victor Gelu to divide his earnings with other famished miserables whom he had not known a week before.

"More than one man sold the only shirt he owned to feed a new arrival who was an absolute stranger to all. These men won no praise for their benefactions. They expected none and would have opened their eys in wonder if they had been told that their actions were worthy of praise. The stranded band grew to be a corporate body. By a job here and there I contributed my share to the common fund, and between us we fought off gaunt starvation.

"In a dirty alley just off the place was an inn kept by a Greek in which one could sleep on the floor at 3 sous or in a cot at 6, and every evening a band of ragged mortals might have been seen dividing the earnings of some of them into three sou lots as they made their way toward 'L'Auberge chez le Grec.'"

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.—Quarles.

Grand Celebration, at Highlanding, Minn.

Program:

Oration at 11 O'clock. Reading of Declaration of Independence. Foot Races, Wheelbarrow Races, Tug of War, Base Ball at 2 30, Erie vs Lillo.

Dance in the Bowery, afternoon and evening.

Grand Display of Fire-works in the Evening.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 17th, 1910.

Notice is heeby given tnat Peter Peterson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 26th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 400, Serial No. 0416. N.W. ¼ Section 20 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner fo the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 5th. day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael H. Conely: Tosten Elleson, Jacob R. Hesby, Ole Christofferson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 17. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1910.

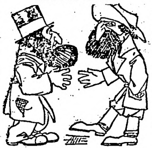
Notice is hereby given that Witalis Johnson, of Kratka, Minn. who on June 29, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 435, Serial No. 0489, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st. day of August 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar J. Peterson, of Hazel, Minn. Ole Hafoal, Nils D. Jacobson, and Peter Peterson, of Kratka, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

More Than Exalted.



Simeon Shucks—Ikarius is a pretty high up man.

Colonel Cobb—Thirty-third degree?

"Higher'n that—ary-plane."

The Ham Fair at Paris.

A feature of Parisian life is the ham fair which is held on the Boulevard Richard Le Noir. The name of this fair is wholly misleading, for as far as I have ever seen hams are the very last thing any one ever buys there. Old brass and copper curios, quaint jewelry, rare china, lace, tapestries and books are what most people go out to seek, and a sight not to be easily forgotten is the long, wide boulevard lined with ramshackle stalls laden with every possible kind of lumber and presided over by the most rapacious of brocanteurs. Out of piles of valueless lumber Americans and English diligently seek for their pet kind of curios, and there is not an artist in Paris who cannot point to some bit of furniture in his or her studio and say with pride, "I got that for 5 francs at the ham fair." No one ever pays more than 5 francs, I notice, but, alas, every year these five franc bargains are becoming more rare, and even as housekeeping in Paris grows more and more costly so does the furnishing of one's house to keep.—London Queen.

Only a Question of Possibility.

Among the customers of a tea store opened in the northwest part of the city the other night was a man who, after buying a pound of coffee, handed a counterfeit half dollar to the shopkeeper.

"This money is counterfeit; I'm sorry, sir," said the shopkeeper.

"Yes; I know it," replied the customer, grinning. "Got it here one day last week, and I've been saving it for you." Then, noting the smile upon the shopkeeper's face, the customer said, evidently offended, "Perhaps you doubt my word?"

"Oh, not at all, sir; not at all. I couldn't doubt the word of so truthful a man. I was simply smiling because I wondered how it was possible for you to have got the money here. This place was opened only night before last."

Thereupon the customer departed hastily after producing a good coin and slipping the counterfeit into his own pocket.—Philadelphia Times.

Notice For Publication,

First Publication June 3 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Martin O. Moen of Torgerson, Minn., who on Dec. 5th. 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1380. Serial No. 04598, for W. ½ S. W. ¼, Sec. 16 & S. ½ S. E. ¼, Ses. 17 Twp. 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th day of July, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvor Levos, of Mavie, Minn., Martin L. Salberg, Knute Torgerson, and Ole A. Olson of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Daghe Knutson, of Hilda, Minn., who on November 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1249, Serial No. 04508, for S. E. ¼ Section 36, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above describe; before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B Henry Costello, Halvor Swenson, Ola B. Hanson, and Knut Yrtesund, all of Hilda, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. May 18th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Moltzer of Highlanding Minn., who on March 14, 1909 made Homestead entery No. 1076 Serial No. 04127 for N. E. ¼ Section 23 Township 158 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 27th. day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Perley P. Palmer, of Highlanding Minn. Osmond K. Homme, of Erie Minn. Charles Palmer, Peder H. Thoreson, of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam May 27th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 23rd, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Connaker, of Togerson Minn. who on March 21st, 1905, made Homestead entry No. 1088, Serial No. 0657, for N W. ¼ Section 25 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above desclbed, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 27th, day of June 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, of Germantown Minn. John Markenson, of Torgerson Minn. John Casey, Alfred Rice, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3rd. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Inga Boen of Erie Minnesota, who on November 28th 1904 made homestead entry No. 948, Serial No. 04361, for S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joseph Johnson, Ole Johnsrud, John Toftland, Carl P. Anderson, all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

Why He Applauded.

"Are you fond of music?" asked a stranger of the young man at the concert who was applauding vigorously after a pretty girl had sung a song in a very painful way.

"Not particularly," replied the young man frankly, "but I am extremely fond of the musician."

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same days, at 1.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

His Athletic Neighbor.

A young man inmate of a boarding house had been disturbed night after night by the boarder in the next room doing things with a punching bag he'd rigged up in the room some way. At breakfast each morning the young man would look over the crowd and wonder who the bag puncher might be, but there was no one in sight but a bunch of women and eight or ten men with narrow chests and retreating chins. One night he made up his mind to knock on the bag punching roomer's door and ask him to put over his exercise until daylight when all the world's awake. The man might be small enough to bulldoze even with all his athletics. The door opened and there, clad in a tight fitting red jersey, was a robust, buxom woman of perhaps thirty summers.

"And what did you say to her?" the young man was asked.

"I was so startled," replied he, "that I asked what afterward seemed to me the most natural request I could have made. I asked her if she'd lend me a couple of matches."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Halley's Achievements.

Edmund Halley was a very great man. He was not only the first to predict correctly the return of a comet, that which is now known by his name, but also—before Newton had announced his results to any one—arrived at the conclusion that the attraction of gravitation probably varied inversely as the square of the distance. While these and other important achievements of his are well known it seems to have been forgotten that Halley devised a method of determining the age of the ocean from chemical denudation.—Dr. G. F. Becker in Science.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA
SCIATICA
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Remember that you can get your plows fixed so they will run right, at Kratka.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

Peter Hunstad, assistant assessor was a pleasant caller here, yesterday.

The Dan Patch had a cow as a passenger to Thief River Falls, this morning.

B Henry Costello, of DeerPark was an overnight visitor here, Saturday, on his return from a business trip to Thief River Falls.

Clearwater Crossing is to have a Fourth of July Celebration. There is plenty of room for celebrating in this locality.

Thore Stromme received the lumber for the big Fourth of July bowery at Highlanding, yesterday. He will start work on it next week.

John Poloni has his ferry, at Highlanding, in first class running order now. He can ferry teams across the river, any time of the day.

The board of directors of the R. L. R. T. Co. will meet at P. C. Wold's, next Sunday, to make a settlement with the owners of the barge, if possible.

Tore Lunde returned from Montana, last week. He does not speak in very glowing terms of that country, although he has bought land there.

Andy Erickson is doing some good work with his launch helping to tow dredging supplies up the river for the Sherwood Dredging Co.

Carl Eig has purchased a manure spreader and is hauling the fifty years' accumulation of manure on the old Highlanding stopping place onto his farm, where it will do some good.

P. C. Wold was taken sick on Monday, a doctor was called on Wednesday. The attack was brought on by overwork. Peter Hunstad is finishing his assessing for him.

At this time of the year, it is a very difficult matter to keep cream in a good condition for the creamery. Patrons should not blame the butter-maker, if he is compelled to refuse some cream, that if taken would spoil a whole churning.

At the creamery meeting, last night, there was some talk of the association building a cream boat, but it was promptly voted down; as there were too many present, who had been in the boat building business before.

The continued dry weather is beginning to tell on the crops. If it continues much longer, we fear it will do serious injury. This country has not been as much injured by the drouth as it has by excessive rains, but it would have given better satisfaction, if the old weather clerk had saved a few barrels of water last fall or this spring and turned it loose now.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry, who was drowned in Red Lake River on May 2nd, was found floating, last Monday, near Crier's landing, about six miles below the place where she fell into the river. This is one of those sad incidents, which the editors are occasionally called on to chronicle. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the grief-stricken family.

The farmer's steam boat and the Lily went down the river, yesterday.

Wanted at once: A good shower of rain. Best of inducements. Inquire at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cunningham and family returned from Red Lake, last week, and are visiting friends in this locality, for a couple of weeks.

The share holders of the Highlanding Creamery Association held a special meeting at the creamery, last evening, to arrange the sinking fund, being not satisfactory to the shareholders. After discussion an agreement was reached, satisfactory to all.

The Swell Head.

The editor of the leven towns reminds us of a story in the position he has taken:

A wealthy American was traveling through Europe and among the sights he wished to see, were the dikes of Holland. As he was walking along a dike one day, he met a fleshy Dutchman, who was smoking a big, long-stemmed pipe, and the following conversation ensued:

Dutchman, who had a farm of about one acre; "Where are you from?" "America, sir," was the answer. "What do you want here?" asked the inquisitive farmer. "Oh, I just came to look at your method of farming." "Is that so. Come here, Katrina, just think, this gentleman came from far away America to see this great big farm!" said the farmer, proudly, motioning to his little farm.

That Dutchman is like Lattimore. That's the trouble with him. He has worked as a journeyman printer, so many years that he is dried up and after starting that venture, he is surprised when the whole population of the United States, from President Taft and Department of the Interior down to the common people doesn't stop the general progress of this great country, to do homage to the leven towns.

A couple of farmers, of Rudell made application to prove up before him but the U. S. Land Office sent the notices for publication to THE SUNBEAM. Then Lattimore was going to be smart and show the Department of Interior where they got off at. He undertook to tell the U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, that they did not know enough to issue an order for the publication of a final proof notice, where it would be published correctly, in the right place, and in the right paper. So he set up the notices and published them in the leven towns. If the Land Office had sent those proofs to him to publish under official designation, those homesteaders would have to pay the expense of making another trip to make their final proof. If you do not believe this, compare the description of the land in Sam Juveland's notice as published in THE SUNBEAM, CORRECT and the fatal error in it, as published by Lattimore.

News From Clearwater.

Mr. Carlson and Mr. Hanson made a a short visit at Hill River, last week.

Don't forget the grand Fourth of July celebration at the Clearwater Creamery.

Miss Sarah Lindberg left for Plummer, where she will do some sewing for the ladies of that town.

Misses Tilda Rindal and Josie Gunderson did the chores for Mr. Carlson and Hanson, when they were at Hill River.

Mr. and Mrs. Zeb Normandoe, of Red Lake Falls, arrived Saturday to make a short visit with Mrs. Normandoe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Green.

There was a grand birth-day party given at the home of Ralph Green in honor of his daughter, Lou, on last Saturday evening. Everybody enjoyed a good time.

The Billo boys were much disappointed when they received a letter from the manager of the "Mudhens," saying that they could not come, and that after they had promised to play. We guess they are afraid of being beaten.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Celebration at Clearwater.

1776— —1910.

There will be a Celebration at the Clearwater Crossing in Deer Park, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., July 4th,

ORATION

at 10 o'clock. Dinner at 11, served by the Ladies Aid Society. Base ball game and other sports in the afternoon. Dance in the bowery, afternoon and evening. Good music. Ice cream and other refeshments, enough for all. Fire-works in the evening. All come and have a good time.

Jens Fore
Nels Fore Committee.
T. Brekke

Republican Nominees.

At the Republican State Convention held at St. Paul, Tuesday, the following ticket was nominated:

Governor—A. O. Eberhart.
Lieutenant Governor—S. Y. Gordon.
Secretary of State—J. A. Schmahl.
State Auditor—S. G. Iverson.
Attorney General—G. T. Simpson.
State Treasurer—W. J. Smith.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Caswell.
Associate Justices Supreme Court: E. A. Jaggard, P. E. Brown, C. L. Brown, and D. F. Simpson.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—C. F. Staples.

Senator Moses E. Clapp unanimously renominated as U. S. Senator.

Reapportionment endorsed. County Option overwhelmingly defeated.

Out of Her Reach.

"Does your heart ever reach out for the unattainable?"

"No, but my hands do when my husband is not at home. There are three buttons at the back of my gown that I can't reach."

More Appropriate.

"I teach my parrot only short words."

"Do you? Now, I should think that parrots were better adapted to learning polysyllables."

Whistler Let Them Wait.

Whistler's laxity in the matter of engagements was notorious. No one ever knew if he were coming or not to affairs. But his point of view is explained in his answer to a friend of his who knew that he had an engagement to dine with some swells in a distant part of London and who felt that it was most impolitic for Whistler to offend them. It was growing late, and yet Whistler was painting away madly, intently.

"My dear fellow," he said to him at last, "it is frightfully late, and you have to dine with Lady Such-a-one. Don't you think you'd better stop?"

"Stop?" fairly shrieked Whistler. "Stop, when everything is going beautifully? Go and stuff myself with disgusting food when I can paint like this? Never! Never! Besides, they can't do anything until I get there! They never do!"

If Jupiter Were Inhabited.

Calculations as to the size required for human beings on the other planets vary widely, according to the basis of reckoning. According to these based upon the attraction of gravity, Jupiter should be peopled by pygmies of twenty-eight inches. Wolfius, on the other hand, argues that Goliath himself would be accounted decidedly undersized upon that planet. He worked from the feebleness of the sun's light there, which would demand that the pupil of the eye should be much more dilatable. Since the pupil stands in a constant proportion to the ball of the eye and that to the entire body, said Wolfius, a little calculation shows that an average Jovian must be nearly thirteen feet seven inches tall—not quite four inches shorter than Og, king of Bashan, according to the measure of his bedstead given in Deuteronomy.

A Bright Blacksmith.

The greatest improvement in vehicle construction was when some bright blacksmith thought of heating the tires and shrinking them on the wheel. While many claim the honor, it is not known to whom it rightly belongs. Previous to this event tires were made in short sections and held on the felloes with nails. When starting on a long haul the driver always laid in a good supply of nails to use on the trip.—Shop Notes Quarterly.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

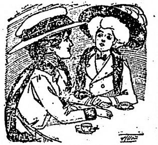
Hover O. Follkedahl,
Highlanding .....Minn.

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C. W. Johnson, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examin this fine horse.

C W Johnson, Owner.

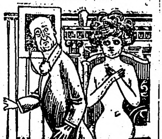
Green Eyed Unto Death.



"Her husband asked her when he was dying not to put on mourning."

"The brute! He knew she looked so well in black."

Flushed the Game.



Designing Woman (to Old Cooney, referring to her sister prodigy)—It's charming to see an old head on young shoulders. Don't you think so?

Old Cooney moves dubiously and reaches for his hat.

A CUNNING WEASEL.

The Trick by Which He Trapped His Big Rat Antagonist.

Once a sawmill in a western town was infested with rats, which, being unmolested, became very numerous and bold and played round the mill among the men while they worked during the day. But one day there appeared on the scene a weasel, which immediately declared war on the rodents.

One by one the rats fell victims to the weasel's superior strength, until only one very large, pugnacious rat was left of the once numerous colony. The weasel had a go at the big rat several times, but on each occasion the rodent proved more than a match for his slender antagonist and chased the weasel to a hiding place.

Shortly thereafter the weasel was seen busily digging under a lumber pile near the mill. He was engaged for some time, but later appeared again in the mill, seeking his old enemy. He soon found him and at once renewed hostilities. As usual, after a lively tussle the rat got the better of the argument, and the weasel ran, pursued closely by the rat, straight to the hole under the lumber pile.

He ran in, still followed by the rat, but immediately reappeared round the end of the pile and again dodged into the hole behind the rat. Neither was seen again for some time, but the weasel finally reappeared, looking no worse for the fight.

The curiosity of the men in the mill being aroused, they proceeded to investigate the hole under the lumber pile. They found that the weasel had dug the hole sufficiently large at the opening to admit the rat, but had gradually tapered it as he proceeded until at the other end it barely allowed his own slender body to pass.

When the rat chased him into the large end of this underground tunnel he quickly slipped through, and while the rat was trying to squeeze his large body into the smaller part of the hole the weasel dodged in behind him, caught him in the rear and in a place where he could not turn round and finished him at his leisure.—Harper's Weekly.

POISON IN FLOWERS.

Dainty and Beautiful Blossoms In Which Lurks Death.

When the good friar in "Romeo and Juliet" reflected upon the properties of the simple flower, "within whose infant rind poison hath residence and medicine power," his observation embraced a goodly category of well known flowers whose secretions furnish the world with so many poisons.

For instance, the laburnum, which has been compared to a fountain of gold leaping into the sun—a most charming sight—is one of the most poisonous things imaginable, inasmuch as it is poison in leaf and flower and seed. Even the grass growing beneath it is poisonous by reason of its proximity to the innocent looking blossoms overhead, and it has been found necessary to guard against cattle eating this grass for fear of fatal results.

The bulbs of such dainty and beautiful flowers as the narcissus, hyacinth, jonquil and snowdrop secrete the most deadly poisons, not to speak of the oxalis, the monkshood and the foxglove, all of which furnish noxious liquors sufficient to destroy life.

To these may be added certain of the crocuses, the lovely lady's slipper, the quaint old jack-in-the-pulpit and the laughing little buttercup. The latter, despite its most innocent appearance, is one of the worst of the poisonous flowers. Even the cow is aware of that and carefully avoids it. The cousins of the buttercups, the peonies, the larkspurs and the rest, all contain toxic fluids.

Another source of deadly poison is the oleander tree, while the bark of the superb catalpa tree contains many deadly doses.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

His Domestic Lady

By ANNIE HINRICHSEN

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Because she had heard her brother and his friends laughing over Morton Kenneth's complaint that there were no simple, domestic women and that for this reason he intended to spend his life as a lonely bachelor, she wrote to him.

She was thirteen.

"Dear Sir: I understand that you are a primeval man. That is, that in spite of the glaring footlights before which you have danced along the busy way that leads to wealth and fame; in spite of luxurious, magnificently gowned society queens who would pervert your tastes and set up in your soul a false standard of womanhood, you still feel within you the longing for the simple life when expenses are small and a wife is subservient—and a good cook.

"I will be such a wife to you. I am an old-fashioned woman. That is, I have a domestic soul. I believe that a woman's true vocation is to be her husband's handmaiden; to serve him, cook for him and help him pay in installments for a nice cottage with a little garden in which he can hoe when weary with life's bustle and the close, hot air of a down town office.

"Will you not let me hear from you in regard to this matter at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

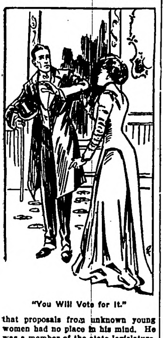
"Yours very respectfully,
"DOROTHEA HILLWOOD."

To this he replied:

"Dear Madam: Your favor received. I wish to express to you my appreciation of your kindness and my sincerest thanks for the honor you would confer upon me. But I feel that I have no right to unite my worldly life with one as pure and innocent and unselfish as yours.

"Again thanking you, I remain,
"Yours very truly,
"MORTON KENNETH."

Ten years later she met him. But he did not remember. He had been so busy becoming a great statesman that proposals from unknown young women had no place in his mind. He was a member of the state legislature, leader of his faction in the house and member of half a dozen important committees.



"You Will Vote for It."

For a month he was very devoted to her. He went to see her every day in her apartments in a frivolous and popular hotel, and told her how intensely he disliked women who lived in hotels, instead of in homes of their own. He sent her violets because, he said, they were symbolical of the type of woman he most admired—sweet and modest.

The legislature convened and he was compelled to go to the state capital for the winter session.

A week later, Mrs. Bonde Boyde, grandest of all the grand dames whose social and club activities fill the society pages, went to the capital and with her she took her niece, Dorothea. The Woman's Progressive league had prepared a bill granting women certain municipal privileges, and this bill was to be introduced in the house. Mrs. Bonde Boyde was president of the league.

She and her niece reached the capital late in the afternoon and went to an historic, old hotel.

After dinner Morton Kenneth came to her in the hotel drawing room. He sat down on a slim, squeaky, little chair so close to her that his shoes touched her new, rose-colored broadcloth.

"What are you doing here?" he asked gloomily.

"I am here because I am interested in certain measures pending before the house."

"What? Lobbying? You? Dorothea—" His tone was exactly what it would have been if he had caught her in the act of hanging her grandmother.

"House bill 153," she went on tranquilly.

"Woman's suffrage? You? Dorothea—"

"I desire you to support that bill," she said, as if she were asking him to call the waiter. "It will be read in the house tomorrow and referred to a committee of which you are a member. You will see that it is reported favorably out of the committee and its next reading in the house you will make a speech—a good, strong speech—in favor of it. You will vote for it every vote you control."

Then the smolder of the young man's wrath became a conflagration intended to destroy all her assertive and progressive tendencies. For two hours she listened to remonstrance, expostulations and downright refusals.

The next day she heard from the gallery of the house the bill read and referred to the committee on resolutions. Mr. Kenneth bowed to her, from a distance, in the house and in the hotel dining room.

For several days he treated her with a high and mighty disdain which should have reduced her to the clinging vine state. But it did not.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions gave a theater party one evening and after it a supper at the hotel. He was a young man and very charming. Morton Kenneth was not invited to the party.

When the chairman put Mrs. Bonde Boyde and her niece into the elevator about midnight, Mr. Kenneth was sitting in the corridor on a seat opposite the elevator staring into space and busily engaged in not looking at them. A few minutes later a maid brought Miss Hillwood a letter.

"Dear Dorothea: I am tired of foolishness. Drop this ridiculous woman's rights business and marry me. You are frittering away a sweet, womanly soul in an unprofitable, insincere life. Every woman should be in a home of her own with a husband to take care of her. Won't you take the home and the husband I offer you? Give up this chase after fads, this artificial way of living. I love you. I want you for my own. Won't you marry me, dear?

"MORTON."

To this she replied:

"Dear Sir: Your favor received. I wish to express to you my appreciation of your kindness and my sincerest thanks for the honor you would confer upon me. But I feel that I have no right to unite my worldly life with one as pure and innocent and unselfish as yours.

"Again thanking you, I remain,
"Yours very truly,
"DOROTHEA HILLWOOD."

Next morning the telephone wakened her.

"Were you that kid?"

"What kid?"

"The kid that proposed to me years ago."

Silence.

"Say, Dorothea, are you still there?"

"Yes."

"Will you come down to the parlor? I want to see you."

"No. I'm busy."

"But I have something to tell you. The resolutions committee met this morning and your bill was reported out favorably."

"Mr. Gray promised me it should be."

"Gray didn't have a thing to do with it. I did it myself. And this afternoon, by special order, it is to be read again in the house and I shall make a speech in favor of it."

"Do you believe in the bill, Morton?"

"I believe in you."

"I want you to believe in the bill. Do you?"

"Wouldn't support it if I didn't, even for you."

"Do you believe in women's rights?"

Silence.

"Morton, do you believe in women's equal rights with men?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe in the broader life for women, the same privileges that men have, political, business and social—especially social?"

"Oh, Dorothea."

"Do you?"

"Yes."

"I'll be down. And, Morton—are you still there—I'll walk over to the state house with you, if you want me to. Hush—don't tell me over the phone that you love me. Yes, I do want to hear you say it—of course I want to know how much you love me. Tell me when I come down."

Work of Ingenious Ants.

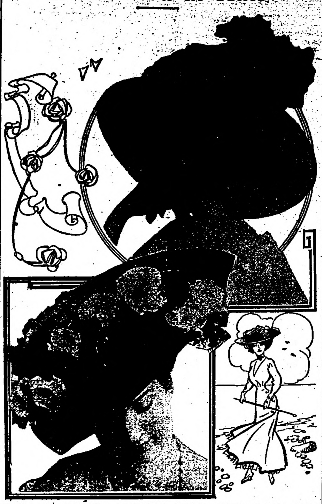
The spinning ant is found in India, in Ceylon, in the islands of Malacca and in Australia. This ant weaves its nest between two leaves of a tree, preferably the mango. It begins to build, or to weave, by drawing two leaves together. To do this it runs a line of its working material—material similar to the spider's thread—the length of the leaf and around it. While at work it clings to the leaf with its nails and, at the same time, draws on the leaf nearest to it with its mandibles. Sometimes the two leaves suitable for nest building are too far apart. Then the builder calls in its fellow-ants and they help it to form a chain. Each ant clings to the waist of its neighbor by its mandibles. Thus enchained, they work to build the nest of their comrade.—Harper's Weekly.

The Duke Scores.

Miss Passe—That's the duke of Oldhouse. He married a million.

Mr. Blase—You don't say! Well he's got Solomon beat a mile!—Lippincott's.

Last Word in Hats



NET and lace hats, milans faced with velvet, hair braids, leghorns and lingerie hats, and especially net and lace, these are the words most often on the lips of the milliner just now. Hair braids—for those who can afford them—undisputed queens among hats for the hot weather, are not pictured here, but everyone knows their beautiful texture and their durability.

It is peculiar that the milan, which is heavier than any other of the midsummer braids, should be so often chosen. It is really a matter of habit with the milliner to put before her people the milan, large, comfortable and simply trimmed, for an all-round midsummer hat. Vivid shades of green, with the golden yellow of the milan gives a color combination that is never tiresome. The decoration is usually a feather of some sort in the same color and a flange or facing of velvet.

Just now a pretty idea is a cluster of lilac blossoms at the side of a broad brimmed shape with one or two sprays standing; these blossoms are tinted to the color of the hat and shade off to lighter tones. A milan, for instance, is trimmed with lilacs in light yellow shading off to white. A single Easter lily in black velvet makes a telling touch, arranged in the heavier portion of the spray.

Roses have not queened it as usual this summer, for all other blossoms have claimed attention. But rose wreaths and sprays of large roses are featured on midsummer hats, at the moment. Small June roses have been in demand and promise to continue in demand until we say goodby to the summer months.

To return to the useful milan, a lovely example, faced with black velvet, and trimmed with a garland of pale pink tulle roses is about as happy a combination as has sprung from the fancy of millinery designers so far. The rose garland on hats and on gowns gives the most genuine pleasure, and in the delicate tulle, with pink at the center, shading out to white in the outer petals, a rose of fairyland, a sort of rosy ghost of the blossom, charms everyone who sees it. It is very lovely and very fragile.

Big hats of net shirred to frames of fine silk wire and having crowns that are clouds of puffed net, form backgrounds for the large tulle roses which stand at the side. Nothing but the flower and the foliage is needed, except the stems which are made carefully lifelike, even to the thorns. These are of rubber and have no sting. They do not need it. In a hand-made lace or net hat there is sting enough this season in the price ticket. But the day of cheap millinery is almost gone; people want fine things nowadays and must pay for skill and work. Perhaps they do so more cheerfully when the subject to be considered is a hat than at any other time.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

SCENTS FOR USE IN BATH

Simple Mixtures That Will Give Comfort When One Comes in Tired and Warm.

Nothing is so invigorating when tired and warm as a scented bath of hot water. In summer days it proves particularly refreshing when taken before dressing for the evening.

The simplest of these baths is made by adding cologne, toilet water or violet ammonia to the bath water.

A good aromatic mixture to keep on hand is made from two ounces of tincture of camphor, four ounces of cologne and an ounce of tincture of benzoin. Add enough of this to the bath water to make it milky.

If you are presented with colognes or toilet waters that are not especially fragrant, use them in the bath. The scent is so faint as not to be disagreeable, and the refreshing qualities are as great as from more expensive colognes.

Another refreshing bath is made by squeezing the filtered juice of four lemons into a quarter of a tubful of water.

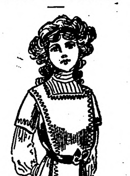
Where the aromatic bath seems extravagant, or there is no time for it, put a solution of the mixture given above into a spray and spray it over face, neck and arms.

Putting cologne back of the ears, on the temples and on upper lip is extremely restful and cooling.

The Lilac Popular.

In the search for aigrette effects the lilac, with its bristling panicles, has become one of the millinery favorites. Instead of the normal purple or white, one finds it green, crimson, yellow, blue—any color at all that the milliner needs for her scheme. Some of the big straw shapes with such flowers and a wisp of tulle, are among the most fetching models. The Indian turban looped with pearls and finished with an aigrette at one side continues to flourish as a picturesque item of smart hat displays, and there is the little turban made of a handkerchief wound around and around its frame in Arab fashion. But the turban is bound to decrease in vogue as the summer advances.

YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS



Linen cashmere or serge might be made up in this style; the skirt has a wide panel down center front with russia braid put on in a wavy pattern at the edge; the sides and back are then slightly gathered, on the bodice one tuck is made on each shoulder; the top of tucks, edge of oversleeves, and neck are trimmed to match. Any soft material might be used for the under slip.

Material required: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 1 dozen yards braid, 1 yard material 42 inches wide for slip.

The new barn dance is called the Chanteclairette. It is very strenuous.

The DAIRY

DAIRY NOTES.

When a farmer knows which cows are paying, as a rule he will feed them better.

Money invested in better stock is money put in the best bank in the world.

The man that kicks a cow must not complain if he gets kicked back again. He began it.

Give good weight in packing or printing. It is better to give a pound than to have a pound short.

Practise cleanliness in every detail. Good butter cannot be made unless cleanliness is the watchword.

Milk your cows in the same order every day. Cows know the difference and it affects their flow of milk.

You should not only know how much each cow produces, but how much it costs to do the producing.

Mangels and ensilage replace one another as succulent foods for milk production, but the ensilage is cheaper.

Keep the cows comfortable at night and when the weather is cold and wet. In daytime if they have pasture and good water they can care for themselves.

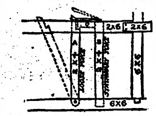
Always pack butter with a view to tidiness in the very highest degree. No matter what form of package is used, specially study the requirements of the markets for packages.

Cool milk quickly before delivering it to the creamery. To cool the milk, place the cans in cold water and stir thoroughly, so as to drive out animal heat and odors.

IMPROVED TYPE OF STANCHION

Trouble Usually Experienced in Getting Cow Free Is Done Away by Stall Herewith Shown.

When a cow gets down in the stall it is quite a job to get her head out of the ordinary stanchion. The loose side of my stanchion works in a socket at the bottom. If a cow gets down the loose yoke is pulled out, and she is free, says a writer in Missouri Valley Farmer. For the bottom sill I use 6x6-inch timber, for upper sill 2x6-inch planks and for the yoke pieces of 2x4. The stanchions are made 3½ feet apart from center to center. A block is set against the stationary yoke, with a corresponding corner cut from the loose yoke. This keeps the yoke from slipping up and out of place. A quarter-inch rod 15 inches long bent to form a latch is hinged at side of stationary yoke. When loose yoke is in place the latch slips over automatically, holding it in place.



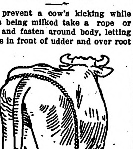
Improved Stanchion.

A, loose yoke; B, stationary yoke; C, block; D, latch.

TO CURE CONFIRMED KICKER

Idaho Dairyman Has Devised an Excellent Method of Preventing Cow From Kicking.

To prevent a cow's kicking while she is being milked take a rope or strap and fasten around body, letting it pass in front of udder and over root of tail, drawing tight, writes Louie A. Hall of Stiles, Idaho, in Missouri Valley Farmer. This leaves her all four feet to stand on, yet will not allow her to kick.



To Prevent Kicking.

A Cheap Silage.

Twenty-three acres of corn after rye, planted June 1, with cow peas drilled between rows at the first cultivation, produced at the New Jersey experiment station 214.8 tons of silage. The total cost was $3.51 per ton in the silo.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a frequent necessity.

Libby's Vienna Sausage just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products, it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to serve, in Libby's Great White Kitchen — the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

Other popular, ready-to-serve Libby Pure Foods are:

Cooked Corned Beef
Peerless Dried Beef Veal Loaf
Evaporated Milk
Baked Beans Chow Chow
Mixed Pickles

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Candor is ever the brightest gem of true criticism.—Disraeli.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

Our dearest thoughts are out of reach.—Van Dyke.

Similarity.

Eva—Then you are not fond of pressed flowers?

Jack—No, they always remind me of a kiss through a telephone.

Eva—Gracious! In what way?

Jack—They have lost their sweetness.

High Dives.

Ostend—And, pa, is there always water in the stock market?

Pa—Yes, my son.

Ostend—But how do you know, pa?

Pa—Oh, because there is always some one taking a plunge there.

The Ruling Spirit.

Husband (rushing into the room)—Come out, quick.

Wife—What's the matter?

"The house is on fire, and we will be burned to death if we hesitate a moment. Run, run for your life!"

"Yes, I'll be out in a minute; I've got to tidy up the rooms a little so that it will look decent when the firemen get here."—Modern Society.

A Tart Tongue.

Col. Robert C. Carter, at a Nashville banquet, was talking about campaign comrades.

"Then there was Dash of Company A," he said. "Dash had the reputation of being the nastiest-tongued man in the regiment.

"It was Private Dash, you know, who, out foraging one evening on a rich estate, came accidentally upon the owner's wife, a grande dame in evening dress.

"Dash asked her for food. She refused him. He asked again. But, still refusing, she walked away.

"'No,' she said, 'I'll give you nothing, trespassing like this! I'll give you nothing. My mind is made up.'

"'Made up, is it?' said Dash. 'Like the rest of you, eh?'"

Post Toasties

with strawberries and cream.

A delightful combination that strongly appeals to the appetite.

The crisp, fluffy bits have a distinctive flavour and are ready to serve from the package without cooking.

Convenient,
Appetizing,
Healthful food.

"The Memory Lingers"

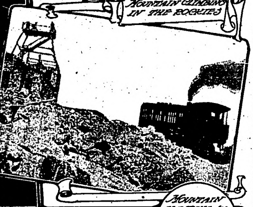
Popular pkg. 10c.
Family size, 15c.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING
AN AMERICAN PASTIME
by WALDON FAWCETT

Photographs by WALDON FAWCETT

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING IN THE ROCKIES



MOUNTAIN CLIMBING BY STEAM—SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK

GRAND CANYON of ARIZONA

TYPICAL ADIRONDACK'S GUIDE

CLIMBING MOUNT HOOD IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

MANY PERSONS are wont to think of mountain climbing—or at least mountain climbing that is really worthy of the name—as a form of pastime for which one must journey to Europe. Some of the people, even, who have appreciated all along that this continent afforded opportunities for mountain climbing equal in every respect to anything offered by the snow-clad peaks of Switzerland are not aware that a goodly number of strenuous Americans are now taking advantage of these opportunities. Some people, to be sure, started their careers as mountain climbers in the United States and have confined their indulgence in the sport to the mountain regions of Yankeedom, but they are surpassed numerically by the subjects of Uncle Sam who first became converts to mountain climbing in Switzerland or other foreign parts and then came home perhaps to discover that we have just as difficult peaks under the Stars and Stripes as can be found in any part of the old world.

Sometimes fate steps in and makes what might be termed an involuntary convert to American mountain climbing. A case in point is that of Charles E. Hughes, governor of New York, who has recently been appointed to the United States Supreme court. Mountain climbing is the pet hobby of Governor Hughes, and for years he spent every summer in Switzerland scaling the peaks. Then came his election to the gubernatorial position and with it new responsibilities which in effect made it impossible for him to engage in a prolonged vacation far from home. Thereupon Governor Hughes and his son—who is likewise a mountain climber—turned their attention to the Adirondacks and here he found peaks that aroused his enthusiasm, for they are clad in a dense forest growth that is quite as baffling in many respects as glaciers and crevasses and the governor discovered that a mountain 5,000 feet high may test the mettle of a pedestrian quite as fully as some more lofty peaks.

Mountain climbing in the Adirondacks, in the White mountains of New Hampshire and in the Blue Ridge of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia has been an accepted summer sport for some years past, but it has grown tremendously in popularity of late. Some of the experienced climbers who enjoy the sport only when it involves hazards that test the steadiness of eye, clearness of head and sureness of foot in the maximum degree are wont to regard none too seriously the assaults of the amateurs on the mountains east of the Mississippi, but it must be admitted in defense of mountain climbing in the east that it has brought color to the cheeks and sparkle to the eyes of many a weary city dweller and in not a few instances it has served as a preparatory school for climbers who have later become experts in a more exacting environment. In the west, on the other hand, we have mountain climbing that, from every consideration of danger and daring ranks with any similar activity abroad, although, to be sure, newspaper readers hear much less about it. Perhaps this latter circumstance is due in part to the rarity in America of those harrowing accidents which cost the lives of so many mountain climbers in Switzerland. In the southwest the trip up Mount Wilson in California has become a popular diversion for both men and women and the Grand Canyon of Arizona—that great gash in the earth 13 miles wide and a mile deep—is affording an equivalent of mountain climbing that is without a rival or a counterpart, scenically or otherwise, on the other side of the Atlantic or indeed anywhere in the world.

The Yosemite valley, with its sheer walls of rock and other freaks of nature, offers problems that have commanded the respect and incidentally fired the ambition of mountain climbers of every nationality, while Alaska has in Mount McKinley a peak that is generally accounted one of the most difficult in the entire world. Generally speaking, mountain climbing in America has reached its most pretentious development in the Pacific northwest and in the Canadian Rockies. In the latter region—the Switzerland of America—there are glaciers as formidable and as interesting as any expanses of snow and ice in foreign lands and the snow-capped peaks of Mount Hood and Mount Rainier have afforded to the people of Oregon and Washington constant object lessons that have proven an incentive to mountain climbing. Swiss guides have been brought to the Canadian Rockies for the benefit of new world mountain climbers, but to the credit of our patriotism be it said that most of the guides in our own western mountain regions are Americans. Several mountain-climbing clubs have been organized on the Pacific slope and climbing expeditions are carried out yearly, women as well as men participating in most of these excursions to great altitudes.

No mention of mountain climbing in America, however brief, would be complete without reference to the development of mountain climbing by mechanical means in this country. A cog railroad that carries sightseers to the top of Mount Washington, N. H., has for years been an adjunct of New England's highest peak and a comfortable hotel on the summit enables tourists to be content in this realm of perpetual frost and to enjoy the sunrise and sunset effects. A similar railroad, yet more remarkable from an engineering standpoint, carries non-athletic mountain climbers up Pike's Peak in Colorado and in the same state the Moffat road conveys tourists to the crest of the Great Divide in standard coaches drawn by locomotives of the regulation type. There are "mountain climbing" railroads in California and similar highways have been proposed for the peaks of the Pacific northwest, whereas congress has been appealed to to permit a venturesome capitalist to install an inclined railway from the rim to the depths of the Grand Canyon.

World's Oldest Bellmakers

Amidst the tawdriness, the racket and the alien squalor of our modern Whitechapel road stands a quiet, tidy, old Georgian house, and to one side of it an old-fashioned, oak-shuttered office, the London Chronicle says. Behind this unassuming exterior there still, in fact, prospers "the oldest established business of any kind in England," and that "business" is bound up with all that is highest and holiest and most endeared to the national heart. For over the door, in plain English—a refreshing change from the Yiddish posters that flare in the shop windows all around—we may still read the simple legend, "Mears & Stainbank's Bell Foundry, Established 1570."

Here, then—or, at any rate, not far away—while Shakespeare was still a schoolboy and two centuries before Schiller had arrived to immortalize the bell in splendid song on the eternal emblem of man's ascent from earth to heaven—there was being molded the world's mightiest music by just such honest, simple-hearted fellows as may be seen even now busying themselves by pit and furnace in the actual foundry beyond a little courtyard.

To tell the exact truth, the original foundry of Queen Elizabeth's time was just across the way. It was moved to its present site in 1738, the existing house being at that time a country inn called the Artichoke, standing then among pleasant fields. Without a break from that day to this, though proprietors have changed once or twice, the work of bell founding has gone on behind those quiet walls. The list of famous bells that have been, as one might say, "born" out of dull earth in these lowly precincts is almost bewildering. For, indeed, at the present moment, there is only one other important foundry in England—that, namely, of Loughborough—devoted exclusively to bellmaking.

Thus the famous "Bow bells" themselves, in reality among the sweetest and truest in the world, were made at Whitechapel. The present "tenor," as the deepest bell of a peal is always called, was cast here in 1738. It weighed 2½ tons and it itself replaced a bell from the same source that had been founded in 1669. The legendary bells of Whittington's time can, of course, hardly be laid claim to.

Among other noted Whitechapel bells are the great bell of Westminster, weighing over 13 tons—the largest ever cast in London; the "clock bells" of St. Paul's, hung in 1790, and still in use; "Great Tom" of Lincoln cathedral, a famous bell that could be heard 13 miles off; "Great Peter" of York minster, which was for a time the largest bell in England, and, not least, the great bell in Montreal cathedral, weighing 11 tons and the largest ever shipped—a significant ambassador of an old faith to a new world.

Quite apart from the eternal poetry that has woven itself around the being and becoming of bells, there is hardly an industry that has about it a more individual charm. These men of the Whitechapel foundry are no mere journeymen mechanics. They have been bred to the work, most of them, from their earliest years. The art of bell founding is handed down from father to son. In the same Whitechapel foundry there are no fewer than three generations of one family working side by side today and five generations of the same family have worked there—the grandfather for 45 years, the great-grandfather for more than half a century.

People who talk of "jangling" bells as being unmusical have certainly no honest bell founder to blame, for no bell can be unmusical unless it is badly made or badly rung. Indeed, every great bell has to be so perfectly proportioned in shape, size, weight and thickness that each part of it shall sound a rightly differing note and that the result shall be a perfect chord. In this way, while the "lip" which the clapper strikes gives out the "fundamental note," the "waist" must sound a third higher, the "shoulder" a fifth higher and the top of it the exact octave. So the whole bell gives out a chord of which each note fades into the other. It is this harmony that lingers in the ear and gives the bell its peculiar magic.

After the bell is founded, if it sounds sharp anywhere, it can, with great care, be filed down by an upright lathe till the right tone is produced. If it sounds flat nothing can be done and it is the ambition of bell molders to turn out a bell that shall be exactly right as it comes from the mold.

It is pleasant to hear that in spite of all new-fangled cynical objections this sacred old industry is still flourishing. From the Whitechapel foundry bells have gone forth in their hundreds in these last years to every quarter of the world—from Buenos Ayres to Quebec, from Calcutta to Colombo, from Hongkong to Tasmania. Even America—with a 45 per cent. import duty—has come to England for its bells. One of the largest recently made at Whitechapel will doubtless sound as sweet in the ears of Chicago as did the bells of Fulham to Queen Elizabeth when she came gliding in her royal barge down London's silver river.

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

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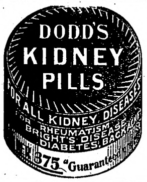

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PEARL FISHERIES OF THE AMERICAS

by CHARLES MELVILLE BROWN

DIVER IN DRESS, READY TO DESCEND

THE WHITE DOTS SHOW THE LOCATION OF THE PRINCIPAL PEARL FISHERIES OF THE AMERICAS

BOAT FOLLOWING THE DIVER, WHO IS NOW WALKING ALONG THE BOTTOM.

CANALS IN WHICH THE YOUNG OYSTERS ARE RAISED

DIVER IN DRESS DESCENDING TO THE PEARL BEDS

THE HISTORY of the pearl and pearl fisheries in America begins with the discovery of the western world by Columbus, who wrote glowing accounts to Queen Isabella of the beautiful necklaces and bracelets of pearls which he found the Indians of the Gulf of Paria and Cariaco in Venezuela wearing and which they so eagerly exchanged for broken bits of gaudily decorated Valencian plate. In the account of his third voyage in 1498 he wrote that on entering the Gulf of Paria "the natives came to the ship in countless numbers, many of them wearing pieces of gold on their breasts and some with bracelets of pearls on their arms—which they informed me were to be procured in their own neighborhood." As evidence of the truthfulness of his statements he sent the queen an immense pearl of exquisite orient, weighing over 300 grains, taken from these waters.

When Vasco Nunez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513, he found the Indians along the shores of the Gulf of St. Michael (now the Bay of Panama) collecting pearls from oysters washed ashore during violent storms, as well as diving for them a short distance from the shore.

When Hernando Cortez in 1520 discovered Lower California he found the natives wearing many beautiful pearls taken from the waters of the Gulf of California. History tells us that when Montezuma alighted from his regal palanquin, "blazing with burnished gold and overshadowed by a canopy of gaudy featherwork powdered with jewels and fringed with silver," to grant audience to Cortez, his cloak and golden-soled sandals were sprinkled with pearls and other precious jewels.

The pampered favorites of the rulers of Egypt and Rome valued their precious pearls from the Indies no more highly than did the Indian women of the Aztecs of Mexico or the Incas of Peru. When the king of Spain made Hernando de Soto governor of Cuba with commission to conquer Florida the latter penetrated into the country of the Yuckees along the Savannah river in Florida to their chief village, Cufitatchiqui, where he found their queen wearing great strings of pearls. The queen in welcoming the Spanish explorer to the hospitalities of her nation even removed one of the most beautiful of her pearl necklaces and threw it around his neck.

Thus the Spaniards were not disappointed in their expectations of finding pearls among other treasure they sought to obtain from the natives of the new world, and such adventurers as Ponce de Leon, Panfilo de Navarez, Cabeca de Vaca, Hernando de Soto, Coronado, and numerous others were lured on by this hope.

A member of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition collected from the natives of Virginia over 5,000 pearls, of which he chose "as many as made a fayre chaine," and the Indians of the Mississippi wore bracelets and earrings of fine pearls, which, as Father Louis Hennepin wrote, "they gave us to understand they received in exchange for their calumets from natives inhabiting the coast of the great lake to the southward, which I take to be the Gulph of Florida."

For the sake of comparison of the principal pearl fisheries of the Americas with those of the old world, both as to wealth of production and methods employed, a short description of the oldest and richest fisheries in the world, those of Ceylon, is given. These are located in the Gulf of Manar, off the western shore of Ceylon and to the south of the island of Manar and on the Madras side near Tinnevelly. The Macedonians of Greece obtained pearls from the Persian Gulf and the Ptolemies' slaves worked the fisheries of the Red sea from where, undoubtedly, the famous pearl came that Cleopatra is supposed to have ground up and drunk in wine to her lover.

The old methods employed on the Ceylon fisheries and which continued up until a few years ago are the most interesting. The pearl oyster beds are under the supervision of government inspectors, who regulate the fishing. When a bed is to be fished over, announcement of the fact is published beforehand, the season usually beginning the first part of March and continuing from four to six weeks, according to the condition of the bed. Fishing boats and divers from the neighboring coasts of Malabar, native Indians, Malays, Arabs, Polynesians and pearl merchants by the thousands from all parts of India assemble shortly before the appointed day until as many as 25,000 people are gathered on the fishing grounds. At midnight, when the wind freshens, the boats start for the banks in groups of 50 to 70, so as to arrive there before sunrise. Each boat carries from ten to twelve divers, who work in pairs, one diving while the other tends the signal line, and who relieve each other from time to time. At sunrise a signal gun is fired and the fishing begins. The diver usually carries a stone or other weight of about 50 pounds attached to the haul line to facilitate his rapid descent, and in addition carries a basket made fast to the girdle about his waist in which he places the oysters as found. Some divers working in shallower water use no weight in descending, but while at work at the bottom make good use of both hands and feet to seize upon and wrench loose any oyster seen within the limited area over which they can work. The diver who works without diving apparatus and who is called a "head diver," working in from 35 to 45 feet of water, which is the average, can make from 40 to 50 descents in a morning and can bring up from 15 to 30 oysters each trip. The native Indian, Malay and Polynesian divers remain under from 50 to 80 seconds, according to the depth at which they are working, but some can stand a much longer submergence.

At the firing of another signal gun about noon the diving is suspended and the boats race ashore and beach, ready for unloading. On their arrival there the oysters are carried into the government corral and there piled into three heaps, each boat's load being kept separate, the government taking two heaps or two-thirds of the catch and the remainder being divided among the divers and the crew, the divers usually receiving the largest portion. There are about 4,500 divers at work, the daily catch averaging 1,000,000 oysters, which are often found clustered closely together.

The government's share is then auctioned off by the inspector in lots of 1,000 and usually bought up by small merchants, divided into smaller lots, and resold.

The true Indian diver never descends without first providing for attack against sharks or other dangerous fish by invoking immunity through the shark charmer's incantations, a hereditary endowment among the East Indians, one of these charmers usually accompanying each boat. Aside from this danger, which in these waters, however, is comparatively small, the diver working under a tropical sun and exposed to rheumatism and often paralysis is usually a short-lived man.

Up until a few years ago this was the method employed in gathering pearls, and the British government of India derived a revenue of from $300,000 to $750,000 annually from the product of these fisheries, but for the last few years they have been operated by an English corporation under a 20-year lease for a stipulated sum per year, in addition to the proper care and cultivation of the beds under government supervision.

The world has never known richer pearl fisheries than those of Ceylon. The pearls of finest orient and color come from these waters and the mother-of-pearl shell is the largest and most iridescent. It was from here that La Pellegrina came, said to be the finest and most perfect pearl in existence and which weighs 112 grains, as well as most of the crown pearls of European royalty. For centuries the Indian princes have amassed great wealth in pearls and those of the Rana of Dholpur were valued at $7,500,000.

The most extensive pearl oyster grounds of the world are situated on the northern and western coasts of Australia.

The richest pearl fisheries in the Americas at the present time are those of the Gulf of California, centering around La Paz and along the outer coast of Lower California in Mexico. These fisheries were discovered by Hernando Cortez when he marched across Mexico in 1526. The principal beds are near La Paz, in the Gulf, Espiritu Santo, Lorenzo Point, off the island of Cerrabro, Los Coyotes and Mulege bay, and, in fact, along the entire west coast of the Gulf of La Paz to above the island of Loreto and Tiburon, on the east side. In addition to those found along the outside coast of Lower California, pearl oyster beds are found at points along the southern coast of Mexico and Nicaragua.

Cortez and the Spaniards after him obliged the Indians to work the La Paz beds and to give one-tenth of their catch to the church and one-tenth to the crown. The beds were soon depleted and later abandoned. Over fifty years later, after having recuperated, fishing was renewed, and it is said that a Spaniard who later worked them took yearly from them 300 to 500 pounds of pearls, which he packed on mules and sold by the bushel.

Up to 30 years ago "buzos de cabeza," or head divers, only were employed, but on the revival of the fisheries about this time modern diving apparatus was introduced and today they are being worked under concession by San Francisco firms, who employ from 800 to 1,200 men and a number of run schooners, which collect the oysters from smaller boats working on the beds and carry them to the companies' sheds on shore, where they are opened and the pearls found sorted by passing them through small brass sieves of graded sizes.

In the gulf the season commences in July and continues to October, but while along the unprotected outer coast it commences earlier, in March, it is terminated by the hurricanes that sweep this coast in June.

Most of the diving is done by divers using the most improved diving apparatus, helmet and air pumps, and is carried on in from 40 to 120 feet of water, an average depth being 60 to 80 feet. The work can only be continued from 3 to 3½ hours at a time, due to the tide, which along this coast has a maximum variation of over 20 feet, creating currents that make it impossible to work for more than 1½ hours before and one-half to two hours after the turn of the tide. One of the great dangers of working at the bottom when a strong current is running is the risk of being carried far from the boat on rising in an exhausted condition, in the case of the head diver, or of injury by being driven against some sharp jutting rock or coral formation on which the life line might catch fast. The divers take little or no food into their stomachs before commencing work, as this would hinder deep breathing and make them more liable to cramps. A diver wearing 25 pounds of lead on each shoe, rubber garments and brass helmet to which are attached air tubes, signal cord and life line can remain at the bottom from one-half to three hours, according to the depth at which he is working. The pressure is so great at 120 feet that he usually remains under but 10 to 15 minutes, while in 50 feet of water he might be seen moving about on the bottom for several hours.

The pearl shells from these waters are not as large as those of Ceylon, but run from 6,000 to 7,000 to the ton. The true pearl oyster, the Meleagrina of the Indian and south Pacific oceans, varies in diameter from two to eight inches, according to age, six inches being the average. One diver working with helmet and air pump can secure as many as 15,000 oysters in a season. The greater part of the shell from the La Paz fisheries is shipped to San Francisco, while most of the pearls go to Mexico City and Paris. In 1908 the production of these fisheries was valued at $5,000,000, the pearls representing $3,000,000 and the mother-of-pearl shell the balance.

According to Dr. George F. Kunz, one of the world's greatest authorities on pearls, a pearl of the first water should possess a perfect skin, fine orient or delicate texture, be free from specks or flaws, and be of a translucent white color, with a subdued iridescent sheen. It should also be perfectly spherical, or, if not, of symmetrical pear shape. White or pink pearls are the finest, owing to their delicate sheen. Sometimes the outer layer can be removed, the subjacent surface revealing a finer skin than the outer one, and in this way a pearl may be improved.

The Lower California pearls are of a great variety of shapes and color, round, pear shaped, button pearl or flat on one side, baroque, or pearl of irregular shape, and in color ranging from white and pink to blue, green, brown and black. Some very famous pearls of history have been taken from these waters.

With hardly an exception there are American pearls among the crown jewels of every ruler of Europe. In 1889, at the world's fair in Paris, there was exhibited a set of seven black pearls from these Mexican fisheries, valued at $22,000 at that time, and today worth much more. One of the largest pearls ever found here was sold in Paris to the emperor of Austria for $10,000, and the Spanish government presented Napoleon III. with a black Mexican pearl valued at $25,000.

In Venezuela the principal oyster beds are located around the island of Margarita, which word in Spanish means pearl, and at Cubagua, El Tirano, Gulf of Paria and Coro, Porlamar, Maracapana and Macanao, so that this part of Venezuela became known to the early Spaniards as the Pearl coast.

Of the Pearl islands of Panama bay, Rey island is the largest of the group. The only village of any size among these islands is San Miguel, as old as the fisheries themselves, the tower of its little masonry church being thickly inlaid with beautiful nacreous shells from the fishing grounds on all sides.

From the United States and Canada come the fresh-water pearls, which are produced principally by the Unio, a species of mussel common to all the mountain streams throughout the country, although a pearl may be found in any mollusk having a nacreous interior lining.

Pearls have been brought to the New York market from almost every state in the Union and Canada, principally from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee and Mississippi.

FANS GLAD RUBE'S ARM WASN'T BROKE

WADDELL HASN'T SEEN LAST DAY ON THE DIAMOND.

SYMPATHIZES WITH RAYMOND

Jackson, Mich., Has Manager Who Is Blind—Bonesetter Reese Retires From Practise—"Mickey" Doolan of Phillies a Jekyll-Hyde.

Everybody was glad when it was found that Rube Waddell's arm was not broken as at first reported, and that the St. Louis star has not seen his last day on the diamond. There is no pitcher the fans would rather see in action than the Rube when he is right. And when he is going at his best there is no twirler the other teams fear more.

Waddell has undergone a wonderful change since the season opened this year, and can no longer be regarded as the most flighty and widely advertised freak in the game.

Rube is still full of fun. One of the Browns was reading a story the other day about how Bugs Raymond, the New York Giants' eccentric pitcher, had kicked over the traces because McGraw had appointed a keeper for him. Rube listened attentively.

"It's a shame that fellow doesn't take care of himself," said Rube feelingly, just as thousands used to make the remark about the only Rube. "He would be a wonder if he would just keep in condition and pay strict attention to business."

Probably the only baseball manager in the world who is literally blind—not as those who having eyes see not, but absolutely sightless—is Bert Taylor, manager of the Jackson Stars of Jackson, Mich. This blind manager handles his team from the bench. His men swear by him and do better work before his sightless eyes than when working under the supervision of a man who can watch the plays. But Taylor does watch the plays. He sits on the bench with his men and knows just what plays are made. He knows at all times the record of balls and strikes on the batter and never fails to recognize a foul. With almost uncanny intuition he can tell, possibly from the sound of the ball against the bat, the field to which the ball has been batted. He argues a point with the umpire just as earnestly as though he had seen the entire play, and his howl of protest aaginst a decision is just as vigorous as any fan could desire. His team won the City league pennant in 1908 and this year has won 22 games out of a total of 25.

Fred Tenney has been taking matters easily at Boston and says that he is in no hurry to work again, although if the right thing came along he would not hesitate a second. "I do not feel as if my major league days are over," he says. "I feel as good as I ever did in my life, and I was never more surprised in my life than when I was handed my conge by Mr. McGraw. I have received several offers to get back in the game and some of them appeal to me decidedly, but I prefer to stay in major league company a while yet and am confident I could help more than one club for a few seasons. Had McGraw let me go at the outset, there is no question at all that I could have made a most desirable connection. However, I am not worrying. I feel sure that had President Brush been in first-class health and on the scene, I would not have been dropped."

Bonesetter John D. Reese of Youngstown, O., famed the world over as "fixer" of ball players, has rendered his last service to diamond athletes, according to his own announcement. He does not give any reason, but it is believed that his poor health of the past several months compelled him to make this decision. Tommy Leach of the Pirates, who was recently injured, was notified that the bonesetter could not render him the service required, as was also Tim Jordan, the former Brooklyn first baseman, now with Toronto.

"Mickey" Doolan of the Phillies, tough of name, walk and actions, is a Jekyll and Hyde—a leader of double lives. Mickey Doolan is only a baseball alias, assumed to make him popular with the Irish rooters, and the fierce swagger, unshaven chops and uncouth behavior, strongly reminiscent of the sand lots, are all a well-studied fake. In private life the fierce fellow is Mr. M. J. Doolittle, college graduate, polished gentleman and, alas! not even an Irishman.

In a fanning bee the other night in Boston the subject of third basemen and first-sackers came up. Jack O'Connor of the St. Louis club, with Lou Criger, Bobby Wallace and Hemphill were grouped. It was the consensus of opinion that Jimmy Collins, now manager of the Providence club, and the old Boston third-sacker, was the best in the business.

Larry McLean keeps poking out safe hits for the Reds. He is again leading Bescher in the race for the team batting championship. Larry has a better eye this year than ever before. His hits have the right ring and generally come at the right time.

Pitcher Duggan was shipped by Indianapolis to Ed Ashenback's team in the New York league. It is said that Carr still has a string on him.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
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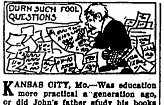
HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

"Practical" Queries That Puzzled Dad



KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Was education more practical a generation ago, or did John's father study his books more thoroughly than John does? John is a seventh grade student in the public schools. He asked his father one day to help him solve the following problem:

A, asked how much money he has in the bank, replied: "If I had $10 more I would have $1,000 more than half what I now have." How much money had A?

"Such a fool problem," said the father. "Tell that teacher to ask the cashier. You have been pestering me with problems like that for a week. Suppose your teacher asked you how old you are. Would you tell her:

"'If I were ten times as old as I am, diminished by 42, I would be 30 years older than dad, and if dad were one-fourth as old as he now is he would be my age?'"

"What would your teacher do if you answered in such a manner? In my days we had practical problems in our arithmetic."

In order to investigate his father's statement John went to the public library and asked for an old arithmetic.

The librarian gave him "Richard's Natural Arithmetic." He turned to the page marked "Practical Exercises" and read:

A puts his whole flock of sheep into three pastures; half go into one pasture, one-third into another and 32 into a third. How many in the flock?

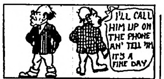
"That's queer," said John. "Practical exercises, too. Here is a man who wants to find how many sheep he has. He counts them so he will know when he has half of them. This half he puts into a pasture. Then he counts out a third and puts it in another pen. Next he counts what's left and finds he has 32. After a little figuring he finds how many in the whole flock. Very practical. I guess dad didn't study that book."

The next book he examined was "Milne's Inductive Arithmetic," edition of 1879. In miscellaneous examples he found the following:

Two ladders will together just reach the top of a building seventy-five feet high. If the shorter ladder is two-thirds the length of the other, what is the length of each?

"Why didn't he measure each ladder separately?" John asked himself.

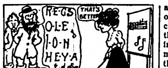
Partners for Years But Never Speak


I'LL CALL HIM UP ON THE PHONE AN' TELL 'IM IT'S A FINE DAY

NEW YORK.—In one of the large wholesale houses in this city there are five partners. Two of them have not spoken to each other except over the telephone for twenty years. Their private offices are not more than twenty feet apart and they see each other a score of times a day, but they meet and pass without the slightest sign of recognition. If it becomes necessary in the course of business for them to communicate with each other they do so either by calling a stenographer and dictating a memorandum or else by being connected on the telephone over their private line. They never speak face to face.

A quarter of a century ago these five partners were young men with small capital. All of them had been employes of the same concern, but they had their own ideas and believed in them. So they put their money together and formed a partnership. The new business was successful from the very start. Each man had his own particular branch to look after and each was a specialist who did his part to perfection. Their separate interests in the firm so interlocked and they worked together so harmoniously that within five years they were on the high road to fortune. It was just at this time that these two partners fell out. It arose from a trifling difference their wives had. Naturally each partner, through loyalty to his spouse, took her side, and the quarrel grew so bitter that it culminated in blows being exchanged. Then they vowed they never would speak to each other again. The other three partners saw that if this course were pursued it would spell ruin. After a lengthy conference, in which the two disputants were called in separately, the proposition was put to them that they should agree to remain with the firm, of which they were essentially important parts, and should hold communication with each other only on business matters and then either in writing or by telephone.

"Old Rags, Old Iron" Set to Music



BOSTON.—An outdoor school for making musical rag men, hawkers and street venders is the latest educational novelty established in this city.

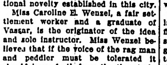
Miss Caroline E. Wenzel, a fair settlement worker and a graduate of Vassar, is the originator of the idea and sole instructor. Miss Wenzel believes that if the voice of the rag man and peddler must be tolerated it should issue forth from the throats in flute-like tones. She confidently believes that once her method becomes a fixture a person, instead of feeling obliged to slam down the window on a hot summer day or fret and fume over the gutteral cries of the merchants of the thoroughfares, will throw open the window and be lulled into peaceful slumber through the melodious strains of "Rags and Bottles," "Ole Iron," "Soap Grease" and "Juicy Lemons."

Miss Wenzel has established her outdoor school at Washington street and Massachusetts avenue and has nearly a score of pupils. The young woman is popular with the vendors.

She got her idea from a trip abroad last year. Her method is simple. She finds out a man's business and instructs him accordingly. She suggests expression to fit his wares and teaches the correct pronunciation of these expressions.

Her musical instruction is similar to what the musical teachers advocate for the production of a good ringing "head tone."

Expected Twin Babies But He Found—



CHICAGO.—"Come home—twins!" A mandatory order to a policeman of the Hyde Park station flashed from his home to the station at midnight. The policeman obeyed, just as he has done each year at the summons to "come home" upon the arrival of new members of the family—ten of them—during the last ten years.

Sergt. Bartholomew Cronin, the father, left his desk duties at the police station and rushed to his house at 7019 Indiana avenue. Within were signs of activity; lights flashed and above the din of excitement could be heard the wail of several of the small Cronins. Even Polly, the red Durham cow, which furnishes milk for the group, seemed affected and mooed in unison with the crying children.

The police sergeant hesitated at the threshold—then doffed his helmet and entered. He sought first the physicians, two of them, who talked disinterestedly with some of the children. One of them said:

"Sergeant, this case is one most unusual. It should be brought to the attention of dairymen throughout the country. A full-sized male and female. Mother and offspring doing nicely. You might drop a word to the farm journals."

Then a veterinary surgeon appeared and joined in the congratulations.

Polly, the red Durham cow, had given birth to twin calves.

A Knowing Husband.

Bleeker (at the reception)—By the way, old man, do you know that strenuous-looking woman standing near the piano?

Meeker—Not to talk to.

Bleeker—But you know who she is!

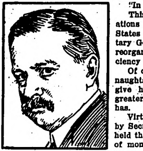
Meeker—Yes; she's my wife.

Bleeker—Why, you said you didn't know her to talk to.

Meeker—I don't—only to listen to.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

MEYER BOOSTS THE NAVY



"In time of peace prepare for war."

This old axiom seems to be the basis of operations in the navy department of the United States these days under the direction of Secretary George von Lengerke Meyer, who has been reorganizing the navy to bring about better efficiency and at the same time save money.

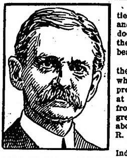
Of course Mr. Meyer would take all the dreadnaughts and other fighting craft congress would give him, but in recent days he has shown greater interest in making the best of what he has.

Virtual reorganization has been accomplished by Secretary Meyer in the year in which he has held the portfolio. He has brought about a saving of money in different directions, it is said, and many of the changes are the result, direct or indirect, of suggestions offered at his request by officers in all parts of the naval service.

Economy in the use of coal has been brought about by systematic firing, economy of steam, replacing defective joints and journals and stopping leaky valves. On the Montana a saving of fifteen tons of coal daily is due to systematic firing. With reference to oil the saving has been as great. On the battleship Georgia improved evaporators have reduced the cost of making fresh water 40 per cent.

Secretary Meyer's reoganization plans include systematic overhauling of the vessels at the shipyards after each cruise. This permits the continuous employment of expert machinists, many of whom formerly would be dismissed after a piece of work was done and not be ready to return when needed again. A saving of thousands of dollars in repair work has been effected by having repair shops on shipboard.

BOOM HOOSIER GOVERNOR



Two years will pass before the political parties will be holding their national conventions and nominating presidential candidates, but this does not keep the politicians from expressing their views concerning the prospective standard bearers.

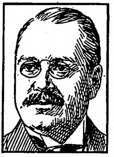
As in former years, various states will have the interests of their own statesmen at heart when convention time comes in 1912. From present appearances Indiana will be among these at the Democratic convention and the delegates from the Hoosier state probably will go to the great meeting with the intention of bringing about the nomination of their governor, Thomas R. Marshall.

Thomas Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, was in Washington several days ago and in an interview said: "Indiana is for Marshall for president. Mr. Bryan has lots of friends in Indiana, but the Democrats of our state are for our governor for the nomination.

Governor Marshall was elected in 1908 and took office in January, 1909. His term does not expire until January, 1913. Indiana has always been the center of hot political battles in both parties and frequently has been placed in the doubtful list in presidential campaigns. Just at present the Republicans are having a hard fight for supremacy in the contest between insurgents and stand-patters. The Democrats seem to be working in harmony for the election of John W. Kern as senator to succeed Beveridge.

handling important matters that have come before him that he has ability. Presidential candidates, however, have not always been chosen because of their ability and pleasing manners, but geographical conditions have frequently played a more important part. The leaders may think when the time comes for choosing that New York or Ohio would be better for selecting a presidential candidate and it must be said in all fairness that both of those states have men in the Democratic ranks who may be considered good presidential timber.

GREAT BANK'S PRESIDENT



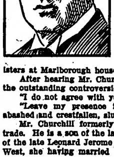
From plow boy in Iowa cornfields to president of the second largest bank in the United States is a record of which George M. Reynolds, head of the recently consolidated Continental and Commercial National banks of Chicago, is justly proud.

Mr. Reynolds is a man who never stepped out of the beaten track, never went outside of his business, never stopped working and never suffered a reverse. He has never lost a day from sickness, he has never taken a vacation that did not have business on the side, he does not drink, he does not smoke, he does not play bridge, he does not play golf, he has no favorite author, he has no hobby but banking, he has no country residence, he does not even take exercise.

He works nine hours a day. This is the only inroad that insidious luxury has made upon the habits of a busy life. He used to work eleven when he first came to Chicago in 1897 to be cashier of the Continental National bank.

"Make your business your pleasure and marry early. These are my rules," said Mr. Reynolds.

ROUSES NEW KING'S IRE



King George V. has started an "In Bad" club. Of course in an empire there are lots of people who are in bad on general principles and there have been many persons who have been persona non grata to the king or queen.

It is the Right Honorable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, home secretary in the British cabinet, who is the original member of his majesty's "In Bad" club. Mr. Churchill knows how Francis Burton Harrison, member of congress from New York, must feel. Just a few days before Mr. Churchill roused the ire of the new king Mr. Harrison was told that he wasn't wanted at the White House. Whether they have exchanged cablegrams of condolence has not been made public.

George V. held a reception of the cabinet ministers at Marlborough house and discussed the political situation.

After hearing Mr. Churchill's views the king told him his opinion about the outstanding controversies.

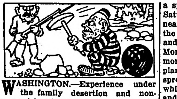
"I do not agree with your majesty," said Churchill.

"Leave my presence immediately," said King George, and Churchill, abashed and crestfallen, slunk dejectedly away.

Mr. Churchill formerly held the position of president of the board of trade. He is a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, his mother (daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York) being now Mrs. George Cornwallis West, she having married the latter upon the death of Lord Randolph Churchill.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Punishing Wife Deserters in Nation's Capital



WASHINGTON.—Experience under the family desertion and non-support law in Washington has proved that it is possible to bring deserting husbands to time and make them support their families, however much they may want to skip out and leave wives and children to shift for themselves.

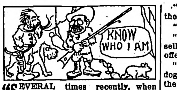
Punishment in itself profits nobody. The law aims not to punish but to secure support. The man decides whether he will work in confinement or out of it, and Judge William H. De Lacy of the juvenile court sees that he does work in one way if he will not in the other.

When a man brought up for non-support promises to furnish it he is put on probation, and ordered to pay a specified amount of his wages each Saturday night at the police station nearest his home. The sergeant turns the money over to the juvenile court, and then the wife gets it in full on Monday morning, her pay day. The money is pretty safe here, and the plan heads off many a Saturday night spree. The man is kept at work, which is a mighty good thing of itself, and the family is kept together.

Men who are not willing to furnish support under this arrangement and those who default in payment or desert a second time are promptly sent to the workhouse. There they are made up into gangs and put to work in Rock Creek park, where Mr. Roosevelt when president used to take his afternoon gallop.

Judge DeLacy's execution of the law is effective because it is certain. Family desertion is a misdemeanor or a felony in almost every state and is punishable with hard labor in many. But to punish the man in jail the judge must also punish his wife and children by cutting off his wages.

Col. Roosevelt in a New Dog Story



"SEVERAL times recently, when the name of the American ex-president-sportsman has been mentioned, I have been asked: 'You've heard the dog story, of course?'" says Joe Mitchell Chapple in the National magazine.

"I like to hear all the variations on dog stories, so I asked, 'Which dog story?'

"'That one, you know, that "Buffalo Bill" tells about Roosevelt hunting bears in Colorado. It seems that he hired a man and a dog, but neither seemed to be very successful in getting him the desired bear. At last he lost patience and inquired: "Isn't there a good dog to be had in this country?"

"'Oh, yes—Smith down below here has the best bear dog in the mountains.' The president went to see Smith and said:

"'This is Mr. Smith. I understand you have a fine bear dog, Mr. Smith?'

"'None better in the Rockies,' was the assurance.

"'Can't I hire him or buy him?'

"'He ain't for hire and I wouldn't sell that dog for no price you could offer.'

"'Well, won't you come with the dog—allow me to hire both you and the dog?'

"'No, I ain't hirin' out now. I got to go after bacon and flour and some more things my folks wants for the house.'

"Report has it that President Roosevelt felt a trifle nettled at the man's obstinacy.

"'Look here,' he said, 'do you know who I am?'

"'No, I don't know—what's the odds?'

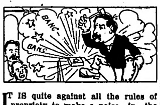
"'I am Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States.' A pause to await the desired effect and yielding.

"Smith dexterously deposited some tobacco juice on the ground just beyond the president's nearest hunting boot.

"'Well,' he said, slowly, 'I don't care if you are Booker T. Washington, you can't hire my dog.'

"And all the little innocent bears went to bed happy that night, glad they had escaped Smith's dog."

Senate "Chair" Calls Himself to Order



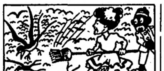
IT IS quite against all the rules of propriety to make a noise in the United States senate, even with the little bit of an ivory cube which the president of the senate once in awhile touches gently upon the marble desk to call the attention of the senators to some little thing.

Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, the only aboriginal American who ever sat in a senatorial chair, was presiding in the senate the other day, having graduated over there from the house. As is well known, the gavels on the speaker's desk in the house do not last very long. One session usually splinters them. Even if they were made of cast iron they would wear out, and on Senator Curtis' presiding hangs a tale.

Senator Bacon of Georgia, grave, dignified and somewhat dictatorial, was trying to address the senate. Senator Dillingham of Vermont, who had the bill in charge upon which Senator Bacon was going to speak, was engaged in conversation with his colleagues. Senator Kean of New Jersey was also talking to Senator Warren of Wyoming. Senator Bacon wanted to get the attention of the senator from Vermont before speaking on his bill, and hesitated a moment, which Senator Curtis took as a sign for him to get busy. So he began pounding that little marble cube until the senate chamber fairly rang.

Senator Curtis, who is nothing if not polite, with a merry twinkle in his black eyes, apologized for his undue exertions with the ivory cube, and said: "The chair will now come to order. The senator from Georgia is recognized."

Washington Hotel Is Stormed By Birds



PEDESTRIANS who are out braving the disagreable weather, and who happened to be in the vicinity of the New Willard hotel in Washington recently, were struck with wonder when they saw the upper portion of the hotel obscured by a rapidly moving cloud.

And the moving mass which created all this excitement—excitement within as well as without the hotel—proved to be a flock of swallows gone astray in their aerial flight. Within the hotel no end of trouble and inconvenience were experienced, for many of the birds flew in through the open windows and were ousted with a great deal of difficulty.

The feathered cloud went astray, probably through the miscalculation of the leaders, and when a few of them, flying too low, went in the direction of the hotel windows, the rest followed, like a flock of misguided sheep. Pell-mell they struck against the roof and upper windows, and, where the windows were open, in they flew and round and round the rooms. But the aeroplane landing on the Willard is not in commission yet and the hotel management objected strenuously to any attempt of guests to enter by means of the roof.

Accordingly, a corps of hotel employes, including all the volunteers who could be pressed into service, made for the upper chambers of the hostelry and swished and switched the winged visitors out of doors, some dead and some alive.

Tabloid Novel.

A LA ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

He—I beg your pardon for taking this liberty, miss, but.

She—Oh, no harm, sir. My name is Louise, and yours?

He—Malcolm. Louise, I love you!

She—Malcolm!!!—Puck.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

REGULATING THE USE OF ARMS.

That is an interesting and a suggestive proposal which has been made at Albany—to legislate against the common use and even ownership of the ingenious device which has been invented for silencing the noise of firearms, says New York Tribune. That device is said to be so effective as to make the discharge of a rifle or a pistol nearly noiseless, without decreasing the lethal effectiveness of the weapon. It is easily conceivable that such an attachment to military firearms would be of inestimable advantage in warfare, a noiseless rifle using smokeless powder giving practically no information as to the location of its user. But it is obvious that precisely the same thing would make a gun or a pistol a far more dangerous tool for the use of assassins. It may, indeed, be said that there is no legitimate use for the silencing device, save in military doings and in actual war. If we grant that citizens now and then need to use firearms against burglars, highwaymen and others it should be obvious that the most desirable and most effective arm for such purposes his handicap and hurry. People are getting happier, if they are not getting holier, and the former is a good omen of the latter. They have plenty of time to work at that that is worth while, or even to play, and it is one of the wholesome indications of a healthy life that people in this country play as hard as they work. But business and pleasure have turned their backs upon the knocker, setting their faces to brighter skies. So if you are at outs with somebody settle the matter with him; do not bother me with it. That is the answer of the world today, a good one, too. Even in sports this wholesome spirit prevails; indeed it dominates there perhaps more than anywhere else. It takes the form of intolerance, it is so pronounced. It is the spirit of a manly age, a big age and fast, too big and fast to slow up for the little fellow.

Practical jokes often are in very bad taste and not at all as funny as their perpetrators seem to think. Sometimes such jokes invite legal punishment. Down in Panama a party of would-be humorists circulated the story that seismologists had predicted that the country would be visited in the night by a great shock and that Colon would be wiped out of existence by a tidal wave. Coming on the heels of the Costa Rican cataclysm, this prophecy threw the ignorant and superstitious into terror, and there was something of a panic. Of course the convulsions did not occur. But the Panama authorities took the matter in hand and the jokers are now in jail awaiting the result of proceedings that will be brought against them. And if these humorists get a round sentence the general verdict will be that it served them right.

The war against the white plague will never be effective while contagion is allowed to be freely and wantonly spread by expectoration in public places, especially on the streets, where all lungs are exposed to infection. Not until measures are taken severe enough to check, if not to abolish, the habit, objectionable both to health and to public decency, will the fight against tuberculosis be taken seriously.

If the grandsons of the late Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant prince, live to be fifty, they will come into possession of their grandfather's residuary estate, which it is estimated by that time will be worth $200,000,000. At the age of fifty the happy heirs will probably have outlived their boyish follies, so that they won't waste the money.

There is in the physiological laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania a machine that measures the mental capabilities of any person to whom it is applied. It would probably register zero if applied to persons who pay money to go to shows that it is necessary for the police to try to suppress.

We are not ready to accept the statement that the kaiser has made elaborate preparations to cut the submarine cables in case Germany is involved in a great war. If the kaiser should cut the cables, how could he let the world know what he has to say?

In order that a physician may treat his patient without visiting him, a London invention permits an examination of heart beats by telephone. Lovers who are not certain of each other's affections should borrow the appliance from some friendly doctor.

Delaware reports the largest strawberry crop in its history. This is encouraging. Perhaps when the berries arrive at market they may be so numerous and large that a quart box of them will [illegible]

EBERHART IS NAMED

COVETED HONOR BESTOWED UPON STATE'S EXECUTIVE WITH UNANIMOUS VOTE.

SENATOR CLAPP RENOMINATED

Tariff Issue Eclipsed by Conservation and Good Roads Notes.—Indorsement for All State's Representatives in Congress.

THE TICKET.

Governor—Adolph O. Eberhart, Mankato.

Lieutenant Governor—S. Y. Gordon, Browns Valley.

Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, Redwood Falls.

State Auditor—S. G. Iverson, Rushford.

Attorney General—George T. Simpson, Winona.

State Treasurer—Walter J. Smith, Eveleth.

Associate Justices Supreme Court—E. A. Jaggard, St. Paul; C. L. Brown, Morris; D. F. Simpson, Minneapolis, and P. E. Brown, Luverne.

Clerk Supreme Court—I. A. Caswell, Anoka.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—C. F. Staples, St. Paul.

Senator Moses E. Clapp was unanimously nominated to succeed himself as United States senator.

St. Paul, Minn.—Governor Adolph O. Eberhart is named the official leader of the party. The Republicans of the state carried out a decision made long ago to place the stamp of approval upon the governor.

Harmony Program Prevails.

The convention was an Eberhart convention. While there was evidences of the usual difference of opinion that exist in a convention, harmony prevailed throughout and the friends of Governor Eberhart were in absolute control.

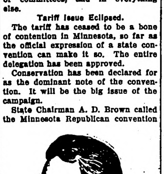
Harmony was woven in the platform expressions, in the appointment of committees, and in everything else.

Tariff Issue Eclipsed.

The tariff has ceased to be a bone of contention in Minnesota, so far as the official expression of a state convention can make it so. The entire delegation has been approved.

Conservation has been declared for as the dominant note of the convention. It will be the big issue of the campaign.

State Chairman A. D. Brown called the Minnesota Republican convention to order in the St. Paul Auditorium at 11:35 a. m. Tuesday.



MOSES E. CLAPP.

Chairman Brown introduced Mayor H. P. Keller of St. Paul as temporary chairman. He was greeted with loud cheers.

His address follows:

"This is a convention of delegates chosen by the Republican voters of Minnesota to place in nomination candidates for the various state offices to administer and manage the affairs of this state for the ensuing two years. National issues are not of paramount importance in the consideration of this body. We might refer to the accomplishments of the Republican party. We might refer to the more recent achievements; notably the passage and approval of the postal savings bank bill, creating as it does safe and desirable depositories for the small savings of the humble citizen, and calling into cirlation vast sums of money hitherto unavailable for commercial purposes. We might refer to the passage of the railroad rate bill, providing as it does for fair arbitration between the railroads and the shippers, and by prompt adjustment, furnishing a speedy and effective remedy for abuses which formerly obtained in the transportation business of the country be settling conflicting contentions between the shippers and the carriers. We might refer to the conservation bill, now being considered and about to pass, which provides for the withdrawal by the president of public lands for sale and entry. These last two measures were vigorously advocated by that great representative of progressive Republicanism, Theodore Roosevelt, and have been brought to a successful issue by his worthy successor, President William H. Taft and the Republican majority in congress.

"The Repulican party has ever been a constructive party, a party of progress and advancement. It has done more for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the common people than any other political party in the history of the world. While at times we are impatient at the delay in the accomplishment of what seems to us most desirable and necessary; while at times, even recent, there may have been disappointments in the expectations of the members of that party with respect to the accomplishment of certain policies in their fullest measure, yet it must be remembered that no man ever realized fully his own ideals; no great reform can be ideally accomplished. Great ideas permeate the minds of the people of great nation slowly and these great reforms will all come in time.

Party Redeems Pledges.

"The Republican party has always redeemed its pledges in the past and can be depended upon to maintain that policy in the future. The people of the country are ready, willing and eager to follow in the pathway of progress and advancement. When they have a leader in whose judgment they have confidence and faith and who points out this pathway, nothing can stop their march toward the desired goal.

"Among the great practical issues which confront the Republican party within the state of Minnesota today and with which the officials nominated by this convention will have primarily to deal is the development and conservation of the natural resources of the state. Conservation is by no means a new and novel proposition, as popularly supposed. It is an effort to return to those original principles with respect to the disposition of the public domain which contemplated the use, occupancy and acquirement of that domain by the individual citizen as opposed to its exploitation by vast aggregations of corporate wealth.

"The original homestead law was a Republican measure. It was intended, as its name implies, for the purpose of enabling the pioneers and immigrants to occupy with homes the public domain. It was not designed that this domain should be, either directly or by subterfuge, gather together in vast tracts and large holdings in the hands of the few. The law was designed to preserve it for the use of the many; but laxity in enforcing and conforming to the plain provisions of the law has allowed the law to be so perverted that the public domain has been accumulated and controlled by a handful of wealthy corporations to the detriment of the public at large.

"Conservation means, in part, the abolishment of these evils and the return to the first and original principles, and a further extension of these prinsiples to other natural resources, such as our mineral deposits, our forests, our water power sites and waterways and the reclamation of land by the application of modern drainage systems.

"The party should be committed to a just and fair reapportionment of the legislative representation.

Good Roads Important.

"The party should be committed to the adoption of measures designed to promote the easy intercourse of the citizens of this state and to facilitate agricultural development by means of an adequate system of good and permanent highways.

"Every year thousands of people pass through our state, migrating into northwestern Canada and the western United States, ignorant of the great possibilities and superior advantages offered by the unoccupied broad acres of Minnesota. We have not properly encouraged and sustained our immigration bureau in their efforts to make known to the public our great natural been lagging behind our Western and Northwestern states and the Canadian provinces.

"Other states have established and are establishing agencies and disseminating literature in advertising their contentions while we, conscious of our advantages. In this respect we have vast resources and great natural advantages, have been idling away our opportunities for receiving our fair proportion of new settlers. We have remained inactive too long and watched the tide of immigration flow past our own desirable lands into other states and territories which have far less advantages.

"This is the day of advertisement. Practically nothing can be sold unless it is advertised and our state should adopt this method of making known to the world at large our proper proportion of the immigration and be able to develop the country as it deserves to be developed.

"Minnesota has been a pioneer in advanced legislation. It is the pioneer among the states as a conservationist. Our school law was and is the greatest conservation measure that was ever passed by any state. It is now estimated that this enactment will return to the state a yearly income of approximately $4,000,000, making possible higher education for the masses by bringing within the reach of the poorest in the state these higher educational advantages.

Poneer in Rail Regulation.

"Minnesota has been the pioneer in legislation regulating commerce and railroad rates, and its examples in this kind of legislation has been followed by a great many of the other states, and even by the national congress which has adopted verbatim portions of our railroad statutes.

"Minnesota has also taken advanced ground in the matter of solving the vitally important problems of taxation. By the adoption of a constitutional amendment a few years since a tax commission has been created and machinery set in motion which will improve methods in taxation, remove existing inequalities and work out a satisfactory solution of all the questions involved.

"The state of Minnesota is also up-to-date in the matter of labor legislation, as shown by the laws on the statute books and by the practical results of their application. Our laws against child labor, providing for compulsory school attendance and a more recent enactment of a law creating a liability commission, all go to place the state in the front rank of practical and humanitarian legislation.

Gentlemen, we have assembled here today, then, for the purpose of nominating a set of men consecrated to these great labors, to the performance of these great duties, to the continuation and perpetuation of these great policies. This convention will name such a ticket. And I have no doubt that at its head will appear the name of that vigorous and capable young leader, who has won the confidence of the people of this state by his successful administration of our public affairs and business for nearly a year, the Honorable Adolph O. Eberhart."

When Chairman Keller concluded, O. A. Allen of Hector, nominated M. J. Dowling of Renville as temporary secretary and A. H. Vernen of Little Falls, Harry West of Sauk Rapids, and Parley Dare of Walker, as assistant secretaries. After the appointment of a committee of credentials had been dispensed with, because there were no contests and Chairman Brown had been seated as a delegate in the convention, Frank M. Eddy of Stearns, moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed by the chair. The motion carried.

The Resolutions.

Frank M. Eddy of Sauk Center, Stearns county, former congressman and newspaper man, presented the resolutions of the convention.

The county optionists had presented a list of names from which to choose their representative on the committee on resolutions. The committee consisted of 23 members, two from each congressional district and fice at large.

The representation of the optionists included C. S. Jelly, W. R. Jamieson and Prof. W. F. Webster of Minneapolis, Senator Ole Canestorp of Grant county and Senator B. E. Soudberg of Kennedy.

President Taft Indorsed.

This was in accordance with the arrangement of the night before when Governor Eberhart assured the optionists they would have fair representation on the committee. The resolutions as presented by Mr. Eddy unqualifiedly endorse the administration of President W. H. Taft.

They endorse the tariff and exemplify what has come to be known as the "Minnesota idea."

The party expressed its approval of the platform declaration on the tariff as adopted at the national convention of Chicago.

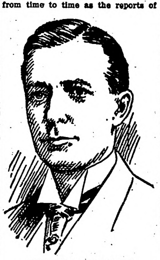
It reiterates the belief of the Republican party in the principle of protection to the extent which measures the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, plus a reasonable profit.

Approves New Tariff.

It expresses approval of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill so far as the pledges of the party platform have been redeemed.

This particularly expressed approval of the maximum and minimum features of the bill, which enable the president to protect this country against unjust tariff discriminations on the part of foreign countries.

It expressly approves the tariff commission and calls for further revision from time to time as the reports of the commission will justify. The entire Minnesota delegation at Washington is indorsed without distinction. This latter feature is the final chapter in the attempt made last summer to distinguish between the men who voted against the tariff bill and Congressman Tawney who voted for it.



ADOLPH O. EBERHART.

The state administration is commended, and a good roads plank is a feature of the platform. Conservation is made the dominant note in the platform. There are practically no state issues other than this.

The success of the state conservation congress is noted and an appeal made for a continued effort along the line of a conservation program.

The insurgent resolutions offered by Hugh T. Halbert, who was recently connected with the reported third party movement, were as follows:

"We the Republicans of the state of Minnesota in convention assembled do hereby reaffirm our unalterable support of the policy promulgated by Theodore Roosevelt.

"We are unqualifiedly in favor of the conservation of our natural and state resources along the lines suggested by him during his administration.

"We are in favor of tariff revision downward and we unhesitatingly commend the action of those of our senators and congressmen who voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill, which we denounce as a repudiation of the pledges of the Republican party to the American people."

County option lost out in the convention, as was expected, yet made a stronger showing than was anticipated, and succeeded in landing the nomination of lieutenant governor in the person of S. Y. Gordon of Browns Valley.

The real spirit of the convention was exercised in connection with the candidacies of Justice C. L. Lewis and Judge Homer B. Dibell, both of Duluth, for the supreme court.

From the very first time that the Duluth lawyers put forward the name of Judge Dibell, he has had no chance of nomination. The Duluth men may have been sincere enough, but the rest of the state interpreted their action as an attempt to punish Justice Lewis for his decision in the wide open tax amendment.

They went after the Duluth men without mercy, and Judge Dibell was sacrificed.

CONGRESS CLOSES

LEAVES RECORD FOR LEGISLATION SELDOM, IF EVER, EQUALLED.

MANY A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE

Insurgency and Democratic Minority Was Active Force.—Taft's "Reform" Measures Successful in Many Instances.

Washington, D. C. — Notwithstanding the fact that action in many important measures was delayed by conflicts between insurgent and regular Republican factions in both branches, and that the Democratic minority was an active force, congress concluded its long session with a record for enacting legislation that seldon, if ever, has been equalled.

In the matter of "reform" movements for which President Tafts stood sponsor there were many instances of success. Chief in the list of legislation were the following:

Striking revision of the railroad laws, including the creation of a commerce court.

Admitting Arizona and New Mexico as separate states.

Authorizing the establishment of postal savings banks.

Giving to the president unlimited authority to withdraw public lands for conservation purposes.

Providing for publicity of campaign contributions.

Authorizing the issue of $20,000,000 in certicates of indebtedness to complete reclamation projects.

Creating a bureau of mines.

Extending the activities of the tariff board and appropriating $250,000 for its use.

Looking to the supression of traffic in "white slaves."

Authorizing the entry of the surface of coal lands.

Creating a commission to consider economies in the administration of the federal government.

Providing a new tariff system for the Philippine islands.

Legislation which ultimately is expected to give practically prohibition to the Hawaiian islands.

Opposed to the foregoing formidable list of legislation obtained were a comparatively small number of measures which had administration sympathy, but failed of passage.

They were measures on the subjects of ship subsidy, anti-injunction, for new forms of government in Alaska and on the Panama canal zone; to create a bureau of health, to provide increased rates of postage for second-class mail matter, to create the Appalachian forest reserve, and increase the engineer corps of the army.

Not the least conspicuous acts of congress were the strenuous measures taken by the house of representatives to reform its system of conducting business so that less power might be reposed in the speaker and the organization of which he is the natural leader.

The speaker was removed from the committee on rules, which he had previously been credited with dominating, and a new rule was adopted for the purpose of preventing pigeon-holing of bills by committees when they were approved by a majority of the house, regardless of party affiliation.

The enormous proportions of the demands for legislation which are pressed upon congress is shown by the fact that since the beginning of the present congress more than 27,000 bills have been introduced in the house and more than 9,000 in the senate, in addition to hundreds of resolutions on various subjects. This record, so far as the number of bills is concerned, is without a parallel.

More time was consumed in considering the railroad bill than was taken by all other subjects of legislation. This measure not only creates a commerce court, but it embodies authority for a commission to inquire into stock and bond issues of railroads, extends the provision for the interstate commerce act to telegraph and telephone companies and gives to the interstate commerce commission power to postpone increases in rates until the commission shall have found the proposed increases to be reasonable.

An act, also, was passed to compel railroads to furnish to the interstate commerce commission reports on accidents, so that congress may be better informed as to the need of further legislation.

Under the withdrawal act the president was given almost unlimited power to withhold lands from settlement and to conserve the water power. On the other hand, the act providing for the agricultural entry of the surface of coal lands will open to settlement at least 60,000,000 acres, and at the same time reserve to the government the right to the coal.

By providing for the opening of a portion of the Pine Ridge and the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota and the Fort Berthold reservation in North Dakota, more than 3,000,000 acres of agricultural lands will be available for homestead settlement.

The sum of $150,000 was appropriated for the gauging of streams with a view of the preservation of the water supply.

The increase provided for the navy was notable. Two battleships of 27,000 tons each, armed with 14-inch guns, making them the most formidable dreadnoughts afloat, were authorized. The naval strength of the United States will be further supplemented by six torpedo boat destroyers, two colliers and four submarines, while an increase of the personnel of the navy of 3,000 men was authorized.

Greater safety of railroad employes and travelers will be obtained by the laws enacted to extend the use of safety appliances.

A measure important to agricultural branding and adulteration of paris green and other insecticides was passed.

An appropriation of $200,000 was made to be used by the attorney general in enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law. The house adopted an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation should be used in prosecuting labor organizations, but the senate struck out this provision, and later the house voted to recede from its position upon it. The discussion and demands of labor leaders brought out a letter from President Taft who took a strong position against class legislation of that character.

The sum of $300,000, with the suggestion that as much more as might be needed might be forthcoming, was appropriated for the raising and removal of the wreck of the battleship Maine, sunk in the harbor of Havana, Cuba.

Further regulations of the immigrant service was provided so as to improve the character of immigrants obtaining admission into this country.

Other legislation makes provision for the better protection of the Alaskan seal fisheries, for the promotion of the efficiency of the militia of the several states, for the parole of United States prisoners whose conduct indicates that they would not abuse their liberty, for the franking of publications by the blind and for the preservation of natural scenery through the establishment of Glacier national park in Montana.

Friday was a busy day in the Senate.

After the general deficiency had been adopted Senator Gore attacked the provision relating to the approval of contracts with the Choctaw and Chicasaw Indians. He said that the approval of these contracts ment the payment of $3,000,000 to J. F. McMurray, an Oklahoma attorney and a loss of that sum to the Indians. He charged that a big lobby was maintained in Washington in the interest of the contracts and said that he had been offered from $25,000 to $50,000 to support the claim.

Auto Tire Price to Jump.

New York, N. Y. — Automobile tires will take an upward jump of 20 per cent in price after July 1. The increase in the prices comes as a direct result of the constant drain upon the small reserve of rubber now held in the European markets. Two months ago there was a market supply of three thousand tons of rubber of which two thousand five hundred tons were held abroad. Today the total supply is two thousand tons and practically all of it abroad.

U. S. Battleships in England.

Plymouth, England.—The American battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa, with 500 midshipmen from the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, arrived here. The young sailors are having their summer practice cruise. The squadron is commanded by Rear Admiral Clark. The local authorities are planning a round of entertainments for the visitors. The midshipmen will be given a dinner by the lord mayor of London.

White Sox Have New Plant.

Chicago, Ill. — The new $750,000 plant of the Chicago American league club practically completed all but a few finishing touches. It will be dedicated on July 1. The grandstand, and "bleachers" have a seating capacity of thirty-five thousand. The grounds occupy a block on Shields avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets. The players' clubhouse contains hot and cold baths, showers, rubbing tables and many other conveniences.

Double Tragedy in High Life.

Birmingham, England. — Coroner Brasher after an investigation into the shootings by which Mrs. W. P. G. Hardin, wife of the president of the First National bank, and Guy R. Johnson, former vice president Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron company, killed themselves, decided that it was sucide in each instance.

BANK WRECKER FOUND GUILTY.

Accused of Aiding Coleman in Cambridge, Mass., Theft.

Boston, Mass. — A further stage in the government's prosecution of those responsible for the wrecking of the National City bank of Cambridge came when William J. Keliher, called by his friends "Big Bill," was declared guilty by a jury in the United States circuit court of aiding and abetting George W. Coleman, the $12 a week bookkeeper, who was sentenced a month ago for the theft of $309,000 from the bank. Sentence was postponed.

Sultan of Sulu Coming.

Manila, P. I. — The sulton of Sulu, who once offered his hand in marriage to Miss Alice Roosevelt, is to visit America. He has announced that the chief object of his trip abroad is to dispose of a collection of pearls valued at something like $250,000, the proceeds from which will be devoted to improving the condition of his people. He will be accompanied by fourteen prominent Moors. He already has sailed for India and will make stops at several European cities.

COAL LANDS ARE WITHDRAWN.

Washington, D. C. — The United States geological survey has reported during the month of May on 1,697,261 acres of coal land withdrawals, of which 329,334 acres were classified as non-coal lands. The coal lands, valued by forty acres units, according to the estimated tonnage, were reported as worth $58,503,120. Under the minimum price fixed by law for coal lands which obtained until a few years ago, these lands would have been valued at only $12,220,290.

M. & ST. L. PASSES DIVIDEND.

Storms and Strike Caused Unusually Heavy Expenses.

New York, N. Y. — Directors of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. passed the semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock ordinarily payable July 15th.

For the five months ending Nov. 30, 1909, results of operations showed all charges earned and a surplus equivilent to 8 per cent on the entire outstanding capital stock, both common and preferred.

Woman Badly Burned.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Mrs. John Lowrey, wife of a prominent farmer near here, poured denatured alcohol in a cook stove to start a fire. The live coals ignited the liquid, causing an explosion, covering the woman with flames and shaking the house to its foundation. The woman is badly burned, but has a chance to recover.

New Prince of Wales.

London, Eng. — The king has created the Duke of Cornwall Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

REWARDED AT LAST

LANDLESS REAP HARVEST OF RICH ACRES TO COMPENSATE THEM FOR LONG AND TEDIOUS VIGILS.

FAST WORK DONE AT CASS LAKE

One Hundred and Eighty File in Four and One-half Hours, Breaking All Records for Land Filings.

Duluth.—Thirteen thousand acres of land in the Fond du Lac and the Pigeon River reservations were thrown open for settlement Monday, and the weary line of prospective homeseekers breathed a sigh of relief when the heavy doors of the land office swung open and admitted them. Many of the landseekers had been waiting in line since May 13, on the second floor of the Federal building.

Sixty-seven were in the line at 9 o'clock in the morning, and among them were a number of women. The men have shown less restiveness during the long vigil than the women. Position was respected by the landseekers, and if one wanted to go downtown for a few minutes his place awaited him on his return. But the fear of losing position kept the landseekers pretty close to their places, and it was rarely that one of them was absent for more than half an hour. The police had no trouble in maintaining order when the rush came and the women in line were treated with perfect courtesy and consideration. It was one of the most orderly "land rushes" ever witnessed in the Duluth land office. Most of the land filed on today is situated in the Fond du Lac reservation. It is near railroads and markets, while the Pigeon River land is not so favorably located. No contests have been reported.

Cass Lake Filings Reach 180.

Cass Lake.—One hundred and eighty filed in four hours and a half. This breaks the record of all land offices in the United States. There was no trouble whatever.

A large number of squatters who waited until the first lineup had dispersed went out to file, and found in many cases their land already filed on. This means almost certain contest, as the squatters are all determined to go after their selections, inasmuch as the law favors them.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the doors opened, and Mrs. Ellen Johnson entered the door, which was opened by an officer. Mrs. Johnson remained just one minute and twenty seconds, and her filing was finished. This is the fastest filing yet accomplished on the opening date here.

Mrs. Johnson returned, smiling and very much relieved. When asked what she would take for land, she replied $8,000. Mrs. Johnson has one of the finest pieces in Cass Lake district. Michael McGuire was next, and he finished in just one minute and twenty-four seconds. Other filers ran accordingly.

MINNESOTA BANKERS MEET.

Several Addresses and an Oratorical Contest at First Session.

St. Paul.—A party of financiers assembled in the Grand Opera house in St. Paul when President W. I. Prince of Duluth called to order the Minnesota Bankers' association for its twenty-first annual convention. After prayer by Rev. Fred G. Budlong, Mr. Prince and the other officers made their reports, and then Prof. A. F. Woods, director of the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, read a paper on what that department has done, is doing and plans to do in developing the agricultural interests of the state. This was followed by addresses by J. B. Gallarneault, superintendent of banking, on "The New Banking Department," and by Howard S. Abbot of Minneapolis on "The Present Tendency of Public Expenditures."

The morning session wound up with an oratorical contest between representatives of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Head of the Lakes chapters of the American Institute of Banking. The subject was "The Minnesota Bankers' Association, Past, Present and Future."

In the afternoon the visitors and their ladies were the guests of the St. Paul Clearing House Association at the ball game, and at night they were entertained at a theatre party followed by a dinner. The convention closed Thursday afternoon, the features of the second day being addresses by Governor Eberhart, President W. C. Brown of the New York Central, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago and J. Adam Bede.

PERISH IN MISSISSIPPI.

Inmate of Training School, Red Wing, Drowns While Bathing.

Red Wing.—Robert Stapleton, 19 years old, an inmate at the Minnesota state training school was drowned while swimming in the Mississippi near the school. Stapleton was committed to the Red Wing institution in 1906 from St. Paul. He had no parents. Prior to 1906 he was under the guardianship of Robert J. Clarke, 107 Litchfield street, St. Paul. The body was recovered

EASTMAN STARTS UNIQUE QUEST

He Seeks Red Man Who Never Was Influenced by Europeanized Arts

Boston, Mass. — "I am setting out to find a truly primitive Indian—one who has never been influenced by the European arts and crafts of the white man. When I find such an Indian, which I expect to do, I shall submit him to tests that will show the native genius of the American Indian and will prove in the case of a single individual the progress of arts and crafts as they are known to us now only by the development of an entire race," said Dr. Charles A. Eastman.

The most interesting quest ever made by a college professor, a quest more appealing in its associations than any hunt for strange animals or relics of long buried civilizations, has just been begun by Dr. Charles A. Eastman of Amherst, who has set out for the Far Northwest to find an Indian who still retains the simplicity and primitive viewpoint of the tribesmen who roamed the woods and fields before the white man came to this continent and to add further interest to this search Dr. Eastman is himself nearly a full blooded Sioux.

As an authority on Indian religion, art, social custom and folk lore, Dr. Eastman has already distinguished himself as a lecturer and author, but his dream for many years has been to experiment with a primitive Indian and thereby prove that the individual may be inspired by a simple system of suggestions to work the entire circle of racial art development.

Although Dr. Eastman has been identified with educational institutions for many years, he was born in Minnesota and from the time he was 5 years of age until he was 10 years old he lived in Manitoba, leaving there to begin his education at Knox college. Afterward he studied at Dartmouth and took his medical course in Boston. Meanwhile, however, he was devoting much time to the art of the Indian and the possibility of developing it.

MINNEAPOLIS COMBINE CALLED

Hottest Day of the Year Is Chosen To Begin Inquiry Into Ice Trust.

Minneapolis.—Hope for some relief during hot weather, if not in holding the mercury below the century mark, at least supplying antidotes against sweltering temperature, were heralded when the grand jury took up the consideration of the ice price problem in Minneapolis.

Twenty-three men, doomed by the stern edicts of the constitution to transact their business behind closed doors, sought relief from the excessive heat by peeling off their coats and opening wide the windows of the grand jury room. In the office of the county attorney, 20 representatives of ice companies in Minneapolis awaited the call to tell what they knew about the alleged combine among certain ice concerns of the city to float the price of their wares.

"We are going to tell all we know about this business," said one ice dealer, "and when we get through the 'Big Three' may laugh differently than they have during the last couple of months."

Among the representatives of the smaller firms sentiment was very strong against the big companies for what is considered their studied attempt to put the smaller establishments out of business and to create a monopoly in the ice business in Minneapolis.

Price Difference Probed.

"The question the grand jury will have to consider," said one of the ice men, who had been subpoenaed by the county attorney, "is to find out why ice is sold for $2 north of Plymouth avenue, where double weight is given, while $3 is charged south of Plymouth avenue."

Among the witnesses summoned to give evidence were C. O. Lampe, former president of the City Ice Company; John C. Miller, of the Twin Lakes Ice Company; Henry J. Minor, of the Kenwood Ice Company; Gus Haft, of the American Ice Company; F. W. Palmer, of the Shoreham Ice Company; Robert Jaeger, of the First Ward Ice Company; E. S. Dowling, of the Southeast Ice Company; J. L. Kilchli, of the Independent Ice Company, and Fred Fagan, of the Mutual Ice Company.

Lester B. Elwood, real estate man, and J. S. Nolan, at present in the horse business, but formerly with the Crystal Ice Company, also were present to give testimony.

BRAVES IN PEACE JUBILEE.

Chippewas in Paint and Feathers Celebrate Town's Founding.

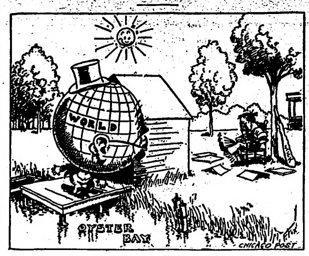
White Earth, Minn., June 16.—White Earth celebrated the forty-third anniversary of its settlement by the Minnesota Chippewas.

The town is arrayed in picturesque splendor with a large number of visiting Sioux and native Chippewas gorgeously painted, befeathered and arrayed in all the glory of barbarous splendor as in former days of the warpath and life in the wigwam.

Fire Impoverishes Farmer.

Duluth.—A forest fire swept the buildings, crops and hay meadows of Samuel Croff, one of the pioneer farmers on the north shore of Lake Superior, and the work of years is lost to him in his declining years. He had but recently completed a first-class farmhouse. Even the wild berry crop, usually an important item, is destroyed. One of the most serious features of the fires which are running over this part of the state is that thousands of acres of wild hay have been burned.

"I WONDER WHAT HE IS GOING TO DO NEXT?"



LANDIS QUASHES INDICTMENT

FREES NATIONAL PACKING COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY FIRMS.

Sustains Demurrer on Technical Grounds—Orders Special Grand Jury for New Hearing.

Chicago.—The indictment against the National Packing company and its ten sudsidiary concerns charging them with conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was knocked out Thursday when Judge Keneshaw M. Landis in the United States district court sustained the demurrer filed against the indictment by the so-called beef trust.

A special venire of seventy-five men was ordered called for July 14. From this venire a grand jury will be drawn and a second investigation of the packing companies begun.

In his decision sustaining the demurrer to the government indictment Judge Landis said:

"The most painstaking search of this indictment fails to disclose the presence of a charge that during the statutory period the defendants have engaged in, or had anything to do with interstate commerce, or that they done anything having any effect upon such commerce, and the court is not clothed with authority to supply, entirely by inference, the complete omission of such a fundamental element of the offense.

"This fatal weakness might have been obviated by including the charge, had the evidence warranted it, that the defendants, or their respective officers or agents, did something, as, for instance, fixed prices, controlled output, divided territory, or the like, which effected a restraint of interstate commerce being carried on within the three years' period.

"The general averment that the defendants engaged in a combination in restraint of interstate trade is, of course, a mere conclusion, and therefore insufficient. The demurrer must be sustained."

The indictment, which was knocked out by the packers' demurrer, was drawn by Oliver E. Pagin, assistant attorney general, who was sent to Chicago from Washington.

A. O. EBERHART FOR GOVERNOR

Minnesota Republican Convention at St. Paul Nominates State Ticket Without Opposition.

St. Paul Minn.—The following nominations were made by the Republican state convention, there being no opposition to the candidates:

For governor, Adolph O. Eberhart.

Attorney general, George T. Simpson.

Secretary of state, Julius Schmahl.

Member of the board of railroad and warehouse commission, Charles F. Staples.

THREE RAILROADS INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury Return Bills Charging Violation of Elkins Act and Destroying Waybills.

Chicago.—The Illinois Central Railroad company, the Pennsylvania company and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad company were indicted by the federal grand jury.

The Illinois Central is charged with violating the Elkins act in failing to observe its tariffs.

The other companies are charged with destroying waybills in violation of the interstate commerce law.

Standard Reduces Oil Prices.

New York.—The wholesale prices for refined oil have been reduced from one and one-half cents to one cent a gallon by the Standard Oil company, making the prevailing price throughout the country now seven and one-half cents a gallon. The standard controls more than seventy per cent of the refined output of the country and it can readily be seen what such a reduction in price means to the great corporation.

Steal $5,000 From a Bank.

Boston.—Police are searching for thieves who stole $5,000 worth of Austrian and Italian paper currency from the private bank of Julius Rottenburg while the bank was crowded Friday. The money had been placed in a show window.

Public Building Bill Passed.

Washington.—The house adopted the conference report on the public buildings bill, which disposes of that measure. The bill now goes to the president.

TRIUMPH FOR AMERICANS

German Campaign of Slander Against the Deutsche Vacuum Oil Company Fails.

Berlin.—The long and venomous campaign waged by German newspapers and rival industrial interests against one of the German branches of the Standard Oil company—the Deutsche Vacuum Oil company—has just been brought to a vicorious end for the Americans involved.

A well-known Hamburg newspaper for months printed such a series of attacks on the "American graft methods" alleged to have been practised by the vacuum company in the conduct of its German business that the public prosecutor of Hamburg felt constrained to make an official investigation with a view to eventual indictments. The prosecutor has now concluded his investigation, especially of the work of E. L. Quarles, American manager of the German company's sales department, and announces that no necessity exists for pursuing the inquiry further.

No evidence of anything warranting prosecution was found against Mr. Quarles, and the costs of the entire inquiry will be borne by the state.

The result of the investigation constitutes a notable triumph for American interests in Germany.

It is not the first time that Germans, finding themselves unable to compete with Americans on ordinary terms, have resorted to slander.

AIRSHIP LINE IS OPENED

Zeppelin's Dirigible Deutschland Carries Twenty Passengers 300 Miles in Nine Hours.

Duesseldorf, Germany.—Regular airship passenger service was established Wednesday for the first time when Count Zeppelin's great craft, the Deutschland, carrying 20 passengers, made the first scheduled trip from Friedrichshafen to this city, a distance of 300 miles, in nine hours.

The weather was perfect and the motors worked faultlessly. The average speed maintained was approximately 33 miles an hour, but between Friedrichshafen and Stuttgart 124 miles were covered at an average of 41 miles an hour. The best speed for one hour was 43½ miles.

Count Zeppelin was at the helm when the Deutschland left at Friedrichshafen at 3 a. m. and sailed away on the trip that was to mark an epoch in aviation. The passengers were several directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship company and the German Airship Stock company, joint owners of the dirigible balloon, and guests. They occupied the mahogany-walled cabin between the gondolas, from the windows of which they viewed scenery as the aerial car swept along.

45,000,000 EGGS IN POOL

Speculators Form Corner in Product and Hope to Realize Big Profits Next Winter.

Newark, N. J.—Forty-five million eggs have been shipped into this city since April 1 and placed in cold storage by the warehousemen, to remain there until the high prices of last winter are duplicated. They were purchased at an average price of 23½ cents a dozen, and the total cost is about twenty-six cents a dozen. If the eggs can be retailed in New York next winter at 45 cents a dozen—which they fetched last winter—there will be a profit of 19 cents a dozen, or a total of something over $700,000.

Actress Is Drowned.

New York.—An actress, known to the stage as Miss Marion Dell Taylor, was drowned in the Hudson river when a small skiff in which she and three other theatrical people were riding was smashed by a barge. Miss Taylor's true name is Marion Dell Sneider, and her parents live in Kankakee, Ill.

20,000 Cloakmakers Out.

New York.—Between 18,000 and 20,000 men and women cloakmakers struck Thursday and Friday and union leaders declare that the number will be increased next week to 30,000. The regular strike order is expected before July 1.

Gambling, Mayor Indicted.

Granite City, Ill.—Charles A. Uzzell, the mayor, was indicted Friday on the charge of malfeasance in office. It is alleged he permitted gambling houses to operate.

THE KING'S SALARY

George V. Gets $2,350,000 for Annual Expenses.

In Addition His Queen, the Princes and Princesses of Royal Family Are Liberally Supplied With Pin Money.

London.—The king of England and the president of the United States are alike in one respect—they are both dependent on their respective peoples for their salary and allowances, the purse strings being held by parliament in one case and by congress in the other. The methods of doing things differ in the two countries, but they amount to the same in the end, and the people foot the bills. But kings cost much more than presidents. Some people thought it a "big raise" when the president's salary was increased from $50,000 to $75,000 a year, with $25,000 a year for traveling expenses, but the British king and royal family cost a good many times as much.

At the beginning of every reign an annual sum is settled on the king by parliament and in addition allowances are made for each member of his family and for all the expenses pertaining to the royal household and to maintaining the honor and dignity of the crown. Under the British system these expenditures constitute "the civil list" and the account is kept separate from the ordinary expenses of the government. Formerly certain sources of revenue, called "hereditary revenues" were settled on the crown, out of which not only the royal expenditures proper, but the expenses of the civil service, everything except the army and navy, were to be paid. Under this system the king could use the revenues as he liked and if he saved anything it went to swell his private purse, while if he ran in debt or created a deficit parliament paid it. The accumulated debt at the end of a reign sometimes amounted to many millions of dollars.

The present system of making what might be called specific appropriations for the crown dates from the reign of George III., when the national debt was so enormously increased by the American war that the people demanded reform, especially in the abuses of the civil list, and in the practise of conferring life pensions on royal favorites. In 1782 parliament passed a civil list act abolishing many useless offices, reducing the pension list and providing for closer supervision of the royal expenditure.

King George V.

At the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign the annual grants for the crown were fixed and sums voted as follows: Privy purse, $300,000; salaries of household, $656,300; expenses of household, $862,500; royal bounty, $66,000; contingent, $40,000; total, $1,925,000. In addition the queen might grant life pensions not to exceed $6,000 a year in any case, to persons whom she might consider worthy, provided that all pensions granted should be reported to parliament by the twenty-ninth of July each year.

On the accession of King Edward VII. (1901) it became necessary to readjust the civil list and a committee was appointed to investigate and report on the subject. The committee reported a bill which was passed increasing the annual appropriation for the civil list from $1,925,000 to $2,350,000, distributed as follows: Their majesties' privy purse, $550,000; second-class salaries of royal household, $629,000; third class expenses of royal household, $965,000; repair and decoration of royal palaces, $100,000; royal bounty and alms, $66,000; contingent, $40,000. In addition parliament granted an annual allowance of $100,000 to the prince of Wales, $50,000 to his wife and $40,000 each to the king's three daughters and other special grants. By the death of King Edward Queen Alexandra comes into a life pension of $350,000 a year and all of the surviving children of Queen Victoria continue to draw life pensions.

It is not likely there will be any material reduction in the civil list granted George V. from that of King Edward, which totaled $2,350,000 a year. Compared with this the president's salary of $75,000 a year with $25,000 for traveling expenses does not seem excessive.

THIRD OPERATION PREVENTED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill. — "I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I was so sick that two of the best doctors in Chicago said I would die if I did not have an operation. I had already had two operations, and they wanted me to go through a third one. I suffered day and night from inflammation and a small tumor, and never thought of seeing a well day again. A friend told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her, and I tried it, and after the third bottle was cured."—Mrs. ALVENA SPERLING, 1468 Clybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

If you are ill do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until an operation is necessary, but build up the feminine system, and remove the cause of those distressing aches and pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

The average man can't understand why he has enemies.

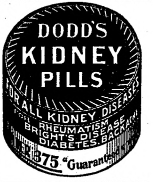
TAKE A FOOT-BATH TO-NIGHT

After dissolving one or two Allen's Foot-Tabs (Antiseptic tablets for the foot-bath) in the water. It will take out all soreness, smarting and tenderness, remove foot odors and freshen the feet. Allen's Foot-Tabs instantly relieve weariness and sweating or inflamed feet and hot nervousness of the feet at night. Then for comfort throughout the day shake Allen's Foot-Ease the antiseptic powder into your shoes. Sold everywhere 25c. Avoid substitutes. Samples of Allen's Foot-Tabs mailed FREE or our regular size sent by mail for 25c. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.
"Foot=Tabs for Foot-Tubs."

The prune and the strawberry are nearing the neck-and-neck stage.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A girl isn't necessarily an angel because she's fly.



WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash. Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

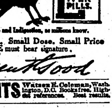
For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk., Grand Forks, N.D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S.D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) [1]

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.



Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature.

Brent Good

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PATENTS F. G. Bradbury, Pat. Atty., Com'l Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.; Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis; McGill Bldg., Washington. Best work close at home. ADVICE FREE.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam' Minn. under th Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

POLITICAL ANNOUCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for state senator to represent the Sixty-first Senatorial district, at the primaries to be held Septemer 20, 1910.

Al. H. Jester.

This weather ought to be dry enough to suit the county optionists.

Congress would like to adjourn but they can't even agree to do that.

Senator Stephens demonstrated that he is a factor in Polk County politics, at the recent county convention scrap.

Judging from their last week's issues, the Thief River Falls papers must be greatly in favor of county division. Don't hurry so, gentlemen, as you are liable to gorge the farmers on the start. Take it easy during the hot weather and warm up when the weather gets cooler.

True To His Colors.

The St. Paul Dispatch has the following regarding Senator Stephens, which will be of interest not only in Crookston and Polk county, but throuout the northwestern portion of the state:

"The inability of the steam roller to get into operation at the state convention Tuesday is said to be due to two things: The young blood in the meeting and the devotion of Senator Andy Stephens to his friend, A. Kaiser, of Bagley.

"There were a lot of candidates in the field and Stepens had given it out that he was backing Kaiser. As a result he would entertain no proposition that did not carry with it Kaiser for treasurer. All Monday, Monday night and Tuesday forenoon, he wrestled with the problem. It is understood that time after time deals were proposed which would have made the steam roller move ahead as majestically as the swell of the sea, but in each Kaiser was eliminated, and Stephens refused to push.

"Probably never in the history of Minnesota politics has such absolute devotion in the time of political stress been witnessed. It is being said that Kaiser tried to release Stephens, who was willing to be sacrificed for his friend, but was not permitted to approach the altar.

"It is freely said that Stephen's conduct in this matter should raise him in the estimation of his people, but so peculiar a thing is politics that many contend the Red River Valley senator sacrificed himself politically when he refused to part from Kaiser."

Anyone knowing Senator Stephens is not surprised at what he did. He is always loyal to the interests of his locality. He could have hopped on the band wagon, stood pat with certain elements, and the steam roller would have done the business. But he would be a party to no combination which did not provide for this section of the state. The people of Polk County and most of the counties in the ninth district wanted representation on the state ticket, and Al. Kaiser was the candidate centered on. Senator Stepens fought for him to the last ditch and would have won easily had it not been for the fact that peculiar conditions [illegible] in Duluth and the range country, owing to the judge fight and the further fact that the Marshall county delegation, as manipulated by W. J. Brown, made a move which will not improve their chances to get anything for the Ninth district in the future.

Senator Stephens will be stronger because of his loyalty in the fight he made. He is not a quitter and the people of Polk county will have more confidence in him than ever before, because he has again shown that he will fight to get what is due this section. He has always got it, and the peope do not forget it.—The Crookston Times.

News From Clearwater.

Don't forget the grand Fourth of July celebration at the Clearwater Creamery.

We are having very warm weather and we need rain badly.

Mrs. Lewis Sall has been on the sick list, this week.

Mrs. R N. Fore left for Fosston, on Monday, to visit her mother.

Mrs. A. Rolandson and son, Knute made a business trip to Plummer, on Thursday.

Miss Ellen Swanson returned home, on Saturday, after working out this summer.

Miss Signa Gunderson is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Rome in town of Deer Park.

Mr. James Alrick and Miss Maggie Short came from Plummer, on Sunday to spent the day with the family of Con Short.

Ole Skottvedt made a trip to Plummer, on Monday, after a big load of lumber for the bowery.

The base ball nine of Lillo have started to build the big bowery for the grand Fourth of July celebration near the Clearwater creamery.

QUEEN SAAV'S READY WIT.

A Story Appropriated From the Annals of Irish Royalty.

The anger of King Colm was terrible. "Twas a fortnight before he could address himself to his queen or look her in the face and speak to her—and what he come to say to her then was that she was a shame and a disgrace to him, but sure what could he expect anyhow when he was such a notorious fool as ever to marry a beggar of a race of beggars. "Get up," says he, "and dress yourself, and leave my sight and my castle for evermore."

"Very well and good, me lord," says Saav, says she. "I'm ready. I was prepared for this, as you'll remember, before ever I married you; but," says she, "you remember your agreement—three back burdens of the greatest valuables I choose, to carry out of your castle at my lavin'?"

"Thirty-three," says he, "if you like. 'Twill be a cheap price to get rid of you."

"Thanky, me lord," says she. "I'll only ask three. And before I've got them out maybe you'll think it's enough."

"What is the first back burden you choose?" says he.

"A back burden," says she, "of gold, silver, diamonds and jewelry."

In a short time the king had a burden of them piled on her that near almost broke her back, and with it she went out over the drawbridge.

When she laid it down and come back in again says the king, says he, "What will your second back burden be?"

"For my second back burden," says she, "hoist up on me our baby boy."

The king gave a groan that'd rent rocks. But he wasn't the man to be daunted before any woman. He lifted with his own hands the boy in whom his heart was wrapped up and, settin' his teeth hard, put him on Saav's shoulders. She carried him out over the drawbridge.

When she come back again says Colm, says he, "Now then, name your third and last burden, and we're done with you forever, thank God!"

Says Saav, says she, "Get on me back yourself."

King Colm and his good Queen Saav lived ever after the happiest and most contented couple that Ireland ever knew, a parable for all kings and queens and married couples in the nation. Saav lived and died the wittiest, as her husband lived ever after and died the justest and most generous, most reasonable, sensible, affable and amiable king that Ireland ever knew.—Everybody's Magazine.

Bread In Sweden.

In Sweden the bread of the people is for the most part hard, thin as a dinner plate and about the size of one. It is baked without yeast, and the water is practically all extracted in the process of baking; hence, relatively per pound of bread, its cost is much higher than in the common forms of bread as we know them, containing one-half their weight in water that has cost nothing. Loaf bread and rolls in Swe- [illegible] a luxury.

Grand Celebration, at Highlanding, Minn.

Program:

Oration at 11 O'clock. Reading of Declaration of Independence. Foot Races, Wheelbarrow Races, Tug of War, Base Ball at 2 30, Erie vs Brunkeburg.

Dance in the Bowery, afternoon and evening.

Grand Display of Fire-works in the Evening.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 20th, 1910.

Department of the Interiorir. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 17th, 1910.

Notice is heeby given that Peter Peterson, of Kratka Minn., who on June 26th, 1904, made Homestead entry No 400, Serial No. 0410. N.W. ¼ Section 20 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissionor fo the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 5th. day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Michael H. Conely, Tosten Elleson, Jacob R. Hesby, Ole Christofferson, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 17. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Witalis Johnson, of Kratka, Minn. who on June 29, 1904. made Homested Entry No. 435, Serial No. 0489. for N. W. ¼ Section 20 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st. day of August 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar J. Peterson, of Hazel, Minn. Ole Hafdal, Nils D. Jacobson, and Peter Peterson, of Kratka, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Publication June 3 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Martin O. Moen of Torgerson, Minn., who on Dec. 5th. 1907. made Homestead Entry No. 1330, Serial No. 04598, for W. ½ S.W. ¼. Sec. 16 & S. ½ S.E. ¼. Sec. 17 Twp. 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Wilhelm Michelet. U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 18th day of July, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvor Leros, of Mavie, Minn: Martin L. Salberg, Knute Torgerson, and Ole A. Olson of Torgerson Minn:

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Dagne Knutson, of Hilda, Minn., who on November 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1210, Serial No. 04508, for S. E. ¼ Section 36, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B. Henry Costello, Halvor Swenson, Ole B. Hanson, and Knut Ytelund, all of Hilda, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3rd. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 20th, 1910

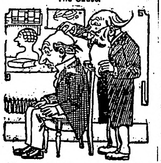
NOTICE is hereby given that Inga Bo[illegible] of Erie Minnesota., who on November 25th 1904 made homestead entry No. 948, Serial No. 04561, for S. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses

Joseph Johnson, Ole Johnsrud, John Totland, Carl P. Anderson, all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

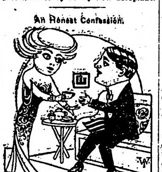
The Cause.



Phrenologist—This bump means ambition.

Woodby Flier—That's right. I was ambitious to fly in my new aeroplane.

An Honest Confession.



"I went to two receptions last night and lost my umbrella at the last."

"It's a wonder you didn't lose it at the first one"

"That's where I got it."

Tommy Knew.

Teacher (addressing class)—A philanthropist is a person who exerts himself to do good to his fellow men. Now, if I were wealthy, children, and gave money freely to all needy and unfortunates who asked my aid I'd be a—

She broke off abruptly to point at a boy in the class.

"What would I be, Tommy?" she asked.

"A cinch!" shouted Tommy.—Exchange.

The Cure.

He—There is a certain young lady deeply interested in me, and while I like her, you know, still I never could love her. I want to put an end to it without breaking the poor girl's heart. Can you suggest any plan?

She—Do you call there often?

He—No, indeed; not any oftener than I can possibly help.

She—Call oftener.

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Benham—Death is the debt we owe to nature. Benham—Nature does not send out her bills often enough.—New York Press.

Hair Monstrosities.

French theater managers in the eighteenth century had worse evils than picture hats to contend against. Marie Antoinette, who was short even according to French standards, set the fashion of high coiffures, and ultrafashionable women prided themselves on measuring four feet from their chins to the tops of their heads. These structures took about six hours to erect, the hairdresser mounting a ladder in the process. Some coiffures were almost as broad as they were long, with wings sticking out about eight inches on each side of the head. For the "frigate" coiffure the hair was rippled in a huge pile to represent the waves of an angry sea and surmounted by a fully rigged ship. As a consequence of these monstrosities disturbances in theaters occurred almost daily until an ordinance was issued against the admission of women with high coiffures to the floor of the house.—Chicago News.

Yet He Meant Well.

Just as the train was leaving the Fifty-eighth street elevated station a man who had got off there hurried along the platform and spoke to a passenger sitting by an open window in the smoking car.

"Quick!" he cried. "Please hand me that package. I left it on the seat when I got out just now."

"Sure," said the passenger, picking up the bundle and tossing it out of the window.

"Thanks!"

"Hey, there! What are you doing that for?" demanded the wrathful, red faced man sitting next to him.

"Why, he"—

"You double dyed idiot, that package belonged to me! It was $15 worth of laces and ribbons I was taking home to my wife!"

Over the scene that followed let us draw a veil.—Chicago Tribune.

Never Good.

Fogg—That's a bad cold you have, old man. Fenderson—Did you ever hear of a good cold, you idiot?—Boston Transcript.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

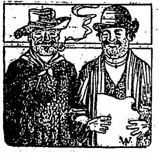
D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's. & Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

A Change of Route.



"Where d'ye t'ink we'd better go dis season?" asked Fringy Fake of his partner.

"I was jist readin' in dis scrap 'bout a place in Mexico where a feller wid no pantaloons wuzn't allowed to prom on de plaza."

"Cut dat place off de map."

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

He Saved the Patent Office.

When in the war of 1812 the British, who had taken Washington, trained their guns upon the patent office, Dr. Thornton, throwing himself directly before the guns, cried:

"Are you Englishmen or Goths and Vandals? This is the patent office—a depository of the ingenuity and inventions of the American nation, in which the whole civilized world is interested. Would you destroy it? Then let the charge pass through my body."

And the building was spared. Twenty-four years afterward, however, it was destroyed by fire, together with everything in it.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Remember that you can get your plows fixed so they will run right, at Kratka.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

P. C. Wold is slowly recovering from a serious illness.

Alfred Hammersten made a business trip to Thief River Falls on Monday.

The water is getting very low in Red Lake River, making the passage of boats difficult.

Ray Arndt is having his farm which is located near the Kuehnol post-office, fenced.

Walter McAndress was transacting business in Thief River Falls, Wednesday.

Andrew Ellingson informs us that he cashed about $1800 in Highlanding creamery checks, this week.

The farmer's boat is reported to be stranded by the low water, near Newton's place in town of Kratka.

We made an error in regard to the base ball game to be played at Highlanding, July 4th. It is the Brunkeburg Club, not the Lillo nine, that plays with the Erie team.

Ole Stromme is building the bowery, at Highlanding, and will look after the management. The music will be furnished by the celebrated Even Sjulestad String Band.

There is no use denying the fact that our crops are being ruined by the continued dry weather. Another week of the present dry hot weather will entirely ruin all the crops.

The farmers, who are living at a distance from Red Lake River, will soon be compelled to drive their stock to the river for water; as the shallow wells and small lakes will soon be entirely dry.

George Cunningham received word from Adams, N. D., yesterday, that the crops were all ruined by the drouth. Mr. Cunningham had hired out to work there during the fall but was notified not to come, as there was nothing to harvest.

Numerous people, who are traveling through the country, remark that the grain and grass along Red Lake River is the finest they have seen and appears to be the least affected by the drouth. If this is true, we certainly feel sorry for the other fellows as it is dry enough on the river.

A meeting was held at P. C. Wold's, last Sunday, by a few farmers, interested in the R L R. T. Co., to make a settlement with Joseph DuChamp for a $35. interest, he had in the barge, that is used on the farmer's boat. Joe got his cash promptly and went on his way, rejoicing. It will not be necessary for him to employ any more legal talent to protect his legal (?) rights.

Glenn Martz, Martin McAndress, James Walker were running the lines and taking levels on the changed route of the Deer Park—Highlanding ditch (No. 47), yesterday. The ditch will now go west from the south-east corner of section 29 for two miles then northward into Red Lake River, on or near the natural water course. This will be a big improvement over the former route, between sections 20 and 30.

The Dan Patch had a good load of passengers down the river this morning.

Tore Lunde has been assisting the Sunbeam farming force to repair the barn, this week.

The haying season starts next week; then we will get plenty of rain.

Ole Nesland, of Deer Park, was a pleasant caller at this office, Tuesday.

George Singer, the Rhoda dairyman, transacted business at Kratka, Monday evening.

A man with an irrigation scheme would receive more attention than a ditcher, now a days.

How would it do to dam the Red Lake River with logs and flood the lands along the banks?

The big bowery at Highlanding is about completed and there will be a fine time on the floor, on next Monday.

The school children of the Swanson district, in Deer Park, had a picnic at the school house. to-day.

The Hotel Evelyn, at Thief River Falls, is well conducted at the present time and is a good place to stop at.

The Palace Hotel, at Crookston, is to be remodeled and refitted. It will again take its place among the first class hotels of Northern Minnesota.

Sam Swanson, of Deer Park, was a passenger down to Thief River Falls on this morning's Dan Patch, commanded by Captain Swanson.

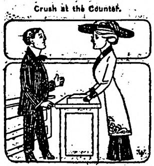
Mrs. Ole Overum has the floor laid in her new barn, which is 30 by 50. It is a fine one for dancing, so there will be a bill ball at Highlanding on July 4th, rain or shine.

C. L. Clark is rushing the haying season by going into the big swamps and cutting hay. Others would do well to follow his example, for their will be little or no hay on the uplands, this year.

Ole Overvold returned home from Clearwater County, where he has been looking after his farming interests. He says that they have suffered worse from the drouth than we have here.

We have not heard whether Lattimore has telephoned his troubles to President Taft. He should attend to this, as Taft has nothing else to do but to look after the interests of the 1 ven towns.

Crush at the Counter.



"I want a pair of swell white gloves."

"Yes, ma'am. How long do you want 'em?"

"Look here, young man, I want to buy them. I'm not thinking of hiring them."

The Coop Trust.

The rooster is a gay old bird.
The hen bird loves a lay;
They form a trust, and hence the boost
Of breakfast eggs today.

The Harm of Damp Houses.

It is dangerous to health and even to life in a damp, moldy house or one built over a moldy cellar. Many years ago the London Lancet in an article on diphtheria traced the disease in certain cases to the presence of certain molds and fungoid growths which seemed to be breathed into the throat. Remember, one of the best disinfectants is lime. Moldy cloths, such as shoes and other articles that are unfit for use, should be destroyed at once.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

[illegible]

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Celebration at Clearwater.

1776— —1910.

There will be a Celebration at the Clearwater Crossing in Deer Park, commencing at 9 o'clock A.M., July 4th,

ORATION

at 10 o'clock. Dinner at 11, served by the Ladies Aid Society. Base ball game and other sports in the afternoon. Dance in the bowery, afternoon and evening. Good music. Ice cream and other refreshments, enough for all. Fire-works in the evening. All come and have a good time.

Jens Fore
Nels Fore Committee.
T. Brekke

The Origin of Oxygen.

That eminent scientist Lord Kelvin maintained that all the oxygen in the atmosphere probably originated from the action of sunlight upon plants. When our earth was a globe of hot liquid it contained no vegetable fuel and probably no free oxygen. But as it cooled off plants appeared on its surface, and these began to evolve oxygen through the medium of the sunbeams. Upon the oxygen thus derived we depend for the maintenance of life by breathing. When we burn coal or other vegetable fuel we use up oxygen, and it is to plants again that we owe the restoration of the oxygen thus lost to the air. If they failed to keep up a sufficient supply the atmosphere would gradually part with its oxygen, and the inhabitants of the earth would disappear in consequence of asphyxiation.

An Odd Epitaph.

The following epitaph is to be found in a cemetery within seven miles of New York's city hall:

Reader, pass on; don't waste your time
O'er bad biography and bitter rhyme.
For what I am this crumbling clay insures,
And what I was is no affair of yours.

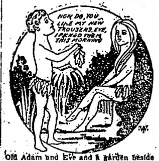
In the Game.

"I am in the hands of my friends," said the political sidestepper.

"Yes," replied the harsh critic, "and every time your friends look over their hands they seem impatient for a new deal."—Washington Star.

Tears are often the telescope through which men see far into heaven.—Beecher.

Adam Had No Suit to Press.



HOW DO YOU LIKE MY NEW TROUSERS, EVE, I PICKED THEM THIS MORNING

Old Adam and Eve and a garden beside
Had apples and fig leaves and ease.
But his greatest delight was—I'll bet I am right—
That his pants didn't bag at the knees.

A High Priced Fricassee.

Lord Alvanley, a noted wit and high liver in England a hundred years or so ago, insisted on having an apple tart on his dinner table every day throughout the year. On one occasion he paid a caterer $1,000 for a luncheon put up in a basket that sufficed a small boating party going up the Thames. Being one of a dozen men dining together at a London club where each was required to produce his own dish, Alvanley's, as the most expensive, won him the advantage of being entertained free of cost. This benefit was gained at an expense of $540, that being the price of a simple fricassee composed entirely of the "noix," or small pieces at each side of the back, taken from thirteen kinds of birds, among them being 100 snipe, 40 woodcocks and 20 pheasants—in all about 300 birds.

Our Eccentric Phrases.

Why do we always talk of putting on a coat and vest? Who puts on a coat before a vest? We also say putting on shoes and stockings. Who puts on shoes before the stockings? We also put up signs telling people to wipe their feet when we mean their boots or shoes. And a father tells a boy he will warm his jacket when he means to warm his pantaloons. We are a little eccentric in our phrases at times.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payment's. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school, We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,
Highlanding .....Minn.

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C. W. Johnson, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examin this fine horse.

C W Johnson, Owner.

QUESTIONS IN COURT

A Series That Moved an Observer to Turn Critic.

SOME GEMS HE PRESERVED.

The Lawyers Didn't Seem to See the Ridiculous Phase of the Inquiry, but It Loomed Large to the Man With an Idea That the Law Is Solemn.

A man who spent several days in a courtroom listening to the examination of veniremen was struck with the reflection that some shining legal minds would not be unduly dimmed by the infusion of a few of the principles of logic. The time taken up by attorneys in drawing the conclusion that a juror who lives at a given address makes his home there and then referring the conclusion to the juror for confirmation has not been computed, but any one mathematically inclined may figure it out by multiplying the following examples by any handy large round number:

"What is your occupation?"

"I am a switchman."

"On a railroad?"

The obvious answer which the juror's awe of his surroundings prevents him from making would be, of course, "No, in an ice cream parlor."

"Judge," said a juror, "I would like to be excused from service. When summoned I was making arrangements for my brother-in-law's funeral."

"Is your brother-in-law dead?" inquired the court.

It developed that he was.

"Now, Mr. Juror," came another question, "what is your age?"

"Forty-four."

"Forty-four years old?"

That is exactly what the juror meant. The lawyer guessed right the very first time.

Here is another flash that came to one of the attorneys. "Where do you live?" he asked.

"At 4416 Blank street."

"You reside there, do you?"

Once in awhile there is a funny answer which isn't to be wondered at considering the power of suggestion.

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"Any family?"

"Two."

But the balance is well on the lawyers' side. Witness this: The questioner had asked if a juror was related in any way to any of the principals or witnesses in the case.

"I am a brother-in-law of Mr. Blank, one of the witnesses," was the reply.

"You married his sister, then?"

He had.

"Let me ask you now, Mr. Juror, have you formed any opinion about the guilt or innocence of this defendant?"

"I have."

"Is it a fixed opinion or is it one that could be changed by evidence?"

"It could be changed if the evidence were strong enough."

"Then you would not call it a definite opinion?"

"No."

"It is a vague opinion, then?"

"Yes."

"Now, Mr. Juror, follow me closely, if you please. You say your opinion is a vague one and not definitely fixed. Now, then, if that is the case and you went into that jury box and listened to the evidence adduced from that witness stand and heard the law expounded by the judge from that bench, would it not be possible for you to lay aside that opinion and concur in a verdict warranted by the evidence and the instructions of the court?"

"Yes."

The attorney, having received the same answer to his long question as to his short one, is perfectly satisfied and throws a triumphant look at his colleague, which says, "I knew I could get it out of him if I kept at him long enough."

Here is another astonishing deduction: A juror took the stand dressed in a blue uniform with brass buttons. Around his belt was strapped a money changer. The examining attorney looked at him long and searchingly and then said in a tone which admitted of no trifling:

"You are a street car conductor?"

It was the same attorney who forced this confession from another juror:

"What is your occupation?"

"I'm a bookkeeper for Blank & Co."

"You keep books in the office?"

Unmasked, the bookkeeper broke down and made a clean breast of it.

"Now, Mr. Juror, be good enough to state how old you are."

"Fifty-six years."

"How long have you resided in this state?"

"Fifteen years."

"Then you were not born here?"

The trapped man admitted the truth.

Here is another:

"Were you born in Missouri?"

"No, sir."

"Oh, I see. Then you moved here from some other state." And then in a come-one-don't-delay-the-court tone of voice, "Where did you come from?"

"Chicago."

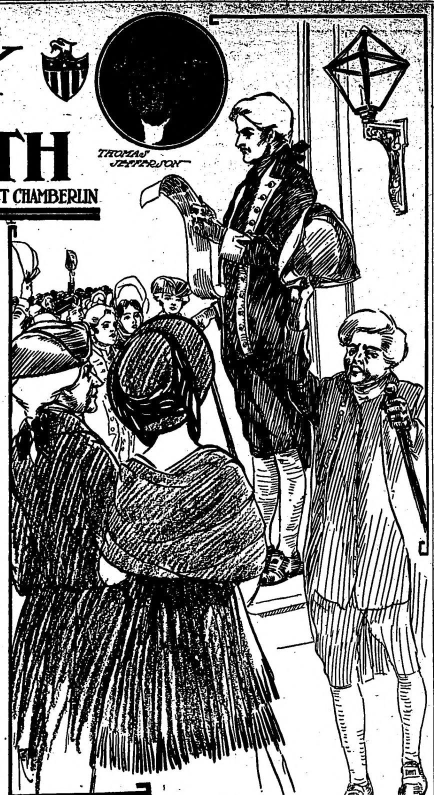
"Chicago, Ill."—Kansas City Times.

Unhappy Man!

"Yes, my old friend, I have been the victim of misfortune in all my love affairs. My first sweetheart died, the second jilted me, and the third became my wife!"

JULY FOURTH

by HENRY BARRETT CHAMBERLIN



THOMAS JEFFERSON

When the clock struck four, I was on the floor,
The bells began to ring and the cannon to roar,
The guns to fire and the crackers to snap—
This is the Fourth of July.

ONCE upon a time—if you are exacting as to dates, the time fell between 1836 and 1860—there was a country parson who kept a record of his Fourths. In the year 1855 he broke into poetry and the quoted quatrain was the result. This record of his Fourths, taken from his journal, was published in the Atlantic Monthly.

Now if various and sundry reasons, all excellent in their way, did not keep this esteemed magazine closed to the eyes of boyhood, it is to be feared that this parson, despite his poetry, would be voted a cross old man. For when the Fourth fell on Sunday he saw no reason why it should be celebrated on any other day or in any fashion not in keeping with a seemly observance of the Sabbath. Instead of gladly accepting the bounty of the calendar and having a trilogy, a series of three dramatic and exciting days fraught with danger and delight, this gloomy personage would have limited the day's events to a sermon and a prayer.

In his records can be found testimony against him, for they read:

"July 4, 1847. Sunday.

"July 5. Monday morning. This is celebrated as the Fourth of July very improperly. Yesterday was the day and ministers might have preached upon the subject of religious freedom; this would have been sufficient and ought to have been satisfactory. But no; there must be noise, the drum must beat and the cannon roar, the children be dressed in their best and paraded, and 'Don't these children look nice?'

"Oh, yes, very nice, but if their parents would teach them to respect their superiors and behave with propriety it would be far better. Well, there has been a general turnout, rich and poor, young and old, all mixed up together. This is a free country—but not so, it is a country of slave holders. We hold 3,000,000 of our fellow mortals as slaves—and how inconsistent."

"July 4, 1852. Sunday.

"July 5. Monday.

"The community were not satisfied to have yesterday as being the Fourth of July because they could not serve Satan so openly and boldly as today. My opinion is that when the Fourth of July comes on the Sabbath it ought to be remembered in a suitable and proper manner by assembling in the sanctuary and hearing the proclamation of peace announced from the pulpit, 'good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.' Suitable prayers and suitable readings would be a suitable acknowledgment that our blessings are of God, but because this won't do we must have a great noise and bustle and much that is derogatory to the Christian character must be put in operation."

He didn't like the methods of celebration any better when the glorious day fell in the middle of the week, for July 4, 1849, he wrote:

"Wednesday. At the rising of the sun the bells of the city are ringing and the cannon roaring, calling upon those within hearing to awake, arise and call upon their God, and give him thanks for this great blessing, our national independence, which we this day commemorate by making all the noise we can and by acting as well as we can and as bad as we can."

All of which would justify any boy in the belief that though the parson may have been a God-fearing personage who walked the narrow path all his godly days and was never even tempted by a lingering desire for pleasant primrose byways, he must certainly have been rather an unpleasant person to live with and that the milk of human kindness which was his portion, though it may not have soured, was as certainly lacking in cream.

How different was the letter which John Adams in the first flush of joy over the adoption by congress of the Declaration of Independence, wrote to his wife. Its date, July 3, may give some ardent young Americans excuse for firing their crackers before the dawn of the day which even lawmakers say may have its claim shattered into fiery noise.

This first historic Adams, first vice-president, second president of the republic which he helped to bring into being, was a good husband. Busy as he must have been, for he was a foremost figure in the stirring events, "the Atlas of Independence," the "Colossus of that debate" which preceded the vote on the nation-making resolution, he wrote on July 3 two letters to his wife, Abigail. In one he said: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was, nor will be, decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, that these united colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent states." In the other: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states. Yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even though we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

Though posterity selected, instead of July 2, July 4, the day on which the formal Declaration of Independence prepared by a committee of five, headed by Thomas Jefferson, was discussed and accepted, the resolution for independence was, as these letters show, really adopted July 2.

It took a long time for the petitioners of the colonies to conceive of independence. Leaders like Samuel Adams waxed impatient with those who believed a peaceful settlement of the trouble was possible without separation from the mother country. Yet Washington in the first congress denied that the colonies desired or that it was to their interest to set up for independence. Franklin looked upon it as an event which, if it must come, was lamentable.

Lexington and Concord and Bunker hill favored the radicals. June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of the Virginia delegation, following the instructions which he had received from the council of Virginia, presented a resolution, "That these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; that all political connection between them and Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." John Adams seconded the motion and a debate followed. There are no authentic reports of these debates. The war had not yet been won. Public report of what was said would have been of extreme danger to these men, who, indeed, would have been hanged had good King George been able to get them, but hanging men is like making rabbit pie—you must first catch the rabbit.

It is likely that those who led the debate in support of the measure were John and Samuel Adams, Roger Sherman, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Henry Lee and George Wythe. Those opposing were probably John Dickenson, John Jay, James Wilson and Robert R. Wilson. It appeared that four New England colonies, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and three southern colonies, Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina, were prepared to vote at once in the affirmative, but as unanimity was desired a final vote was postponed until July 1, and a committee compored of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston, was appointed to prepare a formal statement for the world.

Lee, the mover of the resolution, would perhaps have been named chairman of the committee had not his wife fallen ill. As it was, Jefferson received the honor and save for a few alterations by Franklin and Adams the Declaration of Independence was written by him. The original draft in the state department in Washington, save for these interlineations by Franklin and Adams, is in his handwriting.

July 1 debate was resumed on the Lee resolution. July 2 all the delegates but those from New York voted in favor of it and it was of this action that John Adams wrote to his wife. The original resolution having been carried, the formal declaration prepared by the committee to show a due respect for the opinions of mankind was reported and discussed until late July 4, when it was finally accepted and signed by the president of the congress, John Hancock, and the secretary. Within a week the provincial congress of New York expressed its approval. August 2 an engrossed copy of the declaration was laid before congress and received the signatures of delegates from 13 colonies, 56 in all, though Matthew Thornton of New Jersey did not sign until November.

Grim jests were passed. Hancock, writing his name large, said that John Bull could read it without spectacles and impressed upon his comrades that since the fatal die was cast they must "all hang together in this matter," which gave Franklin a chance for his bon mot, "Yes, indeed, we must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

A fat delegate—some say it was Harrison, others that it was Carter Bruxton of Virginia—said to one of light weight, either Carroll of Carrollton or Gerry of Massachusetts: "When it comes to hanging I shall have greatly the advantage, for my neck would be broken at once, while I fear you will dangle in the air and hang for some time."

The first public celebration of the Declaration of Independence was probably that of July 8, 1776, when John Nixon read the statement in the yard of the statehouse in Philadelphia and the king's arms were taken down in the courtroom. In New

In 1777, in honor of the first anniversary of the glorious day, every soldier was ordered an extra gill of rum. In 1778 the general orders read: "To-morrow, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, will be celebrated by firing 13 pieces of cannon and a feu de joie of the whole line." Even as early as that parades were in order. A description of one shows that elaborate hair dressing is not of the twentieth century only and that the Tories were not so insignificant as to escape notice.

"We had a magnificent celebration of the anniversary of independence when handsome fireworks were displayed. The Whigs of the city dressed up a woman with the monstrous headdress of the Tory ladies and escorted her through the streets with a great concourse of people. Her head was elegantly and expensively dressed. I suppose about three feet high and proportionate width, with a profusion of curls. The figure was droll and occasioned much mirth. It has lessened some heads already and will probably bring the rest within the bounds of reason, for they are monstrous indeed. The Tory wife of Dr. Smith has christened the figure Contenella, or the Duchess of Independence, and prayed for a pin from her head by way of relic. The Tory women are very much mortified notwithstanding this."

Barbecues, fireworks, parades, picnics, white dresses—these seem early to have become a part of the day's celebration. Noise and accidents, also, early developed. Julia Ward Howe, in her reminiscences, tells that she remembers her own distress as a child because the Democratic mayor of New York, Gideon Lee, prohibited home fireworks. Fortunately for her and her sisters and brothers, they lived next door to the mayor and he made an exception in their favor.

In 1857 she listened to the ode written by Emerson and read in the town hall at Concord July 4, 1857. Perhaps he caught the spirit of even the day's noise better than the other parson. At least he wrote more kindly of it:

The cannons boom from town to town,
Our pulses beat not less,
The joy bells chime their tidings down,
Which children's voices bless

CORN PLANTING IS OVER

THAT CANADIAN TRIP SHOULD NOW BE TAKEN.

If you had intended going to Canada for the purpose of purchasing land on which to establish a home and accompanying some land company, whose holdings you proposed to look over or to go up on your own account to select one hundred and sixty acres of land free, you should delay no longer. Corn-planting is over, your wheat crop is well ahead, and you have a few weeks' time before you are required in the fields again. Now make your intended trip. Reports at hand show that the crop prospects in Canada were never better than they are today. The cool weather has not affected the crop, but if anything, it has been a benefit. There has been plenty of moisture and those who have had their land properly prepared look upon this year as likely to be one of the best they have had. A great many are going up this season who expect to pay two or three dollars an acre more than they were asked to pay last year. Others who wish to homestead are prepared to go farther from the line of railway than would have been necessary last year. Still it is worth it. So it will be with you. Next year lands will be higher-priced and homesteads less accessible. There is a wonderful tide of immigration to Central Canada now. It is expected that one hundred and fifty thousand new settlers from the United States will be numbered by the end of the present year, an increase of fifty per cent over last year. In addition to this there will be upwards of one hundred thousand from the old country, which does not include those who may come from the northern countries of the Continent. These all intend to settle upon the land. The reader does not require an answer to the questions, "Why do they do it?" "Why are they going there in such large numbers?" Western Canada is no longer an experiment. The fact that one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat were raised there last year as against ninety-five millions the year previous, shows that the tiller of the soil in Central Canada is making money and it is safe to say that he is making more money than can be made anywhere else on the Continent in the growing of grains. He gets good prices, he has a sure and a heavy crop, he enjoys splendid railway privileges, and he has also the advantages of schools and churches and such other social life as may be found anywhere. It is difficult to say what district is the best. Some are preferred to others because there are friends already established. The Grand Trunk Pacific, on its way across the Continent, is opening up a splendid tract of land, which is being taken up rapidly. The other railways —the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern are extending branch lines into parts inaccessible a couple of years ago. With a perfect network of railways covering a large area of the agricultural lands it is not difficult to secure a location. Any agent of the Canadian Government will be pleased to render you assistance by advice and suggestion, and a good plan is to write or call upon him. The Government has located these agents at convenient points throughout the States, and their offices are well equipped with a full supply of maps and literature.

The Gentle Game.

Knicker—Did he set foot where man never trod before?

Bocker—Yes, he kicked another player on the skull.

Casey at the Bat.

This famous poem is contained in the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910, together with records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. This interesting book sent by the Coca-Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Also copy of their booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" which tells all about this delicious beverage and why it is so pure, wholesome and refreshing. Are you ever hot—tired—thirsty? Drink Coca-Cola—it is cooling, relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere.

Applause is only the clacking of tongues. Self-respect is better than fame.—Antoninus.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A genius is a man who tries to borrow money—and gets it.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Sick kidneys give unmistakable signals of distress. Too frequent or scanty urinary passages, backache, headache and dizzy spells tell of disordered kidneys. Neglect of these warnings may prove fatal. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure sick kidneys.

"Every Picture Tells A Story"

Mrs. M. A. Gamblin, Russellville, Ark., says: "I was in such bad shape from kidney disease that I gave up hope of my recovery. I could rest neither night or day, the pains in my back nearly driving me frantic. There were decided dropsical symptoms such as swelling of my feet and ankles and my heart palpitated violently. After doctoring without benefit, I began with Doan's Kidney Pills and when I had used two boxes I was as well as ever."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

No one need speak of monotony if only they just look around for another's wants.—Royston.

SKIN HUMOR 25 YEARS

"Cuticura did wonders for me. For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, so even to my wife, I became an object of dread. At large expense I consulted the most able doctors far and near. Their treatment was of no avail, nor was that of the —— Hospital, during six months' efforts. I suffered on and concluded there was no help for me this side of the grave. Then I heard of some one who had been cured by Cuticura Remedies and thought that a trial could do no harm. In a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. S. P. Keyes, 147 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, '09."

Face Covered with Pimples

"I congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several months but got no results. Wm. J. Sadlier, 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, May 1, 1909."

Some animals multiply rapidly and some snakes are adders.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

How we dislike the dentist who spares no pains.

Libby's Food Products

Are Best For Your Table

Because they are made of the choicest materials and guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

Libby's Veal Loaf makes a delightful dish for luncheon, and you will find **Libby's**

Vienna Sausage
Corned Beef
Pork and Beans
Evaporated Milk

equally tempting for any meal.

Have a supply of **Libby's** in the house and you will always be prepared for an extra guest.

You can buy **Libby's** at all grocer's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?

The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs that there can be no red cheeks and round form where there is female weakness.

Women who have suffered from this trouble have found prompt relief and cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the eyes and reddens the cheeks.

No alcohol, or habit-forming drugs is contained in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R.V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N.Y.

Marjorie and the Moon

By Edith S. Speed

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"It is no use asking mother. She will not give her consent," whispered Marjorie as they stood together in the summer house. "She insists that I wait at least eight years before I marry."

Philip Drayton smiled down at her earnest little face.

"But your mother was only twenty when she was married," he said.

"Yes, I know, Phil; but she says I am too young."

"Then we shall have to elope."

"Elope! Mother would never forgive me."

"Oh, yes she would; she would be angry for a little while; but would soon make up. I can't wait eight years for a home and you, Marjorie," he pleaded. "Leave it to me and everything will be all right."

"But, Phil, is there no other way?"

"I am afraid not," he answered. "I will have my boat at the landing tomorrow night and we will cross the bay to Willow Point, where the minister will marry us."

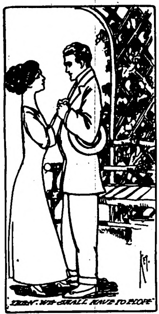
"Oh, won't it be romantic!" said Marjorie. "It will be moonlight and I will wear my white dress and my white hat with the pink roses that you like so well."

The moonlight shining through the vines brought out the gold lights in the girl's pretty hair. On the hand that lay in Phil's sparkled a little ring. He reverently kissed her.

"I wish your mother could attend your wedding," he continued after a silence, "but she will not consent, and eight years is too long to wait."

All the next day Marjorie Brant sang as she worked. Upstairs, on her bed, lay the white dress and white hat. In the closet was the suit case with her dainty belongings, packed for the first time without her mother's supervision. Now and then she ran up and tried on the hat, laughing at herself in the mirror and picturing Phil's face when he should see her.

"If you are going upstairs again," her mother called from the kitchen, "will you close the windows? There is a cloud in the west, which means wind."


"THEN WE SHALL HAVE TO ELOPE"

But Marjorie, excitedly combing out her curls in preparation for the wedding coiffure, forgot the injunction until the flapping of the curtains brought her out of her dreams.

"Did you shut the windows?" her mother called to her.

"No, but I will," answered the girl.

Marjorie could hear the roar of the wind and the lashing of the waves, and knew that they could not cross the bay that night. She slowly continued her dressing, wondering how they would get to Willow Point.

She helped her mother with dinner, but ate little.

"Don't you feel well?" asked her father.

"I am all right, but I am not hungry," she replied.

Marjorie was to meet Phil at eight o'clock. At 7:30 she went upstairs. In the darkness she pressed her face against the window. She could see nothing; the moon was hidden behind the clouds.

Wrappings a shawl about her, she stealthily descended the stairs and went out by the side door. Her light figure bent to the wind as she sped down the path.

"Phil," she called softly.

Then she felt his arms about her. "Where is your hat?" he asked. "We can't go in a boat; so we will drive. I have brought blankets; you won't be cold."

Marjorie slipped out of his arms.

"I haven't any bag. I am not going, Phil."

"Not going!" he exclaimed. "Why not?"

"Oh, I couldn't go on such a night. Who ever heard of running away and getting married on a dark night?"

"What has the weather to do with our happiness?" he asked gently. "Don't you love me, Marjorie?"

"Yes," she whispered, then falteringly continued. "It was all going to be so beautiful, the moonlight and the water—and now there isn't any moon. When it grew so dark and windy, I felt that even the elements were against us and I was not doing the

ents who have been so kind; so I came out to tell you. Oh, Phil," she sobbed. "I don't know what to do."

"My poor little girl," he said. "I don't believe I should run away with you. I am going into the house to ask your father and mother to let me marry you."

"Phil."

"I can't go home without knowing something certain. Come."

As the two young people entered the sitting room Marjorie's father and mother stared at them in astonishment. The girl, cold and wind blown, slipped into a chair. Phil walked up to the table.

"Sit down, won't you?" asked Mr. Brant, hesitating, as he looked at the young man's stern face.

"No," said Phil, "I'll stand. Marjorie and I were going to run away."

"Run away!" exclaimed Mrs. Brant and her husband's fist came down on the table heavily. But as Phil told of his love, the older man gazed at him intently, visions of his own youth and courtship stirring him deeply. When Phil had finished he said:

"I understand that if it had not been windy tonight and Marjorie had not thought it was wrong you would have run away?"

"I think so."

"And what then?"

The young man's gaze met that of the older man's squarely.

"I should have taken care of her and kept her safe. I love her."

He was very earnest. The father seemed stirred by his uprightness and he turned to his wife. "Well, mother?"

"It is out of the question," she flared. "Marjorie is only twenty. I shall not let her get married for eight years."

"Oh, mother!"

"Yes, and by then, Marjorie, you will know your own mind."

"I do know it," pleaded the girl. "You were married when you were twenty."

"Yes; but I was older. You are only a child. Now you run up to your room."

With a despairing glance at Phil, who stood looking stern and determined, she left the room. Her mother turned to the young man.

"I thought when I consented to the engagement that you would be satisfied. Now you are trying to coax the child to run away."

"I might have taken her," was Phil's answer.

The father, noting the set mouth of the young man, perceived the necessity of a compromise.

"Perhaps we had better talk it over, mother," he said.

"No," was the firm response. "I shall not let Marjorie marry until she is twenty-eight. That is young enough."

"But we were married when we were young and have been happy."

"What we did has nothing to do with Marjorie. It is no good your taking their part; I shall not give my consent."

Her husband saw that it was useless to argue, and held out his hand to Phil.

"I guess we shall have to do what mother thinks best. After all, she is right."

He accompanied Phil to the door. The wind had abated and through the scurry of clouds the moon shone brightly. The young man stood looking at it for a moment then stiffly said: "Good-by," and went down the path. The horse's hoofs had died away in the distance when the father returned to the sitting room.

As Phil drove slowly homeward, he moodily gazed out upon the night. The vagrant wind caressed his cheek and the salt air filled his nostrils. The little white spire of the church in Willow Point silently beckoned to him in the moonlight.

Suddenly his horse reared and came to a sudden stop.

"Marjorie!" he exclaimed as the girl stepped to the side of the carriage.

She laughed nervously, as she climbed in beside him.

"Quick!" she urged. "Here is my bag. They are arguing in the sitting room. I took the short cut across the lots. They will not discover that I am gone for awhile, and, oh, Phil, I climbed down the grape arbor!"

He urged the horse to a run with one hand while with the other he tucked the blanket around her.

"I can't believe it!" he said as she nestled close to him. "I can't believe that you are really here."

"Well," said the girl, "father was almost ready to give in and mother will soon make up, she always does, and I wasn't going to wait until I was twenty-eight to get married, Phil—especially after I looked out of my window and saw that glorious moon—our moon."

Following Illustrious Example.

If your best girl will not see you
  When you wish to make a call,
Issue then an exhortation
  To the human family all.
Say you trust there won't be slaughter
  And you deprecate with care
Any war between the sexes
  On account of the affair.

If your debtor will not see you
  When you call to get your cash,
Hope that creditors and debtors
  Will do nothing that is rash.
Trumpet to the earth's four corners
  That you pray no ill may bode
And there may not be a class war
  From the private episode.

—McLandburghe Wilson, in New York Sun.

Both Spiny.

"So you are a vegetarian now?"

"Yep."

"Don't you miss the flesh pots?"

"Not at all. Every flesh food has its vegetable counterpart. Cactus, for instance, is an excellent substitute for

---

POULTRY NOTES.

The profitable hen is both industrious and happy.

A variety of grain is always better than a steady diet of one kind.

Many a guinea fowl has passed for prairie chicken upon stylish hotel tables.

Chickens should not be kept inside the house during bright, sunshiny weather.

The incubator catalogues are almost certain to bring on acute attacks of chicken fever.

The only way to tell which of your hens are paying their way is by the use of trap nests.

Many a poultry disease traces its origin to improper ventilation or lack of protection from the weather.

Leg bands are not expensive and at the same time they are a great convenience in marking poultry.

When the brooder chicks seem very thirsty, wild for water, let them drink and feed very lightly while so feverish.

The average egg record for all the pullets and hens in the United States would probably not be 75 eggs in a year.

Have everything convenient. Steps saved in the care of poultry will mean that much less labor. Labor costs money.

Cook some beans or peas, mix them with wheat bran and feed twice a week and see if you don't get a lot more eggs.

It is perfectly natural for chickens to run at large, and, if the weather be suitable they are much stronger for doing so.

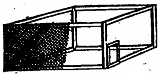
Many a setting of eggs has been spoiled by making the nest on the floor where the wind can come up through the cracks under the old mother hen.

A hen should not be set on more than fifteen eggs. The writer has always made much better success by using 13 eggs to a hen unless she is unusually large. If given too many eggs hens are sure to break some trying to cover all.

WIRE NETTING CHICKEN COOP

Excellent Pen Can Be Made by Tacking Material to Wooden Frame—Easily Moved About.

A splendid movable coop for small chickens is made by tacking wire netting onto a wooden frame. My coop is eight by twelve feet and four feet high. It is covered with close woven poultry netting. The wooden strips are two inches square, says a writer in an exchange. The frame as shown requires bracing unless the poultry netting is made diamond mesh and drawn very tight. The door is made by tacking a piece of netting over a light frame. It is easily moved about and the chickens can have fresh ground every day. It will hold fifty chickens and give them plenty of room for several weeks. I put a small box that is roofed over in one corner, which makes a good roost and a shelter from the rain.



Wire Chicken Coop.

RAISE MORE MARKET POULTRY

Beginner Is Advised to Join Utility Ranks and Breed Chickens for Eggs and Meat.

(By MICHAEL K. BOYER.)

It has been asked, will the fancier eventually be driven to the wall by the progress made in growing market poultry? Certainly not. We need fanciers—real fanciers. We want men to create breeds and to perfect the old ones. But the speculator and huckster is fast seeing his finish.

The man with a string of breeds is not a fancier. He is a speculator. It would be next to impossible for him to give each of these breeds his best attention. To thoroughly know a breed, and to get out of it all that is good in it would require an ordinary life time.

Amateur fanciers will often buy culls from a breed well advertised and then advertise eggs for hatching from so and so's strain. The man is a worse enemy of the fancier than the man who breeds dunghill fowls.

A wonderful interest has sprung up in poultry matters. Large sums of money are being invested, and poultry farms by the score are started.

These new farms are on the lookout for utility stock. The man who can advertise big egg records generally gets the trade. They want carcasses and egg records—business poultry. So the best advice to the beginner is to join the utility ranks and raise poultry and eggs for market. Then, in after years, he can, if he feels so inclined, gradually creep up into the fancier's fold. It is a step that cannot be hastily taken.

Protection for Chicks.

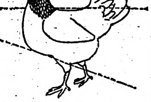
The net work of old fly screens of fine mesh wire fastened on lath frames are quickly made and more than handy to have for young chicks to be used for front of coops on warm nights and

SELECTING HEN FOR LAYING

First Essential Is to Note Whether Fowl Is Rangy or Blocky—Former Produces Eggs.

There are several things which should be considered in selecting hens for layers, shape and size, color of head furnishings, actions of the individual, pelvic bone test.

The first thing to notice concerning the shape is as to whether or not the hen is rangy or blocky. A blocky hen indicates a meat producer, while the more rangy one indicates the production of eggs. Since the development of the eggs to a large extent takes place in the region of the body below the broad part of the back that part of the body should be broader than the fore part. This gives to the body a V-shaped appearance as viewed from the top, the small part of the V lying to the front. When a hen is in heavy laying condition her abdomen is lower than the breast line. This gives the body the appearance of being V-shaped as viewed from the side along the top and bottom lines, with the small part of the V to the front. This enlargement of the body in the abdominal regions makes the back appear somewhat narrower, giving body a V-shaped appearance from the back downward on the sides as viewed from the rear. Thus a body V-shaped in three different directions indicates large productive powers.



Showing "V-Shape" From Front.

A large hen usually lays the larger eggs. This rule may not hold true if she happens to be a heavy producer for then the tendency is to produce smaller eggs. With such fowls as the leghorns, whose tendency is to lay smaller eggs, the selection should be for large size of body rather than small.

A good layer is longer in body, neck and legs than a meat-producing hen. She stands up well and has a well-spread tail.

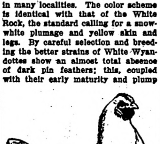
Immediately below the tail at the end of side pieces of the back are two somewhat bony protuberances. These are called the pelvic or "lay" bones, and are just above the vent. When an egg is laid these bones must be forced apart to allow its free passage. When these bones are soft and pliable and spread sufficiently to allow three fingers to be placed between them it is an indication that the hen is laying. If they are hard and bony, and close together, the hen would not be considered as laying at that time.

To sum up, an ideal laying hen should conform as nearly as possible to the following: She must be healthy, comb, wattles and face red in color, eye bright and lustrous, neck not short but rather medium to long, breast broad, long and sloping upward, back long and broad, abdomen wide and deeper than breast, shanks well spread and rather long, V-shaped in three ways as indicated above.

GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE HEN

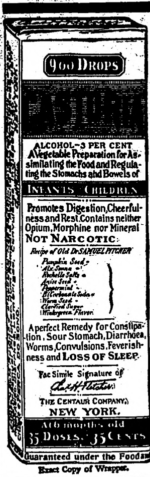
Undoubtedly Strongest Competitor of Plymouth Rock—Excellent Layers and Good Broilers.

The Wyandotte is undoubtedly the strongest competitor of the Plymouth Rock, which it has not as yet eclipsed, but is running it a neck-and-neck race in many localities. The color scheme is identical with that of the White Rock, the standard calling for a snow-white plumage and yellow skin and legs. By careful selection and breeding the better strains of White Wyandottes show an almost total absence of dark pin feathers; this, coupled with their early maturity and plump carcass, has made a demand for the breed for broiler purposes. Unless one is breeding for high-grade exhibition specimens, the Whites come sufficiently true to answer all practical purposes. In habit they are almost identical with the Rocks, doing well in small quarters. Being also good layers, as the American class goes, the breed can be commended to the city lot fancier and to people wanting table fowl and eggs for family supplies.



White Wyandotte Hen.

Selling day-old chicks is becoming more popular each season. The little fellows can be shipped a considerable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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c.

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CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

25,000,000 Acres of Colorado Farm Land at $6.50 up to $20.00

The eastern half of Colorado is vast country of good soil, on which Durum and Turkey wheat grows 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Do you want some of this land at an average price between $6.50 and $20.00?

It yields 75 to 150 bushels of potatoes, can your farm do that well?

You can harvest 20 to 35 bushels of barley and cut seven to fifteen tons of flax. Why, you can own a little empire out in this splendid highland of high health by selling your present place and getting one ten times as big with the money.

Go to Colorado and Strike It Rich

Almost every foot of ground is a good mine—an agricultural mine. The Rock Island Lines have no land to sell you—just facts to tell you about prospects better than you now enjoy—where you can be more prosperous and out of your prosperity help increase its freight earnings. It will pay the Rock Island only to get you on a good farm because you can't be a shipper if you don't succeed.

See the Colorado Rockies

this summer. Take a real vacation and see the **wonderful cheap lands** along the Rock Island Lines on the way. It's **your chance**. Don't miss it.

Low excursion fares every day to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, with long return limits.

Write for the right information, and also find how little it will cost to make the trip.

L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager
236 La Salle Station, Chicago

Rock Island

Think of Last Summer—

You can remember days when the heat inside your kitchen was so great you could hardly bear it. With the right stove you would have made a better hostess. Save your health. Don't put up with the drudgery of a coal range. You can have a clean, cool, pleasant kitchen. The

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

does away with all drudgery of cooking. Why should you be a slave to a coal range when you can have an Oil Cook-Stove that is cheaper than coal, cleaner than coal, doesn't "smell," doesn't smoke, lights instantly, can be put out instantly, leaves no ashes, and doesn't heat the kitchen. With one of these stoves you can boil, bake or roast the most elaborate dinner. You can change from a slow to a quick fire, or the other way about, by simply turning a wick. Apply a match, and instantly the heat from an intense blue flame shoots upward through the turquoise-blue enamel chimneys to the bottom of pot, kettle or oven—but nowhere else. The stove has every convenience that can be thought of: Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping food and dishes hot, drop shelves to hold coffee or teapots, towel rack; in fact every convenience possible.

Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive.

Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company

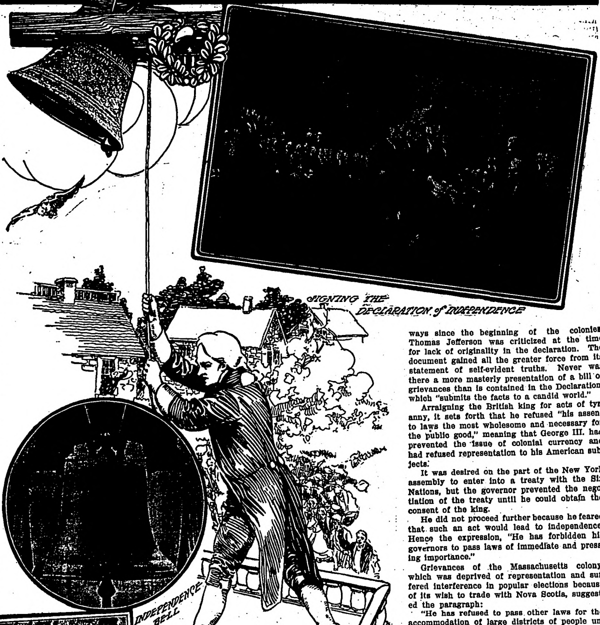
OUR DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE

THE IMMORTAL instrument which was signed by John Hancock on July 4, 1776, has meant more than the growth and development of an independent nation on this side of the Atlantic. It was in itself the re-enactment of the greatest bill of human rights ever penned, which received the signet of an unwilling king at Runnymede, and the birth of constitutional liberty. In these days of peace and plenty the Fourth of July is given to "salutes of cannon and the ringing of bells and to the feu de joie," with variations, as John Adams predicted that it would be, yet the observance of the Fourth as an occasion for recalling memories past and giving thanks for the deeds of the patriot forefathers is sporadic rather than general in the United States. The Declaration of Independence is not read from the rostrum, as it once was in every community and the orators to the links have gone.

So much has been taken here as a matter of course that it seems hard to realize that this anniversary is celebrated in the very England from which liberty was wrested and that observances of it are officially ordered in many lands beyond the seas. The Fourth of July has become international in scope, for it has changed the governments of nations whose capitals are far from Independence hall. So widespread have its effects become as studied in the light of the present day that in order to get the true value of all that the declaration signifies to the world in 1910 it is necessary to go back to the very beginning of American liberty.

Had not the ideas of government held by the colonists been essentially British there would probably never have been any Declaration of Independence. It is as natural for the Briton to demand his rights as it is for him to live. The War of the Revolution was largely due to the fact that the two thousand miles of water between London and the colonies caused parliament to lose sight of the ties of consanguinity and of race.

Although the original thirteen colonies were so essentially English in thought and feeling they had never actually been established by England as a national enterprise. The only one which had ever received any official aid whatever was Georgia, and that was not sufficient to carry any such feeling of dependence as is essential for the preservation of intimate colonial relations. The right to colonize the North American continent had been granted by charters from a British king. According to the feudal system, which was then rapidly becoming effaced, the king owned all the land and distributed it among various favored vassals.



SIGNING THE DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE

INDEPENDENCE BELL

INDEPENDENCE HALL
PHILADELPHIA

The sovereign in the same way regarded the new world as if it had been won by the sword. The most extravagant ideas prevailed with regard to the wealth of the American lands. It was at one time soberly believed in England that gold and silver and precious stones could be had for the taking and that the natives were the possessors of fabulous wealth. The king gave the charters in most cases with the idea that he would profit greatly from mines which would yield enormous returns to the royal exchequer.

When the colonists came here they found it necessary to make good their titles either by peaceful bargains with the Indians or by force of arms. From the very first the spirit of independence was fostered, for fiefs which had to be maintained by constant vigilance and negotiations and by show of force did not carry with them a deep sense of obligation. Indeed, even at that early day, although for the throne the colonists entertained feelings of loyalty and devotion, a shrewd idea was abroad that the king did not really own the land which he had bestowed by his charter. The conquest of nature and of the savages begot a rugged independence which as the years went by became more and more distasteful to the authorities in England.

Yet the idea of separation from the crown was of slow growth. The forefathers maintained that they were British subjects, although not living within the realm, as indeed was specified in some of the royal charters. The Massachusetts charter, for instance, sets forth that the colonists shall be considered "as if they and every one of them were born within the realm of England." As British subjects, then, they maintained that they should be entitled to representation, and therefore each colony had its assembly, which determined upon all matters of the common weal and established rates of taxation. It was one of the principles expressed in the Magna Charta that the common council of the kingdom "was to assess an aid or to assess a scutage," and again, in 1688, it was declared by the British people, then well on their way to constitutional liberty, that "no money was to be levied for the crown without grant of parliament."

The Declaration of Rights was a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence. There is nothing more essentially British than the dictum that there shall be no taxation without representation. Of the early American statesmen only Franklin and Otis wished to have representation in the British parliament. The others considered that their own assemblies should be the legislative bodies entirely and that if any taxes were to be imposed they should be collected only with the consent of the colonial assemblies.

The question of taxation, however, did not enter into any controversies, for it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that Great Britain, exhausted by many wars and seeking to replenish the national treasury, sought extraordinary means for raising revenue and her ministers proposed that the colonies, which had been growing in wealth and importance, should be made to contribute to the impoverished exchequer. The French and Indian war had shown the power of the colonies and their force and had given a very definite idea of their growing wealth and importance.

Having reached the decision to tax the colonies, the ministry did not spend any time in preliminaries. It was decided that parliament had the right to levy the taxes and the fact that the colonies had no representation in that body was not taken into account. Such a matter would ordinarily have been considered a subject for delicate negotiation, but, the decision to tax having once been made, no time was lost in levying it.

England had in effect been a constitutional monarchy since the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215 and in taxing the colonies not represented in the common council of the kingdom she had violated one of the oldest of the rights which every Briton claims.

Such was the situation in 1764, when the struggle began which 12 years later brought forth the Declaration of Independence, and the next year brought into being the first congress of the American colonies, which decided that the assembly had the power to fix taxes. The stamp act was the first heavy impost levied by the mother country, which provided for the stamping of various legal instruments and papers and contracts of all kinds, as well as dice and playing cards.

The news of the passage of this act roused the colonists to fury. A gallows was erected in what is now City Hall park, New York, and the British governor was hanged in effigy, and the house of Major Jones, in command of the British regiment, was sacked. Then came the rising of the "Sons of Liberty" and the raising of the liberty poles. Boston and Philadelphia were vortices of the storm. So emphatic was the protest that much of the act was repealed and duties were established on tea, which accounted for the sudden rain of tea in Boston harbor. Then came the burning words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" before the Virginia in 1773. The year later brought the promulgation of the "Declaration of Rights and Privileges," in which it was declared that every man had "the right to" life, liberty and property and that most ancient right granted at Runnymede, trial by his "peers of the vicinage."

Throughout all this time of storm and strain the protests were made as British subjects, and that congress which met in Carpenter's hall in 1774 was still loyal to the crown. It petitioned the king, remonstrated with parliament and appealed to their brethren in England. Then came Lexington and Concord. The congress of 1775 made provisions for an army, with Washington as commander, and still petitioned. Its petition was refused and mercenaries were hired from petty German princes to—quoting the words of Lossing—"butcher British subjects for asserting the rights of British subjects."

Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered the independence resolution in June, 1776, and a committee was appointed to draft the declaration, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston. Jefferson wrote the document and alterations were made principally at the suggestion of Franklin and Adams. The paper was submitted to congress on June 28. It was laid on the table until July 1, when nine colonies voted in favor of it.

The independence resolution was actually adopted on July 2 and promulgated to the world on July 4, when John Hancock of Massachusetts affixed to it his bold signature.

The other members of the congress did not sign it until August 2, and the impressive scene connected with the signing was not witnessed until nearly a month later, although it is popularly associated with the Fourth of July.

Centuries of the progress of the rights of man bear witness in the Declaration. That "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," was not new, for it was recognized at Sinai. That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed had been stated and restated in many ways since the beginning of the colonies. Thomas Jefferson was criticized at the time for lack of originality in the declaration. The document gained all the greater force from its statement of self-evident truths. Never was there a more masterly presentation of a bill of grievances than is contained in the Declaration, which "submits the facts to a candid world."

Arraigning the British king for acts of tyranny, it sets forth that he refused "his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good," meaning that George III. had prevented the issue of colonial currency and had refused representation to his American subjects.

It was desired on the part of the New York assembly to enter into a treaty with the Six Nations, but the governor prevented the negotiation of the treaty until he could obtain the consent of the king.

He did not proceed further because he feared that such an act would lead to independence. Hence the expression, "He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance."

Grievances of the Massachusetts colony, which was deprived of representation and suffered interference in popular elections because of its wish to trade with Nova Scotia, suggested the paragraph:

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people should relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

To further humble the Massachusetts colony and to punish the participants in the tea party of 1773 the assembly was called in Salem, and not in Boston. Hence the words of the document, "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records."

Massachusetts colony and others had adopted resolutions in their assemblies that there should be no taxation without the consent of the governed. The Massachusetts assembly was asked to rescind its resolution in 1768 and on its refusal to do so was dissolved. The assemblies of Virginia and North Carolina met the same fate. This state of affairs is summed up in the Declaration in the words, "He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with much firmness his invasion on the rights of the people."

The Declaration protests against the judges being dependent on the will of the king for their salaries, and, indeed, in some of the colonies many of the judges had been impeached for declaring that they would receive their salaries from the royal treasury.

Graphically the authors of the document tell how the erection of a multitude of new offices had impoverished the country, referring to the collectors appointed to carry out the provisions of the stamp act. The quartering of troops in times of peace was a substantial grievance complained of, for the king insisted on retaining British regiments here after the French and Indian war at the expense of the colonists, ostensibly for defense but in reality to suppress a growing democracy.

The words, "He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power," refer to the position taken by General Gage, who, with several regiments of British troops, was in Boston. By order of the king he had been made superior to the civil government.

Here and there through the colonies Americans had been killed in altercations with British soldiers, who were subsequently put on trial and acquitted. The Declaration accuses the king of quartering large bodies of armed troops and of "protecting them by mock trial from punishment for any murders which they may commit."

Such were the principles enunciated in the Declaration, and how well they were sustained by the arbitrament of war the world knows. The nation began celebrating the glorious Fourth from the very beginning. Salutes of 13 cannon were fired by the army in 1777, and the new republic was pledged in wine.

West Point saw a significant celebration in 1779, when General Washington issued a pardon for all prisoners in the army under sentence of death. The last celebration of the army of the Revolution as such took place on both shores of the Hudson river and a grand salute was fired.

More of the nature of a festival dominated the Fourth after 1783, for then came parades, free dinners, toasts, the reading of the Declaration in public by citizens and more and more the participation of the younger generation. Dignity and solemnity marked these early celebrations and eloquent speeches were made.

The Fourth is a statutory holiday in every state and its fame has gone beyond the seas.

AROUND THE BASES

"Hurry! It's the lucky seventh!" What city, either major or minor league, does not claim the seventh inning as its luckiest period at bat? Few if any.

Many fans actually believe that their team will turn around and win a tight game in that period. It has become a real "baseball phrase." It takes its rank from such trite expressions as "You can hit it, old boy," and "Well, it's our day to win."

In Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Columbus, Milwaukee, Memphis, New Orleans, Des Moines, Indianapolis, South Bend, and all the seventh is regarded by the fans and even the majority of the players, as the time to do the killing. It is in the seventh that the fans become tense, and the players grit their teeth; it is the seventh that the boys perched on trees and telegraph poles yell out: "Gee, it's de seventh now."

John Clarkson, in a fanning bee at Bay City, Mich., fully fifteen years ago spoke casually of the "lucky seventh." Ted Sullivan, known as a baseball leader since the seventies, can't remember when it first sprung up. It antedated Tim Murnane's memory, and "Tim" can go back scores of years in the national pastime. It is an expression dear to fans.

Out on the village lots lads playing with an impromptu ball believe as firmly in the "lucky seventh" as their city brothers. If by any chance they bat 20 runs against their deadly enemy, the "Seventh Streets Giants," and win the game in the seventh they light the fire before the Penates and from that day become faithful and ardent believers in the "lucky seventh."

Many of the antics of Hughey Jennigs on the coaching lines have been construed as a system of signals for his ball players, but such is not the case. Jennings, like McAleer, does not believe in a complicated system by which to guide his team. He, too, believes that ball players should be allowed to think for themselves, and it is really on rare occasions that Jennings gives any signs. In this way he has made his team one which plays intelligent baseball. The Tiger system does not differ from that in vogue on the old Baltimore team, as a member of which Jennings got his education and made his reputation.

The only object Jennings has in the many things he does on the coaching lines is to keep his players keyed up to the highest pitch, and there is no doubt that he accomplishes this. In fact, there is something about Jennings' coaching which thrills even the hostile crowds.

He seems to instill confidence into his batters, makes his fielders hustle with his yells from the bench, and has not a man on his team who is not at all times inspired with his confidence and dash. The every movement of Jennings is that of a hustler, and his players have adopted his style. There is never any lagging coming or going to their positions. It's hustle with Jennings at all times, and to this does he owe much of his success and the game much of its popularity. Take a hustling team, even when it loses it gives the spectators a run for their money, and this to a certain extent explains the fact that the Tigers are a great drawing card.

Baseball is a national institution. It's about the only sporting game we have left in which the people have absolute confidence. It's almost the only game which the betting has not spoiled. It is the only professional game in the world where the players—hired men, every one of 'em—play with the spirit and the snap and the dash of amateurs who really want to win. When baseball takes on the taint of the gamblers' money its days will be numbered, but the game has come out clean so far and long may it continue in the same way.

Baseball is a national benefaction. It takes a lot of men out of their offices stuffy afternoons and makes them breathe fresh air and get a little healthy exercise for their vocal chords. A man was meant to yell once in a while. He was meant to jump up and down and bang his neighbor's straw hat down over his ears and let out a few healthy sentiments when the umpire—poor, blind old man—misses that third strike by a mile and calls it a ball when every man with eyes in his head knows the batter is out.

Thirty years ago we counted baseball spectators by the hundred. Only a little while before they could be counted by the score. About ten years ago we began to count spectators by the thousand. It has gone to the million mark now. All records are completely upset, and are likely not only to remain so, but to be worse upset.

Millions can be accommodated now where there was only room for hundreds 30 years ago.

Baseball players' bats differ in size and shape as much as the players do in physique. And the strangest part of it is that many of the big fellows use a small, well-shaped war club, while a couple of "rabbits" wield something resembling a wagon tongue. An instance of this is the woodpile that "Rebel" Oakes, a former Cincinnati star, but now with the Cardinals, uses. A man can scarcely imagine such a little fellow swinging so large and heavy a bat as Oakes does. The opposite side of the case is presented by Bresnahan, who, while large in stature, hits with a reasonably small club.

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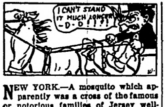
HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Mosquito Gets Credit for a Runaway


I CAN'T STAND IT MUCH LONGER -D-D!!?!

NEW YORK.—A mosquito which apparently was a cross of the famous or notorious families of Jersey well-borers and Staten Island rock-drillers, saw George Gordon's nose, buzzed a little song about "Oh, for a pasture new!" and swept down upon the nose. The nose and George were at that moment behind a horse that George was driving.

Now, Gordon had had all he could do to manage that skittish steed before the advent of the insect. When he felt the first jab of the skeeter's surgical scissors George started to knock the squatter off his nasal territory. But he restrained his hand, for in that instant he remembered that he needed both hands to handle the fractious horse.

And there was George in a dilemma equal to that ancient one that concerned a devil and a deep sea. If he didn't knock that mosquito off his nose he'd lose his life blood, but if he took a hand from the reins to deliver that knockout swing away would go his bad-tempered horse!

Gordon shook his head violently and blew his breath toward the mosquito to dislodge it, but all to no purpose. The insect held on and just bored and bored. Gordon gritted his teeth and remembered the story he had read in school about the Spartan. But what was a mere fox gnawing at a boy's vitals to a real, war-size Jersey mosquito sinking an artesian well in a man's nose!

George could stand it no longer. Up went one hand in a savage sweep. It missed the mosquito. Forgetting all except his desire for vengeance, George swung with the other hand.

And as the skeeter buzzed 'Ha, ha!" the horse, freed from control, bolted. Perhaps the wind created by the speed blew the mosquito off Gordon's nose. At any rate the pest vanished. Just as Gordon grabbed the reins and started to saw on the bit a wheel struck a stone and out he shot. He landed bruised and stunned at the side of the road.

Dr. Frederick T. Witte, who was passing in his auto, got out, revived Gordon and took him home in his machine. When they arrived at the Gordon domicile, lo! there was the runaway horse standing quietly at the stable door.

How a Bride's Roses Led Her to Tears

IT STAYS RIGHT THERE !
WHY WILLIE !

KANSAS CITY, MO.—When Willie Boy got married he bought his wife flowers, of course. And after the wedding Mr. Willie Boy naturally decided to preserve the flowers to look at for all time by pickling them in alcohol. That was all right—it didn't cost much, just $2 or $3—but there was a 700-mile trip before Mr. and Mrs. Willie Boy got home.

At first they decided they'd pack the treasure in the brass jardiniere "Art" sent and bring it home in the bottom of one of the trunks. Then Emaline—that's her first name—remembered that among other things it might explode and ruin her perfectly good rose-colored dress that "Doc" went crazy over before she was married, and that there was a 26-inch willow plume in the same trunk, not to speak of a pretty coat, a lavender gown, a few more hats, a couple of hundred doodads or some more clothes. So the natural consequence came. Willie Boy carried the remains.

Kansas City came, and then home; Emaline walked into the house and Willie Boy followed with the pickled once-were roses.

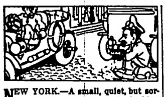
"What'll we do with 'em?" he asked.

"Why, put them in the attic, of course," Emaline answered.

Willie Boy hadn't been married very long and he wasn't independent. Still there surged into his face the blood of battle and his voice spluttered as he spoke.

"A-at-tic?" he asked. "Will we? We won't. I carried those things 700 miles, and if they're worth carrying that far they're worth looking at, even if I don't think they amount to much. Attic nothing. Mantel, that's where they're going, understand—mantel. Hear me?"

Sorrowful Face Due to Other Troubles



NEW YORK.—A small, quiet, but sorrowful if not disgusted looking man sat by the side of a medium-sized automobile that was drawn out of the road as a large touring car came along, driven by a man with an interrogatory aspect. The man in the touring car had seen that auto every time he passed that day, so he slowed up and leaned over:

"How long have you been here?"

"Several hours."

"Can't you find out what the matter is?"

"No."

"Inlet valve all right?"

"Yes."

"Trouble with spark plug?"

"Think not."

"How are your batteries?"

"O. K."

"Haven't got a short circuit, have you?"

"Oh, no."

"How about the cam shaft?"

"Grand."

"Have you tightened your connecting rods, examined your clutches and gone over the differentials?"

"Yes, yes."

The man in the touring car paused a moment and then, looking at the stranger by the roadside, said at last: "What's the matter with that machine of yours?"

"There isn't anything the matter with this machine; but since noon my wife has been in that house over there kissing her sister's first baby good-by. When she gets through, if you are not more than a thousand miles away and will leave our address, I will telegraph or cable the glad news."

Eat Muskrat, Maybe; Farm in Chicago

OUR STEWED MUSKRAT IS VERY FINE

CHICAGO.—"Loin of Chicago Grown Muskrat with Bullrush Sauce."

Bills of fare in Chicago restaurants will carry the foregoing item as a "special, fresh today" entree if the plans of three pioneer "muskrat farmers" culminate in success.

The first muskrat farm has been started. Its products are to be food and fur. Its market will be Chicago, as a beginning at least, but success may broaden its scope. Mark Gelder, loan merchant, 1732 South State street; Jack Eck, painter, 348 Twenty-sixth street, and John Horan, Willow Springs, are the proprietors of the farm. Its location is in the "Sag" in the towns of Worth and Palos, 20 miles southwest of Chicago. It comprises 190 acres, is more than a mile long and consists of the fairest stretch of swamps and shallow, little lakes to be found in this section of the country. It already has a large muskrat population.

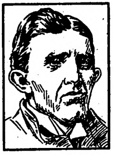
The birth of the farm came when Gelder signed a lease for the land with Mrs. Catherine Rawlings, its owner, for a term of 15 years, starting on April 16, at a rental of $200 a year in advance.

The farm may figure as a worthy champion in the fight against the high cost of living. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson recently recommended the meat of muskrats as a food. He emphasized its cheapness and its good qualities, including flavor and nutritious value. The farm may enable many people to follow his advice.

"Our first idea was just to trap for the furs," said Gelder, "but knowing muskrats were good to eat, we decided to investigate conditions and try to promote muskrats as a popular article of diet. We have strong hopes of success, for a trial will convince people that the meat of the muskrat is good."

PROMINENT PEOPLE

HAMILTON NEW "AIR KING"



In these days of startling feats in the air the people are prepared for almost anything. A few days ago Glenn Curtiss boarded his biplane in Albany and in a remarkably short time landed his craft in New York city. He broke some records and amazed thousands with the ease with which he sailed through the air and kept up with a fast train.

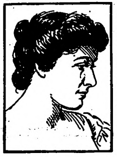
Then came Charles Hamilton. This daring aviator got up early one morning stepped into his aerial buggy and enjoyed a little drive over to Philadelphia. Thousands were out to see him start from Governor's island, but more thousands in Quakerdom saw him step nimbly from the aircraft after circling around the aviation field and cutting up several didoes.

After he had delivered a letter from Mayor Gaynor to the mayor of Philadelphia and a letter from Governor Hughes to the governor of Pennsylvania Hamilton enjoyed luncheon in Philadelphia, tightened up a few bolts on his buggy shafts, gave the air horse a drink of gasoline, bowed to the Philadelphians and started on his return to New York city.

The return trip wasn't as easily accomplished as the one going, but after surmounting some unexpected difficulties Mr. Hamilton reached the starting point and accomplished one of the things that has been predicted for airships in the last few years—an inter-city flight.

Hamilton made one of the fast engines on the Pennsylvania railroad that was pulling a pilot train hump to keep up with him and smashed a few more records. This aviator has just recently come into prominence among those who are now engaged in flying the skies, but those who know him say he promises to be a leader in the sport.

HEEDS CALL OF THE STAGE



Which would you rather do, darn socks, mend your husband's shirts, sew on buttons and attend to the duties of a nice home, or appear on the stage in a great play and hear the applause of hundreds as you scored a big hit?

It is safe to say that nine out of ten women would prefer the stage. Margaret Illington was confident seven months ago that she would like to darn socks. She already was a great actress. She said she didn't like it. She was an Illinois girl, and when she went on the stage used Bloomington, her birthplace, and Illinois in making up the name "Illington." She was married to Daniel Frohman, one of the great men in the theatrical world. They just agreed to disagree and Mrs. Frohman went to Reno, Nev., now more famous because of the Jeffries and Johnson fight, procured a divorce and two minutes and thirty-eight seconds after obtaining the decree was married to Edward J. Bowes, a wealthy real estate dealer.

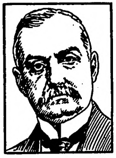
Mr. Frohman didn't want a wife to darn socks; he wanted a great actress.

With Mr. Bowes the actress thought she would be able to enjoy the home life she craved, and if reports are true Miss Illington would not be returning to the stage but would keep on darning socks. It is the husband who shoulders the blame. He says it was too great a waste of talent for Miss Illington to wield the darning needle.

"Socks, eh!" exclaimed Mr. Bowes. "That's right; she can darn 'em. Nary a hole in these o' mine. And when she goes out on the road I'll go along when I can. She'll have her own private car and can take the socks along. Haw, haw, haw."

Mr. Bowes will spend about $50,000 in launching his wife's new venture. That much cash would pay for darning the holes of a whole lot of socks.

PREDICTS MONEY HEPTARCHY



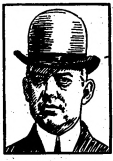
Thomas Fortune Ryan of Virginia and New York, who has a few dollars stored away for a rainy day himself, has divided what he regards as the present financial monarchy of America, if not of the world, into a heptarchy, which means that the world of money is to be governed by seven kings.

He declared J. Pierpont Morgan to be supreme monarch of the existing money empire, and said that the monarch will have no successor, but that his kingdom will be divided among seven young financiers now in training in New York city.

The men he named to form the heptarchy are J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Henry P. Davidson, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Otto H. Kahn and Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; John B. Dennis of Blair & Co. ;George F. Baker, Jr., of the First National bank, and James Stillman, Jr., of the National City bank, all of New York.

Mr. Ryan made this prediction as he was about to sail for Europe, a voyage which he says was not to be taken because he is on the verge of collapse, but for pleasure mixed with business. Some time ago Mr. Ryan withdrew from many of the corporations in which he was interested and since then he says he has slept like a baby and hasn't seen his physician for four months.

PARR GETS A BIG REWARD



How would you like to earn a reward of $100,000? Don't you think it would be a pleasure to you if Uncle Sam would place in your hand ten crisp $10,000 bills and say: "Here, my good and faithful servant, is a reward for a duty well done?" Pretty nice, eh?

This is what will befall Richard Parr, a customs deputy at New York, who assisted the government in recovering $2,000,000 in the sugar underweight frauds. Parr hasn't received the money yet because the fund out of which Uncle Sam pays such rewards wasn't large enough. But he'll get it. President Taft and Secretary Mac Veagh have promised it and that's enough for Parr.

Parr discovered the secret spring on the docks of the American Sugar Refining company, by which the underweighing practise was carried on. The final discoveries of fraud were made in 1907, since which time the government has been engaged in collecting the duties out of which it had been defrauded.

"A hundred thousand dollars is not much money in New York, but I am grateful just the same," said Parr when informed of his good fortune. "I shall invest the bulk of the money in real estate. I have a wife, two sisters, two nieces and two brothers and we shall be glad to own our own home. There will be no extravagance; I have planned that.

"My plans include a vacation in the mountains and then perhaps a trip to Europe. I have been working every day for two years and am on the verge of a nervous breakdown. The vacation is more to me than the money.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Camels Are the Freight Cars of Bagdad

WASHINGTON—Some of the weekly consular and trade reports received in Washington from representatives of the United tates in foreign lands tell of interesting things in other countries. Among those recently received was a report on the use of camels as freighters. According to this report nearly 90,000 camels are used in the villayet of Bagdad as beasts of burden and with donkeys they form the only means of carrying goods to the inland points.

Camel caravans go in "strings," seven camels to the string, with two men in charge. For a camel 450 pounds is a good load, the nack being divided into halves. A burdened camel travels two miles an hour; on long trips across the desert 12 miles a day is an average march, though swift messengers, like the mounted dromedary posts from Bagdad to Mossoul and Damascus, make forty, fifty and even more miles at a stretch.

Freight between Bagdad and inland points in Mesopotamia is commonly packed in pairs of bales, each bale weighing about 225 pounds, for the convenience of camel drivers in loading. The rates charged for carrying freight across the desert vary with conditions, being lowest when camels are cheap, labor and pasture plentiful and freight offerings none too numerous. For a common burden camel $30 is a fair price.

"Don't Smoke," Moral in Monkeys' Death

FINE TOBACCO, EH CHICO ?
NONE BETTER
TOBACCO

"CHICO," the cigarette-smoking orangoutang, which died on the United States cruiser Wilmington from the tobacco heart, is held by Yeoman Harvey L. Miller of the navy department to be the nearest "almost human" creature he has seen in his wide travels in the navy.

"Chico" was four months old, and stood two feet nine in his bare feet, as all true soldiers are measured, when he came into the navy. He was purchased by Yeoman Miller at Tamatave, Madagascar, for two francs.

"Chico's" end was due to tobacco. One of the greatest pleasures of the sailors is to smoke, and, it is said, the ones that do not are either saving up to buy a library or else it is a case of "my wife won't let me." Chico" soon formed the habit of snuggling up against Yeoman Miller when he was reading or smoking. The monkey would move right into the clouds of smoke and would sniff with evident relish.

One day Yeoman Miller was writing a letter and had just lighted his pipe. The bugle called "collision quarters," and he dropped his pipe and started to the station on the run. Miller, returning to his "ditty box," which had been doing duty as a writing desk, was surprised to find the pipe almost empty. It was full when he went to quarters. He took a look about and saw all the men had their pipes. When he looked at the monkey it did not look at him in the eye as it usually did, but turned its head in a guilty manner. Yeoman Miller examined the pipe and found the marks of little sharp teeth on the reed stem.

Next day, after catching the monkey smoking his pipe again, Yeoman Miller decided that "Chico" had to have a pipe, and so he made him one from an ivory nut, with a reed stem.

Some of the young apprentices thought it was cute to see "Chico" smoke cigarettes, and they taught him the use of the "coffin nail." From then until his death he was rarely seen without one.

"Be careful, young man," said the recruiting officer, as he espied a new recruit concealing a "home-made" behind his chair, after hearing the tale of "Chico," "or you will meet the same fate as he."

Youth Suffers From Too Much Credit

FOR TAXICAB HIRE
$189.90
FOR HEVINGS SAKE

A YOUTH in Washington is carrying around in his inside pocket a piece of paper upon which this is inscribed:

"For taxicab hire, $189.90."

The youth is the son of—well, of course the conventions prohibit the use of names—but he is the son of a man useful to the nation in these parts. The useful father has just about enough funds decently to keep up his end. The son perforce insists upon extending his allowance. He has to come to dad every so often, occasioning much heartache and worry to his parent.

The other night the son was caught in the rain. He had taken a young woman and her mother to the theater and they were hastening to a street car. The rain became a downpour.

"I'll call a cab," said the young man.

The cab took them home.

"Just charge it to me," said the careless youth.

"Identification card, sir," said the chauffeur.

"What's that?"

"Our company always issues identification cards to its patrons."

"Well, I haven't one. Come to the office tomorrow and I'll pay you."

The youth scraped together the necessary 70 cents before the chauffeur appeared next day.

"By the way," he said, after he had paid, "tell your people to send me one of those identification cards, will you?"

In due time the card came. Bills were to be rendered at the end of each month, according to the polite note which accompanied the card. Forthwith the street cars lost one who had been a regular patron. Hence, the piece of paper, with the "For taxicab hire, $189.90."

It is more than likely that walking will be good for him for some time to come; and it is more than likely, too, that one of those who idly fish in the Potomac may drag up on his hook a certain card of identification.

Laundry Day for Uncle Sam's Money

WE'LL DO OUR OWN WASHIN' DEAR
U.S.
$

UNCLE SAM now has a wash day. It isn't a laundry for soiled clothing, but for good United States paper money. When some of the bills find their way back to the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington whence they came bright, crisp and new, a credit to the engraving art, they are really and truly in the "filthy lucre" class.

Now your wise old Uncle Samuel proposes to wash the bills and use them over again instead of destroying them as has been the custom.

Director J. D. Ralph is on the job watching with interest the renovator of dirty bills do its duty. The machine on trial is one invented by Frank B. Churchill and was submitted by him, along with others of different makes, for trial. It is now being demonstrated in the bureau.

The machine now in use takes bills and spreads them on a screen. This screen is revolved rapidly through a solution of soap and water, which takes off the grime. The next disc takes them through a strong solution of a disinfectant, which removes the germs. A third disc removes the traces of the other two waters and sends the bill out onto a plat ready for the "plater." The "plater" is the same roller used to press new money. It is this machine that gives new money its crispness. After the washed-out bills are run through the "plater" they are comparatively new—the ink colors having been brought out again and the dirt removed.

It is Mr. Ralph's idea that the life of a banknote will be extended about sixty per cent. by the new method. The machine which he wants will cost between $800 and $1,000. It will save from $500,000 to $1,000,000 annually.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The expected has happened. A bill for old-age pensions has been introduced in the house of representatives. The introducer is William Bauchop Wilson of Blossburg, Pa., former coal miner, former international secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, who now makes a living for his ten children on a farm, when he is not lucky enough to be drawing a representative's salary, says Brooklyn Eagle. The provisions of the bill give $120 a year to each man or woman over the age of sixty-five who has neither property worth $1,500 nor an income of over $240 a year. Modesty is to be expected of an entering wedge. But Wilson's measure is too modest by half. This is a rich country. How can it expect a person over sixty-five years old to live comfortably on $120 a year? If the old-age pension in each case were fixed at, say $5,000 a year, more money would be put in circulation and anyone would have a motive for seeking longevity. Nobody would be silly enough to nurse thrift or to pursue industry any farther than would be needed to keep life going till the age of sixty-five should be reached. For that matter, why not make the age forty? This is an era of humanitarian experimentation.

The mosquito season is at hand, and New Jersey, where the objectionable insect most abounds, is moving in the matter of destroying the pest. Bayonne is one of the towns in which energetic and organized action has been taken. Infested sections are to be oiled and ditched, and it is believed that by the methods employed millions of larvae will be killed and thus grave consequences will be averted. It has been shown that combined and systematic effort, including the most scientific means of fighting the evil, can be very effective, and New Jersey, which has been a great sufferer from the ravages of the mosquito, may add vastly to health and comfort by general war aimed at exterminating the mosquito.

Is Cuba to furnish the means of safeguarding the forests and producing paper at a moderate cost? It is announced from that island that experiments in manufacturing paper from sugar-cane fiber have proved entirely successful, and that the product can be turned out at much less cost than from wood pulp. Of course the cane is what is left after the sugar has been extracted, and thus another by-product comes into play. It has also been asserted that American cornstalks may be converted into paper. As there is practically an unlimited supply of such material, making good the assertion should be a very important step in conservation.

Crossing the English channel in an airship semes to have become almost a habit. Louis Bleriot led the way nearly a year ago and was followed by Jacques de Lesseps May 21 last. Both those aviators were Frenchmen, and they flew from France to England. Now Charles Stewart Rolls, an Englishman, has made the trip from England to France and back again without a stop, and therefore holds the record in this particular line of achievement. And he did the trick in a Wright aeroplane, so America gets at least part of the credit.

Dispatches from Seattle report an almost unprecedented rush to the gold fields of Alaska. This does not look as though there were general acceptance of that story that a Scranton alchemist has discovered a method of transmuting baser materials into gold and silver, which, if actually done, would inevitably minimize the value of the yellow and white metals. In short, the modern prospector or speculator has no use for the philosopher's stone, so eagerly sought by the ancients

The movement for the devising of sanitary rules for all passenger trains and railroad stations is not aimed at the carrying operations, because it originated among them, and was suggested by Dr. W. A. Applegate, chief surgeon of the Southern railway. The railroads have always been leaders in promoting the safety and comfort of the traveling public, and they will coöperate earnestly with the United States public health and marine hospital service in combating germ diseases.

How will coming generations get their physical exercise in outdoor recreations? The motorcycle has played hob with the bicycle, and the power boat has the sailing boat and the oarsmen on the run. A tiny motor now pushes the light Indian canoe over the shallow lakes and streams, and for some the paddle is too strenuous or too slow. Shall we next see the pedestrian tuck a motor in his pocket and get over the ground without the labor of moving his feet?

M'CUMBER WINS OUT

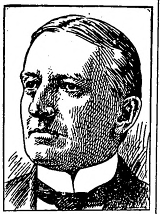
MARSHALL AND ENGERUD ARE DEFEATED FOR SENATE IN G. O. P. PRIMARIES.

INSURGENTS GET AN EVEN SPLIT

Hanna, Stalwart, and Helgeson, Insurgent, for Congress.—Johnson, Stalwart Candidate, Defeats Buchanan for Governor.

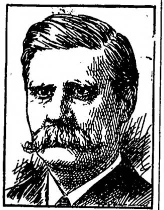
Bismarck, N. D. — Returns of the primary election are slow coming in, but enough has been heard to assure the nomination of McCumber, stalwart, for the long term senator, by a majority of at least 7,000 and Gronna, insurgent, for the short term by an even larger vote.

Hanna will lead all candidates in the number of votes received and will be returned to congress, while the fight for the other congressional seat is between Blaisdell and Haelgeson, with indications that the choice of the people will not be known until the last precinct is in.



PORTER J. McCUMBER.
U. S. Senator from North Dakota.

For governor there is no longer any question as to the nomination of C. A. Johnson, stalwart candidate for governor. Burdick, insurgent candidate, will be nominated for lieutenant governor by a large majority, while the stalwart's candidate for treasurer, Gunder Olson, will win over the present incumbent, Bickford, insurgent.

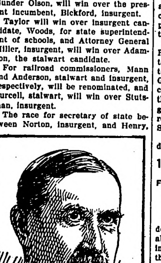


ASLE J. GRONNA.
Congressman at Large from North Dakota.

Taylor will win over insurgent candidate, Woods, for state superintendent of schools, and Attorney General Miller, insurgent, will win over Adamson, the stalwart candidate.

For railroad commissioners, Mann and Anderson, stalwart and insurgent, respectively, will be renominated, and Purcell, stalwart, will win over Stutsman, insurgent.

The race for secretary of state between Norton, insurgent, and Henry, stalwart, has been close, but at the present time it looks as though Henry will win out.



L. B. HANNA.
Congressman at Large from North Dakota.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 1.—Cattle—Steady; shade higher; beeves, $5.30@8.55; western steers, $5.40@7.25; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.70; cows and heifers, $2.75@6.85; calves, $5.00@8.25.

Hogs—10c higher; light, $9.25@9.55; mixed, $9.10@9.50; heavy, $8.60@9.35; rough, $8.08@9; good to choice, heavy, $9@9.35; pigs, $9.20@9.75.

Sheep—Market strong; native, $2.75@4.85; western, $3.25@4.85; yearlings, $5@6; lambs, native, $4.75@8.30.

LA FOLLETTE SEES ROOSEVELT

SENATOR LEAVES COLONEL IN JUBILANT MOOD.

Declares Former President Is Greatest American Living and Is In Fighting Trim.

Oyster Bay.—Robert M. La Follette, United States senator from Wisconsin, spent two hours talking politics with Theodore Roosevelt. He left Oyster Bay wearing a broad smile.

Senator LaFollette arrived with G. E. Roe, a New York lawyer, who was formerly his law partner. Colonel Roosevelt's chauffeur was waiting for them, and whisked them away to Sagamore Hill. The senator had pulled his hat down over his eyes and tried to escape unseen. But he was caught fairly at it by a group of newspaper men. They tackled him on suspicion, although nobody recognized him, for his hat hid his famous pompadour.

"Not a word," he said. "I'm going to Sagamore Hill, but I don't want a word said about it."

When he returned, just in time to catch a train for New York, he was smiling his most expansive, persuasive smile. "It's all right, boys, he cried jovially. "The colonel says I may talk with you."

"Did we talk politics?" he replied to the first question. "We did.

"We talked of the legislation of the present session of congress, from the attitude of those members of the Republican party whom the newspapers are pleased to call insurgents."

"Can you go into details?"

"No; I prefer that they come from Sagamore Hill. I am very much pleased with the result of my visit with Colonel Roosevelt, very much pleased, indeed."

The senator paused for a moment. Suddenly the smile left his face for the first time and he said impressively:

"I want to tell you that Colonel Roosevelt is the great living American, and," he added slowly and significantly, "he is in fighting trim."

CHARLTON CASE IS HALTED

Arraignment Postponed to Await Exchanges Between Washington and Italian Government.

New York.—Porter Charlton's case now waits upon the result of exchanges between the state department at Washington and the Italian government.

His counsel, in asking that his formal arraignment be postponed, Tuesday promised that no effort would be made under habeas corpus, insanity or other proceedings to take the prisoner out of the hands of the New Jersey authorities, pending the adjourned arraignment, which after some argument, was finally set for July 8.

Meanwhile it is expected that the international aspects of the case will have adjusted themselves and decision be reached as to whether Charlton shall be delivered to the Italian authorities on extradition proceedings.

DEMANDS MILLION DAMAGES

Ida Von Claussen Files Suit Against Roosevelt and Others Charging Slander and Conspiracy.

New York.—Ida Von Claussen, once the wife of Dr. William Francis Honan, whose coming to America to sue Theodore Roosevelt and other notables was announced from Paris a few weeks ago, appeared in the county house Tuesday with a complaint which she insisted on filing in the county clerk's office.

Her complaint charges Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Bacon, ambassador to France; Charles Graves, minister to Sweden, and Mrs. Alice Wright G. Graves, his wife, with slander and conspiracy. She declares that through the machinations of these distinguished persons she was deprived of a royal marriage with Prince Eugene of Sweden as the bridegroom.

Wherefore she demands $1,000,000 damages.

1,500 IN SHIP FIRE PERIL

Four Dead, Number Seriously Injured and 400 Slightly Hurt—Result of Burning of Excursion Steamer.

La Crosse, Wis.—Four persons are dead, a number seriously injured and about 400 slightly burned in attempting to escape from the burning hulk of the excursion steamer J. S., with 1,500 passengers aboard, which caught fire Saturday night in the Mississippi river 15 miles south of here.

The story of the rescue as told is that the steamer, when it finally reached Bad Ax island, where the passengers were able to escape ashore, was burning so fiercely that only 200 of the 1,500 aboard were able to go ashore on the gangplank. The other 1,200 or 1,300 passengers were forced to leap over the rail into water four or five feet deep and wade ashore, suffering terribly until they were able to reach the main land.

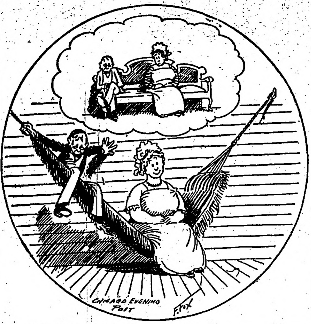
Arizona Election September 12.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Governor Sloan issued a proclamation Wednesday fixing September 12 as the date for the election of delegates to the convention which will frame a constitution for the new state of Arizona.

Rolls to Fly in America.

New York.—Charles S. Rolls, the English aviator, who flew twice across the channel a few weeks ago, has entered both the international balloon contest and the international aviation contest.

SISTER'S BASHFUL BEAU DOESN'T CALL AS OFTEN SINCE THE HAMMOCK SEASON OPENED



SENATOR J. W. DANIEL DEAD

OLDEST DEMOCRAT IN SENATE DIES AT LYNCHBURG.

Has Third Paralytic Stroke, but Cause of Death Was Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Lynchburg, Va. — John W. Daniel, senior senator from Virginia, died at the Lynchburg sanitarium Wednesday night, his death being due to a recurrence of paralysis. The immediate cause of his death was cerebral hemorrhage.

This was Senator Daniel's third paralytic stroke. He suffered the first last fall while in Philadelphia and the second in Daytona, Fla., during the winter, having gone to Florida to recuperate. He had not been in Washington for several months. Senator Daniel was sixty-seven years old.

With Senator Daniel were his wife and his son, Edward M. Daniel, and his daughter, Mrs. Fred Harper, whose husband, also here, is Senator Daniel's law partner.

The death of Senator John Warwick Daniel removes the oldest of the Democratic senators in point of service. Of the entire list he was the only one who could be said to belong to the old regime. And, as he was the oldest in service, he was one of the most conspicuous in popular favor.

New Orleans.—Samuel Douglas McEnery, United States senator from Louisiana, suddenly expired at his home here Tuesday from an attack of acute indigestion.

The senator arrived here Monday from Washington. He was seventy-three years old, and death was superinduced by old age.

The senator is survived by his wife, who was before marriage Miss Elizabeth Phillips of Monroe, Pa.; his daughter, Mrs. Warren B. Parker, and his two sons, Charles P. McEnery and Dr. Douglas W. McEnery of Washington.

In all probability Gov. Jared Y. Sanders will be chosen by the Louisiana legislature, now in session, as Senator McEnery's successor. It is thought that the leading figures in state politics have figured upon the aged senator's passing for some time, but it was not anticipated exactly at this juncture.

CONGRESS COMES TO CLOSE

Adjournment Sees Most of the Taft Program of Legislation Carried Out.

Washington.—With President Taft's legislative program practically carried out in its entirety the first regular session of the Sixty-first congress adjourned sine die Saturday night. signed the rivers and harbors bill, but sent a message to congress indicating that he had made up his mind to do so practically at the last minute of time at his disposal, so far as that measure was concerned.

Congress was warned that it must change its method of framing river and harbor improvement measures, and announcement is made that unless reforms which he suggests are carried out in future bills the withholding of executive approval will be justified, even though a rivers and harbors bill fail.

The president also signed without comment the postal savings bank bill, the omnibus public building bill, the latter carrying authorization for improvements aggregating $23,000,000, but leaving the items of appropriation to be attended to later, in connection with the regular estimates of the treasury department with respect to work authorized by congress.

Warship Hit by Lightning.

Norfolk, Va.—During a severe electric storm Tuesday night lightning struck the wireless mast on the battleship Delaware, the only American dreadnaught, completely wrecking it and causing injuries to at least one member of her crew who was knocked down a hatchway.

Grandson of Deposed King Dead.

London.—The Duke d'Alencon, grandson of King Louis Philippe, who was deposed in the revolution of 1848, died here Wednesday.

TRIUMPH FOR AMERICANS

German Campaign of Slander Against the Deutsche Vacuum Oil Company Fails.

Berlin.—The long and venomous campaign waged by German newspapers and rival industrial interests against one of the German branches of the Standard Oil company—the Deutsche Vacuum Oil company—has just been brought to a vicorious end for the Americans involved.

A well-known Hamburg newspaper for months printed such a series of attacks on the "American graft methods" alleged to have been practised by the vacuum company in the conduct of its German business that the public prosecutor of Hamburg felt constrained to make an official investigation with a view to eventual indictments. The prosecutor has now concluded his investigation, especially of the work of E. L. Quarles, American manager of the German company's sales department, and announces that no necessity exists for pursuing the inquiry further.

No evidence of anything warranting prosecution was found against Mr. Quarles, and the costs of the entire inquiry will be borne by the state.

The result of the investigation constitutes a notable triumph for American interests in Germany.

It is not the first time that Germans, finding themselves unable to compete with Americans on ordinary terms, have resorted to slander.

ROB PASSENGERS ON TRAIN

Three Bandits Escape After Raid on Oregon Short Line in Ogden, Utah.

Ogden, Utah.—Three masked bandits held up the second section of Oregon Short Line train No. 1, northbound, which left Ogden at 1:30 a. m., in the northern part of this city. All of the passengers were robbed of their valuables and the express messenger was compelled to deliver the contents of the safe. The exact amount the robbers obtained has not been ascertained. Two passengers and two trainmen were injured.

After the train had been robbed the bandits fired into the air to frighten the passengers, got into their buggy and drove away. Sheriff Wilson gathered a small posse and started in pursuit.

PICTURE SHOW RUINS EYE

Omaha Attorney's Frequent Attendance at Nickel Theater Said to Have Affected Optic.

Omaha, Neb.—Over-indulgence in moving picture shows may cost Attorney C. W. Britt of Omaha his eyesight. He went to Clarkson hospital, where an operation was performed on his right eye by Dr. Harold Gifford Sunday.

Flickering of the moving pictures attended almost nightly for two months by Mr. Britt and members of his family is said to have aggravated former eye trouble. A growth under the lid of the right eye resulted. Mr. Britt was totally blind in the right eye before going to the hospital, but hoped that the operation would restore the sight.

Curtiss May Fly Across Lake.

Chicago.—Glenn H. Curtiss, famous aviator and inventor of aeroplanes, while in Chicago said he might be one of the contestants for the Walter Darlington prize of $5,000 for the first successful flight across Lake Michigan from Chicago during the aviation meet July 2, 3 and 4.

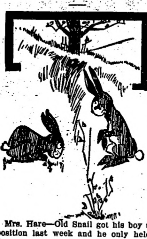
Hyde Denied New Trial.

Kansas City, Mo.—Dr. B. C. Hyde, convicted May 16 of poisoning Col. Thomas H. Swope, the millionaire philanthropist, was Wednesday denied a new trial by Judge Ralph S. Latshaw in the criminal court here.

Congressman Booker Is Robbed.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Congressman Charles F. Booker of the Fourth Missouri district was robbed here Tuesday on board a train, and he couldn't even negotiate a ham sandwich at the Union depot lunch counter.

INCOMPETENT.



Mrs. Hare—Old Snail got his boy a position last week and he only held it one day.

Mr. Hare—What was it?

Mrs. Hare—A messenger boy.

BOY TORTURED BY ECZEMA

"When my boy was six years old, he suffered terribly with eczema. He could neither sit still nor lie quietly in bed, for the itching was dreadful. He would irritate spots by scratching with his nails and that only made them worse. A doctor treated him and we tried almost everything, but the eczema seemed to spread. It started in a small place on the lower extremities and spread for two years until it very nearly covered the back part of his leg to the knee.

"Finally I got Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and gave them according to directions. I used them in the morning and that evening, before I put my boy to bed, I used them again and the improvement even in those few hours was surprising, the inflammation seemed to be so much less. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the same of the Pills and the Soap and my boy was cured. My son is now in his seventeenth year and he has never had a return of the eczema.

"I took care of a friend's child that had eczema on its face and limbs and I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They acted on the child just as they did on my son and it has never returned. I would recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone. Mrs. A. J. Cochran, 1823 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1909."

A Teacher in the Making.

She was a popular young normal student, who had been to a party the night before, and as a consequence, was "not prepared" in the geography class.

The woman instructor, true to her method of drawing upon the general knowledge of a student rather than to permit a failure, after eliciting two or three inconsequential "stabs" from her fair but jaded disciple, asked for the products of China.

The victim brightened. "Tea," she asserted, preparing to sit down.

"Yes, and what else?" encouraged the instructor.

The young woman smiled with sweet hopelessness.

"Now you can mention others, I am sure. Just think about it."

"Tea," drawled the flute-like voice of the pretty girl, "and," puckering her forehead with an intellectual tour de force, "and laundry work."—Youth's Companion.

Wrong Angle.

"There's a bright side to everything."

"A bright side! Bah!"

"Well, there is."

"Do you mean to tell me, doctor, that there is a bright side to my having had my leg amputated?"

"Indeed, there is; and if you could put yourself in my place you could really see it."

He who commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

A "Corner"
In Comfort

For those who know the pleasure and satisfaction there is in a glass of

ICED
POSTUM

Make it as usual, dark and rich—boil it thoroughly to bring out the distinctive flavour and food value.

Cool with cracked ice, and add sugar and lemon; also a little cream if desired.

Postum is really a food-drink with the nutritive elements of the field grains. Ice it, and you have a pleasant, safe, cooling drink for summer days—an agreeable surprise for those who have never tried it.

"There's a Reason" for

POSTUM

Postum Cereal Co., Limited,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Farm School Letter

Interesting Information on Minnesota Agriculture by Our Special Correspondent.

SHORTAGE OF HAY IN MINNESOTA.

Fodder Corn Suggested by the Experiment Station as a Valuable Substitute.

Owing to the unprecedented drouth the hay crop in Minnesota is probably less than fifty per cent of a normal crop. In places it is a total failure, and the farmers are not attempting to cut their meadows. Resort must be had to other roughage to feed stock during the coming winter. The alarming reports which have reached the Minnesota Experiment Station have called out the following timely article on corn fodder as a substitute for hay:

FODDER CORN, next to clover and alfalfa hay, is the most valuable forage to be grown on the farm. It permits of early or late planting, and is harvested before the general corn crop is mature. Large yields of dry forage (3 to 7 tons per acre), or of silage (10 to 20 tons per acre), are obtained which for cattle, sheep young stock or even horses, is an excellent feed. For milch cows, it is second only to alfalfa and clover. Much could be stated about this valuable crop, but the purpose of this article is merely to advise the farmers to sow corn thickly for fodder, thus tiding over the hay shortage period and save the live stock.

A ten-acre field of corn sown for silage at the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Preparing the Ground.

Any piece of fertile land will grow the fodder. If no other land is available for the purpose, the meadow or pasture can well be spared.

Plow the land about five inches deep, and harrow as fast as plowed. Work the furrow slice back into a firm condition again with a disk, a subsubsurface roller (not a surface roller) and finally a harrow. This is necessary to prevent the rapid drying out of the furrow slice.

If sod land is used a more thorough preparation will be necessary for the stubble will act as a barrier between the subsoil and furrow slice, against the free capillary movement of the moisture upward to the seed bed. You must keep the moisture in the soil. This can only be done by proper tillage methods. In this connection the disk is imperative on sod land.

In the event, that plowing up pasture or meadow lands will make a shortage of either of these crops, no fear need be exercised, for fall rye or even spring grains, can be sown on the land to be used for spring pasturage or for hay, until another seeding is established. In short, the effort should be made to keep the live stock.

Planting.

The seed is planted in drill rows, about 3 feet six inches apart. From one bushel (56 pounds) to sixty pounds are sown per acre. When a two horse corn planter is not to be had a grain drill (not a broad-cast seeder) will do the work satisfactorily. Cover the seed cups of the drill with a piece of wood or tin so as to leave the open tubes the proper distance apart for the rows. Open the seed cups wide and test the planting. The seeds should be about two inches apart. If the seed cups do not open wide enough to permit of sowing at least one bushel per acre, re-adjust the closed ones so as to leave two adjacent cups open, thus planting double rows, or drills, 6 to 8 inches apart and about 42 inches, on center, apart. The seeds in the double rows should be from three to four inches apart, to sow the desired amount per acre. A little figuring and testing will be found necessary to determine just which cups to cover or to leave open, in order to best arrange for the marking and driving.

More fodder will be produced from the double rows, but more care is necessary in harvesting with the corn binder, especially if the corn is lodged. The experiment station, in 1900, planted fodder corn on July 12th, and harvested in the fall a good tonnage of excellent fodder. The stalks grew slender and about five feet high. When fed the animals left no stubs of stalks in the mangers.

Cultivation.

Harrow the land with a slant-tooth drag the next day after planting. Harrow again just as the corn is coming up. If the corn does not come up immediately harrow over five or six days until the corn is an inch or so high.

Cultivate shallow, after the harrowing, at least once a week, until the corn is eighteen or twenty inches high. The cultivator used should have several, but small, teeth or shovels (the "duck-bill" or "eagle-claw" type). No sulky should be used, which has the common shovels (three on a side or in each gang). They are sure to run too deep. Two and a half inches is plenty deep enough. No not neglect this harrowing or cultivation for the moisture must be kept in the soil. The culture prevents surface evaporation.

C. P. BULL,
Assistant Agriculturist, Minnesota Experiment Station.

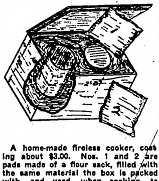
The subject of harvesting fodder corn will be treated in a subsequent article by Prof. Bull.

Fireless Cookers.

Of the many household helps and labor saving devices for women now on the market there are few which may be used to better advantage in the home than the fireless cooker. Like any other piece of machinery, to use it successfully requires thought and common sense properly combined, as well as an understanding of the principles underlying its construction.

In preparing foods requiring long, slow cooking, the use of the fireless cooker greatly diminishes the amount of fuel used and the heat in the kitchen.

A very simple heat-retention cooker may be constructed out of a candy pail, lard can or a box, material for packing, and a pail or other receptacle if desired size for the pocket or cylinder. The space between the pocket and the inside of the pail or box to be filled with packing should be not less than two inches at top, bottom and sides. Cork, excelsior, paper, or any non-conductor of heat may be used as packing. Great care should be exercised in placing the cork, excelsior or paper so that the heat will be retained in the food to be cooked. The pocket or cylinder in which the kettle containing the boiling food is placed must be clean and sweet. It is best that this cylinder be of granite with cover to match, as such a one retains heat well, will last a long time and is easily cleaned. The kettle in which the food is boiled must be of such a nature as to impart no flavor to the food and should be of material that will not rust.



A home-made fireless cooker, costing about $3.00. Nos. 1 and 2 are pads made of a flour sack, filled with the same material the box is packed with, and used, when cooking, to cover the top of the closed pocket or cylinder.

Food to be cooked in the fireless cooker must be brought to the boiling point and cooked until boiled thoroughly all through. For example: Oat meal, boil five minutes; cracked wheat, boil fifteen minutes; a nine-pound ham, boil one-half hour after reaching the boiling point. Rolled oats should remain in the cooker ten or twelve hours; cracked wheat, sixteen hours or more; the ham fifteen to twenty hours. All food, when taken from the cooker, should be made boiling hot before serving to insure perfect wholesomeness.

Remember, when using the heat-retention cooker, that all foods must be actually boiling when placed in it; and if the food requires more than ten or twelve hours' cooking, it should be removed from the cooker, brought to the boiling point and replaced in the cooker.—Mary L. Bull, Division of Domestic Science, Minnesota Experiment Station.

FIVE MEN ARE KILLED

LIGHTING PLANT IN MINNEAPOLIS SALOON BLOWS BUILDING TO BITS.

BUILDING WAS BLOWN TO ATOMS

Four Unknown Women Picnickers Escape With Cuts and—Brave Rescues Made.

The Dead:

Charles Giebenhain, 48 years old, bartender.

Louis O. Hamish, 27 years old, a painter.

Eugene Hamlin, 25 years old, a teamster.

Albert Hirth, Dickton, Minn., about 22 years old.

Middleaged man thought to be Joseph Silbaugh, 42 years old, carpenter.

The Injured:

Edward Boucher, 35 years old, proprietor of the Point saloon, burned and bruised about the head and shoulders; hearing and sight probably destroyed;

George Miller, 27 years old, plasterer. Severely burned about the chest and face.

Ernest Osterhold, 39 years old, porter. One arm and his face badly burned.

Four unidentified, elderly women, members of a picnic party who were in the large room back of the bar when the tank exploded, cut and burned.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Five men were killed and three injured when, with a detonation that could be heard for several miles, the acetylene gas generating tank in the basement of the Point saloon, at the intersection of the Crysal lake and Robbinsdale roads near Minneapolis was blown up, hurling the walls of the building outward and killing and maiming some 14 persons who were in the place. The explosion was followed by a fire which reduced the shattered structure to ashes and horribly charred and disfigured the bodies of those who failed to escape with their lives.

Watch Stops at 4:22 p. m.

According to a gold watch found on the body of Charles Giebenhain, the bartender, the explosion occurred at 4:22 p. m., at which time the watch stoped. An alleged defect in the acetylene generator, which was used for illuminating purposes only, is hinted at as the cause of the accident, although from the twisted and jumbled mass of boiler plate and metal in the basement of the ruins, the real cause may never be ascertained.

The acetylene plant was located in the basement near the north wall and midway between the front and rear of the cellar. It was directly under one end of the bar.

The blast literally tore out the front and one side of the building, hurling beams, timbers and glass across the Crysal Lake and the Robbinsdale roads. The corner support between the two shattered walls was also blown away and the roof of the structure hung above, supported only by the rafters running to the rear and other side wall of the building.

Floors Shoot Skyward.

Both the first and second floors in the front part of the building shot skyward, carrying with them bar, fixtures, contents of the cellar and occupants of the bar room. The roof withstood the terrible upheaval and the splintered wreckage fell back into the pit of the basement. The floors in the rear room, separated from the bar room by a strong partition, bent upward before the blast like so much canvas, but did not fall into the basement.

George Miller Is Freed.

Amid the heart-rending cries and groans of the men buried and pinned down in the forward part of the basement when the flames were rapidly turning the wrecked shell into a seething furnace, the rescue party hacked away at the woodwork and freed Miller. He was carried to the road, where he fainted. Repeated efforts were made to aid the other men whose agonized shrieks as the fire reached them drove the workers on to desperate endeavor, but the shattered and partially supported roof hung an unstable canopy over the buring human pit and warned the rescuers away by the dropping of huge timbers and flaming beams.

At the risk of burns and falling into the cellar to say nothing of the possibility of more explosions, firemen and citizens crowded close to the burning wreckage and dragged large burning parts out into the road. The first body to be recovered was that of Giebenhain. The charred mass was placed on a board and covered with gunny sacking.

MAN BURNS IN SHACK.

Blackduck Homesteader Shoots Self After Setting Fire to Cabin.

Bemidji.—That he set fire to the shack in which he was living and afterwards shot himself with a rifle to insure that his body would be burned, is the conclusion reached by returned from Blackduck, where the skeleton of a man was found in the burned ruins of Charles Miller's cabin, the remains being identified as those of Miller.

MEET IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Ballinger Committee to Make Report September 5.

Washington, D. C. — The congressional committee which has been investigating the charges against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, adjourned until September 5, when a meeting is to be held at Minneapolis, and a report formulated upon.

This decision was reached after a full discussion among the members of the committee, both republicans and democrats. It was agreed it would not be convenient for the members to assemble again before September, and Minneapolis was decided upon as a meeting place most accessible to all the members.

Senator Root will return from Europe before the date set for the meeting, and all twelve members are expected to be present.

As the committee's finding probably will be made known before the fall elections, the report may have some bearing on the political contest to be waged between the two leading parties for control of the next house.

DRUIDS ABOLISH INSURANCE.

Convention Delegates Decide to Do Away With Risks.

Minneapolis. — Before their 1910 annual convention adjourned the United Ancient Order of Druids of Minnesota amended its constitution so as to abolish insurance. Hereafter the lodge will be only social and fraternal, although it is possible that upon the death of a member a "benefit" will be voted his survivors. The reasons given for the discontinuance of insurance are that the individual assessment of $1 at the death of every member has become burdensome, and that the lodge does not care to place itself under the supervision of the insurance commissioner.

The Grand Grove elected the following officers: G. B. Helm, of St. Paul, noble grand arch; B. A. Wagner, deputy grand arch; Fred Downes, grand treasurer; C. A. Johnson, grand secretary; Peter Thielen, grand marshall; C. Oehman, grand sentinel; A. Peters, grand herald.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER KILLED.

Child Killed by Live Wire; Parent Goes To Rescue.

Duluth.—E. M. Nelson and his six-year-old daughter were electrocuted here in the front yard of their home at Lakeside, a suburb, in the presence of the wife and mother.

The cause was a live wire which had been allowed to dangle from an adjacent telephone pole to the Nelson lawn.

"Oh, see the grass is burning up," shouted the child to her mother and the grabbed the wire. In an instant she fell over dead, her body being terribly burned. The father who was just returning from work saw the child fall and in an effort to extricate her met a similar fate. Mrs. Nelson, while trying to drag the bodies away, was severely shocked and is in a critical condition.

GOPHERS ASSIGNED TO SHIP.

Minnesotans on Leave of Absence Since June 4 Are Summoned

Baltimore, Maryland. — One hundred and one midshipmen, the majority of whom recently graduated from the naval academy, were assigned to duty on the various battleships and armored cruisers of the navy.

Assignments were made to all the ships of these two classes, except the armored cruisers Tennessee, Montana, North Carolina and South Dakota, which are now in South American waters.

Those assigned from Minnesota are: W. L. Ainsworth of Minneapolis to the Idaho, E. D. Langworthy of Spring Valley to the Connecticut, G. R. Meyer of Hastings to the New Hampshire.

GAS EXPLOSION IS FATAL.

Lighted Match Fires Duluth Room Filled From Leaky Main.

Duluth. — John Koivisto, a Duluth shoemaker, struck a match to ascertain what caused a peculiar odor in the house, and now four members of his family are in the hospital and one of them is dying.

The home and a saloon next door, were wrecked by a heavy explosion. The peculiar odor which the man detected was caused by a leak in a gas main.

Mrs. Koivisto and two children are in the hospital and one of them, a girl five years old has but a few hours to live.

Bank Clearings Still Gain.

Minneapolis, Minn, — The Minneapolis bank clearings for the week ending June 23 were $18,851,873.03, as compared with $17,851,338.43 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of $1,010,534.61.

Creameries Pay Big Amount.

Long Prairie.—From figures just compiled from the May creamery reports, Todd county creameries paid Todd county farmers in cash during the month of May, the sum of $72,000. August Wendorf of Hewitt received the largest check of any farmer in the county for the month. He received $190. Last year the Todd county creameries paid out in cash $360,000. Figuring the increase on the basis of increase each month during 1910, the cash paid out this year will exceed $500,000.

RATES ARE LOWERED

COMMERCE COMMISSION TAKES ACTION IN CASES AFFECTING ENTIRE COUNTRY.

SOME REDUCTIONS A HALF

Shippers of Spokane and Reno Win in Contest Against Paying Tariffs to Coast and Back to Destination.

Washington.—Reductions in class and commodities on all shipments west from Chicago to the Pacific coast were ordered Wednesday by the interstate commerce commission. The commission decided that the capital invested in railroad property and betterments did not justify the advance in rates to the point marked in the new schedules filed by the railroads.

The decisions are in what are known popularly as the Pacific coast cases. These cases were heard last autumn by the commission on its six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast and intermountain territory and had been under consideration ever since then. In every instance reductions in the existing rates were made.

The commission found a remarkable rate situation on the Pacific coast, and even a more remarkable one in intermountain territory. This is true especially of the rates to and from Spokane, Wash., and Reno, Nev. The Spokane rate issue had been before the commission in one form or another for several years. The shippers of that city complained insistently of the tariffs on freight classes and commodities from eastern points of origin, because they were required to pay the Pacific coast terminal plus the local rates back to Spokane from those terminals, although the freight was discharged at Spokane on the western trip.

Substantially the same state of facts existed at Reno and other Nevada points, which had to pay the rates to San Francisco and the back haul local rates from San Francisco or Sacramento to destination. These local rates in the majority of instances amounted to two-fifths or more of the entire rate from eastern points of origin to Pacific coast terminals.

The decisions of the commission affect all class and commodity rates between eastern points and the far west. No complaint was made of the rates of the eastern lines between Atlantic points and Mississippi river transfers and all of the reductions ordered by the commission affect rates from Mississippi and Missouri river transfers to Pacific coast terminals and intermountain territorial points.

In a case involving class freight rates from eastern territory to Phoenix, Ariz., the commission held the rates to be unjust and unreasonable and ordered reductions of approximately 30 per cent.

MANY DIE IN CLOUDBURST

Three Kentucky Counties Are Swept by Storm and Flood—Deaths May Reach Forty.

Saylersville, Ky.—Fifteen people are known to be dead, fifteen additional are reported as having died and fully forty are missing as the result of a cloudburst in Magoffin, Floyd and Knott counties, Ky., late Tuesday.

Twelve bodies of the known dead have been secured by the workmen in Saylersville and the towns affected by the terrible cloudburst. When late reports came in from sections lying near Saylersville, it was estimated by the people here that fully forty have been killed in the floods and that forty are missing from their homes.

Saylersville is the county seat of Magoffin county which is in eastern Kentucky. There are no railroads running to the town and little else than farming is done in this vicinity. Floyd and Knott counties lie adjacent to this county and have several small towns lying directly on the Licking river and large creeks which were affected greatly by the downpour. It has been raining in this section for three days and the rivers and streams were all full of water when the downpour from the cloudburst broke over this section. Instantly many houses in this section were carried from their foundations and were swept into the streams.

Many of the people in these three counties are homeless. The property damage is estimated to be fully $100,000 and the losses in stocks and grains will go to even higher figures.

DESPERADO SHOT BY MILITIA

Man Barricaded in His Georgia Home With Six Children Laid Low With Bullets.

Atlanta, Ga.—After being barricaded in his house for many hours and killing two of his besiegers, W. T. Bostwick was killed by soldiers in a rush on his house near Irwinville, Ga. His six children were taken unhurt.

Wife of Vice-President Better.

Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. James S. Sherman, wife of the vice-president, who is a patient at Johns Hopkins hospital, was reported Tuesday somewhat improved, since her arrival, and that her case was not considered critical.

Two Hurt in $500,000 Fire.

Paterson, N. J.—Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of property in the business section of Paterson was destroyed by fire Tuesday. Two firemen were seriously injured.

TUMOR OF YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Holly Springs, Miss. — "Words are inadequate for me to express what your wonderful medicines have done for me. The doctors said I had a tumor, and I had an operation, but was soon as bad againas ever. I wrote to you for advice, and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you told me to do. I am glad to say that now I look and feel so well that my friends keep asking me what has helped me so much, and I gladly recommend your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. WILLIE EDWARDS, Holly Springs, Miss.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy — tumor. If you have mysterious pains, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound at once.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy, and should give everyone confidence.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

PROOF in the Morning!

We tell you about how good you'll feel after taking a CASCARET—that millions of people—buy, use and recommend them—But that's talk—you *buy* a box now—take as directed *to-night* and get the *proof* in the morning—After you know CASCARETS you'll never be without them. 918

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

When Father Helped.

The fond father held the manuscript while his son practised the oration.

"Shall we permit the ruthless hand of the hydra-headed tyrant," cried the youth, "to—to—to—well, what is it?"

The father was wrestling with the manuscript.

"Oh, yes," he muttered, "here it is: 'to dessicate.' Go on."

"It's desecrate," cried the boy, indignantly. "'Shall we permit the ruthless hand of the hydra-headed tyrant to desecrate the—the—the—' why don't you prompt me?"

The father was staring hard at the manuscript.

"The—the poodle—paddle—poodleum of our liver ties," he stammered.

"It's the 'palladium of our liberties,'" roared the boy. "Gimme that paper—I'll say it meself."

And he stalked away angrily.

Up to Date Milking Scene.

"What's going on around here?" asked the surprised visitor. "Is this a hospital?"

"Oh, no," answered the tall man in the silk hat; "this is the stage setting for a New England farm drama. The next act will be the milking scene."

"But I thought the young lady in the antiseptic apron was a trained nurse?"

"Oh, no; she is the milkmaid. The young man in the rubber gloves that you thought was a doctor is the farm boy. As soon as they bring in the sterilized stool and the pasteurized pails and find the cow's tooth brush the milking scene will begin."

Penalized for Holding.

Maud—Do you believe in palmistry?

Ethel—In a way. I've known it to work splendid as a starter when the young man was shy.

A Pleasing Combination

Post Toasties

with Cream and Sugar.

Adding strawberries or any kind of fresh or stewed fruit makes a delicious summer dish.

The crisp, golden-brown bits have a most delightful flavour—a fascination that appeals to the appetite.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers,
Pkgs. 10c and 15c

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

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We are not the only county that has a county division scrap on hand, as there is also to be one over in Polk County.

Alex Lattimore has turned the publication of the leven towns to his brother, John, on account of poor health.

We were surprised to hear that Al. Jester, of Bemidji, had pulled out of the Senatorial fight, in this district. We understand that Bemidji is to have another candidate.

We notice that the press of the northern part of the state are not booming the Minnesota State Fair, this year. Good for you, boys. For when a lot of fresh, young "guys" undertake to dictate terms and conditions to the editors, it is time to sit down on them good and hard.

D. P. O'Neil, of Thief River Falls, has filed for the republican nomination for representative from this district. There is no doubt but he will be a strong man. If nominated and elected, he will make a good representative. This is the first man from our home county of Red Lake to get into the fight. It is to be hoped that he will not have much opposition in this county.

The Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls papers are into a red hot county division campaign. There is one feature about it that is rather amusing, namely: There are very few farmers, who take all the county papers. Up this way you scarsely ever meet a farmer, who is a reader of The Gasette, the same could be said of the Thief Rives Falls papers in the southern part of the county.

Polk County is to have the warmest legislative fight in its history at the primaries in September. Representative John Saugstad has filed as a candidate for state senator and Representative John Holten and Atterbey W. A. Maria have filed for the house. These three are county option men and will work together They will be opposed by a ticket headed by Senator Andy Stephens, who desires to return again to the senate. —The Thief River Falls News.

The Eleven Towns says that THE SUNBEAM is afraid to deliver the goods on the question of county division. No danger, gentlemen, that we will not deliver all the goods we agreed to before the close of the [illegible] and we shall represent the interests of the farmers, who pay taxes; regardless of the sniffs and snarls of the little whiffets, who sniff at the posts that the politicians, of Thief River Falls or Red Lake Falls, are wont to visit.

Why Not Pass the Plate?

They ought to pass the plate at church weddings. It comes natural to do it in church, and to do so would add a pretty and useful employment to the duties of the ushers, who always have a little spare time before the bride arrives. And, really, getting married is more expensive than ever, and, though wedding presents are excellent in their way, what the young people usually need the most is cash. Instead of the list of gifts, which the newspapers sometimes print we should read, "The collection yielded $4,000,000." That would be nice. It is much easier to store and care for money than plate and glass! And money always fits and there is no such thing as an embarrassing duplication of dollars. —Life.

Deer Park News.

Ole Rustan, of Lessor, was visiting his son, Ed Rustan.

A crowd of his neighbors surprised O. W. Johnson, last week.

Ed Rustan made a business trip to Red Lake Falls, last week.

Gunder Anderson and Louis Lande made a business trip to Thief River Falls.

Henry Peterson, who has been working on the new Soo Line from Duluth, returned home; last week.

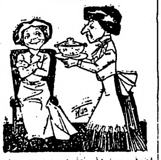
A number of Deer Parkers attended the celebration at Highlanding.

Olein Rust, of Thief River Falls came up to visit her sister, our teacher, last week. They leave for home, this week.

Mr. Knute Seversrud and daughter went to Plummer the Fourth. Miss Seversrud will go to Thief River Falls, to attend the summer school.

Ole Nesland, Will Rodman, A. Brovold, Pete Gustafson, Frank Lundeen, John Peterson, Willie Swanson, John Radnecki, and Oscar Nesland transacted business in Plummer, Friday.

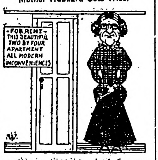
The Way Out.



Mrs. Toolyjural—My chinaware is so old fashioned. I tire of seeing the same dishes year after year.

Mrs. Metropolis—Hire a girl.

Mother Hubbard Gets Wise.



Old Mother Hubbard rented her cupboard—
'Twas about as long as a slat—
But it brought the price, for 'twas just the size
Of an up to date New York flat.

Japan's Giant Wrestlers.

Japanese wrestlers are not to be confused with Japanese exponents of jiu jitsu. The wrestlers belong to the older school, in which weight is a paramount quality. It is a remarkable thing that a race which is on the average four or five inches under the European standard in point of height should have produced a special cult of wrestlers who are giants in stature and strength. The leading wrestlers of Tokyo or Osaka or Hiogo are all men of least six feet in height and weighing perhaps 300 pounds. They are a race apart. Wrestling is an occupation which has been handed down from father to son for many generations. And the explanation of their prowess is that they have always been meat eaters, while the rest of Japan, either from choice or necessity, have been in the main vegetarians.

Clyde Fitch's Joke.

"Clyde Fitch was an indefatigable worker," said an actor who has played in many of the Fitch comedies. "When he had a play on the stocks he would labor over it day and night, often scarcely pausing for his meals and getting very little sleep; consequently his health suffered. He would work until on the verge of a nervous breakdown, and then his physician would step in and force him to knock off.

"During one of these periods of enforced idleness he was lounging in the Players club one day when Harry B. Smith, the prolific comic opera librettist, strolled in.

"'What are you doing now?' asked Smith.

"'I am in my doctor's hands,' replied Fitch. 'He tells me I'm in a bad way and has absolutely forbidden me to do any brain work.'

"'That's tough,' said Smith. 'How do you manage to put in the time?'

"Oh, I'm writing the libretto of a musical comedy!' replied Fitch, with one of his cynical smiles."—New York Times.

The Proper Tree.

Curious Charley—Do nuts grow on trees, father? Father—They do, my son. Curious Charley—Then what tree does the doughnut grow on? Father—The "pantree," my son.—Purple Cow.

Got Another Copy.

A well dressed man was standing outside a bookseller's shop in Charing Cross road closely examining one of Balzac's works illustrated by Gustave Dore. "How much is this Balzac?" he asked an assistant outside.

"Twenty-five shillings," was the reply.

"Oh, that's far too much. I must see the manager about a reduction," continued the prospective customer, and, suiting the action to the word, he took up the book and went into the shop.

Approaching the bookseller, he took the book from under his arm and asked what he would give for it. "Seven shillings highest offer," he was told.

The offer was accepted, the man took his money and left.

"Well," queried the assistant later, after the man had gone, "were you able to hit it off with the gentleman, sir?"

"Oh, yes. I managed to get another copy of that edition of Balzac for 7 shillings."

Then the bookseller went out to lodge a complaint with the police.—London Telegraph.

A Victim of Leprosy.

"On my travels in Venezuela," said a New York man, "I stayed in a hotel with a young man in whose family there was the taint of leprosy, though he apparently did not have it. One night sitting at dinner he became angry at a waiter and brought his hand down on the table with full force. He instantly realized that he did not feel the blow and sat looking at his hand, his face whitening with horror. 'Give me your knife, Bob,' he said to his chum. He grabbed the pocketknife in a frenzy and stabbed the side of his hand with vicious cuts from finger tip to wrist. You may not know that leprosy appears in the side of the hand, numbness being a sign. The man did not feel the cuts. He arose from the table, knocking over his chair, rushed out into the courtyard of the hotel, and we heard the quick tang of a revolver shot, telling us how he had conquered the leper's curse by ending his life."—New York Times.

He Could Wield an Ax.

The skill of the old Maine shipbuilders in the use of the adz and broadax was wonderful. One old time yarn is of a carpenter who applied very drunk at a shipyard for employment. In order to have a little fun with him the foreman set him to give a proof of his skill by hewing out a wooden bolt with no chopping block but a stone. The carpenter accomplished his difficult task without marring the keen edge of the broadax and showed the foreman a neatly made bolt. Then he brought the ax down with a terrific blow that shattered its edge upon the stone. "I can hew fust rate on your chopping block," he hiccoughed, "but I'll be blamed if I can make the ax stick in it when I git through." The story runs that the foreman lost no time in employing such a workman.

Judges' Wigs.

The wig is only worn by English barristers to give them a stern, judicial appearance, and no one can say that it fails in this respect. The custom was originated by a French judge in the seventeenth century when, happening to don a marquis' wig one day, he found it gave him such a stern and dignified appearance that he decided to get one for himself and wear it at all times in court. This he did, and the result was so satisfactory from a legal point of view that not only judges, but barristers also, took up the custom throughout Europe.—London Graphic.

Acquitted.

"Sir!" said the young woman, with what seemed to be indignation.

The young man looked embarrassed.

"Yes, I did kiss you," he admitted, "but I was impulsively insane."

"That means that a man would be a lunatic to kiss me?"

"Well, any man of discretion would be just crazy to kiss you."

This seemed to end the strain, and, no jury being present to muddle affairs, a satisfactory verdict was reached.

Suspicious Routine.

Good Man—Ah, my poor fellow, I feel sorry for you! Why don't you work? When I was young, for ten years I was never in bed after 6—an hour's work before breakfast, then five hours' work, then dinner, then four hours' more work, then supper, then bed, then up again at 6 the next morning—

Loafer—I say, guv'nor, where did ye serve yer time, San Quentin or Folsom?—San Francisco Star.

Not Mere Talk.

"I cannot live but a week longer without you."

"Foolish talk, duke. How can you fix on a specific length of time?"

"Ze landlord fix on it, miss, not I."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Easily Convinced.

Would Be Contributor (at editor's desk)—Here's a joke, Mr. Editor, that I'll guarantee was never in print before. Editor (after reading it)—Don't doubt your word in the least, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

The Outlet.

Physiology Teacher—Clarence, you may explain how we hear things. Clarence—Pa tells 'em to ma as a secret, and ma gives 'em away at the bridge club.—Cleveland Leader.

His Question.

Edgar, aged six, was recently sent to school for the first time, and upon his return home he asked, "Papa, who taught Adam the alphabet?"

Notice For Publication.

First Publication June 3 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. May 31st, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Martin O. Moen of Torgerson, Minn., who on Dec. 5th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1380, Serial No. 04506, for W.½ S.W. ¼, Sec.16 & S.½ S.E. ¼, Sec.17 Twp. 154 N. Range 39 W.5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th day of July, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Halvor Levos, of Mavie, Minn. Martin L. Salberg, Knute Torgerson, and Ole A. Olson of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. May 28th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Dagne Knutson, of Hilda, Minn., who on November 25th, 1905 made Homestead Entry No. 1249, Serial No. 04508, for S. E. ¼ Section 36, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B Henry Costello, Halvor Swenson, Olaf B. Hanson, and Knut Ystesund, all of Hilda, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 3rd. 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. LAND Office at Crookston Minn. May 26th, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Inga Bo[illegible] of Erie Minnesota, who on November 23rd, 1904 made homestead entry No. 518, Serial No. 04551, for S. E. ¼ Section 10 Township 153 N. Range 53 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michels, U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 11th, day of July 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses

Joseph Johnson, Ole Johnsrud, John Tolland, Carl P. Anderson all of Erie Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 17. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Vitalis Johnson, of Kratka, Minn. who on June 29, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 435, Serial No. 0480, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st. day of August 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar J. Peterson, of Hazel, Minn. Ole Hafual, Nils D. Jacobson, and Peter Peterson, of Kratka, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

To maintain oneself on this [illegible] not a hardship, but a pastime, if [illegible] will live simply and wisely.—Thoreau.

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THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Persons who really wish to become angels should make a start in that direction while they are yet mortals.—National Magazine.

When Women Run Us.

Friend—So your detective force is a failure? Chief Emma—Yes; we can't find any one who is willing to be a plain clothes woman.—Puck.

Had Had His.

Sioux Chief—Why didn't you torture the baldhead? Piute Chief—What was the use? He had been married for twenty years.—Buffalo Express.

One day is worth two tomorrows. Have you something to do tomorrow? Do it today.—B. Franklin.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents, "Hints to inventors," "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

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SCIATICA.
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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' PAIN PILLS

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

Remember that you can get your plows fixed so they will run right, at Kratka.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

The Dan Batch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

Mr. Ray and Miss May Arndt returned home for a Fourth of July visit with the home folks.

Miss Irene Dannacker has returned home from St. Cloud, where she has been attending high school.

LOST on July 4th a raincoat, between Highlanding and Rhoda. Finder please leave the same at Rhoda Post Office.

Olaf Hanson passed here, last evening, with the Thief River Falls wanigan, which he was towing up to the outlet.

The farmer's steam boat has been compelled to lay up on account of low water in the Red Lake River.

Edward Singer and Henry Peterson, of Deer Park, were business callers at Sunbeam, Wednesday.

Two refreshing showers of rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday, which were very welcome reviving the drooping grain and grass. There was no hail that did any damage.

The low water in the river has caused the stranding of many logs on the banks and sand bars, so the "river rats" went down to push them into currents this week.

Alex Lattimore left for Pennsylvania, for the benefit of his health, last Tuesday. He has been on sick list for some time, but all his friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Owing to a little too much celebrating on the part of a few men, there was a slight disturbance at the store of Mr. Selter on the Fourth. We regret this, as our celebration passed by pleasantly otherwise,

Hay will be a valuable article, this fall and winter, as there is a very light crop. The best place to cut hay at the present time is in the swamps, where it has always been too wet for cutting other years.

There was a large attendance from adjoining towns at the celebration at Highlanding, on the Fourth. The town of Deer Park was the best represented of any of them. All went home with memories of a pleasant and very enjoyable Fourth.

Anton Ellingson came up from Erskine, on Monday, to spend the Fourth with his brother, Andrew. He has a crew of men, putting up hay on his farm across the river from Sunbeam, this week, as he considers hay will be good property, this winter.

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the sowing of corn now for fodder, so the farmers will not have to sell any of their stock, because of the lack of hay. Write to the Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., for bulletin on fodder corn.

The farmers of the Eleven Towns are more fortunate than a lot of their Dakota neighbors, as they will all be able to cut hay enough for their stock. Cut and put up every ton of hay you possibly can, for there is nothing that will pay you better, this year.

Congressional Situation.

The St. Paul Dispatch has it figured out about this way:

"Halvor Steenerson's exoperation in the ship subsidy matter will not help the chances of Bjorge in the Ninth district. It seems to be taken for granted that Steenerson will win out. The old scrap between Steenerson and Andy Stephens has been patched up, and the two were jointly eulogized in the highly impolitic speech made by Gil Hartly before the Development Association at Crookston. It is still said, though hardly on the authority of Sageng, who has denied it, that Ole O Sageng will make the congressional race, if Bjorge is defeated. Sageng said "no" to this; but, of course, he may change his mind. With every move Steenerson has made lately, the chances for Sageng getting into race diminished. Sageng will not go in unless he sees a rainbow tinted prospect of winning. That he can hardly see at present. From a distance it looks like Steenerson in the Ninth."—Crookston Times.

Celebration Huge Success.

The Fourth of July Celebration at Highlanding was a great success. Although a speaker could not be secured, the program rendered was fine. The boys' and girls' races were well run and exciting, but the potato race was the most laughable. The base ball game, at the ball ground resulted in a score of 7 to 5 in favor of Erie. Brunkeburg's defeat was largely caused by the desertion of a few of the players at the end of the third inning, when the score was 8 to 3.

The bowery was large, well constructed and decorated. All the young people enjoyed the dancing. The music was furnished by Even Sjulstad, Mike Kolski, and Pady Kolski, assisted by some of the local players, the music being first class. The dancing was kept up until daylight, the next morning.

Johnson Champion.

In the great prize fight at Reno, Nevada, on the Fourth, Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, knocked out James J. Jeffries in the fifteenth round. Jeffries failed to show his former speed and endurance; but Johnson proved to outclass him in everything. Jeffries retires to his alfalfa farm in California and Johnson is to play in the vaudeville for a few weeks, then retire to his home in Chicago.

The fight caused many race riots in the large cities and the south, scores of negroes being killed and wounded.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. In The Sunbeam July 8, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. July 5th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that John Wzientek, of Hilda, Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 567, Serial No. 04911, for N. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B Henry Costello, Frank Savage, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda Minn., and John Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

ARTHUR F. TOPPIN.
Register.

Bowery dance at Highlanding, on Saturday evening

NOTICE. The annual school meeting of District No. 87 will be held at the school house, next Saturday evening, July 16, 1910. All turn out.

W. G. Hunt.
Clerk.

An Odd Epitaph.

The following epitaph is to be found in a cemetery within seven miles of New York's city hall:

Reader, pass on; don't waste your time
O'er bad biography and bitter rhyme,
For what I am this crumbling clay insures,
And what I was is no affair of yours.

In the Game.

"I am in the hands of my friends," said the political sidestepper.

"Yes," replied the harsh critic, "and every time your friends look over their hands they seem impatient for a new deal."—Washington Star.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat,

SINGER BROS,

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business,-- SINGER BROS,

Kratka Minn.

Pottery and Secrecy.

In the royal manufactory of pottery at Meissen, Saxony, the work was formerly carried on with the utmost secrecy to prevent the processes from becoming known elsewhere. The establishment was a complete fortress, the portcullis of which was not raised day or night, no stranger being permitted to enter for any purpose whatever. Every workman, even the chief inspector, was sworn to silence. This injunction was formally repeated every month to the superior officers employed, while the workmen had constantly before their eyes in large letters the warning motto, "Be Secret Unto Death." It was well known that any person divulging the process would be imprisoned for life in the castle of Koenigstein. Even the king himself when he took strangers of distinction to visit the works was enjoined to secrecy. One of the foremen, however, escaped and assisted in establishing a manufactory in Vienna, from which the secrets spread all over Germany.

Her Diamond Necklace.

Brown is a very careful man. He is superlatively careful. So careful is he that he has insured his insurance money.

Now, Brown has a wife. Wives have to be given birthday presents, and on his wife's first birthday after their marriage he gave her a beautiful diamond necklace. This was not as reckless as you might think, for each stone on the necklace represented a year of Mrs. Brown's life, and he let every one know that. And he arranged to give Mrs. Brown a new diamond each birthday. And he let the neighbors know that too.

He has just missed giving his wife a birthday present for the ninth successive year.

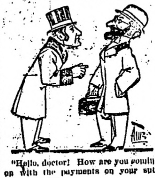
As to when greed will conquer pride and his wife will ask for another birthday present, we shall have to wait and see.—Pearson's.

Why He Applauded.

"Are you fond of music?" asked a stranger of the young man at the concert who was applauding vigorously after a pretty girl had sung a song in a very painful way.

"Not particularly," replied the young man frankly, "but I am extremely fond of the musician."

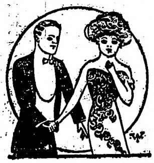
Cutting 'Em Down.



"Hello, doctor! How are you coming on with the payments on your suburban home?"

"I am within one appendicitis of the last one."

A Deal In Futures.



Curby (to the lady)—May I present myself as a suitor for your hand?

"I betrothed myself today to another"

"How about tomorrow?"

Out of Her Reach.

"Does your heart ever reach out for the unattainable?"

"No, but my hands do when my husband is not at home. There are three buttons at the back of my gown that I can't reach."

More Appropriate.

"I teach my parrot only short words."

"Do you? Now, I should think that parrots were better adapted to learning polysyllables."

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OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

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Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money, To Loan On Land.

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,
Highlanding Minn

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C. W. Johnson, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examine this fine horse.

C W Johnson, Owner.

"All Things Come."

The magnate looked up impatiently from his work.

"Well, my good man," he snapped at the diffident rural person who stood twirling his rusty hat, "what can I do for you?"

"I guess ye don't remember me, Hank," faltered the caller. "But you an' me use ter go swimmin' together in th' ol' town. Then you got a job in th' bank, an' I got a job in th' grocery store."

"This is all very interesting, and I seem to remember your face. But come to the point—my time is valuable."

"Yes, Hank. You got a better offer and left the old village. I stayed plugging along in th' grocery store."

"Well, well?"

"Well, Hank, when you left you owed $3.12 on a grocery bill. Here's where you pay up!"—Cleveland Leader.

The Salt Charm Failed.

Some three years before the Franco-German war broke out Count Seckendorff accompanied King William I. on his visit to Napoleon III. and was present at the celebrated dejeuner given in the Pavillon de Diane at Fontainebleau. King William, who was sitting next the empress, was asked by her to pass the salt; and in complying with this request he threw a little salt over his shoulder. Upon the empress exclaiming, "Why do you do that?" the king explained that in his country it was the custom to do so when passing the salt to ward off bad luck and any chance of a quarrel. The empress in a prettily turned speech at once replied, "But surely there is no danger of anything interfering with our friendship." In less than three years the Germans had crossed the Rhine.—London Spectator.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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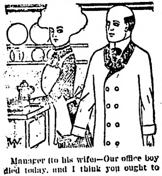


Manager (to his wife)—Our office boy died today, and I think you ought to send some flowers.

"I don't see why."

"Well for the last month he's been eating the lunches you put up for me."

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.—Franklin.

A Versatile Garden.

The dwellers in a seaport town of Massachusetts are justly proud of their gardens. It remained for a visitor from a tiny village "way round the Cape" to say the first slightly disparaging word of these gardens. "Isn't this beautiful?" his hostess asked as she paused under a rose arbor and looked back over the stately ranks of larkspur, monk's hood, hollyhocks and many other favorites.

"It's a handsome gardin—of its kind," said the visitor dispassionately, "but it ain't quite up to the mark when you consider our gardins."

"Indeed!" and the lady looked at him, too amazed to be angry. "What sort of gardens have you, please?"

"Well," said her Cape visitor calmly, "what we call a good gardin is one where you can start out with two big baskets and a hoe, step through the flower gardin part, past the vegetables, down to the water; dig your clams fust, pick your sweet corn, lay your posies on top o' that and hand the whole lot over at the kitchen door. There's your shore dinner and trimmin's all from one gardin."—Youth's Companion.

The Wise Woodpecker.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year invariably in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorns exhibits foresight and a knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, but, becoming saturated, are predisposed to decay, when they are attacked by maggots, which seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food.—Cleveland Leader.

Cupid and the Proprieties

By Catherine M. Patterson

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

Monday morning was drawing perilously near and the party had just broken up. It was one of Patricia Norton's regular Sunday night supper parties, whose guest list never numbered more than eight and usually less—and the Falwells and Jimmie Brent were the latest stayers. Mrs. Falwell and her husband were just leaving. Mrs. Falwell and her husband! It was always that way, not that Mrs. Falwell was the more important of the two or was the possessor of any mental, moral or physical superiority, but it just naturally was. Yet every one liked Mr. Falwell and he himself seemed quite content with things as they were.

Jimmie Brent had risen with the Falwells, but after they had gone he still remained. In his hand he held a half smoked cigar.

"May I stay until I finish this?" he inquired, indicating his weed.

"Surely," said Patricia.

Brent promptly knocked off not only the ashes, but the live end of the cigar. Patricia's eyebrows went up inquiringly.

"Your motive, Jimmie?" she questioned.

"You said I should stay until I finished this cigar," holding it off and admiring its proud, brown beauty.

"But I don't expect you to be forever doing it."

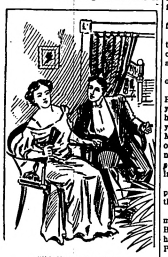
"Forever!" mused Jimmie. "I'd like to make this last forever."

"Jimmie Brent, you are coming back to a forbidden subject. Finish that cigar in five minutes—for then out you go."

"Do you mean that, Patricia?" making no move to light his cigar and—if possible—settling himself still more comfortably in his chair. "May I ask how you are going to do it? You can't use brute force, you know."

"I shan't attempt to do it myself," she said, with dignity. "I shall call Aunt Nancy, and if she can't accomplish it she will call the janitor."

"Call Aunt Nancy? Good. She thinks you are making the mistake of all the many mistakes of your life in so persistently refusing to marry me. Call Aunt Nancy in if you wish, she is on my side."



"I'd Never Do That.

"I should say she is. She made the coffee so strong tonight that if it had wanted to do so it could have walked off bodily with this entire apartment. And all that because 'Mar'se Brent he likes his cawfee dat strong dat if de cup was ter bre'k de cawfee would 'most stand up alone.'"

"All of which goes to prove my point. As for the janitor, nice sort of a name you would have if one of your Sunday nights ended in a disgraceful brawl between the janitor and one of your guests."

"Nice sort of name I'll have, anyway, if you stay here much later," muttered Patricia, glancing at the clock. "Those new people across the hall are taking a lively interest in me as it is, and they have been here only a week."

"You don't say so!" offered Jimmie, politely, covering his lips quickly with his hand, ostensibly to conceal a yawn.

"Jimmie, you are sleepy. Please go home."

"Haven't finished my cigar."

"You are not likely to if you don't get busy and smoke it."

"I'm not in a hurry, thank you. But about those new people across the hall, Patricia? Tell me more about them. What do you think of them?"

"I think they are horrid," said Patricia in a tone that bore the hallmark of conviction. "I've seen only two members of the family, but they are enough. There is an old, gray-haired woman, so lean and angular you could use her for a costumer. She owns a barbed-wire voice that corresponds perfectly with her hatchet-face."

"Barbed-wire voice, hatchet-face," repeated Jimmie. "She is perfectly safe from me. But what sort of person is she? Your description doesn't reveal that little detail."

"Oh, doesn't it? Then perhaps the fact that she discusses the other people in the apartment building with the servants may throw some light on the subject."

"It does help some. But what has she said about—about—well, about you, for instance?"

"Well, she said that if I were not—" Patricia stopped in the middle of her speech, and her face flushed.

"Go on. What did she say?"

"She said," repeated Patricia, with an effort, "that if I was not engaged to you I ought to be, and—"

"My sentiments exactly. The lady of the hatchet-face is not such a bad sort, after all. But to go on. What else?"

"She said it was disgraceful the number of times that you come here, and the lateness of your stay is always perfectly shocking. And those are my sentiments, Jimmie; you simply must go."

"Not until you have promised to become Mrs. J. Brent before the year is over."

"I'd never do that."

"Very well, then, here I'll sit. Meantime, take heed unto yourself and remember the hour."

"I am remembering it, Jimmie. Please, please, go. Finish your cigar as you cross the park."

"No, thank you; that isn't included in my campaign plans. Tell me more about these interesting people. Who is the second member of the family that you know?"

"A horrid, freckled boy, who is the most ubiquitous person with whom it has ever been my misfortune to come in contact. He is always in the halls and lately he has insisted on posting my letters for me. Fairly snatches them out of my hand and races off like mad. I can't stir any more without finding him at my heels."

"You seem to have made a conquest, and, after the manner of womankind in general, you don't appreciate it. By the way, how did all these remarks of the hatchet-faced one reach your ears? That point isn't quite clear to me."

"Aunt Nancy told me. The woman herself and the janitor, to whom my most estimable neighbor across the way has also been talking, it seems, told Aunt Nancy."

"But, Patricia, what was that you said about people listening to tales from servants, and talking to them?"

"Jimmie, you are horrid. It is different with Aunt Nancy. She is—"

"A dear, as I have always maintained," interrupted Jimmie. "But come, Patricia. Aren't you going to accept me this time?"

"No, I am not. Oh, Jimmie, it is one o'clock. Please go."

"Can't help it if it is 5 o'clock a. m. Patricia, you know you love me, only you are too contrary to admit it. You have kept me in suspense for six long years and that is more than enough. Moreover, you have yourself to think of. If the people across the hall have noticed my numerous and late visits, so have the other people in the building."

"Stop!" cried Patricia. "Please, please don't say anything more like that. And won't you go home?"

"I will not until you promise to be my wife, Patricia," and, rising quickly, Brent crossed to Patricia, who also had risen. He took her in his arms. Patricia attempted to free herself.

"Promise me, Patricia, that you will be my wife," coaxed Jimmie, gently, but there was underneath it all a stern tone that implied that the man would brook delay no longer.

"Will you go at once if I do promise?"

"I'll go in five minutes. I want to tell you something first. Is it a bargain?"

"Yes, Jimmie, I will marry you."

"Before the year is over?"

"Yes."

Brent bent and kissed her before he asked: "On your word of honor, in spite of what I am going to tell you? Oh, I promise you I haven't committed a penal offense or disgraced the family in any way," he said, quickly, in answer to the glance of startled inquiry from Patricia.

"Tell me. You have my word, and that once given holds good for all time."

Brent bent and kissed the face he held between his hands before he spoke. "Patricia, I am the main part of the new family that has just moved into the apartment across the hall."

"You!" gasped Patricia. "And, and the woman with the awful face and voice? They are dreadful, even if she is related to you."

"But she isn't a relation of mine, so don't look so distressed. She will not come to pay us long visits. She is a most estimable woman, however, and my—housekeeper."

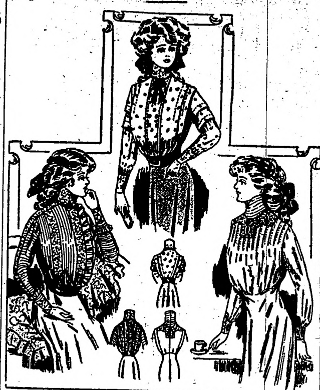
"And the boy?"

"The 'horrid imp,' which I believe was the affectionate and tender term you used in conjunction with him, is my young brother, who, by the way, thinks that you are the one woman. And all those tales were purely my own invention, carried to the right person by my faithful housekeeper. You see, dear, I was getting desperate. Remember, you have promised, on your word of honor, to marry me; so there is to be no retraction of your promise."

"Marry you? I certainly will," said Patricia, positively, "if for no other reason than to keep my eye on you in the future and prevent your doing something still worse. But do you remember your own promise to go?"

"Yes; and I'll go," said Jimmie, snatching up his cigar from the chimney piece. "Only I'll smoke this, not as I cross the park, but as I cross the hall."

Ideas in Blouses



THESE three blouses may be copied in most blouse materials. The first is in white washing silk, finely tucked and trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion. A frill of silk finishes the right front. The deep cuffs are of wide insertion. Materials required: 2½ yards 36 inches wide, 4 yards narrow insertion, ½ yard wide for cuffs.

The second is in spotted zephyr, made with two wide tucks over the shoulder that are stitched to bust. A wide box-pleat, stitched at each edge, and ornamented with buttons, trims the front. Collar band and cuffs of embroidery insertion. Materials required: 2½ yards 28 inches wide, 1 dozen buttons, ¾ yard insertion. One of the most attractive blouses.

The third is a style suitable for voile or other thin material, to be made of the same as is used for skirt. It has first a small round yoke and collar of tucked net, then a shaped yoke of fancy silk or embroidered net, the material being arranged in short tucks. The sleeves are gathered into shaped cuffs to match the yoke. Materials required: 1½ yard 44 inches wide, ⅝ yard embroidered net or silk, ⅝ yard tucked net.

EXTENDING THE CLOSET ROOM

Good Plan by Which Space May Be Made When the Compartment Is Small.

If one is short of closet room a very good plan is to hang skirts sideways in the closet instead of hanging skirts, frocks and coats all flat against the back wall of the closet. Frocks may also be hung sideways, leaving only the coats to be stretched on hangers and suspended from the back wall of the closet. In order to hang garments sideways it is necessary to have a shelf across the top of the closet and to screw small hooks on the under side of this shelf. The hooks are arranged in pairs along the under side of the shelf, each pair of hooks being meant for a single skirt or frock. Two loops of braid are sewed in each skirt band and two in each frock at the waist line, one loop being hung on each hook. The garments are much more easily gotten at in this way than when they are hung one over another at the back of the closet. This method of hanging also permits the garments to hang perfectly straight, and makes it possible to store a large quantity of clothes in one closet. If the closet is deep enough the coats also may be suspended on stretchers from the shelf. This is an ideal arrangement, for it leaves the closet door free for a pier glass, which is a most useful adjunct to a girl's room.

In Place of a Knot.

The use of a knot is to be avoided in sewing and not to be tolerated in embroidery. The accomplished needle woman rarely finds it necessary to start with a knot, save in gathering or basting. Sometimes a tiny one is slipped under a hem, but it will show on right side if material is sheer and makes an ugly lump in ironing. Two or three over-and-over stitches taken on wrong side of material is as secure as a knot, and much more sightly. In embroidery there is no excuse for a knot. Two or three tiny stitches taken on outline or in body of work where it is afterward covered will hold any stitches. Knots only tend to an untidy wrong side, which no good embroiderer will tolerate, and make the work rough in laundering.

Embroidered Pongee.

Pongee frocks are now ready for the last touch, which is given by the embroiderer. Handwork put upon this excellent surface is never wasted, and the tone of the pongee is the exact background for the dull leaf green and old rose of the conventional running vine of the Tudor rose design.

This is used successfully on the side opening of a plain Russian blouse house frock, and its sections are repeated in short strips at intervals on the tunic's side opening. The work is flat in effect, suggesting very little padding.

A Bathing Hint.

A hint for women who bathe in the brine and at times find the temperature of the water chilling is to wear a close fitting one-piece garment of very think flannel under the silk bathing suit. This makes the salt water bath no less efficacious and is a safeguard against rheumatism. The precaution is an especially good one for those who swim at the Maine seaside resorts.

MADE HER OWN CHATELAINE

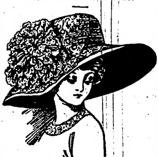
Good Use of Silver Ornaments by Girl Who Was Possessed of Originality.

Arranging some of her silver ornaments to be especially useful is the work of a girl who has just gone into mourning and does not wish to buy a nice black purse bag. Considering that silver was permissible with black in which there was no crepe, she evolved a chatelaine, using an oxidized silver chain on which to string them.

The chain was one that had been used for keys by the departed relative, and, in order that the cable it represented should be formed into a hook, the girl removed the original fastening and substituted a small silver slip ring, through which each end of the chain passed. Then it remained only for her to put on a silver card case, which depends from a short chain of its own; a silver coin purse, a tiny box of the same metal, in which she carries a powder puff, and a silver backed ivory memorandum tablet.

In her card case she keeps such of her money as is in bills, the coins, of course, going into the tiny purse. When she wishes to have the case for its original purpose, in the afternoon, she has only to open the slip ring and off comes the short chain.

HAT FOR SUMMER



Picture hat for summer wear of pale blue chip, lined with black chip. Medallions of blue linen edged with lace and large chou of lace.

Washing Irish Crochet.

Irish crochet collars and neckwear may be the most durable a girl can use or the most unsatisfactory. It depends upon the laundering.

Wash in thick hot suds made from pure white soap. Rinse through several waters and put through a thin starch water. Squeeze out excessive moisture between cloths.

Pin the crochet piece to a cushion or heavily padded board. Pull out all the points and edges, fastening each one with a pin to the cushion. Allow it to remain until dry, when it will look like new.

If the lace is much yellowed the cushion can be stood in the sun during the drying process.

A drop of bluing can be added to the last rinsing water, or if a creamy tint is liked the lace can be put through a weak tea.

Printed Net.

Printed nets in black and white effects are very stylish and are extremely smart when trimmed with black lace and black velvet.

The DAIRY

DAIRY NOTES.

Plenty of sunlight in the cows' stable

The simple brick-shaped pound print is the most popular way in which butter can be marketed.

It is best to raise your own dairy cows if possible to do so. Then you know what you have.

It requires grain as well as roughness to produce butter fat, and butter fat at present prices is what pays.

A liberal banking of sheds on the north side will prove a boon to the cows when the cold weather comes.

The Babcock tester never finds that very good cows are owned by a poor feeder.

Remember even the best dairy cow cannot pay good returns without plenty of good feed.

A pail of milk standing in a foul stable for ten minutes will absorb enough bad odors to spoil it.

The condition of the animal as well as the condition of the market should determine the time to sell stock.

Before warm weather comes prepare a cool place for the milk and cream. Make the milk and cream room cool, sweet and clean.

Some of the biggest dairy farms pay the smallest interest on capital invested, and some of the smallest pay the biggest. Some men are land and cow poor.

The dairyman who does not use the Babcock tester in determining the value of his cows should sell his dairy, buy a grocery, and sell sugar by guess.

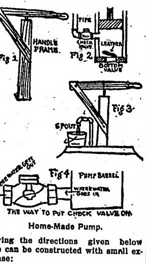
The man who does not get more than two dollars returns from every dollar's worth of feed his cows consume has not yet learned the first lesson of good dairy management.

Don't be afraid to use disinfectants about the cow stables. To be sure milk soon absorbs the odor of these things, but milk has no business standing around the stable a minute after a cow is finished.

PUMP FOR WATERING STOCK

Detailed Instructions, With Illustration, Showing How to Make One Cheaply.

A pump is an absolute necessity on any farm and, the nearer it is located to the live stock, the better. By following the directions given below one can be constructed with small expense:



Home-Made Pump.

Get check valves ¾ inch to an inch in size and pipes to fit. Bore a hole in the side of pump barrel near the bottom, put in a nipple and screw on a check valve. Then screw on an elbow with the opening upward. In the bottom of barrel bore a 1½-inch hole and put a piece of leather over it. Leather should be put on the inside of barrel and nailed down on only one side so it can flap up and down.

Make the plunger of hard wood, making it to fit rather loosely on the inside of barrel. For a rod get a straight pole 1¼ inches square and fasten it securely to the plunger. When this is done all that remains is to make a box frame for rod running to pump handle and a frame to run the pipe out of the top of well.

To do this take boards long enough to reach down into the water, cut the ends off square and plane them smooth. Then, using a square, make a box 4 inches square on the inside. The barrel with its valves should be sunk below the surface of the water 1½ to 2 feet. By putting two elbows on the upper end of pipe the water will be thrown downward into pail or trough.

The pump can be let down into the well by nailing cleats on the sides, but one must be careful not to let the nails go through into the barrel and thereby spoil the pump. This pump can only be used in shallow wells as it could not be made strong enough for a deep well.

Scours an Infectious Disease.

Scours in calves is an infectious disease. Prevent trouble from this source by keeping the surroundings clean and feeding clean warm milk in vessels that are scalded frequently. A little trouble? Certainly. Disease was invented to make trouble so cleanliness would be necessary to prevent it. If we had no troublesome things in the world we would still be living in caves and hunting each other with clubs.

UNDEFEATED CHAMPION OF THE NORTHWEST.

T. A. Ireland, Rifle Shot, of Colfax, Wash., Tells a Story.

Mr. Ireland is the holder of four world records and has yet to lose his first match—says he: "Kidney trouble so affected my vision as to interfere with my shooting. I became so nervous I could hardly hold a gun. There was severe pain in my back and head and my kidneys were terribly disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after I had doctored and taken nearly every remedy imaginable without relief. I will give further details of my case to anyone enclosing stamp."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Hibernian Verdict.

A New Yorker is the happy employer of an aged Irishman, who grows eloquent over the woes of the Emerald isle. Said the boss: "Pat, the king of England is dead."

The old man was silent for a moment. Then he took off his hat.

"Well," he said slowly, "as a man he was a fine bit of a boy. As Englishmen go, he was as good as yez can make them. As a king, there was nobody on earth as could beat him. But still, I'll keep me eye on George."

Try This, This Summer.

The very next time you're hot, tired or thirsty, step up to a soda fountain and get a glass of Coca-Cola. It will cool you off, relieve your bodily and mental fatigue and quench your thirst delightfully. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Delicious, refreshing and wholesome. Send to the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells what Coca-Cola is and why it is so delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching. And send 2c stamp for the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910—contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities.

A Serious Blunder.

"Yes," said the drug clerk, "I am called up occasionally to compound prescriptions at night."

"Isn't a man apt to make mistakes working in semi-darkness?"

"You bet he is. I took a plugged quarter once."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A woman can stand a lot of suffering if she doesn't have to keep quiet.

Dr. Pierce's pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

A man is never so easily deceived as when he is trying to deceive others.

WESTERN CANADA

What Prof. Shaw, the Well-Known Agriculturist, Says About It:

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. Feed is cheaper and climate better for the purpose. Your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Wheat can be grown up to the 60th parallel (800 miles north of the International boundary). Your vacant land will be taken at a rate beyond present conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land." Nearly

70,000 Americans

will enter and make their homes in Western Canada this year.

1909 produced another large crop of wheat, oats and barley, in addition to which the cattle exports was an immense item.

Cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as lands held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you)

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c.

HAROLD SOMERS
150 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, New York

FREE INFORMATION about irrigated farms in the Sacramento Valley, Cal. Ideal climate. Rich soil. Six and seven cuttings of alfalfa. First class poultry and dairy country. All the fruits. Easy terms. H. L. Hollister & Co., 203 LaSalle St., Chicago

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

Wanted Confidential Correspondents Everywhere in the UNITED STATES. Experience unnecessary. School Teachers, Stenographers, Telegraph Operators, Clerks and Professional men or women eligible. An unusual opportunity to increase your income. Particulars. Box 971, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS can you sell lots in a county seat and commercial center of Rio Grande Valley. Splendid contract. Write for booklet F. Chapin Townsite Co., Chapin, Tex.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

AN ARMY TRAGEDY

by JOHN BRAND

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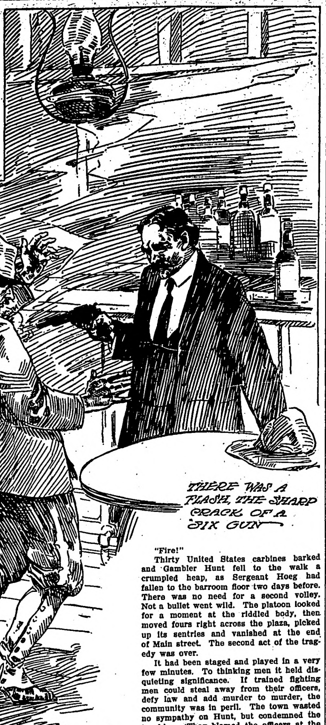

THERE WAS A FLASH, THE SHARP CRACK OF A SIX GUN

"THE Stars and Stripes is a dirty rag," said Gambler Hunt.

"Apologize for that," demanded the chevroned sergeant.

"No," said Hunt.

Sergeant Hoeg leaned forward and slapped the gambler's face. There was a flash, the sharp crack of a "six-gun," and the sergeant lay a crumpled heap on the barroom floor.

Sergeant Hoeg was taken to the hospital at Fort Willamette, a mile away. Gambler Hunt was placed in the new county jail under the courthouse on the plaza, in charge of the county sheriff. And the town of Willamette went its way, but with a difference. No gamblers sunned themselves and trimmed their finger nails in front of the Main street saloons. No soldiers traveled to and from the fort across the dusty flat. The Twentieth United States cavalry deserted the town and attended strictly to its own affairs on the military reservation.

Stillness hung over the town, the tense stillness that spells danger and waits for an event. No crowds gathered. Citizens talked of the shooting with an unspoken question in their eyes as they looked out toward the fort. The sheriff was uneasy. "If that man Hoeg dies—" he said, and shook his head.

Out at the fort military routine ground along without a ripple—stables, guardmount, drill, parade—and if the men were dangerously angry they gave not a hint of it. The post commander, who was also colonel of the Twentieth, eyed them proudly. "They are taking it well," he said to his officers. "I know them. They are veterans, and obey orders. The law will take care of that man Hunt." The officers agreed. Not a threatening or angry murmur reached officers' row from the barracks. As a matter of precaution all passes were stopped and orders issued that no enlisted man should leave the reservation except on duty.

It was all that could be done. The men meant no mischief, but suppose they did? The strongest guard would be a rope of sand around the cluster of frame buildings called "fort." The one only way to prevent any possible trouble would be to take the troops out on a "hike"—practise march, it was called then—somewhere away from the place for a time. But the colonel would have had to ask orders from the war department to do this. And when the war department heard the reason for the request it would have thrown an official fit, and probably have convened a board of doctors to inquire into the sanity of the post commander at Fort Willamette. It is not probable, however, that such a thought entered the veteran colonel's head. He knew his men. They were veterans, proud of the flag they served and the cloth they wore.

Next day word came to the town that Sergeant Hoeg was dead. The sheriff went to see the prosecuting attorney. "That Hoeg man's dead. I don't like this business a heap," he told the prosecutor.

"What's the matter? The town's quiet."

"So's the fort. Too plenty much quiet. If the soldiers was buckin' round in town, or even out at the fort there, I wouldn't mind. But they're quiet—fightin'' quiet. They're keepin' away from town, and when they do come—" The sheriff wagged his head dismally.

"Very well," said the prosecuting attorney. "We'll go out to see the post commander and ask him to put an extra guard on and keep his men away from the town until things quiet down."

The prosecuting attorney was young, but he should have known better. He had been a soldier himself, had studied law while wearing a blue uniform at this same Fort Willamette. For civil authority to give or suggest orders to an officer in the regular army is to invite flat snubbing. He should have known, but he bustled confidently out to the fort. The sheriff followed, protesting. "We're goin' to the snubbin' post," he said.

The old fort smiled peacefully in the afternoon sun. Blue-shirted troopers lounged in the shade of barrack porches and corrals. The guard dozed on the benches in the guardhouse sallyport. A casual officer sauntered along the board walk down officers' row. The canteen was deserted. "Too plenty much quiet," commented the sheriff.

At headquarters the colonel received them courteously.

"What can I do for you, gentlemen?" he asked.

"We are afraid your men will lynch Hunt."

"My men have been forbidden to leave the reservation until further orders. They obey orders."

"We have heard rumors. You must put a strong guard around—"

"I command this post, gentlemen. Good afternoon."

Civil authority went back to town in a hurry, the prosecutor angry, the sheriff apprehensive. For the sheriff felt that he knew the situation better than did the colonel. The Twentieth cavalry had not been stationed long at Fort Willamette. They had come fresh from scouting and Indian chasing in the southwest in joyous anticipation of the comforts of a quiet post and of a civilized "sure enough," real town, not a group of 'dobe shacks in a desert. The enlisted men found a state of things they weren't used to and didn't like. Willamette had long since forgotten the days when the fort was a protection, and looked on it mainly as a source of revenue, while the enlisted men were merely more or less of a nuisance. Like all other western towns in the '80's and '90's Willamette was "wide open." Gamblers and gambling were a strong element in its life. From the suave and solid man of family who owned his home and business property, and dealt parental discipline by day and faro at night, to the casual "tin horn," the sporting fraternity was always in evidence. The Eighteenth cavalry, which had preceded the Twentieth at the fort, had learned to let the gamblers alone. Whenever a row occurred between the sport and the soldier the town marshal grabbed the soldier first—and last generally. Then the unlucky soldier was whipsawed—fine and jail in town—guardhouse and court-martial when he went back to the post. "Fighting B" and "Drunken G" and "Crazy I" troops of the old Eighteenth grew discreet if not wise. They avoided trouble and the gamblers grew to think they owned the town. The Twentieth knew nothing of this and its enlisted men were neither discreet nor wise. The result of several clashes with the town "tin horns" and sports had already made them feel that they were not getting an even break. Moreover, had not a man just been pardoned by the governor after receiving a 20-year sentence for a deliberate, foul and unprovoked murder? The case was an offense to justice still rankling in the minds of soldiers and civilians alike. Every one said it was safer to kill a man than steal a cow. The sheriff knew all this and feared that this murder of Sergeant Hoeg, one of the best-liked men in the regiment, would be more than they would stand. On his return from the post he deputized twelve good men and placed them as guards in the jail. Gamblers eagerly volunteered, but he would have none of them.

The town buzzed now. Soldiers were going to attack the jail, it was said. But not a blue uniform was seen on the streets. When taps had sounded across the flat, the fort was silent, with only the sentries pacing back and forth in the moonlight. Just the same, Sheriff McFarland posted his men in the jail and waited. Near midnight a whisper went round the saloons: "They're coming." The walks around the plaza filled with an expectant crowd. The jail in the basement of the courthouse was dark, but everyone knew that behind it was Hunt, guarded by the sheriff and twelve determined men with Winchesters. An attempt was made to notify the fort, but wires were cut and messengers were all too slow.

Across Poverty flat, down Main street, into the plaza swung a body of men, in army overcoats turned wrong side out, campaign hats, carbine at shoulder, Colt's forty-five at hip. It was the army-trained machine in action, swift, silent, certain. It circled the plaza in column of fours. Sentries took post at a curt word of command. The crowds fell back before threatening carbine muzzles. Up the broad stone walk, "Right front into line. Halt," and a grim platoon faced the jail door with carbines at the ready.

The leader stepped out briskly and hammered with a pistol butt.

"What do you want?" asked the sheriff from inside the door.

"We want Hunt."

"Now, boys, you don't—" began the sheriff. But the leader's voice cut in, clear, determined.

"No talk, sheriff. Open that door or we dynamite it."

Dynamite! The sheriff weakened. He looked up at his men standing with ready Winchesters at the head of the corridor steps, where they could have held back a regiment. "They've got dynamite. I guess we'll have to let 'em in, boys. Don't shoot," said he, and opened the door.

What followed was short, sharp—and terrible. Three men took Hunt from his cell and marched him to front and center of the waiting platoon.

"Have you anything to say?" the leader asked.

"No."

"Do you want to pray?"

"No."

He was given a shove forward. The men who held him stepped back to the ranks.

"Fire!"

Thirty United States carbines barked and Gambler Hunt fell to the walk a crumpled heap, as Sergeant Hoeg had fallen to the barroom floor two days before. There was no need for a second volley. Not a bullet went wild. The platoon looked for a moment at the riddled body, then moved fours right across the plaza, picked up its sentries and vanished at the end of Main street. The second act of the tragedy was over.

It had been staged and played in a very few minutes. To thinking men it held disquieting significance. If trained fighting men could steal away from their officers, defy law and add murder to murder, the community was in peril. The town wasted no sympathy on Hunt, but condemned the lynching. They blamed the officers at the fort for having, as they put it, allowed the outbreak to occur. The gambling contingent held it only proved the army no good, anyhow. The soldiers were loafers, too lazy to work. They did nothing but eat up the money of the taxpayers, said the hardworking experts of the faro and monte tables. The post commander could have prevented the lynching if he had done what the sheriff told him to do.

Then the prosecuting attorney did a most amazing thing and the last act of the tragedy began. Though not a soldier was to be seen about the town, he telegraphed to Washington: "Town in the hands of a military mob from the fort. Send help at once." The message struck the national capital like a Kansas cyclone. Thunder and lightning from the war department followed. Orders for arrests, boards of inquiry, courtmartials galore, chased each other after the first stuttering inquiries over the wires from stanch old officers who couldn't believe their military ears and eyes.

The court of inquiry developed little not already known. Hoeg was dead. Hunt had been killed by soldiers. But who were they? As witnesses the enlisted men were a frost. They stuck together and were either volubly ignorant or sullenly close mouthed.

Courtmartials were convened. A few—a very few—men were punished, more or less. Several deserted when things grew warm. And last of all happened a thing which must have caused the county officials who failed to protect their prisoner much satisfaction. No hint was dropped of the sheriff's failure to do his sworn duty. But the war department had to save face somehow. Its action reminds one of the Chinese emperor, who when his army mutinied always beheaded the general. The post commander of Fort Willamette was court-martialed for neglect of duty. He was already broken in spirit, weighed down by the stain on the honor of his regiment, but he was convicted, and sentenced to confinement to reservation limits and loss of pay for a year. The sentence didn't count for much; it was the stain on his record that must have most deeply wounded him.

The murder of Sergeant Hoeg "just happened." The lynching of Gambler Hunt might have been prevented if the army had not been tied hard and fast in red tape, or if among the officers, civil and military, on the spot there had been one big enough to meet the crisis.

As for the punishment of the enlisted men who were the real offenders, well—all this happened 20 years ago. There was no "big stick" in the White House then.

FIREWORKS TO PROTECT CROPS.

The great grain fields of the Sandborn ranch in Shasta county, Cal., are ingeniously protected at night from the vast flocks of wild geese and other aquatic fowl that do immense damage to crops by means of a display of fireworks.

Skyrockets and Roman candles were bought in large quantities by the management of the ranch and men are stationed at various points. Whenever a flock is heard honking in the distance several skyrockets or a shower of colored balls from a roman candle are sent upward and as a result the birds give the ranch a wide berth.

HARD TO PLEASE.

"You have lost two cooks this week, haven't you?"

"Yes; one left because my husband flirted with her, and the other left because he didn't."—Houston Daily Post.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies *are* needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

The genuine has on its outside wrapper the Signature R.V. Pierce M.D.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

German Alcohol Stills.

An authority on alcohol stills says that there are 20,000 farm stills in operation on as many farms in Germany. The German government permits the farmer to produce a certain amount of grain or potato alcohol, the amount depending upon the size and location of the farm and the annual demand for the product, upon the payment of a reduced revenue tax. Alcohol distilled in excess of the quantity allowed is subject to the higher rate of taxation. Denatured alcohol, however, is not subject to any tax.

Girls don't take much interest in pugilism, but they will continue to train for the engagement ring.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Don't throw kisses, my boy; deliver them in person.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

1875 "Guaranteed"

Try Gillette Shaving

NO STROPPING NO HONING

Gillette

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT IT. It's a county seat in center of Rio Grande Valley and irrigation; railroad, canals, court house, bank, school, brick business houses. People needed to build its great resources, rich enough to make you rich. Write for booklet F, quick. Chapin Townsite Co., Chapin, Tex.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 28–1910.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

GENUINE must bear signature: Brent Good

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.

Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE
TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE

PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC.

AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50C.

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Health and Wealth in Colorado

Of course you are familiar with the delights of **Colorado's** climate and it's **scenic grandeur** but do you realize that Eastern Colorado has millions of acres of **fertile land** which can be bought **cheap now.** This is

Your Opportunity

This land produces wonderful results and **big profits.** It is a marvelous **dairy** and **poultry** country and high price markets with splendid transportation facilities are close at hand. **Dairy cows thrive** on the **natural grasses** and are free from many of the troubles elsewhere.

Now is the time to see these rich lands along the Rock Island Lines and learn what others are doing.

Very Low Excursion Fares

are in effect daily to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Rock Island Lines, with long return limits.

Why not combine business and pleasure? Enjoy an outing among the Colorado Rockies and investigate the wonderful land opportunities on the way. Write me today and I will give you interesting literature and tell you how easily you can do it.

Rock Island

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SAVING THE SHAVINGS

by WILLARD G. BLEYER

OUR FORESTS will last but 25 years longer if we continue to cut them at the present rate, declares Gifford Pinchot, former general forester, and one of the best informed men on the forest problem of the country.

The increased cost of lumber, the scarcity of many kinds of woods, the high price of print paper, already bear witness to the forest famine that faces the United States.

And still only one-third of every tree cut down is now being utilized.

Two-thirds of every one of the millions of trees felled annually, including the big stumps, the heaps of branches, cords of slabs and tons of sawdust are being destroyed, burned up to get rid of the so-called waste.

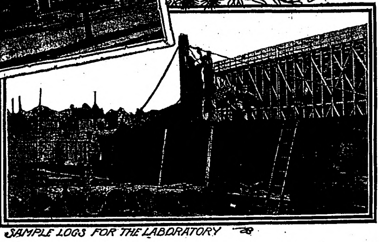
Incidentally burning over the slashings starts forest fires that destroy annually millions of feet of standing timber.

Now Uncle Sam is going to try to save the shavings and make cheaper print paper, wood alcohol, turpentine and other useful products out of the two-thirds of the tree that is now being thrown away.

The United States forest service has just established a big experimental laboratory out in the heart of the middle west, at Madison, the capital of the state of Wisconsin, in connection with the state university, in which government experts will attack the problems of these forest products.

TIMBER-TESTING LABORATORY

NEW FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



SAMPLE LOGS FOR THE LABORATORY

EXPERIMENT IN MAKING OF PRINT PAPER

The new building has just been formally dedicated and the fine equipment of machinery and testing apparatus which is to make it the most complete laboratory of its kind in the country is rapidly being installed. The staff of some twenty government investigators has already arrived and been established in the suite of offices in the new building and for some months have been delivering lectures before the students of forestry.

In the new laboratory the United States forest service and the University of Wisconsin will co-operate in the investigations which will be made to solve problems confronting the paper manufacturers, lumbermen, builders and others who deal with the products of the American forests. The building itself, which cost some $50,000, and the site upon which it stands, south of University avenue, between Camp Randall and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks, were furnished by the university. The equipment was furnished by the government at a cost of about $75,000 and the staff of investigators is also maintained by government appropriations. These men, in addition to their laboratory work, will deliver lectures in the regular forestry course of the university. The laboratories, too, although devoted chiefly to the government experiments, are open to the faculty and students for advanced research along the lines of study undertaken by the experts.

The laboratory, which faces north on University avenue, is a fine fireproof building of dark brown brick, trimmed with white Bedford stone and roofed with red tiles, with a 180-foot frontage and a depth of 80 feet. Immediately east of the building a private spur from the railroad carries the lumber into the laboratory yards. A derrick is to be erected north of the track for unloading the big logs and stumps for the experiments from the flat cars. Immediately opposite, south of the track, is to be installed a small sawmill with a saw which will cut timbers up to 20 feet in length.

Already logs of long-leaf, short-leaf and loblolly yellow pine have been sent in to the laboratories by lumbermen and paper manufacturers at Kenwood, La., Hattiesburg, Miss., Thornton, Ark., and spruce logs from the Maine woods. A number of fat pine stumps for the turpentine, rosin and alcohol tests have also been received.

Sheds for air drying the lumber line the west side of the yard, which is to be graded and covered with cinders. Immediately back of the building is a deep, cement-lined pit to hold the creosote to be used in experiments until it is pumped out into the laboratory tanks.

The problem of making a satisfactory print paper from materials other than spruce and hemlock is one which will receive particular attention, and for this purpose a complete paper making plant has been made a part of the laboratory equipment. Every process, from the breaking of the wood into chips for the first treatment by soda and sulphite solutions to the final running of the sheets of paper through the calendering rolls to produce a finished surface, will be followed carefully, so that the results of substitution of various woods for the usual materials will be noted at each stage of manufacture.

Both soda and sulphate processes of treatment of the chips will be used and the laboratory will make its own sulphite liquor in a vat adjacent to the digestors, in which the wood is cooked by steam until the lignin is all dissolved and only the cellulose left. A blast of high-pressure steam drives the chips against the side of the digestor, further dividing the cellulose fibers, and then the whole mass is pumped out by a centrifugal pump into a tank in which it is stirred until the fiber is still further broken up. Over and over it is run through "riffler" troughs and over screens where suction draws out the fiber to be used and leaves behind the small chips, splinters and other waste.

When the liquor has been washed out of it in a washer driven by an electric motor (a contrivance much like the housewife's washing machine) it is put into a press and the water is squeezed out of it. Such of the pulp blocks from the press as are not wanted immediately are then in convenient form to store away on shelves.

After going through the beating engines the refined pulp is run on to the screens of the paper machine and taken up by felt rollers, from which it goes to wooden rollers and then between metal rollers to the steam-heated drying drums, where the wet sheet is run back and forth until it is ready for the final smooth finish of the hot steel calendering rolls. Any grade of paper can be made on this machine, from the roughest brown paper to fine correspondence paper, in a running sheet 15 inches wide, and even a water-marking device is attached, so that the impression can be made on the wet sheet before it goes through the rollers and on to the winding drum at the end.

How to make timber last longer by protecting it with preservatives from the various borers and fungous growths which attack wood will be another important problem to which considerable time and laboratory space are to be given.

Beneath the building is a great pit, heated by steam to a temperature most favorable to rot, and there, in separate glass compartments all about the walls, are to be samples of timbers with the various fungous growths and animal and insect enemies of the wood attached. The progress of their effect upon the wood will be closely watched and compared with that of the same pests upon samples of the wood treated with different preservatives, prepared and applied in the room above.

A big skylight and many windows make the preservative laboratory an excellent place to work and every facility is provided for testing the various forms of preservatives and antiseptics to protect timbers, such as those in mines and water-front piers, which are much subject to the attack of minute animals and plants.

Into two great treatment cylinders the timbers are shoved and steam pumps force the oil from tanks above at high pressure into the cylinders. When no more oil will enter the cylinder, even under 150 pounds pressure per square inch, it is drawn off and again returned to the tanks and measured. The difference between the amount drawn off and that originally forced in, deducting the oil collected from the vapor condenser, gives the exact amount absorbed by the timber, which is always weighed before and after treatment as a further means of calculating the oil absorbed.

In a small cylinder the preservative may be applied at a pressure of 600 pounds per square inch for smaller specimens and the resulting protection can be compared with that of the lower pressure preservatives.

Open tanks are provided for tests of preservatives that do not require pressure. These are heated with steam coils and an iron cage hung above lets the railroad ties or other timbers down into the hot oil. By a trolley arrangement the cage can be lifted and run across to other tanks filled with cold oil, so that it is not necessary to pump out the hot oil and replace it with the cold, as in laboratories where there is but one set of tanks.

All about the inner walls of the preservatives laboratory are ranged shelves to accommodate the samples of wood for treatment and those already submitted to the different forms of protection against rot and other attacks.

What woods will best stand various kinds of strain, in bridges, buildings and different structures will be determined in the timber testing laboratory, where two seven-horsepower motors furnish the electric current to run the machinery.

In the torsion machine timbers can be twisted until the strain reaches 30,000 inch-pounds. Five "Universal" testing machines are provided to test the strength of different woods under slow pressure, one having a capacity of 100,000 pounds, another twice that, and three other smaller ones 30,000 pounds.

To see what sudden strains oak, pine, maple and different woods will withstand a Hatt-Turner impact machine was built in the machine shops of the Purdue university and sent to the forestry laboratory for experiments. It can be so gauged that the hammers, ranging in weight from 50 to 250 pounds, can be dropped from heights up to six feet upon the beam or block of wood, exerting a sudden pressure of hundreds of pounds.

In a laboratory where so much machinery is in constant use there must be facilities for instant repairs. For this purpose one end of the laboratory is fitted up into a machine shop. Here, too, much labor is saved by use of electricity to run the engine lathe, milling machine and other necessary apparatus. Beside the anvil there is a gas forge for heating and tempering steel.

The equipment of the wood shop, where timbers and samples of wood are to be prepared for tests, is very complete.

Steam heated ovens for drying wood, in order to test the shrinkage, warping tendencies and water content of different woods are a part of the laboratory equipment, and a portion has also been set off for a seasoning room.

In this connection, in another laboratory, tests will be conducted to discover the heat conductivity of different woods, to assist in the work of the kiln drying and preserving tests.

Stumps and other resinous portions of the trees now burned as trash will be put into stills and retorts and the turpentine, tar and gases will be extracted, carried off, separated and refined into the various commercial products. If methods of doing this economically can be fixed upon, the problem of utilizing much of the big pine trees now wasted will be solved.

All of the many chemical tests made necessary by the work of the different departments will be centered in a big chemistry laboratory on the second floor, where eight large windows on the east and south furnish admirable light, and eight stone tables, besides those running all about the room beneath the windows, give room for the apparatus and experiments.

As some of the tests will produce strong fumes, there are tables encased in glass with hoods and ventilators above to carry off the smells and small doors through which the experimenters will work.

A corner room is set apart for special work in distilling turpentine and other products and special unlighted space is provided as a chemicals storage room. Still other unlighted spaces are reserved as photographic darkrooms and record vaults for the safe keeping of the valuable reports of the work done.

One of the most interesting offices is that of the pathologist who has charge of the experiments with the fungi and other enemies of the woods. Upon his desk are large collections of glass tubes containing cultures of every sort of vegetable growth which feeds upon wood fibers, and samples of all the minute animalculae which attack timbers. Many he secured last summer in his visits to mines in different parts of the country, since one of the greatest sources of the dangerous mine cave-in is the destruction of supports by these little enemies.

A large drafting room, lighted from the north and east, a library and filing room, a lecture hall and a suite of 17 offices for the staff officials and their clerks and stenographers complete the building arrangements below and in the attic a space for storing materials which cannot be left in the open yard and which is reached by an elevator from the basement.

The government will appoint to regular work in the laboratory, as an addition to the present staff, several of the students who have been doing forestry work the past winter at the University of Wisconsin.

The forestry lecture course of the university, just closed, included this year, besides the regular work under State Forester E. M. Griffith, lectures by W. L. Hall, assistant forester at the Washington office; R. S. Kellogg, who holds a similar position; Franklin H. Smith, in charge of the wood utilitization office of the government at Chicago; H. F. Weiss and H. S. Bristol, assistant directors of the new laboratory; L. F. Hawley, in charge of the wood distillation of the laboratory, and Frederick Dunlap, in charge of the kiln drying investigations.

At the time of the formal dedication of the laboratory the various departments of the government work were in full operation, that the visitors may see the actual work in progress—just how paper is made; how timbers are tested; how stumps are distilled, and how the little marine animals are prevented from boring through shipping.

The staff of the new laboratory is as follows: McGarvey Cline, Purdue '04, director; H. S. Bristol, Yale, and H. F. Weiss, Yale, assistant directors; H. D. Tiemann, Stevens Institute of Technology, in charge of technology; Ralph Thelen, University of California, mechanical engineer; W. H. Kempfer, University of Michigan, in charge of maintenance; Edwin Sutermeister, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in charge of wood pulp laboratory; E. Bateman, Yale, in charge of chemistry; L. F. Hawley, Cornell, in charge of wood distillation; Frederick Dunlap, Cornell, in charge of kiln drying operations; F. W. Bond, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in charge of wood preservation; C. T. Barnum, Cornell, and C. P. Winslow, Yale, engineers in wood preservation laboratory; J. A. Newlin, Purdue, in charge of timber tests; H. E. Surface, Ohio State university, engineer in wood chemistry; H. E. McKenzie, University of Maine, engineer in timber tests; C. J. Humphrey, University of Nebraska and Cornell, pathologist, and A. W. Schorger, Ohio State university, chemist.

RIVAL OF WESTON

Septuagenarian Walks 13 Miles Before Breakfast Daily.

Capt. N. H. Chittenden at 70, Takes Long "Hike" Every Morning—Has Many Friends Among the Indians.

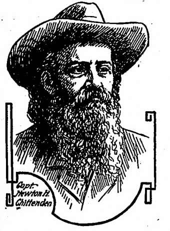
New York.—The sight of a gaunt and bearded man in sombrero and corduroys who daily turns in his tracks at the New Jersey end of the Fort Lee ferry, has awakened the curiosity of dwellers in the vicinity.

The appearance of the man is decidedly "Wild West," and the youngsters near the ferry who are astir at about seven o'clock mornings have had visions of redskins and buffaloes lately when the stranger has rewarded their vigils by coming on the scene.

The western-looking one is Capt Newton H. Chittenden, the first explorer of the Queen Charlotte islands, who although 70 years old, walks from Alpine, N. J., to the ferry, a distance of 13 miles, regularly before eight o'clock each morning as a "constitutional."

That Captain Chittenden deserves a nicely ornamented spot in the walkers' section of the Hall of Fame along with Colonel Weston and Mayor Gaynor is evident from his exploits.

In 1888 and 1889 he broke the record for long walks by making a continuous journey on foot diagonally across the continent from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance, including several hundred miles of side expeditions, amounting to 3,350 miles. He was accompanied by a pack burro.



Capt. Newton H. Chittenden

The trip was for archeological and ethnological research, and Captain Chittenden considers it one of the severest of his career. He estimates that he dragged his donkey more than five miles through the overflowed bottoms of Louisiana.

Of the more than 200,000 miles which Captain Chittenden has covered in his 40 years of traveling, 25,000 miles have been on foot. Testimony of his researches are found in most of the famous museums in this country, and in museums of Canada and England as well.

Among American pathfinders it is said that this explorer has devoted more severe labor to the accomplishment of his many expeditions than any other ten men of this country. His donations to museums have included many valuable relics and much data pertaining to the Indian tribes and prehistoric Americans.

Captain Chittenden has visited practically every Indian tribe on the continent and has lived with some of the distinguished old chiefs as long as six months, or a year. He has consequently become versed in several Indian languages. It is an interesting fact that, save on one or two occasions when protection from border ruffians demanded it, he never carried a weapon.

Chief Edonsau of the Queen Charlotte tribe was Captain Chittenden's great friend. Poundmaker, chief of the Saskatchewan Crees, whom he visited during the Riel rebellion, was another intimate. Others were American Horse, a great war chief of the Sioux; Red Cloud, Sitting Bull, Two Strike, and the noted Chief Joseph, who came to see him in camp on the Spokane river in the early days.

In the winter of 1908-'09 upon visiting Chief Manuel of the Cahuilla and Serano Indians of southern California he was invited to address the tribe at their fiesta, and he remained in camp with them for 40 days.

As evidence of his pedestrian habits, Captain Chittenden in 1882, when provided with free transportation to and from the gold fields of Caribou, left the stage in the interior and proceeded 300 miles alone on foot among the various Indian tribes inhabiting that portion of British Columbia. Two years later, in the dead of winter, with the thermometer reaching 15 degrees below zero and the snow in places 15 feet deep, he walked alone over the mountains into the gold fields of Coeur d'Alene and then crossed the Bitter Root range into Montana a distance altogether of more than 300 miles.

Country roads are child's play to Captain Chittenden, whose pedestrianship has been devoted to rougher travel than that which his rivals have experienced. He attributes his unusual degree of endurance to inheritance and careful living. He has never smoked nor taken a drop of liquor, wine, or beer, and has not drunk a cup of tea or coffee in 40 years.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

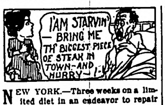
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1910. NO. 16.

City Items in Terse Form

Metropolitan News of Interest to All Readers

Some Woes of Diet Treatment Victim


I'AM STARVIN' — BRING ME TH' BIGGEST PIECE OF STEAK IN TOWN—AND HURRY—!

NEW YORK.—Three weeks on a limited diet in an endeavor to repair the internal damage done by a runaway appetite couldn't obliterate the memory of three-inch steaks and milk-fed clams and all the while that James McGowan sat in front of a mirror in the Memorial hospital at Orange watching his waistline assuming Polaire proportions his mind kept reverting to menu cards he had met. He talked constantly in his sleep, the burden of his oratory being "with mushroom 20 cents extra," and "dishes marked X are ready."

Try as he would he could not erase recollections of times when he had compelled the cook to beg for mercy. He read whole reams of antifat fiction and did everything possible to discourage his appetite, but it wasn't any use. For breakfast, luncheon and dinner he has been allowed a walnut, a sprig of lettuce and ten drops of diluted water. He tried hard to convince himself that he was overeating and begged the hospital authorities to cut the menu to one course.

But his dreams were haunted with sides of beef, acres of French fried potatoes and showers of gravy. He stood it as long as he could, but yesterday morning at precisely a quarter of four o'clock, after the last of a regiment of savory squabs had marched directly under his nose, each squab carrying a julienne potato for a musket, he sat up in bed and in clarion tones demanded that the nurse bring him two yards of porterhouse steak, half a peck of French fried potatoes and such vegetable brick-a-brack as might be necessary to accompany the steak on its journey.

"Nothing doing in the steak line," said the sleepy nurse. "Go back to bed and I'll give you another walnut."

"Im done with walnuts," said Mr. McGowan. "I've eaten so many I'm beginning to feel like a squirrel. It's James for a little broiled cow and fixings."

The nurse assured him that it was against the rules to allow diet patients to break training. She left the room just then and her patient embraced the opportunity to take himself by the hand and make a dash for freedom and regular food.

Policemen McManus and Almond saw the white-robed figure and sneaked up behind it with drawn clubs. Believing it to be the ghost of some misguided commuter, they were getting ready to soak it on the head when Mr. McGowan saw them.

"Gentlemen," he pleaded, "have pity on me and get me something to eat."

"What you need is something to wear," said McManus. "What do you mean by frightening two honest policemen out of a night's rest with your night-shirt drill?"

Cubs' Mascot Tamed After Wild Chase

CHICAGO.—Bruno, a black cub bear late of Montana, mascot of the Cubs baseball team, was tamed a few days ago.

Bruno escaped from his cage home in the basement of the Monroe club, West Monroe and Green streets, and ran amuck on the West side, creating a panic among pedestrians and children, snapping at cats, growling at chickens, and attacking stray dogs.

Two baseball "fans" were in the midst of a heated argument over the merits of the Sox and Cubs when Bruno, running at full speed and pursued by a score of club members, pedestrians, policemen and children, rudely upset the Sox fan.

"Pretty good team we have, eh?" asked the Cub fan of the Sox supporter, who was brushing the dust from his clothes.

"Oh, I don't know."

"Well, that was our mascot. And the team is traveling about as fast as Bruno," added the Cub rooter.

"Then the team is going some," admitted the Sox fan as he turned and watched the bear mascot disappear in a cloud of dust.

Bruno, closely followed by the small army of pursuers, continued to fight everything that came his way, until, bleeding from a dozen flesh wounds, the animal fell exhausted at West Adams and Morgan streets.

The cub was penitent, and showed no desire to romp and play until one of the club officials had tied a red ribbon about its neck. Then Bruno brightened up, but did not try to escape again. The cub was to make its first public appearance at the West side ball grounds as mascot of the Cubs in the afternoon.

Trials of Girl at the Music Counter

?
PLEASE PLAY THIS LIST OF SONGS

ST. LOUIS.—"Young woman," said a motherly individual, holding two small children in her weary arms, "will you play 'When the Roses Bloom Again' for me, please?"

The music counter young woman, perched on her stool, selected the piece mentioned among a heap of others and prepared to "reel" it off.

The shabby woman listened attentively until the last notes died out.

"Thank you very much," she said, and strolled slowly off.

"There," grumbled the girl behind the music counter, "that is only one of the things that we've got to put up with. There are a hundred others, and as soon as I can get in the ribbons' I'm going to get out of the music, once and for all. The work is worth twice as much as any other job in the store. People think that you are there to entertain the public instead of to sell goods. I feel safe in saying that fully 65 per cent. of the people who ask for a concert do not buy a single ten-cent song."

Lawyer's Odd Plea Sets Negro Free

TREAT HIM LIKE A DOG IS WHAT I ASK

NEW YORK.—M. Bourke Cockran's eloquence won the acquittal in the court of general sessions of Victor Nelson, a negro, accused of the murder on March 28 last of Claude Humphreys, another negro. Cockran was assigned to defend Nelson by Judge Malone.

"I can scarcely expect you to treat this negro like a peer. Then treat him like a dog," said Cockran in his summing up of the case. "Yes, treat him like a dog, if you must. A dog that bites wantonly we kill, but a dog that bites in defense of his own master's home we protect. Men have given their lives in defense of such a dog. Give my client the samt shift you would give such a dog."

Mr. Cockran began his address to the jury by reminding the jurors that with one exception they had said they were not prejudiced against a negro.

"We accepted this one man with an avowed prejudice," said Mr. Cockran, "because we believed he was honest in his avowals that he would be fair in any case.

"But I am sure that you all feel a prejudice against a negro. I feel the same prejudice myself. I once stopped in a hotel, where there were private baths. I started to take a bath and found that a negro was using the tub. Do you think that I bathed in that tub afterward? I could not. It was prejudice that I could not rid myself of, and I do not feel that such prejudice can be avoided."

The killing, according to Mr. Cockran, was the outgrowth of the social and economic conditions in this country. He said that his client, while a high school graduate, had tried to secure decent work in this country, but had finally found himself driven to accept work as a scullion, in the house where Humphreys was introduced to him

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

"Con" Men Find Virginian Easy Mark

YOU BET I'LL KEEP IT. I AM GREAT AT THAT
EMPTY
YOU'LL KEEP IT FOR ME WONT YOU?

A STORY told at police headquarters by Clarence Davis of Glenallen, Va., recalled to older members of the force the day when confidence men had full sway here. The Virginian related that three men had inveigled him into matching twenty-five-cent pieces in a room at the Raleigh hotel, and that they had disappeared, one of them taking $458 belonging to him.

When Davis reached the city and he registered at a hotel near John Marshall place and Pennsylvania avenue, he was seated on the coping at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 7th street when a stranger spoke to him. He did not hesitate to tell the stranger he was from near Richmond, and the lattes said he was acquainted with people in Richmond.

The Virginian informed the stranger that he was thinking of going to New York, and that he was a bricklayer by trade.

"So am I a bricklayer," the stranger said, "and I'm out of work."

"Come to New York with me," Davis told him, "and I will see that you get a job."

Soon a second man, a red-haired individual, who said he was an Englishman, appeared and was introduced. A drink was suggested. The men had one in a saloon on Pennsylvania avenue.

Davis said he would go back to Richmond and draw his money from bank in order that he might have funds enough to see him through his trip to New York. Accompanied by Smith, the man who first accosted him, Davis went to Richmond, drew his money and returned the next day. The red-haired man and a friend met them and the quartet went to the hotel where the alleged swindlers had taken a room.

A game of matching quarters was indulged in and Davis lost what silver change he had. It was then necessary for him to get out his roll of bills. It was the first time Lawrence and Hopkins, as the two "con" men were known, had seen the roll. At the suggestion of one of the men, Davis handed his roll to Hopkins to hold. Lawrence then said he wanted to get a check cashed, and it was while he was pretending he was looking for a man to cash it that those in the party became separated.

Fire Drill in the Big Printing Shop

FIRE." The word was passed around among amateur firefighters of the government printing office one afternoon recently. The fire brigade is said to consist of about a dozen laborers.

Really there was no fire about the big printing office, save in the engine room furnaces and under the smelting pots.

Some one high in authority at the printery had read a newspaper account of a disastrous conflagration in the west. The story of the blaze put the notion in his head to resurrect a "general order" of several years' standing which provides for a fire drill at intervals.

Upon the receipt of the order from the front office the amateur firemen got busy without delay. There was a dragging forth of hose and other apparatus for fighting "the red demon." A tall man, who seemed to be in supreme command of the firemen, gave the orders in cool, confident tones.

Innumerable hose lines were connected with fire plugs in the new building. Nozzles were aimed at the venerable structure across Jackson alley. As the streams of water began to play and the spray was rising in clouds, like the mist from Niagara Falls, the printers, bookbinders, woman folders and other workers began to file out of the buildings.

There is an order that the exit of the workmen and workwomen must be through the side doors along the alley and G street. Consequently, as the head of the line of workers reached the doors on the alley and witnessed the deluge of water crashing against the walls of the old building and flying back in foaming masses, they tried to force thier way back into the new structure.

Hundreds of toilers behind, not aware of the conditions in front, pressed forward and forced the front rank out into the alley and into the torrents of flying water. The ensued a scene of excitement.

Army of Bees Sting Horses to Death

A TEAM of horses, stung by a couple of bees, plunged madly into twenty hives, upsetting them, releasing an army of 80,000 angry bees, which stung the horses to death, a few days ago, over on the Virginia side of the Potomac river.

The negro driver, who ran at the first alarm, did not escape unwounded. Thousands of bees pursued his flight, and he was terribly stung, but lives.

The coal wagon, driven by George Low, drew up in front of the place about 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Low was a little dubious about venturing inside. He could plainly hear an occasional buzzing that was not altogether music to his ears.

A black swarm of buzzing bees immediately flew toward the horses and Low. The latter went scampering down the road with his hands up to his face, brushing away a thousand or more of the insects which had gathered about him.

The frightened horses were almost instantly covered with the insects. They started to turn toward the road, but sank limply in the traces, whinneying wildly with pain.

The entire neighborhood was instantly aroused. A crowd collected at a safe distance to watch the unusual event. No one dared at first to go to the rescue of the horses.

Fervid Vocabulary Cause of Arrest

THAT S'NUF YUH
!!-!!- SAH

THE lone policeman who stands guard by the District building in Washington was making his rounds placidly when there dawned upon his horrified mind the fact that a horse was standing with his fore feet upon the District building's own sidewalk.

The horse was hitched to a two-seated surrey. Upon a seat of the surrey sat a gentleman with a broad black hat.

"Get that horse off the sidewalk," said the policeman.

"If you want this horse to get off that sidewalk you put him off yourself, you—" The remainder of the sentence was more in the way of expletive than explanation.

"You better shut up and get that horse where it belongs," the policeman pursued.

And then there followed a controversy. It was heated, to use a well-worn but perfectly good phrase, and in the end the policeman hopped into the buggy and took the broad-hatted gentleman around to police station No. 1, where it became evident that the prisoner was a southerner and was being charged with profanity—and lots of it, varied, variegated, lurid, personal and original.

The southern gentleman kept it going to some extent even while he was being examined at No. 1, but he did quit in time to let them know that he was not the owner of the horse.

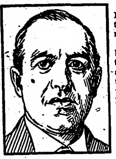
About this time a hatless, breathless real estate agent rushed out of the District building.

"Somebody's run off with my horse and buggy! Where did they go?" he shouted.

Meantime No. 1 had managed to cool the southern gentleman to a state where he would disgorge $5 as collateral, the price of his profanity.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

JOHN MITCHELL'S WORK



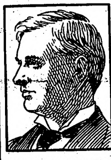
John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, continues to work for the improvement, advancement and safety of the man who toils with his hands.

For a couple of years now, Mr. Mitchell has been connected with the National Civic Federation, an organization backed by Andrew Carnegie and other millionaires. His office has to do with the welfare of the workingman and results of his work have shown that no better choice could have been made.

John Mitchell is a self made man. He knows what it is to toil in a coal mine. He has gone down in the pits not knowing whether he would come out alive. He has had some narrow escapes, and he has seen his companions and friends die at their work. He is noted for his kind-heartedness. In the fall of 1898 he was vice-president and organizer of the United Mine Workers of America. There was a strike at the Virden Coal company's mine in Virden, Ill. For days the striking miners camped around the stockade the company had erected for the protection of its property. Mr. Mitchell, acompanied by several newspaper men, visited the camp of grim toilers one night, and the sights he witnessed touched his heart. Then came the day when the company attempted to land a train-load of negroes from Alabama to take the places of the white men. Governor Tanner had refused to order out the militia to protect negroes from other states. There was a riot. Nineteen or twenty men in the ranks of the strikers fell dead under the shower of bullets from rifles used by hired detectives from an agency in St. Louis. Negroes were killed, and one or two guards slain. The engineer of the train was shot through the arm.

The other day he went out to St. Louis from New York and talked on the subject closest to his heart—that of placing safeguards around the working man.

GORE SHOCKED SENATORS

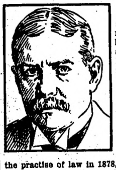


Thomas Pryor Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma, caused his fellow members of the Unitell States senate to sit up and take notice a day or so before the adjournment of congress. It takes a great deal to cause the staid old senate to show anything like a panic, but when Senator Gore intimated that an effort had been made to bribe him to the extent of $25,000 to $50,000 in connection with legislation affecting $3,000,000 in attorney's fees for services rendered to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in land and township sites, the senator gave immediate attention.

Then when the senator involved two former members of the senate in the alleged plot the upper branch of congress strained its ears to catch every word. The senator's charges reached across the capitol to the house side, and a member of the lower branch also was dragged into the affair.

Mr. Gore did not let the loss of his eyesight interfere with his schooling. He was graduated from a normal school and then went through Cumberland university, in Tennessee. He was married to Miss Nina Kay, in 1900, and she has been a great help to him in his reading. He removed to Texas in 1895, and was a delegate to the National Populist convention in St. Louis, in 1896. He was nominated by the Populists as a candidate for congress, but was defeated. After he had removed to Oklahoma in 1901 he became a member of the Territorial council, and when Oklahoma became a state, he was elected senator.

JUSTICE MOODY TO RETIRE

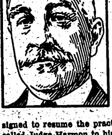


Because of his continued illness, Associate Justice William H. Moody of the United States supdeme court must resign. Under the law a member of the court must serve ten years before he can retire on pay. To aid Justice Moody, Senator Lodge introduced in the senate a bill giving him his pay in future because it was illness and not a desire to enter other business that caused his inability to give his attention to court duties.

Justice Moody was attorney general when President Roosevelt appointed him to the bench in 1906. He has been ill much of the time since then, but it was not until about one year ago that his ailment took such a serious turn that he was not able to give his attention to his duties.

Justice Moody is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard. He was admitted to the practise of law in 1878, and served as solicitor for Haverhill and district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress from the Sixth district to fill a vacancy, and was also a member of the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses. He was secretary of the navy for two years before he was attorney general.

HARMON FIRST IN CONTEST



Judson Harmon, governor of Ohio, who has been renominated by the Democrats of his state for a second term, is the first in the field for the presidential nomination in 1912. Of course a great deal depends upon whether he is elected this fall, but his friends are sanguine of success. Should he be defeated in his race for governor it naturally would put him out of the contest for the presidency.

Governor Harmon was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1846. His father was a clergyman. He was graduated from Denison university in 1866, and from the Cincinnati Law school in 1869. The first public office he held was that of common pleas judge from 1876 to 1878. Then he became judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, holding this office from 1878 to 1887, when he resigned to resume the practise of law. On June 8, 1895, President Cleveland called Judge Harmon to his cabinet as attorney general. He held this important position two years and again went back to the practise of his profession. He was president of the Ohio Bar association and member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Cincinnati.

In January, 1910, he took the oath of office as governor of the Buckeye state to serve two years. His renomination and his endorsement as the party's candidate for president by the Ohio convention speaks louder than words so far as his record as governor is concerned.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - MINN.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

At various points throughout the country there are vivid recollections of the deaths due to the mysterious outbreak of infantile paralysis. Not only children, but elderly persons were among its victims. At New York those who died from the malady included a prominent business man and a priest who had visited young members of his flock afflicted with infantile paralysis and caught the illness from them. There were numerous cases in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Specialists in the Rockefeller laboratories at New York have been working on infantile paralysis for a year, using monkeys in experiments which have demonstrated that it is not due to an abnormal condition of the blood, but is an infectious disease of the spinal cord. Despite acreful microscopic search for a distinctive microbe, so far none has been found. Experiments are now directed to the discovery of an antitoxin for infantile paralysis such as that which has been used with marked success in the treatment of diphtheria. The knowledge that has been gained of the nature of the disease is expected to facilitate the discovery of its cure.

It transpires that the recent report from Germany that a certificate of inspection on importations of pork from America would be deemed adequate was erroneous. The German government has not removed its interdict in this regard. Knowing that the special inspection for trichina has been abandoned in this country, Germany will no longer request special certificates as to that disease, because it is realized that no such certificates can be produced. This, of course, leaves matters unchanged. But at present there is no worry as to exportations of American pork because a short supply of hogs and an avid market for pork have caused prices to mount to heights at which exportation is unprofitable.

A New York yachting writer remarks that the schooner Shamrock, once a proud bearer of the New York Yacht club pennant, has been "humbled" by conversion into a fishing boat with gasoline engine. The service may be humble in comparison with the royal service of a well-kept racing craft, but it is far from humble in comparison with the fate of the latest racers for the America's cup, the majority of which have gone to the scrap yard with their first paint on their plates.

A French astronomer announces that the comet which was visible recently is not Halley's, and he promises that the genuine comet will appear in August. We positively refuse to get excited over any more comet announcements. It is too late now to get anything into the magazines about an August comet, anyhow.

An immigration inspector passed a woman who could not speak the language when her parrot, weary of the parley, ejaculated, "Cut that out!" "All right," said the inspector. "Your parrot speaks English. That shows you have been in this country, as you say. You're admitted." Look for a boom in educated parrots.

Ingenuity worthy of a better cause was that of a couple of Jersey robbers who, on calling at a house and being admitted, bound and gagged the inmates, after which one joyously played the piano to deceive the neighbors while the other gathered up the loot. This is the whistler at the plow with a vengeance.

It may become necessary for a benign government to arrange a system of pensions for those who are killed or wounded in the war the automobile is waging on the human race.

A New Jersey man receivec $200 for a tooth he lost in a fight with a street car conductor. This is one of the crudest as well as most expensive cases of dentistry on record.

According to a physician everybody will be crazy in 2175, if the present ratio of increase does not decline. That will be a great year for musical comedies.

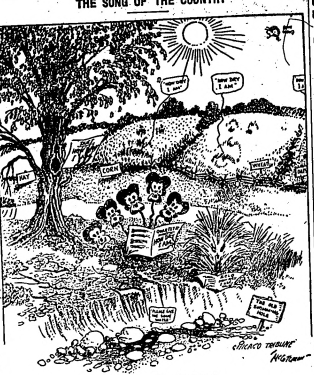
A Pittsburg sculptor arrested on a Paris street wore nothing but a pair of socks. He probably thought he was at home and sufficiently clothed in smoke.

Man gets five years in prison for putting dynamite on car tracks "just for fun." It's horrible to think what would have happened to him if he'd been in earnest.

That professor who wants imbeciles killed at birth overlooks the possibility that he might not have survived to make the suggestion.

The safe and sane coal mine is among the things eagerly hoped for, but as yet not probable.

THE SONG OF THE COUNTRY



"How dry I am, how dry I am;
Nobody knows how dry I am."

INDICTED AS JURY TAMPERER

CHICAGO GROCER CHARGED WITH TRYING TO CORRUPT.

Indictment Furnishes Sensation in Legislative Bribery Scandal—Browne's Case Continued.

Chicago.—A fresh sensation in connection with the legislative bribery scandal arose when State's Attorney Wayman Wednesday announced that an indictment had been voted charging John A. Maloy, a grocer, with attempting to corrupt Oscar T. Morford, a juror in the recent trial of Lee O'Neil Browne.

Morford, his wife and his father, Thorough Morford, testified before the grand jury. Mrs. Morford testified that shortly after the Browne jury had been sworn, she went to Maloy's grocery within the neighborhood in which the Morfords live. Maloy, she said, gave her two cigars, which he asked her to give to her husband, who had been accepted on the jury. Maloy asked her to use her influence to persuade her husband to vote for the acquittal of Browne, holding out as a reward of doing so that Morford would not have to work for a railroad any more as he would get a lump of money.

By agreement between counsel the retrial of the case of Lee O'Neil Browne, charged with bribing Representative Charles A. White to vote for William Lorimer for United States senator, was continued to July 20.

DEATH IN TORNADO'S PATH

Hits Circus and Shatters Tent, Killing One—Levels Crops—Wires Are Down.

Watertown, S. D.—One dead and a score injured, the main tent and menagerie tent of Ringlings' circus in ruins and two horses killed is the result of a tornado here.

The spectators had barely left the tent when the first blast ripped the canvas into ribbons. The canvas caught fire from the lamps and was carried blazing into the air by the gale.

It was the heaviest hailstorm ever witnessed in the Red river valley.

It extended over the northern part of Grand Forks county and across Polk county, Minnesota.

In some sections the crops were pounded down to the ground and leaves were stripped from the trees.

Details are meager, as all wires are down west.

Reports received from Breckenridge, Minn., Grand Forks, N. D., Sioux Falls and Brookings, in South Dakota, tell of bad storms and much damage inside the storm belt, but details are lacking.

NAVY HEADS ARE FORCED OUT

Captains Veder, Wright and Underwood Make Way for "New Blood"—Selections Cause Surprise.

Washington.—"Plucked" from the active list of the navy, Captains D. W. Veder, Edmund B. Underwood and Edward Everett Wright were retired. The trio of compulsory transfers completes the quota of fourteen vacancies necessary in the active list to permit promotions under the "new blood" provisions of the naval personnel act.

The selections made by the board of five admirals surprised naval officers.

American Warships at Marseilles.

Marseilles.—The naval academy practise squadron consisting of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, with 500 midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, arrived in harbor Friday from Plymouth.

Rain Stops Forest Fires.

Calumet, Mich.—Heavy rain here Friday broke the prolonged drought and proved a blessing to farmers whose crops were greatly damaged. The rain extinguished the forest fires in numerous parts of this district.

WRECK DEATHS NUMBER 23

Big Four Officials Place Blame for Railroad Accident at Middletown on Train Dispatcher.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Three names were added to the list of killed in the wreck on the C. H. & D. tracks near Middletown, and the death of two more, which is expected by the physicians, will bring the number up to 25.

William Anninger of Springfield, an unidentified white man now at Middletown, and Evelyn Lloyd of Round-Point, Mc., who died at the Dayton hospital, complete the list of those who lost their lives as a result of somebody's blunder.

Officials of the Big Four say that the cause of the wreck can be found in the fact that train dispatcher Smith of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road in Dayton, is alleged to have "busted" or revoked an order giving the freight train until 1:07 p. m. to make the siding at Poasttown, and is said to have failed to give the passenger a copy of this order. Had he given Pilot Wall a copy of this order the passenger train would have remained at Poast-Town until the freight passed it. General Manager Gould of the C. H. & D., replying to the statements made here by Wall, says the case was something like that, but he would not say so positively.

An eleven-months-old baby hurled 100 feet from the telescoped second car of the wreck was found alive in a near-by corn field many hours after the accident. The baby was orphaned by the wreck, both parents having been killed in the wreck.

HUGHES FOR CHIEF JUSTICE

Governor Will Probably Succeed Melville W. Fuller As Head of Supreme Court.

Washington.—With the death of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and the probable retirement of Associate Justice William H. Moody of the Supreme court, President Taft will have two vacancies in that court to fill within the next few months.

It is generally believed that Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York, who has been confirmed as an associate justice, will be promoted to chief justice, and that Lloyd W. Bowers of Chicago, solicitor general of the department of justice, will be appointed justice in his place. The other alternative suggested is that Mr. Bowers be made chief justice, it having been understood here for some time that the president considered him qualified in all legal respects for the place. It is known, however, that President Taft has considered Governor Hughes also in this connection so far as his abilities are concerned.

YOUNG TAFT IS EXONERATED

State Commissioners Find That President's Son Was Not Responsible for Auto Accident.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft was informed that the state highway commissioners have completed their investigation into the accident in which Robert Taft, son of the president, ran down with an automobile Di Gregordio, an Italian laborer.

Young Mr. Taft is completely exonerated, the commissioners deciding that he was in no way responsible for the accident and the president will be informed that his son may have an automobile license as soon as he cares to apply for it.

Paris Faces a Railway Strike.

Paris, France.—A general railway strike is threatened. The men, who demand an increase in wages and other concessions, Thursday voted to strike in principle pending the result of negotiations with the companies.

Building to Honor Bill Nye.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Bill Nye memorial committee has decided that the memorial shall take the form of a building at the Stonewall Jackson Training school at Concord, N. C.

SLAYER IS LYNCHED

MOB STORMS NEWARK (O.) JAIL AND HANGS "DRY" DETECTIVE.

HAD KILLED A SALOONIST

Officers of Anti-Rum League Raid "Near Beer" Saloons in Which Man Is Shot and Dies Later—Then Trouble Begins.

Newark, O.—Battering down the doors of the jail, a mob of women, men and children Friday took Charles Etherington, an anti-saloon detective, who confessed to having killed a man here, and lynched him in the public square.

The mob which had been increasing all evening at the jail became frenzied and refused to listen to pleadings for preservation of order.

They broke all the jail windows and rammed in the outer door, taking the keys from the jailer. They quickly found the prisoner's cell on the second floor and then, dragged by a rope, the man was taken up Third street to the square and across the park to the southeast corner, where he was strung up over the arm of a telephone pole.

The shooting of Howard and the lynching of Etherington is the culmination of long standing trouble between the "wets" and "drys" here.

Etherington and twenty others, all said to be "dry" detectives, came here from Cleveland and other places to get evidence against "near beer" saloons. At the first place no trouble arose. At the second Charles Richards, the bartender, was handcuffed for over an hour. At the third place visited the trouble started.

A mob of 2,000 gathered and threatened the detectives. With revolvers drawn the Anti-Saloon league officers retreated to a hotel. The police interfered there, arresting eight of the detectives.

At the police station, where they were searched, revolvers, black jacks and cartridge belts were taken from them.

The remaining twelve detectives broke and ran, pursued by the howling mob. Half a dozen were caught and beaten. The police rescued most of them. A downtown crowd fell on James Henderson of Columbus, and beat him so severely that he was taken to the Newark hospital. Etherington, who fled to the ball park, stumbled in his flight and the crowd set upon him. Howard, the proprietor of a "near beer" saloon, the last place searched by the detectives, was in front of Etherington when the latter drew a revolver and fired.

Etherington was hurried to the jail with a yelling mob at the heels of the police who were protecting him. All afternoon the crowd stormed about the place threatening to lynch the detective.

The crisis came when word was flashed from the Newark hospital that Howard, who was a former city policeman, had died there of his wound. Up to this time Sheriff William Linke apparently had the situation well in hand. When it became known that Howard was dead an immense crowd gathered in front of the jail, the windows were smashed, the door battered in and Etherington dragged out and strung up.

Newark, which over a year ago was voted "dry," has "near beer" saloons which the Anti-Saloon league officials have in the past said they suspected of selling beer. Feeling has been high against the Anti-Saloon leaguers for a long time.

FALLS FAR WITH AEROPLANE

Baroness De La Roche Loses Head at Approach of Other Aeronauts—Is Fatally Hurt.

Bethany Plain, Rheims.—Baroness De la Roche, the first French woman aeroplanist, was injured probably fatally here Friday by falling from a height of more than 150 feet.

Baroness De la Roche had flown around the field once at a height of 80 meters (250 feet), when suddenly in front of the applauding tribunes she appeared to become frightened and confused at the approach of two other aeroplanes. She began to descend, but while still 50 meters from the ground lost control of the machine. The aeroplane turned over and fell like a log.

The baroness' legs and arms were broken. Her mangled body was removed from the wreckage and taken to the hospital, where she is said to be dying. It was found that her skull was fractured.

While momentarily conscious the baroness said that the rush of air from a motor passing over her head had frightened her, whereupon she cut the ignition and lost control of her machine.

This is the second fatal accident at this meeting, Aviator Wachter having been killed.

One Killed in a Wreck.

Mason City, Ia.—One person was killed and several injured when a south-bound Illinois Central freight train plunged into Red Cedar creek near here, Friday. Fifteen cars went over the 20-foot embankment.

Pinchot to Speak in Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo.—It was announced Friday that Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief forester of the government, will deliver an address before the Knife and Fork club of this city on the night of July 15.

HAS PRAISE FOR POINDEXTER

CONGRESSMAN HAS CONFERENCE WITH ROOSEVELT.

"Insurgent" Is Candidate for United States Senator From State of Washington.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. — One of Colonel Roosevelt's important conferences was held with Representative Poindexter, an Insurgent from the state of Washington.

It can be stated that Congressman Poindexter left Sagamore Hill with strong assurances that he will have the support of Colonel Roosevelt in his campaign fight for the United States senatorship.

Mr. Poindexter, after his visit with Colonel Roosevelt, said: "He is the same old president. The man I have worked with and loved, and I am still going to work with. He is just the same as ever. He is a wonderful leader, and he is still the leader. I am tremendously pleased with my talk with him. He must tell the details, if he wishes, of our conversation. Colonel Roosevelt and I and my associates have always worked together, and he assured me that we will continue together.'

Congressman Poindexter represents the district from which Secretary Ballinger comes.

In speaking of the visit of Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Representative Poindexter and I went over together the political situation in the northwest. He assured me that he is in hearty sympathy with my conservation policies. Mr. Poindexter is a candidate for the position of United States senator and he is politically opposed to that wing of the party headed by Secretary Ballinger. Mr. Poindexter is a fine type of a man."

Washington.—Secretary Ballinger of the interior department, who returned to Washington from Beverly Wednesday, referred to a report from Oyster Bay that former President Roosevelt had espoused the cause of Representative Miles Poindexter as a candidate for the senate to succeed Senator Piles of Washington, and said:

"If the published report is true Mr. Roosevelt has been led astray by the deception of people who claim to be his friends." He added that he had taken no active part in the politics of Washington for a long time and denied that he headed the party in that state or any wing of it.

"I do not consider Mr. Poindexter a Republican," he continued, "but a rank Socialist or, rather, if he is not one he will be one soon."

TAFT TO TAKE YACHT CRUISE

President Will Extend Vacation Ten Days and Make Trip Along Maine Coast.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft decided Thursday that at the end of his ten days' vacation he will take a ten days' cruise in the naval yacht Mayflower for the purpose of resting up. The cruise will start on July 18, on which date, donning the uniform of commander-in-chief of the navy, which, by the way, is the same as that of commander-in-chief of the army and president, Mr. Taft, accompanied by his family, will board the Mayflower and weigh anchor for Bar Harbor and other summer ports of call on the Maine coast.

Bar Harbor will be the base from which short trips will be made to near-by points. The party will sleep on board the yacht at night, but will probably go ashore at various places where the golfing looks good.

A convoy will probably follow the Mayflower, as it is regarded as too great a risk to have the president go to sea without assistance being in easy reach in case of accident.

BEGINS AN INFAMOUS RULE

Nicaragua Adopts Reconcentration Policy Under Which, for Years, Spain Governed Cuba.

Washington.—The state department is informed that Nicaragua has begun the reconcentration policy which made Spanish rule in Cuba so infamous.

The department has the text of an order issued by Sebastiana Salinas of the department of Granada, which commands "all the inhabitants of the Mombacko Ridge to assemble within twenty-four hours in Granada, without distinction of age or sex."

Persons not complying will be "regarded as revolutionists and treated as such." That is, if General Salinas thinks fit he may shoot them or starve them into submission. The people of this ridge are anti-Madriz and they are to be crushed in the most barbarous manner.

Normal Corn Crop in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who spoke at Ames, said that Iowa would have a normal crop and that oats looked safe.

Carson Will Go Abroad.

Washington.—Maj. John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor, has been selected to go abroad to look into the general trades conditions and opportunities for nine American manufactures.

Treasury Gets New Building.

Washington.—Plans have been completed by the supervising architect of the treasury for a new building for the bureau of engraving and printing which is to cost $1,750,000.

A BAD THING TO NEGLECT.

Don't neglect the kidneys when you notice lack of control over the secretions. Passages become too frequent or scanty; urine is discolored and sediment appears. No medicine for such troubles like Doan's Kidney Pills. They quickly remove kidney disorders.

Mrs. A. E. Fulton, 311 Skidmore St., Portland, Ore., says: My limbs swelled terribly and I was bloated over the stomach and had puffy spots beneath the eyes. My kidneys were very unhealthy and the secretions much disordered. The dropsical swellings began to abate after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon I was cured."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Every Picture Tells A Story

He Rose to It.

"Do you know," said a little boy of five to a companion the other day, "my father and I know everything. What I don't know my father knows, and what my father don't know I know."

"All right! Let's see, then," replied the older child, skeptically. "Where's Asia?"

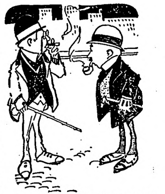
It was a stiff one, but the youngster never faltered.

"Well, that," he answered coolly, "is one of the things my father knows."—Harper's Bazar.

A BURNING ERUPTION FROM HEAD TO FEET

"Four years ago I suffered severely with a terrible eczema, being a mass of sores from head to feet and for six weeks confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by my doctor I was advised to try Cuticura Remedies. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura Resolvent and the treatment was continued for about three weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about the house, entirely cured, and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from any form of skin trouble to try the Cuticura Remedies, as I know what they did for me. Mrs. Edward Nenning, 1112 Salina St., Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1909."

HE'D HAD SOME HARD KNOCKS.



"Fortune knocks once at every man's door."

"Fortune is a knocker, all right."

Well, Wasn't He Right?

The minister was addressing the Sunday school. "Children, I want to talk to you for a few moments about one of the most wonderful, one of the most important organs in the whole world," he said. "What is that that throbs away, beats away, never stopping, never ceasing, whether you wake or sleep, night or day, week in and week out, month in and month out, year in and year out, without any volition on your part, hidden away in the depths, as it were, unseen by you, throbbing, throbbing rhythmically all your life long?" During this pause for oratorical effect a small voice was heard: "I know. It's the gas meter."

Real Reform

Knicker—What is your idea of municipal government?

Bocker—First provide an auto and then create an office to fill it.

Delightful
Desserts

and many other pleasing dishes can be made with

Post
Toasties

A crisp, wholesome food—always ready to serve.

With fruits or berries it is delicious.

"The Memory Lingers"

A little book—"Good Things Made with Toasties"—in packages, tells how.

Sold by Grocers—pkgs. 10c and 15c.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Farm School Letter

Interesting Information on Minnesota Agriculture by Our Special Correspondent.

SELECTION AND CARE OF DAIRY CATTLE.

Valuable Hints on Dairy Industry From the Dairy Division Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

The most economical method of building up a fine herd of dairy cattle is by the use of the pure bred sire upon common stock. For those who have plenty of capital and some experience the breeding of pure bred stock may prove exceedingly profitable.

In order that success may be attained either through a grade or pure bred herd, great care must be given to the selection of the herd bull as he is at least half the herd. When looking for a bull to head the herd select one with dairy qualities. He should have a large deep barrel with reasonable spread of ribs. He should be very masculine in appearance, having a strong head and crest, which denotes prepotency. He should be very sharp over the shoulders with spine prominent, well cut up in the rear flank and twist, thighs nicely chiseled out, rudimentary teats placed well forward and milk veins prominent.

Look well to the breeding of the bull placed at the head of the herd. See that his dam and granddam as well as the dam of his sire have good records. If the animals appearing in the bull's pedigree have been kept for generations for dairy purposes, the bull of the proper conformation himself should transmit these qualities. There is a great difference between the prepotency and value of bulls of the same breed.

It is well for farmers and breeders in the same locality to select the same breed and practice community breeding, first because bulls can be rotated and thus kept in service up to a ripe old age; second, buyers will be attracted to a section where stock can be had in large quantities; third, if one breed is kept in common, all are interested in proclaiming the merits of the same line of stock.

When rearing calves it is important to give the dam from four to eight weeks rest before freshening again for these reasons: First, to give the unborn calf better nourishment in the foetal stage; second, that the cow may form colostrum milk which is needed in cleaning out the alimentary canal of the little calf; and third, because the cow will make a better record the following year if given this rest.

The calves at the Minnesota Experiment Station are raised on skim-milk and a grain mixture after the third week. They are taken from their dams at once after sucking the colostrum milk and are started on from three to four pounds of whole milk per feed. They are then gradually gotten on to skim-milk and grain.

G. P. GROUT,
Assistant Professor of Dairy Husbandry.

Swill Barrel Cholera.

Dr. H. M. Reynolds, veterinarian at the Minnesota Experiment Station says that swill barrel cholera has often been mistaken for true hog cholera, and that it may kill hogs quite rapidly and cause just as severe losses for the farmer. It is a less serious disease than true hog cholera, for it does not spread by infection. The doctor says:

The symptoms frequently resemble rather closely the true hog cholera, but hogs die from this disease that are supposed to be immune to cholera. This disease does not spread to other hogs and involves only those which are receiving swill from a certain barrel or tank. The condition of the barrel or tank itself usually gives very good reason for suspecting that the disease is swill barrel cholera rather than true cholera.

Serious losses among garbage feeders using hotel slops frequently occur and are often due to the presence of washing powder or other material containing a high percentage of irritating alkalies. These appear to cause disease by direct inflammation of the bowels due to chemical irritation. Possibly these chemicals in the swill may simply irritate and reduce the vitality of the membrane lining the digestive organs for invasion by germs which otherwise could not produce disease.

A case of swill barrel cholera has recently come to the attention of the experiment station. Mr. B., a farmer living in Southwestern Minnesota, lost fifty-nine out of sixty hogs. The one hog which did not die was kept in a pen adjoining the yard where sick hogs were kept and with every opportunity for transferring the infection, if there had been infection, from the yard to the pen. The fifty-nine hogs were fed sour buttermilk from a local creamery. The buttermilk had been kept in a wooden tank, the sides of which were green with mold.

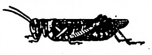
Near-by neighbors who did not use this buttermilk lost no hogs.

Moral: Clean out and scald your swill tank as often as necessary and give the interior of it a good sun bath once in a while.

Grasshoppers.

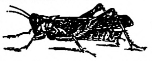
By F. L. Washburn, State Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul.

A report was received shortly after the cold weather, occurring the middle of April, that grasshoppers had hatched in the unusually warm weather of early spring, and had been killed by the freeze in April. This would have been good news if it had been actually the case in all parts of the state. Unfortunately grasshoppers were found hatching in quite large numbers early in May, when all danger of cold weather had passed, and we will probably have in some locations more or less trouble this season.



Common red-legged locust or grasshopper.

We have found in here in the laboratory that young grasshoppers can live five days without food, under trying conditions, which is not, particularly encouraging to the farmer.



This Division will send directions for treatment to any locality troubled with this insect, or, if necessary, will send a man to help an afflicted farmer. Use the telegraph in cases of emergency. Young hoppers just hatching can sometimes be taken care of by plowing them under, beginning on the outside of the field where they are hatching, and plowing toward the center. A poisonous bait, known as the Criddle Mixture, is also effective when grasshoppers are young. Since the above was dictated we have received a report from near Foxhome, Wilkin Co., under date of May 24th, that grasshoppers were hatching in large numbers on land owned by non-residents, and that nearby crops were threatened. We have a law in Minnesota to prevent this evil, obliging land owners or tenants to plow infected land.

Pigeon Grass may be held in check by fall pasturing, early fall plowing, cultivating crops, growing of rape, grass and a rotation of crops. Above all—use clean seed.

Continue Sending Names to the Division of Extension, University Farm, St. Paul for the Farmers' Library. It is free to all who ask for it. Six numbers have already been published, and the July issue will soon be out of press.

Quack Grass Eradication.—Experiments at the Minnesota Station have proven that carefully hoeing and otherwise cultivating corn on land infested with quack grass is a good remedy. Following careful cultivation for a year or two will clean the land.

Germinating the Seeds of Annual Weeds like pigeon grass, pig weeds, wild oats, etc., in the fall, in time for the frost to kill the tender roots, is a good way of cleaning the land. Discing the stubble field as soon as the grain is removed, if removal is promptly done, is a help. Remember this in August, Mr. Farmer.

Animals in Ill Health Are Unfit For Human Food, and the Minnesota Experiment Station advises that flesh from animals that have recovered from disease before slaughter does not cure well and is difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken legs or similar accidents have the same effect on the meat as ill health. Unless an animal is bled and dressed immediately after an accident, before the temperature rises, do not use the meat for human food.

Manuring the Soil, the prime object of which is to increase the crop yielding capacity, may be done with stable manure, commercial fertilizer, or by plowing under green vegetation, such as clover, grasses, and weeds—before their seeds ripen. To justify the practice the increase in product from the soil must be more than enough to offset the cost of fertilizers and labor employed. Good profit almost invariably results fromt he application of barn yard manure and plowing under green crops.

Minnesota Insect Life is the name of a little booklet published for free distribution among those who ask for it by Prof. Washburn state Entomologist, at University Farm. The booklet will appear in April, May, June, July and August, and will tell of the insects in Minnesota and how to fight them. Send a request by postal card to Prof. Washburn and the name will be entered on his mailing list.

Frequently the question of a creamery comes up in different sections and the objection is soon raised that there are not enough cows. There never will be while the heifers are sold for beef, and at five and six cents a pound. Butter sold from the experiment farm at the grocery store averaged 31 cents per pound during 1909.

A. J. McGUIRE, Supt.,
N. E. Minnesota Experiment Station.

CORRECT YOUR MISTAKES IS FALKENBURG'S ADVICE

BASEBALL IS A GAME OF IMPOSSIBILITIES DECLARES THE CLEVELAND PITCHER.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

I am asked to write how to win, but the ball player does not learn from that, but gets his lesson from losing. We study our mistakes and try to correct them, and after correcting and correcting up to near the time the arm wears out some of us get to learn part of the game.

There is no game in the world that offers such a variety of plays and so great a number of ways to make each one. It is a game of possibilities, and to take advantage of them a player must study his own profession all the time. One might learn it all, but for the fact that the other fellows are studying at the same time, and just when he thinks he knows all about them they switch on him and he must start all over again.

I have studied pitching and studied batters ever since I was a school boy, and there are times when I think I know less than when I first started. For a pitcher, no matter what curves and speed he may have, I think the most essential thing is that he shall possess the keenest power of observation. Pitching, in fact, is the one acquired art of baseball. Every other position depends more upon the natural ability of the player, while any one with a good arm, a free motion and a fair brain can become a pitcher through constant practise and study. Whether he is a success or not depends largely upon what kind of a brain he has and how rapidly he can think.

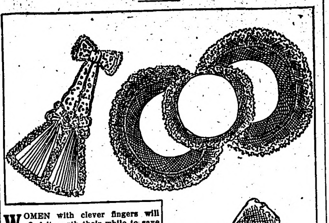
A boy who aspires to become a pitcher ought to begin early—and to begin caring for his arm from the first. I believe four out of every five school boys who start to pitch ruin their arms before they really learn anything about pitching. As I understand it, this is intended to be merely a few hints to pitchers, and I am trying to tell boys not how the big leaguers pitch curves, but how boys who aspire to be big leaguers ought to start. Most of them begin pitching with full power, and as soon as they learn to pitch an outcurve they pitch it all the time until the arm weakens and a baseball career is made impossible. I have talked with dozens of major league pitchers and very few of them pitched when they were "kids," but began late. I have watched school boys of fourteen and fifteen cracking their arms. A few hints to these boys may help. In the first place, a boy ought to learn to "warm up" before he starts to pitch. Few do. The pitcher who is going to work in a game ought to start perhaps ten minutes before time to play, throwing the ball easily, and with a free swing of the arm and body and gradually increase the speed as the arm warms up and the muscles work freely. Then he can pitch as hard as he pleases without endangering the arm. If he starts pitching hard without this preliminary warming up he will ruin the shoulder sooner or later instead of developing and strengthening it, and have a sore arm all the time.

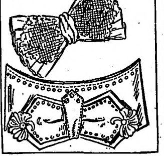
FRED FALKENBERG.

Another thing, he should not pitch too many curve balls. The first thing a boy ought to learn is that a curve it not effective unless other balls are being pitched. Control is the first essential. I know we won college pennants for years because our coach taught us two things: First, that the pitcher should get control and pitch at the plate steadily, and, second, that the batters should learn to wait. The success of our team was in the fact that our pitchers seldom gave bases on balls and had control enough to put the ball over. A boy ought, however, to remember that when the other team is swinging at bad balls not to pitch them good ones, and that a straight ball a foot away from the plate will be missed as often as a curve is.

A boy who will take care of his arm, avoid straining it and practise slowly and steadily, tossing the ball either at a mark or to his catcher and striving always to get control, rather than speed and curves, can make a pitcher of himself. The other things will come naturally and if he has the arm and the control he will last long enough to learn more.

For Pieces of Lace





WOMEN with clever fingers will find it worth their while to save all bits of lace, ribbon and embroidery that are in good condition, for they can utilize every scrap in making the jabots, bows and collars that are now so much worn. The construction of these trifles makes pleasant work for the summer vacation, and they are as useful for gifts as for personal use. The four designs given are not commonplace, yet they are easy to make. The jabot is made of mull Valenciennes lace, with embroidered butterfly tabs of linen. The large design hardly needs an explanation, as it is a working drawing for a collar to be worn with a collarless gown. The bow has ends of malines under squares of lace. Linen is the material used for the standing collar. French knots in blue and Irish crochet lace motifs ornament it. The strap is fastened by three pearl buttons.

SOME PARISIAN COIFFURES

Tendency Now Shows a Less Close Mass of Hair Surmounted by an Aigrette.

We turn to Paris for the prevailing coiffure, and in turning we find slight but noticeable changes.

The present tendency is toward a less close mass of hair to which an aigrette or plume adds height. This decoration is here shown worn with a jeweled band of ribbon, which may be gold or silver or a color studded with brilliants or with iridescent gems, according to the gown.

Particularly appropriate for the young girl is the wreath of roses worn with a not-too-flat coiffure, but a simple one. Leaves are often substituted for the roses and to good effect.

With two winged ends of black velvet, altogether suitable for an older woman, is that broad band of black tulle wired along its edges and studded with jet.

And last we recommend for the more youthful one a simple fillet of gold or silver gauze, with at each end a large rose, made of cloth of gold or silver.

Time was when the young girl looked overdressed with her hair in a fillet unless it was a very simple affair, indeed; but fashions have become so much more elaborate that, with a little discrimination, it is quite possible to single out many simple enough hair ornaments for the youthful face.

Girls and Their Figures.

Stiff corsets are unknown in France. French corsets are always supple and bendable, and this accounts much for the ease of French figures, which are never tightened except at the waist, leaving the bust and hips quite free.

If the figure is tightened in too much at the bust and hips, it gives too straight a look to the figure and makes it stiff and uncomfortable, movement being rendered ungraceful by this stiffness. Let any girl try to lace her corset only at the waist and let her select it as soft and light as possible, and then see if her figure be not as graceful in shape as the French figure.

No tight, straight down, even lacing will ever make a pretty figure. If the corset cannot be made expressly to suit the figure, then let it only be laced in the middle of the waist. Even then no real corset should be worn by girls until they are well in their teens.

Uses of Cretonne.

The "cretonne girl" is trimming her hat to match her waistcoat, jumper, girdle, belt and collar and cuff sets. With whatever materials she has left she fashions a bag which is mounted on the gilt frame of a shopping purse that is out of commission because its handles are broken and its leather sides shabby. This does not matter, because she throws the leather away and substitutes cretonne bands for the broken or worn handles of leather. If the "cretonne girl" is unusually energetic she may contrive a parasol to match her other flowered accessories by carefully matching the cretonne figures upon the gores of an ancient parasol cover and then mounting it upon the original frame.

With Manicure Scissors.

The small curved scissors is an invaluable little implement in the hands of the all-round capable woman. It belongs to the work basket as well as a stencil cutter, and it will prove equally necessary for the cutting out of embroidery, whether machine or hand made, and for the cutting away of material under laces to make them transparent.

There are curved lines in sewing that will be more safely cut out and small spaces into which no other scissors will so successfully get as the manicure blade.

MANTLE USED IN MANY FORMS

Transparent Wrap Has Caught the Fancy of Fashion, and Is Surely Here to Stay.

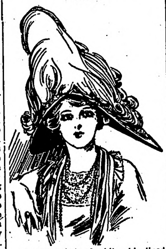
Chiffon, marquisette, silk voile, or any other material that has not warmth, but a beautiful transparent color, is now used for outer wraps that may not be useful if the primary use of dress be considered, but they are decidedly beautiful, which is their own excuse for being.

Mantles of beautiful hues fall like clouds around the forms of their fortunate wearers. They are weighted with heavy fringe, silk or beaded, or they are adorned with marabou or heavy oriental embroidery.

The shapes are so varied that were any attempt made to describe these mantles there would be no end. Suffice it to say that all lengths, degrees of fulness, variations of the lower line and disposition of ends are allowable, the individuality of the designer coming into play as the deciding voice.

The effect of these transparent wraps over the filmy evening gowns of the season is indescribable. Mere man might ridicule and scorn the idea of a chiffon cloak, but flaunt one of these before the sensible creature, and if he have an appreciation of the beautiful he will uphold you in your choice of a lovely accessory.

LATEST HAT MODEL.



The latest hat, of white chip lined with black chip, the brim covered with valenciennes and a mass of white knotted feathers.

For Fashion's Sake.

Too many women wear things because they attract the eye, with too little consideration of the becomingness. Waiting for a car at one of the subway stations the other day was a young woman, rather unusually well dressed. But her face was horribly marked, especially about the cheeks and chin. More than one of the waiting crowd looked curiously, and no doubt pitied her misfortune. As she drew nearer the electric light, however, these markings resolved themselves into nothing more terrible than the pattern of her heavily embroidered veil! Seen in the light, the pattern—a design that might have been enlarged to some purpose on a pair of curtains—was not beautifying. Seen from a little distance, or in a dim light, the effect was as described.

Innovations In Rings.

The latest jewelry novelty originates in Germany, and is a special type of ring for the divorced and the widowed. It is claimed that these rings save the wearers, particularly the feminine sex, from embarrassing or painful explanations, and in a delicate way inform interested persons of their circumstances. What next?

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

GENUINE must bear signature:

Brent Good

AGENTS can you sell lots in a county seat and commercial center of Rio Grande Valley. Splendid contract. Write for booklet H. Chapin Townsite Co., Chapin, Tex.

Midas.

Midas had come to that point in his career where everything he touched turned to gold.

"What shall you ever do with the stuff?" asked his entourage in visible alarm.

Midas affected not to be uneasy. "Just wait till the boys begin to touch me!" quoth he, displaying an acquaintance with economic tendencies far in advance of his age.—Puck.

TAKE A FOOT-BATH TO-NIGHT

After dissolving one or two Allen's Foot-Tabs (Antiseptic tablets for the foot-bath) in the water. It will take out all soreness, smarting and tenderness, remove foot odors and freshen the feet. Allen's Foot-Tabs instantly relieve weariness and sweating or inflamed feet and hot nervousness of the feet at night. Then for comfort throughout the day shake Allen's Foot-Ease the antiseptic powder into your shoes. Sold everywhere 25c. Avoid substitutes. Samples of Allen's Foot-Tabs mailed FREE or our regular size sent by mail for 25c. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. "Foot-Tabs for Foot-Tubs."

Household Consternation.

"Charley, dear!" exclaimed young Mrs. Torkins, "the baby has swallowed a gold dollar!"

"Great heavens! Something must be done. There will be no end to the cost of living if he gets habits like that!"

Important to Mothers

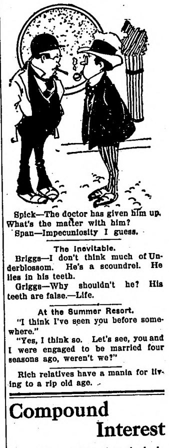
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

THE REASON.



Spick—The doctor has given him up. What's the matter with him?

Span—Impecuniosity I guess.

The Inevitable.

Briggs—I don't think much of Underblossom. He's a scoundrel. He lies in his teeth.

Griggs—Why shouldn't he? His teeth are false.—Life.

At the Summer Resort.

"I think I've seen you before somewhere."

"Yes, I think so. Let's see, you and I were engaged to be married four seasons ago, weren't we?"

Rich relatives have a mania for living to a rip old age.

Compound Interest

comes to life when the body feels the delicious glow of health, vigor and energy.

That Certain Sense

of vigor in the brain and easy poise of the nerves comes when the improper foods are cut out and predigested

Grape-Nuts

take their place.

If it has taken you years to run down don't expect one mouthful of this great food to bring you back (for it is not a stimulant but a rebuilder.)

Ten days trial shows such big results that one sticks to it.

"There's a Reason"

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 19[illegible] at the post office at Sunbeam, Minn., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ROT AS FACTS

"When the proper time arrives, [illegible] and abundant evidence will be forthcoming to show that Pennington county will not pay one cent of the cost of the court house now in course of construction in Red Lake Falls. The claims of the "men in hiding" that the new county will have to assume its share of this burden will look like and be of the same value as a settler's shack after a Kansas cyclone has ceased playing tag with it. —The Thief River Falls News.

Now stop a little, gentlemen! We have repeatedly said that we don't care to take part in the county division fight and we are satisfied with the result, whatever it may be and we will try to pay our taxes; but this question of county division is to be decided by the tax-payers and we want the facts put fairly before them, then we are willing to abide by their decision. The above are not facts and no one knows it better than the publishers of it.

The money for building the court house was raised by bonding the county for $37,000. The whole county was bonded; the Pennington County part as well as the Red Lake County part, and no matter what the result of the vote on division is, Red Lake County, as it stands to-day, will have to pay those bonds.

It is all right to talk about a Kansas cyclone playing tag with a settler's shack, but we never yet heard of a cyclone blowing away a mortgage on real estate. These bonds are literally a mortgage on the real estate of Red Lake County, as it is now. If a real estate mortgage could be disposed of in this way, why not let the farmers in on the deal. Let them go to the loan companies and say: "We have concluded to dissolve partnership with you. You can take that back forty for your mortgage and we will keep the three best forties and have them clear." This is exactly what the above would make you believe regarding the division.

We say to the farmers, "Divide or not, as you please; but do not repeat such rot as facts, for they are not facts. We would blush to publish such rot as facts."

Henry O. Bjorge is making a strong campaign for the republican nomination for congressman from this district. He presents a very good platform for the consideration of the voters, but the trouble is: he will not be able to carry out his views, when he gets into congress, as well as he can express them in print. A new man in that august body is usually requested to go way back and sit down during his first and second terms.

P. J. Russell, of Bemidji, in his Fourth of July oration at that place, hit Senator A. L. Hanson a rap, when he said, in discussing the crying need of legislative reapportionment: "To illustrate: Waseca county, in the southern part of the state, has a senator and two representatives; the senatorial district to which Bemidji belongs comprises five counties, with more than twenty times the area of Waseca county and more than twenty times its population, yet we have but two representatives and one senator, [illegible] —Crookston Times.

How About This?

Neptune, Minn.,
July 3rd, 1910.

Editor, THE SUNBEAM:

As it has been said, that the county division fight should be considered by the farmers; I wish to express my views and give a few facts as I see them: It will be remembered that two years ago, the Soo Railroad was going to build their line east from Thief River Falls, between the Clearwater and Red Lake Rivers, to Duluth. This, of course, would cut off all the trade from this part of the eleven towns with Thief River Falls, as new towns would spring up so the farmers would have had a market for their produce nearer home.

Then we heard of a big banquet at Thief River Falls, at which the officials of the Soo Line were royally entertained by the citzens and the next thing we heard was that the Soo, to Duluth, was going to follow their main line until south of Plummer, then branch off to Duluth; thus not entering this territory, which is tributary to Thief River Falls. Later, we heard that the new county was to be called Pennington, in honor of the president of the Soo Line. A fine trade, was it not? No mossbacks or hayseeds were invited to that banquet. Oh, no! They had no use for them at that time; but, now they are ready to load them down with smooth talk and ask them to vote for the deal that cut their throats in depriving them of a railroad market for a good many years, so they would be compelled to haul their produce to Thief River Falls.

Now, brother farmers, living in the eleven towns, pull off your coats and hustle and vote for Pennington County. Let them know you are just as big suckers as they took you for. Hooper up! Rah! Rah! Pennington County!.

Written by a Farmer, over nine days old; who has gotten his eyes open

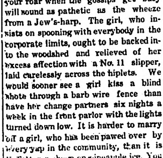
For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River one-half mile south of the High landing creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office

Is This Your Girl?

The mother, who allows a 16 year old daughter to float around the township in a top buggy until 2 a. m. with a counterfeit sport of weak jaw and weaker morals, merely opens the front door to grief and disgrace. If you don't know what company your girl keeps or what time of the night she turns in, your roar when the gossips get busy will sound as pathetic as the wheeze from a Jew's-harp. The girl, who insists on spooning with everybody in the corporate limits, ought to be backed into the woodshed and relieved of her excess affection with a No. 11 slipper, laid carelessly across the hiplets. We would sooner see a girl kiss a blind shote through a barb wire fence than have her change partners six nights a week in the front parlor with the lights turned down low. It is harder to marry off a girl, who has been pawed over by every yap in the community, than it is to fatten a sheep on pineapple ice. You can't gold-brick a sharp-eyed suitor with second hand goods anymore than you can fit a bath-robe on a goat. There are a lot of weak minded parents, who are going up against judgement day with about as much show as a cross eyed girl in a beauty show, their children will rise up and called them blessed with the enthusiasm of a one-legged man at a club dance.—Ex.

His Only Friend.



First Gravedigger—Who was the man at the funeral who looked as if he had lost his last friend?

Second Gravedigger—He has. He is a funny editor. The deceased died laughing at one of his jokes.

Badly Expressed.

"For heaven's sake, be careful with that rifle, man!" exclaimed a musketry instructor. "You just missed me that [illegible]." "[illegible] I'm awfully sorry [illegible]"

THE CABMEN OF PARIS

Hailing One Is the Same as a Declaration of War.

THEY ARE INSOLENT ROGUES

Sneers and Caustic Advice Are Showered Upon Those Who Engage Them. On Wet or Festal Days the Cabbies Spurn Those Who Want to Ride.

Among Anglo-Saxons there is a general and instinctive desire to do business on the basis of an entente cordiale. In Paris the hailing of a cabman is looked on by both parties to the transaction as an implied declaration of war. The cabman takes your measure, and you take his number if you are wise. At once he will give you a reason to remark that he has a rooted and premeditated objection to drive you where you wish to go. Perhaps he prefers the opera quarter because it is central, or should the weather be fine his heart is probably set upon driving in the Bois, while you may have business at the bourse. He explains his views on the subject selfishly and rudely.

A foreigner alighted recently from the Calais train at the Northern railway station in Paris and ordered a typical Parisian cabman, bloated, pale and absinth soaked, to drive him to the Rue Blomet, which is a street in the relatively distant Vangirard quarter. "Peut on habiter la Rue Blomet?" ("Is it possible to inhabit the Rue Blomet?") exclaimed the ragged ruffian in an epigrammatic note of disdain which would have done honor to Beau Brummel.

But it is when the Paris cabman has once started on his "course," a warpath in the strict sense of the term, that he proves to what a limitless extent he is the enemy of mankind. His hatred of the "bourgeois," the "man in the street," in spite of and indeed because of his being a potential client, is expressed at every yard. He constantly tries to run him down, which makes strangers to Paris accuse the Paris cabman of driving badly, while in point of fact he is not driving at all, but playing with miraculous skill a game of his own which suggests cannon billiards in the hands of a world's champion.

But it is not with the public alone that he is at war. On all other cabmen whose path he crosses, on omnibus drivers, motorcar men, bicyclists, private coachmen, costermongers with barrows and (sotto voce) the police he heaps deadly insults, the least outrageous of which are "Ours!" ("Bear!") and "Fourneau!" ("Oven!"), the latter containing a subtle double meaning, intelligible only to those who have Paris "argot" or slang at their finger ends and too long to explain.

The cabman's wild career through the streets, the constant wavering and slashing of his pitiless whip, his madcap hurtlements and collisions, the frenzied gesticulations which he exchanges with his "fare," the panic stricken flight of the agonized women whose lives he has endangered, the ugly rushes which the public occasionally makes at him with a view to lynching him, the sprawlings and fallings of his maddened, hysterical, starving horse, contribute as much as anything to the spasmodic intensity, the electric blue fire diablerie, which are characteristic of the general movement of Paris.

All that can be said in mitigation of the Paris cabman's method is that "he has them in the blood." Every Parisian (and the cabman is no exception) has the soul of a dictator and the spirit of an artist. To exercise autocratic power and, failing this, to enjoy the maximum of personal freedom from all restraint, moral or social, is the goal at which he is ever aiming, openly or secretly.

Watch a Paris cabman, for instance, on a wet day or on some festival occasion, such as the New Year, when there is a big demand for his services. With what haughty disdain does he drive along the streets, deaf to every appeal, refusing every fare, rejoicing in the discomfort and inconvenience he is causing, triumphant in the thought that at last he has "the bourgeois" at his feet; that the clientele which he detests and which detests him is now a humiliated, bemuddled or bedraggled mob of supplicants waiting on his will, whom he can enrage to boiling point with his sneers and his silence or lash with his sarcasms as cruelly as he beats his horse.

Cheerfully does he sacrifice half a day's earnings to the enjoyment of this exquisite revenge, for at least he can say to his hungry wife and children when he gets home, "J'ai vecu." They may not have dined, but he has lived.

It is because the Parisian recognizes in himself a certain community of sentiment with the cabman in this attitude toward life that he tolerates him, though he does not forgive him. —Harper's Weekly.

The Cure.

He—There is a certain young lady deeply interested in me, and while I like her, you know, still I never could love her. I want to put an end to it without breaking the poor girl's heart. Can you suggest any plan?

She—Do you call there often?

He—No, indeed, not any oftener than I can possibly help.

She—Call oftener.

What Did He Mean?

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub in The Sunbeam June 17, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Witalis Johnson, of Kratka, Minn. who on June 29, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 435, Serial No. 0489, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st. day of August 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar J. Peterson, of Hazel, Minn. Ole Hafdal, Nils D. Jacobson, and Peter Peterson, of Kratka, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 8, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. July 5th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that John Wzlentek, of Hilda, Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 567, Serial No. 04211, for N. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

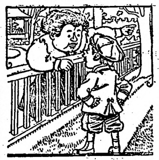
B. Henry Costello, Frank Savage, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda, Minn., and John Radoecki, of Radney, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Pop as an X Ray.

Brother (to her beau): Pop told sister you're like a ladder, 'cause he could see through you.

When the Boss Is Out.



Lady—Little boy, isn't that your father calling you?

Kid—Yep.

Lady—Why don't you answer him?

Kid—Don't have ter. Mam's away.

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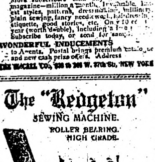

by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

[illegible] Sewing Machine Co. [illegible]

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

His Question.

Edgar, aged six, was recently sent to school for the first time, and upon his return home he asked, "Papa, who taught Adam the alphabet?"

Oh!

"How did you act when he proposed?"

"I sank gracefully on one knee."

"How ridiculous! What in the world did you sink on your knee for?"

"On his knee, not mine."—Houston Post.

Perseverance.

Perseverance is more prevailing than violence, and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together yield themselves up when taken little by little.

PATENTS

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

If you have Headache Try One

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith and get them shod right.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

Put up all the hay you can, for you will find it easier to sell than to buy hay, next winter.

Ye editor is busy haying this week and the printer's devil is doing most of the office work.

There is a new office in the post office department, "Deputy" postmaster, at Erie. We wonder what his duties are?

We believe the farmers of this part of the county will succeed in getting hay enough, so they can winter their dairy cows.

Remember, that it will be very easy to trade hay for a cow, this fall; but very hard to exchange a cow for hay.

George Singer, of Rhoda, had the largest cream check for May of any farmer in Red Lake County. How is that for a farmer of the eleven towns?

Our old friend, Ole Olson, has promised to write some articles on the county division question for us, which will be published later.

Walter McAndress has a very fine field of corn, that promises to be a fine crop. This is going to be a good corn and stock country at no great distant date.

There was a bowery dance at Highlanding, last Saturday evening. The youngsters had a very pleasant time, stepping lively to the music of Oscar Lofthus' violin.

The farmers are beginning to send in communications on county division faster than a daily with a linotype machine could put them in type. Be patient, gentlemen, and we will get the best of your articles before our readers soon.

Should Pennington County be established, Thief River Falls could save the expense and trouble of getting down delegates from Highlanding two years hence, as they would have plenty in town to run matters to suit themselves.

The publisher of the Eleven Towns has come out in favor of county division. We wonder if he has been promised the appointment of county attorney of the new county; he would be a good one. He says the people do not need to worry about the taxes being more. Of coarse, he does not care as he is not on record as a tax payer.

Simon O'Toole, of Crystal, N.D. was up here, this week, looking after his real state interests. He remarked that the crops, up this way, were looking much better than in some parts of the country. He says all the owners of land in the south-western part of Kratka are well pleased that the new ditch just west of the range line is going to be dug.

You know it is the law that any man, who is accused of a crime, is entitled to a defense; and as all the other papers in the northern part of the county are jumping onto Red Lake Falls, we shall endeavor to bring out some facts on the other side of the question. We don't care a rap how you vote, as we can stand it if the other fellows, who pay taxes can; but we would like to have the farmers understand both sides of this question, as it is one of vital importance to them, for the future.

News From Clearwater.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bender spent Sunday with family of [illegible].

Mrs. Christ Lindberg and daughter Sarah, visited Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lindberg on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. R. N. Fore returned home from Fosston on Monday, after a short visit with her mother.

Mrs. E. V. Carlson and Mrs. Andrew Hanson left for Hill River, on Sunday, to visit with friends and relatives.

Miss Dourthy left for home in Red Lake Falls, on Monday, after teaching school near the Lynch Place.

The Fourth of July Celebration was well attended, a larger crowd than expected being present.

Mrs. Martin Short is visiting with her daughter, Maggie, in Plummer, this week.

Dr. Clark was called out to the home of John Lynch, on the Fourth to see Mrs. Lynch, who was taken sick in the morning; but she is on the road to recovery.

NOTICE. The annual school meeting of District No. 87 will be held at the school house, next Saturday evening, July 16, 1910. All turn out.

W. G. Hunt,
Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 15th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 12th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Lina Vestby, of Anstad. Minn., who, on June 7th. 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04810 Serial No. 04810, for W. ½ S.W. ¼. Sec. 2 & N. ½ S.E. ¼. Sec. 3 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 22nd day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Lund, Casper Lund, Ole E. Wiseth, and George Wold, all of Anstad. Minn.

Aurther P. Toppin,
Register.

Dog's Sudden End.

Peter McArthur, talking about a novelist who was arranging for the dramatization of a novel that he had not yet completed, remarked: "He is a good deal like a Canadian friend of mine who went hunting with a dog. The trip was all right for a time, but there came a sudden end when the dog undertook to jump over a deep well at two jumps."

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LIGHT RUNNING
NEWHOME

If you want either a Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Shuttle or a Single Thread [*Chain Stitch*] Sewing Machine write to
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WE CAN FIT YOU OUT
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Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

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THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,

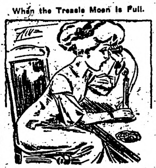
OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County,

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

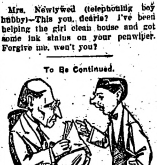
Call on, or adress, W. G. HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

When the Tressle Moon Is Full.



Mrs. Newlywed (telephoning boy hubby)—This you, dearie? I've been helping the girl clean house and got some ink stains on your penwiper. Forgive me, won't you?

To Be Continued.



City Editor to Cub Reporter—You say in your story that Mr. Topper forged his way from a clerkship in the bank to the presidency.

Cub Reporter—That will be explained in the sequel.

The Cure.

He—There is a certain young lady deeply interested in me, and while I like her, you know, still I never could love her. I want to put an end to it without breaking the poor girl's heart. Can you suggest any plan?

She—Do you call there often?

He—No, indeed; not any oftener than I can possibly help.

She—Call oftener.

JAPANESE HEROISM.

The Brave Record of the Loss of a Submarine Vessel.

Subjoined is the translation of a message written by Lieutenant Tsutoma Sakuma, who was in command of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which foundered while maneuvering in Hiroshima Bay. The message was found in the conning tower of the submarine after she had been brought to the surface:

"It is with the deepest regret that I write this message to describe the loss of this boat with my fellow officers and men, due to my own fault. I would here specially mention that all steps have been taken to raise her, my comrades and men working earnestly and calmly till the end. I ordered the ship to dive with the engine running, but as I found she went down too far I tried to shut the valves which admit the sea water to the ballast tank, but unexpectedly the chain working these valves broke, and I was left helpless, unable to control the boat. Meanwhile the tanks filled with water, and the boat went down at an incline of about twenty-five degrees. After striking the bottom the water began rushing in, the switchboard was immersed in water, all electric lights went out, the fuses burnt away, and the boat was filled with poisonous gases, so that we experienced the greatest difficulty in breathing.

"Under these conditions we worked our very utmost with the hand pumps to empty the main ballast tank, which, I believe, we succeeded in doing, although we could not read the gauges owing to darkness. No electric current was available, as I mentioned before, and our last hope of rising to the surface lay in working the hand pumps only.

"I write this in the dim light coming from the conning tower—11:45 a. m.

"I earnestly beseech his majesty to grant me forgiveness and to succor the families of my comrades and men who have lost their lives in this perishing boat. This is my only wish. 12:30 p. m.

"It is with the utmost difficulty that I can breathe, though I am sure we must have blown out the gasoline entirely from the tanks. I cannot continue any more. 12:40 p. m."—London Times.

W.G.Hunt.
Notary Public
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PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels
Of Money,
To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

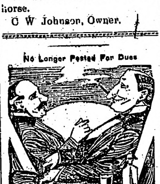
Hover O. Follkedahl,
Highlanding .....Minn

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of O. W. Johnson, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examine this fine horse.

O W Johnson, Owner.

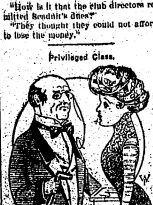
No Longer Posted For Dues



"How is it that the club directors remitted Scadult's dues?"

"They thought they could not afford to lose the money."

Privileged Class.



Crabbed Uncle (to niece)—Remember, take the young man's arm when you are out with him in the evening. Don't let him take yours. Nobody ever grabs a lady's elbow unless he's a regular cad or a church usher.

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Clyde Fitch's Joke.

"Clyde Fitch was an indefatigable worker," said an actor who has played in many of the Fitch comedies. "When he had a play on the stocks he would labor over it day and night, often scarcely pausing for his meals and getting very little sleep; consequently his health suffered. He would work until on the verge of a nervous breakdown, and then his physician would step in and force him to knock off.

"During one of these periods of enforced idleness he was lounging in the Players club one day when Harry B. Smith, the prolific comic opera librettist, strolled in.

"'What are you doing now?' asked Smith.

"'I am in my doctor's hands,' replied Fitch. 'He tells me I'm in a bad way and has absolutely forbidden me to do any brain work.'

"'That's tough,' said Smith. 'How do you manage to put in the time?'

"'Oh, I'm writing the libretto of a musical comedy!' replied Fitch, with one of his cynical smiles."—New York Times.

His Question.

Edgar, aged six, was recently sent to school for the first time, and upon his return home he asked, "Papa, who taught Adam the alphabet?"

Pensions From Napoleon.

Paris has a dozen old soldiers who draw pensions that come to them from the great Emperor Napoleon I. These are not heroes of his epoch, for the last of those died long years ago. But Napoleon by his will devised several millions of francs to his companions in arms, and this capital in default of heirs of the grand army was deposited in the public treasury. Today the revenue this fund produces is paid out in the form of pensions of 200 francs each to old soldiers in French territory, and Paris has twelve of these beneficiaries to whom at the first of the year these little pensions are remitted.—Paris Figaro.

A Wise Woman.

Mr. Snaggle (snappishly)—Don't be correcting that boy always, Sarah. Let nature take its course, won't you?

Mrs. Snaggle (laying aside the shingle)—I'll do nothing of the sort, Mr. Snaggle. I don't intend that any woman shall have such a husband as I've got if I can prevent it.

A Paradoxical Reply.

"Doctor, do you think eyeglasses will alter my appearance?" inquired Mrs. Gunson anxiously.

"I shall at least expect them to improve your looks," replied the physician.—Lippincott's.

The Boy's Bit.

"You seem to have got your boys interested in mythology very nicely."

"Yes; I explained to them that Hercules held a championship."—Washington Herald.

Sure Test.

She—They held a mirror over her face to see if she was alive. I don't understand that. He—Why, you see, if she was alive she'd open her eyes and look in it.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

“Cold Molasses”

By BELLE MANIATES

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

There was to be a leap year dance down at the Corners, and consequently all the young men in the vicinity wore a half receptive, half sheepish air Two of them, Warren Youngs and Arthur Haskell, rivals for the affections of Hetty Lane, were in a state of great anxiety. Hitherto odds had been even, but now surely Hetty must needs show her hand, and the man who was invited to the dance would have reason to believe himself to be the favored one.

Hetty was wise and wily. Warren had the fastest horse in the county and Arthur was going to buy an automobile in the spring. So she did not mean to let things come to an issue for some time yet. Besides, she really didn't know which one she liked the better, so she decided to invite a third young man.

"It doesn't really matter whom I go with," she reflected, "for once there I can dance with any one I choose. I have a great mind to ask John Wylie. It would be such a surprise to every one, and it might be a kindness to him, for I don't believe he has ever been to a party, and no one else will ask him. He has never taken a girl anywhere."

She put her idea into execution. John was quite overwhelmed at the honor.

"It isn't a joke, is it, Hetty?" he asked wistfully.

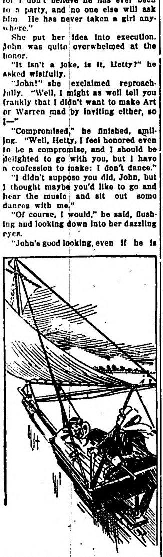
"John!" she exclaimed reproachfully. "Well, I might as well tell you frankly that I didn't want to make Art or Warren mad by inviting either, so I—"

"Compromised," he finished, smiling. "Well, Hetty, I feel honored even to be a compromise, and I should be delighted to go with you, but I have a confession to make: I don't dance."

"I didn't suppose you did, John, but I thought maybe you'd like to go and hear the music and sit out some dances with me."

"Of course, I would," he said, flushing and looking down into her dazzling eyes.

"John's good looking, even if he is big and clumsy," she reflected as she returned home.



She Was Enjoying Her First Ride in an Ice Boat.

On the way she met two girls.

"Who are you going to invite, Hetty?" asked one of them, eagerly.

"I have already invited," she replied. "I asked John Wylie."

They both laughed hilariously. "Don't fool, Hetty. Tell us who, Warren or Arthur?"

"I have just this moment asked John, and he has accepted.

"Why, Hetty, whatever has possessed you? I should as soon think of taking an elephant."

"I like elephants," she replied.

"But, Hetty, they call him 'Cold Molasses' because he is so slow. You won't get there till the party is over."

"Molasses melts at times, you know."

Hetty tripped away, giggling at the sensation she was going to create.

"Well, Hetty," asked her father at supper, "who are you going to take to the dance—Art or Warren?"

"Neither, father. I have asked John Wylie," she replied, preparing herself for a lecture on flirting.

To her surprise, her father's face was full of approval.

"Well, Hetty, I am glad you are getting sensible at last. John Wylie is as good as gold. He's a little slow—"

"Yes; they call him 'Cold Molasses' and 'Old Hundred.'"

"It isn't always the fastest that make good."

Warren and Arthur were not at all disturbed when they heard Hetty was going to the dance with "Cold Molasses." They did not fear such a rival. At the party Hetty put her name down in four spaces on John's program.

"Won't you ask me for more?" he pleaded.

Hetty laughed. "This is leap year, John. You mustn't ask for dances."

She was at a loss to know what to talk about when she came to sit out the first dance with him, but he began the conversation.

"I'm like a bull in a china shop at a party, Hetty, but I'm glad I am here, and I want to give you a pleasure in return. May I?"

"Certainly," she replied, hoping he would not ask her to ride after his sauntering old mare.

"I can give you a faster ride than either Art or Warren can," he said, proudly.

"Oh, have you got a new horse, John?"

"Not a horse. Keep on guessing."

"An automobile?"

"No."

"Balloon?"

"No."

"Well, I give up, John."

"I don't believe I'll tell you just yet. Not until you are sitting out the fifth dance with me."

"John isn't so slow," she thought, as she took his program and wrote her name once more.

When the fifth dance came he asked her if she wouldn't enjoy it more to have it a surprise until it materialized. "I'll come over tomorrow afternoon and take you to it."

When he called the next day he didn't drive the old mare.

"This looks like Warren's horse," said Hetty, as she got into the sleigh.

"It is," he replied, touching up the horse. "I borrowed it because I heard you couldn't bear to ride behind a slow horse."

"Did Warren know you were going to take me riding?"

He looked at her in surprise. "Why, no," he replied. "He would have made some excuse not to lend it to me if he had known that."

"And they call John slow," she thought with a smile.

They drove five miles to a farmhouse where some of John's friends lived. He left the horse and sleigh in the barn and then escorted Hetty down to a lake.

"Here," he said, "we can have the sport I love."

In a few moments she was enjoying her first ride on an iceboat.

"John," she cried, ecstatically, "there's nothing like it, is there?"

"Except sailing," he replied. "I come here for my recreation in summer and winter."

"I'll never think of John as 'Cold Molasses' again," she thought as they finally went up to the farmhouse to get warm before starting for home.

When they reached her house Mr. Lane came out to the sleigh.

"My wife sent me to ask you in to supper, John."

"Yes, do, John," urged Hetty.

"I've got to get this horse back," said John, sorrowfully. "Warren wants it tonight."

"Ben Childs is here. He lives next to Warren's. He'll be glad not to have to walk home."

After supper Mr. and Mrs. Lane went to a neighbor's to call and Hetty settled herself for a comfortable visit with John without perturbation. She knew from a certain expression in his eyes how much he thought of her, but she also knew his slow way of doing things, and calculated that it would take him at least a year to reach the proposing point. Therefore, when he suddenly put his arm about her and asked her tersely if she would be his wife she was so surprised that she accepted him.

"John," she said later, "how did you come to ask me so soon?"

"So soon!" he echoed, in surprise. "Why, little girl, I've been wanting to ask you since the first time I saw you."

A Kneepad for Miners.

The miner's calling is what accident insurance companies would term an "extra hazardous risk," but every little while some inventive genius brings forward an article designed to eliminate some of the dangers. One of these devices is the kneepad designed by three Illinois men. This pad is a concave steel piece worn over the knee with two sharp points turned outward. On the inside of the pad, toward the knee, is a cushion lining to allow the wearer to kneel on it without bruising himself. The harness worn with this guard consists of a pair of side bars running from the ankle to the knee. At the upper point they are attached to a strap, which buckles around the joint and at the foot they terminate in a contrivance which fits over the instep and around the heel, thus keeping the pad in place and preventing it from slipping around to one side. Equipped with this device a miner can crawl around on dangerous ledges with safety.

Faults of Women's Dress.

Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, wife of the mayor of Boston, says that individuality should be the essential feature of women's dress. Society women, adhering so closely to the styles, she says, often make themselves unconsciously ridiculous. Many women, she says, wear the latest styles in order to avoid gossip, when they would much prefer to dress in a simpler manner.

Not So the Eggs.

Rooster—Did you see where they are going to require all eggs to be tagged with their age?

Hen—These humans are getting too fresh.

POULTRY

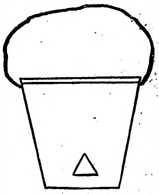
IMPORTANCE OF GOOD FEED

Well Established Fact That It Is Easier to Hatch Chickens Than to Raise Them.

It is a well-known fact that it is easier to hatch chickens than to raise them. The following method has given satisfactory results on a successful poultry ranch:

For the first six days a commercial chick feed is used, consisting of cracked grains, such as wheat, oats, corn, millet seed, weed seed, grit, egg shells, and meat scraps. Part of the feed is placed in shallow saucers and the remainder scattered among the chaff. It is important that the young birds should be active, so scratching for food is good exercise. Clean water is kept before them at all times.

When the chicks are let into the outdoor runs, which is about the sixth day, if the weather is favorable, skim milk is added to the ration. This is fed once a day, in the morning, and is placed in drinking fountains in the outside runways. The quantity of milk fed is determined by what will be cleaned up within a short time, for it is not allowed to stand in the fountains all day. Meanwhile the drinking fountains in the brooders are kept supplied with water, and can be removed to the outside runways when desired.



Self-Feeder for Chicks.

At this period one or even two of the three daily feeds of the commercial chick feed may be replaced by "johnny cake." When the chicks are about three weeks old the commercial feed is gradually replaced by a mixture consisting of one-half of whole wheat, one-fourth of cracked corn, and one-fourth of steel cut oats. This is thrown into the inside runways, mornings and evenings, in a quantity a little less than the chicks will eat. In the middle of the day fifty chicks receive in place of the grain mixture a piece of home-made bread, called "johnny cake," about six inches square and two inches thick. This is made of one part oatmeal, two parts corn meal, a little whole wheat flour, a pinch of salt and infertile eggs from the incubator, the whole being mixed with sour milk and soda. From two to six eggs are used in a johnny cake eighteen inches square and two inches thick. The rule is to feed half to two-thirds of what the chicks will eat of this cake, and never feed anything in such quantity that portions will be left to be trampled on after the chicks have lost interest in it.

In additon to the mixed grains and cake, a small quantity of some succulent material is thrown into the runways. For this purpose grass, carrots, kale, lettuce and the like are used. Kale is much relished, and lettuce is one of the best feeds of this kind. The quantity of this material fed may be judged from the statement that one apple or one loaf of kale is given to fifty chicks.

Chickens will not scratch when they are overfed nor when there is no feed in the litter. The idea is to keep them scratching.

The changes in rations are made gradually. Disorders are easily caused by sudden and radical changes of feed. During this period finely chopped meat is fed sparingly. The chicks get a good many angleworms from the freshly spaded soil in the outside runs.

Scrupulous cleanliness is observed about the brooders and runways. Everything is carefully disinfected by the free use of disinfectants before the chicks are placed in their quarters. This prevents trouble with vermin and sickness. Any chicks that do not show growth and activity from day to day are immediately removed, thus insuring the strength and vigor of the flock.

The self-feeder shown in the illustration is a useful article for the poultry raiser. It is made out of a tin pail, new or old, having a lid to it. A hole is cut three inches long and the tin pressed back, as shown. This will allow the feed to run down as fast as the chicks eat it.

Milk for Chickens.

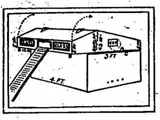
Buttermilk, sour milk or sweet skimmilk are excellent, but if the latter is fed, it should never sour in the vessel, nor should any other article of food ever sour or remain after the meal. Keep vessels and feedboards strictly clean. Greens, such as lettuce, clover and chopped vegetables, must not be missing, but fed liberally with other feed when the chicks are housed. Insist upon variety in feed and feeding, systematically embracing the foregoing diet. Good mixtures may also be had from reliab's supply houses.

USEFUL FARM-MADE BROODER

Missouri Poultry Raiser Gives Sketch of Device Intended to Shelter Little Chicks.

My brooder is 3 by 4 feet, divided into two sections, the upper being for the chicks, the lower for the lamp which heats it, writes Preston Mitchell, in Valley Farmer. An extension (BB) 12 inches wide is built at one side for a cool-air room.

A No. 1 kitchen lamp is used for heating, a free space of 4 inches being allowed between top of chimney and brooder floor. Lamp may be removed through a 12 by 12-inch door in back. Openings in the lower part of box provide fresh air for lamp. The floor is made of good lumber matched to fit very closely. An inch and a half below floor is a solid piece of sheet iron or tin (not zinc) which keeps out the fumes from the lamp. The lamp heats the sheet iron and the dead-air space above, thus warming the boards in brooder floor.



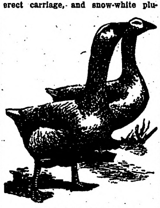
Farm-Made Brooder.

In front of brooder are three doors, two of glass and one for the runway. From floor to eaves is 5 or 6 inches. Roof is covered with a prepared roofing. The front part is hinged with 6-inch strap hinges so it will lie flat on main top. Rear part is on hinges at back of brooder, so the entire top can be turned back for cleaning and airing. The joint between the two parts of roof may be covered with a strip of oilcloth. A few folds of burlap sacking split up to to 3 inches form the division between the main brooder and the cooling room.

HARDY WHITE EMBDEN GEESE

Considered Very Practical Birds for Farmers and Pay Well for Their Care and Keep.

White Embden geese are considered very practical birds for farmers and pay well for their keeping. They are nice looking, of large size, tall and erect carriage, and snow-white plumage. They orginally came from Embden, in Westphalia, and have been bred in this country for many years.



Pair of White Embdens.

POULTRY NOTES

Eggs should be regularly collected at least twice daily.

A light placed in the roosting quarters will keep the ducks quiet at night.

Grain should be fed poultry at night, as it remains in the crop the longest.

There is no place for a sick person in the poultry business. It's hustle, hustle, hustle.

Nearly all disease of poultry can be traced to filth. Clean off the drop boards frequently.

Young ducks should be ready for market at ten weeks old. No profit in feeding them after that.

The ground and duck pen should be disinfected every spring and fall by digging up and sowing green crops.

Young ducks are extremely nervous and cannot stand undue excitement. Keep the dogs and strangers away from them.

Hard-shelled eggs are always preferable; consequently give the laying hens plenty of egg-forming material. Oyster shells are one of the excellent foods.

We often read of hens that lay 200 eggs in one year. This is a good record to aspire to, but count how many you have in your pen that can go one better.

On most farms it will prove better and more economical to allow the poultry free range during favorable weather and fence off the lawn and garden.

With the common knowledge of the earning of the farm flocks have come a desire to keep more fowls and make their keeping a special department of the farm operations.

The gains made by chickens during the summer are rapid and poultrymen are fast beginning to realize that if they have large healthy birds they must have abundant range during the period when they are growing and developing.

It Is a Mistake

Many have the idea that anything will sell if advertised strong enough. This is a great mistake. True, a few sales might be made by advertising an absolutely worthless article but it is only the article that is bought again and again that pays. An example of the big success of a worthy article is the enormous sale that has grown up for Cascarets Candy Cathartic. This wonderful record is the result of great merit successfully made known through persistent advertising and the mouth-to-mouth recommendation given Cascarets by its friends and users.

Like all great successes, trade pirates prey on the unsuspecting public, by marketing fake tablets similar in appearance to Carcarets. Care should always be exercised in purchasing well advertised goods, especially an article that has a national sale like Cascarets. Do not allow a substitute to be palmed off on you.

Statistics Go Lame.

"'Pears t' me thar's somethin' wrong with stertisticks," remarked the oldest inhabitant as he dropped into his usual place on the loafers' bench.

"What's wrong with 'em?" queried the village grocer.

"Wall, ercordin' tew 'em," continued the o. i., "we orter hev had a death in teown ev'ry six weeks fer th' past tew years."

"Is that so?" said the grocer.

"Yaas," answered the other, "an' by ginger we ain't had 'em!"

A Protection Against the Heat.

When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, buy yourself a glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send 2c stamp for booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" and the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910. The latter contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues, and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. Address The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

He Had Been Observing.

"Why don't you call your invention the 'Bachelor's Button?'" I asked my friend, who was about to put on the market a button that a man could attach without needle or thread.

"I fear that the appellation would imply too much restrictiveness," he answered. "You see," he went on, giving me one of his knowing smiles, "I expect to do just as much business with the married men as with the bachelors."

Coming Down to Earth.

"Happiness," declaimed the philosopher, "is in the pursuit of something, not in the catching of it."

"Have you ever," interrupted the plain citizen, "chased the last car on a rainy night?"

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Notes and Comments.

Church—"Does your neighbor play that cornet without notes.

Gotham—"Yes; but not without comments."—Yonkers Statesman.

Controlled Newspapers.

The Atchison *Globe* says that no advertiser has ever tried to control its editorial policy, the remark being occasioned by the charge often made nowadays, that the big advertisers direct the editorial policy of newspapers.

The experience of the *Globe* is the experience of most newspapers. The merchant who does a great deal of advertising is more interested in the circulation department of a newspaper than in the editorial department. If a daily paper goes to the homes of the people, and is read by them, he is satisfied, and it may chase after any theory or fad, for all he cares. He has troubles of his own, and he isn't trying to shoulder those of the editorial brethren.

There are newspapers controlled by people outside of the editorial rooms, and a good many of them, more's the pity; but the people exercising that control are not the business men who pay their money for advertising space. The newspapers which are established for political purposes are often controlled by chronic officeseekers, whose first concern is their own interests. There are newspapers controlled by great corporations, and the voice of such newspapers is always raised in protest against any genuine reform.

The average western newspaper usually is controlled by its owner, and he is supposed to be in duty bound to make all sorts of sacrifices at all sorts of times; there are people who consider it his duty to insult his advertisers, just to show that he is free and independent. If he shows a decent respect for his patrons, who pay him their money, and make it possible for him to carry on the business, he is "subsidized" or "controlled." The newspaper owner is a business man, like the dry goods man or the grocer. The merchants are expected to have consideration for their customers, and they are not supposed to be subsidized by the man who spends five dollars with them, but the publisher is expected to demonstrate his courage by showing that he is ungrateful for the patronage of his friends. It is a funny combination when you think it over.—*Emporia Gazette.*

Caring for the Baby.

Old Lady—What a nice boy, to watch your little brother so carefully!

Nice Boy—Yes, 'um. He just swallowed a dime and I'm afraid of kidnapers.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
BACKACHE
DIABETES
375 "Guaranteed"

YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT IT. It's a county seat in center of Rio Grande Valley and irrigation; railroad, canals, court house, bank, school, brick business houses. People needed to build its great resources, rich enough to make you rich. Write for booklet H, quick. Chapin Townsite Co., Chapin, Tex.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

Silence!

The instinct of modesty natural to every woman is often a great hindrance to the cure of womanly diseases. Women shrink from the personal questions of the local physician which seem indelicate. The thought of examination is abhorrent to them, and so they endure in silence a condition of disease which surely progresses from bad to worse.

It has been Dr. Pierce's privilege to cure a great many women who have found a refuge for modesty in his offer of FREE consultation by letter. All correspondence is held as sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores and regulates the womanly functions, abolishes pain and builds up and puts the finishing touch of health on every weak woman who gives it a fair trial.

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

You can't afford to accept a *secret* nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

Colorado Lands Richer Than Gold Mines

There are bigger profits in eastern Colorado in proportion to the cost of land than almost anywhere else. Colorado's agricultural products are more than double the value of its mines.

Irrigation is unnecessary. By deep plowing and continual shallow cultivation the soil never dries out during the growing season, making big crops and surprising profits on $5.00 to $20.00 land.

What Some Men Have Done:

One man raised enough potatoes on 12 acres to buy 160 acres. Another man makes affidavit that he has not lost a crop in fifteen years.

Without irrigation one man's 800 cherry trees brought him $900. Five hundred plum trees produced $225. One hundred apple trees gave 300 bushels, $150; 1,400 currant bushes, three years old, yielded $225.

Hogs raised on alfalfa, fattened on corn (also raised on the same farm), cost $4 per head (including first cost of parent stock) and sell at top prices.

It's a great dairy and poultry country where dairy cows thrive on natural grasses.

The climate of eastern Colorado is the healthiest in the world. It makes healthy families and prolific crops. Good churches, good schools and splendid markets close at hand.

Combine business with pleasure. Enjoy an inexpensive vacation among the Colorado Rockies and all these wonderful lands along the Rock Island Lines on the way. Now is the time to go. See for yourself what a glorious section it is.

Low fare excursions to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo every day with long return limits

L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager
236 La Salle Station, Chicago.

Rock Island

IN VALAIS

BY LOUISE MURRAY

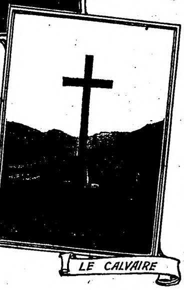
A VILLAGE STREET: CHAMPERY

ON A COUNTRY ROAD NEAR CHAMPERY

CHAMPERY AND THE DENTS BLANCHES

FEMININE COSTUME IN CHAMPERY

THE DENTS DU MIDI



LE CALVAIRE

APROPOS of all the present talk about woman suffrage, let us take a glance at the inhabitants of a small village in Switzerland, or, more accurately, the dwellers on the mountain slopes about Champery, in the canton of Valais, that sequestered and charming hamlet which lies contentedly at the feet of its famous neighbor, the Dent du Midi.

There the sturdy peasant women have solved the "equal rights" matter to their own satisfaction. Votes were never a factor in the question, but trousers were, and have been calmly appropriated for their own use; so it is as man's equal in freedom of movement and attire, at least, that the feminine half of the community tend their herds, cut hay on the almost perpendicular hill sides, and clamber up and down the stony and tortuous paths leading to their mountain homes.

If Americans are as yet in almost total ignorance of this little spot, successfully hidden for years at the extreme end of the lovely Val d'Illiez, it is by no means undiscovered, and, owing to the recent foreign invasion, these fair traitors to the conventional skirt have become as shy as the proverbial chamois, and one must seek them upon their own heights during the summer season, when the new electric tramway which has supplanted the old-time diligence renders this village almost too accessible to the ever-growing tourist army.

En route from Italy, one leaves the Simplon line at Saint Maurice, rides for a few minutes in a shuttle train of doubtful comfort, and, arriving at Monthey, takes the tram, which immediately commences an ascent of the fertile valley. Through vineyard and chestnut grove, over roaring mountain streams and past various hamlets, the little train wends its way, ever upward.

Leaving the heat of the plain below, one gradually emerges into an atmosphere of crystalline coolness. Champery, the end of the railway and the last village in the valley, lies 3,500 feet above the sea. Except its bracing air, one is unconscious of the altitude, as all about tower the infinitely greater heights of the Dents du Midi and the Dents Blanches, their white "teeth" so dazzling in the sunlight that one welcomes the almost ever-present curtain of cloud which veils their brightness. Some 300 feet below the village the rapid and noisy Vieze, home of that delectable fish, the "ombre," rushes down the bed of the valley from its source in the Col de Coux, another mountain, at whose summit lies the frontier of Savoy and a customs-house, and from whence one may continue one's walk in France to Chamonix.

The country abounds in walks and climbs to suit the most expert or inexperienced mountaineer. First and foremost of these is the ascent of the Dent du Midi, more than 10,000 feet in height. Of its seven teeth, the Haute Cime is most popular and least dangerous. Parties usually leave Champery in the afternoon, sup at Bonaveau, snatch a few hours of sleep, and are off before dawn in order to reach the summit for a far-reaching panorama of the sun-kissed Alps awaking from their sleep.

It was at this little chalet of Bonaveau that one party, finding their hopes of an ascent shattered by torrential rain, resolved to play bridge and amuse themselves as best they could until the wee sma' hours; but "English as she is spoke" and accompanying laughter evidently jarred upon the proprietor's nerves, for in the morning their modest bill was embellished with the strange item: "Extra: Pour bruit fait pendant la nuit (for noise made during the night), 5 francs."

To return to the village, its one street lined, by chalets with gayly flowering window-boxes and neat gardens, hotels, pensions, and little shops, let us occupy ourselves with the cosmopolitan throng that wanders back and forth on any August day.

The Hotel Dent du Midi, Champery's largest and most modern hostelry, is the best point of vantage for such a survey. Choosing a comfortable chair from beneath its striped awnings, we call a waitress wearing one of the typical scarlet kerchiefs on her head to bring us tea. While waiting we may listen to the orchestra and marvel at the many countries of the world represented in this small corner of it. The English and French element predominate, and as yet the American is in the minority, but electricity, steam heat and all the commodities of modern life that especially recommend a place to his luxury-loving heart are fast doing away with its former simplicity. What a field in which to study human nature, national characteristics, and that intangible something which stamps indelibly the types of each country for its own.

There goes a former prime minister of Austria off for a walk with his beautiful wife, his fox terriers bounding in glee at his heels. A distinguished Roman and his two sons are returning from an all-day climb, their arms filled with Alpine roses. Here comes an English army officer, pack on back and alpenstock in hand, off with his guide for "the Dent." A little Indian princess tosses a bit of cake to her squirming and anticipatory dachshund. Out in the garden four hilarious Parisiennes are settling their accounts at bridge. A Greek countess flicks the ashes from her cigarette, as she sips her tea in company with a young Roumanian. An Italian admiral strolls into the "poste," and the inevitable American girl returns from tennis. So one might continue indefinitely, for Swiss, Dutch, Russian, Hungarian, and even Egyptian are all represented in this out-of-the-way little place to such an extent that during the annual tennis tournament lodgings of any sort, be it ever so homely or primitive, is at a premium.

It is in June, however, that Champery is at its loveliest. Then the fields are carpeted with masses of wild flowers of the most extraordinary beauty and variety, delicate orchid-like blossoms that might have been hot-house grown mixing with the more sturdy ones, and it is with real regret that one sees them swept away by the relentless scythe in haying time. In the heart of the village lies the newly restored parish church, with its unique and ancient crown-capped bell-tower, from which a veritable chaos of chimes peal forth on feast days.

Mention of Champery would not be complete without a word as to its favorite strolls, the "Petit" and "Grand Paradis"—two lovely wooded spots by the rapid Vieze, where one may sit beneath the pines and listen to its noisy music—and "les Galeries," a natural rock formation in the sheer cliff rising from the right bank of the river, and from which a splendid view of the village is to be had.

But it is toward the east, a half hour distant, that we wend our way most frequently, for there lies "Le Calvaire," a stone cross set upon a projecting knoll which dominates the entire Val d'Illiez far down to the peaceful Valley of the Rhone and across to the distant peaks of Chaussy, Gummfluh, and the Mont d'Or glistening in the sun. From this point, midway between the valley and the mountains, seated beneath that cross, eternal symbol of death, one may best watch the mystery of the departing sun as it sinks behind the Col de Coux. Then the veil that hangs all day before the Dent du Midi lifts, and the dying rays slowly flood the mountains' cold, dead whiteness with the rosy glow of life and eternal promise.

Finds Homes For Children

Recently two large parties of children left Liverpool by the Allan liner Corsican, Captain Cook, for Quebec. One party, consisting of boys and girls, was from the Birt home, and the children were under the care of Miss Birt, who traveled in the ship. This lady has been engaged for 37 years in rescuing children and has taken out over 6,000 and settled them in the Dominion of Canada. The party in the Corsican was the eighty-first which has gone out under the auspices of the home.—London Times.

ROOSEVELT RETURNS AND IS GIVEN AN OVATION SELDOM EQUALED

The Mighty Traveler Goes Buoyantly Through a Long and Trying Reception-Parade, Showing Lively Interest in Everything American

The White Company Receives Unique Compliment for the Sturdy Reliability of Its Steam Car From Mr. Roosevelt and Family

Theodore Roosevelt and Party in White Steamer.)

After fifteen months' absence, exactly as scheduled, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt disembarked from the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Saturday morning, June 18, at 11 a. m. To the keen disappointment of a large group of newspaper correspondents, Mr. Roosevelt absolutely refused, as heretofore, to be interviewed or to talk on political subjects, but his rapid fire of questions showed the same virile interest in public affairs as before.

If the welcome tendered by the vast throng may be considered a criterion upon which to base a "return from Elba," surely there was no discordant note in the immense reception-parade, nor in the wildly clamorous crowd which cheered at every glimpse and hung on his very word.

The incidents of the day in New York were many, but perhaps none better illustrated the nervous energy and vitality of the man, the near-mania to be up-and-doing, which he has brought back to us, than the discarding of horses and carriages for the swifter and more reliable automobiles. The moment the Roosevelt family and immediate party landed, they were whisked away in White Steamers to the home of Mrs. Douglas Robinson at 433 Fifth avenue. A little later, when the procession reached the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, Colonel Roosevelt again showed his preference for the motor car in general and the White cars in particular, when he, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Collector Loeb transferred from their carriage to White Steamers, which were in waiting for them.

After luncheon at Mr. Robinson's house, the entire party, including Colonel Roosevelt, again entered White cars and were driven to Long Island City, where they were to take a special train to the ex-President's home at Oyster Bay.

The supremacy of the White cars with the Roosevelt party was again demonstrated on Sunday, when the party was driven to church in the White Steamers, and a group of some forty prominent Rough Riders were taken in a White Gasoline Truck to a clambake at the Travers Island clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club.

Many Women who are Splendid Cooks

dread having to prepare an elaborate dinner because they are not sufficiently strong to stand over an intensely hot coal range. This is especially true in summer. Every woman takes pride in the table she sets, but often it is done at tremendous cost to her own vitality through the weakening effect of cooking on a coal range in a hot kitchen.

It is no longer necessary to wear yourself out preparing a fine dinner. Even in the heat of summer you can cook a large dinner without being worn out.

Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "New Perfection."

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

Gives no outside heat, no smell, no smoke. It will cook the biggest dinner without heating the kitchen or the cook. It is immediately lighted and immediately extinguished. It can be changed from a slow to a quick fire by turning a handle. There's no drudgery connected with it, no coal to carry, no wood to chop. You don't have to wait fifteen or twenty minutes till its fire gets going. Apply a light and it's ready. By simply turning the wick up or down you get a slow or an intense heat on the bottom of the pot, pan, kettle or oven, and nowhere else. It has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot, drop shelves for coffee, teapot or saucepan, and even a rack for towels. It saves time, worry, health and temper. It does all a woman needs and more than she expects. Made with 1, 2, and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner sizes can be had with or without Cabinet.

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

Looked Like a Pattern.

"My dear," asks the thoughtful husband, "did you notice a large sheet of paper with a lot of diagrams on it about my desk?"

"You mean that big piece with dots and curves and diagonals and things all over it?"

"Yes. It was my map of the path of Halley's comet. I wanted to—"

"My goodness! I thought it was that pattern I asked you to get, and the dresmaker is cutting out my new shirtwaist by it!"—Chicago Evening Post.

Theatrical expense accounts come under the head of play bills.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

Many people are busy mortgaging the future in order to acquire a past.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Many a man enjoys a pipe because his wife hates it.

Up-Set Sick Feeling

that follows taking a dose of castor oil, salts or calomel, is about the worst you can endure—Ugh—it gives one the creeps. You don't have to have it—CASCARETS move the bowels—tone up the liver—without these bad feelings. Try them. 916

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c.
HAROLD SOMERS
150 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, New York

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

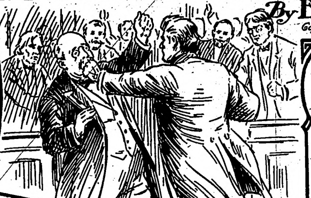
W. N. U., NO. 29-1910.

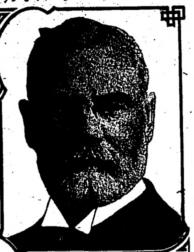
When LAWMAKERS Become PEEVISH

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Copyright, 1910, by W. A. Patterson

SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON

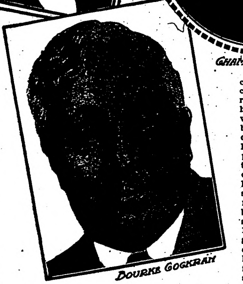




JAMES R. MANN

SERENO E. PAYNE

CHAMP CLARK



BOURKE COCKRAN

IT IS the custom to speak of the United States senate as the most dignified legislative body in the world, while on occasions the house of representatives has been described as a "bear garden." The senate is ordinarily a dignified deliberative body, but nevertheless it is a mistake to look upon the house of representatives in any way, except on the rarest occasions, as an assembly given to disorderly procedure. There have been within the last few months many scenes of intense excitement in the house, times when personal, political and factional temper has run high and when there was the "high spirited excuse" for scenes bordering on the tumultuous. In the main, however, through all the temper-trying times of the attempt to shear Speaker Cannon of his power, and during the intense moments of the debate on the railroad bill, the members succeeded in holding themselves in check, and in giving an exhibition of self-restraint that was admirable. On only a few occasions within the space of seven years that one correspondent has watched proceedings in the house, have there been personal encounters on the floor between members. In only one instance really could these affairs be spoken of as personal encounters, for in only one case were blows exchanged.

A former minority leader of the house and one of the leading members of his party, exchanged blows, but the matter was a personal one, and not a political one, and it might have happened outside of the house as well as inside. It was not brought about by the heat of debate, but by long continued friction which engendered heat enough to cause an explosion while the house was in session. One of the parties to this physical encounter is now dead, and the other, next March, will take his seat in the senate of the United States. Their names probably will suggest themselves at once.

There are many hot-headed members of the lower house of congress, and some of these "temperamental ones" are leaders in their respective parties. As leaders, however, these men long ago learned that if they were to maintain leadership they must keep a check on their tongues and a check on their birthright willingness to enter on a scrimmage.

The members of the house realize that men laboring under excitement, will say things that they will be sorry for in a minute, and so frequently, words that positively are insulting, are overlooked by the offended member for a few minutes in order to give the offender a chance to get his faculties back and apologize. If he does not apologize, though he generally does, the one who feels himself aggrieved, has his own way of securing retraction, either by appeal to the house, or direct appeal, sometimes made in pretty sharp language, to the member who has offended.

One of the most exciting times in the house of representatives in recent years was a verbal encounter between Representative Bourke Cockran, Democrat, of New York city, and Representative John Dalzell, Republican, of Pittsburg. Bourke Cockran is known as one of the greatest orators of the United States, and John Dalzell is known as one of the ablest debaters on the Republican side of the house of representatives, a small man physically, but absolutely fearless. Dalzell is one of the chief advocates of protection.

The New York member attacked the consistency of the Pittsburg member in a speech, and said some things about the inconsistency of the Republican party. To Dalzell, this seemed to give the opportunity that he wanted. He stood on the floor of the house and accused Cockran not only of inconsistency, but practically of using his gift of oratory, first to uphold one side of a question, and then to uphold another, and the Pittsburg man did not try to conceal the reasons which he thought were responsible for the change of opinion and the change of attitude on the part of the man whom he was criticising.

In that speech against Cockran, Dalzell was waspish. There were men on the floor who expected fully to see Cockran attack him, not verbally, but physically, but the New Yorker sat through the speech, and when it was ended arose in his own place. The New Yorker contented himself with saying that if he were guilty of the charges which the Republican member had made against him, he was not fit to stay in the house of representatives, and he demanded that congress as a matter of personal privilege to him, should make an investigation of his conduct, make a report thereon, and if he were found guilty, the fact should be published to the country.

The house refused to take any action on the New Yorker's demand for an investigation, and the whole matter went by default with the speeches of both men standing in the Congressional Record as evidence of a warm day in congress.

In a debate on the tariff last year, the dry subject of lumber came near causing a physical encounter between Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, and Representative Adam M. Byrd of Mississippi. The Mississippian had said that the Michigan member was interested personally in lumber matters and intimated that he was particularly interested in a section of a lumber trust. The Michigan man said something in retort which was a little stronger than a mere statement that the Mississippian did not know what he was talking about. At any rate, Representative Bryd stripped off his coat and started down the aisle toward the Republican side, and toward Mr. Fordney, who stood perfectly still, awaiting the attack. Not many years ago Fordney had worked in the capacity of what is known as a "lumber jack," and he is as hard as any nail that was ever driven into a board. Before the Mississippian could reach the scene of intended action, however, he was seized by several members, and his coat was slipped on to his back once more. Later, the two representatives made up their differences.

In seven years these are the only instances which can be recalled at this time of troubles between members that did, or seemed likely to culminate in serious encounters. The truth is that the house is seldom a "bear garden," and the best test of the tempers of the members was made during the time which preceded the change in the rules of the house which was secured by a coalition of so-called Insurgent Republicans and the Democrats. Led by Representative Norris of Nebraska, the Insurgents and Democrats together succeeded in taking away from the speaker his membership in that committee. It was a great change from former conditions, and it was a direct attack on the power of the speaker, an attack that had in it seemingly much that was personal, although most of the men who had a hand in it, denied that there was any personal feeling.

Men sat white in their seats or stood and spoke with shaking voices, so tremendous was the excitement, but during it all each man kept a firm hold on his temper, and while it seemed to the spectators that encounters must come, they never came, and the change in the rules was effected, involving as it did, an airing of factional differences with just as little outward show of disturbance as would attend the enactment of legislation of small degree of interest.

Every man has mannerisms, but of course in the house of representatives pronounced mannerisms of the leading members are the only ones which become impressed upon the public. Sereno E. Payne, the Republican leader, is the author of the last tariff bill as it passed the house of representatives. Outwardly, Mr. Payne suggests a condition of mind and temper indicated by the sound of his first name, but the Republican leader is not serene at all times, although he, perhaps better than any other prominent man in the house, keeps control of his emotions.

Mr. Payne is fat and he is jolly under ordinary circumstances. Occasionally when his good Republican soul is pierced by an arrow of sarcasm, invective or reproach fired from the Democratic side, Sereno loses his serenity, and he grows quite hot and emits what some members have dubbed bolts of lightning. On occasions of less heat, the Republican leader emits sparks only, but they are of the kind that burn. There are possibilities of indignation and anger in Representative Payne that no one would suspect who looks down from the gallery upon his ordinarily calm exterior.

Champ Clark of Missouri, the leader of the Democrats, loves his joke and it takes an occasion that is worth while before he rouses himself to anger. "When Champ Clark does get mad he gets mad," is the expressive way in which a Democratic colleague of the minority leader put the matter recently. There was an exhibition of how mad Champ Clark can get at the time when he was trying to hold his Democratic colleagues in a solid line in favor of a change in the rules governing house procedure. This was at the time when some of the Insurgents, in connection with the Democrats were trying to secure what is now known as Calendar Wednesday. It was at a time long prior to the fight which ended in the removal of the speaker from the committee on rules.

The Democratic leader found that he could not control all his party colleagues, and he had a suspicion that some of them knew that they were to get committee preferment at the hands of the speaker, provided they deserted the Democratic leader in the time of need. One New York Democratic member, with some others from different parts of the country, deserted their chieftain in the hour of trouble, and later the New Yorker was given a fine committee berth by the speaker.

No one will ever forget the castigation which Champ Clark gave this colleague, whom he looked upon as a deserter from the cause of his fellows. It was a scoring the like unto which few men have ever received. The New Yorker took it in apparent humbleness of spirit, and it may be that he did not have any excuse to offer. Time is a great healer, however, and now the Democratic leader and the man whom he excoriated are good friends, and seem to be working in harmony for the party good in the house of representatives.

The hardest worked man in the house of representatives, not even barring the speaker, is Representative James R. Mann, Republican, of Chicago. Mann is known as the great objector, and also as the watch dog. It is his duty to be on the floor of the house constantly, and to watch legislation, line by line, and to see to it that nothing is "slipped over," which the Republican majority does not think proper. Mr. Mann keeps an eye on amendments to the appropriation bills, and all kinds of things as they come before the house. It is he who objects to the consideration of many small bills when unanimous consent unquestionably would secure passage for them. This makes him in a sense tremendously unpopular with members who want to get something through, and can only get action under unanimous consent.

Day of the Hall Boy

In this day of complaint against incompetent servants of all sorts it is rather remarkable to study the general utility of the apartment-house hallboy. The resourceful New York woman finds many uses for the liveried lad and where he has been tested and found thoroughly reliable he is often trusted with responsible duties.

At one of the upper West side apartment hotels two extremely bright young colored men have been employed for four years and the commissions with which they are trusted are worth studying. One of them was seen at a neighboring bank the other morning depositing money for three guests at the hotel. Several other colored boys in uniform were performing a similar service. The receiving teller at the bank explained that many of his women depositors intrusted this work, especially on stormy days, to hall boys and elevator boys and that there has not been a single case of dishonesty or misunderstanding in the matter.

In some houses elevator and hall boys are not permitted to run errands, the New York World says. In others, where two or three lads are on duty, rules are relaxed and superintendents are glad to let the boys serve the tenants. Naturally the boys like to do the errands, because there is corresponding increase in their incomes.

Elevator and hall boys are also intrusted with all sorts of repairs, sponging, pressing, dyeing, etc. You will see them hurrying toward the uptown shops, their arms laden with all sorts of wearing apparel, from silk hats that need ironing to shoes that need half-soling. For such work the boy generally gets two bits of money, one from the tenant for performing the errand and another from the tradesman to whom he throws the work.

A busy time for many of the boys is Sunday afternoons and evenings, after the delicatessen shops open. Then housewives upon whom unexpected company has descended whistle for the hall boy, who makes an emergency run to the nearest purveyor of ready-cooked food.

On Sunday mornings you will find quite a line of colored boys in uniform lined up at the branch postoffices in the residence districts. These represent various apartment houses and apartment hotels whose tenants want their mail on Sunday mornings and who club together to give the colored attendants a small fee for making the trip to the branch postoffice during the hour at which mail is distributed every Sunday.

A very common source of revenue for hall boys is the care of baby buggies. Very few apartments offer room for such vehicles and it is not always safe to leave them in the basement. A bright hall boy will take care of the carriage, keeping it cleaned and repaired, locking it with a chain or padlock to some clean, safe place in the basement and having it ready for use at a signal from the mother or nurse.

Landlords may object to dogs, but hall boys—never. A valuable dog is pretty sure to mean a weekly stipend to an obliging colored attendant. Here again the iron fence or bar becomes useful as an anchorage for the pet in his care and many an uptown hall boy spends his noon hour giving a pedigreed dog its outing.

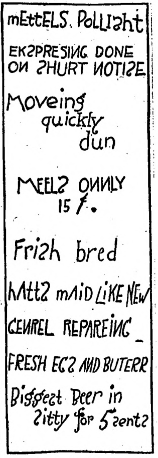
An upper West side boy whose Rooseveltian teeth are the hallmark of good nature said when interviewed on the subject:

"Yessir—we all can do most anything. Missus Powers, she has me open all her cans, 'cause her hands is shaky, an' I hooks her dresses when Mr. Powers he ain't home. I kin market fur her ef she's feelin' poorly, an' I allus meets her mother at the subway station an' takes her back again. I take keer of her cat when she's away and I feed Missus Brown's bird when she goes. Most all the ladies they give me their keys if they're 'spectin' some one to come while they're out, an' I ain't never made no mistake."

LIKE CRUDE SIGNS

Reason for Misspelled and Poorly Printed Ads.

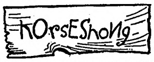
Men of Education in City's Foreign Quarter Purposely Make Signs Ridiculous to Hold Their Trade.



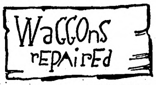
Indianapolis.—Most of the advertising signs in the foreign sections of the city present many humorous phases of business activities. They are inartistic, in bad taste, and seem to display a generous amount of ignorance or carelessness—but such is not the case.

Investigation has disclosed the fact that those signs, at least most of them, serve as business getters. They are the mediums which bring and hold the foreigners together, and they attract hundreds of up-to-date Americans, who think those signs stand for just what they want. The advertising in the foreign districts, however crude it may seem, is in many respects more up to date than what is used downtown. Many of the foreigners—and many in the foreign districts are matured Americans—could prepare or order as pretty signs as seen anywhere, but this would spoil the business in those districts, and the old signs are retained.

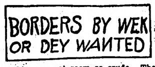
A man on West Washington street, blacksmith by trade, and one who looks every bit a foreigner, is well educated. He knows every word in the English language adapted to his trade and does not have to stutter when spelling most any word called for. He writes a good hand and can print the capital and small letters of the alphabet almost as well as a graduate sign painter. But his sign over the door to the shop reads:



Another, almost as good, on the front of the shop, says:



As soon as these are noticed the onlooker will comment on the poor spelling, first of all. Then he will take into consideration the art of sign making and wonder why on earth a man should jumble the letters in that fashion. With that he will pass on and forget the apparent ignorance or carelessness displayed publicly until he arrives at the next establishment, which may have a sign something like this:


BORDERS BY WEK OR DEY WANTED

This may not seem so crude. The letters are uniform and present a good appearance. Evidently somebody with real artistic instinct had been employed to advertise the wants of the house. Here the spelling is the chief fault.

A large artistic and in every way beautiful sign, such as can be seen in the business district, would not attract the foreigners. First of all, they think an establishment carrying a sign of bright colors and worked out to mathematical precision would show too much prosperity, too much Americanism.

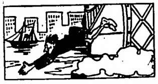
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1910. NO. 17.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Dives from Brooklyn Bridge for $250



NEW YORK.—A sharp-featured, undersized youth in ragged swimming trunks, with a skimpy coat and an old pair of trousers thrown over them, dived successfully from the center span of Brooklyn bridge to the East river, 135 feet below, for $250 in cash, two new suits of clothes and whatever renown the world may hold in store for a bridge jumper.

The late Steve Brodie acquired fame as a bridge jumper and long ran a Bowery saloon on the strength of it, but many say it was never really proved that Steve really jumped. Several would-be suicides have been fished out of the river unhurt after jumping, but Otto Eppers is the first to jump with unquestioned witnesses as part of a prearranged plan.

The boy's first words when he was fished out of the river by the crew of a passing tug were: "Gee! But I hit hard!"

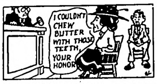
His next were: "Say, whose got the makin's of a cigarette?"

Eppers is seventeen years old and the son of a lithographer. He weighs about 110 pounds and has been unofficial swimming champion of the East river ever since he got into the big boy class. Recently he heard that a Brooklyn merchant was willing to pay $250 out of his advertising appropriation to the first man who would jump from any one of the bridges over the East river.

Otto was the boy for the job. He had jumped 104 feet from a bridge once before and the addition of a few more feet never caused him so much as a thought. "Sure, I'll do it," he said, and he did.

Otto meant to dive from the new Manhattan bridge, because he thought it was higher. The height in reality is the same for all the East river bridges. The police, however, were too watchful. He meant to shed his coat and trousers, but he didn't have time

Elusive Tooth Puzzle in Chicago Court


I COULDN'T CHEW BUTTER WITH THOSE TEETH, YOUR HONOR

CHICAGO.—"The mystery of the Missing Tooth," a novel exposition of how seven and three (sometimes) make eleven, was staged for a large and appreciative, not to say quizzical, audience recently in Municipal Judge Torrison's court.

Plot theme: "Can a dentist recover damages for a swallowed tooth?"

Leading characters: Dr. James L. Blount, Oak Park, praying a monetary revenge, and Mrs. Alice Andrews, heroine in the tragedy of "The Missing Molar."

Dr. Blount demanded his fee for 11 teeth, false if you please, while the heroine pleaded but ten—seven in hand and three hidden by rosy lips.

"The teeth not only were false in material, but they were false to their trust and fell out," said Mrs. Andrews.

"One at a time they began falling out. The first one went on a round steak which cost 25 cents a pound. I thought it merely a coincidence. But when No. 2 fell into the soup one noon, I knew there was something wrong.

"Nos. 3, 4 and 5 came out in unison and Nos. 6 and 7 when a boy set off a firecracker under my feet the last Fourth of July. It was becoming so common then, I lost track of the cause and scarcely noticed the effect. I couldn't even chew butter.

"I refused to pay the dentist's bill unless he did the work all over again, and he wouldn't. He said I must have been trying to chew rocks. Then he sued me."

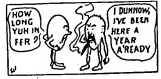
As proof of the deciduous nature of the teeth, Mrs. Andrews began counting them out on Judge Torrison's desk, while court bailiffs looked on agape. Then as she reached "seven," Mrs. Andrews said:

"Three I have in my mouth. He put in 11 for me in February, 1909. Most of them came out and I had three put back."

"But where is the other tooth? Three you still use, seven you have shown the judge, now where is the other one?" was the insistent query put to Mrs. Andrews.

"Where is the other tooth?" The woman faltered. "I don't know where it can be; I thought I had it, but I must have swallowed it while asleep."

Help! 45,000,000 Eggs Are Imprisoned


HOW LONG YUH IN FER?
I DUNNOW, I'VE BEEN HERE A YEAR A'READY

CHICAGO.—Faithful hens of Illinois Indiana, Michigan and Ohio have since April laid 45,000,000 eggs for the cold storage man, according to farmers who have sold their product to representatives of Chicago cold storage houses.

The eggs will remain in the warehouses until the high prices of last winter are duplicated.

Housewives feel that the usual corner in eggs will take place next year.

South Water street commission merchants admitted that warehousemen have canvassed the four states for the last three months, buying up fresh eggs from the farmers and egg commissioners.

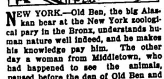
"Chicago cold storage houses are filled with fresh eggs," declared a merchant today, "and I have been told that 45,000,000 eggs are now stored away in warehouses, to remain there until next winter when the men who form the egg pool can demand high prices for the product."

The millions of eggs bought up by the cold storage representatives will not be put on the Chicago markets for sale until there is a scarcity.

The eggs were purchased from the farmers at an average price of 23½ to 24 cents a dozen. Two cents a dozen is added to cover insurance, storage costs, etc., which brings the total cost up to about 26 cents a dozen.

If the eggs can be retailed in Chicago next winter at 45 cents a dozen, at which they were sold last winter, there will be a profit of 19 cents a dozen or a total of something over $700,000.

Zoo Bear Trades Laughs for Peanuts



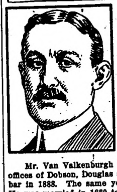
NEW YORK.—Old Ben, the big Alaskan bear at the New York zoological pary in the Bronx, understands human nature well indeed, and he makes his knowledge pay him. The other day a woman from Middletown, who had happened to see the animals, paused before the den of Old Ben and tossed in a shelled peanut. Instantly there was a stampede on the part of Little Ben, Brown Bess, Old Ben's wife, and Karnak, his nephew. Old Ben walked back to the rear of the cage while the others fought for the peanut and then crowded to the bars for more.

The visitor was about to toss in another when she was astonished to see old Ben standing on his hind legs, making motions to her to throw it high over the others' heads to him. At least that was what it looked like. He was standing up on his haunches, waving his right front paw over his head as a boy does when he means you to throw a ball high. The lady threw the peanut high and Old Ben got it—caught it in his mouth, at a distance of 20 feet, while the other bears in the cage raged over missing it. The woman threw more, and kept throwing the peanuts till they were all gone, and every one she threw over the heads of the other bears, just to see Old Ben stand on his hind legs and motion for more.

Ben learned this trick years ago, the keepers say, when he was a dancing bear. When he finally was put in the zoo he astonished the keepers by making signs to them to throw the best food over the heads of the other greedy animals to him. He always takes up his position in the background, motioning the keepers and letting the other bears fight at the iron bars. The result is that he gets the biggest part of the dinner because it is so funny to watch his secret signals to the feeders.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

VAN VALKENBURG IS JUDGE



Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, recently appointed United States district judge, western division of Missouri, is one of the youngest jurists on the federal bench. He is only 48 years of age, but his friends say this will not prevent him from making an enviable record.

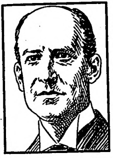
Mr. Van Valkenburgh succeeded Senator Warner as United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri in 1905 and was reappointed by President Taft in December, 1909. He had previously served seven years as assistant to Major Warner in that office. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1862. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Illinois and later to Michigan. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1884, attaining high rank as a scholar.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh went to Kansas City in 1885 and entered the law offices of Dobson, Douglas and Trimble, being admitted to the Jackson county bar in 1888. The same year he formed a law partnership with D. J. Haff. He was married in 1889 to Miss Grace Ingold of Kansas City.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh was appointed assistant district attorney by Major Warner in 1898, succeeding William Draffen. Upon Major Warner's election to the senate in 1905 President Roosevelt appointed him to the place he since has held.

Friends of the newly appointed judge say that at the department of justice in Washington Mr. Van Valkenburgh was considered as ranking among the ablest United States district attorneys in the country.

POINDEXTER IN LIMELIGHT



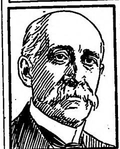
Representative Miles Poindexter of Washington, candidate for the United States senate, whose cause has been espoused by Theodore Roosevelt, was born in Memphis, Tenn., fifty-two years ago and has lived in Washington nineteen years. He has served only one term in congress and has been identified with the insurgents, which makes the action of Colonel Roosevelt all the more important to national politics.

Mr. Poindexter has been a political foe of Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior in the Taft cabinet, with whom Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester and friend of Roosevelt, has had a feud for some time.

The Washington congressman visited Colonel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill a few days ago and came away in jubilant spirits. Roosevelt had promised to aid him in his fight for the senate and he had a right to feel happy, for help from Roosevelt means help of the right kind and Poindexter needed it.

Mr. Poindexter was educated at Fancy Hill academy, Rockbridge county, Va., and at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., in both the academic and law courses. He located at Wallawalla, Wash., in 1891 and began the practise of law. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Wallawalla county in 1892 and in 1897 moved to Spokane. He was assistant prosecuting attorney for Spokane six years and in 1904 was elected judge of the superior court and remained on the bench until nominated for congress in the newly created third district of Washington. He was elected by a majority of 15,000.

GIVES MILLIONS FOR BOYS



David J. Ranken, Jr., one of the wealthiest men of St. Louis, has acted literally upon that much-advertised saying of Andrew Carnegie, that "he who dies rich dies disgraced," and has turned over his entire fortune, estimated at a little more than $3,000,000, to the David J. Ranken, Jr., School of Mechanical Trades, which he founded, reserving only $3,000 a year for his own modest uses.

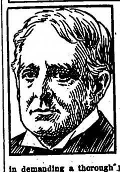
The school was established a year ago with an endowment of $500,000, its purpose being to give boys over fifteen years old a trade education for a nominal sum. The school has prospered and to amplify its usefulness the additional endowment by Mr. Ranken has been made.

Mr. Ranken, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1835, and who has been a resident of St. Louis since 1862, made his money in real estate and stock transactions. The students at the Ranken school are charged only $30 a year, payable in three installments, and are given a two years' course. All their education is of a practical kind.

Ranken occupies three small rooms over a grocery. When he enters the door and climbs to his rooms he shuts out the world and declines to be seen. Here he has lived for years and worked out the plans and ambition of his life—the founding of the trades school where poor boys can receive a trade education for a nominal fee.

Mr. Ranken visits his school every day and watches the boys at work. He wastes no time in teaching theory in the lecture rooms unless it has some practical application in the shop work. Geometry is taught, but instead of having the boys compute the columns of a cone, they are taught the holding capacity of a funnel of like dimensions. Classroom work in all branches of drawing, carpentry, bricklaying, painting and steam engineering is along similar practical lines.

ASTOUNDS CHOATE'S FRIENDS



Not only the judges and lawyers of the country but all citizens who follow the affairs of the nation were astonished when charges of unprofessional conduct were made against Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador from the United States to Great Britain.

The American Bar association, of which Mr. Choate is a former president, will thoroughly probe the charges at its convention in Chattanooga, Tenn., next month and Mr. Choate's friends say there is no doubt that the verdict will completely exonerate him from all blame.

James R. Watts of Staten island is Mr. Choate's accuser. He alleges that Mr. Choate caused him to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars through "omissions and wrongful acts" while acting as his attorney. Mr. Choate lost no time in demanding a thorough probe of the charges, the first ever made against him in his long and honored career.

Mr. Choate is 78 years old and internationally famous as a lawyer, diplomat, orator and after-dinner speaker. He was ambassador to the court of St. James from 1899 to 1905. His legal career began in 1855, when he was graduated as master of arts at Harvard and admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. He went to New York in 1856 and with the exception of the time he served as ambassador has been practising his profession there. He has been connected with many famous cases and was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple, England, in 1905, an honor conferred only on persons of distinction.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Uncle Sam Probes Third Degree System

HOW DO YOU LIKE THE THIRD?

WASHINGTON.—One of the investigating committees set in motion at the late session of congress that is expected to yield some interesting results is the subcommittee of five senators, members of the judiciary committee, who have been directed to investigate and report on the workings of the "third degree," as exemplified by federal officers in criminal prosecutions.

The investigation will take a wide range. One member of the committee will be sent to Oklahoma to learn what basis there is for the charge made by Gov. Haskell and his friends, that the prosecutions started against him under the Roosevelt administration were inspired by personal malice, and that the methods resorted to by the special agents of the government in their efforts to convict Haskell, were discreditable.

Another branch of the investigation will relate to some of the western prosecutions, especially those conducted by Robert Kay Devlin, as United States attorney for the Northern district of California. Devlin's nomination was hung up in the judiciary committee of the senate for a long time, on a complaint that he had persecuted Dr. Perrin, one of the defendants in certain land-fraud cases, who, after being indicted, was finally discharged for want of evidence.

A special agent of the department of justice sent out to investigate the charge made a written report that Dr. Perrin should never have been indicted; that improper methods were employed to bring about his indictment, and even after the government officers were aware that they could not make a case against Dr. Perrin, the indictment was allowed to hang over his head for many months, to his great personal detriment.

The methods of Francis J. Heney and Detective Burns may be inquired into, and it is not unlikely that some attention may be given to the charge made against the method of administering the criminal laws in Alaska, especially at Juneau, where the United States attorney and United States marshal were recently removed from office on the complaint of Gov. Walter E. Clark.

"Corpse" Aroused by Noise, Runs Away

O-O-H I BELIEVE HE'S DEAD !-!

"THERE'S a dead man in that alley."

This exclamation by an excited colored man at Eleventh and E streets, in Washington, caused considerable consternation among pedestrians and loungers in that vicinity a few days ago. He pointed to a narrow alleyway on the north side of E street between Eleven and Twelfth streets, between two buildings.

Pretty soon the mouth of the little alley was blocked by curious people. A business man in the neighborhood who peered over the heads of the morbid crowd and saw a man stretched out full length, and apparently very ill or dead, in the alleyway, telephoned to the Emergency hospital for an ambulance. Other men ran hither and thither in search of a policeman.

"He may be drunk," suggested an old man as he gazed at the prostrate form.

"No," another man declared, "I reckon it is a case of heat prostration."

"I think he's just dreamin' about Jack Johnson's victory," said a third.

In the meantime the Emergency hospital ambulance with clanging gong arrived on the scene, and a policeman with perspiration streaming down his face rushed up to the mouth of the alley and was forcing his way through the crowd to get at the supposed dead man.

The noise aroused the "corpse." The prostrate figure slowly arose, disclosing the stalwart form of a negro.

He gazed in astonishment at the crowd that blocked up the entrance to the alley and saw the policeman and white-coated Emergency surgeon elbowing their way toward him. With a yawn and a stretch of his arms, the negro darted into the side door of a printing office, slamming the door behind him.

Investigation disclosed the fact that the negro has been employed at the printing establishment a number of years. He said he was tired and went out into the quiet, cool alleyway to take a nap during the lunch hour. That was all.

Sold MacVeagh Spoiled Vinegar; Fined

I'LL NEVER 'DULTERATE NOTHIN' AGIN, YER HONOR, HONOS'

JAMES WILSON, secretary of agriculture, has been hot-footing it after a Chicago man who had the temerity to sell Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, a barrel of bogus vinegar. MacVeagh bought the vinegar believing it was the real thing, the kind that father used to make on the farm, fit to put on lettuce and pickle pigs' feet with and all that sort of thing.

The looks and smell of the stuff made him suspicious, and so he hallooed for the pure food inspectors to come and examine. They reported the alleged vinegar was in reality adulterated and artificially colored and misbranded. A criminal information was filed against the luckless storekeeper and he was taken into the United States court, accused of deceiving and misleading MacVeagh. The man pleaded guilty and was fined $25. He promised to be good.

A Buffalo milling concern has been fined for mixing ground corncobs with flour middlings. The same concern was also found guilty of putting ground corncobs in a "gluten" preparation. A lot of "raisins," shipped from California to Texas, was discovered to be in part a decomposed vegetable substance. A Chicago firm selling a "quick-rising" buckwheat flour has been fined for fraud in having sold in reality a mixture of wheat flour and buckwheat without any quick-rising properties.

Government's O. K. on the Lowly Toad

UNCLE SAM KNOWS WHAT I AM WORTH ALRIGHT
GOOD RECORD

A RECENT bulletin of the department of agriculture in Washington has taken up the case of the toad, dispelling the "host of vague and ludicrous fancies as to its venomous qualities. Its medicinal virtues, or most commonly, the hidden toadstone of priceless value."

Touching toads, says the bulletin, does not produce warts on the hands. The toad's breath does not cause convulsions in children, nor does a toad in a newly dug well insure a good and unfailing water supply, nor in a new made cellar will one bring prosperity to the household.

The Massachusetts experiment station has been investigating the habits, food and economic value of the toad, and the result establishes its claim to consideration and appreciation. First of all, as to the longevity of the toad, the investigators express the opinion that many toads reach an age of at least ten or fifteen years. They also believe it possible for the toad to live for a limited time without food, but doubt stories about toads being found in rocks and trees.

"The toad," says the pamphlet, "is a nocturnal animal, and ventures out during the day only when tempted by an abundance of food or when the air and moving insects, centipeds, etc. At is full of moisture. It eats only living night, soon after sundown, or even before on cool evenings. It emerges from its shelter and slowly hops about in search of food. Almost a regular beat is covered. In the country this includes forays along roadsides, into gardens and cultivated fields and wherever insect food is abundant and grass or other thick herbage does not prevent locomotion. In cities and suburban villages the lawns, walks and particularly the spots beneath electric lamps are favorite hunting grounds.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. • • MINN.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The question of divorces has been under careful consideration for many centuries. The Pharisees tempted Christ by asking his judgment on the Mosaic law of divorcement, and received an answer direct and fundamental. It has been a serious, a continuous, a vexatious question from time immemorial, says Newark News. All governments, clerical and civil, have tried to settle it and have failed. Our own government and each of the states and all the courts have for many years been trying to establish uniform divorce laws, and to discourage divorces, as much as possible. Yet they are increasing instead of diminishing. A few denominations will not tolerate divorces, but the civil laws recognize them. From the point of view of the latter the innocent party to divorce proceedings is guilty of no offense, ought not to be held in dishonor and should be permitted to marry again. It is the abuse of the divorce laws by immoral, unconscionable, undesirable citizens that has brought the most serious dishonor upon the dissolution of the marriage contract. The Reformed synod's attitude with reference to innocent parties in necessary divorce proceedings accords with general public sentiment. What should be done to the guilty ones is yet under discussion.

The bill advocated by the Audubon societies of the state of New York, forbidding the sale within this state of the plumage of any wild bird which is protected within New York, has passed the legislature and is awaiting the governor's signature. We trust it will receive his approval, says Rochester Herald. For many years the Audubon societies have labored unceasingly to educate the people of this state to the economic as well as the sentimental value of wild bird life. Their progress has been very slow. The rural communities of the state, even the fruit-raising sections of western New York, have been afflicted with almost incredible ignorance of the usefulness of birds. Farmers' boys often rob birds' nests of their eggs, and amuse themselves by aiming their newly acquired firearms at birds of every kind. It is seldom that a word of censure is heard from the male parent, whose property the young mischief-maker is hastening to destroy.

A porous plaster worth $50 is something of a novelty in the curative agency line. A druggist in Middletown, N. Y., is the possessor of this valuable article, and he is about to send it to the treasury department at Washington to be redeemed. The worthy druggist was troubled with a lame back and had his wife apply the plaster. The lady did not notice a $50 bill which her husband had placed on a dresser in their room, and the note was sticking to the plaster when the latter was put where it might do the most good. There was much mystery and a long hunt before the bill was located, but now plaster, bill and all will be sent to the government officials and "something just as good" will be substituted.

A Chicago doctor has arranged to give the dogs a drink this summer. He has bought a thousand two-quart basins and the city council has allowed him to distribute them about the city in front of stores and houses, and the tenants will be expected to see that they are kept filled with water for the benefit of the dogs. The doctor got the notion from the City of Mexico, where storekeepers are required to keep such basins at their doors. The idea is a good one, and should reduce the number of mad dog scares in Chicago this summer. There will be less hydrophobia if the dogs can get water whenever they want it.

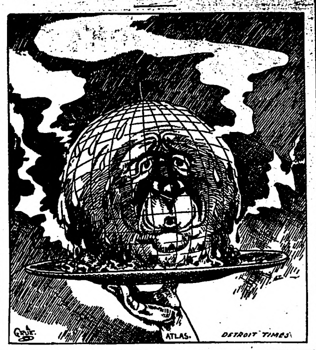
Connecticut is traditionally the land of steady habits, and perhaps a "whopper" of a fish story coming from that quarter will get more credence than if it originated in a more sinful source. Anyway, a resident of Winsted states that he found a fish in his well, and when he hooked it he discovered that it was a trout so large that the well curb had to be removed before the fish could be hauled out. The saving grace of this fish tale is that the narrator does not attempt to give the weight of the monster catch.

Scientists announce the production of edible roses. And are American beauties going to be cheaper than pigs' feet?

In spite of their frantic efforts to keep apart, Peru and Ecuador are allowed to go on making faces at one another.

It is only a short distance from New York to Philadelphia, but Aviator Hamilton found it farther going back.

BAKED



Grue. DETROIT TIMES

AVIATION'S DEATH TOLL GROWS

ERBSLOEH AND FOUR COMPANIONS KILLED IN PRUSSIA.

Winner of St. Louis Balloon Race Perishes in Accident—Rolls Loses Life in England.

Leichlinger, Rhenish Prussia.—Oscar Erbsloeh, the German aeronaut who won the international balloon race at St. Louis in 1907, and four companions were killed Wednesday when the dirigible balloon Erbsloeh burst at a height of several hundred feet and dropped to the earth a crumpled mass.

The Dead.

Oscar Erbsloeh, inventor and balloonist.

Herr Toelle, a manufacturer of Barmen.

Engineer Kranz.

Engineer Hoeppe.

Motorman Spicke.

The craft was of the nonrigid type, 176 feet in length and 33 feet in diameter. The motors were of 125 horsepower and drove the airship at a speed of 28½ miles an hour.

The war department recently purchased one of Erbsloeh's balloons.

The cause of the accident is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed that the bursting of the bag was due to the expansion of gas by the warm sunshine.

Bournemouth, England. — Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, third son of Lord Llangattock and one of the most daring and skillful of British aviators, who recently made a flight from Dover to France and return, met a most tragic death at the close of the first flying machine tournament of the year in England Tuesday.

In the presence of a great company of spectators, a majority of whom were women and children, and many personal friends of the young aviator, the Wright biplane on which he was flying fell suddenly with terrific speed from a height of 100 feet.

It struck the ground close to the crowded grand stand, smashed into a tangled mass, and before the doctors and their assistants could reach the spot Rolls was dead.

RIVER STEAMER GOES DOWN

Cape Girardeau Strikes Snag in Mississippi and Sinks—All Passengers Safely Landed.

St. Louis.—The river steamer Cape Girardeau struck a snag and sank to the bottom of the Mississippi river at Turkey island, 50 miles south of here Monday. Ninety passengers were aboard, and all were taken ashore safely.

The boat was returning from Commerce, Mo. Many of the passengers were women and children. They were asleep when the boat hit an obstruction. The passengers crowded on the decks and members of the crew quieted them. They walked ashore on the gangplank. Later they were brought to St. Louis by train.

URGES LOEB FOR GOVERNOR

Taft Favors Collector New York Port for Gubernatorial Candidate in Empire State.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft Monday urged William Loeb, Jr., to accept the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New York this fall. Mr. Loeb is averse to taking up the task and would prefer to complete the work that he has undertaken as collector of the port, but before he left Burgess Point he assured the president that if the demand was made he would accept the duty.

Hitchcock Off for Europe.

Washington.—Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general, sailed from New York Wednesday for Europe for a month's vacation. All the members of President Taft's cabinet are now out of the city.

Slays Woman and Kills Self.

Onawa, Ia.—John Krats shot and killed Mrs. Agnes McCoy and then committed suicide here Wednesday. Krats was infatuated, it is said, with the McCoy woman, who resented his attentions.

INDICTED IN RISK PROBE

Rock Island Jury Returns True Bills Against 13 Persons in Insurance Scandal.

Rock Island.—Seven indictments charging 13 people with conspiracy, embezzlement and perjury was the product of the grand jury investigation of fraternal insurance frauds.

Those indicted are:

Dr. A. L. Craig, Chicago, former medical director of the Fraternal Tribunes.

C. F. Hatfield, Chicago.

M. J. Franckel, Chicago.

Miss Margaret McElvain, Auburn, Ill.

Harold A. Weld, Rock Island, former supreme treasurer of Fraternal Tribunes.

Otto L. Caldwell, Springfield, Ill.

M. B. Garber, Washington.

Thomas W. Wilson, Springfield, Ill.

Dr. C. H. Walters, Springfield, Ill.

S. S. McElvain, Auburn, Ill.

George W. Kenney, Springfield, Ill.

K. M. Witham, Aledo, Ill., former supreme tribune of Fraternal Tribunes.

The indictments were returned Wednesday and are against the four former officers of the Fraternal Tribunes prior to the merger with the American Home Circle, and the four officers of the American Home Circle who gained control of the Fraternal Tribunes by means of the merger and by inducing the officers of the Tribunes to resign their offices; against C. F. Hatfield, who was, it is said, the man who brought about the deal; George W. Kenney, who is said to have secured money on fraudulent notes, and against three of the witnesses, who are declared to have testified falsely before the grand jury here with reference to money received on alleged loans they made to the Home Circle and for which they received payment after the merger with the Tribunes.

Harold A. Weld, H. M. Whitham and Doctor Craig furnished bail in the sum of $12,000 each.

DOES NOT SUPPORT MADRIZ

Emperor William, Through Foreign Office, Declares Germany Will Not Intervene in Nicaragua.

Berlin.—The foreign office Tuesday made public an authorized statement respecting the letter of Emperor William to President Madriz of Nicaragua. Reports have reached Berlin that attempts were being made in America to construe this letter as an indorsement by the emperor of the Madriz party.

The statement follows: "Madriz gave notice of his election upon undertaking the presidency, to the emperior in the usual written form. The customary formal reply was prepared by the foreign office. It was not an autograph letter, but was simply signed by the emperor. The address, 'great and good friend,' was in accordance with official courtesy. Any intervention by Germany in Nicaraguan affairs neither followed nor is intended. Germany neither sought nor designs to seek a coaling station. Rumors of Germany's intention toward the Galapagos islands are equally without foundation, as are all suggestions that the German government has in any wise modified the cultivation of friendly relations toward the United States."

Murder Plot is Suspected.

Chester, Pa., July 14.—The body of Col. Silas E. Comfort, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Military college and prominent in city affairs, was found in Leiperville creek, in the rear of the Colonial hotel, Leiperville, near here. A murder plot is suspected.

Sink Two Pirate Boats.

Hongkong.—The guns of the Portuguese gunboat Patria Wednesday dislodged the Chinese from the fort on Colowan Island. Many of the Chinese were killed during the bombardment. Two junks loaded with Chinese who were attempting to escape were sunk and all of their occupants drowned.

Drinks Nitric Acid and Dies.

Ottawa, Ill.—Emil Kuyl, proprietor of the Ottawa Marble Works, committed suicide Thursday by drinking nitric acid.

CRIPPEN IS HUNTED

SUPPOSED TO BE ON SHIP BOUND FOR THIS COUNTRY.

CORPSE DUG UP IN CELLAR

Killing of Belle Elmore, Actress, Strikingly Similar to Charlton Case —Suspected Husband Well Known in Indiana.

London.—Scotland Yard is seeking Dr. Harvey Crippen, an American dentist, in connection with the murder of his wife. He is believed to be on a steamer bound for New York. Crippen was a native of Coldwater, Mich., and was educated in Indiana, where he is well known.

The authorities Thursday cabled the police of the United States to arrest Crippen, who, it is thought, sailed from England Saturday.

Doctor Crippen, who is said to be fifty years of age, made his home for some time at 39 Hilldrop Crescent, North London. Some time ago his wife, Belle Elmore, a vaudeville actress and treasurer of the Music Hall artists' guild, disappeared, and subsequently a notice of her death appeared in the local papers.

The fact of her demise was generally credited, but there was more or less gossip among the women intimates and this finally reached the ears of the police. The latter visited Doctor Crippen and the interview appeared to be satisfactory.

Doctor Crippen disappeared last Saturday and a search of the Crippen house was made and the battered body of a woman was found buried in quick lime and was burned beyond recognition, but the finding of the body, together with other discoveries, has left no doubt in the minds of the authorities that the murdered woman was Mrs. Crippen.

The case is strikingly similar to that of the Charlton murder at Lake Como, Italy. Porter Charlton was arrested in Hoboken, but in the absence of an extradition treaty between the United States and Italy specifically providing for the return to either country of a citizen of the other country who has committed a crime abroad may go free.

In the present case no such complications are probable, as the British-American extradition treaty leaves no loophole of which a suspected criminal may take advantage.

Doctor Crippen, after attending schools in Indiana and Los Angeles, completed his medical studies in Michigan, Cleveland and New York city. He practised in Detroit, San Diego, Cal., Salt Lake City, St. Louis and Brooklyn as an eye and ear specialist.

He married Belle Elmore, as she was known on the stage, at New York.

PITTMAN IS FOUND STARVING

Nicaragua President Reported to Have Badly Mistreated American Prisoner—Creates Reign of Terror.

Washington.—The United States must soon intervene in Nicaragua or allow peace to be effected there by England and Germany.

Unmistakable significance attaches to important reports frrom its diplomatic representatives in Nicaragua to the state department Thursday showing that Madriz has produced intentionally a reign of terror in the western half of Nicaragua, in which four-fifths of the white people of that republic live.

The dispatches show that William Pittman, an American prisoner in the hands of Madriz, was inhumanly treated by starvation and other privations since he left Greytown on July 4 on his way to Managua.

When he was put in prison in Managua it was in a "filthy cell," five feet by six and there again he was starved. A prompt protest from Consul Olivares at Managua secured the transfer of Pittman to a better cell and the United States is furnishing the money to feed him properly, and it is also furnishing the money to take care of the relatives in Nicaragua of the murdered Groce.

The more serious aspect of the general situation is that citizens of Germany and Great Britain are protesting against the reign of terror in western Nicaragua. Nicaraguans openly make threats against the lives of American citizens and there is nothing to prevent an immediate outbreak of street murders, arson, robberies, etc., which will involve all foreign residents in Nicaragua.

Killed in Mistake for Another.

Kendallville, Ind. — Albert Lehr, thirty-eight years old, was killed by five Italians employed on a section gang while standing on the platform of the Lake Shore depot. The shooting is thought to be the outcome of the accidental killing of an Italian by a freight train three weeks ago.

For Mine Rescue Stations.

Victoria, B. C.—The British Columbia government Thursday placed orders in Pittsburg, Pa., for complete apparatus for three mine rescue stations to be installed in the principal coal mining areas of British Columbia.

Doukhobors Unclad on Trail.

Winnipeg, Man.—Doukhobor fanatics again have shed their clothes and are on the trail. The mounted police have been sent out to restrain them.

START ON NEW BEEF INQUIRY

SUBPOENAS ARE SERVED IN THE PACKERS' PROBE.

District Attorney Sims Takes Personal Charge of the Proposed Investigation.

Chicago. — Under instructions from Judge Landis deputy United States marshals will call prominent Chicago packers to appear before the federal grand jury to answer to the charges which have been made against the National Packing company.

Subpoenas were issued several days ago for different members of the packing firms, but they have been held in the office of District Attorney Sims, awaiting his instructions. Judge Landis will give the federal grand jury its instructions and while he is expected to tell them to make a searching investigation into the methods of the National Packing company, the government officials will be looking for the men named in the subpoenas.

Men who are claimed to have violated the Sherman anti-trust law and others who it is thought will be able to give the details of the inside workings of the company will be called.

PORTLAND SWEPT BY FIRE

Ten Acres in Oregon City in Waste—Two Men and 150 Horses Die.

Portland, Ore.—Two lives at least were lost, scores of persons were injured, 150 horses burned to death and damage amounting to half a million wrought in a fire on the edge of the business district here Thursday. The athletic field of the famous Multnomah Athletic club was swept by the flames and the magnificent grand stand destroyed.

The dead are: F. R. Price, foreman of the United Carriage company stable, and a helper whose name is Prude. Several of the stable employees are reported to be missing.

The fire is believed to have started in the salesroom of the Oregon Brush company.

The burned district covered approximately ten acres, but a large portion of this area was devoted to the athletic field of the Mulnomah club.

The fire started in the old exposition building, an immense wooden structure on the south side of Washington street, extending from Nineteenth street to Twentieth, having a length of about 400 feet and a depth of 220 feet.

CALL RATES CONFISCATORY

Pullman Company Lawyer Says Commission's Order Means Bankruptcy for Big Concern.

Chicago.—Contending that the interstate commerce commission's order for a reduction of sleeping car rates is confiscatory, attorneys representing the Pullman company and the railroads appeared in the United States circuit court to argue for a rehearing of their petition for an injunction to prevent the order being put into effect.

An injunction was previously denied them, but they seek to reopen the case on the ground that they have new facts to present.

Attorney Fernald of the Pullman company told the court that the new schedule of rates would ultimately mean bankruptcy for the sleeping car companies.

It would mean a loss of $116,000 annually on fares between St. Paul and the points of Fargo, N. D., and Seattle, Wash., alone, he said.

The reduction from St. Paul to Fargo is 40 per cent. on upper berths and 25 per cent. on lower, and from St. Paul to Seattle the fare is lowered 29 per cent. on upper and 6 2-3 per cent. on lower.

TRAINMEN SLAIN IN WRECK

New York Central Passenger Train Jumps Track—None of Passengers Seriously Hurt.

New York.—Three men were killed and a train load of passengers badly shaken up when north-bound train 59 on the New York Central, known as the Northern and Western Express, was wrecked Monday near Newton Hook, nine miles north of Hudson.

Engine and baggage car jumped the track and toppled over. The six other cars of the train, all Pullmans, left the rails, but remained upright and no one in them was seriously hurt.

Engineer Tyndall was caught under his engine and was flatly crushed, dying shortly afterward. The other trainmen were instantly killed.

A report received by the public service commission at Albany said the wreck was caused by the engine striking a door of a freight car that had fallen on the track.

President of $3,000,000 College.

Brunswick, Me.—Prof. William T. Foster of Bowdoin college has accepted the presidency of Read Institute, a college to be built at Portland, Ore., from a fund given by Mrs. Amunda Reed and now amounting to $3,000,000.

Man Aged 104 Dies.

Ripley, Miss.—Mike Cox, a native of Ireland, said to be the oldest man in the south, died here Thursday, aged one hundred and four years. He worked as a farm hand until he was one hundred years old.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Gillette Blades Are Fine

NO STROPPING NO HONING

Gillette

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

ONE THING CERTAIN.

"Dou you know," shouted the earnest orator, "what to do to the trust?"

"No, but I know blame well what they're doing to us!" said a man in the front row.

The Stomach Hold.

Col. H. N. Renouf, at the "Old Guard" banquet at Delmonico's, emphasized the importance to an army of a good commissariat.

"You have perhaps heard," he said, "of the company of privates that a patriotic lady entertained one Memorial day to dinner.

"It was a good dinner, and at its end a pretty maid servant entered with a superb dessert.

"'Dessert, sergeant?' she said to the stalwart young soldier at the head of the table.

"'Desert?' the sergeant answered. 'When I can get eats like this for nothin'? Nixie! Not me!'"

His Claim to Prominence.

At a social gathering a certain man, intent on knowing every one, was introduced to Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan.

"The name Burrows is very familiar to me," he said. "I am certain that you are a man of some prominence."

"Yes," replied Senator Burrows, "I am the man that 'died at first' just before Casey came to bat in that celebrated ball game in Mudville."—Success Magazine.

Refinement of Assurance.

Busy Business Man (irately)—Sir, I didn't ask you to sit down!

Persistent Salesman (settling back comfortably)—That's all right—no apology is necessary. I knew it was only an oversight.—Harper's Weekly.

Mortgage the ship for all it's worth before giving it up.

HARD TO PLEASE
Regarding the Morning Cup.

"Oh how hard it was to part with coffee, but the continued trouble with constipation and belching was such that I finally brought myself to leave it off.

"Then the question was, what should we use for the morning drink? Tea was worse for us than coffee; chocolate and cocoa were soon tired of; milk was not liked very well, and hot water we could not endure.

"About two years ago we struck upon Postum and have never been without it since.

"We have seven children. Our baby now eighteen months old would not take milk, so we tried Postum and found she liked it and it agreed with her perfectly. She is today, and has been, one of the healthiest babies in the State.

"I use about two-thirds Postum and one-third milk and a teaspoon of sugar, and put it into her bottle. If you could have seen her eyes sparkle and hear her say "good" today when I gave it to her, you would believe me that she likes it.

"If I was matron of an infants' home, every child would be raised on Postum. Many of my friends say, 'You are looking so well!' I reply, 'I am well: I drink Postum. I have no more trouble with constipation, and know that I owe my good health to God and Postum.'

"I am writing this letter because I want to tell you how much good Postum has done us, but if you knew how I shrink from publicity, you would not publish this letter, at least not over my name."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BOATS VS. BOXCARS

J. J. HILL'S STATEMENTS ON WATERWAYS IMPROVEMENT ARE COMBATED.

THE TWIN CITY MAYORS TALK

Six-Foot Channel Predicted by Engineer Within 8 to 12 Years.—Speakers of Note at Gathering of Mississippi Improvers.

St. Paul. — Officers, delegates and guests attending the ninth annual convention of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association gathered about the banquet board at the Commercial club. Oratory, wit, humor and sound logic flowed for five hours in a deepened channel without striking an obstruction.

It was the first and only social event of the convention. F. J. Waterous, toastmaster, rose to the occasion like a boat on a wave in assuming charge of the program following the banquet. Two hundred delegates and distinguished citizens greeted his preliminary remarks with applause.

At the speaker's table were the officers and leaders of the deep channel propaganda. Archbishop John Ireland, Senator Moses E. Clapp, Mayor James C. Haynes, Mayor Herbert Keller, Eli S. Warner, president of the St. Paul Commercial club; H. A. Tuttle, president of the Minneapolis Commercial club; Congressman F. W. Stevens, Congressman Halvor Steenerson, and many others.

Eli S. Warner declared he would live to see the day when there would not alone be a deep water channel to the Twin Cities but a channel connecting the Mississippi and the head of the lakes.

Mayor Keller Talks.

"When I was a school boy," ruminated Mayor Keller, the boy executive of St. Paul, "I learned in my books that St. Paul was the head of navigation. That is true today, it will be true when the deep channel is completed and it will continue to be the head of navigation—until the Mississippi is connected with Lake Superior and then there will be no head of navigation."

The inference was that Minneapolis might be extended the courtesy of shipping its commerce to St. Paul by rail to be thence transported by boat to deep water and that St. Paul would condescend to give it wharf space pending transfer. He proceeded to elaborate on the new depot plans, declaring the straighening of the river at Sibley street would give space for it, and would provide 50 acres of land for wharfs, warehouses and railroad terminals.

Mayor Haynes was delightfully facetious in his response, also kindly and considerate to St. Paul, almost apologizing for placing Minneapolis on the deep channelled Father of Waters map.

"When we get our dam," said he, "which we shall get by the grace of you gentlemen and the government at Washington, we shall have a nine-foot channel at Minneapolis, making the head of navigation, not St. Paul, not Minneapolis, but the Twin Cities.

Archbishop Ireland waxed eloquent and was interrupted by repeated applause as his eloquence poured fourth like water flowing over a dam.

"The Mississippi is a river that for centuries has enthralled scholars and poets," he exclaimed. "Finding its source in the crystal lakes of northern Minnesota, flowing through the fairest land that earth ever knew, 2,000 miles long, its fame has for centuries spread throughout the world. When De Soto saw it he marveled, its fame spread beyond the Pyrenees to France and thence came Hennepin, Radisson and those missionaries. Hennepin saw the site of St. Paul, saluted St. Anthony's falls and knew it would never do to return to Europe without visiting the site of Minneapolis, so he saw that, too.

"Europe envies our river, not a nation but covets it. In '61 an effort was made to divide this nation and one of the happiest results of that war is that the Mississippi river is left in one country so that it can be improved.

"Seventy years ago this city was but a hamlet. Eighty thousand square miles of land in Minnesota, capable of supporting 12,000,000 people and with only 2,000,000 people here! The soil has scarcely been touched by the plow. This nation is but started in its development; we need railroads and we need rivers and we need lakes and we ned everything that will bring this nation to its manifest destiny.

BLINDPIGGERS CAUGHT.

White Earth.—The agency under the direction of J. R. Howard, United States Indian agent, succeeded in rounding up two blind piggers who have been doing a lucrative business among the Indians at Ebro and along the northern boundary of the reservation during the past summer.

The prisoners are in the agency jail and will be turned over to the charge of deputy United States marshal, who is expected here soon.

PROF. GREEN DIES OF APOPLEXY.

Head of University Department of Forestry Stricken.

Minneapolis.—Working to the last moment with his students, Prof. Samuel B. Green, head of the State College of Forestry, in conection with the state university, died of apoplexy at Itasca Park.

Death was entirely unexpected and came when the professor was engaged in the work to which his entire life had been given. He was directing the summer school of forestry at Itasca Park.

In the morning, accompanied by his students, Prof. Green went into the woods to give the students practical work in forestry and in experiments. His students, shocked and grieved inexpressibly, bore the body back to town.

Prof. Green's health apparently had been good and there was no premonition of the sudden death that was to come to him.

Long Known as Expert.

The professor has long been a worker in the university, known as a crop and forestry expert, and prominent in all work connected with the agricultural and forestry work of the university. He won national fame as an authority on horticulture.

He had just been placed at the head of the college of forestry, recently established by the regents. Governor Eberhart also had interested him in his efforts to reorganize the forestry service of the state. Had he lived the state would have made extensive use of his services.

Esteem Expressed for Prof. Green.

An appreciation of the late Samuel B. Green as a man and an educator has been prepared and signed by 70 members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota. Attention is called to Professor Green's connection of 22 years with the department of horticulture and forestry and the progress he made in it.

CARS CRUSH AUTOMOBILE.

Driver Has Narrow Escape From Death When Machine Crumbles.

Minneapolis.—Almost up to his neck in a writhing mass of cracking, crushing, bending wreckage, Louis J. Newmann, 19 years old, 924 Goodrich avenue, St. Paul, miraculously escaped death or injury when his automobile was caught between two street cars coming in opposite directions and literally crumbled to pieces.

The accident occurred at Forty-seventh street and Nicollet avenue. Newman escaped being seriously hurt by standing high on the front seat while the large machine was rolled and flattened out beneath him. He received only a slight cut on the chin.

Newman, driving a large car, attempted to pass to the left of a outbound Washburn Park and Columbia Heights car which was going in the same direction. It was necessary to cross one track and to the other, on which an inbound car was approaching. Newman had almost succeeded in passing ahead of the first car and "sneaking" between the two when the crash came.

WATCHMAN PREVENTS WRECK.

Catches Men Tampering with Switch Near Red Wing.

Red Wing.—An attempt was made to wreck the east-bound Pioneer Limited train on the Milwaukee road about one mile east of town.

The train leaves Red Wing at 10 o'clock, and a few minutes before that time Wayne Hewitt, night watchman at a sawmill, discovered two men tampering with the switch near the mill. When he interferred the men showed fight, one of them using a knife. Hewitt's clothing was slashed in several places, but he was uninjured.

The would-be wreckers made their escape. An investigation of the switch showed that the lock had ben filed off and the switch turned. The signal light had also been bent so as to show a clear track.

Had Hewitt not made this discovery the train would have been derailed and wrecked.

ARE AFTER INTEREST MONEY.

Indians Gather at Bena and Discuss Plans.

Bemidji.—That the Indians of the White Oak, Leech Lake and Cass Lake bands intend to make a determined effort to secure from the government the sum of money due them as interest on various funds is indicated by recent acts of the Indians who have been holding counsels and talking over plans for inducing the government to pay out of the United States treasury the money which is being held back, as the Indians claim, for no good reason.

A council of the White Oak and other Indians was held at Bena last week, and 200 members of the tribes were in attendance.

A well authenticated statement is to the effect that this so-called "interest money" amounts to nearly $1,000,000, and that no use is being made of this fund, that it is simply lying idle in the United States treasury at Washington.

LIVERY BURNS AT ALBERT LEA.

Barn and Contents Are Destroyed—Loss Will Be Heavy.

Albert Lea, Minnesota.—Gustavson's big livery and hack barn, a two-story and basement brick building, was burned, the fire starting in the hay loft. The first floor and walls remain standing, but the latter are badly damaged by heat. The loss will be heavy, but is covered by insurance. Origin of the fire is unknown.

LUCK IS CHIEF ELEMENT IN WINNING, SAYS STAHL

BOSTON AMERICANS' FIRST SACKER PLACES TEAM WORK SECOND AND HITTING THIRD THIRD IN THE LIST.

By "JAKE" STAHL.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

There are so many elements that contribute to winning or losing baseball games that it is hard to decide which is the most important. I believe luck is first, team work second, hitting third, and fielding just ahead of base running. Few persons understand how much the game is affected by luck. It makes and breaks ball clubs every season, and sometimes it seems as if luck alone decides pennant races. But if you come to study the matter more deeply you will discover that the thing we call "luck" keeps pursuing certain teams, and ruining others, and if any one begins to seek why this is true he discovers that "luck" is only another name for gameness, determination, and hustling ability. The team or the player that persistently hustles, that runs out every ball at top speed, that tries for every ball that is hit as hard as it is possible to try, soon becomes "lucky" —for the player who does that is there ready to take advantage of "luck."

One sometimes wonders why, after the middle of the season, some clubs are so easy to defeat and some so hard. It is luck again in another form. The one club has been beaten until it is discouraged and listless in its work, half hearted in everything, while the other is full of confidence, inspired with hope, out after everything and every man is on his toes every minute, and it beats better ball clubs through sheer hustle and confidence.

These things are facts. There are some clubs that are dangerous no matter how many games they have lost, and others that are done and out of a race as soon as the "luck" breaks against them for a short time. A young ball player who wants to know how to win can find the secret of it in these statements, and any veteran ball player will vouch for their truth.

The first thing a young player ought to do is to see that his condition is perfect, and he must keep it that way and train himself so he can last through an entire season. Then he ought to begin studying the game, watching every other player's records and learning all about them. He ought to watch his own men, and the opposing team, studying how they make plays and deciding for himself which is the better way. If he does those things and practises steadily he will become a better ball player and last longer in the business than scores of men who are his physical superiors at the game.

"Jake" Stahl.

Another bit of advice for a young player: There is a complaint that the old players do not give the young ones a fair chance. This is not true. If the young player does not get his chance it is his own fault. A young player just starting with any club must watch his private behavior as closely as his playing. A "fresh" ball player, or a "swelled head," or one who does not attend to business soon finds that he is not popular and begins to complain that he does not get his chance. A player who joins a club, watches and listens, sticks up for his own rights and does not trample on the rights of others, always is welcome. A player in the modern game is judged almost as much by his conduct as by his playing. The greatest mistake a young player can make is to think that because he makes a successful start his success is assured and to "swell" and cease to pay close attention to business. They ought to learn that baseball is more than a sport and realise that it is the most sportsmanlike of all sports.

Portsmouth, Va., Forfeits Franchise.

The Virginia league has taken charge of the Portsmouth team, alleging that former owners by their actions forfeited their franchise. There was no break in the conditions of the body, leaving the league intact. The players were paid off by the league. William Hannan, Jr., of Norfolk and Jack Grim are both seeking the franchise, with Grim apparently in the lead.

Good Jokes

TOUGH JOB.

The old major had been on an extended trip "up noff." Now he was back in th general store of the village telling of his travels.

"And Niagara Falls, suh!" he began vividly. "What could be a grander sight? To think of the vast, inconceivable power in those millions of tons of water that dash over the rocks! And then to think that those falls are harnessed by mere man!"

The major paused for breath and the old colored man, who had just come in with a pail of eggs, looked interested.

"Majah!"

"Yeas, Sam?"

"Who was de gen'man det harnessed dem deh falls?"

"Why—er—Sam, I can't just remember his name. But why are you so anxious to know?"

"Ah was just thinkin' majah."

"Thinking of what, old man?"

"Thinkin' what Ah'd give to see det gen'man try en harness dat ol', ol' mule Ah bought f'um de bankrupt circus last spring. Tee-hee!"

His Views on Suffrage.

When the female canvasser asked the old farmer to sign a petition in favor of a woman's movement he eyed the document for a while with suspicion. "No, I'm again' it," was reply, with the emphasis of a man who had had some domestic infelicity. "A woman who's allus a-movin' is allus a-gettin' in trouble. If you've got anything to keep her quiet I'll sign it."

No Kick There.

The new arrival had just written his name and address in the hotel register.

"From Ypsilanti, eh?" said the clerk; "that's the town, isn't it, where —"

"No, sir," interrupted the other, with a frown; "we're perfectly satisfied with the name of our city. You're thinking of Oshkosh."

Disposing of Hash.

Yeast—I see that all the food served to a guest at a Japanese dinner and not consumed by him at the time is taken to his home by the servants of his host.

Crimsonbeak—The hosts over there are certainly persistent. They seem to get rid of their hash in some way!—Yonkers Statesman.

IN SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS.

GEORGE BAKER

Passenger—I say, captain, what would happen if the ship should hit a coral reef?

Captain—It would most likely shiver its timbers.

Summer.

Ashes to ashes,
Dust to dust,
We'll now dig up
For the ice trust.

Not Her Way.

Elderly Relative—Lucy, you surely don't think of marrying Geoffrey to reform him!

Miss Lucy—Gracious, no, auntie! I'm trying to reform Geoffrey in order to marry him, and I'll either succeed in doing it or I'll break his neck!

In the Public Eye.

"Here is a brochure entitled 'What St. Louis Is Doing.'"

"Pittsburg doesn't need any advertising like that."

"No."

"Everybody knows what Pittsburg is doing."

The Eternal Feminine.

She—Here is a story about a German scientist who says a woman can live to be 600,000 years old.

He—Good gracious! Imagine a woman 600,000 years old who wouldn't admit she was more than 230,000!"

Three Balls.

Stubb—The best umbrellas to put up quickly are those with the patent steel spring.

Penn—H'm! I have found those with a gold handle the most convenient to "put up."

A Blunder.

"A Detroit minister says that hell is full of peek-a-boo waists."

"A queer statement for a minister to make when he is trying to get men to go to heaven."

Now They're Fussy.

"A St. Louis girl wore men's clothing in order to escape suitors. I would never do that!"

"You would never need to, dear."

Hard to Touch.

"This is paradoxical."

"What is?"

"Why, the closer a man is the harder it is to touch him."

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

Oh, the primmest little maid,
Just the most precise of misses;
Never thought of love, she said,
Took no sort of stock in kisses.

Quite immune to Cupid's darts,
Laughed at hosts of suitors sighing,
When they told of aching hearts
All such symptoms still decrying.

But all this was long ago—
Well, I should say, 'twas last summer;
You read the account, I know,
In the papers—'twas a hummer.

How she managed to elope
With a curly-headed actor.
In this stunt of hers, I hope,
Common sense was not a factor.

DOWN, NOT UP.

GEORGE BAKER

Henderson—Does your wife ever call you up at your office?

Henpeck—No; she waits until I get home and then she calls me down.

The Foxy Landlady.

"I think I'll change my boarding house," grumbled the comedian boarder.

"I am surprised," said the sweet singer. "Why, I thought you told me your landlady was right up to date?"

"Yes, too much so. Since she has been reading the Fletcher theory she advises all her boarders to chew each mouthful 32 times. She knows they'll soon get tired and won't eat as much."

"H'm! She's rather shrewd."

"Yes, and that's not all. She read that sour milk prolongs life and now she has started the sour-milk fad because sour milk costs only four cents a quart."

Ingenuity.

Rays—How does Splitter expect to get his divorce?

Hays—By proving the illegality of his marriage.

Rays—How will he prove that?

Hays—First, by showing all marriages are lotteries, and then calling attention to the fact that the Supreme court has ruled that all lotteries are illegal.

Nothing Conclusive.

Ida—Do you suppose that Mr. Worther really has serious intentions regarding Doty?

Clara—He must have; he's praising her all the time—says she's worth her weight in gold.

Ida—Oh, there's nothing conclusive about that; Doty could be weighed on a pair of postal scales.

A Born Diplomat.

His Wife—John, yesterday was my birthday and you never even thought to bring me a box of candy.

Her Husband—I'm sorry, my dear, but there isn't a thing about your appearance to remind me that you are a day older than you were a year ago.

The Retort Courteous.

A young woman had fallen upon the ice-covered pavement and a man stepped forward to offer his services.

"Allow me—" he began, but his feet slipped and he fell flat upon his back.

"Certainly," responded the young woman, gravely.—Lippincott's.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Tim—I see dat Joe Simpson's goil's gone back on him.

Tom—Huh! dat's easy. Der feller she's goin' wid now, his mudder keeps er candy store.

Back to the Soil.

"Have you joined the back-to-the-soil movement?"

"You bet; I'm tired of artificial flies and wooden minnows, and I'm going to dig some good old worms for bait."

The Fearless One.

"With all your wealth are you not afraid of the proletariat?" asked the delver in sociological problems.

"No, I ain't," snapped Mrs. Newrich. "We boil all our drinkin' water."

HE'D GET THE APPLE.

Eddie—Say, mom, give Jessie an apple.

Mamma—Then you'll want one, too.

Eddie—No. Just give it to Jessie. We are going to play Adam and Eve, and she is going to tempt me.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS

May Be Obtained in One Night.

For preserving the hands as well as for preventing redness, roughness, and chapping, and imparting that velvety softness and whiteness much desired by women Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is believed to be superior to all other skin soaps. For those who work in corrosive liquids, or at occupations which tend to injure the hands, it is invaluable.

Treatment—Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, and in severe cases spread the Cuticura Ointment on thin pieces of old linen or cotton. Wear during the night old, loose gloves, or a light bandage of old cotton or linen to protect the clothing from stain. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, and shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this treatment is most effective. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Autoing and Optics.

"Is not auto driving terribly hard on the eyes?" we asked.

"Well, I guess not," replied the chauffeur, withering us with scorn. "Why, before I got to runnin' a car I was thinkin' o' gettin' specks, my eyesight was that poor I couldn't see the contribution box in church until it was so near past me it was too late to dig for any money. But I hadn't been runnin' that wagon two days till I could see a policeman's little finger stickin' out from behind a tree four miles away. I could even see which way a copper's eyeballs were turned if he was standin' in the shade three miles off. Hard on the eyes! Well, not much! It's the best medicine for weak eyes that was ever invented, don't you forget it."

Casey at the Bat.

This famous poem is contained in the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910, together with records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. This interesting book sent by the Coca-Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Also copy of their booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" which tells all about this delicious beverage and why it is so pure, wholesome and refreshing. Are you ever hot—tired—thirsty? Drink Coca-Cola—it is cooling, relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere.

Didn't Care for Expenses.

They were seated at the breakfast table.

"John, dear," said the young wife, "this is my birthday."

"I'm glad you mentioned it, darling," rejoined her husband. "I'll buy you a present the first thing when I get downtown."

"Well," she said, "I hope you won't get any cheap 98-cent affair."

"Of course I won't," he replied. "Why, I would be ashamed to present you with anything that cost less than a dollar."

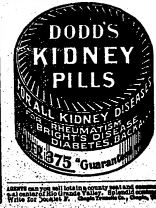
Some women are beautiful when they are angry, but generally they are mean and ugly at such times.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

Many of us have cause to be thankful for what we don't get.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Man cannot be happy when idle, unless resting from previous labor.



AGENTS can you sell lots in a county seat and commercial center of Rio Grande Valley. Splendid [illegible] Write for booklet F. [illegible]

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

It now has the appearance that County Attorney Michelet has assumed editorial management of the Eleven Towns.

The farmers of the eleven towns are not complaining about light crops, after reading of the total failures in other localities.

Remember that hay will be hay this winter, with none to sell and plenty of buyers. Make hay while the sun shines.

Thief River Falls is to hold its annual county fair on August 3, 4, and 5. It promises to be a hummer, this year.

The Thief River Falls News says that this county fair will be the last one held in Red Lake County. Better not resolve to cut your hair, John, until after the county is divided.

Candidates for county office are a rather scarse article, this year; although we hear that Charles Fellman, of St. Hilaire, is likely to become a candidate for sheriff of Red Lake County.

Ira C. Richardson, of Thief River Falls, has filed for the Republican nomination for Judge of Probate of Red Lake County. Mr. Richardson has given very good satisfaction as probate judge sirce his appointment to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of S. A. Swanson and will undoubtly be nominated and elected for another term.

State Librarian John King is trying to run the whole administration of Govenor Eberhart, but maybe the govenor will try to get along without him; as he is needed up in Red Lake County and there are plenty of good republicans, who can take care of the job King has down there. Better come up to Red Lake Falls John, and roast the govenor to a frazzle in "The Gazette."

The Thief River Falls papers gave a great boom on profitable farming in Red Lake County last week, using C. A. Lindquist as an example of how quick a farmer can get rich in Red Lake Co. This ought to encourage emigration, as they certainly set forth the possiblities for a common farmer to get rich quick in a very forcible manner; but they do not gain any votes by that kind of mud throwing for their county division deal.

It is tiresome to bear people making the statement that Halvor Steenerson is not doing anything in Congress. This statement sounds rather coarse when it is made by a homesteader of the eleven towns, who has never made but one payment on his land and who doesn't have to pay any more until his seven years are out. Now, dear sir, let us tell you that if it was not for the fight that Halvor Steenerson has been making for you, there would not be a dollar due from you to the government on the land you bought six years ago. We don't know whether you appreciate this, but they are facts, and his efforts for you, to try to help you to make a home entitles him to your vote and support for his renominati on and election.

A Timely Letter,

Red Lake Falls Gazette:—

The Gazette has received the following letter which is an interesting contribution to the literature of the county division campaign:

Brooks, Minn., July 11, 1910.

Editor Gazette:—

For the benefit of the county divisionists of Thief River Falls and the people of Red Lake county in general, I wish to them an example of the difference in taxes between little Scott county, which they alluded to in their papers, and Red Lake county. I lived in Scott county for fifty years, owned 156 acres of land in one of the full townships of the county, 60 acres of which were under plow. Ten acres were assessed as swamp and the remainder was meadow and timber pasture. On the buildings I conld not get over $1000 insurance, and for the last ten years I have paid $40 to $42 per year real estate taxes. There is no ditch tax or court house tax, as the court house has been built forty years and would be a disgrace to the Fiji Islands, but they have to get along with it, for the taxes are already too high. There are not any large streams to be briged in the county and not any more poor to be taken care of than in any other county of its size, and its affairs are run as economically as possible.

Now I own 250 acres in Red Lake county which I am told is the best in the county. There are 100 acres under the plow. I have $1000 insurance on my buildings and have paid this year's taxes which were $63.10.

Now I think this example ought to prove to any fair minded man that small counties are an expensive luxury especially where there is so much idle land.

Hoping your readers will think it over seriousily before election, I remain,

Yours truly,

THOS. F. CONNORS.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one-half mile south of the High landing creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this offiice.

Where It Counted.

Patient (to physician)—All my money can't give me health.

"No, but it gives your physician confidence."

Too Sudden For Him.

"If you had no idea when our marriage was to occur, why did you propose to me?"

"To tell you the truth, I had no idea you would accept me."

A Victim of Leprosy.

"On my travels in Venezuela," said a New York man, "I stayed in a hotel with a young man in whose family there was the taint of leprosy, though he apparently did not have it. One night sitting at dinner he became angry at a waiter and brought his hand down on the table with full force. He instantly realized that he did not feel the blow and sat looking at his hand, his face whitening with horror. 'Give me your knife, Bob,' he said to his chum. He grabbed the pocketknife in a frenzy and stabbed the side of his hand with vicious cuts from finger tip to wrist. You may not know that leprosy appears in the side of the hand, numbness being a sign. The man did not feel the cuts. He arose from the table, knocking over his chair, rushed out into the courtyard of the hotel, and we heard the quick tang of a revolver shot, telling us how he had conquered the leper's curse by ending his life."—New York Times.

HORSE SWAPPING

In the Good Old Days It Was Sport, Not Commercialism.

A MAN TOOK A CHANCE THEN.

He Didn't Ask For a Written Guarantee That the Animal Was Sound, and If He Got Stuck He Bided His Time to Pass Along the Prize.

"I have been reading that David Harum story," said the ancient liveryman when his cronies were comfortably seated in his little office. "A friend told me that story was the last word on horse trading, but the man who wrote it didn't understand the spirit of the game at all. David Harum would have been skinned out of his teeth if he had blown into any western town in the palmy days of horse trading twenty-five or thirty years ago.

"I tell you, my friends, all the dead game sports are asleep with their fathers. Nobody is willing to take a chance nowadays. If a man buys a cigar he wants a bill of sale with it. The other day a cheap skate pestered me a whole afternoon talking about buying a horse. He tried out all the nags in the barn and finally decided that the glass eyed bay would suit him. And he actually wanted a written guarantee that the horse was sound! A written guarantee! No, gentlemen, I am not joking. That baldheaded travesty on a man actually asked for such a document. I regarded it as an insult, and after I had rebuked him they had to pour four buckets of water over him before he recovered.

"In the good old days horse trading was a game, not a commercial transaction. If a man wasn't willing to take the chances when he went trading he was advised to try some other line of business. Many and many a time I had the harpoon administered to me. One day Major Charlie Slaughter drove to my barn.

"'I have quite a neat package of horseflesh here,' said the major, 'and I have a sort of presentiment that he can travel a few lines when the wind is blowing in the right direction.'

"His horse was a handsome roan, a regular peacock for style, with his head away up in the air so you'd need a stepladder to see if he had a star on his forehead. And the way he hit the road was a sin. Talk about gaited horses! That roan handled his legs as though he had taken sparring lessons. Now, my weak point in the horse business is that when I want a certain nag the worst way I can't conceal the fact. I just can't sleep or eat my victuals until that horse is in my barn with a new halter on him. The major was wise to my weakness.

"'It's no use, Jake,' says the major. 'This hoss isn't on my swapping list. Every roan hair on him just suits me, and I'd be a chump to let him go'

"Well, of course I got the roan all right. The major was just bluffing. And I gave him the biggest trade you ever heard of—gave him a matched team and several bills for that gangling roan. And when I took the roan to the water trough for a drink I found that he couldn't lower his head. He had to carry it about ten feet in the air all the time, owing to some injury in his neck. He had to eat his flaked rice off a shelf and drink from a garden hose, and a man needed an aeroplane to put a bridle on him.

"Did I raise a fuss with the major? What sort of skate do you take me for? Next time I met him I told him I liked the roan better than any horse I ever saw. 'He isn't always rooting in the ground like a pig,' said I, 'and if you had told me about his patent dirigible neck I'd have given you $10 more.' We were sports in those days.

"One time the veterinary surgeon told me about a fine trotting horse in a town some distance away which had been deprived of its tail by a surgical operation. I went and looked at the horse. He was a perfect beauty and could trot like an avalanche. But he had just a stump of a tail, and the owner was ashamed to drive him, so I bought the critter for a song. I went to a lot of trouble having a tail made for him. It was a beautiful, flowing tail, a credit to the hairdresser's art. It was fixed to slip over the horse's stub tail and was then fastened to the crupper of the harness, and a man needed good eyes to see that it wasn't the real thing.

"The major had poor eyes, and when I took him for a drive behind that black trotter he simply had to be tied down to the seat he was so excited. He said he'd always wanted a horse with a tail like that. He had my own weakness. He couldn't pretend indifference when he wanted a thing the worst way, and he wanted that horse so bad that his hair was falling out. After a great deal of deliberation I issued my ultimatum.

"'I'll give you the horse, harness and buggy just as they stand,' said I, 'for your sorrel three-year-olds and $50.' Either of the sorrels was worth a herd of horses like the black.

"'It's a trade,' cried the major.

"Next morning the major came around to my barn all smiles. 'Ever since I was a child and quit playing with a rattle,' says he, 'I have wanted a horse with a detachable tail—a tail that a man could take off and use as chin whiskers at a masked ball. I just called to pay you another 50 cents, so that when I meet you after this you can't say I took advantage of you in our trade yesterday.'

"Oh, there were real sports in those days."—Walt Mason in Chicago News.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 17. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Witalis Johnson, of Kratka, Minn. who on June 20, 1904, made Homested Entry No. 485, Serial No. 0480, for N. W. ¼ Section 29 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st. day of August 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar J. Peterson, of Hazel, Minn. Ole Hafdal, Nils D. Jacobson, and Peter Peterson, of Kratka, Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 8, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. July 5th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that John Wzlontek, of Hilda, Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 567, Serial No. 04211, for N. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B. Henry Costello, Frank Savage, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda, Minn., and John Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 15th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 12th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Lina Vestby, of Anstad, Minn., who, on June 7th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04810 Serial No. 04810, for W. ½ S. W. ¼, Sec. 2 & N. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 3 Twp. 154 N, Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 22nd day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Lund, Casper Lund, Ole E. Wroeth, and George Wold, all of Anstad, Minn.

Arthur P. Toupin,
Register.

His Question.

Edgar, aged six, was recently sent to school for the first time, and upon his return home he asked. "Papa, who taught Adam the alphabet?"

Up to the Doctor.

"Honesty pays in the long run."

"But my doctor tells me I'm short winded."

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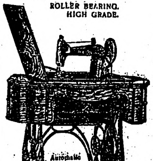
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IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.—Quarles.

Easily Convinced.

Would Be Contributor (at editor's desk)—Here's a joke, Mr. Editor, that I'll guarantee was never in print before. Editor (after reading it)—Don't doubt your word in the least, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

The Outlet.

Physiology Teacher—Clarence, you may explain how we hear things. Clarence—Pa tells 'em to ma as a secret, and ma gives 'em away at the bridge club.—Cleveland Leader.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some Inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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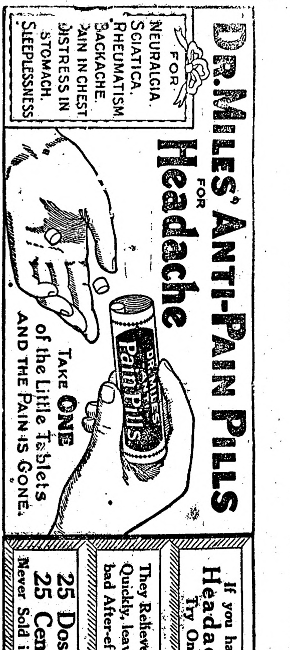
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If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

Rev. E. A. Mostue made this office a pleasant call on Sunday afternoon.

Edward Singer, of Rhoda, was transacting business in Highlanding, last Monday.

They now have the telephone service, at Malone, connected with all long distance lines.

Dakota farmers are contracting for hay to be delivered at Thief River Falls at the rate of $15.00 per ton.

Local news are rather scarse this week, as everybody is busy haying; including both the editor and printer.

The government inspector of manufacturing enterprises was looking over our establishment, yesterday.

The steamer, Lily, passed up the river, last night with a very light load because of low water.

C. L. Clark and Walt McAndress will about finish haying this week. They have a good many loads of hay in stack.

Ye editor expects to make a trip to Crookston, on Monday, to attend the meeting of third and fourth class post masters.

The farmers on this side of Red Lake River are beginning to get up a number of long stacks of hay.

Roads are in fine condition, now and the swamps are dry on the edges, so that they can easily be driven around.

We made a call at the home of Mrs. E. Peterson on Sunday and she gave her subsciption to THE SUNBEAM a jog ahead for another year.

Anton Ellingson left for his home at Erskine on last Sunday, after spending two weeks here in getting the hay on his farm, cut and stacked.

The editor took a drive thru the town of Deer Park on Sunday and noted some very fair crops for this year and some that were not so good.

We ask the indulgence of our readers for the small amount of local news this week as it is rather up hill business, running a newspaper and farming at the same time, especially in haying season.

The Red Lake River is the lowest that it has been in six years and the logs of the drive are lying on an average of about three to the rod on both banks of the river.

Owing to the small salary, there is likely to be only a small attendance at the post master's convention at Crookston. William G. Hunt, P. M., had to borrow some money from W. G. Hunt, editor, to pay expenses.

We made a social call at the Malone post office on Sunday and noted that Gunde Anstad had a very good stock of goods for a country store. He informed us that he was doing a very good business for this year.

We passed by the farm of and made a call on Alfred Anderson on last Sunday and he informed us that he was busy haying in the big swamps this year on land that they had been unable to cut before, We are a little afraid that Alfred had forgotten that it was Sunday, as he was busy raking hay; while the sun shines.

Annual School Meeting.

At the annual school meeting of district No. 37 held in the Highlanding school house on Saturday evening last, Walter McAndress was elected Treasurer for the term of three years and T. S. Jacobson was elected Director for two years. The usual taxes were voted and it was voted to have eight months' school with a first grade teacher.

The District was utterly disgusted with their attempt to save money last year by employing a second grade teacher, as the scholars of the district have not advanced any this last year. The money spent for that kind of school had better be kept in the peoples' pockets.

THE "THIRD DEGREE."

Ethics of the Process as Defined by Inspector Byrnes.

"The 'third degree,'" said Inspector Byrnes, the former chief of detectives, "should be a psychic rather than a physical process. It is not remorse brought about by continual thought upon the heinousness of his crime that drives a guilty man to confession. It is the nervous strain involved in a long effort to maintain his pretense of innocence, while he is in constant fear that the police are in possession of evidence that may prove his guilt. Something like a parallel case would be that of a prizefighter who should surmise that his antagonist was playing with him in the ring while capable of sending in a knockout blow at any time he felt so inclined. Apprehension that he was dealing with conditions of the nature of which he was unaware would eventually weaken the man in that case. Tell a suspected man who is guilty that you have evidence of his guilt and that he will get nothing to eat or will not be permited to sleep until he confesses, and unless he is a particularly stupid fellow he will know that you have no proof against him and are only trying to get it. For instance, show him ostentatiously the weapon with which he may have killed a man and tell him that you know all about the crime and he would better confess it. He will say to himself, 'They haven't got sufficient evidence to convict me and are trying to make me furnish it, for if they had the evidence they wouldn't care whether I confessed or not,' and thus he will be encouraged to hold out. Also, if he does confess under duress, he makes a false confession, which he knows it will be impossible to corroborate.

"Now, a guilty man in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is not sure that he has covered every trace of his crime, and he may readily be put into the state of mind of the man in Poe's story of 'The Telltale Heart,' wherein he can't help believing that proof of his guilt has been discovered and that his cross examiners are mocking him by pretending not to be aware of it. Let the guilty man catch sight of an implement with which his crime is associated in the possession of the police, which he believes has been unintentionally left where he sees it, and it throws him into a panic, because he does not know how they came by the weapon nor what else they may have discovered demonstrating his guilt in getting hold of it. Perhaps he has concocted a story in his mind which the discovery of this weapon renders implausible, and he mentally puts together and rejects one sequence of lies after another, wondering whether it is safe to take chances on this bit of information or that being not in the possession of the police. Then he is overwhelmed every few moments by the thought that everything is known and all his efforts are useless. The guilty man in this condition is no longer normal, and his collapse is only a matter of time." — Frank Marshall White in Harper's Weekly.

He Had Reformed.

A young man who was an enthusiastic lover of nature went to the seaside for a holiday and, approaching a typical fisherman, said:

"Ah, my friend, how well you must know the face of nature and know it in its many moods! Have you ever seen the sun sinking in such a glare of glory that it swallows up the horizon with fire? Have you not seen the mist gliding down the shrinking hillside like a specter?"

And, very excited and throwing out his arms, he continued:

"Have you never seen, my man, the moon struggling to shake off the ragged, rugged storm cloud?"

The fisherman replied, "No, sir; I have not since I signed the pledge."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Little Ambiguous.

The Ingrahams were entertaining two friends at dinner. After Mr. Ingraham had helped them to roast beef he happened to glance at the other end of the table, where his wife sat, and observed, to his horror, that the sugar bowl was the old one, with both handles broken off, that usually graced the dining table on wash days.

In vain he endeavored by mysterious nods and winks to direct Mrs. Ingraham's attention to it. She either did not see or would not see the mutilated piece of queensware, and his patience gave way at last.

"Cornelia," he said, with some sharpness, "do you think we ought to use a sugar bowl when we have company without ears on?"—Youth's Companion.

In the hands of many wealth is like a harp in the hoofs of an ass.—Martin Luther.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS,

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

THE CLIMBERS.

What Social Eminence Costs the Commoner in England.

My father was a laborer, and I am a lord.

When education was reserved for the rich they do not seem to have availed themselves greatly of the advantage, for many of the important discoveries, inventions and improvements we owe to the sons of the poor, and few of the celebrated writers, musicians or artists were sons of the rich.

The education I received at the public expense enabled me to obtain employment which afforded opportunities for advancement, and eventually I amassed a vast fortune.

"Society" has its scouts. They are the connecting links between the unimportant rich and the impecunious "great."

The wife of a fashionable artist sought our acquaintance. My portrait, which her husband painted, cost 1,000 guineas, but at their house we met the peeress to whose not disinterested negotiations I owe my knighthood.

That step up the social ladder cost some £20,000.

A philanthropic duchess came forward next to welcome us on the way. Her public benefactions and her private bills relieved me of a further large amount, but to compensate for this we were introduced to "society." I was elected to several clubs, and vouchers for the "royal inclosure" were accorded to us.

An impecunious but important politician later procured for me a baronetcy—for a consideration, part of which was for the purposes of the government and part he retained for himself. He is an inveterate opponent of corruption in municipal corporations.

There appears to be no inclination to interfere with free trade in titles, for subsequently I was offered, and I accepted, a peerage in return for a substantial contribution to the funds of the party.

Ability, industry and enterprise made me rich. Bribery has made me respected.

Without fees to the fashionable I should be still but a local celebrity, severely ignored by the neighboring magnates. Directly and indirectly it has cost me some £200,000 to attain social respectability.—London Truth.

ATTACKED BY SHARKS.

A Swimmer's Plucky Encounter With Two Big Man Eaters.

John T. Clark, a well known swimmer, in 1882 had a narrow escape from serving as a meal for two hungry sharks while giving an exhibition at Pensacola, Fla. He had agreed to be sewed up in a big sack, heavily weighted with sand, and be thrown into the bay near the navy yard, from which bag he was to escape by cutting his way out with a knife and swimming ashore.

At an appointed time a flatboat took him out some distance from shore, and after being tied up in the sack he was thrown overboard. He had hardly got more than thirty feet below the surface when something bumped against the sack, and almost instantly the idea flashed through his mind that it was a shark. Before he could do anything there was a bump from the other side of the bag. In a moment or two he had cut his way out and was rising to the surface, still clutching the knife in his hand. Once something cold grazed his leg as he was rising.

On reaching the surface he was greeted with cheers, but noted with dismay that there were no boats near. He started to swim toward the nearest one when the water parted a few feet to one side and he could make out the long black fin of a shark. The monster headed at once for him, and as he was about to dive to escape its clutch another shark dashed in.

As the first shark turned over on its side in order to bite Clark dived below the surface, then up under the shark, and drove the knife time after time into its vitals, and it sank to the bottom. As he came to the surface gasping for breath a yawlboat manned by excited sailors from the navy yard ran alongside, and he was pulled aboard just in time to escape the second shark.—Detroit Free Press.

Suspicious.

"Let me show you 'Love Letters of Wise Men,'" said the clerk in the book emporium.

"Are they signed?" asked the cautious bookworm.

"Yes, indeed, every one of them."

"Then they must be forgeries. Wise men never sign their names to love letters."—Chicago News.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

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List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,

Highlanding ....Minn

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C.W.John son, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examine this fine horse.

C W Johnson, Owner.

THE PEANUT.

It Starts Growing In the Open, but Finishes Under Ground.

Most people of the north suppose that peanuts grow, like potatoes, on the roots of the vine. Others with equal confidence state that they hang from the branches like pea pods. Both are right, and both are wrong. The peanut starts in the air and sunlight above ground in the shape of a flower growing at the end of a long tube. After the fall of blossoms this tube, or peduncle, elongates and bends downward, pushing itself inches into the ground. If for any reason it cannot do this it dies in a few hours. But if it succeeds in burying itself to its own satisfaction the ovary at the base of the peduncle slowly enlarges and forms the familiar pod, which is therefore dug out of the ground.

Scattered over the roots of the plant, however, are numerous warts or tubercles, in which, by the aid of a good microscope, can be seen myriads of minute organisms. These bacteria-like bodies, though they get their living from the plant, contribute materially to its supporting by collecting nitrogen from the air and holding it in storage, so to speak, supplying it to the plant as need requires. These wonderful little storehouses often contain, by analysis, a greater supply of this indespensable fertilizer than the surrounding soil.

The native country of the peanut has long been a matter of dispute, but the department of agriculture states that the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of Brazil. Thus the peanut is added to the four other plants of great importance that America has given to the world—namely, cotton, Indian corn, tobacco and the potato.

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USE FEET AS HANDS.

A Custom Somewhat Common Among the Yellow Races.

A French savant, M. Lannelongue, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences maintains that among the yellow races, the Chinese, the Japanese and the Malays, the foot is used as an organ of prehension, like the hand, to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. He says that while in Tokyo he saw a young man sitting in a theater box grasping the rail with his feet just as though they were hands, ever and anon using his right foot to scratch his left thigh. The fact that the Japanese usually sit on their heels at meals and in the house develops extreme suppleness and mobility in the feet and toes, and the prehensile function is still further encouraged by the fact that the Japanese who adhere to the ancient customs wear forked stockings and dispense with the inflexible and constraining European shoe.

Chinese postmen navigate their boats lying down, steering with their hands and rowing with their feet. The oar is held between the big toe and the others. The natives frequently use their feet to collect and to pick up small objects lying on the ground, and sometimes even eat a mice with their toes. M. Lannelongue adds that the yellow races, who are able to use their feet somewhat as the elephant uses his trunk or the monkey his tail, enjoy a very considerable advantage in the everlasting struggle for existence over the less fortunate Caucasians, who are able to employ their feet only for locomotion purposes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rebuked.

Hoffman, the German physicist, arrived in Glasgow late one Saturday night and on Sunday morning went to call on Lord Kelvin. The doorbell was answered by a woman servant, whom Hoffman asked if Sir William was at home.

The servant answered, "Sir, he most certainly is not."

Hoffman then asked, "Could you tell me where I could find him?"

"Sir," she answered, "you will find him at church, where you ought to be!"

She Did Hate Smoking.

Henry M. Stanley once had an experience which shows how a hatred of tobacco is apt to swamp the finer feelings. In 1883, when staying at Brooklyn, N. Y., he notes in his diary: "Boarding with Judge X. Judge drunk. Tried to kill his wife with hatchet. Attempted three times. I held him down all night. Next morning, exhausted, lighted cigar in parlor. Wife came down and insulted and raved at me for smoking in her house."

For a Rainy Day.

"In your pursuit of pleasure," said the serious citizen, "you should not neglect to lay something by for a rainy day."

"Of course," replied the light hearted man. "Nearly every member of our fishing club brings along a pack of cards."—Washington Star.

Around the Bend

By ALICE CAMERON

Ralph Hurlbut leaned back in unaccustomed idleness and let the canoe float down stream. The sense of having nothing to do, nothing to worry about, on this glorious June morning, filled him with a dreamy content.

He was on the first vacation he had taken since college days. The last few years had been strenuous ones for the keen young business man. Mind and body had been worked hard.

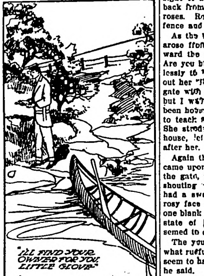
As the canoe swept down stream, Ralph Hurlbut was conscious of an exhilarating excitement. His imagination pictured a dozen adventures, but one image persisted, and at last drove the others away. Ralph's youth was asserting itself. He hoped he might find Her sitting on the bank or walking beneath the willows; a dream girl with the gray eyes and the sweet mouth of the woman he could love.

As he neared the turn in the stream, his odd imagining became almost real to him. It possessed his mind wholly. He could even see the gown she would wear; blue, soft, with perhaps some white fluffy stuff on it like clouds on a June sky. He gazed with a boyish eagerness toward the bend that hid her.

A few more vigorous strokes and the canoe swung dizzily around the curve and glided into the unknown part of the stream. The trees were fewer here. There were flowers near the banks. He gazed quickly about. No one was in sight. All was peaceful and quite deserted.

A deep disappointment came over him, a feeling stronger than the cause seemed to warrant. He tried to laugh it off. "Here I am mooning like an idiot!" he exclaimed, disgustedly. "I imagine a thing and then complain because it is not real." But the disappointment and the eager longing persisted.

He steadied the canoe and looked around once more. A white patch on the left bank attracted his attention. He could not see what it was, and in pursuit, idly paddled to the shore. He drew his canoe up on the bank and picked up the object. It was a little white silk glove, long and small in hand, the fingers still curled naturally as if rosy living fingers were within them. He smoothed it out on his palm. The tips were soiled a trifle.


"I'LL FIND YOUR OWNER FOR YOU, LITTLE GLOVE"

Ralph smiled down at the dainty thing.

"I'll find your owner for you, little glove," he said, putting it into his pocket.

Far up the road, to his left, he caught sight of a moving patch of blue—a blue dress, a white hat! Immediately he ran up the bank and started along the road.

Before he could reach her, the wearer of the blue dress turned into a narrow path leading to the only house in sight. When Ralph arrived at the path he could see her knocking at a side door. Her back was turned to him as she pounded vigorously. Ralph waited, walking slowly up and down. The blue dress evidently had a determined owner. Ralph thought she would never cease knocking. He had his first misgiving when she shook the door. Finally, when she began to kick strenuously at the panels, he began to see that Fate had, perhaps, been misleading him.

At this moment the woman made up her mind that no one was at home. She turned away and came down the path toward Ralph, walking with impatient strides. A basket hung on her arm.

She looked about fifty years old, extremely gaunt and remarkably badtempered. One glance, and the fact that he had followed this person in a romantic mood, carrying her glove over his heart, moved Ralph to a fit of laughter. While she walked toward him, staring angrily, he rocked to and fro in paroxysms of mirth. The woman came almost up to him, and was about to say something in no gentle tone—to judge by her expression—when she suddenly tripped on a stone, and catching at Ralph for support, let her heavy basket fall at his feet. His coat was torn with a long rending sound and the woman sat down heavily in a crumpled heap. The cream in a glass bottle in the basket splashed lightly over Ralph, and eggs covered his shoes with a yellow coating. As he noted each new phase of the catastrophe he burst into another roar of laughter. His companion sat in the road and regarded him stonily. Finally, Ralph saw that her face was growing very pale, and at the idea that she might really be hurt, his laughter subsided. He gently tried to help her up She struck at him awkwardly, her eyes flashing, but said nothing. Ralph was really alarmed for by this time her face was very white. "Are you hurt, madam?" he asked, anxiously. No answer. He began to talk, hoping that she would break her angry silence.

"I hope you will forgive me for laughing. You see I thought you were—er, some one else. And I was so surprised I could not help laughing. Tell me whether you are hurt. Let me help you." His face looked so handsome and so appealing that the stony expression of the woman softened a trifle.

"Well, the least you can do is to help me home," she said, gruffly. "I'm all shook up." She evidently blamed him for her fall. He raised her, and she leaned on him, grunting and groaning.

They walked on. She said nothing. Finally he began to be unpleasantly aware of her weight. His arm seemed almost paralyzed and drops of perspiration came out on his forehead. He stood still a moment in the road. "Would you mind changing to the other side? I could support you with my right arm. This one is getting a little tired." The long lips set into a grim line. "Can't," responded the woman "My other arm's hurt too bad." He wondered vaguely how her arm could possibly be hurt, but said nothing. The woman urged him on, it seemed to Ralph interminably.

She did not speak except to urge him to walk faster. Finally, they made one last turn and came within sight of a small gray house set well back from the road in a garden of roses. Red ramblers climbed over fence and porch.

As the two drew near, a young girl arose from the steps and hurried toward the gate. " Oh! are you hurt? Are you hurt?" she exclaimed, breathlessly to the woman. The latter put out her "injured" arm and opened the gate with a bang. "No! I fell down but I wasn't hurt a mite. Would ha' been home an hour ago only I wanted to teach some smart fools a lesson She strode up the walk and into the house, letting the screen door slam after her.

Again the helpless fit of laughter came upon Ralph. He leaned against the gate, rubbing his numb arm and shouting with mirth. This time he had a sweet echo, and looked into a rosy face dimpled with fun, for after one blank moment, and a glance at the state of his attire, the girl had semed to divine all, in a flash.

The young man looked down somewhat ruefully at his coat and shoes. "I seem to have received the worst of it," he said.

The girl looked up with a trace of shyness. "You could come in and clean up. Do not mind her, she's peculiar, but—"

He broke in with a question. "Any relation?" he asked. What if she should be the mother!

"No! Oh, no! We are boarding here—my mother and I. Mrs. Thurston takes boarders every summer."

She started toward the house, and Ralph followed. Mrs. Thurston met them at the door. She led the young man to a room, supplied him with water and clean towels in grim silence. But as she was leaving she paused. "Gimme that coat." Ralph handed it to her, and she disappeared.

Presently she brought back the coat. The long rip was neatly mended "Guess this'll do till you can see a tailor. Dinner ready in half an hour."

That dinner was a memorable event. It was a well-cooked meal, served in the long bay windows where the ramblers climbed in over the sill. Mrs. Thurston lost some of her grimness, and even smiled once or twice. Mrs Farrand, the girl's mother, was very gracious.

And the girl herself? She sat by the open window, not in the blue dress he had pictured, but in snowy white. In her eyes were the lights and shadows the expressions he had seen in the eyes of the Dream Girl around the bend in the stream. His wonderful vacation had, indeed begun.

Afterward, he saw her alone for a moment on the porch. The glove lay in his pocket. He was afraid to ask her about it. Suppose it should not be hers. He drew it out slowly. The light from the window shone upon it. The girl reached up and took it from his hand.

"Why, you found my glove!" she exclaimed in surprise.

"It is yours, then?"

"Yes. I'm so glad! It is not very pleasant for one not to have a mate."

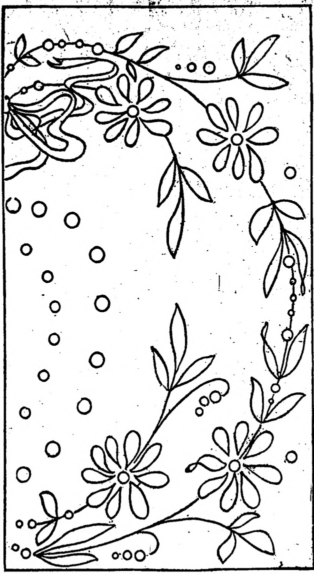
He looked down at her.

"Im finding that out, too," he murmured.

He moved a step nearer.

"Good night." He pressed the little soft hand in both his own for a moment. "I'll see you tomorrow morning," he said. "I've arranged with Mrs Thurston to come here to board."

Decorative Idea



NOWADAYS, when the metal bed is the rule in almost all well ordered homes, there is a constant cry among the home decorators for ideas as to its suitable covering.

Many women, handy with the embroidery needle, are buying a square of the widest, heaviest white sheeting. This is cut out at the two lower corners, so that the bottom of the cover will hang free across the foot of the bed below the mattress. A wide border is hemstitched all around the edges of the cover, and the center is embroidered as elaborately or as simply as one desires. A monogram is often used, and when it combines three initials is most striking.

When a set design is used for the center the initials can be put in one corner in three separate letters, each about four inches in size.

The design given may be placed as an inclosing form around the monogram in the center of the spread, or several of the motifs may be used, with the initials in one corner. The work may be all white, or, in accordance with the fashion for a touch of color, may be done in a dainty shade on white, with a wide border of the same shade used to decorate the edge of spread.

One-half of the design is given, to be transferred to the material by means of carbon paper and embroidered in satin stitch and kensington outline stitch. Omit the dots in the center if the motif is used with the monogram.

DON'T NEGLECT THE EYEBROW

Attention Bestowed Is Well Repaid by Improvement Made in Appearance.

The most neglected feature of the face is the eyebrows. Yet, perhaps, more of one's expression depends upon them than on any other feature.

Do not omit a day without drawing the eyebrows gently between thumb and fingers from the bridge of the nose outward. Do this several times.

If the eyebrows are thin and scant, cultivate them with the same care given to the hair. Rubbing with vaseline at night and washing it off with hot and then cold water in the morning will induce growth.

What is more disgusting than scaly eyebrows or signs of dandruff? Yet who has not seen these conditions on apparently well groomed women? Fight it as one would any other germ. Tonics used for the scalps can be carefully applied to the eyebrows with a clean camel's hair paint brush. Afterwards massage well.

The ideal eyebrow is thinly pencilled and arched. Almost any one can do some training along these lines with promise of success.

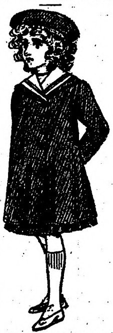
Shaggy brows and stray hair can be removed with forceps and kept down in this way. When the growth is abnormally heavy—always a bad defect in a woman—having part of the hairs removed by electrolysis is helpful.

Tailor-mades of silk and satin are seen more and more as the season advances.

Chiffon embroidered with chenille for a gauzy evening wrap is quite effective.

The new cotton crepes have a very deep crinkle, and are just as prominent as ever.

COAT FOR SMALL GIRL



This little coat would be exceedingly useful for slipping over cotton frocks; it is made in rough faced serge, and is worn with a white sailor collar edged with braid.

The hat is a man-o'-war shape in white serge.

Materials required: 2 yards serge 46 inches wide, 10 buttons.

The bow of tulle has disappeared. In its place one uses a long bar to fasten the collar.

In place of the side frill at wrists, one finds plain bands serving similar purpose

---

Will "Cy" Young Quit?

Rumors are persistent that Cy Young is about done for as a pitcher. But he has a fortune. So what does he care? He is the grand old man of baseball. When Young quits Deacon Phillippi of the Pirates will be about the oldest of the old guard left in the majors—if Deacon lasts until Cy drops out of the game.

The way of the transgressor is hard, of course. It is so thoroughly and persistently traveled.—Puck.

Jersey Real Estate.

"Monte Cristo" was playing to a crowded house in a New York theater. In a box sat a man who had looked on the wine when it was red. When Monte mounted the rock in the sea and exclaimed, "The world is mine!" the man in the box shouted: "What'll you take for Hoboken?"

He Won't Like It There.

The man who isn't satisfied with good health and a steady job will find heaven a disappointing place.

The DAIRY

CAUSE OF TEST VARIATIONS

Errors Are Often Made, Especially in Taking Samples, Thus Creating Much Dissatisfaction.

Variation in tests has caused much dissatisfaction in the selling of cream. When the cream is from the same cows, which have been fed the same ration and milked by the same man, and when the same separator is used, the farmer naturally thinks the per cent. of fat in the cream should remain the same.

Errors are often made in making tests, especially in taking the sample, but variations constantly occur that are due to other causes. The most common causes of these variations, as pointed out in a circular by Prof. C. H. Eckles of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment station, Columbia, Mo., are as follows:

1. Variations in the speed of the separator.
2. Variation in temperature of milk separated.
3. Rate the milk flows into the machine.
4. Amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl.
5. Change in the richness of the milk separated.
6. Adjustment of the cream screw.

Change in the speed of the separator is the most common cause of variation. The greater the speed of the separator, the smaller the amount of cream and the higher the per cent. of fat.

Again, the temperature of the milk separated varies on the farm from day to day. If cream tests 30 per cent. when the milk is separated at 90 degrees, it may test as high as 40 per cent. when separated at 70 degrees. Under average conditions on the farm, however, the variation in fat due to change of temperature will not amount to more than three to four per cent.

A third cause of variation is found in the rate at which the milk flows into the machine. If less than the regular quantity flows into the bowl, the tendency is to increase the per cent. of fat in the cream.

The richness of the milk separated affects the richness but not the quantity of cream. The richness of a cow's milk depends on inheritance and cannot be changed permanently by feed.

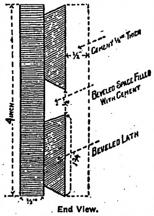
Small variations are likely to occur from the other causes suggested. By the use of an ordinary Babcock testing machine and by measuring the sample of cream into the test bottle with the same pipette as is used for measuring milk, any farmer can make a test of his cream that will satisfy him as to the accuracy of the test he receives from the cream buyer.

BUILDING AN OCTAGON SILO

Detailed Instructions and Illustration for Erecting Tank That Will Last for Many Years.

We should consider it a mistake to build an octagon silo when it is easier and better to build a round one. The octagon silo has no advantages over the round.

If it is desirable to build the octagon structure as suggested, says Hoard's Dairyman, in reply to a query, we should advise setting 2 by 4's on a circular foundation which extends at least six feet into the ground and two feet above. Place the 2 by 4's 16 inches apart, sheet on the inside with good matched lumber, then put on silo paper and cover with matched lumber. The outside of the 2 by 4's can be covered with paper and sheeting. This will make a very serviceable silo and one that will last for many years.



End View.

To us the better plan would be to line the inside of the silo with a coating of cement. Instead of putting on the second lining of sheeting and paper, bevel lath may be used, and then cover with cement, making the coating about one inch or one and one-half inches thick. The accompanying illustration shows the half-inch board which is nailed to the 2 by 4's, and they may be any width; the beveled laths and how the cement is put over them

Keep Milk Fresh and Pure.

It is not necessary that the milk for family consumption shall be of the certified kind, but be mighty certain that it is clean, fresh and pure. Even a doctor cannot correct your mistakes.

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Oronogo, Mo.—"I was simply a nervous wreck. I could not walk across the floor without my heart fluttering and I could not even receive a letter. Every month I had such a bearing down sensation, as if the lower parts would fall out. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done my nerves a great deal of good and has also relieved the bearing down. I recommended it to some friends and two of them have been greatly benefited by it."—Mrs. MAE MCKNIGHT, Oronogo, Mo.

Another Grateful Woman.

St. Louis, Mo.—"I was bothered terribly with a female weakness and had backache, bearing down pains and pains in lower parts. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regularly and used the Sanative Wash and now I have no more troubles that way."—Mrs. AL. HERZOG, 5722 Prescott Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

Sickly Smile

Wipe it off your otherwise *good looking* face—put on that *good* health smile that *CASCARETS* will give you—as a result from the *cure* of Constipation—or a torpid liver. It's *so easy*—do it—you'll see. 915

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use } Thompson's Eye Water

Old Advice.

Manager—You never get this scene right. Your business with the sweet peas is all wrong and you forget when you are to speak—you get your lines all mixed up.

Actress—All right, sir, I'll be more attentive and fix the sweet peas and try to get my lines in the right place.

Manager—Your course is very simple. Just mind your peas and cues.—Baltimore American.

How She Conciliated Them.

Filmer—How did it happen that these five men who were so angry with the woman in the nickelodeon for not taking off her hat became so friendly with her afterward?

Screeners—It was raining like fury when the show was over and she invited them to take shelter with her under her hat.

Not an Objection.

"I think he'd like to join your club, but his wife wouldn't hear of it."

"She wouldn't hear of it? Why, I know of half a dozen men who would join our club if their wives couldn't hear of it."

A Mean Man.

"Is your wife going to Europe this summer?"

"No. I've bribed a fortune teller to warn her to watch for a slim blonde woman who is coming into my life."

Protected.

Stella—Are you afraid of cows?

Bella—Not with my hatpins.—New York Sun.

A Dream of Ease—

Post Toasties

NO COOKING!

An economical hot weather luxury—food that pleases and satisfies at any meal. So good you'll want more.

Served right from the package with cream or milk. Especially pleasing with fresh berries,

"The Memory Lingers"

Pkgs. 10c and 15c
Sold by Grocers

Postum Cereal Co., Limited
Battle Creek, Mich.

WHERE GREAT SECRETS ARE LOCKED UP

by EDWARD B. CLARK

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THE state, war and navy building which houses, as its name suggests, the three great departments of the government, is at once the most interesting and the least interesting to visitors of all Washington's great public structures. There are secrets in hundreds locked up in the breasts of the officials of the three departments, and in written, printed and photographic form, locked up in the office vaults.

In a sense the building is the least interesting because the outward manifestation of matters of public moment is not in the least showy. It is the most interesting from the curiosity point of view because all visitors find themselves speculating as to what great state and war matters are concerning the officials whose lips are sealed, and whose actions often betray unconsciously the fact that they are burden bearers of mystery.

It was not long ago that the name of Jefferson Davis, at one time secretary of war, and afterward president of the Confederacy was recut into the acqueduct bridge which was planned at the time that he was secretary of war. Years ago the name was chiseled out because of the pitch of feeling that existed in the north against Davis' action in advocating secession and in heading the Confederacy of the southern states. Feeling died away and lately the name was restored for the sake of historic accuracy and also to mark the coming of an era of good feeling.

On the wall of the room outside the private office of Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, are at least 30 portraits of former secretaries and among them is the picture of Jefferson Davis, the chieftain of the Confederacy. The painting has hung there unchallenged for many years, and it will remain there, barring the accident of fire, for all time to come. It is by far the best painting in the room as a work of art, and persons who do not recognize the features of Davis ask almost instantly who it is, for it is such a striking bit of the painter's craftsmanship that it stands out from the other portraits, not all of which are meritorious as likenesses or as evidences of genius in the artist.

STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING

PHILANDER C. KNOX SEC'Y OF STATE

Copyright by Waldon Fawcett

JACOB M. DICKINSON SEC'Y OF WAR

Copyright 1909 by Moffett Studio

GEORGE VON L. MEYER SEC'Y OF THE NAVY

Copyright by Waldon Fawcett

In the president's new office room in the White House, one that is included in the new part of the office building, there are today two pictures only, one of them that of his father and the other that of Theodore Roosevelt. One is at the left and the other at the right, and they both overlook the scene of the president's official activities. Some people have said that there are strained relations between President Taft and former President Roosevelt. There are those who believe that proof of this will come only when the portrait of Mr. Taft's predecessor is superseded by the portrait of some other man.

In the building which houses the state, war and navy departments is housed the general staff of the army, of which Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is the chief. The country has perhaps only a vague idea of the duties which the officials of the general staff perform. When the Spanish-American war began it was found that the United States because of the long period of peace and because of the belief that war was unlikely, was in a state badly prepared to enter on conflict. The army was fairly well equipped, but the National Guard regiments were in a bad state of preparation.

When the war was over immediate steps were taken to prevent any like condition of affairs in the future, and under the inspiration of the then secretary of war, Elihu Root, and of Colonel William H. Carter, now brigadier general and assistant chief of staff, the formation of a body of officers whose duty it was to be to make in time of peace preparation for war, was begun. The general staff of the United States army was the result, and today it is a most efficient body. If war were to be declared tomorrow against any nation of the earth, it would be found that the United States as far as limitations of its armed forces would permit, would be ready to make the most of what it has in the way of arms and men.

Of the secrets which are held in the state, war and navy building the most important are those which have to do with preparations for possible conflict with every nation on earth. These secrets are in the keeping of officers of the twin services, the army and navy, and while they are different in their nature, they both have to do with means for offensive and defensive operations in the unlikely case that this country one day may be forced into the position of a combatant.

The course that is followed by the United States government in making plans to conduct a war in case war comes is the course followed by every great country of the world, and so no nation can take offense because it is known that the United States outlines plans to meet another country on the field, or on the high seas of conflict. War games are played yearly in the army and navy "closets" of all the great countries of the world, and while they are called games, they have a certain grimness about them that is not at all playful.

War with Great Britain is the remotest kind of possibility, and yet a board of naval officers and a board of army officers have prepared plans which will be put into service, unless the lapse of time renders them useless, in case such a conflict shall occur. The same statement holds true of preparations for possible trouble with France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan, Russia and all the other great countries, and with countries of less degree of strength, importance and population.

Comparatively recently when it became known that it would be necessary to reoccupy Cuba, the order for reoccupation came suddenly. While no one knew it definitely, every preparation for just such a contingency had been made by the army board, and as soon as the order was issued, transports were ready and certain troops were designated for foreign service, and they were sent at once "to the front" properly equipped and with every arrangement made for their travel and their subsistence and with every plan made for their course of procedure when in the island.

Some time ago when it seemed likely that because of the activities of President Castro of Venezuela, this country might have difficulty with the South American republic, a republic in little more than in name, it would have been possible to have invaded Venezuela with an armed force and to have done it without much preliminary preparation. Every inch of the Venezuela country likely to be traversed by an invading army was known to the American authorities. The roads were known, and every point of vantage and disadvantage was known. It had been said that it would have been practically impossible for a foreign force to reach Castro in his fastness, but the situation and all its difficulties was understood, and it was the belief of the war game students in the great Washington building which stands opposite the White House, that Castro could be brought to terms quickly, even though it must be done by a comparatively small force sent from a great distance.

While the members of the general staff of the army make preparations for all demands that may be made on the service in case war should come, it is what is known as the war college which works out the actual problems of warfare. Officers are detailed as students at the war college and while various kinds of work are set for them to do, the most important is that of engaging in a war game inside the four walls of the room, a game which one day may have for the scene of its action, territory thousands of miles in extent. One of the last plays which occupied the attention of the army officers was one which assumed the possibility that the Japanese were intending to land on the Pacific coast. Over at Newport, Rhode Island, the naval war college had worked out the problem which would confront the navy if the Japanese fleet had succeeded in reaching the Pacific coast. Of course there were two answers to the problem and one involved the defeat and the scattering of the Japanese ships. The army officers gave consideration only to the condition which would arise if the Japanese navy had overmatched ours, and the Japanese had succeeded in landing a great army on the Pacific coast.

In working out these war games, officers are detailed to represent the enemy and others to represent the forces of this country. The "moves" in the game are watched and umpires decide which has the better of the matter. When the game has been finished the various moves, if they are deemed to be successful from the viewpoint of America, become a part of the plans which are recommended for adoption in case the war game becomes a dire reality.

In the war and navy building there are naval secrets. Once on a time a magazine contained an article which said in effect there had been great mistakes in the building of our battleships and cruisers. The article met with some approval and some disapproval at the hands of the naval experts. One statement in it was to the effect that when our battleships were not heavily laden the heavy armor plate was above water and that consequently a part of the hull, the most vulnerable part made a fair and unprotected target for the enemy's guns.

In making the comparison, the writer of the article said that one of the great British warships, the one most recently launched and considered the most formidable, was protected by her heavy armorplate no matter whether she was heavy laden or light laden. It was stated that this dreadnaught's heavy armorplate extended below the water line at all times and the intimation was that the statement could not be disproved.

As soon as this article appeared inquiry was made at the navy department concerning the truth of the story that our ships were unprotected at certain times by their heavy armorplate and that the reverse was true of one of the British dreadnaughts.

From a dark recess in a vault there was brought forth a photograph which had been secured of the British ship which had been used for the comparison. The photograph took all the strength out of the written statement.

It is probable that in all the navy departments of the world there are photographs of the warships of other nations. These are not hard to obtain for they are on sale everywhere, but there are photographs taken under certain conditions which are not supposed to be in common circulation. Some of these photographs show ships at a disadvantage, and they are of service to the naval authorities of countries which one day may engage in warfare. It is probable that a good supply of photographs of this kind taken of foreign vessels is in the possession of the United States authorities.

The state, war and navy building has its secrets, and while the show places in the structure are not many, there is a sense of interest and mystery which appeals to the visitors when they wander through the corridors. nI time of war this building is the scene of the greatest activity, for the three departments which it houses are those which have to do with warfare in its very essence. The state department in perilous times has a work no less important than the work which falls to the lot of the army and navy.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
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Peppermint
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
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35 DOSES—35 CENTS
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
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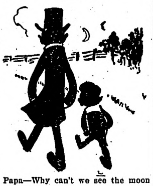
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HE LIVED IN THE CITY.



Papa—Why can't we see the moon in the daytime?

Jimmie—'Cause they don't light it up until after dark.

A TERRIBLE CASE OF DROPSY.

Lebanon, Ind., Man Gives Vivid Description of His Suffering.

John T. Anderson, 613 W. Main St., Lebanon, Ind., says: "I was taken suddenly with agonizing pains through my kidneys, followed by a stoppage of the urine. I was soon in such agony I could not lie in bed and for weeks sat in a chair propped up by pillows. The urine was mostly blood and had to be drawn with a catheter. My limbs were swollen to twice their normal size. The doctor finally said he could do no more and my family gave up hope. It was at this time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and gradually improved until well. I gained twenty-eight pounds and have had no trouble since."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Awfully Busy.

Jim—A stitch in time saves nine.

Tom—Who said that?

Jim—Gee! Ain't you read your Bible?

Tom—Nope; I ain't even had time to read the sporting page this morning yet.—Cleveland Leader.

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.
Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.
PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC
Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.
A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.
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Your Salary Guaranteed Here is an exceptional opportunity for you to earn a liberal weekly income. Furthermore, you can establish a permanent, profitable business, or a well-paying "side-line" by working on our special plan. Our work is simple and remunerative, and requires no capital or previous experience. Remember, your salary is guaranteed—and is entirely apart from the liberal cash commissions and other bonuses. Some of our representatives have incomes ranging from $1,500.00 to $10,000.00 yearly. We need a representative in your town at once. Then insure yourself the big returns you can secure from this great unworked field by mailing this ad—NOW—to COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Room D, 1789 Broadway, New York City

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts & kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts All Season. Made of metal, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS 150 DeKalb Ave. Brooklyn, New York

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YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT IT. It's a county seat in center of Rio Grande Valley and irrigation; railroad, canals, court house, bank, school, brick business houses. People needed to build its great resources, rich enough to make you rich. Write for booklet F, quick. Chapin Townsite Co., Chapin, Tex.

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 30-1910.

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Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medical, forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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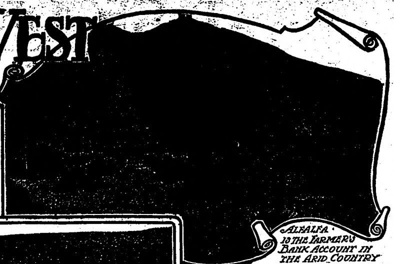
The SPIRIT of the WEST

Wonderful Development Since Dawn of Irrigation

By C. J. BLANCHARD

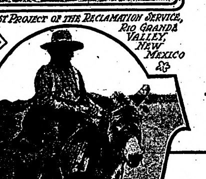
U. S. Reclamation Service



ALFALFA IS THE FARMER'S BANK ACCOUNT IN THE ARID COUNTRY

GREATEST PROJECT OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE, RIO GRANDE VALLEY, NEW MEXICO

LOOKING DOWN INTO TIETON CANYON, YAKIMA PROJECT, WASHINGTON



A FAMILIAR TYPE: THE OPTIMISTIC PROSPECTOR

HIGHEST DAM IN THE WORLD, THE SHOSHONE DAM, WYOMING

THE spirit of the west is optimism and progress. It is the spirit that fired the hearts of our forefathers who erected in the primeval forests of New England the superstructure of the greatest nation on earth. It is the optimism and faith which imbued their descendants who carved an agricultural empire of unparalleled richness from the Mississippi valley.

Once a wilderness so unpromising that it evoked derision in the halls of congress, the west has become today the land of fortune and opportunity. In this land of boundless distances the altitude is stimulating, the air is a tonic, giving health to the infirm and courage to those who have failed elsewhere. Its constant sunshine encourages optimism and cheerfulness. The glories of its opal-tinted dawns, the indescribable beauty of its sunsets and the nameless witchery of its twilight softly melting into night are the work of a divine painter.

There is a mental and spiritual uplift in its mountains, whose summits are in regions of perpetual snow. Its sapphire lakes, excelling in beauty those of Switzerland, open up a wondrous field of interest and pleasure to the sightseer and those in search of rest and recreation. The monarchs of its forests cast their shadows on the earth before the coming of the gentle Nazarene.

Its canons, sculptured during uncounted centuries by wind and wave, are unrivaled in their wonderful and varied coloring and in their awe-inspiring depths. Its deserts, in vastness of area, in potential wealth of soil and climate, and in rivers of constant supply, are sleeping empires awaiting exploitation and development. Here nature offers to every man his birthright—a wide sky, the sunshine, the wind, and a sure reward for intelligent effort. Here things are writ in characters too vast for human pen.

The late Gov. John A. Johnson well said the west symbolizes "homes for the homeless, food for the hungry, work for the unemployed, land for the landless, gold for the penniless, freedom for the enslaved, adventure for the restless, dangers for the brave, an unknown world to conquer, and room for all."

Irrigation has wrought its miracle and 13,000,000 acres reclaimed are annually producing harvests valued at more than $250,000,000 and supporting in homes of their own more than 300,000 families. The wealth of that portion of the country which great statesmen in Webster's day were wont to declare worthless is greater now than that of the entire nation in 1860.

In the swift march of national events during the past decade, the development of the west has focused the attention of the world. It furnishes one of the most inspiring pages in the annals of our commonwealth. It is a story of progress and human achievement—a battle with nature in her sternest and most forbidding aspect.

Future writers will record the irrigation movement as an epoch in our history the far-reaching influence of which overshadowed in importance any other progressive movement since the opening to settlement of the Mississippi valley. The reclamation of vast areas of our arid and semi-arid regions, which is being promoted by the federal government and by large corporations working in conjunction with several states, is of profound economic importance to the nation.

The additional opportunities thus created for home makers are already serving to check the undesirable efflux of the country people to the city. Millions of acres of desert, unleached by rain and storing in its bosom the fertility gathered there by centuries of washings from hills and mountains, are being quickened by life-giving water.

Cities, populous and great, have sprung up; rural communities, attractive and prosperous, broad vistas of fertile fields and blossoming orchards whose yields are prolific beyond comparison, replace the wastes of sand and sage brush.

Economic forces are at work today in the country, and particularly in the arid west, which are gradually but surely shaping our agricultural development along new lines. In many parts of the irrigated country agriculture now occupies a position of greater dignity among the vocations than ever before. Its place among the scientific professions is now recognized and it is calling more strongly every day for the best talent and brains the nation affords.

The reclamation service began its work in 1902 on the passage of the reclamation act. The first contract was let in September of the next year and, on June 17, 1905, an important project in Nevada was formally opened.

Progress has been rapid and the activities of the bureau have been extended to 26 or more projects, which to date have involved the expenditure of $60,000,000. In the seven and one-half years of its work the service has built 4,215 miles of canal. Placed end to end, these canals would reach from Washington to San Francisco and back to New Orleans. Several of these canals carry whole rivers.

It has excavated 17 miles of tunnels.

Before the end of the year it will have completed four of the highest dams in the world. Its excavations of rock and earth amount to the enormous total of 60,000,000 cubic yards.

Its roads have a total length of 417 miles; telephones, 1,127 miles; levees, 70 miles.

It has purchased 915,751 barrels of cement and has manufactured in its own mill 340,000 barrels. As a result of its work water is available for 750,000 acres on 13,000 farms.

The gross value of crops produced on the lands irrigated by the government projects in 1910 was $14,038,000. As a result of the work of the government it is estimated that land values have increased more than $105,800,000.

The reclamation service is entering 1910 with money and plans for completing most of its larger and unfinished masonry structures and with about three-quarters of a million of acres of arid land under irrigation.

It will finish this year the great Roosevelt dam in Arizona, one of the most massive in the world. It has completed the Shoshone dam, in northern Wyoming, the highest structure of its kind ever built; the Pathfinder dam, in southern Wyoming, and the Laguna dam, in Arizona. It will for the first time utilize the Gunnison tunnel, whose completion was celebrated by President Taft last summer.

The funds available for construction are somewhat less than in previous years, and the organization, which is very elastic, has been cut down to fit reduced expenditures. About fifty skilled men—engineers, experts and technical assistants—have either sought private employment, have been transferred to other bureaus of the government or put on furlough, in order to keep the overhead charges consistent with the expenditures.

Reviewing the history of the reclamation service as a whole, its maximum activity and expenditures were in the year 1907. In 1902 the expenditures were less than $100,000, and in 1903 less than $1,000,000. In 1904 they were $2,500,000; in 1905, $5,000,000; in 1906, a little less than $10,000,000; in 1907, nearly $14,000,000. Then the expenditures decreased to $10,000,000 in 1908, to about $9,000,000 in 1909, and in 1910 they will be a little under $8,000,000. It is expected that in 1911 they will shrink to about $7,000,000, which sum will probably continue to be available during after years, assuming that the water-right charges are paid as they fall due.

This is the most critical period in the history of national irrigation since the passage of the reclamation act, in 1902. By public notices of the secretary of the interior, issued last year, hundreds of water-right installments, involving approximately $1,000,000, became due on April 1, 1910. That date is a memorable one, not only to the settlers, whose entries are liable to cancellation for failure to make the payments due, but also to the reclamation service, which is concerned in securing the return of its investment in the engineering works. It is also a matter of interest to citizens of the number of sections containing feasible projects, the construction of which cannot be undertaken without additional funds. As the repayments are made through the local land offices and not directly to the service, some time must elapse before the actual amounts collected are known. On a number of the projects, like Sun River, Shoshone and Huntley, the settlers have already made their initial payments and will not be delinquent on the second installment until April, 1911, which enables them to market two crops between payments. On several other projects, such as the Minidoka, Klamath, Lower Yellowstone, Belle Fourche, Carlsbad, Truckee-Carson, North Platte and others, the first settlers have had the use of water for two crops, and it is probable that a majority will be able to meet their obligations without difficulty.

Detailed reports from various sources on each of the projects have been received at Washington. The conditions as a whole are described as favorable for a large return to the reclamation fund. On several of the projects there will be no delinquents. On a number of projects the engineering work is not fully completed, but water is ready for large areas and is being supplied on a rental basis pending the announcement of the actual cost of water right. The reclamation service has derived considerable revenue from these sources and at the same time the farmers have been enabled to increase the areas in cultivation. The following financial statement is interesting as showing the status of the reclamation fund and the amounts which thus far have been credited to it through the operations of the reclamation service:

Total moneys received and transferred to the reclamation fund from sales of public lands under reclamation act to February 28, 1910, $58,342,617.02. Approximately $4,500,000 are still in the treasury of the United States, but not yet available.

Moneys received under operations of reclamation act from all sources in cash and credits, for work done, $2,879,475.04, divided as follows: Town-lot sales, $103,673.91; miscellaneous sales, water rentals, etc., $1,694,844.77; collections on water rights, $814,145.34. This does not include any of the moneys collected for the water rights which were due and payable April 1, 1910.

Among the several large projects, one of especial interest is located in northern Wyoming. When the springtime showers and sunshine fall upon the snowy peaks of the lofty mountains on the eastern rim of Yellowstone park a thousand streams will rush downward to fill to brimming the swift-flowing Shoshone river. An important physical change will occur at that time. The flood that once, unchecked and uncontrolled, swept madly through the rock-walled gorge will beat itself to stillness against a massive wall of concrete with which man has blocked the canon. A beautiful lake, 100 feet deep and covering ten square miles, will appear.

In this wonderful gash in the mountains, with perpendicular walls a thousand feet high, the government has erected the highest dam in the world. It is a wedge of concrete 328 feet from base to top. Its height can only be appreciated when compared with that of some well-known structure. New York's famous Flatiron building would not reach within 47 feet of the top of the dam, and the tip-top of the dome of the United States capitol would fall short 21 feet of the parapet.

In the summer, when the crops are thirsty, the big gates will be opened and the pent-up floods will be released into the river below. Another dam, a low structure of concrete, will divert the waters through a tunnel 3¼ miles long into a canal which for 40 miles passes along the upper edge of a broad and fertile valley containing 150,000 acres.

Two years ago it was a desolate waste. Today it contains more than 200 farm houses and three thriving towns. Ten thousand acres produced crops last year on this project. With 16 farm houses along each mile of the main highways, the valley already has a suburban appearance.

More than 250 farm units of 40 to 80 acres each are now available to entry and offer exceptional opportunities for men of moderate means to secure homes in a prosperous and growing country.

Close to the Black Hills, in South Dakota, lies the beautiful valley of Belle Fourche, containing 100,000 acres of grass-covered prairie. Many miles of canals have been laid across its level surface, and what was only a short time ago the finest free cattle range in this country is rapidly becoming a compactly settled agricultural community.

An impressive engineering feature of this project is the Owl Creek dam, one of the longest and highest earthen embankments in the world. This structure, now nearing completion, is 6,200 feet long, has a maximum height of 115 feet and contains 1,600,000 cubic yards of material.

The Roosevelt dam, which is about completed as you read the story today, is in many respects the most remarkable structure of its kind in the world. Its towering height, 280 feet, its length on top, 1,080 feet, the inspiring scenery in which it is located and the enormous capacity of the reservoir created by it combine to make it one of the most stupendous engineering works of modern times.

Conceive, if you can, two valleys—one 12 miles, the other 15 miles in length, and each from one to three miles wide—transformed into a lake 200 feet deep in places and containing enough water to cover Delaware a foot deep.

The Salt River reservoir, when full, has a capacity sufficient to fill a canal 300 feet wide and 19 feet deep extending from Chicago to San Francisco.

My one regret is that the space allotted me is too little to permit me to describe the charms and advantages of other projects of the government. I should like to tell you of the opportunities on the Klamath project, located in southern Oregon, in a region of unrivaled scenic beauty; of the wonderful progress made in the Boise valley, in Idaho, and the promise of even greater advance as the work of the government nears completion; of the Orland project, in the Sacramento valley, the land of fruits and flowers; of the Rio Grande valley, where there will one day be erected the most stupendous dam in the west—a region in which irrigation began before the Spanish invasion, which will become fruitful and prosperous.

The beacon of hope shines brightly in the west. It beckons the landless man to the manless land.

CHANGING THE FLAG

Admission of New States Causes Rearrangement of Stars.

Change Not to Be Made Before July 4, 1911—Present Style Fixed When Oklahoma Came In.

Washington.—With the admission of Arizona and New Mexico into the Union of states two more stars must be added to the union or blue field of the national flag. Under the law the change will not be made before July 4, 1911, even should actual statehood be accomplished before that date.

The law governing the subject is contained in the act of congress approved April 4, 1818, and embodied in section 1792, Revised Statutes. That act provides as follows:

"On the admission of a new state into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag, and such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission."

Since July 4, 1906, the official arrangement of the stars in the blue field has been such as to permit the addition of more stars without destroying the symmetry of the design. In none of the acts of congress relating to the flag has the manner of arranging the stars been prescribed, and before the date named there was a lack of uniformity in the matter.

Many flags in private use may be seen with the stars arranged in various ways. The early custom was to insert the stars in parallel rows across the blue field.

That custom, it is believed, has been observed in the navy, at least, since 1818.

After July 4, 1896, when Utah was admitted to the Union, the 45 stars in the flag were arranged in six rows, the first, third and fifth rows having eight stars, and the second fourth and sixth rows seven stars, as follows:

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The arrangement of the stars to meet the case of Oklahoma was made in the summer of 1907 by a joint board of army and navy officers, of which Admiral Dewey was the chairman by virtue of his rank. The decision of that board, afterward approved by the secretaries of war and navy and the president, in turn, was that the forty-sixth, or Oklahoma star, be placed at the lower right-hand corner of the blue field of the flag.

After full consideration of the subject the board approved an arrangement having eight stars in the first, third, fourth and sixth rows, and seven stars in the second and fifth rows. The flag was changed accordingly, July 4, 1908, in recognition of the admission of Oklahoma. It will so remain until changed to recognize the two new states of the Union.

The existing arrangement follows:

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When the joint board rearranged the stars, in 1908, to meet the case of Oklahoma it did so with full consideration of possible future changes involved in the eventual admission of additional states, with special reference to the cases of Arizona and New Mexico. Therefore the admission of two more states will call for no radical rearrangement of the stars, but simply the addition of two stars in that many of the six rows which are ready for them.

The new field as officially prepared will look probably as follows:

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MULTIPLY SILVER AND GOLD

Pennsylvania Doctor Makes Emphatic Denial of Discoveries Attributed to Him.

Scranton, Pa.—According to the story printed the other day, Dr. Frederick W. Lange of this city has discovered a process whereby silver and gold can be multiplied a hundred-fold. But the doctor comes to the front with a denial just as emphatic as his alleged claims.

"It's all rot," he declared angrily, "and people will think I am daffy. Do I look or act like a man that's unbalanced? What I have done and the only thing I claimed I have done, is to take a silver matrix and by adding fluxes I have been able to produce 100 per cent. more of the chlorides and nitrates of silver than have ever been produced before. I have had the products of my work assayed at the United States mint and the reports all say it was pure silver. The latest report came from Professor Wallace of the University of Pennsylvania, his analysis showing 85 per cent. pure silver and 15 per cent moisture.

"The discovery I have made," continued Doctor Lange, "is gigantic. I cannot even estimate the value of its commercially, as applied to the arts of photography and electricity and the plating industry."

Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1910. NO. 18.

MINN. PROSPEROUS

COMMONWEALTH FINDS ITSELF IN POSSESSION OF VAST SUMS OF MONEY.

PROCEEDS OF RECENT JUDGMENT

Hoard May Wipe Out Taxes for 1911 and Become a Christmas Gift.—Governor Said to Be Seeking Legal Authority.

St. Paul. — Minnesota's taxes abrogated for the year 1911. No state taxes paid, the state running itself through collections coming in from various sources and through the unusual collections made during the year.

This is an unheard of thing, something that probably has never occurred in the history of this or any other state, but it is exactly what is going to happen in Minnesota, if recommendations which Governor A. O. Eberhart, following suggestions made by Attorney General George T. Simpson and other state officers, are reported to be considering, are followed.

At present the treasury of the state of Minnesota is groaning under the burden of a surplus which has never been duplicated. On Oct. 1 there will be nearly $4,000,000 in the state treasury. Oct. 1, 1909, there was approximately $2,000,000 in the treasury, or about half the amount that will be in the state's strong box on the corresponding date this year. There is, or will be, a surplus of $1,700,000 in the state treasury.

The unusual amount of money in the state's cash box has come about through the successful settlement of cases which have netted the state large sums of money. The largest of these items came from the settlement of the lumber cases, the gross earnings tax cases, the Kennedy inheritance tax cases and others.

Not only have large sums of money come into the treasury, but they will result in constantly augmenting streams of gold in the direction of the state's coffers, so that Minnesota bids fair to become a state unique in the history of taxation—a state that may find it not necessary to tax its people one cent for the general maintenance of state governments.

As this money has been piling up in the state treasury the officers of the state have been wondering what to do with it. It is understood there have been secret conferences extending over a month. The governor's office has been in secret consultation with the office of the attorney general, the attorney general has been in consultation with the state auditor and the state auditor has in turn consulted with the others.

"Melon" Won't Be Cut.

What the exact results of these conferences have been and just how far they have gone in settling the future financial policy of the state is not known. The matter has been guarded jealously with the probable intention of giving the conclusions to the state all in one finding and the definite conclusions may not have been reached.

But this much can be stated, the governor's inquiry has resulted in an approval of the part of the attorney general of the program of abrogating the state's taxes and it is probable that a cool million or more, possibly the entire taxation sum, will be lopped off the roll for the year beginning Oct. 1.

Matters of policy for the future are involved. Surpluses are dangerous things. They tempt to the cutting of melons, of useless expenditures in the way of improvements, new buildings, state institutions, etc. The application of money to the running expenses of the state which are paid out of the general revenue fund, would find an immediate use for the cash.

The program is so revolutionary that the absolute legality of the act may be questioned, but it is understood from seemingly credible sources that Attorney General Simpson believes it can be done, that other lawyers are of the same opinion and that it will be done to the extent of applying the surplus of over one million dollars to the general expense fund of the state, leaving only something like $200,000 to be raised by general taxation purposes.

BUYCK TOWN CLERK ACCUSED.

Duluth.—B. B. Bfosvik, town clerk of Buyck, has been arrested on a charge of forgery, the warrant having been sworn out by W. J. Stevenson, special counsel of the board of county commissioners. The alleged irregularities were discovered by County Examiner Wasgatt.

But one count has been entered against him, but it is declared on reliable authority, that the investigation which has been under way for some time will open a pit of corruption exceeding anything in the history of St. Louis county.

NO LIQUOR NEAR RESERVATION.

Will Abolish all the Saloons on Ceded Indian Lands.

Washington, D. C. — Prohibition will be extended by the national government on ceded Indian lands in Minnesota. The bureau of Indian affairs has decided to enforce its anti-liquor regulations on a larger area of these lands than previously has been attempted.

All the lands within and adjacent to the White Earth and Leech Lake reservations will be embraced within the prohibited territory. Some places within this area previously have been permitted to maintain saloons, but these will now be abolished and the ban on the introduction of intoxicating liquors will be applied to the following counties: Becker, Cass, Clay, Hubbard, Mahnomen and Norman; southwestern portion of Beltrami, Itasca and Polk; southern portions of Clearwater and Red Lake; those parts of Crow Wing and Wadena lying north of the Mississippi and the northern portion of Otter Tail.

This action was taken by the Indian bureau in order to protect the red men adequately against whisky and also to enforce, so far as its appropriation will permit, the provisions of the treaties by which the lands were ceded. These conventions prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors in the whole northern part of the state, except by consent of congress or the president, and if carried out strictly according to their letter, it is said, would embrace even Minneapolis and Duluth. There is no present likelihood, however, of the Indian bureau invading these two cities with its temperance crusade.

BIG FIRE AT HAZEL RUN.

Blaze Which Wipes Out Principal Business District Costs $35,000.

Hanley Falls.—A $35,000 blaze wiped out the principal business buildings in Hazel Run, a village near Hanley Falls in Yellow Medicine county. The Jertson building, owned by J. H. Jertson, of Hazel Run, constructed partially of concrete, two stories in height, and containing the Hazel Run Mercantile Company's store, the Farmers' store and the furniture of three families occupying flats in the second story; and a frame building containing the store and residence of Ole Wilson and two vacant store rooms were both burned to the ground.

The fire originated in a defective gas plant in the basement of the Jertson building. No one was injured, the families occupying the buildings escaping before the flames had much headway.

The town is without fire protection, and after the flames had burst through the first floor of the Jertson building efforts to save the buildings were futile.

The value of the Jertson building was estimated at $12,000. The Hazel Run Mercantile Company's stock was valued at $15,000. The stock of the Farmers' store was valued at about $10,000. Other losses are as yet unestimated, but it is believed that the total will be about $35,000.

The insurance is unknown.

MINN. POSTMASTERS ORGANIZE.

Third and Fouth Class Men Form Rochester District League.

Rochester.—About 30 postmasters of the third and fourth class met in this city and organized the Rochester District League of Postmasters.

W. S. Bartholomew, state president, of Avon, was in charge of the opening of the session.

C. E. Callaghan and O. J. Simmons, postmasters of Rochester and Austin, respectively, addressed the gathering on "Bettering Postal Conditions." W. O. Bock, national vice president of the League, of New Albine, Iowa, spoke on the parcels post.

A permanent organization was perfected with B. A. Shaver of Kasson, president, and D. E. White of Claremont, secretary and treasurer.

A vice president from each of the eight counties in the district was elected.

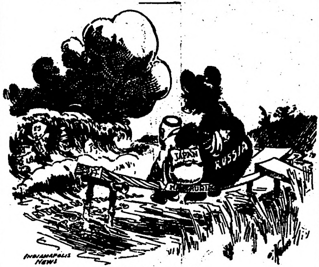
Rochester was selected as the regular place of meeting and the next gathering will be held in June or July of next year.

DR. ALEXANDER STONE DEAD.

St. Paul. — Doctor Alexander J. Stone, one of the most prominent surgeons in the Northwest, died at the Aberdeen hotel. Bronchial and lung troubles is given as the cause of death.

Dr. Stone was one of the best known medical men in the Northwest. He has been a resident of the Twin Cities for over 40 years and was surgeon-general of the state of Minnesota under the governorships of Lind, Van Sant, Johnson and Eberhart. He was a prominent officer in both state and national medical societies. He held a professorship at the state university of obstretics and women's diseases up to a year ago when his health failed him and he was forced to resign. He was a member of the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias.

WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?



"ME AND JACK."

EX-PRIME MINISTER IS SHOT

SENOR MAURA IS WOUNDED AT BARCELONA, SPAIN.

Statesman Steps From Train and Assailant Fires Three Bullets at Him.

Barcelona, Spain.—Senor Antonio Maura, erstwhile prime minister, was shot at the Francia station here last night. Upon alighting from the train from Madrid a man fired three shots at the statesman, one wounding him in the leg. The man was arrested.

Senor Maura came here to take the steamer Miramar to Palma, in the Balearic island, with his family, to spend the summer. The announcement of Senor Maura's approaching arrival created excitement among the radical elements when it was made.

TAFT SPEAKS AT BAR HARBOR

President Addresses Townspeople in Drizzling Rain on Philosophy of Summer Vacation.

Bar Harbor, Me.—President Taft forsook his golf game at the Kelso Valley links at the twelfth hole, rode over to the village green here and made a speech to the townsfolks.

A crowd of several thousand greeted the president, who was in his jolliest mood. The president entered into the full spirit of his strenuous vacation and in yachting trousers, blue coat and white yachting hat he beamed broadly upon the crowd that cheered him in the drizzle of rain that fell while he spoke.

Mr. Taft devoted himself largely to the philosophy of summer vacation in his address. The American people, he said, are learning the value of rest. The president advocated vacations of two or three weeks a year and the crowd which had just come from work in the shops applauded vigorously.

Immediately after the conclusion of his speech the president and his party entered coaches and were driven over to the villa of Mrs. Mark Hanna in Deal Harbor, where they were entertained at lunch. In the evening the party were dinner guests of Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Germany, at his place at North East Harbor.

$80,000 IN BONDS STOLEN

American Agency of Russo-China Bank at New York Report Theft of Securities.

New York.—Bonds and other securities, the market value of which is estimated to be about $80,000, were officially reported as having been stolen from the American agency of the Russo-China bank. The par value of the securities is $66,000.

Profound mystery and secrecy were maintained by everybody supposed to be in a position to have information as to the theft.

FIVE DIE IN A HOTEL FIRE

Rescuers Recover One Body from the Ruins—Four Are Still Missing.

Hoquiam, Wash.—It is now believed five persons perished in the fire which destroyed the Hotel Hoquiam. The body of C. E. Junnet, a lineman, was taken from the ruins. There are two other known dead and two missing.

Accused of Slaying Sister.

Wayne, Neb.—William Flege was arrested Wednesday on a charge of murdering his sister, Miss Louise Flege. William Eichencamp, aged eighteen, a hired hand on the Flege farm, is also under arrrest. He told the sheriff that Flege wished to marry Miss Ida Hendricks, who lives on an adjoining farm.

STRIKERS O. K. ARBITRATION

Grand Trunk Conductors and Trainmen Accept Canadian Government's Suggestion of Mediation.

Montreal, Que. — Vice-President James Murdoch, representing the general committee of the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont conductors and trainmen, in a telegraphic message to Ottawa Friday, accepted Minister of Labor King's suggestion for arbitration of the Grand Trunk wage dispute by a board to be named by the government mutually satisfactory to both parties involved.

An official statement issued by the company says:

"The situation continues to improve. Every scheduled passenger train on this division is now in operation. Way freight left Montreal Friday for the west and a fast freight for the south. Way freight left Portland and another left Gorham, N. H."

As the result of an outbreak on the arrival of a Grand Trunk train from Toronto Friday, John McMann, its acting conductor, and M. Donovan, brakeman, are in a critical condition. As the men left their train they were set upon by a hundred or more persons and severely beaten. The injured men were carried into a hotel, which was shortly afterward bombarded by stones and considerably damaged.

Lansing, Mich.—Acting Superintendent Ehrke of the Grand Trunk appealed to the street railway commission Friday for state protection of railroad property during the strike, claiming that railroad property is being destroyed in some places, train service interrupted and strikebreakers threatened. Chairman Glasgow referred him to Governor Warner. The latter is at present in the upper peninsula.

NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE

Belton (Tex.) Mob Revenges Death of an Officer—Two Have Narrow Escape.

Belton, Tex.—Henry Gentry, a negro, eighteen years old, paid the penalty of his crime—murder and intended assault—at the stake. Two others, a brother and a companion, charged with implication, missed a like fate only through the pleadings of Sheriff Burke and several citizens.

Gentry attempted to force an entrance into the home of Mrs. Lamb, a widow, but was frightened away with a shot by the woman's daughter. Several hours later, while Gentry was being hunted by a posse headed by Constable James Mitchell, Gentry, firing from ambush, killed the leader.

The posse surrounded the fugitive. Gentry made a dash for liberty and was shot and crippled. He was dragged behind an automobile to Belton, where several thousand men and boys waited.

CAIRO CITIZENS NOT GUILTY

Twelve Men Charged With Aiding in Negro Lynching Are Acquitted by Jury.

Cairo, Ill.—Verdicts of not guilty were returned in the cases of 12 Cairo citizens, charged in indictments with having been leaders of the mob which stormed the Alexander county jail and lynched the negro, John Pratt, the night of February 15 last. The jury was out two hours. The court had previously ordered a verdict of not guilty for W. C. Charles, while a request for a similar verdict for George B. Walker had been made by the state's attorneys.

Freed to Help Harvest Crop.

Georgetown, Ky.—A novel method to save the wheat crop of Scott county was resorted to when a number of farmers appeared before the county judge and paid the fines of ten prisoners in the jail in order to get help to harvest the crop.

HELD IN RAWN CASE

POLICE AND CORONER QUESTION CHAUFFEUR OF LATE RAIL OFFICIAL.

WILL INVESTIGATE HIS ALIBI

Former Employe Is Declared to Have Made Threats Against Life of Employer, But Makes Denial—Wife Makes Statement.

Chicago.—The culmination of the efforts to prove that Ira G. Rawn, president of the Monon railroad, died Wednesday morning at the hand of another person than himself, came in the arrest Friday of Ernest Stevens, a negro chauffeur, formerly employed by the railroad man.

The young negro came through a four-hour third degree ordeal at the hands of Coroner Hoffman, Deputy Police Chief Schuettler and a half dozen detectives with a story that was practically unshaken. Although he was held that his statement might be verified, the authorities were about ready to admit that he had no part in the tragedy at Winnetka.

The arrest of young Stevens came about through a report made to the coroner by H. P. Cullen, a collector, who reported to Coroner Hoffman that the negro had made threats against Mr. Rawn last May.

Cullen told the coroner that he had learned that Stevens had been discharged as the Rawn chauffeur for joy riding. He threw this up to Stevens when the chauffeur was unable to pay a bill for a diamond ring. He declared that Stevens said in referring to Mr. Rawn:

"D— that white man; I'll get him yet."

Stevens denied this time and again during his examination. He expressed great admiration for his former employer. He said that he had been discharged only because Mr. Rawn had sold his car. He dared the authorities to telephone to Ralph G. Coburn, Mr. Rawn's son-in-law, if they did not believe him.

Coroner Hoffman took the negro at his word and reached Mr. Coburn at Winnetka and Mr. Coburn said the negro was telling the truth. He had been an excellent chauffeur, except for the fault that he was often late in keeping appointments. Mr. Coburn would not believe that Stevens bore Mr. Rawn any malice.

Stevens furnished the police with a detailed account of his movements Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. He was nowhere near Winnetka. The police are verifying his statements and if Stevens has told the truth he will be freed.

With the chauffeur suspect out of the way the theory that Mr. Rawn took his own life because he could no longer stand the strain of worrying over prospective disclosures of Illinois Central graft stands almost alone.

Even members of his family are beginning to doubt their first belief that a burglar fired the shot. They admitted the possibility that he had tripped on his night gown while coming downstairs and shot himself by accident.

Mrs. Rawn, the railroader's widow, although too prostrated to attend the funeral, roused herself by sheer force of will to dictate a statement detailing the events of Wednesday morning as nearly as she could remember them.

Mrs. Rawn was sure of only one shot. She was not certain that she heard a scuffle. The noise which made her scream might have been the fall of her husband's body, for all she knows.

GOV. CARROLL IS INDICTED

Grand Jury Returns Bill Charging Iowa's Chief Executive With Criminal Libel.

Des Moines.—Gov. B. F. Carroll was indicted Wednesday by the Polk county grand jury here on the charge of criminal libel preferred against him by John Cownie, former member of the state board of control, whom the governor forced to resign under charges of misconduct preferred in affidavits by girl inmates of the Girls' Reform school at Mitchellville.

After his resignation Cownie declared he was forced to resign without justifiable cause and Governor Carroll issued a published statement in which he set forth the claim that Cownie had sold diseased cattle belonging to the state and had conducted himself unbecomingly among the girls at Mitchellville.

The governor was released on his own recognizance and will demand an immediate trial. His effort will be to prove the truth of his statements and show justification for publishing them. Under the Iowa statute the penalty upon conviction is imprisonment in the penitentiary not to exceed one year or a fine not to exceed $1,000.

GEN. WOOD PRAISES HEROES

COMMENDS OFFICERS WHO AVERTED SECOND EXPLOSION.

Lieut. Hawes Fights Fire With Bare Hands and Stops Further Disaster.

Washington.—Stories of valor and sacrifice in time of suffering and confusion were detailed to General Wood, chief of staff of the army, and other officials of the war department upon the return to Washington of officers who witnessed the explosion of the big gun in the first minute of battle practise at Fortress Monroe which resulted in eleven deaths.

These personal reports were augmented by further telegraphic reports from Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley of the coast artillery corps, commandant of the fort.

Lieutenant Hawes is praised by the commandant for having extinguished with his bare hands burning material that threatened to ignite the second charge, which was on its way to the emplacement.

Conspicuous in the group of those whose heroic conduct attracted attention was Lieutenant Van Deusen, who suffered a broken leg from the body of one of his men being hurled against him. His body also was burned by gas. He was the timekeeper during the target practise.

Following the receipt of the reports General Wood sent a telegram to Fortress Monroe expressing his sympathy for the bereaved and suffering, and his appreciation of the "excellent conduct" of the officers and enlisted men.

The war department has begun a rigid investigation to determine the cause and fix the responsibility for the explosion of the gun.

700 HEMMED IN BY FLAMES

Towns of Bloomville and Heinemann, Wis., Menaced by Forest Fires—Railroad Tracks Burned.

Merrill, Wis.—Seven hundred persons of Bloomville and Heinemann were hemmed in Thursday by forest fires at the former town with seemingly no means of escape.

The fires have destroyed the railroad tracks for some distance between Bloomville and Merrill, making it impossible for the inhabitants of the doomed village to seek refuge in that direction.

The situation at Bloomville is critical. The 400 homeless of Heinemann fled to that village only to be confronted by a similar peril.

Gleason, north of Bloomville, is isolated by the fire, and it has been impossible to get word from the village for many hours. This leaves Bloomville with its 550 persons cut off on every side. With the population nearly tripled, the question of feeding the people is a serious one. Reports from Bloomville tell of the flight of scores of people, some going on foot and others in wagons. The loss in buildings is over $200,000.

Several farmers' families have not been accounted for. Fields which were about to be thrashed and live stock and buildings were abandoned.

AIRSHIP HIT BY LIGHTNING

Spectacular Exhibition Is Witnessed Near Barcelona as Flyer Ehrmann Miraculously Escapes.

Barcelona.—While he was making a cross-country flight, Aviator Ehrmann's aeroplane was struck by lightning and fell blazing to the ground. The aviator escaped uninjured, which is regarded as almost miraculous.

There has never been a more startling aerial exhibition than that which Ehrmann unwillingly afforded, and those who witnessed it could hardly believe their eyes when the airman emerged from the singed framework none the worse for his experience.

He was sailing along at a moderate height when he got in the path of a skybolt. Instantly the aeroplane was enveloped in flames, its canvas wings shriveled up, and clinging to the skeleton of his craft Ehrmann came down with a thud.

WOMAN AVIATOR IS COMING

Mme. Mathilde Frank Expects to Enter in Race From Chicago to New York.

New York.—A French woman, one of the four or five women who have done serious work in aviation, has indicated her intention of coming to America shortly for the purpose of attempting a flight from Chicago to New York for the prize recently offered. She is Mme. Mathilde Frank, the French wife of a British journalist.

Mme. Frank has made several excellent flights recently. She flew fourteen miles at Mourmelons without stopping, establishing a record as a woman aviator. She is at present preparing for a flight across the English channel from Calais to Dover.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The government has started to make an active campaign against newspaper publishers who mail to delinquent subscribers. Two Iowa editors are in trouble, and one of them has been summoned to Washington. Subscribers to all papers should keep their subscriptions paid up and not compel the editors to run the risk of getting in trouble with Uncle Sam.--Norman County Index.

Have Cut Their Bridges.

The democrats have just one chance to win or to make a creditable showing in the coming campaign in this state. That chance is bound up in John Lind and county option, and these are one and inseparable, as Mr. Lind will not have it otherwise.

The party leaders know this, have accepted it as a fact, and have cut their bridges behind them. They have left the party no other candidate, and have so fastened the issue upon it, that it cannot be shaken off in any event.

That is the plain statement of a condition. But the leaders are finding some dificulty in carrying out their program. Mr. Lind will be accepted and welcomed by the party as its candidate, but there is widespread opposition to anythiny approaching a county option platform.

Local leaders are flocking to St. Paul in protest. In one way they are welcome, as their coming emphasizes the proposed attitude of the state leaders of the state leaders. But there will be a lively fight over the platform. as well as a bitter one. We are not a democratic prophet, yet all signs point to the nomination of Lind.

Then will come the platform, with Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties standing pat back of him for his hobby. There will be enough more to carry out the program, and so long as there is unanimity on the candidate, it is figured that the party can afford a bolt on the platform. Anyway. this is recognized as inevitable.

Lind will accept because of the issue. He will sacrifice himself, according to his keynote statement, not for the office, but for the principle. But, save for him, to whom will be accorded sincerity, this whole program is one of sheer expediency.

The leaders would have accepted with equal eagerness, and more satisfaction, the other side. For three campaigns they have accepted both sides,and now take the one so wholly undemocratic as to convict them of entire insincerity.

Nothing conceivable is more undemocratic than legislation restricting personal liberty. In the last legislature the democratic vote was with one exception. solidly against county option. Ordinarily restrictive temperance laws are as a red flag to a bull with democrats.

Every item of saloon and liquor legislation now in the Minnesota statute books was put there by republicans against the opposition of the democrats. The freedom of the individual is fundamental democracy, but it happens that John Lind is not fundamentally a democrat.

So it is that the party is to be made to accept as its leader a man not at heart a democrat, with an issue absolutely hostile to democracy, as the joint expedient for retaining their offices for those who are salary hungry.

It is a peculiar condition and one which may wipe out the last remnant of party lines, the democrats deliberately sacraficing most of the democratic vote for the bare and desperate hope of winning a larger republican vote by virtue of some words printed on a political banner.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Congressman Steenerson.

In the National Magazine for Auugst under the heading, "Flashlights of Public Men" by Clarence Edward Curtis, appears the following article on Halvor Steenerson:

Once upon a time William Howard Taft at Barnesville, Minnesota, told his audience that he "was glad to stand up by your tall Congressmen and congratulate you on having such a representative. He does you honor in Washington, and looks after your interests, as I can assure you." He referred to Halvor Steenerson, and expressed a truth to the Congressman's constituency that is common knowledge throughout Washington.

Mr. Steenerson has qualities that cannot fail to command success—he is first of all a tireless worker; but even more than this he is resourceful. When the War Department decided against establishing a reservoir at Red Lake in his district, after Mr. Steenerson had succeeded in incorporating a provision (subject to the approval of the Department), in the Rivers and Harbors Bill, the Congressman simply took another hitch on the proposition, lined up the Senators and Representatives from Minnesota and North Dakota, and marched his colleagues forward in solid array in support of a measure to embrace all the head-waters of the Red River of the North in a comprehensive general plan to establish a system of reservoirs that will regulate the stream-flow in the interest of navigation and commerce, and prevent the disastrous floods that in recent years have destroyed millions of dollars in property. The indications are that this latest move of Mr. Steenerson's is going to meet with success.

Mr. Steenerson was the pioneer in the advocacy of federal aid for the drainage of swamp lands. In January, 1906, he introduced bills; first appropriating the proceeds of public land sales in the state of Minnesota to form a permanent fund for the reclamation of swamp lands, and second, to provide for a drainage survey of all ceded Indian lands in Minnesota. The last named bill became a part of the Indian appropriation law of 1906, and carried $10.000 and was continued in two subsequent years, so that in 1909 the drainage survey was completed. This work was very thorough, costing about $30,000, and is the foundation upon which the present extensive drainage works are based. Although Congress might reasonably decline to appropriate money to reclaim lands already given away to the state it was urged by Mr. Steenerson that the swamp land grant did not apply to the ceded Indian lands in Minnesota, which were held in trust subject to entry at a price of four dollars, and some at $1.25 per acre, and as a result Congress, in 1908, passed the so-called Volstead bill which provides that unsold Indian lands and untaken public lands shall be subject to drainage assessment the same as if the propeaty of a private person, with the proviso that purchasers at the tax sale of these lands must pay in addition to drainage assessment the amount due the Indians.

This has proven a very important law for it enables the people themselves to reclaim all lands worth reclaiming. Over one thousand miles of drainage ditches under the new law are now in course of construction, and these will convert hundreds of thousands of acres of hitherto worthless and useless lands into cultivated farms and thousands of farm homes.

As Chairman of the Committee on the Militia, Congressman Steenerson has had charge of many matters of broad national legislation, and has been the author of a number of bills for the benefit of the militia. The Steenerson-Dick law was cited in the Republican national platform as one of the splendid accomplishments of the party. He favored the reform of the rules so as to take from the speaker the power to appoint the standing committees, and voted with the Insurgents in the late crisis in the House when the Speaker was removed from the powerful Committee on Rules, and in all important general legislation such as the tariff and the regulation of railroads has been classed with progressive Republicans or Insurgents.

There are many reasons why men go to Congress—but the men who make their work a business after reaching Washington are the ones who ultimately succeed. In the case of the Minnesota Representative, he devotes 365 days a year to his district. He has been a powerful opponent of ship subsidies, not because of hostility to the upbuilding of the merchant marine, but because it was not the right way to accomplish that end, and because it involved the taking of millions out of the postal receipts at a time when the Department was trying in every way to economize to reduce the deficit, and because he wants every available dollar of postal receipts spent for extending and improving rural delivery service and better postal facilities to the people throughout the country. Although the older sections of the district are now pretty well covered by the rural service, it is his ambition to see the newer sections developed and occupied by settlers, so as to justify the extension of the rural service to every farm home.

Halvor Steenerson can certainly be counted as a successful Congressman, and whenever he wants anything in particular for his district he will get it sooner or later. If one plan doesn't work he invents a new system of approach, and with presistent determination keeps on the move until he lands what he goes after. His people at home have learned the force of such methods, and that is why they return him to Congress year after year.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one-half mile south of the Highlanding creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

TWAIN'S FIRST LECTURE.

Bret Harte Headed the Claque, but the Audience Swamped Them.

Mr. Clemens prepared a lecture for his San Francisco audience, giving a most extravagant account of what he had seen among the south sea islands. When Bret Harte and some other of his friends were told of his platform intention they agreed to go in a body to the old Mechanics' hall, where Twain was to deliver himself, and form a big claque that would insure the success of the affair.

Mark wrote his own handbills, which set the town agog with anticipation. One particularly inviting phrase printed at the bottom of the announcement was, "The trouble will begin at 8 p. m."

The hall was crowded, and the claque was uproarious when Clemens appeared upon the platform. The lecture was delivered with manifest effort in a slow, deliberate, drawling manner, and the lecturer paid no heed whatever to the inconsiderate demands of "Faster, faster! We can't stay here all night!" and other urgent calls.

Although Harte tried to steer the claquers, they insisted upon applauding and laughing in the wrong places, which may or may not have been intended as a joke on Twain, but at last the audience, which began to catch on to the unique style of the man and to appreciate his quaintly whimsical utterances, overwhelmed the claque and had things its own way.

An old timer who attended the lecture says of the effect of Twain upon his first audience: "His slow drawl, the anxious and perturbed expression of his visage, the apparently painful effort with which he framed his sentences and, above all, the surprise that spread over his face when the audience roared with delight or rapturously applauded the finer passages were unlike anything of the kind they had ever known. The lecture was a great success." — Bailey Millard in Hampton's Magazine.

GATHERING PRUNES.

The Fruit Is Never Picked, but Is Allowed to Fall to the Ground.

A peculiarity of prunes is that they are never picked from the trees, but are allowed to fall to the ground. The reason is that a prune must be dead ripe, with all its sugar developed, or it will not cure properly. Therefore the ground under the trees is carefully prepared and leveled to make a soft, smooth bed for the falling fruit. Gathering the fallen prunes is a staple industry in August and September. Boys and girls and often entire families are employed in it, camping in the orchards.

Being gathered, the prunes are rolled down troughs full of tiny needles that prick their skins. They are then dipped in a hot solution containing lye, which cleanses them, and rinsed in cold water. Next they are put in broad, shallow wooden trays and laid in the sun for two or three weeks. This sun drying practically converts them into the staple prunes of commerce and of boarding house jokes. At the packing house they are assorted as to size by a machine which shakes them over a huge sieve. The farther the prune travels over the sieve the larger the holes, and when it comes to a hole a little bigger than itself it drops through into the proper bin. It is then run through a vat containing hot water and finally rolls down a chute into a wooden packing box—the same box that you see at the grocer's. When the prunes pour from the chute, however, there is a removable frame about three inches high on top of the box. Box and frame go under a press, which promptly stamps down the contents so that they are no bigger than the top of the box. The frame is lifted off, the cover is nailed on the box, and the prunes are ready to ship.—Will Payne in Saturday Evening Post.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam June 17, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June 11th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Witalis Johnson, of Kratka, Minn. who on June 20, 1904. made Homested Entry No. 435, Serial No: 0480; for N. W. ¼ Section 20 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. Fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention. to make Final Commutation Proof. to establish claim to the land above described. before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 1st. day of August 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Oscar J. Peterson, of Hazel, Minn. Ole Hafdal. Nils D. Jacobson, and Peter Peterson, of Kratka, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 8, 1910:

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. July 5th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that John Wzientek. of Hilda, Minn., who on July 7th, 1904. made Homestead Entry No. 567. Serial No. 04211, for N. E. ¼. Section 12, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B. Henry Costello, Frank Savage, Ole B. Hanson, of Hilda, Minn., and John Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN.
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 15th, 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 12th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Lina Vestby. of Anstad, Minn., who on June 7th. 1909. made Homestead Entry No. 04810 Serial No. 04810; for W. ½ S. W. ¼. Sec. 2 & N. ½ S. E. ¼. Sec. 3 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Mohelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 22nd day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Lunt, Casper Lund, Ole E. Wirth, and George Wold, all of Anstad, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register.

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The Literary Squire.

Traveling Inspector (cross questioning the terrified class)—And now, boy, who wrote "Hamlet?"

Timid Boy—P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me.

Traveling Inspector (the same evening to his host, the squire of the village)—Most amusing thing happened today. I was questioning the class and asked a boy, "Who wrote 'Hamlet?' and he answered tearfully, "P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me."

Squire (after loud and prolonged laughter)—Ha, ha! That's good, and I suppose the little devil had done it all the time.--London Answers.

Knocked Into a Cocked Hat.

The expression "knocked into a cocked hat" is familiar to every one, but perhaps its origin is not so generally known. Cocked hat was a variety of the game of bowls in which only three pins were used, set up at the angles of a triangle. When in bowling tenpins all were knocked down except the three at the corners the set was said to be "knocked into a cocked hat," whence the popular expression for depriving anything of its main body character or purpose.

Perfect Happiness.

"Do you really believe there is such a thing in this world as perfect happiness?"

"Of course, but some other fellow always has it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Distinguishing Mark.

"How do you distinguish the waiters from the guests in this cafe? Both wear full dress."

"Yes, but the waiters keep sober."—Cleveland Leader.

The Jokes on the Men.

Mrs. A.—Do you ever read the jokes in the newspapers? Mrs. B.—Only the jokes on the men—the marriage notices, you know.—Boston Transcript.

His Condition.

Father—Now, Tommy, promise me that you will always count a hundred before you hit another boy. Tommy—Yes, I will if there's any one around to hold the other boy while I count.—Harper's Bazar.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 1.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

When the sea is smooth we have many good sailors.

The High Water Mark.

Mrs. Robinson—And were you up the Rhine? Mrs. De Jones (just returned from a continental trip)—I should think so, right to the very top. What a splendid view there is from the summit!—New York World.

An Unwelcome Discovery.

Post—I discovered today that Parker and I have a common ancestor. Mrs. Post (a Colonial Dame)—For goodness' sake don't tell any one!—Brooklyn Life.

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If you have Headache Try One.

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25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith; and get them shod right.

The Dan Patch boat will leave Highlanding regularly on Friday mornings.

C. L. Clark left, last Sunday, for Passoup Island, where he will spend a week.

Oscar Lillo gave a party on last Saturday evening. All who attended had a pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wichterman drove out from Plummer to take a telegram to Rev. E. A. Mostue, yesterday.

T. S. Jacobson made a business trip to Thief River Falls, last Friday. He hauled a load of butter for the association.

Foreman Crowe, of the Thief River Falls Lumber Co., was at Highlanding Thursday, transacting business.

Harvesting has now began! Several farmers north of Highlanding have commenced cutting barley.

The haying season is now well advanced and most of the farmers are nearly through. Many tons of hay have been cut in the swamps this year.

There will be a grand harvest ball at the Kolski Hall in Deer Park on Saturday eve, August 6th. All are invited to come and have a good time.

The Plummer Pioneer has a new editor, S. H. Hess who was our printer's scientific teacher, last year. If he makes as good an editor as he is teacher he will be a dandy.

W. G. Hunt left for an extensive trip last Sunday, enroute for Crookston to attend the convention of post masters the 20th. He will visit Plummer, Red Lake Falls and other places on business.

The indications are that there will be plenty of ducks, this fall. The printer counted over twenty five while passing a small lake, south of Sunbeam, last Sunday, and every once in a while a flock is seen on the river.

The printer and printer's devil have had full sway over THE SUNBEAM, this week. If you see anything you don't like or any mistakes blame the printer's devil; but if you see something that you do like (it doesn't matter how little) praise the printer.

The Red Lake River is now the lowest that it has been for years and it is nearly impossible for boats to navigate. During the past two weeks we have only seen two and formerly six, some times eight, passed here each week. The creamery association has to haul their butter by team to Thief River Falls.

We have many communications from the farmers on the county division question on file in our office, but unable to publish any of them this week. We will soon print the best ones. Write us subscribers in the eleven towns, expressing your views on this matter. We will not publish your name, unless requested to do so, but all letters must be signed or they will not be published.

We have been away the greater part of this week and are not in a position to answer our friend from Erie regarding the law of the division of the property of the county, this week, but will fully explain it later. We did not intend to take an active interest in the county division fight, but shall publish facts without fear or prejudice so the farmers can fully understand it. W.G.H.

Postmasters Convention.

The people of Crookston showed the postmasters of Northern Minnesota that they were loyal entertainers at the postmasters' meeting this week. Mayor McKinnon tendered the keys of the city to the visitors and there was not a post master present who did not consider himself at home and who did not return home loaded with praise for the "Hub" of Northern Minnesota.

Post Master Elias Steenerson, of Crookston, struck a popular chord when he explained his damage suit that had been commenced against him by a rural mail carrier. There was not a post master present who did not highly commend Judge Watts for his decision on the case.

Have Not Time To Answer.

The numerous articles in the Eleven Towns roasting Hunt and THE SUNBEAM we have not time to answer; but we will say that Wm. G. Hunt did not appear in Crookston as a representative of the post masters and citizens of Eastern Red Lake County in a beastly state of intoxication as did John T. Lattimore, "deputy" post master at Erie and prospective county attorney of the new Pennington County. We are willing to submit the case without farther argument.

We noted by the Crookston Times that he was charged up as a visitor from Eastern Marshall County, which was very unfortunate for Marshall County and very fortunate for Red Lake Co. We guess by the time that John met the reporter he had reached the stage that he did not know whether he lived on the earth, on Mars or in the moon.

An Early Wall Paper.

On preparing a room in Bradbourne Hall, Derbyshire, in 1882, I found, partly covered by an old oak cupboard, considerable remains of quite early eighteenth century wall paper, of pale green tint, with a flowing pattern in darker color on it. This paper was made in squares of about twenty inches, and I was able to rescue two or more complete pieces. It had been printed on rather thick paper from woodcut blocks, and each square was nailed up with coarse iron tacks about one and a half inches apart, each tack being run through squares or washers of brown leather, so that both tack heads and washers showed all around each square of paper. It is possible that this wall paper was of late seventeenth century date. Bradbourne Hall, in the lower peak, is a picturesque house, almost unaltered, of the time of James I., having been then fashioned from the canonical house of the Augustins of Dunstable. It was just the place—"far from the madding crowd"—where curious details of domestic decorations would survive.—London Notes and Queries.

The Cynic's Point of View.

Of course we all like to know that our enemies are vulnerable, but it is only the cynical elect who can appreciate with fine epicurean fastidiousness the glorious revelation that their friends are human after all. And it is not only the weakness of those near and dear to us, but their misfortunes and annoyances, which give a thrill of illicit joy to those honest contortionists who can look in their own hearts. I once heard a young mother say that there was only one thing which gave her greater pleasure than hearing that the children of her friends were sick, and that was to hear that they were bad. No one but a brom-idiot (to borrow the excellent root with which Mr. Gelett Burgess has enriched us) would think of condemning this young woman for being malicious or unkind. Misery is not the only human quality that loves company. Some of her distant relatives—Anxiety, Discouragement, Annoyance—are equally sociable.—Atlantic.

The Forbidden City.

Peking has been a city for something like 3000 years, first as the capital of a small state, then destroyed, again rebuilt, and finally molded into the form in which we now know it, with its Chinese, Tartar, Imperial and Forbidden cities, each with its inclosing wall. Nobody has ever yet attempted to tell the full tale of its intrigues, its cabals, plots and counterplots. Few know anything about them. No one person knows them all. If only the bricks that form the walls could find a tongue, if only the pavilions on the Coal Hill could produce the sights and sounds that have fallen to their lot to see and hear, there would doubtless be a tale to tell which might vie in interest and dramatic force with anything that ancient Rome or Babylon has given the world through the [illegible] [illegible] history.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to

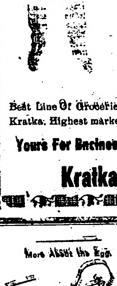
Buy the

Right Goods

At the

Right Prices

Clothing.



WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

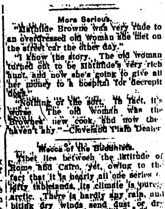
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business. SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

More About the Egg.



"We use the egg at certain seasons as the symbol of immortality," explained the lecturer.

"The balance of the time it is in cold storage!" shouted one of his audience.

More Serious.

"Mathilde Browne was very rude to an overdressed old woman she met on the street car the other day."

"I know the story. The old woman turned out to be Mathilde's very rich aunt, and now she's going to give all her money to a hospital for decrepit dogs."

"Nothing of the sort. In fact, it's worse. The old woman was the Brownes' new cook, and now they haven't any."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mecca of the Buddhists.

Tibet lies between the latitude of Rome and Cairo, yet, owing to the fact that it is nearly all one series of lofty tablelands, its climate is purely arctic. There is hardly any rain, and biting dry winds send dust or dry snowstorms forever raging across its inhospitable uplands.

Lassa, its capital, is the Mecca of the Buddhist world, and pious Buddhists gain much merit by making the pilgrimage.

Expurgating It.

"Elfleda, what did your father say when he heard that I had been here calling on you?"

"He said you were a numskull, a mollycoddle and a [illegible]."

"Is that all?"

"That's all, Tiny—except the adjectives."—Chicago Tribune.

Napoleon and Waterloo.

There is nothing in the result of the Waterloo campaign to show any decline in Napoleon's powers of mind. The plan of the campaign as laid down by the emperor was a most brilliant one, and had it not rained on the night of the 17th of June Napoleon would in all likelihood have kept his throne. Had it not rained and made the land miry he would have had his artillery in position four hours before he actually did, and Wellington would have been disposed of long before Blucher's arrival. Even as it was, the Iron Duke was pretty well used up when the Prussian came up on his left. Napoleon's genius never shone more brilliantly than it did in his last campaign. He was defeated by the elements and by the unaccountable stupidity of some of his lieutenants.—New York American.

Assyrian Seals.

The ancient Assyrians nearly 6,000 years ago put in moist clay their seals, engraved in intaglio upon precious stones, on chests and doors, in order to prevent their being opened. There were no locks or keys in those days. If they wished to send a private letter they would often seal it with a hippogriff, which fabulous winged horse was regarded as the emblem of secrecy. Centuries later the Greeks and Romans adopted similar devices for the same purpose.

He Whistled.

Old Lady (to grocer's boy)—Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?

Boy—That's what the guv'nor told me to do, mum.

"Told you to whistle?"

"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."

He Countered.

"The position is yours, sir, if you will deposit $1,000 as security."

"I accept your offer, sir, if you will deposit $1,000 as a security for my salary."—Exchange.

To Live Long.

If you wish to be a Methuselah you will have to quit doing all the things that make it worth while not to be one.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS, MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it,

Hover O. Folkedahl,

Highlanding ...Minn

"AIGLON"

A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C. W. Johnson, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties owning brood mares are requested to call and examine this fine horse.

C. W. Johnson, Owner.

Mythical Horses.

Pegasus ("born near the source of the ocean") was the winged horse of Apollo and the Muses. Bellerophon rode this animal when he charged the Chimera.

Sleipnir ("the black horse of Odin") had eight legs and could carry his master on sea as well as land. This animal is believed to typify the wind, which blows from eight different points.

Al Borak ("the lightning") was the horse commissioned by Gabriel to carry Mohammed to the seventh heaven. He had a human face and the wings of an eagle. Every step he took was equal to the farthest range of human vision.

According to Thessalian legend, the first horse was miraculously brought forth by Neptune striking a rock with his trident.

A Japanese Anthem.

The majority of national anthems are not conspicuous for beauty, either of words or music. The only one composed by a musician of the very first rank is the Austrian anthem, for which Haydn is responsible. And in no country has the composition of a really great poet been adopted except in Norway, where Bjornson's stirring lines beginning "Yes, we love this country," serve as the national anthem. The Japanese have a daintily worded anthem which Captain Brinkley translates as follows:

Until this grain of sand,
Tossed by each wavelet's freak,
Grows to a cloud girt peak,
Towering above the land;
Until the dewy flake
Feeding this blossom's gold
Swell to a mighty lake—
Age upon age untold,
Joy to joy manifold
Add [illegible] our sovereign's sake.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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THE GRAND PRIZE

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You will be interested in our specimen pages, sent free.

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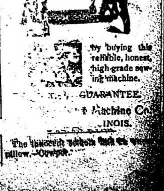
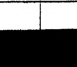
The "Redgeion"

SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.





By buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

GUARANTEE.

Machine Co.

INOIS.

The innocent [illegible] [illegible] pillow.—Cowper.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

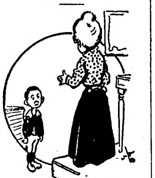
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

YOU OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT IT. It's a county seat in center of Rio Grande Valley and irrigation; railroad, canals, court house, bank, school, brick business houses. People needed to build its great resources, rich enough to make you rich. Write for booklet F, quick. Chapin Townsite Co., Chapin, Tex.

EASY TO ANSWER.



The Teacher—Who was it that climbed slowly up the ladder of success, carrying his burden with him as he went; who, when he reached the top gazed upon those far beneath him, and—

The Scholar (aged 8)—I know, ma'am. It was Pat O'Rourke, president of the Hodcarriers union.

Tit for Tat.

Being of a literary turn and having plenty of leisure, both Mr. and Mrs. Gluppins contributed special articles occasionally to two different newspapers in the town where they resided. One day Mr. Gluppins picked up a manuscript his wife had just finished, and proceeded to look it over.

"That's very good, Bertha," he said, after completing his inspection, "but I see you use the phrase, 'well-known fact.' I wouldn't do that."

"Why not?" she asked.

"Well, if a thing is well-known, why mention it?"

His wife said nothing in rejoinder at the time, but a few days later, while reading one of his articles in print, she found something to criticize.

"Horace," she said, "I am surprised to see you using the phrase, 'self-evident.'"

"What's the matter with that?"

"Why, if a thing is self-evident, what is the use of calling attention to it?"

Horace looked at her sharply over his glasses, but made no verbal response.—Youth's Companion.

Advice.

"Father," queried Bob, just home from college, "you've worked for me pretty hard nearly all my life, haven't you?"

"Quite right, quite right, son," mused father, retrospectively.

"Just so," returned Bob, briskly. "Now, you had better get busy and work for yourself a bit—eh, dad?"—Life.

A Dreamer.

"You say your boy Josh is a dreamer?" said the literary lady. "Does he write poetry or romances?"

"Oh," replied Farmer Corntossel, "he don't write anything. But he jes' natcherally refuses to get up till 9 o'clock."

Plenty of Material.

"Son," said the press humorist, "you have inherited some of my humor."

"Not enough to make a living with, dad."

"Never mind. I'm going to leave you all of my jokes."

Preachers have been telling the people that they are mean and selfish so often that they all believe it and practise it.

There's vitality, snap and "go"
In a breakfast of

Grape-Nuts

and cream.

Why?
Because nature stores up
In wheat and barley
The Potassium Phosphate
In such form as to
Nourish brain and nerves.
The food expert who originated

Grape-Nuts

Retained this valuable
Element in the food.
"There's a Reason"
Read the famous little book,
"The Road to Wellville,"
Found in Packages.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Limited,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

WINS THROUGH GRIT

Former Dock Hand Going to United States Senate.

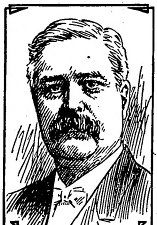
Napoleon Bonaparte Broward of Florida Who Has Been a Roustabout, Sailor, Filibuster and Governor, a Fighter.

Jacksonville, Fla.—One of the most picturesque figures in the southland and a man the story of whose life reads like a novel is Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, ex-governor of Florida, who recently defeated United States Senator Taliaferro in the senatorial primaries held in Florida.

Mr. Broward's is a brilliant example of achievement rarely equaled even in this day of self-made men. He was born in abject poverty, his parents being ignorant "Florida crackers," and his schooling was practically nil, yet he rose to the highest office in the commonwealth and now he is about to enter the United States senate. He is a big man, mentally and physically, and his honesty and integrity have never been questioned. He won success in politics, as he did in civil life, by sheer bulldog courage and pertinacity and by keeping his word. He stands six feet in height, weighs more than 200 pounds and is a born fighter.

Ex-Governor Broward first attracted political notice by his project to reclaim the Everglades of Florida and making them into farming lands. It was this issue which carried him into the office of governor. He has, too, demonstrated that his scheme is feasible by converting a part of the Everglades into productive farms, and this made him immensely popular.

The father of the future senator lived in a log house on the St. John's river and eked out a bare living for his wife and children. Broward's parents died when he was in his early teens. When he was under 20 he shipped on a lumber-laden schooner bound for Boston. There he was paid off and landed in the dead of winter. He had never seen a snowstorm before, he was thinly clad and suffered terribly from the cold. An attack of whooping cough laid him up and took all his money. Nevertheless as soon as he could crawl out he shipped on one of the winter fishing fleet bound for the Grand Banks. He endured hardships without complaining, did his work with a smile, and thus won the friendship of the men of the sea. Following his work on the Banks he worked his way back to Florida as a sailor. Next we see him as a roustabout on a steamer on the St. John's river. He saved his money, bought a part interest in a steamboat and struck out for himself. His splendid fighting abilities were winning him notice, the while his kindly disposition was winning him friends. He was elected sheriff of Duval county, a position he held nine years, and in which he made a record which attracted attention to him from all parts of the state.



Napoleon B. Broward.

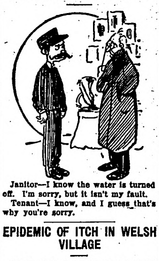
The exploit which made Broward famous throughout the United States and Cuba was his ability as a blockade runner to Cuba, during the time the insurgents were fighting the Spaniards there before the Spanish-American war. In company with his brother and a third partner Broward built a stout, seagoing tug for salvage and wrecking work off the Florida coast. He was approached by Cuban agents and asked to run guns and munitions into Cuba. The work was hazardous in the extreme, but the pay was commensurate with the risk and Broward became a filibuster. In all he made eight trips from the Florida keys to Cuba and his perilous adventures and narrow escapes would make a novel in themselves. He was chased by Spanish gunboats, fought with several of them and escaped capture and death by a hair's breadth scores of times.

This Baby a "Strong Man."

Pembroke Center, Mass.—This town has a marvel in babyhood in Thomas H. Bates, Jr., aged ten months and weighs 28 pounds. Young Bates has shown phenomenal strength. He delights in trapeze, swinging numberless times in succession. His biggest weight feat is lifting two flatirons weighing 19 pounds. With the assistance of an iron through which the flatirons are hung on young Bates performs this feat, a wonderful achievement for his age.

Your best friends "talk about you" [illegible] don't expect anything else

THE REASON.



Janitor—I know the water is turned off. I'm sorry, but it isn't my fault.

Tenant—I know, and I guess that's why you're sorry.

EPIDEMIC OF ITCH IN WELSH VILLAGE

"In Dowlais, South Wales, about fifteen years ago, families were stricken wholesale by a disease known as the itch. Believe me, it is the most terrible disease of its kind that I know of, as it itches all through your body and makes your life an inferno. Sleep is out of the question and you feel as if a million mosquitoes were attacking you at the same time. I knew a dozen families that were so affected.

"The doctors did their best, but their remedies were of no avail whatever. Then the families tried a druggist who was noted far and wide for his remarkable cures. People came to him from all parts of the country for treatment, but his medicine made matters still worse, as a last resort they were advised by a friend to use the Cuticura Remedies. I am glad to tell you that after a few days' treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, the effect was wonderful and the result was a perfect cure in all cases.

"I may add that my three brothers, three sisters, myself and all our families have been users of the Cuticura Remedies for fifteen years. Thomas Hugh, 1650 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1909."

Immense Saving Possible.

In a preliminary bulletin on the cost of maintaining a tuberculosis sanatorium, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis announces that the average cost per patient per day in thirty semi-charitable sanatoria scattered in all parts of the United States is $1.669. These institutions represent an annual expenditure of over $1,300,000 and over 815,000 days of treatment given each year. The bulletin, which is part of an extensive study the National association is making for its bureau of information, points out that the country could save annually at least $150,000,000 if the indigent consumptives were properly segregated.

More Serious.

"Mathilde Browne was very rude to an overdressed old woman she met on the street the other day."

"I know the story. The old woman turned out to be Mathilde's very rich aunt, and now she's going to give all her money to a hospital for decrepit dogs."

"Nothing of the sort. In fact, it's worse. The old woman was the Brownes' new cook—and now they haven't any."

The Home of the Cod.

There is just one other great cod bank in the world besides those off Newfoundland. It lies off Cape Agulhas, which is the southern tip of Africa, and south of the Cape of Good Hope. The Agulhas plateau is said to be almost a duplicate in size and richness of the north cod banks. But this is too far off, so there is little promise of its appeasing the hungry appetite of the world for cod.

Caught Too Quick.

"I pleads guilty ter stealin' dem melons, jedge," said the prisoner, "but I wants de mercy er de court."

"On what grounds?" asked the judge.

"On dese grounds," replied the prisoner: "I stole de melons, but de sheriff didn't give me a chance to eat 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Enough Provocation.

Patience—Does she know any songs without words?

Patrice—No, whenever she sings it's certain to bring on words.

For Breakfast—

Post Toasties

with cream or milk

The smile that follows will last all day—

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Pkgs. 10c and 15c

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

BYRNE SAYS BASEBALL IS A POOR PROFESSION FOR YOUTH TO CHOOSE

By BOBBY BYRNE.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

You ask me to tell how I happened to get into baseball as a profession in order to help young and aspiring players. If they asked me I would tell them everything I could to keep them from starting. Not that I knock the profession; but I think it is a poor one to choose, not because of the life itself, but because of its temptations and hardships, and, worse than that, the small chances of being really successful.

If I had it to do over aagin I do not think I ever would become a professional ball player, in spite of the fact that I love the game and love to play it. I think a young fellow would do better to devote himself to some other line than to take the chances of success in the national game, for even when he wins he loses.

I wanted to be a ball player and was educated at the game in a good school, on the lots around St. Louis. I think that ball players develop faster when they are in the neighborhood of some major league team. One or two of the players on a "prairie" team are at every game the big leagues play. They see how the game is played, and being at that age as imitative as monkeys, they work the same things on their own teams and teach all the other boys. I have noticed that when any city has a pennant winning club the quality of baseball played by the boys and the amateurs in that vicinity is much improved.

The first regular team I made was the Arcades at Springfield, Mo., which was quite a team, merely because we had one fellow who knew the game well and could teach us. It is easier to teach boys than to teach men, as they will obey without a question if they think the leader knows what he is doing. I picked up the game rapidly. The hardest thing I had to learn was when to throw. I think I must have thrown away half the games we played before I learned not to throw when there was no chance to get the runner. I think that is one of the first things a young player should learn; to look before he throws and only throw when he has a chance to make a play. The next thing, it seems to me, is to learn to handle one's feet and to keep in the game all the time, and be in position to move when the ball is hit or before.

I played around in the Trolley league at St. Louis, and then took a chance and went to Shreveport, La., where I made good right off the reel. I started well, but got to thinking that the old heads down there were not as good as the "kids" in the Trolley league, until they began to show me things I never had heard about. Luckily I had sense enough to see they were right and I followed them. The first thing I knew I was back in the big league at St. Louis. The biggest thing I had learned was that, no matter how far a fellow gets up in the business, there still is a lot he does not know, and by dint of watching and learning I held on, and still am learning and willing to learn. When I know it all I'll quit, or be released.

Bobby Byrne.

Jennings After Star Twirlers.

Hughie Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers, needs good pitchers badly. He is said to have made offers for Walter Johnson of the Nationals and Frank Smith of the Chicago White Sox. If these reports are true Hughie certainly isn't modest in his wishes. Comiskey might trade Smith for Ty Cobb and Tom Noyes might let Johnson go for a barrel or two of coin. 'Tis said Detroit offered Washington $30,000 for the battery, Johnson and Street. President Navin says it isn't true. Maybe that settles it and maybe it doesn't. Catcher Beckendorf of Detroit has been sold to Washington.

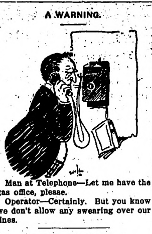
Ray Looks Like a Star.

Guess that new pitcher for the St. Louis Browns must be a little Ray of sunshine. Any lad fresh from the bush who can stack against the Tigers and beat them twice in one series does not need to work very hard the rest of the year. Took a barrel of nerve and lots of the real goods to turn the trick against the demons, Cobb, Crawford & Co. (Limited).

Ousted for First Time.

When Josh Devore was banished for his part in the chastising of the gallant Brooklyn rooters who abused Devlin some days ago, it was the first time in his career he was put out of a game.

A WARNING.



Man at Telephone—Let me have the gas office, please.

Operator—Certainly. But you know we don't allow any swearing over our lines.

Try This, This Summer.

The very next time you're hot, tired or thirsty, step up to a soda fountain and get a glass of Coca-Cola. It will cool you off, relieve your bodily and mental fatigue and quench your thirst delightfully. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Delicious, refreshing and wholesome. Send to the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells what Coca-Cola is and why it is so delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching. And send 2c stamp for the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910—contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities.

A Knowing Girl.

When young Lord Stanleigh came to visit an American family, the mistress told the servants that in addressing him they should always say "Your Grace." When the young gentleman one morning met one of the pretty house servants in the hallway and told her that she was so attractive looking he thought he would kiss her, she demurely replied, clasping her hands on her bosom and looking up into his face with a beatific expression, "O Lord, for this blessing we are about to receive, we thank thee."—Lippincott's.

Silenced the Critic.

Charles Sumner, when in London, gave a ready reply. At a dinner given in his honor, he spoke of "the ashes" of some dead hero. "Ashes! What American English!" rudely broke in an Englishman; "d'ist you mean, Mr. Sumner. We don't burn our dead in this country." "Yet," instantly replied Mr. Sumner, with a courteous smile, "your poet Gray tells us that 'Even in our ashes live their wonted fires.'" The American was not criticized again that evening.

Comparing Notes.

Mrs. Newly—My little Robbie is remarkably strong; he is only four years old, but he can raise his high chair with one hand!

Mr. Spoodler—Oh, that's nothing; in the apartment house where I try to do my sleeping there's a baby that's only four months old, and that child can raise the roof with no hand at all.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

She's a Free Lance.

"Would you have a pickpocket arrested if you detected one in the act of going through your pockets?"

"With one exception."

"What's that?"

"Not if it was my wife."

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There can be no true rest without work, and the full delight of a holiday cannot be known except by the man who has earned it.—Hugh Black.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes.

Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A crazy person thinks every one else is insane, and love is blind because it imagines everybody else is.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Formerly the people burned witches. Now they roast politicians.

How He Kept the Law.

"I noticed," said the friend-who-could-be-trusted, after a trip through the factory where preserves are made, "that a white powder is first put in the cans, and that the preserves are then put in the white powder."

"Yes," explained the proprietor to the friend-who-could-be-trusted, "that white powder is a preservative. You see we are compelled to put the preserves in a preservative because an idiotic requirement of the government makes it unlawful for us to put a preservative in the preserves."

Why He Believes Her.

Evangeline—Rachel never can tell anything without exaggerating it.

John—That's why I believe her when she tells her age.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not gripe.

The fellow who buries the hatchet may still have a knife up his sleeve.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 2207 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed.

If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge.

Busted

Many a man goes broke—in Health—then wealth. Blames his mind—says it don't work right; but all the time it's *his bowels*. They don't work—liver dead and the whole system gets clogged with poison. Nothing kills good, clean-cut brain action like constipation. CASCARETS will relieve and cure. Try it now. 916

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK)
C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC.
AT DRUGGISTS TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c
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Your Salary Guaranteed Here is an exceptional opportunity for you to earn a liberal weekly income. Furthermore, you can establish a permanent, profitable business, or a well-paying "side-line" by working on our special plan. Our work is simple and remunerative, and requires no capital or previous experience. Remember, your salary is guaranteed—and is entirely apart from the liberal cash commissions and other bonuses. Some of our representatives have incomes ranging from $1,500.00 to $10,000.00 yearly. We need a representative in your town at once. Then insure yourself the big returns you can secure from this great unworked field by mailing this ad—NOW—to COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Room 5D, 1789 Broadway, New York City

A vacation necessity—the
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

AGENTS can you sell lots in a county seat and commercial center of Rio Grande Valley. Splendid contract. Write for booklet F. Chapin Townsite Co., Chapin, Tex.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 31–1910.

Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Prest., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
Makes Weak Women Strong,
Sick Women Well.

Historical Society

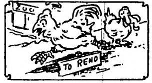
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1910. NO. 19.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Scandal Wrecks Romance of the Zoo



NEW YORK.—The fowl house of the Central park zoo was scandalized one day recently when some sharp eyed tattlers noticed the simultaneous disappearance of Clara, one of the young wild gray geese recently given to the zoo, and Brigham Young, the little Black Spanish game rooster whose wild ways have deprived him of the countenance of the best classes in the fowl house.

It came out that Brigham Young and Clara were out in the park together. Chief Keeper Snyder, who went on their trail as soon as he heard about their disappearance, got wind of them near the alligator pool. A black wing feather by the eagle cages also showed that B. Young had been there. He had lost the feather trying to converse with a South American condor.

Then he went on up the path, walking in a manner that said that he thought himself a pretty fine fellow.

It was about here that the little gray goose felt such a thrill of freedom and life that she quacked in her coarse, uncultured voice, and abruptly left the earth for a flight in the air.

B. Young tried to do that, too, but he fell back to the ground in a most undignified manner. When the gray goose came back after a circle of the neighborhood, he expressed to her, no doubt, his grave disapproval of undue boisterousness in a young woman considerably beyond the kindergarten age.

At any rate a coolness sprang up here between the couple. They went on down the mall until they came to the pool of water equipped with the fountain mechanism that spouts up many minute streams of water from the surface of the pool. B. Young started to walk slowly around the low curbing of the pool, but Clara, the poor, simple thing, jumped right in and, swimming out until she came underneath the showering streams, began quacking as loudly as she could, flapping her wings in a quick, excited way.

B. Young does not worship the convention. But even he stood stock still and glared at Clara. She caught his eye, but did not seem to be in the least ashamed. Whereupon he turned away, acting as if he didn't know the young thing cutting up in the pool.

Chief Keeper Snyder came down the mall on the trail. On the way back to the fowl house, Clara and B. Young refused to notice each other.

"A simple case of incompatability," said Snyder, "but, fortunately it was discovered early. We would prefer to say nothing more just at present." However, B. Young plans a visit to Reno, Nev., where divorces are so easily obtained.

Chicago Woman Maid for Her Hostess

ST. LOUIS.—While a score of invitations were on their way from Mrs. James Howe's beautiful Swiss chalet in Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis, to attend a five hundred club party and luncheon recently, Mrs. Howe's serving maid announced her resignation, to take effect immediately.

The dire news reached the hostess as she was dressing to receive her guests. "What's the matter?" called Mrs. C. Gregory Fleckenstein, Mrs. Howe's guest, from the room where she was putting on her white lingerie gown. Mrs. Howe told her. Mrs. Fleckenstein, whose home is in Chicago, was to be the guest of honor at the club party. But this had not been announced. Nor was she acquainted with those whom she was to meet.

"Let me be serving maid," she said promptly. "I think I can do almost as well as a real one. Where is my costume?" She hurried downstairs and returned in a dainty white dress and checked serving apron.

"What a charming maid you have," was almost the first remark of the first club member who appeared.

"She's French," replied Mrs. Howe, "and she can't speak a word of English. For that reason I'm afraid I will not be able to keep her. It's a pity, for she's so neat."

"I'll be glad to take her, if you aren't going to keep her," said the next guest.

As the card play began the "maid" retired, and a few minutes later the guest of honor, Mrs. Fleckenstein, entered the room in her party gown. There was a gasp of admiring surprise as the "maid" of a few moments before was recognized.

Stevenson's Grandson Finds Treasure

SAN FRANCISCO.—When little Louis Osborne, the eight-year-old son of Lloyd Osborne, novelist and stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, armed himself with his midget shovel and went out on a sand hill near his home here to dig a few days ago he had visions of finding treasure. This is not an unusual thing for the lad, for he has not heard his father's illustrious stepfather talked about without getting some spirit of adventure of the author of "Treasure Island" fixed in his mind.

So while Louis dug he hummed "Sixteen Men on a Dead Man's Chest, Yo Ho! Ho! and a Bottle of Rum."

The lad stopped digging because his shovel had encountered an obstruction. Tested carefully the thing that resisted proved to be metal. Then Louis dug more furiously than ever.

In a few moments he unearthed a metal box. And, sure enough, it contained treasure. Opening it hastily, the boy found 2,600 shares of valuable stock, deeds to city property, other valuable papers and several empty ring boxes.

Of course, the boy did not realize the value of the property, but he knew the papers must be worth a great deal or they would not have been placed in such a secure box. So he hastily carried his find to his mother, who turned the property over to the police.

Praises Traits of His Dog in Rhyme

CHICAGO.—The muse of poesy was invoked recently by Isadore Herman on behalf of his dog Rover, who had gotten into trouble through carelessly inserting his teeth in the leg of little Israel Stern, son of Eli Stern, a neighbor.

Stern, on behalf of little Israel, filed suit in the municipal court against Herman, asking $1,000 damages for the punctures which Rover inflicted on his son's leg. Herman, in response to Stern's complaint, came back with the following petition to the court:

"Defendant denies that said dog is or was of a savage disposition or a vicious temper, not even in dog days, but, on the contrary, defendant avers that said Rover has always borne a good reputation among his neighbors, pals and associates in the community in which he resides for being a peaceful, quiet and law-abiding canine, always kind to his friends and faithful to his master. The defendant further avers that the dog is a great home body and is always at home at night."

The following lines in the bill express the attachment the defendant feels toward his dog Rover:

I like to see a little dog
 Ad pat him on the head.
So prettily he wags his tail
 Whenever he is fed.
Some little dogs are very good
 And some are useful, too.
And do you know that they will mind
 What they are bid to do?

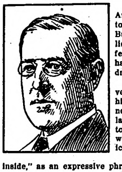
"The defendant therefore prays," continues the bill, "that this honorable court will spare both dog and defendant from any decree which would in any way interfere with the long relationship heretofore existing between the defendant and his dog Rover."

How About It?

I fear I really am, alas,
 A trifle green.
In making hay, do they run grass
 Through a machine?

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY

DR. WILSON FOR GOVERNOR



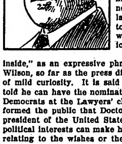
That the scholar in politics is to be a factor in American public life has been prophesied, and to some degree exemplified, for several years. But for the first time in the history of the republic the head of a leading university has been offered the nomination for governor of a state and has signified his willingness to become the candidate.

Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, is both a scholar and a politician, in the higher sense of the latter word. He knows life not only from books, but he has been a practising lawyer, and in various ways has come more into touch with the great public of working men and women, probably, than any other head of an American institution of learning.

To the observer of politics who is not "on the inside," as an expressive phrase puts it, the proposed nomination of Doctor Wilson, so far as the press dispatches have reported it, may be a provocative of mild curiosity. It is said in the dispatches that Doctor Wilson has been told he can have the nomination, by "a dozen or more prominent New Jersey Democrats at the Lawyers' club in Manhattan." A previous dispatch has informed the public that Doctor Wilson is to be the Democratic candidate for president of the United States in 1912, "if a combination of Wall street and political interests can make him so." In both announcements there is nothing relating to the wishes or the feelings of the great common people who are supposed to compose the Democratic party. Yet the selection of President Wilson very possibly may meet the enthusiastic approval of the voters of the Democratic party, when the question of fitness is considered.

President Wilson's strongest interests, it is said by those who know him well, are in government and politics. This, perhaps, is natural to him as a Virginian, for that commonwealth has been the mother of statesmen since the foundation of the republic. In college debates and essays he showed his bent early. He learned early also the value of being a good public speaker, and assiduously practised until he became a ready debater and an accomplished orator. Later he learned to speak with grace and fluency on post-prandial occasions.

IS FATHER OF AVIATION



The real father of aviation is Octave Chanute, an engineer of distinction, who is now in Paris, after having submitted to a serious operation. He has had an interesting career. Born in Paris in 1832, he came to this country with his father in 1839 and studied engineering. His first and the most important appointment that he ever received was that of chief engineer of the Elevated Railroad Company of New York, founded in 1865.

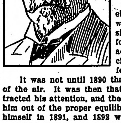
Mr. Chanute drew up the plans of the famous elevateds up Third, Sixth and Ninth avenues, which, at their opening to traffic in 1875, were considered marvels of engineering skill, and which, for the last 35 years, have been of incalculable advantage to the uptown population of New York city. This vast enterprise took up all his time for ten years.

It was not until 1890 that his thoughts were directed toward navigation of the air. It was then that the experiments of Lilienthal and Vercher attracted his attention, and the monoplane gliders which they used appeared to him out of the proper equilibrium. He thereupon set to work experimenting, himself in 1891, and 1892 with his son.

Thus at the age of sixty, in company with his son, he began to practise flying without a motor. Later on, of course, it was realized that light motors were absolutely necessary.

Chanute, who was then well advanced in years—he is now 78—tired of the experimental work and turned over his apparatus to the Wright brothers. They followed along the lines he had laid down and he kept in touch with their work constantly. It was to his early experiments and afterwards through his advice that they succeeded in making a flying machine—the first which ever made a free flight with a passenger.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT HERE

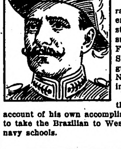


The visit of President-Elect Hermes Fonesca of Brazil to this country affords an opportunity, according to American diplomats, for solidifying the friendly relations now existing between the two countries.

The program for his entertainment, as arranged by Chargo d'Affaires Silva of the Brazilian embassy in Washington and representatives of the state department, included a visit to Beverly, the summer home of President Taft and to Valley Forge, Pa., the summer home of Secretary of State Knox. Receptions in honor of the distinguished visitor were placed on the program for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Washington and Pittsburg.

It was the desire of the nation's guest to study the enterprises of these and other big cities. On account of his own accomplishments in military organization it was planned to take the Brazilian to West Point and Annapolis to inspect the army and navy schools.

MAJ. CARSON GOES ABROAD

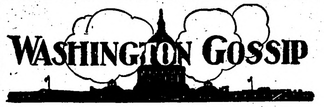


Maj. John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor, who has been selected to go abroad to look into the general trade conditions and opportunities for American manufactures, up to the time of his appointment as chief of the bureau of manufactures in 1902 by President Roosevelt, was one of the ablest newspaper men of the Washington contingent and chief of the Washington bureau, created after the consolidation of the Philadelphia Times and the Philadelphia Ledger.

He was the first president and one of the founders of the Gridiron club and again its president in 1905. He is also a member of the Army and Navy club and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He began his newspaper career as a "devil" in a printing office in his teens and afterward became a compositor. Later he served as a newspaper reporter.

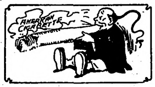
From May, 1861, until June, 1864, he was an officer of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he resumed newspaper work in Philadelphia until 1873, when he became night editor of the National Republican, in this city. In 1874 he established a connection with the New York Times and the Philadelphia Ledger as their correspondent in Washington.

In 1877 he became chief of the Philadelphia Times bureau, and remained in that position until 1882, when he again became the manager of the Philadelphia Ledger bureau, which position he held until the consolidation of the two papers in 1902, when he became chief of the Washington bureau.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Chinese Take to Smoking Cigarettes



WASHINGTON. — America has taught the people of the Chinese empire to smoke cigarettes. In a report to this government on foreign trade by Consul General Charles Denby of Vienna, in which he described the class of foreign markets which may be created by American enterprise, and then supplied the consul general says:

"One of the most conspicuous examples of such a market is the demand for cigarettes in China. Ten years ago the cigarette was an article used in China by a small number of people, chiefly foreigners. The field attracted the attention of a group of American manufacturers who examined into it and decided to introduce the cigarette to the Chinese people by American methods. The result is that now the cigarette is popular throughout the empire."

The international opium conference to be held at The Hague next fall will have a very general representation of the powers, according to the latest information reaching the state department.

In reporting to this government on opportunities in Malaysia for rubber-growing enterprises, Consul General James T. Dubois at Singapore, cited as follows an instance to show how the investing public is sometimes taken in in the exploitation of the rubber industry there:

An estate was sold to promoters for $150,000. The syndicate got an old planter who knew the estate to put a flotation value on it. He named $250,000. The promoters were not satisfied. Another expert examined and reported. His price was $350,000.

British and American gold was pouring into the country and the get-rich-quick spirit was born. Another expert was called in. He was told of the former valuations and that they were unsatisfactory. He valued the estate at $500,000.

Just at this time, rubber took a big jump in the London and New York markets and another expert was asked to report and he placed the flotation price at $750,000 and the syndicate in order to have it in round numbers made it an even $800,000 and floated it at this price.

Heads of Navy Are Annoyed By Women

NAVY DPT
LEMON

JOHN HAY had a saying that the ideal diplomatic service—if any government ever succeeds in having one—will be composed exclusively of unmarried men. Mr. Hay had no experience in naval matters, or he might have included the navy in his maxim.

There probably is no branch of the government service, the Washington Post says, where petticoat influence is so strong as in the navy. Ask any ex-secretary of the navy about it and he will tell you how the navy women in a thousand different ways, sometimes unconsciously and occasionally deliberately, annoy the navy department. He will tell you how they scheme to obtain desirable posts of duty for their husbands or sons and how they annoy the department with requests for a change of orders when their husbands are transferred from an easy job in Washington to sea duty on the Asiatic station or some other far-away tropical post. The recent row at the Boston navy yard, which culminated in the court-martial of two officers, illustrates the prominent part women play in navy circles.

Almost everybody knows of the mutual ill feeling existing between the navy women and the department. Every once in a while something happens to widen this breach. Only a few days ago Ensign Charles M. Austin, son of Representative Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, was deprived of an especially desirable berth by the navy department merely because he got married. He had been detached from the dispatch boat Dolphin at the Washington navy yard and ordered to Japan for duty as a student attache at the American embassy at Tokyo for the purpose of studying the Japanese language. On the way to his new post of duty he stopped at his former home in Tennessee and was married to a girl he had known for many years.

This was too much for the unromantic departmental authorities, who suddenly decided that a married ensign would not make as good a student of the Japanese language as a bachelor. Accordingly his orders were revoked and instead of spending his honeymoon in Tokyo he will have less interesting service at the naval training station on the Pacific coast. He will, however, have his wife.

Sad Red Men Must Ride on the Wagon

WATER WAGON

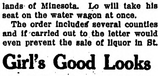
POOR Lo has suffered many privations at the hands of the national government in the process of civilizing him, but the hardest blow yet must be no more "fire water" sold on the ceded lands of Minesota. Lo will take his seat on the water wagon at once.

The order includes several counties and if carried out to the letter would even prevent the sale of liquor in St. Paul and Minneapolis, which stand on ceded lands.

Under state laws the counties embraced in the order—Becker, Cass, Clay, Hubbard, Mahnomen, Norman, Beltrami, Itasca, Polk, Clear Water, Red Lake, Crow Wing, Wadene and Ottertail—have enjoyed the license system of the state and Lo, who dearly loves his fire water, has been able to procure it without restriction. By the new order he will have to go dry.

The provisions of the treaties by which the lands were ceded prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors in the whole northern part of the state, except by consent of congress or the president, but up to the present time the provisions have not been enforced.

Girl's Good Looks Are a Bar to Work



AFTER losing four positions within a year just because of her beauty, Mary Todd has left Washington and will try her fortune elsewhere. Miss Todd set out to be a stenographer. Her employer got mixed up in his dictation and included phrases that could not have been part of the correspondence. As a shopgirl the floorwalkers strolled too often near her counter. As a milliner she aroused the envy and jealousy of customers.

Miss Todd has been living in Georgetown for a little more than a year. She came here from a small Pennsylvania town, well equipped to work, with money enough to wait until a reasonably good position was open to her.

"Yes," she said, half-angry and half-amused, "I have been overwhelmed with offers of marriage as well as of employment. But these offers do not appeal to me. Most men forget that I have my own sweetheart, and if I were inclined to consider a second time it seems that mine should be the privilege of inviting his attentions without having them thrust upon me.

"At first I did not take such things seriously, but since then I have known other girls who have shared the same fate, merely because they are more beautiful than their colleagues.

"I have worked in offices where there were 17 girls, and by the end of the third week I was embarrassed by repeated offers of company, pleasures and the like by various men in the office. This gave rise to some bitter passes between some of the other girls and myself.

"I hope to be married by the autumn of next year, but until then I wish to do something."

The prophet often goes astray
 And comes to woe;
But sometimes gets a chance to say:
 "I told you so."

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

COOLING AS EASY AS HEATING.

Now, when one comes to think of it, there is difficulty in understanding why humanity has always realized the need of mitigating the severity of climate that takes the form of cold, but for the most part still assumes the impossibility of doing anything to temper heat, from which we suffer almost as much, says New York Times. At less expense than that by which houses are warmed in winter they can be cooled in summer, and, while the winter heating, thanks to our strange refusal to learn the art of ventilation, involves the creation of conditions injurious to health, those which summer cooling would establish would probably be in every way beneficial to us. At any rate, the thing is perfectly practicable. Of course, if adopted, it would add to the cost of living, but it would also increase the general stock of available energy, which would mean an increase of earning power to a more than compensating degree. Not much of a refrigeration plant would be required to bring the air of a bedroom to a temperature in which sleep would be refreshing, instead of impossible or exhausting, and the wonder is that the rich and the well-to-do, at least, do not generally, instead of hardly at all, utilize a benefit which science is ready to give them for much less money than they pay for a thousand other smaller luxuries and conveniences.

The first passenger airship to be operated for regular transportation purposes has been put in commission in Germany. It is a Zeppelin dirigible and will run over a course that will include Friedrichshafen, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Cologne and Dusseldorf. At first Count Zeppelin himself, inventor of the machine which bears his name, will be at the helm. The airship has capacity for twenty passengers, for whom accommodations as luxurious as those of a Pullman palace car have been provided. As the enterprise is backed by a shipping company of undoubted standing there seems to be ample faith in the success of the enterprise and belief that aerial navigation has come to stay.

Finland, in so far as the autonomy enjoyed heretofore is concerned, has practically been wiped off the map, the Douma first and the Council of the Empire finally having enacted the law which turns over the administration of Finnish affairs to representatives of the czar. Finland was formerly a grand duchy, and, though under Russian control, had a large measure of self-government. The Finns are a sturdy, self-reliant and intelligent people and have made great progress in education and otherwise. But the policy of Russia is to centralize control at St. Petersburg, and the disposition of Finland is the latest exemplification of the existing tendency.

When farmers turn to "bulling" wheat the speculators in the grain exchanges hardly know where they are at. There seems to be something like a combined effort on the part of the big wheat-growers of the northwest to keep up prices, says Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Delegations by trainloads are going to some of the large trading-centers like St. Paul and dealing in heavy lots. Some of these farmers are rated as millionaires, having made fortunes in grain growing, and they also seem to understand the bull and bear business. At least the professional speculators in the "wheat pit" find the tillers of the soil foemen worthy of their steel.

Before you begin to criticise aviation meets for not panning out as per promises, please kindly remember how many races for the America's cup have been boring and inconclusive drifting matches. Both aviation and yachting depend on the wind, and the wind is mighty uncertain.

A Michigan farmer who separated from his wife and then became her hired man is suing her for $500 back pay. Perhaps he could get her to settle out of court if he would agree to take $499.

Western bankers report that the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa have spent $15,000,000 for automobiles. There must be something in that story after all.

Kidnaping is still prevalient despite the discouragements of heavy sentences. The only remedy seems to increase the penalty.

The price of cigarettes is going up, but this of course won't bother the man who always got his from the other fellow.

When airships become so thick that they shut out sunlight then, indeed, will aviation be well established.

LIND NOMINATED

BOISTEROUS CONVENTION AT MINNEAPOLIS SELECTS EX-GOVERNOR BY ACCLAMATION.

HE STILL REFUSES HONOR

Sentiment of Delegates is Overwhelmingly Against the Temperance Proposition.—Hon. Jos. W. Folk and Congressman Hammond Speak.

THE TICKET.

Governor—John Lind, Minneapolis.

Lieutenant Governor — M. C. Tifft, Long Prairie.

Secretary of State—Fred W. Johnson, New Ulm.

Treasurer—Charles F. Ladner, St. Cloud.

Auditor—T. J. Meighen, Preston.

Attorney General—J. M. Freeman, Olivia.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—J. C. Tracy, Rochester.

Justices of the Supreme Court—Justice T. D. O'Brien, St. Paul, and Judge A. H. Snow, Winona, for the terms beginning Jan. 1, 1911; and Justice C. L. Brown, Morris, and Judge P. E. Brown, Luverne, the Republican nominees, for the terms beginning Jan. 1, 1912.

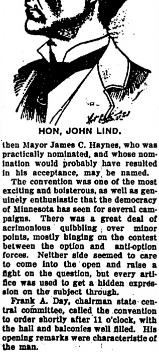
Minneapolis.—Hon. John Lind was nominated by acclimation to lead the Minnesotae democrats in the coming campaign. County option was laid firmly, and none too gently on the table.

Mr. Lind still persists in his determination to decline the nomination. In a telegram to his partner, Waldron M. Jerome, addressed with the intention of having it read before the convention, but received after the convention adjourned, John Lind asked the convention be advised he would not run, and in a reported statement, given out at Everett, Wash., Mr. Lind is again quoted as stating positively that he will do as he had said, and will decline the nomination.

After nominating a man who said he would not take the nomination, and who is still reported as persisting in that statement, the Democrats are in the position of compelling an acceptance from John Lind or of filling the vacancy caused by his declination through action of the state central committee, over which Frank A. Day is expected again to preside.

Mayor Haynes in Reserve.

If Mr. Lind persists in his refusal, then Mayor James C. Haynes, who was practically nominated, and whose nomination would probably have resulted in his acceptance, may be named.



HON. JOHN LIND.

The convention was one of the most exciting and boisterous, as well as genuinely enthusiastic that the democracy of Minnesota has seen for several campaigns. There was a great deal of acrimonious quibbling over minor points, mostly hinging on the contest between the option and anti-option forces. Neither side seemed to care to come into the open and raise a fight on the question, but every artifice was used to get a hidden expression on the subject through.

Frank A. Day, chairman state central committee, called the convention to order shortly after 11 o'clock, with the hall and balconies well filled. His opening remarks were characteristic of the man.

"This is a good old-fashioned, free-for-all, fighting Democratic convention," said Mr. Day. "A convention without a boss, without a steam roller, a slate, or prearranged committees.

"This is a convention of free and independent men, who paid 2 cents out of their own pockets for every mile they traveled—and if it hadn't been for a Democratic governor, they would have had to pay three."

Here followed a eulogy of John A. Johnson.

"Even the Republicans refuse to cheer the name of W. H. Taft.

"Republican papers are united in denouncing the iniquity of Cannon, Aldrich, Ballinger, Tawney and Wickersham.

"Adolph O. Eberhart wants to be governor so badly that he is willing to accept the honor and let somebody else run the office."

Hammond Introduced.

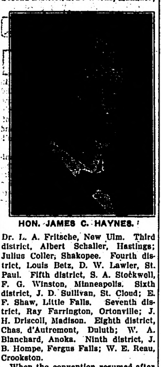
"I shall usurp power of the convention by naming as temporary chairman W. S. Hammond, Democratic congressman in the Republican 2nd district," said Mr. Day, in closing. The convention cheered enthusiastically.

Escorted to the platform by M. C. Brady, Hennepin County; Richard T. O'Connor, St. Paul, and Col. A. C. Weiss, Duluth, Congressman Hammond was enthusiastically cheered and his speech, which he read, was received with frequent applause.

Committee on Resolutions.

Following Mr. Hammond's remarks, the Committee on Resolutions was announced as follows:

At large, Martin O'Brien, Crookston; A. C. Weiss, Duluth; Fred B. Lynch, St. Paul. First district, L. L. Brown, Winona; J. T. Meighan, Albert Lea. Second District, S. D. Works, Mankato; Dr. L. A. Fritsche, New Ulm. Third district, Albert Schaller, Hastings; Julius Coller, Shakopee. Fourth district, Louis Betz, D. W. Lawler, St. Paul. Fifth district, S. A. Stockwell, F. G. Winston, Minneapolis. Sixth district, J. D. Sullivan, St. Cloud; E. F. Shaw, Little Falls. Seventh district, Ray Farrington, Ortonville; J. H. Driscoll, Madison. Eighth district, Chas. d'Autremont, Duluth; W. A. Blanchard, Anoka. Ninth district, J. B. Hompe, Fergus Falls; W. E. Reau, Crookston.



HON. JAMES C. HAYNES.

When the convention resumed after luncheon, M. J. Daly, Perham, was made permanent chairman. Organization was completed, and then Z. H. Austin introduced the resolution he had sprung on the Hennepin county convention last week, declaring Lind the foremost citizen of Minnesota, etc., but recording the convention as preferring not to insist on his nomination. Uproar greeted this, and it was blocked for the time being, at least.

County option was definitely excluded from the platform in the resolutions committee. S. A. Stockwell introduced resolutions pledging the party for fair consideration of a county option measure in the legilature but as this was rejected, he put through a substitute pledging the party to work for a constitutional amendment providing for adoption of initiative, referendum, and recall, as the most democratic way to deal with moral and economic issues. Stockwell also came within an ace of getting through a single tax plank.

Confusion in the Convention.

W. L. Comstock of Blue Earth moved that the convention proceed to nominate candidates. Chairman Daly seemed confused, and despite points of order he held the motion to be regular in every respect.

In an instant pandemonium broke loose and for an hour confusion reigned, the chairman being overwhelmed with motions and countermotions and cries for points of order. When the situation had become so involved that few in the house knew what was going on, Richard O'Connor, of St. Paul, appeared with ex-Governor Joseph W. Polk, of St. Louis, who happened to be in the city and the chair seized the opportunity to end the confusion by introducing Mr. Folk. The gentleman from Missouri spoke for thirty minutes, reviewing briefly the past and present of the party and predicting a general victory in Minnesota this fall. He ended by promising to come and stump the state during the campaign.

First Test Vote on Option.

A roll call vote was taken on the proposition to nominate the ticket before presenting the resolutions, but this was lost 544 to 501, amid great confusion. The county option fight was thrown onto the floor of the convention then by Prof. Frank W. Anderson of the State University by his attempting to introduce the Bryan resolution of the Nebraska convention as follows:

"We favor county option as the best method of dealing with the liquor question."

Mr. Anderson moved the adoption of the amendment, but a motion to refer it back to the resolutions committee was carried by an overwhelming vote, only about seventy-five delegates, rising to oppose the motion. Mr. Anderson hurried to the stage, handed his resolutions to Chairman Works and demanded a report, Chairman Works called the committee to the platform where a motion was made and unanimously carried to lay it on the table. The committee immediately reported on the death of the resolution.

The report of the resolutions committee was then adopted by a rising vote.

The Ticket Nominated.

The nomination of a candidate for governor was declared in order and on roll call of counties, Aitkin waived for St. Louis and Hon. John Jenswald of Duluth took the stage and in a ten-minute speech in which he reviewed the long connection of his candidate with the fortunes of Minnesota, he placed the name of John Lind before the convention. Four or five counties following seconded the nomination, when a motion was carried with a whoop to make it by acclamation, and in a roar of enthusiasm, even greater than that which sounded the knell of county option, Mr. Lind was named the party's leader. The rest of the ticket went through with a rush.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Minnesota in biennial convention assembled, strong in its consciousness of faithful service rendered to the people, encouraged by an awakening public conscience which presages the return of the party to control of the federal government, solicits for its candidates the suffrages of all friends of good and popular government.

We call upon the fair-minded people of this commonwealth to rebuke sternly the base and cynical deception practised upon them, in common with all the people of the United States, by the Republican party in causing the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, in defiance of the universally made promise of that party to revise the tariff downwards. If the people will permit such political faithlessness to go unpunished our government will become utterly irresponsible. We denounce the present tariff law as a repudiation of the principles of protection, as laid down by the Republican national convention of 1908. Instead of its schedules imposing tariff taxes corresponding to the difference of the cost of production at home and abroad, hundreds of them impose a tax greater than the entire cost of production at home or abroad. There grinding taxes were raised or renewed at a time when the masses were staggering under an appaling increase in the cost of living, brought about largely by the malign influence of a long established protective tariff system. In addition to the excessive taxes levied through that system, it has corrupted the economy of the nation, encouraged and propagated graft and prolifically littered public and private extravagance and waste. We call upon the people of Minnesota to register this fall their emphatic denunciation of a system fundamentally wrong, both morally and politically, which, as they now know by grievous experience will never be reformed by its friends.

President Taft "Handed One."

We deplore the weakness and timidity of President Taft who, with his own campaign promises still fresh, but dominated by the predatory interests, weakly failed to use the tremendous forces of his high office to force a recreant congressional majority to do its solemn duty of tariff reform. No subsequent effort to fulfill party promises can atone for this supreme failure or restore public confidence.

We condemn the national administration for its initial effort to prevent the conservation of natural resources, and have nothing but contempt for its insincere efforts to appear to support conservation after public disapproval of its course was manifested. The appointment and retention of Ballinger, the attorney for the raiders of public property, as secretary of the department charged with the administration of that property, is a national scandal. The discharge of Gifford Pinchot, the faithful guardian of that property, is a national crime.

National administration by a party whose cardinal creed involves the exploitation of the common people for the benefit of the favored few is necessarily wasteful and no relief from national extravagance, oppressive taxes and ruinous cost of living can be expected until government is placed in the hands of the party of the people.

We commend the Minnesota insurgent Republican representatives in congress who futilely voted against the tariff law, but cite their defeat as irrefutable proof that no tariff good can come out of the Republican party.

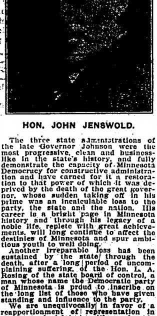
We declare that those members of the delegation who so faithfully supported Cannon and Cannonism knowingly misrepresented their constituents and should be retired from congress by the action of their own partisans, as, failing which, they will inevitably be by the people.

Congressman Hammond Indorsed.

We commend and applaud the wise, faithful, consistent, statesmanlike course of the Hon. W. S. Hammond, Minnesota's distinguished Democratic representative in congress, and declare that he has generously earned re-election.

We favor the direct election of United States senators by the people.

We favor federal income tax law.



HON. JOHN JENSWOLD.

The three state administrations of the late Governor Johnson were the most progressive, clean and business-like in the state's history, and fully demonstrate the capacity of Minnesota Democracy for constructive administration and have earned for it a restoration to that power of which it was deprived by the death of the great governor, whose sudden taking off in his prime was an incalculable loss to the party, the state and the nation. His career is a bright page in Minnesota history and through his legacy of a noble life, replete with great achievements, will long continue to affect the destinies of Minnesota and spur ambitious youth to well doing.

Another irreparable loss has been sustained by the state through the death, after a long period of uncomplaining suffering, of the Hon. L. A. Rosing of the state board of control, a man whose name the Democratic party of Minnesota is proud to inscribe on the long list of those who have given standing and influence to the party.

We are unequivocally in favor of a reapportionment of representation in the state legislature with a view to making the composition of that body a true reflection of the distribution of population.

Conservation Commended.

Conservation of natural resources for the benefit of all the people is a problem of the first importance. The state of Minnesota is in a position to accomplish much in this direction by reason of its large ownership of land, timber and minerals and we recommend as a first step in this direction the inauguration of a prudent and business-like administration of the state's publicly owned natural resources, to be brought about by a centralization and systematic organization of the various offices now charged with their direction along the lines recommended and urged by Governor Johnson upon an unwilling legislature. Closely allied to conservation of natural resources are the works of drainage and the construction of good roads. We favor a constitutional amendment by which a one (1) mill tax may be levied for the construction of roads and bridges.

We point with pride to the record made by the bureau of labor under the administration of Democratic officials, in which the rights and interests of labor have been jealously guarded.

Never before in the history of this state has such careful attention been given to every phase of the life of the working classes. The child labor law has been vigorously enforced. Factory and workshop inspection has been brought to a high standard of efficiency, and as a result hundreds of accidents which have yearly crippled as many workingmen have been prevented.

Thousands of dollars extorted from common laborers under the pretense that it was charged for interpreters' fees, has been returned to the men through the efforts of the bureau of labor.

Regarding the Working Man.

Workingmen defrauded out of their wages have been given relief and support and their wages have been collected for them.

The women wage earners have been given attention and protection such as they never had before, and many other helpful services have been rendered to the working classes by a sympathetic Democratic administration.

We pledge the working classes of Minnesota that if the Democratic party is placed in control of the government of this state, we will correct the defects in existing laws which do not now adequately protect their health, their limbs and their lives. We will strengthen the child labor law so that it can be more easily enforced, and we will enact such laws as will better protect all men and women wage earners in following their daily tasks.

We stand committed to the enactment of a Workingmen's Compensation Act that will justly and fairly compensate without delay every person injured in industry irrespective of whether he assumed the risk, contributed to negligence, or, suffered injury through the act of a fellow servant. It was the administration of the late Governor Johnson which inaugurated the movement of this kind of legislation, and we pledge our party to bring it to a successful termination, assuring both capital and labor of our desire to do each exact justice.

Vicious Legislation Deplored.

The aggressions of monopolistic and lawless wealth are fast becoming a menace to the state and nation. Fostered and encouraged by vicious legislation which gives them undue advantage, these interests depress the price to the producer, while unwarrantedly raising the cost of living to the consumer. Through them the integrity of our courts are threatened and our legislatures are debauched; the heritage of the people is filched from them to further enrich those who have already too much; they seek to control our conventions, dominate our politics and impoverish the people. The Democratic party is unalterably opposed to these interests and would take from them undeserved advantage given by law.

We are in favor of such measures as will make public education truly Democratic, practical and efficient, and offer opportunities for every boy and girl in Minnesota to receive the full measure of benefit for which the public school are established.

We strongly favor the establishment of practical and progresive courses in agriculture, manual training and domestic science in all state high and graded schools. We recognize the demand for the study of agriculture in the rural schools, and pledge our support to such measures as will raise the rural school to a higher plane of efficiency, and make it the means of training the youth for useful service and intelligent interest in profitable farming.

On Rural School Consolidation.

We favor the granting of special state aid to encourage consolidation of rural schools, thus placing them upon a broader basis, where their work may result in higher conceptions of the equality of all classes, whether agricultural, commercial, industrial, or professional.

We recognize the duty which rests upon the university and state normal schools to make added provision for training teachers for the practical work which is demanded of the public schools.

Provision should be made for closer supervision of rural schools, for an educational standard for the office of county superintendent, and a more liberal compensation for their services.

We favor the levying of a tax on state lands for the purpose of local improvements.

We hold that all questions affecting the moral, political and economic welfare of the people should be directly subject to the conscience and will of the people.

To this end we demand of the incoming state legislature, regardless of the political affiliation of its members, that it submit to the voters of this state at the next general election a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

We hold that with this instrument of fundamental democracy at their command, the people can settle all questions in accordance with the will of the majority.

We pledge the nominees of this convention and the Democratic members of the state legislature to do their utmost in support of this policy.

THE KEYNOTE ADDRESS.

Mr. Hammond delivered the keynote speech of the Democratic state convention in Minneapolis today, and arraigned Taft's tariff commission in terms no less scathing than his attack on the Payne-Aldrich tariff. He paid a fine tribute to the memory of Gov. John A. Johnson, and then launched directly into the tariff. He said:

"Because of excessive rates and inequalities the demand for a revision and rearrangement of the tariff schedule has come from the entire country, and in the last election both prominent political parties in their platforms promised the people that following the election there should be a genuine revision of them. The people supposed, and had a right to suppose from the statements made by the candidates of the political parties and the platform pledges, that the excesses would be removed, the inequalities eliminated and the tariff rates substantially reduced.

Republicans' Answer.

"In March following the general election a special session of congress was called for the express purpose of carrying out these platform pledges and making a proper revision of the tariff. From the 15th of March to the 5th of August congress remained in session and labored and then presented to the people of the United States, in answer to their demand for a genuine tariff revision, and in redemption of the promises of such revision, the most unpopular legislative act of the last quarter of a century—the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The most excessive rates were not removed. The inequalities were not eliminated. The party promises were not kept. The most vicious schedule in the bill, the woolen schedule, was not touched. The legislation itself was accomplished by trades and bargains among those who were to be beneficiaries under it. The interests of the people were ignored and the proceedings leading to the passage of the act were little more than a scramble on the part of bounty hunters to get the best of one another in the fixing of the rates. They could stand together, however, when it came to getting the best of the consumers of the country.

A Republican Law.

"This law is a Republican law. It is named the Payne-Aldrich bill, Mr. Payne being the Republican leader of the house and Mr. Aldrich the Republican leader of the United States senate. It was heartily approved by Mr. Cannon, the Republican speaker of the house of representatives. It received the sanction of Mr. Sherman, the Republican vice president of the United States, and it has been declared to be the "best tariff bill ever enacted" by Mr. Taft, the president of the United States and the leader of the Republican party.

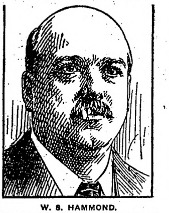
"It is true that the bill was so rank that a number of Republicans refused to vote for it. That does not make it any the less a Republican bill. It only goes to show that it required Republicans with the strongest kind of stomachs to carry it through. The Democrats and a number of the Republicans known as insurgents voted against it and individually those Republicans cannot be held responsible for the law, but the organization and the Republican party as it was then and is now constituted must be charged with the responsibility of this enactment, and must stand or fall in with the coming campaign upon the judgment of the electors upon that piece of legislation.

Tariff Commission.

"Fearing the indignation of a people aroused by the repudiation of its promises to them, the Republican organization sought to allay the rising storm of wrath by providing for the so-called tariff commission. Do not for a moment fancy that a bill was introduced to provide for this tariff commission. If that course had been taken the measure would have been subjected to the scrutiny of a committee composed of Republicans and Democrats in the house of representatives and a similar committee in the United States senate. It would have been subject to amendment also and might have been made an effective and useful law. It was not a bill. It was a clause incorporated in an appropriation bill providing a large sum of money to be spent by a number of gentlemen appointed by the president to investigate the tariff question and report to him, advising him of the result of their study and research.

Need of Information.

"After reading Mr. Taft's declaration that in his opinion the Payne-Aldrich bill is the best tariff bill ever enacted in this country, one is forced to admit that there is apparent need that he have a great deal more information about tariff questions before venturing another opinion. But $250,000 is a pretty large sum to expend for the education of the president. The so-called commission has the power to investigate, but not the power to act. It has the power to study rates, but not to change them. It has the power to discover defects, but not to remedy them. But it is said to be a step in the right direction. It is not even that. If the board would make a fair and impartial and careful investigation of the tariff rates and tariff conditions, and submit its report to the president, and through him to congress and the people, showing conditions and stating facts relevant to the matter, the information would be of value some time. But in order that credit be given such report it ought to be made clear that a fair investigation preceded it and by men unprejudiced by preconceived notions or personal interests.



W. S. HAMMOND.
Congressman from Second District of Minnesota.

Why Not Non-Partisan

"If it were intended to take a step in the right direction why not have this investigating board a non-partisan board? As the measure was introduced, a provision of the sundry civil appropriation bill, when an attempt was made to provide that the commission be non-partisan, objection was raised that such amendment was out of order, and, of course, the objection was sustained. The effect of introducing it in the way it was introduced, instead of by original bill, was to deprive the house and the senate of the opportunity of amending it so as to make the board non-partisan and thus bring about a fair and unprejudiced investigation of the tariff schedules.

"Inasmuch as there has been no revision of the tariff that will square with the promises made to the people of this country during the last campaign, and which, by their votes, the electors directed should be done, it is now the duty of congress to revise it in accordance with the mandate of the people; removing, as far as possible, the inequalities in rates and giving consideration to the consuming public by substantially cutting down the excessive charges contained in the present law. A genuine, honest, straightforward, downward revision of the tariff in the interest of the consuming many as well as the manufacturing few. If, in connection with such revision, it seems best to establish a tariff board, whether that commission or board be empowered to change rates or simply to gather information, it should be a non-partisan body, and its reports should be made to congress so that all may know the results of the investigation, and so that these results may go to the reading and thinking people of the country uncensored, unabridged and unamended, and not changed or held back because of political necessities. The establishment of such a board or commission will be a step in the right direction; but the present board, or so-called commission, was not born of an earnest desire to learn more of the intricacies of the tariff situation, but of the hope that it will answer to relieve a desperate political situation."

FAIL TO CLIMB MT. McKINLEY.

Another Party Declares Dr. Cook as Imposter.

Seward, Alaska.—The Portland, Oregonian-New York Herald Mt. McKinley expedition, headed by C. E. Rusk, of Chelah, Wash., which sailed from Seattle on the revenue cutter Tacoma, April 24, and which followed Dr. Cook's route up the Susitna and Chulitna rivers, failed to reach the summit of Mount McKinley, and is now on the way back to Seward.

The climbers ascended the peak alleged by Cook to be the summit, but it is ten miles from the topmost point of the mountain. The Rusk party was unable to see the flag which the Thomas Lloyd party is alleged to have planted on the summit last April and the members are disinclined to believe the story told by the Fairbanks expedition.

Spring The Only Time.

It is the contention of Thomas Lloyd and other Alaskan mountaineers that Mount McKinley cannot be climbed from the Cook Inlet side at any time, and that it can be ascended from the Fairbanks side only in the spring, while the snow is hard and the crevises in the great glaciers are bridged by the snow. In the summer the crevices are perilous.

The disappearance of the flag from the summit of Mount McKinley was to have been expected, they say, on account of the high wind that sweeps over the peak.

Asahel Curtis, of Seattle, a celebrated mountain climber of Seattle, had not expected any summer expedition to succeed. He says that Rusk has no superior as a mountaineer and if Rusk cannot succeed in summer no one can. Mr. Curtis believes Thomas Lloyd's story of the ascent, as do all the members of the Seattle Mountaineers' club. Lloyd is a wealthy man of high reputation and has made no effort to exploit his feat for financial gain.

Judge Geo. Baker Lake Dies.

Omaha, Neb.—Judge George Baker Lake, for many years a leading jurist in this state, died at his home here, aged 84 years.

AFTER PURE MILK

IMPORTANT DECISION RETURNED BY THE MINNEAPOLIS SUPREME COURT.

TUBERCULAR TEST HELD GOOD

Cities Are Given Unlimited Power to Regulate Their Milk Supply in the Interest of Public Health.

St. Paul. — The Minnesota State supreme court has handed down a decision sustaining the right of cities to demand pure milk.

The decision is that in the case of Ole B. Nelson, who represented the Seven Corners Milk Company, the Northeast Milk company, the North Minneapolis Milk company, the Bloomington Milk company, the Flour City Creamery company and the Star Creamery company. The case was brought by Nelson to determine whether an ordinance requiring herds supplying milk to the city creameries should be required to undergo the tuberculin test. At the trial in March an order was made declaring the ordinance valid, and an appeal was taken by Nelson to the supreme court.

Cities Given Vast Power.

The decision of the court was sweeping, declaring, in effect, that a city possesses power to adopt any means it deems expedient to safeguard its milk supply. The text of the opinion follows:

"An ordinance of the city of Minneapolis prescribing as a test of purity and wholesomeness of milk brought into the city for sale, that drawn from cows previously subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from disease, held not in conflict with the statutes of the state, and a valid police regulation. Following State vs. Nelson, 66 Minn., 166.

"The methods to be adopted to insure a supply of pure milk, and the standard by which the same shall be determined, is a legislative, and not a judicial question.

"An ordinance authorizing the summary seizure and destruction of milk not conforming to the standard fixed by law, is not violative of the constitutional rights of the citizen, nor a taking of property without due process of law.

MURDER AT WALKER.

Man Kills Another, Takes to the Woods, Found by Posse.

Walker.—Edward Lucia, a steamboat pilot on Leech lake, shot and killed James Boardwell, engineer at the Leech Lake Lumber company's new saw mill, with a 33 rifle, the shot taking effect in Boardwell's forehead, death being instantaneous.

Lucia's claim was that Boardwell and his stepson, Earl Hover, were making a white slave out of his 16-year-old daughter.

Arriving at the tent where Boardwell and the boy were together with Mrs. Boardwell, Lucia opened up on the man, firing three shots and then took to the woods back of the premises.

The village was at once aroused and men with guns at once organized themselves as a posse and commenced a search of the woods for Lucia who was found after half an hour by Robert Block, of St. Paul.

The shooting was evidently premeditated, as Lucia went to the place with a gun, and a woman heard him remark that he was going to shoot both the man and the stepson.

Lucia's daughter had been staying at the Boardwell home for some time and her father had had words with Boardwell on prior occasions regarding the girl staying there. The girl is exceedingly good looking and has a tinge of Indian blood in her veins, her mother being a half breed.

ENJOY A TRIP ON RAINY LAKE.

State Drainage Board Is Entertained by International Falls.

Fort Frances, Ontario. — Ditches which drain 65,000 acres of swamp and marsh lands were inspected by the state drainage board at an early hour Sunday morning. After the inspection the board and its guests went to International Falls where a day of entertainment was provided by the business men of that city.

A five-hour trip on Rainy Lake was part of the program. In the afternoon Governor Eberhart addressed a meeting at the opera house. A trip through the paper mills concluded the day's work.

Le Sueur. — The harvest is on and farmers say they will garner one of the greatest crops in the history of the country. The quality as well as quantity will greatly exceed that of last year, say the farmers.

MINNESOTA "DRYS" PLEASED.

Urge Indian Bureau to Remain Firm in State.

Washington, D. C. — The anti-saloon league of northwest Minnesota telegraphed its congratulations to the bureau of Indian affairs for its action in extending prohibition on the ceded Indian lands in that state adjacent to the Leech Lake and White Earth reservations.

The dispatch requested the officials to remain firm in their attitude on the subject.

ANDERSON OPPOSES TAWNEY.

First District Progessives Decide on Lanesboro Man.

Rochester.—Sidney A. Anderson, a young lawyer of Lanesboro, Fillmore county, will be the man to make the race for the Republican nomination for congressman of the First district against Congressman James A. Tawney. This is the result of the meeting of the executive committee of the First District Progressive league that met in conference upon the call of the chairman, Mr. Fraser. Seven counties in the First district were represented, about twenty-five being gathered to discuss the situation.

Various plans for conducting a hot campaign that would carry with it the principles of the progressive element of the Republican party were discussed. It was voted unanimously to ask Mr. Anderson to be the candidate and that gentleman practically gave his consent. Mr. Anderson addressed the meeting, and stated that he would not conduct a campaign on personal lines but along the lines of the progressive principles of the party. His speech was well received, and all present at the meeting voiced the opinion that they had found the Moses they have long been seeking.

A committee was appointed on resolutions and another one to draft a platform for the campaign. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and harmony prevailed throughout, the one object being to get a suitable candidate and pave the way for a clean campaign.

Among those present were: Senator H. A. Rovrud and O. N. Levang, of Lanesboro; A. C. Aaby, of Rock Dell; W. C. Mork, T. H. Kelly, H. F. Luers and E. K. Whiting, of Owatonna, Editor Nottage of the Kasson Republican; H. C. Stivers, of Dodge Center; William Richardson, Thomas Fraser, W. Fraser, Dr. F. R. Moss, of Rochester.

One of the members present at the meeting stated last night that it was the best meeting of its kind ever held, and that definite results had been accomplished. In his opinion the time was ripe for action, and if a campaign was conducted along the lines advocated by the meeting, there was no question of its success.

Another in an interview stated that it was hard to get the feeling of the public pulse, but by rubbing elbows with the voters it was evident that there was much dissatisfaction among the voters in the First district.

"We have a man now," says one, "who will carry the progressives in the district to victory at the primaries and at the polls."

MOORHEAD WANTS TO STAY WET

Argument Is That Revenue from 47 Saloons Is Principal Income.

Washington, D. C. — In response to a protest from a delegation of Minnesotans against the extension of the prohibition regulations of the bureau of Indian affairs to Moorhead, which is located on ceded Indian lands, Acting Secretary of the Interior Pierce has taken under advisement the question whether the department's recent action bringing the city within the prohibited territory shall be rescinded or modified.

The major of Moorhead, former Representative Comstock and a representative of the Brewers' association of Minnesota, asked the acting secretary to revoke the anti-liquor order in so far as it relates to Moorhead. The instructions forbid the introduction of intoxicating liquors in the territory adjacent to the White Earth and Leech Lake reservations in Minnesota in order to protect the Indians.

There are 47 saloons in Moorhead and the delegation informed Mr. Pierce that the revenue from their licenses was one of the principal sources of income of the city. The department promised to take the views of the delegation under consideration.

OIL SEIZURE WRIT DENIED.

Minnesota's Pure Food Law Is Upheld in Linseed Traffic Decision.

St. Paul, Minn. — Judge Amidon in the United tSates circuit court denied the motion for an injunction restraining the Minnesota state dairy and food commissioner from seizing blended linseed oil sold in this state by the American Linseed Oil company of Omaha. The hearing involved the question of constitutional rights, the plaintiff contending that the Minnesota statute was in violation of the United States constitution.

The court held that the company had not made a sufficient showing to warrant the court in declaring the Minnesota statute unconstitutional. Further consideration will be left for Further consideration will be left for state contended that the company sold adulterated oil in Minnesota with a view to deceiving the purchaser. The company contended that the present law was prohibitory as it permitted the sale of only technically pure oil, where there was a demand for adulterated oil from an economic standpoint, it being as useful as pure oil for many purposes.

DEBS IN HOSPITAL.

One Time Candidate for Presidency, Ill at Rochester.

Rochester, Minn. — Hon. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader and at one time candidate for president of the United States, is in Rochester seeking medical treatment from the Mayo brothers. It is reported that his condition is serious, although the cause of his trouble cannot be learned and no one is allowed to see him. Mrs. Debs is with her husband.

DR. CRIPPEN CAUGHT

LONDON DENTIST AND TYPIST ARRESTED ABOARD THE LINER MONTROSE,

BY ENGLISH OFFICER INSP. DEW

Scotland Yard Sleuth Surprises "Rev. John Robinson" and His "Son." Both Deny the Murder.

Father Point, Quebec, Can. — Dr. Hawley Harven Crippen and Ethel Clare Le Neve, his stenographer, who fled from London, after the disappearance of Belle Elmore, the doctor's wife, were arrested here aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Montrose, at the command of Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard.

The identification of the long sought fugitives on board the fog shrouded steamer by the English detective, who had raced across the Atlantic ahead of the Montrose, marked the culmination of one of the most sensational flights in recent criminal annals.

Accompany by two Canadian officers, he boarded the vessel and 15 minutes later both man and girl were locked in their state rooms, Crippen broken in spirit, but mentally relieved by the relaxed tension, the girl, garbed in boy's clothes, sobbing hysterically. They were no longer the "Rev. John Robinson and son," as booked from Antwerp on July 20.

After brief delay, the Montrose continued her 160 mile journey up the river towards Quebec, where jail awaited the pair.

Crippen is charged with the murder of an unknown woman, believed to have been his actress wife. The girl is held as an accessory. In charge of Inspector Dew they will be taken back to England for trial, on the Royal line steamship Royal George, leaving Quebec on Thursday next.

Shortly after 7:30 o'clock the Montrose pushed her nose through the fog and at 8:15 the pilot boat Eureka set out from shore. She carried a host of newspaper men and photographers and the more fortunate townspeople who were able to crowd aboard. But Inspector Dew was not among them. As a precaution he had embarked on the Eureka's small tender, accompanied by Chief McCarthy of the Quebec police and ex-Chief Denis of the same city.

All wore the garb of pilots and over the florid face Inspector Dew had pulled a pilot's vizored cap to hide his features from the man he sought. He did not wish Crippen to recognize him before he could approach and take advantage of the only avenue of escape—suicide.

Four sailors quickly rowed the tender alongside the Montrose and Dew and his companions stepped aboard.

Crippen was standing near the rail talking with Dr. Stuart, the ship's surgeon, and attempting to appear calm. But that he was nervous was indicated by his furtive glances and his remark to Dr. Stuart, "there are three pilots coming aboard," he said, nervously, "Isn't that unusual?"

The surgeon did not reply, but kept his eyes on the strangers who walked rapidly toward them.

"Crippen, I want you," said Inspector Dew, quietly, as he approached. The dentist recoiled involuntarily as he recognized the man who addressed him, then the blood left his face, his breath came short and fast and he gurgled incoherently.

As he was being led away to the captain's cabin, whence he was transferred later to his own state room, he said gratefully: "THANK GOD, THE SUSPENSE IS OVER, AND I AM GLAD."

Crippen's arrest accomplished, Dew hurried to Miss Le Neve's stateroom, where he found her, still dressed as "John Robinson, Jr.," on the verge of nervous breakdown.

Her appearance when confronted by the detective and told that she was under arrest was pitiable. All control that she had fought so hard to retain throughout the voyage left her. She cried out hysterically, and became so faint that restoratives were administered. Shut in her room and restored to women's dress, she was closely guarded as the vessel continued its journey for fear she would take her life or collapse utterly.

Although neither Crippen nor the pretty typist, for the love of whom the police believe he killed Belle Elmore, denied their identity, neither admitted any connection with the death of the woman.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Cattle—market, steady; beeves, $4.70@8.20; western steers, $4.75@6.60; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.25; cows and heifers, $2.50@6.35; calves, $6.50.

Sheep—market, steady; native, $2.70@4.50; western, $2.60@4.65; yearlings, $4.50@4.80; lambs, native, $6.70@6.80.

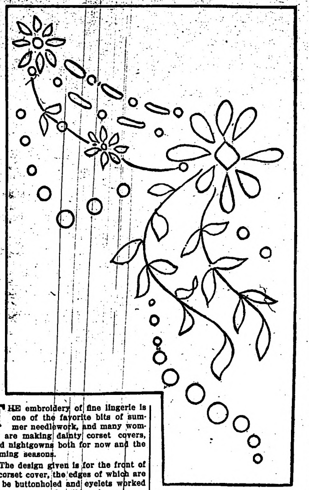
Twin City Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1.—Wheat, Sept., $1.11⅝; Dec., $1.10⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.19½; No. 2 northern, $1.16; No. 1 Durum, 91c; No. 3 corn, 63c; No. 3 white oats, 41c; barley, 64c; No. 2 rye, 74c; No. 1 flax, $2.44.

Duluth, Aug. 1.—Wheat, Sept. $1.14½; Dec., $1.11½; No. 1 northern, $1.20½.

South St. Paul, Aug. 1.—Cattle—Steers, $5.50@6.50; cows, fair, $4.00@5.50; calves, $5.00@6.00; hogs, $7.50@8.40; sheep, yearlings, $4.00@4.75; lambs, $5.50@6.50.

Embroidery



THE embroidery of fine lingerie is one of the favorite bits of summer needlework, and many women are making dainty corset covers, and nightgowns both for now and the coming seasons.

The design given is for the front of a corset cover, the edges of which are to be buttonholed and eyelets worked through which the ribbon is run.

The design might also be applied to a nightgown or chemise.

Transfer the design to the material by means of carbon paper and embroider in French embroidery, using the finest mercerized cotton. One-half of the design is given.

WOMEN BLUNDER IN EXCESS.

Over-Ornamentation Is As Foolish as Painting the Lily or Gilding Refined Gold.

To know when to stop is just as important as to be able to begin. That is a fact that applies just as emphatically to the making of a hat or gown as to the actions of everyday life. Many women blunder in the wasteful and ridiculous excess of ornamentation that is as foolish as painting the lily or gilding refined gold against which the poet sings.

Just because a woman has bought one dozen crocheted buttons she, if of the blundering variety, must use the twelve. Perhaps ten can be disposed of creditably, but the effect must be foolishly sacrificed instead of two buttons, and the result falls short always of the good style.

A wish to use as much as possible on the little afternoon frock or the evening gown is the stumbling block for many home dressmakers. Certainly there can be too much of a good thing. If a little piece of velvet or maline be left, keep it. Do not tack it on the front, or wind it at the belt, just to feel that economy is worth while. You can use these short ends to better advantage on another garment. Better one-quarter of a yard of ribbon not in use than a gown that has lost the indefinable touch of the artist. The overornamentation is just another evidence of the use of extremes, a habit that should be avoided by all who aim at refinement and good taste.

Wooden Beads.

A curious departure from the scintillating glass forms are the wooden beads that are in either natural color or any shade that is delightfully barbaric in its intensity. The texture of the wood insures a lack of luster that hurts one's aesthetic feelings.

The wooden beads are strung on coarse thread or string and are used for forming a cabochon for a hat or for draping the eastern turbans of coarse net.

Tucks are edged with wooden beans dyed to match the color of the gown, and on net, voile or chiffon the colored forms are decidedly effective.

Belts of raffia are studded with colored wooden beads, while handbags, linen buckles and fancy clasps are but a few of the possibilities suggested to the clever ones.

A Hat for 20 Cents.

This is not strictly true, for it was lined with black satin and had a huge draped bow of the same, both taken from an old hat. But every woman has these somewhere in her storeroom or scrapbag. And the rest?

It was a bathing hat, purchased for 10 cents and molded over a hot chafing dish to the required scoop-bonnet shape. Then the black satin was applied, "fore and aft," so to speak, and in front was placed a square buckle contrived from a 10 cent piece of white chamois, purchased also at the 5-and-10-cent store. And there you are! The exact replica of a $30 French hat, but fashioned by the cleverest girl in town for 20 cents.

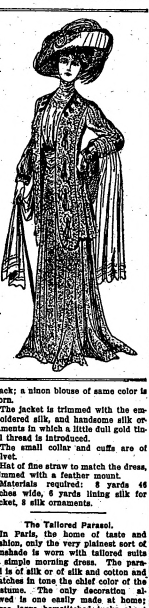
Pekin.

Pekin stripe is a blue and white silk of China or foulard weave showing a perfectly even arrangement of blue and white.

TO BE MADE UP IN GREEN

Effective Style for Visiting Costume—Worn With Handsomely Trimmed Jacket.

Willow Green cashmere makes up very effectively in this style; the slightly trained skirt is trimmed round the foot by silk of color of the cashmere that is lightly embroidered with



black; a ninon blouse of same color is worn.

The jacket is trimmed with the embroidered silk, and handsome silk ornaments in which a little dull gold tinsel thread is introduced.

The small collar and cuffs are of velvet.

Hat of fine straw to match the dress, trimmed with a feather mount.

Materials required: 8 yards 46 inches wide, 6 yards lining silk for jacket, 8 silk ornaments.

The Tailored Parasol.

In Paris, the home of taste and fashion, only the very plainest sort of sunshade is worn with tailored suits or simple morning dress. The parasol is of silk or of silk and cotton and matches in tone the chief color of the costume. The only decoration allowed is one easily made at home; three large hemstitched tucks about four inches from the edge. Match the silk and apply this idea to your plain sunshade of the tailored season of 1908, and you will be in the latest Parisian mode for about half a dollar and an hour's work.

New Bolero Effect.

Wide shirring has found its way even into the bolero. A pongee bolero suit shows this shirred effect everywhere except in the upper sleeves. There are three bands of shirring about halfway down the tunic skirt also, and the entire effect is dainty and summerlike.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

WHY pay rent when you can get a farm free, covered with timber and near a good market? For particulars add. E. A. Burriss, Port Arthur, Ont.

"PLAY WITH THE CHILDREN"

Fabled Fountain of Youth Could Not Be More Potent Than Association With Little Ones.

"Play with the children!" was the recurrent advice of a wise and successful man. "This will keep your heart young, your viewpoint fresh, your wit sparkling. The child heart is at once the purest and the happiest in all nature; the child tongue is a transfiguring power."

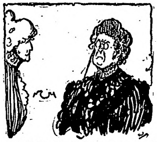
Something of this indubitable power attaches to good stories of those naive and innocent "little ones" scripturally declared specially blessed and potent. The child mind transforms, the child touch lifts to glad laughter incidents and accidents not otherwise worth noting. Witness this little tale of the careful mother to whom came a tiny son all agog over the acquirement of new and forbidden knowledge.

"Mother!" cried the child, baby eyes shining, baby cheeks glowing, "do you know what 'I'll be hornswoggled' means?"

"No, dear," said the mother, solemnly seizing the opportunity to implant a lesson. "I'm sure I do not."

"Well, I do," was the ecstatic answer, the suggested lesson being utterly ignored. "It means just the same as 'I'll be gol-darned!'"

THE LIMIT.



Landlady—Mr. Hall Roome is about the meanest man I ever met.

Mrs. Slowpay—What's the trouble?

Landlady—Wants me to reduce the price of his board because he's lost two teeth.

Yes, Indeed.

Hostess (at party)—Why, so silent, Miss De Muir? You've scarcely said a word since you came.

Youthful Guest—Really, Mrs. Leader, I am having a very enjoyable time, but my father has told me 100 times never to say anything unless I have something to say, and I suppose—

Hostess—But, my dear child, think what a stupid and tiresome thing society would be if everybody followed that advice!

Not His Fault.

"Oratory is a gift, not an acquirement," said the proud politician, as he sat down after an hour-harangue.

"I understand," said the matter-of-fact chairman. "We're not blamin' you. You done the best you could."

Know How To Keep Cool?

When Summer's sun and daily toil heat the blood to an uncomfortable degree, there is nothing so comforting and cooling as a glass of

Iced Postum

served with sugar and a little lemon.

Surprising, too, how the food elements relieve fatigue and sustain one.

The flavour is delicious—and Postum is really a food drink.

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Halvor Steenerson does not propose to be caught napping this year in his race for Congress. Halvor has a record of taking only one wink of sleep and that was two years ago.

We are still waiting for that wonderful platform of Ex Senator Hanson (mind you we say Ex) which he was going to construct to get in on, but not to stand on. We understand it is being prepared.

Senator Stephens, of Polk County, has not yet opened his campaign for renomination and re-election, but when he does he certainly has the goods to show for what he has done for his district. He is a credit to Northern Minnesota and should be kept in the senate for another term.

We present the name of Albert Berg, of Spooner, Minn., to our readers this week as a candidate for the republican nomination for state senator from this, the 61st, district. Mr. Berg is a man who is well known throughout the state, having served for two terms as Secretary of State and if he is nominated and elected, the interests of the 61st district will be well looked after in the state senate by a man who has the ability to deliver the goods.

It gives us pleasure to drive through the country and note the long ricks of hay, which seem to say: we don't have to sell our stock at a reduced price to keep them from starving. We will deliver you plenty of fine stock says Eastern Red Lake County at a fair price, but we are no "cheap skates" that are starved out, with our three thousand dollars a month income from our Highlanding Creamery and plenty of hay for our stock we will endeavor to stand it for another year and increase in wealth, stock, and population.

There is always one complaint ye editor has to make when he visits away from Eastern Red Lake County and that is, there is nothing quite as good as there is up in the eleven towns. When we visited the Experimental Farm at Crookston last week and saw their corn and wheat, we made the remark. "Why that is nothing extra, just come up to Eastern Red Lake County and we will show you a finer piece of wheat than that and a good deal bigger corn and potatoes. If they would just take time to come up here and take a look at the wheat fields of Walt McAndress, in the town of High Landing, and Mike Kolski, in the town of Deer Park, and take a taste of our new potatoes they would conclude that we are right.

We note a lengthy article on the question of the establishment of Pennington County by our old friend, Andrew Trovoten, in the last week's Thief River Falls News. Mr. Trovoten will be remembered by a number of the former residents of Polk County who are now living in Eastern Red Lake County, as one who fought with a number of us for the establishment of Columbia County for a number of years. It would have suited us much better if the proposed county had been called Columbia instead of Pennington which looks like a reward and honor for switching the Soo Railroad around us. Of course, it makes no difference to Mr. Trovoten as he is located near Thief River Falls, but it does make a lot of difference to the farmers who have to haul their produce 20 to 35 miles to market. As to his endorsement of D. P. O'Neil, we will say O.K., Andrew and you may be sure that you and I will vote together on that proposition. Now, some fellow will say that THE SUNBEAM is bought up by Thief River Falls when we say this; but, if they will take a glance at the head of the editorial column they will see: By W.G. Hunt.

We often hear the remark made that this one or that one is for Thief River Falls or Red Lake Falls. The question of the division of this county is the one that is now before the people, and to h— with both the Falls. Let the tax-payers speak.

The Democratic feeders at the public "teat" have discovered that John Lind meant what he said when he declined to be their candidate for governor. John Lind is O. K., but he knew that the people of Minnesota were ready to turn down the "gang" who were backing him.

For Senator.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Senator for the 61st District, unequivocally endorsing the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, June 21st, 1910, and pledge my vote and best effort to legislation that will re-apportion the state justly and fairly and effective on or before January 1st, 1912, and without regard to the term of office for which I may be elected, should I be the choice of the Republicans of this District and be elected in the General Election in November next.

Albert Berg,
Spooner, Minn.

How To Get Rich Quick.

The "Sunbeam" accuses us of not being on record as a tax-payer. This is hardly fair in Hunt. We have not yet had a chance to build a farmers' boat or to engage in any other great enterprise for the benefit of the farmer that will give us the chance to "get rich quick."—The Eleven Towns.

We would hardly consider the above worthy of an answer; but for fear some farmer might be deceived by such "rot" we will briefly acknowledge that we have been engaged in every public enterprise that has been mentioned by his truly. We have helped to build the farmers' boat, we helped to build the Highlanding creamery and are likely to engage in any other public enterprise that would be of benefit to the locality in which we live.

We have been associated in this work with such well known residents of Highlanding as Walter McAndress, P. C. Wolf, Alfred Hammersteen, Anthony Dannacker, Sever Nelson, Ole Howard. T. S. Jacobson, Andrew Ellingson and many others of the Towns, Highlanding Kratka and Deer Park. If any of them have "gotten rich quick" at the business we have not yet learned how they did it. Such statements are an insult to every member of the Highlanding Creamery Association and the Red Lake River Transportation Company; but as they came from an old played out ignoramus, we hope all will consider the source and continue to contribute to all public enterprises and the upbuilding of the country in which they live.

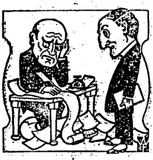
For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River. one-half mile south of the Highlanding creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

Reversed.

An East Boston doctor told of the experience of a druggist the other day who sold some alcohol to a new customer. After the man had signed the book as required he said: "Now, don't get that name twisted. It is Michael Sullivan and not Sullivan Michael, same as they turned it around in the directory."—Boston Journal.

A Hard Task.



John Eastman, editor of the Thief River Falls News, and Ex-Senator Hanson are busy preparing their platform.

Baltimore and Soft Crabs.

The genuine soft crab, or Brachyura baltimoriensis, is the most delicate as it is the most delicious of all victuals. It will no more bear transportation than a zephyr or a daffodil. The moment it is taken from its native deep it begins to lose bounce and flavor, and once it has left the Chesapeake littoral it is no longer eatable. That is why the soft crab is a superb delicatessen in Baltimore and a bitter disappointment everywhere else. So sensitive is it, indeed, to climate and handling that it is impossible to get a decent soft crab anywhere west of the first tollgate on the Frederick road. In Pittsburg, where embalmed soft crabs are offered in the gilded lobster palaces, their flavor is that of glucose. In Chicago the soft crab is a mere curiosity, to be gaped at, but not eaten. Baltimore alone has the genuine article, and it is fortunate for Baltimore that it cannot be transported. If it were possible to ship soft crabs the whole earth would bid for them, running up their price to $1, $5 and perhaps even to $100 a dozen.—Baltimore Sun.

A Teacher in the Making.

She was a popular young normal student who had been to a party the night before, and as a consequence was "not prepared" in the geography class. The woman instructor, true to her method of drawing upon the general knowledge of a student rather than to permit a failure, after eliciting two or three inconsequential "stabs" from her fair but jaded disciple, asked for the products of China.

The victim brightened. "Tea," she asserted, preparing to sit down.

"Yes, and what else?" encouraged the instructor.

The young woman smiled with sweet hopelessness.

"Now you can mention others, I am sure. Just think about it."

"Tea," drawled the flutelike voice of the pretty girl, "and," puckering her forehead with an intellectual tour de force, "and laundry work."—Youth's Companion.

Quick Cure.

Once there was a man who made life miserable for all he met by eternally harping about his aches and pains.

He would discourse on the subject of his dyspepsia, and he would almost interrupt a religious service to tell of his rheumatic symptoms.

If he had a stitch in his side he had to pester his friends with it, and a headache helped him make everybody unhappy.

At last a bright young woman, to whom the man applied for sympathy, cured him of all his ailments.

When he was in the midst of a catalogue of his sufferings she said sweetly:

"Yes, it is strange how many of these things afflict a man as he begins to grow old."

That man never even had a symptom after that.—Wilbur D. Nesbit in Judge.

When Men Were Branded.

A curious relic of bygone times, probably the only one in England, still stands at Lancaster castle. It is a strong iron holdfast, into which the prisoner, who in olden time had been sentenced to be branded as a malefactor, had his hand thrust and locked. The branding iron after being made red hot at the end was pressed against the "brawne of the thumb," and on being withdrawn the letter M branded on the unfortunate prisoner's flesh indicated from henceforward that he was a malefactor. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the judge and jury and in open court, and the brander invariably turned to the judge after he had done his work and exclaimed, "A fair mark, my lord!" It is over 100 years since the instrument was last used on two men sentenced to imprisonment for manslaughter.

His Maiden Speech.

It is related that when the Earl of Rochester in the reign of Charles II. rose to make his maiden speech in the house of lords he said: "My lords—my lords, I rise this time for the first time—the very first time. My lords, I divide my speech into four branches." Here there was an embarrassing pause of some seconds. "My lords," the earl then ejaculated, "if ever I rise again in this house you may cut me off, root and branches and all, forever."

The Devil's Sonata.

Tartini, the great violinist, after dining indiscreetly, dreamed that he had made a bargain with the devil for his soul. To prove his powers the evil one seized a violin and played a sonata of exquisite beauty. Tartini awoke with the ringing in his ears, committed the music to paper and published it as "The Devil's Sonata."

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 8, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. July 5th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that John Walentok, of Hilda, Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 587. Serial No. 04211. for N. E. ¼. Section 12 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B. Henry Costello, Frank Savage, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda, Minn., and John Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

ARTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 15th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 12th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Lina Vestby, of Anstad, Minn., who, on June 7th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04810 Serial No. 04810, for W. ½ S.W. ¼. Sec. 3 & N. ½ S.E. ¼. Sec. 3 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 22nd day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Lund, Casper Lund, Ole E. Wiseth, and George Wold, all of Anstad, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

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A Mohammedan Festival.

Taboots is an Indian festival in connection with the celebration of the month of Moharram, which begins the year of the true Mohammedan. This festival commemorates the death of Prince Hossein, the grandson of Mohammed, who met his death in battle after ten days' fighting against King Omar. The word taboot, from which the festival takes its name, means literally a tomb, and it is always built in front of the homes of some rich and important Mohammedans and under a temporary shed built for this purpose. The taboots are made from thin bamboo strips covered with highly colored paper, and it is always decorated with isinglass, gold and silver paper, glass balls and much red and green paint. On the ninth day of the festival of Taboots the taboots are carried in a possession through the streets of the various cities in India. On the tenth day all the taboots are thrown into some river, and thus ends the Mohammedan festival of Taboots.—Boston Herald.

Primitive Fire Fighters.

As late as the end of the sixteenth century in London the sole method of extinguishing fires was by means of contrivances known as "hand squirts." These were usually made of brass, with a carrying capacity ranging from two to four quarts of water. The two quart "squirts" were two and a half feet in length, one and a half inches in diameter at their largest part and but half an inch at the nozzle. On each side were handles, and three men were required to manipulate a "squirt." One man on each side grasped the handle in one hand and the nozzle in the other, while the third man worked the piston or plunger, drawing it out while the nozzle was immersed in a supply of water which filled the cylinder. The bearers then elevated the nozzle, when the other pushed in the plunger, the skill of the former being employed in directing the stream of water upon the fire. Such primitive contrivances are said to have been used during the great fire of 1666.

The Verdict.

"How did your act take amateur night?"

"Great! When I sang the first verse they yelled 'Fine!' and when I sang the next they yelled 'Imprisonment!'" —Baltimore Sun.

His Main Want.

Earnest but Prosy Street Corner Orator—I want land reform, I want housing reform, I want educational reform, I want— Bored Voice—Chloroform.—Manchester Guardian.

Proud of It.

The Lady—Poor tramp! Have you anything in your life to be proud of? The Hobo—Yessum. I never beat nobody out of no laundry bill.—Cleveland Leader.

Appearances.

Magistrate—If I remember rightly, this is not your first appearance in court. Prisoner—No, your honor, but I hope you don't judge by appearances.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Give, if thou canst, an alms; if not, afford instead of that a sweet and gentle word.—Robert Herrick.

Her Sweeping Abilities.

Mrs. Neurich—Did you notice how grandly our daughter swept into the room at Mrs. Puppson's reception last night?

Neurich—Sure I did! When it comes to sweeping into a room Mamie wins in a walk. But when it comes to sweeping out a room she goes lame.

Wanted It Plain.

Mrs. Youngwife—I want to get some salad. Dealer—Yes'm. How many heads? Mrs. Youngwife—Oh, goodness! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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FOR Headache
FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.
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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

Mike Kolski, of Deer Park, finished haying last Friday, with 106 big loads in the stack.

We and a large number of others are compelled to deepen our well, or drink river water.

Our printing press is somewhat out of order this week. We hope to have it in good running order next week.

The steamer, Lily, went down the river yesterday, notwithstanding the low stage of the water.

The Highlanding creamery is now paying over $3000.00 per month to patrons. This will be greatly increased next year.

George Singer has now a very complete stock of merchandise at Rhoda, which he is selling at bed rock prices.

LOST: A democatic candidate for governor. Finder please notify the democratic state committee.

We have not any complaint among the farmers about rainy weather during the haying season this year.

We will be through haying next week and can then give more attention to the publication of THE SUNBEAM and hope to give more reading matter.

We regret that we were not able to attend the fair at Thief River Falls this week, for the reason that we are not through haying.

Ye editor attended court at W. A. Swanson's in Deer Park Township last Saturday, representing the plaintiff in a garneshee proceeding.

C. L. Clark was up to Peasoup Island last week, helping George Cunningham in haying. He says there is no complaint made of the swamps up that way now, as the county is all dried up.

The Red Lake County Fair was held at Thief River Falls this week; but, as the farmers are very busy haying and harvesting the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been.

We were compelled to make another increase in our news paper order this week to supply the demand. This was done notwithstanding the fear of the "leven towns" that we would loose our subscribers, if we said anything about county division.

It looks as if there were some candidates for county office living in Thief River Falls, who are not positive that Pennington County will be established, so they will take chances of filing in old Red Lake. Good idea boys as it is better not to put all the eggs in one basket.

Joseph Belair and Mr. Zaiser, of Red Lake Falls, and Gilbert Haave, of Thief River Falls, were up viewing the extension to the south side of the river of the Highlanding-Deer Park ditch Wednesday. It is reported that they sometimes stop to argue on county division while looking over their work.

Walter McAndess harvested a field of early sown wheat and his oats this week, but harvest will not be general until next week. While crops are far below the avrage in this part of the country, yet our farmers are not complaining when they read the reports from other localities.

Wedding Bells.

Mr. Stephen Singer, of Kratka, and Miss Johanna M. Berghaus, of Minneapolis, were married in the latter city on last Wednesday evening. Mr. Singer is one of the firm of Singer Bros., merchants at Kratka, and Miss Berghaus is one of the popular young ladies of North-east Minneapolis.

THE SUNBEAM joins with their many friends in wishing them a long and happy matrimonial life. Mr. and Mrs. Singer will be at home at Kratka on Saturday, August 6th, and their many friends are to attend a grand reception and ball at the Kratka Hall on Saturday evening, August 6th, at 7 o'clock.

Royal Mistakes.

Sovereigns and princes are strangely given to making astonishing mistakes while dealing with dates. The inscription on King Edward VII.'s coffin that he died in the ninth year of his reign instead of the tenth is only an example of many similar errors. In November, 1858, Queen Victoria wrote to the late king to inform him that he might consider himself emancipated from parental authority and control, as he was now eighteen years old and therefore of age. Her majesty's letter, which was very long, was a quasi sermon, and it ended by informing the then Prince of Wales that he would be forthwith made a knight of the Garter and a colonel in the army. How Queen Victoria and Prince Albert fell into so extraordinary a mistake it is impossible to understand, for the prince had only then completed his seventeenth year. Dean Wellesley, to whom the young prince showed the letter, at once detected the serious error into which the queen had fallen, but he thought it best to say nothing.—London Truth.

Got Full Measure.

All yesterday James had played truant from school, and when the irate master raised his cane threateningly James burst into a flood of tears.

"Please don't lick me, sir," he sobbed.

"And why should I not lick you, pray?" thundered the schoolmaster.

"W'y, sir, 'cos I think I've 'ad enough!" gasped James. "Yesterday the boy as I played truant with and I fell out and he licked me, and a man we threw stones at caught me and licked me, the driver of a cart we hung on to licked me, the owner of a cat we chased licked me. Then when I got home mother licked me, and after that father licked me, and then mother licked me again for calling her a sneak for telling father."

"Well," responded the master grimly, "by this time one licking more or less won't make much difference, and it seems hard I shouldn't have my whack. Come here, sir!"—London Answers.

Remnants of a College Course.

Prosecuting Attorney (examining a prospective juror)—Do you know anything about chemistry?

"I studied it at school."

"Do you think you remember enough of it to make you a competent juror in a poison case?"

"I'm not sure."

"Do you remember any of the formulas?"

"Let me see—two."

"Only two?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are they in a poem?"

(Blushing) "Yes, sir."

"Is this the poem?

"Our Willie boy is dead and gone.
We ne'er shall see him more.
What Willie thought was H2O
Was H2SO4."

(Blushing furiously) "Yes, sir."

"I thought so. You are excused."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Went Back on His Authority.

Leslie Stephen's single meeting with Freeman, the historian, was in the nature of a collision. "I came in contact with him only once," he said. "He wrote a life of Alfred for the Dictionary of National Biography under my editorship, but declined to do more because we had a difference of opinion as to whether Athelstane should be spelled with an 'A.' That was, I confess, a question to which I was culpably indifferent, but I had taken competent advice, and my system (I forget what it was) had been elsewhere sanctioned by the great historian Stubbs. Now, as Freeman was never tired of asserting the infallibility of Stubbs, I innocently thought that I might take refuge behind so eminent an authority. The result was that for once Freeman blasphemed Stubbs and refused to co-operate any longer in an unscholarlike enterprise."

Three Men.

When H. H. Rogers was in the prime of his power, says a New York writer, he formed a "friendship partnership" with Mark Twain and Thomas Brackett Reed and took personal charge of their affairs, looking after them as he would a couple of children. It was great fun for all three, and especially Rogers. Neither Clemens nor Reed had any sense for business. The big ex-speaker came to New York a poor man. Five years later he died suddenly, and his estate assayed over $000,000. He probably had no idea what he was worth at any stage. Rogers made as much or more money for Clemens.

A Light Retort.

"How did the trouble in the family start?"

"The wife, it seems, got tired of her husband's heavy wit."

"Why didn't she simply make a light retort?"

"She did. She threw the lamp at him."—Exchange.

NEWS! News!
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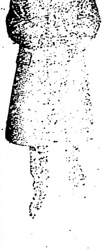

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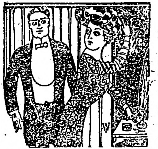

Crusty Hubby—I suppose when I get to heaven the first thing you'll ask me will be to button your dress.

Caustic Wife—Better do it now.

A Puzzle.

Mother (reprovingly to little girl just ready to go for a walk)—Dolly, that hole was not in your glove this morning. Dolly (promptly)—Where was it, then, mamma?

In the Long Ago.

"Adam," asked Eve, "what are you doing?"

"I'm discovering Mars," he said, looking down at her to rest his neck. "I wonder if it has any inhabitants."

From which we learn that Adam already knew about as much concerning Mars as the modern astronomers do.—Chicago Tribune

A Lincoln Anecdote.

Jaspar Alban Conant tells the following anecdote of Lincoln in the Metropolitan Magazine:

"One of the comical characters in Washington during the war was jolly old Isaac Newton, the Philadelphia Quaker whom Lincoln appointed commissioner of agriculture—a new office just created by congress. Newton, who tried and at the same time amused the president, had made his reputation on a dairy farm. Beyond this he knew little of agriculture.

"Hearing which, I could not refrain from asking Lincoln why he had appointed such an ignorant man to the office.

"'Because I think he's competent enough to attend to all the agriculture we will have till the war is ended,' was the answer."

On Nagging.

My son taught me a lesson on the subject of "nagging" when he was but four years old and one that I have never forgotten. He had been guilty of a small misdemeanor and had tried to wriggle out of it by not telling the exact truth. I gave him a mild spanking and, as has always been my custom, talked the matter over afterward. I began by saying, "Now, Robert, if you had told me the truth I should not have punished you."

He stood before me, scraping one foot along the carpet, and he looked up at me and said, "What would you have done?" And I answered, "I should have only talked to you." "Well," he drawled, "how long would you have talked?"

He is a big boy in high school now, but when times arise requiring a reprimand and I get started I still hear that little voice, "How long would you have talked?" and I go right to the point and say what I have to say on the subject; but, in the boy's own language, I "cut it short" and never refer to it again unless it is absolutely necessary.—Harper's Bazar.

Killing a Bull Without a Weapon.

Cayetano, a famous Spanish toreador, once was strolling across a meadow with a couple of friends when his attention was attracted by an old and infuriated bull which was galloping toward them with lowered head and erect tail. Cayetano had no weapon, not even a cane, but he seized a dust coat which one of his friends was carrying over his arm. As soon as the bull got close to them Cayetano bade his companions make their escape while he engaged the animal's attention. Using the coat as a capa, he drove the bull crazy with fury, stepping aside with the deftest agility at each of the animal's charges. In this manner he caused the bull to turn sharply in the midst of its onward rushes until finally an ominous crack was heard, and the bull fell in a heap, with its backbone broken by the sudden wrench given by the animal's abrupt swerve.

Satisfied With Himself.

"Have any serious trouble with your new automobile?"

"Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—Cleveland Leader.

THE MERCHANTS
State Bank,
OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.
☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.
Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,
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Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN
It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.
Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,
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List your land with me, I can Sell it.
Hover O. Follkedahl,
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"AIGLON"
A full blooded percheron imported stallion, will stand for service at the farm of C. W. Johnson, at Rhoda post office, in the town of Deer Park. Parties [illegible] brood mares are requested to call and examine this fine [illegible]

The Long Silence.

"Yes, we are pretty comfortably fixed here," admitted a veteran employee in the reading room of the Congressional library when a visitor envied him his soft berth and comfortable surroundings. "But there's one thing we long for—yes, thirst for with a burning thirst. That's noise—a real, nerve racking, ear splitting noise. The long hours of soft silence, the dead stillness of everything about, grows so oppressive that at times we could shriek out. We get into a sort of sickroom tiptoe and a low tone of voice that finally degenerates into a whisper even at the telephone. Give us an occasional battery of artillery or a roaring lion or a steam calliope. Even a squalling baby would help some."—Washington Star

Just a Blunder.

Sir Uptree Monless (who has got old Coldkash in a corner at the club)—Mr. Coldkash, your daughter is the idol of my life, the one hope and aim of my existence. Might I dare hope that some day I may be permitted to call her wife?

Mr. Coldkash (astounded)—But, my dear sir, I have no daughter.

Sir Uptree M.—Oh, pardon me! Somebody told me that you had. Let's have a drink.—London Scraps.

The Decoy.

"I notice," said the man to the parson, "that, although I am in the front pew, there is always a five dollar bill on the collection plate when it comes to me. Is that the contribution of the man who takes up the collection?"

"Not at all," replied the parson, who believed in business methods. "That's our decoy."—Detroit Free Press.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
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The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."
We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.
It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.
CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
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The only wealth which will not decay is knowledge.—Langford.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

After Suffering With Kidney Disorders for Many Years.

Mrs. John S. Way, 209 S. 8th St., Independence, Kans., says: "For a number of years I was a victim of disordered kidneys. My back ached constantly, the passage of the kidney secretions was irregular and my feet and ankles were badly swollen. Spots often appeared before my eyes and I became very nervous. After using numerous remedies without relief I was completely cured by Doan's Kidney Pills. This seems remarkable when you consider my advanced age."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ANNUAL LOSS IS ENORMOUS

Two Hundred Million Dollars a Year Might Be Added to Wealth of Country.

Computing that there are in the United States at least 300,000 indigent consumptives who should be cared for in charitable or semi-charitable sanatoria and hospitals, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis estimates that the annual cost to the country for the treatment of these persons would be $50,000,000 at the rate of $1.669 per day per patient. At the lowest possible estimate the country loses $200,000,000 a year from the incapacity of these indigent victims of tuberculosis. This would mean a net saving of $150,000,000 a year to the United States if all victims of consumption who are too poor to afford proper treatment in expensive sanatoria were cared for at the expense of the municipality, county or state. And this annual gain does not include the enormous saving that would accrue from the lessened infection due to the segregation of the dangerous consumptives in institutions.

Clever Joke of King.

King Edward's great nature was illustrated the other night by a London correspondent at the Press club in New York.

"The king," said the correspondent, "was visiting Rufford Abbey, and one morning, in company with his host, Lord Arthur Saville, he took a walk over the preserves.

"Suddenly Lord Arthur, a big burly man, rushed forward and seized a shabby fellow with a dead pheasant protruding from the breast of his coat.

"'Sir,' said Lord Arthur to the king, 'this fellow is a bad egg. This is the second time I've caught him poaching.'

"But the king's handsome face beamed, and he laughed his gay and tolerant laugh.

"'Oh, let him go,' he said. 'If he really were a bad egg, you know, he wouldn't poach.'"

The Dentist's Joke.

At a recent dinner of the Authors' club in London to Mr. Owen Seaman, the editor of Punch, Mr. Walter Emanuel, another member of the staff of Punch, referred to the fact that the man with the largest sense of humor he had ever struck was an Englishman—a dentist. He went to him after suffering long with a toothache. He refused to have gas, and the dentist pulled out a tooth, leaving him writhing in pain, and took the tooth to the window, where he laughed quite heartily. He groaned: "What's the joke?" "Wrong tooth," said the dentist.

He Knew the Kind.

Little Edward, aged four, was an only child. He was anxious for a baby sister, and was talking of it one day with a friend of the family. In the friend's family was a baby girl of one year. The lady said: "Edward, you may have my baby; she is pretty and sweet."

"Oh," said Edward, "I don't want an old baby. I want a bran new one wif noffin on but tacum powder."—Red Hen.

A Protection Against the Heat.

When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, buy yourself a glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send 2c stamp for booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" and the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910. The latter contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues, and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. Address The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Literary Note.

"Do you think that poets should never marry?"

"I don't know about that. But they should be very careful about composing love letters unless they intend to."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A nagging wife makes her husband forget his other troubles.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

Many a budding genius has developed into a blooming idiot.

Violets or Roses

By Clarissa Mackie

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

When Noel Osmond asked her if he might send flowers the night of the Hasken ball Milred Vard smiled enigmatically.

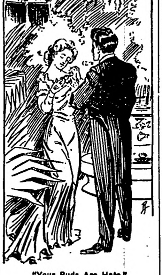
"You are very kind, indeed; and I am especially fond of white violets." Her quick glance caught his little start of surprise at the hint. White violets at that season were quite beyond the slim purse of young Mr. Osmond.

Noel's lips hardened into a straight line. All the pleasure he might feel in knowing that Mildred would wear his flowers was lost in the thought that the flowers would hold no meaning for her beyond their novelty and extravagance.

He did not remain long after that. Rather grave and preoccupied, he held Mildred's hand in his own for a brief instant and then went away. When he reached the florist's he turned in and asked for white violets. The clerk brought out a jar of the white blossoms, velvety, exquisite in texture, but quite odorless. The price was away beyond Noel's pocketbook, and he hesitated. Of course they might be charged—although he was poor himself, was he not the nephew of the rich Mr. Osmond and very likely his heir—and he need not be mortified in the sight of the girl he loved. Still Noel Osmond had come to the city with very high ideals of paving his way in the world and going without what he could not pay for.

The Vards were rich and fashionable people. But Mildred herself, the youngest daughter, was quite unspoiled by it all. Noel had found himself telling her of his fight for a place in the world and the ambition that kept him bright and keen eyed and fresh and clean hearted in the midst of a world of temptations.

Mildred had seemed to understand and their relations had been growing a little closer and Noel was hoping—hoping—some miracle might happen whereby he might become rich in a day and so be in position to declare his love.



"Your Buds Are Here."

And, knowing his poverty, she had expressed a wish for white violets!

A telephone bell rang sharply and the clerk turned to the instrument. Noel looked wistfully at the jar of violets. How he would have enjoyed sending that great mass of white blossoms up to Mildred! What was the man saying at the telephone?

"Yes, Mr. Kenyon, we have a few white violets—well, a good-sized bunch—send them up to Miss Vard? Yes, sir, thank you, sir!" He turned briskly to Noel.

"If you do not want these, sir, I have an order for them all."

"I won't take them," said Noel, turning away with a sick jealousy tearing at his heart. He knew Tom Kenyon well—Tom was as rich as Noel was poor.

He ordered pink rosebuds with grim, unpleasant mouth, and paid for them. As he strode homeward he felt for the first time the gall of poverty; he despised himself because he was too poor to be able to indulge the girl he loved. He could never hope to win her for his wife—what had he to offer her save youth and a perpetual struggle to keep up appearances?

Once more he would see her, would dance with her, talk to her; then he would go as far away as he could from this cold, unfeeling New York, where money was the standard in every walk of life. He would go into the west, where fortunes are made quickly, and perhaps some day, if Tom Kenyon did not step in between with his ready-made fortune—but it was very likely Tom would step in!

The hours intervening he spent in bitter calculations that only strengthened his resolve to cut it all and go away, and start his career over again in some city where Mildred Vard's lovely face and charming presence might never tempt him from work.

He carried these bitter reflections with him to the Hasken palace where so many millions rubbed elbows that it seemed to Noel that the very air of the lighted rooms sparkled with gold dust.

He saw Mildred dancing with Tom Kenyon. He had never been jealous of Tom before, but the episode of the violets had proved to him how weak his own standing was. And she wore on the bosom of her rose-pink gown—not his roses, but Tom Kenyon's white violets!

Noel made himself very wretched that evening. He did not dance often, but he glowered in distant corners where he might watch Mildred's dark head.

To approach her might be to invite a snub. When he did meet her it all happened so suddenly that he could not avoid the situation. He had wandered into the conservatory and was moodily watching the goldfish darting to and fro in the huge basin when there was the sound of quick steps on the marble floor and Tom Kenyon's deep voice saying:

"Sit down here, Millie; I'll bring you an ice." Then he was gone and Mildred herself, flushed and sparkling, came around the big palm and came upon Noel at the goldfish basin.

"Why, Mr. Osmond, I did not know you were here," she said as he bent above her hand. She drew away and looked at him oddly.

"I'm in a black mood, Miss Vard," said Noel. "In fact I'm so grouchy that I think I'll clear out!" His eyes lingered on her upturned face with its wistful look that he had surprised once or twice before. "I hope you are having a delightful time," he went on lamely.

Her head drooped a little. "Yes, it is a lovely ball. Thank you for the beautiful rosebuds, Mr. Osmond—they are just the color of my gown."

Noel flushed darkly and his eyes rested on the white violets. With a sudden impulse of angry despair he touched the blossoms with a tentative forefinger.

"I could not send you these," he said harshly. "I am too poor, Miss Vard—I sent what I could afford to pay for. You are very gracious to accept the roses when you asked for violets. You see, I've made a big mistake—I'm not in it with the other chaps—I can't play the game!"

Somehow her hand found its way to his arm and was timidly laid on his black sleeve. "I asked you to send violets, Mr. Osmond, because I knew they were extravagant," she said quietly.

Osmond stared, puzzled, yet strangely thrilled by her tone. "What do you mean, Miss Vard?" he asked.

"I wondered if you were like all the rest of them, living beyond your means, spending more than you could afford to pay for—or whether you were what you appeared to be, working your way upward with the courage of your convictions apparent in your actions! I am not disappointed, Mr. Osmond. If you had sent me white violets I am afraid I would have been quite disgusted with you."

Noel's heart was beating hard. "But I would have liked to have you wear my roses," he was beginning, when she touched the frill of pink chiffon that edged the low neck of her gown.

"Your buds are here," she said softly, and Noel saw that his pink roses formed a garland across her bosom above the violets. After that, events moved rapidly, and with Mildred's hands in his own and her head on his breast he was explaining all his doubts and fears since he had left her that afternoon. And Mildred explained that Tom Kenyon was engaged to her sister Ethel, and Ethel had pinned the white violets upon Mildred's gown, for generous Tom had sent her too many for one person.

The miracle did not occur till the next day when Noel's Uncle Francis Osmond offered him a place in his banking house. "In order to learn the business which you must one day inherit, young man!" he said sharply. "I've been watching you, Noel, and expecting you to fall into the fast pace every day, but I'm disappointed, agreeably, my boy! I happened to be in that florist shop yesterday (looking at orchids behind a screen) and saw you turn down the violets and pay for the roses like a man—you're the right stuff!"

One of Sheehan's Ways.

R. F. Sheehan, connected with the Tod-Stambaugh company, is said to have the most unusual characteristic that there is any record of. It is this: He never laces up his shoes until after breakfast. It matters not whether he's at home or abroad, he dresses himself carefully to the minutest detail, pulls on his shoes and lets them go unlaced until he has been to the dining room. He says he doesn't know why he waits until after breakfast to tie his shoes, except that it's a habit. He's followed the practise so long that he cannot remember when he first took on that system of dressing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Society.

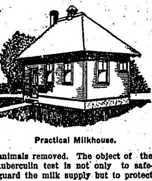
The Young Lawyer—I have only two books in my library, and they meet all my needs, "Good Style" and the "Penal Code."—Fliegende Blaetter.

The DAIRY

PRODUCTION OF MARKET MILK

Highly Essential That Cows Be Clean as Dust and Dirt Adhering Contaminate Fluid.

The health of the cows is the first essential in the production of good milk. They should be in good physical condition and free from disease. They should also be tested for tuberculosis by a capable veterinarian at least once a year, and all reacting animals removed. The object of the tuberculin test is not only to safeguard the milk supply but to protect the herd from the ravages of this disease. The feed of the herd should be wholesome, and the water supply should be protected from contamination.



Practical Milkhouse.

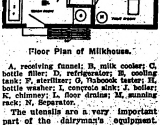
Dirt and dust adhering to the cows are responsible for most of the contamination of milk. It is therefore essential that the cows be clean—not necessarily washed every day and dried with a sterile towel, but clean in a common-sense meaning—that is, free from accumulation of dirt and manure, and thoroughly brushed. If the hair on the udders, flanks and tails is clipped, this will aid in keeping the animals clean.

The cow stables should be free from contaminating surroundings and well drained. An abundance of light is very important. About 500 cubic feet of air space should be provided for each animal. Proper ventilation will keep the air fresh and pure at all times. A coat of whitewash twice a year will make the stable lighter and the air sweeter and will destroy countless germs.

The milkhouse should be located at a convenient place where there is good drainage. A cement floor is very important and should be extended up on the sides at least six inches, or better still, to the window casings.

An inexpensive and conveniently arranged milkhouse as shown may be built to accommodate 25 to 60 cows. The building is divided into four rooms, arranged to eliminate unnecessary labor and at the same time to provide sufficient space for the apparatus, its operation and care. The best location for the milkhouse would be about halfway down the length of the barn and 12 to 15 feet distant from it. A door in the side of the barn at this point, opening from a cross alley, makes it convenient for the milkers and saves unnecessary time and travel. A driveway should be placed between barn and milkhouse for bringing empty cans, bottles, fuel, ice, etc., to the milkhouse, and for loading milk upon the delivery wagon.

In one corner of the building a small weighroom is partitioned off, the floor of which is raised 24 inches above the main floor; this room is entered from the vestibule. The milker takes the milk of each cow to this room, where it is weighed, recorded on the milk sheet, and emptied through the funnel (A), which is provided with cheesecloth strainers and a hinged cover. The milk passes from the funnel by gravity to a mixing tank and cooler (B), from which it empties into a can which is carried over to the bottle filler (C) for immediate bottling, or into shipping cans which may be placed in the pool built into the bottom of a refrigerator (E). If it is desired to separate the cream, a steam turbine separator would be provided at N, run by steam from the boiler. The milkroom is so located that it is not necessary to enter it except to care for the milk, thus making it easy to keep clean and cool and free from flies, dust and other contamination.



Floor Plan of Milkhouse.

A, receiving funnel; B, milk cooler; C, bottle filler; D, refrigerator; E, cooling tank; F, sterilizer; G, Babcock tester; H, bottle washer; I, concrete sink; J, boiler; K, chimney; L, floor drains; M, sunning rack; N, Separator.

The utensils are a very important part of the dairyman's equipment. The cans and pails should be well built and made with a view to perfect and easy cleaning.

Profitable Cow.

A Nebraska Jersey cow produced cream during the year ending March 1 that sold for $250. Her feed cost around $100.

GRAIN PASTURES FOR COWS

There Are Few Seasons When It Does Not Pay to Supplement Grasses With Soiling Crops.

(By M. J. KING.)

When dairy cows have the run of good pasture I have failed to find profit in feeding grain foods, but when they are compelled to stay in a parched pasture and are having green soiling crops fed to them it will pay to feed some grain foods.

It is a common sight to see dairy herds fighting flies and vainly trying to break through the fences and get into some luxuriant field of farm crops.

The loss to the dairy farmer under such conditions is severe and yet he generally hesitates to buy feed, uncertain as to whether it will prove profitable.

There are few seasons when it will not pay to supplement pasture grasses with soiling crops or grain foods.

It is much easier to let a cow down in her milk flow than to get her back to it.

Then again, the cow that is compelled to go through the hot summer weather and fight flies in some sunburnt pasture is in poor condition to produce a profitable flow of milk when the conditions are more favorable.

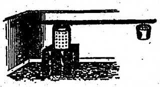
It is for this reason that it will many times pay to feed sufficient grain foods to prevent the cows from falling away in condition. The cow that falls away in condition during the summer and fall is in very poor condition to go into winter quarters.

Much of the lack of condition in the dairy herd is caused by the cow going into the winter in poor condition.

CHEESE BOX MADE USEFUL

Home-Made Contrivance, Strengthened by Metal Hoop, Proves Very Effective as Press.

I have a very useful device which I made from a cheese box, writes Mrs. G. H. Benedan of Nebraska in Farm and Home. I bored a number of small holes in the box, removed both the top and bottom, and strengthened it by putting a metal hoop around it.



A Homemade Cheese Press.

I put the cheese inside of this casing and place it on a block that has a groove in it to let the whey run off at one side. On top of the cheese I place a round block of wood, and across this is laid a long board, which is attached to the wall at one end and has a weight on the other. This serves as a cheese press, and proves very effective.

DAIRY NOTES

Clean cows mean clean milk.

Keep the calf pails scrupulously clean.

Cows are gentle unless they are abused.

The successful dairyman must be a successful salesman.

Possibly the high price of butter is making dairy cows higher.

Every ounce of food you put into a cow is turned into something.

You cannot get 11 pounds of material out of ten pounds of food.

Contamination of the milk in the barn may kill somebody's baby in the city.

The cows that drop their calves this month should be well protected from the heat and flies.

The treeless or shadeless pasture is one form of inflicting cruelty to domestic animals.

A domesticated cow is not apt to be vicious unless she has been raised amid vicious surroundings.

Dairying is the salvation of poor soil. But it's better to use it as a preventative than to have to use it as a cure.

Take especial pains to keep the vessels clean in which the calves are fed. Hot sun and dirty pails make serious trouble.

Death to babies sometimes lurks in the dirty milk can and death to young calves is often concealed in filthy feeding troughs.

No matter what some folks say, cows need salt. They ought to have at least three or four ounces each per day, but the best plan is to keep it where they can help themselves.

Secondary Dairying.

Secondary dairying is being practised by too many farmers. When anything had to be neglected it was always the dairy, and for this reason the profits from their dairies have been small. Where milking machines have been introduced they have influenced dairymen to clean up their farms and take more pride in their work. This naturally will result in the production of cleaner milk and in some cases, better prices. Any practical apparatus which has a tendency to improve dairy conditions should be welcomed by the industry.

Milk Prices.

The wholesale price of milk for June has been fixed by the executive committee of the Philadelphia Milk Shippers' union at [illegible] cents per quart.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

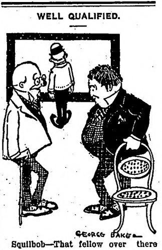
"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

WELL QUALIFIED.



Squilbob—That fellow over there would make a splendid magazine poet.

Squilligan—A genius, eh?

Squilbob—No, but he has dyspepsia so bad that he would't get so hungry living.

Merely a Prevaricator.

A doctor relates the following story: "I had a patient who was very ill and who ought to have gone to a warmer climate, so I resolved to try what hypnotism would do for him. I had a large sun painted on the ceiling of his room and by suggestion induced him to think it was the sun which would cure him. The ruse succeeded and he was getting better rapidly when one day on my arrival I found he was dead."

"Did it fail, after all, then?" asked one of the doctor's hearers.

"No," replied the doctor, "he died of sunstroke."

A Simple Matter.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "the paper says that the Prohibitionists have trouble with bootleggers."

"I believe so."

"Men are so stupid! Why don't they put a stop to it by compelling everybody to wear low shoes?"

Hungry
Little
Folks

find delightful satisfaction in a bowl of toothsome

Post Toasties

When the children want lunch, this wholesome nourishing food is always ready to serve right from the package without cooking, and saves many steps for mother.

Let the youngsters have Post Toasties—superb summer food.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Limited.
Battle Creek, Mich.

A Trip to PAULO AFFONSO FALLS in Brazil

By H. W. FURNISS

FEW tourists ever have more than a glance of a very small section of Brazil, as they travel by large steamers which only touch at the more important coast cities and they accept, without question, the volunteered advice of resident fellow-countrymen who have never traveled in the interior of the country. These speak as if from personal knowledge, though in reality falsely, of the difficulties, if not danger, to such travel.

Though there is individuality in all cities, more striking in some than in others, yet after all, as a result of civilization, there is so marked a similarity that one soon tires of most foreign cities. This monotony seldom extends to travel in the interior of a country, at least not in Brazil, which abounds in enchanting scenery, remarkable plants, flowers and animals, and marvelous works of nature, giving to the traveler a new sensation at every turn. Such is the effect of a trip to the Paulo Affonso falls.

To reach Paulo Affonso falls it is necessary to take a coastwise vessel from Pernambuco or Bahia to Penedo, about 30 30 miles up the wonderful San Francisco river, which is navigable, except for a short distance on both sides of the falls, for over 1,000 miles into Brazil, and is full of interest from mouth to source.

Penedo is the second largest city in the state of Alagoas. Almost opposite Penedo is the ancient town of Villa-Nova in the state of Sergipe. The town is said to have once been an important place, but now chiefly consists of tumble-down houses. A large rice-hulling factory is, however, located here, also large cotton-seed and castor-oil factories and a cotton gin. The products of these factories are shipped to nearby towns.

From Penedo to Piranhas, the head of navigation of the lower San Francisco, or that part of the river below the falls district, one has choice of making the trip either by small double-decked light-draft stern-wheel steamer, which makes a round trip once a week, or by a locally built native sailboat called "canoa."

Canoa is Portuguese (the language of Brazil) for canoe, which it resembles in outline, but differs therefrom in having in the forward third a peculiarly shaped palm-leaf-thatched cabin with dovecot-like windows painted a dark color, contrasting with the other woodwork. Other than a shelf-like affair running around on a level with the windows and used either as seat or bunk, as occasion warrants, the cabin has no furnishings. The rest of the boat, except an area over the rudder on which stands the helmsman, and the small space occupied by a built-in box filled with sand, on which the cooking is done, is utilized as cargo space and is sufficient to carry from 10 to 20 horses or oxen, packed crosswise like sardines.

The size and character of the boat does not appeal to our idea of a canoe. Such a boat, with its crew of two men, can be chartered at a reasonable figure, while frequently a passage can be arranged for at a reduction on steamer rates.

Whether to take steamer or canoa is difficult to advise; that would depend upon the temperament of the traveler, the company and the circumstances. In the various trips of the writer, steamer or canoa has been used, in accord with mood or necessity. As to time, one method is about as quick as the other, each consuming two days in going the 150 miles and like time in returning. The steamer remains at Piranhas but one day, so that, unless it is desired to consume a week in the neighborhood of the falls, the canoa offers the only quick return to Penedo. On the steamer meals are procurable, while on the canoa provisions must be supplied by the voyager or arranged for with the captain. In either case it is wise to take some prepared food, as the cooks make chiefly native dishes, which require an educated palate for appreciation. Whether by steamer or canoa, unless mosquito proof, one must of necessity have a mosquito bar; a hammock or camp bed is a wise provision. In the daytime mosquitoes are not troublesome, but with the setting of the sun, when the boats usually tie up for the night, they become excessively annoying.

Voyage by canoa is both romantic and thrilling. Every day, commencing at ten o'clock, off Penedo, a stiff breeze arises and blows upstream with such force that the canoas, with their large sails spread, resembling at a distance huge bats, seem to fly upstream, frequently with such speed as to overtake and pass the steamer, which has left some time before. The river is practically straight, and the farther up one goes the more it is hemmed in by the hills along its banks, so that the canoa has the full benefit of the breeze, which follows the turns of the river.

Between Penedo and Piranhas there are several towns of importance, the chief of which are Propria and Gararu, in the state of Sergipe, and S. Braz, Traipu and Pao d'Assucar, in the state of Alagoas. All of these places are of sufficient interest to warrant short stops. They are the river ports of large sections in which cotton, beans, corn, rice and cattle are raised in large quantities. Rice is chiefly raised along the river itself and in ponds formed adjacent thereto when the river is in freshet.

Pao d'Assucar is so called because of a large hill on the river front which resembles a sugar loaf, but, unfortunately for the town, it acts as a barrier to the wind and causes the sand to be thrown up in such quantities that the portion of the town adjacent thereto has to be periodically excavated.

Piranhas is a picturesque village built in terraces around the curve of a practically barren hill. At this port one hears much of the "piranhas," or scissors fish, a terror along the whole San Francisco river, though said to be in greater numbers here than elsewhere. This fish has a peculiar shaped head with serrated teeth bent backward. It is of carnivorous propensities, frequently attacking and biting pieces out of animals which go down to the river to drink. Even men are said to have been victims to it.

From Piranhas there is a railroad to Jatoba, 71 miles distant, where navigation for the upper San Francisco is resumed. A little more than half way to Jatoba is the Falls Station, a desolate place with only a closed station house surrounded by a thicket, travel to the falls being too light to warrant even a caretaker. It is best, therefore, to stop at Pedras, a small village reached just before the station. Here guides, horses and food can be procured for the rest of the journey, which will take from two to three hours' riding.

The ride to the falls is best made very early in the morning, otherwise the heat is so intense that the trip would not be enjoyable. The road is frequently through dense thickets in which are found oncas (felix concolor), small wild cats, deer, prea (caven aperea) a ratlike animal hunted by the natives, wild hog (dicotyles), several varieties of small monkeys and birds. Here parrots, paroquets, wild pigeons and doves occur in flocks. In the dry season snakes, particularly rattlesnakes, are seen in great numbers, doubtless due to the drying up of the short, stiff grass, which renders them more visible.

Paulo Affonso seems to have moods, its appearance markedly differing with the seasons, or, more properly speaking, with the volume of water in the river, which is dependent upon season. The writer has made the trip there at the three principal stages of the river and notes that the cataract itself does not change much in form as a result of volume of water. However, when the river is in freshet additional cataracts are formed by the water passing through the ravines, which at other times are dry, and leaping over the high cliff direct into the lower whirlpool. The rapids, on the contrary, are materially changed by any deviation in the volume of water and, were they approachable when the river is high, they would doubtless be devoid of the great beauty which characterizes them at other periods.

The ideal time to visit the falls is just after the river has fallen sufficiently to allow one to cross the numerous rocky ravines through which, when the river is high, water is rushing, preventing a near approach to the true river bed and the falls. Soon after the freshet, which is from November to March, the grass springs up and the plants burst into bloom. Gaudy colors then predominate, from the deep yellow of the trumpet flower, the reds and blues of other plants, the beautiful pink flower of the "cebolla brava," which, when eaten cause the death of so many animals, to the black seed pod of the "blackwood" bush and the exquisite white bloom of the "cereus" which pops open at night, exhaling its delicate but penetrating odor. After a few weeks the dry season sets in. The grass and ephemeral flowering plants are then scorched by the sun, leaving only a few hardy bushes and the cacti.

Consisting as it does of a succession of rapids ending in a fall, opinion differs as to which point about Paulo Affonso one should first visit. To the writer the most beautiful and awe-inspiring portion is the rapids. One in viewing them realizes the truth of the words of a noted traveler, that "if Niagara be the monarch of cataracts, Paulo Affonso is assuredly the king of rapids." Either as rapids or falls, it stands unique. It has none of the artificial surroundings of Niagara, neither parks, houses, nor work of man. Instead, it remains unadorned, as it has been for centuries, with its almost barren banks standing like walls and more resembling cast iron than, as they are in reality, rock painted black by the iron and manganese held in solution by the water when the river is in freshet.

Living near the falls are a few men who, knowing the most accessible footpaths to the various points of interest, will act as guides for a small fee. However, they are not obtrusive or insistent in proffering their services; on the contrary, one has to make inquiry to find them.

The falls are slightly crescentric in form. The main body of water rushes down the steep incline of the last rapids to the Mal da Cachoeira, where it hurls itself with great momentum against a steep black wall directly in front of it, rebounds, swishing, swirling, churning and foaming, only to be pushed over the abyss, at a right angle to its original course, by the dancing, foaming waters of the Angiquinho before the water can recover its natural appearance. The width of the river at this point is about 50 feet, and the depth of the water at the base of the falls is given as 86 feet. The river then rushes straight on for a few hundred feet, only to be hurled back by a rock wall 300 feet high, forming the lower whirlpool, from which it finally escapes at a right angle and passes for some miles through a narrow forge.

The guide next leads one to the river above, where, hemmed in by low banks of black rock, it is broad and quiet, with nothing to suggest the turbulent waters just left. Continuing upstream, one sees numerous islands, mere rocks projecting like monuments from the water, and notes that already the water has commenced to hurry.

A short distance below the river makes its first leap of 30 feet. This is followed by the "Val-vem de Cima" (upper come and go), a miniature whirlpool, where the water ebbs and flows at oft-repeated intervals. Farther on, the rock banks of the river approach each other and through clefts in the rock the river is compressed into five narrow branches, four of which immediately start their descent by tumbling 15 or 20 feet and, becoming a mass of seething foam, rushes down the steep incline with a fury that almost causes the earth to shake and with a roar that can be heard for miles, thus forming the soul-inspiring rapids.

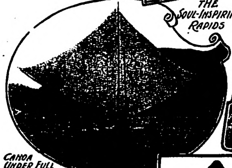
According to the guide, the trip to Paulo Affonso would not be complete without a visit to what he styles the wonderful "Furna do Morcego" (bats' cave). To see this one is induced to climb, crawl, and, if not very careful, fall down the zigzag path leading to the edge of the lower whirlpool where, after literally scrambling over the rubbish thrown up by it, one is conducted to the large gaping entrance to the cave. The cave itself is disappointing. It is nothing more than a large opening in the bank, and is uninteresting unless one excepts the great number of vampire bats which inhabit it. These are very troublesome to the cattle raisers in the vicinity.

From the mouth of the cave one has a good view of the whirlpool, but with thoughts of the difficult climb necessary to return, it is doubtful if this side trip has been worth the trouble.

THE QUAY AT PENEDO

AGIQUINHO FALLS

THE SOUL-INSPIRING RAPIDS

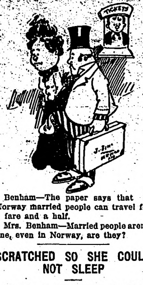


CANOA UNDER FULL SAIL

PIRANHAS LOOKING TOWARD PAULO AFFONSO

COWBOY OF THE PAULO AFFONSO DISTRICT

THEY ARE ONE AND A HALF.



Benham—The paper says that in Norway married people can travel for a fare and a half.

Mrs. Benham—Married people aren't one, even in Norway, are they?

SCRATCHED SO SHE COULD NOT SLEEP

"I write to tell you how thankful I am for the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. My little niece had eczema for five years and when her mother died I took care of the child. It was all over her face and body, also on her head. She scratched so that she could not sleep nights. I used Cuticura Soap to wash her with and then applied Cuticura Ointment. I did not use quite half the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, together with Cuticura Resolvent, when you could see a change and they cured her nicely. Now she is eleven years old and has never been bothered with eczema since. My friends think it is just great the way the baby was cured by Cuticura. I send you a picture taken when she was about 18 months old.

"She was taken with the eczema when two years old. She was covered with big sores and her mother had all the best doctors and tried all kinds of salves and medicines without effect until we used Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. H. Kiernan, 663 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1909."

Wife and Country.

Paul D. Cravath, the noted New York lawyer, said at a luncheon at the Lawyers' club: "Vacation time is here, and already that dreadful song about the wife gone to the country is being resurrected. But a variant to the song was furnished by a conversation I overheard the other night.

"'Hello, Smith,' said one man to another, 'I'm glad to see you back at the club again, old fellow. Wife off to the country eh?'

"'No,' growled Smith. 'She's got back.'"

Taking Fatner's Job.

"Why should you beg? You are both young and strong."

"That is right, but my father is old and weak and can no longer support me."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Tips you get are almost as worthless as those you give.

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GROVE A. GRUMAN, Secretary

Finding Fighters for Uncle Sam

By EDWARD B. CLARK

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THE war department is trying to find ways and means to increase the number of cadets at the United States Military academy. Since the Spanish war, when the army was enlarged, there have not been anywhere near enough graduates to fill the vacancies in the commissioned ranks of the army. The result has been that not only has it been necessary to promote to the rank of second lieutenant, enlisted men of the army who can pass the required examination, but to appoint each year to the service large numbers of civilians.

Naturally enough the war department officials feel that the commissioned officers should be men educated to the profession of a soldier. There seems to be a pretty general feeling, one hard for the authorities to account for by the way, that every man is born a soldier and that the military profession is the only one for which no special training is required. Gen. Winfield Scott, at the close of the Mexican war, said that if it had not been for the officers of his army who were graduates of the military academy the war would have been prolonged for years. This praise of the institution and the men whom it turns out was given by a man not a graduate, and who, therefore, could not be said to be prejudiced in favor of the institution.

The course at West Point is a particularly hard one and a good many cadets are found deficient every year, generally in only one study. West Point, however, differs from all other schools of the world. There they do not strike an average of studies, taking all the lessons taught in a lump. For instance, if a man stands at the head of his class in four studies, but is a little bit below the proficient average in one study, the authorities throw him out, whereas in other schools they would strike an average and give such a man a high standing.

The result of such a system as this is that men who are qualified for the service in practically every way, but who may be a little lame in French or a trifle off in geology or chemistry, are separated from the army to which they might possibly be a credit if an average of excellence was struck by the authorities.

It is quite often the case that men who do not graduate but who have had several years' training at the academy succeed in getting commissions in the service. There are no records to show that any man who spent two years at West Point failed to pass his examination for a commission after he had been successful in getting an appointment to the army from civil life.

Some of the boys who have been at West Point, but have not graduated, enlisted in the United States army in order to get their commission from the ranks. When a man does so enlist he may be sent as a private soldier to a company in which some classmate is a lieutenant. Now it must be remembered that there is a deep gulf between officers and enlisted men in the regular army, a gulf which it is necessary to have remain fixed, because familiarity of intercourse between officers and enlisted men would lead to lax discipline. It is not the case, as some people seem to think, of an officer being too proud to associate with enlisted men. The officers of the army hold the enlisted men in high esteem. They know that they are the backbone of the army and they know that on their loyalty, obedience and courage hangs success in war and the credit of the army in peace. Every army in the world has learned the lesson that there must be a lack of familiar intercourse in a social way between the commissioned officers and the enlisted men.

When a young fellow who has been at West Point enlists he is likely, as has been said, to get into a command in which one of his classmates may be an officer. Then it is that a curious relation results. The enlisted man meets his former classmate, whom he once called Bill or Jim and with whom he possibly roomed as a cadet, and he must simply salute him as any other enlisted man would, and pass without a sign of "familiar recognition." Now this does not mean at all that Jim or Bill does not want to speak to his former classmate. It means simply that the enlisted man wants to preserve his own standing with his fellow soldiers and does not want to put his former classmate by and chance in an embarrassing position. If the enlisted men should learn that their newly enlisted fellow was a former classmate and a friend of one of the officers they might think that it was going to be a case of currying favor on the one side or of showing favor on the other. The man who is once a cadet and who enlists is more careful if he is built right, and he generally is, to maintain a proper attitude toward the men who rank him.

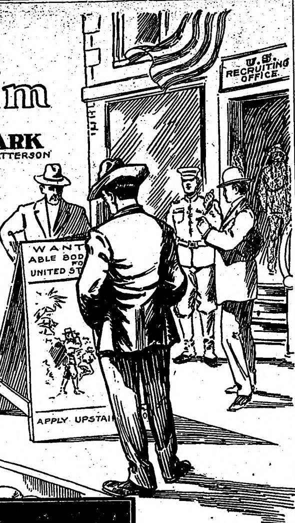
They tell a story in Washington of a young fellow who came of rich parentage, but who never had been at West Point, by the way, who enlisted in the army to get his commission. He attempted to presume on the fact of his wealth and he not only got the officers down on him, but the men as well. His lot was not altogether a happy one. It can be said, however, that cases like that of this young man are few and far between. The man who is willing to enlist in order to get his commission, generally speaking, is of good stuff enough to make him willing to take things as they come and to take rather more than his share of the duties and the hardships of the enlisted men with whom he is thrown.

There was once upon a time a cadet who, having spent time enough at the United States Military academy to cover a considerable part of the course, was compelled by the government to sever his connection with the school he had hoped would prove to him a fostering mother until the end.

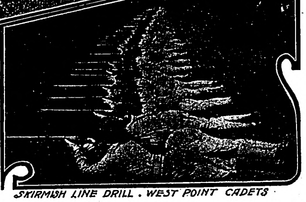
This cadet, who shall be nameless because of a modest desire to avoid the use of the pronoun in the first person, had a yearning for military life, and so a few years after leaving the academy he walked into a Boston recruiting office and enlisted. Several classmates and several other army friends knew of the enlistment and told the enlisted one prior to his application for admission to the service to strike out for a commission, and, above all things, not to let any of the enlisted men, or any of the officers who did not know him, have knowledge of the fact that he had been at the military academy, for otherwise they might think he expected favors.

The advice was needless, for whatever else the recruit intended to do he desired that his service should be performed on the same level with that of every other man in the United States army, but the truth is that this determination and its carrying out led to some complications that had humor enough at the time even though they lose the humor because of lack of power in the storyteller.

TYPES OF RECRUITS FOR UNITED STATES ARMY



U. S. RECRUITING OFFICE
WANTED ABLE BODIED MEN FOR UNITED STATES ARMY
APPLY UPSTAIRS



SKIRMISH LINE DRILL. WEST POINT CADETS

This cadet recruit was landed at David's Island, New York harbor, where there were 700 other recruits undergoing instruction, and a green lot they were. The cadet was turned out for squad drill with five other recruits, not one of whom knew enough about soldiering to keep his heels together. A tall, raw-boned Irish sergeant with the euphonious name of O'Baldwin was in command of the squad. He began to explain the position of a soldier. He found that the recruit on the right of the line already was in the position of a soldier. The truth was he couldn't help himself.

O'Baldwin eyed him critically. "Fall out!" he said.

The one-time cadet fell out. "What regiment did ye desart from?" said O'Baldwin, pleasantly.

"This is my first enlistment," answered the recruit, and in answering he told the truth, for a cadet isn't enlisted.

"What company are ye in?" asked O'Baldwin, though he knew perfectly well, for his own bunk was not three bunks removed from that of the recruit.

"D company," answered the queried one, and that's where he made the mistake of his life.

That apparently simple answer proved conclusively to the sergeant's mind that he had an ex-regular before him, for all the national guardsmen would have answered "Company D" instead of "D company." The regular who would speak of his command as "Company D" would be considered deserving of the guardhouse for a month, for to put the letter after the company save when it is written is to the army man the height of things unmilitary.

"You go to your quarters; we'll look into this," said the sergeant.

The recruit went to his quarters and half an hour later the first sergeant of the outfit sent for him. The "Top" opened the conversation cheerfully with a query as to what regiment the recruit had left in the lurch. Finding that he was bound to be considered a deserter, the unhappy one took the bull by the horns thus: "I am serving my first enlistment in the army; I never was in the marine corps and I never saw the inside of a national guard armory."

"Ever been in one of them private military schools?" asked the "Top."

"Never."

"Go to your quarters."

In another hour the recruit was given a rifle and cartridge box and belt and was ordered to turn out with the squad of recruits who had advanced far enough in the school of the soldier to receive lessons in the manual of arms. Now as a matter of fact the recruit knew the manual of arms so well he couldn't have hidden his knowledge if he had tried. This time there was another sergeant in charge. His eye took in the way the recruit on the right handled his piece and executed the manual.

In less than a minute the sergeant ordered him who was showing such proficiency to step to the front, and ordered "place rest" for the remainder of the squad. Then turning his attention to his victim, he said: "We'll try the bayonet exercise a bit. Guard!"

The recruit came down to "a guard" possibly with as much precision and in probably as proper style as the veteran sergeant had ever seen it done.

"Passing yourself off for a recruit. It's a fraud you are. Get to your quarters." And the recruit went to his bunk again, knowing that he was in deep disgrace.

About half an hour later he heard two old soldiers talking outside of the barracks window. One of them said to the other: "There's a cuss in there who ain't never been in the marine corps, nor in the milishy, nor in the reg'lars, nor to one of them military schools. The sergeant says he's either a blankety-blank liar or else he larnt his soldierin' from books, which ain't likely."

That night just after "tattoo," the first sergeant appeared and told the recruit that the company commander wanted to see him at once in the orderly room. The recruit went to the presence of the commissioned officer and stood attention as he had stood attention as a cadet a thousand times before. The captain looked him up and down. "I understand," he said, "that this is your first enlistment; that you have never been a national guard; that you have never been a marine and that you never attended a private military school."

The recruit acquiesced with a respectful "Yes, sir."

"About face."

The recruit made an about face, and then at a repetition of the command, again faced the captain, who was grinning.

"Go to your quarters," said the commanding officer.

The recruit went and in ten minutes the top sergeant was there, saying: "You can't fool the old man. You've been made a lance corporal and you go on guard as corporal of the third relief tomorrow morning."

There are a good many officers in the United States army today who served for a while at the military academy as cadets, but who were compelled to stay five years at the academy in order to get their commissions, having been "turned back" into the class next below them either for deficiency in studies or for breaches of discipline. If General Sheridan had not been given another chance after he had engaged in a little affair which was considered a breach of discipline while he was a cadet the wonder is who would have been the right-hand cavalry leader of Grant during the Civil war.

A few months ago Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins died. He entered the military academy some time prior to the opening of the Civil war, but the authorities did not allow him to graduate. Hawkins was not discouraged by the failure and as soon as the Civil war broke out he offered his services to his country and was given a commission. He staid in the regular army until the time of his death and so strong was his love of the military academy that before his death he asked that he might be buried in the cadet cemetery. It was Hawkins' custom each year when he could get away from his command to visit the school where he had spent three years of his boyhood. He had just as strong a love for the institution as did any graduate in the army.

Recently there has been a disposition on the part of the graduates of the military academy to give more consideration to the men who spent some time at the school, but who did not graduate. One class organization includes in its membership all the cadets who at any time were members of the class, and no distinction is made between graduate and nongraduate, even the offices of the organization being open to men who did not complete the course.

Other class organizations are said to be preparing to follow the example of that of the members of 1884 and if the custom of taking into full brotherhood the non-graduates becomes general the belief is that good will come to the academy and the country.

Statue of Liberty Grafters

If the visitors who paid good money to a soldier for the privilege of climbing up the steps of the statue of Liberty had only known about the sixty-second article of war they never would have graduated from the deadhead class on a reservation belonging to Uncle Sam, the New York Herald says. As it is, under the last general order from the war department two soldiers who levied tribute are doomed to penal servitude for their speculative enterprise.

According to the army orders, Axel T. Holm, a first-class private of G company, signal corps, and Edward A. Bagnall, of the same grade and command, organized a syndicate for the exploitation of the French evidence of friendship for America, which, following the actual language of the order, operated, as to Holm, after this fashion:

"He, the said Holm, did designedly and fraudulently obtain money from certain visitors to the statue of liberty, fees for the privilege of going up into said statue, by knowingly making false pretenses that such fees were necessary."

And as to the enterprising Bagnall:

"That he did knowingly assist in fraudulently obtaining money from visitors to the statue of Liberty by acting as a 'lookout' with the duty of actually giving warning to the man collecting the fees in case an officer were approaching."

All of this, according to the charges and specifications upon which conviction was made, and approval then passed, violated the sixty-second article of war. In the case of Holm the department orders his dishonorable discharge and his confinement for two years at Fort Leavenworth. Bagnall gets off with reduction to the grade of private, four months' confinement and the forfeiture of $13 a month. He will work his sentence out around the base of the statue, cleaning up such litter as the tributeless visitors see fit to make.

The evidence showed that the two men arranged a scheme to tax all visitors ten cents a head for the pleasure of climbing to the head of the goddess, with the ever-burning torch, and the story was printed exclusively in the Herald at the time. While one of them took in the toll the other lingered about to give the collector a tip if an officer chanced to be bearing down upon the post exchange. Capt. D. J. Carr, commanding the post, is very proud of this pretty show station, and he broke up the game just as soon as he found what was in the air.

STREET TRAFFIC OF PARIS.

There are nearly half a million horses and motor vehicles of all kinds in Paris today, with 20,000 hand carts and 9,000 wheelbarrows. In 1909 65,870 accidents were caused in the Paris streets by 81,868 vehicles. These statistics are contained in a report drawn up by M. Emile Massard at the request of the Paris municipal council on the incumberment of the Paris streets. One of M. Massard's calculations shows that the street traffic of Paris, if stationary, would occupy 445 acres of the 2,079 acres of streets which Paris possesses. Last year 600,000,000 persons traveled by omnibuse and tramway, and there were 294,000,000 passengers on the underground railway.—Indianapolis News.

TY COBB SAYS YOU MUST TAKE CHANCES TO WIN

DETROIT'S GREAT FIELDER DECLARES PLAYER WILL HELP HIS TEAM IF HE GRASPS EVERY OPPORTUNITY.

By TY COBB.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Taking chances at all times, taking every reasonable chance, and some that do not seem even reasonable, is the way I think a player wins games. If he has speed, and courage, and confidence, and then takes the chances, seizes every opening and runs hard and slides harder, he will help his team win.

Sometimes it seems to me that one ball player is better than another, simply because he has more nervous energy and what we call "guts," than another. Nowadays the teams are so closely matched and the men so nearly equal in ability, that the team to win must have some method, or some skilful leader, and then something to keep it hustling and fighting all the time.

If this is meant for advice to young players, just tell them that they must hustle every minute, forget themselves and dig for runs. I know that when I get into a ball game all I think of is to win that game and get around the bases. I can't see or hear the crowd, and every opposing player is my enemy, no matter how good friends they may be off the ball field. I think that is the way a ball player must feel to win. He must forget himself, forget everything, and go after that game with every bit of strength and speed he has, not loafing a minute, and taking every chance possible. He must run out every ball he hits. As for batting, that is more or less natural ability and determination. A man may improve his hitting by steady practise, but I doubt whether a man can be taught to hit. I think the secret of hitting is not to be afraid of injury and not to "pull" at all. There are lots of batters who pull, that is, draw back slightly from the plate when the ball is pitched, and lose the force of their swing. In most cases these batters are as fearless as any others, but they pull unconsciously from nervousness. Steady practise may help overcome this nervousness, and help the hitting.

Ty Cobb.

When a runner gets on bases he ought to have a definite plan of how he is going to get around, and signal the batter his intentions, but he must not allow that to keep him from taking any opening he sees, and he must be watching every instant for a half passed ball, and be ready to change his plan in a fraction of a second. When I reach first I look around to see the positions of the outfielders, and watch the second baseman and shortstop to see which is going to take the throw. If an outfielder is out of position I want to know it, for I may decide to try to take two bases on a hit, or take two on anything he a player gets a ball out of position to make a strong, fast throw. A base runner ought to know exactly how opposing players throw, and the strength of their arms, for a runner may take a base on one man when he would not dare to start on another.

Above all things, young players ought to study the game, and the other players. One can learn a lot just by watching other players and studying their actions—and experience and knowledge of the other players helps.

There is one more thing; always play square. I feel almost as badly when we win a game we don't deserve as when we are beaten. I don't mean that a player should not take every legitimate advantage, but that he should not take unfair advantage. The longer I play the more satisfaction there is in winning in a sportsmanlike way. There is no satisfaction in winning by trickery, and a fellow who does some hot-headed trick regrets it. They do not pay. The other fellows are trying as hard and earnestly as you are.

Brooklyn Youngsters Promising.

Brooklyn has a number of youngsters who promise to shine in the fast set with a little more experience. Tony Smith, Daubert, Wheat and Dalton are a most promising combination. Tony Smith at short is not bigger than a stick of gum in stature, but in fielding he is a giant. Fast as lightning, and a quick thinker.

Fred Pfeffer a Farmer.

The once-famous second baseman, Fred Pfeffer, has purchased a farm in the Ozarks and will quit the Chicago saloon business to live there.

Historical Society
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THE SUNBEAM.

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City Items in Terse Form

Metropolitan News of Interest to All Readers

Faithful Dog Avenges a Policeman

NEW YORK.—Patrolman Lawrence Cummins of the East One Hundred and Fourth street police station, on whose post the car barn gang has its headquarters, was beaten savagely by members of that band and was in the hospital for several weeks.

The first request Cummins made to Capt. Corcoran when he reported again for duty was to be assigned to his old post. He said he wanted to show the toughs that he was not afraid of them and that they could not drive a policeman from his place of duty. Capt. Corcoran took the same view and sent Cummins back.

From the moment he resumed his work the gang annoyed Cummins, but it was not until the other night that the roughs got a chance to "do him up" again. He found about a dozen of them on the street insulting women who passed.

"Move on," commanded Cummins. But a truck driver, 19 years old, hurled insults at the policeman. Cummins arrested him. The rest of the gang disappeared. Cummins started for the police station with his prisoner, but as they went along there was a call from a roof. The prisoner broke from Cummins and ran into a house.

The gang had gone to a roof, torn away the chimney and waiter for the policeman and his prisoner. When the signal was given and the prisoner had fled from the firing zone his friends hurled the chimney bricks down at Cummins. After three had struck him on the head he fell unconscious. Men who saw the attack ran to the station. Sergt. Higgins and eight bluecoats raced to the rescue of their comrade.

Twice a week a Dalmatian dog, Bessie, who belongs to truck company No. 26 on One Hundred and Fourteenth street, visits the East One Hundred and Fourth street station, and has a supper at the expense of John Ritter. That night she was there and she went with the rescue squad.

When the men entered the house from which the bricks had been hurled on Cummins the dog went with them. But while the sergeant and his men went to the roof Bessie stopped at the second floor.

Back in a dark corner of the tenement hallway she had caught sight of a man, and, instead of going further, she leaped for him. She got a good grip on his trousers and he could not beat her off. Five minutes afterward the policemen on their way back to the street after a fruitless search, heard a scuffle. They found Bessie still holding on to the man. He was the escaped prisoner and was taken to the police station. The attack on Cummins was the fourth made on a policeman by the gang in as many months.

Law Can't Suppress Babies' Howls

NASSY OLD TOOTHERS
AW—N
AW—MYAW
AW
I'LL HAVE THAT BRAT PINCHED —!—?

BROOKLYN.—Anxiously awaiting the outcome of the important case of Tucker against Coch, tried in the Flatbush court, Brooklyn, Flatbush mothers learned with great relief that they would not be forced to the expense of equipping their teething babies with Maxim silencers, Coch lost and the babies of Flatbush were triumphant.

Passing, Solomon-like, on the great issue, Magistrate Naumer ruled that even a Flatbush infant must have teeth to go through the world with. Should one be expected to worry through life with gums innocent of molars and incisors, missing the joys of sinking them into sirloin at 20 cents a pound? To be sure not. Was Mr. Coch a toothless baby? Of course he wasn't. Didn't he cry when the soothing syrup failed to soothe? He did. Well, then, why should the Tucker baby be denied that world-old privilege of infancy? Mr. Coch could adduce nothing to overthrow this argument.

So it was ruled by the learned court that it was well within the old Roman, the English common, the revised or unrevised statutes, the city ordinances, Magna Charta, or even the plain or common variety of law for any Flatbush baby to howl and yowl and rip up the palpitating silence of the Flatbush night and turn it inside out while his "toofens" are pushing themselves out as a protest against a milk diet. This applies to both boy and girl babies not only in Flatbush, but all over Brooklyn.

King Hog Makes Lucky Farmer Glad

YOUR HIGH-NESS

KANSAS CITY.—The greatest moneymaker on the farm during the past year has been the hog. The farmer with a carload of hogs was assured of an automobile, a trip to Europe, or more farm land. Never in modern history have hogs been sold at such high prices, on a strictly gold basis, of course, as during the past several months.

Early in the present year there were reports of a "hog shortage" from many hog-raising districts. And market receipts bore out the reports. From January 1, 1910, to July 1, 1910, receipts at the five leading western markets—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph—were, in round numbers, two and one-fourth million head less than during the corresponding six months of 1909. Arrivals at the five big points in the first half of 1909 numbered 9,280,000. In the first half of 1910 receipts at the previously mentioned markets were 2,990,000. In other words, a growing population was fed on 75 per cent. of the hogs that were consumed in the first six months of 1909. The direct effect of the decrease in hog receipts, while the population was unquestionably increasing, was a sharp advance in market value of swine.

Mississippi Catfish Are Thirsty

NOBODY KNOWS HOW DRY I AM—

ST. LOUIS.—It is only within the memory of the oldest of river men that the rivers forming the great Mississippi system have been so low in the summer as they have this year. The old-timers say the low stages this year can be compared only with those of 1864, when the catfish had to climb out into the fields to moisten their parched throats with the dew.

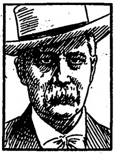
North of St. Louis steamboat traffic is almost at a standstill on account of the low water in the Upper Mississippi. The Diamond Jo line has been forced to take off its through boats to St. Paul and has great difficulty in getting its local packets through to Burlington, Ia. Many excursion boats are tied up. Several of the boats have been damaged in an effort to navigate.

But while the steamboat interests are suffering the pearl button factories and the pearl hunters are reaping a harvest. Hundreds of men, women and children can be seen along the water front of every town hunting clams. The shells are sold to the button factories after being searched for pearls. Many fine pearls have been found.

If it were not for the water that comes out of the Missouri, steamboat traffic would be suspended between here and Cairo. While the Missouri has not risen this year to within 15 feet of the flood stage, it has maintained a steady flow of water, enough to keep the steamboats going on the Mississippi and enough for the boats running on that stream. Still, unless there are rains soon in the north the Missouri is likely to go very low this fall, although not as low as it has been in some years. It has been many years since the Missouri has fallen below the zero stage. It is now eight feet above that stage, which is about the usual flow in the fall.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

POLITICIAN OWES MILLIONS



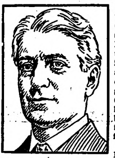
Col. James M. Guffey, oil magnate and national Democratic committeeman for Pennsylvania, whose affairs were recently placed in the hands of a receiver because it was said that he owed a vast sum which he had not the ready money to liquidate, will pay off his indebtedness in full and then still have some $8,000,000 balance left, according to John S. Willard, receiver for the politician. Schedules of the colonel's finances show that his assets are something more than $15,000,000, while liabilities amount to about $7,000,000. The receiver for Colonel Guffey's properties was appointed by Judge Joseph M. Swearingen, of Pittsburg, upon a bill in equity filed by J. H. Galey.

The bill filed alleges that Colonel Guffey's indebtedness is about $6,700,000, of which about $950,000 is unsecured; that the defendant has no ready money with which to meet the payments due and that certain creditors are threatening to sell his collaterals and enter suits.

Colonel Guffey, who is 65 years old, has been an active Democratic leader in Pennsylvania for over 20 years. He has also built up two great fortunes. In 1583, when he had amassed wealth amounting to millions as an oil producer, he "went broke" with a score of other Pennsylvania millionaires following the depression in oil securities. As it seemed there was little chance of recuperating his fortunes in the oil fields, Colonel Guffey changed his base of operation to Pittsburg, his business to the production of natural gas, and in a half-dozen years his wealth again was in its old repositories.

As a member of the national committee he has been a forceful figure and he was a strong probability for the successorship to Chairman J. K. Jones after the latter's retirement. He has long been credited with the ambition to become a member of the United States senate.

PREACHER VICTIM OF FIRE

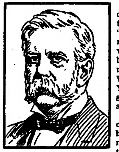


Rev. William John McCaughan, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago, and his wife, were victims of a fire which swept the Kelvin hotel in Belfast, Ireland. Rev. Mr. McCaughan resigned his charge in Chicago three years ago to accept a pastorate of a church in Belfast. The fire spread so rapidly that guests and employees were cut off from escape. Three employees were burned to death and many of the guests were injured, perhaps fatally. The McCaughans occupied rooms on an upper floor of the hotel and when the fire started, tried to escape by a stairway. They were hemmed in by the flames, were severely burned and at last jumped from a window.

Rev. Mr. McCaughan was born in Moycraig, Ballycastle, Ireland, in 1559, and was educated at Magee college, Londonderry, and at New college, University of Edinburgh. He was ordained to the ministry in 1884, and occupied pulpits in Belfast, Toronto and Chicago. For many years he was active as an editor of Presbyterian publications and at one time was high chief ranger for Ireland of the Independent Order of Foresters. He has been prominent also in Masonic circles. His wife formerly was Miss Sara A. Cooper of Philadelphia.

As a minister Mr. McCaughan not only possessed unusual talents for preaching the Gospel, but he had great strength and breadth in dealing with human affairs. He was greatly interested in industrial problems, and had the respect and confidence of the laboring men of Chicago. Before coming to this country he was instrumental in settling a great strike in the shipbuilding yards in Belfast.

INVENTOR QUITS COMPANY

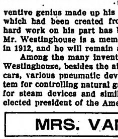


George Westinghouse, who resigns the presidency of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, having, he says, virtually been "frozen out" by his business associates, has been recognized as one of the country's greatest inventors since 1868, when he patented his air brake, now universally used on railroads. He has made many other inventions of great value. Mr. Westinghouse was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1846. He is a member of the French Legion of Honor and holds decorations from Italy and Belgium.

It was not until after the reorganization of the company some years ago, when it went into the hands of a receiver, that Mr. Westinghouse first noticed that he was taking a secondary place in the business of the company—not voluntarily. The ventive genius made up his mind to retire entirely as active head of the firm which had been created from his brain and which through many years of hard work on his part has become one of the big corporations of the world. Mr. Westinghouse is a member of the board of directors whose terms expire in 1912, and he will remain as a director until that time.

Among the many inventions that are credited to the master mind of Mr. Westinghouse, besides the air brake, are a device for replacing derailed steam cars, various pneumatic devices for switching and signaling, a complete system for controlling natural gas and conveying it for long distances, adaptations for steam devices and similar creations. Mr. Westinghouse was recently elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

MRS. VANDERBILT TO FLY



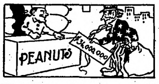
Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has purchased one of the "smallest, prettiest and speediest" French monoplanes designed specially for women, and it is expected that she will soon be prominent among the feminine aviators. Three of the machines have been shipped to this country, with three French women to demonstrate them, and American women who long to experience the thrills of an aeroplane flight will soon have an opportunity to gratify their desire. The aeroplanes weigh only 180 pounds each and are equipped with 12-horse power engines. One will go to the aviation field at Mineola, L. I. All women who desire to learn the art of flying will be given instruction.

It is understood that two of the machines will become the property of Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, who has made flights with her husband, and of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., also experienced. Clifford B. Harmon will re-enter the ballooning field. He is to try for the international cup in the races from St. Louis and has purchased Captain Baldwin's balloon in New York for the purpose. He has piloted this same balloon before and with it established two American records, for height and duration, in a flight in October, 1909.

A series of "aeroplane matinees" under the auspices of the Aero club of America have been held on the aviation field at Garden City. Prizes were offered for flights of varied character. The first part of the program was a series of exhibition flights. Captain Baldwin and Mr. Harmon made ascents at the same time, the one turning to the left and the other following the two mile course to the right.

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Vast Sum Which We Spend on Peanuts



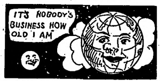
THE person who buys a nickel's worth of peanuts to munch at the ball game, to feed the squirrels in the park or to gladden the hearts of children at home, scarcely realizes that he has contributed to an industry that last year formed a million-dollar crop, and which placed on the market in various forms, reached the enormous sum of $36,000,000. But it is a fact, according to Washington statisticians.

This little seductive nut—a resolution to "eat just one" is soon forgotten—whose birthplace is America, was, until comparatively recently, unappreciated either as to the "money in them" or as a really nutritious product. Today the peanut plays an important part in pleasure, from the swell dinner party to the ever-present democracy of the circus, ball game or picnic. After all, what is a ball game, picnic or a circus without the peanut accompaniment?

By far the largest part of the crop is consumed from the peanut stand, the little whistle sign of the roaster being the signal for the average youngster to suggest to dad or ma that some of them would be very acceptable, and the paternal or maternal parent's willingness—nine times out of ten—to invest. Yet there are millions of bushels that go to the fattening of hogs throughout the south, the feeding of poultry, while the vines, often cured as hay, feed thousands of head of cattle, and even old Mother Earth is nourished by the roots of the plant, which furnishes nitrogen to it from the air.

The farming of peanuts during the past five years—not longer than this—has become an established industry of this country. At present about five-sixths of the crop comes from Virginia and most of the balance from Tennessee, Georgia, West Virginia and the Carolinas, although most of the southern states contribute some.

How Old Mother Earth Hides Her Age


IT'S NOBODY'S BUSINESS HOW OLD I AM

OLD MOTHER EARTH, like femininity through all time, but with her far greater success than most of her sex, has defied man to learn her age. Scientists still admit their defeat. Their latest estimate credits her with "not above 70,000,000 years or below 55,000,000 years." This estimate, given official sanction through publication by the Smithsonian institution in Washington, is the result of studies by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke and George F. Becker of the United States geological survey, who have followed the subject with considerable interest.

Prof. Clarke, in a paper entitled "A Preliminary Study of Chemical Denudation," presents a review of all the available data not only for the United States, but for the world of the proposition from a chemical point of view. Mr. Becker, on the other hand, discusses the question in a paper on "The Age of the Earth" from a more philosophical point of view.

The age of the earth always has been a subject for discussion among men of science and largely without any definite agreement among the representatives of the different branches of studies on account of the different points of attack.

Briefly, the more recent discussions as to the earth's age have placed the time as follows:

Lord Kelvin, in 1863, estimated the earth's age at 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 and perhaps 98,000,000 years.

Clarence King and Carl Barus, in 1833, placed the age at 24,000,000 years.

Lord Kelvin in 1897 revised his figures from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 years.

De Lapparent, in 1890, said it was 67,000,000 to 90,000,000 years.

Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, in 1893, placed the maximum age at 70,000,000 years.

J. Joly, in 1899, estimated the age of the ocean at 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 years.

W. J. Sollas, in 1909, placed the age of the ocean at 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 years.

Secretary Wilson Now the Bug Man

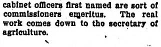
BEAT IT QUICK—HERE COMES WILSON

WASHINGTON.—Added to his already manifold duties, James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, is now made by congress the chief bug inspector of the United States. It came about with the passage of a law identical with the pure food and drug act, but covering all insecticides and fungicides. The enforcement of the law, as in the pure-food law, is vested in a commission consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce and labor and the secretary of agriculture. But the two cabinet officers first named are sort of commissioners emeritus. The real work comes down to the secretary of agriculture.

The bug commission has appointed the legal officers of the three departments, R. E. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue; Charles Early, solicitor of the department of commerce and labor, and George P. McCabe, solicitor of the department of agriculture, as a subcommittee to look after the legal enforcement of the law. This subcommittee is up against a hard problem already. The law defines an insecticide as a compound for "repelling, destroying, mitigating or preventing" any insect. The law officers, after due consultation, admitted that while they understood how an insect might be repelled or destroyed, they did not see how they could prevent an insect or mitigate him.

The biological survey has issued an informal statement already, saying that the law is remiss in that it does not include rats among the insects to be prevented. An effort is being made to see whether the law officers are willing to consider rats as insects.

General Wood May Stir Up the Army



THE army is on the anxious seat. With a new boss on the job it is expected Major Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, will make things hum until his own ideas are put into operation. Although he was appointed to succeed Major Gen. Franklin J. Bell last October, since that time he has been on a trip to Argentine to represent the United States at the centennial celebration, and has only lately returned to Washington.

In the meantime many important questions have been piling up awaiting his decision. Just what effect the personality of the new chief of staff will have on the army is a matter of much moment to the officers who know something of his strenuous career. It is expected he will undertake most actively a number of reforms which might not meet with the approval of the army at large.

One of the questions which will be taken up by General Wood is the physical test of officers. Since President Roosevelt inaugurated this system, many officers have been hoping that it would be modified. General Wood is one of the foremost of physical culture enthusiasts.

Instead of being made milder, it is not unlikely that the tests will be made harder than ever. The detail of troops to the Philippines is another matter that will be disposed of by General Wood very soon. He has also a number of ideas regarding cooperation between the regular army and the militia which he will probably attempt to put into practise.

General Carter, who has been acting chief of staff, will take his place as assistant chief. General Bliss, whom he succeeds, will go to San Francisco to relieve General Barry, who takes command of West Point.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - - MINN.

CANADA'S NEW TOY.

The germ of the Canadian navy is rapidly developing into a lively organism. The cruiser Rainbow, it is announced, will soon start from Portsmouth for the Pacific coast of Canada after having been thoroughly overhauled and inspected under the authority of the British Admiralty. The cruiser Niobe will leave Portsmouth for Halifax. Each warship will carry a full complement of British officers, who will serve in the Canadian navy for two years and a "skeleton" crew, of which the members will be engaged for five years, says Toronto Globe. It is not expected that it will be at all difficult to obtain the necessary officers and men in Canada when it becomes necessary to enlist them. It is interesting to note that the first proposal to construct a drydock of large dimensions under the legislation of last session has been made by the English firm of Vickers & Maxim, which has filed plans at Ottawa for works at Montreal covering fifty acres and costing two and a half million dollars. The construction of torpedo destroyers has long been a specialty with this celebrated firm, but far more important for this country is the building and repairing of steel vessels of large size. The introduction of such a plant will mark a new stage in the evolution of shipbuilding in Canada.

The Chicago public school authorities are preparing to establish a new high school course of two years, for the benefit of pupils who for financial reasons can remain no longer in the high schools. It is believed that by doing this many pupils who now go out into the business world from the district schools could be induced to take a special course of two years arranged with a view to their future employment. The development is in line with effort to strengthen the public schools as institutions for the preparation of young men and women for the practical work of life, and its outcome will be noted with interested by educators.

The rush to the newly-discovered gold fields of Alaska continues, and thousands are on their way, notwithstanding the certainty that many hardships and risk of failure to "make good" await them. And this in spite of that alleged discovery by a Scranton alchemist of a method for transmuting baser metals into the precious varieties, with the supposed possibilities of cheapening values. Evidently the glamour of gold has not yet lost power to lure the adventurous.

Look over a crowd of men in any place and it will be seen that black and the darker colors predominate in their clothes, no matter how hot the weather. Besides being unnecessarily uncomfortable they exert a depressing effect upon both wearer and beholder. A freer use of colors in men's clothing would make the world a brighter place for most of us.

A Pennsylvania man has gone into bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,446,773. Some of the actors who have gone into bankruptcy will be surprised to learn that his assets amount to considerably more than the price of an overcoat with a fur collar.

At a class dinner of a woman's college it developed that of the seniors fourteen were brides-to-be. This doesn't look as if Dan Cupid were worrying much over the higher education as a serious obstacle to his business.

Why can't people learn to say the "better"man won, instead of the "best" man, when but two contend? How can we hope to be a great people as long as the populace will be so careless?

Bethlehem, Pa., reports that the inventor of "pink circus lemonade" is dead. To have lived all these years, he himself couldn't have drunk much of it.

There is a German periodical called Der Gesundheitsingenieur. It must have trouble in finding room to put the picture of a girl on the front cover.

Two men in a New York town made their escape from jail by means of a safety razor. But it was a close shave.

When the mother birds are gadding about the little birds of today are learning to fly by watching the aeroplanes that Dayton, O., sends out and up.

If the comet was responsible for the unseasonable chill many people would now be glad if arrangements could be made for a return engagement.

New England holdups are just as bad as those born in the west.

FIFTY THOUSAND KNIGHTS PARADE

Brilliant Climax of Templars' Conclave in Chicago.

TRIENNIAL A BIG SUCCESS.

Acting Grand Master Melish in Command and Noted Masons From Different Parts of the World Present.

Chicago.—Fifty thousand Knights Templar, garbed in the handsome uniform of the order, wearing its glittering jewels and carrying drawn swords, marched through elaborately decorated streets of Chicago Tuesday, Aug. 9, passing beneath great arches and before a reviewing stand four blocks long, crowded with the leading officials of the order and the wives and families of the sir knights. Forty-two brass bands made music for the marchers, and all along the route they were cheered by the thousands of people who had assembled to witness the spectacle.

This magnificent parade was the climax, in a spectacular way, of the thirty-first triennial conclave of Knights Templar, which opened here on Sunday, Aug. 7. In accordance with the time honored custom of the grand encampment, the doings of the week began with divine service.

Begin With Divine Service.

The sir knights selected Orchestra hall for this purpose and entirely filled the body of that hall to listen to a sermon on "Templarism" delivered by Rev. Dr. George H. MacAdam of Madison, Wis., in the absence of Sir Knight George C. Rafter of Cheyenne, Wyo., very eminent grand prelate of the grand encampment. The music was in charge of the grand organist of the grand commandery of Illinois, the choir consisting of several male quartets belonging to the order in this state.

Monday was devoted mainly to the receiving of the grand and subordinate commanderies and escorting them to their hotels. It is estimated that fully 100,000 visitors came with the knights and that about 300,000 other excursionists have flocked to the city this week in consequence of the conclave. Of course every hotel was thronged and thousands of the visitors found quarters in private residences.

On Monday evening all the local and visiting commanderies kept open house at their respective headquarters, and many of the visitors found their way to the various amusement parks and the theaters.

Parade of The Knights.

The "grand parade" of Tuesday was the largest parade of Knights Templar ever held. The preparations were elaborate and Michigan boulevard was most elaborately decorated. The sir knights formed in line of march on the boulevard south of Thirty-first street, and signal to move was given by the guns of Battery B, I. N. G., the detachment for the purpose being composed of Knights Templar all of whom are members of the battery. The same detachment fired the salute to the grand master.

Marching northward in Michigan boulevard, the parade passed, near Hubbard court, beneath an entrance arch built in the form of an ancient battlement with its towers and turrets. This was intended to represent the entrance to the city, and as the column passed under it, buglers stationed on its heights heralded the approach of each grand division.

Next the knights came abreast of the first grand stand, one-half mile in length, and this needed no decorations, for it was filled to its capacity mainly with ladies whose beautiful summer costumes made it like a vast garden. About 50,000 persons were in this immense stand, as at its center was a gorgeous throne on which sat the acting grand master, William Bromwell Melish of Cincinnati, who became head of the order on the recent death of Grand Master Henry W. Rugg of Providence, R. I. Mr. Melish will be regularly elected grand master before the close of the conclave.

Just north of the Art Institute the parade passed before another reviewing stand in which were Mayor Busse, the city council and the park commissioners.

Beautiful "Templar Way."

At Washington street the marchers turned west to State, where they entered on the "Templar Way." This stretch extended from Randolph to Van Buren street and was made beautiful by a handsome arch and massive Corinthian columns of pure white erected thirty-three feet apart on both sides of the street. Festoons of natural laurel connected the columns, and the bright red cross and the shield and coat of arms of the order were prominent in the scheme of decoration.

Moving south to Jackson boulevard, the knights again turned west, and near the federal building passed before yet another reviewing stand which accommodated Governor Deneen and his staff. Marching north on La Salle street, the parade passed beneath the grand commandery arch of pure white which spanned the street at the La Salle hotel, the headquarters of the grand commandery of Illinois. This was a beautiful structure designed by one of Chicago's most famous sculptors. Upon its top stood the figures of mounted knights fourteen feet high. At the new city hall on Washington street the parade was dismissed, after marching forty-three blocks.

Entrancing Scenes at Night.

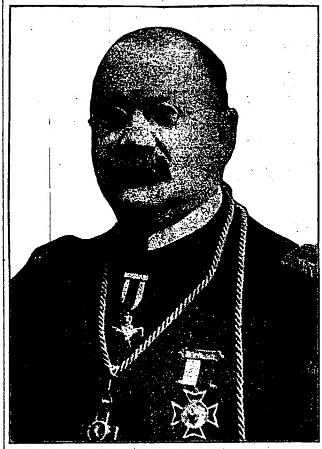
The scene in the streets at night was especially beautiful, for all the arches, festoons and columns of the decorative scheme were brilliantly illuminated, and on State street, in addition to the "Templar Way," the merchants had put up decorations that transformed the great shopping district into a veritable fairy land.

Undoubtedly the most spectacular feature of the night display was the wonderful electric set piece erected in Grant park on the lake front, reproducing in colossal size the official emblem or badge of the conclave. It was 150 feet high and its 5,000 powerful electric lights of varied colors brilliantly illuminated all that part of the city.

To provide added amusement for the visitors, a big aeroplane meeting was started on Monday under the auspices of the Aero Club of Illinois, and the Illinois Athletic club's Marathon swimming race in the Chicago river was set for Aug. 13, the closing day of the conclave.

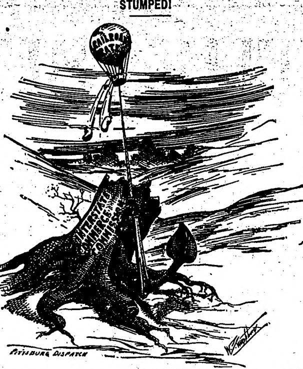
Much of the success of the conclave must be attributed to the efforts of John D. Cleveland, grand commander of Illinois and president of the triennial executive committee. Arthur MacArthur of Troy, N. Y., is the very eminent grand generalissimo of the grand encampment and W. Frank Pierce of San Francisco the grand captain general.

Among the most noted of the visiting masons from other lands are: The Right Hon. the Earl of Euston, pro grand master of the great priory of England and Wales; the Lord Athlumney, past great constable; Thomas Fraser, great marshal; R. Newton Crane, past great herald; F. C. Van Duzer, past great standard bearer; I. J. Homer, acting grand master banner bearer; John Fergueson, past preceptor of England and Wales, and the Right Hon. Luther B. Archibald, most eminent grand master of the great priory of Canada, and official staff.



WILLIAM B. MELISH, ACTING GRAND MASTER.

STUMPED!



The Root Holds Until November.

WEYLER HEADS ARMY

SPANISH GOVERNMENT RUSHES TROOPS TO SECTION WHERE TROUBLE THREATENS.

BASQUE COUNTRY SEETHES

Carlists and Members of Religious Orders Believed to Be Inciting Followers to Violence—Feeling Is Intense at Bilbao.

Madrid, Spain, Aug. 6.—Alarmed by fears that the proposed demonstration of the clerical forces at San Sebastian, the summer capital, will assume the character of an uprising, the government began to rush troops into that city. A regiment of hussars left Madrid followed by another regiment of cavalry and two battalions of chausseurs. A regiment of infantry also was ordered to San Sebastian from Vittoria. General Weyler, the captain-general of Catalonia, and Count Sagasta, minister of the interior, will go to the danger zone to be in charge in case of disorder.

Catholics Are Given Warning.

The government believes the Carlists and members of the religious orders, which are numerous in nothern Spain, are openly inciting their followers to violence. The governors of the Basque provinces and the adjoining province of Navarre issued orders to the mayors of all municipalities in these provinces to warn the Roman Catholics against assembling in or entering the city of San Sebastian with arms, and announced that the most energetic measures would be taken to repress any attempt at a manifestation.

Sends Message of Protest.

Bilbao, Spain, Aug. 5.—As the government has ordered the railroad companies not to furnish special trains for the proposed demonstration at San Sebastian Sunday the Catholic adherents are leaving for the summer capital on the ordinary trains.

Feeling in the city is intense. The committee which is organizing the demonstration sent a telegram of protest to the king against the interference of the authorities with the manifestations and issued a statement urging their followers individually to telegraph similar messages to King Alfonso. A message of sympathy also was sent to the pope.

Alfonso Is Far Away.

In the meantime King Alfonso lolls at Paris or in his railway carriage en route northward to take passage for the Isle of Wight, utterly regardless, it seems to many here, of the consequences to himself of the movement of followers of Don Jaime, the pretender to the Spanish throne, to stir up a revolution.

SEVEN SUFFOCATE IN FIRE

Twelve Others Injured in Incendiary Blaze That Destroys Immigrant Lodging House.

New York, Aug. 6.—Seven persons, two of them women, were suffocated to death, two were fatally hurt and ten others were injured less seriously when an incendiary fire destroyed a lodging house at 100 Rockway road, Jamaica. But for the heroism of one of the occupants, who was fatally hurt while attempting to save others, the loss of life would have been greater. This man, Stefan Marzorawski, was awakened by the barking of a dog.

In the building when the flames were discovered there were 45 persons, all asleep. Almost without exception they were immigrants recently from their native lands and seeking employment.

Massacre 100 Christians.

Constantinople, Aug. 5.—In consequence of the massacre of more than 100 Christians and Mussulmans in three villages in the Haran district of Syria by Druses, the government is sending a powerful military expedition to restore order.

THREE MURDERED ON RANCH FOR REVENGE

Missing Japanese Boy Believed to Have Killed Family After a Quarrel.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 5.—By the apprehension of a Japanese boy, Henry Yamagachi, for whom a vigorous search is being made, Sonoma county officials hope to obtain the key to a gruesome triple murder enacted on a lonely ranch near here, the elements of which parallel in certain respects the tragedies of the Gunness farm in Indiana.

The crime was revealed when the county authorities, investigating the mysterious disappearance of a family of three, discovered the charred bones of Enoch Kendall, Mrs. Ura Kendall, his wife, and Thomas A. Kendall, their son, in the yard of their canyon home on the Starbuck ranch near a summer resort known as Crospers, just south of Santa Rosa. A trail of ashes led from the spot to the kitchen stove, where the fragments of bones completed the array of ghastly evidence.

According to the authorities suspicion is directed toward the missing Japanese youth. Yamagachi occupied a cabin on the ranch and is known to have had a violent quarrel with Thomas Kendall, manager of the place, who is said to have beaten and shot at the boy. Nursing his grievance against Kendall, Yamagachi is said to have acted like one demented.

RELIGIOUS LIBERALS MEET

Thousands of Delegates Representing Every Civilized Country and Several Prominent Americans.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—One of the greatest religious gatherings ever held in Germany is the fifth world's Congress of Religious Liberals which convened in this city today, and will continue in session for four days. Delegates representing almost every known religious denomination and hailing from every civilized country on the globe, are present, and the speakers include the most prominent religious educators and pulpit orators in the world.

The attendance reached far into the thousands, and so many different nationalities are represented that three languages—German, French and English—have been adopted as the official languages of the congress, in order to facilitate a wider understanding of the papers read by the delegates.

The American delegation is especially large, having occupied the entire cabin space of the Devonian of the Leyland line, which sailed from Boston July 13.

ASK AID TO FIGHT FLAMES

Governor of Montana Beseeches Three Railroads to Co-Operate in Battling With Forest Fires.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 6.—So serious has the forest fire situation in northwestern and western Montana become that Governor Norris has telegraphed the presidents of the three transcontinental railroads beseeching their cooperation in fighting the flames.

A new and fierce burning is reported at the head of the Bitter Root valley, while the Stillwater valley of Flathead county is still one of the worst antagonists the fighters have essayed to control, and as yet ineffectually. Still another fierce fire has broken out along Nine Mile creek. The authorities have received advices that lead to the belief that many of the fires are incendiary.

Woman Wins Gun Meet.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 4.—First honors in the opening day preliminaries of the Pacific states trap shoot were carried off by Mrs. A. Topperwein of San Antonio, Tex., who made a score of 195 out of a possible 200.

Passengers Hurt in Crash.

Great Falls, Mont., Aug. 5.—Several passengers were hurt in a collision between a Great Northern and a Burlington train at Blackfoot, Mont.

TAFT IS INDORSED

IOWA REPUBLICANS HAVE WARM TIME IN STATE CONVENTION.

SUPREME JUDGES ARE NAMED

Cession Is Marked by Hisses and Cat-Calls—Senator Cummins Ignores President in His Address—Dolliver Elected Permanent Chairman.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 4.—Following a day of bitter factional controversy marked by hisses and cat-calls for United States senators and ex-congressmen, the Iowa Republican convention came to a close after adopting a platform and nominating candidates for the supreme bench and superintendent of public instruction and naming a state central committee.

The resolutions as adopted dismiss consideration of the president with the clause, "We indorse such efforts as President Taft and his advisers have made to fulfill the promises of the national platform."

Dolliver and Cummins Commended.

They reaffirm their loyalty to the platform of 1908 but do not recognize the revision of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfillment of the party promise and therefore favor the creation of an independent non-partisan tariff committee to secure facts regarding imports and urge revision of schedules separately. They commend Senators Dolliver and Cummins for "their work upon the tariff bill, the railroad bill and the postal savings bill." They commend the action of the house in revising the rules. They indorse the anti-trust law and recommend it be given additional strength to meet the devices of modern industry. They favor the fixing of a physical valuation on railroads in order to secure effective control of rates and a complete system of accounting. They favor amendments to the postal savings law to keep the money deposited with the government within the communities where deposited. They favor conservation of natural resources. They indorse the primary law. They promise there would be no backward steps along prohibition lines in Iowa. They demand election of United States senator by direct vote of the people. They insist on a readjustment of the representation of Republicans in national convention. They favor an income tax, and favor co-operation of the national government in enlarging the usefulness of the system of public education.

State Officers Named.

Judge Evans of Fort Dodge and Judge H. M. Deemer of Red Oak were renominated for the supreme bench. A. M. Deyce of Garner was nominated for the office of superintendent of public instruction.

The new state committee is composed of six Insurgents and five stalwarts and C. F. Franke of Parkersburg will be continued state chairman.

Fails to Mention Taft.

Senator Cummins, as temporary chairman, threw the convention into disorder when he named the party of "Lincoln, of Grant, of Roosevelt," ignoring President Taft.

Former Congressman Lacey, a standpatter, walked into the center aisle crying "Taft, Taft, Taft," in which he was joined by his fellow-stalwarts.

Senator Cummins was very emphatic in his declaration that the tariff bill as it stood needed considerable revision to make it right. He also warned the country against going too fast on the central bank idea, and said that wealth was demanding too much toll already.

Party Must Choose Its Course.

He referred to "hopeless and retreating reactionaries," and declared that the Republican party must speedily become all progressive, or all standpatters. He declared it would be easier to make the Republican party all progressive than secure proper legislation from a Democratic administration. He averred that Payne, Aldrich, Dalzell and other so-called regulars are no more in favor of the principle of protection than are the progressives.

Dolliver Is Hissed.

When the Insurgents presented the name of Jonathan P. Dolliver for permanent chairman, the stalwarts offered opposition in J. C. Mabry of Albia. Dolliver was named by a vote of 834 to 549. In accepting his position he said: "I have but one ambition left—to keep myself on the firing line for public rights against private interests. And so my sympathies are with the man who seems to have suffered at the hands of the roll call." Here Senator Dolliver was hissed.

For Taft and Ballinger.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 5.—"Insurgency" was roundly scored by speakers at the Republican state convention here. The platform adopted indorsed the administration of President Taft and also Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. The convention nominated the five present supreme judges as candidates for re-election.

Roosevelt Gets Auto Tag.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Theodore Roosevelt has applied to Secretary of State Koenig for an automobile license under the new Callan law. He was assigned No. 24715.

Kills Wife, Suing, and Self.

Chadwick, Ill., Aug. 5.—Enraged because his wife had filed a suit for divorce, John Divelbliss shot and killed the woman and himself.

GREAT ORE INCREASE

MESABA RANGE PRODUCTION JUMPS 15,000,000 TONS IN SEVEN YEARS.

GOVERNMENT GIVES OUT FIGURES

Much Money Spent in Improving Region.—One-Half of the Iron Imports Come From the Island of Cuba.

Washington, D. C. — A great advance in iron ore production has been made in the Mesaba range in Minnesota, where the shipments have increased from 13,000,000 tons in 1902 to 28,200,000 tons in 1909, according to a report of the geological survey on the movement of Lake Superior iron ores.

In that region where the increase has resulted from the continued activity of the opened deposit and from the extension of the operations of the ore field beyond the Mississippi river, the expenditures for railroads, permanent mine equipment and explorations indicate a faith in its future. The Lake Superior iron ore represent about 80 per cent of the total iron ore production of the United States.

The Adirondack region of New York, from which eastern furnaces draw ore, has produced since it was opened over 100 years ago about 36,000,000 tons. There are numerous other fields supplying ore and during last year the foreign iron ores imported aggregated 1,700,000 long tons, which is the maximum quantity imported in any one year. Over one-half of the imports were from Cuba.

ANDERSON OUTLINES CAMPAIGN.

Country Leaders Believe the Lanesboro Man Has Chance.

Albert Lea. — The insurgent Republicans assembled here, and the first gun in the campaign against Congressman James A. Tawney has been fired. Sydney A. Anderson of Lanesboro, Filmore county, the candidate of the progressives was present, and made a stirring address to the assembled progressives, outlining what might be expected of him, should he be elected and also what sort of a campaign might be hoped for.

His business and campaign manager, O. M. Levang, the "original" insurgent, accompanied him and is enthusiastic over prospects for success at the primaries. Representatives were present from practically every county in the district and many of the committeemen reported great enthusiasm over Mr. Anderson's entrance into the field.

Thomas Frazer of Rochester, one of the most radical of the insurgents stated that in Olmsted county the dissatisfied voters had been only awaiting the entry of some good candidate to express their disapproval of Tawney, and that they had taken up with Anderson at once, and would support him to the last ditch.

He is confident that Tawney will lose Olmsted. Eugene Miller of Winona, is also delighted over Anderson's entrance and believes that they now stand a good chance to make deep inroads into Tawney's vote in Winona county. T. P. Kelley of Owatonna, who was originally urged to make the run, was present at the meeting and pledged his hardiest efforts towards the success of the progressives. He has canvassed Steele county very carefully, and is of the opinion that Tawney will lose the county by a considerable majority.

Campaign Short.

The campaign agreed upon is to be short and decisive. Anderson will speak in every voting precinct in the district and will conduct a whirlwind fight.

To those who have suggested that the time remaining is too brief, he cites the fact that Knatvold made but a three weeks' campaign and yet placed the Winona man in perilous danger of defeat. Anderson is himself confident of success, and will put in some strenuous days from now until after the primaries.

Papers to Be Used.

One of the first things that will be done, is to line up those papers which are opposed to Tawney and endeavor to conduct through them a liberal advertising campaign, the idea of Anderson being that as much publicity as possible is desirable.

Levang cited a long list of papers throughout the district which were to be counted as insurgent publications. The active campaign will begin the latter part of the week when Anderson will sound the keynote of his fight and will make public declaration of his platform.

FOUND HANGING TO TREE.

Insane Farmer Commits Suicide in St. Louis County Forest.

Duluth.—Crazed by overwork too soon after his discharge a short time ago from the insane asylum at Fergus Falls, James Lackenberg, a farmer, living near Zim, Minn., hanged himself to a tree several miles from his home. He has been missing for a week, and the body was discovered by accident by woodsmen. Lackenberg has a wife and several children in Finland. He was about 28 years old.

ROBBERS LOOT A BANK

State Institution At Onamia Robbed of $3,000 in Coin.

Milaca, Minn. — Five burglars successfully blew the safe of the State Bank at Onamia, got between $2,500 and $3,000 in currency and escaped in a stolen rig toward Mille Lacs. It is believed they will try to elude their pursuers by crossing the lake.

J. H. McKenzie, lawyer and editor of the village newspaper, was passing the bank on his return from a night fishing trip when he was held up by three of the robbers who were standing watch outside. Thrusting revolvers into his face, they compelled him to halt and keep quiet, which he did while from inside the bank issued reports of the boring of the safe door and later the explosion.

A few minutes later the two safe experts of the robber crew emerged from the bank with their pockets loaded with money. With final and threatening warning to the editor to refrain from alarming the townspeople, the five robbers piled into a wagon, to which a spirited team was hitched and drove swiftly away.

Onamia is in Mille Lacs county, on the Soo Line and 30 miles from another town or railroad line. Owing to its isolated location it is believed detectives of Minnesota State Bankers' association and the Interstate Bankers' Protective association have more than a fair chance to apprehend the band.

As soon as the robbers had fled beyond pistol shot, Mr. McKenzie shouted the alarm to the townspeople. He then called J. H. McGilvra, president of the bank at Milaca, by telephone. The latter notified Charles R. Frost of Minneapolis, secretary of the Interstate Bankers' Protective association. Detectives were at once dispatcher to the village.

The village marshal of Onamia was engaged in quelling a miniature Indian outbreak at the edge of town while the burglars were working on the safe. The Indians were drunk and fighting. It is believed the robbers provided the Indians with liquor so as to get the marshal out of the way.

MOORHEAD MUST GO "DRY."

S. S. Comstock Says Washington Officials Stand Squarely by Order.

Moorhead.—Former Representative S. G. Comstock and Mayor Davy have returned from Washington, where they went to put before the Indian department on Indian affairs the financial condition of Moorhead, and the effect that the saloon closing order of Special Agent Johnson would have on the city.

In speaking of his trip Mr. Comstock said:

"The government is determined to stop the sale of liquor to the Indians and is taking drastic measures to reach this end. As far as the closing order goes, it is positive in its statement that the saloons must be closed. I have received no information from any source that would make me believe this order will not be enforced. No one could regret more than I the necessity for such a trip, but any one familiar with the finances of our city will comprehend its imperative necessity. The department is strongly prejudiced against Moorhead because of the undue proportion of saloons to the population, and the impression seems to be that the dealers in Moorhead have been engaged in the illegal sale of liquor to the Indians."

PLAGUE SANATORIUM PLANNED.

Otter Tail County Commissioners Will Pay Off Bonds First.

Fergus Falls.—The county commissioners of this county are considering the advisability of establishing a county sanatorium for consumptives, under the provisions of the law which was passed at the recent session of the legislature permitting counties to establish such institutions. The board would build at once but for the fact that the county is at present paying off some old railway bonds. When the Northern Pacific came through this county nearly thirty years ago, the county voted to issue $200,000 in bonds, and these are now being paid off. Two years more will complete the payment, and the commissioners expect them to erect a sanatorium.

OIL SEIZURE WRIT DENIED.

Minnesota's Pure Food Law Is Upheld in Linseed Traffic Decision.

St. Paul, Minn. — Judge Amidon in the United tSates circuit court denied the motion for an injunction restraining the Minnesota state dairy and food commissioner from seizing blended linseed oil sold in this state by the American Linseed Oil company of Omana. The hearing involved the question of constitutional rights, the plaintiff contending that the Minnesota statute was in violation of the United States constitution.

BRIDEGROOM RIVER VICTIM.

Former Winona Ticket Agent Drowns in Mississippi.

Winona. — Oscar Batallis, 28, until recently Burlington ticket agent in Winona, was drowned in the Mississippi at Homer, a summer resort just below here. He come with his bride from North Yakima, his late home, and went into camp at Homer with a party of friends. They were in bathing when he was seized with a cramp.

KANSAS PROGRESSIVES WIN OUT IN PRIMARY

Six Out of Eight "Insurgent" Congressmen Are Nominated—Gov. Stubbs Also Victorious.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 4.—The "progressives" made almost a clean sweep in the primary.

Six out of eight "insurgent" congresmen have been nominated in spite of everything the congressional organization in Washington and the "regulars" in Kansas could do to save their men. Their majorities run from 500 to 3,500.

Of the six "standpat" congressmen who were seeking renomination only two are sure of having their names on the ticket this fall. In the Third district P. P. Campbell defeated Arthur Cranston, "insurgent."

Victor Murdock and E. H. Madison, who alone of the present congressmen from Kansas have carried the Insurgent banner, were renominated without opposition.

The insurgents also won a notable victory in the renomination of Gov. W. R. Stubbs, whose campaign was waged on the same issues which entered into the congressional battles.

The Republican party in the state will be in the control of the Insurgents, as they are believed to have elected a majority of the Republican county chairmen of the 105 counties, who, with the state, congressional and state senatorial and legislative nominees, make up the party council to adopt a platform and elect a state central committee.

Kansas Democrats nominated a full state ticket at the general primary. George H. Hodges of Olathe was nominated for governor.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—Missouri's ten Democratic congressmen and three out of four Republican members of the lower house were renominated at the primary election.

PILGRIM FATHERS HONORED

President Taft and Other Distinguished Men Unveil the Lofty Monument at Provincetown, Mass.

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 5.—Our early New England ancestors, who arrived in Cape Cod harbor several hundred years ago aboard the Pilgrim bark Mayflower, were fittingly honored today when President Taft steamed into the harbor on his yacht of the same name and participated in the exercises incident to the unveiling of the Pilgrim monument.

Fourteen battleships anchored in the bay for the purpose of engaging in target practise each fired the presidential salute of 21 guns, while a big following of cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., added to the din with their fog horns.

Many eminent men participated in the ceremony today, among them being James Bryce, the ambassador from England; Jonkheer J. Louden, minister from the Netherlands; Senator Lodge, Congressman Foss of Chicago and former President Eliot of Harvard. Dr. Eliot delivered the oration and brief remarks were made by some of the other guests.

In addition to the monument a tablet was unveiled as the successor of one which was destroyed when the old town hall, that occupied the site on which the Pilgrim monument stands, was burned in 1877.

NEW LABOR UNION PLANNED.

Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America to Amalgamate.

Denver, Aug. 4.—Intimation of the formation of a new labor union of national scope, comprising the Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America, and the steel woorkers of the country, was given by President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners.

In a resolution the executive committee of the miners' organization was empowered to meet with the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor and to complete the details necessary to affiliation with the latter body.

"PARDON RING" UNDER PROBE

Colorado Public Examiner to Investigate Purchase of Liberty by State Convicts.

Denver, Col., Aug. 4.—Fortified by a recent decision of the state supreme court upholding his power to issue subpoenas and to compel testimony, Public Examiner James B. Foley at Canon City has begun an investigation into charges of graft brought against former officials of the state penitentiary and members of the so-called "pardon ring."

It is charged that many convicts were able to purchase their freedom.

The investigation will be personally conducted by Attorney General John T. Barnett.

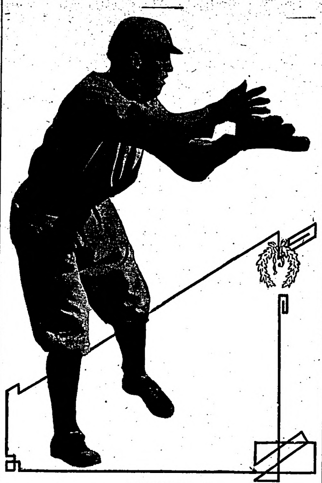
TO OPEN ST. PAUL CONGRESS

President Begins Preparation of Address to Be Delivered Before Conservationists.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 4.—President Taft has consented to fire the opening gun at the St. Paul conservation congress on September 5.

The president and Secretary Norton have already begun work on the address, which it is understood will be broad and comprehensive and will embody the recommendations which the president later will submit to congress in his annual message.

SAY BUSH IS AMERICAN LEAGUE'S BEST



OWNIE BUSH.

IF EVERY player on the Detroit team could play ball like Ty Cobb and Ownie Bush, the Tigers' shortstop, there would be no doubt who would win the American league championship this year. But Jennings isn't fortunate enough to have a team of Cobbs and Bushes. Consequently there is some doubt whether he will be able to overcome the lead Philadelphia has on him at present. Fans are figuring however that the Tigers will finish as good as second.

Bush has been a great help to the Tigers ever since he donned the Detroit uniform. Some of the experts say he is the greatest shortstop in the American league. He's a sensational player and covers a world of ground. Nothing seems too fast for him to at least get his hands on and the batsmen of opposing teams have had many a safe hit spoiled by his work.

Bush's worth as a fielder doesn't show in the averages. He reaches and break down so many hits that another shortstop would never get near that he is charged with many errors. His all around ability makes him the star shortstop. He is a good hitter, one of the best men in the league on the bases and plays the bag well in addition to his marvelous fielding ability.

"Sheriff Mullen, of Navasota, Texas, was the most obstinate club owner I have ever met," says Jimmy Gilman. "There are people, I am sorry to say, right here in Cleveland, who actually doubt the full and absolute truth of some of the stories I have been telling about the curious and wonderful things that happened in the baseball fields down in the big state, but every resident of old Navasota will swear to what I am about to tell you now:

"Ted Sullivan sent us down from Dallas to Navasota one day to play Sheriff Mullen's team. We had been guaranteed $250 and, as all our expenses were to be paid, we took along only two new league balls. The Navasotas came on the field with only one, making three altogether.

"The outfield in Navasota was simply one big pasture where Sheriff Mullen's horses, pigs, cows and sheep grazed at will. Among the animals was a pet broncho, and I noticed while we were at practise that this broncho would start in mad pursuit of every ball batted out near where he was browsing.

He chewed up two or three old balls used in the warming up period and I began to get suspicious.

"'Please take that palfry to the stable and lock him up,' I said to the Navasotas' owner.

"'Not on your life,' Mullen said. 'He's got as much right here as the umpire or you yourself. Moreover the home team makes its own ground rules down in this section of the state. Don't forget that. No, sir, broncho stays right where he is.'

"It meant $100 extra for us if we won the game, but there was nothing for us to do but to abide by the home club's rules.

"So far as the game itself was concerned it was a cinch from the start and we had them 17 to 5 at the end of the second inning.

"All this time the broncho had been nibbling grass out near the fence and paying but little attention to the players. In the third inning Virgil Garvin, the Navasotas' pitcher, hit a fly that was muffed by our centerfielder. The ball rolled out by the fence, where it was immediately gobbled up by the broncho.

"Another new ball was put into play, and the next batter up for Navasota drove a three-bagger to left center.

My outfielders had no chance to retrieve the ball, for the broncho was after it as soon as it left the bat and had chewed it into a shapeless mass ten seconds after it struck the ground. The umpire called it a home run and we let it go at that.

"We were still far ahead of the home team, but I had forgotten that we had but one more ball. In the next inning there was another long drive to left center, and once more the broncho pounced on the ball.

The outfielders seized the animal and tried to wrest the ball from its mouth, but the sphere had already been well masticated and was beyond redemption.

"The game had to be called before five innings had been completed because there were no more balls.

"The fans demanded their money back because they hadn't seen a full game, but we afterwards learned that this was just a little bit of stage play, put on for the purpose of fooling us.

"The umpire declared it no game and we finally compromised by accepting $150 instead of our $250 guarantee, and our $100 extra money, and all because I could find nothing in the book of rules to prevent a club owner from pasturing a ball-eating broncho in his own outfield."

It was a full year before I had a chance to get even partially even. Then, one day, we played the Navasotas in Texarkana. Our half of the ball park was in Texas and the other half in Arkansas. One of Sheriff Mullen's players got rough with one of my men and was arrested. Mullen tried to get his player acquitted on the grounds that the assault was committed in Texas and that there was no law on the statute books of that state making the assault a misdemeanor.

"I got a surveyor to take measurements and he found that the assault really occurred in Arkansas and Mullin had to pay a $10 fine."

Five times in the history of baseball has a first baseman gone through a game without having a put out. In the contest between Pittsburg and Chicago recently, Hofman of the Cubs did not have a put out. His only chance was a throw from Tinker and he dropped that. It was the first time in the history of the game that that record has been hung up. Here are the other four marks:

July 21, 1861—In New York City, First Baseman Mutuals in a game with Alpine.

August 6, 1891—McCauley, first baseman of the Washington American association team, in a game with Columbus, O., club.

May 23, 1906—Jiggs Donahue of the Chicago White Sox, in a game with the New York Highlanders.

August 12, 1906—Emerson, first baseman of the Monson, Mass., team in a game with the Stamford, Conn., club.

Bill Dinneen, who at one time was a star pitcher for the Boston club, more recently with St. Louis, and now one of Ban Johnson's umpires, is making good at that Job. Dinneen is right on top of all the plays, and there never will be any overruling of decisions while he is at work with Tom Connolly. They both work together very well. Dinneen has been going along so well that the American league has boosted his salary.

In view of the fact that the new home of the White Cox in Chicago is very large, and it will be possible to hit a home run to any field inside the fences, it is believed that they will be at a disadvantage, for it has been some time since Chicago had a home-run hitter of the caliber of Harry Davis, Sam Crawford, Stanage, Engle, Jake Stahl and others. Hughey Duffy, however, says that he intends to remedy that fault next season, having instructed the scouts to sign up nothing but home-run hitters of the "Home Run Haggerty" and "Swat Milligan" stripe.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

If a fireman antagonizes you, tell him to go to blazes.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

Pretty Bad.

Mrs. Hoyle—Does your husband use bad language at home?

Mrs. Doyle—He talks to me as if I were a fountain pen.

Casey at the Bat.

This famous poem is contained in the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910, together with records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. This interesting book sent by the Coca-Cola Co., of Atlanta, Ga., on receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Also copy of their booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" which tells all about this delicious beverage and why it is so pure, wholesome and refreshing. Are you ever hot—tired—thirsty? Drink Coca-Cola—it is cooling, relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere.

The Wrong Sort.

An old Irish peasant was one Sunday sitting in front of his cottage puffing away furiously at his pipe.

Match after match he lighted, pulling hard at the pipe the while, until at last the ground all round his feet was strewed with struck matches.

"Come in to your dinner, Patsy," at length called out his wife.

"Faith, and Oi will in a minute, Biddy," said he. "Moike Mulrooney has been a-telling me that if Oi shmoked a bit av ghlass Oi cud see the shpots on the sun. Oi don't know whether Moike's been a-fooling me or whether Oi've got hold av the wrong kind of ghlass."—Scraps.

It Wouldn't Stretch.

The assessor was doing the very best he could, but the farmer was shrewd and wary.

"How many acres of farming land have you?" he inquired warily.

"'Bout 20, I guess," said Reuben.

"Twenty! Why, it looks to me like nearer 120. Come, now, can't you increase that a little? There are surely more than 20 acres in that tract. Suppose you stretch that a little."

"Say, feller," said the farmer, "this ain't no rubber plantation."—Harper's Monthly.

What They Did With Them.

An American who spends much of his time in England tells of a cockney who went to a dealer in dogs and thus described what he wanted. "Hi wants a kind of dog about so 'igh an' so long. Hit's a kind of gr'y'ound, an' yet it ain't a gr'y'ound, because 'is tyle is shorter nor any o' those 'ere gr'y'ounds, an' 'is nose is shorter, an' 'e ain't so slim round the body. But still 'e's a kind o' gr'y'ound. Do you keep such dogs?" "We do not," said the dog man. "We drown 'em."

Reformation.

"You say you are a reformer?"

"Yep," replied the local boss; "of the deepest dye."

"But you were not always so."

"No. The reformers reformed our town last year and I want to reform it back again."

A COOL PROPOSITION

And a Sure One.

The Body Does Not Feel Heat Unpleasantly if it has Proper Food—

Grape-Nuts

People can live in a temperature which feels from ten to twenty degrees cooler than their neighbors enjoy, by regulating the diet.

The plan is to avoid meat entirely for breakfast; use a goodly allowance of fruit, either fresh or cooked. Then follow with a saucer containing about four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, treated with a little rich cream. Add to this about two slices of crisp toast with a meager amount of butter, and one cup of well-made Postum.

By this selection of food the bodily energy is preserved, while the hot, carbonaceous foods have been left out. The result is a very marked difference in the temperature of the body, and to this comfortable condition is added the certainty of ease and perfect digestion, for the food being partially predigested is quickly assimilated by the digestive machinery.

Experience and experiment in food, and its application to the human body has brought out these facts. They can be made use of and add materially to the comfort of the user.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

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A Man With A Record.

[illegible] noted county option speak[illegible] J. Youngdahl, bit off more [illegible] could chew when he ac[illegible] Senator Stephens of being [illegible] representative of the brew[illegible] recent speech at Cro[illegible]. If the flush master of [illegible] had taken time to have looked up the record of Senator Stephens in the last session of the legislature, he would have found that he voted against the brewers' bill, permitting clubs that have a membership of five hundred or over to dispose of liquors without a license. This was the only bill brought before the last legislature that was backed by the liquor dealers and if Senator Stephens was their servant, it seems that he did not obey the orders of his employer when he voted "NO" on this bill.

The facts of the matter are that the county optionists of Polk County are running a mud throwing campaign that will not receive the endorsement of the intelligent voters of that county. We as old residents of Polk County have watched the legislative record of A. D. Stephens for a number of years and we confess that we did so for the purpose of finding some great break that he would make in favor of the corporations or liquor dealers, and particularly the railroad companies. But we must admit that we have failed to locate a single one.

[illegible] time the bill was up to [illegible] the railroad fare to two [illegible], Stephens offered an amendment reducing it to one [illegible] cents a mile; but his amendment was voted down. Does that look as if he was representing the railroad companies instead of the common people who pay car fare?

We could go down the list farther had we the space; but we want to say to the people of Polk County, that if they know what is for their best interest they will re-elect Senator Stephens with such an overwhelming majority that he will understand that the people appreciate what he has done for his district and the northern part of the state of Minnesota.

What Senator Hanson did for the 61st district during his term in the state senate..............0.

Albert Berg, of Spooner, is making a vigorous campaign for state senator and as he has a very weak opponent in Senator Hanson, he will no doubt be nominated and elected.

Ole Sageng, of Otter Tail County, has again filed for the populist nomination for state senator from his district. This disposes of Ole as a possible democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Sageng has a good record as state senator and will no doubt be re-elected.

A. D. Hanson, the big banker from Ada, has come to the conclusion that horses are not swift enough to make his campaign this year, so he is sailing around the country in an automobile. He wrote home to one of his constituents two years ago that he would put the road and bridge money where it would do the most good; and we guess he did, for he needs something swift to get re-elected this year.

John Lattimore accuses us of being too personal; but we always shoot true to the mark and do not try to bring the whole country into the controversy as he did on the boat deal.

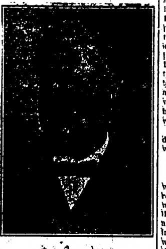
Peter Matson, Judge of Probate of Norman County, is being prominently mentioned as a candidate for district judge. We as an old friend of Mr. Matson do not desire to see him enter the race at this time.

Senator Hanson is out with his platform, which reads like he was for "anything to get the coon." He tells what he is going to do if he is elected, but when it comes to telling what he did do during his term in the senate, there is a silence that can be felt.

This week we have used some space for Polk County politics; but, when it is remembered that THE SUNBEAM was moved from Polk to Red Lake County and still has a large circulation in Eastern Polk County, we think we are justified in whispering in the ears of our Polk County friends occasionally.

It may be that those who shout the loudest for prohibition do it in self defense. We have seen some of these shouters when they come to town, occupy the entire sidewalk, with their legs trying to climb stairs. Not having the moral courage to prohibit themselves they shout to the multitude for prohibition, and they should have it.—Cass Lake Times.

ALBERT BERG.



For Senator.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Senator for the 61st District, unequivocally endorsing the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, June 21st, 1910, and pledge my vote and best effort to legislation that will re-apportion the state justly and fairly and effective on or before January 1st, 1912, and without regard to the term of office for which I may be elected, should I be the choice of the Republicans of this District and be elected in the General Election in November next.

Albert Berg,
Spooner, Minn

Take A Stand.

The decision of the judges at the recent Akeley "Market Day" beauty contest will make an editor smile. Eight young ladies were entered and the judges awarded a box of bon bons to each instead of deciding the contest; four babies were entered in a contest, the prize being $5 cash. The judges divided the prize in four equal parts. This is merely an illustration and the reader can suit himself whether the judges did their full duty or not. The newspaper is supposed to make a stand, no matter how much patronage it may lose by its stand. A conciliatory (or straddle) attitude will not go for any length of time if the paper desires to hold its influence with friends or enemies. An article may be published that unintentionally hurts the feelings of a reader. Sometimes all patronage is immediately withdrawn. Sometimes the feeling is so intense that the aggrieved party advocates the starting of another paper—evidently overlooking the fact that if the newspaper would resort to similar retaliatory measures he might have just cause for complaint. As a usual thing the fellow who squeals like a stuck pig at some article in the paper that is probably not meant for him at all has reason to thank God that the paper is charitable enough to cover a multitude of his shortcomings. In more than one instance an editor is compelled to almost perjure himself to shield some ungrateful wretch who is everlastingly sticking a knife into his back clear to the hilt and is foolish enough to think the editor is not wise to him.—Akeley Herald-Tribune.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one-half mile south of the High landing creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office

He Needed a Prodding.

His arm was round her waist, her hand was on his shoulder, and they were walking through the fields as they had been wont to do for nine long years.

"Em," said he, "we've been coortin' a tidy time now."

"Nine year come next August bank holiday, George."

"I told you, fust start off, as how I shouldn't be in no hurry to git married, Em."

"You didn't tell no lie about it, neither, George," she declared, with a sigh.

"You're a-talkin' as if you was sorry that I'm a man o' my word, Em," he said reprovingly.

"Well, George," she replied, "now you mention it I have bin thinkin' this last year or two that if you could see your way to go back on your word just this once it wouldn't be amiss."—London Mail.

The House Was Shaky.

When John Quincy Adams was eighty years of age he met in the streets of Boston an old friend, who shook his trembling hand and said: "Good morning, and how is John Quincy Adams today?"

"Thank you," was the ex-president's answer. "John Quincy Adams himself is well, sir; quite well, I thank you. But the house in which he lives at present is becoming dilapidated. It is tottering upon its foundation. Time and the seasons have nearly destroyed it. Its roof is pretty well worn out. Its walls are much shattered, and it trembles with every wind. The old tenement is becoming almost uninhabitable, and I think John Quincy Adams will have to move out of it soon. But he himself is quite well, sir; quite well."

With that the venerable sixth president of the United States moved on with the aid of his staff.

Had All His Nerve With Him.

In a downtown stand up lunch place, where the chief source of the waiters' revenue is in the form of tips and where the patrons are supposed to step lively so that those who wait may be accommodated, a man has been coming of late who brings a newspaper with him and reads it leisurely, sometimes for half an hour, while he takes his modest luncheon. The waiter at whose station he planted himself one day recently was prepared for the emergency, and when the man had finished reading his paper the servant handed him two others with the remark: "Maybe you'd like to see these?" The other waiters, knowing of the plot, looked to see the man wilt, but were disappointed. He took the papers with thanks, continued reading, and finally, when he asked for his check, asked also whether he might keep the papers.—New York Tribune.

One of Falb's Predictions.

In 1874 Professor Rudolf Falb predicted an eruption of Etna on Aug. 27. He offered a Vienna editor to write an account of it if the editor would send him to Sicily. Falb was commissioned. When he reached Etna there was not the slightest sign of disturbance. As the 27th approached Falb was tortured with anxiety and spent sleepless nights watching the volcano. Nothing happened on the 27th and 28th. The following morning the servant rushed into the professor's room shouting, "An eruption, a terrible eruption!" Falb saw the spectacle and sent off his dispatch.

"One" as a Pronoun.

I have never been smitten with the use of the word "one" as a pronoun. It takes a word juggler to attempt it and get away with it. Unless one feels that one has won one's spurs in this respect and can extricate oneself from the mess one gets oneself and one's readers into one should avoid the use of the word one in referring to oneself as one would a plague.—London Idler.

Swift.

Teacher—Children, nature is superior to man in everything. For instance, there is nothing that travels so fast as the unseen wind. Willie—Huh! You ought to hear what my pa says about a tight wad!—Puck.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 8, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. July 5th. 1910. Notice is hereby given that John Wzlentek, of Hilda, Minn., who on July 7th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 567, Serial No. 04211, for N. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

B Henry Costello, Frank Savage, Olaf B. Hanson, of Hilda, Minn., and John Radnecki, of Radney, Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 15th, 19[illegible]

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. July 12th. 19[illegible] Notice is hereby given that Lina Vestt of Anstad, Minn., who, on June 7th, 19[illegible] made Homestead Entry No. 04810 Serial 04810, for W. ½ S.W. ¼, Sec. 2 & N. ½ S.E. ¼ sec. 3 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before William Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. the 22nd. day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Lund, Casper Lund, Ole F. Wise, and George Wold, all of Anstad, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

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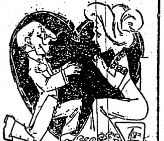
An Innocent Accomplice

A smuggling story in which a woman fooled her unsuspecting husband is told in the Century. The husband was a retired general, a martinet in discipline and overscrupulous regarding even the shadow of laxity in the performance of his own obligations. No smuggling was to be permitted, he told his wife, and before leaving Paris he insisted on making a full list of every dutiable article in his possession. Unknown to him she bought several yards of venetian lace. How to hide it was a problem until she thought of ripping the lining of his overcoat and hiding the lace there. She regarded her cunning as a tremendous joke, and to this day he doesn't know how she laughed to herself when, wearing that very same coat on the dock, he drew himself up to his full military height and, with a clear conscience, pointed to a tray containing "all his purchases." No idea of anything so serious as defrauding the government had ever entered her frolicsome mind.

The Other Way.



Antique Broker—Miss Laura, I'm sixty-eight, but I've got a million in government bonds. Do you think I'm too old for you?

"No, indeed. You are ten years too young."

She Thought Right.

Mrs. Young—I want to get a divorce from my husband. Lawyer—Well, what are your charges? Mrs Young—My charges? Mercy! I thought I'd have to pay you.—Boston Transcript.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Sir Walter's Knock.

"Rum on the cloak," remarked Sir Walter Raleigh as he spread down his velvet garment before Queen Elizabeth. He could not resist giving her this little wrap.

Just the Contrary.

"I suppose you're one of those idiots that touch wet paint to see if it's dry."

"No, I'm not. I touch it to see if it's wet."—London Punch.

A straight line is shortest in morals as well as in geometry.—Rahel.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

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Manager.

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Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

A Dirge.

She laid the still white form beside those which had gone before. No [illegible], no sigh, forced its way from her heart, throbbing as though it would burst. Suddenly a cry broke the stillness of the place, one single heartbreaking shriek; then silence, another cry, more silence, then all silent but for a guttural murmur which seemed to well up from her very soul. She left the place. She would lay another egg tomorrow.—Princeton Tiger.

Curiosity is looking over other people's affairs and overlooking our own. —Wayland.

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If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith and get them shod right.

James O'Brien is being pestered by boils, which he is trying to endure with the patience of Job.

There was a large attendance at the Kratka Farmers' Club meeting on last Sunday.

Walter McAndress made a business trip to Thief River Falls, Monday.

John Poloni now has the ferry at Highlanding in first class condition for ferrying teams across.

Blacksmith Peterson has a felon on his finger, which is laying him up for the time being.

Mrs. Ole Howard is suffering from some trouble of the eyes. She will leave for St. Paul this week to consult a specialist.

Peter McAndress came up from Minneapolis on last Friday for a few weeks' visit with his brother Walter.

Myrtle and Clifford Shustan are over from Erie doing the harvesting on their old Highlanding homestead.

B. Henry Costello of Hilda, made a business trip to Thief River Falls Wednesday, returning home yesterday.

There seems to be as much, if not more hay put up in Eastern Red Lake County than there was last year.

Glen Martz, Martin McAndress James Walker and Arthur Hall were up yesterday to make a survey of the Martin Hyland ditch in Deer Park Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Singer entertained a large number of their friends at Kratka on last Sunday afternoon and evening, in honor of their wedding.

The log drivers went by here Tuesday morning and the river is now clear of logs with the exception of a large number of "deadheads."

It seems to us that there is not much use to quarrel about county option in Northern Minnesota, as "Pusseyfoot" Johnson has passed a prohibition law which prohibits.

D. P. O'Neil and E. L. Quist, of Thief River Falls, were up to the Farmers' Club meeting at Kratka last Sunday. This is the year that the politicians begin to take an active interest in the welfare of the farmers.

Misses Emma and Nettie Sater are experimenting with a new method of catching rats by baiting a fish hook and trying to get them to bite; but at latest accounts they have failed to land a single rodent.

We publish the announcement of Charles Fellman, of St. Hilaire this week for the republican nomination for sheriff. Mr. Fellman is very popular and will surely poll a large and we think a winning vote at the primaries.

The Red Lake River is so low that all navigation has been stopped, so that the merchants are having much trouble in getting their goods from Thief River Falls, as the farmers are all to busy harvesting to go to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Homme, of Erie, went to Thief River Falls yesterday. Mr. Homme who is Halvor Steenerson's committeeman for this town, may go to Crookston to interview the congressman regarding the opening of his campaign in this township.

Our school district is having their school house repaired this week, in preparation for the fall term which is to start the first Monday in September.

The county has appropriated $150 to be expended on the roads on section lines 29 and 32, and 28 and 29 in this town. The town is to appropriate an equal amount.

Ye editor drove through a portion of the northern part of Highlanding on Wednesday and found all the farmers busy harvesting. The crops are rather light, but the farmers are congratulating themselves that they are better than in some other localities.

Fears Socialism.

Archbishop Ireland in an after dinner address in Duluth this week declared "socialism" one of the greatest menaces to human liberty in America. It is perhaps better to quote the worthy prelate in full:

"If there is the sign of alarm in the skies of the future for our country as I see it, it is that there will be an effort to this individualism, to give all into the hands of the government and to bring every one to a common level, which, in that case, must be the level of mediocrity. We are equal in liberty and equal in rights, but equal in talents never, nor in the possessions which depend on those talents. May the day never come in America when the individual shall cease to be the individual. The most perilous problem ever presented to humanity is before America. There are clamorings for a division of property, for special laws and there are mobs and riotings. If these go on and increase, the hour will come when America will say, 'I must mantain order at any cost, if not with liberty, then with a powerful centralized government.'

"All must see that they do not go too far. The employers must recognize that the welfare of the employed is their welfare and the laborers must respect the rights of the employers as well. All must recognize that public order and safty of the country are far above any individual claims and privileges. Above all we must cast our ballots under the dictates of conscience for true and good men. In that way America will last and her opportunities will last."

We will venture to say there are a number of men in Bemidji who radically differ with the distinguished prelate.—Bemidji Sentinel.

Keep Off!

We hope that Beltrami County will not seriously consider bringing out a candidate for representative. Red Lake County has had no representation in the legislature for the last two terms and with the senator from Beltrami County, it would look rather as if they wanted the whole thing if they should want the representative also.

Norman have their representative for their end of the district; now let us all be neighborly. Put Berg in the senate and O'Neil in the house. Of course, if a candidate files for representative from Beltrami County, it means a cat and dog "scrap" and all mixed in it are likely to get scratched. A move of this kind is likely to have originated in the ever fertile brain of Ex-Senator Hanson, as he is the only one that could possibly be benefitted by it.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I desire to announce to the voters of Red Lake County that I will be a candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff, at the primaries on Sept. 20, 1910. Should you see fit to nominate and elect me I shall endeavor to carry out the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Charles Fellman.

On Nagging.

My son taught me a lesson on the subject of "nagging" when he was but four years old and one that I have never forgotten. He had been guilty of a small misdemeanor and had tried to wriggle out of it by not telling the exact truth. I gave him a mild spanking and, as has always been my custom, talked the matter over afterward. I began by saying, "Now, Robert, if you had told me the truth I should not have punished you."

He stood before me, scraping one foot along the carpet, and he looked up at me and said, "What would you have done?" And I answered, "I should have only talked to you." "Well," he drawled, "how long would you have talked?"

He is a big boy in high school now, but when times arise requiring a reprimand and I get started I still hear that little voice, "How long would you have talked?" and I go right to the point and say what I have to say on the subject but in the boy's own language, I "cut it short" and never refer to it again unless it is absolutely necessary.—Harper's Bazar.

NEWS! News!

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Yours For Business.—SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

A SINGULAR CASE

Where Circumstantial Evidence Played Justice False.

HANGED AN INNOCENT MAN.

Every Incident in the Remarkable Sequence of Events Seemed to Point Conclusively to the Guilt of Harry Blake, Who Was Accused of Murder.

It began in the Blue Horse tavern, on the highway leading to Albany.

Toward the close of an autumn day a half dozen men sat in the old barroom discussing events which then were leading to the outbreak of the American Revolution. At such a time arguments were very likely to be rather more vigorous than ordinarily would be the case. And this was no exception. Fearing that trouble might result, one of the men exclaimed: "Come, Wickliffe, stop this. Such a dispute is nonsense."

Wickliffe was an ugly looking fellow, short and stout, with a dark, sallow face, black eyes, low, wrinkled forehead and lips that bared his teeth on occasions like a dog preparing to bite.

"My quarrel is with Harry Blake," he snarled. "It is none of your affair."

"Well, Wickliffe," Blake cried good naturedly, "if you will quarrel, I won't. I'll say no more."

Evidently Wickliffe was bent on trouble, for he muttered something which brought a cry of "Shame!" from every one in the room. Blake's face became deadly pale. "Wickliffe," he said steadily, "I didn't hear what you said, but I dare you to repeat it. If you do and there's one improper word in it, this hour will be the bitterest of your life."

Once more the offensive words were flung at him, and in an instant Blake had seized Wickliffe and thrown him across the room. For a moment he lay stunned, but presently, his face dark with hatred, he rose and, shaking his fist at Blake, exclaimed:

"You may take your measure for a coffin. You will need one."

"Not before you," was Blake's reply.

Shortly after the quarrel Wickliffe left the Blue Horse for his home. Blake, whose road lay in the same direction, followed soon. Ten minutes later two more of the loiterers, also going over the highway taken by Wickliffe and Blake, started on their homeward way.

The last two travelers had ridden several miles, talking earnestly of the stirring events which then engaged men's minds, when a loud cry was heard at a little distance. In a moment it was repeated.

"Mercy!" the voice pleaded, and then, "Oh, Harry!"

"Can Blake be settling scores with Wickliffe?" exclaimed Grayson, one of the two riders.

In a moment they had galloped around a copse of trees at a bend in the road. Within twenty yards of them, on his back in the dust, lay Wickliffe dead. Bending over him stood Blake, grasping a knife driven to the hilt in his bosom.

"Taken red handed," Grayson cried, while Walton, his companion, himself a magistrate, sprang from his horse, exclaiming, "Blake, I charge you with murder."

"Why, I didn't kill him," Blake said earnestly. "You are mad. I found Wickliffe lying dead and was about to pull this knife from the wound when you came up."

Grayson shook his head. "I wish I could believe you, Harry," he said, "but as I hope to be saved I saw you stab him. I did."

It would be hard to imagine a situation more likely to convince a jury of the prisoner's guilt. Conan Doyle in his wildest fancies in deduction never presented more damning evidence to Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson—the quarrel in the Blue Horse tavern, the epithet resented, the fight, the counter-threat of death, the departure of both while their temper yet was warm and then the terrible tableau on the highway.

What might a man expect even now with the thousand loopholes that the law provides for escape? There could be only one conclusion now, as then, and that conclusion the jury reached without leaving the courtroom. Blake's protestations were vain. He died on the scaffold declaring his innocence.

Three months after the execution the judge who presided at the trial was summoned to Albany to see a prisoner under sentence of death. Grayson, whose testimony chiefly had convicted Blake, also was summoned. Much in wonder, they entered the cell together.

"You," the prisoner said to the judge, "presided at the trial of Harry Blake."

"I did."

"And you," turning to Grayson, "swore you saw him stab Wickliffe. On your testimony he was hung."

"I saw Blake stab him," Grayson said.

"You did not," the prisoner sneered, "for I killed Wickliffe. I sprang into the wood at Blake's approach. His story was true."

The confession was so clear and full that it left no doubt in the judge's mind that a fearful wrong had been done Blake. As for Grayson, the chief witness, he committed suicide. The records contain many instances of the law's mistakes, but few so pathetic as the case of Harry Blake.—Kansas City Star.

Method is like packing things in a box. A good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one.—Cecil.

Killing a Bull Without a Weapon.

Cayetano, a famous Spanish toreador, once was strolling across a meadow with a couple of friends when his attention was attracted by an old and infuriated bull which was galloping toward them with lowered head and erect tail. Cayetano had no weapon, not even a cane, but he seized a dust coat which one of his friends was carrying over his arm. As soon as the bull got close to them Cayetano bade his companions make their escape while he engaged the animal's attention. Using the coat as a cape, he drove the bull crazy with fury, stepping aside with the deftest agility at each of the animal's charges. In this manner he caused the bull to turn sharply in the midst of its onward rushes until finally an ominous crack was heard, and the bull fell in a heap, with its backbone broken by the sudden wrench given by the animal's abrupt swerve.

Couldn't Risk It.

Husband—Did you hunt up the new cook's references? Wife—No, John, I didn't. I was afraid they might prove prejudicial.—Harper's Bazar.

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It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
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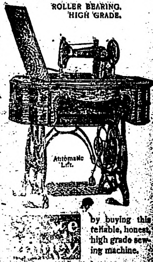
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When the sea is smooth [illegible] many good sailors.

At the Parting of the Ways

By Francis A. Corey

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Lying back in her big easy chair with the red firelight playing over her jewels and laces, Mrs. Taylor Peyton was a picture of luxurious ease. Young, beautiful, fabulously rich, the prizes of life had been showered lavishly upon her. Lois Barton could not understand why her proud face wore that look of weary discontent.

This six weeks' visit with her city cousin had given to Lois, herself, her one taste of real luxury. It was all very wonderful. She felt, sometimes, like a person transported to a land of enchantment. She had enjoyed every moment. But her visit was drawing to a close. Soon, she must return to the drudgery of the school room.

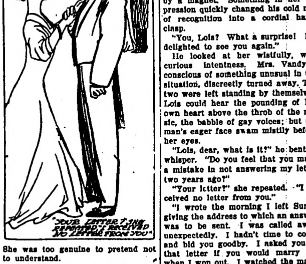
A flush sprang to her cheeks, kindled by a sudden thought. She, too, could live in a beautiful house with servants at her beck and call—buy her gowns at the big shops patonized by her cousin Virginia! Fate had thrown a golden apple in her way. She need not go back to the old treadmill round, the uncongenial tasks, unless she chose to.

But—Ward Winthrop! Well, what of him? It was two years since he had left Surry without bidding her goodby. In all probability she would never see him again. The surest cure for her aching heart was to set up the image of another in the shrine so long kept sacred to him.

Meanwhile Virginia Peyton, on the other side of the dancing fire, was looking her over approvingly.

"My dear," she said, "that simple white gown is in excellent taste. A country girl shouldn't make herself too smart at city functions. I wanted you to look your best tonight. Gordon Vance will be at the reception. He is very fastidious. With men of his temperament, trifles turn the scale. I shall let him know that you return home the last of the week. I think he will come to the point before the evening is over."

"Oh, I hope not!" Lois exclaimed with a sudden revulsion of feeling.


"YOUR LETTER?" SHE REPEATED "I RECEIVED NO LETTER FROM YOU"

She was too genuine to pretend not to understand.

Mrs. Peyton frowned. "Of course you have known what was coming. Ever since the acquaintance began he has been sending you flowers, taking you to lunch and to ride. It's better that everything should be settled before you go."

"But I'm not at all sure—"

"That you want to marry him? Why of course you'll marry him. He can give you everything—wealth, position, influence. It's a wonderful opportunity to come in the way of a country school teacher."

"But—if I do not love him?"

Mrs. Peyton laughed scornfully. "Love! Oh, you little ninny! Nobody marries for love nowadays. It's money that counts."

Lois understood now what had brought about Virginia's marriage with the bald, elderly man she met occasionally at the dinner table.

"You always lacked worldly wisdom," Mrs. Peyton added with some asperity. "But for my intervention you would have thrown yourself away on Ward Winthrop two years ago—a struggling artist without a dollar."

Lois' face became white. Instantly she was on her feet.

"Virginia," she gasped, "I never understood why Ward went without a word. I had felt so sure that he—he—cared. You were visiting me at the time I remember. Did you—send him—away?"

"Of course not, you little fool! How can you think it?"

Lois leaned forward, trembling slightly, and looked straight into her cousin's guilty face. But before she could speak one of the maids appeared to announce the carriage, and she slipped thoughtfully into her wraps.

Mrs. Vandyke's parlors were filled to overflowing with fashionably dressed men and women. It was the usual crush—music, flowers, ravishing toilets. As the newcomers were making the slow round of the rooms Virginia Peyton dropped a sharp whisper into her companion's ear.

"Look! There he is! He's coming this way. This may be your last chance, remember!"

Gordon Vance paused beside them, his handsome face deeply flushed. "I was watching for you, Miss Barton," he said.

Lois' eyes drooped under his ardent gaze. She was at the parting of the ways. The momentous question must soon be answered, and the thought terrified her. There was a cowardly impulse to run away—escape from it all.

But marriage with this man meant the elimination of many bitter-sweet memories from her sore heart. Gordon Vance was cultivated, agreeable—she might love him in time. The prospect of becoming his wife would have dazzled most girls in her position. It would be madness to throw away this matrimonial prize.

"Let us find a quiet spot where we can talk," he pleaded presently. "I have something particular to say to you."

Lois gave a frightened gasp. Glancing around, as if for protection, she saw her cousin suddenly change color, stare right ahead with tense expression, then wheel about and come swiftly toward her.

"I'm faint—ill! These rooms are stifling," Virginia panted. "Please take me home, Mr. Vance. Lois, get your wraps and come quickly."

But Lois' suspicions had been aroused by this sudden indisposition. Glancing curiously toward the upper end of the long room she saw a tall, distinguished-looking man talking animatedly with their hostess. It was Ward Winthrop!

One long-drawn, startled breath, and the girl's sweet lips came together in a straight line. A dozen thronging emotions all at once resolved themselves into a fixed determination. Virginia put out a detaining hand, but she shook it off.

"I mean to know the truth," she said in a resolute voice.

"Have you no pride—no shame?" Virginia cried angrily. "After that man's shabby treatment!"

Ward Winthrop flushed, then paled, when he saw her coming. His eyes had been drawn to her face as by a magnet. Something in her expression quickly changed his cold nod of recognition into a cordial handclasp.

"You, Lois? What a surprise! I'm delighted to see you again."

He looked at her wistfully, with curious intentness. Mrs. Vandyke, conscious of something unusual in the situation, discreetly turned away. The two were left standing by themselves. Lois could hear the pounding of her own heart above the throb of the music, the babble of gay voices; but the man's eager face swam mistily before her eyes.

"Lois, dear, what is it?" he bent to whisper. "Do you feel that you made a mistake in not answering my letter two years ago?"

"Your letter?" she repeated. "I received no letter from you."

"I wrote the morning I left Surry, giving the address to which an answer was to be sent. I was called away unexpectedly. I hadn't time to come and bid you goodby. I asked you in that letter if you would marry me when I won out. I watched the mails for many days, but no answer ever came. Of course, I concluded you had taken that way to let me know my hopes were futile."

A sudden brightness went over Lois' face like a flood of spring sunshine.

"Your letter never reached me, Ward," she said softly. "I think I understand why—"

"What would you have answered if it had?" he interrupted eagerly. "That is what matters. I can ask you to marry me with a clear conscience. For I have made good! Fame and fortune are mine. I love you more than ever. Have I any chance of winning what is of greater consequence to me than anything else in the whole world?"

Lois glanced back to where Gordon Vance and Virginia were standing, and a shiver went over her. The next moment she was smiling happily into her lover's face. "Oh, Ward, you did not come too soon," she said in a sobbing whisper. "I was at the parting of the ways. I might have taken the one that led forever away from you!"

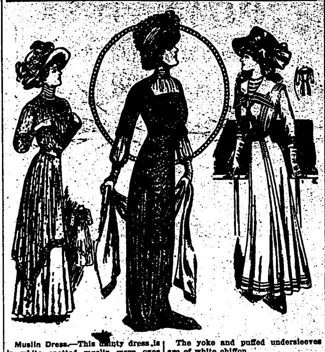
"Smoker's Throat."

Widespread attention has been directed to this complaint since it was announced that King Edward suffered from it, and that the congestion and thickening due to it, combined with other conditions, hastened his death.

The assumption that this was so has been disproved by scientists, who have pointed out that 80 per cent. of adult males suffer from "smoker's throat." The term involves catarrh of the throat, inflammation of the mouth, and even of the upper part of the air passages, which may extend into the windpipe and bronchial tubes.

These exceedingly objectionable and annoying symptoms are due to the smoke producing a local irritation of the mucous membrane covering the parts affected.

THREE SMART COSTUMES



Muslin Dress.—This dainty dress is in white spotted muslin worn over pale blue crepe-de-soie. An overskirt is made of the muslin gathered to a belt of the crepe, and cut with points at the back and sides; muslin embroidery edges the overskirt; the bodice is also trimmed with this, and has a deep frill of lace gathered to a tucked collar of crepe; the cuffs are also of crepe.

Straw hat of pale blue trimmed with pink roses.

Materials required: 4½ yards muslin 42 inches wide, 6 yards insertion, 3 yards crepe-de-soie, 1 yard lace.

Visiting Dress.—Amethyst crepe meteor is chosen for this smart dress; the princess part is cut with rather short kimono sleeves. The center front is continued much longer than the sides and forms a sort of panel; the lower part is slightly gathered to edge of princess upper part.

Russia braid in straight rows and loop pattern forms a trimming round the entire edge.

The yoke and puffed undersleeves are of white chiffon.

Toque composed of small flowers, with chiffon taken round and arranged in a rosette at the side.

Materials required: 7 yards crepe meteor, about 4 dozen yards Russia braid, 1½ yards chiffon 44 inches wide.

Dress for Girl From 16 to 18 Years.—A dress in the sailor style is always so becoming to young girls; it may be made in linen or serge. Three tucks are arranged each side back and front of skirt and blouse, on the skirt they are stitched about four inches, and on the blouse to waist. A darker colored material is used as a trimming; three straps of different widths edge the skirt, collar and cuffs; the belt is also of the darker, and the singlet, which is in white, is trimmed to match.

Straw hat trimmed with ribbon.

Materials required: 6½ yards 48 inches wide and about 1½ yards dark material.

VALUABLE SEWING HINTS

Things Worth Knowing for My Lady of the Needle—Avoid the Knot.

The geimpe of plain sheer tulle or net is more frequently used than that of tucks. The yoke is extremely shallow, and the clear flesh tint is the usual color.

A dainty little workbag, just fitted to hold the embroidered collars and belts and other paraphernalia of the summer piazza, is of figured lawn, over a lining of light blue china silk. China silk makes a good lining, by the way, for bags which are to hold embroidery silks and other things which might be likely to catch upon rougher fabrics. On each side of the bag is a semicircle of lace insertion, bordered with a shirring of blue baby ribbon. The embroidery hoop handles are covered with blue ribbon.

The use of a knot is to be avoided in sewing and not to be tolerated in embroidery. The accomplished needle woman rarely finds it necessary to start with a knot, save in gathering or basting. Sometimes a tiny one is slipped under a hem, but it will show on right side if material is sheer and makes an ugly lump in ironing. Two or three over and over stitches taken on wrong side of material is as secure as a knot and much more sightly. In embroidery there is no excuse for a knot. Two or three tiny stitches taken on outline or in body of work where it is afterward covered will hold any stitches. Knots only tend to an untidy wrong side, which no good embroiderer will tolerate and make the work rough in laundering.

Summer Frills and Fixings.

Dutch necks and collarless dresses are spoiling the demand for ear-height collars and some of the departments tell you frankly if you ask for extremely high ones that they do not have them. There is a sort of craze among the girls who like to be odd and "quaint" for the low collars with colored embroidery to match their suits and with them, of course, go embroidered jabots or bows to match. One needs an extra trunk this season for mere trifles such as this if one's wardrobe is half equipped with frills, collars, neck fixings generally and belts and sashes. This is to say not a word about the chiffon overwaist that daughters prodigal of time are making by the score for the varying of their toilets.

Hats Still Elaborate.

A noticeable point in the woman's linen costume this year, however, is that, while the tailored lines run to the simplest, in the dress, it is nearly always offset by an elaborate hat. This may be in the form of a floral turban, or something built up in the "nabob" turban form, of masses of fancy foulard, or tulle, with shot effects; or it may take the form of a large, wide-crowned hat with a huge bird upon it, massed and veiled with tulle. This shot effect has even invaded the field of the linen itself, of which a few examples have met my eye, though invariably in very expensive weaves.

VERY LATEST IN GLOVES

Chantecler Gloves Have Come to Match Chantecler Handkerchiefs—New Hints.

Tucked long gloves are in again, and will stay for the summer.

Pink silk gloves are reversible to yellow, and just match the tearose gowns.

White kid gloves are stitched in colors to match the frock. Lavenders and pinks are especially favored.

The stitching itself is varied; a broad chain effect is new and pretty.

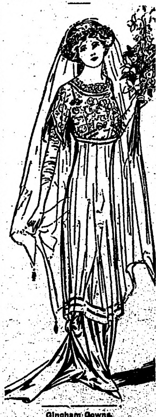
Yellow lisle gloves are cool and washable, and look like the fashionable but heavy chamois.

Thin brown cloth gauntlets are good for the horsewoman.

Chantecler gloves have come to match the chantecler handkerchiefs. A tiny rooster or a golden pheasant is embroidered at the elbow.

And this new embroidery and backstitching can quite easily be done by one's self, which is their chief attraction.

FOR THE YOUNG BRIDE



Gingham Gowns.

Ginghams with grounds of gray or of th "bloud" shades seen in cloths, lend themselves particularly well to combination with bright plaids, and some charming frocks of these tones are made up with flowered, striped, or plaid materials, piped with brilliant blue, red or green, to which are added other accents, such as a belt or still little bows of the same brilliant tone.—Harper's Bazar.

POULTRY

GOOD HOUSE FOR CHICKENS

Detailed Instructions and Illustration Showing How Building May Be Built.

The ground plan of a substantial poultry house, shown in the illustration, is 12 feet by 30 feet, and is divided into parts each 12 feet by 10 feet.

The compartment on the right is used as a winter roosting and laying place.

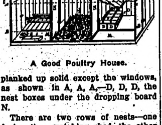
The center as a scratching shed in the winter and a shelter from rain and sun during the summer.

The room at the left is used during the winter as a place of exercise and in which to feed mashes and to water the fowl. This room also contains the dust boxes and where the feed is stored.

A, A, A, in the dotted squares represent the windows or their location in the front of the house. B, B, is sided up solid to the line running from B to B 1½ feet high.

The line running from C to C is the top of a four-foot high poultry netting which runs the entire length of the house.

There is a drop curtain arranged in each room to come down next to this wire in stormy weather or cold nights. From C, C to top of the house is planked up solid except the windows, as shown in A, A, A,—D, D, D, the nest boxes under the dropping board N.



A Good Poultry House.

There are two rows of nests—one facing the scratching shed, the other facing the right-hand room. A trap nest may be arranged very conveniently here.

E is a drop curtain in front of the roosts in the winter department, which is to be let down at night. F is the roosting poles in the winter quarters.

G is the roosting poles in the summer roosting quarters.

H, H, the doors of poultry netting.

I, the little door that leads from the scratching shed to the end room.

J, cut straw scattered on the floor of the scratching shed in which to scatter wheat, rye, oats and corn.

K, the dust box.

L, the drinking fountain.

M, M, M, the floor, which should be of sand and gravel.

N, the dropping board in winter roosting department.

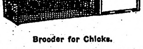
A house of these dimensions should be nine feet in front and seven feet tall in the rear. It may be made of any stuff at hand, or to suit the builder.

It can be made a very costly affair, or it may be gotten up very reasonably.

CARE OF INCUBATOR CHICKS

Not Always Fault of Eggs or Breeding Stock That Little Ones Do Not Thrive.

It is not always the fault of the eggs or the breeding stock that the little chicks do not thrive, as the incubator men would have us believe. It is the fault of the hatching, brooding and feeding combined. The chicks do not have enough fresh, warm air at hatching time, say the last five days. Too many are put in a bunch in the brooders and the air is not warm enough for them and the brooders are not ventilated sufficiently at all times. Chicks are fed too soon and too much at a time, and do not have enough exercise. If a chick is hatched strong and vigorous it does not matter how it is hatched. If it is kept warm and dry it does not matter how it is done. If it is fed right and the right kind of feed it does not matter where it is, or how it is, done.



Brooder for Chicks.

Less Profit in Scrubs.

The breeder in scrub fowls has the same trouble and often in greater degree, as the breeder of fancy fowls, yet his profits—if any at all—are less. In other words, this time and expense given to scrub fowls seldom gives good profit, while thoroughbred birds and eggs from any good breed are always in great demand, and usually pay.

Water for Ducks.

Ducks kept entirely on land must have deep drinking vessels, so they can get their heads under water. Where shallow vessels or troughs are used, they gum up about the eyes, become listless, sit about, lose appetite and eventually die.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY KIDNEYS.

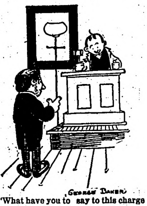
Weak kidneys fail to remove poisons from the blood and are the cause of backache, headache, urinary troubles and dizzy spells. To insure good health, keep the kidneys well. Doan's Kidney Pills remove all kidney ills. Read what a physician says:

Dr. H. Green, 215 N. 9th St., No. Yakima, Wash., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills in my practice for years and they have given satisfaction. I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills personally and pronounce them the best remedy I have prescribed in my long career as a physician and surgeon."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Every Picture Tells a Story

LIKE HOCH.



"What have you to say to this charge of bigamy; why did you have so many wives?"

"Well, judge, I expected to weed out a few of them later."

THE BEST OF ITS KIND

Is always advertised, in fact it only pays to advertise good things. When you see an article advertised in this paper year after year you can be absolutely certain that there is merit to it because the continued sale of any article depends upon merit and to keep on advertising one must keep on selling. All good things have imitators, but imitations are not advertised. They have no reputation to sustain, they never expect to have any permanent sale and your dealer would never sell them if he studied your interests. Sixteen years ago Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic Powder for the feet, was first sold, and through newspaper advertising and through people telling each other what a good thing it was for tired and aching feet it has now a permanent sale, and nearly 200 so-called foot powders have been put on the market with the hope of profiting by the reputation which has been built up for Allen's Foot-Ease. When you ask for an article advertised in these papers see that you get it. Avoid substitutes.

History Cleared Up.

The third grade was "having history." Forty youngsters were making guesses about the life and character of the Father of His Country, when the teacher propounded a question that stumped them all.

"Why did Washington cross the Delaware?"

Why, indeed? Not a child could think of anything but the answer to the famous chicken problem: "To get on the other side," and, of course, that wouldn't do. Then little Annie's hand shot into the air. Little Annie crossed the Delaware every summer herself, hence the bright idea.

"Well, Annie?"

"Because he wanted to get to Atlantic City."—Philadelphia Times.

Only One Cobb.

The morning after Judge Andrew Cobb, a one time justice of the supreme court of Georgia, tendered his resignation, an Atlanta lawyer and a shoe drummer sat in the same seat in an outgoing train.

The lawyer bought a newspaper and looked over the headlines. Then he turned to the drummer and said:

"Well, I see Cobb has resigned."

"Gee!" said the drummer. "What will Detroit do now?"—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Different Values.

"There's a big difference in men."

"I judge so, by studying the various rates for which Pittsburg councilmen were bought."

No Trouble—
A Saucer,
A little Cream,
and
Post Toasties
right from the box.

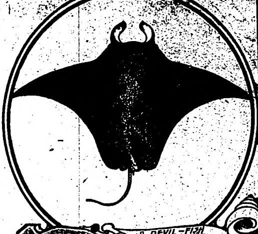
Breakfast in a minute, and you have a meal as delightful as it is wholesome.

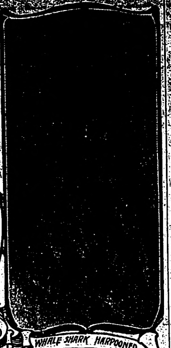
Post Toasties are crisp and flavoury—golden-brown, fluffy bits that almost melt in the mouth.

"The Memory Lingers"
POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Some Giant Fishes of the Seas

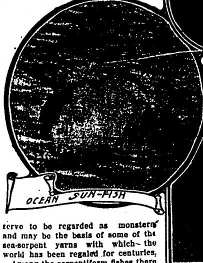
By HUGH M. SMITH
U. S. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

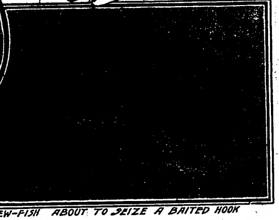

A DEVIL-FISH


WHALE SHARK HARPOONED

MAN-EATER SHARK

SAW-FISH OF THE SOUTHERN LAGOONS


OCEAN SUN-FISH


A JEW-FISH ABOUT TO SEIZE A BAITED HOOK

BELIEF in the existence of sea-serpents and other marine monsters goes back to a very remote antiquity and may be as old as man himself. That great Hebrew poem which we call the Book of Job has much to say about the "leviathan." This creature has been the subject of much speculation and may have been a myth, but there is nothing inherently improbable in its being a giant fish.

Who knows that primitive man may not have been coeval with some formidable marine creatures now extinct, the tradition of which has come down through the ages and left its impress on the mind of the present generation? The avidity and credulity with which the general public year after year receives newspaper accounts, which are purely fictitious or hang on slender threads of fact, portraying the capture or sighting of creatures of impossible form, show how firmly established and deep-seated is the conviction that the sea contains leviathans not yet known to science. Every season yields a fresh crop of sea-serpent stories and a new series of grotesque pictures of creatures which, if they really existed, would revolutionize our ideas of the animal kingdom. The writer has personally followed to their lairs two or three of the most horrible monsters conceived by the vivid imagination of the newspaper man, and found them to be well-known animals with little to suggest the sea-serpent.

As to whether there really exists in the sea today strange monsters, scientists are not wholly in accord, although a negative view is held by most of them. The very circumstantial account of the sighting of a "sea-serpent" on the Asiatic coast by the French gunboat Decidee a few years ago, as published in the journals at the time, will perhaps weaken the belief of some intelligent persons who have heretofore denied the possibility of the existence at this day of marine monsters comparable to those of geological times.

Whatever may be the truth as to the existence of such creatures, there are well-known members of the fish class which are so large that they deserve to be regarded as monsters and may be the basis of some of the sea-serpent yarns with which the world has been regaled for centuries.

Among the serpentiform fishes there is none of such exceptionally large size as properly to belong in the sea-serpent class, although some deserve to be considered as giants among eels. If any known fishes may be suspected of aspiring to be sea-serpents, surely they are the morays, although a sea-serpent only 30 feet long would hardly satisfy present-day requirements, and no morays have yet been recorded which were half so long. They have, however, been known to exceed ten feet in length, and they are among the most dreaded of fishes, having formidable teeth and showing a disposition to attack men.

A fish of such peculiar form that the Italians call it mola, a millstone, and the Spaniards pez luna, moon-fish, is known to Americans and English as the sun-fish, for it appears at the surface of the ocean on bright days and spends many hours basking listlessly in the sun, sometimes lying flat with one side just out of the water, sometimes with the back fin projecting like a buoy above the surface. It is disk-shaped, its height nearly equaling its length, and it has a long, narrow fin on its upper and lower edges posteriorly, and a short, broad flap representing the caudal fin; its eyes are large and its mouth small, and taken altogether it is one of the most grotesque of fishes, being apparently all head. Of almost world-wide distribution, its is particularly abundant on the southeastern coast of the United States and on the California coast. It swims but little, being usually content to be drifted along by the ocean currents. The Gulf Stream wafts many a sun-fish northward each summer, so that the species is not a rarity off southern New England, and I have seen a number of specimens that had become stranded on the coast of Norway. The fish is entirely harmless, and is so sluggish and listless, and is such a conspicuous object at sea, that it is easily approached and harpooned.

That the sun-fish deserves a place in the list of giant fishes may be judged from the fact that examples weighing 200 to 500 pounds are not rare, and that much larger ones are occasionally met with. The largest known specimen, harpooned in 1893 at Redondo Beach, California, weighed 1,800 pounds. On such a monster, lying on one side, there would be room for 30 men to stand. The strong teeth, shaped like a turtle's beak, suggest that hard-shelled animals constitute its food, but as far as known jelly-fish are its chief diet. The extremely tough, fibrous skin, several inches thick, and the general coarseness of structure seem inconsistent with such delicate food.

The valuable mackerel family has one member which easily ranks first in size among the bony fishes, as distinguished from the sharks, rays, sturgeons, etc., with gristly skeletons. This is the horse mackerel or great tunny (Thunnus thynnus), whose range encircles the globe and which is an object of fisheries in many countries, notably southern Europe. Built on the compact and graceful lines of our common mackerel, it is the apotheosis of speed, alertness and vigor among the fishes of the high seas, and might very easily make a transoceanic trip in one-third the time of our fastest steamships.

Three species of fishes of the sea-bass family known as jew-fishes rang among the largest of the spiny-finned fishes. They inhabit tropical American waters, and range as far north as the California and South Atlantic coasts. The spotted jew-fish (Promicrops itaiara) is common in the West Indies, and reaches a weight of 600 pounds. The black jew-fish (Garrupa nigrita), found from South Carolina to Brazil, weighs 500 pounds. The California jew-fish (Stereolepsis gigas), usually called sea bass, sometimes attains a weight of 600 pounds and is one of the really great game fishes of the country, being much sought by anglers in southern California. An experienced angler has written: "My largest fish weighed 276 pounds, and I was repeatedly almost jerked overboard by the struggles of the bass. I have seen a 200-pound fish snap the largest shark line like a thread, and large specimens straighten out an iron shark hook; yet the skilled wielders of the rod catch these giants of the tribe with a line that is not much larger than some eye-glass cords."

Among the rays are several members which reach colossal proportions. The largest and best known of these is the so-called "devil-fish" (Manta vampyrus) of our South Atlantic coast and the tropical waters of America, which occasionally strays as far as Cape May and is comomn south of Cape Hatteras. It is shaped like a butterfly or bat, and has been called the "ocean vampire." Projecting from either side of the head is a horn-like appendage, which in reality is a detached part of the pectoral fin or "wing." These horns, to which the name "devil-fish" owes its origin, are sometimes three feet long and are freely movable, being used for bringing food to the mouth. The mouth is peculiar in having no teeth in the upper jaw, while the lower jaw has about a hundred rows of small paved teeth. Many years ago the pursuit of the fish was a favorite pastime of the Carolina planters, and William Elliott, in his "Carolina Sports by Land and Water," said: "Imagine a monster from 16 to 20 feet across the back, full 3 feet in depth, possessed of powerful yet flexible flaps or wings with which he drives himself furiously in the water or vaults high in the air." There are well-authenticated instances of this fish entagling its horns in the anchor ropes or chains of small vessels and towing them rapidly for long distances, to the mystification of the people on board.

The expanse of body in this species is greater than in any other known animal. Examples 16 feet wide are common, and those 20 feet across and over 4 feet thick are not rare. The maximum width is stated by authors to be 25 or 30 feet. One specimen, of which the writer had a photograph, caught in Lapaz Bay, Mexico, many years ago by the crew of the U. S. S. Narragansett of which George Dewey was captain, was 17 feet wide and weighed nearly two tons. A fish of the largest size mentioned would weigh not less than six tons.

In the lagoons, sounds, and bayous of the West Indies and our southern coast there exists an abundant fish of great length, intermediate in structure between the sharks and the rays, and at once recognizable by the elongation of the snout into a wide, flat blade in the edges of which are large, sharp teeth fitting in sockets and directed horizontally. The teeth are in 25 to 30 pairs, separated by wide intervals, and give to the saw-fish its name. The species is well-known to those who reside in or visit the South Atlantic or Gulf seaboards, and the "saws" are familiar objects in curio stores all over the country.

When giant fishes are mentioned most people will at once think of the sharks, among which, indeed, are found the largest fishes now existing. Of the many species of sharks noteworthy on account of their size, there are about half a dozen which are pre-eminent. These differ much in their disposition, some being harmless as doves and others the incarnation of ferocity.

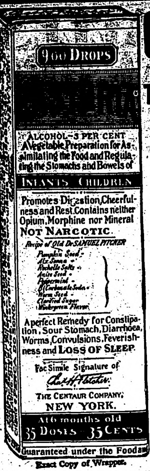
The sleeper shark (Somniosus microcephalus), whose scientific name fits it so admirably, appears to have developed its body at the expense of its brain, for is a sluggish, stupid glutton, about six times as long as an average man. At home in the arctic regions, it sometimes makes visits as far south as Cape Cod, the British Isles, and Oregon.

One of the most prodigious and perhaps the most formidable of sharks is the "man-cater" (Carcharodon carcharias). It roams through all temperate and tropical seas and everywhere is an object of dread. Its maximum length is 40 feet and its teeth are 3 inches long. While there are few authentic instances of sharks attacking human beings, there have undoubtely been many cases where sharks simply swallowed people who had fallen overboard, just as they would swallow any other food. How easy it would be for a man-eater to devour a person whole may be judged from the finding of an entire hundred-pound sea-lion in the stomach of a 30-foot shark on the California coast.

The largest of all fishes, the largest of all cold blooded animals, and the largest of all existing animals, with the exception of a few species of whales, is the whale shark (Rhineodon typicus), originally described from Cape of Good Hope, but now known from India, Japan, South America, Panama, California and various other places, a small specimen having been obtained on the Florida coast a few years ago. This shark has a very broad and obtuse snout and an exceedingly wide mouth armed with numerous minute teeth; the dark-colored body is marked with many small whitish spots. The species is stated to attain a length of 70 feet and is known to exceed 50 feet. Notwithstanding its immense size, however, it is harmless to man unless attacked, and feeds on the small creatures for which its teeth are adapted. Its huge bulk makes it dangerous in the same way that a whale is dangerous.

The ribbon-fishes constitute a group chiefly noteworthy for their shape and the circumstances under which they have been met with, although some of them are among the most elongate of fishes. Imagine a creature one foot high, three or four inches thick, and more than 20 feet long, with the consistency of a wet towel, and you will have some idea of a ribbon-fish.

Our knowledge of these fishes is due to no activity on the part of zoologists in finding their habitat and collecting them therein, but to the circumstance that when they die or lose their equilibrium they fall upward and float on the surface, whence they are picked up or drift ashore. Nearly all the specimens known have been found dead or dying, and few, if any, have been secured in deep-sea collecting apparatus. This suggests how fragmentary must be our knowledge of the larger animals of the oceanic abyss and how possible it might be for unknown monsters to exist there in abundance.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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
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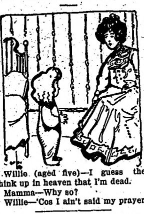
NAUGHTY WILLIE.



Willie (aged five)—I guess they think up in heaven that I'm dead.

Mamma—Why so?

Willie—'Cos I ain't said my prayers.

RAW ECZEMA ON HANDS

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. I had three good doctors but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle, together with the Cuticura Ointment, my sores were nearly healed over, and by the time I had used the third bottle, I was entirely well. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would honestly advise them to fool with nothing else, but get Cuticura and get well. My hands have never given me the least bit of trouble up to now.

"My daughter's hands this summer became perfectly raw with eczema. She could get nothing that would do them any good until she tried Cuticura. She used Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks they were entirely cured. I have used Cuticura for other members of my family and it always proved successful. Mrs. M. E. Falin, Speers Ferry, Va., Oct. 19, 1909."

Fine School.

"Your daughter should attend my school of education."

"She shan't! She's attended one, and she's positively—"

"Ah, but I teach a new system. When my pupils are asked to recite they are trained to refuse."

119 Years Old When He Died.

Paddy Blake, who was born at Ballygireen, parish of Kilnasoolagh, county Clare, Ireland, 119 years ago, has died in the Corofin Union hospital. Paddy had a clear memory of events that happened a hundred years ago and was one of those who went to see Daniel O'Connell passing through Bunratty Pike on his way to Ennis for the great election of 1828.

His Busy Season.

"How's business?"

"Brisk," answered the druggist. "I've bought tickets for two picnics and four excursions this morning, and donated goods for several indoor affairs."

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes—Trial Size—25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

After marrying for money many a man wishes he had been brought up to work for a living.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A man's argument is nearly always self-convincing.

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40 Instructors
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(26th Year, Opens Sept. 5, '10)
All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses in Public School Music, Art, Piano, Physical Training, Domestic Science. Terms Reasonable. Catalog Free.
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Oh! That Awful Gas

Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noises make you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CASCARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas. 918

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

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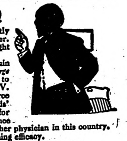
PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

A Poor Weak Woman



As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice *free of charge* and in *absolute confidence* and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M.D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG,
SICK WOMEN WELL.

The many and varied symptoms of woman's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1008 pages), a newly revised and up-to-date Edition of which, cloth-bound, will be mailed *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Address as above.

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OUR NEW BOOK TELLS ALL ABOUT IT, SENT FREE, ADDRESS
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 829 Tenth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.

The TALLEST TREE THAT GROWS

By EDGERTON R. YOUNG

IN THESE days, when the reforesting of the waste lands of our country is becoming a question of such national importance, the study of the relative value of different species of trees is naturally very essential.

Scientific parties are scouring the earth in search for new plants, fruits and vegetables to add to our enjoyment and happiness. A good degree of success has already attended their efforts, and doubtless much more will yet be accomplished by them.

Owing to the rapidly increased price of timber and lumber, the matter of forest-growing is of vital interest to the great corporations like the railroads, manufacturing and building companies, that must have, for their very existence, vast quantities of timber and lumber. The timber required by the railroads for the one item of railroad ties, not taking into consideration the quantity used in the construction of cars and buildings, consumes the output of many hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands every year.

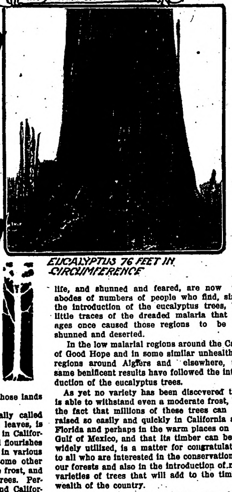
While undoubtedly the valuable trees indigenous to America will be most largely replanted and utilized, many others that are not natives of this continent, when found by experiment to be easily grown and of value, will also be imported and largely cultivated.

In the case of the eucalyptus this has already been done, and so extensively is the tree now grown in California, and so many and valued are its uses, that it will be news to multitudes to hear that there still live many who remember when it was first brought into that state by the late Bishop Taylor from distant Australia, its original home.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (THE BLUE GUM): CALIFORNIA

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS: CALIFORNIA



EUCALYPTUS 76 FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE

It was a surprise, as well as a revelation, to find on our recent visit to Australia that in that far-away land, under the Southern Cross, were growing trees that towered in the air 150 feet higher than the great Sequoia, the famous red wood of our American west; and yet such is the fact, as some specimens of the Eucalyptus amygdalina reach to the great height of 480 feet. Specimens abound that are from 120 to 200 feet in circumference. They are practically of no use for commercial purposes, as the expense of cutting down such enormous trees and then getting their logs split up into pieces that can be handled is so great that these monsters are passed by the thrifty lumbermen for the smaller ones that are more easily handled.

The Eucalyptus amygdalina is the tallest, if not perhaps the largest, tree that grows. Specimens over 400 feet high are frequently found, while some have been measured towering up to 470 and 480 feet. The timber of these great specimens is easily worked, and, as it does not warp readily, is much used in carpentry.

The eucalyptus tree is a genus of trees and shrubs of the natural order of Myrtacea, embracing about 150 species. All but four of them are natives of Australia and Tasmania only. The eucalyptus trees are so abundant in many parts of Australia that over vast areas they are practically the only trees visible. The fact that the fully developed trees are destitute of symmetry and beauty robs the great Australian wooded regions of that attractiveness and charm which gives such pleasure and delight to the primeval forests of America.

One striking characteristic of several varieties of the eucalyptus is that, while they never seem to shed their leaves, they cast or slough off their bark in long strips every year. The leaves, which have a leathery appearance, contain a considerable quantity of volatile oil. The tincture or oil extracted from them has a bitter aromatic taste and is extensively used as a remedy for various diseases.

On the young shoots of many species the leaves in pairs are opposite to each other, as they appear on ordinary plants, while on the older branches the leaves are arranged alternately and grow in such a way that they present their edges to the sun. This seems to be nature's provision to protect them from the intense heat of the tropical sun of those lands where they most flourish.

The Eucalyptus globulus, generally called the blue gum, from its bluish-green leaves, is the variety most successfully grown in California. It has also been introduced and flourishes in India, Natal, Egypt, Algeria, and in various parts of southern Europe and in some other warm countries. It cannot stand the frost, and so must be classed among tropical trees. Perhaps only in the state of Florida and California can we expect to see it in perfection in this country; yet although its introduction into California has been of but recent date, already its value to that state has been very considerable.

Some of the species of eucalyptus are much more valuable than others. There is also a great diversity both in their appearance and worth. One of the most valuable is the Eucalyptus marginata, popularly called the Jarrah wood. It grows to a great size and its timber is so hard that it is found to be especially valuable in the construction of wharves, as it resists the attack of the ship worms and borers that are so destructive to ordinary wood. Because of this quality it also enters largely into the construction of ships and is ultilized in other marine uses.

Some varieties of the eucalyptus yield a kind of astringent gum or resin called Vino, while from others a species of manna—a hard little, sweet substance—is obtained in considerable quantities. As an antidote against malaria and as being valuable in warding off or dissipating malaria in regions where malaria abounds, the eucalyptus has obtained a considerable reputation. Expert opinions seem to be divided as to the way in which its beneficent results come about. Some think it is the result of the volatile oils which these trees give off through their leaves, acting as a neutralizing and even destructive power against the malarial matter in the atmosphere; others maintain that its beneficent results are caused by the fact of the trees being such rapid growers, and the great quantity of water they thus absorb and then give off purifies the atmosphere. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is evident that their presence in goodly numbers, planted in malarial regions, has produced most beneficent results.

The Roman Campagna especially has been greatly benefited, so much so that large portions once considered almost fatal to human life, and shunned and feared, are now the abodes of numbers of people who find, since the introduction of the eucalyptus trees, but little traces of the dreaded malaria that for ages once caused those regions to be so shunned and deserted.

In the low malarial regions around the Cape of Good Hope and in some similar unhealthful regions around Algiers and elsewhere, the same benificent results have followed the introduction of the eucalyptus trees.

As yet no variety has been discovered that is able to withstand even a moderate frost, but the fact that millions of these trees can be raised so easily and quickly in California and Florida and perhaps in the warm places on the Gulf of Mexico, and that its timber can be so widely utilized, is a matter for congratulation to all who are interested in the conservation of our forests and also in the introduction of new varieties of trees that will add to the timber wealth of the country.

In general, eucalyptus may be successfully planted in the sections of the United States suitable for the culture of citrus fruits. They are grown in nearly all the agricultural sections of California, along the coast of southern Oregon, and to a limited extent in Arizona. New Mexico and western Texas. Several species have also been planted in Florida and along the Gulf coast. Here, however, occasional frosts have killed or severely damaged the trees, and for this reason planting has been discouraged.

The blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus) has a phenomenally rapid rate of growth. Seedlings stands will average a height growth of 50 feet in 6 years and 100 feet in 10 years. Under very favorable conditions individual trees have reached a height of 125 feet and a diameter of 36 inches in 9 years. In sprout stands growth is even more rapid; trees frequently reach 3 inches in diameter and 35 feet in height in 8 months, while in 3 years a diameter of 7 inches and a height of 70 feet are often attained. In California, under favorable conditions, trees have attained a height of 175 feet and a diameter of 5 feet in 25 years. Although sometimes irregular in form, the tree tends to develop a straight, gradually tapering, unforked stem. In plantations the trunks become rapidly cleared of branches to a considerable height, but in the open, trees branch more widely and gradually develop a short crown of massive, spreading branches.

Blue gum is practically immune from disease. Where trees are reproduced by sprouts, the old stumps frequently decay slowly at the heart, while the sprouts remained unaffected. Growing trees are not attacked by insect enemies, but felled timber lying unbarked upon the ground is subject to injury by a wood-mining insect.

Blue gum rarely suffers any breakage of the limbs by winds, and the spreading root system renders the trees very [illegible]

Fire is the greatest source of injury to eucalyptus plantations. Both the natural characteristics of the trees and the conditions within planted groves render them peculiarly susceptible to fire injury. The large quantity of litter—dry leaves, branches and shredded bark—which accumulates beneath a stand is extremely inflammable. The bark of eucalyptus is so thin that the trees are injured even by light surface fires.

The wood of blue gum is very heavy, hard, strong and tough, but is not durable in contact with the soil. It is close-grained, and is split with difficulty after it has dried. It is less elastic than hickory, but it has been demonstrated by mechanical tests that seasoned blue gum timber is a little inferior in strength and stiffness to the best second-growth hickory. In appearance it closely resembles the wood of hickory and ash.

Blue-gum timber is utilized for a great variety of purposes in California. The wood is excellent for fuel, and in the treeless valleys has been the chief fuel supply for many years. In southern California the steady demand renders commercial planting for fuel very profitable. Eucalyptus timber has been extensively used in California for wharf piling. Blue-gum piles are in use in nearly every port on the California coast, and extended trial has shown that they resist the attacks of marine borers which destroy timber in sea water longer than other species commonly used for piling. Blue-gum timber has also been used to some extent for fence posts and telephone poles. The wood is not suitable for this purpose, however, on account of its short life in the ground. Seasoned posts last a little longer than green posts, and timber cut from the heart is more durable than sapwood.

Blue-gum timber has been used to a limited extent to determine its value for railroad ties. The results thus far obtained indicate that it compares favorably with second-grade pine-tie timber.

The lumber has been extensively used for vehicle stock and for wooden parts of agricultural implements. It is also made into insulator pins for electric wiring, and is used for furniture and cabinet work, hardwood flooring, trip-hammer beams, the levers of windlasses, and the blocking for oil and wine presses, wood paving, pulley blocks and belt wheels.

The extensive utilization of gum lumber has hitherto been prevented by the scanty supply of timber of merchantable size and by the difficulty experienced in seasoning the lumber without warping and checking. It is believed, however, that in the seasoning of gum no greater difficulties will be encountered than in seasoning of any other hardwood of similar density and strength.

A product of considerable importance derived from blue gum is the oil distilled from the leaves. Eucalyptus oil is recognized as a valuable drug and is extensively used by pharmacists and physicians.

In many valleys of California eucalyptus windbreaks are considered absolutely necessary to insure the successful production of crops. They have been most extensively used to safeguard citrus orchards from strong and destructive winds in southern California, but they are now being established also for the protection of vineyards and orchards of deciduous fruits, olives and walnuts. The blue gum excels other species for windbreak purposes on account of its height and the rapidity of its growth. The tall shafts of the trees bend before the wind and act as a cushion to deflect it upward over the orchard, whereas ordinary wind-break trees form a more solid wall, and the wind draws downward, forming eddies near the leeward side.

Eucalyptus reproduce readily by both seeds and sprouts. The trees bear seed in abundance annually, and under favorable conditions natural reproduction is freely established. Trees also sprout vigorously from both the stump and the roots, either after cutting or in response to injury. In California commercial groves are almost invariably reproduced by sprouts.

Plantations should be started with young trees and not by direct sowing. The opinion is generally held that eucalyptus seedlings are so difficult to raise that their propagation is impracticable except for expert nurserymen. In point of fact, blue gum is one of the most easily propagated species.

OLD MEN AT PLAY

Missouri Village Has a Marble Craze That Occupies Attention.

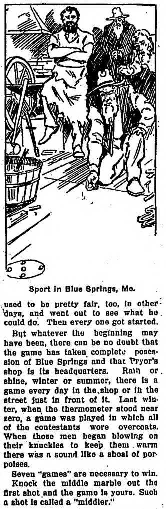
Men Now Past Sixty Who Find Delight in the Playthings of Their Early Years.

Blue Springs, Mo.—Horseshoes! Aw, shucks! Horseshoes do well enough to furnish a light diversion now and then, but for a serious game of headwork and skill, Blue Springs believes no game is half as good as old-fashioned marbles.

For two years the boys and men of Blue Springs—representatives from all of Shakespeare's seven ages—have been playing marbles the year round, each month with increasing skill. There is a legend that Uncle Dan Stanley, who is seventy-four, and Uncle Tom Holloway, who is seventy-five, were so evenly matched in a contest arranged last winter that they lagged from taw for two days without either man winning an advantage of a sixteenth of an inch in the struggle to gain the privilege of having the first shot, and the contest had to be declared a draw before it began.

Knickerbocker teams, ten-year-olds, fifteen, twenty-five, fifty, or seventy-five-year-old teams, or any other age that a challenger may prefer, can be furnished by Blue Springs on five minutes' notice. Blue Springs challenges the world.

Just how marbles got started here no one appears to remember. Possibly some gray-bearded citizen of the town sat on a nail keg in front of Pryor's blacksmith shop on a spring day two years ago and got to thinking, while he watched the "kids" playing marbles in the street, that he used to be a pretty fair hand at that game himself in days before the war. Then he went out and knocked a "middler" from "taw"—or almost did—and went back and bragged about it to somebody else. And that other person used to be pretty fair, too, in other days, and went out to see what he could do. Then every one got started.



Sport in Blue Springs, Mo.

But whatever the beginning may have been, there can be no doubt that the game has taken complete possession of Blue Springs and that Pryor's shop is its headquarters. Rain or shine, winter or summer, there is a game every day in the shop or in the street just in front of it. Last winter, when the thermometer stood near zero, a game was played in which all of the contestants wore overcoats. When those men began blowing on their knuckles to keep them warm there was a sound like a shoal of porpoises.

Seven "games" are necessary to win.

Knock the middle marble out the first shot and the game is yours. Such a shot is called a "middler."

Knock any marble out and you must "clear the ring"—knock all the others too, to win the game.

If your marble stays in the square after the first shot, you are "fat," or "dead" for the rest of the game.

If some one else hits your taw you are dead for the rest of the game.

Lynn Pryor, the blacksmith, stood at taw, took careful aim, and from 12 feet away spotted the middle of the square. One game for Pryor and Binger! But nobody got excited. Middlers from taw are ordinary occurrences in Blue Springs. John Henry Moore holds a record of having knocked out 11 of such middlers in 14 shots.

A minute later Uncle Dan Stanley knocked a middler. Capt. George Webb, the furniture dealer and undertaker, did the same thing, too, as soon as he had the chance. So did Farmer George Binger. They didn't do so all the time, of course, but middlers came with an astonishing regularity. And when there was a game in which all four men had a chance to shoot, other plays just as remarkable for distance and accuracy were taken by the gallery at the blacksmith shop door as matter of course.

"You must understand," the blacksmith said, "that if a man comes with a horse to be shod, the game stops instanter. But when there's nothing going on, somebody is sure to start a game. Farmers come in on rainy days, sometimes from several miles around, and some of them are good hands at marbles.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1910. NO. 21.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Uncle Sam Asks All to Swat the Fly

NEW YORK.—The whole United States government, with its vast treasury of wealth, its brainy statesmen and insurgents, its army and navy, its immense horde of highbrows, against the poor little house fly! That's the line-up in a bitter war of extermination scheduled to set the nation by the ears and enlist the courageous support of every man, woman and child in this broad land. The final knell of the house fly has been sounded and the battle has just begun. "Catch 'em and kill 'em; show no quarter"—that is the war cry of the army of extermination that is to put forth every effort to rid the land of the Musca Domestica, the polite name by which the house fly should be addressed by strangers.

Until the scientists got busy with their investigations the house fly was considered merely as a pestiferous insect, designed by the Creator of all things merely to take its bath in the sweet cream and maple sirup, annoy the late morning sleeper, skate about with abandon on the polished surface of shiny baldheads and practise the Morse telegraph code on the cleanest of windows.

Long suffering housewives since time began were the only really active enemies of the seemingly insignificant little fly, and they alone and unaided applied the imprecations and dish cloths vigorously against the nuisance. But after the scientists got onto the job the fight against the insect began to assume proportions of magnitude.

This little, but potent, messenger of death wanders from the sick room, from the filth of the garbage pail, from the heaps of refuse of all kinds into the peaceful, happq homes of our land, walks upon the butter, the meat, the fruit, the sugar, takes a bath in the milk, leaving everywhere the germs of disease that have gathered upon its furry feet and body.

According to a noted scientist the extermination of the post is comparatively easy. All that is necessary, he says, is a systematic effort on the part of the public. If all the people will practise the utmost cleanliness, it is declared, the house fly will be extinct in this country within a few years, for the house fly cannot exist without filth.

"Cleanliness," then, is the watchword for the American public to put an end to an insect that is not only a terrible nuisance, but a terrible instrument of death to thousands of our population every year.

'Gators and Insects Hunt New Home

I HATE MOVING
M

NEW ORLEANS.—More than 1,000,000 acres of marsh land lying within 50 miles of New Orleans are to be drained, reclaimed and transformed from a wilderness into gardens, homes, hamlets and towns. The work of reclaiming some 50,000 acres within the corporate limits of New Orleans is now well under way, while contracts have been let for the reclamation of fully 100,000 acres additional in adjoining parishes.

This neans that within two years the alligator will no longer find aboriginal harborage in the Carnival city, that the breeding grounds of countless billions of mosquitoes will be turned into highly productive farms on which mosquitoes cannot breed, that hundreds of miles of paved roadways will lead from New Orleans north, east and west, and that for the first time in its history New Orleans will posess suburbs.

The nearest town or settlement of any consequence is now 50 miles distant from New Orleans. Within fifty miles of every large city in the country a million or more people reside, and many industries develop business and wealth for the urban population.

This is the end New Orleans is working to and will have reached, in large part, anyway, by the time the Panama canal is opened to the ships of the world.

Meanwhile modern sewerage and drainage within the city proper have practically and wholly solved the city's sanitary problems, and the discovery of a simple method of filtering the waters of the Mississippi river has given the city a pure water service excelled by none in the world. These systems are in operation and are nearly complete. They have cost the city about $25,000,000.

Dentists Believe They Have a Kick

TEETH YANKED WHILE YOU WAIT
CASH IN ADVANCE

CHICAGO.—"Well, I don't know what under the shining forceps I am going to do, anyway," and a dentist in the Masonic temple sighed a perfect mammoth of a sigh.

"The matter? Hair, just plain hair. No—not plain, either. Now, for instance. A lady came up to my office the other day and wanted her teeth fixed, and finally I took hold of the top of her head with one hand, while I worked with the other. Then I turned away to get an instrument, and my sleeve button caught in her hair and the whole back of it, about fifteen fat, shiny curls, came along with me. She simply froze me up, and she didn't come back to pay her bill, either. Say, this new fangled hair style is putting me to the bad.

"The worst feature of the whole thing is that the heads, or rather the hair, won't fit into the headrests. I have tried all manner of schemes, and even had a new headrest built along lines that I was sure would fit, but the heads simply won't fit into anything.

"I do tell you what, the dentists ought to get together and boycott the present style of hairdress, or else insist that all extra hair be taken off before any dental work will be done. That would settle it, all right."

No Corsets are Worn at West Point

I WONDER IF HIS NAME CAN BE LIZZIE

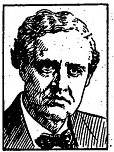
WASHINGTON.—"I have often heard a question as to whether West Pointers wore corsets. It is absurd in a way, because should any effeminate youngster resort to such a thing it would be impossible to keep the affair a secret, and once known his school life would become a burden to him on account of the endless amount of criticism he would receive from his fellows. He would be made the laughing-stock of the school and would soon find himself the possessor of any number of effeminate nicknames that would grate upon his ears in any but a pleasant manner.

"It is true," continued the old soldier, who was no other than Col. K. B. Collins, a retired army officer, in a discussion of West Pointers, "that many West Pointers acquire a figure of perfection of symmetry and a carriage the acme of manly grace, but these are due not to any ingenious appliances, but to the systematic drills and exercises that make the cadet, to a certain extent, an athlete. At the outset these young fellows are put through what are called the 'setting up' exercises, their object being to straighten the body and develop the chest. One might suppose that it would require a great amount of such exercise to make any marked showing, but three long hours of such exercise daily will soon produce beneficial results in the most stooped forms.

"The cadet uniform is also a great help in this direction. The dress coat is tight, very tight. The shoulders are heavily padded in order to give them a square effect. The chest is made thick, so that there will be no danger of wrinkling. All this for the sake of looks; comfort has no place in the make-up of a West Pointer; it is discipline and looks."

PROMINENT PEOPLE

GOVERNOR STUBBS OF KANSAS



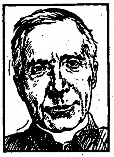
Governor Walter Roscoe Stubbs, who was renominated at the Republican primaries of the state, has had a short career in politics, compared with most leaders. It is only seven years since he began to interest himself at all actively in public affairs, and now the governor's ambition is to succeed Senator Charles Curtis, whose term expires in March, 1913, and whose successor will be chosen two years hence.

Stubbs is red headed, like that other insurgent leader of Kansas Republicans, Victor Murdock. Red hair means energy. Oddly enough, he comes of Quaker stock. His parents, who lived in Richmond, Ind., when he was born, were very poor. Now fifty-two years old, the governor is wealthy as a result of many years of hard work as a contractor, mostly in railroad building. Thus he has an intimate acquaintance with one feature of railroad affairs, the cost of new lines.

A big man physically, Stubbs has a face that is often boyishly emotional, though it can change into granite hardness when his fighting spirit is aroused. His talk is homely and direct. He frankly admits that he is ambitious to go high in politics. He has hardly any "book learning," and he does not pretend to have any. He has been, however, a very good friend to the state's educational institutions and appreciates education.

Stubbs began his political career in 1903 by going to the legislature. In 1904 he became chairman of the Republican state committee and remained such for four years. He nominated Edward Wallis Hoch for governor, after Hoch had refused to accept the nomination. Stubbs hired two good talkers to use the long-distance telephone from Topeka on every farmer in the state who had a phone in his home. It cost a good deal of money, but Stubbs was satisfied with the result. "They wouldn't have worried about a letter," he said, "but when they got a long-distance call they knew that meant something."

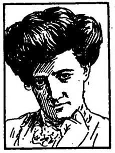
CARDINAL GIBBONS AT 76



James, Cardinal Gibbons, who recently celebrated the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth, is noted among churchmen and is head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States. He was born in Baltimore, but at an early age was taken by his parents to their former home in Ireland, where his education began. Upon returning to the United States he lived for a while in New Orleans. He studied first at St. Charles college and later at St. Mary's seminary in Baltimore, and in 1861 he was ordained to the priesthood. In a short time he was made private secretary to Archbishop Spalding and chancellor of the archdiocese. In 1863 he was raised to the episcopate and in 1877 was created coadjutor archbishop of Baltimore. A few months later he succeeded to the see, and on June 30, 1886, he was invested with the insignia of cardinal. Cardinal Gibbons presided at the third national council of the church, held in Baltimore in 1884. He has written books and pamphlets on religious subjects and is noted for his charitable work.

In the course of a general conversation with the cardinal recently, the subject of divorce came up and he at once opened up on it with all his batteries. The evils of divorce are ever uppermost in his thoughts. "Divorce is a canker which is eating into the very vitals of our life," he said in the interview, in which he also urged young men to enter politics. "Society—our whole civilization uprears itself upon the sanctity of the home and the unity of the family. When you attack the family you attack government itself. And government to protect and perpetuate itself must expunge from its statutes the criminal divorce laws which the best of our life abhors.

WEDS A JAP WAR ADMIRAL

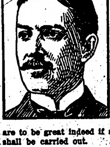


Miss Florence M. Roche, the only daughter of the late James Jeffrey Roche, the famous poet and author, was recently married in Boston to Read Admiral Henry Walton Grinell, formerly the "Yankee admiral" of the Japanese navy, and they are now touring Europe. They have been friends for years. The admiral was a friend of the young woman's father while he was editor of the Pilot. During last winter the two were brought together a great deal at St. Augustine and their long friendship strengthened by constant association, led to their engagement.

Miss Roche is about 25 years old and has lived in Boston virtually all her life up to the time that her father was appointed consul to Génoa by President Roosevelt in 1905, when she gave up her work and joined him. Mr. Roche died two years ago. Admiral Grinell entered the United States navy at an early age and rose to the rank of lieutenant.

Just before the Chinese-Japanese war Japan asked for an American naval officer in helping to build up and organize its navy. Grinell was made the choice of the navy board. He was given the rank of rear admiral by the Japanese government and remained in its employ for several years in an advisory capacity.

WILL GIVE AWAY MILLIONS



With the announcement that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has resigned from the directorate of the Standard Oil company and has relinquished other large business interests to assume charge of the work of giving away his father's vast fortune, a new public interest in this young man has arisen. Now thirty-three years old, he has been looked upon for many years as the heir apparent of the elder Rockefeller's habits of acquisitiveness and frugality. His talks to his Sunday school class have been keenly watched and reported in the newspapers, and their tone has been considered, by a good part of the public at least, that of unctuous, self-satisfied piety. But now everything is changed; both the father and the son are preparing to demonstrate their belief that "faith without works is void," and the works are to be great indeed if all that is promised of the Rockefeller Foundation shall be carried out.

Gradually the younger Rockefeller has been relinquishing his responsibilities as a director in large corporations. As a Sunday school teacher Mr. Rockefeller has been an utterer of many precepts for the guidance of his fellow young men. He has advised against living beyond one's means, against borrowing money on friendship, against drinking anything intoxicating, against shirking humble work, against discontent because of poverty, against sourfacedness, against timidity and several other things that have been the subjects of platitudes and homilies since religion began to be associated with morals.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Bungling Diplomats Cause Trouble

WAR SCARE
SOAP

WASHINGTON.—Ignorance on the part of amateur diplomats concerning the proper form of diplomatic correspondence nearly precipitated a war scare in two nations not long since. It was announced that the emperor of Germany had deliberately affronted the United States government by employing affectionate terms in addressing President Madriz of Nicaragua, whom our government had refused to recognize.

"Great and Good Friend," is the way the kaiser's letter to Madriz was commenced. This had sinister significance to the amateurs. Immediately the newspapers were filled with stories that Germany had espoused the cause of Madriz; that the Monroe doctrine had been thrown down and repudiated by the warlike kaiser;; also the emperor had been acting queerly of late and undoubtedly was bent on making all the trouble he could for the United States. After a little inquiry the war scare faded away.

"In all probability," said a state department official, "the emperor never knew that the note in question was sent. It was a regular routine matter in the German foreign office and followed the stereotyped form.

Nations are excessively polite to one another in their interchange of communications. Every letter that goes out from the state department to a foreign government has this ceremonial finish:

"Accept, excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration."

The cermonail letters of all countries begin in about the same way. For instance, all of England's communications begin:

"George V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India, etc."

"Nicholas, by the Grace of God, emperor autocrat of all the Russias, czar of Casan, czar of Astracan, etc., lord of Plescott and grand duke of Smolenski, etc."

Bad Land Title Tangle Is Revealed

I WONDER WHETHER I OWN THIS OR WHETHER I DON'T

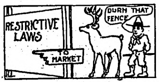
A REPORT made to congress by a commission appointed to examine land titles in the District of Columbia discloses that many lots of land occupied by modern business houses and residences in the national capital are still owned by the government, notwithstanding the present tenants believe they have a clear title to the property.

This question of land titles in the national capital is not a new one. Two years ago congress created a commission to study it. The commission consisted of the attorney general, the secretary of war, Senator Scott of West Virginia, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, and one of the district commissioners. The report reveals a horrible land tangle, which the courts will probably never be able to straighten out. The tangle is the outcome of the wild speculation in real estate that took place for a good many years after the capital was laid out.

Private lands were acquired in Washington, in the early days, by a very simple process. The territory "not exceeding" ten miles square was ceded to the United States government by Maryland and Virginia and placed under the authority of three commissioners, appointed by the president. They or any two of them were required, under the direction of the president, to survey and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory, and the territory so defined was established as a permanent seat of the government of the United States. Power was given the commissioners to purchase or accept land on the eastern side of the Potomac, for the use of the United States, and, the commissioners were further required to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of congress, the president and public officers of the government of the United States.

No sooner had the capital city been laid out than land speculators appeared on the scene, and as a result of their operations, it is asserted, much land which belonged to the government illegally passed to individual owners.

Now Planning a Substitute for Beef



DEER and elk preserves may play an important part in reducing the high cost of beef. According to government experts who have made an investigation of the cost and methods of raising venison, declare that the game laws of the various states are preventing deer and elk farming and denying the country one of its chief sources of cheap and good meat. Deer and elk can be raised readily in nearly every state in the Union. They are easily controlled and cheaply fed. The increase of elk under domestication is fully equal to that of cattle.

The state and the government, through its Yellowstone park officials, have co-operated with individual ranchmen in caring for the vast herds of elk in the Jackson's Hole region in Wyoming. It is estimated that there are 30,000 elk in the Yellowstone park region; constituting the only great herd left. For two or three winters these elk have been fed, and have now come to look upon the feeding as a matter of course, and State Game Warden Nowlin of Wyoming, who has led the feeding experiments, says that the last of the great elk herds is becoming rapidly domesticated. Several ranchmen in the Rocky mountain country have conducted private elk preserves for years. Outside of the private elk preserves there are few herds left in the west.

In nearly every state in the Union the killing of deer is forbidden excepting in the fall and during a limited period. If deer and elk are to be raised for the market the venison farmer must be allowed to kill for the market, whenever the demand is there.

Government's Census of Indian Wards

IN the present census the government has made a great effort to obtain, through special agents, full and authentic data concerning the tribal relations of the Indians, as a decade hence when the fourteenth census will be taken, it probably will be found that those Indians who are now dependent wards of the nation have become full-fledged citizens.

The Indian population of the United States decreased in the decade from 1890 to 1900, from 273,607 to 266,760. In 1880 the care of the Indians cost the national government $5,206,109; in 1909 the cost had risen to $15,724,163, more than three times as much. The total attendance of Indian children in schools conducted by the government or by missionary enterprise is 25,777. In these schools no effort is spared to teach the child some industry by which he may support himself when he comes of age, and the Indians are gradually learning to live by the sweat of the brow upon the product of their own self-respecting handiwork, rather than upon the bounty of the government.

The Apache Indians employed on the Roosevelt reclamation project under the act of June 17, 1902, earned $34,000 in 1909, and rendered eminently satisfactory service in regions where, on account of the heat, a white man could not have labored. Sheep herding has given profitable employment to many hundreds of Navajos and Pueblos in the past year, and Pima and Papago Indians, employed as navvies on the Southern Pacific railway, earned many thousands of dollars. The Sioux farmers have done well, though they are deficient in the quality of persistent patience that makes the most successful sort of agricultural laborer.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. MINN.

STEEL TRUST AS CAT BUYER.

A rat got tangled up in one of the dynamos which supply power for the great blast furnace mill of the United State Steel corporation at Gary, Ind., says Louisville Courier-Journal. It required several hours to separate the rat's remains from the dynamo and in the meantime the corporation was losing money at the rate of a thousand dollars a minute. Now the steel trust is advertising for cats. Advertisements have been inserted in the Gary newspapers, offering 50 cents apiece, with no limitations as to age, sex, size, pedigree or character. Fifty cents a head is a good price for cats and the officials of the steel trust are likely to have to contend with an embarrassment of offerings. When the news percolates to all the cities and small towns of Indiana there will be a rush of feline shipments to Gary and the steel trust will find itself with a surplus of cats scarcely less troublesome than the overplus of rats with which it has been contending heretofore. Hundreds of Indiana families will willingly part with all their feline possessions at a compensation of 50 cents per cat. Some thousands of small boys will explore the alleys and woodsheds until the last backyard fence is denuded.

The report from Pisa that royal engineers state that the inclination of the leaning tower at that place has increased eight inches and that the structure is likely to collapse will tend to further increase the number of those who believe that the tower was never intended to be a freak of masonry, but that it became a wonder by the yielding of its foundation on one side. As a "drawing card" for tourists the famous leaning tower has had value in addition to the historic considerations, and if it should fall there would doubtless be a demand for its reconstruction. A modern builder could give Pisa a leaning tower of greater inclination by using an anchored steel skeleton and clothing it with well fastened veneer.

A speaker at a meeting of a medical society in New Jersey declared that some of the greatest surgeons living had left sponges, forceps and other instruments in the abdominal cavities of persons operated upon, and that the practise was "inexcusable." This makes cheerful reading for the lay public, especially that portion of it that has hospital experience in prospect; but the statement of the existence of this practise is also puzzling from the fact that it must be a more or less expensive practise to the surgeons themselves to be so careless about losing good instruments.

A New York woman was fined five dollars for getting drunk in public and using the large "D" to a policeman. New York seems to be doing something to keep the cost of the necessaries of life on the Great White Way within reason.

An Englishman has paid $700 for a 600-year-old alphabet. He could have got a new one for nothing, but these Britons are so conservative!

St. Louis is howling for a barrel of free ice water at each corner. Will ice cool that concrete composition fondly thought to be water in St. Louis?

Doctor Wiley says that there's nothing especially dangerous in kissing—except the prospect of marriage, we presume.

Some one has discovered 61,000,000 germs in a malaga grape. Still, for all that, malaga grapes are pretty good eating.

An eighty-three-year-old Pennsylvania dame takes her first ride on a train. She couldn't learn any younger.

Even in hot weather some self-sacrificing, hard-working correspondent manages to sweat out a war scare.

Staten Island has seen the first sea serpent, and now the lid ought ot be put on S. I.

Two Dreadnaughts will cost $23,000,000, but that can't scare a dreadnaught.

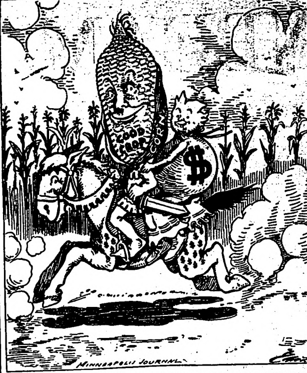
Forty-four scrubwomen have been laid off by the city of New York. New York's economy fad knows no bounds.

Down in Pittsburg the overcoat makers have gone on a strike. This may be the psychological moment for an overcoat strike, but who'd have thought it?

Aviating and ballooning kill a man every day or two just to prove that the air is a long way from being conquered yet.

Excellent hot weather exercise is watching a tennis match.

OH, YOUNG LOCHINVAR CAME OUT OF THE WEST.



NEW TARIFF MAKES BIG GAIN

TREASURY FIGURES SHOW ADVANCE OVER BANNER YEAR.

In First Twelve Months Act Produces $75,000,000 More Than In 1907.

Washington.—The Payne-Aldrich tariff law has produced in its first year a revenue larger by $75,000,000 than the sum collected in any twelve months in the country's history, except the banner year 1907, according to treasury department figures issued Monday.

During the first full year, ended last Saturday night, the total ordinary receipts, including customs, ordinary internal revenue, corporation tax and miscellaneous, aggregating $678,850,816, exceeded disbursements by $20,214,029. These ordinary receipts were larger by $15,000,000, approximately, than during 1907, and the 1907 receipts exceeded those of any other year of record by almost $60,000,000. Although there was a deficit of $58,784,955 in the ordinary operations of the government in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, there was a surplus of more than $20,000,000 in the year which ended last Saturday, according to the department.

The corporation-tax revenue was $27,090,934, which is only $207,000 less than the amount assessed.

RAPER WINS KNIGHTS' DRILL

Indianapolis Commandery Captures First Honors, Cincinnati Is Second, Kansas City Third.

Chicago.—Raper commandery No. 1, of Indianapolis, captured first honors in the competitive drill open to all Knights Templar commanderies outside of Cook county.

Hanselmann commandery, No. 16, of Cincinnati, was awarded second prize, and Oriental commandery, No. 35, of Kansas City, took third prize.

Raper's trophy is an immense silver libation fountain with silver cups.

An international concordat between Knights Templar organizations of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and the United States was formally ratified and adopted by the grand commandery of the United States at the first real business meeting of the sixty-first triennial conclave.

It is agreed that no commandery or other branch of the order in one country shall be organized in another country which is in the alliance. Each grand encampment, or grand priory, as they are termed in other countries, is given exclusive jurisdiction in its own country, and no other Templar body may be organied or conducted therein.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOSTON

Property in Business Center of the City, Valued at $2,000,000 Is Destroyed.

Boston.—Driven by a strong southwest gale flames destroyed property valued at $2,000,000 here Tuesday night and for a time seriously threatened to wipe out the business and manufacturing part of the city.

A general alarm called all the fire apparatus in the city to the scene and later a call for help was sent to Brookline, Cambridge and Somerville and all the available fire fighting apparatus in those towns was rushed to the scene of the conflagration.

Naval Collier at Bottom.

Norfolk, Va.—The naval collier Marcellus lies at the bottom of the Atlantic in latitude 36, longitude 74:08, having sunk ten hours after she was struck by the Norwegian fruit steamer Rosario di Giorgio.

Langford Refuses to Fight.

Philadelphia.—The bout between Al Kaufman of California and Sam Langford, scheduled to take place at the Philadelphia ball park Thursday night, was called off because Langford refused to fight.

AERONAUT IS HURT BY FALL

Walter Brookins' Machine Crashes Into Crowd of Spectators—High Wind Causes Accident.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Walter A. Brookins, the aviator, and seven spectators were seriously injured at the Interlaken field Wednesday when Brookins, in a new type of Wright biplane, attempted to effect a landing in a high wind, after making a sensational flight.

George Burnett, fourteen years old, living at Spring Lake, N. J., was pinned under the wreckage and is dying at the Long Branch hospital as the result of a fractured skull, dislocated hip and internal injuries.

Brookins, although pinned under the heavy motor, escaped with a broken nose and contusions about the head and body. The accident might have cost many lives, if it had not been for Brookins' presence of mind. In order to inaugurate Asbury Park's aviation meet on schedule time, he went up shortly after four o'clock in a gusty wind blowing at the rate of 30 miles an hour. As he was about to descend with one of his spectacular spiral turns he lost control of the machine. Being directly over the grand stand the machine dived for the panic-stricken crowd.

Realizing that the result would be frightful if the craft fell on the spectators, caught like rats in a trap, Brookins managed to swing the machine around at an angle still more acute. But the aeroplane was too close to the ground to make the maneuver entirely successful. It barely cleared the heads of the wildly hysterical crowd, when it smashed into the grand stand at the end of the field. The groups of attaches there were unable to escape over a high wire fence designed to keep out the crowd. All of them were pinned under the wreckage.

BUTTER BLENDERS BARRED

Product Produced by Machines Is Pronounced to Be An Adulteration.

Washington.—Commissioner Cabell of the internal revenue bureau is hot after those persons using butter mergers or blenders to increase the butter supply of the country.

He is sending to collectors and other agents of the internal revenue a circular branding as adulterated butter, within the terms of the law, the products of these machines.

Briefly the decision is that the use of so-called butters mergers and blenders for emulsifying certain quantities of milk and butter subjects the product to a tax of 10 cents per pound as adulterated butter and the manufacturer or manipulator to a special tax of $600 per annum, if such goods are sold. If oils are used in this process the product is oleomargarine and subject to all the provisions of that law.

The merger machines claim to make two pounds of butter from one pound of butter and one pint of milk.

Indiana Sons of America.

Glenwood, Ind.—The state camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Indiana was held here Tuesday, opening with the address of President O. Perry Everson of Crawfordsville. The report of Secretary Sam D. Symmes showed that the order was in excellent condition in the state and that five new camps were soon to be instituted.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Dead.

Washington.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, one of the most noted women lawyers and civicists in the country, died in Garfield hospital Thursday. Mrs. Foster, who was seventy years of age, had been seriously ill for several months.

Alleged Murderess Dead.

Newark, N. J.—Miss Virginia O. Wardlaw, one of the three sisters under indictment for the murder of Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead, died Thursday in a cell in the house of detention here.

FOUR SHOT TO DEATH

MAN, WIFE AND SON AND WOMAN'S FATHER SLAIN IN CHICAGO.

OFFICERS ACCUSE HUSBAND.

W. J. Myers and Spouse Had Quarreled and Separated—Police Believe Former, Who Was Crack Shot Fired Fatal Bullets.

Chicago.—As the result of a tragedy which occurred at their home, 2934 Cottage Grove avenue, on Thursday, W. J. Myers, aged forty years; his wife Grace, twenty-five years old, their seven-year-old son Ralph and Frank Bouton, Mrs. Myers' father, are dead.

Each of the four had been killed by a bullet and the police are convinced that all of the fatal missiles were fired by W. J. Myers, the proprietor of a shooting gallery, a crack shot. All the bullets had penetrated the brains of the victims.

Myers had been living apart from his wife and child and this circumstance, together with the fact that the revolver was found beside him, convinced the police that he shot the other three and killed himself.

Myers and his wife are said by the police to have quarreled and separated several weeks ago and the woman is declared to have caused his arrest recently. He is said to have been placed under a bond to keep the peace. Since that time he had not been living at the family home.

The police found all four dead or dying in the flat. The body of Mrs. Myers lay on the kitchen floor, with blood flowing from a wound in her head. In a narrow hall leading from the kitchen to the dining room was the body of Ralph Myers, the son.

Bouton lay on the kitchen floor near the rear door, a few feet away from that of Mrs. Myers. Myers, the husband, was found dead across a bed in a room adjoining the kitchen. A revolver, the only weapon found in the flat, lay on the floor beside the bed.

BEEF OFFICIAL IS INDICTED

Manager of Armour & Co. Accused of Giving Perjured Testimony Before Grand Jury.

Chicago.—Thomas G. Lee, manager of the dressed beef sales department of Armour & Co., was indicted for perjury by the federal grand jury Thursday. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

The grand jury sent a report to Judge K. M. Landis, in which it was charged that stenographers' notebooks of Armour & Co., containing information which the grand jury wanted, had been destroyed. The report also severely arraigns A. R. Urion, chief counsel of the packing company and president of the board of education, with other officials.

Judge Landis issued an order commanding A. R. Urion, George M. Willitts, assistant office manager, and W. W. Shaw and W. A. Helander, employes of the concern, to appear before him and answer the charge.

Henry Edmunds, chief of the stationery department of Armour & Co., appeared before the grand jury August 5. He stated that he was unable to produce the books.

Attorney Urion is charged by the grand jury with saying that there were no books and that if there were none Edmunds could not get them.

Lee is charged with perjury in his testimony before the grand jury on July 28. He is said to have made false statements regarding weekly meetings of representatives of the packing corporations, at which, the grand jury declares, prices were fixed and agreements were made regarding the quantity of fresh meat each company was to ship in interstate commerce.

JOE GANS, PUGILIST, DEAD

Former Lightweight Champion Succumbs to Ravages of Tuberculosis at His Home.

Baltimore, Md.—The "Old Master" has taken the final count. Joe Gans, former lightweight champion of the world, died here Wednesday of consumption.

The most popular and most skillful negro boxer who ever appeared before the public, a favorite for close on 20 years, he died, as he wished to—in the arms of his mother. It was that he might be with his old "mammy" at the end that the great fighter made his race with death a week ago, hurrying on from Arizona.

Only a few friends had seen him since he left for Arizona a few weeks ago, in the vain and desperate hope of checking the white plague. When he came back he was little more than a skeleton, scarcely able to whisper, and weighed but 65 pounds.

Immigrants Arriving in July 52,727.

New York.—In the month of July 52,727 citizens of foreign lands entered the port of New York and of this number the Ellis island records class 12,985 as illiterate. The number barred was 1,127. The immigrants brought $1,537,794 in money.

Promotion Slow, Fireman a Suicide.

Newark, N. J.—Frederick J. Hebring, a Newark fireman, committed suicide Thursday at the home of an aunt because of his failure to win rapid promotion.

GORE BARES LOBBY SECRETS

AGAIN REFERS TO SHERMAN IN LAND INQUIRY.

McMurray, the Alleged Promoter, Shown to Have Operated a Campaign of Telegrams.

McAlester, Okla.—Senator T. P. Gore at the investigation of the Indian land deals Tuesday introduced and had read to the special committee telegrams in which the names of Vice-President Sherman and Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas were named. One of the telegrams read:

"With McMurray there to state our claims, with Mr. Curtis and Mr. Sherman, who understands better than anybody else what we want, and with the assistance of our president, it begins to look like we are coming into our own."

Its relation to Senator Gore's charges of having been offered $25,000 bribe to "put through" congress the $30,000,000 McMurray Indian land deal was explained by the senator.

"It merely shows the activity of the McMurray interests at Washington," said Senator Gore. "By offering this evidence, I do not wish to reflect either on Mr. Sherman or Mr. Curtis," said the senator.

"Do you mean that as an exoneration from you of Mr. Sherman?" asked Dennis Flynn, attorney for McMurray.

"It is merely to state that if the names of these men were taken in vain at one time they may have been at another," replied Mr. Gore.

McAlester, Okla.—Six hundred Indians assembled at a "war council" at Sulphur, Okla., and, using up almost an entire bottle of ink, wrote their signatures individually to the McMurray land contracts.

Although informed that J. F. McMurray, holder of the contracts, would net a profit of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 in "attorneys' fees," the Indians were advised that the contracts afforded the quickest way to realize on their land, estimated to be 450,000 acres in extent, and valued at $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. In addition to the land contracts, McMurray's agents had the Indians sign contracts for tax cases against the government at a stated fee for each case. The land fee was 10 per cent., contingent upon the sale of the land.

James H. Godfrey, a Chickasaw Indian by intermarriage, gave this testimony before the congressional investigating committee Wednesday.

Godfrey said he induced the Indians to assemble at Sulphur to persuade them to sign the contracts, almost 10,000 of which McMurray previously had obtained. McMurray, he said, had been successful in previous litigation for the Indians and the Indians believed if they paid him 10 per cent. attorneys' fees he would be able to urge the authorities at Washington to expedite the sale.

ILLINOIS MINERS' FIGHT ON

President Lewis Is Hissed at Opening of Special Convention in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The fight over the Illinois compromise agreement began before the special international convention of miners.

Thomas L. Lewis.

At the opening session President Lewis counseled harmony in a speech to the delegates. His report on the strike situation in the entire country brought hoots and hisses, when he mentioned the recommendation to the Illinois strikers to pay all over 1½ cents a ton of the cost of shot-firers.

Secretary Perry of the miners came out as an opponent of President Lewis and recommended that the convention make the Illinois strike the main issue of the international union to be fought until all the demands of the proposed Peoria agreement have been accepted by the operators.

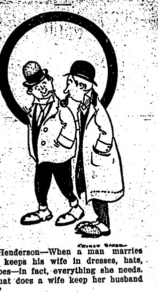
Wire Franks Called In.

New York.—Following the revocation of railroad passes which the interstate commerce law abolished several years ago, the telegraph companies announce that the telegraph franking privilege is soon to be withdrawn from those who have used it.

Congressman Lamb Renominated.

Richmond, Va.—By a majority of 700 to 800, in a vote of about 6,000, Congressman Lamb of this, the Third district, has been renominated for reelection by the Democratic primary.

SOMETIMES.



Henderson—When a man marries he keeps his wife in dresses, hats, shoes—in fact, everything she needs. What does a wife keep her husband in?

Henpeck (absently)—Hot water.

LEG A MASS OF HUMOR

"About seven years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg just above my ankle. It irritated me so that I began to scratch it, and it began to spread until my leg from my ankle to the knee was one solid scale like a scab. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep, or my wife either, and it was completely undermining our health. I lost fifty pounds in weight and was almost out of my mind with pain and chagrin as no matter where the irritation came, at work, on the street or in the presence of company, I would have to scratch it until I had the blood running down into my shoe. I simply cannot describe my suffering during those seven years. The pain, mortification, loss of sleep, both to myself and wife is simply indescribable on paper and one has to experience it to know what it is.

"I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. They would dry up for a little while and fill me with hope only to break out again just as bad if not worse. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was induced by my wife to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After taking the Cuticura Remedies for a little while I began to see a change, and after taking a dozen bottles of Cuticura Resolvent in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no signs of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the good the Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I shall always recommend them to my friends. W. H. White, 312 E. Cabot St., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4 and Apr. 13, 1909."

Keeping It Dry.

An old woman of a wealthy New Jersey family was going visiting. The coachman, who had not been in this country long, had just been equipped with a new uniform and a new silk hat. Before they had gone far it began to sprinkle, and the old woman told the coachman to fasten down the side curtains of the wagonette.

He drove up to a hitching post beside the road and, dismounting, hung his new hat on the post, and begun to fasten the curtains.

The old woman noticed his bare head and asked him where his hat was.

"Oi took it off me head, mum, so as is wouldn't get wet," the coachman replied.

Opinions Aired.

"Were the commencement exercises interesting?"

"Very. The time was divided between advice from public men on the selection of a career and suggestions from graduates on how to run the government."

Game.

The Creditor—Will you pay this bill now, or never?

The Debtor—Mighty nice of you to give me my choice, old scout. I choose never.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

Men are always betting that their sins will not find them out.

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.
Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.
PAXTINE
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.
A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

SEED CORN WEEK

FOR BEST RESULTS FARMERS SHOULD MAKE SELECTION IN FIELD EARLY IN FALL.

FOLLOWS THE STATE FAIR

Agricultural School Says That Period Is Proper One for Picking Best Ears For Next Season's Planting.

The week following the state fair and the conservation congress has been set apart by Governor Eberhart as seed corn week. In a proclamation the governor reminds the people of the state corn is our more profitable crop and asserts that the yield could be doubled if the best kind of seed were used.

The governor thinks that there is too little corn planted in the state. There are only 1,500,000 acres this year and there should be 3,000,000, he says. But the seed should be selected carefully and he urged the farmers to take one or more days during seed corn week to go through their corn fields and select the best ears for seed.

The common practice among farmers is to select their seed corn from the crib in the fall after the whole crop is husked. Some pick their seed corn without any particular care as to the quality of the ears they select. Only the most careful farmers go through the field and select the seed corn from the stalk, as the governor and the professors at the state farm advise all to do.

The state fair, where the results of good seed and good cultivation are shown, and the conservation congress, where practical talks will be made on better farming, are expected to be an inspiration to the farmers, and as it happens the week following is the right time, in most localities, for the selection of seed corn, it is expected there will be many out in the fields looking for fancy ears during seed corn week.

The Proclamation.

The governor in his proclamation says:

"The farmers of Minnesota have this year received a most impressive lesson as to the importance and value of the corn crop. The May crop and pastures have been partially destroyed by drouth and the wheat crop has been shorn of its expected proportions by the same cause. Corn well cared for has thrived and will evidently be the most substantial crop of the season. It promises to yield an abundance of grain for feed and forage for fall and winter feeding and will help to supply the deficiency in the stock-raiser's resources caused by the failure of the hay crop.

"But out of a tillable area in Minnesota of about 12,000,000 acres only 1,500,000 acres are planted in corn, where there should be 3,000,000 acres planted each year. And, what is even more important, while the average production is now only thirty bushels per acre, it has been proved that, by a careful selection of seed and good tillage, the average can be raised to sixty, or even more, bushels per acre.

"The beginning of the work which is to double the production of corn per acre lies in the selection of good seed. So important is this that the representatives of the extension division of the Minnesota agricultural college have sought to impress it upon the farmers by recommending the observance of a seed corn week.

Time Is Fixed.

"Heartily agreeing with them in their estimate of the importance of seed corn, I hereby appoint the week of September 12 to 17, inclusive, as seed corn week, and would join in urging that every farmer in Minnesota shall, on some day of that week, make it his special duty to go through his cornfield and select for seed the best ears from the sturdiest stalks, carefully storing them according to the suggestions made in Extension Bulletin No. 9, which may be had by writing to Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

"I would also urge an increase in the acreage of corn in every county. It has been demonstrated by reliable tests that the average net profit on corn, based on its feeding value, is $6.92 per acre against $.62 per acre on oats. Corn, being a cultivated crop, also leaves the land in excellent condition for succeeding crops."

Winona.—The United States steamer Curlew, which it was planned to take down the Mississippi to engage in clam propagation work, will be retained in this section to continue the task of freeing land-locked fish. The government's attention was called to the need of keeping the boat here and their order calling for removal was rescinded.

CULPRITS ARE NOT FOUND.

Men At Large Who Dynamited Duluth Coal Dock.

Duluth.—No trace has yet been found of the men who attempted to destroy the new machinery on the Philadelphia & Reading coal dock in Superior by blowing it up with dynamite. Two explosions occurred, one coming just before midnight and the second at 12:25. They were distinctly heard even in Duluth, but the police were unable to locate them until after the second explosion.

MINNESOTA'S CROPS ARE FAIR.

Maximum Yield of Wheat 41 Bushels to the Acre.

Winona. — The past week has been favorable to crops along the line of the Northwestern in southern Minnesota and South Dakota. The harvest is well progressed and some threshing has been done.

The report of General Agent T. J. Wagen, issued Saturday read:

"The weather since our last report has been excellent for harvest. The temperature has ranged from 60 to 80 degrees with a 30 minute rain between Winona and Sanborn on Aug. 1 and heavy rain from Waseca to Watertown Aug. 2. The additional moisture has been very beneficial to corn and vegetables. The harvest of small grains is about completed and will be in stack within the next ten days. Some threshing from the shock has been done and reports indicate a fine quality of all grains.

"We have received the following reports of individual yields of threshing for the past week:

Elgin.—Barley, 15, 20, 25, 26 and 45 bushels to the acre; oats, 59; wheat 25.

Viola.—Barley 20, 25 and 30; oats 25.

Kasson.—Barley, 21 and 28; wheat, 25.

Eagle Lake.—Wheat 27 and 29.

Mankato.—Oats, 60; wheat, 26, 29, 27 and 41.

Kasson.—Wheat, 28 and 30.

Courtland.—Wheat, 20.

New Ulm.—Wheat, 28.

Springfield.—Wheat, 25.

Sleepy Eye.—Wheat, 20.

Lamberton.—Barley, 30; oats, 60.

Vesta.—Barley, 32; oats, 40.

Rovers.—Wheat, 29 and 30.

Walnut Grove.—Barley, 25; oats, 45.

Marshall.—Barley, 40; oats, 50 and 55; wheat, 30 and 31.

Minneota.—Barley, 48; wheat, 32."

AFTER WILD DUCKS.

Mallards and Teals Have Hard Time Dodging "Sooners."

Walker.—Wild ducks are having a hard time dodging premature hunters in this vicinity this season and by the time it becomes lawful to hunt the birds they will either be all killed or driven from the country.

Practically all the shooting is being done by campers on Leech Lake, and settlers living near the rice beds, and while the boom of guns can be faintly heard across the lake, the state game and fish commission sends word to the Walker Gun club that it is not a feasible plan to station a deputy here, as this territory can be looked after from Cass Lake.

For years past game has been illegally shot on Leech Lake, and for this reason the local hunters organized the Walker Gun Club this year to co-operate with the state game and fish commission in protecting the game.

The commission was asked to station a deputy here until the season opened and make occasional trips to the slaughtering grounds but the request was turned down.

BLUFF IS GIVEN TO RED WING.

"Old Sentinel" Becomes Property of City; Will Be Park.

Red Wing.—After several years of agitation to save Barn Bluff for picnic purposes and prevent further quarrying, the 'Old Sentinel," as it is sometimes affectionately called, has been donated to the city of Red Wing.

James Lawther, who now lives in Ireland and who recently donated $50,000 for the Y. M. C. A. building here, offered to buy the bluff for the city, giving other citizens the privelege to participate. Accordingly announcement was made that Mr. Lawther, the Bank of Pierce, Simmons and company, the Red Wing Manufacturing company and C. A. Beecher would jointly give the famous bluff to the city.

Barn bluff was once suggested as a state park because of its unusual natural beauty. There is much rejoicing over the happy outcome of the controversy which for some years threatened to disrupt Red Wing's unity. The Milwaukee road is said to have sustained a loss of $10,000 by discontinuing quarrying in response to the demands from the people.

ST. PAUL'S POPULATION 214,744

Federal Census Shows Gains of More Than 50,000.

St. Paul.—The population of St. Paul, according to the federal census of 1910, is 214,744. This is an increase of 51,679 over the federal census of 1909, when St. Paul was given a population figure of 163,065. This is a gain of 31.7 per cent.

The state census in 1905 gave St. Paul a population of 197,025 and the result of the federal canvass announced today shows a gain of 17,719 during the last five years.

Since 1908 the results of the directory canvass in St. Paul have placed the estimated population at a figure higher than the federal canvass this year places it. In 1908 the St. Paul directory estimated the population at 225,300.

KROHN IN POLITICAL FIELD.

Shevlin Merchant and Publisher Up for Representative.

Bagley.—Iver A. Krohn, the Shevlin merchant and newspaper man, has filed as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative from the Sixty-first district, which comprises the counties of Beltrami, Clearwater and Red Lake. Mr. Krohn stands for anything and everything that will help build up Northern Minnesota.

STUDY WEAK POINTS OF OPPOSING PITCHER

ROBERT WALLACE, THIRD BASEMAN OF ST. LOUIS BROWNS, SAYS FIRST STUDY WEAK POINTS OF TWIRLER OF OTHER TEAM.

BY ROBERT WALLACE.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Working together for one run at a time, and hitting at the weak points in the opposing team is my idea of how to win baseball games. To me a baseball game is just like a battle. The effort should be to attempt to break the defenses some place, and then attack that broken spot. The easiest point to attack, of course, is the pitcher and every effort of a team should be concentrated to weaken the pitcher.

Knowledge of a pitcher, whether he is wild, whether he has good control, whether he fields bunts well, is essential before a game is started and the attack should be directed at the weak spot. Run bases on pitchers who do not watch the bases carefully, outguess the slow thinking pitchers, and bunt on the bad fielders. I believe in playing hard for one run early in the game, for the first run handicaps the other team and forces them to hit. The first run I think is almost half the game, and one run in the first inning usually is worth three later in the game.

It is nearly all a study of individuals, and experience helps a lot. As to third base, it is one of the most difficult positions in the field to play, and when the other team is at bat a third baseman is forced to do a lot of thinking or he will lose the game. With runners on bases the chief attack by the bunting plan is directed at third base and the baseman, playing less than 90, often only 75 feet from the batter, is in a ticklish position. He must decide whether a certain batter will bunt, or whether he will try to draw the baseman forward by pretending to bunt and then push the ball hard past him. If he decides wrong his chances of fielding a hard pushed ball while he is running forward, are slim. If he gets the ball it is because he is lucky enough to have it hit straight at him because while coming forward he is unable to change direction or to stop in time to field such a hit. A wrong guess with men on first and second usually means the loss of the game.

I know through experience what almost every batter is likely to do, but in baseball there is nothing quite so dangerous as thinking you know what a man will do because he has done that thing many times. He is likely to change quickly and upset everything. I watch the batters carefully, especially in situations where two or three plays are possible, and frequently can guess from the actions or position of the batter what he is going to try to do. He may hide his intentions perfectly and yet tip off his plan through his very effort to conceal it. A false position or an exaggerated show of doing one thing frequently means that the other is coming. I like to know what the pitcher is going to pitch to a batter in an important situation. It is difficult for a third baseman to get the signals because the catcher is covering up all the time in order to prevent the coachers from seeing. It is a big help to know what ball is to be served, especially if the pitcher is pitching inside or slow, and giving the batter great opportunities for pulling the ball hard over third base, as it gives a third baseman time to establish an alibi or fix up a self-defense plea.

Robert Wallace.

Working with the short stop is necessary, and a third baseman and short stop must understand every instant which is to take balls hit between them, or hit slowly. A single mixup there will lose many games, and the decision must be made like a flash.

These are merely pointers which I hope may help young players who are studying the game.

Naps Give $7,000 for "Phenom."—Outfielder Jackson, the batting and fielding sensation of the Southern league season, has been sold to the Cleveland Americans for a stated consideration of $7,000 [illegible]

Major Aldrich and His Watch

By Lawrence Alfred Clay

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

When Clyde Lester, the portrait painter, found himself in a chair car on a train between New York and Philadelphia, and a handsome young girl occupying a chair only a few feet away, he felt that he had a moral right to study her profile. He did it in a dreamy sort of way, and he did not know that she had caught him at it. For an hour or more he was thinking how her face would look on canvas and for an hour or more she was saying to herself that he was a young man who lacked energy and ambition and would be heard of only among the dreamers.

As Jersey City was reached and the passengers disembarked for the ferry the young girl became nervous and hurried out.

When Lester reached her chair on his way out he saw her silver purse lying on the floor. He picked it up and hurried out to find the loser among the crowd hurrying to the boats, but the young woman was nowhere to be seen. He looked for her as his boat headed across to Chambers street, but he decided that she must have taken the other ferry.

When the purse was opened it was found to contain a few dollars in money, a couple of keys and a card bearing the words: "Miss Jessie Aldrich, Irvington." This information would save Mr. Lester the trouble of advertising for an owner. His mother and sister lived at Tarrytown, and he spent much of his time with them. He would drop off at Irvington and return the purse. He had been taken by the girl's face and wanted another and a nearer view of it. In his dreamy way he thought of things that might happen.

When Miss Jessie Aldrich reached home, which she did because she had the luck to have a return ticket in her glove, she told her father of her loss. The retired Major Aldrich at once began to storm and roar. Such criminal carelessness he had never heard of before! No; it was worse than carelessness. She had probably fallen asleep in her chair and given some passenger a chance to pick her pocket. While only $12 had been lost, suppose it had been a hundred—a thousand? Supposing she had been carrying his medals and commission? Supposing she had had the family plate with her? Could she remember that any of her fellow pasengers looked suspicious?

Miss Jessie was provoked with herself and vexed with her father, and, thinking she must urge some excuse in extenuation, she replied:

"Why, there was a gentleman with dreamy eyes who looked at me a good deal, but I can't say—"

"He was a pickpocket!" shouted the major.

"But he wasn't near me."

"Oh, but he must have been. Dreamy eyes, eh? A thousand to one he got your purse!"

"But I think he was a poet."

"Poet be hanged! He was a robber! He could put on any kind of look he wanted to. I'd give a hundred dollars to get my hands on him."

Two days later Mr. Lester was journeying up to Tarrytown. A friend shared the seat with him and was told of the purse. In reply he informed the artist that Miss Jessie's father was Major Aldrich, retired, and that he knew the ex-officer by sight. They were talking of the major when they reached Irvington. Glancing out of the window the friend exclaimed:

"Why, here is our old war hero on the platform!"

Acting on impulse, Mr. Lester hurried out of the car and approached the ramrod with the gray mustache. He thrust the purse into one of his hands and his card into the other, and hurriedly exclaimed:

"Your daughter's purse—dropped on the floor of the car—tried to find her, but couldn't—happy to restore it!"

And then the bell rang and he swung himself on to the car. He was a little disappointed at not having come face to face with the girl, but rather glad to have the matter off his hands. The major did not come to himself until the train was out of sight. Then he inspected the card and purse. Then he started for home and reached it to say to his daughter:

"Ah, ha, ha! I was right. I am always right. Your Raffles heard I was on his trail and he drops off the train to restore the plunder and placate me. Mumbled out something about finding your purse on the floor."

"But perhaps he did. I know I had it in my lap just before I got up. A thief wouldn't bring it back and leave an address card at the same time."

"But he had an object—an object! He may have hoped to get into the house and see how the windows were fastened. Did I serve 30 years in the army not to know the little games of confidence men and burglars?"

The major went away to saw a board in two to repair the henhouse. He changed to an old suit of clothes to do it. He changed back when the work was finished. His wife and daughter had figured it out that the finder of the purse was a gentleman and that the mystery of the return [illegible] the major who had gone to the postoffice with a letter after his work, came striding home with pale face and quivering chin. The two women looked at him in alarm.

"Insult added to injury!" he hoarsely exclaimed.

"What is it?"

"I was made a major after second Bull Run for bravery on the field. The regiment presented me with a gold watch, suitably inscribed."

"We know."

"Where is that watch—where?"

"Have you lost it?"

"Lost it! Lost it! No! That contemptible scoundrel picked it off my person when he restored the purse. It's gone. Presented to me for bravery, and it's gone!"

"But—but—"

"But I'll catch the scoundrel! I'll live to do it. I'll live to see him in state prison for 20 years. There's your dreamy eyes for you. By the bones of Gettysburg—"

It was no use to talk with the major. He was a roaring lion. He stamped up and down and muttered and mumbled and swore, and he even threatened to move out of the United States and take the oath of allegiance to Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lester had reproached himself for his haste. The more he thought of that profile in the car the more he regretted. It was a brusque way of restoring lost property. Perhaps the major had not clearly understood him. It would be better to drop off the train and go to the house and explain all about it.

Three days after the restoration of the purse, the portrait painter again swung down on the platform at Irvington. Major Aldrich at once seized him and called for help. Some queer influence had drawn the major to the depot again. Mr. Lester tried to explain, but was hustled to a police station. There he tried to explain again, but it was no good.

"He robbed my daughter and he robbed me!" the major kept shouting. "I was looking for him, and I have got him, and to prison he goes!"

Into a cell went Mr. Lester, and the major started for home to tell the great news. Half way there he met his daughter and she laid his watch in his hand and said:

"I found it in your old vest. You forgot to take it out when you changed back."

The major leaned up against a tree and shook all over. He had made the mistake of his life. He was a roaring lion of a major, but he was an honorable man.

Be that as it may, the young man walked home arm in arm with the major and as they reached the house the profile had a smile for him, and he would have been a curious man not to have said to the man of war a year later:

"Major Aldrich, I'm in love with Miss Jessie and want to ask her to be my wife."

Taking Advantage.

Joseph H. Choate remarked recently at a dinner in New York, apropos of the movement toward barring insanity as a defence for murder:

"The insane, you know, are too prone to take advantage of their weakness. A lunatic, out walking with his keeper, saw a case of beer in front of a grocery. He broke away, ran to the case, and, opening a bottle, began to drink it down, at the same time ramming, with the other hand, other bottles into his pockets just as fast as he could.

"'Here, here,' said a policeman, 'this won't do.'

"'Go away,' was the reply. 'You can't do anything to me. I'm a lunatic and I'm not responsible for my actions.'"

Was Reminded.

An applicant for naturalization papers was being questioned by a clerk. "Where was your son born?" was asked him.

"In one place," came the ready answer.

"Yes, there are lots of places, but in which one; which town, city, or part of the country?"

"Yes, that was alla right. He born in a city."

"But what city?" and the clerk raised his voice. "What city? What place? Where?"

The applicant's smile became more genial. "Yes, I know all datta now. He born at home."

Two Good Stories of Children.

A mother whose good little son came to her with a tale of horror concerning the "naughty talk" of a boon comrades was anxious, for various reasons, to know just what the small sinner had said. Her own boy hesitated long before consenting to repeat the verbal enormity, but finally, upon insistence, whispered behind his hand: "He said what papa meant when he says 'darn!'"

Still another diminutive fellow not at all used to bad language astonished his mother by casually remarking that it was "cold as the debbils" on that particular morning.

Rubies as large as eighty karats have been made by "building up" that [illegible]

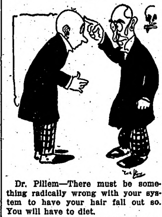
DRIVEN ALMOST CRAZY.

Bakersfield, Cal., Woman's Awful Suffering.

Mrs. H. W. Heagy, 1515 L St., Bakersfield, Cal., says: "Doctors failed to help me and I was in despair. The kidney secretions scalded terribly and passed too freely. I often staggered as if drunk. I could not lie in bed over half an hour. My side was numb, sight affected, and a tingling sensation covered my body. It actually seemed as if I would go crazy. I was saved from fatal Bright's disease by Doan's Kidney Pills and my health improved wonderfully."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TOO LATE.



Dr. Pillem—There must be something radically wrong with your system to have your hair fall out so. You will have to diet.

Skantlox—Dye it? I'm afraid, doc, there's not enough of it left to dye.

A Bernhardt Trick.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is supposed to be something of an artist as well as an actress, was recently called upon in one of her marvelous creations to enact the role of a sculptor, and to model a certain bust in view of the audience. This fairly electrified the critics, but when going into rhapsodies over the technical skill in handling the clay which Mme. Bernhardt exhibited they showed that they knew little of the artistic tricks of actors and actresses; as a matter of fact, she does nothing of the kind. The bust is modeled and baked, and over it is placed damp clay of the same color. This the talented actress merely pulls off, exposing the beautifully modeled head underneath.

One Side Enough.

Senator William Alden Smith tells of an Irish justice of the peace out in Michigan. In a trial the evidence was all in and the plantiff's attorney had made a long and very eloquent argument, when the lawyer acting for the defense arose.

"What are you doing?" asked the justice, as the lawyer began.

"Going to present our side of the case."

"I don't want to hear both sides argued. It has tindency to confuse the coort."—Washingtonian.

More Likely.

It is said that the Nicaraguans would rather fight than eat.

But don't jump at the conclusion that this is an indication of great courage.

It may mean poor cooking.

A Treasure.

"Your new maid looks very discreet."

"Indeed, she is. She even knocks at all the drawers before opening them."—Pele Mele.

You Know Them.

"Is that a new hobby he is riding?"

"No; same old frayed hoss. It's the new bit and bridle that attract attention."

Good intentions are always hot stuff; that is why they are used for paving material in a certain locality.

Summer Comfort

There's solid satisfaction and delightful refreshment in a glass of

Iced Postum

Served with Sugar and a little Lemon.

Postum contains the natural food elements of field grains and is really a food drink that relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst.

Pure, Wholesome, Delicious

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

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What is the use of quarreling over county option when we have "Pussyfoot" Johnson?

Wilhelm Michelet is candidate for re-election for county attorney. It may be all right to elect him so as to let him draw the salary, but it has been the custom during his present term for the county to hire a LAWYER, when they needed one.

As John Lattimore devoted about half a column of the valuable (?) space of the leven towns to apologize for the bad breaks of his brother, Alex; it would now seem that it would be a good idea if Al. would devote a column to explaining the bad breaks of John.

We publish this week the announcement of Iver A. Krohn, of Clearwater County, candidate for representative from this district. As Mr. Krohn is a stranger to the voters of Red Lake County, we will state that we have known him for fifteen years and that he is now and has been for a number of years the editor and publisher of the Shevlin Advocate. He is of Scandinavian birth, but raised and educated in this country. Mr. Krohn is a gentlemen of honor and integrity and has the ability to well represent the district. He may not get to see all of you personally before the primaries, so takes the method of soliciting your votes through the columns of your local paper.

Who Cares For Expenses?

E. L. Quist, the editor of the Thief River Press, says that the argument that taxes will be higher if Pennington County is established will have no weight whatever. There are two classes of individuals that this argument would have no weight with. One class would be men like John Lattimore, publisher of the Eleven Towns, who does not expect to have any taxes to pay and the other class men like E. L. Quist who expects to get the appointment of Register of Deeds and make a small fortune out of transcribing the records.

But there is a class of people who are heavy tax-payers, that it does make a difference to and that is the farmers; particularly the farmers of the eleven towns, who have now about all the obligations that they can meet without having this extra burden placed on them.

There is another class who gets up on the corners and yells, "We don't care if it does increase taxes we are going to vote for county division anyhow." If you will take time to investigate the financial standing of those ducks you will find that they have their farms mortgaged for "all they could get" and have never paid a dollar of interest or taxes. Of course, they don't care whether taxes are increased or not, as it will make no difference to them. But it does make a difference to the farmer who is trying to make a living here, pays his taxes and other obligations. This class will consider this question of the division of this county from a business stand point and not in the interests of city property boomers and pie-suckers for county office.

Since Thief River Falls is beginning to think that they can carry county division there is a silence that is felt regarding the donating of that city hall free of charge ten years as a court house; but, of course, they could not make any definite promise for it until they have consulted the bond company for you bet it is bonded for every dollar that it is worth.

You farmers living in the eastern part of the county should look out for Senator Hanson's automobile, as your horses are not used to the cars. Senator Hanson put the money where it would do the most good, when he was a member of the senate, regardless of petitions. He thought it would do the most good to put it into an automobile, so he could go around fast enough to see you in this campaign.

About the only reason that John Saugstad can give for his candidacy to try to fill Senator Stephens' shoes in the state senate; is that he would like the honor and the salary. It would be a calamity for Northern Minnesota, if Saugstad should be elected from 60th district and Hanson from the 61st. Then we might all as well go "way back and sit down," for that is what we would have to do when the senate was called to order.

The farmers of the eleven towns ought to all turn in and vote for Pennington County to help Thief River Falls out, for their kindness in helping to save them from being annoyed by the Soo Railroad being built through this part of country. Just consider what an annoyance it would have been to you to have to hear the locomotive whistling through your locality. Oh, yes help them out! Double your taxes! When you want to see the cars, go to Thief River Falls!

We do not wish to be understood as being radically opposed to county option and we should certainly not object to a member of the legislature from this district voting for it, if he was petitioned to do so by a reasonable number of his constituents. But what we do object to is that a candidate who expects to be elected by all the people, putting that in his platform, so he goes down to St. Paul a "marked man" and if he cannot get his county option bill through all of his other measures die with him and his county option. Do you see the point?

Thief River Falls is to vote on a proposition to bond the city for another $25,000 next Monday. This is their second bond election this year. It is no wonder they are getting desperate to get the farmers of that proposed Pennington County behind them as they have the city bonded for about every dollar they can get, and they will have to vote bonds at least twice more this fall to keep up expenses. When you get set off into Pennington County, you will soon see the bonds for building a court house being issued and for paying for transcribing all the records. But go it, you reservation farmers who are howling for county division, we can stand it if you can.

Iver A. Krohn, of Shevlin, is a candidate for representative in this district. Mr. Krohn is one of our pioneers and highly respected citizens. He knows the needs of our district and county as none other, having been county commissioner for six years and chairman during the past year, and therefore if successful in landing the nomination, which is equivalent to election, ought to be in position to give us a good business administration.—Clearbrook Journal.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I desire to announce to the voters of Red Lake County that I will be a candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff, at the primaries on Sept. 20, 1910. Should you see fit to nominate and elect me I shall endeavor to carry out the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Charles Fellman.

For Judge of Probate.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for the office of Judge of Probate on the Republican ticket. I earnestly solicit the support of the voters of Red Lake County at the primary election to be held September 20.

Ben Christianson.

ALBERT BERG.

For Senator.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Senator for the 61st District, unequivocally endorsing the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, June 21st, 1910, and pledge my vote and best effort to legislation that will re-apportion the state justly and fairly and effective on or before January 1st, 1912, and without regard to the term of office for which I may be elected, should I be the choice of the Republicans of this District and be elected in the General Election in November next.

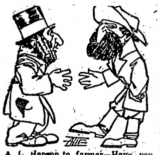
Albert Berg,
Spooner, Minn.

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative for the 61st legislative district, comprising the counties of Clearwater, Beltrami and Red Lake and respectfully solicit your support at primaries. I pledge myself to the support of all measures looking to the best interests of my constituency and in the event of my nomination and election will at all times use every honorable means to further the interests of same. I heartily indorse the platform adopted at the Northern Minnesota Development Association meeting held at Bemidji, last March.

Iver A. Krohn,
Shevlin, Minnesota.

Hanson Electioneering.



A. L. Hanson to farmer—Have you read my platform?

Farmer—Oh, yes I have read it, but we don't want any more promises. What we want is a man in the senate able to do something for the district.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one-half mile south of the Highlanding creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

Consistency.

Murilla—Do you consider engagements binding? Millicent—Certainly. If one didn't there would be no fun in breaking them.—Illustrated Bits.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam July 15th, 1910.
Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., July 12th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Lina Vestby, of Anstad, Minn., who, on June 7th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 04810 Serial No. 04810 for W ½ S.W. ¼ Sec. 9 & N ½ S.E. ¼ Sec. 8 Twp. 154 N., Range 40 W 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 22nd day of August, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole O. Lund, Casper Lund, Ole E. Wiseth, and George Wold, all of Anstad, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

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Played Them Both Ways.

The French comedian Perlet was extraordinarily thin. A physician recommended him to try some bath in the Pyrenees, so he betook himself to the mineral springs, where he bathed unremittingly, but all in vain; he did not increase in size. "Patience," urged the doctor. "There is nothing like our baths for making people fat." One day while Perlet was waiting philosophically in his bath for an embonpoint which never came he heard a conversation in the next room, from which his own was divided by only a thin partition and which was occupied by an enormous woman, fat as the Hottentot Venus. "Doctor," said she, "I am getting tired of this." "Why?" asked the Aesculapius. "I have been here two months." "Well?" "Well, I am as enormous as I was when I came." "A little patience, madame," urged the doctor. "There is nothing like our baths for making people thin." Perlet, hearing these words, sprang out of his bath, dressed, rushed home to his hotel, ordered his bill and left for Paris by the next train.—Argonaut.

A Simple Life.

"And what," inquired the visitor who was "being nice" to little Bobbie, "are you going to do when you grow up?"

"Be a business man," responded Robert, "like father. He took me down to his office last week, and I'm going to work like him and have a good time."

"And what are you going to do in business?" pursued the visitor.

"Going to do just like dad," repeated the youngster—"catch the train every morning and when I get to the office light a big cigar and sit down at my desk and say there's so much work to do it's no use beginning till after lunch, and then go out with another big to and eat and eat till I can't eat any more, and then go back to business and ask everybody else why the work ain't done, and then get so mad because nobody does anything that I'll go home early and be so tired I can't do a thing except read the paper and smoke more big cigars and swear."—Pearson's.

Florists' Jargon.

The florists have a trade jargon of their own. When a man who grows flowers for a living rattles off something like "paper whites, valleys and Romans," the confused layman has to stop to think what the jumble of words means. It is only the trade way of saying paper white narcissus, lily of the valley and Roman hyacinth. Likewise "mum" is their word for chrysanthemum, and time and space are likewise saved by saying "cyp" instead of cypripedium. So Bridesmaid roses are "maids," American Beauties are "beauties," Perle du Jardin becomes "perle" and is pronounced pearl, while Souvenir du President Carnot is reduced to its last word, just as those other illustrious French rose names, General Jacqueminot and Marechal Niel, were shortened to "Jack" and "Niel" in the heyday of their glory.—New York Press.

A Locomotive's Breathing.

The "breathing" of a locomotive—that is to say, the number of puffs given during a journey—depends upon the circumstances of its driving wheels and their speed. No matter what the rate of speed may be, for every one round of the driving wheels a locomotive will give four puffs—two out of each cylinder, the cylinders being double. If the average circumference of the driving wheel is twenty feet and the speed per hour fifty miles, a locomotive will give, going at express speed, 880 puffs per minute, 52,800 puffs per hour and 1,056 puffs per mile.—London Standard.

His Part.

"Who is the responsible person in this firm?" asked the brusque caller of the office boy.

"Can't tell you, sir," replied the pert lad, "but I'm the one who gets all the blame."

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

gineer, but the man who doesn't need credit is the one who can most easily get it.—Portland Express.

Talked Too Much.

Wife (reproachfully)—You forget how you once breathed your love in my ear and promised that my every wish should be gratified. Hub—No, I don't, but I wish now I'd followed the hygienic rule of keeping my mouth shut while breathing.—Boston Transcript.

Billiards.

"Have you heard the billiard conundrum? Well, here it is:

"'What made the red ball blush?'

"'Why, when it saw the two whites kiss in the corner.'"

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents, "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FOR Headache
FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS
DR. MILES' Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

Mr. O. Beaudry left Wednesday morning for Argyle, where he will run his threshing machine during the threshing season.

The Ladies Aid Society, of Highlanding, met at Mrs. Paulson's on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Vaughn threshed a small load of oats Wednesday and was surprised to get forty bushels of No, 1 oats from it.

Harvesting is nearly completed in this locality with the exception of flax and the threshing machine will soon be heard in the land of plenty.

Ellingson Bros have been putting in a new and complete stock of dry goods, fall and winter underwear, which they are selling at bed rock prices.

Rev. Kostolo will hold religious services at the school house near Tobias Olson on next Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M. All are invited.

Ole O. Sunsdahl, of Erie, lost all his hay by fire this week and a portion of the hay of Ole Omlind was also burned. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Be careful about setting fires as the grass is dry as tinder and we are likely to have some disastrous fires, if people are so careless as to set them going.

Mr. O. Beaudry closed a deal Wednesday on a half section of land that he owned near Germantown. He sold it to a Dakota farmer, the price paid was five thousand, four hundred dollars.

George Beaudry returned home from Warren where he has been working this season, Wednesday. He will now look after the Beaudry farm, while Mr. Beaudry is away threshing.

There has been a new Farmers' Club organized in Highlanding, to be known as the Republican Farmer Club. They held their first meeting at Stickstrud's last Sunday and meet at Anthony Dannacker's next Sunday afternoon.

Erickson Bros. will start their machine in shock threshing next Monday, on the farm of G. Erickson north of Highlanding, and will thresh out that neighborhood as fast as possible. They have a new threshing rig, which we understand does first class work.

James Blake, the agent who is getting up a plat book and map of Red Lake County, finished his work in the towns of Star and Reiner Wednesday. He will now commence in the town of Hickory and go westward on that row of townships. The books will be ready for delivery in December.

Daniel Reirson was down to Thief River Falls this week to consult a doctor about his baby daughter for paralysis. This complaint seems to be rather prevalent among the little children this year, as the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Ronie was troubled with the same affection.

Rev. E. A. Boen, for ten years a missionary in China, will preach in the school house by W. A. Swanson next Sunday, Aug. 21, at 10.30 A. M., and in the school house by Ole Nesland at 3.00 P. M. on the same day. Rev. Boen is a most forceful and eloquent speaker. All are most earnestly invited.

C. L. Clark and Pete McAndrews are cutting out the section line between sections 29 and 32 and getting it ready for grading which will started next week.

LOST: Six spring calves. Any information about their whereabouts will be rewarded by T. G. Rome, Sunbeam, Minn.

Sheriff Nelson was up to-day posting notices of the hearing on the extension to ditch No. 47 and made this office a pleasant call.

There is a bad prairie fire in north of Highlanding, but it is to be hoped that we will get a rain before it does any further damage.

As the ground is very dry people should be very careful in setting fires. Keep your matches in your pocket or the first thing you know you will have a disastrous fire sweeping through the country.

We publish this week the announcement of Ben Christianson for Judge of Probate, who asks your support through the columns of your local paper. We understand that Mr. Christianson is well qualified for the position.

The Eleven Towns says that some of their neighbors calls THE SUNBEAM their comic paper. We wonder if the publishers of that sheet know that several of their neighbors refer to them now as "Boozy John" and "Nicotine Al" who are running a graft office to try to farm the farmers out of $5.00 each in a confidence game.

S. L. Holm, of Starkweather N. D., has been up in this locality buying land the past week. He bought a farm of Daniel Reirson and was looking over the Dan Sullivan farm which he expects to buy. He has recently been traveling through Montana and parts of Canada and said we had the best looking country and the best crops of any place he had visited this year.

Assistant County Surveyor Glen Martz will be up next week to survey the Swanson ditch of Deer Park and Highlanding and will straighten out the section line between sections 29 and 32 for us before actual grading is commenced. The line is so crooked that we were afraid our old "plug," Captain, would break his back traveling it, so we got Glen to straighten it just to save the life of the old horse.

Warning To Homesteaders.

Owing to numerous complaints of money being paid by farmers to the Eleven Towns for which they got no value received for, we hereby warn all to be careful about making payments to them until they publish your final proof notices. There has been several complaints made by farmers that they have advanced the money for the payment of publishing of their final proof notices and when the Register of the U. S. Land Office designated some other paper to publish their notices, the publishers of that sheet have kept the money and refused to return it.

This is something that has never happened in THE SUNBEAM office and we don't think it will under its present management. We have often collected in advance for the publication of final proof notices and if the Register designated some other paper to publish the notice, we always remitted the money we had collected, to the farmer, the publisher or the official who is to take the proof. There is always plenty of time to pay for the publication of your final proof notices after they are published. If the management of the Eleven Towns does not want to write your applications on these conditions, come to Sunbeam where you will be attended to like gentlemen, given a cup of coffee and your applications correctly written. You can then go on your way rejoicing with an assurance that your business will be promptly and correctly attended to and you need not bring a cent of cash with you.

THE SUNBEAM has now been published nearly ten years and we challenge anyone to produce a single instance where we took $5.00 from a farmer for publishing a final proof notice unless we published the notice. We have returned hundreds of dollars that we had collected to applicants, when the Register of the U. S. Land Office had designated another paper to make the publication, but we never stole a dollar from the farmers.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Additional Locals.

Mr. Boss lost a few tons of hay by prairie fire this week.

There is to be a young folks' picnic in the James O'Brien grove next Sunday.

John Poloni is busy getting up patents for his mower, so as to cut his flax and save it all.

The steamer, Lily, made a trip to Thief River Falls this week, notwithstanding the low water.

John S. Johnson, of Kratka, is running the mower a race with a scythe. He cut two big loads of hay while the mower was cutting three and John says two and three make five.

Now comes the FIRST STATE BANK, of Thief River Falls, with a circular advising the farmers how to vote on county division. Well "Harry" will also advise you how much your taxes are and where to pay them, after the division is carried. We don't blame Harry, as he is a pretty good fellow, but every man looks out for his own interests and it is beginning to look as if it was getting to be pretty near time for the farmers to look out for their interests.

Striking It Rich.

"Did you ever strike it rich prospecting?"

"Only once," replied the westerner. "I was going along a trail in the mountains late one afternoon when I saw the gleam of metal. Hastening to it, I found—"

"Silver or gold?"

"Tin, it was a matchbox, full too. And I had been out of matches since my early morning smoke."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Always Answered.

Children often are highly logical, though not quite in the adult manner. They attain conclusions by those processes of "pure reason" which, being quite unbiased by the opinions of others, sometimes result in startling truths.

Almost everybody, for instance, has heard of the little lad who, listening to the questions of an irreligious friend of the family as to what would happen supposing that one good Christian should pray for an east and another for a west wind at sea, innocently answered that of course there'd be an awful tempest, but not every one has heard of the equally pertinent and naïve solution recently offered by a thoughtful youngster for the ever perplexing problem of "Are prayers answered?"

The child was talking with another, who asked the vexed and puzzling question, explaining at the same time that he didn't believe that prayers were answered, because he never got anything he asked for.

"You don't pray for the right things," answered little Mr. Wiseman. "Of course all prayers are answered, but sometimes the answer is 'Yes' and sometimes it's 'No.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Brain of the Bee.

In a German scientific periodical C. Jonescu gives the results of his studies of the brain of the bee. As might be expected from its wonderful instincts, this is found to be very complex. The various divisions of the brain are described in detail, but perhaps the most interesting part is the comparison of the brains of queens, workers and drones. The worker has a larger brain than the queen, and as the difference between queen and worker is the result of diet during the grub stage it appears that the food which develops size of body and fertility is not best for the growth of brain. The "royal jelly" as a mental stimulus is a failure. In the drone the brain is not larger than in the worker, but the optic lobes are large, corresponding to the large eyes.

Superfluous.

Rollingstone Nomoss—Wot does "superfluous" mean? Tattered Torn—A bath robe an' a cake of soap.—Philadelphia Record.

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State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US,—— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Follkredahl,

Highlanding .... Minn

Didn't Wait the Attack.

At Boulogne during a royal reception some years ago a number of English ladies in their anxiety to see everything pressed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the line that the soldiers were forced to give way and generally were, as policemen say, "hindered in the execution of their duty." The officer in command, observing the state of affairs, called out: "One roll of the drum! If they don't stand back kiss them all!" After the first sound of the drum the ladies took to flight.

"If they had been French," said a Parisian journal, "they would have remained to a woman."

Suitable Game

Uncle Jack came to visit the family just after Johnny had recovered from an attack of the whooping cough.

"How did you amuse yourself while you had it?" he asked.

"Me and another boy who had it played Indians and gave warwhoops," answered the little fellow.—Chicago News.

Plenty in Reserve.

A man who had been fighting got two black eyes. Next morning he met a friend, who exclaimed:

"Why, Jack, where have you been? You've got two black eyes!"

"That's nothing," he replied. "I could have got plenty more, only I had no place to put them."

Pleasant.

Strange Guest—I don't know half the people in the room. Just look at that woman over there—the cross eyed, red headed one. And some one told me she was married. Don't you think the fellow was a fool? Other Guest (meekly)—I know he was. I'm him.—Baltimore American.

Might Have Nodded.

Edna—It's a good thing for me that silence gives consent. Amelia—Why? Edna—Last night when George asked me to be his wife I lost my voice.

A Child's Character.

No artist work is so high, so noble, so grand, so enduring, so important for all time, as the making of character in a child.—Charlotte Cushman.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

After Fifteen Years

By Clarissa Mackie

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Melvin Taylor and Adelia Scott had lived next door to each other all their lives, yet they had not spoken for 15 years.

Adelia, forty now, with a powdering of white in her brown hair, was sitting in the old grape vine swing, swaying idly to and fro. Her soft eyes were fixed on the toe of her small shoe as it lightly touched the green turf.

Overhead the April sky was cloudless; around her was growing grass and young springing flowers.

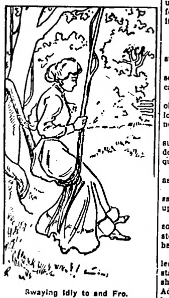
In her heart was a great yearning for happiness—a renewal of the joys that had belonged to her girlhood; the dreams, the ideals that were hers before the awakening.

From the other side of the dividing lilac hedge came the fragrance of tobacco and the sound of men's voices, growing nearer.

"Women are naturally stubborn," Melvin Taylor was saying in a disagreeable tone. "If May has quarreled with you, Walter, you might as well give her up now and be done with it—no matter how deeply you repent. What apologies you may offer however humble yourself, take my assurance she will not forgive you."

"Rubbish!" retorted Walter Stone, laughing. "May and I have had a disagreement, but I know we shall make it up—who knows when—perhaps today! As for the rest of womankind, they are all like May, I do believe—sweet and forgiving—only some clumsy brute of a man like you or me—"

"I've had my experience," interrupted Taylor brusquely. "I was engaged to marry what I believe to be the sweetest girl in the world. We quarreled a week before our wedding day—15 years ago. I wrote a note begging her to forgive me—"



Swaying Idly to and Fro.

Their voices died away as they passed beyond hearing, and Adelia still swayed to and fro in the grape vine. Now her face was white.

So Melvin Taylor had made overtures of peace and she had never known it. She, too, had written a note to him and hidden it in their true lover's postoffice—a cup-like hollow in the old apple tree that grew in the lilac hedge.

Day after day, 15 years ago, she had gone to the hollow—but there was never a letter; and her wedding day had come and gone and she had never been a bride. Invitations had been recalled, presents returned and bridal garments hidden from sight, while Adelia picked up the dull threads of every-day life and learned to meet Melvin Taylor now and then and greet him with a cold little inclination of the head.

With a sudden impulse she left the grape vine swing and sought the old apple tree. The lilac branches had grown unpruned until their smooth green stems quite hid the cup-like hollow.

Adelia stood on tiptoe and thrust her little hand into the old letter box. The hollow was empty save for a few dead and crumpled leaves and a gathering of moss. Just as she withdrew her hand her fingers were caught in a warm, strong grasp.

With a faint cry of alarm, Adelia tried to jerk her hand away, but in vain.

"Who is it?" demanded Melvin Taylor's voice from the other side of the hedge.

"Release me at once," commanded Adelia angrily.

"Oh!" There was enlightenment in his tone; but the grasp only tightened its hold.

"If you have the faintest instincts of a gentleman," began Adelia after a while.

"I haven't," returned Mr. Taylor coldly.

Adelia leaned against the rugged trunk of the old tree, her white, outstretched arm gleaming against the brown bark. Her eyes were shining like twin stars and her breath came in little gasps.

"What—what do you want?" she found courage to ask after another painful silence.

There was a moment's hesitation and then: "I placed a note in here 15 years ago," he began lamely.

"Well?"

"I never received a reply," he said gruffly, his hold on her hand tightening cruelly.

"You are hurting my hand," she said with a little cry.

"You hurt my heart 15 years ago," retorted Melvin stubbornly.

After a long silence Adelia's voice came faintly over the hedge. "I, too, placed a note there—15 years ago and—"

"And?" queried Mr. Taylor.

"I never received a reply to my note."

"The—dickens!" Mr. Taylor whistled softly. "I never got it, Adelia! Do you mean to say you never got a note from me the day after—after we quarreled."

"I never received any word from you." Adelia's voice was tremulous now, as she added: "If you will release my hand—"

He relaxed his hold reluctantly, and Adelia slipped down in a crumpled heap in the soft turf at the foot of the apple tree.

"Go, Adelia," he said gently. It is too late for me to offer you any apology for my long silence; I wrote you a letter, asking your forgiveness and I placed it here in the hollow—I believed you were hard and unforgiving when I did not receive any answer and I grew more angry with you, instead of seeking an explanation. Your little note, as well as mine, was probably taken by some marauding catbird to build his nest in the hedge. I think I shall go away now—I have been such a fool I want to seek the uttermost ends of the earth to try and forget my folly!" His voice regained its bitterness.

There was a long silence after that.

"I am here, Melvin," said Adelia.

"May I come over?" he asked in a strange voice.

"Yes," she said softly, but not so softly that his eager ears did not catch the longed-for words.

Presently he was beside her, the old boyish smile on his lips, the old lovelight in his eyes, the old happiness in his face.

Adelia flushing rosily, leaned for support against the apple tree and her downcast eyes dared not meet his questioning ones.

"Will you forgive me, Adelia?" he asked holding out his arms.

"If you will forgive me, too," she said sweetly, turning a radiant face up to him.

And then she came to him, all her sorrows stilled, all her happiness restored ten-fold because of the pain she had endured.

Overhead the April sky was cloudless, underfoot the green grass was starred with dandelions; there in the shade of the beloved old apple tree, Adelia's youth came back to her, with happiness and love and all the old ideals.

High-Priced Biberon.

Ten thousand guineas were given by C. Wertheimer, at the sale of the late Baron Schroeder's collection at Christie's a few days ago, for a sixteenth century biberon of carved rock crystal mounted with enameled gold. It is made in imitation of some fabled monster which its designer may have imagined to be a sea serpent, but the body of which, lost in a series of flutings, resembles more closely that of a water fowl. The crystal neck and body is mounted with enameled gold, and is poised like a wineglass on a crystal stem, also mounted very beautifully in gold and enamel. The lid of the biberon is surmounted by a statuette in enamel of Neptune sitting astride a Triton, and in this, as in every other portion of the decoration, the work is of unsurpassable delicacy. It is thought to have come from the hands of Daniel Mignot of Augsburg, who made it for the Emperor Rudolph II.—London Graphic.

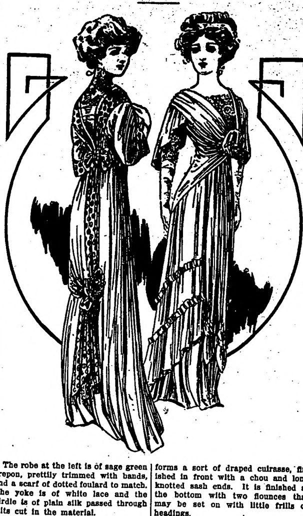
Light That Is Ideal.

For interior illumination it is of decided advantage to have the rays of the lamp directed up to the light colored ceiling and then reflected below. This makes a light which is almost ideal, but in lamps designed for street illumination this is not to be desired, for such rays are lost entirely. The members of the New York section of the Illuminating Engineering society recently had their attention called to a new device which has been invented by Dr. Clayton H. Sharp of that city, who has devised a reflector consisting of a pair of parabolic mirrors arranged to throw the rays in the direction of the street, so that all the light will be used to the best advanage. The claim is made that instead of having the streets lighted in spots, as at present, a continuous degree of illumination is provided.

Field Spiders of Maine.

Walking through the pastures of Dresden the Gossiper found many small deep holes in the earth which he supposed were those of field mice. Instead, however, he learned that they were made by great spiders with bodies beautifully marked in black and gold and half as large as hens' eggs. A bite from one of these field spiders would make a man remember.—Kennebec Journal.

Summer Robes



The robe at the left is of sage green crepon, prettily trimmed with bands, and a scarf of dotted foulard to match. The yoke is of white lace and the girdle is of plain silk passed through slits cut in the material.

The more elaborate robe at the right is of yellow crepe de chine. It forms a sort of draped cuirasse, finished in front with a chou and long knotted sash ends. It is finished at the bottom with two flounces that may be set on with little frills or headings.

The chemisette and undersleeves are of irish guipure.

SUGGESTIVE FAREWELL GIFT

Box of Correspondence Paper Is Considered a Most Acceptable Present.

A delicately suggestive as well as acceptable farewell present is a box of correspondence paper. For foreign use there are gray white sheets accompanied by gray or metal blue tissue lined envelopes, pure white with envelopes lined with clan plaid and various colors with double faced envelopes of a contrasting shade.

Ultra smart are the pale gray dimity stationery having envelopes lined with a darker shade of gray, the French lawn in pale tan and dull blue and the squares of white fabric which fold once into their casings.

For quite small children there are special sizes in dimity and lawn sheets which fit into envelopes of from one and a half to two inches square.

The correct way of presenting a stationery gift is to place it in a cabinet of cretonne, pigskin or silk, which emptied will answer perfectly for handkerchiefs, ribbons and gewgaws and will continually serve to remind the possessor of the donor.

Madeira Embroidery.

Madeira embroidery, which has become so fashionable in handkerchiefs, low collars, jabots, lingerie and table and bureau sets, as well as in allover embroidered gowns and skirt and jacket suits, is all made in the Madeira islands, off the western shore of Africa, opposite Morocco. Funchal, the only town of any size, is the port of exportation.

The native workers who produce this exquisite embroidery are paid from ten to seventy-five cents a day for their labor, the former wage being much nearer the average. Men, women and children work together, sitting on the grass outside their thatch-roofed huts. Thread, material and the modern patterns are all supplied to the local houses near Funchal by French and German designers, these two countries being the markets for the world of this Madeira work.

Made-Over Garment.

"When I have a dress to make over," said the practical woman, "I always rip it completely, clean and press it, and put it away for two seasons. Then, when I take it out again and refashion it in the latest mode, I have a dress that not my closest friends will recognize. People's memories last over one season, but never over two.

"If the material is of a very striking color, I often dye it a slightly darker shade. Then if anybody remarks that my new garnet is very like my old cerise, I answer composedly, 'Yes, very like,' and no one is the wiser."

For Stout Women.

When the stout woman buys a silk petticoat, she will seldom find one to fit her; they seem to come only in the smaller sizes. But let her buy one so much too long that it will fit around the waist, and then shorten it by a deep tuck, or by cutting it off at the top and finishing it by a bias seam that will make the petticoat snug over her hips.

She will find that she is not then debarred from that extravagance which is really the greatest economy—a good silk petticoat.

ONE OF THE SEASON'S WRAPS

New Raglan Styles Afford Compromise for Woman Who Must Do With One Wrap.

The woman who must make one wrap do duty for many purposes, can compromise happily this year on the new raglan styles. They are neither coat nor cape, but a graceful combination of both.

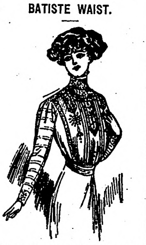
One of the best looking of these styles is called the Parsifal. It is cut circular with seamless shoulders which merge into raglan sleeves. The neck is collarless and cut slightly rounding.

Around the neck down each side of front and edging the sleeves are braided bands of the material, stitched bias bands or embroidered or braided trimmings.

The wrap is cut slightly double-breasted in front and fastens just above the bust line and at one side of the waist with buttons and loops. Similar buttons are put opposite on other side of front.

By this arrangement when the wrap is wished for for more formal occasions the upper part can be turned back into one or two revers as preferred.

BATISTE WAIST.



This dandy waist is of white batiste made with tucks and trimmed with embroidery and valenciennes lace. The yoke is of irish lace.

The sleeves are encircled their entire length with tucks and are finished with cuffs of the embroidery.

Padding Under Color.

Often in padding a buttonhole edge or a design for solid embroidery, the white padding shows through the color that is afterward stitched under it. This is especially noticeable and disagreeable in a dark shade.

One woman solved the problem by doing her padding in cotton as near the shade of the silk as she could get. The result was eminently satisfactory. It may seem extravagant, but the cotton was only three cents a spool, and the extra expense was worth while.

To Prevent Slipping.

When sewing a hem or straight seam, pin the material to your knee, and you will be sure of keeping the goods even and preventing slipping. Every few inches move the goods on and pin again.

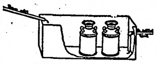
The DAIRY

CARE OF SEPARATOR CREAM

Much Depends on Manner and Method of Cooling—Illustration Shows Satisfactory Way.

For the last five or six years, there is nothing that has come up oftener or been discussed at greater length at our dairy meetings than the quality of our hand separator cream. Our dairy association made a separate class for butter made from this cream, not asking the butter maker to compete with the whole milk creamery. This article is not written with a view of championing the cause of the hand separato manufacture but to try and help the man who has found the separator on the farm best suited to his conditions, writes W. G. Barney, Iowa state food and dairy commissioner, in Homestead.

We have been told so frequently that we must wash our machines and keep them clean that I need not call your attention to this fact. I would like to ask if you would expect a butter maker in a whole milk creamery to produce a high class article if he did not keep his machine in a sanitary condition. It is my belief that much improvement may be made in quality by better care of the cream after it is separated. In talking with a government expert who makes Chicago his headquarters, he asked if I were aware of the fact that there were a large number of hand separator cream creameries in western Wisconsin along the river that were turning out just as good an article of butter as were the whole milk creameries in eastern Wisconsin. I asked him how he accounted for this. His answer was, that in the hilly country along the river springs were numerous and that the cream can was set into the spring and cooled down and then not mixed with the next skimming until that had been treated in the same way. Springs are not numerous enough with us in Iowa to adopt this plan, but we have found the following most satisfactory at Home farm and have used it for several years with good results. We hope we may make ourselves understood from the description and the cut.



The Cooling Process.

We have a galvanized iron tank in our cream house near the well with a pipe connecting from well to this tank at the top in the cream house. In one side of the tank we make a hole for a piece of gas pipe using a couple of lock nuts one on the inside, the other on the outside to keep from leaking. On the inner end of this outlet which connects with the water tank for cattle, we use an elbow with a piece of gas pipe about 16 inches long turned down so that the circulation is good in this tank, the water going in at the top and out at the bottom. All the water for cattle must pass around the cream where the cream can is set as soon as we have finished separating. If you don't care to go to the expense of buying a galvanized iron tank only having a small amount of cream, buy a barrel and saw it in two as this will hold two or three shot gun cans of cream and will be better than nothing. In case the wind does not blow to make the windmill do the work of pumping, we use our gasoline engine which is attached to the pump. Before we put in the engine we pumped enough by hand twice or three times per day to change the temperature in the tank.

SIRE OF MUCH IMPORTANCE.

Little Study of Results of Breeding Necessary to Show Value of Head of Herd.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)

We have all heard the saying that the sire is half the herd. This is literally true. That is, of the qualities bequeathed to the calves the parent furnishes half, and generally more. The cow influences the character of but one calf a year; the bull passes on his personality to many calves, to all the calves of a herd of ordinary size. When he is chosen, half the character of all the calves is determined, thus, his influence is as much as that of the whole number of cows taken together in the herd.

If he is of stronger prepotency than most of the cows, that is, able to transmit his qualities more surely and strongly to the progeny, which is usually the case with a well bred sire, then the bull represents more than half the herd. In this case more than half the characteristics of the calf, or the stronger and predominating half comes from the sire, thus he is more than half.

So the sire may be much more than half the herd whether judged by the strength, quality, or accumulated effect, of the characteristic he transmits.

It is true, however, that the sire may thus within a few years, at slight expense, completely transform a dairy herd and more than double its profits. Then is he not a good investment?

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

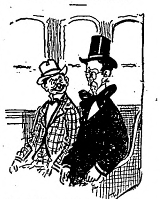
Chicago, Ill.—"I was troubled with falling and inflammation, and the doctors said I could not get well unless I had an operation. I knew I could not stand the strain of one, so I wrote to you sometime ago about my health and you told me what to do. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I am to-day a well woman."—Mrs. WILLIAM AHRENS, 988 W. 21st St., Chicago, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

MISUNDERSTOOD HIM.



"My friend," said the solemn man on the railroad tran, "do you drink intoxicating liquors?"

"Sure!" cried the convivial chap. "Much obliged for the invitation. Got a flask with you?"

Doll House Library.

A search for a child's short story, "The Griffin and the Minor Canon," in a volume all by itself revealed to a persistent city shopper the thought and money that are expended on the furnishing of dolls' houses. Book stores had not the story in a single volume, but in a department store one young woman interviewed had recently been transferred from the toy department and was able to contribute a helpful hint.

"I think," she said, "you can find it in one of the dolls' houses downstairs."

Curiosity had by that time become a sauce to literature, so the shopper hurried downstairs to inspect the doll houses. Three of the most expensive houses contained libraries consisting of a score of diminutive books and each book contained a child's story complete. One of them was "The Griffin and the Minor Canon."

A business man's leisure is simply the time he doesn't know what to do with.

Convenient For Any Meal

Post Toasties

Are always ready to serve right from the box with the addition of cream or milk.

Especially pleasing with berries or fresh fruit.

Delicious, wholesome, economical food which saves a lot of cooking in hot weather.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Commemorating Historic Scenes and Heroic Deeds

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

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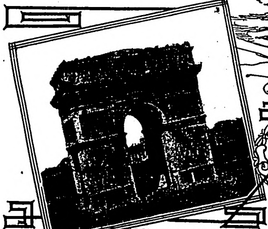
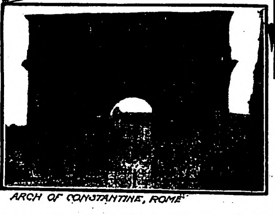
IT IS probable that never before in the history of the country has there been such a well-sustained movement as there is today to secure proper public memorials of the dead who in life rendered great service to their fellows, and to commemorate by tablets and by monuments the scenes of great battles and of the great events of peace which had their lasting effect upon the history of this great republic.

For two or three years during the sessions of congress, the senate and house committees which have memorial matters in charge have been busy considering memorial plans which properly might have congressional support. At the same time the Daughters of the American Revolution and kindred patriotic societies have been engaged in the work of raising funds to make memorials of the past possible. In the city of Washington the residents have felt a touch of the same spirit, and there is here today an active organization which was formed for the express purpose of providing ways and means to keep in the mind of the present generation, the memories of the past, by means of worthy memorial tablets emplaced on buildings of historic interest, or on land or ground made famous as the witnesses of historic events.



ARCH OF TRIUMPH, PARIS

WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON



ARCH OF CONSTANTINE, ROME

For some time there have been before congress three plans for a great memorial to Abraham Lincoln. No one plan has been definitely adopted, but the sentiment is all one way, and it is virtually assured that before another year has passed there will be under way the work necessary to commemorate worthily the life and the deeds of the "Rail Splitter President."

One of the plans is for a great highway to be known as the Lincoln Road, or the Lincoln Highway, to connect the capital with the battlefield of Gettysburg. It is held by many students of English that the short address which Abraham Lincoln delivered on the battlefield of Gettysburg is one of the finest examples of expression in the mother tongue known to the world of letters. Lincoln is inseparably connected with Gettysburg, and the fact is due almost wholly to the speech which he delivered on the anniversary of the battle, a speech which, it is said, was prepared only at the last moment before delivery, the only preparation except that of thought, consisting in a few notes jotted down upon the back of an old envelope.

The senate committee on library, which has in charge memorial work, reported favorably a bill authorizing the expenditure of $100,000 for the erection of a memorial arch upon the camping ground of the American army at Valley Forge, in the state of Pennsylvania. The library committee some time ago, recommended and secured the passage of a bill appropriating money for the erection in Washington of a statue to John Barry, commodore in the United States navy during the Revolutionary war. A monument also is to be erected to Christopher Columbus and a part of the cost will be paid by the people of the United States. Statues to Kosciusko and Pulaski have been erected within the year, and other statues and monuments, either have been put in place, or are now well on the road to completion. It is said that the patriotic societies, by their excellent educational work throughout the country, have so aroused the sentiment of the people that the pressure which has been brought to bear on congress properly to recognize the services of the dead and gone has been irresistible.

A good deal of interest attaches to the proposed memorial arch at Valley Forge. It was there that Gen. George Washington and his army passed the awful winter of 1777-8, a time of suffering, starvation and danger from the enemy. As has been said, a bill authorizing the expenditure of $100,000 has been reported favorably from the library committee. There seems to be no opposition in congress to the appropriation, and a bill sanctioning it probably will be passed at the next session.

The money for the arches at Valley Forge is to be expended by the Valley Forge park commission under the direction of the secretary of war. A considerable part of the encampment grounds of General Washington at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777-1778 has always been a forest, and the greater part of the earthworks, consisting of entrenchments, the star redoubts, and Forts Washington and Huntington, had not been greatly affected by the elements nor disturbed by man. In 1878 an imposing celebration of the anniversary of the evacuation was held. As a result of this celebration, the Centennial Memorial association was formed by patriotic women, who purchased the house which General Washington occupied during the greater part of the encampment. The house has been restored to its condition when occupied by Washington.

In 1893, the general assembly of Pennsylvania declared that "the title to and ownership in the ground covering the site, including Forts Washington and Huntington, and the entrenchments adjacent thereto, and the adjoining grounds, in all not exceeding 250 acres, but not including therein the property known as Washington's headquarters, and now owned by the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge, shall be vested in the state of Pennsylvania, to be laid out, preserved and maintained forever as a public place, or park, by the name of Valley Forge, so that the same and their fortifications thereon may be maintained as nearly as possible in their original conditions as a military camp."

Since the establishment of the park, the state of Pennsylvania has appropriated $313,215 toward the acquisition and improvement of the land and buildings, including the Washington headquarters building and ground, which were acquired five years ago by condemnation, and made free to all visitors. The park now contains 467 acres.

In 1901 the Daughters of the Revolution erected on the reservation an imposing granite shaft 50 feet high, called the Waterman monument. On the face of the monument is the following inscription:

To the Soldiers of Washington's Army
Who Sleep at Valley Forge, 1777-1778.
Erected by the
Daughters of the Revolution.

On the south side is another inscription as follows:

Near This Spot Lies Lieutenant John
Waterman,
Died April 23, 1778, Whose Grave Alone of All
His Comrades, Was Marked.

It is estimated that there were 3,000 deaths in General Washington's army during the winter's stay in this camp, Most of the bodies were buried in the camp grounds. Five years ago the Daughters of the Revolution erected east of, but not far from where Varnum's brigade is supposed to have been encamped, a log hut of the exact dimensions erected by the soldiers under Washington. Above the door to this hut has been placed a tablet bearing the following inscription:

On This Spot Stood One of the Huts
Occupied by the Soldiers of
Washington's Camp
During the Winter of 1777-1778.
This Reproduction Was Erected by
Colonial Chapter of Philadelphia,
Daughters of the Revolution,
May, 1905.

Members of the senate committee on library, express the hope that eventually all the great battlefields of the Revolutionary and Civil wars in the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland will be connected by boulevards.

The great memorial arch at Valley Forge will be one of the few great arches of history which will represent something more than mere victory in the battle of men. It was a moral and physical victory in one that Washington and his men achieved at Valley Forge. They conquered privation and they conquered rebellion against the hardships of fate.

The Romans were practically the originators of the memorial and triumphal arch. In fact, they used the ordinary building and bridge arch itself to a much greater extent than had ever been known before. Three of the great Roman triumphal arches are still standing. They are those of Titus, Septimius, Severus and Constantine. That of the first Christian emperor is by far the most beautiful. It marks the triumphal return from Gaul and Britain led as tradition has it, by the blazing cross of stars, with the luminous sign which bade him "conquer by this."

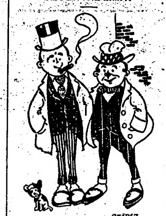
In the Arch of Septimius there could be traced for years after its erection, the information that the emperor had gained great victories over the Parthians. As one looks at this monument today it is interesting to recall that the man and emperor who passed in triumph under it after its completion, was the one who built the wall in Britain to check the inroads of the fierce Scotch Highlanders. The Arch of Titus has but one arcade or entrance, and upon this there rested at one time with other spoils of war, the golden candlesticks of the Temple of Jerusalem, of which Titus in very truth, had not left "one stone upon another."

Of the other famous Roman arches, the foundations of one erected in the days of the republic, may still be traced, though of the structure which rose above them little or nothing is known. It was under this arch that Fabius Maximus walked in triumph after he had thoroughly thrashed the Gauls. Another arch, but of which no trace exists, was one that was erected in Syracuse in honor of Verres, the legate of Rome in Syracuse, for whom Cicero, as every schoolboy knows, made it so uncomfortable in one of his orations.

There are still foundations left of the Arch of Drusus, "erected to commemorate the success won in Germany by the son of Augustus' wife."

Napoleon commemorated his passage of the Alps by the Simplon road, by erecting at the road's terminus at Milan, an arch which is a magnificently beautiful copy of Roman models.

ABOUT THE LIMIT.



Jim—Gruet is terribly absent-minded.

Jack—I should say so! I've known him to telephone to his office and ask if he was in.

Try This, This Summer.
The very next time you're hot, tired or thirsty, step up to a soda fountain and get a glass of Coca-Cola. It will cool you off, relieve your bodily and mental fatigue and quench your thirst delightfully. At soda fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Delicious, refreshing and wholesome. Send to the Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola." Tells what Coca-Cola is and why it is so delicious, refreshing and thirst-quenching. And send 2c stamp for the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910—contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities.

Another Tradition Exploded.

Two Englishmen were resting at the "Red Horse Inn" at Stratford-on-Avon. One of them discovered a print picturing a low tumbling building underneath which was printed: "The House in Which Shakespeare Was Born." Turning to his friend in mild surprise he pointed to the print. His friend exhibited equal surprise, and called a waiter who assured them of the accuracy of the inscription.

"'Pon my word," said the observing Englishman, shaking his head dubiously, "I thought he was born in a manger!"—Success Magazine.

Advice.

"Doctor," cried little Bingle, over his telephone, "my wife has lost her voice. What the dickens shall I do?"

"Why," said the doctor, gravely, "if I were you I'd remember the fact when Thanksgiving day comes around, and act accordingly."

Whereupon the doctor chuckled as he charged Bingle two dollars for professional services.—Harper's Weekly.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Included Her.

"Why did she get angry at the stranger in town?"

"She asked him if he had seen her daughter and he answered that he had seen all the sights of the place."

Force of Habit.

Little Girl—Mummy! (No answer). Mummy! Are those swallows!"

Mummy (deep in her book)—Yes, dear. Don't touch them.—Punch.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Better a nagless wife than a horseless carriage.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

Murder!
One gets it by highway men—Tens of thousands by Bad Bowels—No difference. Constipation and dead liver make the whole system sick—Everybody knows it—CASCARETS regulate—cure Bowel and Liver troubles by simply doing nature's work until you get well—Millions use CASCARETS, Life Saver! 882
CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

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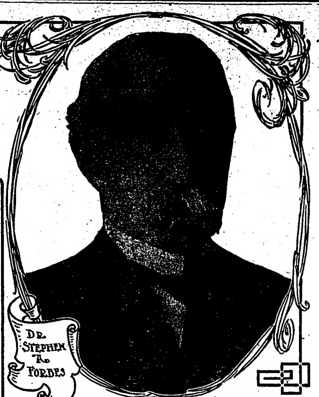
A safe school for young men and young women, where character is considered as important as culture. It places its graduates with only reliable firms. Its free catalog tells how it can start you toward success.
GROVE A. GRUMAN, Secretary.

THE BATTLE WITH THE BUGS

By BERT E. POWELL



THERE is an underworld not invaded by novelist or playwright. Yet in it occur strange and often subtle dramas of survival and destruction. Nor is it a noiseless underworld. Every evening after a hot sunset it forms an orchestra which shrills out its prowess and flaunts its coming achievement. And in all the world there is no orchestra so well paid. To be sure it gets little in the matter of attention, but in ways more substantial it is rewarded handsomely. For it is permitted to levy toll upon the corn and the wheat, the cabbage and the apple, as they grow. It is allowed to eat the profits of the miller and the grain dealer. Certain members of the shrilling tribe go farther and demand greater concessions in their greed. Not satisfied with money tribute, they exact human lives. Their gruesome tracks are made upon the faces of little children. Then from places where poverty forces women and babies into filth and sickness, they take wing and they bear their death message into homes fair and clean—homes where the inmates cannot concern themselves with life's wretched ones. And so nature in her inexorable circle from which neither the proudest nor the poorest can escape, herself supplies the link which brings the miserable home to the fair one.

But reducing it to a dollars and cents basis which all of us understand, what would you say the insects of this country cost us each year? Millions of dollars! More in fact than our entire system of public school education, from the kindergarten to the university!

Moreover whole sections intended by nature for the production of particular crops often are compelled to abandon them for no other reason than insect infestation. This is especially true of horticulture. Myriad, indeed, are the insect foes that infest vegetables and fruit. If ever the life of this underworld is brought upon the stage as that of the barnyard has been, it may well open with this plaint of the truck grower:

> The insects are busy in clover and grass,
> A-hatchin' out sorrer fer my garden sass,
> They're happily hummin' this giddy refrain
> The old mule will still be your airy-oplane.

Now the farmer has found himself helpless before this foe which must be fought with microscopes and laboratory mysteries. Consequently he has appealed to the man of science whom everyone despises in the day of prosperity and rushes to consult when the world is awry.

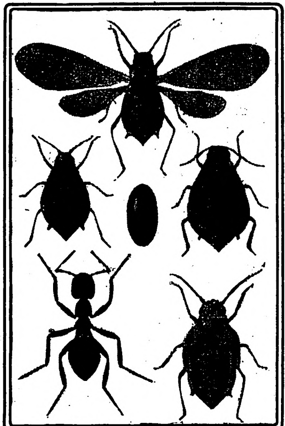
Let me tell you of what has been accomplished by one man with a microscope. His name is Stephen A. Forbes and he is state entomologist of Illinois. His chief work in this position is to exterminate "economic insects," as those which damage the growing things are called. He is also head of the state laboratory of natural history and professor of entomology in the University of Illinois. He has held these offices 25 years, which means that he has spent a quarter of a century fighting the predaceous instincts of economic insects; barring an occasional short lapse to fight the economical instincts of state legislatures. Naturally he is on intimate terms with a vast number of bugs.

For a practical knowledge of an insect, the ability to recognize it in all its phases is a mere beginning. Its dietary must be known, not only what it prefers but what it likes next best and what it will eat to escape starvation; how the weather affects its health, its temper, and its power of multiplying; is it subject to contagious diseases? If so, how may it be induced to catch one? Also it is well to know how its neighbor bugs regard it. Whether the sight of it arouses the instinct to protect or the instinct to kill. For there are bugs so kindly disposed toward other bugs that they will carry them to their food supply, hatch their eggs for them, and bring up their offspring. The sole duties they leave to those they protect are breathing, eating and multiplying.

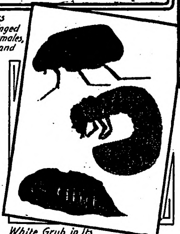
First let me tell you about the fight against the chinch bug. As everyone knows, the chinch is a devil-devastator whose evil intentions are backed with energy and resourcefulness. When it starts to take what it wants from the farm there is just one thing it leaves—the mortgage. For more than a generation scientists in all parts of the country directed their intelligence against its instinct; and instinct won the victory. It seemed that reason could not fathom the cause of the outbreaks nor find a way to prevent them. In despair the men of science were for saying as did the old Irish woman of the rain that spoiled her potatoes, "There's no raison in it, it's just the will of God!"

And right there it seemed the problem would have to rest. But an occasional persistent brain was unable to accept this solution. Observations went on not only week by week but day by day, and often even hour by hour. Even so it was a work that proceeded slowly. The chinch bug was hard to make rules for. Indeed, it seemed more an exception to rule than the French language. For instance, scientists flattered themselves that one thing was proved concerning his chinchship viz., the abandonment of wheat culture meant an end to chinch bug ravages. But farmers made the sad discovery, quite unintentionally, you may be sure, not at all for the sake of enlightening the men of science, that the abandonment of wheat may even increase the chinch devastation. For if they have become numerous and can find no wheat, they will accept oats, barley, grass or corn. The abandonment of wheat to be effective against the chinch, must take place at the beginning of an outbreak.

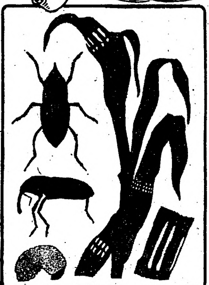
Therefore Dr. Forbes straightened his mortarboard, polished his microscope and prepared for wholesale slaughter. He was going to wade deep, not in gore but in bug juice. The first plan was to present the chinch with a contagious disease. It had been observed that it was subject to a fungous disease similar to that of the common house fly, which left the dead covered with a white mould. Why not spread it? It was tried upon the university fields and the bugs took it most obligingly and died most successfully. Before it could be considered more than an experiment, however, it was necessary to try it on a larger scale.



CORN ROOT APHIS AND ITS ATTENDANT ANT: Winged Female, Two Wingless Females, Egg and Pupa of Aphis, and Worker Ant.



White Grub in its Four Stages: June Beetle, Egg, Grub and Pupa.



Corn Bill-Bugs, Grub of same and Corn Plant showing Bill-Bug injury.

Consequently letters were sent among the farmers, asking for boxes of sound bugs. These bugs were to be given the disease and returned with directions for spreading it. The response was surprisingly immediate. Boxes of bugs poured into the express offices and yet more boxes of bugs. Farmers from neighboring states heard of the offer and they, too, went bug hunting. The express companies worked overtime. The assistants in the entomologist's office became mere undertakers for bugdom. The mouldy bugs were sent out on their beneficent mission of destruction. Then the results came in. They varied; they did, indeed. Some thought the entire entomologist's office should be fitted out with a golden, glorious halo as the rescuer of its country; others alas! thought a fool's cap would fit the case more exactly.

But although the disease project could not be called a complete success, means were found which make it possible to raise grain even in the very worst of the chinch outbreaks. The barrier methods and sprays with a kerosene emulsion will catch them every time. Just after harvest the scarcity of food in the wheat fields arouses in the chinch an instinct to migrate. On foot it sets out to get an appetite for corn. This is the time to make a ridge beween the infested field and the field the chinch desires to infest. This is done by plowing a backward furrow which is packed with a light roller or by hand and has a line of tar poured upon it from a can with a tubular spout. Post holes are dug at intervals of about twenty feet. By keeping the tar line fresh his chinchship cannot cross, but will follow it to the posthole, into which he speedily tumbles. It then is merely pleasant recreation for the farmer to travel out and pour a weak solution of kerosene upon his accumulated enemies. Kerosene is an excellent death dealer for these pests. When they get into the cornfields the farmers of Illinois sally forth with an emulsion containing four per cent. of kerosene and half as much whale oil soap mixed by five minutes simple beating with a stick. This is flirted by hand upon the corn in the cool of the day when the insects feed most thoroughly and when there is less danger of injury to the corn. Sometimes a single application does the work; when the infestation is very bad two and even three may be required.

Now let us talk about corn exclusively for a while. With that staple at its present price and with the grave gentlemen who produce statistics as hens produce eggs—the louder the cackling, the smaller the statistic—assuring us that it is on its lofty perch to stay, it seems that the farmer will have to cultivate automobiles and bad habits as obesity cures for his bank account. But, halt! Nature provides several. There is the weather, more exasperating and with less regard for a poor man's purse than rich relatives on a visit, there is the fretful soil which gets sour like a colicky baby, and there are sturdy, hungry insect foes. Over two hundred of these attack corn, forty capable of doing notable damage.

It is in discovering the way to conquer a pair of these precious rascals that Dr. Forbes has made his most valuable single contribution to science. They are the corn field ant and the corn root-aphis or, as it is better known, the corn root louse. For a long time they were the particular scourge of the corn grower who supposed that they operated each on its own account. Through the research of Dr. Forbes it is now known that one is helpless without the other. The resourceful and industrious ant is entirely unable to extract the coveted sap from the corn root, and the stupid aphis would, if left to itself, starve in the very presence of the corn. But the ant can carry the aphis to the corn root and deposit it thereupon; the aphis can extract the sap and then exude it, thus passing it on to the ant. Therefore it was not a problem of exterminating two foes but of outwitting the clever little ant. Were it banished, the aphis would soon disappear. The wretched little soft-bodied hunk o' creation can do nothing for itself except lay eggs and suck corn sap. The ant gives it a home in its own burrows, hatches its eggs for it, carrying them to the warm surface if they are slow, bearing them farther into the ground if they threaten to hatch before its food supply is ready. And this protection extends through the aphis' life. If, because of plowing or other inadvertence, the ant finds its charges scattered, it will cheerfully collect them and reconstruct its home if that has been molested also. The ant has nothing else to do and it is as active as an outraged Puritan conscience. However, methods of control have been found. The use of the disk and crop rotation will exterminate them. The root-aphis refuses entirely to occupy ground planted to oats, so this crop is of the greatest importance in clearing fields of them. Also by disking two or three times with a 20-inch disk in spring, especially on a sunny day when the ants are likely to have their charges near the surface, they will be killed and scattered and their nests so broken up that even the enthusiastic little ant cannot reconstruct the colony.

Another enemy of the corn that Dr. Forbes has caught by cultivation is the bill bug, as certain beetles are called because of their long, hard snouts, which they poke into the farmer's business to ruin it. This time the cultivation must be with the plow instead of the disk and in the autumn instead of spring and in the fields of grass where the bill-bugs breed. These bugs are distinguished by a belligerency which is only equaled by their strength of claw. One variety appeared in Illinois which looked so large to the harassed farmers that it was christened "elephant bug." Chickens turned into the fields to feast upon them fled in flapping, comical flight, unable to relieve their terrified souls by a squawk, as their bills were tightly held together by the encircling claws of what were meant to be their banquets. As for sprays, the bugs throve upon them. Dr. Forbes had his assistants in the fields before it was found that plowing the infested grass in the autumn would practically do away with the pest.

Of all the foes which the agriculturist must fight, none presents a more difficult problem than the white grub. For one thing, there are many species. Illinois has about thirty—differing in habits, but all endowed with an original and hard working brand of natural cussedness. They attack plants at the roots, and it is not at all uncommon to find whole acres of grass where the sod can be rolled up like a carpet. By preference they devastate grass, but if the supply is scant, they are willing to ruin small grain, corn, strawberry plantations, woodlands, and, indeed, many other situations. They are especially difficult to combat because the life history is hard to follow from the first to the last stage. Only a single specimen has been bred from the egg to the beetle and its life cycle occupied three years.

So far the best remedy has been found to be in cropping, especially in planting the infested ground to clover. Well-known enemies of the white grub also are the festive porker, which will dig a foot for a nice fat one, and crows and crow blackbirds.

Occasionally a farmer notices that a field which has been brown from a grub ravage becomes green and alive. He is inclined to think it a clear case of the Lord remembering the righteous; as a matter of fact another insect has appeared and is working out another set of instincts. This is the Tiphia, a member of the solitary wasp family. It stings the grub into submission and then glues to its thick hide an egg which in a few days hatches into a veritable vampire. It sucks from its host its life juices, leaving the shell to crumble back to earth.

Trees, both those in natural forests and those which have been planted, "noble and helpless products of nature," to quote Dr. Forbes, are often dragged to a slow and unsightly death through insect infestation. Have you never late in May or in June noticed upon shade trees little wads of cotton? Each wad, you will see, if you look, projects from a brown cap, which is the female maple scale. It is a native insect parasite of the soft maple. It will infest, besides the maple, the linden, box elder, elm and honey locust. These cotton wads are the soft bed in which the careful female lays her eggs, and each female can be relied upon to deposit something like 3,000 eggs in her own particular little wad. Dr. Forbes found after considerable experiment that a kerosene emulsion was effective in disposing of these pests. A 20 per cent. emulsion could be used in winter if the roots of the trees were protected, and a 10 per cent. in summer. It is made by dissolving one pound of common soap in one gallon of water by boiling. This is removed from the fire and two gallons of kerosene poured in. With a spray pump the mixture is then forced back into itself for about five minutes, when it will look like a thick cream, and no longer separates on standing. Seventeen gallons of water added to the three gallons thus prepared will give a 10 per cent. solution. The cost will be 4.8 cents a gallon and three or four gallons will save a large tree from destruction.

Doubtless you have noticed upon the apples you brought home in a paper bag and those that fell from your own cherished tree a crescent mark. This means that a busy little curculio has had its beak in your apple before you and has probably laid an egg at the sign of the crescent curculios. A spray compound of 12½ ounces of acetate of lead and four ounces of arsenate of soda to fifty gallons of water, if used three or four times, will catch practically all these orchard destroyers.

Among the insects injurious to health the common housefly takes first rank. Dr. Forbes has found that 75 per cent. of the common houseflies breed in horse manure. As the remedies that will kill the housefly maggots are too dangerous to be used in stables, except boiling water, which is hardly practicable, the only protection seems to be in screening stables against flies as we do our houses and in careful city sanitation.

MAY RULE CANADA

Duke of Connaught Likely to Be Governor General.

Popular Brother of the Late King Edward Is Reported to Be Slated for Head of the Dominion Government.

Ottawa, Can.—If the present program is adhered to the next governor general of Canada will be the Duke of Connaught, brother of the late King Edward. Such was the desire of the deceased monarch, and the probabilities are that the new King will not oppose the program. Canada appreciates the distinguished honor of having at the head of her government as the representative of the mother country so eminent a member of the royal family. Never before has one of the royal family occupied such a position, though Queen Victoria's daughter, a sister of the duke, was for years a resident of the Dominion when her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, now the Duke of Argyle, was governor general. At the same time the Canadians appreciate that society affairs at Rideau Hall, or Government House as it is sometimes called, the official residence of his excellency at Ottawa, will be upon a much grander scale than in the past, and that it will cost a pretty penny for those who try to be in the swim. Ottawa, more than ever, will become the social center.

The Duke of Connaught is the only surviving son of Queen Victoria and is 60 years old. Her majesty had nine children, of whom the eldest was Princess Victoria, mother of Emperor William; she died in 1901. The second child was the late King Edward. The Princess Alice Maud Mary, mother of the present Czarina of Russia, died in 1876. Alfred, Duke of Edinburg, died in 1900. Leopold, Duke of Albany, died in 1884. Beside the Duke of Connaught there survive Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise, Duchess of Argyle, and Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg.

The Duke of Connaught married Princess Louise of Prussia in 1879, and has three children. His eldest daughter is Margaret, wife of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. His son is Prince Arthur Patrick, and his younger daughter is the beautiful and decidedly independent Princess Victoria Patricia.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

PRINCESS VICTORIA PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT

No princess in Europe has given such evidence of having a will of her own as has the Princess Patricia. Over and over again has a husband been selected for her by those wise in statecraft, but she has bundled these suitors off with slight ceremony and has repeatedly declared that she will have a husband of her own choosing or none at all. She is the most popular princess in England and was a favorite of her uncle, King Edward. Her name, which is a compliment to Ireland, alone makes her popular with the people of that part of the empire.

The British government has a purpose in sending to Canada a prince of the royal blood. It is believed a governor general so close to the throne would tend to forward the empire movement and bring the Dominion in closer sympathy to the mother country. The governor general as a matter of fact has very little to do with the government of Canada. He has the power of veto but never exercises that right. Did he do so there would be as great a commotion as would occur if the King in England should set himself actively in opposition to the elected government. But nevertheless he has a tremendous influence, though it is operative only through social and diplomatic channels. His salary is $50,000 a year with an executive residence. Those governors general who have been most popular and influential have been those who have really come to love the Dolmnion and its people for themselves and have developed a deep interest in their welfare. Whether the duke and his family can forget the life in England to which he has been accustomed remains to be seen.

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THE SUNBEAM.

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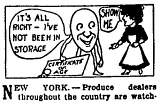
Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Sell Eggs by the Pound in New York


IT'S ALL RIGHT - I'VE NOT BEEN IN STORAGE
SHOW ME
CERTIFICATE OF AGE

NEW YORK.—Produce dealers throughout the country are watching with interest the enforcement of the ordinance recently passed in New York requiring dealers to sell eggs by the pound. When eggs are sold by the pound the buyer is more likely to get all that is coming to him. It is conceded that a fresh egg of average size weighs more than one that is stale, there being always more or less evaporation when an egg comes out of storage. The difference is about an egg to the pound, eight fresh eggs being equal to nine out of storage.

It is only the idealist or the optimist who believes that eggs are either good or bad, with no half-way about the matter. Really this is a fond delusion. There are as many grades of eggs as there are ways of making an omelet. The range is all the way from that rare article, the honestly labeled "strictly fresh" egg down to the "cull." The cull is a doubtful egg from the start, but sometimes deposits, and emerges months later. Even then it is not as low as an egg can sink, for there is the desiccated egg, which was laid in China, and has been a world traveler before getting to the ultimate consumer here.

These desiccated eggs are removed from their shells in China, put into cans with preservatives, and then shipped across the Pacific and the continent to this city, where they are sold in bulk for use in bread and pastry making in the cheaper bakeries. Some doubt has been raised as to the nutritive value and legality of those fresh China eggs as a food product. But they have one great advantage, from the consumer's point of view—no way has been discovered yet of putting them into shells and selling them as fresh laid eggs from a Long Island farm.

New Yorkers are not apt to get anything more foreign in the way of eggs in their shells than the product of the henneries of Germany and Austria. Within a week, 80,000 dozen of eggs from those countries have been received in New York City by way of Hull, England, and are now in the local marwet. As many more are on the way, and they sell for a few cents less than the American egg. Covered with a paraffin preparation which excludes the air, they remain in the "fresh" class for a long time.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the vgoernment food expert, told congress, through a committee, that there is only one sure way to get a fresh egg—that is to watch the hen, seize her egg the instant she lays it, boil it or fry it on the spot and eat immediately before a commission merchant or a cold-storage man sees you. That is not always practicable. Another test is to drop the egg in a bowl of water containing a 10 per cent solution of common salt. If the egg sinks it is fresh; if it floats it is only fresh in a trade sense, which is an entirely different matter. Just what a poor showing the eggs consumed in this city every day would make under such a test is shown by a simple sum in arithmetic.

Assuming that the population of New York City is 4,000,000, there are enough eggs sold for every man, woman and child in the town to have one a day. Putting it in the figures of the trade, there are 72,000 cases of eggs used by the New York people every week. Each case contains thirty dozen, so the total for every seven-day period is 2,160,000 dozen, or approximately 28,000,000 eggs. That is what the town eats. But the receipts of the genuine fresh eggs sold there within a week after their production on near-by farms do not exceed 5,400,000 eggs, as against that total of 28,000,000. So the 22,000,000 and odd eggs must come out of the cold storage and from the foreign supply and the shipments from remote sections of this country.

It is possible that if the New York idea of selling eggs by the pound proves practical and satisfactory other cities may follow suit. If they do the wholesaler declares the retailer must rearrange his prices to suit. So far as the former is concerned the rates are not affected. The average weight of a case of eggs is from 45 to 53 pounds, dependable upon freshness and size.

Waging War on the Worthless Curs

HOLY SMOKE IT'S THE S.P.C.A.

BALTIMORE.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is waging a war of extermination on worthless and ownerless curs. In one day 109 such dogs inhaled carbonic acid gas, administered by the agents of the society, and out went their lives. Their bark ceased forever and their bite is a danger of the past. Hundreds of dogs have been caught by the society's agents during the summer months and destroyed.

"Where do all these worthless dogs come from?" This question was asked George M. Diedeman, secretary to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "The city has its own supply," said Mr. Diedeman. "This supply is largely augmented by daily arrivals from the country round about. They wander into the city from the suburbs, lose their way and become marauders until they fall into the hands of our agents. That is the last heard of them."

"How about the supply of worthless meowing cats that live in garbage boxes and make sleep impossible at night?"

"There is no diminution in their supply. The cats, like the dogs, are ever with us. The cat is a more elusive animal than the dog. It can skin over the backyard fences and hide in inaccessible places. The dog can't climb. The cat is harder, therefore, to capture. We hesitate to deal with cats in many cases because warring neighbors often grab each other's pet cats and send them to us for final treatment. We are thus made innocent parties to family quarrels. We are doing all we can, however, to exterminate cats."

Not Worth While.

"I notice that you usually tell the truth."

"Yes; I found that telling lies gets you into about as much trouble."

Nerve-Racking Noises of the City

BANANA
HONK

ST. LOUIS.—That the majority of people would live to be more than a hundred years old in these days of scientific comforts if nerve-racking and unnecessary noises were eliminated is the belief of Dr. Charles H. Hughes, one of the city's nationally known neurologists.

The noises of civilization are more than a nuisance, says the doctor. They are a peril to the public health, because they rob people of restful sleep. No one in the crowded section of cities, these days, gets as much sleep as he ought to have. The people who are renovating the slums, seeking to give the residents of tenement districts fresh and pure air, are doing good work, but they would do a greater work if they would give the people more rest. Restful sleep is quite as essential as good food. Every adult should have at least seven or eight hours of perfect, dreamless, rebuilding sleep; but with all the noises of the city this seems almost impossible.

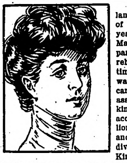
To rob a person of sleep is as much thievery as to put your hand into his pocket and take his money, for adequate sleep means money, health and life to the man who must labor in order to live. The coming generations will pay as much attention to promoting rest to the citizens of the commonwealth as to guarding them against poisonous microbic influences.

The unnecessary noises of modern times are turning the nation into a multitude of sleep neurasthenics. Men become nervous wrecks and are at a loss to understand why until they reflect on the few hours of sleep they get from day to day.

Dr. Hughes has an international reputation as a neurologist, having been a member of the teaching staff of every medical college in St. Louis and a well-known writer on his specialty for more than 30 years.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

LONELIEST ENGLISH DUCHESS

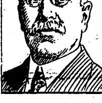


The loneliest and loveliest duchess in all England is our own Consuela Vanaderbilt. Daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, she was only eighteen years old when in 1895 she married the Duke of Marlborough. Her splendid fortune was used in part to pay the debts of the young duke and to rehabilitate his mansions and estates and for a time the union was a happy one. King Edward was much impressed by the charm of the American girl and her position in British society was assured. But the duke failed to appreciate the kindness of fortune in giving him so sweet and accomplished a wife and placing so many millions at his disposal. He neglected the duchess and the couple became estranged, though no divorce followed. English society, backed by King Edward, gladly would have shown its sympathy with the beautiful American and she might have queened it in the most exclusive circles, but, while making no complaint, her grace has preferred a life of semi-seclusion, devoting herself largely to philanthropy.

Tall, graceful, with a refined beauty which would be noticeable in any gathering and with limitless wealth at her command—with all her natural and worldly endowments the duchess of Marlborough never gives the outside world the appearance of happiness. It may be part of her petite beauty that some faintly traceable expression of sadness should cling to her face; it may be that her face is but the index to her heart.

Whichever the case, her grace never suggests to those who see her from time to time that she is happy. She is rarely known to smile. Wearing her $50,000 chinchilla cloak, she has sat through a Platonic lecture unmoved by the playful fancies of a favorite society lecturer; standing at the top of the giant stairs of Sunderland house, she has, in a Paquin gown of silk, received the guests of a charitable gathering—smilingly, it is true, but not in the happy way.

HEADS MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

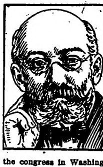


President Harry Burns Hutchins of the University of Michigan, is sixty-four years of age. He was born in Lisbon, N. H., and prepared himself for college at the Conference seminary at Tilton and at the Vermont Conference seminary at Newbury.

He entered Wesleyan university at Middleton at the age of nineteen, but on account of poor health was unable to complete the year. Later, however, he took up the studies of physiology and surgery at Vermont university. In 1867 his parents having moved to Michigan, he entered Ann Arbor. Here he kept at the head of his class, was its valedictorian and commencement orator, and in 1871 graduated with honors and with the degree of bacholor of philosophy. After his graduation he went to Owosso and was placed in charge of the public schools there. The next year Professor Hutchins returned to the state university at Ann Arbor and was made instructor in rhetoric and history, being advanced to the position of assistant professor the following year. He continued in this capacity for over three years, when he entered the legal profession, and in partnership with his father-in-law was in active practise for several years, when he again became connected with the university as professor of law. He afterward went to Ithaca and organized a department of law in Cornell. Michigan got him back again in 1875, he was made dean of the department in which he had previously been instructor, and during the years when President Angell was absent as minister to Turkey he was the acting president of the university.

For a dozen years he has been dean of the law department and has made a record as an advocate of more dignity in undergraduate life, keeping the scholastitc requirements in the department always at the highest standards. The regents of the university feel that in President Hutchins they have a man who combines both a high degree of scholarship and a genius for administration, qualities very necessary in this important position.

THE FOUNDER OF ESPERANTO



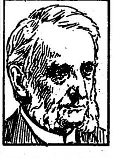
Considerable interest was manifested in the sixth international congress of Esperanto, the universal language, which convened in Washington recently and was in session a week. The delegates numbered 500, coming from 40 nations, and among them was Dr. L. L. Zamenhof of Warsaw, Poland, the author of the new language, whose portrait is here presented.

At some of the meetings the only language spoken was Esperanto and the play "As You Like It" was presented in that tongue.

Esperanto is said to be making considerable progress in the United States and has been taken up by scientists, linguists, teachers, public men and commercial houses. At its last session the Maryland legislature passed a law permitting the study of Esperanto in the public schools. At the congress in Washington the teaching of Esperanto in the public schools of this country and in other lands was discussed and advocated.

Esperanto is not intended to supersede any other tongue, but is meant to be supplementary to other languages, aiding in promoting an interchange of ideals between the peoples of different countries where other forms of oral speech are lacking.

PEARSONS WOULD DIE POOR



D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, who has given six million dollars to small colleges, expects to give away the rest of his money this year and to retire into a sanitarium to await the end of a very long life. Dr. Pearsons is over ninety years old and afflicted with rheumatism. He will sell his home and spend the balance of his days in the sanitarium. He praises his own wisdom in disposing of his wealth before his death, and says he knows where it has gone and has prevented any contest after he is gone.

April 14, his next birthday anniversary, Dr. Pearsons plans to make his last bequests to his colleges, which will be the last of his fortune. He will then rest content waiting for the end.

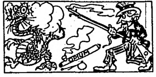
"A man is his own best executor," said Dr. Pearsons, "and I intend to be mine. I will sell my home and use the money to pay my debts." Dr. Pearsons always speaks of his conditional pledges as his "debts." "I will make no more presents until my next birthday," he said. "Then I will dispose of everything."

"As soon as the house is sold I shall go to the sanitarium," said he, "and prepare for the final distribution. For twenty-four years I have lived in the old mansion. Twenty-one of the years I have been giving. I have given something like $6,000,000 to twenty-nine colleges and institutions in twenty-four states. My debts, yes, that is what I call them. You see, I have promised Berea college $100,000 if $400,000 additional is raised.

Then there are other conditional debts that I must meet."

NEWS FROM the CAPITAL

Will Lead in War on the Opium Evil



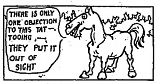
THE United States will lead the nations in the fight against promiscuous opium traffic at a conference to be held at The Hague in September, according to statements of authorities in Washington. The conference was made possible through diplomatic correspondence with the interested powers by Secretary Knox. The nations represented will be the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, China, Siam, Persia, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia and probably Turkey.

The work of the conference will follow along lines suggested by the International Opium commission, which met last year at Shanghai, on the invitation of this country. The fight against the promiscuous use of the drug and other narcotics which figure in international trade will be made by means of international agreements through which opium producing countries will protect, by means of government supervision, ports where the importation of the drug is prohibited.

The first realization of the seriousness of the opium traffic so far as the United States is concerned came when the government started to put the Philippines in order. An attempt to regulate the unlimited traffic there called for the appointment of a commission. The commission in tracing the many Americans engaged in the opium trade found that the United States, with some 200,000 American users of smoking opium, to say nothing of the Chinese users here, presented almost as serious a question as the insular possessions. Since that time the United States has led the fight among the powers against the drug.

About a year ago a law absolutely prohibiting the importation into this country of opium for any except medicinal purposes was passed. But there are now about 150,000 Americans using the drug, and in spite of the prohibitory statute about 68,000 pounds of smoking opium is smuggled into this country annually.

Tattoo Suggested for Army Horses

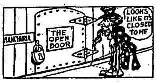

THERE IS ONLY ONE OBJECTION TO THIS TATTOOING,—THEY PUT IT OUT OF SIGHT

WASHINGTON.—Army horses are to become tattooed animals if a suggestion made by Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., of the cavalry arm, is adopted. Captain Conrad is detailed for duty in the quartermaster's department, and is recognized as an expert on horses required for military use. Horses are now being purchased by members of the quartermaster's department, who are making their selections in various parts of the country.

The success attending this effort has been very gratifying to the quartermaster general, who has established an army remount system, with a view to improving the cavalry mounts and the horses furnished to the field artillery. When a young horse is purchased in any locality to be sent to one of the two army remount depots—at Fort Keogh, Montana, or Fort Reno, Okla.—he is marked with a numeral. The mark lasts about four months, when it becomes obliterated, and it is necessary to apply another. A third marking takes place when the horse is sent from the army remount depot to the troop or battery.

It is Captain Conrad's idea that a more enduring designation could be accomplished by applying a mark to the inside of the upper lip of the horse. He has devised an instrument for this purpose, and suggests the use of India ink, with the result that the numeral adopted will be indelible. This will require, of course, a regular system of marking so that there may be no duplicates. By this means a horse accepted for military service will keep its number. It may be necessary to have legislation to prevent tampering with the designation or making use of a similar mark in the case of horses not used in the military service.

Uncle Sam Is to Test the Open Door


LOOKS LIKE IT'S CLOSED TO ME
THE OPEN DOOR
MANCHURIA

THE United States is to test the sincerity of Russia and Japan in their recent claim of adherence to the open door policy in China made recently coincident with the signing of the new treaty by the Czar and the Mikado. It has been announced at the state department that the government will press at once for recognition from these two powers of the railroad concession recently granted by China to an English-American syndicate.

This is the concession which Russia blocked with an emphatic protest last winter. Since then the negotiations have been in the statu quo. The government is to find out whether or not Russia and Japan intend to bar the United States as well as other powers out of Manchuria by raising unjustifiable objections to the admission of other nations to that rich field.

When the recent convention between Russia and Japan was sprung on the world American diplomats expressed little surprise. The government has believed from the first there is a secret article in this convention which has not been made public. It is felt the unpublished portion is an agreement on the part of the two nations to support each other in barring other nations from the territory in question. The United States intends to force Russia's hand and determine whether such a secret bargain exists. The concession granted to the English-American syndicate was for the construction of the Chin-Chow-Aigun railroad line. English capitalists were to furnish the funds and the materials were to be built in America.

Capital a Suffragette Stronghold

OH YES
YOU BELIEVE IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE DON'T YOU?

THE increased attention which the suffrage cause is attracting in Washington has astonished the old-timers whose remembrance of the small body of women who called upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections at the convening of every new congress is the last impression of a few plucky women leading a desperately forlorn hope.

Time was when the woman who had suffrage leanings was afraid to avow them in Washington, and when it was thought exceedingly courageous of such well known society leaders as Mrs. John B. Henderson and Mrs. John R. McLean to entertain Miss Susan B. Anthony, the most famous apostle of the cause of woman's rights. Belief in the right of women to the ballot was supposed to imply that the believer wore short hair, impossible frocks, a man's hat and other cranky accompaniments of "queer views."

Time has changed all that. The women who compose the committees which have appeared to demand the vote at the last few sessions of congress have been modishly gowned, attractive and in most instances socially prominent. The cause of the ballot for woman has swept the country to such an extent that many of the senators and representatives of the present congress are avowed sympathizers and not a few of them have put themselves on record as favoring suffrage. The "votes for women" agitation is now discussed openly and sympathetically at many a Washington tea table presided over by a hostess whose social prominence is undisputed.

It is not safe to scoff at woman suffrage anywhere in Washington now, for too many members of the set which is really influential have developed leanings of that kind.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

LARGE AND SMALL FAMILIES.

Where the population is largely agricultural and isolated, and where labor is scarce, the husbandman is proud to raise a large family, for the boys in time will help to lift the labor from his shoulders, and also there is always plenty of work for the girls to do about the farm. Moreover, food is plentiful and other desires are few. But no such stimulus for a large family exists in urban life, where it is often necessary to live in a flat, the very limitations of which point to the inadvisability of a numerous progeny, says Indianapolis Star. Moreover, as the individual rises in the social scale former desires become present needs. The coming of numerous children would mean the sacrifice of these needs by the parents, the descent to a lower standard of living, and the parents will not consent. Finally science has shown that a small family well taken care of makes a better showing in future generations than a large family poorly looked after. The fewer children of the well-provided-for family will actually show a more numerous progeny in the third generation than will the underfed and neglected children of the larger family. Eugenics is a big question, and a conscientious investigation of it will convince anyone that dogmatic assertion in that field is a hazardous performance. It is a general rule in biology that species with the most numerous offspring are those that bring fewest perfect and efficient individuals to maturity.

A Rhode Island traveling agent who was disappointed in the demand in a certain section for the fireless cookers which he was offering, discovered that the farmers of "Little Rhody" have taken to the use of their incubators for summer coking. Like the discovery of roast pig in China, this utilization of the incubator was the result of accident. A husband who had forgotten to put on the pork and beans in accordance with a promise to a wife "out shopping," dashed the beans into an incubator, thus saving his bacon at the expense of a few chicks which were called out to death in a fervent pork-and-beans atmosphere. The idea of both raising and cooking chickens in incubators is depressing to the manufacturers of fireless cookers.

President Taft has signed orders which provide for the further withdrawal of coal lands from entry and appropriation for mining purposes. The aggregate of such withdrawals now reaches over 71,500,000 acres. This means that the enormous area in question is to be preserved by the government for disposition in the future and that it is not to fall into the hands of grasping monopolists, says Troy Times. Coal lands may be open to agricultural entry, but the rich deposits underneath are to remain public property, subject to such arrangement as may be made in the general interest.

The ramming of the gunboat Castine which as a result lies on the beach at Provincetown, Mass., full of water, was due to a miscalculation in mimic warfare similar to that which caused the sinking of the French submarine Pluviose and the drowning of her entire crew. But in the case of the Bonita, which struck the Castine, the mistake was made in the line of duty, whereas the loss of the Pluviose was due to a "fool trick" on the part of her commander, who miscalculated when attempting to dive under a passenger steamer merely for spectacular effect.

The first sham battle in the air is reported from Vincennes, France, where balloons carried guns to the height of 325 feet and discharged them. One of the contending balloons was compelled to retreat, and both balloons happily outlived the sham battle, which was remarkable chiefly for this latter denouement.

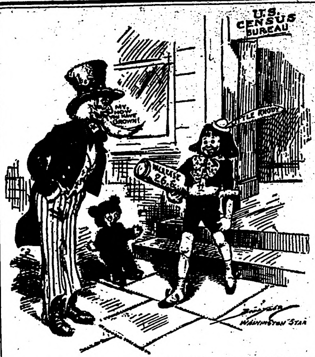
Congress is to have another prince as delegate from Hawaii, but neither he nor his country can be superstitious, for his name is Jonah. It does not follow, however, that his entrance into our national deliberations will be followed by a wail.

A physician says that going on the stage is a sure cure for the blues. Somebody ought to protest against this prescribing for the individual at the expense of the public.

There has been a gain of $114,000,000 in the value of imports during the past eleven months, not including the diamonds and things that were missed by the inspectors at New York.

In Russia it is against the law to marry more than five times. Even in Russia we can't see why such a law should be necessary.

In London they say that a man should allow his wife one-fifth of his income. Here she gets five-fifths, [illegible]



TURNS ON CANNON

LONGWORTH, AFTER CONFERENCE WITH TAFT AND OTHERS, MAKES STATEMENT.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR SPEAKER

Son-in-Law of Roosevelt Declares He Will Not Again Support Danville Man for Presiding Officer of House.

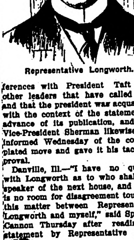
Beverly, Mass.—The fight of the Republican party reorganization against Speaker Cannon was opened by Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt.

In a statement which he issued Thursday Mr. Longworth declares that having voted for him in caucus on four different occasions he has supported Cannon for the speakership for the last time and that when the proper time comes, namely the meeting of the Republican caucus at the assembling of the next congress he will oppose Uncle Joe to that position.

Mr. Longworth makes it clear that in his view harmony in the Republican ranks and party success depends upon Cannon's elimination.

"I am absolutely convinced," he he says," that Cannon cannot be again elected speaker."

The importance of the Longworth statement lies not only in the fact that the Ohio congressman, a long time friend and supporter of Cannon issued it, but that it was not given to the public until after a series of conferences with President Taft and other leaders that have called here and that the president was acquainted with the context of the statement in advance of its publication, and that Vice-President Sherman likewise was informed Wednesday of the contemplated move and gave it his tacit approval.



Representative Longworth.

Danville, Ill.—"I have no quarrel with Longworth as to who shall be speaker of the next house, and there is no room for disagreement touching this matter between Representative Longworth and myself," said Speaker Cannon Thursday after reading a statement by Representative Longworth.

"If any Republican candidate for congress feels that his position on the Republican ticket would be strengthened by pledging that he will not support me in a Republican caucus I have no objection to his making the pledge."

Mite Born to a Farmer.

Duquoin.—A baby girl, weighing one and one-half pounds and less than twelve inches in length, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wallace, who live on a farm east of town. The infant is so small that a match will hide one of her fingers, while her head is about the size of a hen's egg.

American Gift to Mexico.

City of Mexico.—Americans in Mexico will present a $50,000 peace memorial monument to the people of Mexico as their contribution to the centennial of independence celebration next month.

Oil Fire in Oklahoma.

Tulsa, Okla.—Approximately $150,000 worth of oil and tanks in the Oklahoma fields were destroyed by fire Thursday during a heavy electrical storm, according to advices received here.

PRESENT STATUE TO FRANCE

BRONZE IMAGE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON DEDICATED.

Virginia's Gift to French Republic Is Placed in Napoleon Hall at Versailles.

Versailles, France. — With appropriate ceremonies the bronze replica of Houdon's celebrated statue of George Washington was dedicated in Napoleon hall of the Chateau of Versailles in the presence of the French minister of war, General Brun; the French ambassador to the United States, M. Jusserand, and his wife, and the American ambassador, Robert Bacon, and Mrs. Bacon; the marquis de Lafayette, the members of the French mission which presented to America the statue of Rochambeau, now at Washington, and former United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia.

General Biron, who presided, spoke of the statue as the greatest work of the greatest French sculptor of the eighteenth century. Col. James Mann, chairman of the Virginia commission, delivered the speech of presentation. State Senators Don P. Halsey and F. W. King of Virginia also made addresses on behalf of the state of Virginia.

Ambassador Jusserand, in the absence of the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Pichon, accepted the statue on behalf of the French government. He declared that the friendship of General Washington and of the American people constituted one of the glories of France. It was, therefore, singularly appropriate that this statue, "the third erected on French soil by our ancient allies, should be placed in the palace consecrated to all our glories."

CALIFORNIA IS INSURGENT

Hiram W. Johnson, Exponent of Anti-Machine Doctrines, Wins Gubernatorial Nomination in Primary.

San Francisco.—California is insurgent in its Republican politics. Hiram W. Johnson, leading exponent of anti-machine doctrines, has swept the field in Tuesday's primaries, winning his party's nomination for governor by a plurality that will border on 50,000 when all returns are in.

Just how great was the extent of the disaster to the stalwarts cannot be known until outlying districts have been heard from, but every indication points to a clean-cut declaration by the party for insurgency and against the political activities of the Southern Pacific railway.

It is asserted that the progressives have carried to victory two new insurgent nominees for congressmen, William Kent in the Second district and W. D. Stephens in the Seventh.

CRESCEUS' TIME IS BEATEN

The Harvester Trots Mile in 2:02 and Makes Four New World's Records.

Buffalo, N. Y. — Sensational racing marked the second day of the Grand Circuit at the Fort Erie track. Several world's records were made in the final heat of the 2:07 trot, when The Harvester, driven by Ed Geers, covered the mile in 2:02, cutting a quarter of a second from the world's record, held by Cresceus for nine years. The 2:02 mile also gives The Harvester a world's record for five-year-old trotters; a world's third heat record, stallions, mares or geldings; a world's record for stallions. The track, horsemen, said, was two minutes slow.

Big Dam Near Completion.

Washington.—The earthwork on the big Belle Fourche irrigation dam in South Dakota, which is one of the largest earth embankments in the world, practically has been completed, according to advices received here Friday by the reclamation service.

Cotton Mills Closed.

Lawrence, Mass.—The Everett cotton mills were closed Friday and will reopen September 6. About 1,200 operatives are [illegible]

I. C. STORM BREAKS

THREE FORMER OFFICIALS OF ROAD ARE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

MORE ARRESTS WILL FOLLOW

Charges of Conspiracy to Defraud and of Confidence Game Placed Against Harriman, Ewing and Taylor in Car Repair Frauds.

Chicago.—The Illinois Central railway graft scandal storm broke Friday with tempestuous fury when three former high officials of that road were arrested on charges of conspiracy to cheat and defraud the road by false pretenses. More arrests are to follow and the names of others said to be implicated will probably be revealed at the trial of the men already under arrest.

Those arrested are:

Frank B. Harriman, former general manager of the Illinois Central system.

Charles L. Ewing, former general superintendent of the Illinois Central lines north of the Ohio river.

John M. Taylor, former storekeeper for the Illinois Central.

The men were taken before Municipal Judge Bruggemeyer, who released them on $20,000 bonds each.

Both Harriman and Ewing made statements after their arrest.

"There is absolutely no truth in the charges, and I have nothing to fear," said Harriman. "My record as general manager of the Illinois Central is an open book. Nothing will be proved against me."

"I deny the charges," said Ewing, "and I will be proven innocent. I have done nothing to be ashamed of."

Certain men identified with the conspiracy will be given an "immunity bath" as a result of confessions they made. They will turn state's evidence, it is said, and they already have promised to take the witness stand and tell the inside story of the frauds, its origin, its growth, its continuation and the names of the men who benefited.

The history of the car repair frauds, the alleged fraudulent transactions between the officials and railroad employes, and the like also will be told on the witness stand.

Harriman, as general manager of the entire system, was the next man to Ira G. Rawn, the vice-president who resigned to become president of the Monon road, and who was killed with his own revolver in his Winnetka home. Harriman resigned his position in March, the public announcement being made March 15.

C. L. Ewing resigned as general superintendent of the northern lines at Chicago soon after the first exposures were made in connection with the discovery of wholesale frauds.

Taylor resigned as general storekeeper May 1, at the time when President Harahan's office was being flooded with resignations from officers of high and low rank.

MAKES FLIGHT TO LONDON

Daring American Aviator Travels From Paris and Captures the $25,000 Prize.

London.—The youthful American aviator, Moissant, accompanied by his mechanician, Albert, Wednesday made a remarkable flight in a biplane from Paris to London across the English channel. It was the first time this feat was ever accomplished, although often tried.

Moissant accomplished his remarkable flight from Paris to Calais, and across the channel in company with his mechanician, Albert.

By making his remarkable flight he captures the cup that a London paper offered and the proceeds of the subscription raised in England for Graham White, which the unsuccessful competitor in the London-Manchester flight offered as an award in the Paris-London competition.

Hubert Latham, who started from Issy, a suburb of Paris, to race Moissant to London, met with a series of accidents, the last at Amiens, culminating in the wrecking of his machine as he was preparing to resume the flight. Latham escaped unhurt, but was out of the race.

The last stage of Moissant's flight, the trip across the channel, was accomplished in a strong channel breeze, the wind being so high that experienced aviators looked upon the start as foolhardy. It was such a wind as repeatedly deterred Bleriot, Latham and other aviators from attempting the passage of the straits.

Paris, France.—M. Le Blanc, the aviator, arrived at Issy, in the suburbs of Paris, at 6:45 a. m. Wednesday and is the winner of the cross-country flight which started August 7. The distance of the race was approximately 485 miles. The prize is $20,000, offered by a Paris newspaper.

Le Blanc, the winner, covered the circuit in 11:55:59. He used a Bleriot monoplane.

Strike May Delay Ohio Fair.

Columbus, O.—Governor Harmon is devoting his energies to settling the street car strike here before the state fair opens, August 29. Entries for the state fair will open Saturday and there is fear that if the strike is continued the fair will be postponed.

Fifteen Soldiers Killed.

Mainz, Germany.—Fifteen soldiers are reported to have been killed Friday by a premature explosion of dynamite in maneuvers at Sechetheimerberg.

EXCUSES 36 BROWNE JURORS

MORE VENIREMEN ADMIT THEY WERE APPROACHED.

Judge Kersten in Bribery Trial Deals Blow to "Crooked Work" in Selecting Jurymen.

Chicago. — In the trial Legislator Lee O'Neil Browne charged with bribery in connection with the election of Senator William Lorimer, Judge Kersten excused 36 veniremen from service when they admitted that they or members of thefamilies had been approached by men interested in the case.

When court convened Judge Kersten called the whole 60 special panel before him and asked all those who had been spoken to regarding the Browne case to step forward. A handful of men stepped out.

The court then ordered those whose families had been spoken to to advance, and about two-thirds of the panel responded. The court then ordered the attorneys to proceed with the selecting of a jury from those left.

Chicago.—The jury which is to try Lee O'Neill Browne on the charge of bribery in connection with the election of United States Senator Lorimer was completed Friday after four more veniremen who acknowledged they had been approached, had been excused.

Since the examination of jurors started August 4, eight special panels of 100 men each have been drawn for service, and more than 500 personally examined to ascertain their qualifications, etc.

Judge Kersten after charging the jury adjourned court until Monday, when the actual trial will begin.

ROOSEVELT IS TURNED DOWN

Is Denied the Honor of Presiding Over the New York Republican State Convention.

New York.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt's name was presented for the office of temporary chairman of the Republican state convention at the meeting of the Republican state committee Tuesday, but his selection for that honor was lost by a vote of 20 to 15.

Vice-President Sherman was chosen unanimously to act as temporary presiding officer.

Let by State Chairman Woodruff and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, the "Old Guard" encompassed the defeat of Colonel Roosevelt, whom several of the state leaders charged with attempting to dictate the fortunes of the party in the state.

After the meeting had been called to order and the time and place of the state convention had been decided, William Barnes, Jr., offered a resolution presenting the name of Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman of the convention. Lloyd C. Griscom moved to substitute the name of Colonel Roosevelt and moved also that the vote be postponed.

After much debate the motion to postpone was defeated by a vote of 12 to 23. The resolution to make Colonel Roosevelt temporary chairman then was lost by 20 to 15, following which Vice-President Sherman was unanimously chosen for temporary presiding officer. Mr. Griscom and Henry Mack of New York not voting.

The state committee adjourned to meet September 26 at Saratoga.

PEST IN ITALY SPREADING

Twenty Thousand People Flee From Cholera-Stricken Town—Disease of Virulent Type.

Rome.—The cholera epidemic is rapidly spreading in southern Italy, but rumors that it had also reached this city are without foundation. Not a single case has been reported here and the health officials are on the qui vive for any appearance of the malady.

According to the reports Friday the disease is of a most virulent type and accompanied by a high death rate. Thirty deaths are reported at Trani. The town is being rapidly depopulated because of the panic among the inhabitants, 20,000 of whom have already fled. Similar conditions prevail in Barletta.

The authorities are greatly concerned over the possibility of a still wider spread of the epidemic as a result of this flight of people from the disease centers.

STABS CONVICT TO DEATH

Colored Inmate of Bridewell Plunges Shears Into Benchmate—Causes Panic Among Prisoners.

Chicago. — An oath, an epithet, a scuffle, and ninety prisoners at work in the tailor shop at the bridewell saw William Jones, 26, a colored prisoner, killed William Meyers, also colored, with a pair of shears, which he stabbed him in the breast with. The tragedy happened with a quickness that paralyzed interference.

Love Affair, Double Shooting.

Morgantown, N. C.—An attendant at the insane hospital here Friday shot and fatally wounded Miss Mary Cuthbertson, an attendant at the same hospital, who refused to marry him. He then fatally shot himself.

Doctor Killed by Patient.

Ottawa, Ont.—Dr. William Empsy of Vars was fatally shot Friday by Alfred Blondin, a patient. Before he died Empsy said Blondin fired at him deliberately. Blondin declared the shooting was accidental.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.

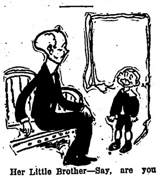
They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

GAVE SIS AWAY.



Her Little Brother—Say, are you goin' ter marry my sister Bess?

Her Suitor—Why, er—er—er don't know.

Her Little Brother—Well, you are. I heard her tell pop she was goin' ter land you tonight.

KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR

Few parents realize how many estimable lives have been embittered and social and business success prevented by serious skin affections which so often result from the neglect of minor eruptions in infancy and childhood. With but a little care and the use of the proper emollients, baby's skin and hair may be preserved, purified and beautified, minor eruptions prevented from becoming chronic and torturing, disfiguring rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings dispelled.

To this end, nothing is so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as the constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted, when necessary, by Cuticura Ointment. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, for their free 32-page Cuticura Book, telling all about the care and treatment of the skin.

Sign of Recovery.

"If when the devil is sick a monk he will be," said Rose Stahl sagely, "then the devil gets well in double quick time. Witness that young 'divil with the ladies,' my kid cousin. Last winter he was ill, so ill he didn't have any sense of humor left nor any sense either. I was staying at the same hotel, and when I went in to look after him he virtuously remarked that his room was no place for a 'Chorus Lady' and promptly shooed me out. (A few years ago I spanked that kid.) Then he got scared and sent for a doctor and the doctor sent for a trained nurse. For several days I got bulletins of his progress from the chambermaid. The fourth morning she set my mind completely at rest.

"'Sure, ma'am,' said Maggie, 'an' I think he do be gettin' along very well. The nurse was sittin' on his lap this mornin'!'"

Mrs. Wiggin's Idea of London.

During the recent visit of Mrs. Wiggin, the American author, in London, an interviewer called on her. With pencil poised, the interviewer asked: "And what do you think of London, Mrs. Wiggin?"

"You remind me," answered the author cheerfully, "of the young lady who sat beside Dr. Gibbon at dinner. She turned to him after the soup.

"'Do, dear Dr. Gibbon,' she said, 'tell me about the decline and fall of the Roman empire.'"

Why Not?

"I see some genius has set Mendelssohn's 'Spring Song' to ragtime."

"Well?"

"I wonder how 'Il Trovatore' would go as a musical comedy?"

Right food is a basis
For right living.
"There's only one disease,"
Says an eminent writer—
"Wrong living
"And but one cure—
"Right living."
Right food is supplied by

Grape-Nuts

It contains the vital
Body and brain-building
Elements of wheat and barley—
Most important of which is
The Potassium Phosphate,
Grown in the grain
For rebuilding tissues
Broken down by daily use.
Folks who use Grape-Nuts
Know this—they feel it.
"There's a Reason."
Read "The Road to Wellville,"
Found in packages.

Sylvia's Romantic Year

By Gerald Prime

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On har twenty-fifth birthday Sylvia Brough stood face to face with grim necessity for the first time in her life. She sat perfectly still and helpless in the big leather-covered armchair in old Judge Buchanan's private office—the spot in which the dismal revelation of her poverty had come to her—a crushed and bewildered little figure, dainty as a flower even in her distress.

"Cheer up, Sylvia," consoled the grizzled old lawyer, her dead husband's friend, and her own, since earliest childhood. "You are young and the very best of life is still before you. All the unhappiness of this cruel day will be blotted out and the sting of your sudden affliction will grow duller with the passing of time. Believe me, dear friend, you will even be happy again."

"Should it happen as you predict," she said, with a pitiful attempt to accept his cheerful augury as something prophetic, "I shall recall how impossible it seems to me today."

It was Sylvia's great problem, and her lack of preliminary training left her helpless to solve it. When she tried to take stock of her possible resources she could settle on nothing that was likely to prove available. She could play and sing in an amateurish way. She had rather a pretty knack at composition, but was a lamentable speller. She was unskilled in housewifery because she had never kept house and she was not an adept with the needle. Clearly, she had reason to doubt her capacity to become a successful bread-winner, and that is precisely the alternative to which she was reduced. There was not even time to hesitate, so urgent was the need.

In her depression she searched the newspapers, and made lists of everything that suggested the barest hope, and of many things which did not. Then she tuned her courage to the highest note and set out on her novel errand. The first advertisement in her collection was for a private secretary for the head of a mammoth concern which collected news from all parts of the globe and sold it at bargain prices. Sylvia knew that there were such factotums as private secretaries, but of their qualifications and duties she was profoundly ignorant.

That was the reason she made her way to the office of the advertiser and asked for an interview with the president. At first sight of him she came to the conclusion instantly that she had blundered. He was a young man of about her own years, a giant in stature, with a face and figure of remarkable perfection, but with an expression and manner that made her shrink from him before he had spoken a word.

"Are you another applicant for the vacancy in my office?" he asked her in a tone civil enough, but suggesting Mount Olympus.

Sylvia was too uncertain of her voice to speak, but she nodded slightly and tried to recover her self-possession.

"What is your name?" he continued, with a look in his great blue eyes that was so eloquent of superiority that she could answer him only in a tremulous half whisper.

"Have you any well-defined reason to suppose that you could be satisfactory to me?" he demanded, loftily.

At that she rallied, her indignation developing slowly, but very certainly. "I'm quite sure I shouldn't," she said firmly.

She looked at him, and as their eyes met she fancied that his seemed less insistently asure; still they were the bluest she had ever seen and she did not like the color.

"Would you mind telling me why you are so sure?" he asked, and for the life of her she couldn't tell whether his manner was the reflex of impertinence or the honest expression of a desire to be informed.

"I'm afraid I'm not competent," she said, giving him the benefit of the doubt. "I have had no experience."

He smiled frigidly. "It is possible that you underrate your ability," he said. "You are the first of all who have applied for the position to profess lack of confidence in your capacity. That, of itself, is noteworthy. I will give you a trial."

Without giving her the opportunity to say yea or nay, the extraordinary young man touched a bell, and to the slight, dark young man who appeared instantly from an inner office he proceeded to give this amazing order:

"This young woman will act as my private secretary until further notice. You will instruct her as to what is expected of her and arrange the salary. I am going out of town and shall not return until Monday."

So saying, he turned on his heel without so much as a glance at her and left the room.

Sylvia could only stare at the remaining young man with a look that besought enlightenment. He had seated himself at the table opposite her, and his clear-cut, refined face was aglow with amusement and polite interest.

"First of all," he said, with a little laugh that dissolved some of the gloom that had fallen on her, "you are not to take our president too seriously. He is so new to the business that he isn't properly adjusted yet. Until very recently he was a post-graduate student at the university. His father's death put him at the head of this great concern without a warning. His father invented this system and made it what it is. General Maitland was a wonderful man."

Sylvia did not say a word, but she wondered if the son had inherited his father's manner. The young man must have divined her thoughts, for he looked rather conscious as he proceeded: "The general was a second Chesterfield in deportment. He had the most agreeable manner of any person I have ever known."

Still Sylvia did not trust herself to speak. Left to make the conversation as he would, he continued:

"But our president is very like his father in many ways. He is the soul of integrity and he is very clever. In another year he will know the business from start to finish. Every one here realizes that he is capable of great things. He has already revolutionized everything."

"But is that good—for the business?" asked Sylvia.

"Precisely what it needed," he replied earnestly. "It was getting a little archaic, you know. Our competitors were beginning to make it warm for us. Our new head has already worried them. They are wondering what he will do next."

She sighed feebly as his words recalled her own unsettled future.

"Pardon me," he said. "I am tiring you with my talk about Stephen Maitland. I should be telling you what you will be expected to do as his private secretary. You will have to open his mail and read all his letters."

"Never!" exclaimed Sylvia positively.

"Not at all difficult," he laughed. "He doesn't receive many letters of a business nature, and as soon as you discover their tendency you are to turn them over to me. It is only his personal mail that you are to inspect."

Sylvia shook her head despairingly.

"There are very few of them," he hastened to assure her, "and they are almost exclusively invitations and begging letters. The former you will be expected to decline without consulting him. The latter you must return to their writers with a printed slip referring them to the United Charities association."

"And now for the actual duties, please," said Sylvia with dignity.

"That's about the list, so far as I have been able to find out. Of course, if I were to be incapacitated by sickness or any other cause I suppose you would be expected to do my work."

"What would that be?"

"I am a sort of combination of stenographer, business secretary and confidential adviser. But I should advise you not to cherish any vain hope of stepping into my shoes even temporarily. I'm never sick and am very careful to avoid beind hurt. Your salary will be $12 to begin. Shall I put you on the pay roll, Miss—Miss—"

"Mrs. Sylvia Brough," she corrected with still greater dignity.

"Ah, I see," he said, writing the name on a slip of paper.

"I am pretty sure I shall not be satisfactory," she said, rising to go, "but I must try, for it is very necessary that I should have work."

"To-morrow morning, then, anywhere between nine and eleven," he called out pleasantly as she was leaving.

A year later Sylvia made another visit to Judge Buchanan's office. She still wore the doleful garb of a widow, but her face had lost its hopelessness.

"How about my prediction?" the old lawyer asked almost immediately.

For a reply she sat down and told him her story of the past year.

When she had concluded he sat for a moment and gazed at her with a look, half quizzical, half paternal.

"Each of these young men has asked you to marry him," he said, precisely as if he were summing up in an interesting case. "Being a woman, you will probably choose—"

"I have promised to marry Stephen," she said.

Not Up to Our Slang.

Joseph Epstein, cousin of Louis Simon of the board of review, was born in Dublin, regardless of his name, and lived in Ireland until about two months ago, when he came to Cleveland. Soon after he reached here he began to look around for a job. The manager of a furniture house promised to give him a trial.

"Come around in the morning and go to work," he said, "and if you can deliver the goods we'll probably keep you permanently."

The Dublin native went over to tell Cousin Simon about it, according to the story. He confided to him that he didn't believe he'd go back to take the job, after all.

"They want me to deliver the goods," he said. "Think of going around delivering big, heavy furniture. That's what horses and wagons are for in my country."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RICHES FOR STATE

SUIT TO BE TRIED INVOLVES OWNERSHIP OF DEPOSITS UNDER LAKES.

IN THE DULUTH IRON DISTRICT

Law Passed at Last Session to Be Tested.—Governor Eberhart and Members of Drainage Commission Study Case.

Hibbing. — Several millions of dollars worth of natural resources are involved in a case which will be brought by the state of Minnesota to determine the ownership of the ore deposits under the beds of lakes in the range country. Property worth $25,000,000 will be saved to the state if the state wins, according to state officials.

Attorney General Simpson and his assistant, C. Louis Weeks, came to Hibbing on the same train that brought Governor Eberhart and the members of the state drainage commission. The attorney general, his assistant, State Auditor Iverson and Governor Eberhart conferred with Frank Willis, state mine inspector, concerning the case. A visit was made by the officials to Long Ear lake, where the mine which is being used as the test case is located. Millions of tons of ore in this lake alone will be saved if the state wins. There are many such lakes on the range.

Common Law Principle.

It is a principle of common law that the owners of land on the shore own the lake bed if the lake goes dry. The question as to the state's owning the ore did not come up until seven years ago, when application was made to State Auditor Iverson for the leasing of such land for mining purposes.

The lease was granted for the purpose of making a test case. The matter was carried to the United States supreme court, but that court decided that it had no jurisdiction as it was entirely a question of state law. The next time an application was made, it was refused so that the courts could be asked for a decision. Again the supreme court decided that it had no jurisdiction.

As there was no state law governing the case, the matter was put up to the legislature. Twice the legislature refused to enact such a law, but at the last session a law was passed which provided for the state ownership of all ore deposits under lakes.

The Euclid Mining company was mining on the shores of Long Ear lake at the time. The state started injunction proceedings to stop it from stripping this ore which the law said belonged to the state. The mining company finally gave bonds to the state so that it could keep on mining until the case was settled in the courts.

If the state wins the company will have to pay the state for the ore taken out. The money which will be brought into the state treasury in the event of the state's winning this suit, will be devided into two parts, one-half going into the revenue fund, and the other into the road and bridge fund. The revenue fund will be so materially increased in the event of the state's winning that taxes which have already been reduced will be reduced a great deal more and in time, perhaps eliminated.

The outcome of this case involves much more money than comes from either the inheritance tax or the gross earnings.

DULUTH CATHOLIC POLES LOSE.

Court Awards Decision to Bishop in Church Controversy.

Duluth.—That no Catholic congregation is really Catholic unless that congregation adheres strictly to all the rules of the church is the gist of a decision handed down by Judge Dibell, of the district court in the case of Anthony Koneczny against August Kolenda.

The trouble arose over the fact that a portion of the congregation of the West End Polish Catholic church quarreled with the bishop and ousted the priest whom he had appointed to the church.

The bishop refused to appoint another priest to fill the vacancy and another dispute arose over the title to the property. The trustees permitted services to be held by other than a regular priest.

The judge stated that judgment may be entered for a writ of injunction enjoining the trustees from causing or permitting religious services other than those provided for under the creed and faith of the Roman Catholic church and under the auspices of a duly ordained priest to be held.

Cologne Students in Duluth.

Duluth. — Thirty-two special students of the University of Commerce of Cologne are in Duluth to study industries. Duluth is one of the points selected for inspection on a hurried six weeks' tour of the country. The party is in charge of a representative of the Hamburg-American line, and is also accompanied by Prof. Christian Eckert, head of the university; Professors Kurt Hassert and Paul Mondenauer of the faculty and Karl Rehorst, deputy mayor of Cologne.

CURVEYORS AT WORK.

Crew Said To Be Employed by Milwaukee Road.

Fergus Falls.—The railway surveyors who have been working in this direction, from the southeast, reached this city. They are making no effort to conceal their identity, and talk freely of their work. They state that they are in the employ of the Milwaukee road, and as their pay checks are drawn by that company there is no question about it.

They have run their line from the present terminus of the Milwaukee branch at Hutchinson, McLeod county, up through Meeker and Stearns, striking the Great Northern near Sauk Center and following that line northwestward through Douglas and into Otter Tail. They have kept just south of the Great Northern track thus far, but think they may cross it here and follow it on the north side to Fargo.

They state that their instructions are to run the line to Fargo, and beyond that they do not know where it is going. While the survey may be something of a bluff for the purpose of wringing concessions from the Great Northern or keeping it from entering Milwaukee territory elsewhere, the work is being thoroughly done, and will give the Milwaukee all the data it requires for a new line.

DROUTH STOPS THRESHING.

Farmers at East Grand Forks Have to Haul Water.

East Grand Forks. — The farmers living northeast of this city after losing a good share of their crops because of heat and drouth, have run against another big problem. The continued drouth and heat has caused an unusual lack of water, and in some cases the farmers are unable to go ahead with their threshing until some arrangements are made for securing water. August Lietleg, a farmer living near Key West, was in the city today, endeavoring to find some means of securing water so that he can do his threshing. A small stream, known as the Marais, is in that vicinity but it has been entirely dried up, necessitating the hauling of water from Red Lake river below Mallory. This is an unusually long distance to haul water for some of the farmers in a northeast direction from this city, but it wil undoubtely have to be done if threshing operations are to continue. Farmers have to haul water for their cattle, being unable to get sufficient supply on farm land.

COMMISSION COMPLETES WORK.

Inspection of Mining Properties in North Is Finished.

Duluth.—After six days' spent in viewing state mining properties and inspecting drainage ditches, the officials on drainage commission completed their work with the inspection of state ditch No. 63, near Aitkin. The ditch extends from Blind lake to the Mississippi river and drains about 12,000 acres of land.

Complaints have been made as to the construction of the ditch, but the officials, after a careful examination, found that it was one of the most satisfactory ditches in the state. State Engineer Ralph expressed himself as pleased with the work.

On the way to Duluth the party paid a visit to Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, and was entertained by her in her private car. The actress listened attentively as Attorney General Simpson and State Auditor Iverson told her of the work being done by the state in the northern section.

Some of the officials attended a Republican gathering in Duluth last evening.

INDIANS ARE AFTER MONEY.

White Earth.—Attorney E. P. Henderson of Washington, D. C., is in conference with members of the Chippewa band here regarding their claim against the government for swamp lands claimed by the state and recently awarded to Minnesota by the interior department, notwithstanding the claim of the Indians.

The land involves 190,000 acres, and is composed of swamp property given to the Chippewas in return for their relinquishment of other lands in Minnesota.

The government has expressed no intention to make good the loss suffered by the Indians, and the latter are consulting with Henderson regarding a plan of action looking to a just and equitable compensation for the loss of their land.

MAY BUILD SANATORIUM.

Faribault People to Develop Mineral Springs.

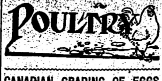
Faribault.—There are several mineral springs within two miles from the center of the city that are claimed to be highly impregnated with minerals that are valuable for medicinal properties.

There is a prospect of establishing a sanatorium at the springs. The matter has been taken up by the development committee of the commercial club.

BEMIDJI SCOTS ENTERTAIN.

Old Songs, Dances and Picnic Prove Entertaining.

Bemidji.—The Scotch Association of Bemidji gave its third annual picnic and the event was a highly successful and enjoyable affair. There was a fine attendance of Scotchmen from outside points, as well as Bemidji, and "Hoot, mon" was the salutation from early morning until well on into the night.



POULTRY

CANADIAN GRADING OF EGGS

Poultry Producers' Association Making Efforts for Proper Classification.

The Poultry Producers' Association of Canada has been making an effort to provide a classification and grading for dressed poultry and eggs. Last year a number of grades were adopted for the use of poultrymen and at present the secretary wishes to get the views of producers and dealers in regard to any amendment of the grading rules that may seem desirable.

In the grading of eggs it is laid down as a first requirement that they must all be shipped new laid. A new laid egg is an egg that is not over five days old when shipped, an egg that has been gathered promptly and kept in a moderately dry, cool place (under 60 degrees), free from foul odors and other contaminating influences. On holding a new laid egg to the light it will be seen that the air space in the large end is very small and the yolk almost invisible. As the age continues the air space enlarges and the yolk becomes visible as shown in the illustration. Rough shelled and abnormal eggs should never be shipped. Through some markets may call for several grades of eggs as a general rule there is no necessity for many grades. What the best trade demands is freshness, grading, uniformity in packing and regularity in supply.

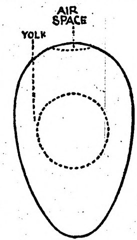


FIG.I.

A Fresh Egg.

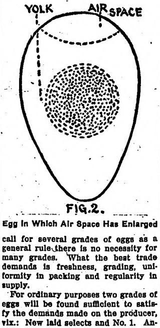


FIG.2.

Egg In Which Air Space Has Enlarged

For ordinary purposes two grades of eggs will be found sufficient to satisfy the demands made on the producer, viz.: New laid selects and No. 1. Another grade of common stock may for a time be marketed, but they must not be sold under the brand of the association.

New Laid Selects.—These are to consist of strictly new laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than twenty-four ounces to the dozen. Clean, of uniform size and color, packed in substantial neat cases having clean fillers.

No. 1.—To consist of new laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than twenty-one ounces to the dozen. Clean, packed in substantial and neat new cases with clean fillers.

Note.—Common eggs, not covered by the foregoing grading, must not be marketed under the brand of the association.

Healthy Fowls.

The natural inheritance of all fowls is constitutional vigor, provided, of course, they are not enfeebled by injudicious breeding. Constitutional vigor can be maintained and brought about by choosing the strongest, healthiest and hardiest of the stock for breeders every spring and by killing off the weak and sickly ones in the fall. The introduction of fresh blood frequently not only keeps up the stamina, health and vigor of stock, but it also enables them to resist sickness and sudden changes of weather much better than fowls closely and continuously inbred, or fowls not bred to any degree of constitutional excellence, or selected for establishing any permanent quality.

Box for Grit.

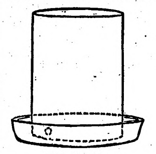
Do not throw oyster shells, charcoal or beef scraps upon the ground or litter, but have a box for such purposes. A self-feeding box with three partitions admirably serves the purpose.

HOME-MADE CHICK FOUNTAIN

Handy and Inexpensive Receptacle for Watering Little Ones—Many Advantages.

The above sketch illustrates a practical chick fountain which can easily be made from a tin can and an earthern or tin dish.

Procure a tin can about four inches in diameter (baking powder usually comes in cans this size) and punch a hole in the lower rim with a nail about five-eighths of an inch from the bottom; fill with water and place a dish over same (diameter of dish must be about two inches larger than diameter of can).



Chick Fountain.

Turn the can and dish over quickly and set where desired.

The advantages of this simple arrangement are many, the chicks cannot stand in the water and foul it, neither can they turn it over, and the dish is automatically filled from the tank as fast as the chicks drink it.

RATION TO FATTEN POULTRY

Method Adopted at Maine Station and Gives Much Satisfaction—Coops Are Used.

At the Maine station the following ration for fattening is fed to fowls in small pens with great success.

Hundred parts of cornmeal.
Hundred parts wheat middlings.
Forty parts of meat meal.

This was fed as porridge, thick enough to drop, but not run, from a spoon. Milk is preferable for moistening the mixture.

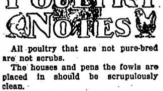
French and English fatteners who make a specialty of the business of fattening thousands of chickens each year confine them in small coops. The coops used at the Maine station had a floor space of 16 by 23 inches, in each of which four chickens were placed. This method can be used when the space is limited. At the Maine station it was found that chickens fattened in a pen put on weight as rapidly and at as low cost as those in crates or on which cramming machines were used.

Where a pen is used the fowls should have shade, grit and the water must be fresh and plentiful. Feed them three times a day and be careful to see that none is left in the troughs between meals.

Poultry Business.

The poultry business is not adapted to sluggards. The lazy man loses money with hens. Every neglect in poultry raising has its cost.

He who is constantly complaining about "bad luck" is only advertising the fact that his methods are at fault. Bad luck investigated will nearly always prove to be wrong management. Good luck and proper management are akin..



POULTRY NOTES

All poultry that are not pure-bred are not scrubs.

The houses and pens the fowls are placed in should be scrupulously clean.

Generally a hen with a nice, clean-cut head and a full, bright eye will be a good layer.

Crossing an African gander on Toulouse geese is said to give the largest sized offspring.

It is well to consider what is the best treatment of fowls while they are passing through the moult.

Fowls always seem to moult earlier and quicker when they are warm and in places where they are exposed to the sun.

When moulting actually commences, it is best to feed liberally on rations which are easy of digestion and rich in protein.

The cockerels should be culled out early and sent to market. Pullets will develop much better if this is done.

Some hens in every yard are too old for good service. Have you any? Good time right now to get rid of them.

Among the several varieties of the Cochin family the Partridge is considered by many to be the most beautiful.

Skimmed milk is a good feed not only for raising calves, and pigs, but it is also an excellent feed for raising chicks and for egg production.

It is as difficult to name the best breed of fowls as it is to name the best breed of hogs or sheep, or the best make of corn planter or cream separator.

Many people are realizing the profit in raising heavy geese, as they are worth more a pound than the lighter breeds and every year there is more demand for the Toulouse.

Of first importance is to keep young stock growing vigorously. Too many poultry raisers compel their young stock to shift too much for itself during the middle and last summer months.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 31 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Vote for Republicans.

We are publishing a republican newspaper and expect to support the nominees and endorse the platform of that party. The republican party held a state convention and formulated a platform, in which there is no mention made of county option.

Now the question for the republicans of this, the 61st district to decide is; whether they want to nominate men to represent them in the legislature, who are republicans, who endorse the principles of the party and their platform; or elect men who have written a platform of their own at the dictation of Tom, Dick and Harry and who are going to St. Paul to fight the republican party.

We had Senator Hanson there doing that one term and the only record he made was the honor of voting in the minority.

If the republican party is not good enough for our candidates for the legislature, unless they make up a "blend" of the prohibition and of this year's democratic party, let them get out of the party, and not try to secure votes by calling themselves republicans. Our nominee for governor stands on the republican platform and two-thirds of the next legislature will do the same, so do not let us, as republicans and voters of the 61st legislative district, make the mistake of sending men to represent us, who are standing on a patent platform of their own manufacture.

Are Not Temperance.

There is one phase of the liquor question and the restricting of its sale in certain localities by that old Indian Treaty, that is not considered by the plug hat aristocracy who are howling for almost anything that will close the saloons. That question is the loss of the lumber jacks and river-men in Northern Minnesota.

They are a highly respectable class of people that Northern Minnesota cannot very well get along without if they are going to continue to built up and improve the country. But those boys, when they have finished their labors on a drive or a winter's work in the woods, are bound to have a little "spree" and if they cannot have it in one place they will go to another locality to get work.

We are firmly of the opinion that if the saloons were closed in Thief River Falls in less than six months it would be pretty nearly an impossibility to employ a man to work in the woods or on the drive.

Now my dear temperance friends do not jump up and say that all these men have reformed because they could not get whiskey; for they have not; but they have gone to some other locality where they can get it.

There is one locality that does not seem to be taking any interest in the division of the county and that is Red Lake Falls. Perhaps there are reasons for their lack of interest, among which might be the possibility of the passage of a county option law at the next session of the legisture. In the event that such a law should pass, the diminished Red Lake County would vote to close the saloons, while Pennington would go dry. There are also other reasons which might account for their lack of interest, which are only understood by the informed; but we do not care to mention them.

Polk County is beginning to realize the fact that they might loose Senator Stephens as their able representative in the state senate and they are going to move to get him into the race. Mr Stephens is a man who does not need to take this office for the honor or the salary, but he will take it for the good he knows he can do for the people of his district and the northean part of the state. He will not hustle particularly to get re-elected, but we are pleased to note that the people of Polk County are beginning to appreciate the true worth of A. D. as a senator and are taking an active interest in his election.

The Popular Candidate.

It was with considerable satisfaction that Hon. Albert Berg noted the strong sentiment, during his tour thruout the district in favor of his candidacy and the apparent support promised him on all sides.

There are, of course, many reasons for such, and vital reasons that are of interest to every voter and resident of the North country. First and foremost, Mr. Berg is one of the most enthusiastic boosters of the North country, and will brook no interference in any project tending towards the development of the country. Second, he is the endorsed candidate of the Northern Minnesota Development Assn., and stands pledged to the enactment into law of several demands embodied in the association's resolutions tending towards relieving the present adverse conditions confronting the pioneers and prospective settlers of this vast North Country. Third he is a man to be fully relied upon to meet any emergency and to stand out for such legislation as will mean the greatest good to the people and especially to his constituents.

There is perhaps no greater proof of our candidate's fitness than his enviable record and standing in his home town and in reference to which we are pleased to point with pride.

To Mr. Berg was entrusted the office of president of the village upon its incorporation and he has held such since, until his duties otherwise and his business interests compelled him to lay such aside and it was with reluctance that the people looked upon his refusal to serve longer as their president. He has been, ever since his residence here, the one sought council in not only public matters but he has become the advisor of many in private and business matters, enjoying the full confidence and respect of the people both old and young.

Mr. Berg's slogan in his campaign is: "Reapportionment, Development and Good Roads for Northern Minnesota" and are what he will demand of the Senate and House at their next sessions should he become the people's representative.

That he will become such lies entirely with the voters of the 61st district and it is to their, as well as to the entire Northern Minnesota, interest that he be the sucessful candidate at the primaries on September 20th, next.—The Northern News.

Indignant.

The mayor of a small town had come to Leipzig to see the fair. A stranger who had lost his way asked him: "Pray, good honest man, what is the name of this street?"

"I am not a good honest man," said the former; "I am the mayor of Mut-burg."

Distinction, If No Difference.

"Why do you want [illegible] daughter?"

"I'm no object of charity. I [illegible] accept your money in any other way."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I desire to announce to the voters of Red Lake County that I will be a candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff, at the primaries on Sept. 20, 1910. Should you see fit to nominate and elect me I shall endeavor to carry out the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Charles Ellman.

For Judge of Probate.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for the office of Judge of Probate on the Republican ticket. I earnestly solicit the support of the voters of Red Lake County at the primary election to be held September 20.

Ben Christianson.

ALBERT BERG.

For Senator.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Senator for the 61st District, unequivocally endorsing the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, June 21st, 1910, and pledge my vote and best effort to legislation that will re-apportion the state justly and fairly and effective on or before January 1st, 1912, and without regard to the term of office for which I may be elected, should I be the choice of the Republicans of this District and be elected in the General Election in November next.

Albert Berg,
Spooner, Minn.

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative for the 61st legislative district, comprising the counties of Clearwater, Beltrami and Red Lake and respectfully solicit your support at primaries. I pledge myself to the support of all measures looking to the best interests of my constituency and in the event of my nomination and election will at all times use every honorable means to further the interests of same. I heartily indorse the platform adopted at the Northern Minnesota Development Association meeting held at Bemidji, last March.

Iver A. Krohn,
Shevlin, Minnesota.

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy as a candidate for the Republican nomination as a member of the house of representatives from the 61st legislative district which comprises the counties of Beltrami, Clearwater and Red Lake. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to use all my best efforts to secure the re-districting of the state, a mill tax for good roads, a liberal appropriation to advertise the resources of Minnesota, and a county option law.

D. P. O'Neil.

Senators to Elect.

The Thirteen Towns, published at Fosston, in a strong editorial endorsing Senator A. D. Stephens, says in conclusion:

"It is an easy matter for a member of the legislature to sit in his seat and register his vote right upon the different propositions which come to a vote, but it is quite another thing to see what is needed by your constituency and then be able to go ahead and get it. Such a representative Senator Stephens has proved himself to be and he is needed in the next legislature by not alone Polk County, but by all Northern Minnesota."

The above applies to the situation in this district, for perhaps Senator Hanson did vote all right; but he might as well have sent his hat down to do that. Now let us adopt the plan of Polk County and send a man to the state senate, who can see what is needed, then go after it and get it.

We believe we have such a man in Albert Berg so do not make the mistake of returning a man to the state senate, who can do nothing. Stephens and Berg would be a good pair for Northern Minnesota to draw to.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one-half mile south of the Highlanding creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

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Aaron Burr's Grave.

Aaron Burr died at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Sept. 14, 1836. His remains were conveyed to Princeton, N. J., where, according to his request, he was interred at the feet of his father and grandfather. Both his father and grandfather were presidents of Princeton college.

Concerning the tombstone which marks his burial place, we quote from the history of his life by Parton: "Some efforts were made and some money subscribed soon after his death to procure a suitable monument, but the project failed. For nearly two years the spot where he lay was unmarked when one morning it was discovered that a small, very substantial and not inexpensive monument of granite and marble had been placed during the night over his remains. No one in the town saw the monument erected or knew anything whatever respecting it. There was no stonecutter in the vicinity capable of executing the work. The stone bears the inscription: 'Aaron Burr. Born February 6, 1756. Died, September 14, 1836.'"—Philadelphia Press.

The Presidential Salute.

One explanation of the reason for adopting twenty-one guns as the presidential salute is that there might be maintained a uniformity in national salutes, Great Britain having in the distant past adopted twenty-one as the number for the royal salute. Of the many surmises as to why the number twenty-one was settled upon we mention two—first, that twenty-one was the number of years fixed by English law as the age of majority; second that seven was the original salute and three times seven would signify one seven for each of the divisions, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. It is asserted that the United States adopted this salute to signify to the mother country that her child had reached his majority and was prepared in law to inherit the land and to this end fired the "gun of 1776," the figures of which year, 1+7+7+6, equal 21.—Philadelphia Press.

Underground Hotels.

An extraordinary hotel is that in the sewers of Paris, immediately below the Church of St. Madeleine. It was built and is conducted solely for the benefit of the sewer workers. Nearly a hundred meals are provided every day, and for the sum of $2 a man can be comfortably housed and fed for a week in this gigantic drainpipe.

Very similar is the hotel which offers for visitors to the coal mine of St. Pierre at Mons. It is to be found at the bottom of the mine, 600 feet below the earth, and is carved out of solid coal. The electric light on the glittering black walls, which have been left unpapered, is extremely effective. Large reception and bedrooms splendidly fitted up are provided, and the hotel even boasts the luxury of a swimming bath.

Mark Twain as "Attraction."

A girl who was a stranger to Mark Twain once found her way into his Bermuda home with the hope of getting a sight of the author. She came suddenly in contact with him and frankly explained her errand.

"Have you seen the crystal cave yet," he asked, "or the aquarium?"

"No; I came to see you first," she answered.

"Well, you shouldn't have seen me first," he answered. "I run in opposition to the crystal and the aquarium. But they're not shucks to me. I'm lots better. I give them their money's worth. But you should see them. Then you'll appreciate me."

This was said in his most earnest drawl and with only a sparkle of humor in his keen blue eyes.—Chicago Tribune.

Change.

Old Lady (in drug store)—Boy, can you change a dollar bill? Boy—Yes, ma'am. How'll you have it—in quinine pills or cough drops?—Exchange.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

To be wise we must first learn to be happy.—Maeterlinck.

A Comparison.

In a school at Washington a boy was asked to compare the word "sick."

The little fellow arose in his place, looked around him for a moment, his face a picture of deep thought, and then he said:

"Sick, worse, dead."—Los Angeles Times.

Easily Managed.

First Girl—I mean to be engaged when I'm nineteen. Second Girl—But supposing you can't manage it? First Girl—Then I shall remain nineteen until I am engaged.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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PATENT ATTORNEYS
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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR Headache
FOR
NEURALGIA
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BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The best and cheapest place to buy your spring and summer shoes is at Singer Bros.

If you need your horses shod, call on the Kratka blacksmith, and get them shod right.

Ljot Sigurdson and Olaf Sunsdahl drove over to Winsor in Clearwater County, yesterday.

There was a large attendance at the church near Tobias Olsen last Sunday.

There was a large attendance at the Farmers' Club meeting at Anthony Dannacker's on Sunday last.

Charles Swansen, of Deer Park made a business trip to Thief River Falls and Grand Forks this week.

Joe Johnson drove out out from Thief River Falls to fight the fires, so they would not enter his Star Township farm.

There was a very pleasant picnic held at the grove of James O'Brien on last Sunday. There was a large attendance.

The school term in this district commences on the first Monday in September, but as that is Labor Day there will not be any school until Tuesday, the 6th.

Martin Swanson came up from Thief River Falls, last night, with a load of goods for Andrew Ellingson. He came by the over land route.

The Gazette surely had some "hot stuff" on county division last week, but there are very few people in the northern part of the county that will ever hear about it.

T. S. Jacobson, Justice of the Peace, was a caller here yesterday, looking up the fire law and preparing to make some arrests on the complaint of State Fire Warden Johnson.

There has been a state fire warden out looking after extinguishing the fires north east of here; but the fire does not seem to recognize his authority and keeps right on doing business.

Olaf Sunsdahl, of Erie, lost all of his hay and his barn by prairie fire last week. He plowed around his barn and hay; but the fire burned up the plowed sods, hay, and barn and came very near burning his house.

Mrs. Mat Erickson, of Highlanding, died from paralysis on Wednesday morning. This was the second attack of the disease, she having had a slight attack a few years ago, from which she recovered. She leaves a husband and four small children to mourn her loss. The remains were taken to Thief River Falls for burial, today.

Walter McAndress finished his wheat and oats stacking Tuesday. The wheat looks to be a very fair crop of fine quality of wheat; but it is strange how it could have amounted to anything in view of the fact that you see the marks of the harrow, where the field was given its last harrowing last spring, as there has not been enough rain this season to wash them out. Surely this country can stand drouth.

William Hern with a big crew of drivers went up the river, Wednesday, to bring down the last drive of the season for the Thief River Falls Lumber Company. This will be a big drive and as the water is very low it will require a large crew of men to push the logs along. The lumber company can not have any complaint against the Red Lake River, as it usually has plenty of water to carry the logs down without much help.

M. E. Hyland, went to Thief River Falls yesterday to take Miss Ashbarner down to the hospital for medical treatment.

Walt McAndrass drove down to St. Hilaire to-day to visit his brother, Mike McAndress who is quite seriously ill.

A. D. Brown, of Neptune, was transacting business at Highlanding and improved the opportunity to give his subscription to THE SUNBEAM a boost yesterday.

Mike Holakt, of Deer Park, passed here this morning on his way to Kratka to get his plows repaired, so as to be ready for fall plowing.

Fire Warden Johnson will not accept as an excuse, "I did not think the fire would run," nor does he expect to have absolute proof before making an arrest, but will promptly take anyone into custody who is suspected of setting out fires.

D. P. O'Neil, of Thief River Falls, is asking you for your support for his election as representative in another column of this paper. We understand that he is going to start in on a vigorous campaign as soon he has finished his stacking.

After The Fire-bugs.

State Fire Warden Johnson has been spending the entire week in north of Highlanding trying to get the prairie fire, which has been raging north east of there, put out. He has ordered several of the farmers out to assist him and he is now trying to head the fire off at the range line between 39 and 40.

He was after the dredgers for failure to put a spark arrester on their engines and he is also keeping a sharp lookout for fire setters. Some arrests are likely to be made, as he is determined to follow up, catch and vigorously prosecute any one that is even suspected of having set a fire and allowed it to escape. The Red Lake Falls Gazette says that there are only six in the county jail, so there must be room for more.

Directors Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Co., at the store of Andrew Ellingson at Highlanding, on Monday, September 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. All directors are requested to be present.

A. D. Brown,
President.

We Have One in The 61st.

The Tribune-Herald, published at Chisholm, Minn., makes the remark:

"Some fellow who imagines he is running for the legislature in the 52nd legislative district has sent this office a statement of what he hopes to accomphish next winter. The author of the pamphlet shows eminent fitness for jury duty but he has no more business in the legislature than a skunk at an ice cream sociable."

We have a duck of the same caliber, who thinks he is running for senator in this, the 61st district; but our man has been in the senate once and the people are now "dead next" to his patent platform of promises and his failure of accomplishments.

County Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican Nomination for County Treasurer of Red Lake County and respectfully solicit the support and votes of all who believe I will, if nominated and elected, run the office in an honest, effecient and economical manner. If elected I hereby pledge that I will run the office, to the best of my ability in an impartial, honest and businesslike manner.

At the Republican Primaries Sept. 20 1910.

Harry E. Ives.

Benefits of Music.

"Do you believe that music prevents crime?"

"To a certain extent," replied Mr. Sinnick. "When a man keeps both hands and his breath busy with a cornet you know he can't be picking pockets, attempting homicide or slandering his neighbors." Washington Star.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Leaving a Man Helpless.

"That statement made me think," said a veteran newspaper man to the Cincinnati Times-Star, "of the celebrated row between President Cleveland's colored man and Secretary Hoke Smith's colored man. The two were exercising their masters' horses out on a country road and got into a dispute as to what is the best thing in the world. Finally they made a bet of a dollar on it.

"'Well, what is de bes' thing in the world?' asked Cleveland's man.

"'Roas' possum and sweet taters,' said Hoke Smith's moke.

"'Whoa!' says Cleveland's man, dragging at the bridle. He jumped to the ground, seized Hoke Smith's man by the leg and dragged him to the dust.

"'Take that,' says he, lamming him on the neck, 'you miserable black rascal! You ain't leave me nuffin' to guess at!'"

A Tale of Heroism.

"I went for a bath yesterday," said an Auvergnat. "I had been in the water some time when I suddenly perceived an enormous shark advancing toward me with its jaws open. What was I to do? When he was a yard off I dived, took out my pocketknife and ripped up the monster."

"What! Then you are in the habit of bathing with your clothes on," said one of the listeners.—From the French.

Perplexing.

Territorial this first experience as sentry, going over his instructions—If any one comes along I say: "Halt! Who goes there?" Then he says, "Friend," and I say, "Pass, friend; all's well." But some silly ass'll say, "Enemy," and then I shan't know what to do. Rotten job, I call it.—Punch.

Liquidizing.

"Dry work this speechmaking."

"Well, I've drunk in every word you've said."

"Ah! Making a draft of my speech?" —Lippincott's.

A Pioneer Shipment.

The first shipment of wheat from Chicago via the lakes was made in 1838. The shipment consisted of seventy-eight bushels.

The Air Brake.

To forget the inventions of the hour is an impossibility. They are before one at every turn, and many of them contain potentialities vast and much discussed. For that very reason it is well occasionally to contemplate some invention of the past which works unremittingly and inconspicuously for the welfare of mankind. Consider the air brake. How many when they take a journey by rail ever take thought of the device which stands ready to insure safety from possible accidents? All are so used to sibilant noise below the cars that they never consider its portentousness. Yet by this application of the power of compressed air tens of thousands of lives have been preserved and railroad travel has been made more expeditious. All this is arrant truism; not a word of it but what has been said scores of times before. But we like to dwell upon the air brake as one of those typical inventions which are doing their work faithfully and humbly while recent creations get the glory and applause.—Collier's.

Hongkong the Luxurious.

Hongkong, with its luxurious hotels, its princely clubs, its rich and influential banks, housed in splendidly constructed and beautifully designed buildings; its shipyards and graving docks able to care for the largest vessels; its miles of warehouses bursting with wealth; its yellow sailed fleets laden with silks, tea, sugar and precious porcelains; its commerce almost as great as that of New York; its botanic gardens hung amid delightful villas overlooking a harbor that is a city in itself and that floats 10,000 sails; Hongkong, with its wonderful temples of ornate teak roofs, its idols of a hundred sects, its French cathedral, its forts, garrison and naval life, its Happy Valley race course—all at the end of white man's civilization. Supreme from the peak on which it rests, in well bred aloofness it looks askance at sordid Asia, whence it sprung.—W. J. Aylward in Harper's Magazine.

Just Talking.

Stella—I hear that Lizzie is talking of getting married again. Bella—I didn't know that she had been married once yet. Stella—She isn't. I said she was talking of it again.

How "Thon" Would Work.

"Thon" is the word which has been suggested for use as an English pronoun of common gender, a luxury which the English language has thus far had the fortitude to forego. It was considered suitable for English because it came from the Greek. Its use may be illustrated as follows:

If a parent desires to spank thon's (his or her, as the case may be) child thon (he or she) should take thon (him, her or it) across thon's knee. Then thon should remove thon's slipper, and after explaining to the child the reprehensibility of thon's conduct thon should apply the slipper to that portion of thon's anatomy which from time immemorial has been dedicated to that purpose.

It may easily be seen from the above how "thon" effects great clarification.—Lippincott's.

In Praise of the Eskimos.

Commander Peary in the narrative describing his discovery of the north pole devotes a very long chapter to the Eskimos, with whom he has had intimate dealings for eighteen years. He tells us that though they are savages they are not savage; that though they are without government they are not lawless; that though they are uneducated they exhibit a remarkable degree of intelligence. He assures us that they have no religion, yet he describes them as destitute of vice and ready to share their last meal with the hungry. He thinks it would be impossible to Christianize them, but they already possess the cardinal graces of faith, hope and charity, for "without them they could never survive the six months' night and the other rigors of their home."

Warned.

"She told me that I might hope."

"Better look out! I've known girls to say that when they intended to accept a chap."—Puck.

The Cavity.

Cholly—The dentist told me I had a large cavity that needed filling. Ethel—Did he recommend any special course of study?

Diversity of opinion proves that things are only what we think them.—Montaigne.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money, To Loan On Land.

* * * *

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Wits and Wireless

By M. J. Phillips

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"I am going to marry Nellie Armstrong," announced Harry Leclair.

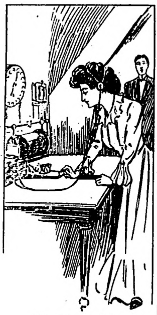
He looked just as his name sounds: he was handsome, with a very distinguished profile, large dark eyes and a well set up figure. But his fingers were much stained with nicotine from too many cigarettes. He dressed gracefully, devoting considerable time to his clothes—principally because he did nothing else.

"Are you?" queried Paul Schmitz, quietly and unbelievingly.

Schmitz was a civil engineer, whose rugged face, capable hands, rough clothing and high-laced boots indicated considerable familiarity with hard work and hard knocks. "Does she know it yet, Harry?"

Leclair, being a consummate egoist with no sense of humor, never knew he was being laughed at, and now he looked at Schmitz suspiciously. But the big man who was striding along beside him was very grave.

"Well, no," confessed Leclair, satisfied with his scrutiny. "But I'm going to ask her—maybe tonight. You see, I've had my fling, and I'm ready to settle down. I'm twenty-five; it's time for me to be getting a home of my own. And Nellie is the girl I've decided on."



The Reply Was Brief.

"You'll live with your mother, same as ever, I take it?" said Schmitz, bluntly.

Again Leclair shot him a distrustful glance. "Ye-es, I suppose so," he admitted, reluctantly. "Mother'd be in that big house all alone. Or else—"

"You'd live with your wife's folks," finished Schmitz.

"That question can be easily settled after we're married," replied Leclair, stiffly.

Schmitz always had exasperated him. They had grown up together and the "square-head," as he had privately termed Schmitz, refused to treat him with deference. Schmitz would not be dazzled by the fact that his old playmate was the village Beau Brummel—"Handsome Harry," his friends called him. To Schmitz he was still a worthless, lazy youngster, content to drift along, living on his mother's slender income.

"Anyway, I thought I'd let you know," Leclair said, with the slightest possible accent on the personal pronoun. He knew that Schmitz was interested—deeply so—in Nellie Armstrong. But in the calm sureness of better looks and more polished manners he had never given the engineer serious thought as a rival.

And yet his heart misgave him when he turned in at his own gate. How embarrassing his position would be had he overestimated his facinations! Or suppose Schmitz, warned by his foolish boastfulness, were to propose first!

"You told Paul you were going to ask Nellie to marry you?" echoed his mother, fretfully, as they sat down to supper. She had once been handsome, but bitter discontent had marred her features. "Why, Harry, I think you'd have better sense! You know how friendly they've been ever since the three of you were children!"

"But it was only friendliness," urged the youth. "He hasn't been near her home for a week!"

"He's always talking with her over the wireless," retorted the mother, her fretfulness increasing. "First he built that machine in his own house; then he rigged one up for Fred Armstrong, and taught him how to work it. Next, of course, Nellie learned it. They talk with it every evening. You'll let that girl and all her money slip through your fingers, as you've let every other chance slip, you lazy good-for-nothing."

"Hush!" commanded her son, with a frown. "Let them talk over the wireless! I'll end all that. Tonight he'll be a mile away, and I'll be there, beside her. Do you see?"

He spoke so confidently that Mrs. Leclair unwillingly was mollified.

Leclair dressed himself that evening with a good deal of care. But he hurried as much as possible, for he had been impressed in spite of himself by his mother's prophecy. The sun was just setting when he left his own home and turned toward the Armstrong residence.

His fears of Schmitz had been in vain, after all, he decided. When he passed the engineer's home, the fellow was sitting on the porch, enjoying an evening smoke. From a tall flagpole on the lawn to another pole on the highest point of the house the wireless antennae were strung. "If he hopes to gain any advantage over me with that rigging," thought Leclair, triumphant and contemptuous, "he's badly fooled." He dwadled comfortably along the way. When the wireless rigging at the Armstrong place came in sight, he smiled almost pityingly.

"Nellie is in the wireless room," said Mrs. Armstrong when Leclair inquired for her.

He knew the way to it, and passed into the house, up the broad stairs to the second story and thence up another stairway to the attic.

The big room, cut into queer sloping angles by the roof and lighted by dormer windows, was an attractive apartment. Especially was it attractive when graced by the presence of Nellie Armstrong. She was standing, a slender, girlish figure in white, at the wireless instrument which took up one end of the attic. The receiving apparatus was strapped over her fair hair. So intently was she listening to a message that she seemed not to notice Leclair's coming.

Presently she reached forward and began opening the key. Obedient to the trained pressure, the big spark leaped back and forth between the poles, snapping and crackling as it did so.

The reply was brief. When it was finished, the girl, with a gesture indescribably joyous and light-hearted, removed the receiver and turned to Leclair. The young man had never seen her more beautiful, and his heart beat quickly as he started forward, in tune to her mood. Her cheeks were flushed, her lips parted with a smile, and her eyes shone like stars.

Unconsciously she gave him both her hands and Leclair's brain swam with an intoxicating sense of victory. The proposal which he had secretly feared was going to be easy, after all. She was making it easy.

"Oh, Harry," she said, giving his hands a little shake, "I'm so happy! And you've always been a friend, so you shall be the first to know!"

Leclair's brain steadied suddenly as though he had been drenched with a bucket of water; his bounding heart sank forebodingly. He looked at her searchingly. "What is it?" he managed to ask at last, with dry lips.

The girl had noticed that a change had come into his manner, but she was too engrossed in what the wireless had told to see its true significance. Her head dropped shyly, and the color in her cheeks deepened.

"Paul has asked me to marry him," she said softly. "And I told him yes. Wasn't it clever of him to—to ask by wireless? Why, you aren't going?" as Leclair turned away. "Wait; Paul is coming right over."

"I can't" said Leclair, lifelessly. "I just dropped in for a minute to say good-by. I'm leaving town tomorrow."

Chamberlain's Resemblance to Pitt.

One of Sir Benjamin Stone's more frequent sitters has been Mr. Chamberlain, who, once speaking of his own portrait, said: "It has been remarked that I bear a resemblance to Pitt. I am afraid that my testimony to this resemblance would have little value. But if it could be alleged that any likeness existed between that great statesman, not bodily or mentally, but in his aspirations in his desire to be of use to his country, then I should be proud indeed." Perhaps the last photograph ever taken of Mr. Chamberlain was that by Sir Benjamin at the notable fetes in Birmingham to celebrate the great statesman's seventieth birthday. At the house of commons Mr. Chamberlain was ever ready to help his colleague, and on one occasion volunteered to go and hunt up the reluctant Michael Davitt and bring him to the spot for the purpose.—Strand Magazine.

Ancient Rug Weavers.

More than three thousand years ago, as tiles and marbles from Nineveh show, splendid fabrics were being produced for the adornment of the palaces of the kings of Assyria, and every oriental rug becomes a magic carpet when one realizes how through the long days of the long centuries these simple people have been weaving in with the colors of the jewel and the rainbow the sunshine of their own lives. How much of romance and happiness, how much of tears and sighing, have gone to the tying of the myriad knots or followed the flying shuttle on its journey to and fro!—New York Press.

Gives Motor Boat Instruction.

A school devoted exclusively to the study of motor boats has been started at New York.

HOW PURTELL GOT HIS START

Clever Little Third Baseman Says Its Hard to Play Ball but Harder to Sit on Bench.

(By WILLIAM PURTELL.)

My father was a ball player and I think he always wanted his boys to play the game professionally. He was an infielder and in his time one of the best and fastest men in the game. He played at Syracuse and with other eastern teams, but retired from baseball while still young, because he could make more money in other ways. The love of the game still was strong in him, and even up to the present time he is hard to beat.

I think he meant one of his boys to be a player, and when we were little fellows he used to take us into the yard and coach us and teach us the game, as it should be played.

I started playing with kid teams around Columbus, Ohio, my home, and then with the high school team. At night after a game I would talk the plays over with father and ask his advice as to how the plays ought to have been made. In this way I learned a lot and also became known among the fellows, because I could tell them things about the game. I pitched and played third for the high school team. I was scarcely more than a "kid" when I went to Decatur as a third baseman, or short stop. I did pretty well there and was much pleased when Columbus wanted me, as I hoped to play ball at home, where I could see the people and be patted on the back.

player is a pretty tough one for a kid starting out, and there were lots of bitter nights for me then, when I wanted to quit and run home. It was rough experience especially for a boy who has been praised and applauded in a school team, but it was valuable to me because it taught me the game and made me fight.

I did not stay in the minors long. Twice Columbus called me back and sent me away again, and then Chicago bought me and put me on bench duty. If playing ball is hard, playing on the bench is harder. I had a lot of that bench work, fretting my heart out because I couldn't be in there playing the game and longing for a chance to show them I could make good. They shifted me around in positions, too, which made it harder. One thing I learned was to jump in, do the best I could, obey orders and not make excuses no matter what happened. I was playing with older and much more experienced men, and I watched them and tried to learn from them. I found I could learn even from the worst of them something that might help me.

Billy Purtell.

I was nearly killed by a pitched ball, and for a time it shook all the nerve out of me. I determined to fight it out, and after a time was surprised to find myself less afraid than ever, and more determined.

NEW CURVE BRINGS SUCCESS

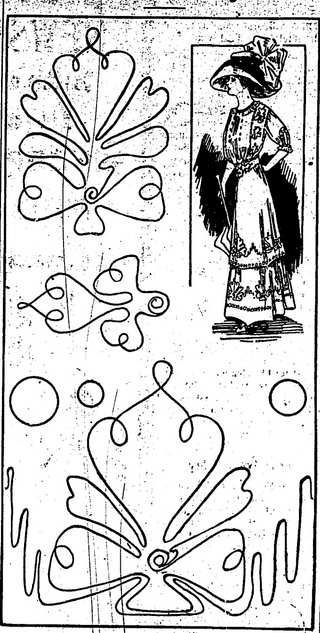
Wonderful Achievements of Russell Ford of Highlanders Due to Spitball Curve.

The wonderful success of Russell Ford, the star pitcher of the Highlanders, is due principally to development of a freak spitball curve. Lajoie was unable to find it the other day and did not get a single drive off the young architect. The regular spitball is thrown by covering the tips of the first and second fingers with saliva so that the ball will slip off those fingers and not take a rotary motion. The ball, therefore, gets its direction from the thumb and wabbles to the plate in a peculiar, jerky fashion. The only trouble with that curve is the inability of the pitcher to make it break "in" or "out" to the batter according to the wishes of the twirler. Ford has solved that problem by inventing a way of making the curve break in. Ford found that by moistening the knuckle of his third finger with saliva that the ball would slip off from the side instead of the tips of the fingers, and as there was no friction on the right side of the ball it would gradually drop "inside" of the plate. He controls it perfectly. He can also make the ball break outward by moistening the thumb.

Buffalo Team Crippled.

These are the handicaps under which the Buffalo team is laboring: George Merritt, broken right arm; Charles Starr, broken bone in right hand; Edward Sabrie, twisted ankle; Catcher Williams, two broken fingers.

In Embroidery



One of the favorite models for the summer gown is the smart linen affair braided or embroidered in white or a color. Usually the linens of a delicate shade have white braiding, and the effect is delightfully cool and summery. White linens, in accordance with the latest fancy, are done in a colored braid, and one of the most striking combinations is white with dark blue braiding, giving something of the Bulgarian peasant effect—and, of course, anything along the peasant costume lines is the ultra chic note this season.

These little braided frocks are ideal for the home dressmaker, as the cut of the gown itself is the simplest thing possible—the irregularity of the design demanding a very plain background to make a harmonious whole.

Therefore, any woman clever enough to make her own simple frocks can have a really charming creation by adding a little handwork.

The gown sketched is a French model whose lines are especially graceful and becoming. The original gown was of rose color linen, braided in the finest white cotton braid, with a dainty white frill at the neck and sleeves, and the hallmark of a Paris gown—that chic touch of black—at the neck. Tiny gold buttons finish the blouse at either side of the cluster of tucks on the front of the corsage, and are put on with fasteners so as to be easily removed for laundering.

The same design might be carried out in any colored fabrics and braid, to suit the fancy. Of course the most becoming shade should be selected.

The design in the upper left hand corner is for the shoulder pieces, which may be braided and then put on the gown.

The smallest of the three dots in the centre of the cut are for the edge of these straps, and are to be embroidered in mercerized cotton thread to match the braid. The same dot is used for the band on the edge of the sleeve, while the sleeve is trimmed with a row of the middle-sized dot, and this latter size is also used on the belt. The largest dot is for the skirt.

The small design is for the belt, one motif being placed on each side of the front, close together. The large design is for the skirt, placed as indicated in the sketch.

Transfer the design to the linen by means of carbon paper. The design is applied after the gown is carefully fitted and all seams and hems finished.

It does not take so long to braid a gown of this sort as one might at first imagine, and the result is well worth the effort.

WATCH FOB EASY TO MAKE

Remnants of Irish or Cluny Insertion Can Be Utilized for Its Construction.

The girl who is deft should make herself one of the new watch fobs of heavy lace that are dainty to wear with lingerie frocks. Remnants of Irish or Cluny insertion can be utilized.

The strips of insertion are folded over the gold, gilt or brass catch for watch and the end is pointed and finished in a white silk tassel, or if you have a military friend with one of gold strands such as are worn on swords. Thin lace fobs are lined with white or colored ribbon.

A small oval buckle is possessed by many girls from hat trimmings, or they can be bought very cheaply in gilt or colored enamels to match belt and stockings.

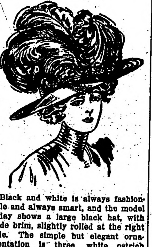
Ismit Embroidery.

Sounds like "kismet," but it isn't fate—simply reaction. Ismit embroidery, rapidly becoming very popular indeed for summer fancy work, is nothing more or less than the other side of the once fashionable shadow stitch. In other words, in working on sheer materials, make your shadow embroidery inside out, and behold the ismit stitch seemingly straight from the orient.

Eyelet Embroidery.

Centerpieces, waists, skirts, etc., done in eyelet embroidery often look drawn and pinched after washing. To cure this, punch the eyelets through with your embroidery stiletto after every laundering. The effect will be as good as new.

IN BLACK AND WHITE



Black and white is always fashionable and always smart, and the model today shows a large black hat, with wide brim, slightly rolled at the right side. The simple but elegant ornamentation is three white ostrich plumes.

Lace Over Gold.

An original idea is the sewing or crocheting of fine lace very tightly over large gold collar pins of plain pattern. The suggestion may be extended to all sorts of flat gold or silver jewelry, such as belt buckles, hatpins, etc. It would be very pretty, too, in an open pattern over the popular hand-painted china pins. An inexpensive set of pins may by this method be turned into very valuable and beautiful things.

Cypress green, pewter graw and a delicate fawn shade are soft tints that are popular.

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I want any person who suffers with biliousness, constipation, indigestion or any liver or blood ailment, to try my Paw-Paw Liver Pills. I guarantee they will purify the blood and put the liver and stomach into a healthful condition and will positively cure biliousness and constipation, or I will refund your money.—Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa.

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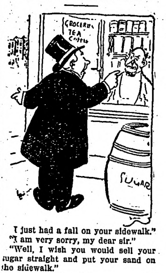
HEARD IN A GROCERY STORY.



I just had a fall on your sidewalk."

"I am very sorry, my dear sir."

"Well, I wish you would sell your sugar straight and put your sand on the sidewalk."

Selfish Youth.

"Youth is apt to be selfish," said Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman, the distinguished novelist, at a Matuchen picnic.

"Woman in her youth," she went on, "is especially apt to be selfish. I'll never forget the story of the young man from Boston who stood in the center of Boston common in a downpour of torrential rain.

"As he stood there, soaked to the skin, a little boy in a mackintosh accosted him.

"'Excuse me, sir,' said the boy, 'but are you the gentleman who is waiting for Miss Endicott?'

"'Yes,' the young man answered.

"'Well,' said the boy, 'she asked me to tell you she'd be here just as soon as it clears up.'"

Tuberculosis in the Prisons.

The fact that 100.000 prisoners are discharged from the jails and prisons of the country annually, and that from 10 to 15 per cent. of them have tuberculosis, makes the problem of providing special places for their treatment while they are confined a serious one. So important is the problem that the Prison association of New York in cooperation with the State Charities Aid association, is preparing to inaugurate a special campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis in the penal institutions of the state, and will seek to enlist the co-operation of all prison physicians and antituberculosis societies in this work.

In the Suburb.

"What beautiful public building is that?"

"That isn't a public building. It's old man Savitt's summer cottage."

"And whose neat little cottage is that over there with the tower on it? That little one-story frame affair."

"That isn't a cottage. It's the First Episcopal church."—Life.

Cut Out
Breakfast
Cooking

Easy to start the day cool and comfortable if

Post
Toasties

are in the pantry ready to serve right from the package. No cooking required; just add some cream and a little sugar.

Especially pleasing these summer mornings with berries or fresh fruit.

One can feel cool in hot weather on proper food.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

The DEADLY HOUSE-FLY

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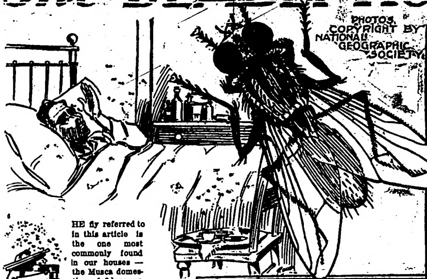
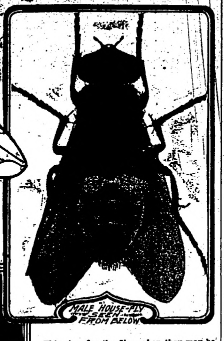
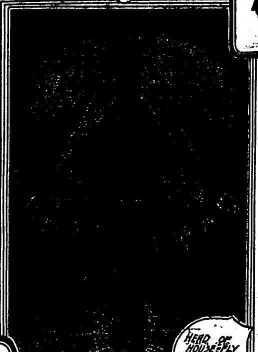




MALE HOUSE-FLY SEEN FROM BELOW



HEAD OF HOUSE-FLY SHOWING COMPOUND EYES

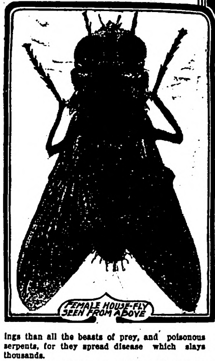
THE fly referred to in this article is the one most commonly found in our houses — the Musca domestica of Linnaeus.

Speaking broadly, man has made the house-fly; it has developed along with the human dwelling. If we had no closed-in dwelling places it is doubtful if the house-fly, as at present constituted, could continue to exist. It thrives simply because we afford it food, protection and breeding places.

The house-fly at first is only a little worm, wriggling his tiny grub-like form in some incubating pile of filth, usually the manure pile, the outhouse, or the mound of rubbish, or garbage in the back yard. In this condition he is easily killed, and it should be the duty of every person to kill him now. The house-fly could not exist if everything were kept perfectly clean and sanitary. Exterminate the fly-worms, do away with its breeding places, and there will be no flies.

The common house-fly is coming to be known as the "typhoid fly," and when the term becomes universal greater care will be exercised in protecting the house from his presence.

Files swallow the germs of typhoid in countless millions while feeding on the excreta of typhoid patients. As a result they spread a thousand times more typhoid germs in their excreta than on their feet.



FEMALE HOUSE-FLY SEEN FROM ABOVE

Flies kill a greater number of human beings than all the beasts of prey, and poisonous serpents, for they spread disease which slays thousands.

As soon as the fly comes out of his shell he is full grown and starts out in the world to make a living and if your home is not clean he knows it, for the fly can discern an unclean odor for miles.

As much as they like odors of filth they dislike clean smells, and where the former will attract, the latter will repulse them. A pleasant-smelling substance—the fragrance of flowers, geraniums, mignonette, lavender, or any perfumery—will drive them away.

Most of our diseases are caused by invisible germs that lodge and grow in our bodies, destroying our tissues or poisoning us with their excreta. These germs may be brought to us from some sick person by whatever is large enough to carry them, and has the opportunity. Combine this fact with what every one knows about flies, and we see at once the tremendous importance of flies as carriers of human disease germs.

Look closely at the picture of the fly resting on the glass and viewed from below. Look at the feet and observe that each of them is equipped with two claws and two light-colored pads. The fly clings to rough surfaces by means of the claws and to smooth surfaces by a combined action of the claws and pads. The fly's pads are covered with thousands of minute short hairs, sticky at the end. There is no suction—merely adhesion.

All his grown-up life the fly has to manage with sticky feet. Imagine our plight if the soles of our feet were sticking plaster, perennially renewing its stickiness!

To such inconvenience the fly is constantly subject, and it is this that has bred into him the habit of frequently preening himself, particularly his feet. These are constantly becoming clogged with adhering substances, and this contamination the fly must assiduously remove if his feet are to act properly in supporting him on slippery places. If this contamination is too sticky to rub off the fly laps it off, and it then passes off in his excreta.

The fly lays her eggs in the manure pile or other objectionable filth. All the germs—all the imaginable microbes—fasten themselves on the spongy feet. He brings them into the house and wipes them off. The fly you see walking over the food you are about to eat is covered with filth and germs. If there is any dirt in your house or about your premises, or those of your neighbors, he has just come from it. Watch him as he stands on the sugar industriously wiping his feet. He is getting rid of disease germs, rubbing them on the sugar that you are going to eat, leaving the poison for you to swallow.

This does more to spread typhoid fever and cholera infantum and other intestinal diseases than any other cause.

Disease attacks human beings only when they are brought in contact with it. For instance, you cannot get typhoid fever unless you swallow the germs of typhoid, and you do not swallow these germs unless they get on the food you eat, or in the liquids you drink, or on the glasses or cups from which you drink.

Intestinal diseases are more frequent whenever and wherever flies are most abundant, and they, and not the summer heat, are the active agents of its spread.

There is special danger when flies drop into such fluid as milk. This forms an ideal culture material for the bacillus. A few germs washed from the body of one fly may develop into millions within a few hours, and the person who drinks such milk will receive large doses of bacilli, which may later cause serious sickness.

Here are some valuable fly "dont's" for the housewife:

Don't allow flies in your house.

Don't allow your fruits and confections to be exposed to the swarms of flies.

Don't let flies crawl over the baby's mouth and swarm upon the nipple of its nursing bottle.

Strike at the root of the evil. Dispose of waste materials in such a way that the house-fly cannot propagate, for flies breed in horse manure, decaying vegetables, dead animals, and all kinds of filth, so look after the garbage cans, see that they are cleaned, sprinkled with lime or kerosene oil, and closely covered.

Screen all windows and doors and insist that your grocer, butcher, baker and every one from whom you buy foodstuffs does the same, and remember that a large percentage of flies breed in the stable.

There is more health in a well-screened house than in many a doctor's visit.

After you have cleaned up your own premises, inspect the neighborhood for fly-breeding places. Call the attention of the owner to them and, if he does not remove them, complain to the board of health.

Keep flies away from the kitchen. Keep flies out of the dining room and away from the sick, especially from those ill with contagious diseases.

To clear rooms of flies, carbolic acid may be used as follows: Heat a shovel or any similar article and drop thereon 20 drops of carbolic acid. The vapor kills the flies.

A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which can be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water, and add a little sugar. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes and distribute them about the house.

Sticky fly paper, traps and liquid poisons are among the things to use in killing flies, but the latest, cheapest, and best is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quarter of a pint of water and exposed in the room will be enough to kill all the flies.

To quickly clear the room where there are many flies, burn pyrethrum powder in the room. This stupefies the flies, when they may be swept up and burned.

If there are flies in the dining room of your hotel, restaurant, or boarding house, complain to the proprietor that the premises are not clean.

The hookworm is undermining the vitality of a section, but the house fly threatens the health of the world.

Pest and plague and fever follow in its filthy footsteps. Its victims are legion.

The mosquito carries the germ of yellow fever. The sting of the tsetse fly infects with the numbing virus of the slow but certain sleeping sickness.

But the house fly carries on its sticky feet the potent poison of a dozen deaths.

The snake warns by hiss or rattle, and, in defense, strikes to kill, and then is to be shot or clubbed or ground beneath the boot heel. But the malicious, annoying fly, satellite of sickness, maker of cemeteries, deposits its slow poison and buzzes away, ever busy, never still, always on its errand of distributing the venom of embryo disease.

It wasn't so long ago that the house fly was neither known nor understood. Screens were considered a luxury, not a necessity; a matter of comfort, not a contribution to health.

But that is not the case now. The fly has been studied, its habits noted, its germ-laden body inspected through the microscope and photographed. Bacteriologists, scientists, physicians know the house fly as it really is. They realise that incontrovertible proof has demonstrated that flies kill a greater number of human beings every year than all the beasts of prey and all the poisonous crawling things that live.

And it is the consensus of opinion that a campaign of education is essential to bring the general public to an appreciation of the truth.

These facts are known to every scientist. What is being done now is to carry these facts home to every householder, every person who eats in restaurants and lunchrooms and to every mother who watches her baby with an eye to warding off every possible danger. There is a great campaign being waged against the fly—"typhoid fly," as it is called, and Washington is the center of the campaign.

The war is being stirred up and urged by Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic association, which has covered the country with posters, circulars, booklets and even has taken up the moving picture film as a weapon against the pest and a method of popular instruction. The association pamphlets are simple and to the point. When one reads the four pages of fly literature, a deep disgust for the buzzing things is born, and another soldier in the anti-fly army has been drafted.

The accompanying photographs, magnified many thousand times, and more just as interesting, were made by Dr. N. A. Cobbs with a specially invented camera for the National Geographic society. Dr. Cobbs is making a special study of the nation's pest, as are other leading bacteriologists and scientists who have come to realize the importance of the work.

One of the odd things in connection with the campaign of education that is being conducted in many cities is the fact that the unpleasantness of the flies' habits has caused many a person to cease the description of the fly life and enter a sort of silent war. However, some cities and associations have issued enormous posters portraying the daily life of a fly. It is pretty bad. Several women have objected to seeing the posters, although it has been proven to them that the pictures are not overdrawn.

Moving picture films, showing the life and habits of the fly, have been shown in some of the large cities. These films were taken across the United States and shown in hundreds of cheap theaters and have been considered of great value in disseminating knowledge of just what the fly is and how much death and disease he can introduce into a house. In one of the cities protests were received from some rather delicately sensed ladies and the mayor ordered the films off the boards.

The chairman of that state board of health asked the reason and was told that protests were made. He then asked for the names of some of the protesting women.

He called on several, and learned that their feelings had been outraged by witnessing the daily life of a nasty fly, and they believed that the sight was too nauseating for the public.

Thereupon the state officer took the ladies out into their own back yards and kitchens and in more than one instance showed them where the fly was doing the same thing in real life that the moving films told of, and by that sort of work introduced some real war to Mr. Fly.

In every city bulletins are being issued showing how flies may be killed by the wholesale.

Two Seaside Views.

The Sentimental One—The beautiful beach was covered with shells this morning.

The Practical One—Yes; it's a shame to allow 'em to eat peanuts down there.—Yonkers Statesman.

NATURE'S SIGNALS.

The first indication of kidney disorder, is often backache. Then comes pain in the hips and sides, lameness, soreness and urinary troubles. These are the warnings—nature's signals for help. Doan's Kidney Pills should be used at the first sign.

Mrs. W. R. Cody, 402 15th St., Lewiston, Idaho, says: "I had a bad case of dropsy and bloated 40 lbs. in weight. My ankles swelled and I had to wear shoes two sizes larger than usual. I was nervous, restless and much run down. After using Doan's Kidney Pills I came down to natural weight and my kidneys became normal."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

On Some Ministers.

The worst o' these here shepherds is, my boy, that they reg'larly turns the heads of all the young ladies about here. Lord bless their little hearts, they think it's all right, and don't know no better; but they're the wictims o' gammon, Samivel, they're the wictims o' gammon. Nothin' else, and wot aggragates me, Samivel, is to see 'em awastin' all their time and labor in making clothes for copper-colored people as don't want 'em and taking no notice of flesh-colored Christians as do. If I'd my way, Samivel, I'd just stick some o' these here lazy shepherds behind a heavy wheel-barrow, and run 'em up and down a 14-inch plank all day. That 'ud shake the nonsense out of 'em, if anythin' vould.—Mr. Weller, Quoted by Charles Dickens.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Answering for Him.

Physician—And would you like to be a doctor, Jack?

Mother (while Jack is still hesitating)—No. no! The dear boy couldn't kill a fly.—Punch.

When Rubbers Become Necessary

And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Woman's inhumanity to man makes countless divorce lawyers happy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Isn't is shocking when you hear a nice man complain of anything?

He Had No Eye for Color.

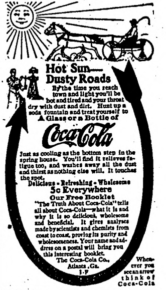
There came to the home of a Negro in Tennessee an addition to the family in the shape of triplets. The proud father hailed the first man who came along the road and asked him in to see them. The man, who was an Irishman, seemed greatly interested in the infants as he looked them over, lying in a row before him.

"What does yo' think?" asked the parent.

"Waul"—pointing to the one in the middle—"I think I'd save that one."—Everybody's Magazine.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

And some people never appreciate a rose until they encounter the thorn.



Hot Sun—Dusty Roads

By the time you reach town and light you'll be hot and tired and your throat dry with dust and dirt. Hunt up a soda fountain and treat yourself to A Glass or a Bottle of Coca-Cola

Just as cooling as the bottom step in the spring house. You'll find it relieves fatigue too, and washes away all the dust and thirst as nothing else will. It touches the spot.

Delicious - Refreshing - Wholesome

5c Everywhere

Our Free Booklet

"The Truth About Coca-Cola" tells all about Coca-Cola—what it is and why it is so delicious, wholesome and beneficial. It gives analyses made by scientists and chemists from coast to coast, proving its purity and wholesomeness. Your name and address on a postal will bring you this interesting booklet.

The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

1-F

Whenever you see an arrow think of Coca-Cola

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year." James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 919

Northwestern Conservatory 40 Instructors 600 Students (26th Year, Opens Sept. 5, '10)

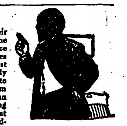
All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses in Public School Music, Art, Piano, Physical Training, Domestic Science. Terms Reasonable. Catalog Free.

O. A. EVERS, Pres. Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 35–1910.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN



Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE
FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.

"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.

Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.

"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates."

Yours truly, H. A. Wik.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.

Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.

"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada."

Yours truly, Mrs. Richard Henry Ehinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.

Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.

"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate."

Yours truly, Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.

Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910.

"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta."

Yours truly, Geo. Paskewitz, Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO.

Federal Fish Farming

By HUGH M. SMITH
U.S. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

IT WAS nearly 40 years ago that the United States government first awoke to the necessity of conserving the aquatic resources of the country, and began those operations in behalf of fishes, fishermen and fish-eaters that have now attained such gigantic proportions.

Several of the states had already established their local fish commissions or boards when in 1871 congress took the initial step toward a national fishery service by the passage of a joint resolution creating the office of commissioner of fish and fisheries.

The early years of the bureau of fisheries were devoted to an investigation of the condition of the fisheries of the Atlantic coast, Great Lakes, and other sections; to studies of the interior and coastal waters and their inhabitants, and to exploration of the off-shore fishing banks. The cultivation of useful fishes was soon taken up throughout the country and quickly attained large proportions. The natural expansion of the work was materially augmented from time to time by acts of congress, and in a comparatively short time the operations came to have a very wide scope.

From year to year, as the importance of the work has become increasingly evident, additional hatcheries have been built, the capacity of existing hatcheries has been enlarged, the scale of the operations has been extended, and new kinds of fishes have been added to the output.

Today there is scarcely a phase of aquiculture, of the fishing industry, or of biological and physical science as connected with the waters, that does not come within the purview of the bureau.

It is conceived to be the better policy to expend a small amount of public money in making fish so abundant that they can be caught without restriction and serve as cheap food for the people at large, rather than to expend a much larger sum in preventing people from catching the few fish that still remain after generations of improvidence.

Public or government fish-culture in America exceeds in extent and importance that of all other countries combined. However, the neglect of some of the states to provide the minimum protection to certain species inhabiting interstate and international waters has not only negatived the fish-cultural work of the bureau and of the states themselves, but has practically inhibited it by preventing the possibility of securing an adequate supply of eggs, thus making desirable and necessary the placing of interstate and international waters under the jurisdiction of the general government.

At the end of the first ten years of the bureau's existence, the fishes that were being regularly cultivated were shad, carp, chinook salmon, Atlantic salmon, land-locked salmon, rainbow trout, brook trout and whitefish, in addition to which the propagation of several others had been undertaken experimentally. The list now is six times as long and the annual output is ten times the aggregate for the ten-year period ending in 1881.

The main energies are devoted to the important commercial fishes—shad, whitefish, lake trout, Pacific salmons, white perch, yellow perch, cod, flatfish and the lobster, which are hatched in lots of many millions annually. More widely popular, however, are the distributions of the fishes of the interior waters which are generally classed as game fishes. Although representing only about 10 per cent. of the output of the hatcheries, this feature of the work is very important, for it supplies choice kinds of fish for public rivers, lakes and ponds, and for fishing preserves and private ponds and streams in all parts of the United States. The fishes most in demand for these purposes are the land-locked salmon, the different species of trout, the grayling, the basses, the crapples, the sunfishes, and the catfishes, but various others also are handled.

Fish-cultural stations are established by special act of congress, and their location and construction are determined after a careful survey of the available sites in a given state. The usual buildings are the hatchery proper, a residence for the superintendent and his family, and necessary outbuildings. At some stations there may also be power house, foreman's or fish-culturist's dwelling, mess hall and stable.

The only permanent marine hatcheries are in Maine and Massachusetts, where the cod, pollock, flatfish, and lobsters are hatched in immense numbers. Other sea fishes that have in previous years been artificially propagated and may again come under the hand of the fish-culturist are the haddock, the scuppaug, the sheepshead, the sea bass, the mackerel, and the squeteague, some of which were hatched on the steamer Fish Hawk, in Chesapeake bay and Florida.

The fish-cultural work on the eastern coast streams was centered at six hatcheries and subhatcheries in 1909. At one of these the principal species handled is the Atlantic salmon, at four the shad, at three the yellow perch, at two the white perch, and at one the striped bass. In recent years the bureau has operated a shad hatchery on the Delaware river, and has detailed the steamer Fish Hawk for shad hatching in Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina and Florida. The central station, in Washington, is operated largely for experimental and exhibition purposes.

In order to counteract the effects of the very exhausting fisheries of the Great Lakes, the government has maintained hatcheries for many years, and now operates six belonging to the United States and two belonging to the state of Michigan. The fishes to which attention is given are those which enter most largely into the catch of the fishermen, namely, the whitefish, cisco, lake trout, and pike perch, the annual output of which now exceeds one and a half billions. Under arrangement with the Canadian authorities, two egg-collection stations for whitefish, cisco, and lake trout are maintained at points in Ontario.

While surveying a new "bank" on the coast of Alaska, the government steamer Albatross in 20 minutes made the experimental catch of cod and halibut shown in one of our illustrations. As a result of explorations of the Albatross on the Pacific coast, fisheries of great importance have been established there.

The hatcheries on the rivers and lakes of the Pacific coast are devoted almost exclusively to the various salmons. In California, where the bureau established a salmon hatchery as early as 1872, there is one central or main station, at Baird, on the McCloud river, with important collecting stations on two other tributaries of the Sacramento. In Oregon a central hatchery at Oregon City, on the Willamette river, has three subhatcheries on tributaries of the Columbia, in Oregon and Washington, and three subhatcheries on tributaries of the Rogue river, Oregon, in addition to several egg-collecting station.

The interests of the large salmon fisheries of the Puget Sound region are safeguarded by a hatchery on Baker lake, on the Skagit river.

A significant feature of artificial propagation on the Pacific seaboard is that in the Columbia basin the hatching of the acclimatized shad has begun on a small scale, and in the Sacramento basin the cultivation of the acclimatized striped bass has commenced under conditions which indicate that more eggs of this species may be obtained in California than in any of the states to which the fish is native.

The hatcheries in the interior regions constitute the most numerous class, and their output reaches the largest number of people. Their operations are addressed chiefly to the so-called "game" fishes, which, while caught mostly by anglers, nevertheless constitute an important element of the food supply. At these stations large numbers of fish are reared to the fingerling or yearling sizes before being released; for this purpose more or less extensive pond areas are required.

The fish-cultural work of the federal government has now attained a magnitude that cannot readily be comprehended, and is increasing at an exceedingly rapid rate. Especially marked has been the increase in the hatchery product during the past ten years, owing in part to the extension of operations at existing stations, and in part to greater efficiency of methods and appliances. The work during the fiscal year 1909 reached larger proportions than ever before, over three billion fish being produced and planted.

While the bureau does not lay undue stress on mere numbers and considers the vitality of the fish and the conditions under which they are planted as of paramount importance, the foregoing figures are certainly very suggestive and as a further statement of the magnitude of the fish-cultural work, it may be of interest to record that the aggregate output of the hatcheries from 1872 to 1909 was about 28 billion, of which over 13 billion represents the work of the past six years.

In making his original plans for the systematic investigation of the waters of the United States and the biological and physical problems they present, Commissioner Baird insisted that to study only the food-fishes would be of little importance, and that useful conclusions must needs rest upon a broad foundation of investigations purely scientific in character. The life history of species of economic value should be understood from beginning to end, but no less requisite is it to know the histories of the animals and plants upon which they feed or upon which their fod is nourished; the history of their enemies and friends and the friends and foes of their enemies and friends, as well as the currents, temperatures, and other physical phenomena of the waters in relation to migration, reproduction and growth.

In pursuance of this policy the bureau has secured the services of many prominent men of science, and much of the progress in the artificial propagation of fishes, in the investigation of fishery problems, and in the extension of knowledge of our aquatic resources has been due, men eminent as zoologists who have been associated with the work temporarily. Their services have been the services of specialists for particular problems, and through them the bureau has not only been able to give to the public the practical results of applied science, but has contributed to pure science valuable knowledge of all forms of aquatic life.

The importance to the fishing interests of the work of the bureau in connection with the economic fisheries is widely appreciated and freely acknowledged. The statistical inquiries of the bureau afford the only adequate basis for determining the condition and trend of the fisheries and the results of legislation, protection, and cultivation. Among the numerous special matters in which the bureau has benefited the fisheries the following may be mentioned:

By bringing to the attention of American fishermen new methods and new apparatus, new fisheries have sometimes been established and new fields exploited.

By the introduction of cod gill nets the winter cod fishery of New England was revolutionized. In a single season shortly after the use of such nets began a few Cape Ann (Gloucester) fishermen took by this means over 8,000,000 pounds of large-sized fish, and as much as $50,000 has sometimes been saved annually in the single item of bait.

By the dissemination of information regarding new fishing grounds important fisheries have been inaugurated. Thus when the abundance of halibut off the coast of Iceland was made known by the bureau, a fishery was begun which yielded from $70,000 to $100,000 annually to the New England fishermen.

Owing to the appalling mortality among the crews of the New England fishing vessels, caused in large part by the foundering of vessels at sea, the bureau many years ago undertook the introduction into the offshore fisheries of a type of craft which would combine large carrying capacity and great sped with enhanced safety. By correspondence, discussion in the daily press, personal interviews, exhibtion of models and finally by the actual construction of a full-sized schooner (the Grampus), with the requisite qualities, the bureau was enabled to inaugurate a momentous change in the architecture of fishing vessels; so that for a long time the New England schooners have been constructed on the new lines, with a consequent minimizing of disasters and a decided increase in efficiency.

In other fisheries and regions the bureau has likewise advocated improved types of vessels and boats especially adapted to local conditions, and has published plans and specifications embodying the results of studies of the fishing flotilla of the world.

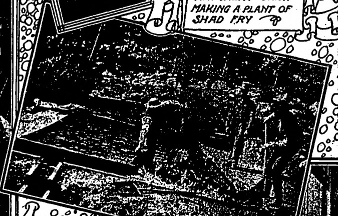
The results of the bureau's efforts in this line in saving life and property, in increasing the usefulness of the vessels, and in improving the quality of the catch as landed, cannot be estimated, but the beneficial effects may be partly appreciated when it is stated that during the ten years ending in 1883, when the old types of vessels were in use, there were lost by foundering from the port of Gloucester alone, 82 vessels, valued at more than $400,000, with their crews of 895 men, while during the ten years ending in 1907, the losses from this cause aggregated only a fourth as many vessels and men.

STRIPPING TROUT OF THEIR EGGS

HATCHERY CREW MAKING A PLANT OF SHAD FRY

REMOVING SHAD EGGS AT A STATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

TRIAL FISHING ON THE "ALBATROSS"


CATCHING AND SORTING THE BROOD FISH

INTERIOR OF A SHAD HATCHERY

A GREAT INVENTOR

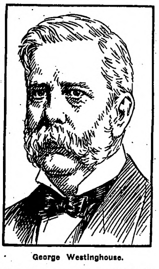
Activities of George Westinghouse Circle the Globe.

Genius Who Holds 15,000 Patents and Whose Air Brake Is in Universal Use on Railroad Trains of the World.

New York.—The recent retirement of George Westinghouse, for nearly twenty-five years head of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, recalls the career of this Napoleon of invention.

For many years the name of George Westinghouse has been a name to conjure with. The man has been a modern fulfillment of the Aladdin lamp idea. Everything he rubbed with his inventive genius became a wonder article; everything he touched turned to gold. First it was the famous air brake, that great appliance by which "he saved more lives than Napoleon lost in all his battles." Then it was the system of operating railway signals and switches by compressed air; after which came the incandescent lamp, the gas engine, the steam turbine, electrical motors and machines by the score, and a thousand other inventions that placed Mr. Westinghouse at the time of his retirement in control of the largest aggregation of patented appliances in the world. Fifteen thousand patents are filed away in his strong box. His activities circle the globe; there are Westinghouse plants in Russia, Canada, Great Britain, Germany and France. His parent plants are of course in or near Pittsburg, more especially Wilmerding.

To condense the career of this man, who ranks with Watt, Stephenson, Morse and Whitney, into a paragraph or two, the biographers tell us that he was born at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, on October 6, 1846. A decade later his parents moved to Schenectady, where his father became in time connected with the prosperity class as owner of certain agricultural works. The tinkering son divided his attention between the school and the shop; when he wasn't masticating his books, he was monkeying with the buzz-saw. At fifteen he had invented and made a rotary engine. One day the notion struck him that he'd like to help Uncle Sam out in the navy. So he took a shot at the examinations and scored a hit, landing a job as assistant engineer. Before he reported for duty the Civil war had broken out. He enlisted in the Twelfth New York National Guard, re-enlisted later in the cavalry, and finally turned up on the high seas as an engineer on the gunboats Muscoota and the Stars and Stripes.


George Westinghouse.

After Gettysburg was fought and won, his thirst for more education landed him in Union college. Two years there were enough for him. The magic of machinery called him away from the academic life, and he found happiness again by taking up his old work in his father's factory. It was while working there that he invented the air brake. Railroad managers who first jeered at his idea of "stopping a train with wind" had to eat humble crow. In a short time the invention was in universal use and had revolutionized railroading, as locomotives could be constructed that would travel at a high rate of speed, so long as they had that little lever in the cab, which by a single turn of the engineer's wrists would bring the train to a standstill in half its length. In the United States all railroads are compelled by law to use the device, and this was adopted by congress and everywhere around the great curve of the world the "whistle of Westinghouse" air brake is heard.

His first prominence in electricity came with his purchase from Gaulard & Gibbs of alternating electric current patents. This was in 1885, and he met great opposition from public sentiment in trying to perfect and introduce this system for lighting and power making. At the time of the Chicago world's fair in 1893 he received the contract for lighting by making a bid of $1,000,000 under others. His shop in Pittsburg soon became the place where electrical experts of the world gathered. Tesla went there and received Westinghouse's financial and practical help in developing the induction motor.

Westinghouse built the first ten great dynamos for Niagara. He also constructed the dynamos for the elevated and subway lines in New York.

Historical Society

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910. NO. 23.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Solve the Ciphers Used by Yeggmen

WE'LL LEAVE THE SAFE DIS TIME

WASHINGTON—Here is a unique receipt for "soup:"

"First, take about ten or a dozen imspwri bz xug, crumble it up fine and put it in a pan or wash bowl, then pour over it enough uswhohs (either chhx or aky) to cover it well. Stir it up well with your hands, being careful to break all the lumps; leave it set for a few minutes; then get a few yards of cheesecloth and tear it in pieces and strain the mixture through the cloth into another vessel, wring the sawdust dry and throw it away. The remains will be Lhal ugx uswhohs mixed; next take the same amount of water as you used of uswhohs and pour it in; leave the whole set for a few minutes."

It is the "soup" of yeggmen, whose particular business is robbing safes. A crude cipher runs through the rigamarole—merely a subdivision of the alphabet and the substitution of one letter for another. The first six letters beginning with A are substituted for the last six beginning with U, and so on, with the single exception that N is taken out of its turn and made the equivalent of G, an irregularity intended to protect the cipher from detection. But no cipher is proof against expert analysis: certainly not this one, which, though still used by "yeggs," nevertheless is known to the police, to post office inspectors and the treasury secret service people.

Translating, you find that to make the soup you take ten or a dozen sticks of dynamite and use either wood or pure alcohol in the manner directed.

Fewer depredations by yeggmen are reported this year than usual. Last fall a series of such crimes occurred and since that time apparently there has been a period of inactivity among these most dangerous of plunderers. The post office inspectors, whose contact with yeggmen is frequent, since the attacks are often directed against country post offices, hesitate to say whether there has been an actual reduction in their numbers; for experience goes to show that waves of crime seem to sweep the country after intervals of varying length.

The name is of gypsy origin, and among gypsies indicates a clever thief so the "yegg" is a wandering thief, generally a "hobo." As late as twenty years ago one tramp meeting another and desiring to be sure of his identity as a professional tramp, saluted him, "Ho, Beau." It was the password establishing at once a confidential partnership on a basis approaching outlawry. The "yeggs" generally are tramps, though not all tramps are "yeggs."

Blind Man Tells of Baseball Game

IMAGINE, if you can, one who has never seen the light of day, sitting in his accustomed place in the grand stand rooting with all his eenrgy for the success of the home team, and you can easily figure out just why Washington always supports a ball team, although her ball tossers have not finished in the first division during the last decade.

Eugene Brewerton, familiarly known to his friends as "Jack," has perhaps as wide acquaintance among the patrons of the national game at the capital as "Gabby" Street or Walter Johnson, and is unquestionably the most unique rooter who ever patronized the sport. "Jack" was born in Columbus, S. C., 24 years ago, and after receiving a public school education matriculated at the University of South Carolina. He came to Washington a few years ago to study law at the Georgetown University, and it is his ambition to become as famous a lawyer as the blind senator from Oklahoma, Thomas Pryor Gore.

But "Jack" does not believe in giving his entire attention to study, and, accordingly, he has found it to his liking to take in the ball games. Not only is he familiar with every characteristic of the members of the local team, but he knows as well the records and playing abilities of the visiting aggregations.

"I have often been asked how, as a blind man, I can enjoy a game. Why, there is nothing going on I don't get.

"It is my firm belief that all blind people have a sort of intuition, and everything that is going on around them makes a picture in their mind.

Government Prisoners Go in Style

I DON'T LIKE TO TRAVEL WITH THIS KIND OF COMPANY— THEY ARE TOO ATTENTIVE

"THE Leavenworth Overland Special" is a palatial Pullman car which runs every now and then from Washington to a certain rest cure out west with a stone wall around it. The tours are personally conducted and are rapidly becoming famous.

Every once in awhile your Uncle Sam runs across certain persons who, he believes, are leading a too active existence. A rest cure is what they need. Uncle Sam takes charge of them and sends them, after certain legal formalities, such as a trial and verdict are complied with, out to Leavenworth to recuperate.

With Uncle Samuel there is no class distinction. Deeds count. It doesn't matter whether he was a "man higher up" or not. He travels like one. He travels to the golden west in a Pullman, he has porters to wait on him and extremely attentive detectives to see that he is comfortable. He loils in plush swivel chairs and he dines in those neat little la carte Pullman buffets on chicken, porterhouse steak, and all the side dishes. He eats what he pleases and he does not tip the waiter, neither does he pay the bill. Uncle Sam attends to that. It is a delightful trip that is furnished him in his concluding days of freedom—days he is not likely to forget.

From Washington to Leavenworth is a trip of more than 1,500 miles. On every mile of the journey the wants of Uncle Sam's prisoners and guards are well catered to.

Attempt to Stop Infantile Paralysis

THE BABIES MUST BE PROTECTED
INFANTILE PARALYSIS

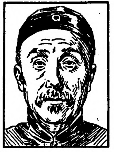
TROUBLED by the inroads the disease is making in some of the eastern states at the present time, the government has ordered an investigation into the epidemic of infantile paralysis. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the city of Washington, D. C., have felt the disease the heaviest this year, and the scores of deaths that have occurred among the little ones of that district has caused Uncle Sam to take some action.

Dr. Wyman of the Public Health and Marine hospital service, is the leader in the investigation, and he made the announcement this week that he believes the disease to be both infectious and contagious. Although the disease is often fatal, its appalling feature is that many children affected are permanently crippled or deformed, robbed of speech or hearing. In a word, infantile paralysis is not a slaughter but a mutilation of the innocents. The disease commonly attacks children under five years of age, but occasionally an adult is its victim.

Its shining mark at this minute in the east is William Hinrich, a pitcher of the Washington American league in Washington, and his entire right baseball team. He is in a hospital arm is paralyzed. At the present time there are over 500 cases of the disease in Washington alone, while Philadelphia and New York city reports even greater numbers. Nothing is known of the cause of the disease other than that it is believed to come from a germ, but even these have not yet been found. The disease usually appears during June, reaches its greatest prevalence during July and August and subsides in September.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

A VERY POPULAR CHINAMAN



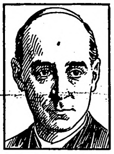
The opinion prevails that the appointment of Wu Ting Fang to be councilor to the foreign office will secure to his country sagacity, knowledge and adroitness not only, but also a profound sense of justice in dealing with other nations. Here he strove to keep China and the United States close friends. In his new position he may be trusted to labor for the peace of the world. If all Chinamen were like Mr. Wu, no demand could arise in any quarter for laws for the exclusion of Chinese. No other Chinaman ever was so popular in this country as is Wu Ting Fang. The fame was perhaps more nearly worldwide of Li Hung Chang, who gave Wu his first office, which became the stepping stone in the foreign and home service of the Chinese empire.

Born near Canton about 60 years ago, after training in the local schools, Wu went to England in 1874, where he studied law and was admitted as a barrister. On his return to China he took high rank as a lawyer while he was zealous in promoting modern enterprises and was the leader in building the first railroad in that vast domain. His career received a marked impulse from a visit to the United States in 1877. Five years later he became viceroy of the province of Chihli.

When, in 1897, he came to Washington as minister from China he at once won favor as a diplomat. His commission was addressed not only to the United States, but to Spain, Mexico and Peru as well. While he was welcomed at all the embassies in Washington beyond any other of their members, he was at home in all classes of society. His manners are elegant and he is a first-class "mixer."

His service as minister in Washington lasted for about seven years with a brief interval, and in 1900 he distinguished himself in a peace mission to Japan. His official receptions, if less formal than those of other chief embassies, were quite as elaborate and more largely attended. When he was recalled on the change of government in Pekin, regret was more general in Washington than a gap in any other embassy would have caused.

DIPLOMAT OF THE VATICAN



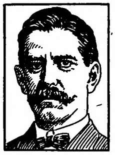
No man perhaps occupies a more prominent place in the international limelight today than the cardinal secretary of state of the Holy See, his eminence Rafael Merry del Val, whose diplomatic dispute with Spain has engaged world-wide interest.

The cardinal is a Londoner by birth and the blood of Celt, Briton and Spaniard flows through his veins. His father, who was secretary of the Spanish embassy in London when the cardinal was born, is descended from an Irish family which emigrated to Spain at the end of the 17th century, while his grandmother on the mother's side was a Miss Willcox, daughter of a former member of the British Parliament.

Cardinal Merry del Val was educated in England, Belgium and Italy, and won degrees in philosophy, theology and canon law. While a young man he became a protege of the late Pope Leo XIII and was sent by him on several important missions. He was one of the representatives to the Holy See at the jubilee of Queen Victoria, and at the funeral of Emperor William of Germany; and also represented the Vatican at the jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and at the coronation of the late King Edward of England. In 1892 he was appointed Camerieri Segreto Participante, which is an office not unlike that occupied by the lords-in-waiting to a King and which entailed his taking up his residence within the Vatican itself. Previous to this he was appointed by the Queen Regent of Spain as religious instructor to her daughters and he prepared the present King, Alfonso, for his confirmation.

Shortly after the death of Pope Leo XIII the present pontiff appointed him secretary of state and he has had to deal with grave situations since in France, Germany, Spain and Portugal. He is a linguist, speaking English, Spanish, Italian, French and German fluently and is an indefatigable worker. He was created a cardinal in 1893.

VIRGINIA'S NEW SENATOR



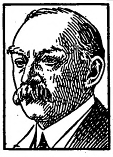
Claude A. Swanson, former governor of Virginia, has been named by Governor Mann to succeed the late Senator Daniel, Virginia's able representative in the upper branch of the national legislature. The term expires next March.

There was practically no opposition to the selection of Mr. Swanson. He was serving as a member of Congress when he was drafted by the Virginia Democrats a few years ago to run for governor. He will be a candidate for the full term to succeed himself. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are social leaders in Richmond and Washington.

Mr. Swanson was born March 31, 1862, in Swansonville, Pittsylvania County, Va., and he has had a varied career. From college he went to work as clerk in a Danville grocery, later studied law, and five years after graduation was elected to Congress from the fifth Virginia district.

He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1905 by a larger majority than any governor has received since Civil war.

AUTHOR HONORED BY KING



When at Marlborough house the other day King George V. invested Thomas Hardy with the order of merit, the act was not perfunctory or inspired by political influence; it was a sincere tribute of admiration from a reader to a favorite author, for the king holds Hardy's works in high esteem and is said to be familiar with them all.

There is no indication at the present moment that the reign of George V. will be remembered especially for its contribution to literature, as were the reigns of Elizabeth and Anne, or as was the reign of Victoria. The great men of the Victorian era have all passed away, and now that they are gone a lower sky line gives prominence to some names that under earlier conditions, though highly rated by limited constituencies, would not have been seen afar. Were an educated reader asked today to name the leading English novelist his choice would be likely to fall upon Hardy, who began to be known to the general reader in the early seventies, and who is still writing, though on different lines from those of his earlier work.

He was born in 1840, and after a fair amount of schooling, including private tuition in Latin and French, and evenings at King's college, was articled to an ecclesiastical architect at the age of sixteen. He was prizeman of the Royal Institute of British architects in 1863, but at that date had begun writing verse. His first novel was published in 1865. In 1872 appeared "Under the Greenwood Tree," the next year "A Pair of Blue Eyes" and "Far From the Madding Crowd" in 1874, two years after his marriage to Emma, niece of Archdeacon Gifford.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Work of the Policewomen of Chicago

GEE! I BELIEVE I'LL GET PINCHED

CHICAGO.—Much interest has been shown in Chicago's "policewomen," but when they gather on a Friday noon for luncheon at Hull House before entering upon their regular weekly conclave there is nothing to distinguish them from any other earnest working women.

Later on, too, when the hour arrives for afternoon tea, in a large, attractively furnished assembly room, they sit and sip their tea and chat in the manner most highly approved for afternoon teas. Even the presence of two or three brother "cops" does not suffice to create any degree of policelike atmosphere; but then the brother officers, too, are attired in citizens' garb and handle their teacups as though this was their regular occupation.

Each of these women officers has her own precinct which she patrols—though the quiet manner in which she makes her daily rounds of inspection and investigation hardly warrants the use of the technical term. Each has her office and office hours where she may be found and her assistance obtained.

Why policewomen instead of policemen, the visitor starts to ask, but in the very beginning of the reports the question is answered, for the cases reported and discussed are nearly all considered in the light not of how criminals may be punished but how budding criminals may be reached and saved and how those contributing to their delinquency may be punished and prevented from continuing their destructive ways.

This regular salaried, badge provided group of officers, now a year old, is an outgrowth of the juvenile court committee and the Illinois Industrial association before that, when the Illinois juvenile court law went into effect in July, 1899. On June 4, 1909, the committee adopted the name of Juvenile Protective association, which through a series of local protective leagues directed by these salaried officers puts forth its whole efforts to secure the utmost protection for the youth of the city.

Boston Babies Are Born the Luckiest

IT IS BECAUSE OF THE ÆSTHETIC SURROUNDINGS OF BOSTON
EMERSON

BOSTON.—The baby that is born in Buenos Ayres has a better chance of living than if it had been born in any other of the world's large cities. In Amsterdam it would find figures more in its favor; but Amsterdam is not so big a town.

In the United States Boston has been the best place to be born if you want to stand a good chance of living to be at least a year old. In 30 years Boston has not averaged one death out of five babies born during the year.

Back in 1882 it came close to that average when 194 infants less than a year old died in every 1,000. But in 1887 there were less than 190, in 1891 the number went below 180, in 1893 it passed the 170 mark, in 1896 the 160 mark, in 1898 the 150 mark, and in 1909 it sank abruptly to 115 per 1,000.

"New York is making a record it may well be proud of," says the American Baby, "although its starting point in 1900 was at 203. Compare with that the record for 1908, 144, and bear to the babies the message of hope. Philadelphia began in 1900 with 173, diminishing this by 1907 to 159. And western cities, too; St. Louis is very low, and Chicago, admitting herself to be high, is promising important reductions.

In England, as a whole, with Wales included, the infantile mortality rate was 156 per 1,000 births in 1900; that of London, 154; in Scotland the rate ran about 150, and in Ireland a little higher. In the same year in Boston it was 147. In all there are sensible and important gains for the baby.

"In Germany Berlin is down from 220 deaths per 1,000 births in 1899 to 112 in 1907. Vienna from 196 to 144. Budapest from 167 to 155, Cologne from 251 to 195, while in Russia, Moscow has declined in the same years from 319 to 266. In French-speaking countries the news for the baby is most excellent, for Paris in 1899 was really leading the world at only 110, and by 1907 had decreased to 104, with Nice a close second at 118 to 105.

Loaded Cigar Costs Broker $200,000

CHICAGO.—A joke cigar the other day cost a La Salle street broker $200,000. Here is the reason: Two prominent young brokers and men about town have the habit of helping themselves to cigars in each other's vest on every possible occasion. On this particular day No. 1 decided to play a trick on his friend and got a loaded cigar, one of those nice ones that goes off like a roman candle and releases a spring, which breaks the cigar to pieces without injury to the smoker, but much to his surprise and discomfort. He decorated this miniature bomb with a band from a 50-cent cigar of a well-known brand and placed it conspicuously in his vest pocket.

He met his friend in the lobby of the La Salle hotel and, after greeting him, drew back his coat so as to display the cigar to advantage. No. 2 immediately spied the cigar and with a lightning pass, made perfect by long practice, was soon possessor of this tempting bit of tobacco.

"Ah!" he said, "I see you are smoking better cigars now. I'll smoke this for you later."

Just at this point a man from New York with whom No. 2 had a business deal on involving more than $200,000 joined the group. Shortly the New Yorker and No. 2 excused themselves to No. 1, and strolled away to transact their business.

They seated themselves at one of the tables in the lobby and No. 2 offered the New Yorker his recently acquired cigar. A match was applied in the usual way and the fireworks started. The cigar blew up as per schedule and, incidentally, the $200,000 deal blew up with it.

City to Have a Municipal Laundry

SURE— NOW WE CAN GOSSIP AND WORK AT THE SAME TIME
THIS CITY LAUNDRY IS A GREAT SCHEME ALL RIGHT

KANSAS CITY.—If the plans of the park board are carried out, Kansas City will have a municipal laundry, which probably will be the first institution of its kind in the United States. The board plans to build a laundry to be run by the city, where the women of the congested districts can do their washing and ironing under sanitary conditions, and with improved machinery. The park board has been discussing this idea for about three years along with the public bath proposition.

The idea has been suggested to the board and recommended that systems similar to those used in the municipal laundries of Europe be used.

George E. Kessler, landscape architect for the park board, studied the municipal laundries in Europe. He says it would cost about $30,000 to build a bathhouse and laundry according to general plans discussed by the park board.

Almost all the larger cities of Germany and France have the municipal laundries. In Berlin they are kept busy every day and are comforts to thousands of housewives. The laundries open early in the morning and often the women are standing in line with their bundles of clothes. Either they furnish their own soap, bluing, and other incidentals, or they are sold to them almost at cost by the city. The customers are required to pay for heat, water and light.

The municipal laundry is not a charity scheme and the poor women realise it. In addition to removing a burden from their shoulders a municipal laundry does much toward the prevention of disease. Where now the women often do their washing in dark cellars, a municipal laundry, run with all scientific principles, would prevent disease from spreading by means of clothes.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

THE DANGEROUS HOUSE FLY.

The city department of public health gives a timely and needed warning to those leaving the city for their vacations to avoid places where there are many flies. Those who follow this advice will avoid places which are uncleanly, which allow food and garbage to be so exposed as to attract and feed the flies, says the Philadelphia Press. They will avoid places where stables and dwellings are in near vicinity, as the exposed manure is the choice breeding place of thousands and even millions of flies. In other words, to avoid disease-conveying flies avoid places where they permit flies to breed and feed. Formerly the conditions which multiply flies and the flies themselves were considered objectionable but endurable. Now the patient toleration of flies is known to be a heedless trifling with the health and life of human beings. Disease germs are for the most part innocuous to man, until through some convenient medium they are conveyed to his system. This purveyor of disease is the fly. His guilt has been proved to a demonstration. His capacity for carrying on his feet from foul and putrescent sources the bacteria of disease has been recorded by gelatin plates on which he has been made to alight and have proven his guilt.

The raisin growers of Fresno county, California, are trying to promote the consumption of raisins by establishing "raisin day," on which all patriots who believe in patronizing home enterprise and consuming home productions are expected to indulge in raisin cakes and puddings, raisin bread, etc. The boys and girls will fall in line for this, and as they are the best consumers of things sweet, it would seem to be good policy to awaken the enthusiasm of young eaters. Parents are now busy striving to get enough of things more staple than raisins, which would be adopted generally if they could be made to take the place of meat, eggs and other products. Moreover, it is suspected that if all were to do as the raisin growers desire there would be a boom in the price as a result of the boom in the demand.

Smokers who are going to France should know that, now the French duties on tobacco and cigars have been increased, travelers entering France are allowed to bring into the country free of duty only ten cigars, 20 cigarettes, or 1⅜ ounces of tobacco, and this must be on their person, or in their hand luggage examined at the frontier. The customs officials are fully entitled to confiscate or tax any quantity of tobacco or cigars however small which may be found in the heavy luggage of passengers sent under seal to a terminal station (St. Lazaro or Gare du Nord) and examined there, and just now they are very strict.

The British commercial attache at Yokohama reports that there has been a sudden development at Tokyo and Yokohama in the use of solid rubber tires for jinrikishas, and the adoption of the new tire promises to become general in Japan. The utilization of rubber and its products for every conceivable purpose is so rapidly swelling the demand that there will have to be a corresponding augmentation of the annual crop or prices will bound to prohibitory heights. The world will shower wealth on the inventor who produces an artificial rubber that will give service approaching that of the genuine article.

Misfortune seems to follow the Zeppelin concern. Hard upon the recent disasters to several of the flying machines come the explosions in the works at Friedrichshafen, resulting in serious damage to property and the death of one man and the injury of a number of others. Still, German determination is of the holdfast order, and it is quite likely that there will be persistent effort toward perfecting the Zeppelin principle to the point where present perils will be minimized.

A man and his wife are demanding $150,000 because they were ejected from a New York hotel. People who have so often been told when applying for accommodations at New York hotels that there were no rooms left will extend sympathy to the ejected pair.

The city of Cleveland has just celebrated its one hundred and fourteenth birthday. People who remember when there wasn't anything but a schoolhouse and a grocery store there are becoming scarce.

A movement is on foot at Atlantic City to prohibit people from maintaining poultry yards inside the city limits. We have always been inclined to believe that cities were not intended for the purpose of stock raising.

RESOURCES OF NATION ITS PRECIOUS ASSETS

Theodore Roosevelt Tells Large Audience in Denver Why He Believes Control of Conservation by the Federal Government Usually Is Best.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 29.—Theodore Roosevelt found a topic to his liking and a sympathetic and often enthusiastic audience when he spoke on conservation this afternoon in the Auditorium. The address was delivered under the auspices of the Colorado Live Stock association, and the representatives of that body met the Colonel at the station, together with a committee of officials and the Spanish War Veterans. After a parade and a cowboy luncheon given by the Denver Press Club, the main meeting of the day was held. Later Mr. Roosevelt was the chief guest at a "round-up" dinner.

Favors Federal Control.

Colonel Roosevelt's address was largely an argument for federal control of natural resources. He said:

This country has shown definite signs of waking up to the absolute necessity of handling its natural resources with foresight and common sense. The conservation question has three sides. In the first place, the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped. It is rapidly becoming a well-settled policy of this people that we of this generation hold the land in part for the next generation, and not exclusively for our own selfish enjoyment. Just as the farmer is a good citizen if he leaves his farm improved and not impaired for his children, and a bad citizen if he skins the land in his own selfish interest, so the Nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value, and behaves badly if it leaves the land poorer to those who come after us.

In the second place, the natural resources must be developed promptly, completely, and in orderly fashion. It is not conservation to leave the natural resources undeveloped. Development is an indispensable part of the conservation plan. The forests, the mines, the water powers, and the land itself, must all be put to use. Those who assert that conservation proposes to tie them up, depriving this generation of their benefits in order to hand them on untouched to the next, miss the whole point of the conservation idea. Conservation does not mean depriving the men of today of their natural rights in the natural resources of the land. All it means is that we of this generation shall so use our rights as not to deprive those who come after us of their natural rights in their turn.

In the third place, so far as possible these resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals. We do not intend to discourage individual enterprise by unwisely diminishing the reward for that enterprise. On the contrary, we believe that the men of exceptional abilities should have exceptional rewards up to a point where the reward becomes disproportionate to the service, up to the point where the abilities are used to the detriment of the people as a whole. We are for the liberty of the individual up to and not beyond the point where it becomes inconsistent with the welfare of the community. Thus our consistent aim is to favor the actual settler—the man who takes as much of the public domain as he himself can cultivate, and there makes a permanent home for his children who come after him; but we are against the man, no matter what his ability, who tries to monopolize large masses of public land.

State and Federal Control.

Now, to preserve the general welfare, to see to it that the rights of the public are protected, and the liberty of the individual secured and encouraged as long as consistent with this welfare, and curbed when it becomes inconsistent therewith, it is necessary to invoke the aid of the government. There are points in which this governmental aid can best be rendered by the states, that is, where the exercise of states' rights helps to secure popular rights; and as to these I believe in states' rights. But there are large classes of cases where only authority of the National government will secure the rights of the people; and where this is the case I am a convinced and a thorough-going believer in the rights of the National government. Big business, for instance, is no longer an affair of any one state; big business has become nationalized, and the only effective way of controlling and directing it, and preventing abuses in connection with it, is by having the people nationalize this control in order to prevent their being exploited by the individuals who have nationalized the business. All commerce on a scale sufficiently large to warrant any control over it by the government is nowadays inter-state or foreign commerce, and until this fact is heartily acknowledged and acted upon by both courts and legislative bodies, National and state alike, the interest of the people will suffer.

In the matter of conservation, I heartily approve of state action where under our form of government the state, and the state only, has the power to act. I cordially join with those who desire to see the state, within its own sphere, take the most advanced position in regard to the whole matter of conservation. I have taken exactly this attitude in my own state of New York. Where the state alone had power to act, I have done all I could to get it to act in the most advanced manner; and where the Nation could act, I have done all I could to get National action in the same direction. Unfortunately, in the east we have in this matter paid the penalty of not having our forest land under National control; and the penalty has been severe. Most of the states—although they are old states—have not protected their forests, each failing to act by itself, because the action was really the common concern of all; and where action is the common concern of all, experience has shown that it can only be profitably undertaken by the National government.

As a result of the impossibility of getting such wise action by the several state governments in the east, we are doing our best to get National legislation under which the National government, at the expense of millions of dollars, shall undertake to do as regards the Appalachians and White Mountains of the east what it is now doing in the Rock Mountains here out west. It would be both a calamity and an absurdity for the National government now to do in the west the very thing that at a heavy pecuniary cost it is trying to undo in the east. By actual experience in the east we have found to our cost that the Nation, and not the several states, can best guard the interests of the people in the matter of the forests and the waters, and that if it fails to attempt this duty at the outset it will later on have to pay heavily in order to be allowed to take up the work, which because it is done so late, cannot be so well done as if it had been begun earlier.

Water Power.

Take the question of the control of the water power sites. The enormous importance of water power sites to the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few years. Unfortunatly, the realization has come too late as regards many of the power sites; but many yet remain with which our hands are free to deal. We should make it our duty to see that hereafter the power sites are kept under the control of the general government, for the use of the people as a whole. The fee should remain with the people as a whole, while the use is leased on terms which shall secure an ample reward to the lessees, which shall encourage the development and use of the water power, but which shall not create a permanent monopoly or permit the development to be anti-social, to be in any respect hostile to the public good. The Nation alone has the power to do this effectively, and it is for this reason that you will find those corporations which wish to gain improper advantage and to be freed from efficient control on the part of the public, doing all that they can to secure the substitution of state for National action.

There is something fairly comic in the appeal made by many of these men in favor of state control when you realize that the great corporations seeking the privileges of developing the water power in any given state are at least as apt to be owned outside that state as within it. In this country, nowadays, capital has a National and not a state use. The great corporations which are managed and largely owned in the older states are those which are most in evidence in developing and using the mines and water powers and forests of the new territories and the new states, from Alaska to Arizona. I have been genuinely amused during the past two months at having arguments presented to me on behalf of certain rich men from New York and Ohio, for instance, as to why Colorado and other Rocky Mountain states should manage their own water power sites. Now these men may be good citizens according to their lights, but naturally enough their special interest obscures their sense of the public need; and as their object is to escape an efficient control, exercised in the interest of all the people of the country, they clamor to be put under the state instead of under the Nation. If we are foolish enough to grant their requests, we shall have ourselves to blame when we wake up to find that we have permitted another privilege to intrench itself and another portion of what should be kept for the public good to be turned over to individuals for purposes of private enrichment. During the last session of congress bills were introduced to transfer the water power sites in the National Forests and the Public Domain to the control of the states. I cannot state too strongly my belief that these measures are unwise, and that it would be disastrous to enact them into law. In substance their effect would be to free these great special interests from all effective control. The passage of such a bill would be a victory of the special interests over the general welfare, and a long backward step down the hill of progress we have of late been climbing.

Our people have for many years proceeded upon the assumption that the Nation should control the public land. It is to this assumption of National outlook that we owe our wisest land legislation, from the Homestead Law to the Irrigation Law. The wise use of our public domain has always been conditioned upon National action. The states can greatly help, but the Nation must take the lead, as regards the land, as regards the forests and waters; and perhaps peculiarly in the case of the waters, because almost all streams are really inter-state streams.

Coal Lands.

The same principle applies with peculiar force to the coal lands, and especially to the coal lands in Alaska, whose protection and ownership by the Federal government is so necessary, both for full and free industrial development in the west, and for the needs of our fleet in the Pacific. The coal mines should be leased, not sold, and those who mine the coal should pay back a part of the profit to the people. It is the right and duty of the people to demand the most vigilant trusteeship on that part of that branch of the Federal government in charge of the fuel resources of the United States.

The Neutral Ground.

Remember also that many of the men who protest loudly against effective national action would be the first to turn round and protest against state action if such action in its turn became effective, and would then unhesitatingly invoke the law to show that the state had no constitutional power to act. Long experience has shown that it is by no means impossible, in cases of constitutional doubt, to get one set of judicial decisions which render it difficult for the nation to act, and another set which render it impossible for the state to act. In each case the privileged beneficiaries of the decision invoke the aid of those who treat the Constitution, not as a healthy aid to growth, but as a fetish to prevent growth; and they assail the advocates of wise and cautious progress as being opponents of the Constitution. As I have said before, I am a strong believer in efficient national action, where such action offers the best hope of securing and protecting the interest of the whole people as against the interest of a few. But I am emphatically in favor of state action, where state action will best serve this purpose; and I am no less emphatically in favor of cordial and hearty co-operation between the nation and the states where their duties are identical or overlap.

If there is one thing which is more unwise than another, it is the creation by legislative, by executive, or by judicial action of a neutral ground in which neither the state nor the nation has power, and which can serve as a place of refuge for the lawless man, and especially for the lawless man of great wealth, who can hire the best legal counsel to advise him how to keep his abiding place equally distant from the uncertain frontiers of both state and national power.

The Open Range.

I am here at the invitation of the Colorado Livestock association, and I desire to express my appreciation of their steadfast stand for decency and progress in the handling of public lands and national forests. They have met and overcome the unrelenting opposition of some of the most influential stockmen of the state; they have won because they have been right. I want to express also my appreciation of the work of the American National Livestock association. It has been one of the really important forces working toward effective railway regulation, while its support of the policy of federal range control has given it a large place in national affairs. As an old-time stockman I realize that the present order of things on the open range cannot continue, and that the sure way to protect the range itself, prevent the increase of big outfits, promote the equitable use of the grazing lands, and foster genuine homestead settlement, is to extend over the open range a system of range control somewhat similar to that now in effect on the national forests.

Whatever system of range control may be adopted in detail, there are two things it must not do. It must not handicap or exclude the small man by requiring him to spend more money for fences than he can afford, and it must leave every acre that can be settled by bona-fide homesteaders freely open to such settlement.

I do not believe that a single acre of our public lands should hereafter pass into private ownership except for the single purpose of homestead settlement, and I know that the stockmen stand with me in their desire to remove every obstacle from the path of the genuine homesteader, and to put every possible obstacle in the pathway of the man who tries to get public lands by misrepresentation or fraud. This is absolutely necessary on the agricultural lands. It is at least equally necessary on the mineral lands. It would be a calamity, whose baleful effect on the average citizen we can scarcely exaggerate, if the great stores of coal and other mineral fuels still owned by the people in Alaska and elsewhere should pass into the unregulated ownership of monopolistic corporations.

The Forest Service.

You progressive stockmen have stood heartily by the conservation movement, and with you have stood many others throughout the West, to whom large credit is due, such as the lumbermen in Washington and Oregon, the irrigators in California, and the supporters of the country life movement in and around Spokane. I want to make my acknowledgments in particular to the Colorado Forestry association, which has supported the forest work of the government with such unselfish zeal. The forest service has enemies because it is effective. Some of its best work has been met by the bitterest opposition. For example, it has done a real service by blocking the road against the grabbers of water power, and again by standing like a rock against the demands of bogus mining concerns to exploit the national forests. I have always done my best to help the genuine miner. I believe that one of the first duties of the government is to encourage honest mining on the public lands. But it is equally important to enforce the law firmly against that particularly dangerous class which makes its living off the public through fraudulent mining schemes.

Much of the opposition to the forest service, like much of the opposition to conservation, takes the form of direct misrepresentation. For example, the cry is often heard that the national forests inclose great areas of agricultural land which are thus put beyond the reach of settlement. This statement seems plausible only till the facts are known. In the first place, congress has specially provided that whatever agricultural land there may be in any national forest shall be open, under proper safeguards, to homestead settlement. And in the second place, when the opponents of conservation are asked to point out the great stretches of inclosed agricultural land on the ground and in the presence of experts, instead of in speeches in a hall, they fail.

Reclamation Service.

The National Irrigation Congress is to hold a session in the city of Pueblo late in September. I am keenly sorry that I could not have accepted the invitation to be present. I must, however, be in the East at that time. But since I cannot be present then to express my keen, long-held, and deep-felt interest in the reclamation of arid lands by the federal government, I desire to do so now. There is no more effective instrument for the making of homes than the United States Reclamation Service, and no government bureau while I was President had reached a higher standard of efficiency, integrity and devotion to the public welfare.

Like the Forest Service, the Reclamation Service has clashed with certain private interests, and has had to pay the penalty of its service to the public in the form of bitter opposition from those with whose profit it has interfered. The cry has been raised against it that the government must not do for its citizens at a less cost what private interests are ready to make them pay for at higher prices. Now, I believe fully in the private development of irrigation projects which the government cannot undertake. There is a large and legitimate field for such work. But the essential thing is to make homes on the lands, not to enable individuals to profit from the necessities of the men who make those homes. There is no more warrant for objecting to the reclamation of arid lands by the government than there would be to protest against the government for patenting agricultural lands directly to the actual settler, instead of through a middleman, who could make a profit from the transaction. The men who assert themselves at the cost of the community instead of by service to the community we have always had with us, and doubtless we always shall. But there is no reason why we should yield to them. The Reclamation Service has not done so, and that is the chief reason for the attacks upon it.

I don't think that there is one among you who is a better and more thorough-going westerner than I am. There has been no support given to the conservation policies so welcome as that which came from the west, and none in the west more welcome than that which came from Colorado. There are men and organizations in Colorado, and I mention Delta in particular, whose support of the conservation policies has been of the greatest value to the Nation. It has not always been an easy thing for them to stand for what was right, to stand for the real ultimate good as against the seeming temporary good; but they have stood for it steadily nevertheless.

From the standpoint of conservation the east has wasted much of its own superb endowment; and as an American, as a lover of the west, I hope that the west will profit by the east's bitter lesson, and will not repeat the mistakes of the east. The east has wasted its resources, it suffers from the effect of the waste, which now puts it at a disadvantage compared to the west, and it is sorry. Most of the capital and very many of the men now attempting to monopolize your western resources are from the east. The west should learn the lesson of the east's mistakes, and it should remember that conservation in the west will help the west first and most, and that the movement for conservation is most earnest, most vigorous, and most effective in the west and among western men. That is one strong reason why the conservation policy has come to stay.

RAINS BRING RELIEF

HEAVY FALL IN FIRE-SWEPT ZONE AIDS TENSE SITUATION.

TWENTY BODIES ARE FOUND

Latest Estimates Places Number of Dead at 200—Many Men Missing—Feared Death List Will Be Greatly Lengthened.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 25.—Rain turning to snow in the high mountains, brought relief to a large part of Idaho, Montana and Washington districts that have been devastated by forest fires. The storm, according to reports from Missoula, has extended over an area of 100 square miles, taking in the Coeur d'Alene district.

The latest estimates of the loss of life in the fires places the number of dead at more than 200. The Italians and Austrians in the St. Joe valley, of whom many perished, were employes of logging camps. The list of government rangers dead, now 100, will probably be lengthened.

Twenty Bodies Recovered.

Avery, Idaho, Aug. 25.—The bodies of 20 forest service men who died fighting the fires near here have been recovered and brought to this city.

Government agents declare there is little hope for any of the missing.

Four negro soldiers of Company G, Twenty-fifth United States infantry, are among the missing and are believed to have perished.

Two Japanese employed in railroad work, who had been fighting the fires, emerged from the woods. They were severely burned and report that ten of their fellow laborers had fallen before the flames and were dead.

Hundred Dead Is Estimate.

Wallace, Idaho, Aug. 25.—Reports here show a death list of 100, with 200 men missing, as the result of the forest fires. While the cities of Wardner, Kellogg, Burke and Murray are threatened with disasters similar to the one Wallace suffered, the danger here is over.

The fire started all over the Coeur d'Alenes at the same hour and as reports pour in of dead victims being found in various unexpected places in the district the fear grows that many may have met death or fatal injuries who have not been missed as yet.

Flames Approaching Towns.

At Wardner and Kellogg, Idaho, fires are approaching the towns from two directions and are now only a mile away. At Burke, Idaho, the fire is three miles away, but coming down the canyon toward the mining camp. All the stores and mines near Burke have been closed and the men are out fighting the fires. At Mullan, Idaho, the town was saved by armed citizens, who forced every man to work : back firing. This back firing has cleared the mountain sides of dry timber and is expected to prevent damage in Mullan.

Near St. Mary's, Idaho, it is believed 50 homesteaders and their families perished. On Big creek survivors of the fire who arrived here say that seven men were crowded into a prospect hole five feet long. All were killed. Three men were killed near the hole by falling trees.

BLAMES SOLONS FOR FIRES

Gifford Pinchot Lays Forest Losses to Men in Congress Who Have Opposed Appropriations.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Gifford Pinchot of the National Conservation association and former head of the government forest service, in a statement issued here holds that the loss of property and life in the recent and present forest fires was unnecessary.

The disastrous results, he says, are traceable to the unpreparedness to deal with the fire system. He scores members of congress who have opposed appropriations for the proper equipment of forest rangers and in that connection names Senator Heyburn of Idaho, whose home town, Wallace, Idaho, suffered serious loss; Senator Carter of Montana, and Representative Mondell of Wyoming.

NAB ALLEGED ARMY CAPTAIN

Man Arrested at Eau Claire, Wis., Declares He Is Related to Sentor Ben Tillman.

Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 27.—A man giving the name of Benjamin F. Tillman, said to be captain in the Twenty-seventh United States infantry, was arrested here on a charge of forgery filed at Madison, Wis.

He says he is innocent and claims to be a nephew of United States Senator Tillman. The prisoner was in the uniform of a captain when arrested, had four other uniforms in his baggage and said he was on his way to Fort Snelling, Minn. He declared he was a victim of circumstances.

Robert J. Aley Resigns.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 26.—Robert J. Aley sent to Stokes Jackson, Democratic state chairman, his resignation as the Democratic nominee for state superintendent of public instruction to succeed himself, and the state committee selected Charles A. Greathouse of this city to fill the vacancy on the state ticket. Mr. Aley resigned in order that he might accept the presidency of the University of Maine.

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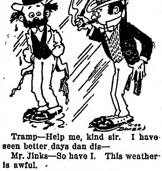

Tramp—Help me, kind sir. I have seen better days dan dis—

Mr. Jinks—So have I. This weather is awful.

Lemons Cure Malaria.

Lemons are said to be an infallible cure for malaria. This is the method of preparation: Take one lemon, wash thoroughly with a brush and hot water till all germs are gone, cut in very small pieces, using skin, seeds and all; cook in three glasses of water till reduced to one, and take this while fasting. A cure is generally effected within a week.

LACK OF MONEY
Was a Godsend In This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

A lady of Green Forest, Ark., owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

"I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"So I stopped coffee and gave Postum a thorough trial and the results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"I dreaded to quit coffee, because every time I had tried to stop it I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me, and was the cause of my stomach trouble and extreme nervousness. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROGRESSIVE WEST IS PRAISED BY ROOSEVELT

Vigorous Speech by Former President Is Climax of Great Frontier Days Celebration at Cheyenne, Wyo.---Cattle Range Men Warmly Greet Their Old Associate.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 27.—The great virile virtues of the men who have built up the west formed the theme of a speech which Theodore Roosevelt delivered here today before thousands of those same men and thir successors. He arrived in the private car Republic abou 10:30 o'clock this morning and was at once taken in charge by a reception committee and a mounted escort of a thousand cowboys and cowgirls who shouted and cavorted as the former president and one-time ranchman alighted from the train.

Mr. Roosevelt's visit and the speech he delivered later in the day formed the culmination of the annual Frontier Days celebration which had attracted to the city thousands of persons from all parts of the west and a large number of tourists from more distant sections of the country.

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

Out in the open air, under the blue sky, a vast crowd assembled to hear the former president speak, and it heard one of the most important speeches he has made since leaving the White House. His address was as follows:

When, at the close of my hunting trip in Africa, I reached the borders of civilization, the first invitation I accepted was this, to visit the capital of Wyoming on the day when the people of the frontier came together to commemorate their achievements; I was glad it was so, because I have a peculiar feeling for the men and women of what used to be called the "Far West," and especially for those of the cattle country. For a number of years I lived on a ranch on the Little Missouri, sharing work and play, good fortune and bad fortune, with my neighbors; working on the round-up, serving as delegate from the Little Missouri round-up district to the Montana Stockgrowers' association, and even at times acting as deputy sheriff at my end of the county. I count those years as among the most valuable of my life, because nothing breeds such community of feeling as to work with one's fellowmen at their life tasks, and to learn to know their feelings by actually sharing them. The man of the west, throughout the successive stages of western growth, has always been one of the two or three most typical figures—indeed, I am tempted to say the most typical figure—in American life, and no man can really understand our country and appreciate what it really is and what it promises unless he has the fullest and closest sympathy with the ideals and aspirations of the west. The prime reason for this is to be found in the fact the westerner is so good an American. He is an American first and foremost; for this is the great lesson, friends, that all of us need to learn and to keep, the lesson that it is unimportant whether a man lives north or south, east or west, provided he is genuinely and in good faith an American, that he feels every part of the United States as his own, and that he is honestly desirous to uphold the interests of all other Americans in whatever sections of the country they may dwell.

A hundred years ago, when men spoke of the west they meant the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Fifty years ago the white man's west took in Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, and then skipped across to California and Oregon. The country of the great plains and the Rockies, the country in which you whom I am now addressing lead your lives and do your work, has grown up within my own lifetime. I myself saw and took part in the closing years of the pioneer period, and it was my great privilege to work side by side with the pioneers—the ranchmen, the miners, the cow-punchers, the mule-skinners, the bull whackers—who actually opened up the country. I have seen the herds and flocks of the cattlemen and sheepmen supplant the game; I have seen the fortunate movement by which the small farm has tended gradually to take the place of the great unfenced ranch. I now travel in every comfort on railways across lands which, when I first rode across them, were still the home of the Indian and the buffalo; and I find cities where one can obtain not merely comfort, but luxury, in the places where thirty years ago there was not a building beyond a log hut or a doble house. The men who did this work were engaged in the final stages of conquering the continent; and it was their privilege to do one of the great works of all time, to do their part in the performance of an epic feat in the history of the progress of mankind.

West Stands for Progress.

I have used the word progress. The west stands for growth, for progress. So must the whole American people stand. A great democracy must be progressive or it will soon cease to be either great or democratic. No nation, no state, no party, can stand still. It must either go forward or go backward; and it becomes useless if it goes backward. Therefore I greet you, men of the west, and I stand for progress as all men must stand who are progressive.

The pioneers and their immediate successors won victory only by proving that they possessed the great, masterful qualities which lie at the foundation of National greatness. There are certain well-meaning men of intellectual cultivation, but lacking mental and moral robustness, who complain continually that they find American life, and especially the life of those American communities emerging from the pioneer stage, crude and without genius or beauty. Genius is a fine thing for a nation, but character is a still finer thing, and though beauty is good, strength is an even greater good. The men who have made this great republic of the west what it is, and especially the men who have turned it into a continental commonwealth, have possessed in the highest degree the great virile virtues of strength, courage, energy, and undaunted and unwavering resolution. Their typical leaders—of whom Abraham Lincoln, though the most exceptional, was the most typical—have possessed keen intelligence, and a character not merely strong but lofty, a character exalted by the fact that great power was accompanied by a high and fine determination to use this great power for the common good, for the advancement of mankind. The pioneer days are over, save in a few places; and the more complex life of today calls for a greater variety of good qualities than were needed on the frontier. There is need at present to encourage the development of new abilities which can be brought to high perfection only by a kind of training useless in pioneer times; but these new qualities can only supplement, and never supplant, the old, homely virtues; the need for the special and distinctive pioneer virtues is as great as ever. In other words, as our civilization grows older and more complex, while it is true that we need new forms of trained ability, and need to develop men whose lives are devoted wholly to the pursuit of special objects, it is yet also true that we need a greater and not a less development of the fundamental frontier virtues. These virtues include the power of self-help, together with the power of joining with others for mutual help, and, what is especially important, the feeling of comradeship, of social good-fellowship. Any man who had the good fortune to live among the old frontier conditions must, in looking back, realize how vital was this feeling of general comradeship and social fellowship. There are good men and bad men, in the new communities just as in the old communities, and the conditions on the frontier were such that the qualities of the good and bad alike were rather more strikingly manifested than in older communities, but among the men who tried to lead hard-working, decent lives, there was a feeling of genuine democracy, which represented an approach to the American ideal which we certainly should do everything in our power to preserve. We did not try to say that men were equal when they were not equal, but we did our best to secure something like an equality of opportunity and an equality of reward for good service; and moreover, each man expected to be received, and, on the whole, was received wherever he went, on the footing that his merits warranted.

Now so far as possible these qualities and conditions that bring about these qualities should be kept in the great states which are growing out of the old frontier communities. We need to strive for the general social betterment of the people as a whole, and yet to encourage individual liberty and set high reward on individual initiative up to the point where they become detrimental to the general welfare.

Wrong Doers and Wrong Systems.

In continually and earnestly striving for this betterment of social and economic conditions in our complex industrial civilization, we should work in the old frontier spirit of brotherly comradeship and good will. I do not mean that we should refrain from hating wrong; on the contrary. I would preach firey wrath against wrong. But I would not preach such wrath against the wrong-doer, save in those cases where his wrong-doing really is due to evil moral attributes on his part and not to a wrong or false system, of which he is almost as much the victim as the beneficiary. Sometimes a wrong represents the deliberate wickedness of the wrong-doer, in which case the remedy is to punish him, but sometimes it represents the effects of a false social system, in which case the right course is to alter what is false in the system. Both principles need to be kept in view as guides to our conduct, and it is necessary sometimes to work in accordance with one and sometimes in accordance with the other.

Before ending I wish to say a word on something which I believe should especially interest all men who live in the open country, and especially all men who during the past thirty years have lived and worked on ranches, or have done their life work in the wilder parts of our land, on the great plains or among the mountains. The phase of our national life in which the stockman, the mining prospector, were the chief characters, was not only a very important but also a very picturesque phase. Often such a phase passes without any great artist arising to commemorate it.

The old-time backwoodsman, for instance, the man of the back country who lived in the eastern forests through which the waters ran eastward to the Atlantic and westward to the Mississippi, passed away without any painter or sculptor arising who possessed at once both the keenness of vision to see what a vital and picturesque figure the backwoodsman was, and the genius adequately to present that figure. The artist who saw that picturesqueness of the backwoodsman lacked the genius adequately to commemorate it, while the artists of real ability unfortunately had their eyes turned towards Europe and lacked the robust originality which the novelist Cooper showed—to see where their chances lay to do a great work. But in our generation, for our good fortune a great artist arose who was capable of seeing and of recording the infinite picturesqueness of the life of the plains and the Rockies.

Eulogy of Remington.

Of course I speak of Frederic Remington. He was one of those Americans who by his achievements distinctly deserved well of America. He worked with pencil, with brush, with chisel, he was both a painter and a sculptor. His pictures and his few bronzes are equally good. When my own regiment, a typically western regiment recruited mainly from the men of the great plains and the mountains, was disbanded at Montauk Point, the officers and enlisted men joined in giving me Remington's "Bronze Bronco Buster," a gift which I thought peculiarly appropriate coming from such a body of men. In Remington's pictures all the most vivid and characteristic features of the western pioneer life which is just closing were set forth, and the commemorated forever the men of the plains and the mountains as they actually were. The cowboy is his favorite type, but the mining prospector, the frontier farmer, the man who guides ox-wagon or mule-team, the soldier, the Indian—all appear. Now I wish very much that these men themselves would in their turn provide a monument for the great artist the sum of whose activities represent such a feature of American achievements, and, above all, represents a commemoration of some of the most interesting figures that have ever appeared on the stage of American life. A statue should be raised to Remington by some really first class artist.

Here at Cheyenne in this gathering many hundreds of the men have come together who were themselves typical leaders in and representatives of the very life which Remington so portrayed that it will always live. I hope that these men will join together, arrange the appointment of a committee, and start to raise funds for the erection of such a statue.

AS IT APPEARED TO HER

Mrs. Oelrichs Evidently Didn't Think Much of Mr. Blank's Earning Capacity.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, the best-dressed woman in Newport, criticized very pertinently, at a recent dinner, the new dinner gowns of Paquin and Callot.

These clinging and filmy gowns are chiefly remarkable for the V-shaped back that they possess. The V—it is incredible, but it is true—opens all the way down to the waist line. At a gala performance in Paris given by the Metropolitan Opera company of New York—the most successful performance Paris ever saw, and one whereat $40,000 was gained for the Pluviose victims—many of the beautiful Americans in the $40 orchestra seats wore these daring gowns, and now at Newport they are often to be seen.

Mrs. Oelrichs stared at one with astounded eyes at a dinner, and her neighbor said:

"Isn't that new gown of Mrs. Blank's a dream? Old Mr. Blank is so devoted. They say that everything he makes goes on his wife's back."

Mrs. Oelrichs, her eye fixed on the gown's terrible V, said with a smile:

"Well, he must be making very little, then."

Practical Matching. 6

What the little girl with the 15 cents in pennies wanted was some red ribbon of a particular shade for her mother. She knew the shade, but she couldn't explain it and all she could say was, it wasn't that, no, nor that; it was deeper than that, and not so deep as that, and so on.

The mission was looking hopeless when suddenly she darted from the shop and seized a passing gentleman by the hand.

"Will you please come into this shop with me?" she asked innocently.

"Certainly, my chickabiddy," he replied, "if I can be of any use. What is it?"

The little girl replied not, but led the wondering stranger to the counter.

"There, miss!" she said, triumphantly. "Mother wants some ribbon the color of this gentleman's nose."

Divining Rod 200 Years Old.

Winslow W. Fifield of Medford, Mass., owns a metallic divining rod brought from England more than two hundred years ago by one of his ancestors. The rod, says Mr. Fifield, has been used successfully all over New England and in the western mining districts. It is attached to whalebone handles 12 inches long and weighs two ounces. The handles have inscriptions on them which are almost obliterated by age.

The person who brought the rod to America was Isaac Greenleaf, who settled in Massachusetts. The rod became famous as a finder of water. After marking the place of many springs the rod was used in California, Colorado and North Carolina for locating by men in quest of gold mines and other metals. One person who used it with particular success was a blind man, in whose hands the rod is said to have done marvels.

A Strong Preacher.

The minister's eight-year-old daughter was returning with her parents from church, where the district superintendent had that morning occupied the pulpit.

"Oh, father," asked the little girl, her face alive with enthusiasm, "don't you think Brother C. is a very strong preacher? I do."

Gratified by this evidence of unusual intelligence on the part of his offspring, the minister eagerly inquired into her reasons for her statement.

"Oh," replied the little miss, artlessly, "didn't you see how the dust rose when he stamped his feet?"—Judge.

The Counterfeit Southerner.

Of course, there are many counterfeits. A most amusing imitation is one that often passes for the typical southerner in New York. This satchel-mouthed braggart infests the cafes and demands attention by his abusing the waiter for offending his delicate sense of honor. "I hate a nigger, suh," he loudly proclaims, which is a sentiment that one never hears from those to the manner born. He haunts the theaters and parades the streets, since it is poor fun to practise his gentility in private.

He wears a wide black hat, mounts the table and yells whenever the band plays a southern melody. Such a pretentious caricature would be harmless enough, but for the ridicule he brings upon the south. Unfortunately, popular authors seem to accept him at face value and exploit him in novels or plays where a "southerner" is a necessary part of the stage machinery.—Everybody's Magazine.

Wasted Sarcasm.

The Philadelphia milk dealers who recently raised the price of their product to nine cents a quart and then lowered it again to eight appear to have been the subjects of a great deal of unjust censure. They announced at the time of the raise that milk could not be sold at eight cents without loss. Finding that the consumers would not pay the new price, however, they are continuing to sell at the old, thereby qualifying as genuine philanthropists. Every purchaser of milk at eight cents a quart will doubtless hereafter feel that he is an object of charity.

Hoodwinking Clergymen

When a small clique of men put up a scheme to harness the clergy of America and induce the ministers to, in turn "hitch up" the members of the churches, we should all take notice.

They couldn't harness the preachers in a bad cause except by deceiving them.

Ministers of the gospel are essentially and fundamentally honest but, like all men who work for the public good, they are at times mislead by false statements.

Trust them when they have exact truth to speak from.

Now for the story which should interest every one for we are all either receivers of wages or we pay to wage earners and the freedom of each individual is at issue.

In various papers the following statement has been printed. Read it carefully at least twice.

"Interest in Labor Sunday.

"Labor Sunday—the Sunday preceding Labor day—will be observed generally this year and in future years throughout the United States. This because of the American Federation of Labor declaration for the observance of that day. The numerous letters recently received at American Federation of Labor headquarters from ministers is an assurance that interest in the idea of giving special attention to the cause of labor from the pulpit one day in the twelve months is widespread. Our readers are urged to try to bring about an understanding in their respective districts with representatives of the church so that ministers will make addresses that may attract trade unionists to the churches in large numbers for the day. Ministers should say what they think on the occasion in order that their trade union hearers may put the right estimate as to where the church stands on the question of the organization of labor. The more the subject is discussed the better will it be for labor. Union ethics are sound. —*American Federationist.*"

Observe that "Labor Union" men "are urged" to induce ministers to make addresses that will attract trade unionists to the churches "for the day." "Ministers should say," etc., and winds up with "Union ethics are sound;" observe the hidden threat.

This is clipped from the *American Federationist* the organ of Sam Gompers, et al.

This clipping has been sent to papers throughout the country and the Typographical Union men in the newspaper offices instructed to "urge" that it be printed.

That is one of the ways of the "machine."

It looks harmless so the papers print it.

But! Let's lift the cover and look under.

The hidden motive is as dangerous to the peace and liberty of the citizens as a coiled rattlesnake in the grass.

Organization by workmen to peacefully and successfully present their side is necessary and most commendable.

There are such organizations now rapidly winning their way to public confidence without strikes, dynamite or killing fellow workmen.

(Some facts on this matter a little further along in this article.)

We see here a demand on the ministers of God, that they endorse and help build up the strike-producing, boycotting and violent American Federation of Labor.

Think of the man of God who teaches brotherly love being covertly ordered to praise and help get new members for an organization with a record for violence, crime and murder done by its members the like of which the world has never seen.

Think of the thousands of women made widows and the increasing thousands of children left fatherless by the pistol, club, dynamite and boot heel of members of this Labor Trust.

Any one who recalls the countless murders done in the multitude of strikes in the past few years will agree this is no exaggeration.

Take just one as an illustration:

There were some thirty men murdered and over 5000, bruised and maimed in the Chicago teamster's strike.

There is seldom a day passes but somewhere in our country from one to a score of our fellow men are assaulted or murdered by members of this band.

Then remember the homes blown up or burned. The families hounded, the rioting, burning of street cars, wrecking of trains and attempted or successful killing of passengers.

The general disturbance of industry and the thousands of dollars forced from tax payers to pay extra police, sheriffs and militia to protect, even in a feeble way, the citizens from the mobs of members of the American Federation of Labor.

Then you will realize why the great peace-loving majority of over 80 million Americans protest against the growth of this crime-tainted organization comprising perhaps one and one-half million men, of which it is estimated at least seven-tenths are peace-loving citizens and are members by coercion and are not in sympathy with the three-tenths who have gained control and force their methods.

We find that a few designing men have seized control of the American Federation of Labor, just as some shrewd capitalists have secured control of some railroads and other interests and are now twisting and turning them into machines for personal profit and fame.

These men cunningly plan to force workmen to join and pay 25 to 75 cents a month in fees.

Various methods are used to "induce" workmen to join.

First, they talk of the "tyranny of capital" making slaves of workmen.

Then they work up enthusiasm about the "brotherhood of man" and other talk which experience has shown excites the emotions of workmen and they are induced to join and pay fees to the leaders.

The 5000 workmen in Battle Creek are, as a rule, free from the dictates of the great Labor Trust and still get the highest wages in Michigan. If they had yielded to the smooth talk of the agents of the trust and joined, they would pay in fees from $1250.00 to $2000.00 a month to the big trust and be subject to strike orders any time.

Now they save that and put the money into homes and family comforts

But the managers of the American Federation of Labor have worked hard and long to harness them.

The trust has sent small bales of money and last winter 18 "organizers" to tie up Battle Creek. They hired halls, gave picture shows, smokers, etc., as an investment, looking to rich returns when they succeeded in having them tied hand and foot.

But they failed and the last of these "organizers" left Battle Creek on May 1st saying "it's no use."

The workmen knew the record of this great trust and formed their own association to protect their rights and also to protect them from the big Labor Trust.

In Philadelphia some 4000 independent street car men, who mainly had families, had their own union and refused to join the big trust, preferring to be free to work or not as they pleased.

But the trust planned to force them into the fee-paying ranks, so a strike was ordered to compel the traction company to kick out these men and hire only Labor Trust members.

It was not a question of wages or hours but to push the free men out of their positions where they were earning good money to support their families. The strike was ordered, not to raise wages or reduce hours, remember, but solely to throw out members of an independent union and make places only for Labor Trust members, and thus show the independent men they could not earn a living unless they first paid fees to the trust managers.

Incidentally the people of Philadelphia must submit to no car service, rioting and bloodshed with millions in losses while these fee-hunting, notoriety seeking trust leaders were teaching the world that industry cannot be carried on except by workmen who first bend the knee, bow the head and pay fees.

How these men as strike leaders love to see their names in the papers each morning! It's meat and bread to their souls.

Then think of the lordly power, and don't forget the steady flow of money squeezed from the workman's hard earned pay enevelope.

But when these leaders "tie up" any industry no man can hold a job who refuses to pay fines even on trumped up charges, and steadily pay fees whatever they are.

The workman is absolutely at the mercy of this band of men who have secured and hold control.

Many and many an honest workman has raised his voice and appealed to his fellows to rise and throw off the yoke of Gompers, et al. But, as one writes, "At every convention of the American Federation of Labor, strong opposition comes up but at the critical moment the impassioned orator appears and most dramatically puts the spot light on the leader and covers him with a mawkish film of 'martyrdom' and the emotional delegates yell in delight, forgetting the instructions of the peaceful workingmen at home who desire to free themselves from the odium of membership under the great advocates of strike, boycott, violence and hate."

So we see the unequalled insolence with which these trust leaders propose to "induce" ministers to pull their chestnuts from the fire by preaching modern aggressive and violent labor trust methods.

There is a better way to secure justice for workers, as will appear further along.

Just a little diversion here.

I am charged with having first brought to the attention of the public some years ago, the name "Labor Trust."

A trust is a combination of men or organizations for the purpose of selling their product at a profit and restricting production to effect it.

We will say a large Oil Company gathers in smaller ones and thus controls production.

The Labor Trust "gathers in" local trade organizations and thus has power to say how much work each man shall do.

The Oil Company then fixes prices.

The Labor Trust does likewise.

The Oil Company may "use methods" to force an unwilling dealer to join.

The Labor Trust men go further and slug the independent man if he tries to sell his labor without paying fees and "obeying orders." They are both exactly alike in purpose, which, in both cases is entirely selfish to gain power and money for the leaders.

Certain Labor Trust members do not hesitate to use violence, dynamiting of property, burning homes of independent men and even murder to force obedience.

The Oil Company doesn't go so far.

Both are extremely dangerous to the welfare of people and communities, for power placed in the hands of a few men either representing Capital or Labor is almost always abused and the public suffers.

Remember, reader, that your safety lies in strenuous opposition to all trusts which try to ride over and dictate to the people.

Only by opposing their growth can you retain your personal liberty.

Now to ministers.

The average congregation is made up of about 90 per cent. of free citizens and much less than 10 per cent. of members of the Labor Trust.

The free citizen wants to hear words defending the rights and independence of the common man, free from the arbitrary dictates of any self-seeking organization either of Capital or Labor.

The merchant, lawyer, school teacher, doctor, clerk, farmer and workman rebels against any forcible stopping of trains, boats, street cars, or factories, for the prosperity of the community is entirely dependent on steady continuance of these things.

Men don't like strikes, boycotts, injured workmen or burned cars and factories.

A famous divine says: "These men may hate capitalists but their hate for other laboring men burns like a flame, eats like nitric acid, is malignant beyond all description."

Then we remember cases of acid throwing, eyes gouged out, children pursued, women stripped, homes destroyed, men murdered and the long, long list of atrocities practised by Labor Trust members on other human beings who cannot agree with the trust methods.

Now for the better way.

Workingmen are now organizing in the old fashioned trades union or "guild" way, affiliated with the National Trades and Workers Association whose constitution provides arbitration of differences with agreement for no strikes, boycott, picketing or hateful coercion of any kind.

This Trade Association has evolved from the experience of the past and is the highest order of Trades Unionism at the present day.

Under its laws it is not possible for the Hod Carriers Union or the Street Sweepers Union to order the school teachers or locomotive engineers to quit work in a "sympathetic strike."

If any craft finds injustice, the case is presented to properly selected arbitrators, testimony taken and the case presented to the public through the press. Thereupon public opinion, that greatest of all powers, makes itself felt and curiously enough a fair settlement is generally the result.

There is no strike, no loss of wages, no loss to the community and yet the faithful workers get their just treatment.

There are many details which have been worked out by men skilled in labor matters.

It will recompense any interested man to know these details which can be secured by a postal request for constitution and by-laws written to the National Trades and Workers Association, Kingman Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

Reader, look carefully into this great question of the relations of Capital and Labor and its successful solution. The new plan works and brings results for the members.

I became so favorably impressed with the trustworthiness and practicability of the leaders of this new labor movement that I gave the Association a sanitorium at Battle Creek worth about $400,000 and with about 300 rooms, to be used as a home for their old members and the helpless babies, sometimes made fatherless by the pistol, club or boot heel of some member of the violent "Labor Trust."

Suppose you attend church Labor Sunday and hear what your minister has to say in defense of the safety and rights of the common, everyday man.

Let me ask you to read again a portion of one of my public articles printed a few years ago.

"The people of the world have given me money enough to spend in these talks through the papers in trying to make better and safer conditions for the common people, whether the Postum business runs or not.

Scores of letters have come to me from work-people and others, some from union men recounting their sufferings from union domination and urging that their cases be laid before the public.

It will not answer for us to only sympathize with the poor, the oppressed, those who haven't power enough to drive off tyrants and resent oppression, we must help them tie the hands of the oppressors. Americans must act.

Some of my forebears in New England left comfortable homes, took with them the old flint locks, slept on the ground in rain and frost; hungry, footsore, and half clothed they grimly pushed on where the Eternal God of Human Liberty urged them. They wove for me and for you a mantle of freedom, woven in a loom where the shuttles were cannon balls and bullets and where swords were used to pick out the tangles in the yarn.

These old, sturdy grandads of ours stood by that loom until the mantle was finished, then, stained with their life-blood it was handed down to us. Shall I refuse to bear it on my shoulders because the wearing costs me a few dollars, and are you cowards enough to hide yours because some foreign labor union anarchist orders you to strip it off?

I have faith that the blood of 1776 still coursing in your veins will tingle and call until you waken. Then Americans will Act." "There's a Reason."

C. W. POST.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

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Eastern Red Lake county are begining to get into the political game, Andrus Hanson, of Lillo having filed for the republican nomination for County Auditor.

Harry Ives, of St.Hilaire has filed for the Republican nomination for county treasurer. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of O. T. Tanberg, and as he has made a good official it would seem that he is entitled to another term.

Senator Hansons platform is at a variance with the platforms adopted by the northern Minnesota Developement Association held at Bemidji, and Crookston. But we don't suppose it will make any differance, as him and his platform will go to the same bone yard Sept. 20th,.

County Division.

The Thief River Falls News claims that we are making a campaign of misrepresentations, on the county division proposition, when as a matter of fact we are not making any campaign at all, and if there is being any organized campaign made against divison we have not heard about it. But we consider that the farmers should have the facts placed before them as they are, and not as the county division boomers are stateing them.

The Red Lake county court house will be completed and all ready to turn over to the county November 1st, and Red Lake county on that date will pay the cash for it and it will belong to the county as it is now. Then in this same month we elect a full set of county officials to go into them and attend to the countys business for two years. Now Mr. Taxpayer, do you want to go a little farther down on that ticket and vote to establish a new county, with another new court house to build and another set of county officers to pay?

We in the new county would no doubt be districted into new Commissioner districts according to population, which would of course be fair, but it would give three Commissioners to the city of Thief River Falls and the teritory surrounding it, while the rest of the county would have two, Now as the people of Thief River Falls have been bonding their city for public improvements what would be more natural than that they would want to bond Pennington county to its limit to build up some grand buildings in Thief River Falls. But says one: "We have farmers for our County Commissioners." Do not deceive yourselves by thinking that the town of Kratka and Highlanding will each of them have a county Commissioner, for they will not after the new county is organized.

We have no prticular objection to county division if the people of the north part of the county thinks they can afford it, but we think it would have been better to have waited a few more years, until the northern part of county had got better settled up and improved. Of course we are aware that this argument will not have any affect on some people that are looking for office, or some other rake-off, out of the deal but we believe in letting the common tax payers fully understand the situation, as it is.

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Montana Land Company.
Great Falls, Montana.

The Professional View.

An English physician of whom many stories are in circulation may not be as unsympathetic as a recent anecdote seems to make him. He is a specialist on all sorts of mental disturbances and the fits, spasms and convulsions which sometimes accompany them. One of his patients, a most excitable person, if suddenly alarmed or distressed, would fall into a curious comatose state from which she could not be roused until the effect of the shock had passed. The physician had been summoned again and again, but it always happened that he was away from home at the time, and before he arrived on the scene of action the patient had recovered. At last one night he was summoned and arrived at the house while the woman was still unconscious. He hurried upstairs and into the room where she was lying on the couch. He looked at her, and an expression of interest overspread his face.

"Now, this," he said in his most cheerful tone—"this is something like!"

Whistler's Ways.

It was Whistler's custom when drowsy to go deliberately to sleep, no matter where or what the circumstances might be. At one dinner party his gentle snore suddenly aroused his neighbor, who nudged him violently with his elbow. "I say, Whistler," he protested excitedly, "you must not sleep here!"

"Leave me alone!" snapped Whistler. "I've said all I wanted to. I've no interest at all in what you and your friends have to say."

One evening he was my guest at dinner at a hotel. Edwin A. Abbey was also there. Right after dinner Whistler went calmly to sleep. On the way to the theater he enjoyed another nap in the cab, and he slumbered peacefully through the greater part of the play. The next morning he blandly asked me: "What did Abbey have to say last night? Anything worth while?"—Century.

"Charms" In Cornwall.

Cornwall, England, is a county of "charms." "The passing of children through holes in the earth, rocks or trees, once an established rite, is still practiced in various parts of Cornwall," wrote Thomas Q. Couch about fifty years ago. "With us boils are cured by creeping on the hands and knees beneath a bramble which has grown into the soil at both ends. Children afflicted with hernia are still passed through a slit in an ash sapling before sunrise, fasting, after which the slit portions are bound up, and as they unite so the malady is cured. The ash is indeed a tree of many virtues. Venomous reptiles are never known to rest under its shadow, and a single blow from an ash stick is instant death to an adder. Struck by a bough of any other tree, the reptile is said to retain marks of life until the sun goes down."

Halley's Comet.

A French scientist declares that Halley's comet was known to the authors of the Talmud long before Halley came into existence. This French scientist quotes from the Talmud: "Two wise men of Palestine, Gambiel and Joshua, made a voyage on the sea. The first had brought with him bread to eat. The second one in addition had brought flour. When Gambiel had eaten all his bread he asked him for flour, saying to him, 'How didst thou know we should be so long on our journey that thou didst bring flour?' To which Joshua did answer: 'There is a very bright star which appeareth every seventy years and which deceiveth mariners. I have thought that perchance it might surprise us during our voyage, lead us astray and thus prolong our voyage on the sea; hence it is that I have provided myself with flour.'"

The Falkland Islands.

The Falkland islands are among the least known and most out of the way corners of the widely scattered British empire. They form a sort of British suburb of the south pole, some 500 miles from the antarctic end of America, Cape Horn. A former governor of the Falkland islands, the late Sir William Robinson, used to say that he would have committed suicide while there if he could have found a tree tall enough to hang himself on.—London Standard.

How Like a Man!

Mrs. Kocknoodle—Oh, Norris, if you would always be as good and gentle and kind as you are at this moment how happy we might be! Mr. Nocknoodle (losing his temper instantly and bellowing at the top of his voice)—Do you mean to say, madam, that I am not always as good and kind as I am at this moment?

Outdone.

Jones—Yes, sir; that boy of mine is a wonderful piano player. Why, he can play with his toes! Brown—How old is he? Jones—Fifteen. Brown—I've got a [illegible] who can play with his toes, and he is only one year old.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I desire to announce to the voters of Red Lake County that I will be a candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff, at the primaries, on Sept. 20, 1910. Should you see fit to nominate and elect me I shall endeavor to carry out the duties of the office to the best of my ability,

Charles Fellman.

For Judge of Probate.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for the office of Judge of Probate on the Republican ticket. I earnestly solicit the support of the voters of Red Lake County at the primary election to be held September 20.

Ben Christianson,

County Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican Nomination for County Treasurer of Red Lake County and respectfully solicit the support and votes of all who believe I will, if nominated and elected, run the office in an honest, effecient and economical manner. If elected I hereby pledge that I will run the office to the best of my ability in an impartial, honest and businesslike manner.

At the Republican Primaries Sept. 20 1910.

Harry E. Ives.

ALBERT BERG.

For Senator.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Senator for the 61st District, unequivocally endorsing the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, June 21st, 1910, and pledge my vote and best effort to legislation that will re-apportion the state justly and fairly and effective on or before January 1st, 1912, and without regard to the term of office for which I may be elected, should I be the choice of the Republicans of this District and be elected in the General Election in November next,

Albert Berg,
Spooner, Minn.

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative for the 61st legislative district, comprising the counties of Clearwater, Beltrami and Red Lake and respectfully solicit your support at primaries, I pledge myself to the support of all measures looking to the best interests of my constituency and in the event of my nomination and election will at all times use every honorable means to further the interests of same. I heartily indorse the platform adopted at the Northern Minnesota Development Association meeting held at Bemidji, last March.

Iver A. Krohn,
Shevlin, Minnesota.

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy as a candidate for the Republican nomination as a member of the house of representatives from the 61st legislative district [illegible] comprising the counties of Beltrami, [illegible] and Red Lake. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to use all my best efforts to secure the re-districting of the state, a mill tax for good roads, a liberal appropriation to advertise the resources of Minnesota and a county option law.

D. P. O'Neil.

Water Colors.

Water color painting was gradually raised from the hard, dry style of the eighteenth century to its present brilliancy by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Sanley and others. The Water Color society's exhibitions began in 1805 and may be said to mark the real beginning of modern water color painting. The great master, if not creator, of the art was the celebrated Turner, of whom we read so much in the works of John Ruskin.—Exchange.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one half mile south of the Highlanding creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

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As Usual.

[illegible] Dailey (to friend)—This is my [illegible] Freddy, this is Mr. Jack[illegible]

[illegible] I know. You're the man [illegible] had more money than [illegible]

The Greatest Historian.

By common consent the greatest of all historians is Thucydides, the Greek contemporary of Pericles and author of the history of the Peloponnesian war. One of the greatest tributes that can be paid to him is that, according to the estimate of a very able critic, we have a more exact account of a long and eventful period by Thucydides than we have of any period in modern history, equally long and eventful, and yet all this is compressed into a single volume. For concise, vigorous and yet intense presentation Thucydides has never been equaled. He is easily the king of historians.—New York American.

It Did.

"Do you know anything, doctor," said Mrs Finnikin, "that will put a little color into my cheeks? I am so dreadfully pale."

"Well, madam," replied Dr. Blunt, "perhaps if I tell you that you have a hole in your stocking about the size of a quarter it may have the desired effect."

Would Feel at Home Here.

"German prisoners are fed meat four times a year."

"How can his majesty the Geezer afford it?"

How Old They Were.

"I see you employ a number of old men."

"I do."

"How old are they?"

"Too old to be interested in canoeing or mandolins or race horses or girls or tennis. That makes them fine for work."—Washington Herald.

Rather.

The subjoined item appeared in a French newspaper:

"There was found in the river this morning the body of a soldier cut to pieces and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."

Customs and Habits.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life set us into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

Why She Didn't.

New Employer—But why did you leave your last mistress? New Maid Servant—Did you expect me to bring her along with me?—Cleveland Leader.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

Not Worth While.

"I notice that you usually tell the truth."

"Yes; I found that telling lies gets you into almost as much trouble."—Kansas City Journal.

The Feminine Pessimist.

The feminine pessimist worries because she is not as young as she once was; the optimist of the same sex rejoices that she is not so old as she will be.—Life.

Would you be happy? Be the thing you seem.—Horace.

PATENTS

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

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Pain Pills

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Jack Frost called on us, last Monday night.

The weather continues to be dry, and geting dryer.

E. K. Gjernes, the Garnes merchant will remove his store to Oakly, the new town site on the Soo, 5 miles south from Garnes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rolandson, of Roland were up here Tuesday looking up the potato market, but found them rather a light crop in this locality.

Lenard McAndress has a very sore toe as the result of his favorite mare "hell" steping on him Monday evenig. The wound although painful is doing well.

Henry Rodman is building a new stock barn on his Deer Park farm 20 X 60 feet. Adolph Lindberg and Jens Bolstad are doing the carpenter work for him.

We publish this week the first speech of Colonel Roosevelt, on his western tour. All of his speeches made on this tour will be published in THE SUNBEAM.

There has been a new post office established at Clearwater crossing, named Roland post office, with Otto Dahl as post master. The office will be supplied with mail by the Radney route.

Rasmus Bartleson, who has been employed in this office since June 1st, left for Chisholme Minnesota Monday, where he has accepted a position in the printing office, at a salery of $18, a week for a starter.

Glen Martz is up this week, with a crew of men making a survey of the Swanson ditch. He streightened out the section line between section 29 and 32 for a new road grade, which is to be built on that line.

Ed Rustad and Eddy Singer came over from McIntosh last Friday, to visit their Deer Park homes. They made the trip over from Lessor to Rhoda in 4 hours on bicycles. Mr. Rustad and Charles Erickson have their steam threshing machine at work near McIntosh.

We were mistaken in the name of the Sunsdahl living near Erie who had his hay burned, as it was Olof Sunsdahl that had his hay and barn burned, instead of Ole Susdahl. We learn that our informent was also mistaken, as to Mr. Omlind loosing any hay by fire, and we hope that they will not loose any in the future.

Ye editor transacted business in the towns of Deer Park, Equality, Garnes and Mayfield, on last Friday and Saturday, returning home Sunday. Although we were not out on county division business we did not meet a Pennington county man on the trip, but we did meet one farmer that used to be for division before he discovered what he was being "steered up against," and then he reformed.

The "picked up" base ball nine from Brunkeberg Kuebnel Erie, and Highlanding, played a match game of ball with the Lillo nine, at Highlanding on Sunday afternoon. We did not learn the score, as the tally keeper played out before the close of the game, but the best information obtainable places the score at 2 to 1 in favor of Lillo. We don't mean only 1 and 2 scors, but that the Lillo boys got twice as many as the other fellows. There was a large crowd turned out to see the game; among which were several ladies. The boys of both clubs acted the part of perfect gentlemen and the game was played without a single "chewing the rag" match. Herman Lillo and P. P. Farimer did the umpireing, which they did satisfactory.

Our school district fails to get a first grade teacher to open school next Monday, but expect to get one next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Singer drove over from Kratka Sunday afternoon, to call on friends and see the ball game.

Crookston is now being watched by the agents of Pussyfoot Johnson and they are likely to be placed in the dry list, on the next round up of "pussey foot"

Lattimore was down to Thief River Falls this week after another load of "County Division" whiskey, and if reports are true he did not need to bring a jug home. "Hic-hick—we are going have county hic—division and we hic—don't care for hic—expenses." Great stuff that!

County ditch surveyor Glen Martz found the outlet to the Swanson, Stolass ditch to be on the section line between sec. 29 and 32, as far west as Sunbeam creek, and from there into Red Lake River. This had ought to give us plenty of water to run a fishing resort in the spring of the year.

As the Eleven Towns wants the parties to give their name, who furnished us the information of two weeks ago, which led to the publication of our "Warning To Homesteaders," we will gladly do so, if the parties are willing to have their names appear in the paper, otherwise we will not. But we did publish the article at the earnest request of a gentleman, living up that way, who we think knew what he was talking about, and judgeing from the yell that came from the leven town "kennel" the shot must have struck a tender spot.

A Bear Story.

On Monday evening a large black bear was discoverd in the corn field of Walter McAndress, and the cry of "bear" aroused all around the place to activity. Glen Martz and his ditch surveying crew had just driven in for night and they joined in the chase, but Mr. Bear made good his escape into the tall timber. Walter McAndress shot at him twice, but he could not get into good range, on account of the bear being in the thick corn. Glen Martz got a good shot at him, but when he went to shoot, he discovered that he had lost the plunger to his gun. Martain McAndress got the closest to the bear, and when he got to the timber Mart was only about two jumps behind him, but he did not have any gun; but said he was trying to surround him and drive him back so the other fellows could shoot him. Charlie Clark met the bear on the south side of the grove and took a shot at him but it was geting to dark, and again he escaped. The bear came back this way yesterday swame the river just west of Sunbeam, and again made his getaway in safty.

Directors Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Red Lake River Transportation Co. at the store of Andrew Ellingson at Highlanding, on Monday, September 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. All directors are requested to be present.

A. D. Brown,
President.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

Clothing.

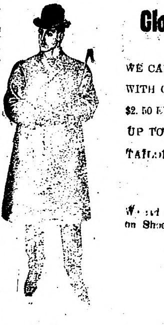
WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.—SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.



THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt,

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money, To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell It.

Hover O. Follkedahl,
Highlanding .....Minn

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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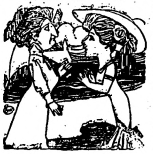
No Chance For His Suit.



"Ma, that young man whom you saw with me said he would lay all he had at my feet."

"And he had just come out of the surf! No, Emeline."

Real Easiness.

The Little Russians—those of the south—are said to be cleverer than the Russians of the north, but they are lazy. Just how lazy may be gathered from this quotation from Mr. Maurice Baring's book, "Russian Essays and Stories:"

"The Little Russian," said a Little Russian gentleman to me, "is so lazy that he will say to his wife: 'Little wife, say whoa to my horse. I have a pain in my tongue.'"

Grew Too Tall.

"I recall a case of genuine boneheadedness, mixed with enthusiasm, that cost a great many people a bunch of money," said an oil operator. "It was during the time when a big strike meant a drop in the price of oil. The foreman of a drill crew had been instructed by the employers to use a code in the event of oil being found. If it was a big flow he was to wire, 'Pine trees grow tall.' If, on the other hand the flow was small, 'Pine trees grow small' was to be the code message. The drill struck a gusher and the following message was sent by the ivory topped individual: 'Pine trees grow tall as hell, and she is flowing all over the derrick.' Of course there were a number of men about the exchange who could understand telegraphy, and the consequence was that the price of oil dropped about $2 a barrel in a few minutes."—Louisville Times.

QUEER WEDDING GIFTS.

One Couple of Mature Years Received a Pair of Coffins.

An Englishman extremely fond of hunting received as a wedding gift from an anonymous person a complete set of false limbs a set of artificial teeth and a couple of glass eyes, to procure all of which the sarcastic donor must, of course, have put him self to considerable expense. Accompanying these strange presents was a note wherein the hope was expressed that, by reason of the recipient's many falls while following the hounds, some or all of these substitutes might ultimately prove of use. As the bridegroom had incurred much enmity while holding office under his government, it was supposed that these gifts came from a disappointed office seeker.

A well known American writer received from a rival man of letters a scrap book wherein were carefully pasted and indexed many hundreds of clippings containing adverse criticisms touching the former's work, and a popular artist was presented with a set of elementary works upon self instruction in drawing and painting.

Some years ago in the west an elderly, crusty merchant on espousing a spinster of mature age was presented by an undertaker with two coffins for himself and wife, a letter which accompanied these ghastly gifts stating that they would, unlike most of the other offerings received, be sure to be of service. Naturally enough the bridegroom resented this singular if useful gift, and it took all the efforts of mutual friends to prevent a breach of the peace.

Like vexation was no doubt felt by an infirm octogenarian in Ohio who wedded a pleasure loving woman more than fifty years his junior. The present in this case was a large brass cage, "intended," so the inevitable accompanying letter stated, "to restrain the wayward flights of a giddy young wife who has married a decrepit old fool for his money."—Chicago Record-Herald.

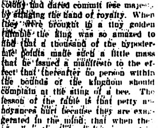
Just Talking.

Stella—I hear that Lizzie is talking of getting married again. Bella—I didn't know that she had been married once yet. Stella—She isn't. I said she was talking of it again.

The Sting of a Bee.

An eastern fable tells of a potentate who demanded that there should be brought to him the stings of a thousand bees killed because one of the colony had dared commit lese majesty by stinging the hand of royalty. When they were brought in a tiny golden thimble the king was so amazed to find that a thousand of the hypodermic points made such a little mass that he issued a manifesto to the effect that thereafter no person within the bounds of the kingdom should complain at the sting of a bee. The lesson of the fable is that petty annoyances hurt because they are exaggerated in the mind; that when they are seen in their actual proportions they are so slight as to merit only contempt. How much comfort would come to the majority of persons if they could but see the tiny size of the bee stings that lead them to acts of petulance, words of anger, expressions of reproach. The bee sting annoyances have caused lifelong breaches of friendship. They have broken up families and caused anger and resentment to take the place of love and fealty.—Baltimore American.

A Summer Don't.



"A woman cookbook writer warns people to beware of cocoanut cake that sags in the middle."

"Whose?"

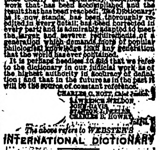
Benefits of Music.

"Do you believe that music prevents crime?"

"To a certain extent," replied Mr. Blunk. "When a man keeps both hands and his breath busy with a cornet you know, he can't be picking pockets or attempting homicide or slandering his neighbors."—Washington Star.

Intoxicated by Tobacco.

Giving evidence against a man on a charge of disorderly conduct at Bow street police court, a constable said that the accused behaved in a very violent and disorderly manner in Leicester square on Tuesday evening. He quarreled with a cabman, and eventually the witness took him into custody, believing him to be drunk. At the police station the prisoner denied that he had been drinking, and the doctor who examined him reported that he had chewed tobacco to such an extent that it had had the same effect upon him as alcohol.—Pall Mall Gazette.



The "[illegible]" SEWING MACHINE. ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

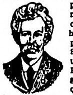
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A CASE OF GRAVEL.

Tulare, Cal., Man Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.



Harrison A. Sturtevant, G and Mario Sts., Tulare, Cal., says: "I was in bad shape with kidney trouble. Too frequent passage of the urine compelled me to arise at night, my bladder became inflamed and I had excruciating pains in my abdomen. Soon after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, I passed a gravel stone three-quarters of an inch in length and variegated in color. After this my trouble disappeared."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

All the Difference.

The professor was delivering an eloquent address on cruelty to animals, and to illustrate how a little judicious forethought would eliminate to a great extent the sufferings that even small insects are subject to, said:

"As I was coming through the hall tonight I saw a bald-headed gentleman very harshly treat a little innocent house-fly which had alighted on his head.

"Now, if there was any justification for such bad temper, I would be quite justified in indulging in it at the present moment, for a fly has just alighted on the back of my head. I can't see it, but I can feel it.

"Possibly some of you can see it now; it is on the top of my head. Now it is coming down my brow; now it is coming on to my— G-r-r-eat pyramids of Egypt, it's a—wasp!"

If a man amounts to anything in a small town he soon begins to think he would amount to more in a big town.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

Best men are molded out of faults.—Shakespeare.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A seal on a watch-fob may be worth two on an iceberg.

WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved worth mountains of gold to me, as it restored my health and strength. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—MRS. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been curing female complaints such as inflammation, ulceration, local weaknesses, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life. It costs but little to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, as Mrs. Barclay says, it is "worth mountains of gold" to suffering women.

The difference remember this—

it may save your life. Cathartics, bird shot and cannon ball pills—tea spoon doses of cathartic medicines all depend on irritation of the bowels until they sweat enough to move. *Cascarets* strengthen the bowel muscles so they creep and crawl naturally. This means a cure and only through *Cascarets* can you get it quickly and naturally. 888

Cascarets—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and
GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
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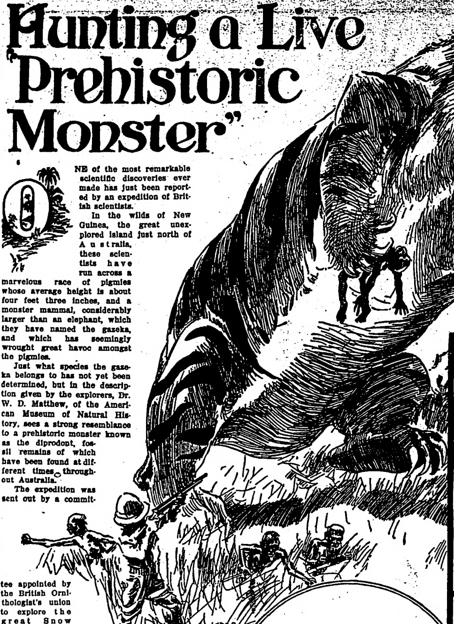
OLD SORES CURED

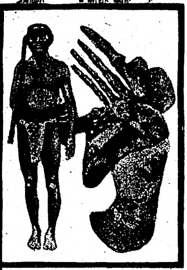
Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. A8, St. Paul, Minn.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

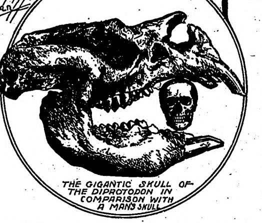
If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

"Hunting a Live Prehistoric Monster"





ENORMOUS FOOT OF "GAZEKA" RECONSTRUCTED FROM RECENT TRACKS



THE GIGANTIC SKULL OF THE DIPROTODON IN COMPARISON WITH A MAN'S SKULL

ONE of the most remarkable scientific discoveries ever made has just been reported by an expedition of British scientists.

In the wilds of New Guinea, the great unexplored island just north of Australia, these scientists have run across a marvelous race of pigmies whose average height is about four feet three inches, and a monster mammal, considerably larger than an elephant, which they have named the gazeka, and which has seemingly wrought great havoc amongst the pigmies.

Just what species the gazeka belongs to has not yet been determined, but in the description given by the explorers, Dr. W. D. Matthew, of the American Museum of Natural History, sees a strong resemblance to a prehistoric monster known as the diprodont, fossil remains of which have been found at different times throughout Australia.

The expedition was sent out by a committee appointed by the British Ornithologist's union to explore the great Snow mountains in Dutch New Guinea, and consists of several famous scientists, headed by Walter Goodfellow, the naturalist.

The expedition landed at the mouth of the Mimika river, on the south coast of Dutch New Guinea, in the early part of the year, and at once pushed into the interior. While ascending the Snow mountains, at an elevation of about 2,000 feet, the explorers came upon the tribe of pigmies, which are said to belong to that division of the human race known as the Negritos.

The importance of this discovery to anthropologists can hardly be overestimated, because it has always been a subject of controversy among the scientists as to whether Negritos existed in the Papuan islands.

The New Guinea savages, or Papuans, as they are called, are comparatively well known, but they are a very different kind of men to the pigmies just discovered. The typical Papuan is much taller than the average European, often attaining a height of seven feet, and is strongly built. The color of the skin varies from deep chocolate to nearly black. The nose is large and prominent, and a nose bar of shell, bone or wood is usually thrust through it. Both men and women go about entirely naked. Their houses are generally built on piles, and, as in Borneo, are often communal and of very large size, many families occupying one building, which may be as much as 700 feet long. Then there are remarkable houses built in trees and known as "dobbos," but these are used only to escape their enemies. Cannibalism prevails among the Papuans, although it is by no means universal.

The Negritos, on the other hand, which heretofore have been thought to occupy only the Andaman islands, in the Bay of Bengal, the northern portion of the Malay peninsula and the Philippine islands, are characteristically short, no adult standing over four feet six inches, while the women rarely exceed four feet. The average height is about four feet three inches.

The main features of this peculiar human type, apart from their diminutiveness, are the extraordinarily dark color of their skin, which approaches the color of a newly blackleaded stove, the extremely broad nose, the breadth of which is about equal to the height, and the frizzy hair, which grows in isolated peppercorn tufts all over the scalp. Their arms are unusually long, like those of the man-ape, and their mental qualities are sadly undeveloped, not one of them being able to express a higher numerical idea than three.

How these little people have been able to protect themselves against the many dangerous animals that infest the section, particularly the gigantic gazeka, which has just been discovered, is still a mystery, although they have shown remarkable ingenuity in the invention of weapons. One, for instance, is a variety of "spring gun" which might prove effective against almost any living enemy. It is made by setting a flattened bamboo spear attached to a bent sapling which is fastened to a trigger in such a way that it is released by the passerby stumbling against an invisible string stretched across the track. The spears are poisoned, either with the famous "upas" or some other similar vegetable poison, and a wound from one of them means almost instant death.

Whether such primitive defensive methods avail them against the huge gazeka is not known, but the chances are that they find safety in retreat.

According to the official reports, the gazeka is of gigantic size and fearsome aspect. It is black and white striped, has the nose of a tapir and "a face like the devil." Among the English inhabitants of the island, the animal is known as Monckton's gazeka, in honor of Mr. C. A. W. Monckton, a former explorer in New Guinea, who first reported its presence in the mountains.

Mr. Monckton, during his ascent of Mount Albert Edward, in the west of British New Guinea, discovered the huge footprints and other indications of the very recent presence of some tremendous monster that had evidently been prowling on the grassy plains surrounding the lakes on the summit at an elevation of about 12,500 feet. He followed the trail all day, and came upon the monster at dusk, just as it was devastating a settlement of the pigmies. The little natives were screaming and running for their lives, although they turned every now and again to aim their poisoned arrows at the brute.

Monckton let fire as soon as he was able to get in a proper position, and the huge gazeka at once turned upon him. As it reared upon its hind legs and pawed the air it looked to the hunter as big as a house, standing fully 25 feet high. Two of Monckton's bullets seemed to take effect, as a stream of blood flowed freely from the animal's shoulder, but before Monckton was able to reload the animal turned and fled. By that time it was too dark to follow him, and Monckton never had another opportunity to renew his pursuit.

None of the inhabitants was brave enough to repeat Monckton's attempt to capture the brute, and until the British expedition reached New Guinea he has prowled around with impunity, occasionally descending upon the rudimentary huts of the pigmies and destroying those who failed to fly in time.

The British explorers were aware of Monckton's experience, and in fact, it is believed that one of the principal objects of the expedition was to secure a specimen of the strange monster. It has long been known that there were many mammals in New Guinea still to be discovered, but just what they expected to find the scientists themselves could not tell.

New Guinea lies to the east of what is known as Wallace's line, an imaginary line defined by A. R. Wallace, on one side of which only placenta animals are found, while on the other only marsupials exist. No tapirs or rhinoceroses exist to the east of Wallace's line, which includes Australia and New Guinea, but about the period when the mastodon and the mammoth flourished in America a huge marsupial known as the diprodont is known to have existed in Australia. Fossil remains recently discovered leave no doubt as to its gigantic size, and, although there is, of course, no means of ascertaining its appearance in life, as it has been extinct for several thousands of years, the gazeka appears to bear a marked resemblance in form to this ancient monster.

That a few diprodonts could have survived to this day despite the extinction of the main part of the type, is not considered unlikely by the scientists, who point out that nature does not usually blot out a whole class of animals suddenly, but that, on the contrary, it is sometimes thousands of years before the last individual member of the type succumbs to the conditions which destroyed his fellows.

The British explorers are enduring many hardships in their scientific expedition. In New Guinea the temperature is never less than 114 degrees in the shade, and water is not always accessible. But if these ardent explorers really capture a living diprodont they will consider their labors well rewarded.

ONCE HOME OF FAMOUS SCHOOL

Ascending the hill slope of Indian Queen lane, one passes over a winding roadway through what was once a thickly wooded grove overlooking the Ridge road and the Schuylkill river, a quaint cluster of three houses now joined as one homestead. A tablet swings from the arch in one of its ancient doorways, stating that this was the home of Dr. Smith, the first provost of the college—afterward the University of Pennsylvania.

Although the structure known in these days as Dr. Smith's home now has the appearance of being one large building, it comprises what was originally three distinct houses, with quaint spring houses and outbuildings, the Philadelphia Inquirer says. The old records show that Dr. Smith built these three clusters of strange buildings on the hill nearly opposite the Old Falls tavern, among which was the octagon building and the vault in which his remains and others of his family were deposited immediately on the brow of the hill. The old "octagon building," which created much comment when first built because of its unusual construction, was called "Smith's Folly" in the early days, but its many-windowed recesses were the special delight of the celebrated university provost.

The residents of the Falls of Schuylkill find peculiar satisfaction today in the preservation of this old landmark because of its important association with the early education of this section. Not only was it the home of Dr. Smith, and made famous for its connection with the beginnings of the University of Pennsylvania, but because from this historic building there was introduced the famous Pestalozzi system of education which made its influence felt throughout the country.

Early historians state that it was about the year 1809 that there came to the falls a very singular character, Joseph Neef, a pupil of the celebrated Pestalozzi of Switzerland. He was induced to come to this country for the purpose of establishing Pestalozzi's system of education by William McClure, the philosopher, who endowed the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Mr. Neef's school occupied the Smith property for many years; the octagon and connecting building were occupied as the schoolhouse and the adjoining buildings were used as dwellings. The school soon became large and flourishing, boys coming from all parts of the country to attend.

There are still among the residents of the Falls of Schuylkill those whose fathers or grandfathers attended the famous Neef school, and they delight in relating the stories handed down to them of the methods of study in the fine old groves surrounding the school building.

A Very Palpable Hit.

The Lady Golfer—Excuse me, sir, but have you seen my ball anywhere?

The Unfortunate Man—No, madam; but I can show you the exact spot on which it fell.—The Sketch.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

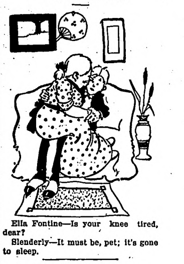
Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

ALMOST WORN OUT.



Ella Fontine—Is your knee tired, dear?

Slenderly—It must be, pet; it's gone to sleep.

Why He Was Sorry.

To impress on young children just what should and what should not be done and why, is among the most trying problems of parents, as evidenced by the recent experience of a West Philadelphia mother. Last Sunday she asked her small son, aged eight, to carry a chair for her from the dining room to the parlor. He started off willingly, but in the hall he tripped and fell. Amid the crash could be heard the boy giving vent to utterances that would have done credit to a pirate of ancient days. The mother was taken by surprise and was greatly shocked. She gave the boy a long and serious talk on the subject of profanity. This apparently did not make the right impression, for when she concluded the boy added to her discomfiture by exclaiming, "I am sorry I swore, mamma, but I forgot it was Sunday."

Little, but, Oh, My!

Senator Smoot of Utah tells a story on the late E. H. Harriman, which sounds somewhat familiar. He says that when the Salt Lake cut-off was completed Mr. Harriman took a large party of big railroad men out to it.

They had their pictures taken at the right spot scenically. Mr. Harriman stood at one end of the group. When the pictures were printed and the photographer brought them around the railroad men examined them.

"Why," shouted one of the guests, "where's Mr. Harriman?"

"Do you mean that little chap that stood at the end?" asked the photographer. "Why, I cut him off."

There Are Reasons

Why so many people have ready-at-hand a package of

Post Toasties

The DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR delights the palate.

The quick, easy serving right from the package—requiring only the addition of cream or good milk is an important consideration when breakfast must be ready "on time."

The sweet, crisp food is universally liked by children, and is a great help to Mothers who must give to the youngsters something wholesome that they relish.

The economical feature appeals to everyone—particularly those who wish to keep living expenses within a limit.

Post Toasties are especially pleasing served with fresh sliced peaches.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

LARGE LAND GRAB

PROMINENT MEN OF STATE INVOLVED BY WHITE EARTH RESERVATION PROBE.

80 PER CENT OF LAND INVOLVED

Near "Warpath" Scare When Indians Gather for a Big Pow-Wow to Consult Government Agent.

White Earth. — The judicial department of the United States government has almost completed its investigation of the 2,000 alleged land grabbing cases on the White Earth Indian reservation and ex-Judge E. H. Long, of Washington, made a rapid and secret visit to district attorney's office with ample evidence to begin legal proceedings against numerous prominent citizens near the reservation. Eighty per cent of all the land on the White Earth Indian Chippewa reservation is involved in this scandal.

Hurrying from the nearest and remotest parts of the Chippewa Indian reservation fully 300 Indians came to the White Earth agency with the hope that they would hold a council with ex-Judge E. H. Long and other officials of the judicial department from Washington, D. C. But the red men were doomed to disappointment, as the investigations had advanced to such an acute stage that it became necessary for Judge Long to visit and consult C. C. Houpt, district attorney, in regard to the manner of proceeding and the time to begin action against the alleged numerous offenders. This made is impossible for Judge Long to be at the council.

Wanted to Meet "Big Judge."

These Indians had expressed a desire to meet ex-Judge Long and he tacitly promised to come in friendly manner and listen to the Indian orators and chiefs with their complaints against the white land grabbers and the ignoble manner that their land had been transferred from them by the aid of half-breeds.

Agent Howard expected Judge Long and had sent messages to the chiefs and braves telling them of the impending council of a friendly nature. So the Indians came in from far and near with their complaints. Agent Howard had a big feast ready for the "Great Lawyer."

Indians Have A "War Dance."

When the Indians were informed that Judge Long would not be present they were so displeased they immediately put on their feathers and war paint and danced their war and scalp dances into the small hours of the night. The famous Squaw dance was given about 10 o'clock at night and several of the government officials, agency employees and white people were given a great sight by the performance of these famous dances.

How Lands Were Grabbed.

Indians have gone singly and in groups with their complaints against prominent white men, residents of towns near the Indian reservations, who have taken their lands by trickery. Full-blooded Indians who have no legal right to sell have been persuaded to sign documents purporting to come from Indians who were not full-blooded Indians. Minors also have been caught in the various schemes of land men to sell their lands through their parents or guardians. Lands worth from $25 to $100 per acre have been sold for as little as $100 for 40 acres, and in some cases old Indians have signed their rights away to agents for from $100 to $300 for lands worth thousands of dollars.

Several of the Indian employes say that if certain men at Detroit, Mahnomen, Ogama, Aubon, White Earth and other places get their deserts the jails will have a few more inmates this fall.

SAFE BLOWERS ARE ARRESTED.

Men Wanted for Eagle Bend Depot Burglary Caught at Paynesville.

Paynesville. — Special Officer Davis of the Great Northern Railroad, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Chisholm of this place, arrested here three men charged with having burglarized the Great Northern station at Eagle Bend Thursday of last week and blowing open the depot safe. The men were known as Little, Frank Striney and Eddy and had been following a carnival though they were not connected with it.

The men arrested were taken to St. Cloud where they will have a hearing. The arrest is deemed an important one, it being stated that the men are wanted in other places for previous crimes.

NORMAL SCHOOL CLOSES.

St. Cloud Institution Ends Successful Summer Term.

St. Cloud.—The St. Cloud normal school closed and seventeen young people received diplomas for having completed the various courses of the normal. The attendance at the summer school has been the largest since the summer school has been started. For the first term it was over 500, and for the second term of six weeks the attendance was [illegible]

DULUTH CATHOLIC POLES LOSE.

Court Awards Decision to Bishop in Church Controversy.

Duluth.—That no Catholic congregation is really Catholic unless that congregation adheres strictly to all the rules of the church is the gist of a decision handed down by Judge Dibell, of the district court in the case of Anthony Konecmy against August Kolenda.

The trouble arose over the fact that a portion of the congregation of the West End Polish Catholic church quarreled with the bishop and ousted the priest whom he had appointed to the church.

The bishop refused to appoint another priest to fill the vacancy and another dispute arose over the title to the property. The trustees permitted services to be held by other than a regular priest.

The judge stated that judgment may be entered for a writ of injunction enjoining the trustees from causing or permitting religious services other than those provided for under the creed and faith of the Roman Catholic church and under the auspices of a duly ordained priest to be held.

LABOR EXHIBIT READY.

Commissioner Will Show Pictures Of Safety Devices.

St. Paul.—W. E. McEwen, state labor commissioner, has at his office a number of photographs and other material which will constitute the department's exhibit at the state fair. The prevention of accidents will be the object of display. Mr. McEwen will have 200 photographs showing the use of safety devices in factories. The pictures are large in size and the safety devices are marked in red.

A number of printed mottoes and warnings have also been prepared. Some of them are placards such as the department wants employers to post in their factories, and others are mottoes for the education of employers and the general public.

Several large cards, as big as the top of an office desk, covered with clippings from newspapers of accidents that might have been prevented, will constitute a feature of the display.

"It will cost the department $500 to make the exhibit, but if we can save one life or one limb the state will be amply paid for its expenditure," said Mr. McEwen.

MINN. LEADS P. O. BANK DEMAND

Over Ten Per Cent of Applications Come From This State.

Washington, D. C. — Minnesota is leading in the demand for postal savings banks. More than 10 per cent of all the applications received at the treasury department have come from there. The bulk of all the applications comes from the territory west of the Mississippi.

While the West is leading in the demand for postal banks, the East is leading in applications from other banks that want to be depositories of the funds. For every postal savings bank which has been asked for in the East there are two private banks asking to be named as depositories of postal money.

The New England states are credited with only a little more than 4 per cent of the demand for the new banks.

The difference in the sentiment is well illustrated by comparing New York and Oklahoma. The Empire state has applied for eight banks and Oklahoma to date wants 11. Pennsylvania, however, has 34 applications. There have been none from Delaware or Rhode Island.

RICHES FOR STATE.

Suit To be Tried Involves Ownership Of Deposits Under Lakes.

Hibbing. — Several millions of dollars worth of natural resources are involved in a case which will be brought by the state of Minnesota to determine the ownership of the ore deposits under the beds of lakes in the range country. Property worth $25,000,000 will be saved to the state if the state wins, according to state officials.

Attorney General Simpson and his assistant, C. Louis Weeks, came to Hibbing on the same train that brought Governor Eberhart and the members of the state drainage commission. The attorney general, his assistant, State Auditor Iverson and Governor Eberhart conferred with Frank Willis, state mine inspector, concerning the case. A visit was made by the officials to Long Ear lake, where the mine which is being used as the test case is located. Millions of tons of ore in this lake alone will be saved if the state wins. There are many such lakes on the range.

Boy Drowned Near Winona.

Winona. — In full view of several young ladies with whim he had gone in bathing, Eugene Case, aged 14, a camper, at Minneowah, the fashionable summer resort a few miles below Winona on the Mississippi, was drowned. He stepped off the end of the dam into deep and treacherous water and was swept to death.

FIRES IN MINNESOTA.

Cut Over Lands Near Swan Lake Ablaze and Settlers in Danger.

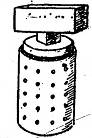
Hibbing.—The train crew running between this place and Grand Rapids on the Great Northern report the cut-over lands in the vicinity of Swan lake, about twenty miles west of here, all afire, and the few settlers in danger of losing all their homes. With the clouds and smoke it is so dark here that all over the city the electric lights are on in both business houses and residences.

The DAIRY

HOW TO MAKE CHEESE HOOP

Old Peck Measure Without Bottom and With Holes Punched in Sides Is All Right.

For a cheese hoop, an old peck measure, without a bottom and with holes punched in the side for drainage, is all right. Any tin or wooden receptacle, however, may be used. The illustration shows how the curd may be pressed. Before placing the curd in the hoop, line in with cheese cloth, one piece the size of the bottom and another around the side. Turn the upper edge of the hoop and fasten it tight. Then pack the curd firmly in the hoop, and put a piece of cloth on the upper end and hold it over tight. Next, put a regular board on top that will closely fit in the hoop, then put a block of wood or stone on the board and on the block place a receptacle containing stones. Make the pressure slight at first, but after an hour rearrange the cloth and make the pressure heavier. The pressing should be finshed by the next day. Do not press in too cool a place, but keep the temperature about 50 degrees.



Cheese Hoop.

KEEPING TAB ON DAIRY COWS

Simple Records Easily and Quickly Made by Which Every Farmer Knows Animal's Standing.

(By MILLER PURVIS.)

There are some things which have been said over and over so many times that I sometimes think it a waste of time to mention them again, but as I am traveling about the country I see so many proofs which show that these things are not commonly practiced that I feel as if those who write for the farmer's benefit should try to emphasize old truths as well as expound new ones.

We have been talking about balanced rations so long that it would seem as if every dairyman would feel the necessity of using a ration which would produce the best results, yet I doubt if five per cent of the cows of the country are fed in the most economical manner and I often find examples of the most costly kind of feeding, although the owners think they are feeding at the lowest cost.

It should be remembered that low-cost feeding is not usually the cheapest feeding. In fact, the lower the cost of feeding a cow the lower the revenue from her. The economy of feeding a given ration is not to be determined by the initial cost of that ration, but by the result it produces.

If by increasing the cost of the daily ration 50 per cent we can increase the revenue any more than 50 per cent all the increase above that figure is clear profit which cannot be charged with anything for labor or interest on investment because these items of cost are not increased by the better system of feeding.

The only way to determine whether a cow pays a profit to her owner is to keep a record of her performance as a milker and to know what is costs to feed her.

The cost of feeding may be very closely approximated without keeping an individual account, but to know to any degree of certainty what she returns to her owner the milk she produces must be weighed and tested. Without putting a cow to the rigid test of weighing her milk and determining its quality, either by churning separately or putting samples through the Babcock tester, no one can tell whether she is a profitable animal to keep.

I would be surprised to hear that one in 100 owners of five or more cows in this country could make any sort of an intelligent test of her value as a money maker.

It would be considered foolish for a merchant to buy a barrel of sugar without asking the cost of it and selling it by guessing at the weight of each sale.

Such a proceeding carried out in all the lines kept in a store would spell ruin in a short time, yet this is the way many dairymen do business.

Keeping a record is a very simple operation. If all the pails used in milking are made to weigh the same, which easily can be done, it is only necessary to keep a milk sheet tacked up in the cow stable where it will be handy.

When the cow is milked hang the pail with the milk in it on the hook of the scale, note the weight on the sheet and when the month is ended subtract the weight of the pail as many times as there are weighings and the remainder is the total weight of the milk [illegible]

STUNG BY BASE INGRATITUDE

Bowery Denizen Seemingly Had Right to Be Indignant at Old Friend's Attitude.

"You remember dat guy, Jim Burke?" asked an irate Bowery denizen. "He's dat stiff dat's doin' time up der river—Sing Sing—boiglary—ten years. Well, you know all I done fer dat stiff. When he was pinched didn't I put up der coin for der lawyers? Didn't I pay der witnesses? Sure I did. De oder day I t'inks I'll just go an' see dat mutt just t' leave him know his frien's ain't tied de can on 'im. So I drives out to d' jail and goes into d' warden's office and he says I gotter send me card in. Me card! D'ye get dat? Well, anyway, I writes my name on a piece o' paper an' a guy takes it into Jim Burke, an' what d' you t'ink dat stiff tells dat guy to tell me?"

"I've no idea," said the listener.

"He tells him," concluded the angry one, "t' tell me dat he ain't in!"—From Success Magazine.

One Record Made by Women.

Through the activity of women, in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis have been erected; traveling libraries have been circulated, posters, circulars and other kinds of literature have been distributed to the number of millions of pieces, thousands of lectures have been given, large sums of money have been secured, hundreds of needy cases have been helped; tuberculosis work has been started in many communities where no movement had existed; and millions of women have learned the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis. The work of the women extends from the drawing-room of the rich to the homes of the poor, and embraces all classes, including the factory girl and millionaire. During the coming year a special campaign of lectures to women will be carried on in all parts of the United States.

IN AGONY WITH ECZEMA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment.

"I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. This was nine years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address. Mrs. Altie Etson, 93 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 16, 1909."

Pipe Gives Cadet Typhoid.

Midshipman Smith, who was stricken with typhoid fever on the Indiana at Plymouth, England, contracted the disease, it is said, from smoking a briar used nearly a year ago by his roommate at Annapolis who had a bad case of typhoid. This theory is taken as proof that concentrated nicotine cannot destroy a typhoid germ. The medical department of the navy will examine into the theory with the result that midshipmen of the future may confine themselves to their own pipes.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

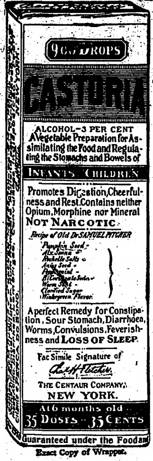
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

English as She is Spoke.

Chinatown Visitor—John, sabee, see screen—how much sabee want for him?

The Chinaman—What's the matter with you? Can't you speak English?—Judge.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WESTERN CANADA'S
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
1910 CROPS
Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.
Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.
"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.
"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates."
Yours truly, H. A. Wix.

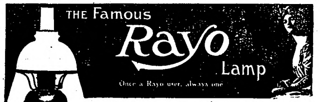
WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.
"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada."
Yours truly,
Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.
Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.
"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate."
Yours truly,
Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.
Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910.
"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta."
Yours truly,
Geo. Paskewitz,
Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota



The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price.
There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

MSB
Minnesota School of Business
THE GATEWAY TO SUCCESS
You should select a school as carefully as you would a savings bank. This school has proven its value by a successful existence of over thirty years. It is ready to train you for success. Its catalog is free.
54 S. 3rd Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota
GROVE A. GRUMAN, Secretary

Everywhere in the world men shave with the
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery —the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.
Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.
PAXTINE
TOILET ANTISEPTIC
Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.
A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
[illegible] more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. [illegible] Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., [illegible]

Centennial Celebration of Mexico

By C. Piquette Mitchel

IT IS indeed fitting that under the able administration of that Grand Old Man of Mexico, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Mexico should celebrate her centennial of independence and her early struggles for freedom and liberty. He, whose forceful military policy, whose familiarity with the pulse of his people, and whose consummate statesmanship have given his country a sound government and placed her on a financial and commercial footing with the old world, will preside as chief executive over the commemoration of the man and events which made it possible for Mexico to reach the present high state of civilization which she enjoys.

As the human sacrifices of the Aztec king, Montezuma, gave way to the bloodless offerings on the altar of the Fair God who foretold the coming of the Spanish conquerors, so the spirit of independence finally subdued the successors of Cortez and his hardy band.

The law which excluded Spaniards born in Mexico from equal rights with those who were immigrants and the consequent repugnance and jealousy which arose between the two parties, together with the alienation of the clergy and the removal of their influence in the enforcement of government decrees, which necessitated the use of more forcible measures, the granting of commercial monopolies, and the severity exercised in dealing with cases of treason, all worked to the establishment of a feeling of discontent and the growth of revolutionary sentiments.

PORFIRIO DIAZ

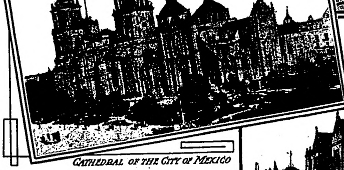
NATIONAL PALACE MEXICO CITY

But it was left to one of the clergy, a priest of the city of Dolores, Father Miguel Hidalgo, to give these sentiments outward expression and to raise the flag of rebellion against the mother country. Father Hidalgo was the second son of Christobal Hidalgo y Costilla and Ana Maria de Galiaga, and was born on the Hacienda Corralejo in the state of Guanajuato on the eighth of May, 1753. His early years were spent on the farm of which his father was the manager. As he grew older he pursued his studies of philosophy and theology at the College of San Nicolas, and about 1778 he came to Mexico City to receive the sacred orders and the degree of bachelor of theology. He served as pastor of various parishes, and on the death of an older brother was transferred to the City of Dolores, where he worked for the enlightenment of his people in the arts and sciences and the encouragement of agricultural and industrial pursuits. He first introduced in that district the cultivation of the grape and the planting of mulberry trees for the breeding of the silkworm. He, moreover, established a crockery factory and a brickyard and constructed a tannery and other commercial institutions. All this, together with his generosity, made him much beloved by his parishioners and especially the Indians, whose language he was familiar with. Being fond of music, he taught them to play and formed an orchestra among them, giving all his energy to the greater civilization and progress of his country.

In 1809 there was formed in Valladolid a conspiracy which had for its object the assembling in Mexico City of a congress to govern New Spain in the name of Fernando VII., in the event that the mother country should fall to the arms of the French, which without serious intention might probably lead to the independence of the country. The uprising was planned to take place on December 21, but being discovered, all the conspirators were imprisoned. However, there being but little evidence against them, they were soon given their liberty.

The conspiracy being suppressed in Valladolid, sprang up in Queretaro with renewed strength. Here it received protection from the corregidor, or mayor, of that city, who furnished many recruits, pending the time when secret action would be no longer necessary. At this time Hidalgo became enlisted in the cause of the conspiracy; but it is not known by what motives he was influenced. He had had numerous discussions with his friend, Ignacio Allende, regarding independence, but with no more serious object on his part than pure argument and without thought of taking any active part in the movement. Allende, however, was quick to interest himself in the cause, although warned by Hidalgo that the originators of such enterprises seldom enjoyed the fruits of them. But in the month of September, 1810, Hidalgo received a letter from Allende at Queretaro asking him to come to that city on a matter of much importance. He went, but was little impressed by the people he met, as they were without resources and of small importance, and he returned to his home somewhat disgusted with his visit. However, another letter from Allende pictured the state of affairs in such encouraging words that he decided to give his time and energy to the cause. He had made in the town 25 lances and placed himself in communication with the drum major and two sergeants of the battalion of Guanajuato in order that they might secure some troop for the revolution. His efforts, considering the short time which he had, were most successful; but, unfortunately, the conspiracy reached the ears of the authorities and many were imprisoned. Hidalgo sent immediately for Allende, who arrived in Dolores on the night of September 14, and the whole of the next day was spent in conferences without any decision being reached as to the best course to pursue.

Meanwhile Joseft Ortiz, the wife of the corregidor of Queretaro, being an ardent believer in the revolutionary movement, sent a messenger to the town of San Miguel el Grande, so that Allende should be informed of the news. Not finding Allende, who had been summoned by Hidalgo, the message was delivered to another conspirator by the name of Aldama, who left immediately for Dolores, arriving there at two o'clock in the morning of the sixteenth. He found everybody asleep in the house of the priest, but awaking Allende, both sought the room of Hidalgo, who immediately arose and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, we are lost; there is now no other recourse but to attack the Spaniards." To which Aldama replied: "Sir, what are you going to do? For the love of God, what is to be done?" After this several hours were spent in vain discussion. Hidalgo now showed his greatness. He did not think of flight, although on account of his sacred profession he could easily have found safety. But he preferred to fight for his principles and his convictions. Knowing full well that his companions were in prison and the thread of the revolution had been snapped, without troops, without arms, he preferred to face almost certain death, remembering his warning to Allende, that seldom the originators of such undertakings enjoyed the fruits of their efforts.


CATHEDRAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO

Hidalgo then, with his brother, Allende, Aldama and eleven other men left his house fully armed and proceeded to the jail, and, threatening the mayor with his pistol, demanded the release of his fellow-conspirators. His demands having been complied with, he now had 80 men, whom he armed with the swords of the soldiers of the regiment of the queen, which were delivered to Sergeant Martinez.

It was Sunday and earlier than the usual hour for mass. Hidalgo, however, summoned the people of the town and the farmers from the surrounding country, from whom he secured by his eloquent words about 300 followers. A march was made to Rincon, which was taken without resistance, and many Spaniards were made prisoners. Then proceeding to San Miguel el Grande, he surprised the garrison and obtained arms and money. Meanwhile his march through the villages had augmented his ranks with people of all classes, principally Indians with machetes. He had found at one place an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, which was attached to a lance and borne aloft as the future banner of the revolution, while the battle cry became "Long live the Virgin of Guadalupe and death to the Spaniards!" And yearly General Diaz gives this "grito" at eleven o'clock on the night of September 15, as he stands with his venerable head bared and rings the great bell of the National palace, to the enthusiastic applause of his people gathered in dense throngs in the public square, or zocalo.

On September 21 the insurgents marched through Chamacuero and entered Celaya, sacking the houses of the Spaniards and securing such money and arms as they could lay their hands on. Here Hidalgo was proclaimed general by a congress of the people, and Allende was placed second in command.

JUAREZ (THE AMERICAN) COLONY, CITY OF MEXICO

Hidalgo then set out for Guanajuato with about 50,000 men, and when he reached the city he found that the Spaniards had taken refuge in a large and strong building which had been used as a granary. Here the royalists had brought the government treasury and their private wealth, fortifying themselves as best they could. After a bloody conflict the place was finally stormed and taken and most of the inhabitants put to the sword. The houses of the city were pillaged and the destruction of property was general. Although Hidalgo issued an edict and attached grave penalties for the offenders, he was powerless to prevent the excesses committed by the undisciplined masses. After order had been finally restored Hidalgo turned his attention to the manufacture of cannon for his troops and the minting of the silver bars, from the many mines in that vicinity, which had been captured in the city.

Meanwhile the government prepared to combat the revolution and through the medium of the church sought to gain control over the minds of the lower classes, an edict of excommunication being issued by the the bishop of Michoacan against Hidalgo, Allende and Aldama. To counteract the effect of this on the minds of the people, Hidalgo published an answer, declaring his firm adherence to the doctrines of the Catholic faith and calling upon all to resist their oppressors.

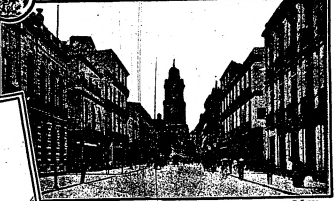
On the eighth of October Hidalgo commenced his march to Valladolid, intending at first to attack Queretaro. Hearing of his coming, the authorities of Valladolid deserted the city and the army of insurgents was received by the citizens with great ovation.

On October 19 Hidalgo marched toward Mexico City and was met at Las Cruces by the royalist forces under command of Lieutenant Coloned Trujillo, who was surrounded by the insurgents and forced to cut his way through the enemy's rear and retreat to Mexico City. The battle cost Hidalgo about 2,000 in killed and wounded, and instead of advancing on the city he determined to retreat, being influenced in his decision by the news that General Calleja had left San Luis Potosi with reinforcements. The retreating insurgents and Calleja's forces met at Aculco; the former, however, with but little fighting, continued their retreat, leaving in the field their baggage and artillery. Hidalgo, with reduced forces, retired to Valladolid, while Allende posted himself at Guanajuato and was attacked and badly defeated by Calleja, with great loss in killed and wounded.

Hidalgo, meanwhile, repaired to Guadalajara with his reorganized army and was received with great pomp by the people of the city. Here he organized a form of government with Ignacio Lopez Rayon as secretary-general.

CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ

In January, 1811, Hidalgo moved from Guadalajara with the largest army that was ever under his command, meeting the much smaller force of the enemy under Calleja at the bridge of Calderon, about 35 miles from the city. The defeat of the royalists was turned into victory by a series of misfortunes, which, by the explosion of their ammunition wagons and the setting fire to the fields in their front, compelled the insurgents to retreat in great disorder. This was the beginning of the end of the brilliant career of Hidalgo. He fled with other insurgents northward and surrendered his command to Allende. At Saltillo it was decided to flee to the United States and to enlist the sympathy of this rising republic. But on the way they fell into an ambush planned in the interest of a counter revolution by a discontented revolutionary colonel by the name of Elizondo. Hidalgo and Allende were captured, tried and condemned to death, Allende being shot as a traitor on May 26, 1811, and Hidalgo on July 31. And thus perished a noble and brave man, Mexico's first and grandest champion of liberty.


AVENIDA CINCO DE MAYO MEXICO CITY

To celebrate these stirring events of one hundred years ago, instead of erecting temporary exposition buildings at great cost, the money will be used in permanent improvements throughout the republic.

The program for September in the capital city will include the dedication of many new public buildings, monuments and parks, a great civic and military parade, a historical pageant, fireworks displays, balls, garden parties, free theatrical performances, and many other features. To assist in her centennial celebration, Mexico invited all of the nations of the world with whom diplomatic relations are maintained. The response was hearty and sincere, most of the nations sending special diplomatic representatives and not a few of them are represented by warships riding at anchor in the Mexican ports.

France, Germany, and China signified their intention of presenting Mexico a lasting memorial on the occasion of this centennial. The first will return the silver keys to Mexico given to the French on their entry into the capital, Germany will erect a monument to Humboldt, while China will give a suitable gift. Other nations will contribute in a substantial way toward commemorating the period.

MARRIAGE 2,300 YEARS OLD

Most of us make the acquaintance of Egypt in the splendidly dramatic story of Joseph and his brethren, and so come to look on Pharaoh and his people as gloomy and malign persecutors, fit only to be swallowed up in the Red sea waves, writes Charles Johnson in Harper's Weekly. Or we read of the graves and sober monuments of the Nile valley, with their perpetual reminders of death and the kingdom of night, with the result that we are hardly prepared to realize the gay and lightsome side of ancient Egyptian life or to credit the thought that these tomb builders could ever break into a smile. But there was a side of gayety and of charm, and just as we are finding that so many of our deeper and more philosophical thoughts go back to the people of the Delta, so we are beginning to discover the originals of all our jokes in the buried cities of the Nile.

That ladies were not unduly oppressed in the land of the Pharaohs we may gather from this marriage contract from a fourth century Demotic manuscript:

"I," says the lady Isis, "take thee as my husband. Thou makest me thy wife and givest me in token of dower five-tenths of silver. If I discharge thee as my husband, hating thee and loving another more than thee, I shall give and return to thee two and a half-tenths of silver, of which thou gavest me as my dower; and I cede unto thee of all and everything that I shall acquire with thee, one-third part, as long as thou art married unto me."

Not even Chicago or Reno can boast of a franker contract than that, and there is something wonderfully naive in the idea of the good lady Isis "discharging" her lord on the ground that she hates him and loves another better. The sum she returns him, as part of her now canceled dower, is about equal to a silver dollar.

THE BLIND SENATOR

Marvelous Career of Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma.

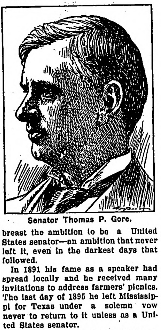
How He Won His Fight Against Poverty and Adversity, and Achieved His Early Ambitions in Spite of Obstacles.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—No man in public life today has had a more remarkable career than Senator Thomas Pryor Gore of Oklahoma, whose charges of attempted bribery in connection with the sale of Indian lands stirred the country and brought about investigation by a congressional committee. Marvelous almost beyond belief were the struggles of this blind man—blind from early youth—to reach the great goal of his ambition—a seat in the senate of the United States.

Senator Gore was born on a farm in Mississippi in 1870, later being taken to the village of Walthall, when the latter was created. At the age of eight one of his eyes was jabbed out by a playmate. But he still had one good eye left and his grief was forgotten when some friends told him one day that he had been appointed a page in the Mississippi legislature. This career was, however, ended three years after the first accident by a fate so cruel and unusual that it would have crushed the spirit of ninety-nine boys out of any hundred in the land. While experimenting with a toy cross-bow, he himself shot out his remaining eye.

He was now totally blind, and had to give up his pageship. For the next five years his chief diversion was to hear his sister and mother read to him. Then a normal school was opened at his home town, and he entered, his lessons being read to him at home and by his schoolmates.

A debating society was organized in this school and the blind boy joined and displayed a wonderful aptitude for debate. One day a companion found an old volume of the Congressional Record. Going to an old stable the companion would read to him the speeches of the lawmakers at Washington and then there entered Gore's breast the ambition to be a United States senator—an ambition that never left it, even in the darkest days that followed.


Senator Thomas P. Gore.

In 1891 his fame as a speaker had spread locally and he received many invitations to address farmers' picnics. The last day of 1895 he left Mississippi for Texas under a solemn vow never to return to it unless as a United States senator.

That year in Texas was a hard one. Gore threw himself into politics with passionate energy. Again and again the family was reduced to the verge of physical suffering. Yet year after year they kept up the fight for existence without complaint. Nor did the blind lawyer once despair of reaching the senate, writes James Creelman in Pearson's Magazine.

When Mr. Bryan was nominated at Kansas City in 1900 Gore found his way to the crowd that surrounded the convention. He managed to live in Kansas City for six days at a total cost of $3.50. No one who heard his voice ringing out over that scene of national enthusiasm was permitted to know, or even suspect, his poverty. Then he obtained an engagement in South Dakota to speak during the state and presidential campaigns. In this way he picked up $1,000 and with it went back to Texas and married.

The Gore's—including his father and brother—decided upon going to Oklahoma. In April, 1902, Gore managed to go as a delegate to the territorial convention that was to choose a delegate to congress from Oklahoma, and was given a seat in the territorial senate. That summer the blind man had another terrible struggle to keep alive. One day in June he had only eight cents left. He held a war council with his wife to consider what they should do with the eight cents. It was decided that the money should be spent on postage in an effort to secure speaking engagements. The political fight had to be kept up at any cost.

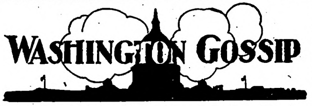
The fight for a seat in the United States senate was now pressed systematically. Gore spent the year 1903 in widening his acquaintance, attending picnics, barbecues and county fairs, lecturing for anything from $5 to $25, shaking hands with the crowds and smiling his way into their hearts. His friends wanted him to abandon his ambition for a time and run for congress. "It is the senate or nothing," he replied.

Gore won his fight in the primary election and was elected to the United States senate by the legislature, drawing the short term. In 1908 he was reelected.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

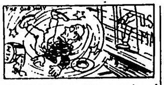
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1910. NO. 24.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP

To Test New Mail Device for Trains



WASHINGTON.—After a series of tests continuing since February the Postoffice Department has arranged for a formal six months' tryout of an invention for delivering and picking up mails by fast trains. As a demonstration of the practicability of the system a live pig, weighing 65 pounds, was recently delivered without injury at Carrollton, Ky., the home of the inventor, without the slightest injury from a train running 25 miles an hour.

For years the Postoffice Department has sought an improved method of picking up and delivering mails over the old catcher-hook system, and the new device was the result of four years' advertising by the postal authorities, urging inventors to produce something that would meet the requirements.

It is 40 years since the catcher hook came into use, and in spite of the progress in railroading and the tremendous improvement in the mail service along other directions no forward step is recorded in the matter of exchanging mail sacks by moving trains. Under this system only one small sack could be picked up at any one station, and it is a matter of official history that not infrequently, instead of catching the suspended sack of mail, the hook, operated by a mail clerk standing in the open door of the car, would snatch up a chicken coop or something else not to be found in any classification of mail matter.

The delivery of mail from moving trains is still more primitive, consisting merely of having the clerk hurl or push the sacks out of the car as the train rushes past the platform. Great numbers of persons have been injured and some killed by being struck by the whirling and rebounding sacks, thrown with the force of a catapult.

The new device has passed through a successful test of six months at Burnside station, and this decided the government to give the more extended trial.

Treasury Department Old Folks Home

I'LL SHOW 'EM
I AM STILL
YOUNG

A FEW days ago a woman clerk in the office of the Comptroller of Currency, Treasury Department, celebrated the 90th anniversary of her birth.

The Treasury Department, sometimes facetiously called "the old folks' home," probably has more aged employes connected with it than any other, for it was under the late United States Treasurer, Mr. Spinner, that women were first given employment there. If the truth could be known probably other females in this department are mighty close to the 90-year mark, but, of course, they are not going to admit it, especially as the talk has been getting stronger and stronger that a superannuated list is going to be made up sooner or later, and a way found to get rid of their services.

Not so very many years ago Senator Teller of Colorado has passed in the senate a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for a complete list of the officials and clerks in his department, together with the ages, when appointed and compensation received.

Quite a number of the venerable women clerks before that had been proud of telling their ages and boasting of how much work they could perform, but on having to give the figures for the scrutiny of the senators it was common talk around the department that a considerable lopping off of years was done, and ever since that information was called for women generally in the government service, who are approaching the sundown of life, have been mighty mum when it comes to discussing ages.

At the last session of congress numerous bills and resolutions were introduced with a view of trying to reach some solution of the problem of what to do with the aged employees of the government. Many speeches were made on the subject, but the more the question has been discussed, the more confused became the congressmen who take enough interest in the matter to be willing to go on record as being in favor of establishing a civil pension list.

Women of Diplomatic Set Are Smokers

I'LL
SMOKE
ALL I
PLEASE

IN CERTAIN parts of the city where society is familiar with the foreign habits of the diplomatic set and where cigarette smoking is so common among women that it is no longer a matter of much comment, there is a strong feeling that the anti-cigarette agitators have been unfair in directing their criticism at one or two individual women smokers.

The practice, it was pointed out, was not confined to any special few, but was quite general among fashionable women. As a regular feature of practically every ultra-fashionable dinner party here cigarettes are equally provided for the women. The old custom of the women leaving the men at the table to smoke has almost entirely disappeared.

At a recent amateur theatrical performance a purse was stolen from a prominent feminine member of the "younger set." The loss was advertised in the papers and among the contents of the purse was a jeweled cigarette case. The name of the owner was given without any apparent thought of embarrassment. Dealers patronized by fashionable dwellers here carry a large stock of women's cigarettes.

It is not a rare sight to see the wife of a foreign diplomat smoking complacently as she sits on the lawn of her home on a pleasant evening. Some foreign women prominent here have been known to smoke cigars.

Though these facts put the Washington situation in a light slightly different from that of other American cities, the local clergy fail to find any defense for the habit.

Where the Money of the Country Goes

THE TAXES
ARE PURTY
HIGH —
PURTY
HIGH
TAX PAYER

THE cost of the national government is but a small part of the burden on the taxpayer. The expenses of cities are manifold greater to each person than are those of the Union. The census brings together the figures for the 158 cities of the country which have a population of 50,000 and over. Their expenditures for the year 1908 were $16.81 per capita. Boston far surpassed this ratio, and leads in moneys paid for local administration, showing an outlay for each person of $27.58; New York comes next with its municipal budget of $24.71 per capita, while Washington follows close with a cost of $24.68 for each person.

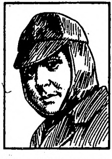
Last year under the laws of Congress for all purposes the nation spent $660,728,353. This amount cared for pensions, the army and navy, the courts, lighthouses, the foreign service and all the departments at the capital. Of this sum $7.33 on the average falls on each inhabitant. Set this over against $16.81, the average cost per capita of local rule in the cities, and $24.71 in New York city. The contrast will show that the national machinery costs less than that at home, under the very eyes of the citizens.

The public schools are maintained in the cities at a cost of $4.70 per capita, while $2.25 is paid for the police and $1.72 for the fire department. Thus schools and the police in cities cost $6.95 a year per capita, or only 38 cents per capita less than the total ordinary disbursements of the national government.

The taxpayers are proud of the public schools and do not begrudge the moneys spent for them. The police is required for the safety of the community, for the maintenance of law and order. If the funds are laid out honestly and wisely, the taxpayer will not scrimp either schools or the police.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MOISSANT, THE MAN-BIRD



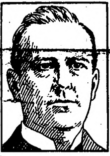
John Moissant, the young Chicagoan who startled the world by his flight across the Dover channel with a passenger on his way from Paris to London, has been a "soldier of fortune" from his early youth. Moissant was born of Spanish parents and is an architect. He suddenly came into prominence when he unexpectedly flew from Etampes to the Issy military ground, passing over the Eiffel tower.

Moissant is thirty-five years old and is of slight build. He is seemingly very jovial in temperament. He first visited Paris some months ago and became interested in the study of aviation. He had two machines built after his own designs and found the subject so fascinating that he determined to become a practical airman.

The Moissant brothers, George, Alfred and John, and two sisters, for many years had interests valued at several hundred thousand dollars in Salvador. In 1907 George and Alfred Moissant were arrested and imprisoned on charges of aiding and abetting the revolutionists. John was actively implicated in the movement against President Figueroa, and handled a rapid-fire gun for the Nicaraguans. When the revolutionists were repulsed John Moissant fled to Nicaragua. His brothers later were released, but their property was attached by the government as a bond to prevent their escape from the country.

When Moissant was sojourning in Honduras a tramp steamer loaded with a cargo valued around $100,000 was cast ashore and abandoned. In a small dugout and in the teeth of a gale Moissant made his way alone to the vessel and took possession. In the morning, when the wind had abated the captain with some of the crew and an agent of the line rowed out to the vessel, which had withstood the fury of the waves, but which was held fast on a bar in the harbor. A shot from Moissant's revolver halted them. After some warm discussion the captain had to row back to shore to inform the American consul that Moissant had seized the ship and her cargo as salvage. During the night another storm came up and finished the work of wrecking the vessel. The American consul found Moissant lashed to the topmost rigging, only a few feet above the water.

HEADS KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

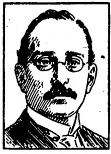


George M. Hanson, recently installed as supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, hails from Maine. Mr. Hanson suggests physical and intellectual strength. Erect, broad shouldered, strong, capable of enduring vigorous and prolonged labor, and equally capable of mental activity and strain, he combines the essential qualities of a forceful and successful chief executive.

By profession a lawyer, he has been one of the leaders of the bar of his state. He has taken part in public affairs and held public office. In the city of Calais, in which he lives, he has been twice elected mayor. He was appointed collector of customs by President Cleveland, and by Governor Cobb of Maine a member of the commission for the revision and codification of the tax laws of that state.

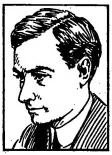
In the order of Knights of Pythias he has attained the highest honor which that organization can confer. He became a knight in 1883, and though a member of other organizations and secret societies, has given of his time and talent chiefly to this organization since that time. He was the second chancellor commander of his home lodge. As soon as he was eligible he became a member of the grand lodge of Maine, and its grand chancellor in 1893. In 1897 he was elected supreme representative and re-elected in 1901 and 1905. In the supreme lodge Mr. Hanson has been a forceful figure, for ten years a member of and for eight years chairman of the judiciary committee, that being the ranking committee of the supreme lodge.

IN THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS



William George Jordan has been appointed secretary of the house of governors. His selection by the governors is a recognition of his services as the founder of this unique institution, which is likely to become ultimately an official feature of the government. Mr. Jordan proposed the idea several years ago. It was immediately adopted by President Roosevelt and a conference of governors was called at Washington to consider the conservation of national resources. The results of the conference were so important that the governors on their own initiative called a meeting to discuss plans for greater uniformity in state legislation. At that conference it was decided to make the house of governors a permanent institution and a resolution was passed offering a vote of thanks to Mr. Jordan for his part in the foundation and promotion of the third house. William George Jordan is a widely known editor and publicist. Some years ago he gave up editorial work to devote his time to writing. He has written largely on psychological and political topics. Mr. Jordan is the only member of the house who is not a governor.

NEW YORK'S ACTING MAYOR



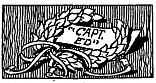
Greater far than the governorship of many states, perhaps than any of them, is the mayorship of New York, which has lately been filled by a young man of only thirty—John Purroy Mitchell, who became the acting chief executive of the metropolis upon the disability of Mr. Gaynor. He is undoubtedly the youngest chief executive any great American city has ever had and it shows the great American capacity for government when so young a man can step into a seat of power so great, of honor so high and responsibilities so vast.

Within an hour after Mayor Gaynor had been struck down by an assassin's bullet it is safe to say that at least half the men in New York who give any attention to public affairs and their management had thought of John Purroy Mitchell, the young president of the board of aldermen, who, under the charter, would succeed to the first office of the city if the mayor's wound should result fatally.

Mr. Mitchell was twenty-eight years old, and had been practising law on his own account for five years, when the making of his public record began. It was in the family to study law, and young Mitchell had determined on that before he went to college. Consequently when he came to the elective courses in his junior year he turned aside from the distinctive studies of the arts and chose those which he believed would help him in his later career. He went in for political science, the science of government, political history, and that sort of thing.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Light Keeper Who Died for Uncle Sam



DETROIT.—The big lighthouse at Windmill Point is sending out its warning to lake mariners every night, as it has for many years past, but no more does Capt. Edward Chambers attend the big lamp that for two years has been his care. He died recently. With the passing of Captain Chambers, or "Captain Ed," as he was known among the lakefaring people, one of the most picturesque figures of the great lakes is taken.

He was born on Mackinac island in 1852. When he went to work it was for the government, as mail carrier from Mackinac City on the mainland to the island. In summer this is a simple task. But in the winter it is different. The storms that sweep the lakes in the cold months find a clear passage in the Straits of Mackinac, and sometimes traveling over the ice is impossible. It takes a strong and resolute man to face these storms and carry the mail to the beleaguered islanders. Such a man was "Captain Ed." No day was too cold or wind too strong to keep him at home.

Since entering the lighthouse service "Captain Ed" had some of the most arduous assignments Uncle Sam's men get. For 12 years he was in charge of the lighthouse on Stannard rock, in Lake Superior. This is the farthest from land of any light the government possesses, and because of the storms in the spring and fall furnishes about the hardest work. It stands on the top of a submerged mountain, which is only six feet below the surface. Many boats had been wrecked on the rock before the government established the light.

Captain Chambers was in charge of the following lighthouses during his service: Waugoschance, three years; Iroquois, in Lake Superior, nine years, and Spectacle Reef, in upper Lake Huron, six years.

Making Ice Water From the Sunshine

OLLA
ANYTHING
TO CHEAT
A POOR
ICE MAN
!—!—!
ICE MAGNATE

EL PASO, Tex.—Manufacturing a drink of ice water with nothing cooler than the sun's rays and dry tropical air would probably seem under the province of the magician to the easterner. It is nevertheless a fact that from these ever-available agencies the greater part of the population of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico manufacture their own ice water. This not only serves for drinking purposes, but also provides an efficient medium for the ordinary requirements of refrigeration—for in the cruder sections of the great southwest the artificial production of ice is still a trifle too costly to be feasible.

The secret lies wholly in the construction of the little red receptacle in which the water is placed. This is a simple Mexican creation, and in thata language is called an olla, the two l's being silent according to the Spanish pronunciation of the word. In northern Mexico olla making is a very profitable industry to the inhabitants, who carry them over into Arizona on the backs of burros.

The olla is made from a crude clayish mortar. In drying the composition becomes very porous, and it is this essential characteristic which contains the secret of the cooling process.

It is filled with water and hung up, preferably in some place which is exposed to the wind if there be any. The moisture seeps through the porous composition. The process is very slow, and the moisture which exudes evaporates into the receptive, dry atmosphere in such equable proportion that scarcely more than a drop a minute trickles away from the bottom of the olla.

It is this continuous and fairly rapid evaporation which produces the cold. Immediately the sides of the olla become chilled, and the water within grows gradually cooler. In less than an hour from the time the phenomena is begun the water is cold enough for drinking purposes, no matter how warm it might have been when poured into the receptacle. Two or three hours later it is cold enough to fill the ordinary requirements of refrigeration

New York Children Are Taught to Play

SAY,
DAT'S
FINE!

NEW YORK.—There are places where children have to be taught how to play. You might think that the youngsters wouldn't need instruction of this kind. You would be mistaken. Here in New York men and women spend the better part of their lives teaching thousands of children how to play, not only with their muscles, but also with their minds, writes a correspondent. A great many thousand dollars are spent annually by the city just for that purpose, and experience has proved that the time and money are well spent.

The tall tenements of the East side, as full of people as a warren is of rabbits, swarm with eager children. Their fathers and mothers were immigrants. Most of them had no boyhood or girlhood, as most people think of it. They worked for a living before they came to this country; they were hard at work in shops or factories after they came here. They had no traditions of play to hand down to their children. To them play was a foolishness.

Their children, unable to breathe in the tenements, take to the streets, which are dirty or infested with persons and things that are not good for little people to see and hear. Children who have no play places but the streets are apt to absorb unhealthful ideas as well as microbes. Pickpockets and loafers are developed that way. Besides, there is little of play that children can do in the streets. That ogre in cap and blue coat, the policeman, is always snooping about.

Merchants Offer Inducements to Wed

JUST THINK
OF THE
INDUCEMENTS
THEY
OFFER IN
WAREHAM
I AM

WAREHAM, Mass.—The merchants of this ambitious Cape Cod town, desiring to increase its fame and population, present and prospective, offer extraordinary inducements to sweethearts to marry here. The merchants could offer no more, save to marry the ladies themselves, and the law against bigamy is very strict.

Of course certain conditions are attached to these generous propositions; the chief is that the married couple must reside here. Wareham is altruistic, but it does not propose to help to add to the population of any other town.

These are some of the marriage inducements offered by Wareham:

Bridal dinner.

A free wedding, including marriage license and clergyman's services.

Bass soloist to sing "I'm Glad I'm Married" at the ceremony.

Church deacon to pass the hat for a collection for the wedded pair's benefit.

Brass band to play the wedding march and other appropriate music.

Bridal presents, mostly useful articles for furnishing a home, particularly the nursery.

Motor launch for the honeymoon trip.

Steady employment for the bridegroom.

Employment for the bride every autumn at screening cranberries if she desires it.

Lawyers to give legal advice on any subject except divorce.

Free shaves for the bridegroom, his clothes pressed without charge—not by his wife, but by a tailor.

To further its purpose and to make the path to happiness even smoother, Wareham has established a wedding bureau. They will consider applications of those yearning to be married from every point of experience, the wise city fathers consider.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

GROWING COUNTRIES.

The census department of Canada estimates the present population of the Dominion to be 7,350,000. The distribution by sections is: Maritime provinces, 1,037,112; Quebec, 2,038,461; Ontario, 2,619,025; Western provinces, 1,371,164; unorganized territories, 58,309. It is not surprising that Canada, with her many resources and her healthful climate and varied opportunities for industrial wealth-seekers, should grow all the time, says the Mexican Herald. A sturdy race which increases by the excess of births over deaths is continually being reinforced by immigration, and that of the best kind. The consuming power of the population of Canada is very large, and accounts for the heavy importations of foreign goods and the excellent support given to home industries. Argentina, with about a million less population than Canada, is rapidly increasing in wealth. It is interesting to see that the influx of immigrants into this country from Spain continues, just as it does in the case of Cuba and Argentina. The ancient Iberian motherland still breeds a sturdy race which send its sons to former colonies.

It used to be "King Cotton." Then corn came into active rivalry for supremacy. And now it looks as though rubber might be the great staple of commerce. There has been an enormous increase in the production of rubber and in importations into the United States. This is due to the rapidly augmenting demand, with rubber as an essential for automobile, bicycle and carriage tires and for other purposes. Word comes from Sumatra, which has been the source of supply for tobacco of a certain grade, that the planters are giving up the "weed" and are converting their estates into rubber farms. It is not believed, however, that tobacco growing in Connecticut, Kentucky and other American states will be supplanted by rubber production.

This is the day of the auto, the airship and the wireless telegraph. But some of the old-time slow coaches still come into play. A wealthy summer resident of Newport who went in his automobile to visit another gentleman found himself with his touring car stuck in soft sand from which it could not be moved unaided. An obliging farmer of the neighborhood hitched up his ox team and drew the machine out of the predicament into which the vehicle had plunged. Could irony further go? Still, the auto is a good and useful invention and has come to stay, although occasionally, in the case of a breakdown, it stays too long in one place.

A new compass which may supersede the compass now in general use is under test on the scout cruiser Birmingham. It is a combination of the conventional compass with the gyroscope, and is said to eliminate all varieties of deviation of the needle. It can also be placed in the interior of a ship, where it is safe from the missiles of an enemy. A compass of this kind would be extremely valuable in naval service, but it would be far more valuable to commerce, as the influences which affect the compass on modern steel ships are puzzling, and sufficient in some instances to cause wrecks through deviations from proper courses.

The census officials expect to add the names of 60 cities in the United States to the list of those having a population of 25,000 or over which was compiled in 1900. Perhaps there will be even more than 60. The invention of machinery for the farm is one of the factors that have contributed to the rise of the cities.

A New York girl who is heiress to a fortune amounting to $6,000,000 is compelled to work for the purpose of getting enough money to pay her board, because the lawyers are busy trying to divide the estate among themselves. The case affords a strong argument in favor of the "give while you live" theory.

Fair Parisiennes have adopted the hobble skirt style of bathing suit. It is absolutely impossible for them to swim when hobbled, but they probably don't mind that. If they wished to go into the water they would probably do so in their bathrooms.

Now that we get the true story of the life of the fly by the aid of the microscope we see that it merits nothing else so little as kind treatment.

Shirtwaists for men will not do. It has been decreed that men must wear coats. Old Grimes is dead, but his soul is marching on.

New York will make policemen out of farmer boys and Kansas is going to find it still harder to harvest its crops.

CONSERVATION IS PATRIOTIC DUTY

Roosevelt at St. Paul Advocates New Methods.

WASTE AND MONOPOLY WRONG

Waterways and Forests Discussed—State and Federal Control—Country Life Institute Is Favored.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt was the central figure in the conservation congress today, and delivered an address that called forth the warmest praise of those who were fortunate enough to hear it. The fact that the former president was to speak attracted to the convention hall a tremendous crowd, and the man who has made conservation one of the chief issues in the United States was given the heartiest kind of a greeting.

Taking "National Efficiency" for his general subject. Mr. Roosevelt said:

America's reputation for efficiency stands deservedly high throughout the world. We are efficient probably to the full-limit that any nation can attain by the methods hitherto used. There is great reason to be proud of our achievements, and yet no reason to believe that we cannot excel our past. Through a practically unrestrained individualism, we have reached a pitch of literary unexampled material prosperity; although the distribution of this prosperity leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of justice and fair dealing. But we have not only allowed the individual a free hand, which was in the main right; we have also allowed great corporations to act as though they were individuals, and to exercise the rights of individuals, in addition to using the vast combined power of high organization and enormous wealth for their own advantage. This development of corporate action, it is true, is doubtless in large part responsible for the gigantic development of our natural resources, but it is not less responsible for waste, destruction, and monopoly on an equally gigantic scale.

The method of reckless and uncontrolled private use and waste has done for us all the good it ever can, and it is time to put an end to it before it does all the evil it easily may. We have passed the time when heedless waste and destruction, and arrogant monopoly, are any longer permissible. Henceforth we must seek National efficiency by a new and a better way, by the way of the orderly development and use, coupled with the preservation, of our natural resources by making the most of what we have for the benefit of all of us, instead of leaving the sources of material prosperity open to indiscriminate exploitation. These are some of the reasons why it is wise that we should abandon the old point of view, and why conservation has become a patriotic duty.

Waterways Development.

One of the greatest of our conservation problems is the wise and prompt development and use of the waterways of this Nation. The Twin Cities, lying as they do at the headwaters of the Mississippi, are not upon the direct line of the proposed lakes to the gulf deep waterway. Yet they are deeply interested in its prompt completion, as well as in the deepening and regulation of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri and to the gulf. The project for a great trunk waterway, an arm of the sea, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, should not be abandoned. The lakes to the gulf deep waterway, and the development of the rivers which flow into it, should be pushed to completion vigorously and without delay.

In nearly every river city from St. Paul to the gulf the water-front is controlled by the railways. Nearly every artificial waterway in the United States, either directly or indirectly, is under the same control. It goes without saying that (unless the people prevent it in advance) the railways will attempt to take control of our waterways as fast as they are improved and completed; nor would I blame them, if we, the people, are supine in the matter. We must see to it that adequate terminals are provided in every city and town on every improved waterway, terminals open under reasonable conditions to the use of every citizen, and rigidly protected against monopoly; and we must compel the railways to co-operate with the waterways continuously, effectively, and under reasonable conditions. Unless we do so the railway lines will refuse to deliver freight to the boat lines, either openly or by imposing prohibitory conditions, and the waterways once improved will do comparatively little for the benefit of the people who pay the bill.

Adequate terminals properly controlled and open through lines by rail and boat are two absolutely essential conditions to the usefulness of inland waterway development. I believe furthermore that the railways should be prohibited from owning, controlling, or carrying any interest in the boat lines on our rivers, unless under the strictest regulation and control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, so that the shippers' interests may be fully protected.

The National Forests.

If any proof were needed that forest protection is a National duty, the recent destruction of forests in the west by fire would supply it. Even with the aid of the army added to that of the forest service the loss has been severe. Without either it would have been vastly greater.

But the forest service does more than protect the National forests against fire. It makes them practically and increasingly useful as well. During the last year for which I have the figures the National forests were used by 22,000 cattlemen with their herds, 5,000 sheepmen with their flocks, 5,000 timbermen with their crews, and 45,000 miners. More than 5,000 persons used them for other special industries. Nearly 34,000 settlers had the free use of wood. The total resident population of the National forests is about a quarter of a million, which is larger than the population of certain states. More than 700,000 acres of agricultural land have been patented or listed for patent within the forests, and the reports of the forest officers show that more than 400,000 people a year use the forests for recreation, camping, hunting, fishing, and similar purposes. All this is done, of course, without injury to the timber, which has a value of at least a thousand million dollars. Moreover, the National forests protect the water supply of a thousand cities and towns, about 800 irrigation projects, and more than 300 power projects, not counting the use of water for these and other purposes by individual settlers.

Country Life Institute.

The investigations of the Country Life Commission have led the farmers of this country to realize that they have not been getting their fair share of progress, and all that it brings. Some of our farming communities in the Mississippi valley and in the middle west have made marvelous progress, yet even the best of them, like communities of every other kind, are not beyond improvement, while much needs to be done in some other sections to improve country life. As yet we know comparatively little of the basic facts of rural civilization. The means for better farming we have studied with care, but to better living on the farm and to better business on the farm the farmers themselves have given scant attention. One of the most urgent needs of our civilization is that the farmers themselves should undertake to get for themselves a better knowledge along these lines, and then to apply it. Sir Horace Plunkett, for many years a Wyoming cattleman, and now devoting himself in Ireland to the country life problem there, has suggested in his recent book on the "Country Life Problem in America" the creation of a Country Life institute as a center where the work and knowledge of the whole world concerning country life may be brought together for the use of every nation. I am strongly in sympathy with this idea, and I hope to see it carried out with the co-operation and assistance of our own people. Last spring, while visiting the capital of Hungary, Buda-Pesth, I was immensely impressed by the Museum of Country Life, containing an extraordinary series of studies in agriculture, in stock-raising, in forestry, in mining; the exhibits were of the utmost practical importance and were also intensely interesting and instructive.

As a people we have not yet learned to economize. One of the virtues we Americans most need is thrift. It is a mere truism to say that luxury and extravagance are not good for a Nation. So far as they affect character, the loss they cause may be beyond computation. But in the material sense there is a loss greater than is caused by both extravagance and luxury put together. I mean the needless, useless, and excessive loss to our people from premature death and avoidable diseases. Wholly apart from the grief, the suffering, and the wretchedness which they cause, the material loss each year has been calculated at nearly twice what it costs to run the Federal government. In addition to the state and city health officers and organizations, there is urgently needed a Federal bureau of health, to act, so far as the National government properly may, to relieve our people from this dreadful burden.

National Conservation Commission.

One of the most important meetings in our recent history was that of the governors in the white house in May, 1908, to consider the conservation question. By the advice of the governors the meeting was followed by the appointment of a National conservation commission. The meeting of the governors directed the attention of the country to conservation as nothing else could have done, while the work of the commission gave the movement definiteness and supplied it with a practical program. But at the moment when the commission was ready to begin the campaign for putting its program into effect an amendment to the Sundry civil service bill was introduced by a congressman from Minnesota with the purpose of putting a stop to the work so admirably begun. Congress passed the amendment. Its object was to put an end to the work of a number of commissions, which had been appointed by the president, and whose contribution to the public welfare had been simply incalculable. Among these were the commission for reorganizing the business methods of the government, the public lands commission, the country life commission, and the National conservation commission itself. When I signed the Sundry civil service bill containing this amendment, I transmitted with it as my last official act a memorandum declaring that the amendment was void, because it was an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the executive, and that if I were to remain president I would pay to it no attention whatever.

The National conservation commission thereupon became dormant. The suspension of its work came at a most unfortunate time, and there was serious danger that the progress already made would be lost. At this critical moment the National conservation association was organized. It took up the work which otherwise would not have been done, and it exercised a most useful influence in preventing bad legislation, in securing the introduction of better conservation measures at the past session of congress, and in promoting the passage of wise laws. It deserves the confidence and support of every citizen interested in the wise development and preservation of our natural resources, and in preventing them from passing into the hands of uncontrolled monopolies. It joins with the National conservation congress in holding this meeting. I am here by the joint invitation of both.

Pan-American Construction.

When the government of the United States awoke to the idea of conservation and saw that it was good, it lost no time in communicating the advantages of the new point of view to its immediate neighbors among the nations. A North American conservation conference was held in Washington, and the co-operation of Canada and Mexico in the great problem of developing the resources of the continent for the benefit of its people was asked and promised. The nations upon our northern and southern boundaries wisely realized that their opportunity to conserve the natural resources was better than ours, because with them destruction and monopolization had not gone so far as they had with us. So it is with the republics of Central and South America. Obviously they are on the verge of a period of great material progress. The development of their natural resources—their forests, their mines, their water, and their soils—will create enormous wealth. It is to the mutual interest of the United States and our sister American republics that this development should be wisely done. Our manufacturing industries offer a market for more and more of their natural wealth and raw material, while they will increasingly desire to meet that demand in commercial exchange. The more we buy from them, the more we shall sell to them. Their prosperity is inseparably involved with our own. Thank heaven, we of this continent are now beginning to realize, what in the end the whole world will realize, that normally it is a good thing for a nation to have its neighbor nations prosper. We of the United States are genuinely and heartily pleased to see growth and prosperity in Canada, in Mexico, in South America.

It is clear that unless the governments of our southern neighbors take steps in the near future by wise legislation to control the development and use of their natural resources, they will probably fall into the hands of concessionaries and promoters, with single purpose, without regard to the permanent welfare of the land in which they work, will be to make the most possible money in the shortest possible time. There will be shameful waste, destructive loss, and short-sighted disregard of the future, as we have learned by bitter experience here at home.

Unless the governments of all the American republics, including our own, enact in time such laws as will both protect their natural wealth and promote their legitimate and reasonable development, future generations will owe their misfortunes to us of today. A great patriotic duty calls upon us. We owe it to ourselves and to them to give the American republics all the help we can. The cases in which we have failed should be no less instructive than the cases in which we have succeeded. With prompt action and good will the task of saving the resources for the people is full of hope for us all.

State and Federal Control.

But while we of the United States are anxious, as I believe we are able, to be of assistance to others, there are problems of our own which we must not overlook. One of the most important conservation questions of the moment relates to the control of water power monopoly in the public interest. There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdiction. The essential question is not one of hair-splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good? Most of the predatory corporations are interstate or have interstate affiliations. Therefore they are largely out of reach of effective state control, and fall of necessity within the federal jurisdiction. One of the prime objects of those among them that are grasping and greedy is to avoid any effective control either by state or nation; and they advocate at this time state control simply because they believe it to be the least effective. In the great fight of the people to drive the special interests from the domination of our government, the nation is stronger and its jurisdiction is more effective than that of any state. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the Atlantic coast, will be federal laws and the federal executive. That is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states. It is fundamentally a demand against the interest of the plain people, of the people of small means, against the interest of our children and our children's children; and it is primarily in the interest of the great corporations which desire to escape all government control.

The Conservation Fight.

On of the difficulties in putting into practise the conservation idea is that the field to which it applies is constantly growing in the public mind. It has been no slight task to bring before 100,000 people a great conception like that of conservation, and convince them that it is right. This much we have accomplished. But there remains much to be cleared up, and many misunderstandings to be removed. These misunderstandings are due in part at least to direct misrepresentation by the men to whose interest it is that conservation should not prosper. For example, we find it constantly said by men who should know better that temprary wthdrawals such as the withdrawals of coal lands, will permanently check development. Yet the fact is that these withdrawals have no purpose except to prevent the coal lands from passing into private ownership until congress can pass laws to open them to development under conditions just alike to the public and to the men who will do the developing. If there is delay, the responsibility for it rests, not on the men who made the withdrawals to protect the public interest, but on those who prevent congress from passing wise legislation, and so putting an end to the need for withdrawals.

Abuses committed in the name of a just cause are familiar to all of us. Many unwise things are done and many unwise measures are advocated in the name of conservation, either through ignorance, or by those whose interest lies not in promoting the movement, but in retarding it. For example, to stop water power development by needless refusal to issue permits for water power or private irrigation works on the public lands inevitably leads many men, friendly to conservation and believers in its general principles, to assume that its practical application is necessarily a check upon progress. Nothing could be more mistaken. The idea, widely circulated of late, that conservation means locking up of the natural resources for the exclusive use of future generations, is wholly mistaken. Our purpose is to make full use of these resources, but to consider our sons and daughters as well as ourselves; just as a farmer uses his farm in ways to preserve its future usefulness. Conservation is the road to national efficiency, and it stands for ample and wise development.

But in spite of these difficulties, most of which are doubtless inevitable in any movement of this kind, conservation has made marvelous progress. I have been astounded and delighted on my return from abroad at the progress made while I was away. We have a right to congratulate ourselves on this marvelous progress; but there is no reason for believing that the fight is won. In the beginning the special interests, who are our chief opponents in the conservation fight, paid little heed to the movement, because they neither understood it, nor saw that if it won they must lose. But with the progress of conservation in the minds of our people the fight is getting sharper. The nearer we approach to victory, the bitterer the opposition that we must meet, and the greater the need for caution and watchfulness. Open opposition we can overcome, but I warn you especially against the men who come to congresses such as this, ostensibly as disinterested citizens, but actually as the paid agents of the special interests. I heartily approve the attitude of any corporation, interested in the deliberations of a meeting such as ths, which comes hither to advocate, by its openly accredited agents, views which it believes the meeting should have in mind. But I condemn with equal readiness the appearance of a corporate agent before any convention who does not declare himself frankly as such.

This congress is a direct apeal to the patriotism of our whole people. The nation wisely looks to such gatherings for counsel and leadership. Let that leadership be sound, definite, practical, and on the side of all the people. It would be no small misfortune if a meeting such as this should ever fall into the hands of the open enemies or false friends of the great movement which it represents.

It is our duty and our desire to make this land of ours a better home for the race, but our duty does not stop there. We must also work for a better nation to live in this better land. The development and conservation of our national character and our free institutions must go hand in hand with the development and conservation of our natural resources, which the governor's conference so well called the foundations of our prosperity. Whatever progress we may make as a nation, whatever wealth we may accumulate, however far we may push mechanical development and production, we shall never reach a point where our welfare can depend in the last analysis on anything but honesty, courage, loyalty, and good citizenship. The homely virtues are the lasting virtues, and the road which leads to them is the road to genuine and lasting success.

What this country needs is what every free country must set before it as the great goal toward which it works—an equal oportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for every one of its citizens. To achieve this end we must put a stop to the improper political dominion, no less than to the improper economic dominion, of the great special interests. This country, its natural resources, its natural advantages, its opportunities and its institutons, belong to all its citizens. They cannot be enjoyed fully fully and freely under any governmen in which the special interests as such have a voice. The supreme political task of our day, the indispensable condition of national efficiency and national welfare, is to drive the special interests out of our public life.

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans in Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land had a crop—and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well-built substantial story-and-a-half log house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle. His broken English—he was a French Canadian—was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid $20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used in its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "braw." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him—the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette?" as he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his far-west home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here wan year ago, and we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work tarn har', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, sometin' go not always w'at you call de' right, an' de farmer he say de' mean t'ing, be gosh! and tell us go to —well, anyway he tarn mad. Now," and then he waved his hand again towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, no cardin' mill, no gris' mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' when me want to, me can say to de oder fellow! you go——! Well, we like him—the farmin'." And that was a good definition of independence.

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT.

Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada for 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands on the American side of the line to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a portion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in these portions the crops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good.

The great province of Saskatchewan has suffered less from drought in proportion to her area under cultivation than either of the other provinces. On the other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Saskatchewan also. In spite of this, however, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the averages of yield, with the acreages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of the farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maidstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10.

I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our patents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe that Saskatchewan is just the place for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from $35 to $45 per month. Lee Dow.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan. O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Americans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers joined with the others in an address of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united together and the peace of the world will be forever assured.

"I hope that in coming here as you have, you have found liberty, justice and equality of rights. In this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good Americans. We do not want you to forget what you have been; but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

STANDS STRONGLY FOR CONSERVATION

President Taft's Address Before Congress at St. Paul.

DANGER IN CONTINUED WASTE

Chief Executive Outlines Plans Which He Believes Should Be Adopted—Statistics Make Speech Comprehensive to Hearers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5.—President Taft delivered his long-expected speech before the National Conservation congress here today. Substantially it was as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Conservation Congress:

Conservation as an economic and political term has come to mean the preservation of our natural resources for economical use, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

The danger to the state and to the people at large from the waste and dissipation of our national wealth is not one which quickly impresses itself on the people of the older communities, because its most obvious instances do not occur in their neighborhood, while in the newer part of the country the sympathy with expansion and development is so strong that the danger is scoffed at or ignored. Among scientific men and thoughtful observers, however, the danger has always been present; but it needed some one to bring home the crying need for a remedy of this evil so as to impress itself on the public mind and lead to the formation of public opinion and action by the representatives of the people. Theodore Roosevelt took up this task in the last two years of his second administration, and well did he perform it.

As president of the United States I have, as it were, inherited this policy, and I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my high opportunity to do all that an executive can do to help a great people realize a great national ambition. For conservation is national. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do, not as president of a party, but as president of the whole people. Conservation is not a question of politics, or of factions, or of persons. It is a question that affects the vital welfare of all of us—of our children and our children's children. I urge that no good can come from meetings of this sort unless we ascribe to those who take part in them, and who are apparently striving worthily in the cause, all proper motives, and unless we judicially consider every measure or method proposed with a view to its effectiveness in achieving our common purpose, and wholly without regard to who proposes it or who will claim the credit for its adoption. The problems are of very great difficulty and call for the calmest consideration and clearest foresight. Many of the questions presented have phases that are new in this country, and it is possible that in their solution we may have to attempt first one way and then another. What I wish to emphasize, however, is that a satisfactory conclusion can only be reached promptly if we avoid acrimony, imputations of bad faith, and political controversy.

The public domain of the government of the United States, including all the cessions from those of the thirteen states that made cessions to the United States and including Alaska, amounted in all to about 1,800,000,000 acres. Of this there is left as purely government property outside of Alaska something like 700,000,000 of acres. Of this the national forest reserves in the United States proper embrace 144,000,000 acres. The rest is largely mountain or arid country, offering some opportunity for agriculture by dry farming and by reclamation, and containing metals as well as coal, phosphates, oils, and natural gas. Then the government owns many tracts of land lying along the margins of streams that have water power, the use of which is necessary in the conversion of the power into electricity and its transmission.

I shall divide my discussion under the heads of (1) agricultural lands; (2) mineral lands—that is, lands containing metalliferous minerals; (3) forest lands; (4) coal lands; (5) oil and gas lands; and (6) phosphate lands.

Agricultural Lands.

Our land laws for the entry of agricultural lands are now as follows:

The original homestead law, with the requirements of residence and cultivation for five years, much more strictly enforced than ever before.

The enlarged homestead act, applying to nonirrigable lands only, requiring five years' residence and continuous cultivation of one-fourth of the area.

The desert-land act, which requires on the part of the purchaser the ownership of a water right and thorough reclamation of the land by irrigation, and the payment of $1.25 per acre.

The donation or Carey act, under which the state selects the land and provides for its reclamation, and the title vests in the settler who resides upon the land and cultivates it and pays the cost of the reclamation.

The national reclamation homestead law, requiring five years' residence and cultivation by the settler on the land irrigated by the government, and payment by him to the government of the cost of the reclamation.

The present congress passed a bill of great importance, severing the ownership of coal by the government in the ground from the surface and permitting homestead entries upon the surface of the land, which, when perfected, give the settler the right to farm the surface, while the coal beneath the surface is retained in ownership by the government and may be disposed of by it under other laws.

There is no crying need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semiarid regions. Of course the teachings of the agricultural department as to how these subarid lands may be treated and the soil preserved for useful culture are of the very essence of conservation. Then conservation of agricultural lands is shown in the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and I should devote a few words to what the government has done and is doing in this regard.

Reclamation.

By the reclamation act a fund has been created of the proceeds of the public lands of the United States with which to construct works for storing great bodies of water at proper altitudes from which, by a suitable system of canals and ditches, the water is to be distributed over the arid and subarid lands of the government to be sold to settlers at a price sufficient to pay for the improvements. Primarily, the projects are and must be for the improvement of public lands. Incidentally, where private land is also within reach of the water supply—the furnishing at cost or profit of this water to private owners by the government is held by the federal court of appeals not to be a usurpation of power. But certainly this ought not to be done except from surplus water, not needed for government land. The total sum already accumulated in the reclamation fund is $60,273,-254.22, and of that all but $6,491,965.34 has been expended. It became very clear to congress at its last session, from the statements made by experts, that these 30 projects could not be promptly completed with the balance remaining on hand or with the funds likely to accrue in the near future. It was found, moreover, that there are many settlers who have been led into taking up lands with the hope and understanding of having water furnished in a short time, who are left in a most distressing situation. I recommended to congress that authority be given to the secretary of the interior to issue bonds in anticipation of the assured earnings by the projects, so that the projects, worthy and feasible, might be promptly completed, and the settlers might be relieved from their present inconvenience and hardship. In authorizing the issue of these projects, congress limited the application of their proceeds to those projects which a board of army engineers, to be appointed by the president, should examine and determine to be feasible and worthy of completion. The board has been appointed and soon will make its report.

Suggestions have been made that the United States ought to aid in the drainage of swamp lands belonging to the states or private owners, because, if drained, they would be exceedingly valuable for agriculture and contribute to the general welfare by extending the area of cultivation. I deprecate the agitation in favor of such legislation. It is inviting the general government into contribution from its treasury toward enterprises that should be conducted either by private capital or at the instance of the state. In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the federal government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to federal power; but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the states. We have made wonderful progress and at the same time have preserved with judicial exactness the restrictions of the Constitution. There is an easy way in which the Constitution can be violated by congress without judicial inhibition, to-wit, by appropriations from the national treasury for unconstitutional purposes. It will be a sorry day for this country if the time ever comes when our fundamental compact shall be habitually disregarded in this manner.

Mineral Lands.

By mineral lands I mean those lands bearing metals, or what are called metalliferous minerals. The rules of ownership and disposition of these lands were first fixed by custom in the west, and then were embodied in the law, and they have worked, on the whole, so fairly and well that I do not think it is wise to attempt to change or better them.

Forest Lands.

Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to a halt in the waste of our resources. This was recognized by congress by an act authorizing the executive to reserve from entry and set aside public timber lands as national forests. Speaking generally, there has been reserved of the existing forests about seventy per cent. of all the timber lands of the government. Within these forests (including 26,000,000 acres in two forests in Alaska) are 192,-000,000 of acres, of which 166,000,000 of acres are in the United States proper and include within their boundaries something like 22,000,000 of acres that belong to the state or to private individuals. We have then, excluding Alaska forests, a total of about 144,000,000 acres of forests belonging to the government which is being treated in accord with the principles of scientific forestry.

The government timber in this country amounts to only one-fourth of all the timber, the rest being in private ownership. Only three per cent. of that which is in private ownership is looked after properly and treated according to modern rules of forestry. The usual destructive waste and neglect continues in the remainder of the forests owned by private persons and corporations. It is estimated that fire alone destroys $50,000,-000 worth of timber a year. The management of forests not on public land is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. If anything can be done by law it must be done by the state legislatures. I believe that it is within their constitutional power to require the enforcement of regulations in the general public interest, as to fire and other causes of waste in the management of forests owned by private individuals and corporations.

I have shown sufficiently the conditions as to federal forestry to indicate that no further legislation is needed at the moment except an increase in the fire protection to national forests and an act vesting the executive with full power to make forest reservations in every state where government land is timber-covered, or where the land is needed for forestry purposes.

Coal Lands.

The next subject, and one most important for our consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and in Alaska. First, as to those in the United States. At the beginning of this administration they were classified coal lands amounting to 5,476,000 acres, and there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,-867,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 77,648,000 acres, making a total withdrawal of 95,515,000 acres. Meantime, of the acres thus withdrawn, 11,371,000 have been classified and found not to contain coal, and have been restored to agricultural entry, and 4,256,000 acres have been classified as coal lands; while 79,788,000 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 336,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,168,000 acres.

Under the laws providing for the disposition of coal lands, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is $10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and sell at that price. By the first regulations governing appraisal, approved April 8, 1907, the minimum was $10, as provided by law, and the maximum was $100, and the highest price actually placed upon any land sold was $75. Under the new regulations, adopted April 10, 1909, the maximum price was increased to $300, except in regions where there are large mines, where no maximum limit is fixed and the price is determined by the estimated tons of coal to the acre. The highest price fixed for any land under this regulation has been $608. The appraisal value of the lands classified as coal lands and valued under the new and old regulations is shown to be as follows: 4,303,921 acres, valued under the old regulations at $77,644,329, an average of $18 an acre; and 5,864,702 acres classified and valued under the new regulation at $394,-203,242, or a total of 10,168,623 acres, valued at $471,847,571.

For the year ending March 31, 1909, 227 coal entries were made, embracing an area of 35,331 acres, which sold for $663,-620.40. For the year ending March 31, 1910, there were 175 entries, embracing an area of 25,412 acres, which sold for $608,-012; and down to August, 1910, there were but 17 entries, with an area of 1,720 acres, which sold for $22,810.60, making a disposition of the coal lands in the last two years of about 60,000 acres for $1,305,000.

The present congress, as already said, has separated the surface of coal lands, either classified or withdrawn for classification, from the coal beneath, so as to permit at all times homestead entries upon the surface of lands useful for agriculture and to reserve the ownership in the coal to the government. The question which remains to be considered is whether the existing law for the sale of the coal in the ground should continue in force or be repealed and a new method of disposition adopted. Under the present law the absolute title in the coal beneath the surface passes to the grantee of the government. The price fixed is upon an estimated amount of the tons of coal per acre beneath the surface, and the prices are fixed so that the earnings will only be a reasonable profit upon the amount paid and the investment necessary. But, of course, this is more or less guesswork, and the government parts with the ownership of the coal in the ground absolutely. Authorities of the geological survey estimate that in the United States today there is a supply of about three thousand billions of tons of coal, and that of this one thousand billions are in the public domain. Of course, the other two thousand billions are within private ownership and under no more control as to the use or the prices at which the coal may be sold than any other private property. If the government leases the coal lands and acts as any landlord would, and imposes conditions in its leases like those which are now imposed by the owners in fee of coal mines in the various coal regions of the east, then it would retain over the disposition of the coal deposits a choice as to the assignee of the lease, or of resuming possession at the end of the term of the lease, which might easily be framed to enable it to exercise a limited but effective control in the disposition and sale of the coal to the public. It has been urged that the leasing system has never been adopted in this country, and that its adoption would largely interfere with the investment of capital and the proper development and opening up of the coal resources. I venture to differ entirely from this view.

The question as to how great an area ought to be included in a lease to one individual or corporation, is not free from difficulty; but in view of the fact that the government retains control as owner, I think there might be some liberality in the amount leased, and that 2,500 acres would not be too great a maximum.

By the opportunity to readjust the terms upon which the coal shall be held by the tenant, either at the end of each lease or at periods during the term, the government may secure the benefit of sharing in the increased price of coal and the additional profit made by the tenant. By imposing conditions in respect to the character of work to be done in the mines, the government may control the character of the development of the mines and the treatment of employes with reference to safety. By denying the right to transfer the lease except by the written permission of the governmental authorities, it may withhold the needed consent when it is proposed to transfer the leasehold to persons interested in establishing a monopoly of coal production in any state or neighborhood. The change from the absolute grant to the leasing system will involve a good deal of trouble in the outset, and the training of experts in the matter of making proper leases; but the change will be a good one and can be made. The change is in the interest of conservation, and I am glad to approve it.

Alaska Coal Lands.

The investigation of the geological survey show that the coal properties in Alaska cover about 1,200 square miles, and that there are known to be available about 15,000,000,000 tons. This is, however, an underestimate of the coal in Alaska, because further developments will probably increase this amount many times; but we can say with considerable certainty that there are two fields on the Pacific slope which can be reached by railways at a reasonable cost from deep water—in one case about fifty miles and in the other case of about 150 miles—which will afford certainly 6,000,000,000 tons of coal, more than half of which is of a very high grade of bituminous and of anthracite. It is estimated to be worth, in the ground, one-half a cent a ton, which makes its value per acre from $50 to $500. The coking-coal lands of Pennsylvania are worth from $800 to $2,000 an acre, while other Appalachian fields are worth from $10 to $386 an acre, and the fields in the central states from $10 to $2,000 an acre, and in the Rocky mountains $10 to $500 an acre. The demand for coal on the Pacific coast is for about 4,500,000 tons a year. It would encounter the competition of cheap fuel oil, of which the equivalent of 12,000,000 tons of coal a year is used there. It is estimated that the coal could be laid down at Seattle or San Francisco, a high-grade bituminous, at $4 a ton and anthracite at $5 or $6 a ton. The price of coal on the Pacific slope varies greatly from time to time in the year and from year to year—from $4 to $12 a ton. With a regular coal supply established, the expert of the geological survey, Mr. Brooks, who has made a report on the subject, does not think there would be an excessive profit in the Alaska coal mining because the price at which the coal could be sold would be considerably lowered by competition from these fields and by the presence of crude fuel oil. The history of the laws affecting the disposition of Alaska coal lands shows them to need amendment badly.

On November 12, 1906, President Roosevelt issued an executive order withdrawing all coal lands from location and entry in Alaska. On May 16, 1907, he modified the order so as to permit valid locations made prior to the withdrawal on November 12, 1906, to proceed to entry and patent. Prior to that date some 900 claims had been filed, most of them said to be illegal because either made fraudulently by dummy entrymen in the interest of one individual or corporation, or because of agreements made prior to location between the applicants to co-operate in developing the lands. There are 33 claims for 160 acres each, known as the "Cunningham claims," which are claimed to be valid on the ground that they were made by an attorney for 33 different and bona fide claimants who, as alleged, paid their money and took the proper steps to locate their entries and protect them. The representatives of the government in the hearings before the land office have attacked the validity of these Cunningham claims on the ground that prior to their location there was an understanding between the claimants to pool their claims after they had been perfected and unite them in one company. The trend of decision seems to show that such an agreement would invalidate the claims, although under the subsequent law of May 28, 1908, the consolidation of such claims was permitted, after location and entry, in tracts of 2,560 acres. It would be, of course, improper for me to intimate what the result of the issue as to the Cunningham and other Alaska claims is likely to be, but it ought to be distinctly understood that no private claims for Alaska coal lands have as yet been allowed or perfected, and also that whatever the result as to pending claims, the existing coal-land laws of Alaska are most unsatisfactory and should be radically amended. To begin with, the purchase price of the land is a flat rate of $10 per acre, although, as we have seen, the estimate of the agent of the geological survey would carry up the maximum of value to $500 an acre. In my judgment it is essential in the proper development of Alaska that these coal lands should be opened, and that the Pacific slope should be given the benefit of the comparatively cheap coal of fine quality which can be furnished at a reasonable price from these fields; but the public, through the government, ought certainly to retain a wise control and interest in these coal deposits, and I think it may do so safely if congress will authorize the granting of leases, as already suggested for government coal lands in the United States, with provisions forbidding the transfer of the leases except with the consent of the government, thus preventing their acquisition by a combination or monopoly and upon limitations as to the area to be included in any one lease to one individual, and at a certain moderate rental, with royalties upon the coal mined proportioned to the market value of the coal either at Seattle or at San Francisco. Of course such leases should contain conditions requiring the erection of proper plants, the proper development by modern mining methods of the properties leased, and the use of every known and practical means and device for saving the life of the miners.

Oil and Gas Lands.

In the last administration there were withdrawn from agricultural entry 2,820,-000 acres of supposed oil land in California; about a million and a half acres in Louisiana, of which only 6,500 acres were known to be vacant unappropriated land; 75,000 acres in Oregon and 174,-000 acres in Wyoming, making a total of nearly 4,000,000 acres. In September, 1909, I directed that all public oil lands, whether then withdrawn or not, should be withheld from disposition pending congressional action, for the reason that the existing placer mining law, although made applicable to deposits of this character, is not suitable to such lands, and for the further reason that it seemed desirable to reserve certain fuel-oil deposits for the use of the American navy. Accordingly the form of all existing withdrawals was changed, and new withdrawals aggregating 2,750,000 acres were made in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Field examinations during the year showed that of the original withdrawals, 2,170,-000 acres were not valuable for oil, and they were restored for agricultural entry. Meantime, other withdrawals of public oil lands in these states were made, so that July 1, 1910, the outstanding withdrawals then amounted to 4,550,000 acres.

The needed oil and gas law is essentially a leasing law. In their natural occurrence, oil and gas cannot be measured in terms of acres, like coal, and it follows that exclusive title to these products can normally be secured only after they reach the surface. Oil should be disposed of as a commodity in terms of barrels of transportable product rather than in acres of real estate. This is, of course, the reason for the practically universal adoption of the leasing system wherever oil land is in private ownership. The government thus would not be entering on an experiment, but simply putting into effect a plan successfully operated in private contracts. Why should not the government as a landowner deal directly with the oil producer rather than through the intervention of a middleman to whom the government gives title to the land?

The principal underlying feature of such legislation should be the exercise of beneficial control rather than the collection of revenue. As not only the largest owner of oil lands, but as a prospective large consumer of oil by reason of the increasing use of fuel oil by the navy, the federal government is directly concerned both in encouraging rational development and at the same time insuring the longest possible life to the oil supply.

One of the difficulties presented, especially in the California fields, is that the Southern Pacific railroad owns every other section of land in the oil field, and in those fields the oil seems to be in a common reservoir, or series of reservoirs, communicating through the oil sands, so that the excessive draining of oil at one well, or on the railroad territory generally, would exhaust the oil in the government land. Hence it is important that if the government is to have its share of the oil it should begin the opening of wells on its own property.

It has been suggested, and I believe the suggestion to be a sound one, that permits be issued to a prospector for oil giving him the right to prospect for two years over a certain tract of government land for the discovery of oil, the right to be evidenced by a license for which he pays a small sum. When the oil is discovered, then he acquires title to a certain tract, much in the same way as he would acquire title under a mining law. Of course if the system of leasing is adopted, then he would be given the benefit of a lease upon terms like that above suggested. What has been said in respect to oil applies also to government gas lands.

Phosphate Lands.

Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potash. Of these three, phosphorus is by all odds the scarcest element in nature. It is easily extracted in useful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States contains the greatest known deposits of this rock in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands are confined to Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1909, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time, 2,322,000 acres of the land thus withdrawn was found not to contain phosphate in profitable quantities, while 1,678,000 acres was classified properly as phosphate lands. During this administration there has been withdrawn and classified 427,000 acres, so that today there is classified as phosphate rock land 2,115,000 acres. This rock is most important in the composition of fertilizers to improve the soil, and as the future is certain to create an enormous demand throughout this country for fertilization, the value to the public of such deposits as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a careful policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a leasing system for the phosphate deposits, together with a provision for the separation of the surface and mineral rights as is already provided for in the case of coal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and their utilization in the agricultural lands of the west. If it is thought desirable to discourage the exportation of phosphate rock and the saving of it for our own lands, this purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease granted by the government to its lessees. Of course, under the constitution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phosphate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the kind of sales, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessees might make of the phosphate mined.

Water-Power Sites.

Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as useful for water-power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about four million acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in nine states. Since that time 2,475,443 acres have been restored for settlement of the original four million, because they do not contain power sites; and meantime there have been newly withdrawn 1,245,892 acres on vacant public land and 211,007 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,456,899 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals, and many more, on 135 rivers and in 11 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

The statute of 1891 with its amendments permits the secretary of the interior to grant perpetual easements or rights of way from water sources over public lands for the primary purpose of irrigation and such electrical current as may be incidentally developed, but no grant can be made under this statute to concerns whose primary purpose is generating and handling electricity. The statute of 1901 authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue revocable permits over the public lands to electrical power companies, but this statute is woefully inadequate because it does not authorize the collection of a charge or fix a term of years. Capital is slow to invest in an enterprise founded on a permit revocable at will.

It is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent monopoly and will prevent extortionate charges, which are the accompaniment of monopoly. The difficulty of adjusting the matter is accentuated by the relation of the power sites to the water, the fall and flow of which create the power. In the states where these sites are, the riparian owner does not control or own the power in the water which flows past his land. That power is under the control and within the grant of the state, and generally the rule is that the first water user is entitled to the enjoyment. Now, the possession of the bank or water-power site over which the water is to be conveyed in order to make the power useful, gives to its owner an advantage and a certain kind of control over the use of the water power, and it is proposed that the government in dealing with its own lands should use this advantage and lease lands for power sites to those who would develop the power, and impose conditions on the leasehold with reference to the reasonableness of the rates at which the power, when transmuted, is to be furnished to the public, and forbidding the union of the particular power with a combination of others made for the purpose of monopoly by forbidding assignment of the lease save by consent of the government. Serious difficulties are anticipated by some in such an attempt on the part of the general government, because of the sovereign control of the state over the water power in its natural condition, and the mere proprietorship of the government in the riparian lands. It is contended that through its mere proprietary right in the site, the central government has no power to attempt to exercise police jurisdiction with reference to how the water power in a river owned and controlled by the state shall be used, and that it is a violation of the state's rights. I question the validity of this objection. The government may impose any conditions that it chooses in its lease of its own property, even though it may have the same purpose, and in effect accomplish just what the state would accomplish by the exercise of its sovereignty. There are those (and the director of the geological survey, Mr. Smith, who has given a great deal of attention to this matter, is one of them) who insist that this matter of transmuting water power into electricity, which can be conveyed all over the country and across state lines, is a matter that ought to be retained by the general government, and that it should avail itself of the ownership of these power sites for the very purpose of co-ordinating in one general plan the power generated from these government owned sites.

Arguments Against Idea.

On the other hand, it is contended that it would relieve a complicated situation if the control of the water-power site and the control of the water were vested in the same sovereignty and ownership, viz., the states, and then were disposed of for development to private lessees under the restrictions needed to preserve the interests of the public from the extortions and abuses of monopoly. Therefore, bills have been introduced in congress providing that whenever the state authorities deem a water power useful they may apply to the government of the United States for a grant to the state of the adjacent land for a water-power site, and that this grant from the federal government to the state shall contain a condition that the state shall never part with the title to the water-power site or the water power, but shall lease it only for a term of years not exceeding fifty, with provisions in the lease by which the rental and the rates for which the power is furnished to the public shall be readjusted at periods less than the term of the lease, say, every ten years. The argument is urged against this disposition of power sites that legislators and state authorities are more subject to corporate influence and control than would be the central government; in reply it is claimed that a readjustment of the terms of leasehold every ten years would secure to the public and the state just and equitable terms.

I do not express an opinion upon the controversy thus made or a preference as to the two methods of treating water-power sites. I shall submit the matter to congress and urge that one or the other of the two plans be adopted.

I have referred to the course of the last administration and of the present one in making withdrawals of government lands from entry under homestead and other laws and of congress in removing all doubt as to the validity of these withdrawals as a great step in the direction of practical conservation. But it is only one of two necessary steps to effect what should be our purpose. It has produced a status quo and prevented waste and irrevocable disposition of the lands until the method for their proper disposition can be formulated. But it is of the utmost importance that such withdrawals should not be regarded as the final step in the course of conservation, and that the idea should not be allowed to spread that conservation is the tying up of the natural resources of the government for indefinite withholding from use and the remission to remote generations to decide what ought to be done with these means of promoting present general human comfort and progress. For, if so, it is certain to arouse the greatest opposition to conservation as a cause, and if it were a correct expression of the purpose of conservationists it ought to arouse this opposition. As I have said elsewhere, the problem is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings should be stored only for unborn generations.

I beg of you, therefore, in your deliberations and in your informal discussions, when men come forward to suggest evils that the promotion of conservation is to remedy, that you invite them to point out the specific evils and the specific remedies; that you invite them to come down to details in order that their discussions may flow into chanels that shall be useful rather than into periods that shall be eloquent and entertaining, without shedding real light on the subject. The people should be shown exactly what is needed in order that they make their representatives in congress and the state legislature do their intelligent bidding.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—Mrs. SARAH LOUSIGNONT, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

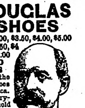
For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

W. L. DOUGLAS
HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES

MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS



They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. Fast Color Eyelets. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FISHING TIME IN THE PASIG

Swimming in Myriads Near Surface They Are Snared and Speared by Filipinos.

Friday morning Filipinos snaring eels and other fish in the Pasig near the old captain of the port building by the aid of fish snares caught the largest eel ever seen on the water front. It was fully ten feet in length.

Both banks of the Pasig and all the ships and lighters moored in the stream were thronged with hundreds of Filipinos with snares and spears trying to catch the fish that in myriads were swimming near the surface of the stream.

Natives when asked in regard to the phenomenon were almost unanimously in their statement to the effect that at this time of the year the bottom of the river gets hot and that the fish have to leave the depths of the stream and flash back and forth on or near the surface.

Another theory that seemed to have a great many adherents was to the effect that at this time every year there was a change in the character of the water, this change acting on the fish as a stimulant.

This theory was advanced by an old pilot who has witnessed the phenomenon for many years.—Manila Times.

Depend not on another, rather lean upon thyself; trust to thine own exertions, subjection to another's will gives pain.—Manu.

This Is a Good Breakfast!

Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;

Post Toasties

with cream;

A soft boiled egg;
Slice of crisp toast;
A cup of Postum.

Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 20 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Read the announcement of Albert Berg published in an other colum, and see the, clear cut indorsement of the Republican party platform. That's the man to send for state senator from this district!

The Socialist party have a full legislative ticket in the field. Both the candidate for senator and representative live at Bemiji, but they will get a good vote in the town of Highlanding, which will help some.

The Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls papers are in a red hot county division fight, and are sending out lots of free sample copys, but free sample newspapers are like boughten kisses, they lack the flavor. But go to it gentelmen! Both towns have a few "smarties" who think they know it all, and somemore.

If Senator Hanson expepcts to get republican votes for his nomination, why does he persist in in refuseing to indorse the republican platform? Republicans of the 61st, District! Do you want to send a man down to St. Paul to represent you in the legislature, that is going down there with the avowed intention of fighting the REPUBLICAN PARTY? If you do, vote for Hanson.

The farmers of Polk county should stand loyaly by senator A. D. Stephens, in his fight for nomination for state senator. There is not another man in the northern part of the state that has worked so faithful and done so much in the state legislature, for the advancement of the northern Minnesota farmers interests, as has Senator Stephens. Be sure to go to election and give him a vote on September 20th,.

The latest returns from the Steenerson campaign indicate that he will be renominated for his return to congress by a large majority. In view of this fact we hope that the voters of the eleven towns will not be caught naping by "roar backs", and cheap cartoons, of "The man behind the plow", or a picture of Bjorge choping the roots off from a stump, but remember to stand and vote for the man that has always stood the steadfast friend of the settlers on this reservation; Halvor Steenerson.

The Democratic party have no candiddates filed for the nomination for congressman from this district, or for state senator, or representative. The republican party have two candidates filed for the nominatitio for all of these offices, one of which is sure to be elected for our congressman, or representatives in the state legislature. Any well posted democrat, that votes the democratic state and National ticket has a choice of which one of the differat candidate on the republican ticket he would prefer to have represent him. The only way he can do this is to call for a republican primary election ballot and vote it. You have a perfect right to do it, and in doing so, you do not in any way pledge yourself to vote the republican state ticket in November. The same roule would apply to socialists and prohibitionists.

Remember, that a vote for Hon. Albert Berg at the primaries mens a vote for a man that stands pledged for Reapportionment, and has the ability to accomplis something.

Read the announcements of the different candidates for office in your local paper, then talk the matter over with your wife and family, then go to election and vote, and you will be pretty apt to vote for the right man.

To new voters of the state of Minnesota, we will give the information, that Hon. Albert Berg served three terms as secretary of the state of Minnesota, and would have been there yet, if it had not been the roule of the Republican part that it was time to step out and give another man a chance, and we will say to the voters of the 61st, district that if you elect him for your state Senator, and he should be a candidate for reelection four yeass from now that he would not have any opposition at all, but you would pat him on the back, and say: "That's the "stuff". let us have four more years of it."

The Thief River Falls newspapers have created the impression that there is a gold mine, in being county Commissioner of first district, which has stired up a hot campaign down there. Say! How Big is Lindquists new barn? We would like to know, as there has been several big barns built up this way the past year, and we could tell whether they were built by honest earned cash or "boodle" if we could just find out the size of Lindquists barn.

Get A Free Home.

Come into the beautiful west and get a home of your own where wheat goes 50 bushels per acre. We can locate you on government land or sell you a fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send postage for full infomation now.

Montana Land Company.
Great Falls, Montana.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

Fearless Riders and the Dangers and Hardships They Faced.

Perhaps the most picturesque figure on the old trail was the pony express rider. The overland stage proved too slow for mail and express in its flight from the Missouri and the Pacific. True, it had cut down the months of the old ox team to twenty-five days, and still there was a clamor that the east and west be brought closer together, and it was done. The pony cut the time to ten days.

Those who were personally acquainted with the famous pony express of those days could never forget the intrepid rider who braved all peril, forgetful of self, intent only on the speedy delivery of his precious mochila to the next hardy horseman. Hard and fast he rode over mountain and plain, across scorching desert and icy snow, through sunshine and rain, past friend, away from foe, to the final achievement—the safe delivery of his charge.

Forty fearless horsemen in saddle riding west, as many more riding east—and this novel but useful enterprise was in motion. For two years the pony express carried messages of business and love across 2,000 miles of western mountains and plains, over a country peopled with a hostile race, destitute of cultivation or development, through a region wild, desolate and little known.

It was in 1850 that the pony express was established. The route, briefly stated, was due west from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, up the Platte to Julesburg, thence, by Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, to Salt Lake City, thence to Camp Floyd, Ruby valley, the Humboldt, Carson City, Placerville and Folsom, to Sacramento and San Francisco by boat.

The intention of the pony express was to carry letters only and not more than ten pounds at a trip. It was decided that the safest and easiest mode of carrying the mail was to make four pockets, one in each corner of the mochila, a covering made of heavy leather for the saddles and generally used by the expert Mexican and Spanish riders. The mochila was transferred from pony to pony and went through from St. Joseph to San Francisco, the pockets containing the mail being locked and opened only at military posts en route and at Salt Lake City. These precious letters were wrapped in oiled silk to protect them, but even this precaution sometimes failed. Rivers had to be crossed; horse and rider swam together.—W. C. Jenkins in National Magazine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I desire to announce to the voters of Red Lake County that I will be a candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff, at the primaries on Sept. 20, 1910. Should you see fit to nominate and elect me I shall endeavor to carry out the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Charles Fellman.

For Judge of Probate.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for the office of Judge of Probate on the Republican ticket. I earnestly solicit the support of the voters of Red Lake County at the primary election to be held September 20.

Ben Christianson.

County Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican Nomination for County Treasurer of Red Lake County and respectfully solicit the support and votes of all who believe I will, if nominated and elected, run the office in an honest, effecient and economical manner. If elected I hereby pledge that I will run the office to the best of my ability in an impartial, honest and businesslike manner.

At the Republican Primaries Sept. 20 1910.

Harry E. Ives.

ALBERT BERG.

For Senator.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Senator for the 61st District, unequivocally endorsing the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, June 21st, 1910, and pledge my vote and best effort to legislation that will re-apportion the state justly and fairly and effective on or before January 1st, 1912, and without regard to the term of office for which I may be elected, should I be the choice of the Republicans of this District and be elected in the General Election in November next.

Albert Berg,
Spooner, Minn.

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative for the 61st legislative district, comprising the counties of Clearwater, Beltrami and Red Lake and respectfully solicit your support at primaries. I pledge myself to the support of all measures looking to the best interests of my constituency and in the event of my nomination and election will at all times use every honorable means to further the interests of same. I heartily indorse the platform adopted at the Northern Minnesota Development Association meeting held at Bemidji, last March.

Iver A. Krohn,
Shevlin, Minnesota.

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy as a candidate for the Republican nomination as a member of the house of representatives from the 61st legislative district which comprises the counties of Beltrami, Clearwater and Red Lake. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to use all my best efforts to secure the re-districting of the state, a mill tax for good roads, a liberal appropriation to advertise the resources of Minnesota and a county option law.

D. P. O'Neil.

Where It Hurts.

"Say, I have an awful pain. I wonder if it is appendicitis? Can you tell me on what side one gets it?"

"Why, on the inside, of course."—Columbia Jester.

Bad Selection.

"Goodness me, but that woman's makeup is loud."

"It is that. She should have used noiseless powder."—Baltimore American.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one half mile south of the Highlanding creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 15 NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

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Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

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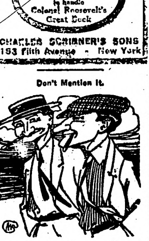


"Hamilton, the aviator, lays his mishap on his trip from Philadelphia to dirty oil he purchased in that city."

"What would have occurred if he had tried flying over Pittsburg?"

Just a Blunder.

Sir Uptree Monliess (who has got old Coldkash in a corner at the club)—Mr. Coldkash, your daughter is the idol of my life, the one hope and aim of my existence. Might I dare hope that some day I may be permitted to call her wife?

Mr Coldkash (astounded)—But, my dear sir, I have no daughter.

Sir Uptree M.—Oh, pardon me! Somebody told me that you had. Let's have a drink.—London Scraps.

The Decoy.

"I notice," said the man to the parson, "that, although I am in the front pew, there is always a five dollar bill on the collection plate when it comes to me. Is that the contribution of the man who takes up the collection?"

"Not at all," replied the parson, who believed in business methods. "That's our decoy."—Detroit Free Press.

To maintain oneself on this earth is not a hardship, but a pastime, if one will live simply and wisely.—Thoreau

Tommy Knew.

Teacher (addressing class)—A philanthropist is a person who exerts himself to do good to his fellow men. Now, if I were wealthy, children, and gave money freely to all needy and unfortunates who asked my aid I'd be a—

She broke off abruptly to point at a boy in the class.

"What would I be, Tommy?" she asked.

"A cinch!" shouted Tommy.—Exchange.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

Not Worth While.

"I notice that you usually tell the truth."

"Yes; I found that telling lies gets you into almost as much trouble."—Kansas City Journal.

The Feminine Pessimist.

The feminine pessimist worries because she is not as young as she once was; the optimist of the same sex rejoices that she is not so old as she will be.—Life.

Would you be happy? Be the thing you seem. -Horace.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. MILES' ANTI- Pain Pills

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

We have had plenty of rain the past week to soak up the ground for plowing.

Bear signs are very numerious in this locality, but none have been seen this week.

We understand that Anton Elingson, of the firm of Ellingson bros. will bring a hay press up here and buy and press hay for shipment.

Ira C. Richardson, Chris Porter and Frank McGinty drove out from Thief River Falls Wednesday to help Henry Arndt to round up his prairie chickens.

We have not yet secured a teacher for our shool. This delay was occasioned by a school marm breaking her premise, but we hope to get anoter one soon.

W. G. Hunt, Clerk.

We are in receipt of quite a lengthly article from Radney on county division which we have not space for this week. Will the writer please send us his name, Not for publication, but to comply with a roule of the office.

Krist Larson the Anton catile buyer was around buying stock this week, and says that prime fat steers are bringing good prices, while canners are a drug on the market. He offerd us $35, for a two and half year old steer and we still have the steer.

Pest McAndress and another river driver are watching the river between Highlanding and Kratka to see that the logs do not form a log jam, something that is likely to occur at any time with so many logs in the river with the present low water.

Ole Overvold and C. L. Clark completed what work that will be done on the section line road between section 29 and 32 yesterday. The balence of the money appropriated by the town, and county will be put on the section line between section 28 and 29, which will with the other pole road taxes make a good passiable road on that section line to Highlanding.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

People in this locality enjoyed the rain very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Broin and son; Atail, and Mrs. Iver Ofterdahl, visited Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dahl on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs, Chris Lindberg and son, Rudolph and daughter Velida returned from Newrichland last Saturday.

Miss Carria Graen, who has been on the sick list for some time is improving and will soon be back at school.

The Clearwater Young Peoples society will meet at A. Rolandsons on Sunday the 11th, of September. All are welcome.

Master Clifford Rolandson is on the sick list this week.

Miss Lou Green has accepted the position as teacher for the Garnes school.

We can certify that there was some fine potatoes raised on the Sunbeam farm this year.

Mr. Estbey, a brother of Mrs. E. V. Carlson, returnd to his home at Askley Monday, after a few days visit with her.

The Chester base ball club met the Lillo nine at Roland last Sunday and got defeated to the time of 9 to 8 in favor of Lillo.

Miss Anniebell Rolandsod, and Miss Tillie Broin visited with the family of Ole Nealand Saturday.

The farmers who owned the Bell City theshing machine has sold out their interest to Jens Fors.

A. D. Brown was down from Litbeck to attend the Saturday meeting of directors of the R. L. R. T. Co.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette advises the farmers to organize to fight county division. A very good idea. A brilliant thought. Now all you have to do is to just sit down and watch them organize.

POLITICAL DOINGS.

Ira C. Richardson, our present Judge of Probate is a candidate on the Republican ticket for that office. Mr. Richardson has been practicing law at Thief River Falls for 18 years, and is known as a man who is always ready to do business, and he is certainly competent to do the importent work in the probate office.

Farmers should take time to go to the primary election and vote September 20th. and not allow the city fellows to do all of the nominateing of the ticket that you expect to vote next November.

Charles Fellman of St Hilaire is making a stong campaign for nomination for sheriff, against Lewis A. Nelson. Where Mr. Fellman is best known he is best liked, and we understand that he will carry St. Hilaire with a solid vote. Mr. Nelson has had this office for four years, and if you are of the opinion that one man should have all the political favors, while another man works in a saw mill to support his family, why vote for Mr. Nelson, as he is all right for the position But if you are of the opinion that the taxpayers pie should be passed arround, and not let one man eat it all, vote for Fellman. It is up to you!

A. A. Latendress filed for the nomination for County Auditor at the eleventh hour, but he will not need to make any campaign, as there is not a farmer in Red Lake county that has had anything to do with geting county ditches, the past year, that will not vote to keep him in that office. He lives in Red Lake Falls and is satisfactory to Thief River Falls, and the next time we see him we are going to look for his wings, for he must be an Angel.

THAT COUNTY DITCH.

As we have heard that we got Mr. Martz to make a turn in the, so called Swanson ditch we will make this statement: We will at any time sign an affidavit that we never mentioned the course of said ditch to Martz, or any of his surveyors, until after the survey was made and the ditch established. We further want to state that we know of our own knowledge that Walter McAndreas had nothing to do with it, and that him and ourself would have preferd to have had that ditch followed the course it was petioned to go than to have made this turn. Furthermore it would not have made any differance if we had, as Mr. Martz has given bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties and is not a man that can be told by farmers of country newspaper publishers how to take levels and survey a ditch.

The whole trouble is, that a few people living in this corner is trying to get a road so the farmers can get to the Highlanding creamery with their cream, and we are going to get it, and don't you "forget it", so get your fences and hay stacks out of the road for we are comeing.

Liquidizing.

"Dry work this speechmaking."

"Well, I've drunk in every word you've said."

"Ah: Making a draft of my speech?"
—Lippincott's.

A Pioneer Shipment.

The first shipment of wheat from Chicago via the lakes was made in 18[illegible]. The shipment consisted of seventy-eight bushels.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

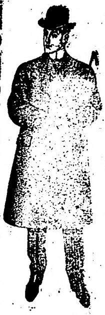
WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.



PIRATES OF HONGKONG.

They Are the Real Old Fashioned Bloodthirsty Kind.

There are pirates in Hongkong—not the usual kind that greet the gentle stranger with an expansive smile and take what he has for worthless rubbish, nor yet the petty thieves that go by that name on our own water fronts; but the real old fashioned, murderous kind, who count not the victims as they reckon the spoils.

Of course they do not swagger in costume, as all real pirates should, or ply their trade in Hongkong's immediate waters, but among the thousands of fishermen, stevedores and coal handlers that crowd the harbor's edge they mingle and gossip water front news, knowing well when a particularly rich cargo is due from the interior.

And in the purple twilight a junk darts out of one of the many estuaries far up the West of Pearl river and swoops with the suddenness of a hawk on the heavily laden prize. The struggle is short. Over the hills on the naked backs of a swarming crew the loot disappears forever from a smoking hulk in the rice swamps, or, as happened in the case of the Sainam, half a hundred take passage in the crowded hold of a river steamer and when the handful of unsuspecting whites gather at dinner raise a heathenish yell on the startled air, and the ship is taken. Rifles thrust through bolted doors subdue the pitiful fire that lasts a little while from behind the shot torn tablecloth, but the ship is already headed for the bank by the quartermaster with a rifle at his ear, and one more tragedy is added to the long list of crimes on the Sikiang.—W. J. Aylward in Harper's Magazine.

An Unfortunate Response.

The problem of too many churches in a given locality is often a perplexing one. It is said that the churches in a certain village, on opposite sides of the streets, were so close that when the congregation in one church sang "Will There Be Any Stars In My Crown?" the congregation in the other church promptly responded, "No, Not One; No, Not One." Fortunate is it if the seeming contradiction is confined to the unintentional inharmonious responses in songs.—Lippincott's.

Youthful Knowledge Thirst.

"Pop, what is a phrenologist? The paper calls a man that."

"Don't bother about that, Johnny."

"Well, I want to know if he thumps or pumps."

Suicide by Swallowing Gold.

Suicide by swallowing gold is sometimes accomplished in China. The following is an authoritative account, written by a very learned Chinese for the Westminster Gazette, of how this much contested form of suicide is accomplished:

"In swallowing gold it is not loose gold leaf or gold dust that is swallowed, but a solid lump of gold, or even a gold ring, weighing about half an ounce. Gold is not at any time of a corrupting nature, but when a lump of it is swallowed and gets into the bowel it fails, on account of its intrinsic weight, to rise and surmount the convolutions of the bowels and can therefore never complete its passage. After two or three days it therefore sinks through the bowel and destroys life without any suffering."

Table All Right.

"Do they have a good table?" asks the prospective guest.

"It is first rate," answers the man who has just returned. "Solid mahogany with heavy legs and a polished top."—Judge

A Question of Gifts.

"Why did you deliberately make an enemy of your old friend Hicks?"

"Because he is to be married next month."—Lippincott's.

A man is never appreciated in his home town, and he is usually not known in other places, and there you are.—Atchison Globe.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier,

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☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

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Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money, To Loan On Land.

* * * *

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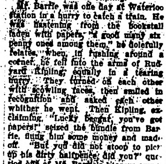
Hover O. Follkedahl, Highlanding .... Minn.

Barrie and Kipling.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many sixpenny ones among them," he dolefully relates, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers amusedly. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie, and added ruefully, "But he hadn't flung me half enough."—St James' Gazette.

One More Way to Cross the Channel.



"The English channel has been crossed so many ways that it doesn't figure much now in print."

"It will get first place again when Weston foots it."

Bread In Sweden.

In Sweden the bread of the people is for the most part hard, thin as a dinner plate and about the size of one. It is baked without yeast, and the water is practically all extracted in the process of baking; hence, relatively, per pound of bread, its cost is much higher than in the common forms of bread as we know them, containing one-half their weight in water that has cost nothing. Loaf bread and rolls in Sweden are a luxury.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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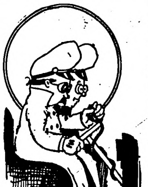


"You say it costs less to run this automobile than that trotting horse you owned?"

"Yes; I used to bet on the trotting horse."

A Shipping Error.

The young duchess of Westminster, wife of the richest peer in England, recently gave birth to her third child, a daughter. Thus there is no heir to the immense Grosvenor fortune, Earl Grosvenor, the duchess' second child, having died at the age of four.

Apropos of all this, a rather cruel story is being told in Newport about Lady Ursula Grosvenor, the eight-year-old daughter of the young duchess.

A friend, the story goes, called at Eaton Hall, and as she sat in the drawing-room, little Lady Ursula entered.

"Oh, good afternoon," she said, gravely. "Mamma can't see any one today. She's upstairs with the new baby. They sent her, you know, a girl when she'd ordered a boy, and she's so upset that she's quite ill."

Where Size Counts.

Edna thoughtfully considered a cow that was calmly grazing in a meadow across the way. "Mamma, how old is that cow?" she finally inquired. "She is four years old," answered Edna's mother. Edna considered the answer and from time to time appeared to be comparing herself with the cow. "Well,' was her parting comment on the question, "I'm five and that cow is big enough to be fifty."

Partly Made Over.

"Weren't we engaged last summer?" inquired the girl.

"Your face is familiar," faltered the man.

"Well, I'll forgive you for not recognizing me. My hair and figure are new."

Mere Men.

He—I dreamt last night that your mother was ill.

She—Brute! I heard you laugh in your sleep.—Life.

"NO FRILLS"

Just Sensible Food Cured Him.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 70 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use but finally to humor her I tried a little, and they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering.

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October.

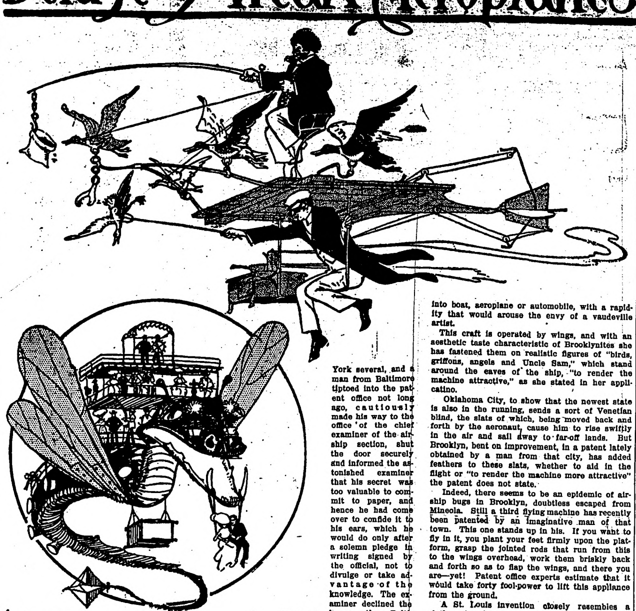
"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Deluge of Freak Aeroplanes



If THE publishers of the Patent Office Gazette ever conclude to add a comic supplement to their weekly edition, we can supply them with all the material without their having to hunt in other divisions."

So spoke an official in the aeroplane and airship section of the examining division of the patent office at Washington, when asked as to the character of inventions now being offered for patent in this line.

"Before Wright startled the country with his flight of more than one hour over here at Fort Myor a couple of years ago," continued the official, "there were not many applications of this kind filed. Since that time, however, they have steadily increased, until now we are getting them in at the rate of more than 150 a week. They are now far ahead of all other kinds of invention in number filed, and, I may add, in freakishness.

"The large majority offered are not allowed, and of these the public can know nothing. But these rejected ones have by no means a monopoly as examples of an unique form of lunacy. Many of those for which we are obliged to issue patents would be mighty dangerous evidence if offered in court against the sanity of the inventor."

An inspection of a number of the patents lately issued to those aspiring to soar shows that the patent office man knew what he was talking about. Were it not that these freak airships were formally patented, and that it had cost the inventors at least $100 apiece to obtain such patents, it would seem, from examination, that many of them had been trying to perpetrate a practical joke on the patent office officials.

The wildest flights of whimsical imagination cannot reach beyond some of the crazy combinations recorded as airships and aeroplanes in the Washington archives. Could the claims made by some of the fathers to these weird machines be practically realized, the magic carpet of Prince Ahmed and the fabulous rock of the "Arabian Nights" would hide their chagrined heads under the bed and go out of the flying business.

What adds to the grotesque humor of these patents is that their claims are all couched in strictly scientific language, reading like a report of an aeronautic society.

Also the strict attention to minutest detail is amusing; railings to prevent the passenger from falling over in the scenery, muffs to keep hands and ears warm while soaring through the zero latitudes of the upper air, comfortable sleeping beds carefully arranged with springs, so that the jar of alighting will not awake the folks, telescopes arranged on swivels at convenient places about the decks that the curious traveler may discern what continent he's flying over—these and a score of other details are carefully inserted, doubtless to show intending purchasers how their comfort has been looked after.

In many of the drawings the aeronaut is shown, invariably sitting with hands placidly folded, to show it's just as e-e-asy! All manner of means of propulsion have been brought into requisition from dynamite to ducks. Wings, air, aeriform and liquid torpedoes all come in for a share.

Occasionally, too, one comes across an inventor who has worked out all the problems to a nicety—and then has failed to provide a motive power. But this trifle is dismissed with some such remark as "Any convenient form of motive power may be used."

No single locality can boast itself the home of these erratic geniuses. They stretch across the country and overlap Europe from Colorado to Budapest, in Hungary. Washington has one, New York several, and a man from Baltimore tiptoed into the patent office not long ago, cautiously made his way to the office of the chief examiner of the airship section, shut the door securely and informed the astonished examiner that his secret was too valuable to commit to paper, and hence he had come over to confide it to his ears, which he would do only after a solemn pledge in writing signed by the official, not to divulge or take advantage of the knowledge. The examiner declined the honor, the Baltimore man insisted, and upon further refusal waxed wrathful, whereupon the examiner called the bouncer.

An inventor in Highlands, Col., recently obtained a patent upon an airship that contains all the comforts of home. In the drawings it resembles an enlarged picture of some sort of a bug, with a row of eyes along the side and a ruffle down its back; on inspection the ruffle resolves itself into the railing along the upper deck and the eyes into windows of the various staterooms on the ship.

The lace curtains of each window are carefully looped back so as not to obscure the view. A staircase leads down from the hatchway that modest women may alight without undue exposure of lingerie. Everything man can want is shown, even to the buffet—that is, all except the machinery, which is probably in the cellar of the craft with the laundry tubs and the furnace.

A man of Bergen, N. J., has patented what looks like a large metallic box turned upside down. There is no bottom in it. In the side walls are circular openings, and in these are rotary fans, which suck the air into the box. The aeronaut sits in a car suspended from the box.

When the Bergen man wants to fly he turns the power onto his fans; these pump air into the box. It can only escape downward, and the reaction from this powerful draft will force the box upward, causing it to fly—so runneth the patent specification.

An expert of the patent office figured out that a blast strong enough to lift the combined weight of machine and aeronaut would blow a hole in the ground big enough to hide an elephant. What happens to the unfortunate hero who sits below in the teeth of this tornado will probably be told in the supplemental application recently filed.

A genius from Clarksville, Tenn., would fly by incasing himself in a rubber suit, much like that of a diver, to which are attached hollow wings filled with liquid air. The release of the air through valved vents downward and backward propels him upward and forward. There are no eyeholes in the casing, "but," naively remarks the inventor, "the air pressure from without will enable the aeronaut to determine his direction," which is rather a vague sort of compass.

From gay Paree comes Edouard Wulff, with a patented scheme for flying by means of "eagles, vultures or condors." True to the instincts of his native city, he fits out his birds with "corsets," the specifications of which as to trimmings, binding, etc., are carefully set out.

B. Szantmiklosy, from Budapest, Hungary, also has patented a bird-driven airship, but limits his motors to ducks; why ducks is not set forth.

Of course Chicago has to shy her castor into the ring. She turns up with a combination balloon-hotel-boat-airship, with bay windows and balconies in the body of the building, "eminently adapted for flying through the air or navigating the water," saith the patent. It has a hull-shaped body, and the vessel can go from air to water and from water to air without disturbing the poker game in the smoking room.

But a woman from Brooklyn goes the Chicago man one better. If some night the lonely wayfarer is startled by the appearance of a huge, nondescript bird that alights in the roadway and goes steeplechasing cross country with a Barney Oldfield speed until it reaches a nearby lake, over which it rapidly skims, until, landing on the further shore, it rises into the air again, and disappears over the horizon with a parting flirt of its tail, let not that wayfarer hasten to the nearest parsonage and sign the pledge. The bird he has seen is real, for it is only the lady from Brooklyn taking an after-dinner spin in her newest invention, a ship that can make a lightning change into boat, aeroplane or automobile, with a rapidity that would arouse the envy of a vaudeville artist.

This craft is operated by wings, and with an aesthetic taste characteristic of Brooklynites she has fastened them on realistic figures of "birds, griffons, angels and Uncle Sam," which stand around the eaves of the ship, "to render the machine attractive," as she stated in her applicatino.

Oklahoma City, to show that the newest state is also in the running, sends a sort of Venetian blind, the slats of which, being moved back and forth by the aeronaut, cause him to rise swiftly in the air and sail away to far-off lands. But Brooklyn, bent on improvement, in a patent lately obtained by a man from that city, has added feathers to these slats, whether to aid in the flight or "to render the machine more attractive" the patent does not state.

Indeed, there seems to be an epidemic of airship bugs in Brooklyn, doubtless escaped from Mineola. Still a third flying machine has recently been patented by an imaginative man of that town. This one stands up in his. If you want to fly in it, you plant your feet firmly upon the platform, grasp the jointed rods that run from this to the wings overhead, work them briskly back and forth so as to flap the wings, and there you are—yet! Patent office experts estimate that it would take forty fool-power to lift this appliance from the ground.

A St. Louis invention closely resembles a clothes pin with the operator sitting between the forks. Where the head of the pin would be is set the electric dynamo, showing a contemptuous disregard for the laws of gravitation. The machine is moved by the flapping of wings, which are built on the plan of the cellar door of childhood.

There is something really unique in the patent obtained by a Cleveland man. The device consists of a cigar-shaped gasbag, much like that in the Baldwin or Zeppelin airship. Around it, from stem to stern, runs a spiral fin or vane like the threads on a screw. The aeronaut sits on a saddle suspended below. When the machine rises into the air he propels himself by operating a pedal which revolves the gasbag. The fin or vane, thus revolved, bores itself through the air like the propeller of an ordinary aeroplane. This inventor carries along a sort of aerial bathing suit with auxiliary flying attachment, whereby he may disport himself in the great air ocean above.

No one can gainsay the foresight of the "improvement in airships" made by a resident of Hot Springs, Ark. The first claim in his patent is that his balloon is so constructed that if it bursts the bagging will "nest in the rigging above and form a parachute whereby the aeronaut may descend safely to the earth." This is commended to anxious mothers whose small boys have the airship bug.

A Boston inventor upholds the reputation of that town for erudition by prefacing his application for patent with a learned discourse on the fact that heated air rises.

"But," he continues, "disaster frequently occurs through the use of oiled silk or other fragile or inflammable material as a receptacle for such air in balloons and airships." He remedies this by substituting therefor a "large cylinder of some light metal, preferably aluminum," as his specifications state. Immediately beneath this cylinder is placed a cozy furnace. The man who wants to see his name in the paper gets out of bed and builds a fire in this furnace. This heats the air in the aluminum cylinder, the heated air rises, taking along cylinder, furnace and man, and away they go! This principle, according to a patent office man, explains why many boilers go up with furnace and engineer.

An Omaha, Neb., man shows a western predilection for firearms by trimming the rear of his airship with cartridges. When these are exploded in succession he expects to be driven through the air to his destination with neatness and dispatch, the exploding cartridges lending a homelike air to the surroundings. When his cartridges are expended he loads her up again as one would the chambers of a revolver.

With so many bizarre airships in embryo in her midst, Washington had to take a hand. The man of the capital goes one better than the Arkansas inventor mentioned, who turns his "busted" balloon into a parachute. This man's airship, when it blows up or he gets tired of sailing among the clouds balloonwise, turns itself into an aeroplane without the slightest effort. When the gas is out of the bag the thing is done. He carries a gas generator on board so that when he wants a little more ballooning he can fill it up again.

This ship also has a hotel attachment with twelve rooms—in the drawings. It is propelled by a kind of Archimedes screw propeller which he has been thoughtful enough to have "encased in aluminum housings," so that ladies' skirts will not become entangled. He, too, provides all manner of comforts on board, each one painfully detailed in the patent.

These are but a few of the freak patents lately issued for airships and aeroplanes, but they are enough to convince any inventor that if he wants to spring anything novel on the people in the line of hand-made birds of burden he's got to get up mighty early in the morning and work as long as there's light to see.

PROBLEMS MANY YEARS OLD

Children of Today Puzzle Over Them Just as They Did a Thousand Years Ago.

When King Alfred the Great was reigning over England, a thousand years ago, school children pondered over problems in arithmetic much as our boys and girls do now.

Here are two taken word for word from a lesson book of that day:

"The swallow once invited the snail to dinner. He lived just one league (three English miles) from the spot, and the snail traveled at the rate of only one inch a day. How long would it be before he dined?"

"An old man met a child. 'Good-day, my son,' he said. 'May you live as long as you have lived, and as much more, and thrice as much as all this; and if God gives you one year in addition to the others, you will be a century old!' What was that boy's age?"—The Comrade.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

Last Here.

The Minister—In the next world, Tommy, the last shall be first.

Tommy—Say, won't I shine when the minister comes to supper at our house up there!—Puck.

A Summer Resort.

Noah disembarked.

"A combination of the mountains and seashore!" he cried.

Herewith he resolved to advertise the tour.

Slightly Confused.

All of us become confused and all of us mix our language sometimes, but the preparation of an old negro preacher's sermon was the greatest confusion of metaphors I ever heard, says a traveler. When the lengthy discourse was nearing its close and he had reached his "Twenty-third and lastly, brethren," he wound up by the following elaborate figure:

"Everywha, bredren, we see de almighty—all down de untrodden paths of time, we see de footprints of de Almighty hand."—Human Life.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Then It Happened.

"What made you think he would propose to me?"

"Why, when I refused him he said he didn't care what became of him; but perhaps he wasn't serious."—Houston Post.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Didn't Want His Chewed.

Bill—Don't you like to see a dog chewing a bone?

Jill—Yes, if it's not one of my own.—Yonkers Statesman.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Very, Very Easy.

Patience—You can't do anything without money?

Patrice—Oh, yes, you can. You can run in debt.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

The undertaker usually finishes all he undertakes.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 920

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THE PINK PEARL

By TEMPLE BAILEY

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Angela, having lived in a rose-colored atmosphere all her life, could not understand why Edwin should not give her a pink pearl for an engagement ring.

"But, dearest," her mother argued, "Edwin is a poor man!"

"No man is too poor to buy the right kind of ring for the girl he is going to marry."

Angela's mother, who had worked in a factory when she was young, and had known what it was not to have any rings at all, shook her head.

"You can't understand, darling; you never have been poor."

"If I were poor," said Angela, "I would live in a cottage with roses around it, and bake cakes for Edwin."

At that Angela's mother sighed, for she knew that poverty is not a thing of roses and of sweet cakes, but of a struggle for dry bread without any butter on it.

"I have sometimes wished," she began, and stopped.

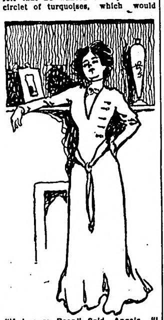
"What?" Angela demanded.

"That you had fallen in love with a rich man," her mother sighed, "you have always had everything you wanted—and it won't be easy for you to go without."

"You think I am just a child," Angela raged, with her blue eyes flashing, "and so does Edwin—I—I think you are dreadful—"

And she sobbed as if her heart would break.

Of course, she got the pink pearl, for her mother spoke to Edwin tactfully. "Angela loved pearls," she said, "and I have some unset ones which I can sell to you cheaply—they won't cost any more than any other ring."



"If I were Poor," Said Angela, "I Would Live in a Cottage With Roses Around It."

Edwin protested. In his heart he felt that he wanted to buy a little circlet of turquoises, which would match Angela's eyes. He could have afforded such a ring, and he would not have had the bargain-counter feeling which oppressed him when he accepted the offer of his future mother-in-law.

He gave Angela the pink pearl and she was happy. He did not tell her where he had bought it. Her mother had asked him not to tell.

"Angela is such a baby," she had said, "and it might spoil her pleasure."

That Edwin's pleasure was spoiled did not trouble her. She thought only of her daughter, whose wishes had never been denied.

The incident of the pink pearl was one of many others. Angela's mother put her money at the disposal of the young people. She was diplomatic, and when Edwin suggested the buying of a cottage she offered the land for the site, she furnished it and finished it until all of its simplicity was lost. She chose an exclusive neighborhood, and when the young couple moved in they found themselves the center of a wealthy circle of neighbors.

And in the midst of all the luxury Angela pined. She grew pale and thin and languid, until her mother and Edwin were alarmed.

"She must go away," the mother told the young husband, but Edwin shook his head.

"What Angela needs," he said, "is to feel that she means something in the world. There are so many idle, unhappy women—and somehow I believe that Angela is more of a woman than we will let her be. We coddle her, and wrap her up in cotton wool because we love her, but she is a woman with all a woman's right to make a home. Should we keep on making a baby of her?"

"But what," the mother demanded, "can we do?"

"Let us try an experiment," Edwin said. "Let her think you have lost your money, that we must all go away from here to the old farm, and I will come back and forth on the train—we will see how she stands real life."

"But she is such a baby—"

"She is a woman," Edwin insisted. "Now and then she lets me see deep into her heart, and I know, but we never let her have a chance."

Angela's mother agreed, reluctantly. "You tell her," she said at last.

Angela bore the shock bravely. "Poor mother," she said, "it will be hard for you," and at once she began to treat the elder lady with a tenderness which was surprising and comforting.

It was wonderful to see how she took up her burdens. Work seemed to agree with her. Instead of growing faded and thin she waxed plump and rosy. She planted a garden and watched with enthusiasm the growth of her lettuce and radishes and onions. She baked cakes and put up pots of jam and served a delectable fish chowder to Edwin when he came home late on chilly nights.

"I didn't think she had it in her," Angela's mother told her son-in-law as late one autumn day they watched the little wife baking pancakes in the warm cozy kitchen. She had on a red house gown, with a blue linen apron that almost covered her up. Her curls were gathered into a topknot with a black bow and she was flushed and smiling.

"I sometimes think," Edwin mused, "that she has just reverted to type. You used to love to get supper for her father, didn't you, when you were poor and lived in this cottage?"

"Indeed I did," responded Angela's mother. "That recipe for chowder is the one I used, and he used to smack his lips over it."

"And behind you is a race of good housekeepers, and yet you expected Angela to live like an idle princess—and as long as she felt she had your money back of her she had no incentive—but now—you see—"

"Yes, I see," the mother agreed.

But the climax came when, one day, the pink pearl ring disappeared from Angela's finger.

"Where's your ring?" Edwin demanded.

"Oh," Angela blushed, "oh, I—I don't think I can tell you just now, Edwin.

But the secret was out when one day she led him to her dressing room. It had been refurnished in pale pink and white swiss, and in one corner there was a crib with rosebuds embroidered on the cover. And in another corner was a very low white rocking chair with a pink cushion.

"I shall call it my 'pink pearl room,'" Angela stated, "I was just hateful to make you buy such an expensive thing for me, Edwin—perhaps if I hadn't always demanded so much for myself you wouldn't have to work so hard now—for us."

Her husband folded her in his arms. "Dearest, dear," he said, brokenly.

"Your mother didn't lose her money," Edwin explained, "but I wanted you to come to your hearthstone heritage as a housewife, and you couldn't when you were having things showered on you."

"Well, we won't go back to the city," Angela decided with a shake of her curls; "it is ever so much nicer here—and I couldn't leave my garden and my chicks—and besides," she hid her face against his shoulder, "the country will be the best place to bring up the baby in—won't it, Edwin?"

In the months that followed Angela's mother had to have her way about spending. She bought everything from a silver porringer to a golden rattle.

But Edwin bought back the pink pearl ring. "I want you to wear it because it is like you," he said to Angela, ardently, "a thing all rosy and sunshine, and of perfect beauty."

Logbook of the Monitor.

The original logbook of the famous Monitor, covering the period of her engagement with the Confederate ironclad Merrimac, in Hampton roads, on March 9, 1862, has been given to the navy department to be preserved among its historic records. The restoration of the log to the department was due to Capt. Louis Stodder of the United States revenue cutter service, now living in Brooklyn, N. Y., and an officer on the Monitor during her entire service.

For years he has treasured the log among his most valuable possessions, but as old age advanced he desired to see it placed where its preservation might be assured. Hence it was that he forwarded it to the library of the navy department.

Golden Mirrors.

It is now possible, by the Cowper-Cowles process, to provide glass mirrors coated with a film of gold for the reflectors of automobiles. Hitherto only glaring white reflectors have been employed with lens mirror projectors, and it is said that the gold mirrors not only afford a more agreeable light, but one which possesses greater penetrating power in fogs. Another improvement in automobiles is the substitution of horns that emit harmonious sounds, instead of the shrieks, groans and grunts of the ordinary apparatus used for warning pedestrians to look out for their lives.

People study political economy to make a better nation? What? Just the same as they study law? To help the skinners of humanity pull its skin in a constitutional way, eh?

GOV. RULES SHERIFFS

POWER OF STATE'S EXECUTIVE IS ABSOLUTE, ATTORNEY-GENERAL DECIDES.

POWER SIMILAR TO THAT OF KING

Removal From Office Is Declared Proper Action.—Opinion Has Particular Reference to Liquor Law Cases.

St. Paul. — The sheriffs in Minnesota are the personal representatives of the governor and as such are responsible to him for the conserving of the peace not only by apprehending criminals, but by preventing the commission of any crime. In the event that he fails to perform the duties the sheriff can be removed by the governor either for malfeasance or nonfeasance.

This is the sum and substance of an opinion handed down by Attorney General Simpson in response to a letter from Governor Eberhart asking what were the powers, duties and obligations of a sheriff.

Numerous complaints have reached the office of the governor and the attorney general from all parts of the state, particularly upper Minnesota, with regard to the alleged violation of law, not only affecting the sale of liquor, but in other sections. Sheriffs and other officials in the past have refused to do anything without warrants or complaints in hand. Mayors of towns have stated positively that there was no violation of law within their limits, even though complaints have ben made direct to the governor.

Many instances of violation have been reported, notable among them the case of the city of International Falls. It has been reported that the town was "wide open." Officials were unable to cope with the situation. In his opinion the attorney general states that the sheriff has, with but two exceptions, the same power now that he had in the days when he acted as the personal representative of the king. In a like manner he is now responsible to the governor for all that he does.

Mr. Simpson points out that the sheriff gives bond for the faithful performance of his duties to the state of Minnesota and not to any county or other subdivision therein.

"Under the laws of this state, as under the common law, where the sheriff was a representative of the king, so is he the arm of governor in each county in the state, whose duty it is to see that the laws of this state are enforced and for his neglect or failure he may be removed from office upon proper cause being shown."

Further in his opinion, the attorney general defines the duties of the sheriff as follows: "As a conservator of the peace, it is the duty of the sheriffs of the state not only to apprehend and jail those who have committed crime and otherwise act as a server of process, but it is likewise the duty of the sheriffs to prevent the violation of the law, whether as to the sale of intoxicating liquors or otherwise is of no moment. It follows that for a failure to either serve process that is delivered to him or failure to preserve the peace is ground in a proper proceeding before you to remove such sheriff from office. It is not enough for a sheriff to state that no complaint has ben made to him with regard to the alleged violation of law, and that no warrant has been placed in his hands for service. The duty of the sheriff is broader than this, for when complaints made to him that a law is about to be violated or when it is brought to his knowledge or he has reason to believe that the peace of his county is about to be broken, a duty rests upon the sheriff to conserve the peace, and for that purpose he may call to his aid as many citizens of the county as are necessary."

It is thought that with the powers thus defined for the sheriff that hereafter there will be little excuse for the violation of the liquor law in upper Minnesota. The governor will notify all sheriffs of his intention to see that they comply with the letter of the law. He has stated that action will be taken against the first who does not obey.

COTTAGES NEAR COMPLETION.

Sauk Center Industrial School Work Progressing.

Sauk Center.—Work has progressed so rapidly on the four cottages of the State Industrial Training school for girls that the roofs will be on in ample time to permit the interior work being done this winter. Mrs. Fanny French Morse, the superintendent, has been on her annual vacation, and in consultation with the Board of Control at St. Paul. The four cottages will be large enough for twenty-five girls and a matron. They are colonial in style, and it is expected that they will be ready for the transfor of the girls from Red Wing late this year or early in 1911.

MINNESOTA PIONEER KILLED.

John Gleason, of Crookston, Meets Death in Accident.

Crookston.—John Gleason, auditor of Polk county from 1894 until 1900, during the Populistic regime, and later a member of the board of appeals of the State Railway and Warehouse Commission, was struck by an interurban car at Oregon City, Ore., and instantly killed. He was a pioneer of Polk county, and lived on a river fruit farm.

DROP DUCK CASE.

Charge Growing Out of "Big Feed" Dropped.

Cass Lake.—The much talked of case of the State of Minnesota vs. Ed. Warren, in which the defendant was charged with serving wild ducks at a dinner given to a number of the Cass county officials, was held here before Justice Frank Ives. By reason of the fact of County Auditor Byhre, County Treasurer McKeown, Judge of Probate Jamison and Sheriff Delury being subpoenaed as witnesses, the village court room was packed with spectators long before the case was called.

Each of the officials in answer to the questions as to what he had for dinner on the day of the party swore he had chicken and dumplings, and did not see nor taste any wild duck. After the state had rested the county attorney made a motion to dismiss the action on the ground that the state had failed to prove a cause of action and asked that the defendant be released from custody. The motion was granted.

E. L. Warren, the defendant, is proprietor of a general merchandise store at the new station of Federal Dam, and on July 25 a party of Cass County officials went to Federal Dam by boat and were furnished with dinner by Mr. Warren. Upon their return to Walker one of the party jokingly made the remark they were royally treated to a "wild duck" dinner. One of Walker's citizens hearing this informed the game and fish commission in St. Paul of the alleged duck dinner, who in turn asked Deputy Game Warden M. L. Tolle to file a complaint.

PINCHOT DATE IS SET.

Rochester to Be Scene of Deposed Forester's First Speech.

Rochester.—Gifford Pinchot, the deposed forestry chief, will wage war against Congressman James A. Tawney of the First district in an address to be given in Rochester Friday night, September 2, according to present announcements which Mr. Pinchot gives in a letter received in this city. Pinchot, who is close to Roosevelt and is supposed to echo his sentiments, will urge the candidacy of Sydney A. Anderson of Lanesboro for Congress. The progressives of the First district are wild with joy over the prospects of securing a man of national reputation to assist them in the battle now on in the First district.

Mr. Pinchot comes to Wisconsin to speak in the interests of La Follette, and then he agrees to come to the First district. The Rochester date may be the only meeting that he can hold in the district, as he will probably attend the National Conservation congress the week following in St. Paul.

Congressman Tawney visited Rochester and called upon some of the political leaders of the city. He is very optimistic over the outlook and feels that his prospects for election are bright. He was not aware that Gifford Pinchot was to visit the district until he arrived in this city, but the announcement did not appear to give him much concern.

SECURES MANY PICTURES.

George H. Hazzard Works in Behalf of Pioneer Collection.

Taylor's Falls.—George H. Hazzard, father of the Interstate park, has been spending a few days here as the guest of Mr. John Montgomery, Jr., of Sedalia, Mo., who has come here every summer with his family for fourteen years. Mr. Hazzard, as secretary of the Territorial Pioneers, secured a number of photographs for the Pioneer collection at the state fair. Among which were the late Smith Ellison, 1844; W. H. C. Folsom, 1844; Dr. Erastus D. Whiting, 1885. Aaron M. Chase, 1848; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Webb, 1856; Mr. and Mrs. William Peasley, 1857; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd S. Bates, 1854; Charles Smith and Mary F. Smith, the children of Dr. Lucius B. Smith, 1854; Charles W. Folsom, editor of the Reporter, 1856; Georgie Lacy, 1850; Captain Rus Ruley, Captain Webb Seavey and Captain Wyman X. Folsom, all pioneer steamboat men; Rev. J. Quigley, a son of Dr. John Quigley, and Frank Painter, a pioneer river clerk.

PLAN BIG CEMENT PLANT.

Faribault Men Behind Proposed Monster Montana Factory.

Faribault.—D. Grant & Co. of this city are making arangements to establish one of the largest cement plants in the country and it is being erected at the mouth of the Yellowstone park, where the company owns a vast deposit of practically pure limestone and a deposit of clay.

A tract of 600 acres of land has been purchased for the plant and equipping yards and trackage, which the Northern Pacific road is now building.

Samuel Grant, a member of the firm, has just returned from Chicago, where he has purchased machinery for the plant.

Held for Swindling in Duluth.

Duluth. — John Q. Teetzel, who claims Detroit as his home, was bound over to the grand jury to stand trial on a charge of swindling. He says that he represents the Acme Electrical company, which manufactures a device to be used in connection with telephones. At the hearing, Teetzel was charged with selling to a local hardware concern a right which had no value, to handle the instruments. The hardware company gave Teetzel a check, but stopped payment on it after some investigation.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Backache, headache, dizzy spells and distressing urinary troubles warn you of dropsy, diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. Act in time by curing the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. They have cured thousands and will cure you.

Mrs. L. B. Burke, 219 So. Lilly St., Moscow, Idaho, says: "I was almost crazy with excruciating pain through my kidneys. The kidney secretions were highly colored, scanty and looked like blood. For over a month I was in bed, totally helpless. Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me wonderfully. They have my endorsement at all times."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Try to Come Back.

Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, who is always actively interested in religious work, paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the east end of London and told a class of boys the story of Samson. Introducing his narrative, his lordship added:

"He was strong, became weak, and then regained his strength, enabling him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy, after meditating on the secret of that great giant's strength, shot up his hand and exclaimed: "Get a bottle of 'air restorer."

There are two kinds of unhappy people in the world—those who are sad because they are not known, and those who are miserable because they are.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

But it doesn't rain very hard on the unjust if he is roosting under a stolen umbrella.

The Army of Constipation
Is Growing Smaller Every Day.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

WE PAY YOUR RAILROAD FARE BOTH WAYS TO FLORIDA

Or we will pay two fares from your home to Florida one way. If you buy land in the Florida Homeland Company's Celery Farms tract we do this for you. Celery Farms Colony is a few miles from Sanford, in the richest truck gardening section of Florida. One thousand 10-acre tracts now only on sale at $25 an acre—$2.50 an acre down and $1.00 per acre per month until paid. When the 1000 tracts are sold there will be no other land at this price on Celery Farms. Lake and river transportation, best market, best soil, best climate, fish and game plentiful. Write today for copy of Florida Home Herald.
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PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN, ETC. ETC.
AT DRUGGISTS. TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c
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DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 37–1910.

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.

Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this *non-secret* remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS
60 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.
Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.
"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.
"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates." Yours truly, H. A. Wik.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.
"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada." Yours truly, Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.
Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.
"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, for I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate." Yours truly Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.
Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910.
"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta." Yours truly, Geo. Paskewitz, Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.
CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota
J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota

National Business College
Specializes in Bookkeeping, Banking and High Accounting, Shorthand and Reporting.
Graduates Earn $50 to $80 a Month from the Start
We not only Guarantee Positions, but prove that we constantly have at our command more positions than we can fill. Send for free catalog and particulars about earning tuition and board.
G. M. LANGUM, President
619 First Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

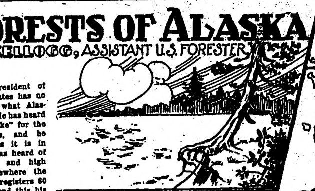
MICA AXLE GREASE
Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.
STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)

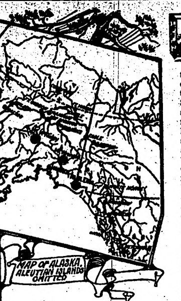
MSB TRIED AND TRUE
Minnesota School of Business
Other schools have come and gone. This school has had an increasing success for over thirty years. It develops minds, manners and morals. It trains young people for the highest office positions. Its catalog is free.
54 S. 3rd Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota
GROVE A. GRUMAN, Secretary

WHY MEN DRINK AND USE DRUGS, AND HOW TO CURE THEM
OUR NEW BOOK TELLS ALL ABOUT IT, SENT FREE, ADDRESS
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 629 Tenth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE FORESTS OF ALASKA

By R. S. KELLOGG, ASSISTANT U. S. FORESTER



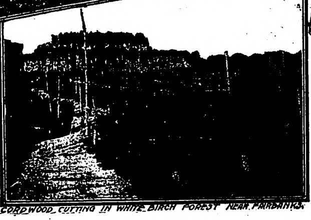


MAP OF ALASKA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS OMITTED

RAFT OF SITKA SPRUCE LOGS ON BEACH NEAR WRANGELL

MIXED WHITE BIRCH AND ASPEN FOREST ON SANDY SLOPE SOUTH OF EAGLE.

GENERAL VIEW OF SHORE FOREST AFTER CUTTING



CORDWOOD CUTTING IN WHITE BIRCH FOREST NEAR FAIRBANKS.

THE ordinary resident of the United States has no conception of what Alaska really is. He has heard of the "Klondike" for the last 14 years, and he wrongly thinks it is in Alaska. He has heard of great glaciers and high mountains, and that somewhere the thermometer occasionally registers 80 degrees below zero. Beyond this his knowledge is likely to be even more fragmentary and unreliable. In reality, Alaska is on continental dimensions, and one can no more state briefly what its characteristics are than he can similarly describe those of the entire United States; yet a few words concerning its most salient features will not be amiss.

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. The value of all its products since that date has been nearly $350,000,000. It has an area of 586,000 square miles, or 375,000,000 acres, or more than ten times that of the state of Illinois. From southeastern Alaska to the end of the Aleutian islands is as far as from Savannah, Ga., to Los Angeles, Cal. Its northernmost and southernmost points are as widely separated as Canada and Mexico. Its range of temperature is greater than that between Florida and Maine.

More than one-third of this immense territory is yet but little explored, despite the many years that it has been in the possession of the United States, and despite the active efforts of prospectors, of traders and of representatives of various branches of the national government. The permanent population at the present time is estimated at some 40,000 whites and 25,000 natives; about half of the latter are Eskimo in the region adjacent to Bering sea and the Arctic ocean. The most important product is gold, of which the output in 1908 was valued at more than $19,000,000. Fisheries rank second, and the salmon packed in 1908 had a value in excess of $10,000,000.

Most of the internal improvements of Alaska have been made by the war department. The telegraph system is constructed and operated by the signal corps, with offices at all important points. Transmission depends not only upon cable and land lines, but on high-power wireless stations as well. Roads are built chiefly by the corps of engineers of the war department. Railroads, except for short lines running out to a few mining camps, are utterly lacking, and the total railway mileage does not exceed 350. Transportation in summer is by steamboats on the larger streams and by poling boats on the smaller ones; in winter, by stages where the roads are good enough, and more generally by dog teams. Alaska has 4,000 miles of navigable rivers; without them most of the present development would have been impossible.

Alaska does not have even a territorial form of government, though during the past few years it has had a delegate in congress. Called a territory by courtesy, its anomalous standing for years was that of a customs district. It has executive and judicial officers appointed by the president and the senate, but no legislature; all legislation is by congress.

The United States geological survey recognizes four main divisions of the surface of Alaska. These are:

(1) The Pacific mountain system, which, in southeastern Alaska, is a continuation of the mountains of British Columbia, extends northwest to the Mount McKinley range, and then swings sharply to the southwest, with a prolongation far into the Pacific ocean, represented by the Aleutian islands.

(2) The central plateau region, which includes most of the Yukon and Kuskokwim basins.

(3) The Rocky Mountain system, which bounds the central plateau region on the north and northeast.

(4) The Arctic slope to the northward of the Rocky mountain system.

The Pacific mountain region is characterized on the coast by innumerable fiords and inlets, by deep inland passages and mountains which rise thousands of feet almost straight up from tide water. In the interior it culminates in Mount McKinley, the highest point on the North American continent. There is very little level land in this region, especially in the southeastern part. The mountains are great masses of rock and the upper parts of them are covered with perpetual snow and ice. On the coast many glaciers reach tide water, but in the interior they are confined to higher altitudes.

The central plateau region is not so much a plateau as it is a rolling hill and low mountain country with wide stream valleys. Its area is nearly as great as that of the other three combined. The raising of this region above an earlier level has resulted in stream-cutting, which obscures its original plateau character. It is in the extensive valleys and on the adjacent slopes of the Yukon, Tanana and Kuskokwim rivers and their tributaries that the interior forests reach their best development.

The Rocky mountain region is a comparatively narrow elongation of the Rocky mountain system of North America, and stretches across northern Alaska nearly from east to west. The mountains of this region reach a considerable though in no case a noteworthy height. On their southern slope head many streams which empty into the Yukon; those on the northern slope empty into the Arctic ocean.

The Arctic slope region, lying north of the Rocky mountain region, is composed of rolling tundras, in which truly Arctic conditions prevail. It has been less explored than any other portion of Alaska.

In many places in the interior the post-glacial silts and sands form an excellent soil, and upon them whatever future agriculture there may be in Alaska will chiefly be developed.

The climate of the southern and southeastern coast region of Alaska is mild and wet. The annual precipitation at Juneau and Sitka is from 80 to 90 inches. At these points the precipitation is chiefly in the form of rain, and only during a short time in the middle of the summer are there likely to be days when rain does not fall. In the mountains immediately above tide water, however, the snowfall is very great. This increases to the northward, and at Valdez a winter's snowfall of nearly sixty feet has been recorded. The lowest temperature on record at Sitka is 4 degrees F. below zero, and the highest 87 degrees. At Juneau the lowest record is 10 degrees below zero, and the highest 88 degrees. The Sitka temperature is but little cooler than that of the northern part of Puget sound or of Scotland.

Sharply contrasted with the climate of southeastern and southern Alaska is that of the central plateau regions of the interior. The Pacific mountain system cuts off the warm, moisture-laden ocean winds so that the interior has a semi-arid continental climate subject to sudden changes and great extremes. Satisfactory records are lacking, but such as are available indicate an annual precipitation in the Yukon valley of about fifteen inches, including melted snow. As low as 80 degrees F. below zero has been registered in winter, and in the summer as high as 93 degrees. The summers are short and comparatively hot; the winters long and intensely cold.

Despite the low temperatures and long winters of the Yukon valley, there is ordinarily a good growing season of at least three months. During much of this time daylight is almost continual, and growth is rapid. This compensates in a marked degree for the shortness of the season; and since the evaporation is not great the vegetation is by no means of an arid character, notwithstanding the small precipitation. The frozen-subsoil is practically impervious to water, which accumulates in poorly drained areas and causes the many swamps and "muskegs."

The differentiations between forest types are as sharp as those between the topographic and climatic, and, of course, depend upon them. The coast forests of southern Alaska are the northernmost extension of the coast type of Washington and British Columbia. The interior forests are an extension of the interior Canadian forests. The forests of the Susitna and Copper river basins are somewhat intermediate in character, since these rivers rise in the interior and break through the mountain barrier to the southern coast. On the coast of southeastern Alaska trees grow to large size; in the interior the timber is much smaller. The higher mountain areas are completely above timber line. Climatic conditions in the region adjacent to Bering sea and on the Arctic slope make forest growth altogether impossible, so there are great stretches of tundra whose vegetation consists chiefly of moss, sedges and a few small shrubs. Moss may be said to be the garment of Alaska, and layers of it 12 to 18 inches thick are not at all uncommon either on the coast or in the interior.

It is estimated that the total forest and woodland area of Alaska is approximately 100,000,000 acres, or about 27 per cent. of the land surface of the territory. Of these, about 20,000,000 acres may constantly bear timber of sufficient size and density to be considered forest in the sense that much of it can be used for saw timber, while the balance, or 80,000,000 acres, is woodland which bears some saw timber, but on which the forest is of a smaller and more scattered character and valuable chiefly for fuel.

There is not sufficient information upon which to base any satisfactory estimate of the total stand of timber in Alaska. It has been estimated, for instance that the coast forests contain 75,000,000,000 feet of merchantable saw timber, but this estimate might be much exceeded were both the spruce and hemlock closely utilized. More than twenty cords per acre have been cut in good stands of birch and aspen in the interior, but, on the other hand, there are large areas of black spruce that is too small to use for any purpose; so that it is still impossible to give a satisfactory estimate of the total stand.

The coast forests of southeastern and southern Alaska are nearly all included in the Tongass and Chugach National forests, which comprise 26,761,626 acres; and a large proportion of this area is forested. The species are chiefly western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), western red cedar (Thuja plicata), and yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis). On the coast the timber line is low. On deer mountain at Ketchikan, for instance, spruce saw timber stops at about 1,500 feet, and the peak, with an elevation of 3,000 feet, bears only stunted black hemlock.

In the coast region the stand is generally dense, and as much as 25,000 feet per acre has been estimated for considerable tracts. Sitka spruce probably averages 20 per cent. of the stand, and western hemlock about 75 per cent. The spruce reaches a large size, and occasionally attains diameters of more than six feet and heights of 150 feet. Diameters of three to four feet are attained by western red cedar. While by far the most abundant species, western hemlock, does not produce as large individual trees as the spruce or the cedar.

Practically the entire forest of the coast region is overmature. It has been accumulating for ages uninjured by fire or cutting. Shallow, rocky soil, steep mountain slopes, or poor drainage often prevent thrifty growth, and on such sites "stagheadedness" and decay are common. In favorable situations the rate of growth of the coast trees is fairly rapid. The following are typical:

A western red cedar stump in good soil on the south slope of a gorge above Ketchikan showed 235 rings. The diameter of this stump outside the bark was 38 inches. A 40-inch Sitka spruce stump in the same locality had 230 rings. This tree had been 125 feet high. Near Wrangell three Sitka spruce logs averaged 32 inches in diameter at the butt inside the bark, with 262 annual rings. Two examples of extreme age in Sitka spruce were noted in Portage bay between Petersburg and Juneau. A section of a log 54 inches in diameter taken 25 feet above the ground had 600 rings; another log 54 inches in diameter 8 feet above the ground had 525 rings. Both were entirely sound.

Logging in southeastern Alaska employs the crudest of methods. It is now carried on entirely by hand, though logging machinery was used in a few earlier operations. Only the best spruce trees at the edge of tide water are cut. The logs are frequently made the entire length of the tree, and are jacked up and rolled into the water, where they are tied into rafts and towed to the sawmill by tugs.

The annual lumber cut in the coast forests of Alaska is about 27,000,000 board feet. This consists almost entirely of spruce, since hemlock is but little used. There are about 25 sawmills on the coast, at Cordova, Douglas, Juneau, Katalla, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Valdez, Wrangell, and other points, most of them rather crude in character and of small capacity. A large proportion of the output, probably more than one-third, is used for salmon cases, and much of the best lumber goes into them.

The southern and southeastern coast of Alaska has a much greater timber supply than there is any reason to think will be needed locally for a long time to come. The permanent industries of the region are fishing and mining. The mountainous character of the country will forever prevent agricultural operations of any magnitude. The total stumpage is large, much of it overmature, and the proportion of hemlock too great. The timber should be cut and utilized as soon as possible and the spruce, which is more valuable than the hemlock, should be given an opportunity to increase. Under present conditions, with the well-known ability of the hemlock to reproduce under shade and upon decaying logs and debris, it has the advantage of the spruce.

Since the Alaska coast forests do not contain timber of either as high quality or as great variety as grows in Oregon and Washington, there is little likelihood that lumber from them will compete largely in the general market with lumber from those states. In fact, some lumber used in southeastern Alaska is imported from the Pacific coast states, but good management on the part of the Alaska mills should enable them to supply the home demand for common kinds of lumber. While Alaska may eventually export considerable material of this sort, it must continue to import timber like Douglas fir for heavy construction work. Utilization for other purposes than for lumber should be encouraged. The most promising of these is for pulp. Both the spruce and hemlock are undoubtedly good pulp woods, and, taken together, they comprise almost the entire forest.

The cutting which has so far taken place on the coast of Alaska has had small effect upon the forest. The bulk of it is yet untouched. Clearly, utilization should be encouraged as much as possible. With respect to the coast forests, there is little in the statement sometimes made, that the timber in Alaska should be held for the sole use of Alaskans. It should be manufactured into the most suitable forms and sold wherever it best can be marketed. Natural barriers, so far unsurmounted, prevent it from being of benefit to the interior, where the need is greatest and the price highest. Moreover, the coast forests are not capable of producing a great deal of the structural material that will be needed in the interior when the latter region is more fully developed and made accessible by railroads.

The annual growth of the coast forests is far in excess of the local needs, and unless methods of utilization are developed which will result in the export of forest products these forests cannot be handled rightly.

The forests of interior Alaska are practically all included within the drainage basin of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. They are chiefly of the woodland type, and are estimated to cover approximately 80,000,000 acres, but probably not more than 40,000,000 acres bear timber of sufficient size and density to make it especially valuable for either cord wood or saw logs.

Several times as much timber is used each year in the interior of Alaska for fuel as is used for lumber. The interior of Alaska depends entirely upon wood for heat, light and power.

Obviously all the forests of Alaska, whether on the coast or in the interior, should be protected and made of the utmost permanent use. The coast forests, which include most of the saw timber of the territory and by far the heaviest stands, are nearly all protected by national forests. They have not been damaged by fire and are but slightly reduced by cutting. They are overmature. Carefully planned cutting should take place as soon as possible. Every effort should be made to have them utilized for lumber, and especially for pulp. They should be so managed as to increase the stand of spruce and decrease that of hemlock. In the interior forests, situated entirely upon public lands, unregulated cutting and devastating fires are going on. The coast forests were reserved before they were impaired. Those of the interior have already been seriously damaged. Their protection cannot begin too soon. While the products of the coast forests need a foreign market, the interior forests with the best of treatment are not likely to supply more than a part of the home demand. If protected they will continue to furnish logs for cabins, low-grade lumber and fuel indefinitely. Higher grade lumber required by the interior must always be imported.

A PRIMITIVE POST OFFICE

Uncle Sam, in His Growth and Prosperity, Hasn't Yet Outlived This Borderland Relic.

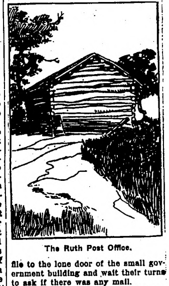
Jefferson City, Mo.—Without exception the most primitive post office building in Missouri is an old one-room log cabin situated on the crest of one of the highest hills of the Ozark mountains, in Stone county, about two miles south of Reed Springs. The old post office was known as Ruth, and furnished mail to the natives of a large section of Stone county for many years before the Missouri Pacific railway was built through the county. While the railway was in the course of construction, the members of the construction gang, who for many months camped about the big spring, which has since become the center of the little railway town known as Reed Springs, walked daily to the little old log cabin government building, two miles away to receive the tidings from some other quarter of the country.

The digging of one of the longest tunnels in the state, that just east of Reed Springs a little more than a half mile long, which connects the valley in which the town is, with the Roark country, kept the railway laborers in camp near the post office for more than six months. In this time the business of the diminutive post office increased and became in the words of Sam Davis, the postmaster and keeper of the only store in Ruth, "so bulky that I'll be gosh blamed ef I don't hef to put up another goods box to keep the papers in."

It appeared for a while that in order to have room for the large amount of letters, papers and packages which found their way to the ten by twelve feet post office, the government official would have to devote all his time to the work of distributing the mail and move his few caddies of tobacco, boxes of soap, barrels of sugar and salt, and other staple articles necessary to a country store to some other shelter.

"Wall, by gollies, I never did see the like," exclaimed the postmaster one evening, as he emptied the contents of a well-filled mail pouch which the carrier had just unloaded at the Ruth office. "Them fellers down yonder do beat all fer gittin' mail, I' vum. It keeps me busy looking over all this mail till I ain't got much time to tend to my customers."

The old post office became the central point of interest for the people for miles around, while the big business continued. The old farmers, the farmers' sons and even the housewives and their shy daughters took to going to the store of an evening after quitting time, not that they had any particular business there, but to see the long line of railway workers file to the lone door of the small government building and wait their turns to ask if there was any mail.



The Ruth Post Office.

But the rush of business for the log cabin post office of Ruth was only the boom before the slush. With the completion of the big tunnel of solid rock the construction gang moved on, leaving the post office as before. With the completion of the railway came the settlement of Reed Springs, to which place, in a short time, the Ruth post office was moved.

OF GREAT ECONOMIC VALUE

Our Many Harmless Insects and Birds That Prey Upon the Myriads of Destroying Insects.

Indianapolis.—"The average person has little appreciation of the economic value of certain harmless insects in preying upon and destroying insects like the brown-tail and gypsy moths which has done such damage, particularly in New England. These harmless insects," said Dr. A. K. Peterson of this city recently, "have a vital relation to civilization, just as the birds. It will not be long before there will be a general recognition of the demand of the Audubon society for uniform laws looking to the protection of nearly all the birds, for, with the possible exception of the English sparrow, they are a real force.

"The nighthawks, whippoorwills, swallows and swifts, which are in the air just after sunset every night, kill more moths and other insects than the imagination can estimate. The flycatchers are just as busy by day, and anyone who has ever observed a woodpecker running up and down a tree trunk knows that neither bug nor borer escapes. The birds are invaluable as insect destroyers and they destroy immense quantities of seeds from harmful plants."

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Census Returns Show Lure of City

IT LOOKS GOOD TO HIM ALL RIGHT ALL RIGHT

WASHINGTON.—The census bureau has made public figures concerning enough localities to indicate certain interesting trends in the growth of American population. What stands out first is, of course, the general increase in population all over the country. While this growth is perhaps more striking in the middle west, or even in the far west, the east is little behind those sections. Increases in city population rarely fall below 20 per cent. for the last ten years. Often the increase is considerably in excess of 50 per cent.

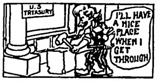
This growth has been expected, but there will probably be some surprise to find how far the growth of the cities exceeds that of the rural districts. Here, save in a few localities, there is an increase, but generally it is below ten per cent.

The center of population has moved almost due westward since 1790, when it was at a point 23 miles east of Baltimore. From 1790 to 1800 it moved almost due west to a point 18 miles west of Baltimore. In the next ten years, from 1800 to 1810, it moved westward and slightly southward to a point about forty miles northwest by west of Washington.

During the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the "center" moved westward a little over 14 miles and southward a little less than three miles, and halted at a point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. This movement between 1890 and 1900 was the smallest in 100 years.

The "center" will have to travel something like 70 miles to get beyond the borders of Indiana this year.

Overhauling the Treasury Building


U. S. TREASURY
I'LL HAVE A NICE PLACE WHEN I GET THROUGH

THE treasury building is undergoing another overhauling, which this time costs $180,000. The renovators have been at work on the treasury building for a good many years. Not very much has been done to the inside of the great pile of masonry, where the United States money is kept, but more or less work is all the time going on on the outside. All of the original sandstone or soft limestone that faced the outside of the building has been at last removed, and granite has been put in its place. The principal change that will now be made will be to eliminate the huge granite entrance steps on the Fifteenth street side. Several new passenger elevators will be installed. Lockers will be furnished sufficient for all of the clerks; the money-handling divisions will be segregated on the ground floor; supplies will be shipped from the west entrance instead of the Fifteenth street; frieze windows will be placed on the third floor, and a general adjustment of bureaus and divisions will be made to facilitate the work. The treasury department has been seriously overcrowded for a number of years. One of the very first improvements was the elimination from the building of the branch printing office, with its combustible inks, oils, etc. With the great Fifteenth street steps removed, a fine entrance at grade will be provided for the employes, and a count will be kept of the people entering and leaving the building, which at the present time seems to be impossible. At the present time the employes are obliged to carry their clothing, hats, rubbers, umbrellas and everything of that character into their working rooms, so that lockers are imperative. It will certainly be $180,000 mighty well expended, for in the present condition of the treasury department it is impossible to keep it clean or to run it on businesslike methods with departments of the various bureaus widely separated, so that the chief of one of these spends most of his time traversing the corridors in his attempt to keep track of his clerks and of his work.

Uncle Sam Watching Aeroplane Men

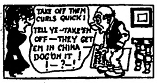
THE experts in both the army and the navy are watching with keen interest the development of the heavier-than-air craft. While the officials are not willing to say much publicly about the possibilities of the use of airships in time of war, they are saying privately that the probability is that when the next great war comes the airship will play a more effective part than battleships, land batteries, or great masses of troops.

The prediction is freely made by army and navy officials in private that not a dollar will ever be spent in fortifying for the protection of the Panama canal. They have arrived at this conclusion because they think they foresee that within a few years the airship will be brought to a stage of perfection that will enable it quickly to destroy any fortifications that might be erected along the route of the canal.

Congress at the recent session declined to appropriate money for the fortification of the canal. No public reason for this failure to make an appropriation was ever announced, but it is now pretty well understood that the experts in both the war and navy departments suggested that it would be well to defer action until the government understands better what to expect of the airship.

Officials in the army and navy departments are greatly impressed with the performances of Glenn Curtiss with his aeroplane at Atlantic City recently. Those performances were not under the auspices of either the war department or the navy department, but agents of each of the fighting arms were present, and were deeply impressed with what Curtiss was able to do.

Coy Curls Are Coming in From China


TAKE OFF THEM CURLS QUICK!
TELL YE—TAKE 'EM OFF—THEY GET EM IN CHINA—DOG'ON IT! !—?—!

VICE-CONSUL General Stuart J. Fuller of Hongkong sheds light on a problem which has vexed the brain of man for many moons—where all the hair comes from which goes to make up the wide expanse of coiffure which adorns the head of woman.

Much as he would like to believe that all womankind has suddenly come into the secret possessed by the Seven Sutherland Sisters, detached wisps, curls and occasional plaits, to say nothing of startling variation in texture, has forced upon the most unobservant suspicion that she bedecks herself with a foreign product. Our representative at Hongkong clinches the evidence with brutal statistics. He gives the following data of the quantities and value of hair shipped from that port in the last three years:

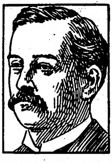
Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1907	56,132	$ 14,830
1908	207,232	82,209
1909	445,733	327,559

Note how the price has soared. In 1907 hair was worth only about twenty-five cents a pound, wholesale, and we imported only 56,132 pounds of it, while in 1909 we brought in 445,723 pounds, with the price at something more than seventy cents. Such a rate of growth in face of so rapid an increase in price is almost unprecedented in other lines of commerce and is another illustration that woman wants what she wants when she wants it and is going to have it—expense be hanged!

Our diplomatic representative leaves us in the dark as to what woman in China is doing for hair. If the trade keeps on, she will certainly be bald in course of time. He pays a compliment, however, to the genius of the Chinese artist by remarking that "Chinese hair is treated at home in various ways so as to match almost any texture desired."

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

JURIST ON THE RACE TRACK



Exchanging a seat on the federal bench of the old Oklahoma Territory for a seat on a sulkey behind fast-stepping trotters and pacers and filling both places in a satisfactory manner, John L. Pancoast, now a resident of Blackwell, northern Oklahoma, has been making the Oklahoma-Kansas racing circuit the past summer with a string of horses that have pulled down numerous purses for their erstwhile ermine-wearer owner.

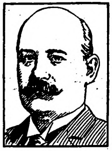
The love of horse flesh is the only reason why Judge Pancoast has changed from bench to sulkey. He is still a practising attorney and is admitted to practise before the United States Supreme court, but he prefers to see the steppers coming down the home stretch in a whirl of dust and hear the shouts of the onlookers as the animal he is driving perhaps noses out a head under the wire.

Judge Pancoast was always a devotee of the racetrack. He has always owned a string of fast horses and during his days on the bench he watched with interest the progress of his horses. In early life, however, in Ohio, where he was born, in 1852, and admitted to the bar in 1878, he made up his mind that he would some day wear the ermine. This fact he kept steadfastly before him. He had that "bee in his bonnet" when he located in western Kansas in 1879, going through with the usual experience of a young lawyer and afterwards moving to Oklahoma.

During territorial days in Oklahoma the federal judges named by the president were also the district judges of the territory and in addition to being district judges, the seven of them sitting together at the capital constituted the supreme bench of the territory. Thus John L. Pancoast became not only a federal judge, but also judge of the Seventh Oklahoma district with headquarters at Alva and a member of the territorial supreme bench with the title of associate justice.

Pancoast was appointed in 1902 by President Roosevelt and again in 1906 by the same president. Being a judge on the bench, with his one ambition in life realized, Pancoast did not forget his horses. It was his one relief from the bench, his vacation, his pastime, his fad. He served as judge until statehood abolished the court.

A PICTURESQUE PITTSBURGER



The most picturesque millionaire in Pittsburg and one of the most bizarre in the country is Alexander R. Peacock, who recently came into public notice on account of a bad egg. Because he got one for breakfast he spent nearly $70,000 to start a hennery with which to supply his table with eggs fresh from the nest. He has the reputation of being the most irascible individual in Pittsburg. What happened to his chef when Mr. Peacock tasted the cold storage egg that caused all the trouble may be imagined. After he had relieved his feelings he called up a real estate dealer.

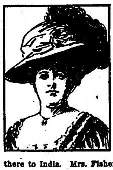
"I want a farm," he said, "a farm that is big enough to raise a lot of chickens."

Before night the real estate man had the farm; within two days a chicken house, 200 feet long and 30 feet wide, was well under way. The farm cost $60,000, and the henhouse about one-tenth that sum. It has been rushed to completion. It has steam heat, electric lights, tile flooring and electric incubators. Mr. Peacock received the first of his very expensive but superlatively fresh eggs recently.

Peacock's life story reads like an oriental romance. He was a clerk at the linen counter of a Pittsburg dry goods store when in the course of his duties he became acquainted with Mr. Carnegie. The ironmaster took a liking to the young Scotch lad, aided him in various ways, and his career thenceforth was meteoric.

Peacock married a daughter of a Brooklyn police captain, named Bedell. They have three children—two boys and a girl, the oldest of whom is twenty-one and the youngest ten.

CIRCLES GLOBE IN AN AUTO

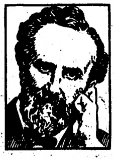


Mrs. Harriet Clark Fisher of Trenton, N. J., holds the unique record of being the only woman who has girdled the earth in an automobile. Mrs. Fisher's trip in her 40-horsepower machine makes new history in the automobile world, and particularly in the realm of women. With her on the trip were her secretary, Harold Fisher Brooks, who drove; a man and maid servant and Honk Honk, her pet bull terrier, who was taken along as a mascot. In addition, the car, which was especially built for the trip, carried a complete stock of tires, parts and cooking utensils.

The party landed in France, toured leisurely through it; thence through Germany and Switzerland; crossed to Italy, where a brief stay was made at Como. Thence they visited Vienna, Rome, Naples and Port Said, taking ship from there to India. Mrs. Fisher's letters referring to their experiences are interesting in the extreme.

The party met with several exceptionally exciting experiences that came near sending them back. After landing in San Francisco and starting east across her own country, Mrs. Fisher's trip was uneventful except for her arrest in Sandusky, O., for exceeding the speed limit.

AN ENGLISH PRISON EXPERT

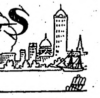


At the invitation of the United States government Thomas Holmes comes from England to attend the International Prison conference. Mr. Holmes is the secretary of the Howard association in London, which is devoted to the double work of reforming prison administration. He is admittedly the foremost of practical English criminologists. He has made a lifelong study of criminals. Before he became the secretary of the Howard association he was for many years a court missionary.

For a long time Mr. Holmes has been advocating the right of offenders to pay their fines by installments and thus, in a measure, equalizing the glaring disparity in treatment which the law makes between the rich and the poor. At present the poor man or youth who commits some trifling offense—is bundled off to jail if he cannot immediately hand over the pecuniary atonement for his misdemeanor which blind justice demands of him. On the other hand, the offender with a well-lined pocket, to whom the payment of the fine is no hardship, escapes the ignominy of imprisonment altogether.

Now, Mr. Holmes seems to be within measurable distance of getting his pet reform adopted by legal enactment. A few days ago, on behalf of the Howard association, he obtained an official interview with Winston Churchill, the home secretary, whose special business it is to look after the administration of justice, and Mr. Churchill since then has announced his intention of inaugurating this reform.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES



Many Americans Abroad This Season

LETTRE DE CREANCE
1001½ RUE MORGUE
DURN SECH A LANGUAGE

LONDON.—The American season in London, Paris and Berlin is the best since the three golden years preceding the panic of 1907. The hotels of all the capitals of Europe are thronged with well-to-do Americans, who are spending money with the traditional lavishness that pleases the hotelkeepers and shopkeepers everywhere.

Europe has learned that not all Americans are millionaires, and so it is that less is heard each year of extortion and attempted extortion. American tourists, too, seem to have learned the ropes and they know just where to go to get the most for their money.

Comfortable new hotels that charge reasonable prices have been built in all the capitals of Europe within the last five years and in Paris, London, Berlin, Rome and Vienna, new hotels invariably have many baths, while some that appeal to the wealthier visitors have suites with baths that are as modernly luxurious as anything New York can offer. What with comfortable and reasonable priced hotels, with express trains with dining cars attached connecting all the capitals, Americans find traveling in Europe nowadays much more simple and comfortable than it was 15 years ago.

Paris, despite the moderness of Berlin and its nocturnal brilliancy, continues to be the Mecca of Americans.

The season, both in London and Paris, this year has been marred by almost constant rain. In London a cold rain fell daily for almost three weeks from the middle of June. The weather was so chilly that newly arrived Americans were compelled to wear heavy overcoats and wraps. Paris, too, has been rainy and cold, and shopkeepers and restaurant keepers complain bitterly of the effects of the cold upon their trade.

Thanks to the American invasion with its train of gold, Parisians have reason to be fairly glad they are alive.

Home for Drunkards' Wives Is Closed

UV COURSE DERE AINT NO DRUNKARDS' WIVES — MEN DON'T GET DRUNK NO MORE
BOOZE 5¢

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—The home founded by Carry Nation, the Kansas "joint smasher," in this city as a refuge for drunkards' wives, will probably be closed and the property returned to Mrs. Nation. The reason is, there are not enough wives of drunkards in the largest city of Kansas to warrant the continued operation of a refuge for them. Mrs. Nation has requested of the Associated Charities, the organization which is managing the home, that the property be deeded back to her.

The home has accommodations for 40 women but there are no drunkards' wives in it now. The Associated Charities is using it as a home for unfortunate and homeless women. About fifteen women now occupy the home.

Peter W. Goebel, president of the board of directors of the Associated Charities, admits that the home is a failure as far as being a place for the housing of drunkards' wives.

"That is the 'distressing' condition that exists," Mr. Goebel said. "There is no use in denying it. We cannot find drunkards' wives to live there.

"Mrs. Nation has asked that we return the home to her. The members of the board of directors differ as to whether or not this should be done. She has agreed to pay us for what repairs and improvements have been made at the home and at present the association needs the money that would be thus received for other branches of work. At our next meeting we will finally determine what stand to take concerning holding or releasing the property."

Mrs. Nation secured most of the $4,000, which she originally paid for the property, from the sale of the small souvenir "Carrie A. Nation hatchets" which she and her friends sold for 25 cents.

The Busy Money Changers of New York

AND I CAN'T SPEND ANY UV IT EITHER

NEW YORK.—Four big banks in the Wall street district of New York city resemble the great gold mines of the west in one striking feature. They have three eight-hour shifts of toilers, and the work never stops. One set takes up the routine where the other leaves off. All night long, Sundays and holidays, a staff of men in each of these banks is busy opening thousands of letters, sorting and listing innumerable checks and drafts that represent fabulous sums of money, and getting them ready for the day force, which is the only one the public comes in contact with or ever hears about. If this work were not carried on incessantly, the banks would soon be overwhelmed with a mountainous accumulation of detail.

Two shifts—the "scouting force," as they call themselves—work between five o'clock in the afternoon and nine the next morning. Each bank has a big drawer in the general post office. Messengers clear this of its letters every hour all night long. Three thousand letters a day is the average mail of one of these large banks. Two-thirds of it comes in during the night. These letters, in the case of one of the biggest of these banks, contain from 35,000 to 40,000 checks and drafts. At times these inclosures represent as much as $30,000,000. Rarely does the total fall below $20,000,000.

The letters are opened as fast as they are received, the checks are counted, and the totals verified with the footings of the lists. The letters are then stamped, which shows that they have been "proven in," as the banks call it. After that they are turned over to the clerks who send out the formal acknowledgments of the remittances they contain. The various checks are assorted according to the numbers of the books in which they are to be entered and otherwise; the sight drafts are grouped according to the routes of the bank's messengers, and all is made ready for turning the night's accumulation over to the day force, so it may be handled by it as expeditiously as possible.

Aged Ice Regarded Safe for Health

I BELIEVE THERE'S GERMS IN THET ICE
NARY A ONE MAM

PHILADELPHIA.—The Natural Ice Association of America, including dealers in natural ice in Philadelphia, has begun a "campaign of education" to inform the public that aged ice is free from bacteria.

Bacteria are the little wigglers in water that get into the insides of people and often give them typhoid, diphtheria and other diseases. A quart of water contains a million or two of these bacteria. Some of them, not all, are dangerous to health.

But the natural ice men say—and they produce scientific argument to support their assertions—that although the bacteria are frozen into the ice when the water congeals, they are killed off so rapidly that in 24 hour 90 per cent. of them are dead, and within a few weeks the ice is sterile—absolutely free from bacterial life of any kind.

One Philadelphia natural ice dealer said recently: "Natural ice is cut in December, January and February. Seventy per cent. of it is used between June and September, when it is anywhere from sixteen to twenty weeks old, and when the bacteria are frozen in it, and have been without air, motion, warmth and food from four to five months."

A paper recently sent out with the indorsement of the national body of natural ice dealers says:

"The buyer of ice should really be as anxious to obtain, and the dealer in natural ice as quick to advertise, that he sells old ice, as the green grocer is to seek trade on the strength of the freshness of his tomatoes or peas, and the butter and egg man on his new-laid or freshly made products. Old ice is pure ice, sterile ice, free from bacteria harmful or helpful."

The business of legislators seems to be that of putting new patches upon the social pants.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. MINN.

WAR MADE IMPOSSIBLE.

If all the "advanced" ideas were adopted it would seem that war would soon be made impossible. Many schemes have been exploited in the shape of skillfully written newspaper or magazine articles, but the building of big warships continues. The latest claimant for attention at Washington is an individual who has conceived the brilliant plan of having ships carry a reel of barbed wire at the stern, so arranged that an end can be thrown overboard while the vessel steams swiftly around the enemy until the latter's propellers are so tangled up that they cannot turn. Then, says the inventor, "all the fleet need is to sail away and leave its enemy's men to starve and its ships to rust." But the naval authorities have filed away this most impressive suggestion along with that of the man who a few years ago wanted the government to adopt a projectile filled with a gas that would anaesthetize all on board an enemy's ship, so that capture would be easy. The day of the inventor is not yet past. Nor that of the crank.

When the summer vacation season opens the rush of Americans to Europe taxes the capacity of the outgoing steamships. Long before the end of the summer vacation season the pressure of the returning tide of travel is felt. People who desire to journey in comfort and who neglect to engage their passage a long time ahead, find themselves at the present juncture obliged to pay extreme prices or wait. A special from Berlin tells of a wealthy New Yorker who wanted to come home and applied for first-class accommodations on the Hamburg-American line. The cheapest price at which he could procure a cabin suite, he found, was $2,000. The North German Lloyd boats are similarly crowded, both companies being "booked up" for several weeks. It pays the ocean traveler to be forehanded.

The house fly is frequently expounded upon as the most dangerous disease purveyor of summertime, says Chicago Journal. Let us not forget that the rat is also a dangerous marauder, and a menace to public health. San Francisco employs 80 rat trappers, who average more than 8,000 rats a month captured, and unknown armies of the pests poisoned in the sewers. Chicago should take measures to rid herself of the rat plague, which not only facilitates the distibution of disease but causes an annual loss of thousands of dollars by its sharp teeth and inordinate appetite.

A dispatch from Honolulu says that doctors have succeeded in isolating the germ of leprosy, that they are now trying to develop a serum, and that this means ultimately the cure for the disease. Unfortunately this is not the first time that we have been told we are on the eve of the discovery of a cure for leprosy. But it is 46 years since Hansen discovered the bacillus of leprosy.

They are laughing at a man in east New York who, waking suddenly, shot off his big toe thinking his foot was the face of a burglar. Chicago, which brags of its size in everything but feet, has the incident already noted for its comic almanac of next year.

Don Jaime, the Spanish pretender, announces that he will not resort to violence for the purpose of securing the throne. We predict that he will fail if he attempts to coax Alfonso to give it up.

A St. Louis astronomer has discovered a sun spot 50,000 miles wide and a Massachusetts astronomer has found a new comet. Nevertheless we expect things to move along the earth about as usual.

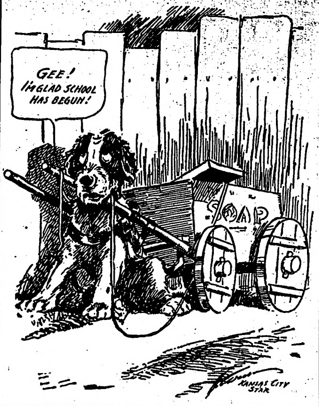
If anything can revive the Shakespeaean drama the rendering of "As You Like It" in Esperanto will do it. Even if it were dead it would rise up and kick.

It may be true that the average American eats 82 pounds of sugar a year, but he does not act the part when the umpire makes a bad decision.

Being chauffeur to an aeroplane is exhilarating, but for a fat man who is fond of his meals and his fireside fishing is better.

A Chicago man has a fiddle that has been played for 400 years. It does not state how many men it has driven to drink.

It would seem that about the only way for an aeroplane to get into print is to break in.


GEE! I'M GLAD SCHOOL HAS BEGUN!
SOAP
KANSAS CITY STAR

LORIMER IS BARRED

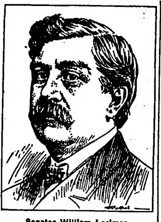
ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO SIT WITH ILLINOIS SOLON AT BANQUET.

COMMITTEE GETS ULTIMATUM

Colonel Demands That Hamilton Club Withdraw Invitation—Telegram Is Sent Asking Senator to Be Absent From the Dinner.

Freeport, Ill.—Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Lorimer did not sit at the same banquet table Thursday night. While here Mr. Roosevelt positively refused to attend the dinner given by the Hamilton club at Chicago if the junior senator from Illinois was to be present.

A committee of 16 members of the Hamilton club, headed by ex-Judge John H. Batten, came to Freeport from Chicago in a special car and met Colonel Roosevelt, who attended the county fair here. They came to make arrangements for the dinner. The committee men met him at the fair grounds and the colonel at once asked who was to attend the dinner.


Senator William Lorimer.

"Is Speaker Cannon to be there?" he asked.

"Yes," Mr. Batten replied. "He accepted the invitation."

"How about Senator Lorimer?" he asked.

"Senator Lorimer is a member of the club," he was told. "He has accepted an invitation to the dinner."

"Then I must decline to go," said the colonel. He added that he would feel the same about the presence of Senator Lorimer as though members of the Illinois legislature, who are involved in the graft investigation, should be present at the dinner.

The members of the committee told the colonel that they would go back to Chicago and inform Senator Lorimer of his views.

"No," Colonel Roosevelt replied. "Send him a telegram, telling him that I will not attend the dinner if he is there."

President Batten consented to withdraw the invitation. The telegram was written and submitted to Colonel Roosevelt. He approved it, and Mr. Batten took the following message to the telegraph office:

"To William Lorimer, Chicago: Colonel Roosevelt positively declines to sit at the same table with you. Our invitation to you for this evening is therefore hereby withdrawn.

Two Missing; Arson Charged.

Canal Dover, O.—Following an alleged confession of arson, Mrs. Roy Schumacher, aged twenty-two, disappeared Friday and friends are searching the canal in fear that she may have been driven to desperate means to escape the law. Her husband is [illegible]

Roosevelt Duke's Guest.

[illegible]—Kermit Roosevelt, [illegible] returned from Turkey, [illegible] duke and duchess [illegible] Jean Josselin.

ILLINOIS COAL STRIKE ENDS

AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN MINERS AND OPERATORS.

Practically Every Demand of Men Is Granted—40,000 Workmen to Resume Work.

Chicago. — Forty-four thousand Illinois coal miners will resume work at once after an idleness of more than five months as a result of an agreement reached between the officials of the mine workers and the Illinois Coal Operators' association.

Practically every demand of the men has been granted. A contract exending up to April 1, 1912, was signed.

The average increase to the miners in wages will amount to eight cents per ton, or an aggregate of $4,000,000 annually. The installation of safety appliances and general betterments which the operators agree to give the men will increase the cost of putting coal on the market nearly 12 cents per ton.

Of the 72,000 miners who quit work April 1, more than 28,000 already have signed up and assume work. The balance will begin active work so soon as the mines can be pumped out and put into condition for operation. It is thought that by the middle of next week every mine in the state will be in full operation. Several are in condition to start mining at once.

It is estimated that the strike has caused a shortage of at least 20,000,000 tons; a loss in wages amounting to $15,000,000, and a net loss to the operators of nearly $10,000,000.

STATE PRIMARIES' RESULTS

La Follette in Wisconsin and Charles E. Townsend in Michigan Win in Senatorial Fight.

Milwaukee, Wis. — United States Senator Robert M. La Follette carried Wisconsin at the recent primary election by an overwhelming majority over Samuel A. Cook of Neenah. In Milwaukee county the senior senator's plurality easily will reach beyond 8,000 and estimates are given of his nomination over his opponent by a vote of 5 to 1, a larger majority than was anticipated.

There is no doubt that La Follette will have control of the candidates' platform convention at Madison and that he will have the next legislature back of him. So big was his vote that it carried with it a large majority of the legislative nominees. The La Follette state ticket, headed by Francis E. McGovern, also is nominated by a safe majority.

Aside from the Republican state ticket and the United States senatorial contests, few of the nominations were contested.

Detroit, Mich. — Congressman Charles E. Townsend is conceded by supporters of Senator Burrows to have swept the state in the fight for the Republican indorsement for United States senator at the primaries. Townsend's plurality is admitted to be more than 17,000. Chase S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie has a lead nearly as good for the Republican nomination for governor. Returns from two-thirds of the precincts in the state give these figures:

For senator — Townsend, 48,622; Burrows, 31,296.

For governor—Osborn, 38,993.

For lieutenant-governor — Kelley, 24,014; Amos S. Musselman, 24,911.

Pioneer Packer Is Dead.

Chicago.—Marcus M. Towle, pioneer in the meat packing business and founder of the towns of Hammond and East Chicago, Ind., died Friday in an asylum at Logansport, Ind., where he had been undergoing treatment for a year.

New Forest Fires in Montana.

Bozeman, Mont.—Forest fires were Friday reported to have broken out afresh on Bailey creek, just outside of Yellowstone park, and on the headwaters of the west Gallatin river.

29 PERISH IN LAKE

CAR FERRY PERE MARQUETTE SINKS TO BOTTOM OFF LUDINGTON.

THIRTY-THREE ARE SAVED

Believed That 28 Freight Cars Became Loose and That Water Rolled Into Vessel's Stern During Heavy Sea.

Milwaukee.—Twenty-nine lives were lost in Lake Michigan when the Pere Marquette's car ferry, No. 18, sank from unknown cause twenty miles off Sheboygan, Wis., Friday.

It is declared one of the worst marine disasters in the history of Lake Michigan navigation. The boat was valued at $400,000, and the cargo, which included thirty-two loaded cars, estimated to be worth $150,000.

At the sacrifice of two of her own seamen, and after terrible hours of struggle the steel car ferry Pere Marquette No. 17, which went to the assistance of No. 18, reached this port with three dead, and twenty-nine survivors of the crew of her sister ship.

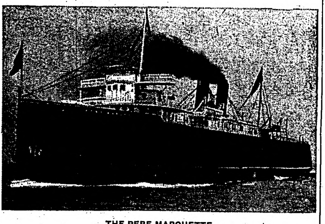
Twelve of the rescued were in one of the ship's boats, the remainder were clinging to the wreckage or floating about buffeted by the debris.

The catastrophe occurred approximately thirty miles off from Port Washington. No. 17, bound from Milwaukee for Ludington, reached the wreck just as the No. 18 sunk out of sight. Several miles away a lone boat was floundering in the surge and swell of the waves, and on all sides were the shrieks and screams of the poor wretches soaked through and through with the almost ice-cold water and gripped by the strong winds. Only a few had time to dress.

The Pere Marquette No. 20, out from Ludington bound for Milwaukee and manned by a crew most of whom come from the same city as those on the sunken vessel, was the third craft to reach there. Just prior to its arrival the fishing tug Tesler, out from Port Washington, had picked up six dead, among them Capt. Kilty, which were transferred to the No. 17 and taken back to Ludington.

In marine circles it is believed that the string of twenty-eight cars became loose as the ferry was buffeted about and that the water rolled into the vessel's stern, which is wide open. This seems plausible in view of the fact that the sea was rolling from the north, the most dangerous on Lake Michigan, while the steamer was heading southwest by south.

STEAMER WHICH SANK IN LAKE MICHIGAN.


THE PERE MARQUETTE.

BROWNE FOUND NOT GUILTY

ILLINOIS LEGISLATOR FREED OF BRIBERY CHARGE.

Jury Out Over 21 Hours and Verdict Is Greeted With Cheers—Emotion Overcomes Defendant.

Chicago.—The jury in the second trial of Lee O'Neil Browne, leader of the minority in the Illinois legislature, charged with bribing Representative Charles A. White to vote for Senator Lorimer, returned a verdict of not guilty in the criminal court Friday. In the first trial of Browne the jury disagreed.

The speedy verdict was a surprise to the many who had watched the progress of the second trial and had feared that a repetition of the tedious deliberations of the first jury would close the case. The verdict was returned before Judge Kersten after the jury had deliberated a little over twenty-one hours.

Altogether eight ballots were taken. The first poll showed them 8 to 4 for acquittal and several ballots were taken thereafter with the same result. Then there was a slight change to 9 to 3. Later the vote was 11 to 1, and on the eighth poll the full 12-to-0 vote was recorded.

As the words "not guilty" fell from the clerk's lips a cheer went up. Scenes of confusion followed. It was with difficulty that the bailiffs restrained the crowd. It was then that Browne jumped from his chair, seized Attorney Erbstein around the neck and they embraced each other. A moment later Browne was torn from his counsel by his friends. They pushed him around the room in almost a frenzy to offer their congratulations. Browne then tried to reach the jury box to thank the jurors.

"I thank—" he began, but he did not finish, his emotions overcoming him. Tears ran down his face.

The second Browne trial started before Judge Kersten August 1. It was fought stubbornly by both sides every moment and cost the county and the interests back of the defendant many thousands of dollars.

Browne was indicted by a special grand jury, May 6. The bribe was said to have ben paid White at the Briggs House, June 16, 1909, in accordance with an agreement made May 26, 1909.

STANDING OF BALL CLUBS

Games Won and Lost and the Per Cent Average of the Various Nines.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.							
Chicago	84	38	.689	Cinc'nati	64	65	.496
Pittsburg	75	50	.600	Brooklyn	49	75	.395
New York	70	52	.574	Boston	44	84	.344
Phild'l'ia	65	61	.516	St. Louis	49	75	.395
AMERICAN LEAGUE.							
Phild'l'ia	87	40	.685	Wash'ton	59	71	.454
Boston	73	53	.579	Cleveland	56	70	.444
New York	73	53	.579	Chicago	49	76	.392
Detroit	72	56	.562	St. Louis	38	88	.302
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.							
Min'ap'is	97	51	.655	Kan. City	75	72	.510
Toledo	80	67	.544	Mil'aukee	68	80	.450
Columb's	79	67	.541	Ind'ap'is	59	88	.401
St. Paul	76	72	.514	Louisville	55	92	.374
WESTERN LEAGUE.							
Sio'x City	93	48	.660	Omaha	68	71	.489
Denver	87	57	.604	St. Joseph	60	79	.432
Lincoln	80	60	.571	D. Moines	60	82	.423
Wichita	77	64	.546	Topeka	39	103	.275
THREE "I" LEAGUE.							
Spri'gf'ld	84	42	.667	Bl'm'gt'n	59	69	.461
R. Island	75	54	.581	Dubuque	55	75	.423
Peoria	68	61	.527	Davenp'rt	55	75	.423
Waterloo	67	62	.519	Danville	52	77	.403

Gotham Poor Cost $35,000,000.

New York. — The cost of public and private charity in New York city is about $35,000,000 annually, according to estimates prepared for Mayor Gaynor's congestion of population commission. Of this sum the city spends about $15,000,000.

Gives Hayes Home to State.

Columbus, O.—The homestead of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes at Spiegel Grove, near Fremont, O., was Thursday offered to the state of Ohio by Maj. Webb C. Hayes, son of the late president.

Fires Threaten Two Towns.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Forest fires that threaten Stearnsville and Aloha are being fought by lumbermen and crews of fire fighters sent on two special Northern Pacific trains from Elma and Hoquiam Thursday.

OVATION GIVEN TO PINCHOT

Ex-Forester Is Made the Object of a Big Demonstration at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn.—Before the conservation congress here Wednesday Senator Beveridge in an eloquent speech argued for national control of conserving the natural resources of the country, while James J. Hill spoke squarely against that idea.

Gifford Pinchot received an ovation that furnished the most dramatic moment of the congress. The former forester, the object of a wild demonstration by the audience, stood with tears streaming from his eyes until the outburst of cheers had subsided and the spectators were seated.

Just what Senator Beveridge was trying to say complimentary to Mr. Pinchot was drowned in the roar that rose the moment the trend of his remarks became apparent.

"Gifford Pinchot," said the speaker, and the outburst started. It grew until every one was yelling and the whole house was on its feet waving hats and handkerchiefs.

Senator Beveridge had no sooner retired than cries of "Pinchot! Pinchot!" rang through the house. He was dragged forth by President Baker. His voice shook as he spoke.

"It is magnificent," he said, "to hear the sound policies of conservation acclaimed as has been done here. Conservation has won out. I thank you."

Senator Beveridge sounded his keynote in the statement that this is one nation, not forty-six nations.

U. S. Infantry Team Is Winner.

Seagirt, N. J.—The Dryden trophy match in the rifle tournament here was won by the United States infantry team Friday with a total score of 1,065 out of a possible 1,200 points.

Justice Merritt Dead.

Salt Lake City.—Col. Samuel A. Merritt, last justice of the supreme court of the territory of Utah, died here Friday. He was appointed to the Utah supreme bench by President Grover Cleveland.

CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CHICAGO

YOURS

Yours for uniformity.

Yours for greatest leavening power.

Yours for never failing results.

Yours for purity.

Yours for economy.

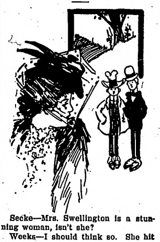
Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever-dependable baking powder.

That is Calumet. Try it once and note the improvement in your baking. See how much more economical over the high-priced trust brands, how much better than the cheap and big-can kinds.

Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in cost.

Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

A STUNNER.



Secke—Mrs. Swellington is a stunning woman, isn't she?

Weeks—I should think so. She hit me with her automobile the other day, and it was two hours before I woke up.

"The Wish Is Father to the Thought."

Dr. Robert L. Waggoner, the president of Baldwin university, said, in the course of an address on pedagogy at Berea, O.:

"And one of the most remarkable changes in the last 80 years of teaching is the abolition of corporal punishment. A boy of this generation is never whipped. But a boy of the last generation—well!"

Doctor Waggoner smiled.

"The boys of the last generation," he said, "must have believed that their instructors all had for motto:

"'The swish is father to the taught.'"

Remarkable Young Lady.

From a feuilleton: "Her voice was low and soft; but once again, as Janet Fenn withdrew from the room and closed the door after her, the fiendish gleam came into her odorless eyes."

If we hear any more of Janet we will let you know.—Punch.

Brings
Cheer
to the breakfast table—
Post
Toasties
with cream.

Crisp, golden-brown "crinkly" bits, made from white corn.

A most appetizing, convenient, pleasurable breakfast.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

YOUNG MAN'S IDEA BEVERIDGE'S TEXT

Indiana Senator Addresses Conservation Congress.

ACT FOR NATION AS WHOLE

Only as Entire Nation Is Prosperous Can Any State Be Prosperous—Waste of People's Wealth Must Stop.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 8.—United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana was the principal speaker at today's session of the National Conservation congress. Senator Beveridge spoke at the morning session on the subject of "The Young Man's Idea." He said:

The United States is. The American people are a Nation—not forty-six nations.

Our history is the story of the struggle of the National sentiment of all the people, which special interests for their selfish purposes sought to discourage, against the provincial sentiment of some of the people, which special interests for their selfish purposes sought to encourage.

The parents of the provincial idea in American government was the British crown. The British kings believed that if the Colonies were separated by local pride, prejudice and jealousy the British policy would be easier. They knew that if the colonists were united by common interests, sentiment and purpose, the British policy would be harder. And that policy was to permit the special interests of the United Kingdom to exploit the people of the colonies.

Therefore from King James to King George the British crown fostered local pride, prejudice, jealousy and hostility among the colonies. Divided in geography for convenience of British government, the British kings kept them divided in spirit for the interests of British manufacturers. Every British law which forced the revolution was a law to help the special interests of the United Kingdom monopolize the markets of the separated colonies. The revolution was the war of the people, for the moment united, against the special interests that had plundered them when divided.

Such is the historic origin of American provincialism. Washington and his continentals were the infant National idea in uniform and manning the shotted guns of of liberty; the British and their Tory and Hessian allies were the full grown provincial idea behind the bayonets of oppression. The colonists entered the conflict under many flags; the American people emerged from the struggle carrying a single banner.

Provincial Idea Failed.

Our first attempt at government was a failure because the royal British idea of provincialism still was powerful. The local pride, prejudice and jealousy of separate colonies sprang up when their common dangers was over. The Articles of Confederation was the unhappy result. Washington declared that that government was contemptible. It was the provincial idea carried to its logical conclusion. And so it fell.

The people's cruel necessities compelled the reassertion of the National idea, and the constitution was that idea's immortal child. The Articles of Confederation declared that "we, the states" formed the government; the constitution declares that "we, the people," formed the government "to promote our general welfare." Yet into that "great ordinance of nationality," as Chief Justice Marshall calls our constitution, crept defects which the statesmen of that day could not prevent—defects which have been the source of most of our troubles since; and most of them come from that provincialism which we had inherited from the policy of the British kings.

As the constitution was adopted, "States' rights" were not mentioned. Washington was elected president; congress was in session and the National government was under way. The tenth amendment came to quiet these who were preaching the paradox that the general government of all the people would oppress the people. Noisiest of these was Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, who refused to attend the constitutional convention and opposed the ratification of our fundamental law. Upon the embers of provincialism he threw the inflammable brushwood of his excited rhetoric.

National Spirit Victorious.

Being in the constitution, the states' rights provision is as valid as any other amendment. But such is its orgin and spirit; and its misinterpretation never must be permitted to nullify the Nation's interests, waste the Nation's resources, plunge the Nation into war or prevent the general welware of the whole people. Now, as always, the danger has been not so much that the Nation will interfere with the rights of the states, as that the states will interfere with the rights of the Nation.

After the National government was started its first conflict with provincialism was in the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania; the special interests who dealt in rum in the name of state sovereignty defied the execution of the Nation's laws; but Washington put down that first states' rights rebellion in the name of the government of all the people.

Then came the resistance of special interests to the laws of all the people in Andrew Jackson's day. The voice of Jackson in his day, like the voice of Washington in his day, was the voice of a united people against special interests who, behind the shield of provincialism, sought to exploit all the people.

Then came the special interests that thrived on slavery and under the provincial interpretation of "states' rights" sought to destroy the Nation they could not control. But the National spirit responded to Abraham Lincoln's call to arms; and in the mightiest war of history a million bayonets again wrote across our constitution these words of the American people's immortality: "This is a Nation."

Special interests were robbing and corrupting the whole people by lotteries; special interests were poisoning morals with the leprosy of obscene literature. They existed under state protection. The Nation alone could stop them. They denied the Nation's right to interfere. But the Nation did stop them and the supreme court sustained the Nation's power.

It was the same with special interests that were selling diseased meats, poisoned foods and adulterated drugs to the masses; these special interests again fought the Nation's effort to protect the Nation's people. Yet today National laws shield the health and lives of the people. These evils flourished under the provincial idea of the people divided; they perished under the National idea of the people united. And again today we see these two ideas arrayed in battle for and against the National control of corporate capitalization upon which so largely depend just rates and prices to the people.

Just as the idea of provincialism has worked other evils, so it has worked the waste of our national resources. The provincial idea was that the natural wealth belonging to all the American people should be handed over for nothing to special interests. This was done under the plea of encouraging individual enterprise and the hastening of local development.

And so forests which once belonged to all the people have been ruthlessly felled and upon their ruins have risen the empires of our lumber kings. Priceless deposits of coal, iron ore and copper which once belonged to all the people have been surrendered freely to special interests; and these sources of the people's revenue which should have flowed into the people's treasury to pay the expense of the people's government have been diverted by the ditch dug by the provincial idea, into the treasury of multi-millionaires until the peril of their swollen fortunes is one of the problems confronting American statesmanship.

Waste Must Be Stopped.

All this waste and robbery of the people's wealth must be stopped. No ancient and provincial interpretation of states' rights must prevent the enforcement of the people's rights. No special plea for hasty local development must hinder healthy general development. No temporary state politics compelled by the wealthy few must impair permanent National statesmanship for the general good of all.

Had we kept the natural resources of all the people and made private interests pay the people a just return for exploiting those resources, the Nation's income thus derived would now pay most of the Nation's expenses; those resources would have been wisely used and not exhausted; and our whole growth would have been rational and sound instead of unbalanced and defective. We would have enjoyed all the benefits from our natural resources and yet our children would have inherited colossal National wealth and small National burdens instead of private interests enjoying all the benefits of our national resources and their children inheriting colossal private wealth and small private burdens.

The Nation must keep and administer for all the people those natural resources belonging to all the people. Every state should aid and not hinder the Nation in doing this great duty. The state should preserve for the public good the resources belonging exclusively to it, the municipality the resources belonging exclusively to it; and both should help the Nation in doing the same thing with resources belonging to all.

Had certain states conserved their resources which the Nation gave them, instead of turning them over to private exploitation, the people of those states would be better off today, their children better off tomorrow and their economic condition better now and for all time to come.

Had the Nation conserved the resources which belonged to all the American people instead of abandoning most of them to cunning, strength and greed, our progress would have been sounder and more sure.

Common Sense Policy.

Co-operation of municipality, state and Nation to correct past mistakes and preserve and administer for the general good of all the people the natural resources yet remaining—this is the policy of common sense and common honesty. Strife and division to the end that the reign of waste and pillage under the false name of development shall go on and the feverish upbuilding of private wealth upon the ruins of the people's resources shall continue—this is the policy of private avarice and private plunder. Forests and coal, water powers and phosphates—all the wealth that belongs to all the people must be kept and developed for the benefit of all the people.

This great policy for the welfare of all the people is now well under way. Let us beware how we hinder or retard it. It is another step in the glorious process of the building of the Nation. Already it has saved the people much that remains of their resources; it must save the people all that remains of their resources. "Honor to whom honor is due"—let us not forget that the man who in thought, deed and word has championed this vast and historic reform until today he is its personification, is that courageous, pure, unselfish young American, the president of the National Conservation association, Gifford Pinchot. For years he has fearlessly fought, and ceaselessly toiled, to save and protect for the people the property of the people; and in that nationwide battle has been the field officer of the man who first made this mighty movement a permanent and practical policy of American statesmanship, Theodore Roosevelt.

The soul of our prosperity as a people, our very life itself, depends on the idea of our unity and our brotherhood—municipality, state and Nation each working within its province for the common good of all the people instead of municipality, state and Nation within its province conniving at the perilous enrichment of the few to the injury and impoverishment of all. The economic and honest care of the people's common welfare means the just advantage to which individual ability, industry and thrift are entitled; the uneconomic and immoral upbuilding of special interests by the sacrifice of public wealth means the denial of that just advantage to which individual ability, enterprise and thrift are entitled. This is a government of all the people; it should be conducted for all the people.

Duty of the Young Man.

The duty of the young men today in working for themselves is to think and act for what the constitution calls "the general welfare" of the Nation as a whole. Only as the entire Nation is prosperous can any state be really prosperous. Only as the entire Nation is powerful can any state be really safe from foes foreign and domestic. Young men of today are not the heirs of the provincial ideal which has hindered so much the real progress of the people, wasted so much of their resources, shed so much of their blood.

No, the young men of today are the heirs of all the advancement that our struggling millions have made toward their common brotherhood. The young men of today are the heirs of all the victories which statesmen and heroes have won for the general welfare. The young men of today are the heirs of the unifying work of all the inventions by which the genius of man has woven all the American people into one great family.

The young men of today are in a different environment than that which saw the birth of the provincial idea. And so the young men of today must think in the terms of the Nation; the blood of our common citizenship must pulse in their veins; their thoughts and acts must be for the common good of all. On that foundation only can be built the individual good of each; and though "the rains descend and the floods come and the winds blow" upon the house builded upon such foundations, "it shall not fall, for it is builded upon a rock."

Why was the American Nation founded? What is the purpose of this Republic? It is to create a greater human happiness than the world has known; it is that millions of men and women may co-operate in the upbuilding of clean, honorable, prosperous homes. Let us move forward in a common effort for our common good that the American Nation shall set for all humanity a successful example of common brotherhood.

PISTOL DUEL; 1 DEAD

A. G. RAY, GREAT NORTHERN SPECIAL AGENT, KILLS MAN WHO FIRES ON HIM.

IN COMPANY'S GENERAL OFFICES

C. T. Welsh, Discharged Employe, Tries To Slay Chief—First Hurls Nitro-Glycerine, Then Shoots Five Times.

St. Paul. — C. T. Welsh, a former employe of the Great Northern, tried to assassinate A. G. Ray, special agent of the Great Northern, and was shot and killed by his intended victim. The attack was made in the St. Paul general offices of the Great Northern as Ray was going over his morning mail.

Welsh, formerly a watchman, had been discharged from the service of the road by Ray on July 1.

Welsh went into the office and inquired for mail. When told that there was none for him, he left, saying that he would return in three days. Later, Ray went to his office and started reading his morning mail. Without warning Welsh rushed in again and started shooting.

Ray, who travels armed, drew his weapon and started shooting at his would-be assassin. He shot at him four times, every bullet taking effect in the man's body. Ray was unharmed, for Welsh, evidently being nervous, was unable to hit him.

Hurls Nitro-Glycerine.

Just after he had fired the first shot, Welsh threw a pint bottle of nitroglycerine, already fused, at Ray, but the bottle went wild, the thick wrapping paper preventing its explosion. There was enough nitro-glycerine in it to destroy the entire Great Northern building. In his pockets other fuses and percussion caps were found.

Ray gave himself up to detectives at the Central station, where he is now being held.

Welsh, according to railroad officials, shot "Little Tommy," a burglar, in Duluth last fall when on duty as a watchman. He was acquitted. He was single, about 45 years old.

L. S. Hess, chief clerk in Ray's office, was present when Welsh came in the second time, and as soon as the shooting started he ran into the vault. He was the only witness.

ROCHESTER SCHOOL IS BURNED.

Queen City Without Water as Result of Fire Disaster.

Rochester.—Rochester was visited by one of the most disastrous fires in its history when the Central school building was almost totally destroyed. The fire was caused from a defective flue, as a short time previons the janitor had built a trial fire in the furnace with some old papers and the blaze originated in the roof.

The building is an old one and its ornamental roof was an easy prey to the flames, which were discovered by Superintendent C. I. Woodfield. Low water pressure at the time made fire fighting difficult and the department was given one of the battles of its life to save the building and surrounding property. The building is practically ruined, but is well covered by insurance.

The destruction of the school house, which was the main grade school of the city, places Rochester in a bad condition for the opening of the city schools Monday. The old high school building has just been torn down to make way for a new one, and it was with difficulty that the board of education was able to provide accommodations for the high school students for this year. The fire also worked havoc with the water supply. The immense amount of water used on the building completely exhausted the city supply, and river water is being run into the mains. The board of health has taken stringent measures and is warning the public to boil all water used for drinking purposes.

CUYUNA SHIPMENTS ABOUT DUE.

New Iron Range Preparing to go Into the Market.

Duluth. — The new Minnesota Iron Range, the Cuyuna, will make its initial shipments in commercial quantity this fall. Fifty thousand tons of ore from the Kennedy mine, controlled by the Rogers-Brown company of Buffalo and New York, will be railed by the Soo line to Ashland, via Duluth, and from there shipped in boats to Lake Erie.

The ore movement from Cuyuna after this season will be received at Duluth and transferred from cars to boats here. The Soo Line will build an ore dock on Superior bay this winter for that purpose.

Shriners to Build at Duluth.

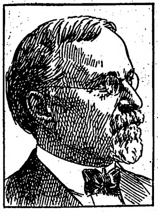
Duluth.—Aad Temple, Mystic Shriners, will build a home costing approximately $100,000 and a committee from the temple is now considering the purchase of a site, three or four locations being under consideration. There are almost 1,000 Shriners in Duluth and they feel that they should branch out and establish their own temple, relieving the crowded condition of the Masonic Temple, which now houses all of the Masonic orders in the city.

MAYOR HAYNES OPPOSED.

Hugh T. Halbert, St. Paul, Is Out for Congressman Stevens' Place.

Minneapolis. — Hon. George B. Esterman, alderman of the Seventh ward, filed for the Democratic nomination for mayor, making an entirely new alignment in the Minneapolis mayoralty situation.

The filing of Mr. Esterman for mayor is probably the most sensational event in Minneapolis politics. In the state arena, the filing of Hugh T. Halbert, of St. Paul, for congressman, in opposition to Fred C. Stevens was equally important. Mr. Halbert, as head of the Roosevelt club, has held the banner of insurgency in St. Paul and his opposition to Congressman Stevens will reproduce in St. Paul the same situation that exists in Minneapolis where Albert H. Hall is endeavoring to take the nomination away from Frank M. Nye.



FREDERICK C. STEVENS.
Congressman from Fourth District of Minnesota.

Mr. Esterman's Career.

George B. Esterman, who filed for the Democratic nomination for mayor against Mayor J. C. Haynes, is engaged in the laundry business and up to two years ago was unknown in politics. Since then he has been a prominent figure in the Democratic situation and at the time of the Democratic state convention was made a member of the committee on credentials by Chairman W. S. Hammond.

HUNTERS TAKE FIELD.

Many Twin City and Duluth Nimrods Expected in Crookston.

Crookston.—Regardless of every other crop the crop of prairie chickens in this section this year is without doubt the largest in many years. The spring was early, and the birds are all extraordinarily large, with the exception of second hatches, of which there are many. The grain was so short this year that the cover in the stubble fields will be poor, and the hunting will be in the grass and wherever cover is afforded.

Many of the hunters have left the city for their favorite preserves and every available livery rig in the city has been hired for the opening days. Within a couple of miles of the city there are scores of coveys.

Many hunters have arrived from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, taking the branch line trains out to Stephen, Warren, Middle River, Fosston and other points which they particularly favor, and they probably will have the finest sport in years. Bird dogs are at a premium because of the good hunting prospects, and are bringing big prices where they can be secured at all.

Game Warden Munch and other wardens of this section now have their scouts so well organized that law violators are rare, as, in addition to being costly, it is fast coming to be looked upon as disgraceful to join the sooners and take advantage of fair sportsmen.

ANNAPOLIS SEEKS RECRUITS.

Eleven Candidates to the Naval Academy in Minnesota.

Washington, D. C. — Senators and representatives will be called upon by the navy department to nominate about 500 candidates for the naval academy before next spring. There are about 450 vacancies existing or in prospect at the academy. According to reports which have reached the navy department, out of the total of 583 candidates who have taken the examination for next year's class, only 199 have passed. This percentage of those who qualified is unusually small and a frantic appeal was sent out by Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, chief of the bureau of navigation, to the senators and members of the house, asking them to name competent young men who are ambitious to shine in history as naval heroes.

By his circular letter Admiral Nicholson informed the Minnesota senators that they will have two vacancies to fill by graduation and the Minnesota members of the house that six vacancies already exist and three more will be created by graduation.

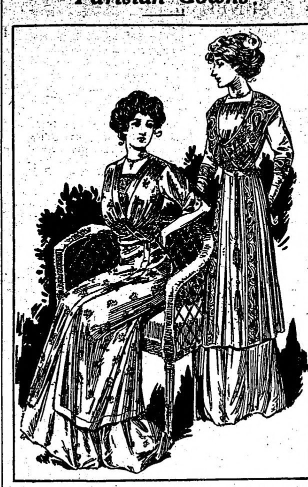
FIVE SAWMILLS SHUT DOWN.

Low Water at Cloquet Makes 1,000 Men Temporarily Idle.

Duluth.—The five sawmills at Cloquet are shut down for the second time this season, on account of the low stage of water in the St. Louis river, and 1,000 men are temporarily idle.

The mills will resume operation again as soon as rains improve the conditions for driving logs. Millions of feet of logs are high and dry on the banks of the river.

Parisian Gowns



THE gown at the left is of pure mauve figured voile. The plain skirt is covered with a long princess tunic, which is slightly draped at the waist and bordered all around with a band of plain mauve silk.

The little quastron is of white lace.

The other gown is of straw-colored crepon. The skirt is plain; the Russian blouse, with long, full skirt, is trimmed with bands and revers of batiste printed in soft colors, blue predominating. A silk cord and tassels form the girdle.

GLORIES OF THE NEGLIGEE

Present Styles Well Adapted for Making Garment Both Comfortable and Well-Looking.

The popular "negligee" is an interesting part of the average wardrobe. In the past, when the "wrapper" held sway with housewives, this phase of the wardrobe was a thing to be deplored. It was possibly the "Mother Hubbard's" strenuous use late in the last century that ousted the style completely. It was about that time that the tea gown came into strenuous vogue, and even since that era the negligee has been more sightly—whether the "Mother Hubbard" wrapped and the tea gown had anything to do with the transforamtion or not.

The limp materials used now and the "picture" styles are all suited to the house gown, and unless a woman is very seriously incapacitated from obtaining pretty clothes there is no reason why even the little morning "slip on" should not be becoming and attractive. One finds in the shops all sorts and kinds of pretty dressing sacques at wonderfully small prices. They may be made at home with still less expense, to be sure, and with better finish, if one is a good sewer. But a large part of the feminine population is too busy in one way or another to do sewing that can be obtained ready made, and it certainly costs less to buy garments ready made than to hire them made.

There are women who have a seamstress to help out with the sewing, but such helpers are as hard to find as the proverbial hen's teeth. Good sewers seem to have abandoned their rightful profession for something else.

Many of the thin cottons and silks that are selling at reduced prices are just the thing for little house dresses and sacques. For morning wear in the family many women have come to wear a white or colored linen or cotton wash skirt with a pretty sacque. Such sacques come with belts that give them a trim look and have collars or kimono fronts.

The sacque with fitted back and kimono front and belt that may be dipped well at the waistline is universally becoming. Some very fine, well finished batiste ones of this kind sell for less than a dollar. The fronts and backs are tucked, there is a kimono band down the front and around the neck, and the sleeves are of three-quarter length with tucked cuffs.

Roses and Rosettes.

Big roses fashioned of white borderie Anglaise are allied to the hat of stretched borderie Anglaise over white straw, which is so fashionable, and which has for a finish a narrow band of black velvet around the brim, while there are hundreds of tweed and leather hats in all colors which will be trimmed with leather scarves in the same or a contrasting shade and leather or tweed buckles.

Gingham Gowns.

Ginghams with grounds of gray or of the "blond" shades seen in cloths lend themselves particularly well to combination with bright plaids, and some charming frocks of these tones are made up with flowered, striped, or plaid materials, piped with brilliant blue, red, or green, to which are added other accents, such as a belt or stiff little bows of the same brilliant tone.—Harper's Bazar.

JEWELS NEED BEST OF CARE

Precious Stones Quick to Resent Neglect—How They Should Be Treated for Good Results.

Women who own valuable jewelry should take personal care of it and intelligent care at that. Leaving fine gold and precious stones to rattle around in a dusty jewel box is giving them not attention, but neglect.

Clean gold and silver by scrubbing with solft soapsuds with a solft toothbrush. After washing cover them with sawdust to dry. Rubbing half a lemon on silver will keep it from blackening and tarnishing.

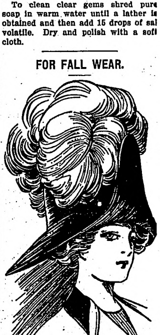
Diamonds must also be brushed lightly with soapsuds and rinsed in cologne water. Keep the edges in the diamond setting clean, scraping them gently with a clean toothpick, not hard enough to loosen the stone.

To cleanse pearls never use water. Water turns pearls black and spoils all their beauty. Foolish as it may sound, shutting them up with a piece of ashwood will keep them white without any further precaution. Pearls are the most sensitive of all gems and show easily the bodily and mental health of the wearer. Moreover, they lose their luster and die if not worn at all.

A but of putty rubbed on a chamois skin will keep opals clean. These most beautiful of all stones in spite of their bad reputation, will shine with undimmed radiance forever if gently treated by this method.

To clean clear gems shred pure soap in warm water until a lather is obtained and then add 15 drops of sal volatile. Dry and polish with a soft cloth.

FOR FALL WEAR.



A shape which will be much worn this fall. This hat is made of "peau de sole," with soft feathers in shades of old rose.

New Silk Weave.

There is a new silk liberty showerproof weave for dresses and coats, which is very effective. This silk, 3[illegible] inches wide, is in the Tyrian texture, and makes up delightfully into dresses for all occasions.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

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We don't suppose the farmers in the town of Highlanding would have known how to vote, if Mr. Ramstad had not taken a run out in his autimobile to have told them.

The farmers over in O.A.Lindqists district are going to retire him from any furthur prospect of being elected to represent them as county commissioner on September 20th,. May the dead rest in peace.

There is no longer any doubt that Halvor Steenerson will be renominated for congressman from this district by an overwhelming majority, so be sure and vote for him and the majority.

It don't seem like a square deal for two Hansons to jump on Bergin the state senator race, but as he locks to be a big husky Norsk, from the north, he will likely put them both in the clear next Tuesday.

There is n o reson whatevaer for changing the office of county treasurer. Mr. Ives has only had it part of one term and as he has given the best of satisfaction in that office he should receive the indorsement of the voters for one term, at least.

If a man that intended to vote for G.L. Hanson should make a mistake and vote for A. L. Hanson, it would be a bad mistake. But if a man that intended to vote for A. L. Hanson should make a mistake and vote for G. L. Hanson it would be a lucky mistake.

And now comes Peter Ramstad, the banker from Thief River Falls rideing around in an autimobile tacking up Hansons county option cards. He will be careful to see that his machine is in good order to make speed, if he goes near any of the farmers that he has been makeing horse deals with.

There is one certainty, and that is; that there is no fight being made agaist the nomination, or election of Senator Hanson by any of the opponents of county option, as they do not want anything eaiser to handle than G.L. Hanson-hold on we meant a.L.Hanson. They simply set him up in a corner, and there he sits and draws his salary until the legislotur ajourns, then he coms home and tells people what he expects to do, if they will elect him again. A. great man that Hason!

The bull dog editor supporters of senator Hanson, at Thief River Falls, are unchained by the autimobile banker candidate from Ada, and ordered to "chaw up" the carcass of one G. L. Hanson, a respeciable farmer from town of Lake Plesent, all because he has filed for the republican nomination for state senator of this District. Mr. Hanson of this county is in every way better qualified for the position and is worthy of your support. So if you are going to vote for Hanson be sure and not make a mistake and vote for the banker Hanson, instead of the farmer Hanson. But the sure way would be to vote for Albert Berg, then you would know you was right.

We fail to see what people who favor county option can expect to gain by voteing for senator Hanson. Did you not have him for four years and found out he could do nothing? Albert Berg is not runing for state senator to represent the wholesale liquor dealers but the PEOPLE. Give him your votes, then get up a patition for your county opition, and you will hear something drop in St. Paul. You have everything to gain and nothing to loose by voteing for Berg.

Get A Free Home.

Come into the beautiful west and get a home of your own where wheat goes 50 bushels per acre. We can locate you on government land or sell you a fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send postage for full infomation now,

Montana Land Company,
Great Falls, Montana.

THE MANTILLA.

A Spanish Woman Answers the Question, "Why Do You Wear It?"

The writer once asked of a well known lady of the Spanish aristocracy who was seated in the box of the president of a corrida in Madrid. "Why do you wear a mantilla?" and the fair duchess replied: "Because we all wear a mantilla at a bullfight or at any truly Spanish function. It is the proper thing to do, and we do it."

A little later as I strolled among a group of aficionados I ventured to ask a woman of the people over whose head and shoulders was also thrown a mantilla why all Spanish women, to whatever class they belonged, wore this national headgear, if it may be called thus.

This woman was sitting in the open air, and I was thinking that a large straw hat would have protected her better from the burning rays of the sun and been quite as picturesque She replied in that droning, warm tone so typical of the Spanish: "Well, I happened to have often thought of this, and I think the reason why we all wear the mantilla is because we Spanish women are most careful about our hair. We think the chief charms of a woman are her eyes and her hair And, as you may see, we all have splendid, thick, lustrous hair, and we are supposed to have, many of us, fascinating eyes. Now, why should we hide our elaborately arranged hair under a hat and conceal our eyes in the shade cast by the brim of a hat?"

No doubt this woman was right. Parisian elegance to the Spanish women of the upper classes may have its attractions, but they, as their less fortunate compatriots, all agree that beautiful hair and expressive eyes are more important. * * * And both of these may be cultivated.—London Mail.

THE FIRST WINDMILLS.

Could Work Only When the Wind Blew From a Certain Point.

Windmills are said to have been introduced into England by the Knights of St. John, who observed them in use among the Saracens in the Crusades, but how long they had been in existence before this it is not possible to ascertain. A water mill was built in Bohemia in the year 718, for an old chronicler mentions it, going on to say that "before that time all the mills in Bohemia were windmills set upon the summit of hills."

For hundreds of years windmills were among the most important adjuncts of industry, yet they hardly changed from the rude and primitive design of earliest days. They were fixed in one position, and so could only be worked when the wind blew from a certain quarter, while the four sails boasted no slats or checking apparatus of any kind, which must have been most inconvenient at times.

The first idea of arranging a mill so that it could be worked "whene'er the wind did blow" was that of tethering an ordinary mill in the middle of a pond by means of ropes. When the wind shifted the ropes were loosed and the mill dragged around until the sails were caught by the wind, and it was then again tethered as before.

Later on a great pole, which was worked on the principle of a turntable, was affixed to the mill. Not until 1500 did Holland, the land of windmills, introduce a movable dome carrying the sail axle. The dome ran on rollers and was shifted around by means of the pole mentioned above. These ancient mills were often of massive build, being made of brick or stone, and later entirely of wood.—London Globe.

Source of Supply Gone.

"Why don't you bring out an umbrella on a drenching day like this?" inquired a man of a neighbor's son.

"Since father gave up his club he's never brought home any more umbrellas," replied the lad.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Good Reason.

"Well, Johnny, do you wish you were a grownup man?"

"You bet I do."

"But why?"

"So people wouldn't ask me such fool questions."—[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I desire to announce to the voters of Red Lake County that I will be a candidate for the republican nomination for sheriff, at the primaries on Sept. 20, 1910. Should you see fit to nominate and elect me I shall endeavor to carry out the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Charles Fellman.

For Judge of Probate.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for the office of Judge of Probate on the Republican ticket. I earnestly solicit the support of the voters of Red Lake County at the primary election to be held September 20.

Ben Christianson.

County Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican Nomination for County Treasurer of Red Lake County and respectfully solicit the support and votes of all who believe I will, if nominated and elected, run the office in an honest, effecient and economical manner. If elected I hereby pledge that I will run the office to the best of my ability in an impartial, honest and businesslike manner.

At the Republican Primaries Sept. 20 1910.

Harry E. Ives.

ALBERT BERG.

For Senator.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Senator for the 61st District, unequivocally endorsing the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, June 21st, 1910, and pledge my vote and best effort to legislation that will re-apportion the state justly and fairly and effective on or before January 1st, 1912, and without regard to the term of office for which I may be elected, should I be the choice of the Republicans of this District and be elected in the General Election in November next.

Albert Berg,
Spooner, Minn.

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative for the 61st legislative district, comprising the counties of Clearwater, Beltrami and Red Lake and respectfully solicit your support at primaries. I pledge myself to the support of all measures looking to the best interests of my constituency and in the event of my nomination and election will at all times use every honorable means to further the interests of same. I heartily indorse the platform adopted at the Northern Minnesota Development Association meeting held at Bemidji, last March.

Iver A. Krohn,
Shevlin, Minnesota

For Representative.

I hereby announce my candidacy as a candidate for the Republican nomination as a member of the house of representatives from the 61st legislative district which comprises the counties of Beltrami, Clearwater and Red Lake. If nominated and elected I pledge myself to use all my best efforts to secure the re-districting of the state, a mill tax for good roads, a liberal appropriation to advertise the resources of Minnesota and a county option law.

D. P. O'Neil.

A Dirge.

She laid the still white form beside those which had gone before. No sob, no sigh, forced its way from her heart, throbbing as though it would burst. Suddenly a cry broke the stillness of the place, one single heartbreaking shriek; then silence, another cry, more silence, then all silent but for a guttural murmur which seemed to well up from her very soul. She left the place. She would lay another egg tomorrow.—Princeton Tiger.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one half mile south of the Highlanding creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

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The Helmet That Fell.

Roquelaure, the deformed jester of Louis XIV., contrived to get out of many a scrape by his ready wit. One day he went to the king to ask his pardon for having struck off the helmet of one of his sentinels who had failed to give him the military salute. Louis, who knew his man, wondered that Roquelaure should crave his pardon for so venial an offense and said to him, "This is a serious matter, Roquelaure, but I will pardon you this time."

It afterward turned out that the soldier's head was in the helmet and fell with it to the ground.—Argonaut.

The Astonishing Part.

Lord Townshend at the battle of Dettengen was standing quite near a drummer boy whose brains were dashed out by a cannon ball. His lordship gazed on the horrible spectacle for some moments in silence.

At last an old officer spoke up and said: "Why is your lordship surprised? Such things must happen in war."

"I know it," was the reply, "but what astonishes me is that a boy with so much brains should be here at all."

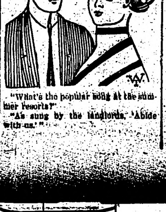
A Bright Outlook.

"Do you—er—do you think, Miss Dobleigh, that you will be—er—engaged next Thursday evening?" asked Tompy very bashfully.

"Well, really, Mr. Tompy," replied Ethel, "I don't know, but if you can get up spunk enough between now and then to do your share I think there's a fair prospect that I shall be."

And Tompy did.—Harper's Weekly

Linger Lullaby by the Sea.



"What's the popular song at the summer resorts?"

"As sung by the landlords, 'Abide with us.'"

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

Progressive.

"When did you commit your first fatal extravagance?"

"When my boss referred to my wages as my 'salary.'"

"And when did you perpetrate this latest folly?"

"The day my wife called my salary my 'income.'"—Cleveland Leader.

Just Talking.

Stella—I hear that Lizzie is talking of getting married again. Bella—I didn't know that she had been married once yet. Stella—She isn't. I said she was talking of it again.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

DR. MILES' ANTI- Pain Pills

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The Highlanding Farmers Club will hold a picnic at Sam McMahrs next Sunday.

Remember that next Tuesday is primary election day and that it is your duty to go to election and vote.

Ben Christianson, candidate for judge of probate was calling on the voters in this locality on Tuesday.

If you are going to vote for Hanson, be sure and not make a mistake and vote for A. L. Hanson the banker, instead of G. L. Hanson the farmer.

C. H. [illegible] will be up here to take a look over the Swanson ditch, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be promptly and finaly steightend up, so the supervisors will know where to do the road work.

Henry Arndt threshed on last Monday a fine crop of grain for this year. Although the yeaild is not heavy the extra quality, and price will go a long way toward evening up, besides there will not be so many sacks of grain to to tug around.

Walter McAndress, John Quirk and James O'Brien threshed this week. All the wheat was of No 1 quality, and Mr. McAndress wheat yeallded a little over 17 bushels an acre, but we did hear how much the others had per acre.

Something went wrong with the Erickson seperator Tuesday and they sent after an expert to make the seperator seperate. The straw is very short this year, and care should be taken to not crowd the machines, if you expect to save your grain.

Oscar Swanson has been threshing in this neighborhood this week. He has a new small sized J. I. Case seperator, which is just the thing for this part of the country, as it does first class work and is easily moved from one seting to another.

Burt Umlind, the Clearwater county surveyor was over here Tuesday to do some expert surveying on the, so called Swanson ditch. We understand that he came to the conclusion, that there was six foot fall on the section line from the south east corner of section 28 north to the river, and that John Polonies house was in the public highway between section 28 and 29. Of course "we dont know noding only what we hear, dat's all."

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

People are still haying.

There has been quite a cold wave lately, but we are looking for the Indian summer.

Turn out to election Tuesday

Mr. Wm. Laurizon left for Devils Lake for a short visit on last Tuesday, and Mr. Shelrup will take his place, at the churn dash for a few days.

The Clearwater young peoples society will meet at Miss Ida Lillos, on the first Sunday in October.

Mrs Iverson and daughter visited with Sarah Legvold on Sunday.

Mrs. Con Short and Max Market visited with Mr. and Mrs B. Henry Costello on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lillo visited with Mr and Mrs. Jenson in the town of Mayfield on Sunday.

Quite a large number of Indians are camped near here digging snake root.

Miss Catie Green left for Red Lake Falls on last Friday to attend high school.

Jens Fore made a business trip up in Deer Park Sunday.

If you want to be surprised at what a large amount of goods a small amount of money will buy, call at the Rhoda store of George Singer.

THAT NEW COURT HOUSE.

The Elveve Towns devotes a half colum of their valuable? space to critizing us for not answering a corespondent about whether Pennington county will be compelled to pay for their share of the new court house in the event of division. We have answed this question twice, and here goes for the third time, and we hope our friend up at Erie will cut this out and paste it in his hat, so he wont forget it. No you don't have to pay your share of the new court house, in the event of division, but you will have to pay your share of them $37,000 bonds given to pay for the building of that court house, and now please don't forget it, again.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

I fully intended entering another vocation and had no intention of filing for the office of County Auditor but have been constantly and repedtely urged to become a candidate for the office by your township and school officials and other men throughout the county with whom I have come in close contact through my relations with them as County Auditor. I have therefore decided to enter the race for County Auditor on the Republican ticket at the primaries to be held September 20.

A. A. LATENDRESS.

We wish to state, as school clerk of school District No. 87 that we indorse what he says regarding school officers, and the people can be sure that their public school business will be well attended to with him in the Auditors office. W. G. Hunt, clerk.

POLITICAL DOINGS.

Farmers should take time to go to the primary election and vote September 20th, and not allow the city fellows to do all of the nominateing of the ticket that you expect to vote next November.

Charley Fellman of St. Hilaire was calling on the eleven towns voters this week, solicting their votes for his nomination for sheriff. Mr. Fellman is a man well qualified for this office, and if you believe in passing the honors around, give him a vote next Tuesday.

It is very evident from the panic in the Senator Hanson camp, occasioned by the fileing of G. L. Hanson, that they rely on them to support A. L. Hanson for reelection for senator from this district that don't know A from G. The fellows that do know their letters won't make any mistakes, for they will vote for Berg X for Senator.

Last May, governor Ebehard selected Ira C. Richardson for Probate Judge of this county; and Mr. Richardson with his twenty-five years experience as a lawyer in this state, is certainly well qualified for the office and we see no reason why the people should turn him out for any new and inexperienced man. Remember Richardson at the Primaries.

Although the campaign between Hanson and Berg has been rather hot, for state Senator, we had hoped that it would not degenerate into a mud throwing contest. But the last circulars sent out by the Hanson campaign Committee are the dirtiest pack of lies that was ever sent out in any election, and anyone that will stoop to such dirty low politics are not worthy of the support of honorable people who hate a liar, and believe in fair play.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

IT IS UP TO THE PEOPLE!

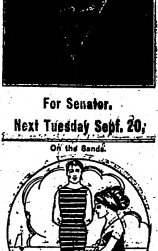
VOTE--X, FOR

ALBERT BERG.

For Senator.

Next Tuesday Sept. 20.

On the Sands.



Undine—Why does the ocean make such a moaning sound?

Ramsay—Probably one of the bathers has stepped on its undertow.

Prescription Useless.

Underbug—Doctor, how can sleeplessness be cured?

"Count slowly and in a meditative way 500 and then"—

"Stop: Baby can't count."

The Mississippi of Streets.

A street is like a river, with its human current carrying all manner of drift between its banks of residences or shops on either side. And if this simile be appropriate then New York's Broadway is the Mississippi of streets. Probably no other avenue in the world presents so many contrasts in the flotsam and jetsam it carries from Harlem to the Battery. Every type of humanity—uprooted saplings from farms and orchards, proud hulled craft in silks and satins—may be described in the surging mass. Banker and bootblack, the swaggering swell and the draggled derelict, walk shoulder to shoulder—rub, rather, for Broadway is a maelstrom, the embodiment of New York's bustle and hurry, the place where nothing can stand still. Richard Harding Davis once said that everybody "seems to be trying to reach the bank to have a check cashed before 3 o'clock." — George Seibel in Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Liquidizing.

"Dry work this speechmaking."

"Well, I've drunk in every word you've said."

"Ah! Making a draft of my speech?"—Lippincott's.

A Pioneer Shipment.

The first shipment of wheat from Chicago via the lakes was made in 1838. The shipment consisted of seventy-eight bushels.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,

Highlanding .....Minn.

Pensions From Napoleon.

Paris has a dozen old soldiers who draw pensions that come to them from the great Emperor Napoleon I. These are not heroes of his epoch, for the last of those died long years ago. But Napoleon by his will devised several millions of francs to his companions in arms, and this capital in default of heirs of the grand army was deposited in the public treasury. Today the revenue this fund produces is paid out in the form of pensions of 200 francs each to old soldiers in French territory, and Paris has twelve of these beneficiaries to whom at the first of the year these little pensions are remitted.—Paris Figaro.

A Wise Woman.

Mr. Snaggle (snappishly)—Don't be correcting that boy always, Sarah. Let nature take its course, won't you?

Mrs. Snaggle (laying aside the shingle)—I'll do nothing of the sort, Mr. Snaggle. I don't intend that any woman shall have such a husband as I've got if I can prevent it.

A Paradoxical Reply.

"Doctor, do you think eyeglasses will alter my appearance?" inquired Mrs. Gunson anxiously.

"I shall at least expect them to improve your looks," replied the physician.—Lippincott's.

The Boy's Bit.

"You seem to have got your boys interested in mythology very nicely."

"Yes, I explained to them that Hercules held a championship."—Washington Herald.

Sure Test.

She—They held a mirror over her face to see if she was alive. I don't understand that. He—Why, you see, if she was alive she'd open her eyes and look in it.

Murder in Spain.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

Change.

Old Lady (in drug store)—Boy, can you change a dollar bill? Boy—Yes ma'am. How'll you have it—in quinine pills or cough drops?—Exchange.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly revised in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY, Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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GET THE LATEST AND BEST

You will be interested in our specimen pages, sent free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The "Redgeton" SEWING MACHINE. ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her

Knoxville, Iowa.—"I suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more and was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am glad to say that your medicines and kind letters of directions have done more for me than anything else and I had the best physicians here. I can do my work and rest well at night. I believe there is nothing like the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. Clara Franks, R. F. D., No. 3, Knoxville, Iowa.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Shrewd Scheme Stopped Run.

Many years ago, in consequence of a commercial panic, there was a severe run on a bank in South Wales, and the small farmers jostled each other in crowds to draw out their money. Things were rapidly going from bad to worse, when the bank manager, in a fit of desperation, suddenly bethought him of an expedient. By his directions a clerk, having heated some sovereigns in a frying-pan, paid them over the counter to an anxious applicant. "Why, they're quite hot!" said the latter as he took them up. "Of course," was the reply; "what else could you expect? They are only just out of the mold. We are coining them by hundreds as fast as we can." "Coining them!" thought the simple agriculturists; "then there is no fear of the money running short!" With this their confidence revived, the panic abated, and the bank was enabled to weather the storm.

The Enemies.

Apropos of the enmity, now happily buried, that used to exist between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Senator Clapp said at a dinner in the former city:

"I remember an address on careless building that I once heard in Minneapolis.

"'Why,' said the speaker in the course of this address, 'one inhabitant of St. Paul is killed by accident in the streets every 48 hours.'

"A bitter voice from the rear of the hall interrupted:

"'Well, it ain't enough,' it said."

Outlining Treatment.

"I want you to take care of my practise while I'm away."

"But, doctor, I have just graduated. Have had little experience."

"You don't need it with my fashionable patients. Find out what they have been eating and stop it. Find out where they have been summering and send 'em somewhere else."

PRESSED HARD.

Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

A superintendent of public schools in a Southern state says: "My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavor of the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum. I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal; the whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

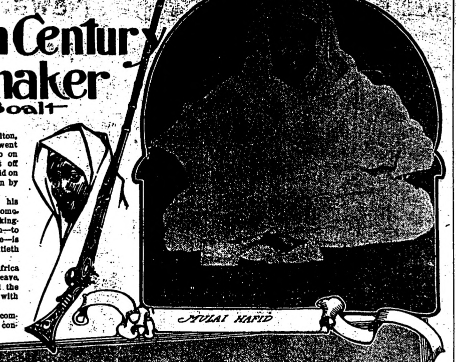
"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but in a more marked degree in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A Twentieth Century Kingmaker

by Fred A Boalt

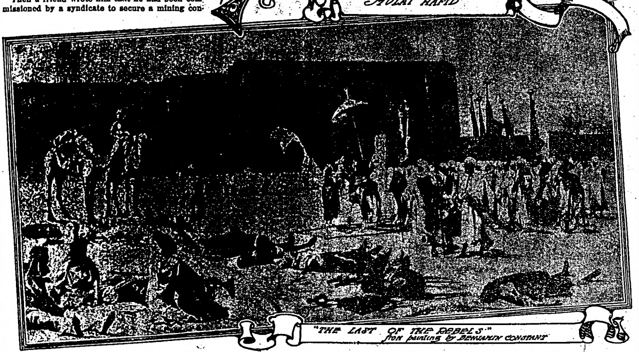


MULAI HAFID

TWO years ago Andrew Belton, twenty-six years old, went from London to Morocco on an impulse, kicked Aziz off the throne, put Mulai Hafid on it and returned to London by the next boat.

Now he is twiddling his thumbs and waiting for something to turn up in the kingmaking line. Kaid Belton—to give him his correct title—is the newest thing in twentieth century kingmakers.

Belton was in South Africa in 1908. He came to London on six months' leave. Two weeks of London fogs and drizzle and the prospect of a half-year of inactivity filled him with disgust.



"THE LAST OF THE REBELS"
from painting by BENJAMIN CONSTANT

Then a friend wrote him that he had been commissioned by a syndicate to secure a mining concession in Morocco from a pretender to the throne named Mulai Hafid. Would Belton like to go along?

He met the friend in Tangier, and the two were joined by a third Englishman, Redman, who had been brought up in Morocco, knew the natives and spoke Arabic fluently.

At Larache, a port eighty miles south of Tangier, they succeeded, by the aid of the British vice consul, in hiring mules to take them to Alcazar, a town twenty miles inland, which was held by the troops of Sultan Aziz.

The sultan had issued an edict forbidding natives to assist Europeans. Their muleteer refused to go further than Alcazar, as the tribes were carrying on the jehad (holy war) against the Christians. So they employed a notorious brigand and horsethief, one Abselem, to take them through to Fez.

Dressed as Moorish women, the Englishmen reached the gates of Fez on July 13, to be informed that the pretender and his court had arrived three days before.

Next morning they sent a messenger to the grand vizier that three Englishmen desired an audience with the sultan. At noon the following day two soldiers came to them from the vizier and escorted them to a house which had been placed at their disposal at Mulai Hafid's order.

They remained indoors until the 18th, when a mounted escort conducted them to the palace.

Arrayed as Moors of the highest class, they were received by Kaid Meshwar, the master of ceremonies, who carried a tall wand with a silver knob, and who preceded them up a staircase and into a long, narrow room, where, at the further end, sat Mulai Hafid, cross-legged on a dark green velvet couch.

His two viziers, El Glawi and Si Aissa, were sitting on his left. Walking slowly the kaid advanced to within three paces of the throne, bowed, introduced the Englishmen simply as three strangers anxious for an audience, bowed thrice, and retired a little way.

The pretender smilingly motioned them to be seated on three chairs placed on his right, and then said: "Marrhaba bi kum" ("You are welcome").

Belton's first impression was that he had never seen a handsomer man. This is his description of him: "A very high, broad forehead, with large black eyes full of light, which sparkle with genuine merriment when he is amused; a big, straight nose; fairly full cheeks, a square, resolute jaw, and the firmest of mouths, set off by a black beard and a small mustache. His complexion is a deep olive; and when he stood up I saw he was well over six feet in height, and finely proportioned to a magnificent physique." He came to business at once.

"Why are you in Fez?" he asked.

The concession was named, the price stated, and the pretender ordered Si Aissa to go into the matter further.

"And you?" questioned Mulai Hafid, pointing to Belton.

"I am a soldier," said the future kingmaker. "I have come to offer my services."

"Allah, Allah!" the pretender repeated very slowly; then asked many questions.

Then came Redman's turn. What did he want? He would be useful to Belton as a khalifa (right-hand man).

On the 25th Belton and Redman were again summoned before the pretender, this time in an inclosure close by the palace, where 4,000 troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery—were drawn up and waiting.

"There are some of my soldiers," the pretender said; "see what you can do with them."

The boy—he was little more—was game. The maneuvers that afternoon were distinctly "smart." At the finish he was given command over 7,000 troops of all arms.

He made those half-wild tribesmen drill as they had never drilled before. He overhauled the arsenal and government stores. He wrote to his commanding officer in South Africa tendering his resignation. He was no longer Lieut. Belton of a British regiment of infantry; he was Kaid Belton, kingmaker.

The mahalla of Aziz at Alcazar deserted and proclaimed Mulai Hafid sultan. The event swelled the pretender's army by 1,200 fighting men. All through the fall and winter Belton worked on his raw material, and by spring had a superb fighting force, disciplined as well as fearless.

In June of last year Aziz dispatched a strong mahalla to march against Marrakesh. Belton, with 15,000 men and artillery, met the sultan's army within four hours of Marrakesh, routed it with heavy loss, and scattered it. Aziz himself only escaped by hasty flight to Settat, the nearest French military post, from which he afterwards journeyed to Casablanca under a French escort.

The tribes and towns proclaimed Mulai Hafid sultan amid great rejoicing. He, on learning of the victory of his southern mahalla, notified the diplomatic corps at Tangier of his wish to be recognized by the powers of Europe and assuring them of his readiness to accept the act of Algeciras.

The whole of the diplomatic corps, with one exception, ignored the communication. The exception was Dr. Vassel, the German consul, who recognized Mulai Hafid as the rightful ruler of Morocco.

On Sept. 10 Belton received from the hands of Mulai Hafid his commission, giving him control over the whole of the army and conferring upon him the title of Kaid of Ascaar (kaid of the troops).

Aziz was safe in Tangier, but his brother, Mulai Mohammed, whom Aziz had imprisoned when he came to the throne, had been released and was starting another revolution in Casablanca. Belton met and defeated Mulai Mohammed's army and took him prisoner.

That was in October of last year. On Nov. 18 Mulai Mohammed was brought to Bab el Buchat, where Mulai Hafid was. On the following morning, in the presence of 4,000 of Belton's troops, Mulai Abselem M'rani, an uncle of Mulai Hafid, was tried for treason by the cadis. He had been in treasonable correspondence with Mulai Mohammed.

The cadis found him guilty and sentenced him to have the palms of his hands cut and sewn in a single leathern glove so that he could write no more letters. The punishment was carried out.

That same day Belton took his courage in both hands and address Sultan Mulai Hafid in this wise: "You are still waiting for European recognition. You will wait long if you continue such practises. The powers will hear of this punishment through the French press, which is hostile to you."

The remonstrance had its effect. A week later Belton saw the uncle. The glove had been taken off his hands and the wounds were almost healed.

One by one the power recognized Mulai Hafid, and Kaid Belton was an amused witness of a tug of war between the diplomats of Germany, France and Spain, who were all pulling for favors and concessions from the man they had been so loath to recognize. Naturally, Dr. Vassel, the German consul, was the new sultan's favorite. German syndicates got valuable mining concessions which France wanted.

France retaliated by re-establishing the military mission which had been with Aziz at the time of his defeat. This move threatened Belton's supremacy. The sultan gave him an opening.

"You looked worried, commander, when I saw you on parade. What is wrong?" he asked.

Kaid Belton replied: "I am worried. Are these French officers going to serve under me, or am I going to serve under them?

"I cannot give you an answer to any of those questions tonight," the sultan replied, "but whatever happens, remember this, that people who are forced on me will never be my friends."

That very night Belton dispatched a mahalla against Ait Yussi, who was plundering caravans and travelers. The force was held in check by tribesmen and the sultan ordered Belton to conduct the campaign against the bandit in person. He went reluctantly, for the court was tense with intrigue and the French were straining every nerve to get their military mission established.

He caught up with Ait Yussi and after five hours of hard fighting defeated him, compelled him to surrender and collected heavy indemnities. Then he hurried back to Fez, wondering what his enemies had been doing in his absence.

Ominous news awaited his return. Germany had agreed to give France a free hand in Morocco on condition that Germany's commerce was not restricted. The French minister had visited Fez.

Belton went straight to the sultan who said: "You have heard the news?"

"The agreement? Yes. It was a surprise to me."

"A greater surprise to me," the sultan replied.

Germany had kept, not only the sultan, but her own consul, Dr. Vassel, in ignorance of the negotiations. While Dr. Vassel was assuring the sultan that Germany would not desert him in his time of need, Germany was doing that very thing. Neither knew the thing was going to be done until after it was done.

The next six weeks Belton spent in studying French diplomacy. The French officers shunned him, cut him, described him as a renegade. The sultan replied to these slanders that Belton had served him well. The French replied that French officers would serve him equally well.

The sultan refused flatly to part with Belton.

In the spring there were uprisings, which Belton put down. At Fez the undercurrent of intrigue continued to flow, and the French were slowly gaining ground. The treasury was empty. The creditors of Aziz were clamoring to be paid. France was the chief creditor, and the French were offering further loans.

Belton broke the power of the bandit tribes and posted back to Fez. He demanded to see the sultan. An audience was refused. He waited days and weeks, repeating his demand. He appealed to the grand vizier, reciting what he had done in the sultan's service. The hardships he had borne and the excitements and the dangers had turned his hair white. His health was broken.

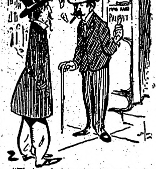
The sultan would not see him, would not explain. He, worried, harrassed and bullied by the French, was ashamed to face the young Englishman who had placed him on the throne and confess to him that he had no choice but to let him go.

He decided it would be better to resign at once than to be kicked out later by the French. He tendered his resignation to the sultan through the foreign minister.

The resignation was accepted, presumably with regret, and Belton lost no time in returning to London. Since his return the sultan has conferred on him the insignia of a grand officer of the Orders of Moghrebia and Mulai Indrees for distinguished services to the Moroccan empire.

Two badges and a star are all he has to remind him of the days when he essayed the role of kingmaker.

MONEY MADE IN TWO WAYS.



"That palmist will tell you when you are going to die."

"And then run and tell the undertaker, I suppose, and get a commission on the business."

Social Debts.

"She telephones me every day."

"What is the reason of that?"

"I owe her a call and she is determined to collect it."

Good for Sore Eyes,
for 100 years PETTIT'S EYE SALVE has positively cured eye diseases everywhere. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N.Y.

Your truly great are notoriously not happy.—J. C. Snaith.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

W. L. DOUGLAS
HAND-SEWED PROCESS **SHOES**

MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS

They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine.
Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE
TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail.

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WE PAY YOUR RAILROAD FARE BOTH WAYS TO FLORIDA

Or we will pay two fares from your home to Florida one way. If you buy land in the Florida Homeland Company's Celery Farms tract we do this for you. Celery Farms Colony is a few miles from Sanford, in the richest truck gardening section of Florida. One thousand 10-acre tracts now only on sale at $25 an acre—$2.50 an acre down and $1.00 per acre per month until paid. When the 1000 tracts are sold there will be no other land at this price on Celery Farms. Lake and river transportation, best market, best soil, best climate, fish and game plentiful. Write today for copy of Florida Home Herald.

The Florida Homeland Company
499 Atlantic National Bank Building
Jacksonville, Florida

The best investment possible is a
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J.P. ALLEN, Dept. A6, St. Paul, Minn.

CALIFORNIA OIL. Reliable information of oil lands, leases, and securities. Three months' trial subscription free. INVESTORS' JOURNAL, P. O. Drawer 983, Los Angeles, Cal.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

An Affair at Rose Manor

By DONALD ALLEN

Copyrighted, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

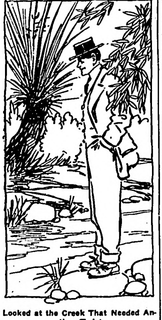
Miss Melincent Davis, daughter of the widow Davis, of The Beeches manor house, had lived twenty years without in the least suspecting that she was a born artist. She became aware of it at last through her mother. She made a little crayon sketch of the creek and the bridge below the house, and the mother had scarcely glanced at it when she said:

"Well, this settles it. We will sell the place and move into the city where you can attend an art school."

The daughter hesitated until she had made another sketch—this time of an old stub in a field with a woodpecker grubbing at it in search of breakfast. Then the mother said such talent must be cultivated, no matter what the cost—the cook said that the woodpecker looked as natural as an old hen, and the hired man said that any one who took that old stub for a weeping willow would have to settle with him.

"You go right over to Rose Manor tomorrow morning and put the property in the hands of a real estate agent," commanded the mother. After that, the thing was looked upon as good as settled. America was sighing for more landscape artists, and she should have at least one recruit.

Miss Melincent had an electric runabout. It was brought out for her next morning and she started for the village of roses. She remembered having seen a very small real estate man and a very large sign on a street corner, and she decided to call upon him first. If he said that manor houses were a little dull in the market just then she would call on a bigger man with a smaller sign.



Looked at the Creek That Needed Another Twist.

She was making good time over the smooth pike, and wondering whether to ask $10,000 or $15,000 for the property, when the unexpected happened.

Mr. Eugene Bamford had returned from Europe. He was fairly rich and fairly lazy. He was no artist, but he knew when his coat set well. He did not know a woodpecker from a robin, but he could run an automobile. Just then he was visiting a sister at Rose Manor and driving himself around the country more or less. He was out on this morning. He thought all the rest of the United States was sitting in its back dooryard, and in making a turn in the road he did not decrease speed, and he did not consider his right hand side from his left.

Miss Melincent was in a hurry to get to that real estate office. Thousands of would-be buyers of manor houses might be waiting there. She was going pretty fast when she reached the turn. She might have been on the right side or the wrong side or in the middle of the road. A good-looking young lady is always entitled to the benefit of the doubt in such cases.

Presently there was a shout from Mr. Eugene Bamford! And there was a scream from Miss Melincent Davis!

Then, a turn of the wheel and both ran into the ditch and things crashed and snapped and sputtered! Both machines were damaged—hers worse than his, but no one was hurt. Mr. Bamford was gentleman enough to ask if she was mortally injured—to insist it was all his fault—to present his card—to climb the roadside fence for her hat—to declare that he would pay all damages and to ask if he couldn't take her home. His machine had lost lamps and mud guards, but was still in running order.

"I wouldn't care so much," replied the girl in a hystericky way, "but I was going to Rose Manor to sell some real estate. It may go down in price now."

"Too bad—too bad! I think I can tow your machine home behind mine, agent myself. If you have property to sell—that is, if you have property to dispose of—that is—"

"Why, how lucky," she replied. "You can go home with me and see mother and ask her a lot of questions. If you have enough money with you we may make a sale right off—today. I assure you we are willing to take a fair price. It isn't possible that you are an artist, too?"

"Yes'm!" he boldly replied, though he wanted to club himself the next instant.

"You may want to change the landscape around the house, if you buy?" was suggested as they were chugging toward The Beeches.

"Yes. I have changed landscapes."

"How splendid! Mamma thinks if the creek had another bend toward the house it would add to the scenery."

"If so, I'll fix it. I am a creek bender. That is, I can put all kinds of twists in a creek."

Miss Melincent was awed. She had taken the young man for a gentleman of leisure and he had turned out to be a real estate man, an artist, a landscape gardener and a creek twister. She was glad of the accident. She was glad she had not gone on to Rose Manor and dealt with the little man with the big sign.

Mr. Eugene Bamford looked at The Beeches through the eyes of a real estate man, and he looked at Miss Melincent Davis through the eyes of a young man rapidly falling in love. He had the mother to deal with, however, and after spending an hour looking over the property and taking his departure she said of him:

"Well, Mr. Bamford is the queerest real estate man I ever saw. We have four acres here and he thought there must be nine. He at first thought the place ought to sell for $20,000, and then came down to $7,000. Didn't you hear him speak of the house as a Queen-Anne?"

"I think the accident must have rattled him, mother."

"It was either that or he is just learning the real estate business."

Mr. Bamford called the next day and brought a man to repair the runabout. He wanted to know the lowest cash price for the property; he went down and looked at the creek that needed another twist; he hunted for landmarks and looked over old deeds, and by and by, he was at liberty to look at and criticise Miss Melincent's two sketches. He scratched his ear and looked very serious and finally asked if the creek was not running uphill instead of down. In the other he readily recognized the woodpecker as a quail.

"Can you make him out?" asked the mother after he had gone.

"Why, he seems to be a very nice man," was the reply.

"But he called that woodpecker a quail."

"Perhaps that accident broke a rib for him and he's bravely trying to hide the fact from us," replied the daughter.

In two days Mr. Bamford was back to look over those deeds again. On this occasion he decided that the creek ought to have two twists in it. He also called that woodpecker a blackbird. He thought he could pay $17,000 cash down for The Beeches, and then spoke of buying on the installment plan. Then he sat for an hour on the veranda with Miss Melincent and talked about books and poetry and Europe to her, and not one word of real estate. The next time he called in he made the excuse that he was just going past and thought he would stop for a moment to see if that creek didn't want as many as three twists, but he remained for two hours. At his next call he heard a voice saying to him:

"Mr. Bamford, I have heard of your mother and heard of you. You are no real estate agent."

"No, ma'am."

"You are no artist!"

"No, ma'am."

"You are no landscape gardener!"

"No, ma'am."

"You are no creek-twister!"

"No, ma'am."

"Then what are you?"

"Just a young man who admires your daughter, and proposes to fall in love with her, and make her fall in love with him, and then ask your consent to marry her and keep the dear old Beeches in the family."

And impostor that he was, he won the girl in less than a year.

How Dumas Won a Wager.

For rapidity of composition the prize among novelists must be awarded to Alexander Dumas, who died with over three thousand books to his credit, in all of which he had some share. According to Mr. Arthur F. Davidson, one of his biographers, he often declared that when once he had mapped out in his mind the scheme of a novel or a play the work was practically accomplished, since the mere writing of it presented no difficulty and could be performed as fast as the pen could travel. Some one disputed this; the result was a wager.

Dumas had in his head the plan of the "Chevalier de la Maison Rouge," of which he had not yet written a word, and he made a bet of 100 louis that he would write the first volume of the novel in 72 hours. The volume was to be formed by 75 large foolscap pages, each page containing 45 lines and each line 50 letters. In 66 hours Dumas had done the work in his fair flowing hand, disfigured by no erasions—and the bet was won with six hours to spare.

Grief is the agony of an instant; the indulgence of grief, the agony of a life.—Disraeli.

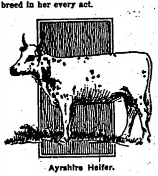
The DAIRY

PROGRESS OF AYRSHIRE COW

Experiments at Iowa Station Show Breed Making Rapid Strides in Popularity.

During the past few years, since the Ayrshire Breeders' association instituted official tests conducted by and under the supervision of the experiment stations, the Ayrshire cow has made rapid progress in popularity, as the perfect dairy cow, writes C. M. Winslow, secretary of the American Ayrshire Breeders' association, in an exchange. This official testing has brought to the front a class of dairy Ayrshires, noted for utility, and has more and more influenced the breeders in trying to eliminate any defects she might have, and bring to the front her remarkable qualities as a profitable dairy cow for every day service. One hopeful feature of the breed is that she has built herself up on all lines of dairy utility in dairy conformation and dairy lines of beauty, and the Ayrshire cow stands today unique among the dairy breeds, with no aristocracy of family distinction, but maintains her popularity from her individual and breed qualities.

While there are minor differences in her appearance, under different breeders, and in different countries, the Ayrshire is an Ayrshire wherever found, and shows the same strong breed characteristics, of shapely udder, strong constitution and vigorous appetite, shows herself to be a great dairy cow under any and all conditions, and carries the type of the breed in her every act.



Ayrshire Heifer.

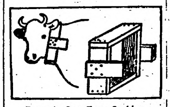
In Scotland, in Canada and in the states she has been bred not for family booms, or individual phenomenal excellencies, but all along the line she has been pushed as a breed of uniformly dairy superiority.

This is I believe greatly to her advantage, and greatly to the advantage of all purchasers of Ayrshire cows, for the uniformity of her dairy excellence makes all buyers pleased with their purchases and maintains the general good name of the Ayrshire cow. In studying the results of the testing for advanced registry the two facts are strongly brought out that there is great uniformity in the breed in production at the pail, and while we cannot boast of any world beater in one or two individual cows, we rejoice in the fact that there are none very poor, the general run being from good fair cows to very superior ones.

PREVENT COW FROM SUCKING

Excellent Device Is Illustrated and Has Proven Very Satisfactory—Is Easy to Make.

The accompanying illustration shows a device for preventing a cow from sucking herself. It consists of a box-like arrangement of boards. The side pieces should be of 2x6s to make it sufficiently strong, and the pieces nailed to them at the sides should be long enough to touch her just before the shoulder blade when the head is turned. This has proven very satisfactory, having done its work where others have failed.



Prevents Cow From Sucking.

Buying Separators.

It might be well to mention a few points on buying separators. In the first place, see that they skim clean. Select one of the standard makes of machines, even if it costs a little more than some other make. Don't be in a hurry to invest in some new and untried make of machine under the pretext that they will do about as well. Suppose one machine leaves two-tenths of one per cent. of fat in the skimmilk more than another, with a herd of 20 cows giving 100,000 pounds of milk annually, it means a loss of 200 pounds of butter fat at 20 cents per pound, which means $40 annual loss by the use of inferior machines.

Value of Dairy Cow.

The true value of the dairy cow, is by necessity fixed by the amount of fat there is in her milk and what it costs to produce it.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WELL?

The kidney secretions tell if disease is lurking in the system. Too frequent or scanty urination, discolored urine, lack of control at night, indicate that the kidneys are disordered. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys.

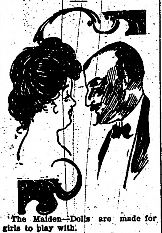
J. F. Haynie, 7th St., Forest Grove, Ore., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life. I was in bed for weeks, passed blood and was in terrible condition. Doan's Kidney Pills removed my trouble and I have not had an attack for over a year.

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Every Picture Tells A Story"

SURE.



The Maiden—Dolls are made for girls to play with.

The Bachelor—And a good many men marry them.

TINY BABY'S PITIFUL CASE

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few mattered pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the underneath skin red as though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body, leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed.

"Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we softened the scab and it came off. Under this, where the real matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin soon appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Resolvent three times daily. After three days you could see the baby gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one cake of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema. Mrs. Joseph Kossmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, '09."

Local Enterprise.

Tourist—Why do you call this a volcano? I don't believe it has had an eruption for a thousand years!

Guide—Well, the hotel managers in this region club together and keep a fire going in it every year during the season.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Misdirected Energy.

"How did the street car company come to fire that old conductor? I thought he had a pull?"

"He did; but he didn't use it on the cash register."—Christian Advocate.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

There is genius and power in persistence.—Orison Swett Marden.

Dr. Pierce's pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

The gentleman exists to help; he has no other vocation.—T. T. Munger.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS

Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain

Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00

Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00

EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

English in London.

Senator Depew, on the deck of the Lusitania, talked about "English as she is spoken in London."

"It is very difficult to understand that London English," he said. "I know a man who had lodgings all July in Bloomsbury, near the British museum.

"On his return from the museum one afternoon, my friend said to his landlady:

"'Can I have a cup of tea, if you please?'

"'Certainly, sir; at once,' the landlady replied. 'The kettle 'as been bi'lin' for 'ours.'

"'But—er—I prefer freshly boiled water, if you don't mind," stammered my friend.

"The landlady reddened with anger.

"'Look 'ere,' she said, 'if I 'ad meant wot you mean I'd 'ave said h-ours.'"

We reduce life to the pettiness of our daily living; we should exact our living to the grandeur of life.—Phillips Brooks.

Write me as one that loves his fellow men.—Leigh Hunt.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The more worthy any soul is, the larger its compassion.—John Bright.

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP

Makes the skin soft as velvet. Improves any complexion. Best shampoo made. Cures most skin eruptions.

Munyon's Hair Invigorator cures dandruff, stops hair from falling out, makes hair grow.

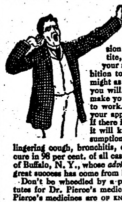
If you have Dyspepsia, or any liver trouble, use Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills. They cure Biliousness, Constipation and drive all impurities from the blood.—MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Salts and Castor Oil—bad stuff—never cure, only makes bowels move because it irritates and sweats them, like poking finger in your eye. The best *Bowel Medicine is Cascarets.* Every Salts and Castor Oil user should get a box of CASCARETS and try them just once. You'll see. 884

Cascarets—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 38-1910.



Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose *advice is given free* to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.

"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.

Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.

"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificates."

Yours truly, H. A. Wik.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.

Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.

"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada."

Yours truly, Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.

Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.

"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate."

Yours truly Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.

Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910

"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta."

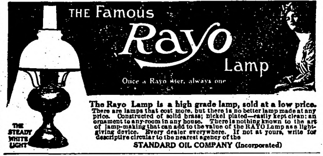
Yours truly, Geo. Paskewits, Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

CHAS. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota

J. M. MAC LACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota

E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota

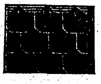


THE Famous Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user, always one

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)



KANTLEAK METAL SHINGLES

Cover your "Lid" with Kantleak Metal Shingles and keep dry! Best metal shingles on the market. If your dealer does not handle them, write to

DULUTH CORRUGATING & ROOFING CO.

Manufacturers of Metal Shingles, Roofing, Siding, etc.

DULUTH MINNESOTA

MSB Minnesota School of Business

ESTABLISHED A THIRD OF A CENTURY

This school has been built upon the recommendations of satisfied students, who are now pleasantly and profitably employed all over the United States. May we satisfy you? Our free catalog will tell how.

54 S. 3rd Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota

GROVE A. GRUMAN, Secretary

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.

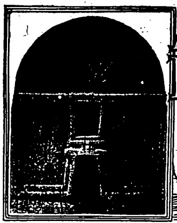
STANDARD OIL CO. (Incorporated)

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

A NEW LINK IN HISTORY

By RUSSELL WOODARD



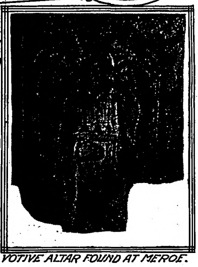
VERTICAL SUN-DIAL AND MODEL OF A TEMPLE PYLON.

AN ETHIOPIAN KING FROM MEROE

THE SUN TEMPLE WHICH HERODOTUS DESCRIBES AS "THE TABLE OF THE SUN."

STATUE OF AN ETHIOPIAN QUEEN

EXCAVATION OF THE HIGH ALTAR AND HALL OF COLUMNS IN THE TEMPLE OF AMON.



VOTIVE ALTAR FOUND AT MEROE.

SINCE the excavation in Crete, which changed the Minoan myths into historical fact and revealed the existence of a great island empire that existed in the Aegean long before Greek civilization began, there have been few discoveries of greater interest and importance than those which have recently been made by Professor Garstang at Meroe, in the Sudan.

Professor Sayce in 1909 located the site of the city of Meroe on the east bank of the Nile, between the Fifth and Sixth Cataracts, and the excavations carried on by Professor Garstang at the end of 1909 enabled the details of the Ethiopian capital to become known. The Temple of Amon, where the Ethiopian Kings were crowned, was also discovered. Even more interesting is the excavation of the beautibul Sun Temple, which was discovered at the edge of the khor, or meadow, thus confirming the account of Herodotus, who tells us that Cambyses sent to the Ethiopian King to inquire about "the Table of the Sun" in a meadow "in the suburbs of the capital, where cooked meats were set each night." There is no doubt that this building is referred to in the Homeric legend that Zeus and the other gods feasted every year for twelve days among the blameless Ethiopians. Many others buildings were also explored, and the Temples of the Lion and the Kenisa were discovered. It may be noted that the lion emblem was of frequent occurrence, and may probably have been the totem of the district. Many beautiful objects were dug up by the expedition, including forty inscriptions in the hieroglyphics of Meroe, two royal statues, and a great many vases of a new kind of pottery, objects of wood and glass, titles and pottery. Especially interesting was the pottery which is almost as thin as biscuit china, and gives evidence of Roman influence. Professor Sayce found Greek inscriptions showing how the city was destroyed at the end of the fourth century A. D., by a King of Axum, since which event the city was unoccupied.

Ethiopia was the name given by the Greeks to a country south of Egypt variously conceived as including only Nubia (Aethiopia Aegypti), or Nubia, Sonnar, Kordofan and Abyssinia, or a region extending indefinitely east and west from the Upper Nile, but applied after the fall of Meroe more particularly to Abyssinia. The name is said to have had its origin from the fact that it was alluded to by the Greeks as a country of sunburned faces.

Historically there were three distinct kingdoms known as Ethiopia, those of Napata, Meroe and Askum. There is no definite evidence that either of these included at any time all the territory between the southern border of Egypt and Bab el Mandeb.

Already in the time of the old empire the Egyptians had relations with their southern neighbors. From the forests of Nubia they obtained a large proportion of their timber, and the city of Abu (Elephantine) derived its name from the ivory which found its way to this place from the interior of Africa. King Uncas (c 3290-3260 B. C.) employed warriors belonging to six Nubian tribes in his war upon the Bedouins. The early pictorial representations of Nubian archers do not suggest that they were negroes. A regular conquest of the country south of Syene apparently was not undertaken until the twelfth dynasty (c. 2522-2323). The most powerful Nubian people at this time was Kash or Kosh, the Hebrew Cush. It is probable that the stock was originally Hamitic, though in course of time it absorbed various Negritic tribes. Usertesen III (c. 2409-2372) established his frontier north of the second cataract and built for its protection two forts at Semneh and Kummeh on opposite sides of the river. Whether the Hyksos kings ever held possession of this territory is doubtful. At any rate it had to be reorganized by Aahmes (1575-1553), the founder of the eighteenth dynasty and his successors. Napata probably had been the capital of the independent kingdom, since it was made the residence of the viceroy, entitled prince of Kosh, who governed the new Egyptian province. In the time of Rameses II there was an unsuccessful rebellion. Pianchi I, who seems to have reigned in Napata since 777, availed himself of the weakness of Egypt at the end of the reign of Uasarken III to make an invasion of Egypt. He defeated twenty petty rulers and forced a treaty. Shabaka, a grandson of Pianchi, united all Egypt with Ethiopia under one crown. Napata was destroyed by Cambyses in 524.

A new kingdom gradually arose in the south after the fall of Napata, with Meroe as its capital. The kings, Arura, Harslot, Nastasen, who reigned in the fifth and fourth centuries, conquered considerable territory south of Meroe in Sennar and Kordofan, and possibly in Abyssinia. While the suzerainty of the Ptolemies seems to have been recognized for religious reasons, King Ergamenes, by putting to death the priests who had demanded that he should abdicate in the time of Ptolemy IV Philopator (221-204), paved the way for independence. Ptolemy V. Epiphanes (204-181) was able to resist his attack upon Egypt, but not able to prevent his asserting of sovereignty in Ethiopia. Queen Candace seems to have extended her power in the north, and twenty-five provinces are said to have been tributary to her. But her invasion of Egypt was successfully resisted by Caius Petronius in B. C. 24. Napata, that had been rebuilt, was destroyed by the Romans. Another Queen Candace is mentioned in Acts viii. But gradually Meroe itself fell into ruins. To guard against invasion by the Blemmyans, a people akin to the Bugaitae, the modern Beja, Diocletian moved the Nobatae, negro tribes of the same stock as the population of Kordofan, from the oasis of Khargeh into the Nile valley.

The mountain region of Abyssinia was probably inhabited in very early times by Semites as well as Hamites. Whether the original home of the former was in Africa or in Arabia the overflow population would naturally set in the direction of this Alpine country. As the native name shows, the Semitic Ethiopians were still in the nomadic state when they entered this territory, priding themselves on being wanderers, roaming freely wherever they liked. There were evidently successive waves of immigration. If the Egyptian Hbst is of Semitic origin, as can scarcely be doubted, they were apparently kinsmen of the Yemenites in Eretria and on the Somali coast c. 1500 B. C. Sebaean inscriptions found in Yeha, the ancient Awa, may be as old as the seventh century B. C.

As long as the Ptolemies dominate the Erythrean coast from Adulis, Berenice and Arsinoe, a strong Abyssinian kingdom could not well develop. But in the reign of Augustus, when the Romans suffered serious reverses in Arabia, and were occupied in Africa with Queen Candace, while the Arsacid conquests in eastern Arabia forced the Yemenite States to seek compensation for their losses elswhere, the Semitic element in Ethiopia seems to have been reinforced, and the kingdom of Askum founded. The "Periplus maris Erythroei," probably written by Basiles between A. D. 56 and 67, refers to a king of Askum by the name of Zoscales, who controlled the coast from Massowah to Bab el Mandeb, and was a friend of Greek culture. It is possible that some of the Greek coins with Greek legends that have been preserved should be assigned to the second and third centuries A. D.

On a marble throne in Adulis, Cosmos Indicopleustes found and copied in the sixth century an inscription commemorating the power of a great king whose name is not given. He is supposed by some scholars to be the founder of the Askumite kingdom, but it is more probable that he reigned at the end of the third century A. D. King Aizana is known to have reigned in the year A. D. 356. In his time Frumentius preached Christianity in the country. The political relations that had long existed between Askum and Rome were such as to favor his mission. In 378 Askum was reduced to its African territory. In A. D. 525 Elesbaas, king of Askum, with the aid of the Sabaen and Hadramautian rulers, made an end to the Himyarite kingdom of Dhu Nuwas, and Ethiopia again controlled Arabian territory. Before the end of the century, however, the Askumites were driven back to Africa, and never again extended their conquests to Arabia. According to a letter addressed to a king of Nubia in the time of the Patriarch Philotheus of Alexandria (980-1002), preserved in the fourteenth century "Life of the Patriarchs" and in the "Ethiopic Synaxar," a woman who reigned over the Beni el Hamuna had recently invaded the country, burned the churches and monasteries, and driven him from place to place. Marianus Victor speaks of this woman as the founder of the Zague dynasty, and as having married a ruler of the province of Bugna, a name afterwards corrupted into Beni el Zague. Eleven kings of the so-called Zague dynasty reigned until 1270.

The earliest monuments of Semitic speech in Ethiopia are the inscriptions found at Yeha. These are written in the consonantal Sabaen script and indicate that the writers used the lesana Gees, the language of Semitic Ethiopia, as early as the seventh century B. C. Geez is today represented by two dialects, Tigre and Tigrai or Tigrina. The latter is spoken in Tigre, and the former is spoken in the districts north and northwest of Tigre, and shows great similarity to the old Geez.

Ways of Berlin Women

"I believe that the typical German hausfrau is a myth," said a New York woman who returned the other day from a year's residence in Germany. "I don't see how the average German woman finds any time to be a hausfrau. I sometimes wondered when the German woman found time to do anything at home.

"I spent eight months in Berlin with my daughter, who was studying music. From eleven to twelve in the morning the cafes were packed with German women, who go out to take their second breakfast in the public restaurants, a thing unknown in America.

"They take along their sewing or embroidery and sit an hour or two over their cup of coffee or glass of beer. At the concerts, too, they take their work and spend hours day after day listening to the music. You can spend an afternoon listening to beautiful music, a magnificent orchestra with fine vocal artists, for 16 cents. That is an illustration of some of the things that help to exile Americans.

"At three in the afternoon again you will see the cafe crowded with German women taking their afternoon tea. I think American women are more domestic than German, because I never heard of American women who left their homes in the evening to pass the time at the club. A German friend took me one evening to the German women's club. The club has a magnificent suite of apartments, including auditorium, reading room, parlor, cafe and smoking room.

"When she took me into the last apartment it almost feazed me for a minute. It was blue with smoke. I had never before seen a room filled with elegantly gowned, cultivated women all smoking. These were the wealthy society women of Berlin, titled some of them.

"They were cosmopolitan in their dress and manners and did not present any striking points of difference from the American women except in the smoking. It made the occurrence of last summer, when our immigration officials detained a second class passenger, a woman art dealer, for inquiry into her sanity because she smoked cigarettes, appear very funny in retrospect.

"The German women's clubs, like those of the Englishwomen, are based on the same principle as men's clubs; these are places for social enjoyment and for the convenience of members in taking meals, entertaining friends and so on. They do not take up work in study, philanthropy, reform and so on, like the women's clubs in America."

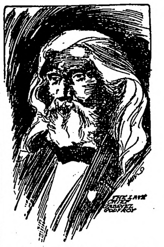
MIAMIS CHIEF DEAD

Broken-Hearted Because of Loss of His Wealth.

Gabriel Godfroy Gave Fortune in Fight for His People—First Wife a Granddaughter of Stolen "White Rose."

Peru, Ind.—Gabriel Godfroy, last chief of the Miamis, died the other day of a broken heart, because he had lost all his wealth, $50,000, through politics. He was urged by his friends to run for road supervisor, and he won the office, though he afterward declared that he did not want it. Godfroy and his people were persuaded to vote. Chief Godfroy bitterly repented of this later, for, when his people exercised that function, they were called upon to pay taxes, from which they had been previously exempt, and this started litigation which continued for years and wiped out the holdings of the chief, who was the banker for his people.

Chief Godfroy, "the Last of the Miamis," he might be called, was seventy-six years old, and was born in Blackford county, just adjoining the county in which he lived all his life and in which he died. His father was Chief Francis Godfroy, of French descent, who as a warrior was, next to Little Turtle, the greatest chief of the Miamis. He ranked close to Tecumseh, the Napoleon of the red race. Little Turtle formed a powerful federation of the Weas, the Shockneys, the Pankakaws and the Pottawatomies, which defeated General Eamer October 19, 1790 and General St. Clair November 4, 1791. At the battle of Tippecanoe, Chief Francis Godfroy gave the signal for the attack of the combined Indian forces and was joint commander with Deaf Man in the drawn battle of Mississinewa against Colonel Campbell, the last battle of the Miamis.



At the treaty of St. Mary's, Godfroy was granted six sections of land on the north bank of the Wabash, embracing nearly all the present site of the city of Peru. This ancestral estate, it might be called, dwindled until at the death of the son. Gabriel, only about forty acres of the original tract remained, and this was in the possession of Gabriel's children, to whom he had deeded it a few years ago.

When his father died, in a house which is part of the present home of the Godfroy family, and was buried just across the road, Gabriel became chief. He was married three times. His first wife was a granddaughter of Frances Slocum, who was stolen by the Indians when she was six years old.

Frances Slocum was stolen in 1776 from her home near Wilkesbarre, Pa., by the Delaware Indians. She was passed to the Miamis and became known as the "White Rose of the Miamis." Her brothers never gave up the search for her. Finally, in 1837, she was located in Miami county as a member of the Indian tribe, and her brothers journeyed from Pennsylvania to take her home. When the object of their visit was explained, she said she had lived so long among the Indians, and they had treated her so well, that she would not desert them. Her brothers went home brokenhearted. Godfroy's third wife is still living.

Twenty years ago Chief Godfroy had a fine farm of about a hundred acres and was worth about $50,000. He was called on scores of times to pay fines against Indians. For seven years he paid the expense and stood the worry of a legal battle which the county commissioners brought to compel him and others of his tribe to pay taxes on their lands. They claimed the lands to be exempt because of the treaties by which they were deeded to them by the government. When his fortune had disappeared the suit was compromised, and his people should be exempt for ten years.

When this decision was announced, Chief Godfroy advanced to the bench and, in a voice trembling with emotion, told his story of wrongs. The aged chief told how the poor Indians had again been crushed and humiliated by the cruel "pale face;" how they had lost their lands and their rights. When he had finished he strode from the courtroom with all the dignity becoming a great chief, but from that moment until he died he seemed oppressed with grief. He died without any property. The "Last of the Miamis" has gone to the "Happy Hunting Grounds."

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Greater New York's Increased Needs

MY TOWN HAS GROWN SOME ALL RIGHT

NEW YORK.—That the New York city government has, in some ways at least, kept pace with the city's growth as shown in the census returns is manifest from a budget study compiled by the city statisticians. The census returns show an increase in the population of 38.7 per cent. In the same ten-year period the city budget has grown from $90,778,972 to $163,030,270—an increase of over 74 per cent. The figures estimated for the expenditure of the actual city, as apart from the county, were for 1900 $79,201,763, and for 1910 $158,775,145, or 94 per cent increase.

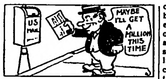
The increased cost in the city government is partly accounted for, according to the budget officials, by the widened scope of municipal enterprise. For example, ten years ago the domestic relations courts in Manhattan and Brooklyn, the special schools for defective children or tuberculosis patients and the establishment of playgrounds were entirely outside the general conception of what the city government should do.

The expense of maintaining the city's police force has increased more than a third in the decade. The board of education now requires twice as much as in 1900—$28,500,000, instead of $14,600,000. The street-cleaning department spends 50 per cent more—$7,500,000, instead of $5,000,000. The health department's appropriation has grown 125 per cent—from $1,050,000 to $2,750,000. The fire department costs 80 per cent more—$8,150,000, in place of $4,850,000.

The figures seem to show that the growth in church membership is 1.3 per cent ahead of the population growth. This growth, it is estimated, is divided about evenly between Protestants and Roman Catholics. At present it is calculated that there are 440,783 Protestants to 869,648 Roman Catholics.

There are at least 66 separate Christian bodies at work in New York, of which the four which obtain the largest tax exemptions on account of property are the Roman Catholic, the Protestant Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Jewish.

Souvenir Postal Saves Heir $20,000


US MAIL
MAYBE I'LL GET A MILLION THIS TIME

CHICAGO.—An unusual story of a lost heir to a $3,000,000 estate, whose chance mailing of a souvenir post card will bring him $20,000, was revealed in the probate court the other day. The man is Cornelius Carney, now a resident of Oklahoma City, who was thought to have perished in the San Francisco earthquake and fire in April, 1906.

The story he told in court ran like this: He was born 30 years ago in Troy, N. Y., a member of a large family whose head, John Carney, was for more noted for his convivial habits than for his thrift and industry. Consequently the little Carneys found life in Williams street alley a struggle in which dirt and want were daily factors. After being very bad for a long time the condition of the Carney family became worse, and Cornelius was sent to a children's asylum.

There wasn't much in life in Williams street alley but liberty—there was plenty of that—and the comparative comfort of the asylum couldn't compensate Cornelius for the loss of his freedom, so when he was old enough to care for himself—13 years old, to be exact—Cornelius ran away and started out to see the world. After several years of wandering, Charley enlisted in the United States marine corps. He served for six years, and in that time visited every port you ever heard of and more besides. Early in 1906 Carney was in China and wrote home that he was sailing soon for San Francisco. That was the last his relatives heard of him in years.

In 1908 Mrs. Anna F. Baker, who was Mrs. Carney's sister, died in Chicago, leaving an estate of $3,000,000, of which a considerable part went to the Carney children, who had grown up and prospered in Troy. To settle up the estate it was necessary to find Cornelius alive or prove him dead, and one was about as hard a task as the other. Finally the courts decided Cornelius was dead—although he was married and living in Oklahoma.

Within a short time Cornelius' share in his aunt's estate would have gone to Cook county, but just in the nick of time Cornelius sent a souvenir post card to his sister, Mrs. Lizzie Pratt of Troy, who at once wrote him that he was an heir to his aunt's estate. In court Carney proved his heirship and will get the $20,000 before long.

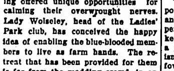
Hog Raising a Social Eccentricity

LONDON.—Women of title, jaded by the fatigues of the season, are being offered unique opportunities for calming their overwrought nerves. Lady Wolseley, head of the Ladies' Park club, has conceived the happy idea of enabling the blue-blooded members to live as farm hands. The retreat that has been provided for them is far from the madding crowd, in an antique country house in Middlesex county.

Duchesses tired of the social whirl go there to commune with nature and to enjoy the delightful luxury of plain fare. Life on the farm will be almost severe, for the spoiled darlings of society. They are not allowed to play bridge or to smoke cigarettes within the charmed walls of the farmhouse. But there is nothing to prevent a countess from sneaking away to enjoy a whiff in the cow shed.

Titled farm hands may also disport themselves among the poultry, and carry feed to hungry hogs. Experts are on the premises to teach bee keeping, bread making, how to run a poultry farm and how to spin. It isn't compulsory for countesses to kill fowls for the market, though wayward fancy may lead them to enliven their week-ends by waiting on the pigs.

Ants Are Driving Kansans From Home



WICHITA, Kan.—Grasshoppers, chinch bugs and Hessian flies, and a few other such pests, have visited Kansas in bygone days, eaten the crops, trimmed the leaves off the trees and driven more or less hardy pioneers back to their wives' folks in the East, but never until this year have ants in sufficient numbers been noticed to cause people to desire to leave their once happy homes in the Sunflower State.

From several towns come reports of ants in such numbers as to cause actual worry by the inhabitants. The people are not unaccustomed to the little black ant and the red ant which visit the sugar bowl occasionally, but they can't account for the swarms of all sores and breeds of ants which are now in evidence. Kiowa and other towns in Harper county tell of the visits of the ants.

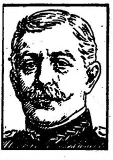
Almost the entire residence portion of Kiowa, a town of more than one thousand inhabitants, is in the grasp of untold millions of ants. At first the earth seemed literally to be alive with them. There were big ants, little ants, red ants, blond ants and brunette ants. They all seemed to be hungry and they got into the houses. Not content with the food in the pantries, they infested carpets, beds, chewed clothing to pieces and caused a great deal of havoc.

Openwork stockings and porous underwear had to be abandoned for close-knit clothing by the residents, because the ants didn't remain on the floor or in the beds, but swarmed over human beings.

In certain sections of the town families actually moved out to get away from the ants, thinking it was cheaper to move than to lose their household goods. Others are devoting their time to fighting the pests by fumigating the houses and inundating the floors.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

IN CHARGE AT WEST POINT

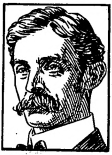


Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., who has become superintendent of the United States Military academy at West Point, is what Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman recently termed "a typical product of New York city." He was born and reared in the old First ward, and there are now in New York men who will tell you that "Tom" Barry was the handsomest boy in the old ward, and that when he came back from West Point on furlough the younger boys were wont to point him out as their hero.

General Barry was one of the popular cadets during the four years he was at the academy. As an athlete he stood in the front rank, and he stood high as a student. In June, 1877, he received his diploma, and as a second lieutenant was assigned to the famous Seventh cavalry, Custer's old command. After three years in the Seventh General Barry was transferred to the infantry arm and assigned to the First infantry as a first lieutenant. Two years later he was promoted captain, and after that passing through every grade until in August, 1903, President Roosevelt made him a brigadier general. In April, 1908, the same president promoted him to his present rank, the highest under the present law that an army officer can attain.

General Barry as superintendent at West Point is the second officer of his rank to hold that post since West Point was founded. The other was Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, who was a major general when appointed superintendent in 1876.

FEDERAL CHIEF OF MINES



In the appointment of Dr. Joseph A. Holmes to be director of the new bureau of mines it is conceded in Washington that probably the best equipped man for the position in the United States has been gained for this important post.

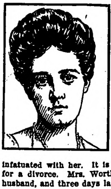
Ever since congress passed the bill creating the bureau and giving it authority to investigate mine disasters, make experiments and suggest means whereby accidents may be decreased and the yearly casualty list shortened, efforts have been made by hundreds of interested persons to have Dr. Holmes selected as chief. The indorsement of all the coal operators' associations has been given, every prominent mining engineer in the country, including John Hays Hammond, has made his plea for Dr. Holmes, and the miners' union has added its efforts in his cause.

Three great delegations visited Washington early in the summer to urge the appointment, the managers of sixty collieries joined in the laudatory chorus, and sixty-two senators put their names to a petition in his behalf.

All this recognition was won by Dr. Holmes while serving as chief technologist of the technological branch of the geological survey. In this capacity he was carrying on in a minor way the work which he now will develop to the fullest extent.

The work of making mines safe has occupied the attention of Dr. Holmes for years, and he has made rapid advancement in the finding of effective means to the end which he has sought. He gained the confidence of labor and capital, and it is well known here that his subordinates are loyalty itself to the chief.

WOMAN WHO COST A MILLION



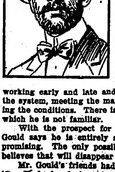
The series of exquisite gowns worn by Mrs. William B. Leeds of New York, Newport and London, has been the feature of the season at the ultra-fashionable watering place of Deauville, France. She is reported as having had great social success and has given a succession of delightful entertainments. Mrs. William B. Leeds, it will be remembered, is the woman who cost her husband one million dollars, and who refused the importunities of royal and noble suitors who were after her fortune, estimated at thirty times that amount.

Her maiden name was Nannie Stewart. She was the daughter of a wealthy Cleveland banker and was said to be the handsomest girl in Ohio. She married George E. Worthington. They disagreed, and Leeds, also a married man, became infatuated with her. It is said that Leeds paid his wife one million dollars for a divorce. Mrs. Worthington also secured a legal separation from her husband, and three days later the wedding took place.

Leeds made his new bride the present of jewelry worth over a million, a steam yacht, and a two million dollar palace in New York city. While on a visit to Paris, Leeds bought his wife a $200,000 pearl necklace. She wore this on several occasions, had them unstrung and they were exported in a bag to the United States and entered at the custom house as loose pearls.

Then began her battle with the treasury, which has become celebrated. Although the pearls were apparently imported by a Paris jeweler, the customs authorities considered the action a subterfuge and demanded the 60 per cent. customary duty on a necklace. Mrs. Leeds insisted that they were dutiable at 11 per cent. as indiscriminate pearls and won the day and incidentally some $50,000 which otherwise would have gone to the government.

TO HEAD THE GOULD FAMILY



One of the sons of the very rich who does not believe that his life should be given up to idleness and sports is Kingdon Gould, the eldest of the seven children of George Jay Gould. Kingdon is only twenty-three years old, but he knows a whole lot about his father's interests and, for that matter, about the interests of the entire Gould family. This is as it should be, for he is destined to take his father's place as the head of that multi-millionaire family. He is a well-educated man without evil habits and with a love for work. This week he left to join the rest of the Gould family in Europe. He would have gone with them last spring, but he felt that he wanted to familiarize himself with the Gould railroad system in the southwest. So instead of lolling about the various resorts of the old world he has been working early and late and has gone over every foot of the 9,000 miles of the system, meeting the managers, foremen and even the laborers and studying the conditions. There is hardly a mile of track in the whole system with which he is not familiar.

With the prospect for a continuation and increase in good times Mr. Gould says he is entirely satisfied. Conditions in the southwest are very promising. The only possible deterrent influence is a political one and he believes that will disappear after the fall elections.

Mr. Gould's friends had difficulty in recognizing him after his return to New York, for during his stay he had acquired a beard which makes him appear much more mature.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Uncle Sam's Bug Sleuths After Cats

I THINK THEY'RE GOING A BIT TOO FAR DOWN AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON.—A bitter war on the house cat has been declared by the department of agriculture. Experts in the biological bureau of that department are making exhaustive investigations of the cat as a spreader of disease. Already they have found out enough to convince them that as much danger lurks in a cat as in a rat, and rats are known to be fatal distributors of plague.

Upon the completion of these investigations efforts will be made by the Federal authorities to have cat license laws passed. It is much more desirable, they say, to have a license for cats than a license for dogs.

"We know that cats carry disease," said H. W. Henshaw, chief of the bureau, in discussing the fight against tabby, "but we do not know to what extent. We are practically certain they carry diphtheria, scarlet fever and ringworm, and we suspect they carry tuberculosis. All this we want to find out. Of course the fight to bring about a cat license will be a hard one. Such a suggestion will be scoffed at. But in time people will come to realize what a menace cats are. That is what we hope to do—bring the people to such a realization."

Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the bureau of biology, is at work on a bulletin on the house cat. He has been studying the question for years and knows the general habits of cats thoroughly.

"There are lots of fallacious theories regarding the usefulness of cats," says Dr. Fisher. "As a matter of fact they do almost no good and a great deal of harm. The difficulty in following the question, of the extent to which they carry disease is measured by the difficulty of following the cat. And yet there is no doubt in the world that many a child who, for no apparent reason and from no discernible cause, develops a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever owes its illness and often its death to the cat it has been fondling. Moreover, cats are as susceptible to hydrophobia as dogs.

When Britishers Burned the Capitol

NOT MUCH LIKE A COW PASTURE NOW, EH WOT!

SOMETIMES it does us good to reminisce a little bit, and this leads us to remark that 96 years ago, the British forces burned the capitol. There were about 6,000 in number landed from the British vessels on the Patuxent August 20, and on the 24th they reached the capital. There were only about 3,200 men available for defense of Washington in the American army, and they only had 17 pieces of artillery. So when the British made their raid on Washington, although they were met with splendid resistance, the American army was compelled to retreat, and the red coats made a triumphant entry into Washington and began to carry out the threat of the commanding invader, who said: "I will make a cow pasture of these Yankee capitol grounds." Just as soon as the British got possession of the city they set fire to the capitol, the White House and other public buildings. It was at this time that Dolly Madison cut the famous portrait of Washington from its frame, where it stood in the great east room of the White house, and, rolling it up, had it carted away with the few effects which she was able to remove from the White House. The British description of what went on in the capital at that time is as follows:

"The blazing houses, ships and stores, the report of exploding magazines and the crash of falling roofs was one of the finest sights to be conceived. The sky was brilliantly illuminated by the conflagration. The scene was as striking and sublime as the burning of St. Sebastian's. Toward morning a violent storm of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, came on, whose flashes seemed to vie in brilliancy with the flames which burst from the roofs of burning houses, while the thunder drowned the noise of falling walls and was only interrupted by the occasional roar of cannon and of large deposits of gunpowder as they exploded, one by one." But we don't look much like a cow pasture now, don't you know.

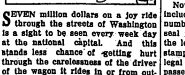
War Vessels to Go to the Scrap Heap

JUNK FOR SALE
IT'S A SHAME

DO YOU remember how proud we were of our Spanish warships And now they are all in the scrap heap. The Boston, the Concord, the Winslow and the Detroit have all to go, as they are no longer fit to cope with modern armament on the high seas. A storm of protest has gone up in Washington, but it is not going to help matters a single bit. The United States government canont afford to hang on to the old battleships, even if they are dear in memory. It will be remembered that the Boston, a protected cruiser, and the Concord, a gunboat, were in Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. It was on the deck of the Winslow during the hottest cannon fire of the war, that Ensign Worth Bagley was killed by an exploding shell. One of the achievements of the Detroit was the capture of the Catalina to the westward of Havana, and she took active part in the bombardment of San Juan. Every man who joined in the movement for Cuba's freedom views with sadness the passing of these four battleships. Accompanying the condemnation of the four Spanish War vessels is the passing of the old sloop-of-war Portsmouth, forming the last chapter in the history of what is believed to be one of the most interesting ships in the old navy.

Launched before the beginning of the Mexican war, the Portsmouth took an active part in that struggle.

Sight of $7,000,000 on a Joy Ride


$
I DON'T KEER FER MONEY ANYWAY

SEVEN million dollars on a joy ride through the streets of Washington is a sight to be seen every week day at the national capital. And this stands less chance of getting hurt through the carelessness of the driver of the wagon it rides in or from outside forces than any joy rider, animate or inanimate, in the country. For the treasury has a new money wagon.

And not only is the new wagon nearly bombproof in itself, but just to make sure that some foolish person, with visions of a Jesse James hold-up scheme, will never succeed in accomplishing anything of the sort, eight heavily armed guards ride to and fro with the seven millions.

And this extra precaution is due to the change in the system of making money. Until recently the money was printed at the bureau of engraving and printing, but sent to the treasury minus the seal and the number, so that it was not real money until handled in the treasury.

Now one machine does all the work, including the stamping of the seal and number. These figures—the round seal to the right and the number to the left of the face of a paper bill, stamped in blue—are what make bills legal tender. Hence when the money passes through the wonderful cutting and stamping machine, which counts bills out in lots of 100 after it is through with them, it is ready to spend and anyone who got hold of it would have the real thing.

"It seems queer to some people that we should take such precautions to guard the money wagon," says Director Ralph of the bureau of engraving and printing, "but we think it necessary. A stitch in time saves nine, as we have been told from childhood."

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

ALIMONY AND DIVORCE.

Now comes a New York woman who is sure to be charged with "woman's inhumanity for woman," professing to be shocked at the multiplicity of divorces and proposing a remedy in the total abolition of alimony, says Omaha Bee. She conceives the prospect of alimony to be the chief cause of divorces granted to women and denounces the system as nothing but a simple graft. Undoubtedly many designing women can consistently take no exceptions to these charges, and it is not to be questioned that some unscrupulous lawyers will co-operate with women for the purpose of obtaining financial emolument through the operation of the divorce courts, but that alimony, or the desire to obtain alimony, constitutes the prevailing cause and purpose of women seeking legal separations from their husbands, it is hard to believe, any more than it would be wise, safe or just to do away with the law providing for alimony. Society has come to recognize that there is such a thing as a justifiable divorce, and there is certainly such a thing as a woman needing and deserving support from the man from whom she seeks and obtains a divorce, and to abolish alimony would work hardship on many women and children, alike blameless for the causes as well as the fact of the separation.

Has everybody forgotten Halley's comet? There was a reaction after the trepidation and intense curiosity aroused by its approach, and now, instead of piling out of bed at unearthly hours of the early morning in the hope of getting a glimpse of it, there are many who would not, for the promise of a good square look at the wanderer, take the trouble of walking across the street. They have seen it once, and so far as they are concerned, it is an old story. Halley's comet is not beyond viewing distance from the earth; yet it cannot be seen. The reason of its invisibility is its nearness to the sun. It sets in the early evening, while the twilight is strong enough to hide it with a veil of light. At the end of the month it will set before sunset. It is further south in the sky than the sun.

The Canadian authorities have been so much disturbed over the report that 15,000 American farmers have left the Caandian northwest that they have undertaken an inquiry of their own. The result of that is the admission that 261 farmers and their families have returned to the United States. During the same time they claim that over 50,000 settlers have entered Canada from this country. Perhaps it is up to the United States to investigate these last figures.

A Louisiana man has patented a combined pickle fork and pair of tongs. With the aid of this useful instrument you may, after a pickle slips from your fork, reach into the jar and pick it out with the tongs. For our part, we are unable to understand why anyone should wish to take so much trouble for the purpose of securing a pickle.

If it comes to pass that a guard must go with every canoe, canoeing will lose its vogue. Its chief charm has always been in affording the young man an opportunity to show the girl how he can handle the oars. He will never consent to be followed by a life saver.

One of New York's fashion experts makes the interesting announcement that millionaires are not the best dressed men. The millionaires appear to be bearing up as hopefully as could be expected.

"A hearty laugh is a good thing for indigestion," says one of the doctors. In these days the trouble is to find the thing that will provoke a hearty laugh.

One of the ministers candidly announces that automobile scorchers have no chance to go to heaven. But there are probably no automobiles in heaven, anyway.

Why is it so astounding that a man in an aeroplane can go faster than a bird? Doesn't a man on a locomotive go faster than a greyhound or a race horse?

If the cow shows its appreciation of music by giving a bigger yield of milk, why not try the experiment on chickens during the egg famine?

Aviators seem annoyed because an airship was wrecked by a flag pole. Yet a flag has a right to fly as well as a biplane.

Fears have been expressed that the weather bureau has mislaid the warm wave flag.

NO CLOUDS IN SIGHT

COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY SAYS COUNTRY ALL RIGHT.

THE WRITER SEES NO CLOUD

Striking Article in North American Review That Is Attracting Wide Attention.

The attention of business and professional men in all portions of the country has been attracted to a strikingly strong article by Col. George Harvey in the September issue of the North American Review in which the writer takes a view of the greatest hopefulness for the future of America and Americans. The article is entitled "A Plea for the Conservation of Common Sense," and it is meeting with the cordial approval of business men of all shades of political opinion throughout the entire country. In part, Colonel Harvey says:

"Unquestionably a spirit of unrest dominates the land. But, if it be true that fundamentally the condition of the country is sound, must we necessarily succumb to despondency, abandon effort looking to retrieval and cringe like cravens before clouds that only threaten? Rather ought we not to analyze conditions, search for causes, find the root of the distress, which even now exists only in men's minds, and then, after the American fashion, apply such remedies as seems most likely to produce beneficent results?

Capital and Labor Not Antagonistic.

"The Link that connects labor with capital is not broken but we may not deny that it is less cohesive than it should be or than conditions warrant. Financially, the country is stronger than ever before in its history. Recovery from a panic so severe as that of three years ago was never before so prompt and comparatively complete. The masses are practically free from debt. Money is held by the banks in abundance and rates are low.

"Why, then, does capital pause upon the threshold of investment? The answer, we believe, to be plain. It awaits adjustment of the relations of government to business. * * * The sole problem consists of determining how government can maintain an even balance between aggregations of interests, on the one hand, and the whole people, on the other, protecting the latter against extortion and saving the former from mad assaults.

"The solution is not easy to find for the simple reason that the situation is without precedent. But is not progress being made along sane and cautious lines? * * *

Conserve Common Sense.

"Is not the present, as we have seen, exceptionally secure? What, then, of preparations for the future? Patriotism is the basis of our institutions. And patriotism in the minds of our youth is no longer linked solely with fireworks and deeds of daring. It is taught in our schools. A new course has been added—a course in loyalty. Methodically, our children learn how to vote, how to conduct primaries, conventions and elections, how to discriminate between qualifications of candidates and, finally, how to govern as well as serve. They are taught to despise bribery and all forms of corruption and fraud as treason. Their creed, which they are made to know by heart, is not complex. It is simple, but comprehensive, no less beautiful in diction than lofty in aspiration. These are the pledges which are graven upon their memories:

"As it is cowardly for a soldier to run away from battle, so it is cowardly for any citizen not to contribute his share to the well-being of his country. America is my own dear land; she nourishes me, and I will love her and do my duty to her, whose child, servant and civil soldier I am.

"As the health and happiness of my body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place, so the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place.

"These young citizens are our hostages to fortune. Can we not safely assume that the principles animating their lives augur well for the permanency of the Republic? When before have the foundation stones of continuance been laid with such care and promise of durability?

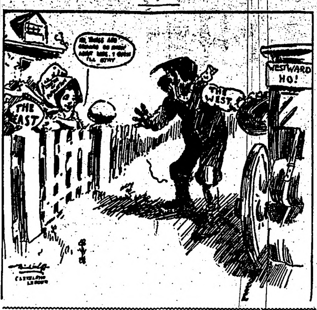
"The future, then, is bright. And the present? But one thing is needful. No present movement is more laudable than that which looks to conservation of natural resources. But let us never forget that the greatest inherent resource of the American people is Common Sense. Let that be conserved and applied without cessation, and soon it will be found that all the ills of which we complain but know not of are only such as attend upon the growing pains of a great and blessed country.

He Knows the Game.

According to the Metropolitan Magazine, Fire Chief John Conway of Jersey City, has solved the baseball excuse question by the posting of the following printed notice on his desk at fire headquarters:

"All requests for leave of absence owing to grandmothers' funerals, lame back, house cleaning, moving, sore throat, headache, brainstorm, cousins' wedding, general indisposition, etc., must be handed to the chief not later than ten o'clock on the morning of the game."

WHAT! NOT GOING?



AH, THERE ARE CHARMS SO MANY ABOUT HERE, I GUESS I'LL STAY
THE EAST
THE WEST
WESTWARD HO!
CLEVELAND LEADER

BROWNE IS WINNER

LEGISLATOR FREED FROM BRIBERY CHARGE RENOMINATED IN ILLINOIS PRIMARY.

CONGRESSMAN BOUTELL LOST

Foss Has Close Call—Cannon Has Overwhelming Vote—Most of Republicans Who Voted for Lorimer Are Renominated.

Chicago.—In the Illinois primaries Thursday Frederick H. Gansberger defeated Congressman Henry Sherman Boutell for the Republican nomination for congress in the Ninth district.

George E. Foss, another of the veterans from Chicago, had a narrow call in the Tenth district. Late returns indicated that G. P. Englehardt was leading by 100 votes, with nearly fifty precincts to hear from.

As most of the missing precincts are from the farming district in Lake county, Foss' friends declared that his nomination was certain, although by a much smaller vote than was expected.

With the exception of the Ninth and Tenth districts, the Republican congressmen from Cook county were renominated without a break.

In the districts outside of Chicago the chief items of Republican interest were the nominations of George W. Conn, Jr., of Woodstock in the Eleventh district, over Ira J. Copley and John C. McKenzie of Elizabeth in the Thirteenth district.

McKenzie will run for the place now filled in congress by Congressman Frank O. Lowden.

In the Eighteenth district, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon won in a walk, his opponent, Henry B. Downs, hardly getting into the race. The other Republican incumbents throughout the state were renominated with little trouble.

The hardest fight for the Democrats came in the Fourth district, where State Senator Rainey and Congressman McDermott ran a neck and neck race. McDermott, however, won by a comfortable plurality.

Incomplete returns indicate that the men who voted for William Lorimer for senator in the general assembly, both Republican and Democratic, gained a sweeping victory.

Even the men who were drawn into the "jackpot" investigation have been renominated by overwhelming majorities except in perhaps two instances.

Representative Lee O'Neil Browne outdistanced all his competitors in La Salle county.

State Senator John Broderick, under indictment in Sangamon county, won by a vote of almost 2 to 1.

Robert E. Wilson, in the Sixth district, also wins handily.

Speaker Shurtleff was renominated by a plurality of more than 3,000 votes.

Later returns indicate that the Legislative Voters' league was badly beaten throughout nearly all the precincts in Chicago. It was in this field that the league made its hardest fight.

BOILER EXPLODES, ONE DEAD

Katy Locomotive Blows Up While Running 35 Miles an Hour—Engineer Killed.

Coffeyville, Kan. — While running 35 miles an hour, the locomotive of a Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train blew up at the top of a small grade four miles out of this city, killing Horace Holloway, the engineer, and probably fatally injuring the fireman, L. E. Goodrich. The locomotive was completely wrecked. None of the passengers or train crew was injured.

Capture 75 in Gambling Raid.

Seattle, Wash.—Sheriff Hodge of King county, at the head of seven deputies, raided three of the largest gambling houses in Seattle Friday. Axes were used in breaking down the doors and several hundred dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Seventy-five men were captured.

Ship's Officer Swept Overboard.

Algiers.—Second Officer Funnell of the steamer Swazi, from New York, was swept overboard and lost during a fierce gale on September 4.

CALEB POWERS FOR CONGRESS

IS NOMINATED BY REPUBLICANS IN 11TH KENTUCKY DISTRICT.

Served Eight Years in Prison for Complicity in Murder of Governor Gobel.

Lexington, Ky. — In the primary of the Republicans of the Eleventh congressional district Caleb Powers, who for eight years was a state's prisoner on the charge of complicity in the murder of Gov. William Gobel on the streets of Frankfort January 29, 1900, defeated Don C. Edwards, the present incumbent.

Since Powers was freed by a pardon from Governor Willson, the mountaineers have stood by him, believing him to be a political martyr and despite all influences that could be brought to bear on him by the followers of Edwards they returned Powers the Republican nominee by a large majority. Money was spent freely on both sides, it is said.

The indications are that when all returns are received Powers will be nominated by 5,000. Much trouble was had at the polls among the adherents of the two principals and at Grape Vine, Squire Colwell shot and killed John Holmes. Trouble arose over the election and the killing resulted.

Mountaineers, who have considered Powers as a political martyr stood by him in the election, giving him a large majority.

The fight for the nomination has been the most bitter in the history of Kentucky and it was feared that the followers of Powers and Edwards would come to open conflict, but aside from the trouble at Grape Vine, no shooting occurred.

TRAPPED BY IMMUNITY STORY

Ex-Teller of the U. S. Subtreasury at Chicago Is Arrested on Embezzlement Charge.

Chicago.—The federal grand jury has again indicted George W. Fitzgerald, who was formerly assorting teller at the United States sub-treasury in this city, on the charge of embezzling $173,000 from the government.

Fitzgerald was arrested in his office Wednesday by the federal authorities.

Fitzgerald is said to have been trapped by a story given out some time ago that the statute of limitations intervened and that whoever committed the theft was immune from prosecution. This story is declared to have been circulated for the express purpose of misleading Fitzgerald.

William Boldenweck, under whom Fitzgerald served, sent his resignation as subtreasurer to President Taft September 8. He is to leave office September 17 and to be succeeded by Len Small of Kankakee. He denied that his resignation had anything to do with the disappearance of the $173,000.

BALLINGER FATE POSTPONED

Congressional Committee Meets, but Not Having a Quorum, Adjourns Until December 3.

Chicago.—Not until next December will Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, learn the verdict arrived at by the congressional investigating committee.

Six members of the committee met in Chicago Tuesday to take action on the majority report, but after deliberating several hours, without a quorum present, an adjournment was taken until December.

Senator Nelson declared that he might call another meeting of the committee before congress convenes.

Joliet Population 34,670.

Washington.—The population of Joliet, Ill., is 34,670, an increase of 11,317, or 18.1 per cent., as compared with 29,353 in 1900. The population of Cleveland, Ohio, is 560,663, an increase of 178,895, or 46.9 per cent., as compared with 381,768 in 1900.

Was Graduated 79 Years Ago.

Newark, N. J.—William Rankin of Summit, N. J., the oldest living college graduate in the United States, celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary Thursday.

POISON KILLED HER

SCIENTIST ON STAND IN CRIPPEN CASE DECLARES HE FOUND NO OTHER CAUSE.

WOMEN CROWD THE COURT

Many Remove Their Hats So Those in Rear May Not Miss a Move of Trembling Girl Prisoner—Dentist Retains Jaunty Air.

London.—On the resumption of the trial of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen and his typist, Ethel Leneve, charged with the slaying of the former's wife, Belle Elmore, the actress, Dr. William Henry Wilcox, scientific analyst to the home office, who discovered poison in the body found in Crippen's residence, went on the witness stand and swore that death was caused by the deadly drug.

The physician described the nature of the medium used and said that from a quarter to half a grain would prove fatal. He had found two-sevenths of a grain after a lapse of four to eight months, and judged that more than half a grain had been administered. He found no other cause of death and expressed the opinion that the victim survived the dose an hour or more.

Before Doctor Wilcox was called the crown introduced medical testimony to corroborate that given on Wednesday by Prof. Augustus J. Pepper, pathologist of the University of London, who swore that the body had been disfigured by one familiar with the science of anatomy.

The grewsome exhibits and the unpleasant charcter of the testimony at the last session did not deter the curious from struggling to get into the Bow street police court, and the section apportioned to the public was crowded. The spectators included the usual array of fashionably dressed women, and these thoughtfully removed their hats, that those seated behind them might not miss a move of the trembling girl in the dock or of her companion in duress, whose jaunty air only adds to the morbid interest in the case.

CHANLER GIVES ALL TO DIVA

Lawyers File Cavalieri Ante-Nuptial Agreement Between Opera Singer and New Yorker.

New York.—The pre-nuptial agreement between Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the opera singer, and Robert Winthrop Chanler, the terms of which have been the subject of many divergent reports of disagreements between scion of the old Astor family and the Italian diva, was filed Friday in the register's office by counsel for the singer.

The agreement recites that in consideration of the intended marriage and of the sum of $1, that Mr. Chanler gives to Mme. Cavalieri "all those three farms, known respectively as Cole farm, Chowell and Benna farm in Red Hook, N. Y., approximating 350 acres and subject to a mortgage of $600,000.

The agreement further provides that Mr. Chanler turns over to Mme. Cavalieri the land and buildings in New York city situated in several parts of the city, comprising in all thirty pieces of property, and concludes, "and all other realty forming part of the share of the above named Robert Winthrop Chanler of and in the estate of the late Mrs. Laura Delano, subject to a mortgage of $140,000."

The agreement further provides that Mr. Chanler agrees to pay the yearly sum of $20,000 to Mme. Cavalieri during her life, by four quarterly installments of $5,000 a quarter, the first of which shall be paid within thirty days from the marriage.

It was agreed that the property of each of them, both personal and future, should remain the separate property and under the sole control of each of them.

HOW THE BALL CLUBS STAND

Games Won and Lost and the Per Cent Average of the Various Nines.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	87	40	.685	Cinc'nati	67	68	.496
Pittsburg	78	55	.587	Brooklyn	53	79	.424
New York	74	55	.574	St. Louis	53	75	.414
Phild'l'a	68	65	.511	Boston	45	83	.338
AMERICAN LEAGUE.							
Phild'l'a	92	40	.697	Cleveland	60	74	.443
Boston	76	57	.571	Wash'ton	59	76	.437
New York	77	58	.579	Chicago	53	80	.399
Detroit	77	58	.570	St. Louis	41	94	.304
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.							
Min'p'lis	101	55	.648	St. Paul	80	76	.513
Toledo	86	70	.550	Mil'a'k'e	72	84	.462
C'lumb's	83	71	.540	Ind'ap'is	63	92	.400
Kan. City	79	76	.510	Lo'isville	58	93	.370
THREE "I" LEAGUE.							
Spri'gf'ld	87	46	.654	Bl'm'gt'n	60	74	.443
R. Island	79	57	.581	Dubuque	60	76	.441
Peoria	73	64	.529	Davenp'rt	58	78	.427
Waterloo	71	65	.522	Dahville	53	81	.396
WESTERN LEAGUE.							
Sio'x City	97	53	.647	Omaha	74	73	.503
Denver	91	60	.603	St. Joseph	66	81	.449
Lincoln	86	63	.577	D. Moines	64	86	.427
Wichita	80	70	.533	Topeka	29	111	.260

Goes to College at 80.

Columbus, Ohio.—What is believed to be the oldest woman student in the United States was enrolled at the Ohio State university Friday, in the person of Mrs. A. D. Winship, aged eighty years, of Racine, Wis.

Minor Heir "Comes Back."

Indianapolis.—Minor Heir, the good brown son of Heir at Law, broke another world's record at the state fair track Friday, pacing a mile with one runner for company, in 1:58¼. The former record was 1:59.

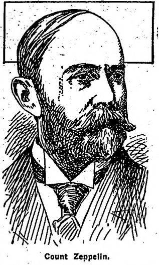
BLAST WRECKS BIG AIRSHIP

ZEPPELIN DIRIGIBLE NO. 7 EXPLODES IN AERODROME.

Three of Crew Are Hurt When Motor Cylinder Blows Up at Baden-Baden.

Baden-Baden.—The German dirigible balloon Zeppelin VI., while entering its shed, was blown up Wednesday by an explosion of the motor cylinder in the rear gondola. Three of the airship's crew were injured seriously.

The accident happened as the dirigible was being slowly worked into its shed here. The defective motor had been operating as usual, when suddenly the crew were whirled from their posts in the rear gondola as the craft trembled and lurched. There was a sharp report, a flash of flame and in a moment the immense fabric of silk canvas was afire.



Count Zeppelin.

The fire spread so rapidly that the shed was soon destroyed.

ENDS WAR ON INSURGENTS

President Taft Declares That Patronage Door Will Hereafter Be Open to All Sides.

Beverly, Mass.—No difference between so-called "Progressives" and "Regulars" will be recognized by President Taft hereafter, but all party leaders will be treated alike as Republicans in the matter of federal support.

The president's views to this effect are given in a letter from Secretary Norton to a Republican leader of Iowa, whose name is not disclosed.

In the letter Secretary Norton stated that while important Republican legislation pending in congress was opposed by certain Republican leaders, the president felt that his duty required him to withhold federal patronage from senators and representatives who seemed to occupy a position hostile to efforts to fulfill the pledges of the party platform.

That attitude on the part of the president ended, however, with the more recent primary elections and nominating conventions to which the people have declared themselves, and the president now looks upon "Progressives" and "Regulars" alike as Republicans and as such entitled to his support and the support of the party, and the fall elections, Secretary Norton's letter says, must settle the question whether the differences of the last session of congress shall be perpetuated or forgotten.

Among those from whom, it is said, the president temporarily withheld federal patronage were Senators La Follette, Bristow, Dolliver and Cummins and Representative Hubbard of Iowa.

CRIPPEN GAINS VITAL POINT

Pathologist Testifies He Is Unable to Determine Sex of London Cellar Victim.

London.—Prof. Augustus J. Pepper, pathologist of the University of London, a witnes for the crown in the Crippen murder trial, under cross-examination by attorney for the defense, admitted his inability to establish the sex of the victim, parts of whose body were found in the cellar of the Hilldrop-Crescent home.

Professor Pepper declared, however, that the body, believed to be that of Dr. H. H. Crippen's wife, Belle Elmore, had been dismembered by a hand skilled in surgery and directed by a mind that possessed a real knowledge of anatomy.

Cleminson Gets Life Term.

Chicago.—Dr. Haldine Cleminson, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, Mrs. Nora Jane Cleminson, appeared before Judge McSurley in the criminal court Wednesday and heard the final sentence of life imprisonment imposed upon him.

Ends Walk of 8,500 Miles.

Oklahoma City.—George Palmer reached home here Friday, after a walk of 8,550 miles. He started December 1, 1909, walked to San Francisco, from there to New York, and thence back here.

Wilson to Quit Princeton.

Princeton.—Dr. Woodrow Wilson announced Friday that he will resign as president of Princeton university before beginning his campaign for the governorship of New Jersey.

HEADS MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JAMES GRAY.

JAMES GRAY IN PLACE OF LIND

NEWSPAPER MAN TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR.

Says He Will Accept the Nomination and Make a Hard Fight.

St. Paul. — Hon. James Gray, editorial writer of the Minneapolis Journal, was selected by the Democratic State Central Committee as the Democratic candidate for governor. The selection was approved by John Lind. The former mayor also is said to have been the choice of Chairman Frank A. Day.

"I expect to accept," said James Gray when notified of his nomination. "I do not believe I care to say anything more than that I expect to make a vigorous campaign for the office. The whole thing has come on me so suddenly that I have not had time to make any plans. The first intimation I had of this action was last Monday. I expect to make a more extensive statement to the state central committee as soon as I receive official information of my nomination."

Rumors that the committee would endeavor to pass a resolution in favor of county option started a buzz of conversation on the floor of the hotel lobby, but the report was denied. It is understood that Mr. Gray will appeal to the country as a county option candidate, but no effort will be made to change the Democratic platform.

Previous to that Chairman Day had read John Lind's letter declining the nomination, and his resignation was accepted upon a motion read by Daniel Daily of Minneapolis.

"I confess I am somewhat disappointed over Mr. Gray's selection," said Ralph W. Wheelock, governor's secretary. "Having been vindicated in my opinion expressed several months ago that Mr. Lind would not be the Democratic candidate, I was in hopes that my further opinion that Mr. Day himself was the logical leader of his party in this campaign, would also be justified.

"Mr. Gray's selection, however, ought to insure a campaign free from personalities and like tactics, for in frequent co-operation with him in municipal matters in Minneapolis, I have always found him to be a gentleman and a scholar."

John Lind voiced the note of county option in the committee meeting. Called upon for a speech, Mr. Lind briefly enumerated why he couldn't accept the nomination. He said a victory by Democracy must be won by some candidate of whom it could not be said was elected for a personal reason.

AGENT DAVIS ARRESTED AGAIN.

Cass Lake.—James Davis, government agent engaged to keep intoxicants from the Indians, was arrested at Bemidji, charged with having threatened Charles Argale of state counsel in the case of A. A. Oliver, who accused Davis of assault in the seizure of Oliver's grip. Davis pleaded guilty and was ordered to furnish a $300 peace bond, which he has not yet furnished.

State Tests For Cattle.

Minneapolis. — The Minnesota state sanitary board will begin a regular inspection of cattle in Minneapolis dairies. J. H. Lyle, city milk inspector, has received word that arrangements are being made to send inspectors into the city at once. The inspection will be monthly. Under the rules to be adopted by the board, every herd will be given a thorough test. The dairymen will not be allowed to add cattle to the inspected herd without having them examined first by the state officers.

INDIAN AGENTS FINED.

Sero and Davis Convicted at Cass Lake for Assault on Editor Oliver.

Cass Lake.—The trial of Indian Agents Sero and Davis was held here. Oliver was defended by Argall, while Assistant United States District Attorney E. S. Oakley appeared for the defendants.

Half a dozen witnesses were examined. The evidence showed that the agents struck Oliver and knocked him down after getting off a train at Bena while attending to his duties as state land appraiser.

The court imposed a fine of $100 and costs, or in default of payment, sixty days in jail. The fine was not paid and the men put in the lockup here. It is not known now what, if any, proceedings will be taken by Oakley in the agents' behalf.

Davis pleaded guilty to using threatening language against Attorney Argall in a local saloon Saturday evening, and was required to furnish a bond for $300 to keep the peace for six months. Being unable to furnish bail, commitment papers were made out tonight by Justice Ives sentencing Davis to the county jail at Walker, where he will be taken tomorrow morning.

SPITE HALTS WORK.

Angry Workman Disables Engine, Stopping Track Laying.

Bemidji.—The work of laying rails on the Soo grade into Bemidji from the east was temporarily stopped, because of the spite work of one man, who so disabled the track-laying engine that the machine could not again be operated until repairs were made. The rails are less than a mile from thr Mississippi river bridge in the center of the city.

The work of laying the steel has progressed rapidly. When the rails had been laid to a short distance from the M. & I. crossing in East Bemidji the crew was sent back a short distance to lay sidetrack rails. This action is supposed to have caused ire on the part of a workman, who disabled the engine.

The placing of the span over the Mississippi river at this place will be rushed, and the laying of the steel will proceed towards Plummer.

A crew stringing telegraph wires has reached the camp of the tracklayers.

WALKER POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Burglars Use Dynamite and Get a Rich Haul.

Walker. — A gang of burglars dynamited the Walker postoffice and made away with about $2,000 in money and over $800 in stamps. Entrance to the building was gained through the basement and the job has all the appearance of being the work of professionals. The safe was not only cleaned of cash and stamps but the money drawer robbed and all registered letters taken as well. Two suspicious characters were in town last evening which is the only clue the police have at present.

Postmaster McBride had just received several thousand dollars worth of stamps, a portion of which were in the vault at the First National Bank of Walker.

Finds Skeletons in Cave.

Duluth. — Charles W. Turner, of St. Paul, of the Booth Fisheries Co., arrived from Isle Royal and reports the discovery of the bones of two men in a cave on Siskiwit bay. The skull of one man was fractured. The discovery was made by two Duluth girls, one of whom is a trained nurse. says the fractured skull evidently points to murder. Two fishermen mysteriously disappeared between Washington and Siskiwit Harbor nine years ago. The local officials have begun an investigation.

STORY OF "TOPSY" HARTSEL

Veteran Outfielder of Philadelphia Athletics Was Handicaped at Start Because of Size.

By "Topsy" Hartsel.

It took me a long time to get started right in baseball, but only a minute to start. The greatest handicap I had when I was trying to get started was my size. You see down at Polk, O., they thought I was a great player and we had an old player there who taught me to play the game. I began playing before I was ten years old, and was on the high school and town teams when I was fifteen. I was five feet four inches tall and weighed then about 125 pounds. I played around with the teams in our section of the country and was determined to become a professional player. We had few chances to learn much, and when I finally got a job with the Burlington, Ia., club in 1897, I must have been as green a "busher" as there was. I was fast, but in that league they seemed to think I was too small to play, and I went to Montgomery, then to Salem, Ohio, and finally reached Grand Rapids, Mich. It was there I really started. The Grand Rapids team then was a sort of farm for big league clubs and a bunch of experienced and really good players were there. I learned rapidly then, and began to see where I was shy. I found I had been making mistakes and misplaying the game in many ways and still thinking I was doing it right because no one ever had told me how I should do. Louisville took me from Grand Rapids, then Indianapolis got me, and finally I landed with the Chicago National league team. I think I played better ball there than I ever did. Besides I had learned a whole lot about batting and had a good opportunity to study pitchers

("Topsy") Hartsel.

It was at Chicago that I had my best hitting year, and my best base running seasons, and I attribute all my success there to the study of the opposing pitchers. A base runner especially ought to be familiar with every trick and move of every opposing pitcher. I found that out when I went into the American league in 1902 with the Athletics. Many of the pitchers were new to me and I made many breaks in base running before I learned their styles and their tricks. I had to begin all over again to study them, and it did me more good than before, because of the experience in the National league.

Experience and close study of the game and the men who play it are necessary to success, and if there is any lesson in my experience in getting started that may be of value to new men it is that any man no matter how good, must think and study all the time. The starting is easy, for players are in demand—but the finish is quick unless the player is willing to work and learn.

Rise of "Lefty" Russell.

Russell, the much-talked-about Baltimore (Eastern league) pitcher, who has been captured by Connie Mack for fall delivery at a reputed purchase price of $12,000, first attracted the attention of the Baltimore owners when pitching for a Sunday school nine. Last year Russell was with the Hagerstown team, an independent organization. In the western Maryland town he cleaned up everything that appeared before him and it was not long before Manager Dunn got him. Since the start of the current season Russell has shown phenomenal form, and with perfect support would have lost but one game during the entire season.

Star Base Stealer.

Jake Altizer, the shortstop with the Millers, is the leading base stealer of the American association. The ex-White Sox star has pilfered 47 sacks, almost an even dozen more than his nearest rival.

Crystallized Apples.

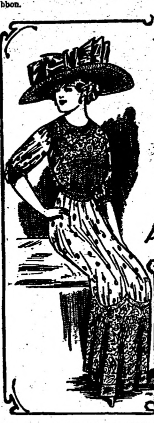
Put one-half cup of sugar and one-half cup of water in a stewpan and let boil five minutes. Then put in the pan four large or more small apples, pared and cored. Cook gently until tender but not broken. Lift them out carefully and put in shallow baking pan, sprinkle with granulated sugar, and brown in oven. Remove to a glass dish, boil down the sirup one-half, and pour around them. Decorate tops with candied cherries or cranberries preserved and dried in slow oven and rolled in sugar.

TWO DAINTY COSTUMES

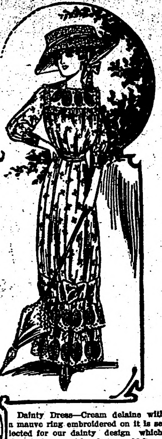
MUSLIN DRESS.—This dress is in printed muslin with pale blue ground; the simple little bodice has a square yoke trimmed with lace appliques and edged with Valenciennes lace.

The two flounces on skirt are trimmed with larger appliques. The fulness of skirt is drawn in above the flounces with a band of very wide ribbon arranged in a large bow at left side of front.

Hat of fancy straw trimmed with ribbon.



Materials required: 8 yards muslin 30 inches wide, lace appliques according to size, 2 yards lace, 3 yards ribbon.



Dainty Dress—Cream delaine with a mauve ring embroidered on it is selected for our dainty design which, though drawn with a hat, would be so useful for semi-evening wear.

The skirt is trimmed with a deep lace band edged at the foot with mauve silk about 3½ inches deep, scalloped at the top, which also is edged with silk; the material is gathered here and at the waist.

The bodice has an eeffctive lace trimming edged with silk; the opening at front is filled with delaine, and the sleeves are set to silk bands.

Hat of coarse cream straw, trimmed with mauve bows.

Materials required: 3 yards delaine 42 inches wide, 4 yards lace 20 inches wide, 2½ yards silk 22 inches wide.

BLACK SATIN ALL THE RAGE

Shade and Material Has Entirely Captured the Fancy of Devotees of Fashion.

Black satin has certainly captivated Fashion! First, with the tailored suit with long, graceful lines; then with the Paquin scarf or mantle, and now with the chic little chapeau, says the Philadelphia Press.

While this latest millinery creation is a forerunner of autumn modes, women like it so much that they have not delayed a minute to wear it.

When a woman called it "simply ideal" the other day she certainly hit the mark, as it is ideal for almost any occasion.

It is a creation between a mushroom with high dome crown and tiny brim—and a poke bonnet. Fashioned in a severe style, with soft folds of satin around the crown and small bow or rosettes at the side. And a dainty frill of white or ecru valenciennes must edge the brim inside to give the necessary softness to the face. Truly a picturesque hat, yet practical, so much so that a woman can take one "as the only hat" for a week-end trip—quite appropriate to wear with a tailored suit, ideal combination with a lingerie dress, and will be charming for evening.

One of these hats recently seen in London was simply trimmed with two ostrich plumes—one at either side of the front and standing perfectly straight.

Parisiennes are very enthusiastic about black satin—and is it any wonder when such modes have been designed for their pleasure and to enhance their beauty?

Newest lace veil is a charming combination of black and white. This not only signifies the vogue of this delightful color combination, but provides a most charming veil for blonde or brunette. The net or mesh part is of white, while the chantilly designs are black.

Natural color lace veils are new, too. These are for women who prefer things to match, and who wear natural color straw hats with pongee suits or frocks.

To Make Stockings Last.

In order to make her new stockings last beyond their time, one clever woman rubs paraffine on the heels and toes before putting the stockings on. They wear wonderfully under this treatment.

Another woman, who considers this method uncomfortable (though, really, it is not so), runs a stocking darner into her new hosiery and darns it round and round at heel and toe with fine darning cotton. Done once, it never seems to be needed again, and the stockings last practically forever.

To Restore a Faded Color.

To restore the faded color of the child's fine blue silk stockings, dip them after washing into hot water in which is dissolved a little (not too much) common bluing and several small lamps of alum. Those which have faded to nearly white can be simply colored in this way to do service as long as they will wear.

FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Some Ideas That It Will Be Well to Keep Always in the Memory.

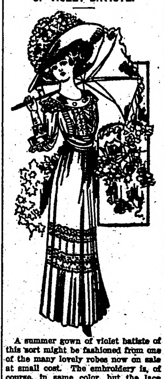
Dark red linen makes a girlish dress that can be worn with a coat or lingerie waist. The material launders nicely.

Some walking suits are trimmed with pompadour ribbon on the collar, narrow revers, cuffs and belt, the ribbon matching the stripe of the material.

When altering a blouse for any reason it is a great mistake to move the shoulder seam to the front. A far better plan is that of dropping it backward instead of forward.

Vanity bags for dancing parties are most attractively made of dainty ribbon, in the form of a tiny bag, which holds powder and puff ball, while the botton on the outside has a mirror, held in place by a shirred piece of ribbon, after first being glued to the rib-covered cardboard, which forms the inside of the bag.

OF VIOLET BATISTE.



A summer gown of violet batiste of this sort might be fashioned from one of the many lovely robes now on sale at small cost. The embroidery is, of course, in same color, but the lace used is white. Finish the costume with a white Neapolitan hat, loaded with double violets.

Satin and Foulard.

The latest combination of material is figured foulard and plain satin in the predominating shade of the silk. The satin is used for the gown itself and the foulard in a deep hem effect or as underskirt, for a tunic. The foulard also forms the undersleeves and boleros of the new semi-empire costumes.

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW LIVER PILLS

I want any person who suffers with biliousness, constipation, indigestion or any liver or blood ailment, to try my Paw-Paw Liver Pills. I guarantee they will purify the blood and put the liver and stomach into a healthful condition and will positively cure biliousness and constipation, or I will refund your money. — Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and
GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

A girl who sits and waits for a man to propose must feel a good deal like a cat that is watching a rathole.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP
Buy Furs and Hides. Send for catalog 105.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Foiled.

He was very bashful and she tried to make it easy for him. They were driving along the seashore and she became silent for a time. "What's the matter?" he asked.

"Oh, I feel blue," she replied. "Nobody loves me and my hands are cold."

"You should not say that," was his word of consolation, "for God loves you, and your mother loves you, and you can sit on your hands."—Success Magazine.

FOR THE SKIN AND SCALP

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors, Cuticura Soap is unrivaled for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, and, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for dispelling itching irritation and inflammation and preventing clogging of the pores, the cause of many disfiguring facial eruptions. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment realize every expectation. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass. Send to them for the latest Cuticura Book, an authority on the best care of the skin, scalp, hair and hands. It is mailed free on request.

Public Want Ads.

Wanted—Several nice old gentlemen to represent us financially. Nothing to do but utter wise remarks and indorse dividend checks. Good wages, from fifty to one hundred millions a year.

Wanted—A financier who will guarantee to keep us supplied with half-colleges and half-libraries while we supply the other halves. No experience required. Good rake-off.

Wanted—At once. A large number of stockholders to take charge of our food supply and keep us from eating too much. No regular hours. Palm Beach in winter. Adirondacks in summer.

Wanted—A few select persons to represent us socially and do the things we haven't time for. No brains needed. All expenses paid. No worry. —Success.

Confusing.

Craig Biddle, at a dinner in Newport, was describing the changing odds on the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno.

"Eight to four and a half on Jeffries—nine to six the other way about —three to one and a quarter—it's rather confusing, isn't it?" he said. "In fact, it's almost as confusing as the two girls' talk about a secret.

"'Mary,' said the first girl, 'told me that you had told her that secret I told you not to tell her.'

"'The nasty thing,' said the other girl. 'I told her not to tell you I told her.'

"'Well,' said the first girl, 'I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me—so don't tell her I did.'"

Let Us
Cook Your
Breakfast!
Serve
Post
Toasties
with cream or milk
and notice the pleasure the family finds in the appetizing crispness and flavour of this delightful food.
"The Memory Lingers"
Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at
unbeam, Red Lake County,
innesota.

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der the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

That senatorial race was cer-
inly a "hot one." Gee Whiz,
o are sweating yet.

County option was certainly
he issue in the state senatorial
ght Tuesday. The supporters
f senator Hanson threw down
e bars and his opponents acce-
ted the challenge.

Primary election is over. Prep
e your horses for the next heat,
ovember 8th, and don't forget
give them a little extra oats,
r they also have got to trot in
ounty division race.

It was a pretty hard senatorial
mpaign for THE SUNBEAM; as
stood alone in its fight against
ansons nomination, while every
ther Republican paper in the
uthern and western part of the
strict was making a desperate
ght for him. But this paper is
ow geting old enough so its
eth are pretty well developed,
d it dosen't hesitate to use
em in a fight for northern Min-
esota, and its home iterests. But
e did not throw any mud, as
e never expected that a party
at called themselves a reform
rty would stoop to do such
ty work as was done in oppo-
ion to Berg.

A GOOD POSITION

an be had by ambitious young
n and ladies in the field of
ireless" or railway telegraphy.
nce the 8-hour law became ef-
tive, and since the wireless
mpanies are establishing stati
s throughout the country
re is a great shortage of tele-
aphers. Positions pay begin-
rs from $70 to $90 per month,
th good chance of advance
nt. The National Telegraph
stitute operates six official in
tutes in America, under super
ion of R R. and Wireless offi-
ls and places all graduates
o positions. It will pay you to
ite them for full details at
venport Iowa, Cincinnati, O.,
rtland Ore., or Memphis Tenn.

The Roman Tribune.

The tribunes in ancient Rome repre
nted the people in much the same
y that the house of commons does
England and the house of repre-
tatives in this country. For a long
e the patricians of aristocrats of
me had everything their own way.
t when the plebeians (or, as we
uld say, the "plain people") got their
bune the reckless tyranny of the
tricians ceased. The tribune had
at power. He could veto almost
y act and nullify almost any law
ssed by the Romans. Liberty among
Romans dates from the time they
t secured their tribunes.—New York
nerican.

Friendship's Tribute.

ladys—Did you see what the so-
ty column of the Daily Bread said
out Nin Gillard the other morn-
g? "She moves with ease and grace
our most exclusive circles." May-
le—Yes, I read it. It's dead cer-
n that the editor who wrote that
d never seen her on roller skates.—
icago Tribune.

Against His Convictions.

Have some of this Welsh rabbit,
nson?" asked Bjones as he stirred
golden concoction in the chafing
h.

No, thanks, Bjonesey," returned
nson, patting his stomach tenderly.
am unalterably opposed to all cor-
ation taxes."—Harper's Weekly.

Off Again.

met your husband in town. He
very much elated"—
e villain! He told me he would
take another drop."—Houston

who would do a great thing well
st have done the simplest thing
ully.—Cato.

Get A Free Home.

Come into the beautiful west
and get a home of your own;
where wheat goes 50 bushels
per acre, We can locate you on
government land or sell you a
fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send
postage for full infomation now,

Montana Land Company.

Great Falls, Montana.

TRICKY ART DEALERS.

Astute Parisian Scheme For Booming a "New Master."

For the booming of a new artist an astute dealer is necessary. He catches his artist as young as possible, preferably as an exhibitor of crazy canvases at the autumn salon of the independents' exhibition, and commissions him to paint 100 pictures a year.

One by one, occasionally in twos and threes, at judicious intervals, the dealer sends the pictures to the Hotel Drouot for sale by public auction. There he has confederates, who raise the price at each sale, and he buys them in himself.

After a few months the young artist's canvases have a certain market value, and the next step is taken to turn their painter into a modern master. The critics are attacked. One of them is asked to look at some daub, and when he cries out with horror the dealer says:

"What? You don't like it? Take it home with you as a favor to me, live with it six months and then"—

In due course an art amateur calls upon the critic and cannot contain his admiration for the new artist's picture.

"What a masterpiece! The most modern thing in art I have seen for a long time!" he exclaims.

Doubt begins to invade the critic's mind, and when one or two more enthusiastic amateurs have visited him he is worked up to writing a column of panegyric on the new master. The amateurs are, of course, sent by the dealer.

One or two articles and the boom is in full swing. Wealthy and simple minded collectors, remembering how other painters have been decried in their early days and how their works later have commanded fancy prices, rush in.

The new master makes about 10 per cent of the profit and the dealer the other 90 per cent. The new master is at the mercy of the dealer. If he grumbles the dealer floods the auction rooms with a hundred or so of his masterpieces and orders his agents not to bid, the result being that the canvases sell at rubbish prices, and the boom is burst.—Gil Blas.

LONDON THEATERS.

They Charge From a Penny to Sixpence For a Bill of the Play.

At the London theaters when the young woman shows you to a seat she asks if you wish a program. If you do you pay sixpence in the orchestra or dress circle for a program handsomely printed on fine paper. The price ranges down through "thripence" and "tuppence" as the galleries ascend to a penny in the cockloft. The quality of paper and the general artistic merit of the program decline with the price, but exactly the same information is conveyed for a penny as for sixpence. The fastidious theater goer might prefer to pay a dime for a neat and simple program rather than to have a bulky bunch of advertisements gratis, as in New York, but these London programs, although not so thick as those of New York, are not devoid of advertisements. This gives the purchaser the feeling that he is being worked at both ends. A lady reminds me, however, that a program in a New York theater costs her 10 cents, as the smeary printing rubs off on her white gloves, the cleaning of which costs a dime.

The quality of the performance at the better London theaters certainly averages no higher than that at similar theaters in New York. The music halls are the resort of the great middle class. These are great auditoriums with tier on tier of galleries, the seating capacity ranging perhaps from 3,000 to 5,000.—London Letter in New York Sun.

Queer Collateral.

"Here is a fact as strange as it is true," said an Egyptologist. "Mummies in ancient Egypt were used chiefly as collateral.

"When an Egyptian wanted to borrow he gave his father's or grandfather's mummy as security. Sometimes, if he required a large sum, he gave his father and both grandfathers and he would even throw in the mummy of his mother-in-law if she fortunately happened to be in a mummified state.

"Joking aside," the Egyptologist continued, "what I tell you is the truth. An Egyptian was not permitted to borrow without pledging the mummy of some near relative. It was deemed in Egypt both impious and infamous not to redeem so sacred a pledge as that, and he who died with a family mummy still in pawn was himself buried in unconsecrated ground."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Badly Expressed.

"For heaven's sake, be careful with that rifle, man!" exclaimed a musketry instructor. "You just missed me that time."

"Did I, sergeant? I'm awfully sorry!" responded the indifferent marksman.—London [illegible]

HE LOST THE RACE

Mark Twain's Futile Chase After a Tallyho Coach.

MISSED A BIG CELEBRATION.

The Way the Famous Humorist In Company With W. D. Howells Did Not Attend the Centennial of the Battle of the Minutemen at Concord.

In his reminiscences of Mark Twain in Harper's Magazine W. D. Howells tells amusingly of the time when he and Mr. Clemens missed the anniversary of the battle of Concord:

"Mark Twain came on to Cambridge in April, 1875, to go with me to the centennial ceremonies at Concord in celebration of the battle of the minute men with the British troops a hundred years before. We both had special invitations, including passage from Boston, but I said why bother to go to Boston when we could just as well take the train for Concord at the Cambridge station. He equally decided that it would be absurd, so we breakfasted deliberately and then walked to the station, reasoning of many things, as usual.

"When the train stopped we found it packed inside and out. People stood dense on the platforms of the cars. To our startled eyes they seemed to project from the windows, and unless memory betrays me they lay strewn upon the roofs like brakemen slain at the post of duty. We remounted the fame worn steps of Porter's station and began exploring North Cambridge for some means of transportation overland to Concord, for we were that far on the road by which the British went and came on the day of the battle. The liverymen whom we appealed to received us, some with compassion, some with derision, but in either mood convinced us that we could not have hired a cat to attempt our conveyance, much less a horse or vehicle of any description.

"It was a raw, windy day, very unlike the exceptionally hot April day when the routed redcoats, pursued by the Colonials, fled panting back to Boston, with 'their tongues hanging out like dogs,' but we could not take due comfort in the vision of their discomfiture. We could almost envy them, for they had at least got to Concord. A swift procession of coaches, carriages and buggies, all going to Concord, passed us, inert and helpless, on the sidewalk in the peculiarly cold mud of North Cambridge. We began to wonder if we might not stop one of them and bribe it to take us.

"I felt keenly the shame of defeat and the guilt of responsibility for our failure and when a gay party of students came toward us on the top of a tallyho, luxuriantly empty inside, we felt that our chance had come and our last chance. He said that if I would stop them and tell them who I was they would gladly, perhaps proudly give us passage. I contended that if with his far vaster renown he would approach them our success would be assured.

"While we stood, lost in this contest of civilities, the coach passed us, with gay notes blown from the horns of the students, and then Clemens started in pursuit, encouraged with shouts from the merry party, who could not imagine who was trying to run them down, to a rivalry of speed. The unequal match could end only in one way, and I am glad I cannot recall what he said when he came back to me. Since then I have often wondered at the grief which would have wrung those blithe young hearts if they could have known that they might have had the company of Mark Twain to Concord that day and did not.

"We hung about unavailingly in the bitter wind awhile longer and then slowly, very slowly, made our way home. We wished to pass as much time as possible in order to give probability to the deceit we intended to practice, for we could not bear to own ourselves baffled in our boasted wisdom of taking the train at Porter's station and had agreed to say that we had been to Concord and got back. Even after coming home to my house we felt that our statement would be wanting in verisimilitude without further delay, but we crept quietly into my library and made up a roaring fire on the hearth and thawed ourselves out in the heat of it before we regained our courage for the undertaking. With all these precautions we failed, for when our statement was imparted to the proposed victim she instantly pronounced it unreliable, and we were left with it on our hands intact. I think the humor of this situation was finally a greater pleasure to Clemens than an actual visit to Concord would have been. Only a few weeks before his death he laughed our defeat over with one of my family in Bermuda and exulted in our prompt detection."

On the Move.

Ascum—Do you think it's true that Skinner has bought a place for himself in society? Wise—Oh, no! I'll bet he's only leased it, for he's liable to have to skip out at a moment's notice.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Insures Solitude.

The Man in the Chair—I enjoy a quiet smoke. The Other—Well, you'll never be troubled with crowds while you smoke cigars of that brand!—London Opinion.

Do not make excuses to yourself for your failures, but look them squarely in the face and study how to avoid their repetition.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one-half mile south of the High-landing creamery, for sale at a bargain if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

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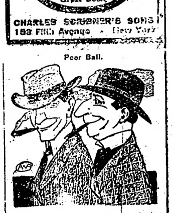
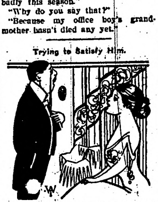


"The local team must be playing badly this season."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because my office boy's grandmother hasn't died any yet."

Trying to Satisfy Him.



"Gracie, what is it your father sees in me that he objects to?"

Gracie (drying her tears)—He doesn't see anything, and that is why he objects.

The Postage Stamp.

Consider the postage stamp. It says nothing regarding the difficulty of the task assigned to it, but by dint of close application it usually gets there; also it delivers the goods.

Again, if one isn't enough to carry the thing through, two or more by working harmoniously together see the thing to a finish.

No matter if the (mail) matter be weighty, it puts a good face (of Washington) on it and goes directly to the point. It gets licked and stamped upon, and men besmirch its fair features and ofttimes give it more to carry than the (postal) union allows. But, in spite of all this, it sticks unflinchingly to the matter in hand by virtue of the fact that it knows that it has good backing.

Its stick-to-it-ivity is worthy of emulation by you.—Judge's Library.

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of LUMBER,
IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

Real Laziness.

The Little Russians—those of the south—are said to be cleverer than the Russians of the north, but they are lazy—just how lazy may be gathered from this quotation from Mr. Maurice Baring's book, "Russian Essays and Stories:"

"The Little Russian," said a Little Russian gentleman to me, "is so lazy that he will say to his wife, 'Little wife, say whoa to my horse. I have a pain in my tongue.'"

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If you have Headache Try One

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25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

The farmers are all busy with their fall plowing.

Gunder Asbjornson is hawling wood from his farm near Malone to the Highlanding creamery.

Mrs Ole Overum had a hog butchered this week that dressed over four hundred pounds.

Prof. Hays spoke on county division at the picnic Sunday, presenting the Thief River Falls side of the question.

Walter McAndress has employed two of the Tobias Olson boys to help work on the section line road, between 28 and 29.

Anyone that is caught setting out fires will get an opprotunity to take a look at the Red Lake County jail, without paying his own expenses.

T.S. Jacobson made a business trip to Thief River Falls Sunday, returning Monday evening.

There was a prairie fire over in the north east corner of this Highlanding township, Tuesday, which kept a lot of the farmers away from election.

The rain on Wednesday night put the praire fires out, and it is to be hoped that any unprincipled skunk that is caught setting them going will get promptly lodged in jail.

There is to be a grand ball at Gully tomorrow night, and we regret that we can not accept our invite to attend. But go it boys for you deserve to have a good time. Rah for Stephens.

School commenced in this district last Monday, with Miss Mildred Hooper, of St. Hilaire as teacher. Miss Hooper has taught school in this County for a number of years and comes here highly recommended as a teacher.

There was not a very large attendance at the Kratka farmers club last Sunday; but there was quite a lot of politicians, and that helped some. The ladies served a fine basket picnic dinner.

If there does not any heavy rains come to fill up the shallow wells and lakes, before the final freeze up of the ground, there is likely to be a lot of stock that will suffer for water before next spring.

Someone in Highlading scratched out the name of Olaf Tande, for Register of Deeds and wrote in the name of Frank Jeffers. That man certalnly will vote for Frank, first, last and all the time.

Hon. Halvor Steenerson made a short, but a very good speech to the voters at the Kratka, and Highlanding picnic last Sunday. He said that he would not make a political speech as it was Sunday, but he explained fully to the farmers the conditions under which this land was opened for settlement, which gained him many votes at Tuesdays election.

How they voted for opposing candidates.

HIGHLANDING.

Steenerson, 87; Bjorge 10. Berg 17, Hanson 27. O'Neil 37, Krohn 7. Auditor; Latendress 20, Hanson 8, Nelson 17. Treasurer, Ives 30, Kinseth 15. Sheriff L. A. Nelson 28, Chas. Fellman 19. Judge of Probate, Richardson 20 Christianson 15.

DEER PARK.

Steenerson 15, Bjorge 13 Berg 11, A.L. Hanson 17. O'Neil 20, Krohn 10. County Auditor Nels Nelson 6, Latrendress 8, Andrew Hanson 15. (Mr. Hanson lives in Deer Park) Treas. Kinseth 12 Ives 15. Sheriff, Fellman 11 L. Nelson 10. Judge of Probate Richardson 6, Christianson 19. Holmberg 8, 30 votes cast.

If you want to be surprised at what a large amount of goods a small amount of money will buy, call at the Rhoda store of George Singer.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

What about them wedding bells? We do not think they will ring, for they are all to busy at gossiping to attend weddings.

Indian summer is with us again.

The Misses Short and Lindberg visited with Mr. and Mrs. Lynch on Sunday.

Mr. Hanson and daughter Caroline and Miss Myler took in the big church meeting at Hill River Sunday.

The gentelman who was going to buy a new buggy, we would advise to buy a new cutter.

Mrs. Haaven assisted Mrs. Erickson while the threshers were there.

Miss Sarah Lindberg is doing some sewing for Mrs. Short this week.

Mr. Ralph Green will build a new residence, and Mr. Rolandson a new barn.

Mr. Ole Strömme left for Lost River Monday.

Just wait until they get that big ditch completed, then you will see the "spooners" on the new road.

Bears are very numerous, and are helping themselves to the farmers stock, without saying if you please. They killed two cattle for Mr. Fore, and four for Con Short, some sheep and one goat, and they have not decided what will be next on the programme; they have not decided.

Mrs. G. Gunderson and dughter visited her Sister Mrs. Olson on Sunday.

Mrs. Con Short and Mrs. Rolandson took in the sights of northern Deer Park Sunday.

Miss Signa Gunderson Sundayd with Miss Ame Iverson.

The ladies Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Ralph Hofstads on Thursday September 29th; All are invited

POLITICAL DOINGS.

It is Senator Stephens over in Polk county. Good boys!

We wish to thank our Gully friends for so loyaly standing by Senator Stephens. You are o.k. boys, for you deliverd the goods. Hill River and Lessor also did remarkably well; considering what they had to go "up against." But the towns of Bransvold, King and Knute had ought to move over into this district and join the "gang", that would exchange the vital interests of northern Minnesota for a manority vote, in the next legislature for county option.

At last Tuesdays election the following ticket was nominated: Congressman, Halvor Steenerson Senataor, A. L. Hanson Representative, D. P. O'Neil. Co. Auditor, A. A. Latendress. Treasurer, Gustaf G. Kindseth. Sheriff. Charles J. Fellman. Judge of Probate Ira Richardson.

There was no opposition for nomination on the Republican Primar election ballot for the other candidates for County office.

Yes, Senator Hanson won out, by the "skin of his teeth." He knew he was in a race, at every turn of the road; and you bet he had to tap that Ada bank till pretty heavy, for we know a lot of them newspaper ducks that do not live on county option. He did not carry his home town of Ada, which looks bad.

O'Neil got 600 votes in Thief River Falls, to Krohns 105. Dan lives in Thief River Falls. That is the kind of an indorsement for a man to get from home. If Hanson had to depend on his home city of Ada, Berg would have been nominated.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS.

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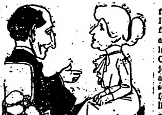
Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.—SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

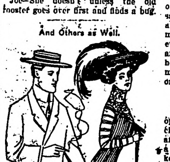
Joe Spoils His Joke.



Mrs. Miller—Why does a hen cross the road?

Joe—She doesn't unless the old rooster goes over first and finds a bug.

And Others as Well.



"Matrimony continually robs the stage"

"Well, Reno puts' em back sooner or later."

Indignant.

The mayor of a small town had come to Leipzig to see the fair. A stranger who had lost his way asked him, "Pray, good honest man, what is the name of this street?"

"I am not a good honest man," said the former; "I am the mayor of Marburg."

Distinction, if No Difference.

"Why do you want to marry my daughter?"

"I'm no object of charity; I wouldn't accept your money in any other way."

The Ham Fair at Paris.

A feature of Parisian life is the ham fair which is held on the Boulevard Richard Le Noir. The name of this fair is wholly misleading, for as far as I have ever seen hams are the very last thing any one ever buys there. Old brass and copper curios, quaint jewelry, rare china, lace, tapestries and books are what most people go out to seek, and a sight not to be easily forgotten is the long, wide boulevard lined with ramshackle stalls, laden with every possible kind of lumber and presided over by the most rapacious of brocanteurs. Out of piles of valueless lumber Americans and English diligently seek for their pet kind of curios, and there is not an artist in Paris who cannot point to some bit of furniture in his or her studio and say with pride, "I got that for 5 francs at the ham fair." No one ever pays more than 5 francs, I notice, but, alas, every year these five franc bargains are becoming more rare, and even as housekeeping in Paris grows more and more costly so does the furnishing of one's house to keep.—London Queen.

Only a Question of Possibility.

Among the customers of a tea store opened in the northwest part of the city the other night was a man who, after buying a pound of coffee, handed a counterfeit half dollar to the shopkeeper.

"This money is counterfeit; I'm sorry, sir," said the shopkeeper.

"Yes; I know it," replied the customer, grinning. "Got it here one day last week, and I've been saving it for you." Then, noting the smile upon the shopkeeper's face, the customer said, evidently offended, "Perhaps you doubt my word?"

"Oh, not at all, sir, not at all. I couldn't doubt the word of so truthful a man. I was simply smiling because I wondered how it was possible for you to have got the money here. This place was opened only night before last."

Thereupon the customer departed hastily after producing a good coin and slipping the counterfeit into his own pocket.—Philadelphia Times.

Quite a Difference.

Customer—Can't you give anything off to a clergyman? Tradesman—Not in this instance, sir. You see, these goods is different from yours. These [illegible]

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OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.

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FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money, To Loan On Land.

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List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,

Highlanding .....Minn.

JAPANESE HEROISM.

The Brave Record of the Loss of a Submarine Vessel.

Subjoined is the translation of a message written by Lieutenant Tsutoma Sakuma, who was in command of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which foundered while maneuvering in Hiroshima bay. The message was found in the conning tower of the submarine after she had been brought to the surface:

"It is with the deepest regret that I write this message to describe the loss of this boat with my fellow officers and men, due to my own fault. I would here specially mention that all steps have been taken to raise her, my comrades and men working earnestly and calmly till the end. I ordered the ship to dive with the engine running, but as I found she went down too far I tried to shut the valves which admit the sea water to the ballast tank, but unexpectedly the chain working these valves broke, and I was left helpless, unable to control the boat. Meanwhile the tanks filled with water, and the boat went down at an incline of about twenty-five degrees. After striking the bottom the water began rushing in, the switchboard was immersed in water, all electric lights went out, the fuses burnt away, and the boat was filled with poisonous gases, so that we experienced the greatest difficulty in breathing.

"Under these conditions we worked our very utmost with the hand pumps to empty the main ballast tank, which, I believe, we succeeded in doing, although we could not read the gauges owing to darkness. No electric current was available, as I mentioned before, and our last hope of rising to the surface lay in working the hand pumps only.

"I write this in the dim light coming from the conning tower—11:45 a. m.

"I earnestly beseech his majesty to grant me forgiveness and to succor the families of my comrades and men who have lost their lives in this perishing boat. This is my only wish. 12:30 p. m.

"It is with the utmost difficulty that I can breathe, though I am sure we must have blown out the gasoline entirely from the tanks. I cannot continue any more.—12:40 p. m."—London [illegible]

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
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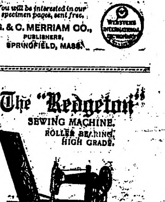

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Automatic Lift.

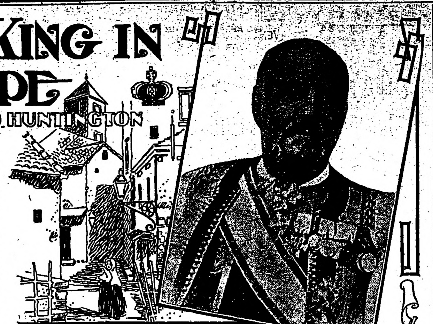
Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

[illegible] Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

A NEW KING IN EUROPE

BY W. GODDARD HUNTINGTON


NICHOLAS I. PETROVIC NJEGOS

MONTENEGRO — whose reigning prince, Nicholas I., by way of celebrating the jubilee of his accession has proclaimed himself king and his principality a kingdom—is one of the storm centers of the near east. Its influence on Balkan politics is not to be measured by its size, for this Land of the Black Mountains, as the Venetians named it long ago, is actually the smallest monarchy in all Europe. When, a few weeks ago, Nicholas assumed the title of king, his wife became Queen Milena. Nicholas also declared that Montenegro shall be known henceforth as Zeta, that being the ancient name of the country.

The territory subject to the rule of King Nicholas is just one-fourteenth of the area of Roumania, a tenth of Bulgaria, a seventh of Greece, and a fifth of Servia. Yet Greece has long been an independent state, Roumania a monarchy since 1881, Servia a kingdom since 1882, while Bulgaria exchanged the rank of a suzerain principality for that of an independent kingdom only two years ago. Ever since that dramatically precipitate action on the part of Bulgaria and the assimilation by Austria of the neighboring provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Montenegrin prince and people have been ambitious to assert their sovereign dignity.

And if there be any satisfaction in this elevation of their national status the Montenegrins are assuredly as entitled to it as their neighbors of Servia and Bulgaria, for Montenegro can boast a record unrivaled by any other state in the whole Balkan peninsula. Alone of all the Balkan peoples these hardy mountaineers have never known the harsh hand of a conqueror. Secure in their wild mountain fastnesses, almost impregnable in their inaccessibility, the Montenegrins have retained their national life and political independence through centuries of strife and Slavonic dismemberment. Dynasties have fallen and kingdoms crumbled on either hand, but this one tiny state has preserved its freedom from alien control. Even when the Turkish hordes threatened to overrun Europe and in their triumphant march swept away the medieval Servian empire this warlike mountain race kept its passes by ceaseless watching night and day, and submission to Turkish authority was of a nominal nature. And when their ancient capital was threatened they abandoned it as ruthlessly as those other Slavs of the northland burned and abandoned Moscow in the face of the advancing foe, and betaking themselves high up into the mountains founded a secure seat of government within the rocky walls of Cettinje.

MONTENEGRIN SOLDIERS

QUEEN MILENA OF MONTENEGRO

STREET SCENE

MONTENEGRINS AT CETTINGE

A wonderful people these Montenegrins, with a wonderful history. If ever a Servian empire be re-established, if ever the Balkan states become united in a powerful confederation that would wholly change the political complexion of the near east and its problems, it will be largely due to the patriotism and pluck of this little patriarchal state. To this day the men wear an edging of black in their scarlet caps—this in mourning for a lost Slav empire—and with all the passion of a primitive people they hold to that national idea which would accomplish the union of all the Serb states.

Early in the sixteenth century the ruler of the Montenegrins, being a pious prince, who much loved the church, handed executive authority to the metropolitan bishop, who henceforth bore the title of "vladika," or prince bishop. For three and a half centuries spiritual and temporal power lay in one man's hands, the vladika being a little Balkan pope. In 1696 the Petrovic Njegos family entered into possession of this princely power, and this dynasty rules in Montenegro still.

In 1851 Danilo I. renounced the title of vladika in favor of that of hospodar, at the same time severing the temporal authority from the spiritual oversight of the people. In 1853 Danilo II. ordered the enrollment in arms of all Montenegrin males capable of service. The tribal system still obtained, chieftains of clans being directly responsible to their prince. On August 13, 1860, the present ruler acceded to power, and during the fifty years of a notable reign Prince Nicholas has done much to civilize and modernize this primitive mountain land while at the same time he has been careful to keep national habits in all their simplicity and to foster a lofty nationalism of spirit and sentiment among his people.

Of all the states in Europe Montenegro is perhaps the least known to, the least visited by, the average traveled man, while to the untraveled the very name is a blank. The proclamation of a new king in Europe is a reminder, however, of the value which the Montenegrins set upon their own importance, an importance which is by no means to be underestimated when Balkan questions arise to disturb the currents of high diplomacy. Packed within an area which is at most a hundred miles long and eighty miles wide is a population of about a quarter of a million people, the sturdiest, bravest and most warlike people anywhere to be found. The Montenegrins are a fighting race, among whom personal bravery is accounted the highest virtue in man. By a national decree the men all carry loaded pistols at their belts, and these they are prone to use on small provocation. They have no regard for the value of human life, and family animosities are pursued through generations after the fashion of the Corsican vendetta. Nicholas I. has for years steadfastly discouraged these blood feuds, which are a bane of Montenegrin life; but racial instincts die hard, and these men of the Black Mountains are not easily soothed into civilization's ways.

In the early years of Nicholas' reign Montenegro suffered much by pestilence and famine as well as by successive conflicts with Turkey, which has ever been envious of the Montenegrins' stubborn independence. In the struggles of the seventies Prince Nicholas and his people were successful to the extent of recovering valuable seaboard territory, in the possession of which the principality was confirmed by the twenty-eighth article of the Berlin treaty. In the same famous agreement of the powers the independence of Montenegro, really existent for centuries, was at last formally recognized even by Turkey. With so much conceded to their heroism and patriotism the Montenegrins were free to develop their national resources, which are wholly agricultural. Among the humanizing influences essential to the progress of his people Prince Nicholas promptly recognized the value of education, and almost before the ink was dry on treaty signatures an extensive scheme of elementary education was organized throughout the principality. There are now some 200 primary schools maintained by the state and attendance is compulsory on all children.

Whatever Nicholas I. has done and may do, however, by way of fostering the arts of peace and of advancing the material prosperity of his people avails little when the Montenegrin genius is essentially military. In all eastern Europe there is no finer soldier than the hardy man of the mountains. The Montenegrin ruler knows his strength in this respect, and he has fashioned at least a fifth of the population into a well-disciplined and well-equipped little army comprising 56 battalions of infantry and 12 batteries of artillery, but no cavalry.

Of even greater account than their martial order is the intense nationalism of the Montenegrins, a sentiment which their ruler stimulates by royal decree as well as by personal example. It is, for instance, incumbent on all to wear the national costume; prosaic European clothing is tabooed. Picturesque as it is, the costume emphasizes the extravagant theatricality of the Montenegrin pose. But if garments enhance an ideal Prince Nicholas is shrewd indeed in his ordinance. Much that may seem extravagant and absurdly archaic to western ideas has a hidden purpose in the Balkins. Austrian, Russian and German policy alike has aimed at such a severance of Serb associations as shall effectually repress Serb aspirations to a reunited empire.

On the other hand it has been the settled policy of Nicholas I. to keep the flame of Serb patriotism alight. Hence it is that the fervent nationalism of this Montenegrin people finds expression in the very jackets of the men and the skirts of the women, in the minstrelsy of the single-stringed fiddles and the ever-present readiness for war.

Montenegro has a constitutiton, first granted in 1868. The skupstchina or national assembly is elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. A ministry of six portfolios represents executive authority, but to all intents and purposes Nicholas I. is an absolute autocrat. The father of his people, he gives public audience to all and sundry and administers justice beneath a famous plane tree hard by the palace gates at Cettinje. Such is the patriarchal ruler of a patriarchal state who in the pursuit of a national ambition is exchanging the primitive simplicity of ancient Czernagora—as Montenegro once was styled—for the trappings and majesty of a miniature monarchy.

SOME QUEER ENGLISH NAMES.

Sussex can produce queer names in plenty, for example: Replenished Pryor, a damsel who dwelt at Heathfield; Mr. Stand-fast-on-high Stringer; Mr. Ales Cressel, and Master Perform-thy-vows Seers. The county archives also yield unusual family names, such as Pitchfork, Devil, Leper, Juglery, Beatup, Breathing, Whiskey, Wildgoose, and Lies.

Dorset can hold her own tolerably well with villages named Ryme Intrinseca and Toller Porcorum; rivers called Wriggle river and Devil's brook; commons christened Giddy green and God's Blessing green, and heights called Hungry down, Mount Ararat, Grammars hill, and Dancing hill. A prospective tenant might well hesitate before signing the lease of Wooden Cabbage farm, Labor in Vain farm, Poor Lot farm and Charity bottom, even though he should hail from Kent, which owns two Starvecrow farms within a ride of each other.—London Chronicle.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES — 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

If you would keep your friends don't put them to a severe test.

When Rubbers Become Necessary
And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

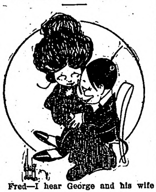
Remembering Each Other.

He sat on the sand at Atlantic City in a bathing suit. About ten feet away she was drawing pictures in the sand with a small brown forefinger. He noticed her complexion, her curves and the glint of gold in her hair. He wanted to speak, and yet— Finally he summoned courage and walked over to her.

"Didn't I talk with you for about five minutes two summers ago?" he asked.

"Two years ago," she said dreamily. "Two years ago—let me see—did I wear blue silk stockings?"

OUT OF THE QUESTION.



Fred—I hear George and his wife never quarrel now.

Maud—No, you see they're one now, and it takes two to make a quarrel.

PUZZLED
Hard Work, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is ofttimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on.

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner.

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful.

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it.

"We are now a healthy family, and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts.

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical.

"They continued the food and today both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

True Independence.

You will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps, with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

GIVEN UP TO DIE.
Doan's Kidney Pills Effect Marvelous Recovery.

Mrs. M. A. Jinkins, Quanah, Texas, says: "I was bloated almost twice natural size. I had the best physicians but they all failed to help me. For five weeks I was as helpless as a baby. My back throbbed as if it would break and the kidney secretions were in terrible condition. The doctors held out no hope and I was resigned to my fate. At this critical time, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt relief. I continued and was cured."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Music lends expression to that for which the speech has no words.—Carmen Sylva.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

When it comes to finding fault, even a detective can make good.

W. L. DOUGLAS
HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom — value guaranteed.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Worms
"Cascarets are certainly fine. I gave a friend one when the doctor was treating him for cancer of the stomach. The next morning he passed four pieces of a tape worm. He then got a box and in three days he passed a tape-worm 45 feet long. It was Mr. Matt Freck, of Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa. I am quite a worker for Cascarets. I use them myself and find them beneficial for most any disease caused by impure blood."
Chas. E. Condon, Lewiston, Pa., (Mifflin Co.)
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 921

WE PAY YOUR RAILROAD FARE BOTH WAYS TO FLORIDA
Or we will pay two fares from your home to Florida one way. If you buy land in the Florida Homeland Company's Celery Farms tract we do this for you. Celery Farms Colony is a few miles from Sanford, in the richest truck gardening section of Florida. One thousand 10-acre tracts now only on sale at $25 an acre—$2.50 an acre down and $1.00 per acre per month until paid. When the 1000 tracts are sold there will be no other land at this price on Celery Farms. Lake and river transportation, best market, best soil, best climate, fish and game plentiful. Write today for copy of Florida Home Herald.
The Florida Homeland Company
499 Atlantic National Bank Building
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A HOMESTEAD
Do you want a Land Homestead? Information sent free. How to Get a Farm of Land. Address THE COLONY HOMESTEAD COMPANY
Board of Trade Building Indianapolis, Indiana

"No Exceptions"

By LAWRENCE ALFRED CLAY

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

Mr. Guy Flemming, civil engineer, was passing a couple of weeks at the village of Colville. That meant that he was fishing. That didn't mean that he was catching any fish, because the month was August, and a fish that will bite in August is not worth the carrying home.

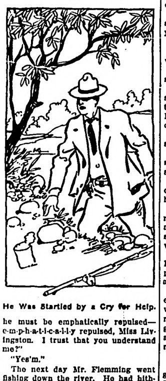
A mile outside the village was the Prim school for young ladies—Miss Janet Prim principal, proprietor and all that.

As the school buildings were situated on the banks of the same river in which Mr. Flemming was vainly fishing for fish, a suspicious person like Miss Prim must see through his duplicity sooner or later. He was gradually approaching the school grounds as he fished, and the day would come when he would venture to climb the wall and address one of the dozen damsels remaining there through the summer vacation. Miss Prim did see, and she called up Miss Fanny Livingston, one of her assistants, and solemnly said:

"Miss Livingston, there's a man around. That is, there is a strange man gradually approaching this place along the river bank. He has come a little nearer every day for the past week."

"Is the constable to be notified, ma'am?" was asked.

"Only as a last resort. Under your care the young ladies are to visit Maple grove tomorrow. The grove is on the river. Should that man be fishing in the vicinity and dare to approach you and the young ladies he must be emphatically repulsed—e-m-p-h-a-t-i-c-a-l-l-y repulsed, Miss Livingston. I trust that you understand me?"



He Was Startled by a Cry for Help.

"Yes'm."

The next day Mr. Flemming went fishing down the river. He had hitherto fished up the stream. He knew nothing whatever of the jaunt to the grove on the part of the young ladies, but the voice of Fate called to him. He had been in the grove for a couple of hours, and he had almost had two bites on his hook, when the grove was invaded. He heard song and laughter, and he soon reasoned out who his callers were.

It was very proper of Mr. Flemming to sit there and fish and fish and not go spying. By skulking through the brush a hundred feet or so he could have come upon the happy band in a dell, but he didn't skulk. He sat there and bobbed his line up and down and watched the bubbles and the froth.

More than an hour had gone by when Mr. Flemming heard the rumble of thunder, and looked up to see the sky darkening. There was going to be a thunderstorm. He heard exclamations and ejaculations from the young ladies and knew they were preparing to take shelter in a farmhouse a quarter of a mile away. He didn't propose to get wet, but he had noted a great sycamore tree with a hollow trunk that would give him shelter.

The voices of a dozen running, harum-scarum girls had died away in the distance, and Mr. Flemming had laid down his fishpole, when he was startled by a cry for help. It was near at hand. It was the voice of a woman. The fisherman made a rush of fifty feet to confront a young woman whose foot had been caught in a root as she started to flee with the others. She was hanging to the limb of a tree and twisting her foot, but the heel was jammed fast.

It was Miss Livingston. There she was, held prisoner by her foot, a soaking old thunderstorm coming along, and the man she had been commanded to repulse—emphatically repulse—standing before her, and the only person on earth she could ask for assistance. If she emphatically repulsed him—

"I see the trouble and I beg pardon," said Mr. Flemming after an instant; and he dropped on his knee, seized the foot and wrenched it clear.

Then the lightning came, and Miss Livingston screamed.

Then the first big drops of rain were heard on the leaves overhead, and the poor young woman looked at the fisherman with tears in her eyes and moaned:

"What shall I do—what shall I do?"

The hollow tree was forty feet away. The coming downfall was fifty. Mr. Flemming picked up his burden and beat the downfall by three feet. The hollow tree accommodated them both. The floodgates opened, but the retreat was as dry as a brick house. The thunder rumbled and growled and made things tremble, but Mr. Flemming soothingly declared that it didn't come within fifty rods of comparing with an earthquake. The lightning was vivid and came often, and like a good fellow he slipped an arm around the young woman's waist and let her hide her head on his shoulder.

It was an hour before the storm passed over, and another half hour before the leaves ceased dripping. The two in that hollow tree did not remain dumb all this time.

Mr. Flemming told about fishing, and Miss Livingston told about the cause of education. Mr. Flemming bemoaned his poor luck, and Miss Livingston shed tears as she confided to him that she would receive the most gigantic reprimand from Miss Prim, and perhaps lose her place. She had been ordered not to let a girl stray. They had scattered like frightened chickens. She had been ordered to repulse, and—and—she hadn't done it!

"But the girls had to run from the storm," protested the fisherman.

"Yes, but Miss Prim makes no exceptions in favor of thunderstorms."

"But you were caught by the foot, and but for me you would be held yet."

"No exceptions."

"And after I had released you there was no time to follow the girls."

"She would expect me to, just the same."

They found the girls who had taken shelter at the farmhouse had gone on to the school. They would report Miss Livingston missing and perhaps dead. A tear stole down her cheek.

"But you couldn't get out a minute sooner," said Mr. Flemming.

"Miss Prim will ask why I didn't see the coming storm half an hour in advance."

"Suppose you had been left there caught in the root until some one had come from the school?"

"In that case," she replied, with a rueful smile, "Miss Prim would have asked if I had seen a man, and when satisfied I hadn't I might have got off with a light reprimand."

"Hang Miss Prim!" exclaimed Mr. Flemming with great vigor. "I propose to go on to the school with you and explain matters.

"But my orders were to repulse you emphatically. She even spelled the word out at length. I—I intended to repulse you emphatically, but when a girl is caught by the foot—in thunder and lightning—and it's going to rain—"

"Why, she'd be an idiot to repulse!"

"And you must stop here and let me go on alone. Perhaps if I tell Miss Prim that I repulsed you at the last moment—"

"Oh, but you haven,t you know!"

"Well?" queried Miss Prim as the delinquent reached home.

"I started to leave the grove with the girls, but was caught by the foot."

"I make no exception on that account. You should have been watching your feet."

"The storm was awful."

"You should have found shelter in advance."

"And then, when a man came and released my foot—".

"A man! And you repulsed him emphatically? You bade him begone—vanish? However, whether you did or not I can make no exceptions."

"That's what I thought, Miss Prim, and so—and so—"

"Miss Livingston, I shall be pleased to accept your resignation without further inquiry. Indeed, I fear to draw out further details. I fear I should learn that you had fallen in love."

Miss Livingston went home to her mother, and Mr. Flemming hadn't visited her over half a dozen times when he asked her to make an exception in his case, and after making him wait six weeks longer as a punishment for his conduct in the hollow tree she consented.

Helped Himself.

Old Party—Oh, I'm so glad you happened to pass this way. I've been brutally assaulted and robbed of everything except my pocket book, which they happily overlooked.

The Gent—Tied yer to the tree, eh? 'Orrible!

Old Party—Yes, wasn't it?

The Gent—Can't get loose, can yer? Poor fellow!

Old Party—No, I'd be here for life if I had to free myself.

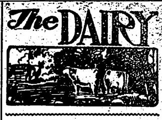
The Gent—Now for yer bloomin' pocket book, then!—M. A. P.

Inadequacy of Terms.

"People have to be very explicit nowadays in their statements."

"How do you mean?"

"Here's young Jolliby tells me he has joined the uplift movement, and I don't know yet whether he meant he was going to have a new elevator installed, buy an airship or get on the water wagon."



GOOD HOUSE FOR DAIRY COW

Provision of Airy, Sanitary Buildings Must be Matter of First Consideration for Success.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

In dairying the first consideration is a race of healthy cattle, but in as much as sanitary accommodation is inseparably linked with robust constitution and proper feeding in maintaining the health of the animals the provision of airy, sanitary buildings must be a matter of the first importance.

It is a positive certainty that a healthy race of cattle cannot be maintained indefinitely in circumstances favorable to the propagation and development of disease germs, and consequently, the condition of the sheds in which the dairy cattle are accommodated is a very proper subject for thorough inquiry and systematic inspection.

The subject is an important one from the point of view of the general public, but it is of even greater moment to farmers.

The first essentials in the proper housing of cows are sufficient ventilation and sanitary arrangements that will facilitate the thorough cleansing of the buildings.

In the housing of cows, as indeed, of all classes of stock, it is essential to discriminate between air space and ventilation. The two terms are not synonymous as every practical farmer knows. Fresh air is essential to the maintenance of health but large cubic area is as little a guarantee as it is an essential of good ventilation.

Now, it is a fact that those who should know better, make their demand, in respect to fresh air in cow sheds, for air space, rather than for frequent air renewal, and by way of showing the mistaken value of this idea, it may be pointed out that it is quite conceivable that the air of a cow barn containing 600 cubic feet of air space, and imperfectly ventilated, may receive less fresh air than that of another of half the capacity that is well ventilated, and at the same time be colder and less comfortable for the cows.

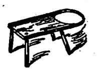
The ventilation in many of the existing farm buildings is admittedly defective, but instead of constructing spacious new buildings at heavy cost it would be o muhmore reasonable and equally effective to devote attention to the subject of ventilation.

In the present knowledge of such matters the imperfections of the existing buildings could be rectified at comparatively tlitle expense, and the sanitary conditions made to comply with the regulations necessary to maintain health and to prevent the pollution of the milk.

MILK STOOL FOR HOUSEWIFE

Seat Arranged to Overcome Difficulty of Holding Pail Securely as Men Can Do.

I have found a way to overcome the difficulty in holding the pail as men do. My milk stool is oblong and the front end is made concave, writes Mrs. L. Bond in Farm and Home. An iron hoop completes the circle for the pail to sit in the opening. A hoop from a cack has about the right bevel to fit the flare on the pail. The accompanying drawing shows how the stool is made.



Milk Stool for Women.

Cost of Keeping Cow.

It will cost about 150 pounds of butter to keep a cow in good production a year, and a cow that gives no more could not pay her way. She will not get in the profit class, all expenses considered, until she yields 200 to 240 pounds of butter fat a year. After such an amount is reached every additional pound will be practically all net profit. These extra pounds are what should be striven for.

Marketing Feed.

A farmer living any great distance from market can better afford to make hic feed into butter than to haul it to market. He should study why the successful men are successful and find whether it is the better stock, better care or feeding that makes this success. If we keep the best cows they will not eat up all of the profits.

Clover Hay.

No hay used for dairy stock, which 's free from clover, is as valuable as hat which contains a good proportion of clover. Clover is one of the best lairy feeds we have. On old fields t can often be brought in by sowing ho seed onto the turf in early spring nd by the application of lime or eached ashes.

The Hand Separator.

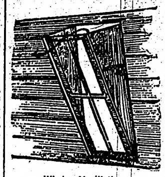
When you buy a hand separator, insist upon giving it a good trial before accepting it

---

VENTILATING A COW STABLE

Window Arranged So That Air Is Kept Reasonably Fresh and Prevents Draft on Animals.

By using a full sash, hinging the window at the bottom and allowing the top to open inward, air can be admitted without making a draft on the cows. When these windows are open an inch or two, the air can be kept reasonably fresh.

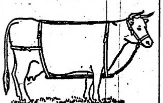


Window Ventilation.

HARNESS FOR SUCKING COWS

Device Shown Has Been Found Satisfactory in Preventing Animal From Milking Herself.

The harness illustrated in the accompanying cut has been found satisfactory in preventing cows from milking themselves, says Orange Judd Farmer. A smooth pole extends between the fore legs to near the udder, and is suspended by two straps over the back, one around the flank and by a light chain to the halter. The cow wearing such a device will find it impossible to reach back far enough to cheat her master.



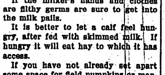
Harness Prevents Sucking.

Clothes for Milking.

Clothes which have been worn in the fields during the day are not suitable for milking purposes. Every milker should be provided with a clean white milking suit. Such clothes can be bought ready made for less than a dollar and if frequently washed will add in securing clean milk. Milkers should also wash and dry their hands before milking and above all, should keep them dry during milking. To wet the hands with the milk is a filthy practice.

The Right Temperature.

A creamery should be kept to secure best results at 40 or 48 degrees. In 12 or 14 hours we will get, practically, all the cream from ordinary herds or cows. Be sure to hold the temperature at the lowest point at least six hours.



There is no wisdom in keeping poor cows.

Usually the good milk cow is a comparatively lean one.

The reliable milker is not likely to be without a job any time soon.

Never cover milk while warm in the cans as it will produce a musty odor.

A neat butter package is a pretty good indication of conditions back of it.

Milk or skimmed milk should be fed sweet, especially when the calf is very young.

A cow should always be watered at night just at feeding time and before lying down.

If the milker's hands and clothes are filthy germs are sure to get into the milk pails.

It is better to let a calf feel hungry, after fed with skimmed milk. If hungry it will eat hay to which it has access.

If you have not already set apart some space for field pumpkins or mangel wurzels, you have made a serious mistake.

The flavor and texture of cottage cheese may be improved by adding cream or soft butter to the curd on the strainer.

While it is some trouble to strain the cream before churning but when that is done there will be no white specks in the butter.

It is easier to keep the cows from getting out by fixing the fences beforehand, than it is to break them of the fence habit after they once get it.

The first year of the calf's life is the period upon which depends the question of whether he is to be a source of profit to his breeder and owner or not.

Perhaps one reason why milk and cream are so often not cooled enough is because of the work required to pump the necessary amount of water.

Cleanse the stable daily, ventilate perfectly, screen doors and windows, remove manure piles from the vicinity of the stable, feed fresh food each meal.

Attention Sick Women

If you had positive proof that a certain remedy for female ills had made many remarkable cures, would you not feel like trying it?

If during the last thirty years we have not succeeded in convincing every fair-minded woman that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured thousands and thousands of women of the ills peculiar to their sex, then we long for an opportunity to do so by direct correspondence. Meanwhile read the following letters which we guarantee to be genuine and truthful.

Hudson, Ohio.—"I suffered for a long time from a weakness, inflammation, dreadful pains each month and suppression. I had been doctoring and receiving only temporary relief, when a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and wrote to you for advice. I have faithfully followed your directions and now, after taking only five bottles of the Vegetable Compound, I have every reason to believe I am a well woman. I give you full permission to use my testimonial." —Mrs. Lena Carmocino, Hudson, Ohio. R. F. D. No. 7.

St. Regis Falls, N. Y.—"Two years ago I was so bad that I had to take to my bed every month, and it would last from two to three weeks. I wrote to you for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in dry form. I am happy to say that I am cured, thanks to your medicine and good advice. You may use my letter for the good of others."—Mrs. J. H. Breyere, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

There is absolutely no doubt about the ability of this grand old remedy, made from the roots and herbs of our fields, to cure female diseases. We possess volumes of proof of this fact, enough to convince the most skeptical.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

☛ Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any stage are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

MSB Minnesota School of Business

Thousands of Satisfied Former Students

"THE SCHOOL THAT HAS MADE GOOD FOR THIRTY YEARS"
Its superior training gives young people access to the best office positions, and insures constant advancement. FREE CATALOG.
54 S. 3rd Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota
GROVE A. GRUMAN, Secretary

Tribute to Hold-Up Artist.

"The train doesn't stop at Crimson Gulch any more."

"No," replied Three-Finger Sam.

"I'm afraid the town doesn't get much respect from the railroad."

"Respect! Why, that railroad is clean terrified. Ever since the news got around that Stage Coach Charley had settled here that train jest gives one shriek and jumps out of sight."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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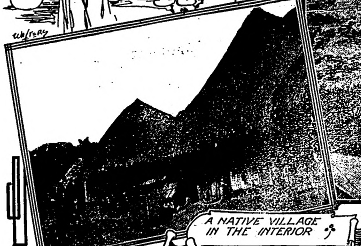
THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN LIBERIA

BY OVERTON PRICE

PRESIDENT ARTHUR BARCLAY



A NATIVE VILLAGE IN THE INTERIOR

VIEW OF CAPE PALMAS

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN FAMILY

CELEBRATING THE LIBERIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

THE first idea of a "Liberia"— settlement of free negroes—arose with the foundation of the British colony of Sierra Leone. After the close of the American War of Independence in 1783 it became necessary to provide for the negro troops who had served Great Britain faithfully in that unhappy struggle. They were at first deported to Nova Scotia, but had no place there in the body politic of white men; they were no longer slaves, but the idea of granting the suffrage to negroes was then displeasing to the dominant race. There was also the problem of the free Maroon negroes of Jamaica, who were irksome to the authorities in a land of slavery. So the idea of founding a free negro state or community in West Africa for the reception of enfranchised American negroes came into being about 1784, and in 1787 the colony of Sierra Leone was founded under a chartered company and taken over by the crown in 1808.

Early in the nineteenth century the same difficulty arose in the United States, namely, the presence of thousands of free negroes whose case had not been sufficiently provided for by the American Constitution. Somehow or other these free negroes and mulattoes—growing impatient of being taxed without representation—must be provided for. So several philanthropists, remembering Sierra Leone, thought to promote by private enterprise and philanthropy a similar colony across the sea which might provide for the return to West Africa (whence most of them had come) of the freed slaves of the United States. Indeed, there was a strong disposition to adopt Sierra Leone for this purpose, with the assent of the British government; but the local authorities of Sierra Leon showed themselves very averse from receiving American negroes, who might owe a divided allegiance.

Accordingly the American founders of "Liberia" (this name was not given to the infant state until 1824)—who were mostly white men with a few mulattoes and negroes—selected the Grain Coast, immediately to the south and east of Sierra Leone, for their experiment.

It was some weeks before the hostility of the natives, who were wedded to the slave trade, could be overcome, but in 1822 active operations were begun. A thirty-acre tract was allotted to each man with the means of cultivating it. The National Colonization society's agents became discouraged at the difficulties that were met and returned to America with a few faint-hearted ones; but the others rallied about a determined negro, Elijah Johnson, and remained. The colony was enlarged by the addition of new tracts. New settlements were afterward formed at Cape Monte and in the newly acquired Bassa Land, in which, in 1834, a town was founded and called Edina, in acknowledgment of pecuniary aid sent from Edinburgh. Many of the neighboring chiefs were received into the colony, and others were subdued. Trials of many kinds, deprivations and dissensions were the lot of the colony, managed by a society which did not fully know whether its aims were sentimental or practical. In 1847 Liberia was left to its own resources and declared an independent republic. The colony immediately began to show more prosperity, numerous churches and schools were founded, newspapers were established, and slavery in the neighboring states was abolished. The first president of independent Liberia was Roberts, an octoroon. He was a most able and courageous man, and the country made rapid strides in civilization and other material lines of progress under his administration.

The constitution of the republic is framed after that of the United States. There are a president, vice-president, a council of six ministers and a house of representatives. Voters must be of negro blood and own real estate. The natives gnerally do not avail themselves of the suffrage. No foreigner can own land without the consent of the government. The coast territory is formed into the counties of Bassa, Cape Palmas and Sinoe, with one superintendent each, and Montserrado, with four superintendents. The capital is Monrovia, named after President Monroe. English money is used, but American money figures usually in the keeping of accounts. There is a Liberian coinage and a rather large paper currency. The official language of the country is English. The civilized inhabitants are orthodox Protestants, mostly Episcopalians.

During the fifties and sixties of the last century the Americo-Liberians did much to explore the interior and enter into treaty relationships with the native chiefs. But thirty years ago their administration began to get into financial difficulties. It is not an easy thing to create a well-ordered, well-governed state in tropical Africa without a considerable capital to draw on. Consider for a moment what Great Britain has spent on Sierra Leone since 1787, and on the Gold Coast wars, the opening up of Nigeria; or the outlay of France on Senegambia or Dahomey; and then imagine how the government of Liberia could without any reserve of capital bring law, order and civilization into a densely forested territory nearly the size of England, with a probable population of over a million warlike savages and semi-savages.

So long as Britain and France—the controlling powers—contented themselves with the mere occupation of a few coast towns on the seaboard of their West African dominions or protectorates, the Monrovia government could afford to do the same. But when these great European powers were compelled by force of circumstances to occupy and administer the regions behind their coasts the Liberians found themselves in a position of great difficulty. They had been allotted theoretically by France and England a considerable hinterland—more than 50,000 square miles—and were held responsible for the doings of the native tribes in that extensive interior. Now these tribes had never been subdued by the government of the republic. They were many of them in treaty relationships with the Monrovia administration, and such of them as had heard of the civilized negro government on the coast (and it must be remembered that much of the interior is dense forest, inhabited by tribes who for ages have been isolated in that forest, and were—and are—quite ignorant of the world outside their tribal land) were quite willing to regard the Liberians as the ruling power on the seashore. But they were very disinclined to obey orders from Monrovia if contrary to their own desires.

The tribes farthest inland looked upon the British and French—the "white men"—as aggressors who were putting down by force a most lucrative slave trade, who were forcibly disclosing the secrets of sacred streams like the Niger near its sources, who, in short, were not only to be opposed, but whose organized territories offered a most profitable field for raids and robberies. More than this: the import of guns, gunpowder, rifles (above all) and alcohol was being restricted or forbidden by the Europeans. The Liberian coast, especially where it was slenderly guarded by the Liberian administration, offered the one loophole through which these forbidden goods might be smuggled. Accordingly a great trade sprang up between these uncontrolled hinterland tribes and the Kru people on the coast, who affected a sort of detachment from the government by the American-Negro republic. In these ways the Liberian hinterland became a positive source of danger and expense to the British protectorate of Sierra Leone and the French possessions of the Sudan and Ivory Coast.

Consequently the Liberian government has been forced of late years to live somewhat beyond its means in organizing a police and a marine, in occupying the Kru coast and in attempting to construct roads to places of importance in the interior. It has from time to time engaged European officers for its services; but whereas some of these engagements have been of noteworthy success, others have been the reverse, and it is difficult to locate the blame. European capital is somewhat shy of Liberia, partly owing to the turbulence of the interior natives (though this has been exaggerated, for white men very seldom really incur danger from the indigenes), but more on account of the irresponsible fickleness of the legislature, which is given too much to the hasty making and unmaking of laws and to conflicts of opinion with the executive.

Yet the country is extremely rich. Its rocks and river valleys produce both gold and diamonds, some of the coast districts (especially in the east) even give indications of the existence of bitumen, or oil-bearing strata, while the forests of the interior are remarkable for their wealth of rubber-bearing trees and lianas, their ebony, African teak and "mahogany," and the piassava fiber (derived from the raphia palm), which is used for so many purposes connected with the making of brooms and brushes. Then there is the oil-palm, with its two kinds of oil, both valuable to commerce—the oil of the husk and that of the kernel. The extraction of this last and its great value for special industries are said to have been discovered some seventy-five years ago by an American negro, one of the early colonists of Liberia. A great deal was done by these freed slave settlers, for which they have never received sufficient credit.

Unfortunately the attempted colonization of Liberia has been hindered by the American negro colonists proving almost as much liable to malarial fever and other African diseases as Europeans. They seem to have lost the relative immunity from these blood-germ maladies which their African ancestors enjoyed. The modern America-Liberian does not stand the climate of Liberia much better than the white man from Europe or America. The country is not unhealthy in the interior; it is the coast belt which, with its eternal heat and moisture, its very short dry seasons, and torrential rains (conditions which suit admirably the cultivation of rubber, coffee and cacao) saps the vitality of residents not of African birth. And the hinterland, with its superior conditions of climate, has already a somewhat large indigenous population, who are not eager for foreign additions to their numbers.

Hiring Help In East Africa

The "servant problem" is bad enough in America, and the experiences mistresses have to relate are many and varied; but an infinitely wider range of possibilities is opened up when mere man—and a bachelor at that—tackles the servant and other household problems in an East African bungalow. Anything can happen—and does happen!

Native house servants of a sort are plentiful enough around the chief towns of British East Africa, Nairobi and Mombasa, and the slightest rumor that the Muzungu (white man) requires a "boy" or m'pezi (cook) fills one's compound with cooks, "generals" and raw niggers, representing every tribe under Africa's sun, a writer in the Wide World says.

The average bachelor contents himself with four servants—a head "boy," a cook, a "toto" (youth) to assist them, and a m'shenzi (raw, untrained native) for odd jobs, gardening, etc.

It is no easy task to make a selection from the host of eager, voluble applicants. Dirty, carefully stuck-together "baruas" (testimonials) are examined and the owners questioned, but it is unwise to put much faith in these documents, for it is no unusual occurrence for a "boy"—on the principle of "the more the merrier"—to proudly present you with three testimonials, every one bearing a different name from the one under which he introduces himself!

These gentry are always greatly offended when you kick them off the veranda and tell them they have bought or stolen the documents from other natives! Upon one occasion a would- be cook brought me a "barua" signed by a well-known settler and worded:

"To whom it may concern: The bearer of this 'barua' is an infernal rogue and thief. Please kick him out."

By the time I had stopped laughing the nigger had arrived at the conclusion that something was wrong and was doing record time down the path, so I was unable to avail myself of the kind invitation.

HORSE TRADE IN MISSOURI.

In St. Charles last week Lester Ingraham traded A. S. Osborn a horse for a motor boat. A few hours later Osborn discovered that the horse was worthless, so he went to the boat and removed the engine and the horse died as he was hauling it away. A jury in a justice's court awarded Ingraham the engine and $1 damages.—Detroit Free Press.

THE OUTCAST GYPSY

Now the Modern Ishmael Among Civilized Nations.

England and the United States Now Turned Against Them—Efforts to Induce Them to Settle Down Unavailing.

Washington.—Everywhere throughout the civilized world the hand of mankind seems to be raised against the gypsies. The last two refuges to which they betook themselves—the United States and England—have set their faces against them. Hereafter in England they are to be treated like common vagrants, without visible means of support, while in the United States the immigration laws serve to debar them as idle and dangerous nomads.

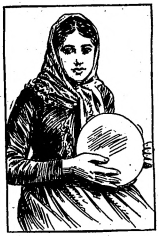
France decided some years ago that the gypsy was a public menace and, in the summary fashion of the republic when it makes up its mind to a thing, expelled him as relentlessly as it has expelled the monks.

Germany, which is a grim manufacturing establishment, after all, simply ordered its thousands of sentinels along its bayoneted border to turn back every gypsy who showed his nose at the line.

Wrathful and perplexed, the Romany moved on to Belgium; but hostile bayonets met them there. Desperate, for they hate water like so many wildcats, they took to the canals of placid Holland. But the phlegmatic Dutchmen, every tradition of their plodding industry outraged at sight of the gay wanderers, drove them out again.

Meanwhile, the Balkans, where the gypsy has ever roamed as free as any other bird of prey, have begun to feel the call of settled prosperity—if Balkan politics will ever give agriculture its chance—that attends the lowing kine and the importation of American reapers and binders. Sheep stealers and horse swindlers are impressing the fiery-souled mountaineers less than they used to, and the bars are being steadily raised against the gypsy, on the ground that he is a common tramp, who contributes nothing to the country and deserves nothing from it.

Transylvania, time out of mind, has been the gypsy's native heath. The hills and caves let him live the life of the early troglodyte, and the industrious among the population afforded him sustenance. But all Romany can't subsist on the loot of Transylvania, and Hungary and Austria received the first overflow.



American Type of Gypsy Woman.

Maria Theresa a hundred and fifty years ago had a brilliant idea for squelching the dangerous nomads. She provided doweries for all gypsy maidens who would marry her Austrian subjects. It was the most popular move any empress ever made, especially with the gypsy maidens. They applied for the dowries in beautiful, bridal droves; got them; and ran off with their gypsy husbands and lovers day after day, until Maria Theresa concluded that gypsy maidens were likely to prove unprofitable investments.

Emperor Joseph II. thought he had them fixed forever when he gave them houses and lands, seed, grain and farming implements. The seeds were promptly eaten; the houses became horse stables; the implements were sold, and the owners moved on.

There are believed to be 300,000 of them in Austria and Hungary still; 100,000 in Turkey; 150,000 in Russia; 200,000 in Spain and Portugal; 50,000 in Italy; 10,000 in the United States, and several thousand in South America, to whose broad pampas and rich plantations their nomad fancy has been turning for some years past. In all, the whole race of gypsies, as known to the white nations, numbers fewer than a million; and the whole mass of them is forever moving on.

The great traveler and ethnologist, Sir Richard Burton, whose translation of the Arabian Nights has immortalized him, is one of the few genuinely scientific men who have studied the origins of the gypsies in a genuinely scientific manner. He does not condemn them utterly, and is at pains to note that the race has, at times, produced men of real distinction. He quotes the families of the Hungarian Hunyadis, the Russian Tolstoys, the Scotch Melvilles, the Cassilis and the Contis in France under Louis XIV, and the famous gypsy chief, Thomas Pulgar, who, in 1496, gave Bishop Sigismund the help he needed to beat back the Turkish invader from Europe.

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HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

We Have Over Half of the New World

SOME SIZE TO ME
U.S.
LATIN AMERICA

WASHINGTON—The indications being that the census will show the population of the United States to be over 90,000,000, it seems assured that the republic contains more than half of the inhabitants of the New World. It is quite probable that all of the remaining countries of this hemisphere have fewer than 80,000,000 inhabitants.

That point can never be settled definitely until conditions change radically in many extensive regions of Latin America. Now most of the states south of Mexico and north of the Argentine either make a farce of their census taking or else do not attempt it at any time.

Recent estimates, partly based upon census records, which have been made in South America and Central America, indicate that there are about 70,000,000 people living between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn, including the West Indies. Canada has perhaps 7,000,000, allowing for rapid growth since the census of 1901, and Newfoundland adds less than 250,000.

Unless the estimates, which seem most intelligently made, are very wide of the mark in several countries where there are no authentic and exact statistics of population, the total for the New World, outside of the United States, cannot exceed 80,000,000.

Brazil, much the largest country of South America, is the most populous in the Western Hemisphere, except the United States. It is probable that a full and careful enumeration of the Brazilians would show about 20,000,000 of them.

Mexico, only about 25 per cent of the size of Brazil in square miles, is safely established in third place among all the nations of the New World, as far as numbers go. In other respects the Argentine surpasses Mexico, and so does Canada. Their industrial output is greater and their foreign commerce is larger in every way.

Argentina and Canada are alike also, in growing so fast and with such assurance of continued swift expansion that they may overtake and pass Mexico. Their chief cities already surpass the largest civic centers in the country which Diaz makes his footstool. But now neither is within 6,000,000 of the Mexican total.

From these rivals, so unlike in many things, but so similar in their high hopes and their rapid development, down through countries like Peru, Columbia, Venezuela and Bolivia, the experts guess their way to the many small states which maintain a separate existence in Latin America. Costa Rica is probably the least of them all in numbers, counting but 350,000 residents. Cuba is fairly well filled up, ranking in density of population with several of the Southern states.

As a rule, with comparatively few exceptions, Latin America is rich in unsettled country. A very large part of the vast expanse of land south of the Mexican frontier, all the way to the southern end of South America lies open to settlement.

Some day such wealth in unused natural resources must cause great growth, but that is a matter of the indefinite future. For the present it is certain that the United States will hold its lead over the other countries of the New World, counting all of them together.

Gives No Money for Road Building

MAY WE HAVE SOME ROADS BUILT—PLEASE?
THE IDEA NO!
CONGRESS

AS regularly as the sessions roll around, congress sidesteps, smothers or overrides all propositions which would embark the government in the business of road building. The logic and importance in the outcry for "goodroads" is universally admitted; but everybody's business comes perilously near having nobody's attention.

Some communities, townships, counties and a few states have made more or less real progress towards improving the highways locally. Where the states take a hand a beginning is made towards obtaining "through routes." But, despite all that has been said for a revival of road building, notwithstanding editorial support from publications of all partisan shades, the movement as yet has no central organization which presses the work along broad lines.

The federal government thus far cooperates only by giving advice. It maintains a small bureau in the department of agriculture devoted first to the propaganda of the good roads idea and secondly to the maintenance of a limited corps of experts, who, when their assistance is solicited, will make suggestions as to the best methods for road building under given circumstances, and to a certain extent, experiments in the use of materials are conducted by the specialists of this bureau. Here the government stops, for the reason that dominant view in congress has been that this properly delimits the government's function.

Representative Anthony of Kansas introduced a bill in the house last winter for the construction of a military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, 100 miles, by convicts in the two federal penitentiaries at Fort Leavenworth. The bill was lost after a debate that developed into a general discussion of the good roads movement.

The measure had the indorsement of President Taft, the chief of staff of the army and the quartermaster general. General J. Franklin Bell, then chief of staff, stated in a letter to Representative Anthony that the proposed road would unquestionably be of great military value and convenience." Farmers of many townships through which the proposed road would run offered to supply all the rock and other material to be used in its construction.

Like others of its kind, this measure was wrecked upon constitutional rocks. The opponents of the bill contended that General Bell did not claim the road to be a military necessity, and that, if not done for this purpose, the government could not build it, because the constitution authorizes the construction of only such roads as are required to meet military necessities and post roads.

On Leaving Eden.

Eve—"Shall we take the snake with us?" Adam—"Well, I guess not; people will think we are going into vaudeville."

Capital Boys Are to Be Suppressed

I'LL SUPPRESS 'EM!
I'LL BE GOOD

REGULATIONS to protect children from danger of injury and to have them looked after for violations of the regulations are to be enforced by the Washington police.

"The danger to children who make playgrounds of the streets," says Maj. Sylvester, "has been long since established. Now that there are public playgrounds in different sections of the city the children should use them rather than risk their lives."

Complaints against children playing on the streets sometimes cause a peck of trouble to the police.

Children jump upon moving streetcars. Others stand upon the streets. Others are loud and boisterous.

In past years Maj. Sylvester has favored the enactment of a limited curfew law. He still thinks something should be done for the better protection of children's morals.

"Death and accident have been caused by street cars and other vehicles," the superintendent of police says. "On the other hand, children playing on the streets have caused destruction to property.

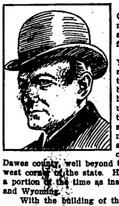
"Ball playing on the streets," he continued, "has resulted in complaints on account of noises and broken windows. The same hue and cry is raised when vacant lots are used for baseball and other games. At times, in certain localities, large and noisy gatherings are attracted."

Maj. Sylvester wants the members of his command to deal gently with boys who cause trouble. While he wants the youngsters to get what enjoyment they can, he does not, however, want them to violate the law.

Street corner gatherings are to be broken up, the superintendent says. Indulgence in profanity and other bad language is to mean punishment. All offenders who are caught will be prosecuted. The police think that keeping boys off the streets at night would accomplish much good.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

COWBOY MAYOR LOOKS HIGHER



James C. Dahlman, the cowboy mayor of Omaha, flushed by his success in securing the nomination for governor, has widened his field of ambition and it is said may become a candidate for United States senator.

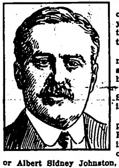
Dahlman was born in 1856 in the village of Yorktown, a place that was then right in the range country. As a boy he received an education such as the town where he lived afforded, but when hardly out of short pants he straddled a horse and became a cowboy. All over the state, until 1890, he rode the range. In 1890 and when the settlers commenced to encroach upon the big stockmen of Texas, the drive to the north commenced. Dahlman was among those who moved, and during that year followed a big bunch of cattle across the country to Nebraska, driving to Dawes county, well beyond the outposts of civilization in the extreme northwest corner of the state. Here he rode the range for several years, serving a portion of the time as inspector of brands for the cattlemen of Nebraska and Wyoming.

With the building of the northwestern railroad toward the Black Hills there was a rush of settlers and the town of Chadron was established. It was a typical frontier city, a large portion of its inhabitants being gamblers, sure thing men and thugs, who terrorized the reputable inhabitants. One day when Dahlman was in town a committee of citizens called upon him and offered him the position of mayor. He laughed at the idea.

Dahlman rode back to camp, where he lay awake all night and thought. When morning broke he arose and ate breakfast as usual, but he did not go out with the boys. Instead, he bade them good-by, remarking that he had quit the range.

Saddling his cow pony, Dahlman rode into Chadron, where he called upon the city council and told them he was ready to accept the position of mayor. He was immediately elected and that day took charge of public affairs. He organized a police force and soon Chadron was as quiet and orderly a town as there was in the state.

M'CLUNG FOR THE TREASURY



No longer young himself, Franklin MacVeagh of the United States treasury is the patron of youth. He brought the north wind with him to the flat banks of the yellow Potomac, a Washington correspondent asserts.

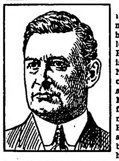
So short coats, fancy vests and stick pins to match shirts and cravats—the visible symbols of a new class—have displaced boots and rusty plug hats in the somber offices of the nation's treasury. Lee McClung, the new treasurer of the United States, is a bachelor of forty, but a boy when he is compared with his antediluvian forerunners.

McClung's blood, Confederate, though whiggish, points to his politics with a pretty certain guess However, he makes no flourish of his views, and in his speech, now accented by the east, he declined to mention John Marshall, the chief justice, or Albert Sidney Johnston, killed at Shiloh, or John Morgan, the cavalry leader and raider—all of whom were of his family in the past—unless in answer to a question.

At Yale McClung—still square, muscular and heavy breasted, slim at the waist, and thewed in the legs like a racer—was captain of the football team and famous as a plunger and runner. Socially he was a leader. In all respects he was conspicuous and popular. He went into traffic as a profession—obtaining freight for a railroad—and then he became treasurer of his university watching $10,500,000 of endowments and receiving $1,250,000 annually in rents, interest and tuition.

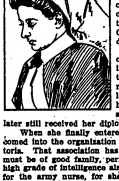
Some of the McClungs—Scotch Presbyterians, back in the Highlands, fierce men in love, in war, and as musicians—brought their temperamental eccentricities to America and handed them down to their generations. A notable heir, notorious heir, indeed, to such an inheritance, was Alexander Keith McClung, the Mississippi duelist, who should have maintained a graveyard of his own and employed an undertaker in his retinue.

THINK CHANLER WAS DUPED



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop Chanler have recently been the topic for gossip in two continents, it being alleged that Mrs. Chanler tricked her husband into turning over to her his property, leaving him penniless. They were married in Paris June 18 last. Mr. Chanler, whose portrait is here shown, is connected with the Astors of New York and is well known in society in that city. He inherited a large fortune and became an artist early in life. His first wife, who was Miss Julia R. Chamberlain, obtained a divorce from him in France in 1908. Mr. Chanler formerly was sheriff of Dutchess county, New York. He is a brother of Stuyvesant Chanler, ex-lieutenant governor of the Empire state. Mrs. Chanler, better known as Lina Cavalieri, is celebrated for her great beauty as well as for her fine voice. She is the daughter of an Italian workingman, and in early life sold flowers on the street. Then she became a cafe singer, and through the aid of a Russian count studied for the operatic stage. Mme. Cavalieri's debut in Madrid was a failure, but she persevered, and finally won great success in Europe as well as in the United States.

BRITISH NURSE IN AMERICA



The experience of a competent nurse in the first steps of her humane though arduous mission is a little history of itself. This is exemplified in the career of Miss Elizabeth Murray, who recently came to the United States to study up the methods of our great hospitals. Her tour of inspection is later to take in the Philippine islands and China, and she will return to England to go on duty at the military hospital in Devonshire.

The life of an active English army nurse is one of great self-sacrifice and toil. There have been instances in the career of such where short rations meant an onion a day for food. Miss Murray was brought up to an ideal country life, excelling in athletics, and first attending the Stevens hospital in Dublin. After her graduation she took a six months' course in fever cases in London, and later still received her diploma from Bolinda hospital, Dublin.

When she finally entered the British army reserve corps she was welcomed into the organization by Princess Christian, a daughter of Queen Victoria. That association has very rigid rules. The applicant for admission must be of good family, perfect health and careful professional training. A high grade of intelligence also is required. There is a certain social life, too, for the army nurse, for she must necessarily associate with the wives of officers at military posts.

As "Sister Murray" this noble woman, who has devoted her life to the welfare of others, is a true type of the modern nurse whose skilled ministrations are a vital element in army life

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Soldier Victim of Rare Affliction

PORTLAND, Ore.—Sojourning here the last several weeks has been a man who has attracted widespread attention in medical circles. He is Thomas P. Dunn, a native of Montana, who, as a member of the First Montana volunteers in the Spanish-American war, was shot through the head at Caloocan in the Philippines more than twelve years ago and is alive to tell of it today.

When Dunn fell wounded on the battlefield of Caloocan he was carried to the ward where the fatally injured were placed and no one paid any attention to him for two days, as there were too many other wounded whom the physicians and surgeons in charge believed had better chances for recovery. At the end of two days, during which the Montana boy lay practically without attention, the surgeon in charge remarked upon his vitality and decided to try to save his life.

A Mauser bullet had entered the left side of his head just above the temple and emerged from the right side just below the temple, a wound that had previously proved fatal as far as any of the medical men who have examined Dunn ever heard.

His remarkable recovery and the fact that he retains his reason are the most remarkable features of this case. While he is alive, in good health and able to walk around the streets and converse with his friends and acquaintances, Dunn is handicapped by the loss of all sense of smell or taste and has lost the sight of his right eye. Despite these afflictions he bears his lot with fortitude. He cannot enjoy a meal, for no matter what choice viands he may order, he cannot relish them any more than he would hardtack and salt pork. The loss of the sense of taste he looks upon as his worst affliction.

Tommy Dunn, as he is known among his friends, is a ward of the government, though not of his own choosing, for he has relatives and influential friends who take care of him and look after his comfort at all times. His impaired eyesight has proved an obstacle toward his securing employment, and idleness is something he dreads because of his afflictions. His only amusement is to join several congenial companions and tell stories of past experiences, or to take street car rides or journeys through the country in automobiles. He cannot go to the theater, being handicapped by partial blindness and fearful lest the glare of the lights shall impair the sight of his remaining eye.

As a ward of the government Dunn must report at Washington or some other military headquarters at certain periods and to undergo the periodical examination required by the surgeon general's office.

Woman Laughs Her Jaw Out of Joint

NEW YORK.—Tee-hee-hee! Haw-haw! Cra-a-a-ack!!!

Mrs. Cecilia Goldberg's birthday party was an enjoyable occasion up to this point, or, to be exact, until she dislocated her jaw laughing at her mistake in kissing the wrong man.

The occasion was the eighteenth anniversary of Mrs. Goldberg's arrival in Harlem, where she has since become duly popular in her set. She is a pretty young woman, and her parents invited all their friends and relatives to come around and celebrate.

They came by the dozens, and it was one of those "a-gorgeous-time-was-had-by-all" affairs. The tables groaned with good things to eat, and there was a decorous but all sufficient dampness out in the vicinity of the ice box. Along about midnight, when the young folks began thinking of going home, some one suggested that "blind man's buff" was a good game to taper off with. The music was stopped and Mrs. Goldberg was chosen as the first to be the blind one.

She was blindfolded and led into the parlor. She was entitled to kiss any man she could catch, and she supposed that Jim, her husband, would be on the job and see that he was caught. But a young man named Harry was caught by Mrs. Goldberg and was kissed. Jim was just a second too late. Then they pulled the blindfold off and Mrs. Goldberg saw whom she had kissed.

The crowd combined in a roar of glee and Mrs. Goldberg graciously joined in the laughter. But she overexerted herself. In the midst of an unusually loud "Ha-ha!" she grabbed her jaws and began to dance about the room. She gasped and groaned, and Policeman Mott, rushing upstairs, found the company in confusion and hysteria. Mrs. Goldberg seemed unable to close her mouth, and nobody could hold her long enough to close it for her. A policeman gave all the first aid he could muster without result, so he called a doctor from the Harlem hospital. The doctor made a hasty examination and diagnosed the trouble as a dislocated jaw. He finally succeeded in getting it back in place, and advised the patient not to laugh again for a day or so. She won't for a week at least.

The Normans.

The Normans were Northmen, or to be precise, the descendants of Northmen, who had been expelled from their native Norway in consequence of an effort on their part to subvert its institutions and to make its lands hereditary, instead of being divisible among all the sons of the former owner. A band of expatriated outlaws and robbers, they won and held the fair province of northern France, which they named Normandy. When they invaded England they were Frenchmen only in the sense that they had lived for some generations on French soil. In blood they belonged to the great Germanic breed, along with the Anglo-Saxons, Danes and other Scandinavian and German peoples.

Dazed by the Light.

Under the influence of a searchlight the hunters of the northern woods can approach within a few feet of a bull moose at night. Some even make bold enough to rub the animal's nose.

No Missionary Cash for the Indians

I SPOSE YOU'LL SEND IT TO THE HEATHEN INSTEAD
NO MORE CASH FOR YOU—SEE

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—The Methodist church in Oklahoma has decided upon a new policy relative to religious work among the Indians. At a meeting here of the executive board of the church it was decided to combine all of the five civilized tribes, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Seminoles, in one district, under the supervision of one presiding elder, and to require the Indians to support their own pastors without the aid of foreign missionary money.

It was also decided to request the bishop to transfer every English-speaking congregation of Indians to some white charge. This is for the purpose of getting the Indians under a white pastor in order that educational as well as religious work may be carried on. The old idea of teaching a white missionary to speak the Indian tongue and sending him among the Indians to preach in their own language is to be abandoned.

It was pointed out that, under the state government, the Indian and the white man are the same socially and politically, that the state schools are being extended into every Indian settlement, and that the Indian children everywhere are being taught English.

Methodists, Baptists and Catholics have been carrying on religious and educational work among the Indians, through mission churches and schools, in Oklahoma, for more than half a century. The missionaries arrived immediately after the Indians came in 1888. Until now their efforts have been to meet the Indians on their own grounds.

It is expected that other religious organizations will take the same step, it being practically forced upon them by the new conditions arising from the adoption of state government and state schools.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

DO INCHES MAKE THE MAN?

Until the time of the war between Russia and Japan the short man was obliged to defend the prowess of his kind by citing Napoleon as an example of what short persons could do. Balzac, the great French novelist, whose height was a trifle more than five feet, often half whimsically, often seriously, endeavored to show a connection between short stature and excellence. It was also a source of consolation to him and to other men who were not in the tall class, to read in history that the Roman conquerers were short. But after the Russo-Japanese war it became evident to all that stature had nothing to do with the case, unless, perhaps, the victory of the little Jap proved that the short man was the superior of the tall. But now come the municipal authorities in our cities, who say that a tall policeman is better than a short and that a tall fireman is the superior of a short fireman, says Boston Globe. Five feet 7½ inches is the limit of shortness to be tolerated say some, while others lower the standard a quarter of an inch. Others would lower it half an inch more. Superstitions die hard. We are still children, and, although far from the age of giants, we cling to the notion that inches make the man.

Great Britain has just launched one of the biggest of the dreadnought battleships which the government is steadily adding to the navy. And that American ideas are good for something in this connection is shown by the information which has leaked out, notwithstanding the careful way in which naval secrets are guarded, that the guns on the new vessel will be arranged much like those on United States battleships of the latest design, so that they can be fired one above another and concentrate tremendous striking power at a given point. Builders of our warships are giving valuable points to all the world.

It will be a good day in this city when every boy who goes to the high school can multiply and divide with unfailing accuracy, when he knows the rule of three and is up on fractions, says Philadelphia Inquirer. If in addition to that he can write legibly, read distinctly and spell correctly he will have a better equipment than has been common of late. In trying to teach children too much we have not trained them to definite ways of thinking. Yet to think clearly about anything is the great prerequisite of life and ought to be the chief aim of education.

Reports of accidents to women wearing hobble skirts begin to come in. Of course such accidents are inevitable. A woman who deliberately binds her limbs before submiting herself to the dangers of the highway is doubly handicapped, for even unhampered physically, she likely would lack the intelligence to dodge a street car.

A man in New York was sent to prison for four years for stealing a five-cent looking-glass. It served him right. A man who makes so little of his opportunities in the face of such shining examples ought to be shut off from the rest of society.

A bank in Spokane is issuing antiseptic money. Still, while sanitary banknotes may fit in better than the others with the progressive ideas of the age, as far as the others are concerned, with all their germs, we love them still.

"Did Washington swear?" asked a periodical. We don't know, but some enlightenment could be furnished if we knew whether Martha's dresses were buttoned down the back.

Some genius has invented a machine for testing operatic voices. It will not help much unless it makes it possible for the operator to go away and leave it after he sets it going.

A New York street car jumped the track and ran into a saloon. An amazing instance of the power of suggestion; the car driver was doubtless very thirsty.

Considered as an aerial racer the carrier pigeon may not be quite up to date, but its motor seldom if ever gets out of order.

A man has been found starving himself because he feared the end of the world was at hand. There must be such a thing as the rash bravery of cowardice.

A writer sagely remarks that there is no excuse for drowning. Unfortunately, apologies are never offered.

It's a wise man who can guess two times out of three which way the cat is going to jump.

PROGRESSIVES DEFEAT TAWNEY

HOUSE LEADER GOES DOWN UNDER LOCAL PROGRESSIVE AVALANCHE.

OTHER MEMBERS RENOMINATED

Nye, of Minneapolis, Will be Opposed by Thomas P. Dwyer.—Haynes Renominated For Mayor of Minneapolis.

St. Paul, Minn. — James A. Tawney, house leader and friend of Speaker Cannon was defeated, by Sydney A. Anderson, of Lanesboro. All other members of the Minnesota Congressional delegation were re-nominated.

At midnight, the Winona Republican-Herald, Mr. Tawney's organ, conceded his defeat by two thousand.

With a majority of something over the 1,000 mark, Frank M. Nye, defeated Albert H. Hall in the bitterly fought contest for the Republican nomination for congressman from the Fifth district. Although Nye carried only six of the 13 wards, his majorities in most instances were heavier than those secured by Mr. Hall in the seven wards he carried.

Sydney A. Anderson.

Thomas P. Dwyer secured the Democratic nomination for the same position by a majority of 978 over Einar Holdale and John H. Long. Indications from the few county returns now in are that the Dwyer majority will be increased in the rural districts.

The Nye-Hall contest was one of the most bitterly fought during the primaries. Hall repeatedly attacked Nye on his record in congress, terming him a supporter of Cannon. Hall, at the head of the progressive Republicans, brought much to light concerning Nye's opposition to the Norris resolution curtailing Cannon's power. Mr. Nye based his campaign on the old principles of Republicanism, claiming that it alone stood for progressiveness.

Congressman Stevens Pleased.

"The result is very satisfactory from the estimate of our committee," said Congressman Stevens. "The result shows the desire of the people to sustain the real, progressive legislation and to work for it when it has been shown to them. It is an encouragement to a public man to know that they inquire and keep informed I desire to express my sincere gatitude to my friends for their support."

H. L. Buck.

Results in the State.

Returns on the legislative tickets throughout the state are meager so much so that no determination could be reached as to the relative strength of county option and anti-county option.

The option candidates won in some places while they lost in others. In Minneapolis the county optionists appear to have won out for the most part, although the other side of the question has its representation.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

First District.

Republican — Sydney A. Anderson.

Democratic — H. L. Buck, Winona.

Second District.

Republican—F. E. Ellsworth, of St. James.

Democratic—W. S. Hammond, of St. James.

Third District.

Republican — C. R. Davis, St. Peter.

Fourth District.

Republican—F. C. Stevens, St. Paul.

Democratic — J. L. Gieske, St. Paul.

Fifth District.

Republican — Frank M. Nye, Minneapolis.

Democratic—Thomas P. Dwyer, Minneapolis.

Sixth District.

Republican — C. A. Lindbergh, Little Falls.

Seventh District.

Republican — A. J. Volstead, Granite Falls.

Eighth District.

Republican—Clarence B. Miller, Duluth.

Democratic — Alfred Jacques, Duluth.

Ninth District.

Republican — Halvor Steenerson, Crookston.

In Minneapolis probably the most sensational victories were won by Carl Wallace in the Forty-third district over E. P. Allen, and W. S Dwinnell in the Fortieth, over C. A Nimocks and Guy V. Howard.

Mr. Dwinnell has about as many votes as did Howard and Nimocks together, Nimocks waged a spectacular campaign, had secured innumerable pledges, but failed to land the plum.

Throughout the state, the results were indeterminable. In St. Paul Senator W. W. Dunn defeated his opponent Gregory while Durment was defeated by Denegre.

In the Fergus Falls District, Senator C. J. Wright was nominated for senator, while J. W. Mason appears to have won out over his opponents in the race for district judge.

One of the surprising results was the victory of J. D. Sullivan in St Cloud over his Democratic opponent J. E. C. Robinson, who was a candidate for re-nomination.

In the Faribault district, Senator F. L. Glotzback has won out by a substantial majority over his Democratic opponent and will face Schilling at the election.

F. F. Ellsworth.

Senator John Moonan has been nominated on the Demorcatic ticket from Waseca.

In Minneapolis.

W. E. Satterlee is the Republican nominee for mayor of Minneapolis. His plurality is 7,625, and he polled about two votes to C. J. Minor's one. Only in the large plurality is this a surprise.

James C. Haynes, present Demorcatic mayor, defeated George B. Esterman by more than four votes to one. His plurality is 2,996. The race is on between Mr. Haynes and Mr. Satterlee for the mayorality.

C. A. Bloomquist, Republican city treasurer, easily defeated J. O. Davis for the city treasurership. These three winners—Haynes, Satterlee and Bloomquist carried every ward in the city.

Woman Named for Schools.

Minneapolis women nominated Miss Mae Snow as candidate of the board of school directors, to fill the unexpired term, by a majority of three times that of any of her seven competitors. Miss Snow received a total of 9,675 votes, while her nearest competitor for the office got but 3,269 votes.

Miss Snow carried every ward in the city, and her majority was the best of any of the candidates on the entire ticket.

A. J. Rockne, of Red Wing, speaker of the last house was nominated for state senator over W. E. Putnam by 500, after a sensational contest. Aldred Johnson was named for judge over F. M. Wilson by 350.

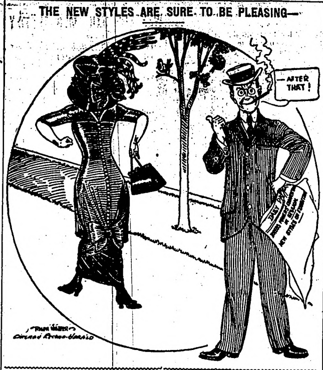
Lillis Sells Bank Stock.

Kansas City, Mo. — Jere S. Lillis, victim of a knife attack at the hands of John P. Cudahy, disposed of all but two of his shares in the Western Exchange bank here. Lillis was formerly president of the institution. He will remain the nominal head of the bank until Jan. 1, when new officers will be elected.

Trenton, Sept. 22.—Vivian M. Lewis was nominated for governor on the first ballot at the Republican state convention.

Masons at Detroit Meeting Elect.

Detroit, Mich. — The supreme council of thirty-third degree, northern jurisdiction of the United States, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, in conclave here, elected Charles C. Mumford, of Providence, R. I., to active membership to succeed the late George H. Kenyon, of Providence; Thomas Kite, of Cincinnati; Charles M. Girdenier, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Leroy A. Goddard, of Chicago, also were elected active members to fill vacancies in their respective states.



THE NEW STYLES ARE SURE TO BE PLEASING—
—AFTER THAT!

GILMAN MADE CHIEF

BOSTON MAN ELECTED TO HIGHEST OFFICE IN GRAND ARMY.

5,323 VETERANS DIE IN 1909

Retiring Commander, Van Sant, Pays High Tribute to Soldiers of Confederacy—His Remarks Greeted With Applause at Encampment.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic Thursday elected John E. Gilman of Boston commander-in-chief for the ensuing year, John McElroy, the only other aspirant for the office, withdrawing his name prior to the election.

In opening the business session of the national encampment the retiring commander-in-chief, Samuel R. Van Sant, of Minnesota, gave a comprehensive review of the work of the organization for the past year and outlined what might be accomplished for the good of the order in the future.

The commander spoke earnestly as he expressed his gratification at the increasing fraternization of the "blue" and the "gray."

When he said that no braver troops were ever marshaled for conflict than the southern soldiers and that the Union veterans now realize that no men ever made greater sacrifices for what they believed to be right than their former foes, the commander was applauded.

While the roll of the Grand Army is steadily shortening, the commander in-chief urged that every effort be made to keep the organization up to its fullest possible strength. He quoted the figures showing that G. A. R. at the beginning of the present year had still 213,901 members in good standing, as against 220,600 at the begining of 1909. The loss during the year was 6,781, of which 5,323 was by death.

Commander-in-Chief Van Sant had commendation for the work of all the auxiliaries, praising the excellent work being done by the Woman's Relief corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans.

GRAFTERS SEVERELY SCORED

Both Illinois State Political Conventions in Resolutions Denounce Legislative Corruption.

Springfield, Ill. — The administrations of President Taft and Governor Deneen were heartily indorsed and a platform was adopted containing a tariff plank along the lines laid down by the president's campaign letter to Congressman McKinley by the Republican state convention which met here Friday.

The platform commends President Taft and congress, who, as "agents of the people, have carried forward another step the principles and policies which have dominated and controlled the government of the United States for the most progressive half century of civilized life."

East St. Louis, Ill.—Boodlers, grafters and legislative corruption are denounced in strong terms in the platform adopted by the Democratic state convention. The initiative and referendum, an anticorrupt practises act, and an honest extension of civil service are given as the remedies for crookedness in public office and administration.

General Brayton Is Dead.

Providence, R. I.—Gen. Charles R. Brayton, the blind leader of the Rhode Island Republicans and the Rhode Island member of the national Republican committee, died here Friday.

Newspaper Man Honored.

Washington.—George H. Gall, formerly a Washington newspaper man, was Friday appointed secretary of the bureau which the Dominion of Canada is to establish in Washington.

THUGS ROB MEN OF $10,000

TWO PITTSBURG BROTHERS ARE HELD UP AT CHICAGO.

Merchants Were on Way to Wisconsin to Buy Tobacco When Robbed—$500 Diamond Gone.

Chicago. — Harry W. and Max C. Chotiner of the Pittsburg tobacco distributing firm of H. W. Chotiner & Brother, incorporated, were held up and robbed of $10,000 in money and a two-carat diamond shirt stud valued at $500 at Quincy and Jefferson street last night. The hold-up men are still at large.

The brothers were on their way from Twelfth and Halsted streets to the Brevoort hotel, where they are stopping. Being strangers in the city, they lost their way. While walking in Quincy street 100 feet east of Jefferson they were seized from behind by two men. Max, who carried the money in his inside coat pocket, was hurled into a vacant lot and pinned down by his assailant, while his brother engaged in a struggle with the other highwayman on the sidewalk.

In the struggle Harry was robbed of his diamond. Gaining his freedom by wriggling out of his coat, he declares he ran down the street shouting "Murder," "Police," "Help," continuing to the Union depot, several blocks away, where he met a policeman. When the policeman reached the scene of the robbery he found Max lying in the lot in a semi-conscious condition.

When Max revived he said that after he had been knocked down by one robber another attacked him, knocking the breath out of him. The money was then wrested from his pocket, and the highwayman ran.

The Chotiner brothers tried to deposit the money in the First National bank, but decided to carry it, as it would be impossible to get the money out of the bank until today. They had intended to leave Chicago last night for Janesville, Wis., to complete a deal for $10,000 worth of tobacco.

CHARLTON MAD, EXPERTS SAY

Alienists Make Report on Wife Slayer—Declare He Should Be Confined in Asylum.

New York.—"It is our opinion that Porter Charlton is of unsound mind and liable to attacks of impulsive violence and that his moral sense is pathologically defective. He should be taken to a hospital for the insane and there kept indefinitely, for he is likely at any time to be a menace to society."

This is the conclusion reached by the alienists who examined the slayer of Mrs. Scott Castle, the actress, who was Charlton's wife, at Lake Como Italy, last June.

CHAVEZ FLIES OVER ALPS

Peruvian Aviator Hurt When Aeroplane Is Wrecked—American Makes Attempt But Fails.

Milan, Italy.—Georges Chavez, the Peruvian aviator, Friday flew from Brig, Switzerland, over the Simplon pass and arrived at Domodossola, on the Italian side of the Alps.

In alighting Chavez fell beneath his machine. He was injured and his monoplane was destroyed.

Henry Weymann, the American aviator, ascended at Brig in an attempt to follow Chavez, but descended after having been in the air four minutes.

Held in $14,345 Gold Theft.

Seattle, Wash.—Marius Johansen was arrested here Friday on a charge of complicity in the stealing of $14,345 from the sluice boxes of the Pioneer Mining company at Nome, Alaska, several weeks ago.

Twelve Hurt in Car Fire Panic.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Twelve passengers on a street car on the Appalachian exposition line were injured in a stampede Friday that followed the burning out of a fuse. Mrs. A. S. J. Davis may die. She was trampled on.

MANY DIE IN WRECK

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN GOES THROUGH OPEN BRIDGE INTO RAGING WATERS.

SIXTEEN KNOWN TO BE DEAD

Feared Others Been Washed Away—Heavy Rainfall Causes Small Creek to Become Seething Torrent—Disaster Near Clayton, Kan.

Clayton, Kan.—A terrible disaster took place on the Rock Island railroad two miles east of here Friday, when a fast train plunged through an open bridge and into 20 feet of water. Sixteen persons were killed and 11 injured. Most of the victims were occupants of the smoking car, which was telescoped by the car following it.

The stream which wrought the destruction is at ordinary times simply a dry arroyo, with no water, but with its banks 30 feet below the level of the railroad bridge. A tremendous rain had fallen during the night and the ordinarily dry bed was soon filled to the brim with a wild torrent. The bridge itself was quickly broken up and carried away.

Shortly after one o'clock in the morning, while the storm yet raged, the fast Rock Island passenger train from Kansas City to Denver, traveling at a forty mile per hour speed, rushed headlong into the gap and the forward end of the train took the plunge into the water filled ravine.

The locomotive, tender and baggage car disappeared entirely under the water, and the engineer, fireman, baggageman and conductor were all instantly killed.

The smoker, which stopped on the brink of the stream, was telescoped by a chair car and many of the passengers killed outright. Others were thrown into the stream and drowned.

With the exception of the last Pullman the entire train left the track and the cars and coaches were piled in one big heap or rolled into the ditch alongside the rails.

The uninjured passengers made their way to the brink of the stream and rendered what assistance they could, working by the light of the few lanterns which could be found.

Other passengers as well as trainmen walked to Clayton in the search for help. From this place the news was telegraphed to headquarters and relief trains were started from Belleville and Phillipsburg. Citizens of Clayton in wagons drove hastily to the scene of the wreck and, aided by bonfires which they lighted, worked in the storm amid the debris in the search for the dead and injured.

The little stream lost its water as rapidly as it had found it, and soon the ravine was practically dry. Down stream for half a mile the dead and injured were found and removed to the improvised hospitals. Nine of these dead were identified by letters and otherwise. Seven are without identification marks.

BALK PLOT TO KILL MIKADO

Certain Death Awaits Plotters Under Arrest Who Attempt to Assassinate Japan's Emperor.

Tokyo, Japan.—A sensation was caused by the publication of the alleged details of a plot among his own subjects to assassinate Emperor Mutsuhito. The startling story appeared in the Hochi Shimbun, which says that the plotters, who are under arrest, certainly will be sentenced to death after trials before a special secret court.

Emperor of Japan.

This is the first time in the history of the country that the life of the sovereign has been plotted against by his own people and the fact has become known. It is understood that a rigorous censorship prevented the publication of as much as a hint of the conspiracy until this evening, when the Hochi Shimbun assumed responsibility for the alarming announcement.

Train Makes Fast Run.

Logansport, Ind.—Panhandle passenger train No. 12, ariving here from Chicago Thursday, came from Kouts at the rate of 100 miles an hour, making 57 miles in 51 minutes. The train consisted of eight coaches.

Elgin, 25,976; Aurora, 29,807.

Washington.—The census bureau Thursday made public the following population returns: Elgin, Ill., 25,976; last census, 22,433, increase 15.8 per cent. Aurora, Ill., 29,807; last census, 24,147, increase 23.4 per cent.

TAWNEY EXPLAINS

AVERS HIS OPPONENT WON THROUGH "KNOCKS" OF OPPOSITE PARTY,

WHO VOTED REPUBLICAN TICKET

Under the Present Primary Law This Could Not be Prevented.—Democratic Candidate Buck Issues Denial.

Winona. — After declaring that his defeat is directly attributed to the voting by the Democrats in the Republican primaries, Congressman Tawney, defeated on Tuesday, issued the following: "My defeat for nomination cannot be charged to the bolt of the Republicans. In seven of the 10 counties in this district, there was no contest for any Democratic nomination. One vote, therefore, in these counties would nominate the Democratic candidate.

"The Democratic vote in these counties two years ago was over 7,000. At the primary election in these counties there were less than 150 Democratic votes cast. In a single precinct in one county there were 70 more Republican ballots voted than were cast for President Taft in the same precinct two years ago.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the Democrats of the district have made the Republican nomination, as it was intended they should do when my opponent was selected only a short time before the time for filing expired and after the insurgents had spent more than three months in a fruitless endeavor to obtain a Republican to file as candidate against me.

"The Democrats knew this was their only opportunity to accomplish my defeat, and they naturally took advantage of it. Under the former system of making nominations this would have been impossible."

Buck Denies the Charges.

Mr. Buck, the Democratic candidate, made the following statement refuting the charges: "It is probably true that some Democrats throughout the district called for Republican ballots. It is also true that some Republicans called for Democratic ballots. It is true also that many of the Democrats voting in the Republican primaries cast their ballots for Mr. Tawney and others for Mr. Anderson.

"None of these Democratic votes, however, were cast for Republican candidates at the solicitation of any Democrat, but at the insistent importuning of the Republican candidates for local offices who desired their help in securing the nominations.

"Early in August I issued a statement which was widely published throughout the district in which I expressed the hope that the Democrats would resist the solicitation of this Republican friends and abstain from taking part in the Republican primaries.

"The claim by Mr. Tawney that his defeat for the nomination was brought about by these Democratic votes is not borne out by the returns and it is self-apparent that the republican voters of this district are the ones who are responsible for his defeat."

METHODISTS IN FERGUS FALLS.

Conference Opens With Delegates From 60 Cities Present.

Fergus Falls.—Every railway train brought ministerial delegates to the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mayor D. M. Brown welcomed the delegates to the city and Colonel McBride spoke for the church. Rev. A. H. McKee, district superintendent, is presiding. Rev. J. B. Hingeley, D. D., of Chicago, secretary of the board of conference claimants, addressed the conference. He said that last year the Methodist church paid $131,000 to suffering preachers besides accumulating funds in conferences and connections which had not been tabulated. The first dividend to old preachers last year was $19,000.

The program was to secure funds for a yearly dividend for old preachers of $100,000 in 1911. This was additional to money raised by annual conferences for their own old preachers. The plan was to raise $1,000,000 from all sources for all the various funds. Fall conferences reported a large gain in money and promises for superannuates. Dr. Hingeley was pastor here 26 years ago and was also presiding elder. Rev. Mathew J. Trenery, of Milwaukee, spoke of rapid growth of Sunday schools and of special missionaries. Bishop Hamilton will open the business session this morning. A special car with Minneapolis clergymen arrived and pastors are here from Duluth and 60 other cities. Many clergymen's wives are here.

State Tests For Cattle.

Minneapolis. — The Minnesota state sanitary board will begin a regular inspection of cattle in Minneapolis dairies. J. H. Lyle, city milk inspector, has received word that arrangements are being made to send inspectors into the city at once. The inspection will be monthly. Under the rules to be adopted by the board, every herd will be given a thorough test. The dairymen will not be allowed to add cattle to the inspected herd without having them examined first by the state officers.

TO EXAMINE STUDENTS.

Step Will Be Proposed at the State Sanitary Convention.

Minneapolis. — The Minnesota state board of health is preparing to advocate medical inspection for all students at the University of Minnesota.

The first public step will be taken at the meeting of the Minnesota State Sanitary conference, when Dr. J. G. Cross, a member of the faculty of the school of surgery of the university, will read a paper advocating such inspection. Dr. Cross will be supported by the state board of health and the members of the faculty of the school of surgery.

Dean Westbrook of the college said that while he was not ready to announce plans, it undoubtedly was a necessary reform.

Dean Westbrook Sees Need.

"I cannot say anything yet until we have determined on a course of action," said Dean Westbrook. "If medical inspection is necessary in public schools where a few hundreds are attending school, it is certainly necessary among 4,000 students."

If the plans are adopted and medical inspection becomes a law in the university the school will be among the very first in the country to adopt the system.

The meeting of the sanitary conference will be held Oct. 5, in the Unitarian church.

It is thought that the mild epidemic of measles and typhoid fever at the agricultural college last year had something to do with the movement.

Dr. Cross Formulates Plan.

Dr. Cross said he has not outlined any definite plan, but is working on a general line that would, he thought, be beneficial. The inspection will be somewhat different from that used in the public schools owing to the different conditions.

DEM. STATE COMMITTTEE.

State, Congressional and Executive Bodies Are Appointed.

St. Paul. — Hon. M. J. Daly, chairman of the Democratic convention, has appointed the Democratic state, congressional and executive committees.

The committeemen-at-large are John C. Burchard, Martin O'Brien and Z. H. Austin, St. Paul; O. J. Johnson, Glenwood; Timothy O'Connor, Renville; Charles d'Autremont and P. O. Donnell, Duluth; S. A. Stockwell and E. A. Stevens, Minneapolis; E. L. Murphy, St. Paul; Joseph Wolf, Staples; T. O. Frykland, Badger; D. C. Wise, Mankato; A. C. Ochs, Springfield, and Joseph McConnon, Winona.

The congressional committee is: First district, William Gausewitz, Owatonna; Second, Dr. Thomas Lowell, Pipestone; Third, Dr. J. R. Phillips, Northfield; Fourth, B. J. Mozier, Stillwater; Fifth, H. A. Lund, Minneapolis; Sixth, G. B. Roddis, Long Prairie; Seventh, G. A. Gislason, Mineota; Eighth, S. H. Shiede, Cloquet, and Ninth, H. M. Wheelock, Long Prairie.

The executive committee consists of D. D. Daly, Minneapolis; W. R. Hodges, Sleepy Eye; John C. Burchard, St. Paul; Martin O'Brien, Crookston; Timothy O'Connor, Renville; Harry A. Lund, Minneapolis; W. A. Gausewitz, Owatonna; Julius J. Reiter, Rochester; Fred Schilpin, St. Cloud, and S. J. Meleay, of Montevideo. Frank Day is chairman of this committee, Harvey Grimmer, secretary, and Fred B. Lynch, treasurer.

The Democratic committee announces that James Gray will make his keynote speech at Fergus Falls, Tuesday evening, Sept. 27. He will address county fairs at Austin next Thursday, Northfield, Friday, and Long Prairie, Saturday.

DULUTH MILL LOSS $100,000.

Lumber Is Consumed by Flames But Mill Is Spared.

Duluth. — An early Sunday morning fire destroyed $100,000 worth of lumber, lath and singles at the West Duluth sawmill of Alger, Smith & Co. The wind blew away from the company's big sawmill, so that it was not endangered, but it was with great difficulty that 30 head of horses were gotten out of the company's barn in time to save them before the structure was consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown at the present time, but there are people who believe that the New Duluth firebug, who has destroyed $100,000 worth of property in four weeks, with six fires, has extended his operations to Duluth proper.

It may be a matter of some significance that only a few hours before the big fire at Alger, Smith & Co.'s mill yard the fire department was summoned to the plant of the Scott-Graff Lumber company at the west end. This fire was easily extinguished before the flames spread far enough to do much damage. The lumber consumed at the Alger, Smith & Co. fire consisted of nearly 4,000,000 feet, the bulk of which was low grade stock. This loss amounted to about $50,000 and the loss on shingles and lath amounting to $50,000 and may exceed that amount, all covered by insurance. The figures are given out by the company and doubtless are conservative.

ALLEGED ROBBER ARRAIGNED.

Charles Adams, Caught in Wisconsin, Held to the Grand Jury.

Lamberton.—Charles Adams, charged with robbing the Security State Bank of Seaforth last April, was given his preliminary hearing before Justice Zindel. Adams was located at Fond du Lac, Wis., and brought to this city by Sheriff Schueller, from whom he escaped shortly after the robbery. He was bound over to the grand jury which meets in November.

WESTERN RAIL MEN TESTIFY

PRESENT EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

Hearing Is Conducted by Commerce Commission Along Lines of Court Procedure.

Chicago. — Western railroads continued the presentation of evidence before the interstate commerce commission in support of their contention that a general advance in freight rates is necessary to maintain the standard of service demanded by the government and the people.

Commissioners Clements, Clark and Lane conducted the hearing which hitherto has been in the hands of examiners. Commissioner Clements outlined the work of the week along lines of court procedure, asking railroads, as affirmants, to show cause why the advances proposed should not be permanently suspended, and the shippers, as respondents, to show the contrary.

C. M. Kittle, vice-president of the Illinois Central, the first witness heard, presented statistics showing the cost of operating the road since 1891. Commissioner Lane called the attention of Attorney Norton, representing the Illinois Central, to Mr. Kittle's figures, showing in 1892 a higher cost of operation per mile than in 1910. Attorney Norton replied that this was only a chance comparison; he was about to show, he said, a higher cost in every department of maintenance not on any one feature.

Mr. Kittle testified that in damaged freight indemnities alone this year the road paid out $4,845,470 as against only $60,000 in 1892.

As an instance of increased cost of material Mr. Kittle said that lumber which could be bought in 1900 for nine dollars now costs $13. Increased wages also were a drain on the revenue of the company, he declared.

DAY OF PORK BARREL OVER

President Taft at Cincinnati Declares for New Policy in River Improvements.

Cincinnati.—Doom for the "pork barrel" and a new policy of waterway improvement, under which congress would authorize prompt completion of a project when once undertaken, to the end that river transportation may prove a strong factor in reducing rail rates, were advocated here at the Ohio Valley exposition by President Taft.

The president said that the country is roused against corrupt control of legislative agencies, but that selfish combinations of the representatives of the majority are equally dangerous.

We have reached a new epoch in the matter of improvement of our waterways. The public is greatly aroused by the confident and just belief that by a more symmetrical, reasonable and prompt expenditure of money upon approved projects, rates for transportation may be lowered, and the business of the country entirely benefited.

As a country, we are all in favor of the most effective and economical expenditure for the development of our waterways, but as members of a district, and as representatives of districts, we are selfishly insistent upon our shares of public appropriations each year, however much that division of the spoil impedes the adoption of the effective and economical improvement of our water transportation.

The evil in the corrupt control of a congress or a legislature by private interests is manifest and always called for condemnation. But there is another kind of legislative abuse as dangerous to public weal in certain of its aspects as corruption, and that is the selfish combination of the constituences to expend the money of the government for the temporary benefit of a part or with little benefit to the whole.

It is the duty of the majority and the minority to legislate always for the benefit of the whole people, and any enactments that look to the selfish exploitations of less than the whole at the expense of the whole, and without benefit to the whole, is a species of legislative abuse that comes very near corruption in its effects, and is perhaps more dangerous than corruption, because those who support such a combination are generally bold in its defense.

HOW THE BALL CLUBS STAND

Games Won and Lost and the Per Cent Average of the Various Nines.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.							
Chicago	92	43	.681	Cinc'nati	70	72	.493
Pittsburg	81	57	.587	St. Louis	55	80	.407
New York	80	58	.580	Brooklyn	55	83	.397
Phild'l'a	71	68	.511	Boston	48	91	.346
AMERICAN LEAGUE.							
Phild'l'a	95	42	.693	Cleveland	62	76	.454
Detroit	80	60	.571	Wash'ton	59	80	.424
New York	79	60	.568	Chicago	58	80	.420
Boston	78	60	.565	St. Louis	43	97	.307
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.							
Min'p'lis	105	59	.640	Kan. City	84	79	.514
Toledo	89	74	.546	Mil'a'k'e	74	90	.451
C'lumb's	87	75	.537	Ind'ap'ls	67	96	.411
St. Paul	84	76	.525	Lo'isville	60	101	.371
WESTERN LEAGUE.							
Si'u City	101	54	.651	Omaha	78	76	.507
Denver	94	62	.603	St. Jos'ph	68	87	.438
Lincoln	91	63	.591	D. Moines	64	91	.412
Wichita	83	73	.533	Topeka	41	114	.264

Toys With Arc Lamp; Killed.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Stephen Stuper, aged nineteen, employed at the Homestead Steel works, was instantly killed Friday while fooling with an arc lamp. His hand came in contact with a live wire and 4,800 volts of electricity passed through him.

Find Baby's Body in Basket.

Peoria, Ill.—Two school children carried home a basket they found in a weed patch Friday. When its contents were investigated by their mother she found the remains of a baby.

CONNIE MACK IS GREAT LEADER

Manager Connie Mack of Athletics.

Connie Mack and Frank Chance will each be given a much higher rating as a manager by the baseball public than was accorded to either in 1909, but neither has shown qualities as an organizer, disciplinarian or general that he did not exhibit during the preceding pennant race in landing his team in second place. Chance has won a pennant with every major league team of which he has been in charge except in 1905 and in 1909. The Cubs of 1905 lost the services of the lamented Selee, in mid-season and Chance, his successor, established his reputation as a leader by securing third place. New York won, with Pittsburg as the runner-up.

The Athletics have made a creditable record during Philadelphia's membership in the American league, but Mack has never been able to win two successive flags. In 1901, the initial season of the American league, the Athletics finished fourth. The White Sox carried off the honors of the year. In 1902 the team that McGraw dubbed the "White Elephants," finished first. Boston beat them out in 1903 and in 1904 Philadelphia tumbled to fifth place. In the next race, the Mackmen qualified as the American league's representative in the first world's series conducted under the auspices of the National Commission, but were decisively defeated by the New York Giants, and were shut out in four of the five games. Bender blanked the Giants in his team's lone victory.

The gameness of the 1910 Athletics has been proved and those who earlier in the race taunted them as quitters and predicted that they would not stand the strain, have been silenced by their sustained steadiness at all stages of the campaign. Most of the veterans are still in line.

Coombs, Bender, Plank and Morgan are considered the big four of the Athletic artillerists, but none but Mack knows who will be his slabmen in the world's championship series. It is possible that Krause may be specially prepared for these engagements.

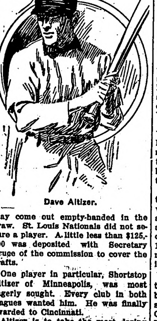
CINCINNATI SECURES A STAR

Dave Altizer, Who Has Contributed Much to Success of Minneapolis, Is Drafted.

One hundred and fifteen minor league players were drafted by the 16 clubs of the two major leagues when the national baseball commission met at Cincinnati recently. Of these the National league secured 67, while the American league got only 48.

The Brooklyn club of the National league secured 15 players; the New York Nationals were the next fortunate in the draw, as they secured 13 players; Philadelphia Nationals came next with 12 players secured; Chicago Nationals were fourth in point of number with 11 players, while the Chicago Americans secured ten.

The others ranged downward to a single player by Detroit, and this one is under investigation, so that Detroit may come out empty-handed in the draw. St. Louis Nationals did not secure a player. A little less than $125,000 was deposited with Secretary Bruce of the commission to cover the drafts.



Dave Altizer.

One player in particular, Shortstop Altizer of Minneapolis, was most eagerly sought. Every club in both leagues wanted him. He was finally awarded to Cincinnati.

Altizer is to take the most daring leap of all this fall, it is reported. He will march to the altar with one of the fair young ladies of Chicago and allow himself to be doubled up.

BALL AND BAT NOTES

Harry Lord has been counted as the classiest of third basemen for the last two seasons. He has been picked on the All-American teams of several of the dopesters.

Fred Luderus has already made himself solid with the Philadelphia fans. He looks even better than Bransfield and it is likely that he will soon supplant the veteran.

President Herrman of the national commission announces the national commission will investigate the plan for two ball clubs to tour the country and will bar league players from the tour if Tex Rickard is backing it.

The National commission will not allow the promoters of the All-National and All-American teams to get away with it. The commission is right, for the game should be allowed to rest in peace during the off season.

Snodgrass, the leading slugger of the National league, is only a youngster, and if he keeps up the record he has set for himself this year he should have a record as good as that of Pop Anson, Ed Delehanty or Honus Wagner, as a great hitter.

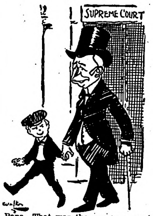
Cobb of Detroit, Snodgrass of New York Nationals and Lajoie of Cleveland are batting .362, .360 and .359, as named. There is only one automobile to be given to the player having the highest batting average at the end of the official season in both leagues.

Pitcher Klettinger of the Clinton team should get a chance to show what he can do in the big leagues after that exhibition against the Cubs a few days ago. Any bush pitcher that can make the coming champions go 11 innings to win a 2 to 1 contest must have something worth trying out in his whip.

President Kinsella of the Springfield team, who sold Meloan to Chicago, is becoming a successful scout. He has sold four more players of his team: Outfielder Shaller to Detroit, Pitcher Willis to the St. Louis Browns, Catcher Hartley to Toledo and Pitcher Laudermilk to the St. Louis Cardinals. Kinsella is said to have 300 players under contract.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE
Has cured thousands and it can cure you.
Relieves from the first.
All Druggists, 25c

IN THEIR GOWNS.



Papa—That was the supreme court of the United States we just came out of.

Tommy (aged seven)—Gee, pop! dere wasn't anybody dere but a lot of bearded old women dressed in black.

NO HEALTHY SKIN LEFT

"My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did no good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Ointment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heartbreaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day, twelve years or more since the cure was effected. Robert Wattam, 1148 Forty-eighth St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1909."

In a Hurry.

It was Anna's first visit at the seaside. She was only a little girl, and very enthusiastic over the long-looked-for opportunity to go into the water.

They came too late the previous day for a dip in the surf, so Anna was up early, and as she put on her bathing suit while the rest were at breakfast some one questioned her as to her haste.

"Well, you see," replied the thoughtful child, "I want to hurry and go in before so many people get in and get the water cold."

The Effects.

"I have come to you, my friend, for comfort. My best girl has treated me very badly. I was trying to explain something to her, but she gave me such sharp looks they cut me to the heart; she withered me with her scorn, crushed me with her coldness and stabbed me with her keen edged tongue."

"See here, man, you oughtn't to come to me for comfort; what you need is to go to a hospital for treatment."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Man's Many Attributes.

What a chimera, then, is man! What a novelty, what a monster, what a chaos, what a subject of contradiction, what a prodigy! A judge of all things, a feeble worm of the earth, depository of the truth, cloaca of uncertainty and error, the glory and the shame of the universe.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to mfrs. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Many reformers would go out to shoot gophers with a brass band.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

The wise know better than to try to live on the spice of life alone.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

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Tawney still is a stand patter, but not for Congress.

The action of the Department of the Interior in starting contests on this land after final proof has been made looks a goodeal like looking the barn after the horse is stolen. The trouble is that, that the Department seem to be from 10 to 75 years behind time. They used to allow saloons to run and sell all the whiskey they wanted to when a great part of northern Minnesota was the home of the Red man. But in the last two years they have discoverd that there was an old Indian treaty way back in 1855, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on these lands, and as the Indians are all dead, or moved away, they send old "pussyfoot" Johnson and a gang of hirelings to enforce that old treaty against American citizins who bought this land from the government, without being informed that they were to become the wards of this government under the protection of Johnson and his cheap hirelings.

Congressman Steenerson received a very flattering indorsment from the voters of this district at the primary election, although we consider his opponent this year an abler man, and a better vote puller than Sogang. But in this years race between the hare and tortoise, the hare did not stop to take a nap by the road side, but was in the race from start to finish. Red Lake county, outside of Thief River Falls, gave him handsome majorities, and all the trouble with them was that u.s.l.o. bee was buzzing in their ear. But when they tried to slip by the sleeping hare, named Crookston, with their tortoise he woke up and got into the race, and there was something "doing" down the line, which would overcome any opposition from them. The eleven towns gave him practically all their votes, which helped some, to swell the majority.

Jonah Overboard.

"So they took Jonah, and cast him forth into the sea; and the sea ceased from her rageing"

The farmers of the first Commissioner district in this county are opposed to county division and they, after reading the Thief River Falls News, came to the conclusion that Lindquist was the Jonah, that was causing the bad storm, and as they wanted it to cease they picked him up and threw him overboard September 20th. But the division wind is still blowing.

A GOOD POSITION

Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "wireless" or railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from $70 to $90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R.R. and Wireless officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Devenport Iowa, Cincinnati, O., Portland Ore., or Memphis Tenn.

QUIST'S HONOR?

It is more honor for a man to be honorably defeated than to be elected by unscrupulous methods of campaigning and political trickery.—Thief River Falls Press.

Yes that is what Albert Berg said, who carried his home town of Spooner and Beaudett, with 318 votes to Hanson 32, and Hansons own town of Ada, a strong county opition town, by 4 votes. Honor and honorably elected comes with poor grace from a man of the caliber of E. L. Quist, at this stage of the game. A man who put up the dirtiest lieing mud throwing and political trickery campaign that was ever heard of in northern Minnesota. A man that is a disgrace to any city that would harbor him, talks of unscrupulous methods. Honor! Such language comeing from the filth throwing head, of E. L. Quist, in Thief River Falls is enought to make the devil blush: sneak out of hell and hide behind a pitch barrel.

Get A Free Home.

Come into the beautiful west and get a home of your own where wheat goes 50 bushels per acre. We can locate you on government land or sell you a fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send postage for full infomation now.

Montana Land Company.

Great Falls, Montana.

If you want to be surprised at what a large amount of goods a small amount of money will buy, call at the Rhoda store of George Singer.

Lesson In Manners.

Little Boy—How long have you had your doll?

Little Miss—This is a girl doll. You oughtn't to ask her age.

The Man She Left Behind Her.

If he laughs and if he cackles,
If he asks you out to eat,
You can bet his wife is lingering
Where the sands and waters meet.

Wasted Effort.

At a fire recently a brave fireman came gasping and panting from the burning building with his beard and eyebrows singed in the flames. Under one arm he carried a small but heavy box, which he deposited in a place of safety with the air of a man who had saved a box of government bonds from destruction. On opening the box it was found to contain six bottles of a new patent fire extinguisher.—Argonaut.

The Last Word.

"You should bear in mind," said the publisher, "that four-fifths of the people who read novels are women."

"That's why I call my new story 'The Last Word,'" replied the novelist. "Every woman will want it."—Philadelphia Record.

Impoverished.

Newlywed—What, $30 for a hat! Why, it's simply ridiculous, my dear!

Mrs. Newlywed—That's what I thought, Harold; but you said it was all we could afford.—Lippincott's.

The High Water Mark.

Mrs. Robinson—And were you up the Rhine? Mrs. De Jones (just returned from a continental trip)—I should think so, right to the very top. What a splendid view there is from the summit!—New York World.

An Unwelcome Discovery.

Post—I discovered today that Parker and I have a common ancestor. Mrs. Post (a Colonial Dame)—For goodness' sake don't tell any one!—Brooklyn Life.

SALT SEA YARNS.

Signs and Omens to Which the Sailor Grimly Clings.

A JOKE THAT PROVED FATAL.

Superstition and a Guilty Conscience Proved Too Much For the Norseman—A Bucket of Water That Stopped a Mysterious Wailing.

It is a well known fact that in the past the sailor was among the most superstitious of mortals, and even in these enlightened days there are a goodly number of old salts who cling tenaciously to their belief in certain signs and portents. Some, no doubt, of these superstitions have vanished altogether into the limbo of forgotten things, but there will always be a credulous few who will shake their heads solemnly and prophesy dismally if a knife is stuck in the mast or an albatross or a stormy petrel is captured and brought on board. The origin of some of these superstitions cannot be traced. Many of them have been handed down from father to son for a great number of years, with a touch probably added here and there, turning a comparatively ordinary story into a weird and mysterious legend.

The Finn is the most superstitious of all sailors. There are many of this race who still believe in the ominous portent of the phantom ship, the folly of starting a voyage on a Friday (a notion by no means confined to seafaring men), the low burning blue lights which are ghost spirits hovering near to give warning of approaching disaster and many other things, all of which

Fill the sailor's mind with murmurings
And speak to him of wrecks.

A story is told of a brigantine which numbered several extremely superstitious men among her crew. One night when there was no moon and a slight ground swell was running the watch who happened to be the most superstitious of them all heard an unearthly wailing coming apparently from the very surface of the sea. The mate and the helmsman also heard it, but the former lacked imagination, and, although he was certainly interested, he nearly blew the watch's head off when he ventured to suggest mermaids. The helmsman did not feel quite happy, but he had to stick to the wheel. The watch was pale with terror, but he kept silence owing to the mate's complimentary references to his courage and abilities. Slowly the sound began to move along the ship's side, becoming more and more agonized as it approached. This annoyed the mate, and going to the side of the vessel, he waited until he had located the sound and then emptied a bucket of water over the rail. There was a gasp, then dead silence, and nothing more was heard that night.

When the watch went off duty he of course gave a detailed and lurid account of the incident to his shipmates, who listened, as he thought, in awed silence and then called on one of the audience for his version of the matter. This man, a Tyne-sider, who dearly loved a joke and had no respect at all for hoary superstitions, had conspired with his fellows to play a trick on the watch. On the night in question he had crept over the bows without a sound, carrying with him the ship's cat secured in a bag. Crouching under the stays, the joker let the cat's head out of the bag, which he tied round the animal's neck so that it could not escape. He then applied his teeth to the unfortunate animal's tail. Everybody knows the fearsome sounds an angry cat is capable of producing, and those to which a cat whose tail is being bitten gives vent are among the most hair raising. The sound was more or less regulated by squeezing the luckless beast's body. The mate's bucket of water was as unwelcome as unexpected and caused the Tyne-sider to beat a hurried retreat.

Not only is the origin of many sea superstitious "wrapt in mystery," but also any logical explanation of cause and effect. It would puzzle any one to say why it should be unlucky for the ship's boy to whistle on the weather bow, except that it is generally unpleasant from a music lover's point of view for a boy to whistle on any bow at all.

On one occasion superstition and a guilty conscience caused a practical joke to have fatal consequences. The incident arose through one of the sailors, a Norwegian, boxing the ears of the ship's boy for the aforementioned crime of whistling on the weather bow. Not unnaturally the boy was annoyed and determined to pay the Norwegian out. Aided by two other sailors, a white shirt and some string, a very presentable "ghost" was arranged in the foc'sle on the night the Norseman was on watch. He was to be allowed only a glimpse of the "spirit" on entering the foc'sle, and it was then to vanish from view, being jerked by means of a string underneath the bunk of one of the jokers. Everything was ready, and the three conspirators lay in their bunks awaiting their victim. Unfortunately they all fell asleep, to be suddenly awakened by a loud cry from the Norwegian. He stood gazing at the "ghost," the dim light shed by the lamp falling on his ghastly face. The three were about to call out to him when he spoke. "No, no," he cried, "I did not mean to kill you, Morgan! Oh, mercy, mercy!" And he rushed madly from the foc'sle. Terrified, his shipmates followed him, but as they reached the deck they saw the Norwegian throw himself into the sea.—London Globe.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one half mile south of the High landing creamery, for sale at a bargain if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 30, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. September 26th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Ole Amundsen, of Kratka, Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 857, Serial, No. 0480 for Lots 1, 2, and E ½ N W ¼ Section 7, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Theodore Olson, Christian P. Brorby, Gunder Olson, Plen H. Wright, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

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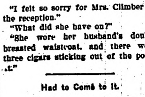
"I felt so sorry for Mrs. Climber at the reception."

"What did she have on?"

"She wore her husband's double breasted waistcoat, and there were three cigars sticking out of the pocket."

Had to Come to It.



"I thought Hamilton, the aviator, was a prohibitionist?"

"Guess not. Anyway, he took a drop in New Jersey."

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
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The Harm of Damp Houses.

It is dangerous to health and even to life in a damp, moldy house or one built over a moldy cellar. Many years ago the London Lancet in an article on diphtheria traced the disease in certain cases to the presence of certain molds and fungoid growths which seemed to be breathed into the throat. Remember, one of the best disinfectants is lime. Moldy cloths, such as shoes and other articles that are unfit for use, should be destroyed at once.

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Tore Lande the popular Radny bacheldor was a plesent caller at this office to day.

Miss Mildred Booper, and ye editor visited at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. George Singer, at Rhoda on Sunday.

Oscar Swanson moved his threshing rig back from Kratka Sunday, and threshed for Mr. John Poloni Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam McMahn will give an anniversary party tomorrow night, in honor of the 20th, year of their married life.

Mr. Mark, of Fosston Minnesota, representing the P.M. Mark medicine Co., was transacting business with our Highlanding merchants Wednesday.

Miss Stella Arndt has taken a school up near Grygla. This will be her first experience of puting on that stearn look of a school marm.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Brown, of Neptune returned home from Thief River Falls Sunday, where they have been with their daughter for medical treatment.

Martain Hyland, Tore Lunde, Miss Sarah, Signa and Julia Sigurdson took in the big Johna Wichterman ball at Gully on Saturday evening and report a good time.

Fires are breaking out again since the last week's rain. Any information furnished to this office of any one susbected of setting out fires will receive prompt attention.

Fred Haug, Wm. Prichard and Henry Hermanson, of Thief River Falls were overnight visitors at Sunbeam last night. The boys are out on a hunting trip during their vacation and as they are "roughing it" they tied up their boat at this station last night.

Walt McAndress and Jens Olson was down to Thief River Falls Tuesday with two loads of grain. Mr. McAndress had a load of flax which brought him a little over one hundred and [illegible] six dollars. Who would not be a farmer?

Gus Melness, who was the butter maker for the Highlanding creamery two years ago has been employed for another year, and commenced work this week. Henry Paulson who has been employed the past year will go to Germantown, where he will engage in well drilling.

Mr. Henry Arndt received a message on Wednensday to go at once to Ray Arndt, who is employed in the iron mines near Duluth. We did not learn any furthur particulars, but Mr. Arndt left for there at once and Rays many friends in this locality are in hopes that it is not so searious as it appears.

The Eleven Towns says: The farmers are haveing some trouble with their ditch which was to intersect the Red Lake River at Highlanding. We understand they have compelled surveyor Martz to come back and put the line where wanted." The above is from the Eleven Towns of the 23rd;. We were along that line to day and could not see any change in the ditch route, but a lot of good road work is being done on that line. But Latimore knows more about it than we do, for we don't care which way they run the ditch, just so the farmers on the south side of the river can get a road to the creamery It seems to us that we, on the south side of the river are all working for the same object and we can't see what there is to quarrel about. If the ditch goes on one line we get the road work on the other line, so what's the differance.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

News are scarse this week.

Oscar Lindberg returned home from Borup Thursday, where he has been threshing this fall.

Mrs. Otto Dahl and Mrs. Andrew visited with Mrs. R.N. Fore on Sunday.

Miss Maggie Short came out from Plummer Sunday to spend the day with Mrs. Short and Walker.

Miss Winne Hanson and Ester Nestrom are staying with Mrs. Ed Rustad this week.

Mrs. Gunhild Gunderson and daughter Jessie made a business trip to Plummer Friday.

Miss Ida Lillo and Mrs. H. M. Lillo visited August Lillo on Sunday.

Mr. Carl Shelrop left for his home near Plummer on Saturday, after haveing been doing the butter making work in the Clearwater creamer for Wm. Lauritzon during his absence in Dak.

Mr. and Mrs. Langle from Plummer visited with the family of A.W. Brakke on Sunday.

Mr. Ben Walker shipped his threshing rig from Dakota and soon will start threshing.

Mr. and Mrs T. Londe visited their daughter Mrs. Sam Gunderson Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Legvold spent a few days with the family of Ole Nesland this week,

The Clearwater young peoples society will meet at Miss Ida Lillos next Sunday, All are invited

Mr. Sam Gunderson is on the sick list this week,

Wm. Lauritzon returned home from his Dak. visit Sunday,

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at Miss Ida Lillo next Thursday. All are welcome

Hurrah for the "spooners" on the new road, which Nels Fore has completed.

POLITICAL DOINGS.

There is some talk of an independent candidate for state senator from this district, and if it comes there will be a little [illegible] the wing done that will be a little nastier than the E, L Quist brand.

The county division fight is warming up, and this time it is D-F-Y for the Jonah. We wonder if they mean John A. Duffy, of Red Lake Falls, the banker, who reduced the interest on farm loans in the eleven townships from 8 ½ to 7 per cent. If they do we think the people up this way won't kick much at being milked by that kind of a dairyman.

Albert Berg carried Ada, the home of senator Hanson by a majority of 4 votes. Ada is the strongest county option city in the district but they did not want Hanson. Albert Berg caried Spooner and Beaudett, with 318 votes to Hanson 32, and D. P. O'Neil carried his home city of Thief River Falls for representative with 600 votes to Krohs 105, and that is a saloon licensed city and he was runing on a county option platform. These figures are from the official count, and had ought to prove who was the right men to elect to the legislature. We like to publish these figures to let people see, so they will not so readily swallow the campaign boughten stories of men like E.L. Quist in the future.

Down on the bank of Red Lake River in our hog pasture there a mud hole that has the accumulation of a hundred years of loon vomit in which our hogs have been wallowing all summer, and we have decided that it would be just the stuff for political amunition in a campign, with Quist. Can we throw mud? Wait and see.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat,

SINGER BROS,

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

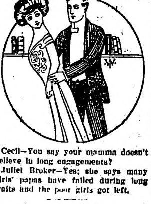
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Bncíness.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

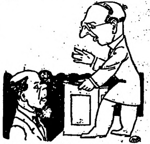
Delays Are Dangerous.



Cecil—You say your mamma doesn't believe in long engagements?

Juliet Broker—Yes; she says many girls' papas have failed during long waits and the poor girls got left.

The Color That Stops.



"Investigation shows that red underwear is of no benefit to soldiers in the tropics," said the lecturer.

"Be jabers," shouted Mike, "the red petticoat is still the thing to make a train slow up."

Liquidizing.

"Dry work this speechmaking."

"Well, I've drunk in every word you've said."

"Ah! Making a draft of my speech?" —Lippincott's.

A Pioneer Shipment.

The first shipment of wheat from Chicago via the lakes was made in 1838. The shipment consisted of seventy-eight bushels.

Whistler Let Them Wait.

Whistler's laxity in the matter of engagements was notorious. No one ever knew if he were coming or not to affairs. But his point of view is explained in his answer to a friend of his who knew that he had an engagement to dine with some swells in a distant part of London and who felt that it was most impolitic for Whistler to offend them. It was growing late, and yet Whistler was painting away madly, intently.

"My dear fellow," he said to him at last, "it is frightfully late, and you have to dine with Lady Such-a-one Don't you think you'd better stop?"

"Stop?" fairly shrieked Whistler. "Stop, when everything is going beautifully? Go and stuff myself with disgusting food when I can paint like this? Never! Never! Besides, they can't do anything until I get there! They never do!"

If Jupiter Were Inhabited.

Calculations as to the size required for human beings on the other planets vary widely, according to the basis of reckoning. According to those based upon the attraction of gravity, Jupiter should be peopled by pygmies of twenty-eight inches. Wolfius, on the other hand, argues that Goliath himself would be accounted decidedly undersized upon that planet. He worked from the feebleness of the sun's light there, which would demand that the pupil of the eye should be much more dilatable. Since the pupil stands in a constant proportion to the ball of the eye and that to the entire body, said Wolfius, a little calculation shows that an average Jovian must be nearly thirteen feet seven inches tall—not quite four inches shorter than Og, king of Bashan, according to the measure of his bedstead given in Deuteronomy.

A Bright Blacksmith.

The greatest improvement in vehicle construction was when some bright blacksmith thought of heating the tires and shrinking them on the wheel. While many claim the honor, it is not known to whom it rightly belongs. Previous to this event tires were made in short sections and held on the felloes with nails. When starting on a long haul the driver always laid in a good supply of nails to use on the [illegible]—Shop Note Quarterly.

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THAT RAISE CROPS,

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☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

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Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

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List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Foilkedahl,

Highianding Minn.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

She Tried to Fascinate Hubby and Was Rudely Shocked

She had been reading that a titled Englishwoman advises married women to flirt with their husbands. As she finished the article her husband came home to dinner.

She ran to meet him.

"A little late tonight, duckydoozelum," she said, with a dimpling smile.

"What's that?" he growled.

She looked at him archly.

"Don't you dare to kiss me!" she tittered.

"Gee," he cried, "I don't intend to. What put that in your head?"

She half closed her eyes and coyly surveyed him through the drooping lashes.

"Don't you want to sit here by me on the sofa?" she cooed.

"No, I don't. Why, you told me only yesterday that the springs were getting weak. Aren't you feeling well?"

She laughed softly and shot him a side glance and drew in her cheeks and flashed her white teeth and perceptibly winked.

He drew back suddenly.

"What's the matter with you?" he demanded. "Who are you imitating? Can't you make your face behave?"

She picked up the paper she had been reading and flung it into the decorated wastebasket.

"There's nothing the matter with me," she coldly replied.

"Just mugging for fun, eh? Glad of that. Stimson was telling me today about a lot of trouble his wife is having with her facial nerves, and I was afraid you'd caught it. Ain't that confounded dinner ready?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Countered.

"The position is yours, sir, if you will deposit $1,000 as security."

"I accept your offer, sir, if you will deposit $1,000 as a security for my security."—Exchange.

To Live Long.

If you wish to be a Methuselah you will have to quit doing all the things that make it worth while not to be one. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice,
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
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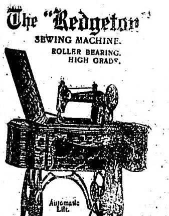

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Save Money by buying the reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Paul Conover's Angel

By GERALD PRIME

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

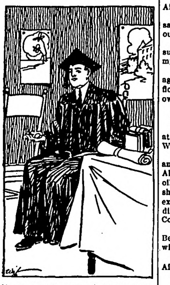
Commencement was over. Still in academic cap and gown, Paul Conover sat, pensive and alone, in the little dormitory quarters which had sheltered him for the past four years. The roll of parchment which empowered him to write the coveted A. B. after his name rested on the table beside him.

There were few evidences of comfortable living about the place. The plain furniture supplied by the college authorities could be made attractive only by effective draperies, and they were wanting. An unrestful looking couch, a table strewn with textbooks and lesson papers, two chairs—there was little else.

But it had been home to Paul Conover and he had no other. When he had matriculated, four years before, he had in his possession a sum of money that would not have been sufficient to carry many a one of his classmates through a single semester. It had been his sole inheritance from his father's estate and it had been the dead man's last counsel that it should be used as it had been.

The newly made A. B. put his hand in his pocket and drew forth his remaining capital. He knew what it was without further reckoning, for he had watched it dwindle day after day with an interest that took largely from the anticipated joy of commencement week. He had in cash precisely 27 cents—a bright quarter and two dingy pennies. Besides his diploma, his scant wardrobe and fewer personal belongings than are the property of most college men, this remainder of 27 cents represented his entire available assets.

All? No, there was something more. He had been appointed to the Simeon Goodboy fellowship, and the annual stipend amounted to $650.50. This, however, would not be available for four months. Then it recurred to him with sudden disgust that old Simeon Goodboy had shackled his foundation with an absurd condition—the appointee to its benefits must engage in no other occupation on pain of instant forfeiture! Paul burst into a loud guffaw at thought of it, but it was a guffaw without merriment.



He Had In Cash Precisely 27 Cents.

So it seemed to old Aileen, the dormitory scrubwoman, who was making her final round of the halls in the building for the college year. She didn't like the ring of it, and she halted at Paul's door to tell him so.

"'Twas the laugh of a ghost, Mr. Conover, and little better," she declared. "'Twas not a bit like the laugh of a man that has finished his job."

"You've finished yours, Aileen, for the year, and I don't hear you laughing," said Paul, jocosely. "You ought to be feeling especially jolly."

"Then I'm not, Mr. Conover," the old woman returned promptly. "Neither would you if you hadn't been able to lay by a cent and your work was over for the summer?"

"Can't you get other work?"

"I could, Mr. Conover, but I agreed to take no other jobs while I held this one."

At this Paul broke into a laugh so genuine that old Aileen could find no fault with it. It was so like the ridiculous condition imposed by the fellowship that, moved by a sudden whimsical inspiration, he told her the whole story, and did not fail to call attention to their similar plights. The old woman appreciated the humor of the situation and quite agreed with him in his estimate of the absurdness of those who impose impracticable conditions.

"What are you going to do?" she asked when he had begun to look serious again.

"Look for something to do," he replied cheerfully.

"No," she said, shaking her head decidedly and looking almost fierce in her disapproval. "Don't you do it, Mr. Conover. Them honors don't come along every day. When you get one, you ought to hang on to it. Don't you do a lick to spoil that fellowship."

"All right, then, I'll settle down and live on my principal—27 cents," he laughed.

"Can't you borrow a little?" she suggested.

"I haven't a friend in the world but you," he declared truly enough.

"I'd let you have it myself, only I hain't got it," she said feelingly.

"Thank you, Aileen; I'm sure you would," he said.

"If wishes was fishes how full the sea'd be," she observed pertinently. "No, I han't got the money, but I'm full of advice. Now don't you let them fellowship fellows hear of your getting any outside job."

"I'll try to keep close," he promised, with a wise look.

"See that you do," she warned, with an answering look which was quite as sagacious. "And now, Mr. Conover, good-by and good luck to you."

"Take this, Aileen," he said, handing her the shining quarter.

"Thank you, sir," she returned, pocketing the pieces. "Don't forget my advice."

Aileen was a woman who possessed a very elastic conscience so far as exactness of speech was concerned. Her statement that she was prohibited from working outside of the college precincts was purely imaginative. Instead of returning home after her conversation with Paul Conover she went to a little apartment in the neighborhood belonging to a couple of business girls and proceeded to tidy up the place, as was her midweek custom, at an honorarium of 20 cents an hour. Before she had finished, one of the young women, Miss Betty Sanderson, who was a first reader of manuscript in a leading publishing house, came in, weary and flushed, and threw herself down on a couch with a big sigh over the general perverseness of things.

"I wonder if it's really worth while, Aileen!" she groaned despondently.

"It certainly is, Miss Betty—at your salary," the old woman declared without hesitation.

At this Miss Betty laughed. "I suppose I ought to be ashamed of myself," she admitted.

"You certainly ought," Aileen agreed, giving her dust rag an extra flourish. "If you was in Mr. Conover's fix, you might complain."

"Mr. Paul Conover!"

"Do you know him?"

"Well, yes—a little. I've met him at one or two of the college teams. What has happened to him, Aileen?"

It was the old woman's opportunity and she embraced it, enthusiastically. Although on her knees in the act of oiling the floor of the little parlor, she did not let it interfere with her exceedingly complete version of the difficulty which confronted Paul Conover.

"How very interesting!" said Miss Betty. "Can't you really do anything without losing the fellowship?"

"Not a blamed thing!" confirmed Aileen excitedly.

"How peculiar!"

After the old gossip had gone, and possibly before, Betty had evolved a scheme in her sympathetic mind that was as generous as it was quixotic. She had been impressed favorably by Paul Conover and now that he was in such a trying position she was seized with a burning desire to help him out of it.

She was a thrifty little woman and at that very moment had $100 in her trunk. Without pausing too long for reflection, she put the money in a big yelow envelope, inclosed with it a slip bearing the typewritten legend "From a friend of education," sealed it, directed it to Paul Conover, called a messenger—and the deed was done.

After Paul had recovered from his first surprise and mystification he arrived at the conclusion that the trustees had foreseen his difficulty and had hit on this delicate method of providing a way out of it. The idea was so plausible that he accepted it and did nothing to imperil his possession of the fellowship. When the time came for the first payment of the stipend he was too much interested in his post-graduate course—and in Betty Sanderson—to worry over the identity of his unknown good angel.

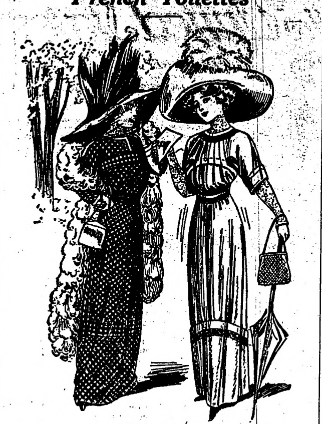
It was not until five years later, when they had been married a week that Betty confessed.

Cherry Pie and Poetry.

Grace Duffie Boylan, the author of "The Steps to Nowhere," was born in Michigan and has traveled extensively. But now she is settled down in a quaint colonial house in an apple orchard on a Connecticut hilltop where she expects to live and write the rest of her days. She gardens with her husband, Louis Napoleon Geldart (who is an enthusiastic amateur farmer and also a writer on historical subjects), and goes shooting with her boy, but all the while, in the background of her mind, the characters and scenes of new books were forming like figures on a tapestry. She does not pretend to have any particular method in writing her books.

"I write anywhere that I happen to be," she says, "and at any time when I am not wanted by someone for something else. I often smile when I read of writers shutting themselves away from their families for the sacred season of composition. I am likely to leave a chapter any time to go and make a cherry pie. And neither the chapter nor the pie is the worse for it."

French Toilettes



THE toilet at the left is of black and white checked wool. The skirt is composed of two breadths cut on the bias and trimmed with straightway bands of the material.

The blouse has a yoke of the material which is cut in one piece with the sleeves and trimmed with the straightaway bands, also with folds of yellow satin and buttons. The girdle is of black liberty and the little guimpe, hardly more than a collar, is of embroidered batiste or lace. The blouse fastens in the back.

The other toilet is of dark blue cloth. The upper part of the skirt is slightly gathered and is finished with a deep plain flounce which is set on with a beading and trimmed with braid.

The blouse is made with radiating box plaits which open out and is encircled about midway with a tuck, above which, at the sides, are straps of the braid with insertions of red velvet. The girdle is made like the straps and the blouse is finished around the neck with the braid and a fold of the red velvet.

The sleeves are cut in one piece with the body of the waist and are finished with turnover cuffs of the material. The long, close-fitting undersleeves and the guimpe are of lace.

SIMPLE FROCKS FOR GIRLS

Trimmings and Decorations, by No Means Elaborate, Will Accomplish Wonders.

Many of the simple frocks for girls are made smart by the addition of flat, stiff bows, small or large, but usually the latter, placed at all sorts of unexpected places—upon a flounce, at a single pocket, or low on the skirt, near the hem, says a writer. Such bows may form the sole trimming of a hat. One may be pressed against an upturned brim, which it appears in turn to press against the crown, or it may be set on or against the crown itself. There is a fancy which later in the year will be more generally seen for trimming the front of the seamless blouse with a large loose velvet or velvet-finished silk bow. Slits are made in the waist a few inches below the neck on each side of the center line, which slits are finished with a regular binding; or they are buttonholed or soutached. From the under side wide ribbon is drawn through these slits, and the bow is tied so as to hang exactly in the center of the waist. It very pleasantly varies the scant effect of many of these waists. These bows are seen with equal frequency upon stiff linen and upon transparent muslin frocks.

STILL THE STRAIGHT LINE

French Style Specialists Will Continue to Insist Upon Perpendicular.

There is no uncertainty as to the edict of the French style specialists regarding fall fashions. They have drawn the line, and it is perpendicular. Straight, straighter, straightest are the new lines for coats, skirts and sleeves.

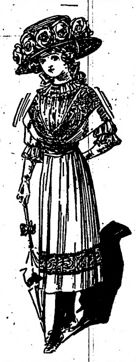
This, according to Grace Margaret Gould, writing in the fall fashion number of the Woman's Home Companion, means a lot to American women, but will be accepted only according to its practicability.

No woman in the world cares more to be in style than the American woman. She appreciates that the French have inherited taste, that they fairly breathe charm, and that the ideas that come from Paris are, generally speaking, good ones. But she looks upon these ideas as suggestions, not edicts. What is possible in style she will follow, but she will think long and seriously of herself, her advantages and her limitations before she will adopt a style which will make her appear ridiculous.

Here's a New Fall Hat.

Among the new display of fall hats for the little ones I noticed a fine French felt, white, and in the new droopy mushroom shape. The trimming was a soft ribbon passed around the crown and held down with trim little rosettes of the ribbon, one over each ear. The left rosette was encircled by a dainty wreath of holly of the variegated kind, the soft creamy white and pale green leaves, with tiny crimson berries. The ties were of soft white ribbon and altogether it was a most attractive bit of millinery.—Exchange.

LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.



This pretty dress is of blue silk voile, trimmed with printed bands in cashmere colors and design. The skirt is slightly gathered at the top and encircled at the bottom with a band of the trimming.

The waist forms a fichu over an underblouse of lace or batiste, which is finished at the neck and sleeves with ruffles of lace and bands and knots of narrow black velvet. The girdle is of black velvet or liberty.

Fall Millinery.

Nobody knows anything about it, of course.

But there are prognostications.

White beavers are already being prepared for the late August trade, warm idea though it may be.

Many of the latest shapes show the mushroom tendency again.

Some models are cut away or indented directly in the front.

Tam O'Shanter crowns are apparently in favor.

Hindoo turbans are shown here and there, which argues a possibility of draped oriental effects for late autumn.

Bell-shaped hats there are, further emphasizing the mushroom tendency, but little store may be placed in these facts, while millinery fashions are in so variable a state.

Chiffon Wrap.

The girl who wants a chiffon cloth wrap, but has not the price, can make one for herself.

At this season the chiffon cloth can be bought, reduced, in desirable shades. Silk fringe to match is also to be found at bargain prices.

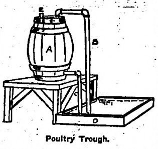
The simplest wrap of this sort is made with a deep square at back, falling well below the hips, with shawl ends in front. All edges are finished with fringe.

POULTRY

CHEAP TROUGH FOR POULTRY

Illustration and Directions for Putting Together Necessary Utensil.

A is the barrel with water. B is the pipe through which the air enters the barrel. C is the pipe through which the water flows into the trough D, which must set level, and E is the plug that closes the opening with which the barrel is filled, says Farm Press. The water will run out of C into the trough until it reaches B and soon as it does, it shuts off the air and the water ceases to flow from the barrel until it is drunk out below the mouth of B. When filling the barrel take out plug E and insert into the end of pipe C and when the barrel is full replace. A funnel is usually put in the opening on the top to make filling quick and easy.



Poultry Trough.

PREPARE DUCKS FOR MARKET

Number of Things to Be Carefully Observed in Order to Get Birds in Excellent Shape.

(By W. R. GILBERT.)

It should be the aim of those who require early ducklings for the market to have stock birds in full lay by the end of October or the first of November—that is, before the severe weather sets in.

In order to accomplish this the feeding during September and October must be carefully attended to and the nutritious rather than fattening food be provided for the birds.

By this time last year's ducks should have quite overcome the molt and should have their full complement of feathers.

As far as possible an abundance of exercise should be allowed the birds, and this can only satisfactorily be arranged when a free range is provided. The chief danger of confining them is that under such conditions they are liable to add on flesh too quickly, and on no account should stock ducks be fat.

The difficulty can, of course, be overcome by feeding sparingly upon somewhat bulky foods.

Two meals a day will be found quite sufficient, one the first thing in the morning and the other about 3:30 or 4 in the afternoon.

Soft food should be provided for the morning meal and a mixture during this and the succeeding month which we have employed with success is two parts of the middlings, one of the barley meal, one of bran and one of brewers' grains.

At first there may be a slight difficulty in persuading the birds to eat the last mentioned, but they speedily become accustomed to the flavor and eat it readily.

A mixture such as this will keep the ducks in good store condition and will assist egg production at the proper time. No hard or fast rule can be laid down as to the actual amount of food to be supplied, as this varies with the breed and the conditions under which the birds are being kept and with the season.

The only thing to do is to periodically examine them, and if too fat reduce the quantity of food; if too lean increase it.

The mash should be given to the birds not in a sloppy but a crumbly, moist condition. It the former state too much unnecessary water has to be taken into the system.

The soft food should always be supplied warm.

For the afternoon feeding either hard grain or mash may be supplied. Personally I prefer the latter, but many breeders are in favor of the former.

Should grain be provided oats are the best for the purpose, which should be scattered upon the drinking water.

Good sample oats much be used, as otherwise there is too much husk. If mash is employed—and the two may be fed on alternate days—the same mixture as that for the morning feed will answer well.

If the birds are becoming rather too fat, the proportion of bran should be increased and the barley meal decreased.

The soft food should always be fed from a trough, otherwise so much is trampled on and made unfit for consumption.

Fossilized Egg.

An egg has been found in the Gila river in Arizona four and one-half inches in diameter. It is entirely fossilized and scientists estimate that it was laid thousands of years ago.

Mineral Food for Chickens.

No one food contains all the necessary mineral elements to supply the demands of the growing chick or the laying hen. A variety is necessary.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Little kidney troubles gradually grow more serious and pave the way to dropsy, diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at the first sign of trouble. They cure all kidney ills.

Mrs. L. E. Wilcox, 27 W. Cherokee St., McAlester, Okla., says: "I was seized with an awful attack of kidney trouble which came on me in an instant. My back ached intensely and I lost all power of control over the kidney secretions. My health became greatly run down and nothing helped. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have been well ever since."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Which Do You Like Worst?

This is the greatest known way for undecided people to make up their minds.

None but a strong minded woman can ever decide which of two or three hats she likes "the best," particularly if they are all comely.

Popular belles have been known to have similar troubles with their sweethearts. Which do I like best is often a momentous question.

Why not try the other way?

Decide which, of men, or hats, or attractive "dates" you like the worst, and then proceed to eliminate.

From there you can factor out in the grade of desirability, until you actually find yourself at a decision, because it, whatever it is, is the only one left.

The process is delightfully simple.

Different Sort of Hair.

"Deceiver!" she hissed. "I hate you!"

"Hate me!" he gasped. "Why, it was only yesterday you said you loved every hair on my head."

"Yes, but not every hair on your shoulder!" she retorted, as she held up a bit of golden evidence.—Stray Stories.

No Friend of His.

"Is Mrs. Gossip a friend of yours?"

"No; she's a friend of my wife's."

"Isn't that the same thing?"

"Not at all. She feels very sorry for my wife."

AFTER SUFFERING FOR YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Park Rapids, Minn.—"I was sick for years while passing through the Change of Life and was hardly able to be around. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I gained 20 pounds, am now able to do my own work and feel well."—Mrs. Ed. La Dou, Park Rapids, Minn.

Brookville, Ohio.—"I was irregular and extremely nervous. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I have become regular and my nerves are much better."—Mrs. R. Kinnison, Brookville, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. A8, St. Paul, Minn.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

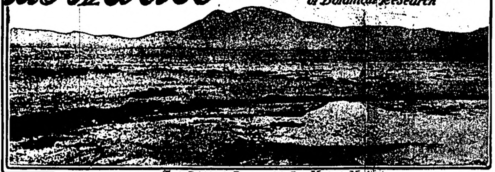
If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Deserts of the United States and Mexico

By Dr. Daniel T. MacDougal

Director of U.S. Department of Botanical Research

SAGUARO OR GIANT CACTUS

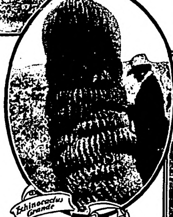


THE DESERT PLAIN OF LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

TUCSON has a climate of a thoroughly desert character, and a flora, including mountains and plain, rich in species and genera. In addition to its situation in the heart of the desert of Arizona, it is centrally located, both as to position and transportation, with reference to the deserts of Texas, Chihuahua, New Mexico, California and Sonora.

The University of Arizona, with its School of Mines, and the Arizona agricultural experiment station are located at Tucson.

Not the least of the advantages of Tucson as a center for the activities of the government desert laboratory is the broad-minded comprehension of the importance of the purposes of the institution evinced by the citizens, accompanied by an earnest desire to co-operate in its establishment. This appreciation was expressed in the practical form of subsidies of land for the site of the building and to serve as a preserve for desert vegetation, the installation and construction of telephone, light and power connections, and of a road to the site of the laboratory, about two miles from Tucson. This spirit of hearty co-operation has animated every organization in the city, and has enabled the laboratory to gain control of a domain of 860 acres, of the greatest usefulness for general experimental work.



Echinocactus Grande

A Remarkable Vine The Guarequi

Extending northward for nearly 100 miles from El Paso is the noted Jornada del Muerta (Journey of Death), which has a width of 30 to 40 miles. It formed a portion of the route connecting the earliest settlements along the Rio Grande, and here the traveler was compelled to leave the stream far to the westward, in its deeply cut, inaccessible canyon, and toil for two or three days in the burning heat without water, except such as might be carried. It was for three centuries one of the most menacing and hazardous overland journeys to be encountered in the American desert. Recent investigations, however, have shown that the region traversed is in reality a basin, and that water is to be found, as in many other deserts, within a reasonable distance of the surface.

Beyond lies an equally remarkable desert, the Otero basin, which is the bed of an ancient lake, and is noted for a great salt and soda flat, a salt lake, and, most striking of all, the "White Sands," an area of about 300 square miles covered with dunes of gypsum sand rising to a maximum height of 60 feet.

The surface of the dunes is sparkling white, due to the dry condition of the gypsum powder, but a few inches beneath it is of a yellowish or buff color and is distinctly moist and cool to the touch, even when the air is extremely hot.

The most characteristic plant of the dunes is the three-leaf sumac (Rhus trilobata), which occurs in the form of single hemispherical bushes four to eight feet high, the lower branches hugging the sand. The plant grows vigorously, the trunk at or beneath the surface often reaching a diameter of three inches. The binding and protecting effect of this bush is often shown in a striking manner when in the cutting down of an older dune by the wind a column of sand may be left protected above from the sun by the close covering of the branches and leaves, and the sand in the column itself bound together by the long, penetrating roots. One of these columns was about 15 feet high from its base to the summit of the protecting bush and about 8 feet in diameter at the base.

A marked peculiarity of the White Sands is that a cottonwood is occasionally found in the lower dunes, reaching a foot in diameter, but seldom more than 15 feet in height; yet at the same time not a mesquite was seen. The mesquite is a tree requiring less moisture than the cottonwood. Apparently the presence of an excess of gypsum is prejudicial to the growth of the mesquite.

The bottoms among the dunes have a dense vegetation as compared with that of the dunes themselves. It is characterized especially by the presence of a grama grass (Bouteloua), forming almost a turf, and by frequent clumps of Ephedra of a grayish purple color at this season and with three scaled nodes. These bottoms usually show no sign of moisture, but in two places we found water holes, the water so alkaline that the horses would not drink it at the end of their first day's drive.

OASIS OF PALMS IN THE MOUTH OF A CANYON COLORADO DESERT

Probably the most extraordinary product of the Sonora desert, west of Torres, Mexico, is the guarequi (Ibervillea sonorae), a tendril-bearing plant whose inordinately thickened root and stem base lies gray and half exposed upon the ground beneath some trellising shrub. These tuberous formations may be seen during the dry season lying about wholly unanchored, as the slender roots dry up with the close of the vegetative season, which lasts but a few weeks.

In February, 1902, some of these tubers were taken to the New York Botanical garden, and a large specimen not treated in any way was placed in a museum case, where it has since remained. Annually, at a time fairly coincident with the natural vegetative season in its native habitat, the major vegetative points awaken and send up a few thin shoots, which reach a length of about two feet only, since they do not obtain sunlight. After a period of a few weeks they lie down again and the material in them retreats to the tuber to await another season. Seven periods of activity have thus been displayed by this specimen with no apparent change in its structure or size. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that the guarequi is a storage structure of such great efficiency that water and other material sufficient to meet the needs of the plant for a quarter of a century are held in reserve in its reservoirs.

The morning-glory (Iphomoea arborescens) is here a tree 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth, chalky gray trunk and branches. During February it is leafless throughout, while its large white flowers open one by one on the ends of the naked branches. From its white bark the tree is sometimes known as palo blanco, and from the gum or resin, which exudes from incisions made in it for the purpose and which is used as incense in religious ceremonies, it is also called palo santo.

One of the striking features of the Tehuacan desert of southern Mexico is the extreme localization or strictness of colonization exhibited by many species which are found to cover an area of a few square yards, the face of a slope, the crest of a cliff or the floor of a barranca, with no outliers and with the nearest colony perhaps many miles away.

The Cactaceae are more abundant here than in any other part of the world yet visited, several of the species being massive forms

Cephalocereus macrocephalus is a tall species of the massiveness of the saguaro, and like it having a central shaft bearing numbers of branches which are more closely appressed. It was seen only along the cliff near the Rancho San Diego, along the eastern edge of the valley. Pilocereus fulviceps, of more general distribution on slopes, has a series of branches, in many instances 40 or 50 in number, densely clustered and arising from a short trunk, which barely rises from the ground before it branches.

Echinocactus was represented by a half-dozen species, of which one, E. grande, is undoubtedly the most massive of all the genus, being as much as 8 or 9 feet in height and 30 or even 36 inches in thickness, which, with the many convolutions of its surface, makes it a very grotesque feature of the scenery.

E. flavescens forms small heads in clusters, while in E. robusta colonies 10 or 15 feet across, making mounds 2 or 3 feet high, include hundreds of heads.

No systematic account of any desert is to be found in which the storage function appears so highly developed and by so many species. Of course all of the cacti exhibit this feature in a very marked degree, and a single plant of Pilocereus fulviceps may retain several hundred gallons of water. The large stems of Yucca, which is a prominent member of the flora of the slopes, function to this purpose to some extent, while the fleshy leaves of Agave marmorata and other species and of Hectia, are essentially storage organs for reserve food and surplus water. Here is also a Euphorbia and a Pedilanthus, with thick upright cylindrical stems, in which the storage function is made more effective by the possession of a thick milk juice.

PAPAGO INDIAN DRINKING FROM A CACTUS

As one proceeds to the ancient ruins of Mitla, 36 miles to the southeastward of Oaxaca, the aridity increases until in the vicinity of the hacienda of that name extreme desert conditions are found. The ancient structures here are indicative of a type of civilization characteristic of the desert, in which co-operation or communism was carried to as great lengths as it must have been in the pueblos of the northern deserts in America.

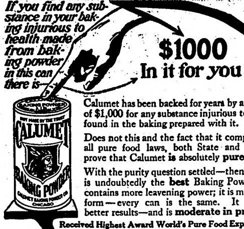
One of the most difficult problems to solve is that of transportation in the desert, and there are extensive areas in American deserts that have not yet been systematically explored by reason of this condition.

A comprehension of the part that water plays in existence and travel in the desert is to be gained only by experience. Some of the native animals, such as mice and other small rodents, have been known to live on hard seeds without green food for periods of several months, or even as long as two or three years, and nothing in their behavior indicated that they ever took liquid in any form.

Deer and peccary are abundant in deserts in Sonora in which the only available supply of open water is to be found in the cacti.

Man and his most constant companion on the desert of America, the horse, are comparatively poorly equipped against the rigors of the desert. A horseman may go from the morning of one day until some hour of the next in midsummer and neither he nor his horse will incur serious danger; experiences of this kind are numerous. If the traveler is afoot, abstinence from water from sunrise to sunset is a serious inconvenience to him, and if he continues his journey, the following morning his sufferings may so disturb his mental balance that he may be unable to follow a trail, and by the evening of that day, if he has not come to something drinkable he may not recognize the friendly stream in his way. Instances are not unknown in which sufferers from thirst have forded streams waist deep to wander out on the dry plain to grisly death.

Scouting Indians have long used the bisnaga, and a drink may be obtained in this manner by a skilled operator in five to ten minites. Some travelers are inclined to look with much disfavor on the liquid so obtained, but it has been used without discomfort by members of expeditions from the desert laboratory. That it is often preferred by Indians to fair water is evidenced by the fact that the Whipple expedition found the Mohaves near the mouth of the Bill Williams river, in 1853, cooking ducks and other birds in the juice of these plants by means of heated stones dropped into the cavity containing the pulp.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$1000
In it for you

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CALUMET BAKING POWDER

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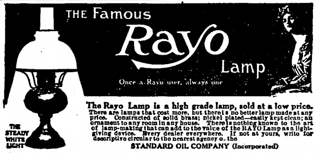

THE Famous Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user, always one

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

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Every graduate an enthusiastic friend; every employer of its graduates a ready reference. May we have the privilege of training you for success now? Established over thirty years.

GROVE A. GRUMAN, Secretary

Puzzled by Wireless.

"Mistah Jenkins," asked an old negro of Atlanta of his employer, "would y' be so good, sah, as to explain to me 'bout this wireless telegraph business I hears 'em a-talking 'bout?"

"Why, certainly, Henry," responded the employer, "though I can do so only in a general way, as I myself know little of the subject. The thing consists in sending messages through the air instead of over wires."

"Yassah," said Henry, "I knows 'bout dat; but, sah, what beats me is how dey fasten the air to the poles!"

Not on Your Life.

An Irishman obtained a position in a skyscraper that was being built. He had to carry mortar up to the top floor One day he went up and couldn't find his way down. The boss missed him and called up to him:

"Pat," said the boss, "why don't you come down?"

"I don't know the way," said Pat.

"Well, come down the way you went up."

"Faith and I won't," said Pat, "for I came up head first."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A strong, definite purpose is many-handed, and lays hold of whatever is near that can serve it, it has a magnetic power that draws to itself whatever is kindred.—Munger.

If Your Eyes Bother You

get a box of PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, old reliable, most successful eye remedy made. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N.Y.

Deaths in Public Institutions.

Nearly one-fifth of the deaths in England occur in public institutions.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP

Buy Furs and Hides. Send for catalog 105. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Too much strategy can tangle itself more than it can fool others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Woman's sphere now seems to be the whole earth.

No Matter

what Liver or Bowel medicine you are using, stop it *now*. Get a 10c box—week's treatment—of CASCARETS today from your druggist and learn how easily, naturally and delightfully your liver can be made to *work*, and your *bowels* move every day. There's *new life* in every box. CASCARETS are nature's helper. You will *see the difference!* 883

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

W. L. DOUGLAS

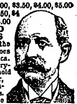
HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES

MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00

WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4

BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00

THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS



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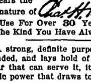

The Tenderfoot Farmer

It was one of these experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The questions of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds *himself* regardless of digestion and nutrition. He might almost as well eat shavings for all the good he gets out of his food. The result is that the stomach grows "weak" the action of the organs of digestion and nutrition are impaired and the man suffers the miseries of dyspepsia and the agonies of nervousness.

To strengthen the stomach, restore the activity of the organs of digestion and nutrition and brace up the nerves, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is an unfailing remedy, and has the confidence of physicians as well as the praise of thousands healed by its use.

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WONDERS of the SOUTHWEST

By N. H. DARTON, U.S. Geological Survey

NAVAJO CHURCH: A PRODUCT OF EROSION

THE southwestern section of the United States is a province that presents many special characteristics of physiography, climate, resources and capabilities which are not as well known as they deserve to be. The term "southwest" is usually applied to New Mexico, Arizona and southern California, an area of about the size of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Virginias. Much public attention has of late been attracted to Arizona and New Mexico in connection with their admission to statehood, and one gratifying result of this has been a greatly increased interest in their resources and conditions.

Excluding the populous and thrifty coast region of southern California, the southwest is the most thinly populated and least developed portion of the country south of Alaska. As this condition is due mainly to a climate so arid that but little can be raised without irrigation, its future development is to be measured by the utilization of the vast volume of flood waters now going to waste. This water can be applied to millions of acres of level lands with rich soil, which with the unending sunshine of its mild climate will respond with large and profitable crops.

Unfortunately, there is not enough water for all the land, but there is sufficient, if all were utilized, to support a population many times as large as the present one. The government is now spending $12,000,000 in reclamation projects in Arizona and New Mexico which supply water for nearly one-half million acres of fertile lands. This will give great impetus to development, and in time, when settlers take up the reclaimed land, there will be a large increase in its agricultural productions.

GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO NEAR THE HANCE TRAIL

In the great coast region of southern California, with a population of nearly 600,000, the principal product is the orange and other fruits, with a value of about $20,000,000 a year, while in the inland districts the mining industry is the largest source of revenue. Portions of the southwest are richly productive of various minerals, notably those of copper, and recently southern California has become a heavy producer of petroleum. The value of the copper, oil and other products of the ground aggregates about $75,000,000 a year.

It is probable that further exploration will disclose large additional supplies of ores of various kinds, especially those of low grade, which will prove profitable under improved methods of reduction.

The southwest presents a variety of topographic features, and many of its economic resources are closely related to them. There is great range in altitude, with corresponding variation in climatic conditions. One of the most salient features is the wide, high plateau of northern Arizona, which reaches an altitude of 8,000 feet. It is surmounted by various volcanic peaks, notably San Francisco peak, which is 12,611 feet above sea level.

To the east this district merges into an irregular series of high plateaus, constituting the western half of New Mexico.

To the west and south it drops by huge steps into the great region of desert valleys or bolsoms of Nevada, western Arizona, and southeastern California. These deserts are wide, long plains, lying between mountain ridges of varying lengths and heights, ridges which are all very rocky and mostly treeless and trend north and south.

Diagonally across southern California there extends the long curving ridge of the Sierra Madre and San Bernardino mountains, between which and the ocean lies the large oval area known as the valley of southern California. This valley is the great citrus fruit district, and Los Angeles.

There are two great rivers in the southwest, the Colorado and the Rio Grande. The Colorado river has been compared to the Nile and the similarity is notable. Both are streams of the first rank, rising in high mountains, and finally crossing a broad region of semi-tropical, nearly rainless deserts. Both empty into seas in nearly the same latitude, and their lower courses are through wide deltas of fertile soil. The annual overflows add new sediments fertile with plant food and at a time favorable for the crops.

The agricultural capabilities are closely similar, but while much of the lower Nile valley is utilized the Colorado valley is just beginning to be settled. The watershed area of the Colorado, with its two head branches, the Green and the Grand, is over 200,000 square miles, its course 2,000 miles in length, and its annual discharge is 11,000,000 acre-feet, or enough to cover that number of acres one foot deep.

The sediment which it carries each year into the gulf is estimated to be sufficient to cover 53 square miles one foot deep. For 200 miles of its course across the high plateau of northeastern Arizona it cuts the wonderful Grand canyon, which in places is nearly a mile deep. South of the canyon it flows mostly in broad valleys, but cuts through several desert ridges, finally passing out into the wide delta plain extending to its mouth.

CAPTAINS OF THE CANYON NORTHEASTERN ARIZONA

The Rio Grande is a large river rising in the mountains of Colorado, traversing New Mexico from north to south, and finally constituting the boundary line between Texas and Mexico.

The definition of a desert given by the dictionaries, "a dry, sandy region without vegetation or inhabitants," is defective, and the idea that it is necessarily flat is erroneous. Most portions of the average desert bear an extensive, though somewhat widely spaced, flora. Many desert regions contain numerous settlements, the Sahara desert for instance having a population of 2,500,000. Loose sand is a minor feature, and much more prevalent on the seacoasts and along the bottom lands of rivers. There are wide areas of bare rocks, and the larger deserts include mountains, ridges, mesas and deep canyons.

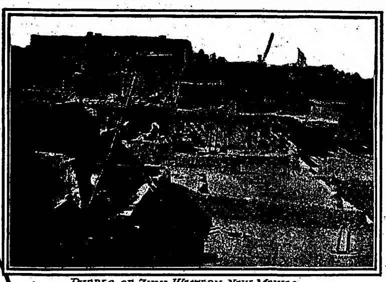
The deserts of the southwest are regions of very scanty rainfall, parts of them having only three inches a year and evaporation of eighty inches or more.

This canyon is the mile-deep gorge cut by the Colorado river across the high plateau of northern Arizona. The view from the rim reveals the most stupendous panorama imaginable, for one sees into an area of about 600 square miles filled with an endless variety of most rugged topographic forms of many beautiful colors. On the sky-line, ten to fifteen miles away, is the edge of a wide-reaching plateau, and in the middle ground of the picture flows the Colorado river, nearly a mile below one's feet.

The features are so gigantic and so plainly in view that all sense of scale is lost, and it is not until one has been down to the bottom of the canyon at the river level that any adequate sense of proportion can be gained.

The canyon was discovered by Cardenas, who went to its edge in 1540 on a branch trip from Coronado's expedition, on information obtained by Tovar from the Hopi Indians. The original name given to the river was Tison, Spanish for firebrand, and it is to be regretted that the name has not been retained to avoid the present confusion due to the river having the same name as the state.

Coon butte, another of the greatest wonders in our country, is also situated in the southwest, but owing to its distance from the railroad it is seldom visited. It is a great crater-like bowl in the plateau, about ten miles south of Canyon Diablo station. "The crater" is about 4,000 feet wide and 600 deep, with an irregular encircling rim of loose rock fragments from 120 to 160 feet high.



PUEBLO OF ZUNI, WESTERN NEW MEXICO

The petrified forests attract many visitors, especially the most accessible one south of Adamana, a station on the Santa Fe railroad a few miles east of Holbrook. There is a large quantity of the material in sight here, some of it in large logs. One of these logs spans a small draw as a natural bridge.

Arizona possesses a very picturesque natural bridge of limestone spanning Pine creek, in Gila county, 70 miles south of Flagstaff. It does not, however rival the great bridges recently discovered in Utah. Its span is 80 feet, its height about 125 feet, and its length up and down the creek is over 400 feet.

CROOKED CREEK LONG VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Canyon de Chelly is one of the most notable scenic features in Arizona, but it is so far off the main line of travel that it is rarely visited. It is cut deeply into soft sandstones, which rise in vertical walls, with many outlying pinnacles and monuments. Some of these features appear also in the great wall of red sandstone on the north side of the wide depression through which the Santa Fe railroad crosses the continental divide east of Gallup. One of the most remarkable pinnacles of this wall is fancifully termed the Navajo Church.

Few persons who travel across the southwest realize that in Arizona and New Mexico there are enormous forests of valuable timber and that the lumbering is an important industry. In both territories there are several large forest reservations, and one of these in Arizona, the Coconino forest, with nearly 6,000 square miles, is the largest single reserve in the United States. The total forest area reserved in Arizona is 15,250,130 acres, or more than 24,000 square miles, and in New Mexico there are 10,971,711 acres, or more than 17,000 square miles. Southern California also has several large reserves.

The Coconino forest in Arizona occupies part of the great plateau in which the Grand Canyon is cut, and extends to the brink of the canyon.

The visitor to the southwest usually takes keen interest in the Indians, who are numerous not only along the main lines of travel, but in many remote villages. Some tribes, notably the Apaches, who continued to be troublesome until a relatively recent date, have become famous for the misdeeds that materially retarded the development of Arizona and western New Mexico. Now, however, all is peace and tranquillity. The newspapers, especially eastern ones, occasionally print accounts of uprisings, but these prove to be local quarrels with a few individuals.

The Indians of the southwest are of two kinds, differing greatly in most of their characteristics. One is the nomad type, represented by the Apaches, Navajos, the Yumas, Papagoes and Pimas, and smaller tribes; the other is the pueblo type, which is comprised of 26 pueblos, or villages, scattered through central and western New Mexico, and in the Hopi reserve, in northwestern Arizona.

Probably there is greater popular interest in the pueblo people, for their settlements are permanent and mostly very ancient, and their religious ceremonies are extremely elaborate and picturesque. They live in villages of several hundred inhabitants, in substantial stone or adobe houses, some of which are in groups, rising in tiers to a height of four or five stories, with streets and central plaza. They are peaceful and industrious, raising crops largely by irrigation. They have herds of cattle and sheep, and spinning, weaving and making their garments is one of their important occupations.

Work appears evenly divided between men and woman in the queblos. The men do the farming, tend to the cattle and sheep, do the hunting, build the houses, and have many smaller trades and occupations. The women do the housework, grind the corn, make pottery, blankets and clothes.

The visitor is generally impressed by the pueblo people and pleased with the agreeable home life and simple hospitality which they readily offer.

The interesting features of the southwest, notably the beauty of the coast region and the special climatic advantages, draw a large number of tourists and health-seekers, especially in winter, and every year sees a substantial increase in the influx of visitors.

Because of its dry air and mild climate the southwest has become famous as a health resort, especially for those having tuberculosis of the respiratory organs. The percentage of cures made in New Mexico, Arizona and California, great as it is, would be much greater if a larger proportion of those who are seeking health came in time. It is necessary to come before the vitality is too greatly diminished and then to live under favorable conditions, the most essential of which is to be out of doors as much as possible.

Many health-seekers spend most of their money in railroad fare to reach the desired resorts. Physicians do a great wrong to patients in sending them so far from home, friends and care without means to provide suitable quarters, nourishment and attention to sustain them while making their fight against death.

The climate of the southwest presents considerable variety, but in all the lower lands the winters are delightfully mild, and everywhere blue sky is in evidence for more than 300 days in the year. The summers are warm; in the southern desert area they are decidedly hot for several months, but the dry air even then is much more endurable than the sultry summer weather of the eastern and central states. Sunstroke is unknown, and laborers continue their work without distress.

The valley of southern California is protected from the cold northern winds of winter by high mountain ranges, while to the south it is open to the Pacific. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the coast the cold California current from the north is deflected west near Point Conception, and hence the southern California shores have waters warmer by about ten degrees than those to the north.

This beneficent climate is responsible for the giant industry of fruit growing which has made California famous over the globe. California furnishes the major part of the very large amount of oranges and other citrus fruits consumed in the United States, and this business has been the potent cause in the development of southern California.

The orange and other citrus fruits of southern California have an output of about 30,000 carloads a year, with a net value of more than $15,000,000.

East of the mountains in southern California is an extensive desert country, much of it without water, but large areas can be reached by ditches from the Colorado river. The most notable district of the sort of in the Salton desert, near the Mexican boundary. A few years ago this was a lonely and forbidding region, but now, by aid of irrigation from the Colorado river, it has several thriving settlements, with 100,000 people and 200,000 acres of cultivated land. That portion of it known as Imperial valley has the greatest development, and with rich soil and semi-tropical climate phenomenal results have been obtained when water is applied.

One of the best known products of this region is the canteloupe, of which the annual shipments are over 1,800 cars, bringing nearly a million dollars. This valley contains over 400,000 acres of land, and just across the Mexican line are 200,000 more.

The great oil fields of California are in the southern part of the state, and with rapidly increasing production they promise to be the largest producers in the country.

RULER A PATRIARCH

One of the World's Most Interesting Monarchs.

Nicholas of Montenegro Affectionately Known as "the Father of His People" Literally Worshiped by His Subjects.

Vienna.—One of the most interesting monarchs in Europe, perhaps anywhere, is Prince, now King, Nicholas of Montenegro, who has recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his reign. During this half century he has been to the people a father and a friend, and it is asserted that he knows every one of his subjects by name, which probably is an exaggeration. He spends his summers in Cetinje and his winters in Antivari, down on the Adriatic coast, but has residences in the principal towns of the kingdom and occupies each for a few weeks every year in order to keep in touch with local affairs. He is very democratic in his manners, and although he dresses in the national costume of his country, which looks fantastic for a man of his age, his tastes are simple, and his habits and manners are those of a country gentleman.

Nicholas was born at the little village of Njegos, a nest in the mountains, in 1841. His uncle, Danilo, the late Vladika of Montenegro, designated him for his successor. He was educated in Vienna, Trieste and Paris, and was not quite twenty years old when he was elevated to the throne.

In 1860, a few months after he was crowned, Nicholas married a Montenegrin girl, Milena Vukotich, daughter of Peter Vukotich, president of the council of state, who was also a farmer and one of the largest land owners in the country, and she has been a congenial companion and valuable help meet.

The Princess Mellena is as popular as her husband, and presides over the palace with simple but graceful dignity. She wears the native costume when she is in Montenegro, but has a Paris outfit when she visits foreign countries. She insists upon her daughters-in-law wearing the same dress as her subjects when they are at home, and encourages the people to continue the ancient customs and practise the old-fashioned arts and accomplishments of past generations.

Nicholas of Montenegro.

Nicholas usually rides around in a little pony chaise, drawn by a diminutive animal like that Queen Victoria used to use in her garden at Osborne and in the park at Balmoral. The pony is led by a page and the prince sits back in the cushions and talks to everybody he meets on the street in a most condescending and fatherly manner. The women come out from their houses and kiss the hem of his cloak and the little children worship him as if he were a demi-god. In the eyes of these simple people he is the author of all the good that they enjoy; the protector of their lives and homes; their guardian and benefactor in every sense.

From 1460 to 1851 the executive authority in Montenegro was exercised by Vladikas, or prince bishops as they were called, the same man being the head of the church and the head of the state. He performed the ecclesiastical functions of a patriarch of the Orthodox Greek church as well as the civil duties of a king. At first the Vladikas were elected by ballot, but about 1696 a powerful and progressive leader named Babylas founded the present dynasty, and, as the Vladika was not permitted to marry, the crown has descended from uncle to nephew in the same family ever since. King Nicholas, the present ruler of Montenegro, is the second who has not been ordained as a priest. He simply refused to assume ecclesiastical authority and the people, who idolized him as a young man, unanimously sustained him in his violation of precedent. Ecclesiastical authority is therefore exercised by a regular bishop, elected by the clergy.

The daughters of King Nicholas are uncommonly beautiful and accomplished and those of them who have married have done well. Princess Helena married the king of Italy; Anna became the wife of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg; Militza married Grand Duke Peter, brother of the czar, and Stena wed Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolarevitch, cousin of the czar. Of the sons, Crown Prince Danilo married Militza, daughter of the grand duke of Mecklenberg, and Mirko took for wife Natalie Constantinovitch, daughter of a Russian grand duke. There are two daughters left, and a son, Prince Peter.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

THE SUNBEAM.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Uncle Sam Is Loser in Cash Account

HOLY SMOKE, I AM SHORT

WASHINGTON.—One of the mighty few instances on record of the United States having been "done" in its cash accounts came to light at the treasury department the other day in a decision handed down by the controller of the treasury. In this particular instance the government is short more than $4,000 and has no way of helping itself. It became a victim through the carelessness of its own officers, and the victimization, too, was not criminal in its nature.

Prior to 1879 the late Samuel J. Little of Georgetown owned four certificates of 6 per cent. stock of the old corporation of Georgetown. Upon his death he left a life interest in the stock to his sister, Mrs. Eliza A. Ricketts, and the residue to his minor children, J. C. Little and Julia A. Little. In the settlement of the case before the probate court the actual possession of the four certificates of stock was passed to Mrs. Ricketts, so that she might collect from the treasurer, from time to time, the interest due her.

Shortly after this United States Treasurer Gilfillan issued a circular calling upon all holders of Georgetown corporation stock, which was one of the old forms of obligation by the District of Columbia, to present the certificates for redemption. Mr. Ricketts took the four certificates to the treasurer's office, indorsed "I hereby assign the within certificates to the treasurer of the United States for redemption, on account of Eliza A. Ricketts."

The treasurer refused redemption upon this indorsement. Mrs. Ricketts then asked the first auditor of the treasury, as he was known in those days, to approve the indorsement, but he refused. She appealed to the office of the then first controller of the treasury and obtained the desired approval.

Accordingly the treasurer paid Mrs. Ricketts $4,012 principal and $9.23 interest.

In 1894 Julia A. Burnell, formerly Julia A. Little, the daughter of Samuel J. Little, made claim for the $4,021.23, alleging that it had been erroneously paid to Mrs. Ricketts, who had a life interest only. The claim was disallowed by the treasury. Mrs. Burnell and her husband then entered suit for the amount before the court of claims. A year ago they obtained judgment for the amount, and in the deficiency act of June 25, 1910, appropriation was made to pay this claim, along with others.

Mrs. Burnell has been fighting for sixteen years to secure the money she thought was hers and is just now coming into her own, while the government is out over $4,000.

Hall of Fame Statuary Not Artistic

THERE is a determined effort being made in Washington to have old Representative hall in the capitol cleaned out. This is the room now known as the Hall of Horrors to those who have seen the statuary in it, but which is aristocratically titled the Hall of Fame.

This hall is almost circular. It has a tiled floor, many pillars and a low gallery all across one end. It is also known as the "whispering hall," for the reason that standing on certain blocks of the tiling your voice comes to you from the floor on other blocks, over your shoulder into your ear on other blocks, from the winged-victory clock that faces you, and there are many other blocks which give forth strange echoes when you stand upon them. No one has ever been able to tell why these echoes are or why other tiles give forth nothing at all. They just do it; that is all there is of it.

There are a lot of statues that are freaks from way back. There is only one piece of really good sculpture in the whole bunch of some 35 or 40, and that is Father Marquette, which was presented by Wisconsin. It is an exquisite piece of work. The rest of the statues are practical caricatures. There is one of Fulton, who is seated in a chair with a piece of machinery in his hand. He lops all over the chair, his legs are sprawled in all sorts of ways, and it is about as woebegone a piece of marble as can well be imagined. There is a marble of Webster, whom everybody knows was not a large man, but the statue makes him a regular giant. There is a statue of John J. Ingalls, the only one as yet sent by Kansas, and excepting that it is like a line, has neither breadth nor thickness, which was a good description of Ingalls. It is the limit for ugliness. There is a statue of Frances Willard in a basque and ill-hanging dress, which bears not the slightest resemblance to that dainty, sweet-faced woman. There is a statue of Phil Kearny in bronze, which is very pretty to look at, but has very little artistic merit, and there is one of Shoup, of Idaho, which looks as though it might have been sandpapered out of a piece of marble. And then there is Washington, a dapper little darling with sloping brow, as fashioned by Houdon.

The Washington newspapers some time ago began a crusade to have the law placing statutes in Statuary hall by the states repealed. It is to be repealed on the ground that the hall is already jammed to overflowing, and if any more statuary is presented it will be necessary to make a second and inner row.

Point in His Favor.

"Griggs has been a failure at nearly everything."

"So he has; but you will have to give him credit for one thing."

"And what is that?"

"He has never said he could make a fortune raising poultry."

Carrying It to an Extreme.

"That practical politician is out for the stuff, isn't he?" "I should say he was. Why, if he has a lawn made he wants a rakeoff for the dead leaves."—Baltimore American.

When a man says he is "looking around" and has not yet quite decided what he will engage in, we know what is on his mind: An automobile agency.

It has been said that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, neither should they carry them in their pockets.

Much-Read Social Science Bulletins

I'LL SEND FOR SOME "SOCIAL SCIENCE," DINGIT!

WHETHER the high price of food is causing the public to take an uncommonly keen interest in domestic problems now, or whether the cause is something else, the officials of the Department of Agriculture do not undertake to say. The fact remains that there has been a greater run up to date on the so-called "social science" series of bulletins than on any other pamphlets the department has even produced.

Up to the present there has been a total of 16,672,000 bulletins distributed. Some now out of print have been applied for so often that it is probable the estimates for next year will include provision for reprinting.

This government is the only one in the world that has gone into the business of printing cook books. It was stated, when the Department of Agriculture recently issued the book on the use of cheap cuts of meat, that it was the first government cook book ever printed.

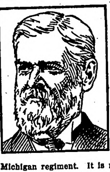
The social science series has been running for more than a decade, and has, incidentally, taken in various domestic problems in the food line under the head of "Nutrition Investigations." The earliest of these was one on the composition and cooking of meats, issued nearly 14 years ago. Of this there has been something over half a million copies distributed.

But the most popular of all the bulletins was the recent one on "The Economical Use of Meat in the Home." This has been out only a few months, and there have already been distributed 1,200,000. Calls are still coming in rapidly.

The series comprises books on all sorts of subjects—the preserving of fruits and vegetables, fish as food, the care of milk in the home, the value of peas, beans and legumes in general as food, the cooking of vegetables, and more than a dozen other subjects.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

ONE OF THE "OLD GUARD"



One of the surprises of the recent primary election in Michigan was the defeat of Julius Caesar Burrows for renomination to the United States senate. Senator Burrows has been a long time in politics and was one of the "old guard," being associated with Aldrich, Hale and the Senator Allison in running the upper branch of congress. He entered congress in 1873 and has been a member of the senate since 1895.

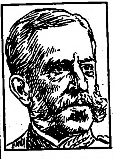
Senator Burrows was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1837. He went west at an early age and read law while living in the western reserve of Ohio. In his early twenties he removed to Kalamazoo and has since been a resident of Michigan. He has practised little at the bar, having been in politics ever since he returned home from two years of service in the civil war, with the First Michigan regiment. It is recalled by the old inhabitants of Kalamazoo that Mr. Burrows made a successful prosecuting attorney in the two years he held the office immediately after the war.

As his reputation as a debater and speechmaker grew, Mr. Burrows gained political power, and at the close of his term as prosecuting attorney was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin, but declined the office. In 1873 the opportunity came that he wanted in the form of his first nomination to congress.

In the house of representatives Mr. Burrows rose slowly. He was not a leader and he was not given membership in the most important committees until late in his career, but he early attained a reputation for being an excellent parliamentarian and good presiding officer.

Senator Burrows is chairman of the senate committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Lorimer.

'BUTCHER' WRITES A BOOK



With an unpardonable lack of tact or a sinister sense of humor Gen. Valeriano Weyler has allowed the publisher to print the title of his sensational book "Mi Mando in Cuba" ("My Command in Cuba") in letters of gory scarlet on a paper cover of livid gray.

Whatever the motive may have been that prompted such a choice, that bloody "eye catcher" of a line fitly symbolizes the man and his work. Weyler has been on trial before public opinion for butchering his enemies instead of fighting them; and he flaunts in our faces the ugly stains that show where he wiped off his knife.

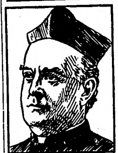
Captain general of the most fertile province of Spain (and a province which more than once manifested her intention to throw off the Bourbon yoke), he makes such a case against the country that buys his services as no citizen of the United States could have ever made to justify America's attitude in the Cuban mix-up.

Weyler was the best hated man in Cuba when the government of this nation finally recalled him. This book will cause him to be cursed the length and breadth of the peninsula.

I wrote it, he says, "to give all the facts about my conduct as general-in-chief, a conduct admired not only by army officers, high and low, who wrote me innumerable letters, but by privates, who, on their return to the peninsula, spoke of me with a enthusiastic fervor for which I can never thank them enough."

A perusal of the book fails to prove that Weyler kept his promise to treat the subject with perfect moderation.

A POPULAR ENGLISH PRIEST

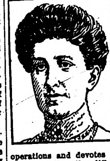


One of the best known priests in attendance at the Eucharistic congress at Montreal was Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan of London, England, whose denunciation of the smart set has deeply stirred the world's metropolis. Everybody in London loves and honors Father Vaughan, yet he is the pulpit scourge of the town. He preaches truths that terrify, yet an hour before he speaks the seats in the church are jammed and crowds line the walls.

He is as well known on the continent as in Great Britain, and although he has become ultra-famous because of his lecturing and speaking, still be finds time to devote many hours a day to ministrations among the poor.

At the Montreal conference Father Vaughan created a sensation by his denunciation of race suicide. "We are living in a day," he said, "of headlines, snapshots, taxicabs and music halls; in a day when the scramble for the prizes of life has become a mad passion. It is a day of fever, fret and fume. Competition for earthen toys is so keen and the margin of profit in commerce has become so fine that the one cry beating through the air is 'hurry up.' We are living in a day when the high ideals of old are fast yielding to the pressure of creature comforts, when principle is being exchanged for expediency; in a day when the Christian sense of sin is being regarded as a bygone superstition; in a day when it matters not what you believe, but only what you do, and when you may do what you like, provided you are not found out; in a day when the relations between the sexes take one back to pagan times; in a day when there is no empty place but in a cradle, not room in which to move but in the churches."

DEVOTES LIFE TO THE POOR



The Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, is regarded as an angel of mercy by the poor of Moscow, among whom she labors unceasingly. The grand duchess is a German princess by birth, a sister of the reigning grand duke of Hesse and also of the Czarina. Her husband was assassinated upon the streets of Moscow on February 17, 1905, being shattered by a bomb thrown at him. He was killed within a stone's throw of the palace and his wife, hearing the report, rushed to the spot and fell fainting upon Sergius' mutilated corpse.

After that terrible experience the grand duchess withdrew from all the gayeties of life and set to work to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor in her adopted country. She has founded hospitals and nursing homes. She herself directs operations and devotes eight to ten hours a day to the laborious work of superintending the different branches of her charitable activity. She devotes virtually the whole of her vast income, amounting to about $625,000, to the cause of charity, and the suffering of the poor in and around Moscow and in the vicinity of several of her estates in other parts of Russia have learned to regard her as a living saint. Not content with directing operations, she also participates in the active work of her various institutions.

Sometimes she works as a nurse, sometimes as a visitor to the poor, sometimes she attends as a domestic servant the destitute harbored in her refuges for aged paupers. On such occasions she dons the dress of a nurse or servant and performs the necessary duties without revealing her identity to the inmates of the different homes.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Kansas Chickens Meet Motor Trains

TOPEKA, KAN.—In any one of 20 Kansas towns today one may see hundreds of chickens running and flying, with many squawks and cackles and calls, to meet incoming motor trains. At every station along the lines where motor cars are operated the chickens have learned to hike with all their might to the depot whenever they hear the sharp blast of the siren whistle of the motor cars.

Chickens usually run away from steam trains, but they run for the motor cars. The chickens are as regular about meeting these cars as the bus driver and the postmaster. Every old hen, pullet, rooster and cockerel not penned up answers the call of the motor car siren. This whistle sounds more like a fog-horn than a railway whistle, and can be heard long distances. When the siren sounds the chickens take the shortest cut to the station.

What's the reason? Grasshoppers, just, plain, old, ordinary, tobacco-chewing, green, red, yellow, streaked, striped and spotted grasshoppers. Bunches of 'em, fat and juicy from feeding in Kansas corn and wheat fields.

All the motor cars have pilots, fenders or cowcatchers of a big scoop-like pattern. They are made of heavy steel bars and covered with a wire screening. As the cars go hiking through the country these fenders gather up thousands of grasshoppers. Going the six or seven miles between stations a motor car will often gather a bushel of grasshoppers on the fender.

The grasshoppers are not any more plentiful this year than in former years, but the chickens never had a way of catching them as they have this year, this being the first season of the motor cars on most of the lines. The chickens of the small town, when the whistle sounds, make a quick dive for the depot, ready to pounce on the hundreds of stunned hoppers lying on the fender.

Dancing Craze Has Grip on New York

NEW YORK.—It has become a sort of madness in New York, the desire to see dancing. Some 15 years ago a Spanish dancer like Carmencita might create something of a seven-days' wonder, besides having her name written down as an artist in the books which posterity is supposed to read. But nowadays dancing of all sorts is fairly worshiped.

Isadora Duncan brought the Greek dance, which later was kept alive by Maud Allen and other imitators of Miss Duncan. Ruth St. Denis introduced the Hindoo dance; Mistinguett and Max Dearly at the Moulin Rouge in Paris created the Apache dance, which has since been given in every possible form in America, ending with Polaire's vivid performance, and the Salome dance was a craze of itself for a summer.

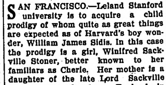
For three seasons no vaudeville bill has been deemed complete unless some dancer appeared in the list of performers. More than generally that dancer's name, like that of Abou Ben Adam, has led all the rest. The masked dancers at the rival vaudeville theaters, are the latest examples of the music hall craze for dancing sensations. We had "story" dances, toe dances, clog dances, cake walks, cancans, everything, it seemed, that the mind of man has been able to invent or resuscitate.

It remained, however, for some enterprising manager to take advantage of the idea and give the public an entire evening of contrasted and almost unbroken dancing.

Now a glimpse at the popular supper places or the tea rooms at the big hotels would give a stranger from Oshkosh the idea that the hobble skirt was quite as much of a craze in its way just now as, well, let us say, the dance.

No play, therefore, which attempted to call itself apotheosis of the dance could be considered complete without an attempt to show how a woman would look dancing in a hobble skirt. The hobble skirt dance, to say the least, is amusing.

'Frisco Has Child Linguist Prodigy



SAN FRANCISCO.—Leland Stanford university is to acquire a child prodigy of whom quite as great things are expected as of Harvard's boy wonder, William James Sidis. In this case the prodigy is a girl, Winifred Sackville Stoner, better known to her familiars as Cherie. Her mother is a daughter of the late Lord Sackville West, ambassador from England in one of the Cleveland administrations, and her father is Col. J. B. Stoner of the Marine hospital service.

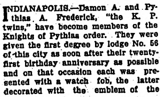
She is now aged eight years, and as a linguist is in a class by herself. Her knack for poetry enabled her to print a book of 52 pages called "Jingles" when she was five. At the age of four she was proficient enough in Esperanto to receive from the founder of that composite language a medal for proficiency. She had heard this tongue from infancy, as her mother is a recognized authority in it.

In addition she speaks and thinks in English, French, Spanish and Latin, and she can speak well enough for conversational purposes Japanese, Russian, German, Polish and Italian.

"Her advancement is simply due to the way she was educated," her mother said.

"At three she could operate a typewriter. By its use she learned to spell and also to memorize what she was writing. It was by copying poems and articles on the machine that she learned much that she knows. When she was at this age Puck accepted and printed a little poem of hers. Afterward she became a regular contributor to St. Nicholas. She did not learn to write with the pen until she was four. We have always made play of her work. Games similar to authors were devised for history and mythology."

Pythian's Twins Now Join the Order



INDIANAPOLIS.—Damon A. and Pythias A. Frederick, "the K. P. twins," have become members of the Knights of Pythias order. They were given the first degree by lodge No. 56 of this city as soon after their twenty-first birthday anniversary as possible and on that occasion each was presented with a watch fob, the latter decorated with the emblem of the order.

The Frederick boys are sons of Louis A. Frederick, who has been prominent in K. of P. affairs in this state for many years. Frederick was an enthusiastic member of Dioscuri lodge. No. 47, at Vincennes, before his marriage and even after his wedding was able to continue his boast that he "had never missed a meeting." It is said that the high rank of that lodge in the state was largely due to his work. He was chancellor commander of the lodge and was officiating at an important meeting when a courier called him from the meeting and announced that he was wanted at home—that the stork had left two sons at his house. Then, for the first time, Frederick asked to be excused from a lodge meeting.

Two hours later—the meeting held late—the chancellor commander returned to the hall and reported that the mother and boys were sleeping. A resolution prevailed that the lodge adopt the twins as honorary members and that the parents be requested to name them Damon A. and Pythias A. Frederick. Mrs. Frederick consented and the boys became known as the K. P. twins.

When the Frederick family removed to Indianapolis, Frederick retained his membership in the Vincennes lodge, but became a frequent visitor at Indianapolis lodges, and is one of the widest known lodgemen in the city. When his sons became of age they sought membership in No. 56 and they were welcome. Several Vin-

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

SHOPPING IN MIDOCEAN.

The wireless message pulsing over the sea has put the voyaging financier in daily communication with the bourses of New York, London and Paris. Even in midocean the capitalist may buy or sell, with a view to the protection or the profit of his purse. But it were vain for mere man to imagine that he could reserve this instrumentality to his exclusive use. If the wireless can be utilized to make or to conserve money, it follows as the night the day that it is available for spending money. The enterprising merchant could not fail to be alert to this opportunity to increase the debit side of a fair client's account, says Washington Post. Fathers, husbands, brothers have cherished the thought that when their dear ones were safely at sea in swift and luxurious palaces, the item of shopping was in a state of at least temporary desuetude. But not so; the ribbon counter and the showcases have been extended, figurately speaking, across the sea. The lady fair may now indulge her penchant for shopping even in midocean. Every department store in great cities near the Atlantic coast will be topped with its tall electric mast and maintain an operator at its foot. Bulletins of bargains may be published on shipboard. Moreover, if the lady is on her way home with a depleted purse, she can make an aerial draft to meet every tip of every steward on board and make sure that some of her men-folk meet her with more supplies promptly on arrival at the pier.

London's bad season, with dull gray skies and chill winds, is partly compensated for by the promise of good grouse shooting. Parliament has risen in time for the sport, and that part of society which is not already "on the continent" is bound northward for the moors. Summerless England is exchanged for Scotland, which, when the grouse are plentiful and in good condition, is a good place to be, even if the weather is wet. Bright skies over the moors transform the sportsman's part of Scotland into a semblance of paradise. To be sure, the serpent is there. The guns crack and the birds are slaughtered by the thousands. But they have fulfilled their destiny. Who can do more? And mighty good eating is a well cooked grouse from the Grampian hills.

In East Haddam, about sixteen miles north from the mouth of the Connecticut river, hanging in the belfry of St. Stephen's church and in use today, is a bell that was cast in Spain over 1,000 years ago. The Spanish inscription stating that the bell was cast in Spain in 815 and the name of the priest who blessed it are all very distinct. Those who have interested themselves in this valuable old relic claim the church in Spain where it originally hung was destroyed by Napoleon, this bell and many others being sent to America, where there was a good market. It is 28 inches high and 34 inches in diameter at the base.

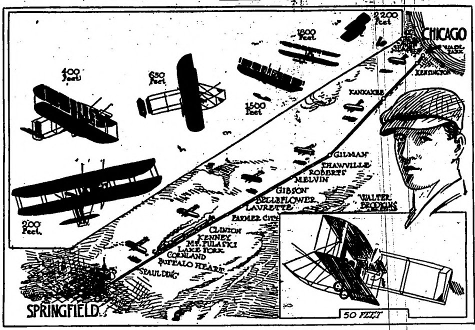
Nearly one million new farms have been created in the United States during the last ten years. In the last ten years the total number of farms has increased 18 per cent., says American Agriculturist. In the older states, from Ohio eastward, there has been going on for twenty years a tendency toward the amalgamation of farms distant from market into larger holdings. On the other hand, this section has witnessed the cutting up into smaller sizes of many farms nearer to market. There are now almost three times as many farms as in 1870, and an unprecedented increase in the value of farm lands and live stock.

There is one boat on the Hudson river that refuses to be Oslerized. Although the word fast is not usually relished when applied to the feminine gender, the Mary Powell glories in the epithet and has made friends by it. This boat will complete this season fifty years of service, and the semi-centennial anniversary will be appropriately celebrated. Captain Anderson has served on the boat forty years in various capacities. The Mary Powell is still in daily use by the Hudson River Day Line, and cuts the water between New York and Kingston not only like a thing of life but like a thing of very lively life.

A passenger has been carried on a monoplane across the English channel. A majority of the people who have to cross the channel will continue for a while, however, to risk the danger of being shaken up in the old-fashioned way.

Esperanto is attracting as much attention now as the puzzle pictures did a short time ago and has as many disciples as simplified spelling ever achieved.

GREAT TWO-CITY FLIGHT AND BROOKINS, THE FLYER



THE AEROPLANES AT TOP SHOW THE WRIGHT MACHINE AS IT APPEARED AT VARIOUS HEIGHTS IN ITS FLIGHT.

BREAKS AIR RECORD

WALTER BROOKINS FLIES 186 MILES IN FIVE HOURS 49 MINUTES.

WINS $10,000 CASH PRIZE

Young Aviator Surpasses All Cross-Country Flights in His Chicago to Springfield (Ill.) Trip—Out-Distances Special Train.

Springfield, Ill.—What is looked upon as one of the most remarkable feats in aerial navigation was accomplished by Walter B. Brookins, in a Wright biplane, Thursday, when he successfully flew from Chicago to this city, and in doing so he broke all cross-country aeronautic records.

With only two stops, neither of which was actually necessary, he made the trip from Chicago to Springfield, a distance of 186 miles, in five hours and forty-nine minutes, maintaining an average speed of 32.7 miles an hour, and won the $10,000 prize offered by a Chicago newspaper.

Along the entire route, from Chicago to the state fair grounds here, hundreds of thousands of people cheered the daring young aviator as he passed.

As the great mechanical bird came to the ground here in the presence of 40,000 people he was cheered vociferously for fully half an hour.

Brookins left Chicago at 9:15 a. m. He dropped out of the clouds over the fair grounds in Springfield at 4:45.

One of the first persons to grasp the airman by the hand as he stepped from his seat after the long and spectacular flight was Gov. Charles S. Deneen, who was followed by Mayor John S. Schnepp of Springfield.

Forty-seven minutes after Brookins rose from the ground in Washington park, Chicago, the "Daylight Special" left the Park Row station over the Illinois Central. A special car had been attached in which traveled Wilbur Wright, the airship inventor; Roy Knabenshue, special representative of the Wright brothers; members of the Aero club of Illinois, and about forty newspaper men.

After a flight of two hours and twenty-eight minutes Brookins came to Gilman, where he arrived at 11:43. Brookins was far ahead of the train and he decided to alight and await the arrival of the train.

The train arrived at Gilman at 12:15 and orders were given by the division superintendent of the railroad to hold the train until the biplane should resume its flight. The gasoline and water tanks were replenished, and after the engines had been gone over carefully by Wright and Knabenshue, Brookins resumed his flight.

From Gilman to Springfield the special train and the aeroplane ran neck and neck, first one forging ahead, then the other, but never at any time more than a quarter of a mile apart.

Brookins was forced at 3:20 to descend at Mt. Pulaski for fuel, only twenty-four miles from the state fair grounds. The landing was one of the most remarkable that has ever been seen in the history of aviation. Trees and fences surrounded him on all sides and with perfect control he picked out a spot, after soaring about in a short circle, scarcely more than half a block square, and landed square in the center. The special train was held up, the aeroplane's supplies again were renewed, and at 3:45 he ascended again. From Pulaski to the fair grounds a speed of thirty-five miles an hour was maintained.

Canteen Founder Is Dead.

Washington.—Maj. George M. Downey, U. S. A., retired, originator of the army post canteen, died here Friday after a week's illness. He was sixty-nine years old and had participated in three Indian campaigns. He was transferred to the retired list in 1888.

Nine Hurt in Car Crash.

Detroit, Mich.—Nine persons were injured, one probably fatally, Friday, when two street cars collided at the intersection of Dix and Scotten avenues.

PRAISE FOR LA FOLLETTE

CONVENTION CALLS SENATOR PIONEER PROGRESSIVE.

Wisconsin Republicans Declare Payne Tariff Law Fails to Carry Out Party Pledge.

Madison, Wis.—Sharp criticism of the Payne tariff law, a demand for the physical valuations of railroads and unstinted praise of Senator La Follette as the pioneer "progressive" are the principal planks of the platform adopted by the Republican state convention Wednesday.

Indorsement of the state's strongly "Insurgent" delegation in congress and a slap at President Taft are expressed in the following resolution:

"Wisconsin is to be congratulated upon having representatives in the senate and house who remained true to the people and to the national platform of the party, notwithstanding the efforts to punish them, for so doing by withdrawal of federal patronage."

On the tariff the platform says:

"The Payne-Aldrich tariff is not a compliance with the pledge of the Republican party in its national platform. The true basis of protective tariff is the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, and we hold any increased cost of production of living of American labor should be accompanied by compensating tariff duties.

"The present tariff board has no power of investigation, and is not required to report to congress. We favor the creation of a nonpartisan tariff committee empowered to ascertain the cost of production in this and other countries, and required to make frequent reports of the information gained in congress.

"Upon the information so obtained congress should proceed to revise the different schedules independently of each other, according to true protective tariff principles."

PAROLE SYSTEM IS FAVORED

Humane Prison Laws Take Place of Former Harsh Regulations, Says Report of Committee.

Washington. — Such time-honored methods of punishment as the dungeon, starvation, silence, the solitary cell, darkness and corporal punishment have been largely discredited in American reformatories, according to the report of the committee on reformatory work and parole made to the American Prison association.

"Almost every American reformatory is operating under some modified indeterminate sentence law," said the report. "All, we believe, have a system of parole, more or less effective, while some reformatories administer a probation law in addition."

HOLD UP CAR IN DAYLIGHT

Six Armed Bandits Take $130 From Passengers on St. Paul Interurban Train.

St. Paul, Minn. — Six armed bandits secured $180 on a crowded interurban street car, flourished knives and revolvers in the faces of passengers, fought their way to the rear of the car and made their escape in broad daylight.

The car was a Minneapolis-bound interurban and the crowd in the aisle made no effort to stop the men. At Eleventh avenue one of the men signaled to the motorman to stop the car, and with knives still in their hands the bandits backed down the platform.

Twenty-Eighth Aviator Killed.

Muelhausen, Germany. — Aviator Flochmann, who was injured when his biplane collapsed at a height of 150 feet, died Thursday without having recovered consciousness. This makes the twenty-eighth death this year.

Painting Brings $200,000.

Paris.—Rubens' famous painting, "The Bath of Diana," the pride of Brussels, was sold Wednesday to an American for $200,000. It was formerly in the possession of Frau Schuybert.

BLAST KILLS MANY

LOS ANGELES TIMES BUILDING IS BLOWN UP AND ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

TWENTY ARE REPORTED DEAD

Number of Employes Leap From Windows, but Are Injured—Cause of Explosion Not Known—Police Report Series of Intonations.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Early Saturday an explosion that shook the city for many blocks and which caused the death of fifteen to twenty persons, completely destroyed the Times Publishing building at First and Broadway, in which is published the Los Angeles Morning Times.

Flames Break Out.

The explosion was immediately followed by a fierce rush of flames that made it impossible to attempt the rescue of many of the employes who were trapped without a chance of escape from the double horror.

Almost within sound of the explosion the entire half block, which was occupied by a four-story structure, became a seething furnace. A fortunate few jumped from the windows only to meet with injury from the fall.

The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained, but according to the police, several of whom were entering the police station 300 feet away when the blast occurred, there was a series of heavy intonations.

The building was entirely destroyed.

SAYS OFFERED JOB FOR VOTE

Bank Cashier in Senatorial Bribery Hearing Gives Damaging Evidence Against Senator Lorimer.

Chicago.—Testimony directly connecting Senator Lorimer with an offer of patronage for a vote for him was brought out Friday at the senate committee hearing in the investigation looking into the validity of his seat in the senate.

Henry A. Sheppard, a bank cashier of Jerseyville, was the witness. His testimony brought out by the interrogations of Attorney Austrian, for the prosecution, caused a sensation in the committee room.

Mr. Sheppard said:

"Mr. Lorimer told me that if I would vote for him he would get a friend of mine in Jerseyville the office of postmaster. It was the day before he was elected. Lee O'Neill Browne took me to Mr. Lorimer and we had a talk. I told him I wouldn't vote for him unless he did as I requested. Lorimer considered a minute and then he said:

"'Well, if I am elected I will have a share in the Illinois patronage and I will do it.' That was all there was to it."

Representative Michael S. Link of Mitchell told the story of another vote cast for Senator Lorimer for which money was paid when he was called to testify. Link declared he was asked personally by Lorimer for his vote, and later was paid $1,000 in the Southern hotel at St. Louis by Lee O'Neil Browne.

"I don't know what it was for. I didn't ask. I thought it was for campaign money," was the statement of Link.

Dickinson Passes Harbin.

Harbin, Manchuria.—Jacob M. Dickinson, the American secretary of war; Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, and their party passed through here Friday en route from Peking for Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Nicholas Monsarrt Is Dead.

New York.—Nicholas Monsarrt, president of the K. & M. Railway company, and formerly president of the Hocking Valley Railway company, died suddenly here Friday.

DIX HEADS TICKET

EMPIRE STATE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE WASHINGTON COUNTY MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

PLATFORM PLEDGES REFORM

Payne Tariff Law Declared "Breach of Faith"—State-Wide Primaries Favored—All Attacks on U. S. Supreme Court Condemned.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Democratic state convention Friday nominated the following state ticket:

Governor—John A. Dix of Washington county.

Lieutenant Governor—Thomas F. Conway of Clinton.

Secretary of State—Edward Lazansky of Kings.

Comptroller—William Schner of New York.

Attorney General—Thomas Carmody of Yates.

State Treasurer—John J. Kennedy of Erie.

State Engineer—John A. Bensel of New York.

Justices of the Court of Appeals—Irving C. Vann, Republican, of Onondaga, and Frederick Collins, Democrat, of Chemung.

Mr. Dix was nominated by a vote of 434 to 16 for Congressman Sulzer. All the other nominations were made by acclamation.

The platform adopted pledges the party first to the preservation of the "old nationalism." It condemns "all attacks upon the Supreme court of the United States.

It declares for sovereign state rights and "for the largest possible measure of home rule for all cities of the state."

It denounces the Republican party for its government of the state. The declaration of principles declares that the Payne-Aldrich tariff law was a "breach of faith" by the Republican party and responsible for the high cost of living. Only by a downward revision of the tariff, it is held, could the cost of living be reduced.

It charges the Republican party with extravagance, especially in the creation of many needless public offices, and pledges the Democratic party to retrenchment.

"Even this gross extravagance," it says, "is overshadowed by the revelations of corruption forced from a Republican legislature. This almost made the legislature a hissing byword throughout the nation."

The platform commits the party to a thorough investigation of all official wrongdoing, "that the guilty may be punished and business relieved of blackmail."

"We declare in favor of state-wide primaries to insure to the people the right to elect candidates and make nominations for public offices," the platform continues. "We favor the enactment of such measures as will compel the personal registration of voters throughout the entire state."

Popular election of United States senators, an income tax, a parcels post and the preservation of water power for all the people are other things urged by the set of principles.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The following ticket was nominated by the Republican state convention on Wednesday:

For Governor—Henry L. Stimson of New York.

Lieutenant Governor — Edward Schoeneck of Onondaga.

Secretary of State—Samuel S. Koenig of New York.

Comptroller—James Thompson of Valley Falls.

Treasurer—Thomas F. Fennell of Elmira.

Attorney General—Edward R. O'Malley of Buffalo.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Frank M. Williams of Madison.

The platform as adopted indorses the administrations of President Taft and Governor Hughes; declares that the Payne tariff law has been a success, and refers with approval to the work of the last congress. It pledges the continuance of the state graft inquiry "until all wrongdoing capable of exposure shall be brought to light." The plank relating to direct primaries is brief, but admits of no misconstruction. "We promise legislation which will enact these principles into law," is the pledge.

STANDING OF BALL CLUBS

Games Won and Lost and the Per Cent. Average of the Various Nines.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.							
Chicago ..	94	47	.667	Cinc'nati ..	73	75	.493
New York.	85	59	.590	St. Louis...	59	83	.416
Pittsburg .	83	62	.572	Brooklyn ..	60	86	.411
Phild'l'ia .	74	71	.511	Boston	50	95	.345
AMERICAN LEAGUE.							
Phild'l'ia .	98	46	.681	Cleveland .	67	77	.465
New York.	82	61	.573	Wash'ton .	63	82	.434
Detroit ...	82	64	.562	Chicago ...	63	83	.431
Boston	80	65	.552	St. Louis...	45	102	.306
WESTERN LEAGUE.							
Si'u City.	106	57	.652	Omaha ...	82	80	.503
Denver ..	100	62	.620	St. J'seph.	71	91	.438
Lincoln ..	92	69	.573	D. Moines.	69	93	.426
Wichita ..	87	76	.534	Topeka ...	42	120	.257

Missouri Has 3,293,335.

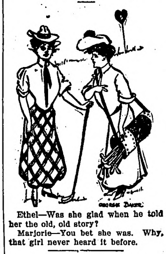
Washington.—The state of Missouri has a population of 3,293,335, according to the thirteenth census statistics announced Friday. This is an increase of 186,670, or six per cent. over the population in 1900, which was 3,106,665.

Cadet Bodies Not Militia.

Washington.—The war department Friday ruled that the cadet organizations of educational institutions are not properly a part of the organized militia.

W. L. DOUGLAS
HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

HER FIRST PROPOSAL.



Ethel—Was she glad when he told her the old, old story?

Marjorie—You bet she was. Why, that girl never heard it before.

Love's Crime.

George was a manly fellow, yet, surprising as it may seem, he was guilty of a grave charge, a criminal offense—theft, for had he not many times, stolen kisses from his fair sweetheart?

Maude, one of the most lovable of girls, was equally guilty as an accessory; she received the stolen property. Each seemed to have perfect confidence in the other, however, and when sentence was pronounced by a properly qualified official, they decided to serve their time together.

They remained loyal to the end, neither making any effort to have their sentence abrogated or shortened, but during the course of their long term together several small offenses were directly chargeable to them.—J. W. B. in Puck.

A Question.

Vera (eight years old)—What does transatlantic mean, mother?

Mother—Across the Atlantic, of course; but you musn't bother me.

Vera—Does "trans" always mean across?

Mother—I suppose it does. Now, if you don't stop bothering me with your questions I shall send you right to bed.

Vera (after a few minutes' silence)—Then does transparent mean a cross parent?—Ideas.

The Weeds Return.

"Confound these election bets, anyway!" grumbled Harker.

"Lose heavily?" inquired his friend.

"No, I won ten boxes of cigars and they were so rank I sold the whole lot to the corner tobacconist for a dollar."

"Well, you made a dollar, anyway."

"Yes, but that is not the worst of it. My wife saw the boxes in the window marked 'A Bargain, $2,' and bought the whole lot to give me as a birthday present."

No Help Needed.

A little miss of five years who had been allowed to stay up for an evening party, was told about 8:30 to go to bed. Very, very slowly she moved toward the stair. An aunt, seeing her reluctant, asked:

"Helen, can I do anything to help you?"

"No," replied Helen, "I will get there altogether too soon as it is."

A FOOD DRINK.
Which Brings Daily Enjoyment.

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of my enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a poison like coffee.

"I began to use Postum eight years ago, not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day.

"On the advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as directed on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look—'like a new saddle.'

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many 'substitutes' for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied, with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like it in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep sound and am not nervous."

"There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HONOR MAJ. BROWN

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT TO FOUNDER OF "MINNESOTA" ACCOMPANIED BY FESTIVITIES.

3,000 PEOPLE AT HENDERSON

Governor Makes Speech in Which Pioneer, Soldier, Editor and Statesman Is Eulogized.

Henderson.—Henderson is filled with 3,000 guests from surrounding territory who came to attend the dedication of the Joseph R. Brown monument. Governor Eberhart presided at the dedication and delivered the principal address of the day.

The city was in holiday attire. A carnival company filled the streets and citizens and guests made merry in one of the biggest celebrations ever held in this city.

Major Brown's life story furnishes one of the most picturesque chapters in Minnesota's history. Born in Hartford, Conn., 1805, he ran away from the printing office to which he was apprenticed and joined the regular army before he was fourteen. Leaving Fort McHenry he was a member of the first detachment of troops sent here, under Lieutenant Colonel Henry Leavenworth, and helped build Fort St. Anthony, the present Fort Snelling.

After several years he left the army and became a trader with the Indians. He lived at Grey Cloud Island and other places. He was the first white man to raise wheat on Minnesota soil, and was also the first white man to visit Lake Minnetonka. The city of Stillwater was laid out by him, and he was the pioneer lumberman on the St. Croix river. Major Brown drove the first wagon over Minnesota's first real road, the highway between Fort Snelling and Prairie du Chien.

Major Brown took a prominent part in the political affairs of his day. While a member of the legislature of Wisconsin, which then embraced Minnesota, he advocated the creation of the territory of Minnesota and he gave the state its name with the present spelling. Later he was a member and also chief of both houses of the territorial legislature of Minnesota.

Brown was editor and owner of the Minnesota Pioneer from 1852 to 1854, the newspaper which later became the Pioneer Press. He was a member of the Democratic wing of the constitutional convention in 1859. Two years before he founded what is now the city of Henderson, and it was through his efforts that the government established trading posts and mills there.

During the Indian outbreak in 1862 he went back into military service and commanded the troops at the battle of Birch Coolie. He also took part in the battle of Wood Lake and was wounded there. He died in 1879 in New York, while on a trip to that state.

The last legislature appropriated $2,000 for a monument to Major Brown. The granite shaft at the base has this inscription: "Joseph R. Brown, Pioneer, Soldier, Statesman, 1805-1879. Founder of Henderson."

ST. PETER IS CHOSEN.

German Catholic Benevolent Societies Will Gather There Next Fall.

Stillwater.—St. Peter was selected without opposition by the German Catholic Benevolent societies as the meeting of both sections next year. The insurance branch elected officers and members of the grand council this evening, as follows: President, George N. Gerlach, St. Paul; John A. Schroeder, Minneapolis, treasurer; George Steilzle, Minneapolis, organizer, and Rev. Max Wurst, Wabasha, spiritual advisor, were re-elected by acclamation. Rev. Herman Sumilan, St. Peter, is the new vice president. J. Q. Juenemann, St. Paul, was re-elected secretary over Frank Erling of St. Paul.

There was a lively contest for places on the grand council which serves as the executive committee. The selections were George Thill, St. Paul; Rev. Paulin Wiesner, Stillwater; W. Eilbner, New Ulm; Paul Kemp, Winona, and Senator Julius Coller, Shakopee.

ST. PAUL GETS A. O. H. MEETING.

F. L. Ryan, Duluth, Elected State President At Faribault.

Faribault. — The Hibernians state convention elected the following state officers: state president, F. L. Ryan, Duluth; vice president, J. P. Kennedy, Faribault; secretary, J. J. Fitzgerald, Minneapolis; treasurer, John Sherman, Winona.

The ladies' auxiliary elected the following officers: state president, Mrs. Mary Daley, Minneapolis; vice president, Miss Mary Hammell, Duluth; secretary, Ella Keating, St. Paul; treasurer, Mary Coogan, Faribault. The next meeting will be held in St. Paul.

NEW MANKATO FACTORY.

Hugo Shirt Co. Decides to Remove from St. Peter.

Mankato.—The management of the Hugo Shirt company of St. Peter will move its factory to this city October 1. The entire lower floor of the Masonic hall has been leased for that purpose. As soon as the company is permanently located here it proposes to enlarge its present capacity and probably branch out into the manufacture of other linen garments.

ORE DEMAND SMALL.

Navigation on Great Lakes Will Close Earlier Than Usual.

of navigation on the Great Lakes will be tame this year, unless it is enlivened by a spurt in the package freight business. Iron ore and grain have been depended on to give excitement to the closing weeks of the season, but the ore this season will not be a factor, and from present prospects grain will not. There is a possibility the export demand for grain will improve and if it does there may be a rush of tonnage for grain cargoes. It has been a heavy season up to the present in the ore carrying trade, but the ore carriers as a rule are going to quit early. The steel corporation's fleet, the Pittsburg Steamship Company, has announced it will be through with the independent boats in two weeks, and its own fleet will go into winter quarters about November 15, from two to three weeks earlier than usual.

The reason for the steel corporation putting its fleet in winter quarters early lies in the fact that the outlook for the iron and steel trade does not warrant unusual stocks of iron ore at the lower lake ports for consumption between the close of navigation and the opening next spring. From present prospects there will be a large amount of lake tonnage laid up between November 1 and 15. The coal receipts are heavy, and the Duluth railroads, having no car shortage to contend with are giving good dispatch to a large demand for the commodity in the territory which Duluth serves.

CLYDE J. PRIOR ENDS LIFE.

Former Bemidji Newspaper Man Worried Over Poor Health.

Bemidji. — Clyde J. Prior, former newspaper man, at one time clerk of the court at Glencoe, and who was nominated at last Tuesday's primaries as Republican candidate for court commissioner of Beltrami county, took his life here.

Poor health and tangled finances are believed to have worried Pryor, who was 41 years old and one of the best known men of northern Minnesota. He was secretary of the Beltrami Commercial club two years and at the time of his death was Ninth district member of the Minnesota Federation of Commercial Clubs. Pryor came here six years ago from Crookston, and until a year ago he was engaged in work on the Daily Pioneer. Since Jan. 1st last he had been engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

FIND GOLD ON RANGE.

Mining Company Strikes a Ledge Yielding $22 to $82.60 a Ton.

Duluth.—A gold strike of importance has been made on the famous Vermillion iron range of Minnesota, by the North American Mining company while exploring for iron ore. At a depth of 100 feet the shaft is bottomed in a ledge which yields gold at $22 to $82.60 per ton. The shaft was being sunk in what was supposed to be barren formation between two iron formations. The discovery of the gold was in a similar manner to the discovery of the rich silver deposits of the Cobalt.

HIGHWAYMAN IS HONEST.

Man Who Three Years Ago Held Up Bartender Returns Money.

St. Paul.—St. Paul has an honest highwayman. Nearly three years ago he held up a saloon here, masked in approved style and alone, nearly killed the bartender, and departed with a pocket full of cash. He escaped the dragnet of the police department, and Chris Batroot, the proprietor chalked up $51.05 to loss and forgot about it. On Tuesday he received a money order for the full amount, signed George Smith.

SHOCK FATAL TO PASTOR.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Injured in Collision, Passes Away.

Salem, Massachusetts. — Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia, a summer resident of Salem, died. Dr. Hoyt, who was 72 years old, had been suffering from a nervous shock resulting from a carriage accident at Minneapolis last month. He had held pastorates at Pittsfield, Mass., Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Minneapolis and Philadelphia. He is survived by a widow, son and daughter.

ANNULMENT SUITS PUSHED.

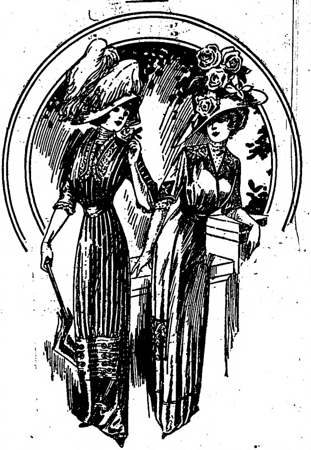
Fifty More Filed in Indian Land Cases on White Earth.

Fergus Falls. —. Fifty additional suits for the annulment of deeds given by Indians to lands on the White Earth reservation were filed by the government in the United States court here. This makes a total of 159 suits that have thus far been filed for the annulment of these deeds, and the government attorneys state the work has only begun.

SENSATION IN SIGHT.

Bemidji.—Dr. Ira B. Derby, state chemist, is here from St. Paul as the most important witness in the suit brought by Matilda Akerberg against F. A. Mayo for five thousand dollars damages for the death of her son, which she alleges resulted from the error on the part of a drug clerk employed by Mayo in filling a physician's prescription. Senator Peterson of Moorhead has charge of the case for Mrs. Akerberg, and E. E. McDonald, the former St. Paul attorney, defends Mr. Mayo.

Parisian Models



THE model at the left is of striped cloth in two shades of brown. The blouse and sleeves are cut in one piece and trimmed with a brown silk embroidery and straps of cord and buttons to match. It is finished at the neck with an edge of brown velvet or liberty and little frills of cream lace. Similar frills finish the sleeves at the elbows.

The plastron is of brown crepe de chine, and the guimpe or collar is of tucked cream tulle. The skirt is slightly gathered at the bottom and drawn in by a wide band of the material on which the stripes run crosswise and which is trimmed with the straps and buttons. The skirt is finished with a shaped flounce of the velvet or liberty. The girdle is of the material.

The other model is of blue velvet or drap de soie. The blouse, with crossed front, is cut in one piece with the sleeves and finished with an edge of black liberty or velvet. It is trimmed with a multi-colored cotton embroidery which forms a collar, tiny revers and motifs on the sleeves.

The plastron and undersleeves are of dotted tulle, the girdle is of liberty. The skirt, one of the new hobble skirts, is trimmed to correspond with the waist, with the edge of liberty or velvet and with the embroidery, as may be preferred.

MEMENTOS OF ONE'S "HERO"

Much Enjoyment May Be Had in Making a Collection of Matter Concerning Admired One.

Nearly every girl has some special "hero" who embodies in himself the qualities she most admires, and if she be given to "collecting" she will find much enjoyment in gathering together all the mementos of him she can. If it be Napoleon, for instance, she will gradually add every work that has been written on his life to the particular shelf in her bookcase devoted to his honor; while just above it she will hang engravings of him at different periods and of the various battles that made him famous. If her hero be an author she will have one edition at least of all his books and as many different photographs of him as she can muster. Pictures of his birthplace, his early home, etc., will add to the interest of her collection, and if she can obtain his autograph she will feel rich indeed. There is no reason why it should not be a "heroine" instead of a "hero," for women who have shone like stars in the firmament are sufficiently numerous to suit any conception of "greatness."

Women to Have Pockets.

The latest news from the select world where fashions are made indicates that women will no longer have to do without pockets. The latest dresses in tunic form show two pockets attached to the skirt in front, a little above each knee, so that they can be comfortably reached with the hand. The tunic of light material falls over them.

The men dressmakers who have devised the pockets have also stpulated what shall be put in them. It appears that one is for the handkerchief and the other for the powder puff. As no arrangement is made for the purse it may be assumed that the little bag will still be indispensable.

Paints and Dyeing.

If your dress accessories do not quite match your gown, or you wish that gown itself a slightly different shade, try painting with oil colors and gasoline. The effect is marvelous and the slight odor soon goes off. Kid slippers can thus be made to match exactly any costume.

A spot on linen can be painted with water-colors to match the clean material, as the paint sinks into the linen without changing its texture. It rubs off, however, and must be renewed every five or six months.

Hat Trimmings.

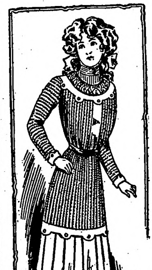
Flowers are no more to be seen on the best Paris hats; feathers have entirely taken their place. Black and white ostrich plumes are first in favor, especially in the willow curl.

Paradise aigrettes in the same shades are also popular with the Parisienne, though fortunately most of our really well-dressed women refuse to wear feathers that are obtained at the cost of so much slaughter.

FOR SOFT SHADE OF BLUE

Dress Especially Adapted for Young Girl Should Be Made Up in Some Thin Material.

Some quite thin material must be used for this dress. Our model is in eolienne in a pretty soft shade of blue; the bodice and upper part of skirt are finely tucked, the lower part of skirt is then set in flat plaits turning from front, and is joined to upper under a scalloped band of silk with a button in each scallop. The yoke is tucked net in upper part, and this is encircled by a shaped band of thick lace. The joining of bodice to yoke is covered by a scalloped band of silk. The box-plait in center and the cuffs are also silk.



Materials required for dress: Seven yards 42 inches wide, one yard silk 22 inches wide, three-eighths yard tucked net, half yard piece lace 18 inches wide.

Collar Stitches.

If you get sick of eyelet work and lace insertion in linen collars and jabots, here are a few hints of what can be done in that line:

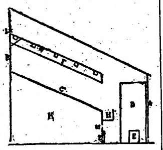
French laid, padded dots, wallachian, venetian ladder, Italian cut work, soutache braiding, cable stitch, ismit. Every one of these is seen on modish collars, Jabots and belts, and can be used by the clever needleworker who is tired of "the same old thing."

POULTRY

EXCELLENT HEN HOUSE PLAN

Building That Will Accommodate Seventy-five Chickens—For Comfort Hard to Beat.

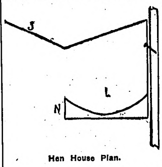
Considering comfort, convenience, cleanliness and cost I believe my chicken house hard to beat, writes J. F. Jacobs in Missouri Valley Farmer. The high side of the house faces south. K, which is partitioned off from main coop, can be used as a feed and scratching pen. It also makes a convenient place for driving in the fowls inclined to roost out of doors. The nest box, L, is 12 inches square, with back 17 inches high. Door, J, is hinged with leather and lies on top when not in use. When in use it fastens with button at N. The sloping top of nests prevents their being used as roosts. The floor of house should be made of concrete and in cold weather covered with straw. My building is 12 by 16 feet, and will house 75 chickens.



Interior of Hen House.

The details of the plan are as follows:

A, 6-foot post. B, post enough higher than A to give pitch to roof. M, partition 3 feet high. C, tight floor. H, trough 10 by 12, to catch droppings. D, door to admit person. E, E, small doors for fowls. I, glass windows protected on inside with netting and made to slide open for ventilation. F, 1 by 6 board with notches 18 inches apart for perch poles.



Hen House Plan.

WAY OF FATTENING TURKEYS

Good Method Is to Allow Birds to Roam at Will Over Small Grain, Clover and Corn Fields.

I have had a good deal of experience in rearing turkeys. By giving the flock good attention I seldom lose any. The birds have free range at all times, as they are of a roaming disposition and won't do well in close confinement. I feed twice daily; in the morning, wheat, sunflower seed, buckwheat and some kind of cooked vegetable; in the evening whole corn, writes Anna S. Lembke of Cass county, Iowa, in Orange Judd Farmer. During the day the birds wander at will over the small grain, clover and cornfields. In the former two they get a large quantity of insects and in the latter more or less vegetable food. In the wheat fields they also get considerable grain left after the crop is harvested. When they are in the barnyard I give them all the skim milk and buttermilk they will drink and supply them plenty of coarse grit where they have access to it at all times. A pail of slaked lime is also within reach. Plenty of fresh water is essential at all times.

Some people pen their turkeys for a few weeks before marketing, but I find the birds do better if allowed to run at large. There is no danger of overfeeding by this method. It is necessary, though, to see that they get all they will eat up clean. At this time I feed boiled potatoes and scalded corn meal, but never much oats, on account of the hulls. A few weeks before marketing, when the birds begin to take on fat rapidly and many times don't care to come home, then I give them such appetizers as boiled rice, clabber and cheese. I never house the turkeys, but let them roost in the trees. The birds are so tame they will eat out of my hands. They do much better when treated in this kind of way.

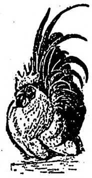
I examine them occasionally to see how they are plumping up. All that have well filled breasts and are fat are selected for the Thanksgiving market. The others are fed for the Christmas batch. In order to have good-sized birds for these two markets, I hatch as early in the spring as possible, so as to get the fowls well matured and capable of filling out well. I have found the plan above to be common sense in fattening, much better than the feeding of highly concentrated food, which too often deranges the digestive organs. It is better to feed somewhat too little than to overdo the thing.

GOOD QUALITIES OF BANTAM

Though Kept for Pets They Do Lay Eggs and They Are Most Delicious for the Table.

A bantam biddy has apparently large ideas about her relative importance, but the bantam male that doesn't strut around as though he felt as big as an elephant is sick. In good health he never fails to appear as important looking as a village policeman, says a writer in Fancier's Monthly. And are not his little, dainty, demure wives just the most cunning bits of feathered life in all the poultry world? Of course, they are. One cannot look at a high-stepping bantam cock escorting a trim, tiny hen without smiling in admiration. They are so very small, seem so very wise and old and at the same time so pert and sancy, that nothing will so quickly and entirely captivate a boy or a lady that has any inclination for pets as will the bright little bantam.

Many a poultry fancier now grown gray-haired and aged, can look back to the day long ago when he first owned a flock of bantams and wished for nothing more on earth to fill the measure of his youthful delight. There is a pretention that bantams are profitable and it pays to keep them for their eggs, etc., etc. But this is but a miserable truckling to the almighty dollar. It may be, and doubtless is, a fact that bantams are valuable fowls to keep solely for profit, considering the small amount of food they consume, but it is as pets that they are generally bred, and miserly indeed must be he who would grudge the little beauties their daily bird-like repast.



Black Tail Jap.

Nevertheless, bantams, though kept for pets, do lay eggs—just as good if not as big as those of the larger breed, and their flesh, though it seems wicked to kill them for the table, is delicious. So they can justly claim a practical value aside from mere appearances which are so much in their favor that one does not stop to inquire "do they pay?"

The very prettiest sight, without exception, that we have ever seen in the line of thoroughbred poultry was a large collection of bantams, numbering one hundred and fifty, all in one flock, of a half dozen varieties, and puzzling us to tell which was the most cute and beautiful birdling in the lot.

POULTRY NOTES

Be sure the coops are all free from lice and filth.

Corn is not good for an exclusive diet in hot weather.

Give the chickens plenty of air in their roosting places.

The greatest loss in the poultry yard comes from disease and vermin.

Hens are a nuisance on the farm only when they are not well cared for.

If you expect your hens to lay during winter you must look after their wants.

Chemically pure crushed charcoal can be obtained in different sizes suitable for different poultry.

A pasture that has some low, swampy land is an excellent place to pasture ducks and geese.

In selecting a site for the poultry buildings it pays to study carefully the matter from all sides.

When a hen does not respond properly to good care and feeding it is a fair sign that she is not "cut out" for profit in the poultry yard.

Get rid of some of the roosters that are now worrying the hens to no good purpose. They are deadlocks and eat up the profits of the flocks.

In getting ready for the winter season we must see that all nests are cleaned out, and all buildings repaired, and the pigeon loft generally cleaned and overhauled.

Hunt up private customers and agree to sell them strictly fresh eggs—then do it. A good price should be secured and payment will be made in cash instead of groceries.

It is advantageous to have extra males kept alone and thus change the males in the pens. This gives a chance for rest and results in a large percentage of fertile eggs.

White fowls intended for show purposes can be much improved in color of plumage by keeping them in the shade as much as possible while they are just finishing their molt.

It seldom pays to doctor a sick chicken, for even if cured it seldom amounts to anything, besides entailing a risk of communicating the disease to the whole flock. Use the ax.

The molting hens should be given special housing away from wet and wind and fed a little oil meal and sunflower seeds. These furnish oil which is very beneficial to the molting fowls.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

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We wonder which political party E L. Quist will hitch his old mud cart onto in the state campaign.

John Lind will make twenty speeches in the state for James Gray for governor. That had ought to help some.

It is now very evident that the Red Lake River can not be depended on to furnish any water power this winter, unless the outlet of Red Lake into the river is dredged out. With the present stage of water the river will be frozen to the bottom by the first day of January. There is plenty of water in Red Lake, but it will stay there if the outlet is not opened.

County Attorney Wilhiem Michelet is making a strong campaign for reelection, notwithstanding he is a resident of Thief River Falls and is U. S. Commissioner for that district. If he was as sure of county division as some of the divisionists there would be no use for him to run for county attorney of Red Lake county. Straws tells which way the wind blows.

The Pennington county official slate is about made up so as to be ready to hang on the wall next month. From them that are on the "inside" we got the following list. Auditor, 6 applicants from Thief River Falls. Treasurer, Andrew Trovaton. Regist of deeds Wm. Swanson, of Deer Park. Probate Judge, E.L. Quist, which would be enough to make the dead turn over in the grave. Sheriff, L. A. Nelson. Clerk of Court, Alfred Hammersteen. Superintendent of schools Prof. Hay. Now we promised not to tell who told us this, and not to "tell" anabody, so do not ask for any further information.

According to the returns from the primaries throughout the state, the county option candidates were defeated in a great many cases and the chances are the next legislature will be stronger against county option than the last one. The trouble with the county option in many cases is that they have but one idea. and the voters are to broad gauged to support those kind of candidates.—Thief River News.

They are not to broad guaged to support the one idea candidate in the 61st, district, If he has a good big bank rool behind him. Shame on you John to publish such an editorial as that, after supporting A L. Hanson for senator.

A GOOD POSITION

Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "wireless" or railway telegraphy. Since the 8- hour law became effective, and since the wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from $70 to $90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R.R. and Wireless officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Devenport, Iowa, Cincinnati, O., Portland Ore., or Memphis Tenn.

Death Of Ray Arndt.

The sad news was received here on Friday last that the lifeless body of Ray Arndt had been found on the side of the railroad track near Iron Mound a mining town north of Hibbing. Mr. Henry Arndt received a telagram last Wednesday morning that Ray was sick and he left for there at once but was to late to be of any service to Ray, Who had been found dead the morning before. Ray Arndt had been working with the same company for three years, as an expert mechanic, and about a week before his death had been feeling sick althou not considering his illness searions, until Tuesday morning Sept. 27th, when he decided to come home and visit his parents. He was at Iron Moundon Tuesday afternoon, and it is supposed that he went to visit some friends near there as that was the last seen of him until Wednesday morning, when his body was found, having the appearance that he had been killed by the cars the evening before. The remains were prepared for shipment to Thief River by the company that he had been employed by and they sent a man with Mr. Arndt to Thief River Falls, to assist him with the care of the remains.

Funeral services were held at Thief River Falls on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock A.M. under the auspice of the I.O.O.F. Lodge.

Ray came up here at the opening of the eleven towns and took a claim on section 20 in this township, ajoining his father Henry Arndts, and made his home here for nearly three years He was a young man that was highly respected by all who knew him and his sudden and unexpected death casts a gloom over the entire neighborhood, who will all join in extending to the bereaved family their sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Get A Free Home.

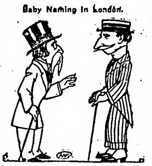
Come into the beautiful west and get a home of your own where wheat goes 50 bushels per acre. We can locate you on government land or sell you a fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send postage for full infomation now.

Montana Land Company.

Great Falls, Montana.

If you want to be surprised at what a large amonnt of goods a small amount of money will buy, call at the Rhoda store of George Singer.

Baby Naming In London.



Strand Man—My wife wants to name our baby Theodore Roosevelt.

Picadilly—How do you stand on the Egyptian question?

Change.

Old Lady (in drug store) Boy, can you change a dollar bill? Boy Yes ma'am How'll you have it in quinine pills of cough drops? Exchange

"All Things Come."

The magnate looked up impatiently from his work.

"Well, my good man," he snapped at the diffident rural person who stood twirling his rusty hat, "what can I do for you?"

"I guess yo' don't remember me, Hank," faltered the caller. "But you an' me use ter go swimmin' together in th' ol' town. Then you got a job in th' bank, an' I got a job in th' grocery store."

"This is all very interesting, and I seem to remember your face. But come to the point—my time is valuable."

"Yes, Hank. You got a better offer an left the old village. I stayed plugging along in th' grocery store."

"Well, well?"

"Well, Hank, when you left, you owed $73.62 on a grocery bill. Here's where you pay up!"—Cleveland Leader

He Had Reformed.

A young man who was an enthusiastic lover of nature went to the seaside for a holiday and, approaching a typical fisherman, said:

"Ah, my friend, how well you must know the face of nature and know it in its many moods! Have you ever seen the sun sinking in such a glare of glory that it swallows up the horizon with fire? Have you not seen the mist gliding down the shrinking hillside like a specter?"

And, very excited and throwing out his arms, he continued:

"Have you never seen, my man, the moon struggling to shake off the ragged, rugged storm cloud?"

The fisherman replied, "No, sir; I have not since I signed the pledge."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Little Ambiguous.

The Ingrahams were entertaining two friends at dinner. After Mr. Ingraham had helped them to roast beef he happened to glance at the other end of the table, where his wife sat, and observed, to his horror, that the sugar bowl was the old one, with both handles broken off, that usually graced the dining table on wash days.

In vain he endeavored by mysterious nods and winks to direct Mrs. Ingraham's attention to it. She either did not see or would not see the mutilated piece of queensware, and his patience gave way at last.

"Cornelia," he said, with some sharpness, "do you think we ought to use a sugar bowl when we have company without ears on?"—Youth's Companion.

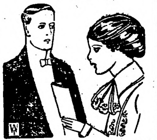
Lancashire Humor.

There was a Lancashire collier who went out on Sunday with his wheelbarrow because, as he said, "I've lost mi dog, an' a felly looks sich a foo' gooln' a-walkin' bi hisself."

Then there was the workingmen's club committee which wanted to indorse the accounts "audited and found correct and tuppence over" and the customer who, on being told that the price of candles had gone up owing to the war, asked whether they were "feightin' bi candle leet."

Also one recalls the laggard Lancashire lover who, when asked for a kiss, said he was "gooin' to do it in a bit," and the old ladies who praised a certain Darwin clergyman as "a gran burier," and of the orator who translated "Dieu et mon droit" into "Evil to him what evil thinks!"—"Lancashire Life and Character," by Frank Ormerod.

Got Him on the Road.



Mrs Shingle—I always knew that Wood girl wanted a man, but I didn't think she wanted one so badly as the paper says

"What does the paper say?"

"That she has gone for a tramp."

The Postage Stamp.

Consider the postage stamp. It says nothing regarding the difficulty of the task assigned to it, but by dint of close application it usually gets there; also it delivers the goods.

Again, if one isn't enough to carry the thing through, two or more by working harmoniously together see the thing to a finish.

No matter if the (mail) matter be weighty, it puts a good face (of Washington) on it and goes directly to the point. It gets licked and stamped upon, and men besmirch its fair features and ofttimes give it more to carry than the (postal) union allows. But, in spite of all this, it sticks unflinchingly to the matter in hand by virtue of the fact that it knows that it has good backing.

Its stick-to-it-ivity is worthy of emulation by you.—Judge's Library.

Consistency.

Murilla Do you consider engagements binding? Millicent Certainly If one didn't there would be no fun in breaking them.—Illustrated Bits

What Did He Mean?

Mrs. Benham—Death is the debt we owe to nature. Benham—Nature does not send out her bills often enough.—New York Press.

A Victim of Leprosy.

"On my travels in Venezuela," said a New York man, "I stayed in a hotel with a young man in whose family there was the taint of leprosy, though he apparently did not have it. One night sitting at dinner he became angry at a waiter and brought his hand down on the table with full force. He instantly realized that he did not feel the blow and sat looking at his hand, his face whitening with horror. 'Give me your knife, Bob,' he said to his chum. He grabbed the pocketknife in a frenzy and stabbed the side of his hand with vicious cuts from finger tip to wrist. You may not know that leprosy appears in the side of the hand, numbness being a sign. The man did not feel the cuts. He arose from the table, knocking over his chair, rushed out into the courtyard of the hotel, and we heard the quick tang of a revolver shot, telling us how he had conquered the leper's curse by ending his life."—New York Times.

For Sale.

A fine FARM, lying on the south bank of Red Lake River, one half mile south of the High landing creamery, for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Inquire at this office.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 30, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. September 26th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Ole Amundsen. of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904. made Homestead entery No. 867, Serial No. 0430 for Lots 1. 2. and E.½ N.W.¼ Section 7. Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Theodore Olson, Christian P. Brorby, Gunder Olson, Plen H. Wright, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

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Mythical Horses.

Pegasus ("born near the source of the ocean") was the winged horse of Apollo and the Muses. Bellerophon rode this animal when he charged the Chimera.

Sleipnir ("the black horse of Odin had eight legs and could carry his master on sea as well as land. This animal is believed to typify the wind which blows from eight different points.

Al Borak ("the lightning") was the horse commissioned by Gabriel to carry Mohammed to the seventh heaven He had a human face and the wings of an eagle. Every step he took was equal to the farthest range of human vision.

According to Thessalian legend, the first horse was miraculously brought forth by Neptune striking a rock with his trident.

A Japanese Anthem.

The majority of national anthems are not conspicuous for beauty, either of words or music. The only one composed by a musician of the very first rank is the Austrian anthem, for which Haydn is responsible. And in no country has the composition of a really great poet been adopted except in Norway, where Bjornson's stirring lines beginning "Yes, we love this country," serve as the national anthem. The Japanese have a daintily worded anthem which Captain Brinkley translates as follows:

Until this grain of sand,
Tossed by each wavelet's freak,
Grows to a cloud girt peak,
Towering above the land;
Until the dewy flake
Beading this blossom's gold
Swell to a mighty lake—
Age upon age untold,
Joy to joy manifold,
Add for our sovereign's sake.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

A Comparison.

In a school at Washington a boy was asked to compare the word "sick."

The little fellow arose in his place, looked around him for a moment, his face a picture of deep thought, and then he said:

"Sick, worse, dead."—Los Angeles Times.

Easily Managed.

First Girl—I mean to be engaged when I'm nineteen. Second Girl—But supposing you can't manage it? First Girl—Then I shall remain nineteen until I am engaged.

PATENTS

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

DR. MILES' ANTI- Pain Pills.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Do your Notary Public business at the SUNBEAM office.

Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loans at this office.

Olof Hauson and crew are picking up logs out or the river near here today.

A disastrous prairie fire has been rageing over in the town of Hickory the past week

There is a great demand for deep drilled wells in this locality at the present time, as it is "rute hog or die."

Rev. E. A. Mosteau commenced the fall term of school in the Swanson district, in Deer Park last Monday.

John Quick has employed a man by the year, and will have him reside on the Sullivan farm and take care of stock.

Stephen Singer the Kratka merchant was transactin Notary Public business in Deer Park township last Saturday.

This is a good time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. We are sending out bills for past due subscripition. Please remit.

Edward Singer returned home from eastern Polk county last Friday, where he has been with Charles Erickson and Ed Rustan machine the past six weeks.

Ole Giveing moved his threshing machine down to Anthony Dannackers last Saturday and is threshing in the Highlanding neighborhood this week.

Ed. Rustan and Charlie Erickson, returned to their Deer Park homes last Saturday, after making a successful falls run with their threshing machine in east Polk county.

Mr. George Singer, of Rhoda, sold thirty one head of ex dairy cows this week for $30, each. The cows were turned dry six weeks ago and are in fine condition.

Any farmer that is drawing grain to Thief River Falls can get a job of hawling eight storm windows out for the Highlanding school house, by applying to T. S. Jacobson.

John Mostramo and crew are picking up dead head, or sunken logs out of the Red Lake river below Kratka. Olof B. Hanson is to do the work from Hilda to Kratka.

The Red Lake River is so low that they are fording it with teams and it will soon be so low that you can jump across it, but lots of the people still persist in voting the county option ticket.

Miss Milded Hooper, who is teaching school in this district, received a message from Madison Wis. on Saturday last. that her brother was dangerously ill, for her to come at once. She left for there on Saturday, and expects to be absent two weeks.

Judgeing by the awful wail that went up from the Eleven Towns last week some of the politicians must have beat poor John out of his hire. You want to watch some of them ducks, John, that you are doing business with and make them produce the nickle before you deliver the codfish. Of course Eastman and Quist takes the hide and let you have the oxtail soup. They get the dollars, and you get the "sound." That's what we call a sound dollar.

Andrew Nelson and two of his hired men were seairiously injured by the explosion of babit metal at Highlanding last Friday morning. They poured hot metal into a wet clay box and anyone that ever haudeld hot babit knows the result. One man was taken to the Thief River Falls hospital. and will loose the sight of one eye and Mr. Nelson and one, althou badly burned were not so badly injured.

To Dredge The River.

Grand Forks, Crookston and Thief River Falls are going to unite in opening the outlet to to Red Lake. There is big sand bar at the sourse of Red Lake river that is holding back the water, and if it is not dredged out there will not be any water runing in the river this winter. If the river can be raised 16 or 18 inches the river would flow all winter, and it is up to the cities to either open up the outlet, or have the river go dry.

POLITICAL DOINGS.

It has been stated that G L Hanson filed for state senator, for the purpose of making political capitol for A. L. Hanson, in fact it looks like a Quist scheme.

Some farmers that go to Thief River Falls now days meet all kinds of office seekers, who are loaded to the muzzle with red hot county division air, but the farmer should stop and consider that they are talking for office, while he must pay the expenses.

Jessie Labree was up through Highlanding yesterday advising the farmers how to vote on county division. He would not make a bad looking county official, and was undoubtly chosen to "work" Highlanding, owing to his success in working that road grader deal.

A Deer Park farmer made the remark to us the other day, that if that old city hall, in Thief River Falls was given to Pennington county, that it would accidently catch fire and burn down in less than a year—and the next thing would be a new court house a little better than the one in Red Lake Falls.

It looks as if Latimore had been doing political work on credit, and has got beat out of his pay. Now take our advice John, and be sure to present, and colect your bills for publishing that county division "dope" before November 8th, as that is the date that Eastman and Quist will loot the treasurey. You have worked hard for your money and should have it,

The next state senate will be overwhelmingly opposed to any county option law, which leaves this district with the same as no representation at all, and it may defeat reapportionment of the state, as the other fellows will naturaly conclude that, if that is the kind of men you are going to send to the state senate, the fewer of them we have the better for the welfare of the state. Albert Berg was entitled to that nomination, but was lied out of it, and after old Hanson comes home with his empty pork barrel next spring we hope to live to have the satisfaction of saying: "we told you so."

The maps that have been sent out of the proposed Pennington county has caused the farmers of Deer Park and Mayfield to sit up and take notice One noticed that his fathers farm would be in one county and his in an other. Another one has noticed that his children will be going to school in one county, while he was paying taxes and living in an other county. It is a bad mix up, but mabe it could be staightend out as we know a man down in the southern part of Deer Park, who has that yearning, all gone feeling of his bowels for county office, and they can send Quist out to tell him that he could have the county auditors office in Pennington county. The man would live in old Red Lake county, but that would not make any differerce to Quist, as it proved in the primary campaign, that he would tell or publish any thing, and in addition sware to all the lies told by others to gain votes. Send Quist out.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS,

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

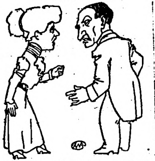
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Bnciness.-- SINGER BROS,

Kratka Minn.

Exchange of Desires.



Mrs. Sallow—I married you, Nicodemus, to spite Eliphalet Winter.

Mr. Sallow—I wish you'd married El to spite me.

Indignant.

The mayor of a small town had come to Leipzig to see the fair. A stranger who had lost his way asked him, "Pray, good honest man, what is the name of this street?"

"I am not a good honest man," said the former; "I am the mayor of Marburg."

Distinction, If No Difference.

"Why do you want to marry my daughter?"

"I'm no object of charity: I wouldn't accept your money in any other way"

The Verdict.

"How did your act take amateur night?"

"Great! When I sang the first verse they yelled 'Fine!' and when I sang the next they yelled 'Imprisonment!'"—Baltimore Sun.

His Main Want.

Earnest but Prosy Street Corner Orator—I want land reform, I want housing reform, I want educational reform, I want— Bored Voice—Chloroform.—Manchester Guardian.

Proud of It.

The Lady—Poor tramp! Have you anything in your life to be proud of?

The Hobo—Yessum. I never beat nobody out of no laundry bill.—Cleveland Leader.

Popular Jokes.

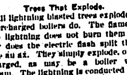
The most popular joke which has been published in any language in the history of the world is stated to be that which appeared in an obscure corner of the Punch almanac for 1845. It read, "Advice to persons about to marry—Don't!" It would be interesting to know who was its author. Another, founded on a similar subject, was the "Advice to persons who have 'fallen in love'—Fall out!" One of the most brilliant things that ever appeared in our contemporary was the brief dialogue between an inquiring child and his impatient parent: "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind."—Westminster Gazette

Trees That Explode.

All lightning blasted trees explode as overcharged boilers do. The flame of the lightning does not burn them up, nor does the electric flash split them like an ax. They simply explode, overcharged, as may be a boiler with steam. The lightning is conducted into the damp interstices of the trunk and into the hollows under the bark. Its tremendous heat at once turns all the moisture in those cramped spaces into steam. This steam in its immediate explosion blows the tree asunder.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The innocent seldom find an uneasy pillow.—Cowper.

A Guess at the Offense.



"A Texas editor had to eat an editorial that was offensive to an old subscriber."

"Bet the article was a match for delinquents."

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN. WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.——— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS,

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt,

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it,

Hover O. Follkedahl,

Highlanding .....Minn.

The Persistency of Colds.

Why is it that we are so heavily subject to colds? Other epidemic diseases—measles, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria—may get hold on us once and there is an end; it is not usual to have any of them twice. We brew in our blood immunity. The poison of the disease evokes in us its proper antidote. Our blood cells make a sort of natural antitoxin and keep it in stock, so that we are henceforth protected against the disease. A well vaccinated nurse, for example, works with safety in a smallpox hospital, where the very air is infective, but her blood is so changed by vaccination that the smallpox cannot affect her. By scarlet fever, again, we are, as it were, vaccinated against scarlet fever. The reaction of our blood against the disease immunizes us. No such result follows influenza or a common cold. We brew nothing that is permanent. We are just as susceptible to a later invasion as we were to the invasion that is just over.—London Spectator.

The Festive Codfish.

A correspondent of the New York Post says that the codfish frequents "the tablelands of the sea." The codfish no doubt does this to secure as nearly as possible a dry, bracing atmosphere. This pure air of the submarine tablelands gives to the codfish that breadth of chest and depth of lungs that we have so often noticed. The glad, free smile of the codfish is largely attributed to the exhilaration of this oceanic altitoodleum. The correspondent further says that the "codfish subsists largely on the sea cherry." Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing the codfish climb the cherry tree in search of food or clubbing the fruit from the heavily laden branches with chunks of coral have missed a very fine sight. The codfish when at home rambling through the submarine forests does not wear his vest unbuttoned as he does while loafing around the grocery stores of the United States. —Bill Nye.

First Minister—You look tired. Have you been working hard?

Second Minister—Yes. My congregation says my sermons are too long, and I've been trying to write shorter ones.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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(the highest award) was given to the International at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

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SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

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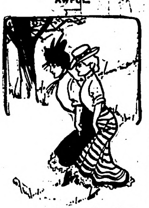
Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.

BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

AWFUL.



Blanche—Poor Grace! She out-married herself.

Maude—Indeed!

Blanche—Yes. She married a duke, you know, and didn't have enough money to pay his bills.

BABY'S SKIN TORTURE

"When our baby was seven weeks old he broke out with what we thought was heat, but which gradually grew worse. We called in a doctor. He said it was eczema and from that time we doctored six months with three of the best doctors in Atchison but he only got worse. His face, head and hands were a solid sore. There was no end to the suffering for him. We had to tie his little hands to keep him from scratching. He never knew what it was to sleep well from the time he took the disease until he was cured. He kept us awake all hours of the night and his health wasn't what you would call good. We tried everything but the right thing.

"Finally I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies and I am pleased to say we did not use all of them until he was cured. We have waited a year and a half to see if it would return but it never has and to-day his skin is clear and fair as it possibly could be. I hope Cuticura may save some one else's little ones suffering and also their pocket-books. John Leason, 1403 Atchison St., Atchison, Kan., Oct. 19, 1909."

His First Lesson in Economy.

"When I was a very small boy and a dime looked pretty big to me, I met John H. Farley—who had always been my good friend—on the street one June day," says Frank Harris.

"'Frank,' he said, 'the Fourth of July is coming soon. You'll want some change then. Let me be your banker until then and you'll have some money for firecrackers, torpedoes, lemonade and peanuts.'

"I emptied my pockets into his hand and every day thereafter until the Fourth I turned over to him my small earnings. When the day of days came around I had a fund that enabled me to celebrate in proper style, while many of my playmates were flat broke. It was my first lesson in thrift, and it was a good one. Hundreds of Cleveland people would be glad today to testify to the fact that when John H. Farley was a friend of a man or a boy he was a friend indeed."—Cleveland Leader.

Good Advice, but——

A traveler entered a railway carriage at a wayside station. The sole occupants of the compartment consisted of an old lady and her son, about twelve years old. Nothing of note occurred until the train steamed into the station at which tickets were collected. The woman, not having a ticket for the boy, requested him to "corrie doon."

The traveler intervened and suggested putting him under the seat.

"Man," said the excited woman, "it's as shair as daith; but there's twa under the sait a'ready!"

Pleasant Place to Prosper.

TO THE EDITOR: We want to hear from people who would appreciate securing a fruit, dairy or poultry farm in the Kuhn irrigated tract in Sacramento Valley, California, at half the true value. Best water right in state. Low maintenance cost. Work costing millions now actually being done. Roads, drainage and water right included in price. Ten month's growing season. Ten tons alfalfa per acre. Splendid dairy conditions. 500 hens earn $100 a month or better. Oranges lemons, grape fruit, figs, English walnuts and a thousand other fruits, nuts, vegetables and flowers grow here. Gardens winter and summer. Charming place to live. Very healthful. Who wants such a home? Land selling fast. Work for everybody. Write us for enthusiasm. H. L. Hollister & Co., 205 La Salle St., Chicago, or 345 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Latest Mine Horror.

The Doctor—Of course, if the operators in the anthracite and bituminous fields form a coalition—

The Professor—Then there will be nothing for the consumers to do but to coalesce.

(Slow curtain.)

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Generosity.

The Backer—Go it, Billy, you ain't half licked yet.

The Fighter—Well, you come and 'ave the other 'arf. I ain't greedy!—Tit-Bits.

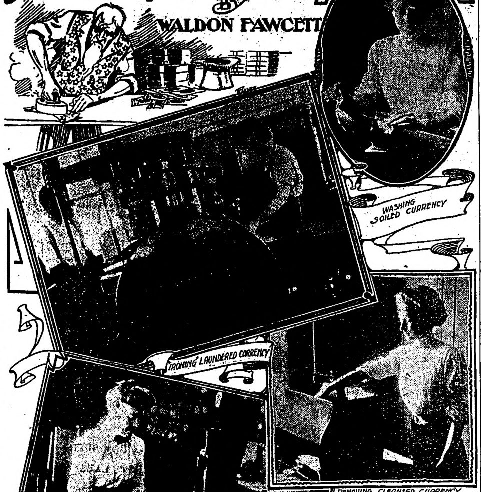
If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A friend in need is a friend we usually try to dodge.

Laundering Our Paper Money

By WALDON FAWCETT



WASHING SOILED CURRENCY

IRONING LAUNDERED CURRENCY

REMOVING CLEANSED CURRENCY FROM THE WASHER

STARCHING LAUNDERED CURRENCY

PACKING LAUNDERED CURRENCY

THE treasury department at Washington has just completed a series of novel experiments and as a result of the outcome thereof is about to enter on a new activity which is to prove one of the most interesting as well as one of the most effective economies introduced during the present era of retrenchment in Uncle Sam's administrative affairs. The innovation is nothing short of a scheme for laundering our currency. All the processes of washing, starching and ironing will be carried out just as though the articles to be cleansed were linen garments instead of linen paper. The effect of this scheme for freshening the currency, when once the government's plant is in full operation, will be to more than double the normal life of our paper circulating medium and to save the government considerably more than $1,000,000 per year.

That paper money can be washed successfully is not, of course, an entirely new discovery. From time to time in years gone by individuals on their own initiative have sought to cleanse dirty bank notes with soap and water. The importance of the experiments lately carried on by the government, however, lies in the fact that proof has been gained that paper money can be washed, not as an occasional bank note, receiving individual attention, but on a wholesale scale. Equally important is the finding that this rejuvenation can be accomplished cheaply, and finally there is a third triumph for present-day experiment in demonstration that laundered currency can be given the "body" and "surface" that is responsible for the crisp, crackly qualifications that endear "new money" to many people.

The treasury officials hope soon to have in full operation a laundry plant—located at the United States bureau of engraving and printing at Washington—which will be capable of giving a new lease of life to soiled and wrinkled currency at the rate of 100,000 bills per day. Present estimates are that this premier money laundry of the world can be operated at an expense not exceeding $20 per day—that is with an outlay of one-fiftieth of a cent for each bill laundered. Even in the preliminary experiments the cost has not exceeded one-tenth of a cent per note laundered, and inasmuch as it costs 1 1-3 cents to print each new note produced at the bureau it can readily be appreciated that the saving will be tremendous. At the outset only the bills of small denomination—that is, the $1, $2 and $5 notes and certificates, will be cleansed. These, being the bills that are subjected to the greatest wear and tear in circulation, are the shortest-lived.

The question will naturally present itself to the reader as to what proportion of the whole volume of our circulating medium can be laundered. The officials answer that about four-fifths of all the money sent back to the treasury for redemption is fit to go out for further circulation if properly cleaned. Supposedly worn-out money pours into the treasury to be exchanged for new currency at a rate of more than 220,000,000 bills per year. The investigations which have been made by a special committee appointed by the secretary of the treasury disclose that fully 80 per cent. of this is not torn or tattered, or in reality shows any sign of wear, but has been turned back by the banks simply because it is wrinkled or limp and dirty. All of this 80 per cent. of the currency could be laundered and the experiments seem to indicate that there is no reason why each bill should not be laundered repeatedly. The present normal life of a one-dollar bill is one year and three months and this will be doubled if it is not tripled, resulting, of course, in a proportionate saving in the expenditure for labor and material in printing new money.

The experiments which the treasury experts have been carrying on has been to determine the best and most economical method of laundering money rather than to try out different chemical formulas for the cleansing. As a matter of fact this latter part of the undertaking has followed the simplest lines. Plain soap and water, the former a good grade of potash soap, are the standbys of the government laundrymen who have undertaken the currency washing task. It may be that ultimately the cleansing compound will be combined with a preparation designed to sterilise the money while it is being washed, thus setting at rest the fears of those persons who are nervous about the germs on paper money, but the officials have not yet definitely decided that they will purify the currency as well as restore its pristine freshness. After the money has been washed it is rinsed and is then dried by artificial heat.

From this point—that is, all the finishing processes—are identical with those followed in the case of newly printed currency, but special machinery has had to be provided because the unit to be handled in every instance is a single bill instead of a sheet of four bills, as in the case of the new money. From the drying room the washed bills go to the "sizing" room, where what might be termed the "starching" process takes place. This consists in passing each bill, by machinery, through a bath of alum and glue which restores the "body" which has been lost during the washing. Next the bills are packed between sheets of cardboard and are then subjected to the "ironing." This consists of pressure between the rollers of a powerful press just as the flat pieces in the ordinary steam laundry are run through a mangle. The operation not only renders the laundered money perfectly flat but imparts to it the distinctive surface or finish of new money.

Already the treasury officials have planned that if the laundry at the headquarters at Washington proves as successful and economical as it promises to do, similar laundries will be installed at all the subtreasuries throughout the country. Moreover, Uncle Sam is going to encourage banks, or associations of bankers in the more remote cities of the country to establish their own laundries for washing currency instead of sending it to Washington for redemption, as is the present plan. It is calculated that a money laundry of modest capacity can be installed at a cost as low as $500 to $700, and it is figured that banks in many cities would save this in a few months. Of course the government redeems without charge all the worn-out currency sent in by the banks, but the banks must pay the express charges both ways on the currency, and it is figured that the express charges for many such institutions far exceed the outlay that would be required for the operation of a money laundry. One Chicago bank that sends a cart load of currency to the treasury every few days pays thousands of dollars a year in transportation charges. With a view to further aiding the banks that decide to launder their own currency the treasury department is planning to make public all its laundry receipes and formulas when it has been determined by the present tests just what are the best ingredients for cleansing, bleaching and sterilizing the money. The bleaching, it may be added is one process that requires the exercise of care lest the money in the wash be injured.

ALLIGATOR SHOOTS CHUTES.

The very last creature that the average man would select as a trick animal is the huge, sluggish alligator, yet even that deliberate brute can sometimes hit a swift pace. It has even been trained to shoot the chutes with easy grace.

The feat is performed regularly at on alligator farm in California, the big saurian waddling up the incline at the other side and sliding down

At this novel farm there are 500 or more specimens, ranging in size from the huge bull to the newly hatched, lizard-like youngsters. They are raised for their hides, although the sale of the little fellows for "pets" and the admission to the grounds help swell the profits of this unusual business.—Scientific American.

KENTUCKY CHIVALRY

For once in his life a Kentucky colonel found himself in a queer predicament because of his courtly politeness extended previously to a young woman at the reception tendered by the Knights Templar of his state. Past Commander Shackelford of Kentucky was the man who suffered the unhappy quarter hour.

Answering a telephone call at the Congress hotel he heard a sweet voice saying:

"Oh, Colonel Shackelford, I am going away this afternoon. You are going to say good-by to me, aren't you?"

"I certainly am," replied Colonel Shackelford, "though I am most sorry to hear that you are going away. (Who in thunder can she be?)"

"You remember me, don't you?"

"Indeed, it would be quite impossible to forget you. (Ye gods! Who is she? Help, help!)"

"You know you said that I was the most charming girl you had met in Chicago."

"And I never retract anything I say. I was sure of it when I said it. I am surer of it now. (Say, this is awful.)"

"Well, I expect to meet some friends in the parlor in half an hour, and I shall hope to see you. Now don't forget. Good-by."

"Good-by. I shall be there. Good-by."

First he importuned some other Kentuckians, after pledging them to secrecy, but they could not help him and one said:

"Why, Shackelford, you said the same thing to about a dozen women at the reception."

So at the appointed time Colonel Shackelford went forth to the parlor, and when he returned his face was wreathed in smiles.

"How about it?" was the anxious query.

"Gentlemen, as a member of the Masonic fraternity and as a southern gentleman—let us talk about the weather." Then he smiled some more.

WHITE RAINBOW A RARITY.

What is known as a white rainbow is an extremely rare phenomenon. It was observed at the Montouris observatory at Paris by M. Louis Besson. It was an almost colorless bow and was seen at 2:10 p. m., dying out and then reappearing at 3:15, reaching a maximum brightness at 3:25, then disappearing five minutes later. The bow had about three degrees width and was not a pure white, but somewhat tinged with rose color at the outer edge and violet at the inner. The angular height of the summit was 40 degrees 8 minutes on the average. There have been often observed in the mountains of the polar regions white bows upon fogs or clouds composed of liquid drops.

The explanation of this phenomenon, known as the "Ulloa circle," was given by Mascart. It is only a special case of the general theory of the rainbow as given by Airy, which allows of supposing a mixture of the colors so as to approach white, at the same time as a widening of the arc and a diminution of the radius, when the diameter of the drops becomes smaller and comes near to 41 u.—Scientific American.

BALKS EFFORTS OF INVENTORS.

Machinery plays little part in the glass trade. Visitors to glassworks have time and again remarked upon the apparent awkwardness and antiquity of the processes employed. Inventors have for a long time exercised their wits to devise machinery calculated to supersede the glassblower's lungs, but to no avail.

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Galena, Kans.—"A year ago last March I fell, and a few days after there was soreness in my right side. In a short time a bunch came and it bothered me so much at night I could not sleep. It kept growing larger and by fall it was as large as a hen's egg. I could not go to bed without a hot water bottle applied to that side. I had one of the best doctors in Kansas and he told my husband that I would have to be operated on as it was something like a tumor caused by a rupture. I wrote to you for advice and you told me not to get discouraged but to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did take it and soon the lump in my side broke and passed away."—Mrs. R. R. Huey, 718 Mineral Ave., Galena, Kans.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to many suffering women.

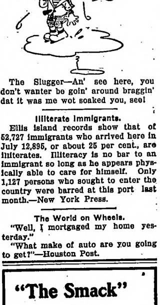
If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good, but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and black-heads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets." Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 922

FAIRLY WARNED.



The Slugger—An' see here, you don't wanter be goin' around braggin' dat it was me wot soaked you, see!

Illiterate Immigrants.

Ellis island records show that of 52,727 immigrants who arrived here in July 12,895, or about 25 per cent., are illiterates. Illiteracy is no bar to an immigrant so long as he appears physically able to care for himself. Only 1,127 persons who sought to enter the country were barred at this port last month.—New York Press.

The World on Wheels.

"Well, I mortgaged my home yesterday."

"What make of auto are you going to get?"—Houston Post.

"The Smack" of the "Snack"

Post Toasties

and Cream

A wholesome, ready-cooked food which youngsters, and older folks thoroughly enjoy.

Let them have all they want. It is rich in nourishment and has a winning flavour—

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Not Even an Earthquake

By M. J. PHILLIPS

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"Tell you what," said Tergott, "let's fire twenty shots apiece. Low score digs out and leaves a clear field to the other fellow. What you say?"

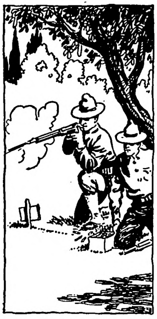
Disbrow said nothing for a time. He was considering his friend's proposition. They were both in love with Belle McNee. Though they had worked side by side for a year, that fact had never been referred to before.

Tergott was fair-haired and blue-eyed. One looked at him and supposed Tergott to be frank and straightforward, whereas he was crafty and unreliable. Thin, dark, Disbrow was also belied by his looks. At first glance strangers thought him sly, whereas he was only shy. He had no genius of inventiveness or brilliancy—but he had a way of carrying through what he began.

The young men were mechanical draftsmen in a big western plant. The superintendent thought they were great. Tergott gave off bright ideas as a fire gives off sparks, but he could not snare them with practicality. Working on a Tergott idea, Disbrow pegged away until the thing was done, to the glory of the superintendent among his superiors. They were a handy pair to have around.

They were enthusiastic national guardsmen, and every Saturday half-holiday found them on the rifle range at practise. Just now they were lying on the thousand-yard point. Three-fifths of a mile away the thirty-six inch bull's eye wavered in the heat mirage, a minute black speck that often seemed to wink out for a moment.

The rivals were both clever riflemen; but Drisbrow was off form today. As he strained his eyes and froze his muscles at the moment of firing, a disquieting vision would float into his mind—a vision of last night, when Tergott and pretty Belle McNee strolled down the street together as he came to call. A man cannot shoot well when a girl's eyes stare the bull's-eye out of countenance, and tendrils of soft brown hair twist themselves about his trigger finger. Cupid knows all about arrows, but he is a stranger to bullets.



Tergott Was Heartily Sick of the Contest.

Tergott, the quick, had noted his friend's abstraction and poor marksmanship, guessed the reason, and so made his espochal proposition. He wanted Disbrow out of the way. He knew better than Disbrow himself how deep an impression that youth had made on Belle McNee.

He rolled over on his back and looked nonchalantly up at the sky, while Disbrow was coming to a decision. A fierce anxiety was surging in the brain behind his comely face. He was afraid Disbrow would not accept his challenge; and he did not relish future months of rivalry. True to his nature, he wanted to hurry through the stress.

Disbrow pondered silently. He did not attribute unworthiness to Tergott. He believed his friend and rival had challenegd impulsively, never dreaming that Tergott was taking an unfair advantage of his temporary lapse from form. He thought deeply.

Finally, as Tergott was almost ready to yell from sheer nervous suspense, he said: "I'll take you, Bob."

So the momentous match began. They fired alternately Tergott started brilliantly; his first four shots were bull's-eyes. Disbrow, unsteady, gradually pulled himself together. He crept toward the "bull." The fifth shot was in the black.

When half the twenty shots had been fired, Tergott was heartily sick of the contest. He was still shooting well. But Disbrow was better. The gravity of the occasion sent abstraction flying and cleared his troubled brain.

On the twelfth shot Tergott began to slip. It was not in him to go through to the end. On the fourteenth, he lost the lead. His twentieth effort left him a margin of three points only against the last shot of Disbrow. A four would beat him, and Disbrow had been getting fives steadily. Unless a miracle intervened, he was beaten.

A miracle did intervene. Disbrow choked down his breathing and the beating of his heart. His aim was perfect. But just as his finger squeezed the trigger, the sun-browned hills began to blur. The ground crept and trembled sickeningly. A baby earthquake was upon them.

Disbrow tried instinctively to release his pressure on the trigger; but his brain could not get the message to his fingers quickly enough. Just previously it had signaled the muscles to contract. As the 'quake joggled the muzzle of his rifle off the target, they did contract. The shot went wild.

The trembling was over in a few seconds. The frightened markers returned to the pit from which they had fled. In due time they signaled to the pair lying pale and thoughtful on the firing line. Disbrow had lost by three points.

He knew, and Tergott knew, that he had not lost fairly. The firing regulations do not intend that the riflemen shall buck earthquakes. But Tergott, the adroit, said quickly:

"Too bad about that miss. The wind veered just before you fired But you beat the earthquake."

Disbrow looked at him curiously, with a lonesome ache at his heart. A man is likely to feel bereft when he has lost faith in a friend.

Tergott took it for granted that everything was settled. He began to talk regretfully of Disbrow's early departure from New Vista. Next day he wrote to Spokane and got his rival a place with better pay. By subtle suggestion he set Disbrow's departure a scant two weeks ahead.

Disbrow had lost a friend and a sweetheart, and the one hurt almost as much as the other. He tried to ease the latter wound by telling him self philosophically that Belle McNee had never really been his sweetheart. They had been friends, and he had taken her to the beach and the theater. But she was friendly with Tergott, and went to places with him, too. Disbrow had intended telling her, when he had $400 saved up, that he loved her.

But that was all off now. He had made a bargain with Tergott, and was going through with it. That Tergott was not playing fairly did not release him from responsibility.

The night before his going-away day he went up to the little Mission street house where Belle McNee lived with her invalid mother. The girl was wholesomely, daintily sweet, and she managed to make the tiny, spotless home reflect her own characteristics, despite the fact that she worked all day as bookkeeper in a department store.

They sat on the porch and watched the stars. Belle did not talk much, and when she did it was with a queer flippancy that made Disbrow uncomfortable. It wasn't an occasion for flippancy.

It was 11 o'clock before he got up to go. They shook hands, the girl with a few jesting words that grieved Disbrow. There was a hard little smile on her face, as he could see by the rays of the electric light on the corner. His throat choked up; he could hardly get out the word "Good-by." But he did, somehow.

At the gate he jumped as if someone had stuck a pin in him. For a voice was speaking to him, a strange, broken, yearning little voice, half-tears—a voice that sent a million mad prickles along his skin.

"Tommy," it said, "I know. I—I made him tell me. Tommy, you silly boy, you aren't going to let a little old earthquake beat you?"

Tommy went back in three bounds and gathered her to him hungrily, while her arms went round his neck. He kissed her hair and her wet cheeks and her lips as he said, over and over: "Sweetheart, sweetheart, sweetheart! Not even an earthquake—not even an earthquake!"

Asking Too Much.

"Minister Maura has given Spain the worst government she ever knew!" exclaimed Pablo Iglesais, the fiery socialist leader, in the Cortes some months ago. This recalls an expression of an under secretary of the state of the time of Canovas:

"Spain asked of God a fertile soil. He has given her a soil in which to ripen all the best fruits of the earth. Spain asked God for beautiful women. He has given her the beautiful daughters of Granada and Seville. Spain asked God to give her rich and inexhaustible mineral treasures. He has given a profusion of mines. But when Spain asked God to give her good government he responded: 'What! Have I not given everything—a fertile soil, beautiful women, magnificent mineral treasures? And now you ask a good government! This is too much!'"—From le Cride Faris.

Mean of the Paper.

"I never was so provoked in my life."

"What is the matter, my love?"

"The paper this morning has an article concerning my new necklace, and gives the value of it at the figure I named to the customs inspector when we reached New York. I feel like dying of mortification."

EVERS' CAREER WAS CHANCE

Got Started When Regular Shortstop of Troy Team Failed to Report for Duty in Spring.

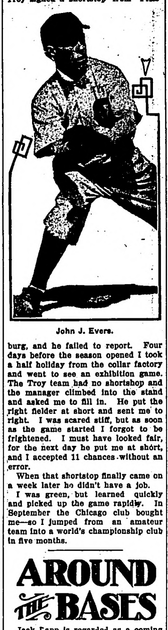
BY JOHN J. EVERS.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

If the short stop of the Troy (N. Y.) team had reported for duty at the opening of one season the chances are I never would have been a professional ball player. I might have made a fair collar finisher, or sign painter. As a boy in vacations I worked in a collar factory and also learned to letter signs. They say I was good at it, but possibly I would have been better if I had not liked to play ball so well. I played noons and evenings from the time I was ten years old, and never lost a chance. The first success I had was when I was made captain and pitcher of the Sheer Ups.

I never had any idea of playing ball professionally, because I did not like the idea of leaving home, and my family did not like it a bit better. Still, I had quite a local reputation in Troy, in spite of which I never thought I was good enough to play on a real professional team. In summer I watched the state league teams play and used to say to myself: "I could do better than that myself," but of course I did not dare to say that out loud.

The spring I was eighteen years old Troy signed a shortstop from Pittsburg, and he failed to report. Four days before the season opened I took a half holiday from the collar factory and went to see an exhibition game. The Troy team had no shortshop and the manager climbed into the stand and asked me to fill in. He put the right fielder at short and sent me to right. I was scared stiff, but as soon as the game started I forgot to be frightened. I must have looked fair, for the next day he put me at short, and I accepted 11 chances without an error.



John J. Evers.

When that shortstop finally came on a week later he didn't have a job.

I was green, but learned quickly and picked up the game rapidly. In September the Chicago club bought me—so I jumped from an amateur team into a world's championship club in five months.

AROUND THE BASES

Jack Lapp is regarded as a coming catcher, and he will undoubtedly get a chance to work some of the games in the world's series.

Leo McGraw, the Memphis catcher that was secured by the Chicago American league club in the draft recently is a distant relative of Muggsy of the Giants. He lives in Cleveland and played in Salem and Youngstown, O., before going to the Southern league.

Manager McAleer of the Senators says he will have about forty players with him on next spring's training trip. Manager Jim is determined to land Washington higher up in the race next year than he has this year, judging from the campaign he is mapping out.

President Stanley Robison of the Cardinals was a bitter opponent of the proposed all-star post-season tour killed the other day by the national commission. When Catcher Bliss, one of the valuable members of last year's St. Louis team, got his leg broken in that California tour last fall Robison lost his enthusiasm for post-season sessions.

John Heydler, secretary of the National league, will have several new tables of averages this fall. He will show the number of times each player has struck out, the number of times each man walked and the number of times each man was hit by a pitched ball. He will have two sets of averages for the pitchers also, to show how many games each pitcher has won and lost.

President Herrmann of the Reds says he does not know yet whether he will let the contract for building the new grand stand this fall or next, but when he gets thinking over the possibility of the Reds winning the pennant next year, and needing the room for the world's series, he will decide to put up the new plant this fall. The seating capacity of the new Red home will be 28,000.

ACT PROMPTLY.

Kidney troubles are too dangerous to neglect. Little disorders grow serious and the sufferer is soon in the grasp of diabetes, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all distressing kidney ills. They make sick kidneys well, weak kidneys strong.

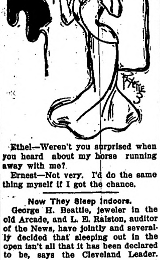
John L. Perry, Columbus, Tex., says: "I grew worse and worse until it seemed but a question of a few hours before I passed away. My wife was told I would not see another day. I rallied somewhat and at once began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I steadily improved until today I am in good health."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGAGEMENT NOW OUT.



Ethel—Weren't you surprised when you heard about my horse running away with me?

Ernest—Not very. I'd do the same thing myself if I got the chance.

Now They Sleep Indoors.

George H. Beattie, jeweler in the old Arcade, and L. E. Ralston, auditor of the News, have jointly and severally decided that sleeping out in the open isn't all that it has been declared to be, says the Cleveland Leader. They were both in a deep snooze out at the Beattie farm, near Chagrin Falls, the other night, when a runaway team from the county fair city turned into the lane leading up to the Beattie estate and came along at full speed.

Sound asleep, but dreaming of impending danger, Ralston rolled out of his cot toward the north, and Beattie from his cot toward the south. The runaway horses dashed between the sleepers, oversetting everything in the way, but missing Beattie and Ralston by margins too narrow to be measured. Since that night Ralston has slept in his town house and Beattie has found shelter under the ample roof of his house on his big plantation.

Points to Good Future.

Seven poor children, four girls and three boys, all about ten years old, went to a nearby seashore resort, in charge of two women, for a day's outing. The funds for the picnic were provided by two boys who sell papers and who live in one of the two houses from which the excursion party was recruited. One of the women in charge of the children said that the boys had arranged the outing "of their own accord, and the remarkable thing is this: They are not good boys by any means and one of them is probably the naughtiest boy in the neighborhood. But we think that when boys do little things like this they will come out all right."—New York Tribune.

Why He Wouldn't Hurry.

They were riding to church and were late. Several of the party were worried and one remarked: "The audience will be waiting." "Well," observed the old pastor (who was to preach that forenoon), "don't let's fret over it if we are a little late. It reminds me of the man who was being taken to execution. His guards were greatly exercised over the fact that they could not possibly get there on time. 'Never mind,' said the poor fellow, philosophically. 'Don't fuss over it. The people can wait. There'll be nothing doing till I get there.'"—Christian Herald.

Flirting With Fashion.

That innate tendency on the part of the fair consumer to flirt with fashion, playing fast and loose with various commodities, is responsible for the uncertainties that have prevailed during the month. There was such a lack of confidence as to the ultimate acceptance of the various lines prepared by distributers and consumers that buying was somewhat minimized. Prosperity or adversity has nothing to do with the millinery business. Fashion alone makes or breaks.—Millinery Trade Review.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

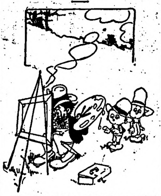
Of Course.

"What's the matter?"

"Cold, or something in my head."

"Must be a cold, old man."—Lippincott's.

IGNORANT OF ART.



The Kid—Mister, Johnnie says that purple thing in front of the picture's a windmill an' I say it's a tree; which is right?

The Impressionist—That's a cow.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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THE TOAD OUR BEST FRIEND

by EDWARD B. CLARK

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UNCLE SAM'S scientists have had more than one good word to say for the toad. Several government publications have been issued, I am told, telling about the toad and its good work. There is no department in nature which is overlooked by the scientists of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson's department. If it is believed by the experts that any benefit may come to the people of the United States by the study of the habits of a particular animal, that animal is studied forthwith and studied carefully.

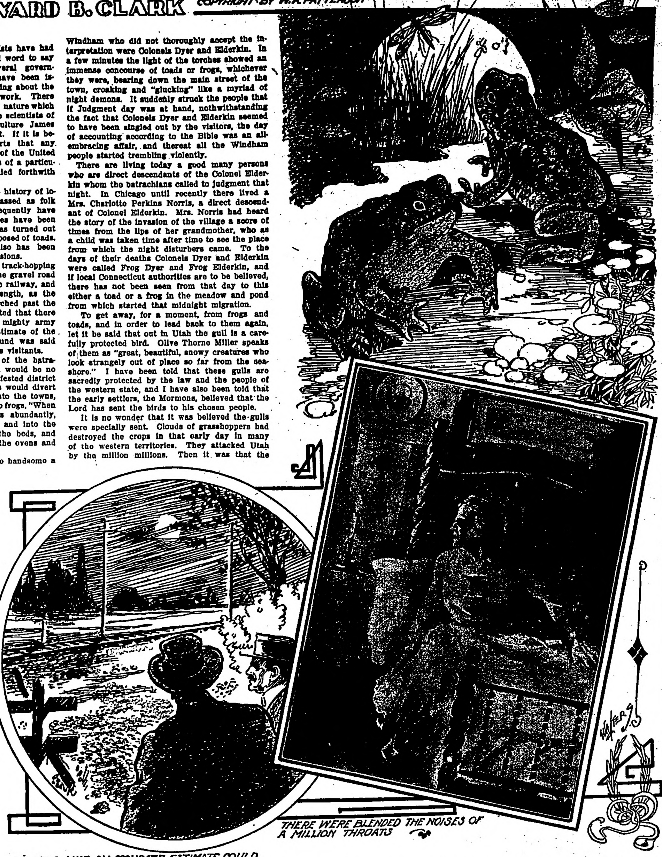
In folk lore history and in the history of localities which hardly can be classed as folk lore, the frog and the toad frequently have been confused; sometimes stories have been told of frog visitations and it has turned out that the invading army was composed of toads. The reverse of the statement also has been found to be true on several occasions.

Some years ago an army of track-hopping tramp toads took possession of the gravel road bed of the Sioux City and Pacific railway, and in unbroken column miles in length, as the local story had it, the toads marched past the town of Blencoe, Iowa. It is stated that there were so many millions in this mighty army that nothing like an accurate estimate of the toads could be made. The ground was said to be brown with the color of its visitants.

If there was such an army of the batrachians as it is said there was it would be no wonder if the residents of the infested district might have feared that the toads would divert their course from the railroad into the towns, to repeat Pharaoh's plague of the frogs, "When the rivers brought forth frogs abundantly, which went up into the houses, and into the bed chambers, and even upon the beds, and upon the people, and even into the ovens and into the kneading troughs."

Now the toad is not nearly so handsome a being as is his frog cousin. He never could "a-wooing go" like his green-coated brother, despite the fact that Shakespeare proclaims that his toadship has a jewel in his head. Ugly and venomous, the bard of Avon writes the toad down, and ugly and venomous to the people's mind in many places he is to this day, although in reality he ranks with the birds as one of humanity's best friends. As a matter of fact, it is likely that the brown-skinned army which moved without banners in military array some years ago was on the march to meet the great army of Rocky Mountain locusts which was moving steadily forward in an opposite direction and in General Sherman's words, "Foraging liberally upon the country."

Even though the toads are so harmless and helpful, they perhaps will never get anyone to love them. It must be admitted that appearances are against them. The Iowa people who some years ago were visited by the toads had no reason to arrogate to themselves any particular distinction on account of the visitation, for in scores of instances the animals have appeared in immense bodies, and in some cases, without any intention so to do, they have inaugurated veritable reigns of terror.



NOTHING LIKE AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE COULD BE MADE

THERE WERE BLENDED THE NOISES OF A MILLION THROATS

Years ago, in the little Puritan settlement of Windham, Conn., out of which sprang as many notable American families, perhaps, as have come from any other colonial hamlet, a migration of toads led the people to believe that the tocsin of the last day had been sounded, and they were all summoned, sinners and sinless, to answer at the bar of judgment. Tradition says that the migration which brought this fear upon the people was one of the frogs. Scientists of today lean rather to the toad theory, but it made little difference to the frightened populace which species of batrachian brother it was that brought horror into their midst.

Now it happened that there lived in Windham two colonial colonels, big men and dignified, by names Dyer and Elderkin. It may do no harm at this late day to say that both these military titled gentlemen were more fond of good living, so the story goes, than was perhaps exactly consistent with the strictest Puritan thoughts. Some of the elders of the place, it is said, looked a bit askance at some of the views of Colonels Dyer and Elderkin. There were slaves in that day in Connecticut and Windham held its share.

One peaceful night in May the Windham families retired at their usual hour, not long after "candle light." At midnight they were wrapped in the profoundest slumber, but no sleep however sound could withstand the roar that broke upon that peaceful hamlet in the watches of the night. There were blended the noises of a million throats. It was guttural, harsh and horrible, and it came out of the jetty blackness of midnight. The people of Windham jumped from their beds panic stricken, threw on what clothes they could, and rushed outdoors, many bearing pine torches, which ate little light holes in the inky blackness.

The slaves were prostrated with fear and clung to the knees of their masters. The noise ceased not for an instant, but on the contrary increased with every moment, and then, to the added horror of all, the noise found shape in words which one quick-eared, imaginative woman interpreted into this, all but two of the people accepting the interpretation readily: "Judgment day; Judgment day; Colonel Dyer and Elderkin too, and catch a nigger too."

It is perhaps needless to say that the only two people among the white inhabitants of Windham who did not thoroughly accept the interpretation were Colonels Dyer and Elderkin. In a few minutes the light of the torches showed an immense concourse of toads or frogs, whichever they were, bearing down the main street of the town, croaking and "glucking" like a myriad of night demons. It suddenly struck the people that if Judgment day was at hand, nothwithstanding the fact that Colonels Dyer and Elderkin seemed to have been singled out by the visitors, the day of accounting according to the Bible was an all-embracing affair, and thereat all the Windham people started trembling violently.

There are living today a good many persons who are direct descendants of the Colonel Elderkin whom the batrachians called to judgment that night. In Chicago until recently there lived a Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Norris, a direct descendant of Colonel Elderkin. Mrs. Norris had heard the story of the invasion of the village a score of times from the lips of her grandmother, who as a child was taken time after time to see the place from which the night disturbers came. To the days of their deaths Colonels Dyer and Elderkin were called Frog Dyer and Frog Elderkin, and if local Connecticut authorities are to be believed, there has not been seen from that day to this either a toad or a frog in the meadow and pond from which started that midnight migration.

To get away, for a moment, from frogs and toads, and in order to lead back to them again, let it be said that out in Utah the gull is a carefully protected bird. Olive Thorne Miller speaks of them as "great, beautiful, snowy creatures who look strangely out of place so far from the seashore." I have been told that these gulls are sacredly protected by the law and the people of the western state, and I have also been told that the early settlers, the Mormons, believed that the Lord has sent the birds to his chosen people.

It is no wonder that it was believed the gulls were specially sent. Clouds of grasshoppers had destroyed the crops in that early day in many of the western territories. They attacked Utah by the million millions. Then it was that the gulls appeared—birds never before seen in that locality within the memory of man. They came in tremendous flocks and devoured without stopping the hosts of the enemy, and they completely saved the crops from destruction. Now the gulls follow the plains like chickens, and in Utah at least, it is said that no one has any desire to raise his hand against them.

What the gull was to Salt Lake region the toad was to one section of a northwest Texas county, some time ago. There was but a comparatively small area of the county under cultivation, but the growing things were threatened with destruction by a horde of Rocky Mountain locusts; then there appeared to the astonished gaze of the resident Texans an army of toads, before which in numbers the great army of Xerxes was but as a score. These dismal-looking, warty-backed Hop-o'-my-thumbs came along as on business bent. They said nothing and they ate grasshoppers. They cleaned up utterly one entire flight of the creatures. And they quietly sat under the cabbage leaves and beet tops to wait for more. They didn't come. The toads had saved the crops, and it may be judged that if one wants to be certain to get in a quarrel he can get it if he will go that section of Texas and malign a toad.

Should anyone be inclined to doubt the insect-eating capabilities of a common every-day American toad, let him listen to the evidence of an experimenter, who is at once a scientist and a clergyman, the one fact establishing his accuracy and the other his veracity. This theologue-naturalist, as the record shows, found a toad in his garden and proceeded to make a pet of it. He went to call on master toad one morning about ten o'clock and without knowing how many insects already had fallen before the toad's darting tongue, proceeded to feed him on plant pests. The toad ate readily and greedily twenty-three large squash bugs which were offered him, and then looked up inquiringly for more.

The squash bug larder was depleted, so the clergyman turned his attention to caterpillars. Of these hairy, repulsive creatures the toad ate ninety-four, so the story record goes, and then he shut down to hop heavily off to a shady corner to take that rest which it is said aids animal digestion.

Now this same experimenter tells tales of toads which might appear a bit overdrawn, were not the gentleman's cloth what it is. He took in his experiments with one toad some large "tangle-legged" grasshoppers. Master toad took kindly to this species of food, but owing to to the nature of the insect's legs and their extreme length he found difficulty in swallowing. In order to aid in the process, as soon as he would get a firm grip on the grasshopper he would look for a stick or a stone by means of pushing against which he could force his prey down his throat. Now in order to see what the toad would do if no stone or stick were at hand, all of those articles were removed from his vicinity, and then he was fed another big grasshopper with great knotted legs.

Now it must be remembered that the present writer is not vouching for this toad story; he is simply setting it down as it has been told by an observer, and if it is a "nature fake" the blame must go elsewhere. The toad, finding he could not swallow the big grasshopper, looked about as usual for a stone and, finding none, he attempted to use the ground as a pusher. He was unable to get the right angle to secure sufficient force, and so as a last and perfectly effective means, he stood on his head and without the least difficulty forced his food down his throat.

This toad unquestionably was a wonder. One day, we are told, he happened to find an angleworm of great length. He took hold of one end and succeeded in swallowing about an inch and a half of the worm, which then realizing its danger apparently, wound the rest of its body boa-like around the neck of the toad. This gave the worm leverage enough to enable it to tug away at that part which the toad already had swallowed. The result was that although by a mighty effort the toad could swallow about half an inch, the worm, when the relaxation came, succeeded in withdrawing three-quarters of an inch. The toad saw his breakfast slipping away from him, but his infinite wit came to his rescue. It is said that he sat up like a squirrel took one mighty swallow, and then before the worm could get in its withdrawing work, he pressed his forefeet against his throat and held the swallowed part of the breakfast in place; then, so the story goes, by a series of quick successive swallowing and throat squeezing, the toad soon had the worm in the dark interior where he was needed for breakfast.

Toad migrations are not extraordinarily uncommon events. They have taken place in many parts of the country, and once the toads in traveling succeeded in stalling a railroad train on the Canadian Pacific line. The story of this runs to the effect that the wheels crushed the creatures and so greased the rails that progress was impossible for some time. The passengers said that they could have stood the situation more philosophically if the blockaders had been frogs, for then the question of the food supply would have been settled for a lot of hungry people. Frogs' legs make good eating.

It is not generally known, perhaps, to the layman that toads, like frogs, lay their eggs in the water. Countless millions of eggs will be deposited in some morass. They hatch out, the young get big enough, and migrate in a body to the dry land, sometimes going long distances as an entity. These, it is said, are the marching armies of toads which astonish people and accounts of which are spread broadcast over the earth.

Straw Hats and Autos

"You might scarcely think," said Mr. MacBlink, "that there was anything in common between straw hats and automobiles, but by that way of thinking you'd be surely forgetting their cost of upkeep, in which respect they are strikingly alike.

"They say it costs more to keep an automobile than it does to buy one; precisely the same is true of the straw hat. You take my own experience for an illustration.

"Early in the season I bought a straw hat for which I paid $2. I know a place where you can get a very good straw hat for that money, and if it hadn't rained all summer I should have been on the straw hat account under no additional expense.

"But it always does rain more or less, just as it has done this summer, and as is very well known if a drop of rain gets on a straw hat it is all up. Raindrops on a straw hat will accumulate dust, and then you have to have the hat cleaned, and that costs money; in some places 25 cents; in some 15.

"I find by reference to my books that I have paid out this summer in straw hat account for upkeep only $2.30, which is a good deal. While the automobile man has been spending his money for gasoline and things I have been blowing mine for hat cleaning, and it has cost me more to keep that hat going than it cost me originally.

"But in this I find some slight satisfaction. In this respect at least I find myself on the same footing with the man who at the beginning of the season bought instead of a straw hat an automobile."

FILED FIRST CLAIM

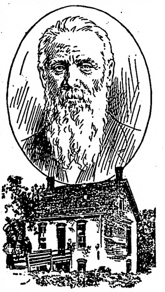
Daniel Freeman Got Homestead Number One.

As a Soldier in Nebraska in 1862 He Took Advantage of the Law Immediately After It Went Into Effect.

Lincoln, Neb.—When Daniel Freeman filed on the first free home provided for free men, at one minute past twelve o'clock on the morning of January 1, 1863, he inaugurated the history of homestead entries, which have since developed the western prairies into the heart of American agriculture. The Freeman home is at Brownville, Neb., on the quarter-section of land for which the first patent was issued. He always regarded this old patent as one of the most interesting and valuable relics of American history. Its face indicates that Freeman made entry No. 1, his proof of residence was No. 1, his patent is No. 1, recorded on page No. 1 of book No. 1, in the United States land office.

Freeman's name is linked with that of Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, once speaker of the lower house of congress, and whose maiden speech in the house was on the subject of "Man's Right to the Soil." That speech was made in 1852, but it was not until ten years later that he was able to see his measure, the homestead law, recorded in the statute books.

Freeman at that time was a young soldier, detailed to perform a secret mission at Brownville, Neb., where the first United States land office was opened. The presence of many prospective settlers awaiting the opening January 1, 1863, of the land office, to take advantage of the homestead law, attracted Freeman to the idea of securing a free home. On December 30, however, he was ordered to report in St. Louis for a new assignment. To add to his troubles, January 1 was a legal holiday. The young soldier, nothing daunted, sought out James Bedford, who had charge of the government land office, and told him his troubles. Bedford agreed to sign the filing papers following the stroke of midnight the following night if Freeman could secure the consent of other prospective settlers to waive their right to make entries until the following day. All day December 31 Freeman sought out the settlers and secured their consent to the scheme, in order that he might get away New Year's morning. There was a dance at the town hall in the evening and at midnight all the young Beau Brummels repaired to the land office to see Uncle Sam's soldier become the first homesteader. The papers already had been made up and were signed just after twelve o'clock. Freeman started at once for St. Louis and was able to visit the land but twice during the next three years, the law making special provision for soldiers.



Freeman and His Home.

In 1865 Freeman laid down his arms and took up the peaceful pursuit of agriculture on his claim. He built a log cabin as the first structure on the farm. On an adjoining claim lived a young woman with whom Freeman had become acquainted during his previous visits, and when the cabin was completed they were married and moved into the new home. Freeman was energetic, and from an open prairie homestead the quarter section was developed into the finest farm in Gage county. Additional land was purchased and Freeman became wealthy. Three fine orchards surround a comfortable brick dwelling and a forty-acre timber claim has developed into a young forest.

Daniel Freeman was a pioneer Indian fighter and carried two scars as the result of bullets from the Indians' rifles. One of his peculiarities was his free thinking doctrine. He always maintained that the Bible was made for the people who believed in it and that they had no right to force it upon persons who did not want it. Taking this stand, he brought the famous law suit to force the Bible out of Nebraska schools. The suit was brought against the school board of his home district and he won out. His contention was that no religion could be legally taught in the public schools and that teachers could not lawfully read the Bible in school. The supreme court sustained his contention and the Holy Writ disappeared from the Brownville school.

Historical Society

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THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910. NO. 29.

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Big Harvest From Unredeemed Money

$13,000,000
A NICE TIDY SUM ALRIGHT

WASHINGTON.—The United States government in fifty years has accumulated $13,000,000 from unredeemed money. A long-standing question, namely: How much does a government make through the failure of its citizens to present its paper for redemption? is answered fairly accurately for our country in these figures. Expert mathematicians in the United States have figured on the problem, and the results they have obtained by different methods are so nearly identical as to lead the layman to feel confident that they have hit somewhere near the mark.

Obviously the difficulties surrounding the statistician wishing to tabulate the gains of the government from this source are almost insurmountable, if accurate figures are what he is looking for. The destruction of paper money of all sorts goes on rapidly throughout the country, yet this loss is never reported to the treasury. So the mathematicians have had to take the complete figures of the government redemption division, and by comparing the average life of notes, the average percentage of actual redemption, and other items of that sort, have been able to work out a fairly accurate percentage of paper money that is either destroyed or is in such hands that it will never reach the treasury for redemption in gold.

All sorts of causes contribute to increase the amount of paper money that will never be presented for redemption. Fire is perhaps the most important cause, though improved safes and the more general use of safes for holding the cash supply are annually reducing the loss from this cause. Then there is a sort of inertia that money seems to have which keeps it out in the country once it is started in circulation, even though it be of an issue supposed to mature at a given time. Shipwrecks, too, are responsible for some of the loss. Lastly, there are the collectors, and it is probable that every fairly good collection of United States paper money accounts for at least one piece of every denomination that has failed to come back to the treasury.

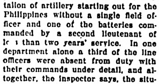
Army Wanting in Marching Ability

THE United States army has lately undergone a series of stern and severe criticisms. Authorities have studied the existing conditions from every point of view, and in their reports have delivered their opinions in a fearless manner. In a report recently made public one inspector points out the case of a whole battalion of artillery starting out for the Philippines without a single field officer and one of the batteries commanded by a second lieutenant of less than two years' service. In one department alone a third of the line officers were absent from duty with their commands under detail, and altogether, the inspector says, the situation warrants the prediction that results of a disastrous kind must sooner or later be realized.

People who think the United States army stands at the top of the profession would be rudely jarred to learn from Inspector General Ball that the field army is wholly unprepared for field service. He says the new regulations are almost entirely theoretical or dependent upon the experience of European armies. Our transportation is the same as at the beginning of the civil war, for our army has so far failed to make use of automobiles, traction engines and other modern appliances in the field. The weaknesses could be quickly developed if the present annual maneuvers could be replaced at least once by the march of a complete army corps. Very few of our officers have ever marched with more than a regiment.

To remedy those conditions, Maj. Gen. Wood, chief of staff, has issued orders which will change materially the training of the army. The inspectors general will be required to submit the troops to an annual inspection in the field, in addition to the present inspection, which is described in some quarters as being little less than an inquiry into the accounts and garrison work of the troops. The new inspection will be designed to show the efficiency of the troops in the theoretical work taught army officers in the various schools and provided for in the various drill regulations.

Gifts of Potentates Vex Uncle Sam

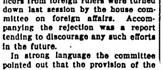


HALF a dozen resolutions authorizing acceptance of gifts by American military men and diplomatic officers from foreign rulers were turned down last session by the house committee on foreign affairs. Accompanying the rejection was a report tending to discourage any such efforts in the future.

In strong language the committee pointed out that the provision of the constitution prohibiting the acceptance of such gifts by Americans in official life was drawn wisely by the fathers of the country in the interest of the integrity and perpetuity of the republic. Underlying the prohibition is the thought that those accepting such gifts would be under more or less obligation to the giver, and to that degree, at least, weaken his allegiance to this country.

The most noted exception to this rule by congress was the authorization of acceptance by former President Roosevelt of the Nobel peace prize, amounting to about $39,000. Colonel Roosevelt turned this money over to the department of commerce and labor to form the basis of a fund for expenses attending arbitration and the peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor. Before granting the authorization in this instance, congress had full knowledge of what was to be done with the money. The prize was awarded to Colonel Roosevelt for his efforts in terminating the war between Russia and Japan.

First Report on Infantile Paralysis



THERE were 560 deaths from acute anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, 116 from pellagra, 55 from rabies, or hydrophobia, and 9 deaths from leprosy in 1909, in the death registration area of continental United States, which comprises over 55 per cent of the total population, according to the census bureau's forthcoming bulletin on mortality statistics for 1909, submitted to Census Director Durand by Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics.

It is reported that of the 569 deaths from infantile paralysis 552 were of white and only 17 of colored persons.

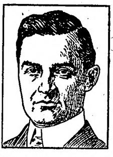
The bulletin states that no statistical segregation of infantile paralysis as a cause of death has been made heretofore, but the increasing importance of the disease and its wide prevalence throughout the country in the form of local epidemics render a statement of the mortality important.

The 569 deaths compiled for the registration area for 1909 were widely distributed, and indicate endemic or epidemic prevalence in many parts of the country. It should be remembered, the bulletin points out, that the census data relate only to registration sources, and that for the nonregistration states the deaths are only those returned from the registration cities contained therein.

Pellagra is a new disease in the mortality statistics, the bulletin states. Only 23 deaths were returned from this cause for 1908, and no deaths for any previous year except one for 1904. Such deaths undoubtedly occurred, but were not recognized and were consequently returned as due to other causes or as of unknown cause.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

CAREER OF ONE KENTUCKIAN



From the forests and the mountains of Kentucky to the position of secretary of state at Frankfort; from the state capitol to a grated cell; from the grated cell to the very shadow of the gallows; from the shadow of the gallows again to the grated cell; from the grated cell back to the forests and the mountains of Kentucky; from the forests and mountains to the halls of congress at Washington. This in brief is the history of Caleb Powers. He has been chosen as the Republican candidate for congress from his district, which is strongly Republican.

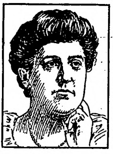
Seldom does a human life contain so much of struggle for advancement from humble beginnings, so much of tragedy and of pathos and so remarkable a rehabilitation in public honor. Caleb Powers will be a remarkable figure in Washington, because of the fact that for eight long years he was immured in a prison cell fighting to escape life imprisonment or execution for a crime of which half the people of Kentucky believe him guilty and the other half believe him absolutely innocent.

The minds of newspaper readers will instantly go back to that tragic day in January, 1900, when William Goebel was ruthlessly shot down from ambush as he was walking toward the state capitol at Frankfort. Goebel and W. S. Taylor, the former a Democrat and the latter a Republican, had been opposing candidates for governor and each claimed election. Taylor was given the certificate of election and in possession of the capitol and Caleb Powers was his secretary of state. As Goebel, whom the legislature on contest had declared to be elected, walked across the grounds leading to the capitol he was shot from the window of the office of the secretary of state. The murder created a national sensation and for many years the state of Kentucky was split into two bitter factions.

Caleb Powers was tried for murder and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He appealed, and a second trial resulted in another conviction and a second sentence to life imprisonment. A third trial followed, and this time he was sentenced to be hanaged. On the fourth trial the jury disagreed, the majority being for acquittal.

Meantime eight years had rolled around and Powers was still in a prison cell at Georgetown. A petition containing the names of hundreds of thousands of persons both in Kentucky and elsewhere was presented to the governor and in 1908 Governor Willson granted Powers a full pardon.

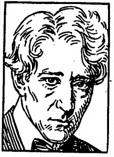
GOTHAM'S QUEEN OF SILENCE



Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the New York society woman who fought single-handed to suppress unnecessary noise in the metropolis and who accomplished so much through her determination, is known as the "Queen of Silence." Mrs. Rice has long been a sworn enemy of noise. Her beautiful Venetian palace on Riverside drive is so located that, until she began her battle and won out her ears were continually ringing with the shrieks of the switch engines on the railroad tracks that line the river front and with the clamor of boat whistles. Along the East river are located two-thirds of the hospitals of the city and this thoughtful woman realized what extra suffering the sick must endure because of the nerve-racking clamor. She began to gather evidence to prove her point and with the aid of Columbia university students, who followed the boats and kept count, learned that there were about 5,000 unnecessary but deafening shrieks each night in the harbor. The harbor men were pleased to take umbrage at her interference and proceeded to make life miserable for her till she secured law on her side. During the night boats passing her home serenaded her with the most horrible whistles and focused their flashlights upon the house.

Nothing daunted, the plucky woman secured an order from the secretary of commerce and labor forbidding unnecessary whistling on the river. The harbor men persisting in their defiance, she had one man arrested, then another, until finally the racket was quieted.

STARTED 'BEEF TRUST' QUIZ



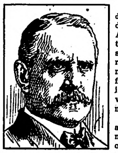
Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of the United States district court in Chicago, who started the latest investigation of the "beef trust," is the same who imposed the $29,000,000 fine on the Standard Oil company a few years ago. His father served during the civil war in the regiment which was commanded by Judge Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state under Cleveland, and was wounded in the battle of Kenesaw mountain. Hence the peculiar name of Judge Landis.

When Gresham was secretary of state Judge Landis, then a young Chicago lawyer, served as his private secretary. Afterward he returned to Chicago to practise his profession and was later elevated to the bench.

Of the ten indicted meat packers, charged by the federal grand jury with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, seven have given bonds in the total sum of $210,000 for their appearance for trial when the cases against them are called.

The fight thus begun against the meat packers promises to be one of life or death for the huge corporation, which, it has been charged repeatedly, controls the meat industry in this country.

J. A. TAWNEY OF MINNESOTA



An insurgent victory that has attracted a good deal of attention throughout the country was the defeat in the primaries of Representative James A. Tawney, who was a canadidate for renomination in the first congressional district of Minnesota. Tawney is one of the most influential representatives in congress; is chairman of the committee on appropriations. A most determined fight was waged against his renomination and the insurgents had the support and advice of Roosevelt, Pinchot, James J. Heney and other exponents of progressive Republicanism.

In his early days Tawney was a blacksmith and machinist, learning the trades in Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1855, near the village of Gettysburg. Subsequently he removed to Winona, Minn., where he worked four years at his trade, at the same time studying law. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, was later sent to the state senate, and in 1892 was elected to congress, in which he has since served.

Tawney is a dark, almost swarthy man, with a piercing black eye and a black mustache, now streaked with gray. When Cannon made him chairman of the committee on appropriations he did so because of the strength of character and firmness which Tawney had displayed. Often the speaker referred to him as the "man of iron," a not unfitting title. As chairman of the appropriations committee Tawney was regarded as the watchdog of the treasury, but he was one of the strongest stand-patters in the house, and hence the declaration of war upon him by the insurgents.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

'49ers Going Into History, Unwept

CHICAGO.—The '49ers of California gold fever fame are passing into history. The epoch of which they are survivors is closed and the last of them are becoming too feeble to come to the annual reunion which has ben held in Chicago on "admission day" each year for the last twenty years.

A notice reluctantly admitting these facts was issued recently by Secretary George W. Hotchkiss, the youngest of the California gold hunters, who at the age of seventy-nine is in too feeble health to take charge of a convention. The entire executive committee of the organization appointed last year is either dead or under a temporary disability preventing them from serving, and half of the fourteen pioneers who attended last year's meeting have since died.

A heroic effort to get trace of all surviving pioneers in the middle west resulted in the return "not found" of half of the hundred letters sent out by Mr. Hotchkiss, and, while he hopes to find a few '49ers for a meeting on "discovery day," January 18, the secretary said sadly that in ten years they would all be gone and nothing but printed pages could tell of a movement whose like the world can never see again.

"It was a picked lot of young men who reached California in those days," he declared. "Only those who had the grit to spend months at sea or across Indian-infested plains and mountains succeeded in getting there. The people of today do not know how much their country owes to the '49ers. They did more toward the development of the United States than the men who fought in the revolution or any other single group of men. Most of them were very young. The man among them who was over twenty-five was rare. And they did not get rich. The men who came afterward on the railways, with capital and improved mining methods, or who went into real estate were the ones who reaped fortunes.

Puzzle to Trace the Lost Pennies

YUH LITTLE IMP— ALWAYS WANTIN' MONEY
GIMME A PENNY POP

PHILADELPHIA.—What becomes of the vast volume of copper pennies that are turned out each year by the government? They are never called in and redeemed like some kinds of currency and coins, but they seem to disappear as fast as they are stamped and put in circulation.

It is unusual if the date on any of the pennies in a man's purse at the end of the day is over ten years back, yet the Philadelphia mint, which coins all the copper pennies, sends out in some years as many as $1,000,000 worth of them to the trade centers—100,000,000, one-cent pieces. If laid flat, edge to edge, in a row they would reach more than one thousand miles. And still there are some sections of the country where the penny is little known.

In many of the mountain districts of the south the "York shilling," 12½ cents, is still spoken of in trade, but no one ever hears the one-cent piece mentioned. In many towns in the south and west the tradesmen offer nothing for a penny, a five-cent purchase is the smallest that can be made. But of late there have been more demands for pennies from the west, and the government experts have declared that this is a sign of increased frugality.

In the east, the chief use of the penny, outside of filling the child's bank and buying the daily paper, is for the purchase of chewing gum and one-cent candies. The increase in the number of penny-in-the-slot phonographs and moving picture machines in the last few years shows another way to which the public has taken to get rid of its pennies.

Uncle Sam takes in many pennies for stamps and post cards, and many of them flow into the contribution box in the churches and religious societies. But all these ways in which the penny is put to use does not explain where they eventually go or what makes them disappear in such vast quantities every year. Even the government coinage experts do not give a satisfactory answer to the problem.

Circus Lemonade Tabooed in Kansas

LEMO
I WONDER IF IT'S REAL?

TOPEKA, Kan.—Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas board of health, has put his official foot into the mixture always present at circuses, fairs, Fourth of July celebrations, picnics and other gatherings of a like nature. This mixture is known as lemonade—according to the barker who spiels before the refreshment stands. Generally it is something that looks a little like lemonade because there is a lemon peel in the tub, but it hasn't the taste of the refreshing beverage mother makes.

No one knows who invented the glad refrain of the lemonade stand barker, who in stentorian tones, calls:

"Lemo, lemo, lemonade,
Made in the shade,
Stirred with a spade—
Five cents a big glass!"

These things have been among the sights and sounds of all picnics, celebrations and fairs and circuses since Kansas became a state. But no more will one hear these sounds or drink the "lemonade" about Kansas unless the dispenser has real lemonade to sell. The state board of health has put a damper on the noise of the barker because the board of health has ruled that a tub of water, in which is put some tartaric acid and saccharine and the peel of a lemon is not lemonade, but the imitation article, and cannot be sold as the real thing.

In Kansas all lemonade offered for sale must be made from the juice of lemons, water and sugar only. Imitation lemonade can only be made from citric acid and sugar and water. The use of the most common materials for making fake lemonade, tartaric acid and saccharine, is absolutely prohibited in this state.

The Lid Put on Tight in New York

GAMBLER
IT'S A COLD SELFISH WOILD

NEW YORK.—Spurred on by Acting Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, Police Commissioner William A. Baker has caused several raids to be made on the gambling joints of this city, and the lid has been jammed on so tightly that $1,000,000 of capital invested in such places is idle just now, while the owners are wondering "what next?" Impatient over the vexing delay, Acting Mayor Mitchel in a letter, following several raids, has put squarely up to Commissioner Baker all responsibility for the non-enforcement of laws against gambling and vice. He charges the police with being grossly derelict in their duties, and declares that the situation his secret service men report could not exist without police connivance. There is panic in the ranks of the gamblers as well as with the police.

Since the shooting of Mayor Gaynor placed him at the head of affairs Acting Mayor Mitchel has received many complaints. Some were appeals from mothers who declared that their sons were losing money in gambling places, and many were specific in their character.

Men from the office of the commissioners of accounts, the secret service department of the city government, found for Mr. Mitchel the violations of the law. The raids began and keys were soon in the doors of 40 gambling places along the Great White Way between Thirty-second and Sixty-ninth streets, and $1,000,000 of invested capital went out of business. The managers who were not crating their roulette wheels, their faro layouts and their Klondyke sets in preparation for the exodus, were mournfully parading the streets in the vicinity of their houses, warning away prospective customers. It was the saddest day the gamblers have known since the Agnew-Hart racing bills went into force.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

GIRLS IN CITIES.

The young girl who tried dramatically to take her life in New York recently through disappointment and disillusion placed the blame upon the wrong shoulders. It in no degree rests upon either the business or public social side of American life, says Washington Post. The responsibility for such an outcome must be borne by those who are in duty bound to give their children right views of life. The sight of a young girl, however precocious, going to a city like New York without friends or advisers to whom she would listen, and very evidently head-strong and impulsive, there to spend two years writing a book and precious manuscripts which she romantically wishes to be buried with her, calls forth nothing but pity. But this sentiment does not obscure the fact that the girl was permitted to gain a false view of herself and her relations with the world. Acts such as hers in no degree justify the wholesale condemnation of the business life of our cities or warrant the sweeping statement of a young girl facing at once both womanhood and eternity in saying that "a girl cannot get along honorably in New York."

Still another use for automobiles. The town of Jamaica, L. I., had an unpleasant time when a main burst and the water supply was shut off completely. To say nothing of the annoyance, inconvenience and danger in private dwellings, the orphan asylum and other institutions were subjected to especially distressing experiences. To meet at least partially the demand an automobile service was organized, the machines going with tanks, barrels and other receptacles to points where water could be obtained and bringing it to those in need. This was at best but a poor substitute for the regular system, yet it proved that in time of stress the auto is a valuable auxiliary.

Still they come, those Chinese students who are to be trained at American educational institutions. A party of sixty-eight has arrived at Honolulu. These students are some of the number sent by the Chinese government, the expenses to be paid from the Boxer indemnity money returned by the United States, says Troy Times. That kindly act has brought a rich reward in the form of the esteem, gratitude and confidence of China and the influence that will be exerted through the absorption of American ideas by the bright young men who are the beneficiaries of the arrangement.

Engineers at work on the Panama canal propose to leave as little as possible to chance. They are now engaged in experiments to determine the effect of sea water on concrete, an enormous quantity of which is employed in the construction of the canal. Concrete in different stages of preparation and with various forms of protection will be subjected to the action of the salt water and the results will be carefully noted. Probably there never was a great undertaking of this kind in which so many precautions were taken to guard against future risk.

Germans usually do things thoroughly, and the announcement that there is no cholera in Berlin, although the disease has broken out in the vicinity, no doubt testifies to the effectiveness of the safeguards employed. Modern medical science is usually victorious over the ailments once regarded as scourges, against which it was almost useless to contend. Yellow fever, cholera and the like are no longer the terror they were formerly.

General information concerning infantile paralysis is meager, but since a woman of sixty-six has died of the malady, the fact is plain that the scientists who gave it a name were not overcrowded with information either.

A Chicago professor says that the law is a hindrance to some people. If by some people he means burglars, pickpockets and grafters, we might add that that is exactly what the law is intended to be.

Farmers will not become greatly interested in aeroplanes, monoplanes and biplanes until they have worn out their automobiles.

Man has at last beaten the pigeons at flying, but with fair woman's help he long ago distanced them in the pleasanter art of billing and cooing.

A New York man is taking his piano for a voyage to restore its tone. Probably it got a little shaky on the high C's.

We imagine that Esperanto would be a good language to use when talking back to your wife.

PORTUGAL IS MADE NEW REPUBLIC, KING IN EXILE

Republicans Are in Complete Control---Public Order Is Restored After Severe Fighting---Fifty Killed and Hundreds Wounded---Royal Family Is Under British Protection on English Soil.

Lisbon.—The republic of Portugal has taken its place among the governments of the world. The revolution which broke out on Tuesday seems to be accomplished and the worst of the violence is believed to be past.

The number killed in the fighting exceeds fifty, while hundreds are wounded. Twenty persons were injured during clashes at Oporto, which is said to be in the hands of the republicans.

The fighting in this city lasted 40 hours, both sides showing great courage. Through it all the conduct of the populace and troops was exemplary, not a single case of personal vengeance being reported.

Premier Teixeira De Sousa and Manuel Fratel, the minister of justice, have relinquished the direction of affairs of state to Provisional President Theophile Braga and his associates in the new republican government.

Royal Family Is Safe.

King Manuel, the queen mother Amelie and other members of the royal family reached Gibraltar on board the Portuguese royal yacht Queen Amelie and placed themselves under the protection of the British government. Although their ultimate destination has not been made public, it is believed they will proceed to England.

Following the proclamation of a republic, the provisional government assembled for its first council. Civil Governor Leao issued an edict to the people of Lisbon, declaring that "work and order" shall be the device of the newly-liberated country, and commanding the people to preserve order and respect the persons and property of both Portuguese and foreigners, whatever their rank, position or political or religious opinions may be.

All the European powers have ordered warships to Portuguese waters to look after the interests of foreign citizens. Three armored cruisers were ordered from Toulon, attended by destroyers, to make all speed to Lisbon, and British ships were also sent, two from Gibraltar—the Minerva and the Newcastle—and one from Portsmouth.

Warships began bombarding the king's palace at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, with small show of resistance, and soon the supporters of the monarchy were forced to capitulate.

It is believed that the killing of Professor Bombarda, the republican deputy and anticlerical, by an army lieutenant, was the direct cause of the rising, although since King Manuel ascended the throne there have been plots for the overthrow of the monarchy and against his life. The republican party has been planning for a complete change in the government, and King Manuel, according to the republican leaders, by his disregard for the rights of the people and his blind insistence on a dictatorial system, has added to the fires of the people's wrath.

Long Preparation for Outbreak.

The republican party has hoped that a change in the regime could be effected in an orderly way, but the obstinacy of the men in power and the blindness of the sovereign prevented this. The monarchy might have been expected to profit from the lesson of the death of Carlos, but the accumulation of abuses which aroused the people against the dictator Franco continued, the dictatorial system desired by the party of royalty remained, the laws against the press were applied rigorously and journalists were forced to flee to escape jail. The police invented secret societies, the discovery of which permitted the persecution of the republicans.

Peaceable citizens were arrested as suspects on mere denunciations. The ransacking of houses was a daily occurrence. The liberty and dignity of the population was violated in every way possible by a criminal court officer possessing the power of inquisitor.

These monstrous acts and this renewal of the worst epoch of tyranny happened at the moment when the advent of the young king led the credulous to believe that an improvement was about to take place. The republicans, however, were not deceived. They continued their propaganda throughout the country, convinced that the salvation of Portugal was possible only with a republic.

Ministers in Many Scandals.

The republican propaganda showing a succession of scandals, with the ministries compromised in shady affairs, forced the king to summon to power men calling themselves liberals. This final deception was the last straw.

Opinion was such that the biggest commercial association in Lisbon took the initiative in a formidable movement of protest, involving, if necessary, a general strike. The monarchist parties, forming the conservative "bloc," scoffed at the entry of republican deputies into parliament.

In the political chaos King Manuel was a tool of the clericals. He found it impossible to govern against the will of the people. The king needed the support of the army and navy, but the army and navy looked toward republicanism as the only form of government capable of uplifting the country.

Where King Manuel and his household were besieged by the Republican revolutionists until the young monarch took refuge on a Brazilian warship.

LANDMARKS IN PORTUGAL'S REVOLUTION.

King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis slain in capital Feb. 1, 1908, when an attempt is made to wipe out the whole royal family.

Premier Franco, the hated reactionary leader, forced to flee the country. A new ministry and a "reform" parliament come into power.

Clerical party dominates the new regime, the Liberals are squelched, and the Republican propaganda breaks out with new fury.

Bomb plots unearthed, and plotters arrested, from time to time, but sedition grows apace throughout the nation.

New parliament opened Sept. 23, 1910, king promising reforms, but again the progressives were outvoted and the "reform" program was delayed.

Assassination Monday of Prof. Bombarda, a Liberal deputy, charged to clerical plot, is spark that starts the latest revolution.

King Manual and queen mother now besieged in palace, bombarded by guns of revolutionists. Royal flag hauled down and flag of revolt waves over the palace.

Army and navy join the revolt. Serious fighting in streets of Lisbon and many reported killed.

Foreign nations may send warships to protect the lives of their citizens.

FLIES OVER THE PYRENEES

Aviator Makes Trip by Air From San Sebastian to Biarritz Between Lofty Mountain Peaks.

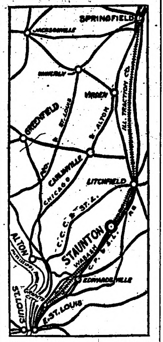
Biarritz, France. — M. Tabuteau made a splendid fight over the Pyrenees from Spain to France. The aviator rose at San Sebastian and, directing his course between the lofty peaks of Haya and Paisquibel, followed the valley of the River Bidassoa to the sea, over which he passed to Biarritz.

FOUR DROWN FIGHTING GALE

Young Men Battle in Small Boats Which Are Swept on Rocks During Terrific Storm.

Seattle, Wash. — J. Everett Graham of Ballard, Ben Larson of Everett, Paul Burkland of Meadowdale and Peter Haram of Ballard, all young men, were drowned or pounded to death against rocks and logs along the shore during the heavy storm which swept Puget sound.

SCENE OF TRACTION WRECK



Staunton, Ill., the nearest town to the scene of the wreck, is a town of 4,000 people. It is on the Litchfield & Madison and the Wabash railroads, as well as on the Illinois Traction lines running south of Springfield.

STANDARD CUTS OIL PRICES

Reductions Made in Europe and the Far East in Campaign to Increase Use of Kerosene.

New York.—J. I. C. Clarke, through whom the Standard Oil company makes its official announcements to the public, has issued a statement to the effect that the company has entered on a thoroughly mapped out campaign to increase the consumption of kerosene in European countries and the lands of the Orient. The first move in this campaign is the reduction of the prices of oil in those countries. Mr. Clarke's announcement says in part:

"The Standard Oil company has inaugurated a campaign to increase the world's consumption of refined oil. The level of prices for refined oil today in the United States is lower than at any time during recent years, and as a direct result of these prices the consumption of refined oil in this country is increasing. The same policy is now being actively pursued abroad."

As indicated by this statement, the Standard company began trying out the policy of lower prices in the United States, though without announcing that it had in view a campaign that would cover the world. In August the price of refined oil in tanks was reduced from 6½ to 5½ cents a gallon, and the price of refined oil in barrels at the refinery was cut 1 cent, from 9¾ to 8¾ cents a gallon.

ATHLETICS GET FIRST GAME

World's Champion Baseball Battle to Open at Philadelphia on October 17.

Cincinnati.—Games between the Chicago National league team and the Philadelphia Athletics of the American league for the world's baseball championship will begin in the Pennsylvania city on Monday, October 17. This decision was reached by the National commission here. The other games are scheduled as follows:

Second game, October 18, at Philadelphia.

Third game, October 20, at Chicago.

Fourth game, October 21, at Chicago.

Fifth game, October 22, at Philadelphia.

Sixth game, October 23, at Chicago.

Place of the seventh game, if necessary, to be decided by toss of coin.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Chicago	97	48	.663
New York	89	59	.601
Pittsburg	86	63	.577
Philadelphia	75	73	.507
Cincinnati	74	78	.487
Brooklyn	63	87	.416
St. Louis	60	86	.411
Boston	50	99	.336

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	102	47	.686
New York	85	63	.574
Detroit	85	65	.569
Boston	80	69	.537
Cleveland	69	79	.467
Chicago	65	84	.436
Washington	65	84	.436
St. Louis	45	105	.300

Thirty Injured in Collision.

Laporte, Ind.—Running 20 miles an hour, with its engineer unconscious of the blundering of the crew of a freight train, a Lake Erie & Western passenger train carrying excursionists Monday dashed head-on into a string of freight cars on the main track. More than 30 persons were injured, several seriously.

Fire Wipes Out Village.

Winnipeg, Man. — Superintendent Cameron of the Canadian Northern road announced that the village of Graceton, Minn., consisting of a depot, freight shed, two stores and 20 houses, was wiped out by fire Wednesday.

Senator Page to Be Returned.

Montpelier, Vt.—The twenty-first biennial session of the Vermont general assembly, at which a United States senator will be chosen, was opened Wednesday. United States Senator Page will be re-elected.

FLAMES DESTROY THREE TOWNS

MINNESOTA DISASTER GREATEST SINCE HINCKLEY FIRE 15 YEARS AGO.

BEAUDETTE, SPOONER, RAINY RIV.

Property Loss in Rainy River, Beaudette and Spooner Is $1,500,000 —Hundreds are Dead.

Warroad, Oct. 10.—The greatest catastrophe that Minnesota has experienced since the Hinckley horror 15 years ago occurred Friday night and Saturday, when the whole Minnesota-Manitoba boundary country was swept by fire that is still raging, and as details become known, the disaster assumes appalling proportions.

The number of deaths is estimated at from 100 to 200 or more, almost entirely among settlers in the woods around the towns of Beaudette, Pitt, Roosevelt and Graceton.

Very few of the settlers are known to have escaped and this estimate will likely fall considerably short of the actual number.

Scene of Horror Enacted.

Scenes of horror are reported on every hand. People lost their heads completely and ran aimlessly about, bewailing their loss. Streets of towns were strewn with personal belongings which were thrown away in their flight.

Crowds of able-bodied men, mostly workmen with no person to care for, ran pell-mell to board the waiting train at Beaudette to the exclusion of women and children, and refused positively to assist in saving property.

The village of Pitt was burned at 7 o'clock Friday night and at 8 o'clock the towns of Spooner and Beaudette, six miles distant, were in flames.

A hurricane was blowing at the time and within 10 minutes after the appearance of the fire the inhabitants of the town were forced to flee for their lives, being unable to save any of their property.

Then were enacted scenes which will never be forgotten by those present. Sick people apparently by the score appeared and were carried or assisted to points of safety. There were five patients in Carrigan's hospital, which was burned. One woman, who had given birth to a child at 5 o'clock the same evening, had to be carried to the office of the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber company, in whose building many people took refuse.

Property Loss $1,500,000

The property loss in Rainy River, Beaudette and Spooner alone, including the Rat Portage Lumber company's plant and yard at Rainy River and the yard of the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber company at Spooner, will total about $1,500,000.

The people of Rainy River are doing everything possible to assist the homeless residents of the two American towns.

Steps were at once taken by Mr. Mathieu, the executive head of the Rainy River Lumber company and the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber company, to have timber shipped over from Rainy River for the purpose of building temporary shelters for the people in Beaudette and Spooner and the boarding camp of the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber company is feeding as many of the people as possible.

Situation at Rainy River.

Rainy River, Oct. 10.—This town was on fire from the international bridge to Sixth street, a distance of half a mile.

Included in the burned area are the Rat Portage Lumber company's mill and lumber yard, containing 10,000,000 feet of lumber; the Western Canada flour mills company and surrounding buildings. There are 50 houses burned and scores of people are homeless. Fire is raging in the woods as far as can be seen along the south bank of Rainy river.

Most of old Beaudette, situated at Minnesota and International bridge, has so far escaped the fire, as well as the buildings of the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber company at Spooner, through the activity of the Canadian Northern Railroad company.

Most of the women and children of these towns have been taken on special trains to points east and many more are on steamers ready to leave should the wind change and the fire spread.

All available hose is in use, but the fire, driven by a furious northwest wind, is beyond control and must burn itself out.

Awful Scenes At International Falls.

International Falls, Minn., Oct. 10.—More than 250 dead, millions upon millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed, 3,000 refugees fleeing from the flames, is an epitome of the happenings of the hell session in the Beltrami county forest fires.

Thirty-five typhoid fever patients were carried on improvised litters from Spooner just before it was wiped off the map. Forty-five were carried from Beaudette and the mecca of all the refugees, carried or loitering from exhaustion was Rainy River, Can., across the water from the fire-ridden districts of Minnesota.

Then the flames hit Rainy River, destroyed the lumber mills, and 2,000 panic-stricken refugees piled into freight cars and all but mobbed the engineer of a switch engine, who, thinking there was no danger, started to pull them out of the town.

Later, the flames subsided and 500 refugees landed in International Falls —strong men, shaking like leaves in a gale, women and their children, fever patients on shutters, burned men and women swathed in bandages and a whole motley crowd in stock-cars like cattle.

International Falls met them at the station; opened the city hall and hotel for them and gave them beds, such as could be provided.

There was no escape to the west. The east was the only chance and it was a slim one.

Bridges and culverts had burned out, wires were down and trains were run at their full speed. All the way from Beaudette and Rainy River west to Warroad, a distance of 50 miles, was a solid mass of flames.

Beaudette is only a charred remnant of a town. Spooner is wiped off the map. Cedar Spur, Graceton Pitt, Swift and Roosevelt, mere hamlets, are burned to the ground.

Every settler in a district bounded by the Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods on the north to 25 miles south, and from Warroad west, who is not accounted for, is dead according to the most conservative information obtainable.

A special relief train arrived on the Minnesota and International railroad bearing provision destined for Rainy River and the Bemidji company of the Minnesota National Buard, which will take charge of the distributes of supplies and the preservation of order. The burned district will be placed under martial law.

Mayor John Berg of International Falls appointed a relief committee to arrange further to care for nearly 300 fire reguees now quartered here.

There are three typhoid fever cases among them, six men badly burned and it seems that every family of settlers has from two to ten children. They are absolutely destitute. The women have borne up under the terrible strain with wonderful fortitude and all stories from the fire district are that the women and not the men were the heroes.

When the refugees fled in panic for the freight train that bore them from Rainy River Saturday to this city, men crushed women and children and in spite of the fact that the cars were choked so that standing room was at a premium, they insisted on cramming themselves in.

Miss Myra Burt, a prominent young woman of Beaudette, stationed herself at the door of one car, kicked every man in the with her pointed shoe who attempted to board the car, and herself reached out and took babes from the arms of mothers.

When the train started, there were five babies aboard whose mothers were left behind. They are being care for in the hospital here.

Duluth Sends Relief Train.

Duluth, Oct. 10.—Six hours from the time an appeal to Mayor Cullum came from Beaudette, a special relief train was flying along the tracks of the Duluth, Missabea nd Northern and the Canadian Northern toward the fire stricken region. It carried Mayor Cullum, President W. A. McGonagle of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern; Superintendent J. F. Kritter of the same road; Col. F. E. Resche, Third Regiment M. N. G.; Ray Higgins of the Kelly How Thomson company and newspaper men.

A PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of my position as president of the State Red Cross society, in view of the dire needs of citizens of the northern part of this state who have suffered from recent forest fires, I hereby call upon the people of Minnesota to respond at once with contributions of money, provisions and clothing, to be distributed to the needy under the direction of this society.

Such contributions will be received by Kenneth Clark, St. Paul, treasurer of the State Red Cross society, and F. M. Prince, Minneapolis, acting as assistant state treasurer, and I hereby designate the mayors of the towns and cities of the state to act as collectors of this fund in their respective localities.

Prompt and generous response is imperative as the reports from the afflicted districts indicate that the need is great and will continue for months.

Given under my hand and seal this ninth day of October, 1910.

Adolph O. Eberhart, Governor.

C. H. MOYER TALKS TO MINERS.

President of Western Federation Now in Black Hills District.

Lead, Oct. 10.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, is in the hills on a short business visit and is addressing the different miners' unions on the labor situation. While many of the union miners who left the employ of the Homestake at the time of the labor trouble last fall have quit the country, there are still several hundred here.

Illinois Primary Law Defied.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 10.—Believing that the new primary law is unconstitutional and will be so declared, the Democrats of the 26th senatorial district met in conference here complying with the old law and under the Australian ballot system, and placed D. D. Donahue of this city in nomination for the legislature. This is the only convention of the kind held in Illinois since the new primary law has been adopted. A certificate of the nomination was filed immediately with the secretary of state.

AN OLD-TIME CLOWN.

J. B. Agler, (Tony Parker,) Praises — Doan's Kidney Pills.

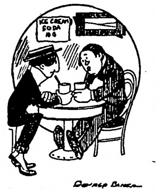
Mr. Agler is one of the best known men in the circus world, having been on the road with a wagon show 53 years. When interviewed at his home in Winfield, Kans., he said: "I contracted kidney trouble in the war, and suffered intensely for twelve years. Backache was so severe I could hardly walk and my rest was broken by distressing urinary trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and my cure has been permanent for five years. This is remarkable as I am in my 83rd year."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A FEW THINGS.



Reggy—Bah Jove, I'd like to chastise those blawsted reporters!

Cyril—Why so?

Reggy—We have been insulted. The other day the firemen rescued us fellows from the burning clubhouse, and now the reporters have the account headed, "A Few Things Saved, but Nothing of Value."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Not Responsible.

Nurse—What's that dirty mark on your leg, Master Frank?

Frank—Harold kicked me.

Nurse—Well, go at once and wash it off.

Frank—Why? It wasn't me what did it!—Punch.

Uncalled For.

"I hear the old bridge outside of Plunkville has collapsed."

"Yes; and the town council can't understand it. We had just given that bridge a coat of paint. Why, it looked like new."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Indications.

"I might know this conservatory belonged to a baseball enthusiast."

"Why?"

"Because it has so many pitcher plants."

It is a shame for people who have in their lives a consciousness of love and character and courage, to fall into the wasteful folly of unhappiness about the unimportant.—Margaret Deland.

The average married man kicks because his wife worries because he doesn't get home right on time, but suppose she didn't care whether he ever came or not?

If it had not been for his lantern and the tub he lived in, probably Diogenes would never have been heard of.

A careless philosopher says a man never knows who his friends are until he hasn't any.

Four Pellets of
MUNYON'S
DYSPEPSIA
CURE
every hour will heal, soothe and invigorate worn out stomachs and relieve distress

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

SALOON LID LIFTED

MR. BALLINGER WIPES OUT GROGSHOP CLOSING ORDER IN UPPER MINNESOTA.

MEN TO AID LAW ENFORCEMENT

Cass Lake and Moorhead Mayors Told No More Restricted Belts in Indian Treaty Territory.

Washington, D. C. — Secretary Ballinger declared there shall be no specific "red light" or "wet" and "dry" districts in the Indian country in northern Minnesota.

In other words, the recent order of the Indian office creating such districts and proposing to close saloons therein is wiped out.

The delegation coming here to protest against the order on behalf of Moorhead and Cass Lake expressed to the secretary complete satisfaction with this order.

Mayors Dumas of Cass Lake and Dover of Moorhead promised cordial co-operation with the government in enforcing the law and prosecuting offenders who sell liquor in violation thereof.

Arguments Carry Weight.

It is plain that Secretary Ballinger was much impressed with the force of the contention of the visiting delegation that the proposed saloon closing order would discriminate against Moorhead and Cass Lake and in favor of other towns in the Indian country.

The secretary indorsed the policy of the department in the following order addressed to the commissioner of Indian affairs:

"From various petitions and communications addressed to me in connection with the enforcement of the acts of congress relating to the introduction of liquor into the Indian country in Minnesota I feel called upon to express to you what sems to be to be the correct policy of the department in dealing with these questions. I fully understand and approve of the diligence of the Indian office in its efforts to enforce these statutes.

Contention Over Laws.

"It is true there has been some contention respecting the right to enforce them. The law, however, appears to be settled in respect to the authority of the department and it, therefore, becomes purely a matter of administration. In the administration of these statutes the department cannot countenance discriminations or anything that savors of arbitrary, capricious or vextacious proceedings.

"The officers in the field are entrusted with a police duty to protect the Indians under their supervision from the introduction of liquor as contemplated by the statute. You will therefore instruct your officers to secure convictions for violations of these statutes where the evidence is available and proceed throughout the territory involved to enforce the law."

NAMES VICAR GENERAL.

Bishop Heffron Chooses Father Devlin of Austin for Important Position.

Winona.—Bishop Patrick Heffron of the diocese of Winona has appointed Rev. Edward H. Devlin of the church of St. Augustine, Austin, Minn., vicar general of the diocese. He has sent a communication to the priests of the diocese making that announcement and making the following appointments for confirmation and visitations: October 6, Clairmont and Mantorville; October 7, Somerset and Moravia; October 9, Owatonna; October 12, Minneiska, October 15, Waseva; October 16, Mankato and Madison Lake; October 20, Albert Lea and Twin Lakes; October 21, St. Mary; October 25; Madella; October 26, St. James; October 29, Pipestone; October 30, Heron Lake and Dundee; October 31, Worthington; November 22, Ellsworth.

MALT IS BARRED IN BEMIDJI.

Indian Agents Put Lid on Sales and Close Five Shops.

Bemidji.—Another severe blow was struck in Bemidji by the government in its crusade to stop the sale of liquor to Indians when Agents T. F. Brents and N. J. Sero clapped the lid on the selling of malt and put five places out of the business for selling it.

At the Blue Front "Soft Drink Emporium" on Minnesota Avenue, five cases of the so-called malt were confiscated, taken out in the street and dumped. Orders were issued in each instance to have all the remaining goods shipped out of the city and the restricted district within twelve hours. The alleged malt is said to have been beer, as it showed 4 per cent alcohol.

GAME WARDEN CATCHES FIVE.

Crookston Officer Arrests Illegal Hunters, Who Pay Fines.

Crookston.—Game Warden Munch arrested five men at Mentor and each pleaded guilty and paid the fines assessed by Judge Nels Paulsberg. The men were: Jake Burkhard of Illinois, $27; Charley Knutson, Raymond Buhn and Arthur Buhn, all of Mentor, $12 each; for hunting ducks from a launch; Emil Bunnessa, Maple Lake, $12, for shooting a partridge in September.

SETTLERS TO CONTEST.

General Land Office Says State Must Prove Land Not Swamps.

Cass Lake.—Another and probably the final chapter in the long-drawn-out swamp land litigation between the settlers and the State of Minnesota is about to be written. Notice was received at the local United States land office from the commissioner of the general land office that lands selected by the State of Minnesota as inuring to it under the swamp land act after the examination in the field made during the summer of 1909 are subject to contest by actual settlers who had established residence on such lands prior to March 14, 1910, the date when the list was filled here.

A radical department has been made in these cases from the practice prevailing in the cases which have heretofore arisen where settlers have been in conflict with selections made by the state of lands shown to be swamp by the field notes of survey. In the latter cases, the most of which arose in Koochiching county, the burden of proof was upon the settler to show the non-swampy character of the land.

In the new cases arising out of conflict where an examination was made in the field the burden of proof will be upon the state to show that the land is swamp, when contest arises with an actual settler. Many settlers have been waiting for four or five years for a chance to be heard in these cases before the department.

Notice will be served upon the Governor and sixty days will be allowed the state to make answer to the claim of the settler and ask for a hearing. Two cases have already been started and many more will follow. The order affects lands in the vicinity of Cass lake, Deer river and Leech lake. The lands which have been claimed by the state, even though patented, will not be disturbed. In other instances the settlers have already offered final proof.

FIRE CHIEF INDICTED.

Minneapolis Official Mixed in Real Estate Deal.

Minneapolis.—James R. Canterbury was indicted by the Hennepin county grand jury, arraigned before Judge John Day Smith, and released on $3,000 bail for wrongfully receiving money while acting as chief engineer of the Minneapolis fire department. Mr. Canterbury did not wait for a warrant to be served on him but came to the sheriff's office and gave himself up.

The transaction which led to the indictment was purchasing of a site at University and First avenues northeast for a repair shop for the fire department. It was declared that, by that transaction, Mr. Canterbury realized a profit of approximately $3,000 to which he was not legally entitled, and that the city was mulcted of that sum.

The offense charged is a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years and not less than three, or by a fine not exceeding five times the value of the amount of money involved, or by both.

A special committee of thirteen, especially appointed to investigate the case, accepted the resignation of Mr. Canterbury Friday night, after a spirited meeting in which many were in favor of discharging the chief.

Mr. Canterbury was a member of the Minneapolis fire department for 26 years. He was chief of the department for 12 years. Before that he was a cooper.

EXPRESS TAX IS UPHELD.

Judge Hallam Decides 4 Per Cent On Gross Earnings Is Constitutional.

St. Paul.—The law of 1896 compelling express companies of Minnesota to pay a 4 per cent gross earnings tax was upheld yesterday by Judge Oscar Hallam of the Ramsey country district court in his decision in the case of the state against the United State Express company to compel the company to pay $9,719.66 back taxes on its earnings for the last ten years.

The decision holds that all earnings made by an express company on goods shipped between two points in the state, although they may pass out of the state boundaries in the meantime, are subject to the tax. The case will be appealed, it is said.

DON'T FEAR CLOSING ORDER.

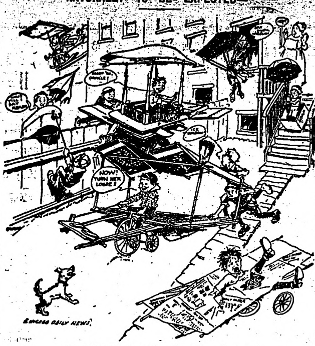
Three Bemidji Liquor Men Ask for Renewal of License.

Bemidji.—That the saloonkeepers of Bemidji have no fear of the government closing the town is shown by the fact that three of them requested the council to renew their licenses: Fred Silversack, Fred Brinkman and Peter Linderberg. The new tax levy was passed by the council, the budget for running expenses amounting to $27,000.

Senator Thorpe Withdraws.

Willmar. — The biggest sensation of the campaign in Kandiyohi county occurred when the Republican committee met to consider a letter from Senator L. O. Theorpe withdrawing from the race for state senator leaving the field clear to Victor E. Lawson, editor of the Willmar Tribune, a progressive, who had filed on the Prohibition ticket. The committee unanimously tendered the position to Chas. W. Odell, cashier of the First National bank of this city and he accepted.

NATURALLY TO BE EXPECTED—



What Mr. Brookins May Be Responsible For.

PEACE OFFER FAILS

ARMED MEN CAMP AROUND HOMESTEAD OF OUTLAW JOHN DIETZ.

WILL FIGHT TO LAST DITCH

Master of Cameron Dam Refuses to Surrender Except to Governor of Wisconsin and Defies Overtures of Attorney General.

Winter, Wis. — John Dietz has refused to surrender to anyone but the governor of the state of Wisconsin and has emphatically declared himself to this edict to J. M. Froelich, the St. Paul envoy, who went to intercede in his behalf to avoid bloodshed.

To the attorney general of Wisconsin and the secretary of the governor, who accompanied him on his trip to the Dietz cabin to obtain his surrender and the transfer of the case to another county, John Dietz made the same statements.

"Well, this is the end," said Sheriff Madden when he learned the result of Governor Davidson's effort to bring peace to Cameron Dam.

"There is nothing for us to do but to get Dietz and we'll do it."

The deputies completely surround the Dietz homestead. Deputy Fred Thorbahn, who is in command, said that he had two men stationed at intervals of 20 rods all around the clearing in which the little log cabin is located.

"We will not rush the house, but will wait until one of us gets the drop on him," said Thorbahn. "We will order him to throw up his hands and if he doesn't I have instructed my men to shoot."

The little log cabin in which the Dietz family lives is built on a little knoll, which commands a view of the forest on all sides. There is low ground on all sides of the knoll except one. About fifty yards from the house is the stable and just beyond the stable is a cornfield and several piles of lumber.

Nels Polson and Colonel Munson were signaled from the Dietz cabin by the wave of a handkerchief from Mr. Froelich, who preceded them. They walked out of the woods and across the clearing waving a newspaper.

As they neared the Thornapple river, Dietz, as though in honor of their visit, raised an American flag to the masthead above the cabin. At least 100 men, correspondents, deputies and citizens gathered in the woods and with field glasses watched the house.

When Dietz and his family and the three visitors came out of the cabin they stood and talked and then started to walk slowly down the hill towards the river. Dietz followed, gesticulating. At times his voice was raised in emphasis as he recited his wrongs.

Attorney Gilbert offered Dietz a fair trial, one of the best lawyers in the state, and said he would quash all warrants against members of his family if he would surrender to Sheriff Madden. Dietz spurned all offers and said he would resist to the last ditch.

Navy Blast Kills Two.

Washington.—Two men are dead and one seriously injured as the result of an explosion in the high explosive building of the Washington navy yard Tuesday.

Captain Beatty, the commandant of the navy yard, has ordered a board of investigation to determine the cause of the accident.

Fast Mail Train Wrecked.

Sharon, Mass.—All traffic on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was held up at this point Thursday by a wreck due to a collision between a fast mail train and a freight. An engineer and a brakeman suffered fatal injuries.

Wife of Ambassador Ill.

New York.—Baroness von Hengelmuller, wife of the Austrian ambassador, is seriously ill at the Hotel St. Regis, where she is staying with her family.

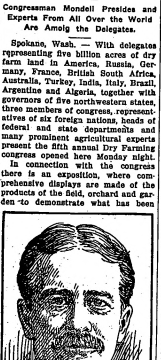
DRY FARMING MEET OPENED

FIFTH ANNUAL CONGRESS IS CONVENED IN SPOKANE.

Congressman Mondell Presides and Experts From All Over the World Are Amoig the Delegates.

Spokane, Wash. — With delegates representing five billion acres of dry farm land in America, Russia, Germany, France, British South Africa, Australia, Turkey, India, Italy, Brazil, Argentine and Algeria, together with governors of five northwestern states, three members of congress, representatives of six foreign nations, heads of federal and state departments and many prominent agricultural experts present the fifth annual Dry Farming congress opened here Monday night.

In connection with the congress there is an exposition, where comprehensive displays are made of the products of the field, orchard and garden to demonstrate what has been accomplished in the so-called semi-arid and arid districts in all parts of the world. Prizes of a total value of $10,000 are offered in the various competitions, which are free and open to all dry farmers. The speakers' list includes the names of many prominent statesmen, scientists, and agriculturists.



Congressman F. W. Mondell.

Congressman F. W. Mondell of Wyoming, president of the organization, formally convened the congress in the Washington state armory.

MICHIGAN INDORSES TAFT

Republican State Convention Adopts Platform That Praises Tariff Law and Present Administration.

Detroit, Mich. — In spite of what was supposed to have been a sweeping "progressive" victory in the recent Republican primaries, the Republican state convention aligned the party in Michigan on the side of the regulars. It adopted a platform unqualifiedly indorsing President Taft and his administration and indorsing less enthusiastically but none the less certainly the new tariff law.

The work of the convention in nominating candidates for the state ticket was much less important than usual, the nominees for the most important offices having been selected by the district primary method in September.

Parole System Is Favored.

Washington. — Such time-honored methods of punishment as the dungeon, starvation, silence, the solitary cell, darkness and corporal punishment have been largely discredited in American reformatories, according to the report of the committee on reformatory work and parole made to the American Prison association.

Cotton Lockout Is Ended.

Manchester, England.—The trouble between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and its employes, which resulted in the lookout of 130,000 operatives, was settled Thursday and the mills will be reopened next week.

Rich Publisher Kills Self.

New York.—Frank M. Lupton, publisher of the People's Home Journal, and a millionaire, committed suicide Thursday by cutting his throat in the bathroom of his home in Brooklyn.

HER PHYSICIAN APPROVES

Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sabattus, Maine.—"You told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills before child-birth, and we are all surprised to see how much good it did. My physician said 'Without doubt it was the Compound that helped you.' I thank you for your kindness in advising me and give you full permission to use my name in your testimonials."—Mrs. H. W. Mitchell, Box 8, Sabattus, Me.

Another Woman Helped.

Graniteville, Vt. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."—Mrs. Charles Barclay, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

WHAT'S Your Health Worth?

You start sickness by mistreating nature and it generally shows first in the bowels and liver. A 10c box (week's treatment) of CASCARETS will help nature help you. They will do more—using them regularly as you need them—than any medicine on Earth. Get a box today; take a CASCARET tonight. Better in the morning. It's the result that makes millions take them. 881

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

Queer Questions.

Queer questions come over the telephone to the newspaper offices. Here was one that the man who chanced to answer the phone had put up to him the other day:

"Say," began the unknown seeker after the truth, "do you—do you remember who it was that killed Abel?"

"Why, Cain, of course," replied the newspaper man, who put in several years at Sunday school. "Who'd ju suppose?"

"Well," observed the man at the other end in an annoyed tone, "doggon if I ain't gone and made a fool o' myself. Course it was Cain, now that you mention it, but I made a two to one bet with a fellow that 'twas Goliath, and now I'll have to go without a new overcoat, I reckon, this next winter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Prize Fighting and Prayer.

The little son of Nelson T. Wender of Seattle has been trained by his father to box. He is only six years of age. His father puts the gloves on with him and usually, after a few rounds, holds him down on the floor until he counts him out in the regular fashion of:

"One—two—three——"

One night the youngster knelt down at his mother's knee to say his prayers and he began:

"Oh, Lord, one—two—three—four—five——"

Then he remembered himself and said quickly:

"'Scuse me, God. I thought I was being counted out."—Popular Magazine.

DAME NATURE HINTS

When the Food Is Not Suited.

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food. The old Dame is always faithful and one should act at once.

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says:

"For years I could not safely eat any breakfast. I tried various kinds of breakfast food, but they were all soft, starchy messes which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterwards. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating.

"A friend persuaded me to quit the old coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum and Grape-Nuts instead. I shall never regret taking his advice. I began using them three months ago.

"The change they have worked in me is wonderful. I now have no more of the distressing sensations in my stomach after eating, and I never have headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way.

"Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutritious dish, and I find that Postum is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms."

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

James Gray has told us all about it, this early in the campign. Yes we know it James. Now have Quist back up his mugwamp mud cart and load on his proffi cional mud slingers, and you will land up salt creek.

Thief River Falls are making an organized and a determind fight for county division, and if they would onhook Quists old mud cart and cast it adrift they would otherwise be conducting a respectiable campaign. It is not necessary to advertise to the outside world that residents of this county are firebugs, and low down criminals to gain votes for any proposition.

The republican candidates for county office are making a very quiete and affective campaign, and it looks now as if the entire county ticket would be elected, with only a few scattering votes for candidates of other paties. The democrats and socialists all voted the republican primay election ballots and they are very likely to place their X in November opposit the same name that they voted for in September, and it would be very easy to foresee the result.

The First Annual Meeting of the Northern Minnesota Devolopment Association will be held in the city of Brainerd Thursday and Friday, December 1st, and 2nd, 1910. We don't think it will be much use to send delegates, as we "shot our wad" September 20th, when we nominated A. L. Hanson for senator. Had we nominated Berg we would have a seat on the band wagon, but we are rideing on Quists old mud cart, and we do enjoy telling the fellows that voted for Hanson of it.

How could the friends of county option expect James Gray to do any more for the passage of a county option law than governor Ebehart? If the law passes the legislature, which it must to become a law, governor Ebehart would sign the bill, and Mr. Gray could do no more. The state senate consists of sixty-three members, and every one of them is fairly well qualified to be governor of the state of Minnesota, and a big majority of them republicans. Now is it reasonable to suppose that a democratic governor could dictate to that body of men what laws they should or should not pass? It is ridiculous to suppose any such thing, and a republican should not be led to vote for a democratic governor by such talk, because he believes in county option.

A GOOD POSITION

Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "wireless" or railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the wireless companies are establishing stations thrououghout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from $70 to $90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R.R. and Wireless officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Devenport Iowa, Cincinnati, O., Portland Ore., or Memphis Tenn.

Get A Free Home.

Come into the beautiful west and get a home of your own where wheat goes 50 bushels per acre. We can locate you on government land or sell you a fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send postage for full infomation now.

Montana Land Company.
Great Falls, Montana

Played Them Both Ways.

The French comedian Perlet was extraordinarily thin. A physician recommended him to try some bath in the Pyrenees, so he betook himself to the mineral springs, where he bathed unremittingly, but all in vain; he did not increase in size. "Patience," urged the doctor. "There is nothing like our baths for making people fat." One day while Perlet was waiting philosophically in his bath for an embonpoint which never came he heard a conversation in the next room, from which his own was divided by only a thin partition and which was occupied by an enormous woman, fat as the Hottentot Venus. "Doctor," said she, "I am getting tired of this." "Why?" asked the Aesculapius. "I have been here two months." "Well?" "Well, I am as enormous as I was when I came." "A little patience, madame," urged the doctor. "There is nothing like our baths for making people thin." Perlet, hearing these words, sprang out of his bath, dressed, rushed home to his hotel, ordered his bill and left for Paris by the next train.—Argonaut.

A Simple Life.

"And what," inquired the visitor, who was "being nice" to little Bobbie, "are you going to do when you grow up?"

"Be a business man," responded Robert, "like father. He took me down to his office last week, and I'm going to work like him and have a good time."

"And what are you going to do in business?" pursued the visitor.

"Going to do just like dad," repeated the youngster—"catch the train every morning and when I get to the office light a big cigar and sit down at my desk and say there's so much work to do it's no use beginning till after lunch, and then go out with another big man and eat and eat till I can't eat any more, and then go back to business and ask everybody else why the work ain't done, and then get so mad because nobody does anything that I'll go home early and be so tired I can't do a thing except read the paper and smoke more big cigars and swear."—Pearson's.

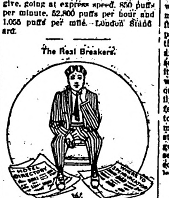
Florists' Jargon.

The florists have a trade jargon of their own. When a man who grows flowers for a living rattles off something like "paper whites, valleys and Romans" the confused layman has to stop to think what the jumble of words means. It is only the trade way of saying paper white narcissus, lily of the valley and Roman hyacinth. Likewise "mum" is their word for chrysanthemum, and time and space are likewise saved by saying "cyp" instead of cypripedium. So Bridesmaid roses are "maids," American Beauties are "beauties," Perle du Jardin becomes "perle" and is pronounced pearl, while Souvenir du President Carnot is reduced to its last word; just as those other illustrious French rose names, General Jacqueminot and Marechal Niel, where shortened to "Jack" and "Niel" in the heyday of their glory.—New York Press.

A Locomotive's Breathing.

The "breathing" of a locomotive—that is to say, the number of puffs given during a journey—depends upon the circumstances of its driving wheels and their speed. No matter what the rate of speed may be, for every one round of the driving wheels a locomotive will give four puffs—two out of each cylinder, the cylinders being double. If the average circumference of the driving wheel is twenty feet and the speed per hour fifty miles, a locomotive will give, going at express speed, 880 puffs per minute, 52,800 puffs per hour and 1,056 puffs per mile.—London Standard.

The Real Breakers.



Break, break, break,
On the sandy beach, O sea!
I fain would live in a surf hotel,
But the rates they ask break me.

He Countered.

"The position is yours, sir, if you will deposit $1,000 as security."

"I accept your offer, sir, if you will deposit $1,00[illegible] security for my security."—Exchange.

To Live Long.

If you wish to be a Methuselah you will have to quit doing all the things that make it worth while not to be one.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

USE FEET AS HANDS.

A Custom Somewhat Common Among the Yellow Races.

A French savant, M. Lannelongue, in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences maintains that among the yellow races, the Chinese, the Japanese and the Malays, the foot is used as an organ of prehension, like the hand, to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. He says that while in Tokyo he saw a young man sitting in a theater box grasping the rail with his feet just as though they were hands, ever and anon using his right foot to scratch his left thigh. The fact that the Japanese usually sit on their heels at meals and in the house develops extreme suppleness and mobility in the feet and toes, and the prehensive function is still further encouraged by the fact that the Japanese who adhere to the ancient customs wear forked stockings and dispense with the inflexible and constraining European shoe.

Chinese boatmen navigate their boats lying down, steering with their hands and rowing with their feet. The oar is held between the big toe and the others. The natives frequently use their feet to collect and to pick up small objects lying on the ground, and sometimes even catch mice with their toes. M. Lannelongue holds that the yellow races, who are able to use their feet somewhat as the elephant uses his trunk or the monkey his tail, enjoy a very considerable advantage in the everlasting struggle for existence over the less fortunate Caucasians, who are able to employ their feet only for locomotion purposes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rebuked.

Hoffman, the German physicist, arrived in Glasgow late one Saturday night and on Sunday morning went to call on Lord Kelvin. The doorbell was answered by a woman servant, whom Hoffman asked if Sir William was at home.

The servant answered, "Sir, he most certainly is not."

Hoffman then asked, "Could you tell me where I could find him?"

"Sir," she answered, "you will find him at church, where you ought to be!"

She Did Hate Smoking.

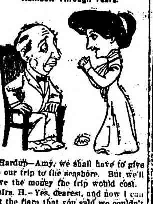
Henry M. Stanley once had an experience which shows how a hatred of tobacco is apt to swamp the finer feelings. In 1883, when staying at Brooklyn, N. Y., he notes in his diary: "Boarding with Judge X. Judge drunk. Tried to kill his wife with hatchet. Attempted three times. I held him down all night. Next morning exhausted, lighted cigar in parlor. Wife came down and insulted and raved at me for smoking in her house."

For a Rainy Day.

"In your pursuit of pleasure," said the serious citizen, "you should not neglect to lay something by for a rainy day."

"Of course," replied the light hearted man. "Nearly every member of our fishing club brings along a pack of cards."—Washington Star.

Rainbow Through Tears.



Hardup—Amy, we shall have to give up our trip to the seashore. But we'll save the money the trip would cost.

Mrs. H.—Yes, dearest, and now I can get the tiara that you said we couldn't afford if we went to the seashore.

Just Pleasantness.

Perhaps just pleasantness has not a very heroic sound, but the human heart that, knowing its own bitterness can yet carry itself cheerfully is not without heroism. Indeed, if that human heart does no more than hold its tongue about its own aches and pains it has a certain moral value that the world cannot afford to lose. "Pleasantness" does not sound as well as self sacrifice or wisdom or spirituality, but it may include all these great words. And certainly just to start one's husband out to his work cheerily, to make the hobbledehoy of a son feel a gentler and sweeter sentiment toward women because of his own mother's sound, sweet gayety, and strength, to help one's servants to put good humor and friendliness into their services—these things make for righteousness in the world.—Margaret Deland.

A Light Retort.

"How did the trouble in the family start?"

"The wife, it seems, got tired of her husband's heavy wit."

"Why didn't she simply make a light retort?"

"She did. She threw the lamp at him."—Exchange.

When Women Run Us.

Friend—So your detective force is a failure? Chief Emma—Yes; we can't find any one who is willing to be a plain clothes woman.—Puck.

Had Had His.

Sioux Chief—Why didn't you torture the baldhead? Piute Chief—What was the use? He had been married for twenty years.—Buffalo Express.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 14th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 7th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Lund, of Anstad, Minn., who, on November 23, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1247. Serial No. 04[illegible], for S.½ S.E.¼, Sec. 3 & N.½ N.E.¼, Sec. 10 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, Iver Aestby, George Wold, Peter O. Brevik, all of Anstad. Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 30. 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. September 26th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Amundsen of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904 made Homestead entery No. 367, Serial No. 0430 for Lots 1, 2, and E.½ N.W.¼ Section 7. Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Theodore Olson, Christian P. Prorby Gunder Olson, Plen H. Wright, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

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She Thought Right.

Mrs. Young—I want to get a divorce from my husband. Lawyer—Well, what are your charges? Mrs. Young—My charges? Mercy! I thought I'd have to pay you.—Boston Transcript.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Sir Walter's Knock.

"Ruff on the cloak," remarked Sir Walter Raleigh as he spread down his velvet garment before Queen Elizabeth. He could not resist giving her this little wrap.

Just the Contrary.

"I suppose you're one of those idiots that touch wet paint to see if it's dry."

"No, I'm not, I touch it to see if it's wet."—London Punch.

A straight line is shortest in morals as well as in geometry.—Rahel.

Never Good.

Fogg—That's a bad cold you have, old man. Fenderson—Did you ever hear of a good cold, you idiot?—Boston Transcript.

Give, if thou canst, an alms; if not, afford instead of that a sweet and gentle word.—Robert Herrick.

Yes we have plenty
Of LUMBER,
IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

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Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

New South Wales.

In New South Wales the seasons are: Spring—September, October, November; summer—December, January, February; autumn—March, April, May; winter—June, July, August.

His Condition.

Father—Now, Tommy, promise me that you will always count a hundred before you hit another boy. Tommy—Yes, I will if there's any one around to hold the other boy while I count.—Harper's Bazar.

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

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Make your applications to make final proof and for farm loars at this office.

This is a good time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. We are sending out bills for past due subscripition. Please remit.

Julius Halvorson bought a car load of cattle in the towns of Hickory and Star this week,

Last Monday and Tuesday the smoke was so thick that it was almost impossiable to see.

Road work on the section line between sections 28 and 29 was completed this week.

A. N. Sater is sideing up his Highlanding store, so as to be ready for the winter when it comes.

We have been devoting almost all our time this week to fixing up our stock barn for winter.

There is no danger of fire in this locality that would burn up stock and people, but it might distroy a large amount of hay.

Chris Larson the Anton cattle buyer was buying cattle in this locality this week. Stock is bringing good prices this fall.

Ole Hoved, of McIntosh was a plesent caller at this office yesterday. He was on his way to visit his sister Mrs, Joseph Wikum, who lives near Anton.

Over a hundred men was fighting fire in the town of Hickory last Friday, under the direction of a fire warden, and succeeed in geting the fire under cntrol.

Spooner and Baudette in northern Beltrami county was all distroyed by forest fires last Friday night, a full account of which will be found on fourth page, of this issue.

Mrs. Walter McAndress will leave for Rochester Minnesota next Monday, to visit her sister Mrs, James Fuller. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller expect to go to California soon, where they will make their future home for the bennefit of the failing health of Mr. Fuller.

The Red Lake river raised six inches yesterday, and is still rising, which is caused by the east wind blowing waves off from Red Lake over the sand bar at the outlet.

P. C. Wold is taking orders for a local telaphone line, to connect with farm houses. It will be a great convienance, but if all the ladies get to talking at the same time they are likely to molt the wires.

Town boards should provide themselves with blanks to make out bills for the payment of men called out to assist puutting out fires. A letter addressed to the State Fire Warden, St. Paul Minn will get you full information.

On Tuesday morning Walter McAndress sec an animal, which we think was a Lynx in our pasture near the river bank. It had undoubtly been driven out of the timber east of here by the fires, and we are glad he went back to his old home, as them are not the cats we like to pet.

Some people seem to be of the opinion that their neighbors put up hay so they can haye a good stack to turn their cattle to in the fall. Mabe Anton Ellingson come up here from Erskine last summer and put up two stacks for that purpose, but it is a waste to turn them to stacks, they should have the hay fed to them.

If a worthy eleven towns neighbor has met with the great misfortune to loose all his hay and grain by fire, you should not only say that is to bad, but dig down in your pocket and give him a little boost to get on his feet again. A dollar each from you will help. For further particulars see P. C. Wold, who has the list.

Andrew Ellingson, the Highlanding merchant is putting in a big new stock of fall and winter goods.

I buy my goods for cash and give my customers the bennifit of the cash discount. Call at the Rhoda store and see what a large amount of goods you can get for a small amount of money.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

The whole country is surrounded by fire and smoke.

Miss Annie Iverson and her brother Iver have been on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Ole Fehl and family left for Lindsay last Thursday to visit friends and relatives.

We will soon not be hearing the toot of the whistle, as threshing is about finished.

Mr. and Mrs Ralph Green gave a sociable party last Sturday in remembrance of the 25th anniversary of their marriage. A grand supper was served, and a suitable present presented to Mrs. Green, as a remberance of the avent, with their wish that she may enjoy many more years of happy and prosperous married life.

Mrs. Con Short has been on the sick list for the past week, but is slowly improveing.

Mr. and Mrs. Normando and sister Carrie and Miss Dorthy, of Red Lake Falls attended the Mr. and Mrs. Green silver weeding Saturday evening.

Otto Dahl is building a big warehouse Mr. Bjerkky is doing the carpenter work.

Knut Lindtvet made a business trip to Roland Monday.

Mrs Engeburgt Lillo and her daughter Ida were visiting at Greibrook on Sunday.

A Judicial Favor.

A verdant local reporter whose propensities incline to daring rather than to judgment and whose ardency in the quest of news is one of his marked characteristics approached a judge of the United States district court and solicited a little advance information on a case in progress in the judge's court

"You see, judge," said the youngster to the astonished jurist, "we go to press in a few moments, and we all know your inclination to do a newspaper man a favor."

The venerable man eyed the youth sternly and said slowly and emphatically:

"Yes, young man, I'll do you a favor this time, and you will see that you don't ask me again."

"That's fine, your honor. Thanks, very much. Just a few lines will do."

"I will do you this favor. I shall not send you to jail this time, but if you ever approach me again with such a question your friends will not see you for some time."

The discomfited reporter retired ruminating on the mysteries of the law and the dignities pertaining to the judiciary.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hair Monstrosities.

French theater managers in the eighteenth century had worse evils than picture hats to contend against, Marie Antoinette, who was short even according to French standards, set the fashion of high coiffures, and ultra-fashionable women prided themselves on measuring four feet from their chins to the tops of their heads These structures took about six hours to erect, the hairdresser mounting a ladder in the process. Some coiffures were almost as broad as they were long, with wings sticking out about eight inches on each side of the head. For the "frigate" coiffure the hair was rippled in a huge pile to represent the waves of an angry sea and surmounted by a fully rigged ship. As a consequence of these monstrosities disturbances in theaters occurred almost daily until an ordinance was issued against the admission of women with high coiffures to the floor of the house. —Chicago News.

Yet He Meant Well.

Just as the train was leaving the Fifty-eighth street elevated station a man who had got off there hurried along the platform and spoke to a passenger sitting by an open window in the smoking car.

"Quick!" he cried. "Please hand me that package. I left it on the seat when I got out just now."

"Sure," said the passenger, picking up the bundle and tossing it out of the window.

"Thanks!"

"Hey, there! What are you doing that for?" demanded the wrathful, red faced man sitting next to him.

"Why, he"—

"You double dyed idiot, that package belonged to me! It was $15 worth of laces and ribbons I was taking home to my wife!"

Over the scene that followed let us draw a veil.—Chicago Tribune.

NEWS! News!
Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.
SINGER BROS.
KRATKA, MINN
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Clothing.
WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS
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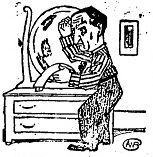
A Morning Wish.



I would I were a crocodile
To wallow in the mud
And then I wouldn't have to fix
My collar on my stud.

Killing a Bull Without a Weapon.

Cayetano, a famous Spanish toreador, once was strolling across a meadow with a couple of friends when his attention was attracted by an old and infuriated bull which was galloping toward them with lowered head and erect tail. Cayetano had no weapon, not even a cane, but he seized a dust coat which one of his friends was carrying over his arm. As soon as the bull got close to them Cayetano bade his companions make their escape while he engaged the animal's attention. Using the coat as a capa, he drove the bull crazy with fury, stepping aside with the deftest agility at each of the animal's charges. In this manner he caused the bull to turn sharply in the midst of its onward rushes until finally an ominous crack was heard, and the bull fell in a heap, with its backbone broken by the sudden wrench given by the animal's abrupt swerve.

Her Sweeping Abilities.

Mrs. Neurich—Did you notice how grandly our daughter swept into the room at Mrs. Fuppson's reception last night?

Neurich—Sure I did! When it comes to sweeping into a room Mamie wins in a walk. But when it comes to sweeping out a room she goes lame.

Wanted It Plain.

Mrs. Youngwife—I want to get some salad. Dealer—Yes'm. How many heads? Mrs. Youngwife—Oh, goodness! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad.

THE PEANUT.

It Starts Growing In the Open, but Finishes Under Ground.

Most people of the north suppose that peanuts grow, like potatoes, on the roots of the vine. Others with equal confidence state that they hang from the branches like pea pods. Both are right, and both are wrong. The peanut starts in the air and sunlight above ground in the shape of a flower growing at the end of a long tube. After the fall of blossoms this tube, or peduncle, elongates and bends downward, pushing itself inches into the ground. If for any reason it cannot do this it dies in a few hours. But if it succeeds in burying itself to its own satisfaction the ovary at the base of the peduncle slowly enlarges and forms the familiar pod, which is therefore dug out of the ground.

Scattered over the roots of the plant, however, are numerous warts or tubercles, in which, by the aid of a good microscope, can be seen myriads of minute organisms. These bacteria-like bodies, though they get their living from the plant, contribute materially to its supporting by collecting nitrogen from the air and holding it in storage, so to speak, supplying it to the plant as need requires. These wonderful little storehouses often contain, by analysis, a greater supply of this indespensable fertilizer than the surrounding soil

The native country of the peanut has long been a matter of dispute, but the department of agriculture states that the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of Brazil. Thus the peanut is added to the four other plants of great importance that America has given to the world namely, cotton, Indian corn, tobacco and the potato.

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.—Quarles.

Suspicious.

"Let me show you 'Love Letters of Wise Men,'" said the clerk in the book emporium.

"Are they signed?" asked the cautious bookworm.

"Yes, indeed, every one of them."

"Then they must be forgeries. Wise men never sign their names to love letters."—Chicago News.

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For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County,
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Talked Too Much.

Wife (reproachfully)—You forget how you once breathed your love in my ear and promised that my every wish should be gratified. Hub—No, I don't, but I wish now I'd followed the hygienic rule of keeping my mouth shut while breathing.—Boston Transcript.

Billiards.

"Have you heard the billiard conundrum? Well, here it is:

"'What made the red ball blush?'

"'Why, when it saw the two whites kiss in the corner.'"

What Started Him.

"I see that old Comingo has sailed for Europe."

"Yes. Seeing so much of his own country in moving pictures gave him a thirst for travel."

The Long Silence.

"Yes, we are pretty comfortably fixed here," admitted a veteran employee in the reading room of the Congressional library when a visitor envied him his soft berth and comfortable surroundings. "But there's one thing we long for—yes, thirst for with a burning thirst. That's noise—a real, nerve racking, ear splitting noise. The long hours of soft silence, the dead stillness of everything about, grows so oppressive that at times we could shriek out. We get into a sort of sickroom tiptoe and a low tone of voice that finally degenerates into a whisper even at the telephone. Give us an occasional battery of artillery or a roaring lion or a steam calliope. Even a squalling baby would help some."—Washington Star.

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It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the Dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.
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WHY NEW ORLEANS

CITY IS LOGICAL POINT FOR WORLD'S PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Its Geographical Position and Many Other Considerations Mark It as Most Suitable Spot for Dedication of Great Work.

Public sentiment has decided that the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915 shall be celebrated with a great International Exposition in which all the nations of the world may participate; and the question of where this Exposition is to be held will be settled by Congress at its approaching session.

New Orleans and San Francisco are contesting for the honor of holding this Exposition, and both cities have guaranteed immense sums of money as an evidence of their ability to finance so great an enterprise.

An Exposition worthy of the term "World's Fair," such as New Orleans proposes to build, will be a great educational movement. Its success as such, however, will depend entirely upon the percentage of our population who can secure its educational advantages, this in turn, depends upon its location, as the time in traveling to and from the Exposition, and the cost in railroad and Pullman fares, are the most important factors.

Considering these matters, New Orleans' claims to being the "Logical Point" for this Panama Exposition, seem to be fully substantiated by the following facts:—

New Orleans is 500 miles from the center of population in the United States. San Francisco is 2,500 miles distant therefrom.

Within a radius of 500 miles from New Orleans there are 17,500,000 people. Within the same radius from San Francisco there are only 2,000,000.

Within a radius of 1,000 miles from New Orleans, there are 65,000,000. Within the same radius from San Francisco there are only 6,000,000.

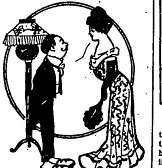
At an average of 900 miles from New Orleans, there are 70 of our principal cities with a combined population of 20,000,000. Averaging 900 miles from San Francisco there are only 8 large cities, with a combined population of just 1,000,000. The average distance of all these cities to New Orleans is 792 miles,—to San Francisco 2,407 miles.

Over 75 per cent. of the people of the United States could go to an Exposition there at an average expense for railroad fare of $12.50, as against an average of $37.50 to the Pacific Coast; and for several millions of our people, the Pullman fare and Dining Car expenses alone, for a trip to San Francisco, would amount to more than all their transportation expenses for a trip to New Orleans.

This is an important public question to be settled by Congress at the session which convenes in December.

Many of our readers will wish to visit this World's Panama Exposition, and if held in New Orleans a great many more could spare the time and money for the trip than could go to San Francisco. Therefore, we urge our readers to write to the two senators from this State and the congressman from this district, requesting them to support New Orleans in the contest.

SOLAR PLEXUS BLOW.



Cholly Soft—May I-aw-have just one-aw-good-night kiss?

Miss Wise—Why, certainly, you poor, dear boy! How you must miss your nurse when you are away from home!

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 600,000 bottles sold last year $.50 and $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

The bigger the noise the bigger the silence that follows.

But the pure food laws do not make any provision for love that is adulterated with filthy lucre.

Instant Relief for All Eyes,
that are irritated from dust, heat, sun or wind, PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Kansas woman wants a divorce because her husband throws bricks at her. No man has a right to throw anything at his wife but bouquets and hot air.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

If in search of a close friend select one with a close mouth.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

Some men try to save money by not paying their debts.

Paul Jones First American Naval Hero

by Edward B. Clark

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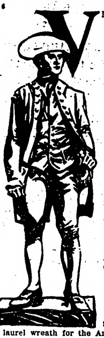


VISITORS to the Naval academy frequently write letters to the authorities in Washington asking why it is that the body of Admiral John Paul Jones is allowed to remain in an obscure corner under a stairway in one of the Naval academy halls. It is proposed eventually to provide a fitting resting place in the academy chapel for the remains of the great sailor, but one delay after another has come and the delay has not only caused comment, but complaint.

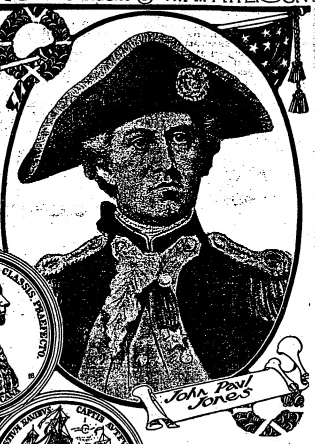
When the remains of the admiral were brought to America there was a great commem-memorative service. Theodore Roosevelt, who was then president, members of his cabinet and officers of high rank in the navy spoke in praise of the deeds of the hero, but when the exercises were over forgetfulness seemed to come where all had been attention.

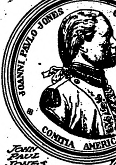
John Paul Jones not only had a stirring, warlike life, but his life was touched with romance of a gentler kind.

The British government thought enough of this man to cause to be posted at every seaport in the United Kingdom this placard:

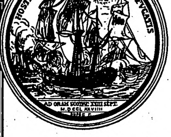
For the Capture of
JOHN PAUL JONES,
Commanding an American Ship, the Government will pay
the sum of
10,000 Guineas.

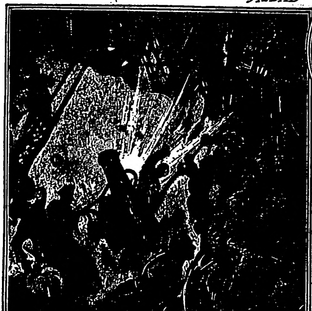
John Paul Jones was the first man to pluck a laurel wreath for the American navy. Taking into consideration the means at his command, his exploits were more daring and fully as successful as those which forty years later gave luster to the name of Bainbridge, Rogers, Porter and Decatur. Of the deeds of John Paul Jones, though they are written down in the histories of four nations, the world seems to know comparatively little today, while of the man, John Paul Jones, though volumes of speculation have been written, the world knows almost nothing. From his youth he seemed to prefer that everything touching his inner self should be shrouded, though he was nothing loath to demand proper recognition for the acts which he performed for his country's good.





JOHN PAUL JONES MEDAL


HOSTIVM NAVIBVS CAPTIS AVT FVGATIS
AD ORAM SCOTIÆ XXIII SEPT. M.DCCLXXVIIII



FIGHT BETWEEN THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND THE SERAPIS

There have never been lacking insinuations that the real reason for the admiral's reticence arose from his desire to hide certain things which had been said touching his parentage. It was commonly reported at the time that John Paul Jones, though born to the family of John Paul, a thrifty Scotch gardener at Arbigland on the Solway Firth, was in reality the son of Lord Selkirk, upon whose estate Gardener Paul delved. Careful inquiry has disproved the scandal. Jeannie Macduff, the mother of the naval hero and the wife of Gardener Paul, was a woman of character, possessed in full measure of the homely domestic virtues.

It must be said here that the American admiral added the name Jones to his family name of Paul at the time when he first made application for a commission in the American navy. Why the name was added, though speculation has been rife for more than a century, no one to this day knows. The boy Paul, the youngest of five sons, was born in a little cottage standing in a glade near where the Nith comes flowing into the Solway. When only twelve years of age he was apprenticed to a ship merchant at White Haven, a village where years afterward the people frightened their children into obedience by the mention of "the demon, Paul Jones."

The future admiral's first voyage took him to the Rappahannock river of America. Twice or three times the trip was repeated, and finally, owing to the death of his master, the apprentice was released from his engagement at the age of sixteen. An elder brother had settled on the banks of the American river, and with him the boy lived and studied for some time. He again went to sea about the time that he attained his majority, sailing for Scotland as a for'mast hand in a brig. On the voyage the captain and mate died, and the crew placed Jones in command. On his arrival in Scotland the owners of the vessel gave him the berth of captain.

On a voyage outward bound from Scotland, Jones, as captain of the merchant brig, ordered that a mutinous carpenter be flogged. A year afterward the man died, Jones' enemies said as a result of the beating. Jones' friends said as the result of a long-fixed disease. The youthful captain succeeded in clearing his character in the eyes of all unprejudiced persons, but the treatment that he received while under suspicion, at the hands of his former Scotch friends, so aroused his indignation and anger that he quit Scotland never to return except as an implacable enemy.

Jones, or as he was then, John Paul, was next heard of living in penury, near Fredericksburg, this country. The Revolution came on. At the time of the battles at Lexington and Concord the colonies did not have a single vessel afloat. There was no material for a navy save some good sailors. The future American admiral walked to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1775 and appeared before the marine committee appointed by congress to make some provisions for a navy, and when asked his name he said "Jones," and by that name history has since known him. The committee would have paid little attention to his request for a commission had it not happened that one of its members, Richard Henry Lee, knew something of the career of the supplicant sailor. He was given a commission as first lieutenant of the Alfred, a merchantman, which had been made over into a man-of-war, and placed under the command of Commodore Hopkins. To the masthead of this vessel Jones, with his own hands, hoisted the first ensign ever shown on an American man-of-war. It was the famed rattlesnake flag, with the motto "Don't tread on me." By a remarkable coincidence, some time later on the Ranger Jones displayed at the peak the first bit of Stars and Stripes bunting ever flung to the breeze of an American man-of-war. A little later he had the honor of hearing fired in recognition of the same flag the first salute which it ever received from a foreign nation, the roar of the guns carrying with it the acknowledgement by France of the independence of the United Colonies.

John Paul Jones physically was not a heroic looking figure. He was only five feet tall and of light weight, but in his fighting qualities his ounces counted like other men's pounds. His face was grave and thoughtful, and his eyes were as sharp as his cutlass. The fleet in which Jones sailed under Commodore Hopkins was a miserable affair, and Hopkins was the weakest of commanders. Jones succeeded in inducing his superior to sail for Nassau, where under the direction of the junior officer a vast amount of British stores were seized. On the way back to the United States the British frigate Glasgow was sighted, but it escaped the American fleet owing to the poor seamanship of Hopkins. A court of inquiry was held, and it was determined that if Jones' suggestions had been carried out the Glasgow could have been captured or sunk. Hopkins felt disgraced and became a bitter enemy of his subordinate.

Shortly after this Jones was made captain of the Providence, carrying twelve guns. He cruised about, capturing many merchantmen, and finally when off Nova Scotia he fell in with the Milford, a huge British frigate, which was disguised as a trading ship. Jones bore down on it until he was within pistol shot of the vessel. He then discovered his error, and by magnificent seamanship succeeded in escaping without a scratch, although a single well-directed broadside would have sunk his ship. The Milford chased the Providence, but was quickly left astern. The British ship kept firing at the Yankee long after it was out of range. In contempt and derision of this act of the British captain, and knowing that his actions were being watched through a glass, Jones ordered a single sailor to stand at the stern and shoot a musket at the pursuer every time he fired his big bow chaser.

After serious trouble with the jealous Hopkins, Jones was finally given command of the Ranger, eighteen guns. He took a number of prizes on the way, and finally put into a French port. At Paris he met the American commissioners, Silas Dean, Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, and they secured him an audience at the French court. By request he aided in planning the operations of D'Estaing's fleet, which was shortly to leave for America.

The heroic fighting career of Jones was just about to begin, though with the fame that he won in the next few months came the undying hatred of all the people of his native country, and there came also the loss of the only woman he ever loved, and whom he had hoped one day to make his wife. British privateers had ravaged the American coast, had seized American merchandise and had burned some American towns. Jones believed in making reprisals, and he spread terror and alarm along the Irish, Welsh and English coasts.

He chose, however, as the place of direct attack White Haven, where he had lived as a boy and a youth, and the masts of whose shipping were in sight of his birthplace. He contemplated burning all the vessels at the place and looting the town. David Freeman, deserter from Jones' ship, spread the alarm among the inhabitants of the town, and Wallingford, one of Jones' lieutenants, was slow in carrying out some of his instructions. As it was, however, the expatriated Scotsman succeeded in capturing one of the forts which guarded the place, leading the land attack in person. With his own hand he spiked every gun in the fortification, and then turned his attention to the firing of the shipping. As he was about to carry out this design a vast armed multitude appeared. They had been led to the scene by the deserter, David Freeman. Not to be balked in a part of his design, Jones succeeded in boarding one of the largest merchantmen in the Solway and applied the torch.

The Ranger had no sooner put out from the Solway than it ran across the British man-of-war Drake. The Drake was by far the heavier armed and manned, and a better equipped vessel than the Ranger. Jones, however, gave battle at once, and after a bloody fight he took the British vessel and hauled down its colors. He took his prize into a French port. The French people were not accustomed to naval victories over the English, let alone to victories won by an inferior force, and the name of Jones at once became the synonym for heroism.

After spreading terror once more along the coast of the British Isles, Jones returned to America to find the war ended.

Jones was essentially a sailor of fortune, and he went to St. Petersburg, where he was made an admiral in the Russian navy. On his way thither he stopped long enough in Denmark to flirt with the princess royal, who fell violently in love with him. Thirty English officers in the service of Russia threatened to resign if the "pirate" were commissioned. Catharine said: "You'll have to double your number to make the loss equal to the gain." They stayed in the service. After winning honors in naval battles for Russia Admiral Jones went to Paris There he was alternately grave and gay. He could have married into the houses of any of the nobility, but the memory of a Scotch girl was in his heart and there it stayed to the exclusion of all other loves until the day of his death.

Always Makes Good
CALUMET BAKING POWDER 1 lb ABSOLUTELY PURE
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

You'll be delighted with the results of Calumet Baking Powder. No disappoints—no flat, heavy, soggy biscuits, cake, or pastry.

Just the lightest, daintiest, most uniformly raised and most delicious food you ever ate.

Received highest reward World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

W. L. DOUGLAS
HAND-SEWED PROCESS **SHOES**
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Managing a Husband.

Men are like children; they want managing, although you must never let them dream that you think so. No child likes to be ordered about, no man will endure coercion. But managing! It is an art so subtle, so elusive, that few women understand even the rudiments of it. Sisters mine, let us reason together, says Woman's Life. In every human being there is a spark of the divine; it is yours to fan that spark into a flame—that is managing a man—it is to get the very best out of him there is to have, and not two women in ten can do it.

Do not think that there is anything unworthy in managing a man—to bring out the best is a high vocation. Only let us see to it that we are worthy of it. There are women who have made angels of men, but at the cost of their own divinity. There is room for more than one unselfish person in a family.

Experience Teaches.

"Sure, and Oi t'ink it pays to be honest, afther all," said Pat. "Oi troied thot phoneyweight business in my grocery sthore lasht year, and Oi losht money by ut."

"How so? Did you get found out?" asked his friend.

"No, sorr," returned Pat. "Oi made the mistake of fillin' me weights wid lead, so thot ivery mon thot came to me for wan pound of sugar got twintythree ounces to the pound."—Harper's Weekly.

One genius is about all the average family can afford.

Post Toasties

A bowl of these crisp fluffy bits served with cream or milk is something not soon forgotten.

What's the use of cooking breakfast or lunch when Post Toasties, ready to serve direct from the package, are so delicious?

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

GOV. EBERHART GIVES KEYNOTE

ELUCIDATES PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICAN PLATFORM AT MANKATO.

DISCUSSES HIS ADMINISTRATION

And Declares the Conduct of the Various State Offices Above Reproach and Deserving of Re-election.

Mankato, Oct. 5.—Gov. Eberhart delivered his keynote address before a large audience here last night. The governor said:

"In accepting the nomination I stated at the proper time I would discuss the questions pending in this state, and make clear my position with reference thereto. That promise I am here to fulfill tonight. In making such statement I shall speak frankly and without evasion, believing firmly that right is might and that the people will choose the right.

Progressive Platform.

"First, I stand squarely upon the platform adopted by the Republican party of this state. This platform is clear, definite, comprehensive, and distinctly progressive. No Republican candidate need offer any apology either for its contents or for the manner of its adoption. In the language of Theodore Roosevelt it favors—among other things—

Tariff Commission.

"The policy of providing for a disexperts which will treat each schedule through a high class commission of experts which will treat each schedule purely on its own merits, with a view both to protecting the consumer from excessive prices and to securing the American producer and especially the American wage-earner what will represent the difference of cost of production here as compared with the cost of production in countries where labor is less liberally rewarded.

Political Bossism.

"Party bossism is not entirely extinct in Minnesota. When the Democratic party assembled in Minneapolis on July 28th last it nominated John Lind for Governor, after adopting a platform upon which he refused to stand. Mr. Lind declined the nomination and the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee carried his letter of declination in his inside pocket for six weeks, meanwhile regaling the public with various stories and promises. During this period the Democratic boss evolved the Kitchen Cabinet candidate with a new platform—new to the boss, new to the candidate and new to the party, whose policy and action he seems to control in this instance.

County Option.

"The nominee of the Democratic State Central Committee says that he will do more than sign a county option bill if passed by the legislature. He will, if elected Governor, recommend it to the legislature. Without attempting to minimize the force and effect of executive recommendations, I say in all seriousness to the people of this state, that if you do not elect a legislature in favor of county option, a recommendation of the Governor will not secure the passage of the law. Promises like this may sound good during a campaign, but laws are based upon the will of the people as expressed by their chosen representatives.

The Policy of Conservation.

"That the Republican party in Minnesota is progressive is again indicated by its position and achievements on the vital question of conservation. Our platform specifically commits the party to the conservation of resources "along the lines suggested by Theodore Roosevelt and begun by him during his administration." Minnesota is recognized by all the states in the union as first and most progressive as well as most practical in the line of achievements. The continuation of this conservation work is the most important problem now confronting the people of the state, for it includes not only the conservation of natural but also of human resources.

Re-apportionment.

"The Republican party is pledged to a new apportionment of the legislative districts in accordance with the constitution. The plank is as follows:

"Believing that each and every section of the state should be fairly represented in the law-making bodies, as is provided in Section 2, Article 4, of the Constitution, we pledge the Republican party to the passage of an apportionment law by the next legislature based on population, as shown by the United States census for 1910, to take effect on or before January 1st, 1912, that will give to each county the representation it is justly entitled to in both branches of the state legislature."

Primary Law.

"Under the present primary law many abuses are permitted. I am strongly in favor of amending the primary system of nomination in accordance with the platform, and also heartily favor the election of United State senators by popular vote.

The Problem of Transportation.

"One of the most important problems before the people of the state is that of transportation. The Democratic platform is absolutely silent on that vital question. On the other hand the Republican party has pledged itself on record with reference to the regulation and control of railway, telegraph and telephone companies in the clearest and strongest terms. Upon that platform I stand without reservation and through the legal department of the state I shall exert every effort to guard the interests of the people in all the so-called Minnesota rate cases now pending before the courts.

Good Roads.

"One of the most important problems to which it has been my privilege to devote considerable time and attention is that of good roads. After securing the passage of the "Highway Commission Act" in 1905, I immediately set out to interest the people of the state in the appropriation of necessary funds. Through the efforts of the press generally, good roads associations, leading men, such as Hon. R. C. Dunn, and others, together with the Commission itself, there has arisen such an interest all over the state that I will recommend, in accordance with the Republican platform, that the next legislature authorize the submission to the people of a one mill State Road Tax. It should also raise the present levy to the authorized limit of one-fourth mill and amply increase the authority of the commission so that road construction through the state could be properly supervised and improved. The state can make no better investment than the extension of aid in the supervision and construction of good public highways, not merely from a purely economic standpoint, but because it is essential in the proper development of rural schools.

Labor.

"There is no question, where the Republican party has stood and where it stands today with reference to labor. All the advance labor legislation on our statute books has been enacted pursuant to its policy of aiding and protecting labor, and I shall use every effort to secure further legislation in the interest of child labor, the protection of health and life of all wage earners and the enactment of a workmen's compensation act in accordance with the recommendations of the commission provided for by an act of the last legislature.

Education.

"No state in the Union can boast of a better educational system than Minnesota. Yet I think we are all ready to admit that our state has paid too little attention to the teaching of agriculture, industrial training and home economics in all our schools.

Immigration.

"Immigration is another important phase of state development. The Immigration Commission should be given more funds and authority so that it may be able to render more assistance in securing desirable settlers and in overcoming obstacles necessarily incident to the development of new territory.

Administrative Record.

"The state administrative officers constitute one great business institution. In coming before the people as a candidate for Governor it is proper that an account should be rendered covering my stewardship already rendered.

Record of Attorney General.

"Among the brilliant achievements of Republican administration during the past few years is the record made by the Attorney General's office. In the so-called railroad rate cases and cases in state courts against the Western Union Telegraph Company and the railroad company for taxes, former Attorney General Young and Senator E. S. Durment have been employed as special counsel, but in the numerous important timber and tax cases that have been carried to the United States Supreme Court, Attorney General Simpson and his assistants have conducted the litigation and made the arguments. This is said to be the first instance in which a state has appeared in the United States Supreme Court without the aid of outside counsel.

"In 1895 a Republican legislature passed Chapter 163 of the laws of that year, placing in the hands of the Timber Board, composed of the Governor, the Auditor and the Treasurer, to which the Attorney General was added in 1905, the sale and management of the pine timber of the state. The law provided drastic penalties for its violation, and during the incumbency of Attorney General Young there was brought a large number of actions seeking to recover damages for the illegal taking of state timber. At once began a bitter contest in the courts, and the constitutionality of the law was attacked from every possible standpoint. When Attorney General Young left the office in 1909, he reported collections from suits commenced by him amounting to $39,207,06, and in addition thereto several large judgments. Many of these suits were transmitted to his sucessor, Attorney General Simpson, and from the so-called "Timber Cases" there was collected and paid into the state treasury during the past two years $65,141.54, making a total of $109,890.84 as a direct result of the efficient services of these two officials. In the suits of the state against the Western Union Telegraph Company for taxes Attorney General Young received $56,071.80. Many suits were commenced by him and turned over to Attorney General Simpson for further prosecution. In these cases the present Attorney General has been equally successful, and secured a verdict against the Western Union Telegraph Company of $49,047.63.

"In 1905 a Republican legislature passed what is known as the inheritance tax law, which provides in effect that a tax must be paid for the right to inherit under the laws of Minnesota above exemptions. Thereunder has been collected and paid into the state treasury up to July 1, 1910, the immense sum of $1,054,722.82.

"The total collections made by the Attorney General's office from 1905 to July 1st, 1910, inclusive, amount to a grand total of $2,330,735.29.

Secretary of State.

"In the office of the Secretary of State many important reforms have been instituted by the present incumbent, Julius A. Schmal. In the payment of filing fees, the laws have been strictly enforced, and the record of the two years ending July 31, 1910, shows that the state has received nearly $25,000 more in filing fees than during the two years preceding. Another enactment for which this department should be given credit is that permitting the proposed amendments to the constitution to be published in at least three newspapers in each county, thereby giving every voter a better opportunity to become familiar with the provisions of the proposed amendments. Another measure enacted by the legislature is the one directing the Secretary of State to secure an annual license for every dining and buffet car where liquor is sold while the car is in the state. Through this legislation the Secretary has collected several thousand dollars annually. The enforcement of the ticket agent license law has been diligently made, and today the state is realizing large sums from this source.

State Auditor.

"Undoubtedly one of the most important offices in the state is that of Auditor, and the record of that office during the past few years is not surpassed in the history of the state. Through the persistent efforts of Auditor Iverson and the Attorney General, a large amount of swamp lands have been recovered by the state and while the value of the timber upon these lands exceeds a million dollars, it is believed that they also contain a valuable amount of iron ore. In securing these swamp land grants the state has conducted one of the most important contests before the Interior Department.

Summing Up.

"This is a summary of the important issues in this campaign, my position with reference thereto and a brief accounting of my short stewardship. As the executive of a great business institution I have reported to the board of directors and stockholders. It is for the people of the state to judge whether or not I have discharged my duty faithfully and conscientiously, so that I may be deserving of their renewed confidence. Like all others who have occupied important public positions I have made mistakes. No man ever received better treatment at the hands of the public, and while some criticism may have been unjust, I have always consoled myself with the thought that unjust criticism could not injure and just criticism was an invaluable guide to follow in the path of duty. The press of the state has been especially friendly and I wish to express my appreciation of its loyal and unselfish support. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of this administration, I can go before the people of the state with the assurance that I have endeavored to give them the very best service of which I was capable; that I have labored diligently to learn the needs of the state and its great opportunities for development, and that by reason of such experience I have become better fitted to serve in the future than in the past. To merit the confidence and good will of the people has been my sole ambition and I leave my cause in their hands, feeling that their verdict will be just. The true greatness of our state cannot be measured in terms of wealth, territory, commerce or industry, but rather in the prosperity and happiness of the people, the purity of the homes, the efficiency of the schools, the sanctity of the churches, the enforcement of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and the honesty and integrity of our citizenship. Our work at the polls should therefore be an endorsement of what is highest, cleanest and most intelligent in American citizenship. True, we cannot expect to eradicate selfishness and approach perfection, but we have a right to expect that the public conscience shall continue to quicken and civic virtue continue to spread, and that character, honesty, integrity and ability shall be the standard by which personal worth is determined; that the record of every public official shall resemble a torch, that is, the more it is shaken the more it will burn. We have a right to expect that justice shall be meted out to all alike, and that every law of the land shall be enforced against the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor equally and without fear or favor, and to that end I pledge my earnest and hearty co-operation.

HIGHWAYMAN IS HONEST.

Man Who Three Years Ago Held Up Bartender Returns Money.

St. Paul.—St. Paul has an honest highwayman. Nearly three years ago he held up a saloon here, masked in approved style and alone, nearly killed the bartender, and departed with a pocket full of cash. He escaped the dragnet of the police department, and Chris Batroot, the proprietor chalked up $51.05 to loss and forgot about it. On Tuesday he received a money order for the full amount, signed George Smith.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOTHER

Well to Remember That She Is Ever a Model of Behavior to the Children.

"It is hard for a young mother, who has not yet overcome the wayward tendencies of her own youthful nature, to realize the influence she exerts over her little one. She is constantly surrounded by critical imitators who copy her morals and manners.

As the mother is, so are her sons and daughters. If a family of children are blessed with an intelligent mother, who is dainty and refined in her manner, and does not consider it necessary to be one woman in the drawing room and an entirely different person in her everyday life, but who is a true mother and always a tender, charming woman, she will invariably see her habits of speech and perfect manners repeated in her children.

Great, rough men and noisy, busy boys will always tone down their voices and step quietly and try to be more mannerly when she stops to give them a kind word and a pleasant smile. For a true woman will never fail to say and do all the kind, pleasant things she can that will in any way help to lift up and cheer those whose lives are shaded with care and toil. The mother of today rules the world of tomorrow.

WASTED A FORTUNE ON SKIN TROUBLE

"I began to have an itching over my whole body about seven years ago and this settled in my limbs, from the knee to the toes. I went to see a great many physicians, a matter which cost me a fortune, and after I noticed that I did not get any relief that way, I went for three years to the hospital. But they were unable to help me there, I used all the medicines that I could see but became worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. When I showed my foot to my friends they would get really frightened. I did not know what to do. I was so sick and had become so nervous that I positively lost all hope.

"I had seen the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies a great many times, but could not make up my mind to buy them, for I had already used so many medicines. Finally I did decide to use the Cuticura Remedies and I tell you that I was never so pleased as when I noticed that, after having used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, the entire inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad, if people with similar disease would come to me and find out the truth. I would only recommend them to use Cuticura. Mrs. Bertha Sachs, 1621 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1909."

"Mrs. Bertha Sachs is my sister-in-law and I know well how she suffered and was cured by Cuticura Remedies after many other treatments failed. Morris Sachs, 321 E. 89th St., New York, N. Y., Secretary of Deutsch-Ostrowoer Unt.-Verein, Kempner Hebrew Benevolent Society, etc."

Trouble in the Troupe.

"They've had a frightful time in the No. 5 Tom Company. Hear about it?"

"Nope."

"Busted an' walkin' back. That's right. Went to smash on the Vincennes circuit. Utility feller they picked up at Sawville got mad 'cause he was doubled as Marks an' a bloodhound, an' sawed the legs off the ladder, an Eva fell out o' heaven an' landed on Papa St. Clair, an' Simon Legree landed on Unc' Tom, an' the real dog bit a hole in Aunt Ophelia, an' there was merry hades to pay until the local manager called the patrol wagon and had the whole bunch dragged up the pike and dumped in the woods. An' the worst of it was there was a record house, with nineteen good dollars in the box!"

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Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Consulting the Playwright.

"My star can wiggle his ears and whistle through his teeth."

"Um."

"Now, can you build me a first-class comedy around that?"

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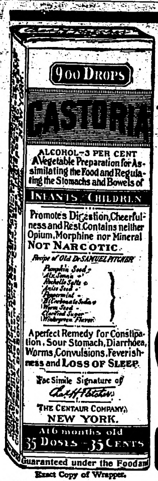
The false prophet has both eyes on the profits.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Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.

Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

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A man is judged by his appearance
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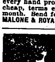

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Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J.P.ALLEN, Dept.A8, St.Paul, Minn.

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HOW BENTON WON LIFE'S BATTLE

by JOSEPH W. FOLK

FORMER GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

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OUTSIDE of Missouri the home of Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from 1821 to 1851, is known only to the student of history. Webster, Clay and Calhoun are familiar words everywhere, yet Benton served in the United States senate longer than any of these, and was responsible for more sound legislation than all of them together. His name was never prominently connected with the presidency, yet he accomplished more for his country than have the majority of the presidents.

This remarkable man came into the world in 1782, six years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and departed in 1858, three years before the Civil war. Thus his life covered the formative epoch of a government by the people in the making, and ended just before the outbreak that shook the foundations of the republic and bathed the nation in blood. For many years he ignored the mutterings in the political sky and preferred to believe the talk of war between the states over the question of slavery mere idle chatter. When he realized that the sentiment of disunion was real he took an uncompromising stand in favor of the union and refused to alter his position or trim his sails to meet the breezes from Missouri that were blowing the other way. Though entering public life as an advocate of the admission of Missouri into the union unrestricted as to slavery, he left the public service in the evening of life because he would not consent to vote for the extension of slavery into territory that had before been free. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of state rights, which was, as he understood it, the right of the states to govern themselves as to all matters except those delegated to the federal government. His theory of the republic was an "indissoluble union of self-governing states"—a federated repupblic.

His education, that is the school part of it, was limited to the grammar schools and a short time in the University of North Carolina. In a larger sense he continued his studies until the day of his death, and was one of the best informed men of his time. While other statesmen were indulging in the dissipations common to that period among public men, he devoted his spare moments to investigation and study, and his knowledge of the details of public matters was vastly superior to that of any of his compeers.

Benton's high moral character was blemished by his pugnacious disposition. In his early days he was involved in many "affairs of honor" as duels were termed then. He had not been in St. Louis long when the most unfortunate event in his career occurred. In the trial of a law suit some trivial dispute arose between him and a young attorney named Charles Lucas, a highly esteemed and most estimable young man. Lucas won the case and Benton challenged him. Lucas declined the challenge at first, but Benton persisted and offered deliberate insults. Lucas then accepted. They fought a first duel and no one being injured a second meeting was insisted upon by both parties. In the second duel Lucas fell, mortally wounded. Before dying he took Benton's hand and forgave him, but Benton never forgave himself, and the shadow of this tragedy went with him through the years to his grave. The code-duello was resorted to in those days often for insignificant things, and every public man of consequence had figured in such an affair either as principal or second. This duel was fought the year after Benton arrived in St. Louis. Four years later the father of the lamented victim of the duelling custom was one of the unsuccessful candidates for senator against Benton.

His Fight With "Old Hickory."

Benton, like Andrew Jackson, was of North Carolina birth, and, like Old Hickory, moved to Tennessee when a youth just entering upon manhood's estate. He became Jackson's friend while they both lived in Nashville and co-operated with Jackson in raising the brigade of militia which became the nucleus of the army that was to annihilate the British at New Orleans and make January 8, 1815, a red-letter day in American annals. It was on Benton's advice that the brigade was formed and offered to the government by Jackson, and for a time he was on Jackson's staff. Their friendly relations were, however, interrupted by a disgraceful brawl. Jesse Benton, a brother of Thomas Benton, had fought a duel and Jackson had seconded the antagonist. An angry dispute arose, Benton espousing his brother's cause. Jackson struck Benton with a horsewhip, and in return was shot in the shoulder by Benton. Jackson carried Benton's bullet in his shoulder until the close of his presidential term, and the wound gave him some physical distress to the end of his days. The feeling between them ran high after this episode, not to subside until the hand of fate was to bring them together again, one a senator from another state, and the other as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. A year or so after the fight Benton moved to St. Louis, where he opened a law office in connection with a newspaper of which he became editor. He became prominent at once in the discussion of public questions, and took a leading part in securing the admission of Missouri into the union. After a five years' residence in Missouri he was elected by the legislature one of the state's first two United States senators.

Declined Money Profit from Public Service.

Immediately upon his election, with scrupulous regard for his official integrity, Benton called all of his clients to his office and told them that he could not further serve them, as there might be a conflict between their interest and the public welfare. For some of his clients he had litigation over land grants, and as senator he was in a position, through the enactment of laws, to make them and himself wealthy in the settlement of disputed titles. He refused even to recommend an attorney to them, lest this might embarrass him in his public duty. His idea of public office was that an official had no more right to use his public functions to aid personal friends or to advance his own fortune than he would have to put his hand into the public treasury and take money therefrom to pay a private debt. Through all his official career Benton was true to this ideal and was incorruptible and above reproach from any venal standpoint.

Championed "Missouri Compromise."

Benton's career of constructive statesmanship was the greatest Missouri or the west has produced. He came upon the stage of public activity with the enactment of the Missouri compromise, which was largely his work. He left public life coincident with the repeal of that measure. Under this compromise Missouri was admitted into the Union (though it was some years later before the state was formally recognized) as a slave state, with the provision that no state created out of the Louisiana purchase, north of the southern boundary of Missouri, should be admitted with slavery. It hushed slavery agitation for a decade, and any attack upon it for a time was resisted by south as well as north. Benton was 39 years old when he took his seat and had lived exactly half the years given to him. Monroe was just beginning his second term as president, Calhoun was secretary of war, Henry Clay was speaker of the house of representatives. In the next presidential contest Benton supported Clay against Jackson, but ever after that he was Clay's political enemy and Jackson's warmest and strongest supporter.

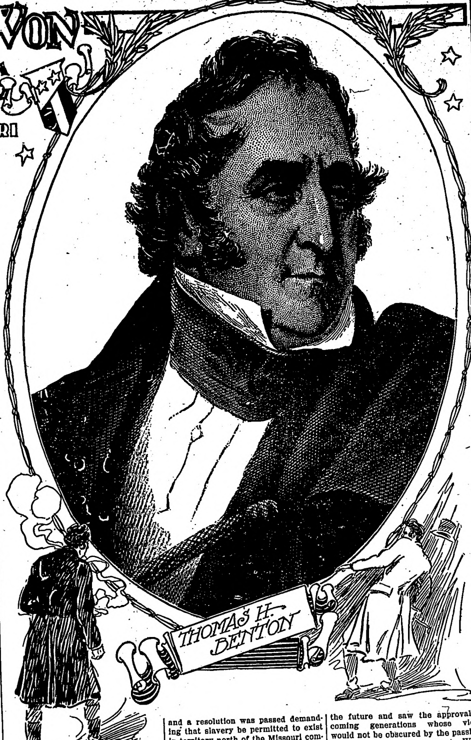
Father of Homestead Law.

To Benton more than any other man is due the fact that there is no frontier in the United States today. What was a wilderness west of the Rocky mountains fifty years ago is now settled by happy and prosperous men and women by reason of his effort in securing the enactment of the homestead law. Benton established the policy of selling public land at a maximum of $1.25 an acre, giving preference to actual settlers and securing to settlers the right of preemption. This made settlement easy and streams of sturdy men and women began at once to move westward.

Benton looked into the future further than any other statesman of his time. In answer to the taunts that the western country, particularly Oregon, would never be anything more than a hunting ground, he prophesied that the time would come when there would be more people west of the Rockies than east. He advocated the construction of a military road to New Mexico, and was so earnest in his support of the idea of a transcontinental railroad that his enemies charged him with being mentally unbalanced on the subject, and even his friends feared he was too enthusiastic. In one of his first speeches he prophesied that the Pacific coast would soon become the door of Asia and advised sending ministers to China and Japan—a proposal at that time considered extremely humorous.

Brought About Specie Payments.

It was through Benton's effort that specie payments were established and that all our money became based on gold and silver. So earnest was he in the demand for a specie basis that he was nicknamed "Old Bullion," of which he became very proud, and in his speeches often referred to himself by that term. He was at first inclined to favor a protective tariff system, but later strongly opposed protection merely for the sake of protection. He stated his position thus: "The fine effects of the tariff upon the prosperity of the west have been celebrated on this floor. With how much reason let facts respond and people judge. I do not think we are indebted to the high tariff for our fertile lands and navigable rivers, and I am certain we are indebted to those blessings for the prosperity we enjoy." While he opposed the protective system he voted



for a protective duty on lead, which was largely produced in Missouri. In this he made the mistake that has been made by so many senators and congressmen of this day, who say they oppose protection, but vote for protection on the products of their own states, thereby placing themselves in the position of not being able to successfully question the justice of the demand of those in other states for a larger share of protection for themselves.

After the election of Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy Benton became the right arm of that great president. In the atttempted nullificaion of the tariff laws by South Carolina, Benton made effective Jackson's ultimatum to that state demanding submission to the law, by engineering the passage of a compromise tariff bill which stopped everybody from talking of fighting, but satisfied nobody.

Fought United States Bank.

Jackson's greatest battle was against the United States bank, which he declared must either be put out of business or it would run the government. Benton led this fight in the senate. He brought up the question in 1831 by submitting a resolution to the effect that it was not expedient to re-charter the bank. The war against the bank raged fiercely for years. It had many powerful adherents and obtained the support of a number of members of congress, as was shown later by investigation, through what amounted to brazen bribery in the way of favoritism on loans. In the midst of the fight the presidential election of 1832 took place and Jackson was triumphantly re-elected. Shortly after this Jackson made an order withdrawing the public funds from the bank. This precipitated a tremendous public uproar and the senate adopted a resolution censuring Jackson for the act. Benton immediately began a fight to expunge this resolution from the record, and finally, in the last days of the Jackson administration, the motion prevailed amidst great excitement and the resolution of censure was expunged by having a black border drawn around it and across its face the words: "Expunged by order of the senate, January 16, 1837." Jackson deeply appreciated the value of Benton's support and years later, on his deathbed, said to a friend: "Tell Col. Benton I am grateful."

Benton was the supporter of Jackson's successors to the presidency, particularly of Van Buren and Polk, but after Andrew Jackson, the presidents up to the Civil war wielded little influence compared with those before, and were largely engaged in a game of hide-and-seek on the slavery question.

In 1848 the anti-Bentonites carried a majority of the Missouri legislature, and a resolution was passed demanding that slavery be permitted to exist in territory north of the Missouri compromise boundary and instructing the senators to vote accordingly. Benton denounced this resolution as treasonable and refused to obey it. He said it did not represent the sentiment of the people of the state and he appealed from the Missouri legislature to the Missouri people. The struggle was bitter and intense. As Benton was up for re-election, it being the close of his fifth term as senator, the effort was to control the legislature which was to elect the senator for the following term. Neither side obtained a majority of the members and a deadlock resulted to be broken by the anti-Benton Democrats combining with the Whigs and bringing about Benton's defeat.

The old warrior was not dismayed and kept up the fight. In 1852 he was sent to the lower house of congress from St. Louis as a Union Democrat. For thirty years he had been absolute dictator in the politics of Missouri. His word was final, and his wishes law, but the tide had turned, and for the remaining years of his life set steadily against him. Yet at no time in his career does Benton present a more inspiring figure than when, with his back to the wall, crowded on every side by foes, he continued to battle for the principles he believed in. By compromising and by truckling to the public sentiment of his state he could have regained his seat in the senate, but he would have lost the love and admiration due the brave man who prefers defeat with the right to victory with what he considers wrong.

Benton's mannerisms were marked and did not tend to make him popular with the masses. He seemed egotistical to the point of absurdity, yet in him it was merely exaggerated self-respect. To the casual observer stern and pompous, he was gentle and tender-hearted to those who knew him well. His public and private life were above reproach. His high sense of honor as a public servant, his incorruptible integrity, his unwavering adherence at whatever cost to the principles he believed in, his powerful intellect and his aggressive energy combined to make him a fighter eminently qualified to lead and represent the militant people of the West in the first half of the last century.

He was defeated for re-election to the house in 1854, and in 1856 became the candidate of the Union Democrats for governor, and ran third in the race. He was now 74 years old, but as vigorous and robust as ever. Without lamenting his fate or the people's ingratitude, he cheerfully took up the completion of his "Thirty Years' View," giving a mental picture of the important events in the history of our country with which he had been connected. In 1858 he died in Washington, undismayed by the storm of public misunderstanding that had wrecked his political life. He looked into the future and saw the approval of coming generations whose views would not be obscured by the passions and excitement of the moment. When the news of his death reached Missouri there was an entire change of sentiment and all classes united to do honor to his memory. They then realized that the mightiest man of Missouri was dead, the man who towered above friends and foes. All the state was in mourning and his funeral at St. Louis was attended by more than forty thousand people.

Saved Missouri to Union.

It was the fight Benton made that enabled others, when the war came, to keep Missouri in the Union. If Missouri had seceded there probably would have been a different story to tell than that which came from Appomattox.

So Benton won life's battle by simple honesty, by perseverance, by having ideals and remaining true to them in sunshine and in shadow. His influence will be felt for good as long as this republic lasts, and the failure to secure political preferment at the end of his life by giving up the fight accentuates the grandeur of his character. He lost for the moment, but in losing he gained for all time. For him there was victory in defeat. The lesson of his life is—it is not essential always to win, but it is essential to keep the faith.

The Mystery of a Duel.

Having fought his duel and saved his honor by firing a shot in the air, the editor of a French provincial newspaper went back to his desk and the incident had quite left his mind when he felt something strange in his thigh. He looked and found that he was bleeding profusely.

A doctor was called, who discovered that a bullet was embedded in the editor's thigh some two inches deep and required extraction. "Why was this not taken notice of on the spot where the duel took place?" he asked. The editor was as much in the dark as the doctor. At the moment of the duel he had fired into the air and his adversary also took a distracted sort of aim. There had evidently been no intention of doing the slightest harm on either side. The editor felt nothing as he left the field and had shaken hands with his antagonist as a sign of reconciliation. How a bullet came to be lodged in his thigh was simply one of the mysteries of dueling.

Another Boom for the Crops.

"Not many delegates appeared at the Esperantist congress that met in Kansas."

"No. Most of them stopped off and hired out as harvest hands."

Strategy.

Bessie—But didn't you say if George tried to kiss you, why, you wouldn't stand for it?

Peggy—I didn't. I—I sat down in a hammock.

GET CLOSER TO SUN

Waldberg's Simple Life Colony Does So by Being Nude.

Men and Women of Swiss Settlement Live Almost Without Clothing and Children Wear None—Say Nature So Intended.

Zurich, Switzerland.—In one small section of Switzerland the residents go through heat wave, snow storm and northern blast with impartial calmness. The name of the colony is the "Lienbluftheim" (light and air home) and it is located on the Waldberg, overlooking the town of Zurich.

While in the town I heard reports of the thoroughness of the methods by which the residents in the Waldberg institution get right back to nature, so I decided to make arrangements for a closer study.

To my surprise I found the people of Zurich, though they have their prude societies, regarded the Waldbergers merely as local curiosities. They showed no desire for the imposition of restrictions. On telephoning to the head of the colony, Herr J. P. Muller, formerly an officer in the Danish army, I received a cordial invitation to go up and see for myself.

Herr Muller is a splendidly built man about 6 feet tall, showing the muscles of a boxer rather than a wrestler, tanned a dark brown from head to foot. He has an intelligent face and laughing eyes. Carl Block, the famous painter, described him as "physically the most perfect man I have ever seen," and I agreed with the description as I watched my companion striding along beside me.

"Come along," said he, "you will find all my friends at play." Presently we passed a large meadow where a score of Waldbergers—men, women and children—were engaged in a game of handball, while others stood round as spectators. The men and boys only wore bathing pants; the women and girls were "dressed" in a short, single, loose decollete chemise—their sole garment—and the children were naked, while all dispensed with head and foot gear.

Waldbergers In Full Dress.

Not a "Crank" Collection.

Though I found the place interesting, the inmates were even more so. I was fully prepared to meet a fanatical set of freaks. I really met educated, refined men and women with a wide and cultured outlook on life. I am pledged to secrecy as to names—the only condition imposed upon me—but I may mention that the diplomatic, military and social circles of several European capitals were well represented in the colony.

The members of the colony hold that "Naked we were born into the world and therefore nature has intended we should go through life naked as far as climate will allow." Clothing, according to the Waldbergers, is the outward sign of the ill-health, immodesty and deterioration of the present generation. The skin, they say, is the natural clothing, and as one of the most important organs of the body it should be exercised and cared for in the open air and not hidden and choked under a packing of clothing. The ordinary person who tries to show as little skin as possible is, in their view, the slave of a foolish fashion, which causes many diseases, especially consumption.

The Waldberger rises at sunrise and before taking a bath goes through a number of exercises whereby the body becomes thoroughly warmed and prepared to enter the cold tub. After that he has another course of exercises, producing a feeling of great physical comfort. Slipping off his "costume" he is now ready for his morning stroll across the meadows and fields or among the scented pines.

Simple, Wholesome Food.

After a ramble of a couple of hours the Waldberger returns home with a razor-edged appetite for breakfast, which consists of coffee, milk, rolls, butter, fruit and berries. No fish or meat is served. The morning is spent in reading, writing, study, playing games in the open or taking sun baths. At noon lunch is served in the bungalow. After breakfast there are only two meals a day—at noon, the principal meal, and at 6 o'clock, which is really tea. In the afternoon there are gymnastics and athletic sports of all kinds and, when the weather is fine, a bathing excursion is arranged to the little lake of Katzensee, a few miles away, or a picnic party to a quiet spot in the forest. At nightfall the Waldbergers return to their huts and after a bathing excursion, is arranged to the beds, tired out.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1910. NO. 30.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Gun Fires Million Bullets an Hour

NEW YORK.—A gun that, its inventor says, can shoot a million bullets an hour at a cost of $20; that uses neither powder nor compressed air, and that fires bullets that do not require shells, was shot for the enlightenment of a delegation of New York reporters. The reporters saw the gun shoot, but they were not permitted to see that part of the gun out of which which the little steel bullets came with such rapidity.

A Swiss named Bangerter was introduced as the inventor. In order that the secret should be maintained, that part of the mechanism that it is said causes the rapid shooting was covered with oilcloth. Only the motor that operates the gun and the little bucketlike receptacles into which the bullets are poured by the quart were visible to the reporters.

There were targets made of a series of big boards arranged in box fashion, each plank about a foot behind the one in front of it. There were four boards in each target. When the bullets started to fly, they riddled the target into a pile of splinters a foot high, and they did it in less than a minute. All in all, it was estimated that no less than 15,000 bullets pierced the target.

The reporters were permitted then to enter the gunroom. They saw a motor from the wheel of which a belt was operated. The belt connected the motor with another wheel which was a part of the mechanism on the top of which was the oilcloth covered weapon out of which the bullets came.

But Mr. Bangerter and his associates refused to say anything about what was under the oilcloth in the little gunroom. They did give out a typewritten statement, however, saying that one of these guns "could face an army of thirty regiments of soldiers or 30,000 men, and could mow down that entire body of men as easy as a knife cuts the grass. There is no earthly possibility for any army to successfully face the fire from a gun of this kind which pours a veritable hailstorm of bullets into the attacking forces, who must either sacrifice their lives or turn in retreat."

West Pointers Inflict a 'Silence'

WEST POINT, N. Y.—To the average man who doesn't rub up much with army officers the West Point "silence," which has been inflicted on Capt. Rufus E. Longan, instructor in tactics here, is a good deal of a mystery. Most people understand that a "silence" is a refusal of the cadets to talk in the presence of the offending instructor or official, but that is about as far as their information goes.

A 'silence" is a well organized protest on the part of the students of the Military academy against some act of one in authority. It may even be an expression of general dislike, as seems to be the case in the ignoring of Captain Longan, who had only recently been assigned from the Eleventh infantry to do duty at the academy. How it originated no one knows, but it has been practised at the military school for many years, and in several cases has been effective in causing the removal of officers who have ceased to be useful because of their general unpopularity.

The "silence" is most effective in the mess hall, and it is here that it is almost invariably "sprung." While discipline is relaxed at mess, nevertheless the etiquette is strict. A cadet captain, by virtue of his corps rank, is superintendent of the mess. At the head of each table sits a member of the first class—the graduating class. Every private of the first class is an assistant of the mess hall under the cadet captain, and the tables take their cue from his conduct at all times. Tables do not ply knife and fork until the first class man gives silent permission. When it is agreed to inflict "silence" on an officer, no one looks at him as he appears in the mess hall. The first class men at the heads of the tables fold their arms and look straight ahead. The second, third and fourth class men imitate the attitude. There is absolute silence, not a sound or a movement being made to break the stillness.

Texas City Runs Its Own Abattoir

IT DOESN'T HELP ME ANY

PARIS, Tex.—The first and only municipal abattoir and animal reduction plant in the United States is in this city, and has been in successful operation for several months. It marks the beginning of a new era in municipal ownership of industries that directly concern the welfare of the people.

It is said that the idea is practical for all cities and that it would work to particular advantage in towns of 10,000 to 100,000 population. If generally adopted it may lead to a solution of the problem of high cost of meat and other food products.

In Paris, with an estimated population of 15,000, the municipal sanitary department found it very difficult to supervise the several separate slaughter houses maintained by the butchers. The health of the people was constantly menaced by the unsanitary conditions under which the animals were slaughtered and the meats handled.

The city then determined to establish its own abbatoir and to provide rules and regulations that would insure the slaughtering of only healthy and well-conditioned animals and the delivery to the people of meat in perfect sanitary condition. The proposition was agitated and met with general favor on the part of the public. An issue of $10,000 of bonds was voted for the construction of the plant. It was equipped with sanitary arrangements and is modern and complete in every respect.

Drinking Cup Sediment Kills a Pig

DRINKING WATER

CHICAGO—Public drinking cups are dangerous. They are excellent mediums for transmitting the germs of disease. Especially is this true in public and parochial schols, where a large number of children are compelled to use the same cups, according to the health bureau.

Statistics show about one person in sixty has tuberculosis, and among school children there always are those who have some of the communicable diseases in light form, and these undoubtedly are communicated by the use of the common cup.

So fully is this understood that several states have passed laws abolishing the public drinking cup, and compelling railroads and public carriers to supply individual ones. The plan also has been advocated in schools, but the better and safer plan is believed to be the installation of what are known as "bubbling" cups with the water flowing over the rims all the time.

A cup used in a high school for several months without having been washed was found to be lined inside with a thick brownish deposit. Under the microscope this deposit proved to be composed of particles of mud, thousands of bits of dead skin, and millions of bacteria. Some of this sediment was injected under the skin of a healthy guinea pig and forty hours later the pig died. An examination afterward showed that pneumonia germs had caused death. A second guinea pig was inoculated with some of the sediment from the same cup and developed tuberculosis. Careful inquiry showed that several pupils in this school from which the cup was taken were then suffering from consumption.

An agitation is urged asking the school board to install the "bubbling" cups in all schools.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Large Cities' Show a Healthy Growth

I THINK I'LL BE LEADER FOR SOME TIME TO COME
N.Y.

WASHINGTON.—The census returns on the large cities of the country are now complete. The figures show that most of them have had a healthy growth during the ten years since the last count was made, but some of them have fallen out of the places they occupied then and their places have been taken by other cities.

A comparison of 29 cities in the 100,000 class shows that the aggregate population is 13,596,819, as against 10,376,012 in 1900 and 7,904,140 in 1890.

The fact is noted that the high rate of increase is not confined to any one geographical section. Of seven cities whose rate exceeded 40 per cent., two, Newark, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., are eastern; one, Atlanta, is southern, and four, Detroit, Denver, Kansas City and Columbus, are western. Of the two cities with the lowest rate, one is eastern and the other is western.

The rates of increase for Atlanta, Detroit, Denver and Kansas City are phenomenally high, but most extraordinary is the high percentage for New York, which exceeds the average of 28 cities by 11.4 per cent., and is itself exceeded only by the rates of seven cities.

Fifty-four cities of between 25,000 and 100,000 show an aggregate population of 2,723,498, as against 1,901,766 in 1900, a gain of 43.2 per cent., which the census bureau pronounces "phenomenally high." Thirty-one of these cities show a higher rate of increase for the past decade than for the previous one. No decrease is noted in any one of the cities.

Of the larger cities the gain of St. Louis during the decade was greater proportionately than that of Boston, its nearest competitor, while Kansas City is in twentieth place on the face of the returns. Kansas City has jumped ahead of Providence, R. I., and Indianapolis, Ind., Providence falling behind Indianapolis, which it led in 1900.

Political Pot Is Boiling Furiously

POLITICAL POT

REPORTS coming into Washington from all over the country tell how the seething political pot is furiously boiling. In New York, Indiana, Nebraska and Missouri the politicians are especially busy.

The New York state Republican convention was a triumph for Colonel Roosevelt. He was the temporary chairman, defeating Vice-President Sherman. That was the first rout of the regulars. He won a spectacular fight for the adoption of the platform of the progressives; he put through his slate and the close of the convention found the Roosevelt forces in complete control of the situation. Henry L. Stimson of New York city, Roosevelt's man, was nominated for governor.

In his speech distinguishing between a leader and a boss, he said "a boss drives, while a leader leads." He then proceeded to "lead" the convention to do everything that he wanted it to do.

The platform as adopted contained a plank indorsing the administration of President Taft and that of Governor Hughes and commending the wisdom of the president in choosing Hughes for the supreme court bench.

The keynote of the Indiana campaign was sounded by Senator Beveridge in a speech at Indianapolis. He was merciless to the interests, which he says have been controlling legislation for years. He defied the corporate interests to pollute the voters of Indiana. He favored the revision of the tariff by a genuine tariff commission. He gave Roosevelt credit for inaugurating the conservation movement.

Mayor J. C. Dahlman of Omaha, candidate for governor of Nebraska, responding to rumors about his early career, gave out a statement that he shot his brother-in-law in Texas for deserting his sister, fled the state and assumed the name in Nebraska of Jim Murray. The man he shot did not die. The only law he knew, he says, was the law of the pistol and the quick hand. "I got to be pretty tough, I admit it," he says. "The country was full of maverick cattle and no one was a better hand with the rope, chasing down these strays and putting the branding iron on them."

Missouri Democrats opened their campaign at Joplin, with Bryan, Folk, Francis, Reed and Stone as leaders and orators. Addresses were delivered afternoon and evening and the crowds were greater than the capacity of the meeting places

Uncle Sam's Health Zone Far Spread

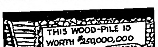
THE activities of the public health and marine hospital service, to which is intrusted most of the general work of guarding the country against contagion from abroad and preventing its spread at home, form the topic of a paper by Surgeon General Wyman in the public health report.

The document was prepared for the American Public Health association which recently met at Milwaukee. This organization is composed of representatives from Canada, Mexico and Cuba, as well as from the United States, and the paper was regarded as of especial interest to them.

Beginning with "the utmost circumference of the influence of the organization," Doctor Wyman tells of the protective measures at foreign ports. He shows that medical officers of the bureau are located in most of the seacoast cities of Asia and South and Central America, and at some of those of Europe. The service also is liberally represented in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

In addition to keeping themselves and the home office informed regarding the prevalence of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and plague, these officials are required to inspect American-bound vessels and to issue bills of health, without which the vessels might not enter American ports.

Our Wood Fuel Bill Is $250,000,000



THIS WOOD-PILE IS WORTH $250,000,000
THAT'S SOME WOOD-PILE ALL RIGHT

FIREWOOD valued at $250,000,000 is used every year by the people of the United States, according to the latest estimate of the forestry service. Our forefathers used considerably more wood, but coal to a great extent has supplanted it as a fuel.

Little attention has been paid to the amount of wood used for fuel purposes. In 1880 the census estimated that at that time there were nearly 146,000,000 cords, valued at approximately $322,000,000, or $2.21 a cord, used for fuel annually.

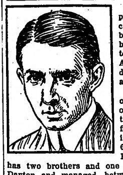
The population then was a little over 50,000,000. Since then the population has increased to over 86,000,000, but the use of wood for fuel has decreased not only in per capita consumption, but also in total quantity. A little more than 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood in all forms is used in the United States each year, and of this 7,000,000,000 cubic feet, or about 86,000,000 cords, is firewood.

Of the total estimated consumption of firewood 70,000,000 cords, or 81.4 per cent., was used in towns and cities with a population of from 1,000 to 30,000; 1,615,000 cords, or 1.9 per cent., in cities of over 30,000 population, and the remainder, or 2 per cent., in mineral operations. In these four classes of consumption the average value per cord ranged from $2.61 for the firewood used on the farms to $6.88 for that used in the cities.

The recent expansion of Japan from an island to a continental power through the annexation of the little "Hermit Kingdom" of Korea, makes it possible for the American and other governments to deal directly with Tokyo in the securing of redress for any wrongs committed on foreigners in Korea. The Japanese authorities have now assumed full responsibility for the protection of foreign interests in Korea.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

DARING YOUNG SKY PILOT



Walter Richard Brookins, the youthful sky pilot who made the successful flight from Chicago to Springfield, belongs in the aviation game by right of having been born in the city Wright brothers have given such great fame. He is a Dayton, Ohio, boy, who has been over a great deal of America and Canada, having been for a time a driver of racing automobiles before taking up air flying.

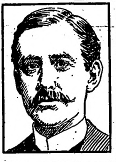
Brookins is just past twenty-two years old. He observed his last birthday July 11 by making record flights at Atlantic City, N. J. It was at this meet that he broke the then world record for high flight for the third time by driving his machine in a series of spectacular dashes to the height of 6,200 feet. Brookins' parents are Americans. Both his father and mother are living, and he has two brothers and one sister. Walter attended the public schools of Dayton and managed, between learning to run automobiles and watching the Wright brothers practise with their gliding machine, to graduate from the Dayton high school. That is as far as he got with theoretical schooling. After that he went out into the world and became an automobile man of more than ordinary skill. He perfected himself to such an extent in that profession that he decided to try to become an aviator.

The Wrights knew quite a little about Brookins as a boy. In their observations of his automobile experiences they recognized him as a safe man for their venturesome calling. They told Walt he might have a trial. Young Brookins began as a pupil of the Wrights the latter part of last March. He practised about five hours before he went up for his first flight alone. After that he kept training daily with Orville Wright. He was the first man trained by Orville Wright and it was not long before he was intrusted with the training of others of the Wright school.

Hitherto Brookins has confined his attempts at record-breaking to his specialties of height, quick turning and slow flights. He holds the world's record for the latter now, it being 21 miles an hour. This is almost as essential in the training of an aviator as is quickness in turning, both demonstrating the operator's control of his machine and the sense of oneness with his machine that he must have to be successful.

Since he started flying independently of the coaching of his trainer Brookins has made brilliant exhibitions at Indianapolis, Montreal, Atlantic City, Toronto, Detroit, Asbury Park, N. J., Boston and through the middle of Illinois on his wonderful flight from Chicago to Springfield.

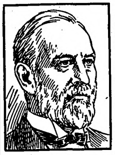
LEADER OF 'PROGRESSIVES'



In the battle between the regular and progressive Republicans in New York state one of the most prominent leaders of the latter and the principal leader before Colonel Roosevelt assumed command was Lloyd C. Griscom, diplomat and former ambassador to Italy, and the chairman of the Republican committee of New York county. When, after his relinquishment of his diplomatic post at Rome, he began to mix in the politics of the metropolic, the old leaders were inclined to be jocose at his expense, called him an amateur and said he had many things to learn.

Mr. Griscom is a native of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a lawyer. Before being admitted to the bar in New York city, which was in 1896, he became secretary to Ambassador Bayard at the court of St. James. In 1897 he was deputy district attorney of New York. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he volunteered his services, was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster and served four months in Cuba as aide-de-camp to Major General Wade. Then he resigned to enter the diplomatic service and was appointed secretary to the legation at Constantinople. He afterward served in Persia, Japan and Brazil and was decorated by the shah of Persia and received the order of Bolivar from the government of Venezuela.

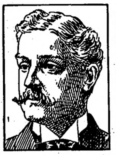
CONSERVED HIS OWN LIFE



Henry Wallace, the new head of the National Conservation congress, is himself a living example of the possibilities in conservation of human life. Thirty years ago, while holding the pastorate of a United Presbyterian church at Morning Sun, Iowa, he was informed by his physician that his days were numbered and that his only hope of prolonging life for even a reasonably short time was to get out of the pulpit. He did not wait to preach a farewell sermon; he went back to the farm and commenced anew the simple life. Today, at seventy-four he is a vigorous and healthy man, doing his full day's labor every day and with intellect as keenly alive to every issue of the time.

Mr. Wallace's special interest in the work came to a head when he consented to associate himself with others in the work of the Roosevelt Country Life commission appointed a few years ago to inquire into the needs of the farms and suggest methods of improving the life of the rural community. On that commission he was associated with Gifford Pinchot, President Bailey, President Butterfield and others.

NEW GRAND ARMY COMMANDER



John E. Gilman of Massachusetts, who was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the forty-fourth national encampment, has an enviable record as a soldier and citizen. He belonged to the noted Twelfth Massachusetts, a regiment which vies with the First Minnesota as having lost the largest percentage of the men it carried into any single action. Commander Gilman fought bravely with his regiment through all its battles until at Gettysburg he lost his right arm by a wound from a shell.

He joined the Grand Army in 1868, and has since been zealous and active in its service. During the dark days of the order he was one of the mainstays, and has held nearly every office within the gift of his comrades as a reward for his fidelity and ability. He was elected commander of the department of Massachusetts in 1899, and gave that great department an efficient and satisfactory administration.

Commander-in-Chief Blackmar selected him for his adjutant general. He traveled with that official all over the United States, and made friends wherever he went. Commander-in-Chief King continued him after the lamented death of Blackmar, and he added to his popularity in that position. For years he has been the head of the Soldiers' Relief commission of Boston.

Personally the new commander-in-chief is said to be a genial and lovable man, whom any of his comrades can approach sure of hearty interest and sincere sympathy with him.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

In the predictions as to the showing which the census figures would make there was one virtually agreed upon—that the center of population would be shifted some distance westward from its location in 1890, which was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., says Toledo Blade. But this prediction was one of the kind which goes wrong. The census people have tentatively announced that the mark will have to be moved but slightly. The west has flourished tremendously in ten years. It has gained not only new railroads, but the old railroads have been renewed. Irrigation has caused new lands to be cultivated and new cities and towns to be builded. Such cities as Seattle have profited in wealth and population by the opening of new territory, the development of new resources, the filling in of the once deserted spaces between town and town. But in these same ten years an immense immigration has been distributing itself in the eastern cities—among the coal mines and steel plants of Pennsylvania, in the industrial districts of Lake Erie. It has offset the settlement of the far west.

Enforcing health regulations against ignorance and prejudice frequently is accompanied by difficulties. Cholera prevails in parts of Italy, and the officials have taken wise precautions against the spread of the disease. And one result has been a riot, accompanied by the wrecking of the health office in the town of Barletta. Of course the rioters are taking the precise course that opens the way for invasion by the deadly ailment. This is an age of enlightenment, but there are regions where there has been little advancement in ideas since the time when plagues swept away victims by wholesale because there was not sufficient knowledge to ward off the danger.

Those who have been able to hold back their vacations until now are to be congratulated. October is one of the finest months of the year for vacations, as any one who has been fortunate enough to have two weeks free at this time will tell you. The country lies before you. There is no better exercise than walking. Nature, in the full beauty of her late summer foliage, is at her best, and the crisp air of the approaching fall is noticeable mornings. Soon it will be on tap all day. Why not keep up your open-air vacation habits all winter?

The world's wheat crop this year is estimated at a little under 3,500,000,000 bushels, which will make it, with one exception, the largest ever gathered. The largest wheat crop ever gathered was that of last year, which was approximately 150,000,000 bushels more than the estimate of 1910. More than half of the shortage is figured in the crop of the United States. Although here as in Russia the crop is shorter than last year, the reserve of old wheat held over from the previous year is larger in both countries than it was in 1909.

The United States government has ordered another large installment of the rifle "silencers," by which the noise of firing is done away with. Experiments are also under way with similar silencers for cannon. It may yet come to pass that the noise of battle will consist mainly of the "shouting and the tumult" that were in order before the days of gunpowder.

Firearms as playthings are not entirely justified of wisdom, as proved in the case of a twelve-year-old Buffalo boy who received a gift of a rifle from his father and a few minutes later shot and killed his mother. Of course, it was an accident, and everybody concerned is very sorry, but the moral is that, given every possible opportunity and invitation, accidents will happen.

The epicurean world is still waiting for developments in the project to provide meat from hippopotami fed on water hyacinth. It sounds better than terrapin.

Woman steals silk stockings and pleads that she did it "to feed her children." The science of infant dietetics is making great strides, these days.

Seeing that Uhlan has trotted a mile in less than two minutes, without the aid of a wind-shield or other assistance of any kind, is it not time to begin talking about the minute-and-a-half trotter?

A St. Louis preacher is in trouble because he stole a number of watches. Perhaps the poor man merely wanted enough watches to be always warned against the danger of preaching overtime.

BIG CUSTOMS FRAUD

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK ART FIRM HELD FOR SWINDLING UNITED STATES.

STORE RAIDED, GOODS SEIZED

Alleged Government Has Been for Years Systematically Cheated Out of Millions by Importing Concern —Millionaires Among Customers.

New York.—Charged with systematically swindling the United States out of millions of dollars of customs duties, Benjamin J. Duveen, one of the resident managers of Duveen Brothers, No. 302 Fifth avenue, the greatest art dealers and importers in the United States, was arrested Thursday on a bench warrant by federal officers. Other members of the firm are also involved.

Henry Duveen, his uncle, was arrested upon his arrival in New York on the Cunarder Lusitania. Duveen was released on bail of $50,000 for examination before United States Commissioner Shields. United States District Attorney Wise and Assistant District Attorney Wemple asked that the prisoners' bail be fixed a $100,000, declaring that the frauds of which the wealth art dealer is accused had been systematically practised for a long period of years and that the results of their operations in cheating the government were appalling.

Duveen Brothers for many years have numbered among their customers nearly all the millionaire art collectors in the United States. The firm was established in New York 32 years ago. The parent houses are in London and Paris. Joel J. Duveen, who established the house in New York, died only two years ago while visiting Paris. Scarcely a big mansion in Fifth avenue is without some work of art brought to the United States by the New York house. Among their largest and best-known customers are J. Pierpont Morgan, Otto H. Kahn, and Mrs. Collis Huntington. They make a specialty of antiques.

Other members of the firm whose names were included in the warrant of arrest are Joel J. Jr., Joseph A. and Louis J.

The arrest of Benjamin Duveen was made after a sensational raid of the famous store by six United States officers. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of art works were seized and carted off to the custom house, where they will be kept until the case is finally disposed of.

MAKES PLEA FOR BEVERIDGE

Roosevelt Plunges Into Indiana Campaign and Tells People Why Senator Should Be Returned.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Theodore Roosevelt plunged into the Indiana campaign Thursday with a trip across the state, in which he made a vigorous plea for votes to send United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge back to the senate.

The last speech of the day from the balcony of the Hotel English here was delivered before a crowd of 50,000 people.

From the time the colonel got on the back platform of his private car at Covington, just across the border line from Illinois, until he left Indianapolis he urged the throngs to elect the whole Republican state ticket so that a legislature would be put in that would support Beveridge.

The ex-president went to the utmost limit in indorsing Beveridge. He gave him credit for having initiated the fight against the beef trust that resulted in the passage of the pure food law. Without the amendments put in that bill by Senator Beveridge, the colonel insisted, there never would have been any pure food legislation passed that was worth anything.

SMASH 3 WORLD'S RECORDS

The Harvester, Aileen Wilson and Joan Trot Sensational Races at Lexington Track.

Lexington, Ky.—Three world's records were smashed at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association fall meeting here Thursday. The Harvester, driven by the veteran reinsman Ed. Geers, lowered the world's two-mile record held by Cresceus from 4:17 to 4:15¼, trotting the last quarter in the sensational time of 31¼ seconds.

Aileen Wilson, 2:02¼, a black mare by Arrow Wood owned by John W. Coakley, Boston, set a new record for pacing mares to wagon, negotiating the distance in 2:04½. In the Walnut Hall farm cup race, the four-year-old bay mare Joan, by Directum Spier, trotted the first heat in 2:05½, setting a new record for the race, and the third heat of the same event she trotted the mile in 2:04 3-5, making a world's record for a four-year-old of any sex.

Hotel Burns; Guests Safe.

Marksburg, O.—Several persons were badly hurt and property valued at $40,000 destroyed in the fire which Thursday razed the Hotel Longfellow and the Schneider business block. A number of hotel guests barely escaped with their lives.

Ex-Gov. W. E. Stanley Dies.

Wichita, Kan.—W. E. Stanley, former governor of Kansas, is dead at his home here of hardening of the arteries, from which he had suffered for four years.

FRANCE FEARS FOOD FAMINE

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE IS PARALYZING BUSINESS.

Labor Leaders Boast They Will Make Tie-Up Complete—War Measures Are Adopted.

Paris.—The railroad strike has completely tied up the Northern, Eastern, Western, State and Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean lines, and the situation has assumed a most serious aspect. The leaders of nearly every class of workingmen are threatening to call a general industrial strike that will paralize business in every section of the country.

The electricians and the employes of the omnibus, metropolitan and subway transportation lines of this city Wednesday considered the advisability of seizing this opportunity to launch a strike for the redress of long-standing grievances. The situation throughout the republic is regarded as grave.

The railway companies are making a desperate struggle to maintain service with the aid of military engineers and men from the navy, but are meeting with little success.

The president of the grain syndicate said that the stock of flour on the Paris market did not exceed 75,000 quintals, which is less than eight days' supply for Paris.

This does not include the flour in bakers' hands, which, however, is not large. The bulk of meats, vegetables and fruits come in over the Western and Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean lines.

The National Railroad union, comprises only 100,000 of the total of 300,000 men employed in the railway service, but a large majority of the nonunion men are participating in the strike.

The government is adopting measures similar to those practised in time of war.

The calling of 30,000 of the strikers for army reserve duty is not likely to have any immediate effect on the situation, as the military code allows a man a delay of 15 days before responding to the call.

The strike leaders boast that soon the tie-up will be complete throughout the country. Premier Briand has issued a public statement in which he denounced the strike as an insurrection, purely, built up on criminal foundations.

The garrison of Paris has been reinforced by troops from the provinces and all the principal points along the railroads effected by the strike are guarded.

Many telegraph wires were cut including several connecting French points with London and Brussels.

President Fallieres hurriedly returned from his estate in the south and conferred with the ministers. The problem of food looms ominously. Already the market is pinched. Enormous quantities of milk and fish en route from Normandy and Belgium are stalled at points along the Northern road.

FAIR BOOMERS IN CHICAGO

Governor Sanders of New Orleans and Party Are Entertained by Press Club.

Chicago.—Chicago has been entertaining a lively party of boomers from New Orleans, who are urging the Crescent City's claims to the exposition that is to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915. In the party were Governor Sanders, Mayor Behrman of New Orleans, C. H. Ellis, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade; M. B. Trezevant, secretary of the New Orleans Progressive Union, and J. L. Wright, secretary of the World's Panama Exposition company.

Immediately after their arrival Monday they were entertained at luncheon by the Press club, John C. Shaffer, retiring president of the club, presiding. In the evening they were the guests of the Southern club at dinner at the Congress hotel. Tuesday Governor Sanders addressed the National Grain Dealers' association, in convention here, and Mr. Ellis addressed the Board of Trade. The party was given a luncheon by the Cook County Real Estate board.

DOLLIVER'S HEART AFFECTED

Physicians Order Iowa Senator to Take Complete Rest—Condition Serious But Not Critical.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Physicians attending Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, who is confined to his bed, gave out a statement that his condition was due to stomach trouble which had affected his heart.

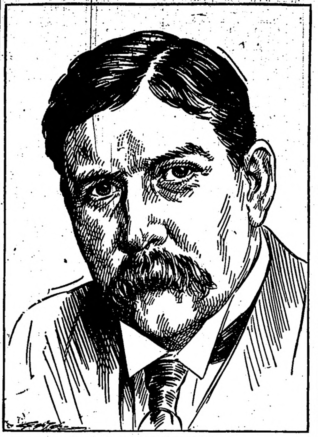
It was admitted that his condition is serious. Even his intimate friends are excluded from the sick room. While his condition is not now regarded as critical, his physicians have ordered a complete rest to prevent a general physical collapse which threatens as a result of his arduous work during the last session of congress.

Jealous Iowa Farmer a Suicide.

Des Moines, Ia.—Lee Wilson, a wealthy farmer living south of here, shot and killed himself Wednesday night after firing five shots into the body of Claude Masters, a dairyman. Masters is dying in the hospital as a result of his injuries. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

300,000 Attend Exposition.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian exposition closed Thursday after a month's run. Three hundred thousand persons visited the exposition.



JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.
United States Senator from Iowa.

SEN. DOLLIVER DIES SUDDENLY

SENATOR STRICKEN BY HEART FAILURE AT FORT DODGE, IOWA.

HELD HIGH PLACE AS STATESMAN

Campaign Is Upset—Blow Dealt Insurgents by Death of Ardent Champion of Their Cause.

Fort Dodge, Oct. 17. — Jonathan Prentice Dolliver, senior United States senator from Iowa, died at his home here Saturday evening, while a physician stood over him making an examination of his heart with a stethoscope.

Death came without a moment's warning, and Dr. E. M. Vanlvetten, who was making the examination, when the instrument stopped, thought the stethoscope had been broken. He looked up into the face of the senator to find that, silently and with tragic suddenness, the death messenger had called the soul of the statesman.

Heart trouble was alone the cause of the death, and the minor ills which have been bothering the senator during the last three weeks had little effect on his passing. Although Senator Dolliver had been ill for three weeks or more, during the last few days he had been up and around, even as late as 2 p. m. today.

The colleagues of the dead senator were early to offer their condolence, and there were many words of sympathy from the statesmen and diplomats of Washington.

Mrs. Dolliver, her two daughters, Margaret and Frances, and her son George were in the room when Senator Dolliver died. A sister, Miss Gay Dolliver, is dean of women at Morningside college in Sioux City, Iowa; R. H. Dolliver, brother, is a minister in the Methodist church, but has not been in Fort Dodge during the illness of the senator.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 2 o'clock. The obsequies will be in charge of Rev. W. H. Spence, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Fort Dodge. Bishop Newell Dwight Hillis of New York City Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago, Dr. Newel DwightHillis of New York City and Gov. B. F. Carroll of Iowa, were invited to make funeral orations. If the weather is good the services will be held on the lawn of the Dolliver home. If this is not feasible, the orations will be delivered in the First Methodist church. Burial will be in Oakland cemetery, Fort Dodge, by the side of Senator Dolliver's parents.

Politics in Chaos.

The political situation in Iowa is in chaos. The thought that death would end Mr. Dolliver's term had never been entertained. It had been expected that he would not only complete his term, but be given another term. The campaign had been carried on wholly without thought of the senatorship. If Dolliver had died a week ago it would have been possible to submit the senatorship to the voters as a primary proposition on the day of election. It is too late now. The governor has the power of appointment.

Governor Carroll is a candidate for re-election and is standing as favoring neither faction of the republican party, and, it is believed, he will not care to appoint anyone until after election. He may announce an appointment after election, but it is considered more likely that he will wait until the legislature meets in about three months and allow it to elect.

Among the available men among the progressives are former State Senator A. B. Funk, of Spirit Lake; Attorney General W. H. Byers, of Harlan; former Governor Warren Garst of Coon Rapids, and Congressmen Hubbard and Haugen. Among the standpatters former Congressmen Hepburn and Lacey, and Congressman Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs are considered.

An ability to talk—an oratorical ability which stamped him a leader wherever men congregated—made Senator J. P. Dolliver a central figure and brought him from the seclusion of Fort Dodge, where he was practicing law in 1889.

Blaine Hears of Dolliver.

Blaine heard of Dolliver when the former was running for president back in 1884, against Cleveland. Dolliver was then but 26 years old. Blaine made up his mind to secure the oratorical services of the young orator, sent for him and he and Dolliver stumped the east. Dolliver seemed to be destined to become a public figure and would have been heard from much sooner if Blaine had been elected. But although Cleveland won out, the young man from Iowa had accumulated some fame as an orator. Shortly after that memorable campaign and after Dolliver had gone back to his law practice, at Fort Dodge, the "boys" began to run him for congress. He did not take this running seriously until 1890, when he got out and carried his district. From that time he grew in prominence and his oratorical powers carried him to leadership.

Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver was born near Kingwood, W. Va., Feb. 6, 1858. His ancestors were of good old New England stock, sailors and fishermen. Mr. Dolliver's father was a circuit riding preacher in the old dominion, a strong Methodist and a vigorous speaker.

Senator Dolliver was graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1875 and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Previous to this time he had already begun to interest himself in politics, and, as early as 1870, when he was but 18 years of age, he made a political speech at Clinton Furnace, W. Va., which was thought notable. During the Hayes-Tilden campaign he spoke at Morgantown and various other places and already began to be looked upon as a promising man. Shortly afterward he removed to Iowa, was elected to the fifty-first congress from the tenth Iowa district and was re-elected to the fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses. He was appointed United States senator to fill a vacancy in 1900 and was elected to the same office in 1902. He was re-elected in 1907 and was chairman of the committee on education and labor.

Tolsto's Refusal Forstalled.

Christiania, Oct. 17.—In a letter to Verdens Gang, a Christiania newspaper, Count Tolstoi declared that he has no wish to receive the Nobel Peace prize. The committee which has the duty of awarding this prize had given up the idea of bestowing it upon the noted Russian author before his letter was received.

Soldiers Back From Philippines.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The United States army transport Sheridan has arrived here from Manila with 300 soldiers returning from service in the Philippines.

American Sculptor Dies.

Florence, Oct. 17.—Larking Mead the American sculptor, died here. He was the sculptor of the colossal statue of the Father of Waters in the Minneapolis City Hall.

Speedy Divorce For Actress.

Reno, Oct. 17.—It required exactly a half hour for Mrs. Virginia Harned Sothern to secure her much-coveted divorce decree from E. H. Sothern the actor.

RHEUMATISM
IT WILL CURE
Get a 25-cent vial. If it fails to cure I will refund your money. Munyon.
MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
for COUGHS & COLDS

LEFT TO A WORSE FATE

Dynamiter, Himself a Married Man, Knew What Awaited Forgetful Husband.

The business man was sitting in his office, thinking of starting for home, when a suspicious looking person came in with a leather bag in his hand.

"If you don't give me $25," said the visitor, coming at once to the point, "I will drop this on the floor."

The busines man was cool. "What is in it?" he asked.

"Dynamite," was the brief reply.

"What will it do if you drop it?"

"Blow you up."

"Drop it!" was the instant command. "My wife told me when I left home this morning to be sure and send up a bag of flour, and I forgot it. I guess it will take just about as much dynamite as you have there to prepare me for the blowing up I'll get when she sees me!"

He threw himself back in his chair and waited for the explosion, but it did not come.

"I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter, and quietly slipped out. —Illustrated Bits.

May Sell 100,000,000 Red Cross Seals.

Twenty-five million Red Cross Christmas Seals have been printed and are being distributed by the American Red Cross, and arrangements have been made to print 100,000,000 if necessary. It is expected that this number will be needed. While the sticker is perforated like those used last year, it is intended for use only, as a seal on the back of letters. The seal is one inch square with the conventional Red Cross in the center and the words, "Merry Christmas. Happy New Year. American Red Cross" in a circle about it. The colors are red and green. The design is by Mrs. Guion Thompson, of Waterbury, Conn., who received $100 as a prize for her sketch.

He Knew.

A small boy brought up by a fire-eating father to hate anything connected with England or the English was consigned recently to eat dinner with the nurse while the family entertained a genuine English lord in the dining room. The grown-ups' meal had come to that "twenty minutes past" stage where conversation halts directly, when a childish treble fell upon the dumb-waiter shaft from the kitchen. This is what the astonished nobleman heard:

"Fe, fi, fo, fum,

"I smell the blood of an Englishmun."—Wasp.

Slightly Mixed.

Two Englishmen were resting at the Red Home Inn at Stratford-on-Avon. One of them discovered a print picturing a low, tumbling building underneath which was printed: "The House in Which Shakespeare Was Born." Turning to his friend in mild surprise he pointed to the print. His friend exhibited equal surprise and called a waiter, who assured them of the accuracy of the inscription.

"'Pon my word," said the observing Englishman, shaking his head dubiously. "I thought he was born in a manger!"

COFFEE WAS IT.
People Slowly Learn the Facts.

"All my life I have been such a slave to coffee that the very aroma of it was enough to set my nerves quivering. I kept gradually losing my health but I used to say 'Nonsense, it don't hurt me.'

"Slowly I was forced to admit the truth and the final result was that my whole nervous force was shattered.

"My heart became weak and uncertain in its action and that frightened me. Finally my physician told me, about a year ago, that I must stop drinking coffee or I could never expect to be well again.

"I was in despair, for the very thought of the medicines I had tried so many times nauseated me. I thought of Postum but could hardly bring myself to give up the coffee.

"Finally I concluded that I owed it to myself to give Postum a trial. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions, and what a delicious, nourishing, rich drink it was! Do you know I found it very easy to shift from coffee to Postum and not mind the change at all?

"Almost immediately after I made the change I found myself better, and as the days went by I kept on improving. My nerves grew sound and steady, I slept well and felt strong and well-balanced all the time.

"Now I am completely cured, with the old nervousness and sickness all gone. In every way I am well once more."

It pays to give up the drink that acts on some like a poison, for health is the greatest fortune one can have.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

RUSH RELIEF WORK

ADJUTANT GEN. F. B. WOOD IS IN CHARGE OF MINNESOTA SITUATION.

DEATH LIST NOW ONE HUNDRED

Gov. Eberhart Makes Thorough Inspection of the Burned Towns—Practically All Known Settlers Accounted For.

Beaudette, Minn. — With the arrival of Governor Eberhart and other state officials, the placing of Adjutant General Fred B. Wood in general charge of the situation, with additional militiamen at his command, and the arrival of more provisions and supplies, a great deal was accomplished in the way of temporary relief for the sufferers, and the basis was laid for permanent relief.

Wild and unconfirmed reports continue to come in of people found dead in the woods, but so far as the local authorities know there have been no more bodies found.

Eberhart Inspects Burned Towns.

Governor Eberhart made a thorough inspection of the burned towns of Beaudette and Spooner and went over to Clementson in a launch. He stated that those who had been burned out were being cared for and that relief would be sent to them. Lumber was hauled over from Rainy River and actual work commenced towards the building of temporary structures.

A crew of men, mostly refugees, was set to work on the first new building, which will be a temporary home for Mayor Holmes. The building will also be used for temporary headquarters. Clothing, general household effects and workmen's tools were distributed from the relief cars all day.

Governor Eberhart has received information that generous subscriptions are being received by the various branches of the Red Cross throughout the state and a telegram from Winnipeg announced that the city council had made an appropriation of $2,000 for the relief work.

Lumber will be given to those who wish to build, household goods will be provided, cows and horses furnished wherever possible, and they will be given such material assistance as will help them over until they are able to get back on their feet.

Partly Burned Timber Valuable.

Much of the partly burned timber is valuable if not left standing too long. This timber the lumber companies have agreed to buy, thus assuring a large number of settlers work and a competence during the winter months.

In laying out the town, particular attention will be paid to the sanitary arrangement, as there was an epidemic of typhoid fever in the village at the time of the fire and there are still 19 cases in old Baudette and Rainy River.

Most of these are being cared for under the direction of Dr. T. C. Clark of Stillwater and two trained nurses who came on the St. Paul relief train.

Baudette is rapidly becoming a village of tents which were brought in in large numbers. There are plenty of provisions for the present. The special from Crookston brought 4,000 loaves of freshly-baked bread in addition to a general line of groceries, clothing and $1,000 in currency which was raised in two hours.

Another train will be started from Crookston as soon as it is determined what is needed most. Just now stoves are needed as much as anything and a shipment has been ordered.

Settlers Accounted for.

With the arrival of Theodore Stabacken from 25 miles south on the Rapid River, practically all of the known settlers in the fire zone have been accounted for. Stabacken and his two cousins walked 25 miles through the burned forest. They reported that three cabins had been burned in their vicinity but no lives had been lost.

G. G. Chapin, of St. Paul, and Frank Curtiss of Roosevelt, forest rangers, started south through the burned country to look up any secluded refugees who are in need. Since the arrival of Stabacken no fears are entertained for the safety of the Easton search party.

Nineteen men and two boys, aged 5 and 7 years, arrived here after a 24-mile tramp through the woods from the Rapid River country. They reported that none had been burned in their vicinity, but their cabins had been destroyed and the families were living in root houses. They have been subsisting on vegetables ever since the fire.

List of Dead at 100.

International Falls, Minn. — Chief Deputy Sherman A. G. Rutledge of Beltrami county returned here with the optimistic word that many residents of the fire swept district reported as burned have been accounted for alive and that the death list in his opinion would not exceed 100.

MANY TONS OF HAY DESTOYED.

Fire Sweeps Prairie for Five Miles and Farmers Lose Fodder.

East Grand Forks.—A strip of prairie land about five miles long and three miles wide, near Euclid, east of this city, was burned and a large quantity of hay was destroyed. A. A. Weekly, a resident of this city, lost about one hundred tons of hay, together with a hay press and other equipment, while Nels Peterson, of Grand Forks, lost a similar amount of hay.

HEAR BISHOP NUELSON.

Northern German M. E. Conference Listens to Forceful Address.

Faribault.—Bishop J. L. Nuelson preached the annual conference sermon of the Northern German Methodist conference here in German. Many people were turned away, being unable to gain admittance. The bishop ordained the following clergy: George H. Brunes, Gardena, N. D., H. G. Schmidt, Bertha; Walter E. Mahle, St. Paul Park college; E. G. Meirbachtel, Hokah. Dr. F. E. Hirsch, president of Charles City, Iowa, college, spoke in English to a large audience.

The Sunday school anniversary was held, with addresses by a number of prominent workers. There will be a large number of changes in pastors this year. One important, change that is expected to be made by the bishop and the district superintendents is the consolidations of the three districts into two on account of the scarcity of ministers, probably to be known as St. Paul and Minneapolis districts.

The pastors unanimously passed a resolution asking for Bishop Nuelson to preside at the next annual conference, which will be held in the First German church in St. Paul.

RUSH TRAINING SCHOOL WORK.

Girls to be Moved from Red Wing to Sauk Center Soon.

Sauk Center.—Mrs. Fannie French Morse, whose Massachusetts methods of training the girls in the state school at Red Wing were recently so violently assailed, has made an inspection of the four cottages in course of erection here. She was greatly pleased with the rapidity of the contractor's work.

The contractors have been notified to rush the buildings, so that the desire of the board of control to move the girls as soon as possible to Sauk Center from Red Wing may be realized. In consequence of this rush order the buildings will be completed before the scheduled time. The plasterers and electricians are already at work on one cottage and the other three are rapidly nearing completion of the external parts.

MR. LINDBERGH BECOMES EDITOR

Sixth District Congressman to Issue New Magazine.

Sauk Center.—Congressman Charles A. Lindbergh, of the Sixth district, has purchased a printing plant and will issue a progressive magazine, which will deal scientifically with the problems of labor interests, the relation of the government to daily life and farming interests.

Mr. Lindbergh will continue to send out his letters to the public press from Washington, but in addition he will make known through this new magazine the inner workings of the government and will deal with many phases of extraordinary conditions that he has come in contact with in his congressional work. He expects to supplement what he says in his letters to the press with a more full detail of the workings of congress in such a manner that would not find space in the daily newspapers.

MINNEAPOLIS GETS BEEKEEPERS

Close Session at Albany by Nominating Officers.

Albany, New York.—The National Beekeepers' association closed its convention and recommended the following candidates for the election of officers to be held next month:

President, George W. Yorke, Chicago, and M. V. Facy, of Minnesota.

Vice president, W. R. Wright, Mississippi, and Thomas Chantey, California.

Secretary, Dr. B. N. Gates, Mississippi, and E. S. Tyrell, Michigan.

Treasurer, S. Coles, Texas, and N. E. Frace, Wisconsin.

The convention next year will be held in Minneapolis.

Amendment to Constitution for Reforestation.

It requires a majority of all votes cast at the election, Nov 8, to adopt the proposed amendment to the constitution for an annual tax of 1/15 of a mill on the dollar (equal to seven cents on $1,000). If adopted it will raise about $72,000 annually, which will be used by the Forestry Board in buying, at not exceeding $3 per acre, forestry land and producing and maintaining forest thereon according to forestry principles. Constitutional amendments are liable to be neglected by the voter, and it will require much attention to secure a majority vote. Forty years ago patriotic men in this state laid the foundation of our present permanent school fund of $20,000,000. Now is a chance for this generation to show regard for the future.

Minnesota Has 11,900 Autos.

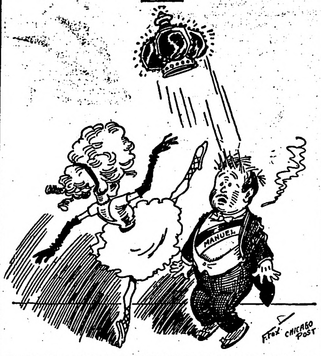
St. Paul. — The Secretary of State, Julius Schmahl, has issued to date 11,900 livenses, an increase of 5,000 over last year. He estimates the aggregate value at $12,000,000.

OPERATOR'S CARELESSNESS.

Stock Escapes From Cars—Traffic Is Interrupted for Hours.

Montevideo. — One man was instantly killed, two were fatally injured and died shortly afterward and a fourth was seriously hurt in a head-on collision between an eastbound stock train and a west-going freight train on the H. and D. division of the Milwaukee road near Minnesota Falls.

OBJECT LESSON FOR YOUNG MONARCHS



HUNDREDS ARE DEAD

FEW SETTLERS IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ESCAPED.

SEVEN TOWNS OFF THE MAP

Fifty Miles of the Rainy Lake Country a Mass of Fire—Martial Law for the Stricken District—Whole Families Are Destroyed.

Rainy River, Ont.—It was estimated Monday that at least 500 lives and $700,000,000 worth of property had been lost in the forest fires prevailing in this region.

The tales of horrible suffering brought in Monday by refugees is almost beyond narration. Oscar Johnson, wife and three children stood five hours in the Baudette river ducking their heads when the heat became too intense. They say the water in the river was heated to an uncomfortable temperature and that steam rose from the surface.

It will be some time before the loss of life is known even approximately, and in fact it may never be known. The residents of Rainy River, Ont., are doing everything possible to assist the homeless residents of the two American towns.

Poverty of the worst kind is added to the woes of the throngs that flocked into International Falls and Rainy River.

There were hundreds of homes destroyed in the territory, and as there are no roads in the district save for the trails through the bush, it is feared that many lives have been lost that will not be reported for weeks.

The state of Minnesota is sparing no expense to check the fire. The state fire warden is mustering every man he can procure, and he is instructed to use every possible means at his command, regardless of cost.

Rainy River, Ont.—Fire rangers throughout the forest fire territory between this place and Warroad, Minn., sent in reports Tuesday that 139 bodies had been located. Of these but 90 were recovered and only 60 have been identified.

While fires can be seen to the east and southeast, their progress is not dangerous to human life. Fire rangers here complain that the heat of the surface and gases arising therefrom prevent their proceeding far into the masses of charred tree limbs and burned underbrush. The air in the devastated district is still smoky and no further attempt will be made to locate bodies until re-enforcements and relief are secured.

Five nurses, a doctor, 50 cots and thousands of loaves of bread and thousands of pounds of meat have reached here from Winnipeg.

The streets of Rainy River are being patrolled by 60 armed guards under Fire Warden Hurst and national guardsmen from Bemidji, Minn., guarded old Baudette. The funerals of 19 fire victims have been held here.

The burned area is at least 36 miles wide and many of the settlers are new to the country and comparatively unknown locally. Much of this land was thrown open to homestead entry this summer and many of the settlers have gone in far beyond the roads, where they had only a path to reach their place. It may be months before they are discovered, and some of them may never be found.

Many bodies of fire victims have been robbed. This caused an order of "Shoot to kill," which applied to all the burned district.

Arrested for Mail Fraud.

On a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud, H. Brooks, manager of the Redeemable Investment company of Boston, a concern having capital stock amounting to $10,000,000, was arrested.

Negro Is Killed by a Mob.

Montgomery, Ala.—Grant Richardson, colored, was lynched near Centreville Wednesday by a mob of white residents. He was being brought to Bibb county jail on a charge of attacking a white woman.

CENT POSTAGE NOW PROBABLE

POSTMASTER GENERAL SHOWS RATE REDUCTION POSSIBLE.

Says It Will Be Accomplished Without Curtailing Service in the Slightest.

Washington, Oct. 13.—That the postoffice department will soon be self-sustaining and that penny postage for first-class letters is a probability of the near future are statements made by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

"Before the close of another fiscal year the federal postal establishment will become self-sustaining. This will be accomplished without curtailing in the slightest the service rendered or lescening in any respect its efficiency."

This was the statement made by the postmaster general, in connection with the announcement that he had submitted to the treasury department five days in advance of the time fixed by law, his estimates of appropriations for the post office department and the postal service during the fiscal year beginning on July 1.

In private conversation heretofore Mr. Hitchcock has indicated his belief that it may be possible within a year or two, through the operation of plans he had worked out, to place the postal service on a paying basis.

BIG SUPREME COURT DOCKET

Tobacco Trust, Standard Oil Corporation Tax, and Other Cases of Great Significance.

Washington. — Owing to the illness and deaths of the members of the United States supreme court during the past two years that august body, when it reassembled Monday, found the docket piled high with important cases which presaged a busy and important session.

Although the tobacco trust, Standard Oil, railroad and the corporation tax cases are regarded as the most important ones now before the Supremo bench, there are a number of other cases of considerable national significance. One of the latter is the original act of the state of Virginia against its next-door neighbor, West Virginia, in which several million dollars are involved as a result of the division of Virginia in its original state. The suit consists of an attempt to compel West Virginia to shoulder part of the debt that existed in Virginia at the time of the division.

There are two peonage cases appealed by the state of Florida; the appeal of a number of railroads in the western territory in the suit brought by them against the railroad commission of Missouri; three criminal cases brought by the United States on account of alleged violations of the pure foods and drug act; the appeal of the United States from the United States circuit court for eastern Missouri in its suit against the Western Terminal association of St. Louis, which is known as the Eads bridge monopoly case; and the libel suit of the United States against the Press Publishing company of New York which grew out of articles printed in the New York World about Theodore Roosevvelt, who was then president; William Nelson Cromwell and others in connection with the sale of the Panama canal. The docket contains also a corresponding case against the Indianapolis News.

The tobacco trust and Standard Oil cases are to be reargued and the clerk of the court has placed them on the docket for November without any definite date.

Ship Sinks; Seven Drowned.

Cuxhaven, Germany.—The fishing steamer Senator Holthufen collided with and sank the Swedish bark Diana Thursday. Seven of the Diana's crew were drowned. The survivors were brought here by the steamer.

Admiral Out for Office.

Farmington, Conn.—Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles (retired), brother-in-law of former President Roosevelt, was nominated Thursday by the Republicans for representative from this town in the general assembly.

BENEFITS OF POULTRY SHOW

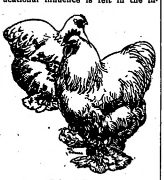
Of Particular Educational Value to Beginner—Gives Fancier Chance to See Live Birds.

(By R. H. WHITE.)

The educational value of the poultry show to the fancier, and particularly to the beginner, cannot be overestimated. A study of the standard or other descriptions without the opportunity to see live specimens could never give the clear, concise conception of a variety which the poultry birds creates. Nor is this benefit lost to the experienced fancier, for every opportunity which he gets to see the birds of his competitors and to meet and exchange ideas with his fellow-breeders is of direct educational value. After all, poultry breeding, like all other live-stock breeding, follows certain fashions, which are constantly changing more or less slowly, and for this reason the fancier who never has opportunity to observe other men's stock can scarcely expect to keep abreast of these fashions in birds. To the fanciers, therefore, both old and new, the poultry show is a liberal education, and in some sense a necessity.

To those not particularly familiar with poultry and who attend the show largely from curiosity the exhibition has a distinct educational value. It opens their eyes to the extent and degree to which poultry breeding has been carried, and brings a realization of importance of the industry. In this relation the show has a direct value to the industry in arousing interest in poultry breeding and in gaining many new recruits.

To the plain or utility poultryman the show has, of course, an educational value. It may open his eyes to the value of pure-bred stock as compared with scrub or mongrel stock, though here it would seem to fail somewhat in its possibilities. The writer has been informed, however, that this educational influence is felt in the increasing difficulty which is met by fanciers in selling cull stock. The inddustrial exhibits are also valuable to the poultryman, quite as much so, in fact, as to the fancier. To this class the show should have a much more far-reaching effect that at present exists, and it is in this respect that reforms should be initiated.



Prize Winners.

How to Feed the Flocks.

Scratching is of more importance than feeding, and it is not necessary to feed them more than twice a day, as the noon meal usually satisfies the fowls that they will not be inclined to scratch and then exercise. The hen that has to hustle for part of her living will be laying eggs while the overfed hen is serenely digesting her food and quietly waiting for her owner to bring more.

POULTRY NOTES

These bright days make work in the poultry yard a real pleasure.

Hens should not be expected to drink ice water or eat corn out of snow.

Hens will not lay well or thrive unless they have plenty of sunlight. Keep the windows clean.

The idea of perfect comfort should predominate in every building that is constructed for the chickens.

When fenced away from the gardens and flower beds fowls do little damage and cause scarcely any annoyance on a farm.

Chickens will not scratch when they are overfed nor when there is no feed in the litter. The idea is to keep them scratching.

The material from which egg shells are made is carbonate of lime and there are many forms in which this may be furnished.

Hens that are not laying these days can coaxed sometimes by feeding them a small amount of cut bone or fresh meat in some form.

When it becomes necessary to wash eggs on account of their becoming soiled in the nest, don't use soap or anything else but luke warm water.

The Indian Runner duck is to the duck family what the Leghorn is to the hen family. They are great layers, but not so suitable for market purposes.

If you keep the poultry house as clean as the dairy house and use equal energy and good sense in every other branch of the business you will make money.

Always pick up the feed troughs that are used in the pen after each meal, and put them back against the side of the building where they will not become filthy.

If you would have eggs in the winter try to imitate nature as much as possible. See that the fowls are comfortable and that they get plenty of fresh air, light and exercise.

OLD SOLDIER WISHES TO HELP SUFFERERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER TROUBLES

I am frequently troubled with kidney and bladder trouble, especially in the Spring and Fall. Being an old veteran of the Civil War, a little exposure or cold settles on my kidneys, and then I am laid up with kidney or bladder trouble. Your Swamp-Root was recommended to me a number of years ago, and I took a number of bottles of it and was more than pleased with the results. I consider Swamp-Root the greatest and best kidney medicine on the market, and it never fails to give quick results in kidney trouble, bladder trouble and lame back.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has done me so much good that I feel if any words of mine will be the means of relieving any poor sufferers that you are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE W. ATCHLEY,
Des Moines, Ia.

State of Iowa } ss.
Polk County }

A. R. Hansen, a retail druggist of this city, being first duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is well acquainted with George W. Atchley, who gave the above testimonial; that said Atchley made and signed said testimonial in my presence and that I have sold said Atchley a part of the Swamp-Root referred to in above testimonial. Affiant further says that George W. Atchley is a well known citizen of this city and an honorable man and that it was Mr. Atchley's desire to give said testimonial.

A. R. HANSEN,

Subscribed to in my presence and sworn to before me, this 23rd of March, 1909.

E. J. FISK, Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

History of Red Cross Seal.

"Charity stamps," first used in Boston in 1862 for the soldiers' relief funds during the Civil war, were the original forerunners of the Red Cross Christmas seal, which will be used this year to bring happiness and cheer to millions. The Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis society in 1907 for the first time in America made use of a stamp for the purpose of getting revenue to fight consumption. In a hastily organized campaign of only three weeks they realized $3,000. The next year, 1908, the American Red Cross conducted the first national tuberculosis stamp campaign. From this sale $135,000 was realized for the anti-tuberculosis movement. In 1909, under many adverse conditions, $250,000 was realized from these stamps. This year the slogan of the tuberculosis fighters and the Red Cross is "A Million for Tuberculosis From Red Cross Seals in 1910."

Tit for Tat.

Lloyd C. Griscom, in an interview in New York, said of party dissensions:

"They are animated by a nasty spirit, a tit-for-tat spirit; and they go from bad to worse.

"It's like the case of the engaged couple at the seaside dance. The young man, a little jealous, said coldly to his fiancee at supper:

"'Let me see—was it you I kissed in the conservatory?'

"'About what time?' the young girl answered, with a little laugh."

Poor Prospects.

"Yes," said Miss Passay, "I found a very nice boarding house today, but the only room they had to offer me had a folding bed in it, and I detest those things."

"Of course,' remarked Miss Pert, "one can never hope to find a man under a folding bed."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Still a Woman.

Hewitt—She is a man in her enjoyment of baseball.

Jewett—But she showed that she is still a woman by refusing to sit through the thirteenth inning.

News to Her.

He—Concerning love, everything possible has been said and thought.

She (coyly)—But not to me.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Toothsome
Tid-Bits
Can be made of many ordinary "home" dishes by adding
Post
Toasties
The little booklet, "GOOD THINGS MADE WITH TOASTIES," in pkgs., tells how.
Two dozen or more simple inexpensive dainties that will delight the family.
"The Memory Lingers"
Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Pull Off That Sheep Coat.

John Sugstad has come out as an independant candidate for the state senate against senator A. D. Stephens, who defeated him for the republican nomination September 20th. Of course he is to run in the name of the Citizens' or Anti-Saloon League, which is composed of the most daminable corrupt "pot gang" of politicians that ever infested northern Minnesota. They are backed by corporations and trusts with plenty of money to hire unprincipled, and dirty skunks to tell and publish lies. The editors of some of the Skandinavian papers, that circulated in Polk county during the last campaign are a disgrace to American citisinship. These papers chief sourse of income is derived by geting up a big list of subscribers so as to place their names and votes on the auction block to sell out to the corporations and trusts.

The International harvester trust don't want A. D. Stephens in that senate because he is working to get that harvester plant in the Stillwater penitentiary in successful operation, which will knock the bottom out of that harvester trust. Then there are the twine trust, the broom trust, and the fake insurance trust, that Stephens has been after ever since he was elected to the state senate, that are all coming hid under that sheep skin called county option.

Where does this inexhaustible supply of cash come from to back up this, so called reform? Who paid the hire of that big Auditorium building in Crookston for meeting after meeting, with the most noted, and high priced liars that they could hire? Do you think it was the ministers of the gospel that were sincere in the county option movement? Oh no my friend, it was the wolf under the sheeps coat that was putting up the boodle. A D. Stephens could only afford to hire that Auditorium building once and then it was used by local speakers.

It it time that the people, and especially the farmers "got next" to this pot gang, and put them to sleep so sound on November 8th that they will never wake up again in northern Minnesota. The editors of Polk County owe it as a duty to strip the sheepskin covering off them wolves and show them up to the people in their nakedness.

The farmers are true and honest but they do not understand the situation, and think they are voting for county option, instead of the candidate of the Harvester trust.

James Gray has picked up the same old club that knocked the brains out of J. F. Jacobson, for governor of Minnesota.

It can not possiably make any difference to the passing of a county option law whether A. D. Stephens, or John Sugstad is elected for senator from Polk county, so that question had not ought to enter into this campaign. So you fellows that are supporting Sugstad might just as well get your share of the boodle for the gang that are backing him have got lots of money, and you might just as well get your share of it as to be working for nothing. When a man asks you to vote for Sugstad, just ask him how much salery he is geting?

Get A Free Home.

Come into the beautiful west and get a home of your own where wheat goes 50 bushels per acre, We can locate you on government land or sell you a fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send postage for full infomation now.

Montana Land Company.

Great Falls, Montana.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Well, we cant kick on the weather now days if it is a little warm.

Mr. Oscar Nesland and his brother Aslak returned home from Alice, North Dakota last Thursday where they have been doing carpenter work this summer.

Dan Lynch came home from Dakota last week where he has spent the summer.

Miss Esther Bourman spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. Bourman, near Lillo.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hyland from Erie spent Sunday with Martin Hyland.

The Nesland Bros. have began to build on the barn of A. A. Rolandson this week.

You bet there is a new society recently in this neighbor-hood; It is called the T. F. Society. I tell you its a good one.

Some good news was heard the other day, I wonder if it is so.

Mrs G. Gunderson and Ole Nesland made a business trip to Plummer last Thursday.

Arthur Lund was around looking for a gasoline engine in this neighbor hood.

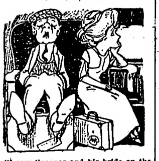
Miss Sarah Lindberg is helping Annibell Rolandson to do some sewing this week.

Mr Joe Helm from Red Lake Falls, came out in his auto last Thursday to call on Roland friends.

It was too bad that the threshing and cloth washing should stop that big wedding that was to be Sept. 21. If that is the case, better wash all the time if such a little thing should it.

Mrs. A. W. Brekke, Mrs. Nesland, Mrs. R. N. Fore, Mrs. R Halstad and Mrs Whalen called on Mrs A. Rolandson Monday.

The Difference.



"I saw Spooner and his bride on the train the other day."

"Were they in the parlor car?"

"No; they were on their way home from their honeymoon."

Queer, but the man who doesn't need credit is the one who can most easily get it.—Portland Express.

Diamonds Under Water.

An imitation diamond is never so brilliant as a genuine stone. If your eye is not experienced enough to detect the difference, a very simple test is to place the stone under water. The imitation stone is practically extinguished, while a genuine diamond sparkles even under water and is distinctly visible. When possible, place a genuine stone beside the possible imitation under water, and the contrast will be apparent to the least experienced.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 AND 15 NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

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More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

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to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address
THE McCALL CO., 236 to 246 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

Always Answered.

Children often are highly logical, though not quite in the adult manner. They attain conclusions by those processes of "pure reason" which, being quite unbiased by the opinions of others, sometimes result in startling truths.

Almost everybody, for instance, has heard of the little lad who, listening to the questions of an irreligious friend of the family as to what would happen supposing that one good Christian should pray for an east and another for a west wind at sea, innocently answered that of course there'd be an awful tempest, but not every one has heard of the equally pertinent and naive solution recently offered by a thoughtful youngster for the ever perplexing problem of "Are prayers answered?"

The child was talking with another, who asked the vexed and puzzling question, explaining at the same time that he didn't believe that prayers were answered, because he never got anything he asked for.

"You don't pray for the right things," answered little Mr. Wiseman. "Of course all prayers are answered, but sometimes the answer is 'Yes,' and sometimes it's 'No.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Rose Colds From Paper Roses.

"A patient of mine is subject to rose colds," a doctor said. "She caught a bad rose cold last week from a bouquet of artificial roses. That often happens. It is supposed to show the mystic, psychological aspect of disease, but as a matter of fact it is just as natural to take a rose cold from paper roses as from the real kind. Why? Because the paper roses that bring on rose colds are always perfumed. It is the fad, you know, to perfume artificial flowers. The scent used is the essential oil of roses, and it is this oil in the natural flowers that causes rose colds."—New York Press.

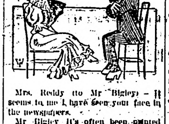
A Keen Observer.

Ethel, aged three, had been to visit her cousins, two fun loving and romping boys. She had climbed upon her father's knee and was telling him of her visit. "Papa, every night John and George say their prayers they ask God to make them good boys," said she.

"That is nice," said papa.

Then, thinking soberly for a few minutes, she said, "He ain't done it yet."—Delineator.

Familiar.



Mrs. Reddy (to Mr Bigley) – It seems to me I have seen your face in the newspapers.

Mr Bigley It's often been printed there

"What were you cured of?"

On Nagging.

My son taught me a lesson on the subject of "nagging" when he was but four years old and one that I have never forgotten. He had been guilty of a small misdemeanor and had tried to wriggle out of it by not telling the exact truth. I gave him a mild spanking and, as has always been my custom, talked the matter over afterward. I began by saying, "Now, Robert, if you had told me the truth I should not have punished you."

He stood before me, scraping one foot along the carpet, and he looked up at me and said, "What would you have done?" And I answered, "I should have only talked to you." "Well," he drawled, "how long would you have talked?"

He is a big boy in high school now, but when times arise requiring a reprimand and I get started I still hear that little voice, "How long would you have talked?" and I go right to the point and say what I have to say on the subject; but in the boy's own language, I "cut it short" and never refer to it again unless it is absolutely necessary.—Harper's Bazar.

Livingstone.

Of Dr. Livingstone it was said by Stanley that the missionary lived for years among the most cruel and ignorant savages in the world, but he never fired a shot in anger, never "clubbed or clouted or banned or blasted." His manner was that of a "cool, wise old man who felt offended and looked grave."

Circumstances Reversed.

Unkempt Smith—Mister, would youse kindly help a poor man as is all in, down and out? Jocular Citizen—Why, certainly. Just climb the fire escape on that skyscraper across the street and walk in on the top floor. Then you will be all out, up and in.—Judge's Library.

Striking It Rich.

"Did you ever strike it rich prospecting?"

"Only once," replied the westerner. "I was going along a trail in the mountains late one afternoon when I saw the gleam of metal. Hastening to it, I found"—

"Silver or gold?"

"Tin. It was a matchbox, full too. And I had been out of matches since my early morning smoke."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 14th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 7th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Lunde of Anstad, Minn., who, on November 23, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1247, Serial No. 04506, for S. ½ S.E. ¼ Sec. 3 & N. ½ N.E. ¼, Sec. 10 Twp. 157 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st, day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, Iver Aestby, George Wold, Peter O. Brovik, all of Anstad, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 30, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. September 26th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Ole Amundsen, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 867, Serial No. 0490 for Lots 1, 2, and E. ½ N.W. ¼ Section 7, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Theodore Olson, Christian P. Brorby, Gunder Olson, Plen H. Wright all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. June Oct. 13, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Otoo Taralseth, of Germantown Minn, who on October 15, 1904 made Homested Entry No. 447, Serial No. 04275, for N. W. ¼ Section 9, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tore Hegtveth, Kittle T. Jordshaugen, Leif Jordshaugen, Christopher Va[illegible], all of Germantown Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 18th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Peter A. My[illegible] of Highlanding, Minn. who on November 8 1904, made Homestead entry No. [illegible], Serial No. 04365 for S. W. ¼ Section 2, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn on the 21st, day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henry Eliason, Nils Swanson, Herman Brisksmyre, Anton Myrom, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 14th. 1910. Notice is hereby given, that Alber Traka Jr. of Erie Minnesota., who on April 20th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1836, Serial No. 04501, for S.E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ & Lots 3, 4, & 5, Section 6 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn, on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edwin Hanson, Frank Srnsky, Hans Bolberg, of Erie Minn. Joe Stangel, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam May 13th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 17 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole T. Lande, of Radney Minn. who on October 23, 1906 made Homestead entery No. 1237 Serial No. 04500, for N. W. ¼ Section 15 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Anderson, Osmund Mandt, of Rhoda, Minn, Tarkel T. Lande, of Radney, Minn, Benk K. Kveste, of High Landing, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Table All Right.

"Do they have a good table?" asks the prospective guest.

"It is first rate," answers the man who has just returned—"solid oak, with heavy legs and a polished top."—Judge.

A Question of Gifts.

"Why did you deliberately make an enemy of your old friend Jinks?"

"Because he is to be married next month."—Lippincott's.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

Halley's Achievements.

Edmund Halley was a very great man. He was not only the first to predict correctly the return of a comet, that which is now known by his name, but also—before Newton had announced his results to any one—arrived at the conclusion that the attraction of gravitation probably varied inversely as the square of the distance. While these and other important achievements of his are well known it seems to have been forgotten that Halley devised a method of determining the age of the ocean from chemical denudation.—Dr. G. F. Becker in Science.

PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR Headache
FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.
DR. MILES' Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Now we have Indian summer.

Pete McAndress came up from St. Hilaire to day to visit his brother Walter

James Havel, an old employe of the Thief River Falls News, made this office a plesent call Wednesday.

Mrs. Walter McAndress and son Lenard left for Rochester Minnesota Monday to visit relatives.

The rise in the Red Lake river last week only lasted for two days and is lower than ever now.

Miss Mildred Hooper returned from her Wisconsin visit Sunday and started teaching school on Monday.

John Poloni is raising his residence up one story. Mr. Havel and son of Thief River Falls are doing the carpenter work for him.

Pete Eberhart was along the Red Lake river to-day taking an invoice of the dead head logs that have been taken out of the mud this fall.

An Oklahoma newspaper advertises as follows: "Full-blooded cow for sale, giving milk, three tons of hay, a lot of chickens and several stoves."

Glen Martz and Aurthur Hall came up from St. Hilaire Monday to cross section ditch No. 47, which has to be done when the ditch is dug with teams.

Carl Narveson and W.G. Hunt went up to the school house to the county division meeting on Tuesday evening, but found no convincers present.

Farmers should not pay for the publication of their final proof notices until after they are published. The money is just as safe in your pocket, as it is in the publishers, until he earns it.

Charles Clark is doing some breaking of corn land for us this week, as we expect to raise a number of acres of corn next year, or we wont. But we shall plant it and take pains to try to raise it.

Kris Larson, the Anton cattle buyer and Mike McAndress, of St. Hilaire will make a trip up in eastern Marshall and northern Beltrami county to buy stock in the fire swepted country.

A number of speakers came out from Thief River Falls to hold a county division rally on Tuesday evening, but as they only had four for an audiance, they reserved their steam for some future date.

Township supervisors Hammersteen and Stixrude were looking over the road work that has been done on the section lines between section 29 and 32 and 28 and 29, by the town and county, on Sunday last and pronounced it o.k.

Linihan & Sift, of Red Lake Falls have taken the contract to dig county ditch No. 47 running from section 7 in Deer Park, north and west to the Red Lake river on section 25 in the town of Kratka. They have started work on the ditch this week and will employ a large force of men and teams, so as to complete the ditch this fall.

Tore T. Lande, of Shelby Mon. who is visiting Deer Park relatives made this office a plesent call last Saturday. He informs us that he was going to again buy land in Deer Park, and make his home there, if county division did not carry. We have met this same story all summer, when anyone is talking of buying any land. Thief River Falls claims that it raises the value of land, but nobody seems anxious to get in on the ground floor of that kind of a raise, which means that the assessed value will be raised, so they can collect more taxes. You bet your land will be raised in value. The assessor will attend to that. Yes.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

I buy my goods for cash and give my customers the bennift of the cash discount. Call at the Rhoda store and see what a large amount of goods you can get for a small amount of money.

POLITICAL BOMBS.

So attorney Michelet got so sure that county division would carry he pulled out of the fight for county attorney. "Greater love than this hath no man shown."

At the Thief River Falls county division rally in St. Hilaire last week attorney Grady, of Red Lake Falls was present and invited the Thief River Falls men to meet him in debate on the question of county division, but the divisionists declined. Of course they had to, as they have only got one old story that it took them six months to make up, and which they have told so often that some of them are beginning to believe it themselves.

The Eleven Towns says that one of a family in Deer Park that will be seperated, by county division into differant counties had better sell out and move over into Pennington county. He can't sell out, as there is no buyers, and if county division should carry you could not sell a farm in that or any of the eastern end of Pennington county for four dollars an acre.

He Needed a Prodding.

His arm was round her waist, her hand was on his shoulder, and they were walking through the fields as they had been wont to do for nine long years.

"Em," said he, "we've been coortin' a tidy time now."

"Nine year come nex' August bank holiday, George."

"I told you, fust start off, as how I shouldn't be in no hurry to git married, Em."

"You didn't tell no lie about it, neither, George," she declared, with a sigh.

"You're a-talkin' as if you was sorry that I'm a man o' my word, Em," he said reprovingly.

"Well, George," she replied, "now you mention it I have bin thinkin' this last year or two that if you could see your way to go back on your word just this once it wouldn't be amiss."—London Mail.

The House Was Shaky.

When John Quincy Adams was eighty years of age he met in the streets of Boston an old friend, who shook his trembling hand and said. "Good morning, and how is John Quincy Adams today?"

"Thank you," was the ex-president's answer. "John Quincy Adams himself is well, sir; quite well, I thank you. But the house in which he lives at present is becoming dilapidated. It is tottering upon its foundation. Time and the seasons have nearly destroyed it. Its roof is pretty well worn out. Its walls are much shattered, and it trembles with every wind. The old tenement is becoming almost uninhabitable, and I think John Quincy Adams will have to move out of it soon. But he himself is quite well, sir; quite well."

With that the venerable sixth president of the United States moved on with the aid of his staff.

Had All His Nerve With Him.

In a downtown stand up lunch place, where the chief source of the waiters' revenue is in the form of tips and where the patrons are supposed to step lively so that those who wait may be accommodated, a man has been coming of late who brings a newspaper with him and reads it leisurely, sometimes for half an hour, while he takes his modest luncheon. The waiter at whose station he planted himself one day recently was prepared for the emergency, and when the man had finished reading his paper the servant handed him two others with the remark: "Maybe you'd like to see these?" The other waiters, knowing of the plot, looked to see the man wilt, but were disappointed. He took the papers with thanks, continued reading, and finally, when he asked for his check, asked also whether he might keep the papers.—New York Tribune

One of Falb's Predictions.

In 1874 Professor Rudolf Falb predicted an eruption of Etna on Aug. 27. He offered a Vienna editor to write an account of it if the editor would send him to Sicily. Falb was commissioned. When he reached Etna there was not the slightest sign of disturbance. As the 27th approached Falb was tortured with anxiety and spent sleepless nights watching the volcano. Nothing happened on the 27th and 28th. The following morning the servant rushed into the professor's room shouting. "An eruption, a terrible eruption!" Falb saw the spectacle and sent off his dispatch.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS,

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

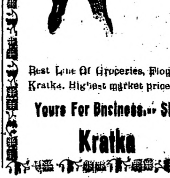
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS,

Kratka Minn.

Something Doing Later.



Venus—Hello, Cupid! Why aren't you at the summer resorts?

Cupid—Took a day off to stock up with hot air and gasoline.

How Old They Were.

"I see you employ a number of old men."

"I do."

"How old are they?"

"Too old to be interested in canoeing or mandolins or race horses or girls or tennis. That makes them fine for work."—Washington Herald.

Rather.

The subjoined item appeared in a French newspaper:

"There was found in the river this morning the body of a soldier cut to pieces and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."

Customs and Habits.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

Why She Didn't.

New Employer—But why did you leave your last mistress? New Maid—Hivens! Did you expect me t' bring her along wid me?—Cleveland Leader.

Satisfied With Himself.

"Have any serious trouble with your new automobile?"

"Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—Cleveland Leader.

Why He Applauded.

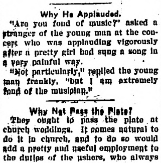
"Are you fond of music?" asked a stranger of the young man at the concert who was applauding vigorously after a pretty girl had sung a song in a very painful way.

"Not particularly," replied the young man frankly, "but I am extremely fond of the musician."

Why Not Pass the Plate?

They ought to pass the plate at church weddings. It comes natural to do it in church, and to do so would add a pretty and useful employment to the duties of the ushers, who always have a little spare time before the bride arrives. And, really, getting married is more expensive than ever, and, though wedding presents are excellent in their way, what the young people usually need the most is cash. Instead of the list of gifts which the newspapers sometimes print we should read, "The collection yielded $4,000,000." That would be nice. It is much easier to store and care for money than plate and glass! And money always fits and there is no such thing as an embarrassing duplication of dollars.—Life.

His Only Friend.



First Gravedigger—Who was the man at the funeral who looked as if he had lost his last friend?

Second Gravedigger—He has. He is funny editor. The deceased died laughing at one of his jokes.

The Proper Tree.

Curious Charley—Do dates grow on trees, father? Father—They do, my son. Curious Charley—Then what tree does the doughnut grow on? Father—The "pantree," my son.—Puck.

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.—Quarles.

An Odd Epitaph.

The following epitaph is to be found in a cemetery within seven miles of New York's city hall:

Reader, pass on; don't waste your time
O'er bad biography and bitter rhyme,
For what I am this crumbling clay insures,
And what I was is no affair of yours.

In the Game.

"I am in the hands of my friends," said the political sidestepper.

"Yes," replied the harsh critic, "and every time your friends look over their hands they seem impatient for a new deal."—Washington Star.

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THAT RAISE CROPS,

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☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

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Sunbeam Minn.

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Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Follkedahl,
Highlanding .....Minn.

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By The Most Popular Man

African Game Trails

Gives in book form by Roosevelt's own hand the sole account of his African Hunt.

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Automatic Lift.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Now we have Indian summer.

Pete McAndress came up from St.Hilaire to day to visit his brother Walter

James Havel. an old employe of the Thief River Falls News, made this office a plesent call Wednesday.

Mrs. Walter McAndress and son Lenard left for Rochester Minnesota Monday to visit relatives.

The rise in the Red Lake river last week only lasted for two days and is lower than ever now.

Miss Mildred Hooper returned from her Wisconsin visit Sunday and started teaching school on Monday.

John Poloni is raising his residence up one story. Mr. Havel and son of Thief River Falls are doing the carpenter work for him.

Pete Eberhart was along the Red Lake river to-day taking an invoice of the dead head logs that have been taken out of the mud this fall.

An Oklahoma newspaper advertises as follows: "Full-blooded cow for sale, giving milk, three tons of hay, a lot of chickens and several stoves."

Glen Martz and Aurthur Hall came up from St.Hilaire Monday to cross section ditch No. 47, which has to be done when the ditch is dug with teams.

Carl Narveson and W.G. Hunt went up to the school house to the county division meeting on Tuesday evening, but found no convincers present.

Farmers should not pay for the publication of their final proof notices until after they are published. The money is just as safe in your pocket, as it is in the publishers, until he earns it.

Charles Clark is doing some breaking of corn land for us this week, as we expect to raise a number of acres of corn next year, or we wont. But we shall plant it and take pains to try to raise it.

Kris Larson, the Anton cattle buyer and Mike McAndress, of St.Hilaire will make a trip up in eastern Marshall and northern Beltrami county to buy stock in the fire swopted country.

A number of speakers came out from Thief River Falls to hold a county division rally on Tuesday evening, but as they only had four for an audiance, they reserved their steam for some future date.

Township supervisors Hammersteen and Stixrude were looking over the road work that has been done on the section lines between section 29 and 32 and 28 and 29, by the town and county, on Sunday last and pronounced it o.k.

Linihan & Sift, of Red Lake Falls have taken the contract to dig county ditch No. 47 running from section 7 in Deer Park, north and west to the Red Lake river on section 25 in the town of Kratka. They have started work on the ditch this week and will employ a large force of men and teams, so as to complete the ditch this fall.

Tore T. Lande, of Shelby Mon. who is visiting Deer Park relatives made this office a plesent call last Saturday. He informs us that he was going to again buy land in Deer Park, and make his home there, if county division did not carry. We have met this same story all summer, when anyone is talking of buying any land. Thief River Falls claims that it raises the value of land, but nobody seems anxious to get in on the ground floor of that kind of a raise, which means that the assessed value will be raised, so they can collect more taxes. You bet your land will be raised in value. The assessor will attend to that. Yet.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

I buy my goods for cash and give my customers the bennifit of the cash discount. Call at the Rhoda store and see what a large amount of goods you can get for a small amount of money.

POLITICAL DOINGS.

So attorney Michelet got so sure that county division would carry he pulled out of the fight for county attorney. "Greater love than this hath no man shown."

At the Thief River Falls county division rally in St.Hilaire last week attorney Grady, of Red Lake Falls was present and invited the Thief River Falls men to meet him in debate on the question of county division, but the divisionists declined. Of course they had to, as they have only got one old story that it took them six months to make up, and which they have told so often that some of them are beginning to believe it themselves.

The Eleven Towns says that one of a family in Deer Park that will be seperated, by county division into differant counties had better sell out and move over into Pennington county. He can't sell out, as there is no buyers, and if county division should carry you could not sell a farm in that or any of the eastern end of Pennington county for four dollars an acre.

He Needed a Prodding.

His arm was round her waist, her hand was on his shoulder, and they were walking through the fields as they had been wont to do for nine long years.

"Em," said he, "we've been coortin' a tidy time now."

"Nine year come nex' August bank holiday, George."

"I told you, fust start off, as how I shouldn't be in no hurry to git married, Em."

"You didn't tell no lie about it, neither, George," she declared, with a sigh.

"You're a-talkin' as if you was sorry that I'm a man o' my word, Em," he said reprovingly.

"Well, George," she replied, "now you mention it I have bin thinkin' this last year or two that if you could see your way to go back on your word just this once it wouldn't be amiss."—London Mail.

The House Was Shaky.

When John Quincy Adams was eighty years of age he met in the streets of Boston an old friend, who shook his trembling hand and said. "Good morning, and how is John Quincy Adams today?"

"Thank you," was the ex-president's answer. "John Quincy Adams himself is well, sir; quite well, I thank you. But the house in which he lives at present is becoming dilapidated. It is tottering upon its foundation. Time and the seasons have nearly destroyed it. Its roof is pretty well worn out. Its walls are much shattered, and it trembles with every wind. The old tenement is becoming almost uninhabitable, and I think John Quincy Adams will have to move out of it soon. But he himself is quite well, sir; quite well."

With that the venerable sixth president of the United States moved on with the aid of his staff.

Had All His Nerve With Him.

In a downtown stand up lunch place, where the chief source of the waiters' revenue is in the form of tips and where the patrons are supposed to step lively so that those who wait may be accommodated, a man has been coming of late who brings a newspaper with him and reads it leisurely, sometimes for half an hour, while he takes his modest luncheon. The waiter at whose station he planted himself one day recently was prepared for the emergency, and when the man had finished reading his paper the servant handed him two others with the remark: "Maybe you'd like to see these?" The other waiters, knowing of the plot, looked to see the man wilt, but were disappointed. He took the papers with thanks, continued reading, and finally, when he asked for his check, asked also whether he might keep the papers.—New York Tribune

One of Falb's Predictions.

In 1874 Professor Rudolf Falb predicted an eruption of Etna on Aug. 27. He offered a Vienna editor to write an account of it if the editor would send him to Sicily. Falb was commissioned. When he reached Etna there was not the slightest sign of disturbance. As the 27th approached Falb was tortured with anxiety and spent sleepless nights watching the volcano. Nothing happened on the 27th and 28th. The following morning the servant rushed into the professor's room shouting, "An eruption, a terrible eruption!" Falb saw the spectacle and sent off his dispatch.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS,

KRATKA, MINN

is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

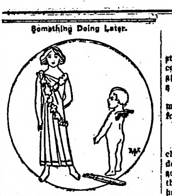
We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

Something Doing Later.



Venus—Hello, Cupid! Why aren't you at the summer resorts?

Cupid—Took a day off to stock up with hot air and gasoline.

How Old They Were.

"I see you employ a number of old men."

"I do."

"How old are they?"

"Too old to be interested in canoeing or mandolins or race horses or girls or tennis. That makes them fine for work."—Washington Herald.

Rather.

The subjoined item appeared in a French newspaper:

"There was found in the river this morning the body of a soldier cut to pieces and sewed up in a sack. The circumstances seem to preclude any suspicion of suicide."

Customs and Habits.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of them.

Why She Didn't.

New Employer—But why did you leave your last mistress? New Maid—Hivens! Did you expect me t' bring her along wid me?—Cleveland Leader.

Satisfied With Himself.

"Have any serious trouble with your new automobile?"

"Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—Cleveland Leader.

Why He Applauded.

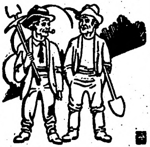
"Are you fond of music?" asked a stranger of the young man at the concert who was applauding vigorously after a pretty girl had sung a song in a very painful way.

"Not particularly," replied the young man frankly, "but I am extremely fond of the musician."

Why Not Pass the Plate?

They ought to pass the plate at church weddings. It comes natural to do it in church, and to do so would add a pretty and useful employment to the duties of the ushers, who always have a little spare time before the bride arrives. And, really, getting married is more expensive than ever, and, though wedding presents are excellent in their way, what the young people usually need the most is cash. Instead of the list of gifts which the newspapers sometimes print we should read, "The collection yielded $4,000,000." That would be nice. It is much easier to store and care for money than plate and glass! And money always fits and there is no such thing as an embarrassing duplication of dollars.—Life.

His Only Friend.



First Gravedigger—Who was the man at the funeral who looked as if he had lost his last friend?

Second Gravedigger—He has. He is a funny editor. The deceased died laughing at one of his jokes.

The Proper Tree.

Curious Charley—Do nuts grow on trees, father? Father—They do, my son. Curious Charley—Then what tree does the doughnut grow on? Father—The "pantree," my son.—[illegible]

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By The Most Popular Man

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Gives in book form by Roosevelt's own hand the sole account of his African Hunt.

AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

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153 Fifth Avenue - New York

A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart.—Quarles.

An Odd Epitaph.

The following epitaph is to be found in a cemetery within seven miles of New York's city hall:

Reader, pass on; don't waste your time
O'er bad biography and bitter rhyme,
For what I am this crumbling clay insures,
And what I was is no affair of yours.

In the Game.

"I am in the hands of my friends," said the political sidestepper.

"Yes," replied the harsh critic, "and every time your friends look over their hands they seem impatient for a new deal."—Washington Star.

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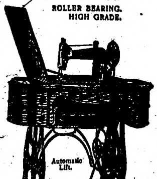

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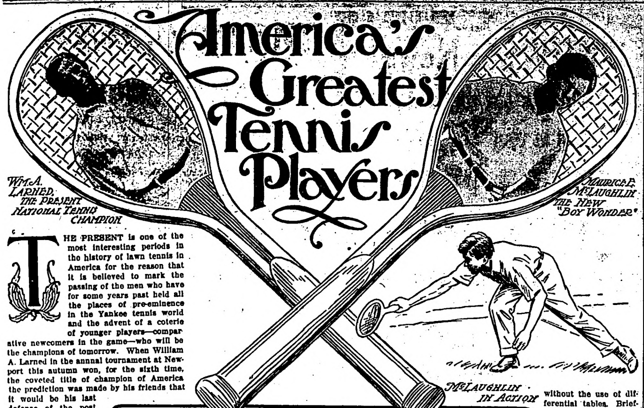
INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

America's Greatest Tennis Players

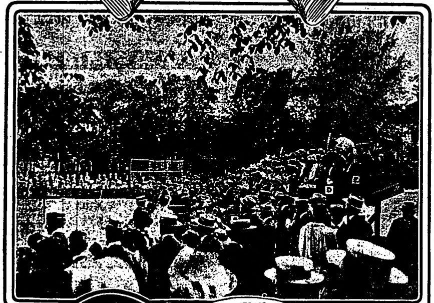


WM. A. LARNED. THE PRESENT NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION

MAURICE E. McLAUGHLIN THE NEW "BOY WONDER"

McLAUGHLIN IN ACTION

THE PRESENT is one of the most interesting periods in the history of lawn tennis in America for the reason that it is believed to mark the passing of the men who have for some years past held all the places of pre-eminence in the Yankee tennis world and the advent of a coterie of younger players—comparative newcomers in the game—who will be the champions of tomorrow. When William A. Larned in the annual tournament at Newport this autumn won, for the sixth time, the coveted title of champion of America the prediction was made by his friends that it would be his last defense of the post of honor he has successfully held against all comers for more than half a decade. If Larned does decide next year voluntarily to hand over the championship to the man who in the preliminary contests wins the right to challenge him, he will but be following in the footsteps of one or two of his famous predecessors who retired unbeaten after attaining the highest position in the game. That Larned should think of retiring is by no means strange. Indeed, the wonder is that he has been able to defend his title successfully against the young blood that has appeared in the game, for, be it known, the redoubtable Larned is more than forty years of age and has been playing tennis steadily for more than twenty years.



AT A CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNAMENT

BEALS WRIGHT ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST TENNIS PLAYERS

That Larned at the age of two score years is yet America's best player, and quite possibly the best player in the world, is the more notable when it is taken into consideration that tennis, for all that it "looks easy" to the uninitiated, is in literal truth one of the most strenuous games in the whole category of outdoor athletics. Moreover, it is an all-around game. Not only does it call into play every muscle in the body to an extent unequaled by any other exercise, unless it be rowing, but it requires the nimblest brain work. To be a successful racketer a player must think quickly as well as act quickly.

Another veteran American player who stands behind Larned in skill and who ranks with him as affording evidence that youth is not the requisite in tennis that it is in some other sports is Beals Wright, former national champion. As long ago as, 1901 Wright had the national championship almost in his grasp and in 1905 he captured the coveted title. Latterly he has been in a sense eclipsed by Larned, but is yet a splendid and spectacular player. Only a few months ago Wright went abroad and worsted all the best players of Europe and Great Britain, only meeting defeat at the hands of A. F. Wilding, the Australian player, and that in a contest that cannot be regarded as wholly conclusive.

For all the splendid achievements, however, of the older tennis players experts who are yet very much in the game, there is ample evidence that the time is almost at hand when they must step aside for the group of younger men who have been forging ahead of late in a most determined manner. Oddly enough, almost all of these new stars of the tennis firmament are westerners. Very much in the public eye just at present is Bundy, the whirlwind player from California, who this year defeated "all comers" and only met his Waterloo when he faced Larned. Even at that the outcome might have been different had the lad from the Golden Gate state not been exhausted by a long series of contests.

Even more interesting is the future of Maurice E. McLaughlin, the "boy wonder" from California, whom Larned has lately taken up as his protege and upon whose shoulders it is rumored he proposes to let fall the mantle of the champion. McLaughlin, who is yet in his teens, is a dashing player, with terrific strength behind his strokes and with a deadly "serve" that is calculated to disconcert any player in the world. It is now the hope of all American tennis enthusiasts that Larned, Wright and McLaughlin can be induced to form a team that will go to Australia and attempt to recover the Davis cup—the great international blue ribbon trophy of the tennis world—which was won by Australian players some years ago and which neither American nor English players have ever been able to wrest from their grasp.

The game of lawn tennis resembles in some respects the ancient game of tennis, which in its earliest form seems to have been played in the open air. The modern sport seems to have originated almost simultaneously in the United States and England. Major Wingfield reduced it to a definite form in England in the year 1874, giving it the hopelessly classical name of "Sphairistike." Under the auspices of the Marylebone club rules were formulated the following year for what was then definitely known as tennis. The "hour glass" court was retained, with the net five feet high at the posts and four feet in the center, and the service lines 25 feet from the net. The ball used was covered, weighed 1½ ounces and was 2½ inches in diameter. The earliest form of tennis was replaced in 1876 by a rectangular court.

In 1879, when volleying was introduced by the Renshaw brothers, the service line was brought one foot nearer the center and the height of the line was raised again to three feet six inches, making the advantages of the different styles of play more equal.

Eight years later the English National Lawn Tennis association was formed. Ever since then it has been the governing body for England and the surrounding countries, in which the game has since spread. The courts of all countries have the same dimensions. The following is the official description of the American court: The court is 78 feet long and 27 feet wide. It is divided across the middle by a net, the ends of which are attached to two posts, standing three feet outside of the court on either side. The height of the net is three feet six inches at the post and three feet in the middle half way between the side lines and parallel with them is drawn the court line, dividing the space on each side of the net into two equal parts, the right and left courts. On each side of the net, at a distance of 21 feet from it are drawn the service lines. Two kinds of game are played, "singles" and "doubles," two partners on each side. The choice of sides of the court and the right to serve first are decided by the toss of a coin. The players stand on opposite sides of the net, the player who first delivers the ball being called the server and the other the striker-out. At the end of the first game the striker-out becomes the server, and so on alternately. The server delivers the ball, or service, from the right to the left courts. It must drop between the service line, half court line and side line of the court, diagonally opposite to that which is being served.

The system of scoring is framed on a basis of 15 for each stroke won; but the third stroke is called 40 instead of 45. If both players win three strokes, the score is called "deuce" instead of "forty all." The winner of the next stroke scores "advantage," and if he also scores the following stroke, he wins the game. If the stroke falls to the opposite side the score goes back to "deuce." Similarly the player who first scores six games wins the set, unless both should have won five, when a player must win two consecutive games to score the set. If he fails to do this the score is once more called "games all," and the same conditions prevail at every set. The players change sides at the end of every set.

All championship matches have since 1886 been determined by the winning of three sets out of five; but since 1897 the English system of handicapping occasionally has been employed, but without the use of differential tables. Briefly, a player is benefited by giving or owing strokes or giving bisques. A bisque is one point which can be taken by the receiver of the odds at any time in the set, except after a service is delivered or by the server after a fault.

The game was played in America within a year of its adoption in England, at Nahant, near Boston. The next year a court was laid out at Newport, R. I., which has since been the American headquarters of the game, although it has grown to such an extent that, in addition to the national championships there are held every year 26 or more championship contests by single states or groups of states. The first open championship game was held on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket club in 1880. The next year the United States National Lawn Tennis association was formed, and rules adopted, which have, however, been modified and altered from time to time, and since then the national championships have always been played at Newport, R. I. A number of English players have frequently taken part in these championship games, with marked success at first, which gradually diminished as the American play developed along national lines. These may be summed up under these heads: The screw service, whereby the ball is made to curve in its downward flight, like the "out drop" of a baseball pitcher, imparting a double and most baffling motion; the practise of volleying from a position so close to the net that these strokes can kill the ball; the development of the "stop" volley, whereby the ball is simply stopped with a loosely held racket and falls over the net "dead;" lobbing very high with a slight cut that gives the ball a back twist. The American association has recently modified one of the two important differences between the rules of play in England and America by limiting the rests to which players were entitled between sets, to one rest after the third set and no more. The other difference, the foot-fault rule, remains.

Professional Eaters

Many striking customs of their past are still preserved by the Indians of the northwest, and of these none is more interesting than a peculiar practise yet followed by the Sioux of the Devils Lake reservation.

It appears, on competent authority, that from time immemorial these Sioux have adhered to an etiquette whereby it is the bounden duty of the host to supply his guest with all the food he may desire, and as a rule the apportionment set before the visiting Indian is in excess of the capacity of a single man.

On the other hand, by the same custom, the guest is obliged to eat all that is placed before him, else he grossly insults his entertainer. Now, it was found that this practise would work a hardship, but instead of dispensing with the custom the Indian method of reasoning was applied and what is known as the professional eater was brought to the front.

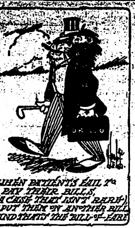
While the guest is supposed to eat all that is placed before him, it serves the same purpose if his neighbor assists in devouring the bountiful repast, the main object being to have the plate clean when the meal shall be finished.

It is not always practicable to depend upon a neighbor at table to assist in getting away with a large dinner, and in order to insure the final consumption of the allotted portion visiting Indians call upon these professional eaters, whose duty it is to sit beside them through a meal and eat what the guest eats.

The professional eaters are never looked upon in the light of guests but more as traveling companions with a particular duty to perform.

These eaters receive from $1 to $2 and even $3 for each meal where they assist. It is stated that one of the professional eaters was known to have disposed of some seven pounds of beef at a sitting.—New York Herald.

To love nobly, profoundly; to love at once with the mind and with the heart; to dedicate to another our sympathies, our reverence, and our trust, is the highest and the deepest interest of existence.—Quinlan.


WHEN PATIENTS FAIL TO PAY THEIR BILLS,
(A CASE THAT ISN'T RARE)
I PUT THEM ON ANOTHER BILL
AND THAT'S THE BILL OF FARE

The Place of Honor.

Farmer Hodge was of the good, old-fashioned school, and he always gave a feast to his hands at harvest time.

It was harvest time and the feast was about to commence.

Giles was the oldest hand and the hostess, with beaming cordiality, motioned him to the seat by her right hand. But Giles remained silently unresponsive.

"Come," said the hostess, "don't be bashful, Mr. Giles"—he was just Giles on ordinary occasions—"you've a right to the place of honor, you know."

Giles deliberated a moment, then spoke.

"Thank you kindly, Mrs. Hodge," he said, "but if it's all the same to you, I'd rather sit opposite this pudden'!"

HIS HANDS CRACKED OPEN

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Effingham, N. H., Mar. 5, and Apr. 11, '09."

More to Be Pitied.

Tramp (to lonely spinster)—Come Missus, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a pair o' trousers to give away.

Spinster (anxious not to expose her solitude)—Sorry, my good man, he—eh—never wears such things.—Punch.

Childlike Ignorance.

Laura Jean Libbey, discussing in Brooklyn her successful appearance on the stage, said:

"I talk in my monologue about love, marriage and the other interests of the heart. On these subjects women, especially young women, are strangely ignorant.

"They really make me think, you know, of the little girl who was asked by her teacher:

"'What can you tell us about Solomon?'

"'Solomon,' replied the little girl, 'was very fond of animals.'

"'And how, my dear,' said the teacher, 'do you make that out?'

"'Because,' answered the little girl, 'the Bible says he had 500 porcupines.'"

How can a woman be expected to have any regard for the truth when she is obliged to promise to obey in the marriage ceremony

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear **Signature**

Brent Good

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK)
C & C OR BLACK
CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN ETC. ETC.
AT DRUGGISTS TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50C.
PLANTEN. 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN N.Y.

Bad Breath

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles."—Chas. H. Halpern, 114 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 923

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys. Box K. Washington, D.C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 43–1910.

Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only;* or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps.

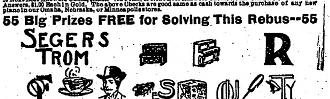
Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Stupendous Publicity Piano Contest

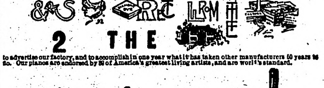
FREE—TO YOU—FREE

1st Prize, $400.00 SEGERSTROM PIANO. 2nd Prize, Gentleman's Gold Watch and Check, $125.00. 3rd Prize, Ladies' Gold Watch and Check, $125.00. 4th Prize, 5 Next Best Answers Check, $155.00. 5th Prize, 10 Next Best Answers Check, $100.00. 7th Prize, 15 Next Best Answers Check, $60.00. 8th Prize, 20 Next Best Answers, $1.00 Each in Gold. The above Checks are good same as cash towards the purchase of any new piano in our Omaha, Nebraska, or Minneapolis stores.

55 Big Prizes FREE for Solving This Rebus--55



to advertise our factory, and to accomplish in one year what it has taken other manufacturers 50 years to do. Our pianos are endorsed by 80 of America's greatest living artists, and are world's standard.



Our plan of selling pianos direct from factory to home cuts out the middleman. You are your own agent.

HOW TO DO IT Style the Rebus carefully then write the answer plainly; originality and neatness count. Be sure and enclose a self addressed envelope to assure that your award will not be missent or lost in the mail. Address

SEGERSTROM PIANO MFG. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

FOR **PINK EYE** DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle; $5.00 and $10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

Seeing Phoebe Home

By JANE OSBORN

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

Phoebe Dare sat erect on the shiny haircloth sofa with her great eyes fixed on the flowered carpet of the Dare parlor. Before her, cramped and uncomfortable, sat Jonathan Crane, a grim smile on his homely face and his eyes intent on Phoebe.

"Say, Phoebe," he said at length, "who's going to take you to the Kingsleys' dance?"

Phoebe made no response, but merely raised her eyes proudly and with a tantalizing twinkle.

"Of course you wouldn't go with me?" he asked. He began with the "of course" in view of the fact that Phoebe had just emphatically declined his proffered hand and heart.

Phoebe made no reply and a long pause followed while Jonathan gazed with something like devotion at the girl before him.

"The reason why I wanted to take you," he began at length, with a drawl, "was because of that wager I made with Craig Taylor."

"What wager?" asked the girl, suddenly alert.

"Oh, I guess it wouldn't interest you," said Jonathan rising. "I'd better be going now."

The girl, whose curiosity was thoroughly aroused, barred the way to the door. "Tell me what wager you have with Craig," she demanded in the most pleading tones. "Please tell me."

"Oh, it wasn't much of a wager," said Jonathan, slowly. "I guess I shouldn't have said anything about it."

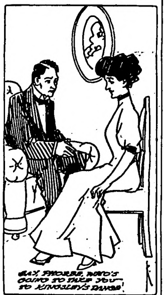
But Phoebe persisted.

"Oh, well," said Jonathan, at last, as if he had been moved by her entreaty, "you see, I bet Craig that I could take you to the dance, and he bet that he could. That was more or less the reason why I asked you to marry me, so's to sort of cinch the matter."

Phoebe looked at him with perplexity.

"Oh, it isn't any great matter," said Jonathan. "I hate to lose the money just now, but then I ought to have known enough not to take such risks.

Phoebe's cheeks were scarlet, and as she stood before him, holding the door, Jonathan could feel the anger that had risen within her.


SAY, PHOEBE, WHO'S GOING TO TAKE YOU TO KINGSLEY'S DANCE?

"Did Craig Taylor dare to take up that wager?" she asked.

"Yes," said Jonathan deliberately, watching her closely.

For another minute Phoebe still held the door closed. Then, as she opened it, she said with apparent tranquility:

"Say, Jonathan, if you want me to go to the Kingsleys' barn dance with you, I would just as soon."

So on the evening of the annual barn dance at the Kingsley farm, Phoebe dressed in her most bewitching frock, with a black ribbon at her throat to set off the pinkest and fairest of cheeks, and a rose in her hair to add to its dark luster. She was ready and waiting, wrapped well for the cold drive, when Jonathan came, and she stepped eagerly into the buggy beside him.

"Oh, do hurry," she begged, as her little foot tattooed on the floor of the buggy in anticipation of the dancing she loved. "I can hardly wait, and yet you go so dreadfully slow."

Jonathan felt the blood tingle within him as he realized that it was in his power to make her impatient—the girl who kept him in a mood of perpetual impatience.

Jonathan stalked into the floor of the Kingsley barn with a sense of momentary triumph. At his side beamed Phoebe, whose fickle heart, Jonathan was sure, had at some time worked havoc with well nigh every man there. His eye caught the self-satisfied smile of the city-bred Craig Taylor, whose recent friendship with Phoebe had filled Jonathan with maddening jealousy.

"Oh, hello, Phoebe," said Craig, stepping up to them and nodding slightly to Jonathan. Then as he lightly paid Phoebe a pretty compliment Jonathan was no longer able to disguise his ill temper. So Phoebe, with no other thought than to tease Jonathan, smiled adorably at Craig.

But when the last dance came and the lights had begun to burn low and lesser beauties than Phoebe had begun to droop, Jonathan's spirits began to rise in anticipation of the joy of seeing Phoebe home. He had taken his buggy from the shed and stood waiting for her, when all at once he heard her laugh and at the same instant realized that she was with Craig Taylor, getting into Craig Taylor's buggy.

"Hello, Jonathan," called one of the men, with a laugh, "thought you were going to take Phoebe home."

One of the girls suppressed a giggle and for a minute Jonathan had a great desire to fight every one. His next thought was of overtaking Craig, laying him flat and carrying off the girl he loved. Instead, Jonathan slowly swung into his buggy and drove thoughtfully through the crisp morning air.

It was a few days later, on Sunday afternoon, and Jonathan again sat in the little Dare parlor, before Phoebe, who, as usual, sat upright on the hair sofa. He had not seen her since the memorable dance and Phoebe expected to be scolded.

"I say, Phoebe," Jonathan said at length, "perhaps you'd like to go out sleighing with me—out to the lake. It's great sleighing."

Phoebe accepted readily and without further delay Jonathan was ready with his horse and sleigh, with heated bricks and heavy wraps to keep out the cold winds.

If Phoebe was radiant at a dance when the music and motion had brought the color to her face and the light to her eyes, she was even more so in a sleigh when the fresh, cold wind and the sound of the sleigh bells seemed somehow to work wonders.

It was a long drive, but Jonathan's spirits did not lag, and as they neared the shore of the lake, bleak and deserted, with not a sign of mortal for miles around, he could feel the girl at his side shrinking toward him helplessly.

"My, but this is a lonely spot in winter," she said. "Would you ever think it could be so nice in summer?"

"I don't know, Phoebe," said Jonathan, smiling. "Let's get out and walk about a minute to get up the circulation. You seem a bit cold."

So Phoebe, accepting the suggestion, got out from the sleigh, and, as she turned about for Jonathan to follow, she saw him quickly whip up his horse, and, turning as sharp a corner, as the sleigh would allow, he drove away from her.

"Jonathan, Jonathan!" she called in tones that were unavailing.

On he drove, with the distracted girl running and crying after him. At length, after he had gone half a mile through the snow, he stopped, and, with a grim smile on his face, watched the girl plod through the snow after him.

"Jonathan," she wailed when she had reached him, "Jonathan, whatever are you doing?"

"Well, I guess," said Jonathan with deliberation, "you can find some one else to take you home. You'd hardly expect me to, after the dance at Kingsley's, would you, seeing it's not your custom to go home with the man that brings you?"

Phoebe was in tears—tears of remorse and hurt pride, not of anger—and when a minute later Jonathan had seized her in his arms and put her gently in the sleigh at his side she clung trembling to his arm.

"Jonathan," she said, after they had driven through the snow for a few minutes, "Jonathan, I'm sorry.

Jonathan made no reply.

"Jonathan," she said again pleadingly, "Jonathan, did you win that wager?"

"There wasn't any wager," said Jonathan. "That was a lie I told you about the wager."

"Then—then you didn't propose to me just to 'cinch the matter?'" she asked.

"No," said Jonathan. "I proposed because I had a notion of marrying you."

And this time Phoebe accepted.

Keeping Flowers Fresh.

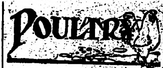
An authority on flowers has this to say in regard to their preservation: "Place the flowers in a vase filled with fresh water, to which a little charcoal or a small piece of camphor has been added. The vase should be set upon a plate or dish and covered with a bell-shaped glass. Around the edge of the glass a little water should be poured, so that air will be excluded. If fresh cut flowers need reviving, place the stems in boiling water, and by the time the water is cold the flowers will have revived. Cut the ends of the stems anew and place in fresh cold water.

Shakespearean Joke.

"But why, prithee," contended the First Critic, "should this new playwright, Shixpur, have introduced a comic gravedigging scene into his tragedy, yerdie?"

"'Tis easy of solution, by hen," answered the Second Critic. "Our author hath put in gravediggers for the purpose of unearthing a plot! Boy a cup of sack!"

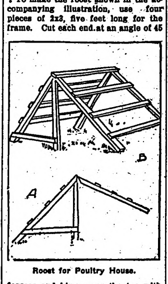
Wit was crude in them days.



ROOSTS FOR POULTRY HOUSE

Excellent Plan Is Shown in Illustration—One Side Can Be Raised During Cleaning.

To make the roost shown in the accompanying illustration, use four pieces of 2x3, five feet long for the frame. Cut each end at an angle of 45 degrees and hinge over the top with eight-inch strap hinges. On these frames nail seven 2x2 strips seven feet long for roosts. Beginning at the top, nail these 15 inches apart, as indicated at B.



Roost for Poultry House.

Fig. A shows the end section with the support, which is a piece of 2x3, three feet four inches long, and the stay brace, which is a piece 1x2, three feet, four inches long. It also indicates how one side can be raised when the floor is cleaned.

CARE OF POULTRY IN WINTER

Not Much Hard Work Required to Keep Flock in Summer, but Different in Cold Weather.

(By B. A. WELCH.)

It does not require much hard work to keep a flock in good condition in the summer, but absolute neglect will often completely destroy the winter egg producing qualities of not only the old hens but the pullets as well.

If you have not removed every window in the chicken house and substituted wire netting in order to provide perfect ventilation do so at once.

Better that the chicks roost in the trees than they be confined in a vermin ridden building.

Body lice will worry a flock to death, or so nearly so as to destroy its usefulness. These can be killed but not easily.

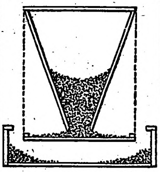
Persian insect powder will do the business. It should be applied with a powder spray by one person while another holds the fowls by the legs so that the powder may reach every part of the skin through the disturbed feathers.

HANDY HOPPER FOR CHICKENS

May Be Constructed of Wood or Galvanized Iron and Will Prevent Birds Scattering Grain.

An economical and useful device in the poultry yard is shown in the illustration.

This hopper may be made of galvanized iron or of wood. It is intended to prevent hens from wasting feed when eating, says Orange Judd Farmer. The hopper proper is hung above the lower box, which may be emptied back into the hopper when desired.



Hopper for Saving Food.

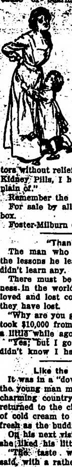
Plan of Feeding.

By giving the hens just as much food as they will relish in the morning and scattering some small grain in the litter, they will start scratching and will keep it up until their crops are filled.

At night they can be given all they can eat of acceptable foods, varying as frequently as circumstances allow. With the variety of food obtainable in the summer time, even for confined fowls, there is little excuse for having overfed birds.

Get Chicks to Roost.

To induce the young chicks to roost in the poultry house as soon as they are weaned, build a ladder of a wide board with narrow cleats nailed across at short intervals. Where the roosts are easy to reach the young birds are more ready to use them.



CHEERFUL WORDS FOR SUFFERING WOMEN.

No woman can be healthy with sick kidneys. They are often the true cause of bearing-down pains, headaches, dizziness, nervousness, etc. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Doan's Kidney Pills make strong, healthy, kidneys.

Mrs. Joseph Gross, Church St., Morrilton, Ark., says: "My ankles were swollen and my back was so painful I could not straighten. I was treated by six doctors without relief. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills, I have nothing to complain of."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Thank You's."

The man who is not thankful for the lessons he learned in adversity didn't learn any.

There must be plenty of thankfulness in the world if those who have loved and lost could know just what they have lost.

"Why are you giving thanks? They took $10,000 from you in Wall Street a little while ago, didn't they?"

"Yes; but I got out with $20 they didn't know I had."—Judge.

Like the Other Kind.

It was in a "down east" village that the young man met his sweetheart, a charming country beauty. When he returned to the city he sent her a jar of cold cream to keep her cheeks as fresh as the budding rose.

On his next visit he asked her how she liked his little gift.

"The taste was very nice," she said, with a rather sickly smile, "but I think that I like the other kind of cream best, dear."—Lippincott's.

Prudent Bridegroom.

"The uncertainties of life in New York are reflected in wedding rings," said the jeweler. "Of all the wedding rings I have sold this season more than half were brought back after the ceremony to have the date put on. The rest of the inscription was engraved when the ring was purchased, but in order that the date might be correct it was cautiously omitted until after the knot was tied."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Admisison.

Fred—I proposed to Miss Dingley last night.

Joe—Don't believe I know her. Is she well off?

Fred—Yes, I guess so. She refused me.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

More to Be Pitied.

Tramp (to lonely spinster)—Come Missus, arst yer 'usband if 'e ain't got a pair o' trousers to give away.

Spinster (anxious not to expose her solitude)—Sorry, my good man, he—eh—never wears such things.—Punch.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Heart's Trouble.

"Faint heart never won fair lady."

"Faint heart has no business to try to win anything; faint heart ought to see a doctor."

When Rubbers Become Necessary

And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A truly great piece of work is always a piece of good work.

A cheerful man is a pessimist's idea of a fool.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Life is a grind, but the world is full of cranks.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

The word "tired" is much used and abused.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP
Buy Furs and Hides. Send for catalog 105.
N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The next best thing to being rich is to have people think you are.

CONVINCING PROOF

OF THE VIRTUE OF

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

What is the use of procrastinating in the face of such evidence as the following letters represent? If you are a sick woman or know one who is, what sensible reason have you for not giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? For 30 years we have been publishing such testimonial letters as these—thousands of them—they are genuine and honest, too, every one of them.

Mrs. S. J. Barber says:

"I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine in the world for women—and I feel it my duty to let others know the good it has done for me. Three years ago I had a tumor which the doctor said would have to be removed by an operation or I could not live more than a year, or two, at most. I wrote Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice, and took 14 bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day the tumor is gone and I am a perfectly well woman. I hope my testimonial will be of benefit to others."—Mrs. S. J. BARBER, Scott, N. Y.

Mrs. George May says:

"No one knows what I have suffered from female troubles, neuralgia pains, and backache. My doctor said he could not give me anything to cure it. Through the advice of a friend I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the pain soon disappeared. I continued its use and am now in perfect health. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a God-send to me as I believe I should have been in my grave if it had not been for Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. GEORGE MAY, 86 4th Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. E. F. Hayes says:

"I was under the doctor's treatment for a fibroid tumor. I suffered with pain, soreness, bloating, and could not walk or stand on my feet any length of time. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, followed her directions and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. To-day I am a well woman, the tumor was expelled and my whole system strengthened. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female troubles to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 1890 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. W. K. Housh says:

"I have been completely cured of a severe female trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and want to recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. W. K. HOUSH, 7 Eastview Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, etc.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

☞ Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

NEW CLUB SHOT SHELLS

Black Powder Load.

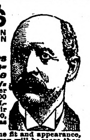
Their popularity began with our grandfathers and has grown like an oak for fifty years. Never equalled in demand by any shot shell—to-day more in demand than in any previous year.

If you prefer smokeless—get UMC Nitro Club or Arrow Steel Lined Shells. The record making ammunition.

UMC Shells have won every Interstate Handicap for two years straight. A record never equalled by any other ammunition. You can't do better than buy the ammunition used by the Handicap Winners.

"Game Laws 1910" mailed free on request.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Agency: 299 Broadway, New York City.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN
BOYS' SHOES, $2.00 $2.50 AND $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

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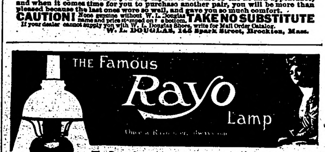

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How Stonewall Jackson Won Life's Battle

by JOSEPH W. FOLK, former Governor of Missouri

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"YOU may be whatever you resolve to be." This was the motto of Stonewall Jackson. By this rule he lived and conquered, and by it died in the rush of victory. Such was Jackson's faith in God and himself, he inspired not only his own men with the certainty of victory, but the entire confederacy felt sure of ultimate triumph while he was in the field. No warrior was ever worshiped by his people as was this Soldier Saint of the Lost Cause. While he lived and fought the people of the south saw in him the incarnation of God's justice struggling for them. When the wound which was inadvertently given by his own men at Chancellorsville terminated fatally, the news came as a chilling shock to southern hopes. The history of modern times affords no parallel to the deep sorrow that throbbed in the hearts of the confederate people when Jackson died. Those who had never seen his face wept for him as for their nearest kindred. They began to realize that with him removed their cause was doomed. As one of the leaders declared when he heard the news of Jackson's death, "God has deserted us, else he would not have taken Jackson."

In being so bowed down with grief at Jackson's loss, it must not be understood that they loved Robert E. Lee and their other generals less, for to the first named at least, their devotion amounted to idolatry, but there was something in Jackson that the others did not possess which appealed to the people of the south, and gave them a sublime confidence. This was the reflection of his absolute faith that the hand of Providence was guiding him on.

Christened "Stonewall" at Manassas.

Stonewall Jackson, as every schoolboy knows, was plain Thomas J. Jackson until in the battle of Manassas when the day seemed to be going against the southern forces, Gen. Bee rode up to Jackson and in despair exclaimed: "They are beating us back," and Jackson replied: "Then we will give them the bayonet." Catching the inspiration of Jackson's indomitable will, Bee galloped back to his command and shouted: "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians. Follow me." Gen. Bee charged at the head of his men, and in a little while fell mortally wounded with his face to the front. From that time Jackson was known as "Stonewall," and his command became immortal as the Stonewall brigade.

Stonewall Jackson's ancestors had lived in Maryland and Virginia for more than 100 years and were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were all honest, God-fearing people, and they were of fighting blood, taking a conspicuous part, first in the Indian troubles, and then in the revolutionary war.

Not Robust in Boyhood.

The boy who was to become one of the greatest military commanders the world has ever known, was born in 1824 in Clarksburg among the beautiful mountains of what was then Virginia, and now West Virginia. He was left an orphan at an early age by the death of his father, and his mother being unable to support him, he lived with an uncle, through whose kindness he was given the benefit of the best schools of those times. Without showing any special aptness as a scholar, he by perseverance mastered whatever he undertook, and through hard study learned his lessons well Like all geniuses of war he excelled in mathematics. As a boy he was not strong physically, and in his early years suffered a partial paralysis, which later disappeared through the strenuous exercises at the military academy.

Served as County Constable.

Partly for the healthful outdoor work that the office would give and partly to obtain funds to aid in his further education, he secured the appointment as constable in his district. He was under age at the time, but was in such general favor that no one raised the question as to the legality of the court appointing a minor to the office. He performed the duties of this place with industry and fidelity, though the kind of people he was thrown in contact with officially, were not such as to aid in the development of character.

As he approached manhood he did not display that sober, serious nature that afterwards dominated him. The spiritualization of everything he did, and his rule of making every act of his life a religious act came later. At this time he was little different from other young men in attending horse races, house raisings and country dances. His truthfulness and aggressive honesty remained untarnished from childhood. He was always modest, self-reliant and full of dignity and courtesy.

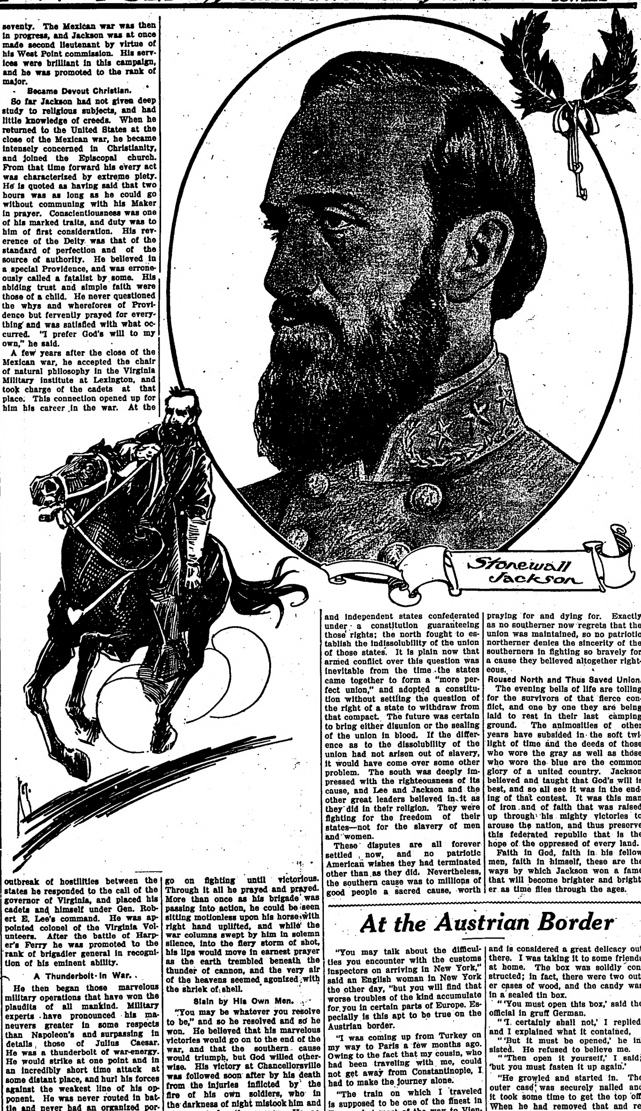
Success in Mexican War.

At the age of 18 he obtained a West Point cadetship and entered that institution. His literary education had not been thorough, and he progressed with difficulty. In the examinations which closed the first half year's novitiate, he came within a fraction of failing. He steadily improved, however, through his earnest application and untiring perseverance, and graduated at the age of 22, in 1846, seventeenth in a class of about seventy. The Mexican war was then in progress, and Jackson was at once made second lieutenant by virtue of his West Point commission. His services were brilliant in this campaign, and he was promoted to the rank of major.

Became Devout Christian.

So far Jackson had not given deep study to religious subjects, and had little knowledge of creeds. When he returned to the United States at the close of the Mexican war, he became intensely concerned in Christianity, and joined the Episcopal church. From that time forward his every act was characterized by extreme piety. He is quoted as having said that two hours was as long as he could go without communing with his Maker in prayer. Conscientiousness was one of his marked traits, and duty was to him of first consideration. His reverence of the Deity was that of the standard of perfection and of the source of authority. He believed in a special Providence, and was erroneously called a fatalist by some. His abiding trust and simple faith were those of a child. He never questioned the whys and wherefores of Providence but fervently prayed for everything and was satisfied with what occurred. "I prefer God's will to my own," he said.

A few years after the close of the Mexican war, he accepted the chair of natural philosophy in the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, and took charge of the cadets at that place. This connection opened up for him his career in the war. At the outbreak of hostilities between the states he responded to the call of the governor of Virginia, and placed his cadets and himself under Gen. Robert E. Lee's command. He was appointed colonel of the Virginia Volunteers. After the battle of Harper's Ferry he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in recognition of his eminent ability.



A Thunderbolt in War.

He then began those marvelous military operations that have won the plaudits of all mankind. Military experts have pronounced his maneuvers greater in some respects than Napoleon's and surpassing in details those of Julius Caesar. He was a thunderbolt of war-energy. He would strike at one point and in an incredibly short time attack at some distant place, and hurl his forces against the weakest line of his opponent. He was never routed in battle and never had an organized portion of his army captured. The baffling strategy which he brought to bear upon the opposing forces, his furious attacks, and his remarkable marches made his name and fame as a leader of armies undying. While the battle raged he would be in the very front of danger, and when the crisis was passed he would retire to his tent for prayer. His trust in the Almighty made him fearless of all things else. He united qualities that seemed incompatible, by combining military genius of the highest order with intense religious fervor. He would never tell his plans of war even to his closest associates, and those around him would not know what he intended to do until the orders were given. He made rapid marches, advancing and retreating with a swiftness unheard of before in the annals of war. His sudden onslaughts usually swept all before him, and when the opposition brought against him overwhelming numbers he would suddenly disappear to crash like lightning in a new and unexpected place. His tactics were to advance and fight and go on fighting until victorious. Through it all he prayed and prayed. More than once as his brigade was passing into action, he could be seen sitting motionless upon his horse with right hand uplifted, and while the war columns swept by him in solemn silence, into the fiery storm of shot, his lips would move in earnest prayer as the earth trembled beneath the thunder of cannon, and the very air of the heavens seemed agonized with the shriek of shell.

Slain by His Own Men.

"You may be whatever you resolve to be," and so he resolved and so he won. He believed that his marvelous victories would go on to the end of the war, and that the southern cause would triumph, but God willed otherwise. His victory at Chancellorsville was followed soon after by his death from the injuries inflicted by the fire of his own soldiers, who in the darkness of night mistook him and his escort for the enemy. He accepted the Divine Will with that same satisfaction he did His favors, knowing it to be best. As he lay on his deathbed conscious that his earthly aircastles were in ruins, and that his life was ebbing fast, he was thoroughly resigned to his fate. When the shadows came closer, and he realized that the end was at hand, he said as his last words: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." So he died courageous and trustful, a noble example of the winning of life's battle by simple faith and devotion to duty.

Fought for State's Rights.

Was he sincere? His critics question. How, it has been asked, could a man pray for the continuation of human slavery? The civil war was not waged for or against slavery. It is true the agitation of the slavery question brought about the issues out of which the war came; but the south did not fight to keep negroes slaves, nor did the north fight to make negroes free. The south battled for what it conceived to be the rights of free and independent states confederated under a constitution guaranteeing those rights; the north fought to establish the indissolubility of the union of those states. It is plain now that armed conflict over this question was inevitable from the time the states came together to form a "more perfect union," and adopted a constitution without settling the question of the right of a state to withdraw from that compact. The future was certain to bring either disunion or the sealing of the union in blood. If the difference as to the dissolubility of the union had not arisen out of slavery, it would have come over some other problem. The south was deeply impressed with the righteousness of its cause, and Lee and Jackson and the other great leaders believed in it as they did in their religion. They were fighting for the freedom of their states—not for the slavery of men and women.

These disputes are all forever settled now, and no patriotic American wishes they had terminated other than as they did. Nevertheless, the southern cause was to millions of good people a sacred cause, worth praying for and dying for. Exactly as no southerner now regrets that the union was maintained, so no patriotic northerner denies the sincerity of the southerners in fighting so bravely for a cause they believed altogether righteous.

Roused North and Thus Saved Union.

The evening bells of life are tolling for the survivors of that fierce conflict, and one by one they are being laid to rest in their last camping ground. The animosities of other years have subsided in the soft twilight of time and the deeds of those who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue are the common glory of a united country. Jackson believed and taught that God's will is best, and so all see it was in the ending of that contest. It was this man of iron and of faith that was raised up through his mighty victories to arouse the nation, and thus preserve this federated republic that is the hope of the oppressed of every land.

Faith in God, faith in his fellow men, faith in himself, these are the ways by which Jackson won a fame that will become brighter and brighter as time flies through the ages.

At the Austrian Border

"You may talk about the difficulties you encounter with the customs inspectors on arriving in New York," said an English woman in New York the other day, "but you will find that worse troubles of the kind accumulate for you in certain parts of Europe. Especially is this apt to be true on the Austrian border.

"I was coming up from Turkey on my way to Paris a few months ago. Owing to the fact that my cousin, who had been traveling with me, could not get away from Constantinople, I had to make the journey alone.

"The train on which I traveled is supposed to be one of the finest in Europe, but most of the way to Vienna it stops every few minutes. They told me the reason was that they had been unable to get enough coal to start with and that these stops were necessary to get fuel. Apparently they took on about a shovelful at each station.

"We reached the Austrian frontier about two o'clock in the morning, and then uniformed customs officials went through the train routing out everybody. They wouldn't let the women dress, and I had to hurry out with nothing on but a dressing gown, and the night was cold, too. We were huddled in a room in the station and our hand luggage was brought out, while every compartment in the train was searched. Then they made us open our bags and satchels.

"The man who attended to my luggage was a very disagreeable sort of person. He insisted upon my opening every parcel I had.

"Now, in my effects was a large box of Turkish delight, which, as you may know, is a sort of sweet paste or gum and is considered a great delicacy out there. I was taking it to some friends at home. The box was solidly constructed; in fact, there were two outer cases of wood, and the candy was in a sealed tin box.

"'You must open this box,' said the official in gruff German.

"'I certainly shall not,' I replied, and I explained what it contained,

"'But it must be opened,' he insisted. He refused to believe me.

"'Then open it yourself,' I said; 'but you must fasten it up again.'

"He growled and started in. The outer case was securely nailed and it took some time to get the top off. When he had removed that and revealed another wooden box the official swore. Then when he had got the top off the second box there was the tin. He spoiled the blade of his knife cutting that open and then when he came to the Turkish delight he was disgusted.

"Of course I laughed in his face. Then he refused to pack the boxes again, but I insisted, threatening him with all sorts of things about appealing to the British ambassador, and so on, so he finally turned in and did as I ordered him, while my fellow passengers chaffed him at being ordered about by a woman.

"I learned afterward that a woman traveling alone had been smuggling a lot of Turkish tobacco into Austria and that the officials had lately been keeping a sharp lookout for her. My being unaccompanied had aroused suspicion."

The dentists who took a stand against kissing probably lost the patronage of all kissable girls.

CROESUS OF KOREA

Hoosier Farmer Boy Becomes Millionaire in Hermit Kingdom.

Financier Born in Indiana, Whole Career Reads Like a Modern Arabian Night's Tale—Man With Midas Touch.

Columbia City, Ind.—At irregular intervals throughout the year a private car pulls into the little station at Columbia City, disgorges a solitary passenger and is shunted onto the siding to await its owner's pleasure. The passenger, having shaken hands with the ticket agent, greeted the telegraph operator with a quiet salutation and nodded a nonchalant recognition to the drivers of the two or three cabs lined up in waiting, steps into the tonneau of Columbia City's one public automobile and is whisked out of the town and along a country roadway to a farmhouse some thirteen miles north of the little burg.

The passenger in question is the Korean mining magnate, Leigh Hunt, and the farmhouse which is his destination is the homestead where was born about fifty-four years ago the financier whose career reads like a modern Arabian Nights tale.

Hunt, after his schooling, became the principal of the village high school. His tastes were expensive and he got into debt. Then he departed suddenly. He became a lecturer on Lincoln, superintendent of schools in a Tennessee town, later he got a similar position at Ames, Ia., after that the principalship of a school at Des Moines, and then the presidency of the Iowa agricultural college. Again his salary proved too small for his needs and he cut loose and went west with only $200 in his pocket. Here his first step was to seek an interview with the proprietor of the Seattle Post. Was the publication for sale?

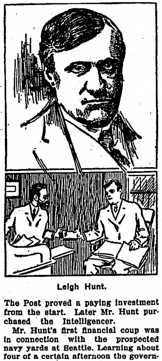
The proprietor intimated that it was, upon the proper terms.

"And those are—?" delicately hinted Mr. Hunt.

"Eighteen thousand dollars," replied the newspaper man. "On time," he added, with what must have been occult prescience of that lone $200 reposing in his caller's inside pocket.

"I'll take it," promptly responded Mr. Hunt, and forthwith handed over his $200 to bind the bargain.

Things now began to come Leigh Hunt's way. The latest Midas touch developed with surprising celerity.



Leigh Hunt.

The Post proved a paying investment from the start. Later Mr. Hunt purchased the Intelligencer.

Mr. Hunt's first financial coup was in connection with the prospected navy yards at Seattle. Learning about four of a certain afternoon the government's probable choice of a site for these yards, Mr. Hunt hurried off and before nightfall had secured an option on the land. He cleared $200,000 on the deal.

And now one day there came to Seattle and to the office of the Post-Intelligencer a young civil engineer from the middle west. He was bubbling with a project which he proceeded enthusiastically to lay before the owner of the publication. His proposition was the purchase in conjunction with Mr. Hunt of lands adjoining the city, and the inauguration of a boom which should net each of the promoters an independent fortune. The rest is the history of Seattle's boom of the early nineties, which netted Leigh Hunt a cool million.

Then came the panic of 1893, and the proprietor of the Post-Intelligencer came out of the crisis worsted to the extent of that same million—and then some.

Again he cut loose. This time Korea was his ultimate refuge, and here it was that fortune perched again, and finally, upon his banner, and he now has a fortune beside which the shorter lived one swallowed by the panic in Seattle was a mere bagatelle.

On the old homestead near Columbia City and in the comfortable dwelling of hewn logs in which her famous son was born, lives the widowed mother of Leigh Hunt.

Upon large and well conducted farms near by reside two brothers of the multimillionaire, prosperous farmers and content thus to remain. A third brother is located in Chicago, and a fourth, after some years in the Korean mines, now lives with his mother on the old home place.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Wild West Outdone in New York City

NEW YORK.—The wild west was once the home of most that was romantic and daring in crime. Today it is superseded by the wild east—by New York city itself. Crimes are being committed here which for daring and unwontedness can scarcely be surpassed even by the most imaginative of writers of fiction.

A few weeks ago, up the river in the neighborhood of Hudson, there was a hold-up such as Deadwood Gulch or Coyote Canyon never surpassed. A paymaster and his guard returning from a bank with $5,000 to pay off the laborers in a brickyard were held up and shot to death within a few hundred yards of their office, and to this day not one of the assassins has been captured and not the slightest light has been thrown on the tragedy.

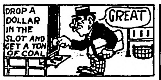
Recently in West Forty-seventh street there was a duel between two parties of men. Each of them was in a big touring car and they maneuvered up and down the street exchanging shots like two battleships in action. There was another duel between two automobile parties on Seventy-second street a couple of evenings later.

Not long ago, one afternoon when Broadway was crowded, a gambler stood in front of one of the best known of New York's theaters and engaged in a pistol duel with another whom he claimed had wronged him. The aggressor was the poorer marksman and was filled with lead. Half an hour later the sidewalk had been scrubbed up and was dry and dusty again, and the surging crowds gave as little comment to the affray as the border men used to when a man was killed over a game of cards in Abilene or Dodge or any other of those roaring cities of the cow country a quarter of a century ago.

One of the most daring deeds in the history of the metropolis was that performed by Myles McDonnell. He walked into a saloon, where he knew a lot of his enemies were waiting to kill him. The minute he stepped inside the door three or four of his foes opened fire on him. He drew his pistol without batting an eye and answered shot for shot. The doctors of the Harlem hospital were busy for several days thereafter attending to the dead and wounded.

New York today has the greatest clearing house for thieves in the world. It is there that congregate the transatlantic robbers, men who work the ocean greyhounds. After each round trip they meet at this rendezvous and divide their spoil. There also assemble the master thieves, the big robbers, the clever men who steal by brains as well as by force.

Now the Slot Machine Grocery Store


DROP A DOLLAR IN THE SLOT AND GET A TON OF COAL
GREAT

CINCINNATI, O.—The corner grocery store in the crowded tenement sections of great cities in the United States will be crowded out by automatic grocery stores if the formation of a great corporation to install slot machine stores in congested districts proves a success.

Rev. H. E. Robbins of New York city, who came here to attend the general Episcopal convention, has recently been appointed chairman of the committee of 60 business men and philanthropists who will direct the placing of the stores.

"Our automatic grocery store and lunch is not entirely for profit," said Mr. Robbins. "It will really be a great philanthropy. The poor in the tenement parts of the big cities buy in small quantities and have to pay the highest prices. A woman who purchases 10 cents' worth of coal gets it at the rate of $20 a ton. So with the other necessities of life. The cheap groceries are also unsanitary, and much time is lost waiting to be served, especially if a child is sent to make the purchase.

"Our grocery stores will consist of a small room with a lot of slots in the wall. If a man wants a dime's worth of coal all he has to do is to drop a dime in the slot and he gets a whole 10 cents' worth. So with beans, sugar, coffee and all the rest of the groceries, done up in clean packages, prepared at a central point and bought in large quantities, which explains the big saving. You cannot haggle over prices with the slot machine, nor do you lose time in being waited on. Prices will be from 1 cent up."

Bring Rare Antiquities From Egypt

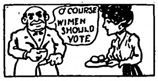
BOSTON.—The Egypt exploration fund of England and the United States has forwarded to its headquarters in Tremont Temple a valuable consignment of antiquities to be divided among museums contributing to the society's excavations in Egypt. These objects were displayed in King's College, London, and represent the result of last winter's work conducted at Abydos, Ehnasiya and Sidmant.

Abydos has proved an especially valuable site for exploration. Here Osiris and Isis had their chief altars, to which offerings were brought from the farthest borders of Egypt during the period of centuries from the twenty-eighth to the thirtieth dynasties.

The main work, which was carried on under the general direction of Prof. E. Naville, consisted of an attempt to clear finally the royal tombs of the first and second dynasties; but much still remains to be done at this site, and good results are expected from the continuation of the work next season. From these excavations come slate palettes, jars and vases, ornaments of glaze, wood, stone, carnelian, amethyst and flint; flint razors, ivory carvings, beads and pottery.

It is a significant fact that many of the discoveries of the last year are injured by dampness, because they lie so near the area of cultivation.

Women to Pit Salon Against Jackpot


O' COURSE WIMEN SHOULD VOTE

CHICAGO.—The "jackpot" is to be supplanted by the "salon" at Springfield. Tea and wafers are to vie with the stronger stimulants which have been inseparable from legislative lobbying before. Pretty girls will pit their skill against that of corporation lawyers and saloon keepers.

Feminine methods are to be introduced into political wire pulling and those who are familiar with the internal politics of women's clubs predict that even the most practical politician will learn something new.

The invasion was decided upon at a meeting of the Political Equality League in the rooms of the Chicago Woman's club upon suggestion of Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, a justice of the peace at Evanston. The league will maintain a salon in Springfield throughout the next session of the legislature. This salon will be quite the equal of those through which brainy women so often swayed the destinies of France.

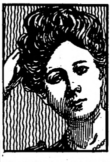
The foundation of the salon will be a good-looking young woman, and her chaperon. This champion, who is to guide legislators to right thinking on the suffrage question, already has been selected. She is Miss Harriet Grim, state organizer of the society. She will be assisted by the club women of Springfield and by Chicago members of the league.

The headquarters of the salon will be in an apartment in Springfield, which will be furnished by the league for the express purpose, and open house will be kept as long as there is a legislator or his wife in Springfield to be entertained. The definite aim of the league for the coming session of the legislature is municipal suffrage.

It is lucky that women have no sense of humor, otherwise they would not buy this year's hats.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

IS ESTEEMED BY QUEEN MARY

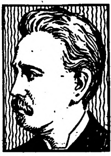


The beautiful Lady Lister-Kaye, who was Natica Yznaga, the youngest of the three charming Yznaga sisters of New York, is one American resident in England who need have no fear for her position in society or of her reception by royalty. For some time speculation has been rife as to the social fate of the American women in King George's reign. There is a general feeling that for a while at least they will be much less conspicuous at court than they were during the late King Edward's regime. However, Lady Lister-Kaye is sure of her standing and knows that she will be quite welcome at Buckingham palace.

This gracious daughter of America is a sister of the late Dowager Duchess of Manchester (Consuelo Yznaga), who was one of King Edward's most esteemed confidants and with whom her friendship was of long duration. Unlike many of the late ruler's associates the dowager duchess was a close friend of Queen Alexandra and held a prominent place in all things social in the royal set. Lady Lister-Kaye was not only highly regarded by the late king and Queen Alexandra, but she has enjoyed the warm friendship of Queen Mary for several years, which is somewhat unusual, as Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra have few friends in common. While the queen was princess of Wales she honored this American woman conspicuously by dining in her home several times. Beyond these personal ties is the fact that her husband, Sir John Lister-Kaye, is a groom-in-waiting upon King George.

Though certain of the residents in the American colony in London may not be in first favor in royal society this winter, Lady Lister-Kaye will not be denied her position and, as has been the case for many years past, a member of the Yznaga family will be prominent in the social affairs of royalty.

PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL



Theophile Braga, provisional president of Portugal, in an interview, emphasizes what he calls the "philosophical" source of the revolution.

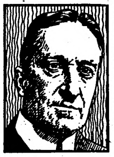
The men who have been spreading the doctrines of republicanism, he says, are professors, mathematicians, writers and generally men of learning. The result, he thinks, is, first of all, a victory for the cause of "education"—an effort to restore the Portuguese people to the intellectual rank lost for so long a time.

"It is our aim," he says, "to show the Portuguese as a race of the elite, both physically and intellectually. It is our greatest honor by an admirable revolution to demonstrate to the world that the Portuguese are worthy of their ancestors."

From the names announced of the provisional government the "intellectuals," the idealist republicans who dream of making Portugal worthy of her former glory, have carried through this movement, or at any rate are for the moment in control. Putting Theophile Braga, the one Portuguese scholar of international reputation, at their head, is a shrewd move on the part of the revolutionists. It follows the curious Latin fashion of bestowing political power on literary men, but it also declares to Europe that the true men of progress, the men of education and of position, are directing the revolution, and not the street rabble of Lisbon. Among Senhor Braga's colleagues are many college professors, while military and naval men are noticeably absent.

Dr. Theophile Braga is a man about fifty-five years old and a graduate of a leading European university. He began the practise of medicine in Lisbon when a young man and has been prominent throughout Portugal for many years past.

LEADS NEW YORK DEMOCRATS



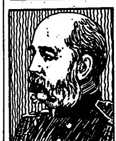
John A. Dix, the Democratic nominee for governor in New York, is a prosperous business man and interested in various corporations. He was born at Glens Falls in 1860. He was educated at the academy there, and entered Cornell university in the class of 1883, but left in his junior year. In 1889 he married Miss Gertrude Allen Thomson, the daughter of a lumber merchant. He began his business career as a member of the firm of Reynolds & Dix, dealers in black marble, and later became associated with Lemont Thomson in the lumber business.

Mr. Dix is not unfamiliar with politics, however, being chairman of the Democratic state committee and a former candidate for lieutenant-governor, when he ran with Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler in 1908. Even prior to that time, in 1906, when William R. Hearst was nominated for governor at Buffalo the name of John A. Dix went before the convention and he received some complimentary votes.

His work in creating a county chairman's organization won him the nomination for lieutenant-governor two years ago. He favored them, and does now, a system whereby the power of the county chairman should be more absolute than at present.

After his unsuccessful campaign two years ago Mr. Dix certified to the secretary of state that he contributed $3,983.50 for campaign expenses, of which $2,500 went to the state committee.

LOS ANGELES TIMES' OWNER



Gen. Harrison Gray Otis is the owner and editor of the Los Angeles Times, the building and plant of which was recently wrecked by an explosion attributed to enemies of the paper.

General Otis was born near Marietta, Ohio, February 10, 1837. With the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio infantry, June 25, 1861. He was made a second lieutenant November 12, 1862, and a first lieutenant May 20, 1863. He was transferred to the Twenty-third Ohio infantry July 1, 1864, and made a captain July 25, 1864. He was breveted a major and lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war and was honorably mustered out July 26, 1865. He was twice wounded during the war.

In 1866-67 General Otis was official reporter for the Ohio house of representatives and was foreman of the government printing office 1868-69. During 1870 and 1876 he was chief of a division in the United States patent office, and special agent of the United States treasury in charge of the seal islands of Alaska, 1879-81.

General Otis was appointed a brigadier general of the United States volunteers May 27, 1898, and placed in command of the First brigade, Second division of the Eighth army corps, in the Philippine islands. He led the brigade at the capture of Caloocan, February 10, 1899. He was breveted a major general of volunteers March 25, 1899, and honorably discharged July 2, 1899. He entered journalism in California thirty-three years ago.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Cruise of World for Naval Cadets

WASHINGTON.—The fighting ships are going on another cruise, partly for the sake of the cruise and partly to advertise the navy and attract young men to it. Sixteen of the battleships will turn their prows away from the home land and steam off into the Atlantic, bound on a tour of the European ports.

When this cruise was first announced, several months ago, the navy department issued advertising matter to draw recruits. One of its most effective documents was a circular letter, prepared at Washington, but sent out from the various recruiting stations. It was written in a heart-to-heart style. The cruise meant, according to the letter-writer, "that thousands of young Americans will have a chance to see the world and get paid for it. Do people who save for months or years to go abroad ever regret it? I want to ask you this important question: Are you willing to travel if you are well paid for it, or would you rather stay at home and read about it?"

Naturally, when it is put up to him in that fetching fashion, the young man concludes that he would a good deal rather travel and get paid for it, and he hies to the nearest recruiting station and enlists. Long cruises cost a lot of money, but they bring in young men and the navy must have young men even if they do come high.

Another heart-to-heart letter is addressed to the young man who is tired of his job. "Perhaps you are unhappy in your present job," writes the recruiting officer. "Perhaps it doesn't pay you enough. Perhaps there is no future to it. Perhaps your present work will never satisfy your burning ambition to win great success. Well, now if you want to change your job, I'd like to have a talk with you and tell you all about a bluejacket's life in the navy."

If the young man isn't tired of his job that letter is calculated to make him tired of it, and the navy gets another man. Other appeals are made, but the cruise talks are what bring the best results.

Put Under Bonds to Keep the Peace

MEXICO
I'LL BE GOOD
PEACE BONDS

MEXICO is a striking illustration of the way modern business puts nations under bonds to keep the peace. A naturally turbulent Latin-American republic, mainly Indian in blood, pays coupons on its government bonds to citizens of 21 nations. That is the number of countries represented last year. In 1907, coupons on Mexican government bonds were redeemed for citizens of 16 nations.

Every country so interested, through its citizens, in the stability and honesty of the Mexican republic, is an influence on the side of peace and order in Mexico. In a very real sense the Mexican nation has given bonds to keep the peace by selling government securities to foreigners living under many flags.

Less directly, but still in ways that count heavily the sales of private property to foreign investors are also equivalent to giving bonds to keep the peace. In the last quarter of a century American capital to the amount of not less than $1,000,000,000, according to excellent authorities, has been invested in Mexican mines, plantations, railroads and other Mexican property. European money has poured into Mexico in a similar stream.

Of course, no Mexican government ever guaranteed the security or the profitableness of such investments. No government of any great power would undertake to collect from the Mexican people, as a nation, money to make good the losses sustained by Americans making unwise investments in Mexico.

Such international business bonds of peace are constantly becoming more important in many parts of the world. Every year the financial and commercial ties which knit the nations together increase in strength. Always the tendency of the times is toward the creation of closer international relations and a surer sense of common interest in the preservation of peace.

Bank Failures Due to Lax Examiners

IT'S SOUND ALL RIGHT
BANK EXAMINER
BANK

CLOSE upon the heels of the radical shake-up in the ranks of the United States bank examiners, by which 20 men were shifted to new fields, Controller of Currency Murray announces that he will make a personal investigation of conditions in all examination districts. In deciding upon this course of action the controller says:

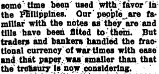
"In almost every case of a national bank failure since I have been controller the insolvency could have been averted had the national bank examiner determined the true condition and reported his findings in time for me to force a correction in the administration of the bank's affairs."

After citing that examiners of failed banks had offered excuses that they had been unable to learn in advance of a bank's true condition, that officers and directors of banks would not correct conditions brought to their attention, or any one of another dozen reasons, Mr. Murray in his statement says:

"Many of the examiners state in their reports of examinations, forwarded to the controller's office, that it is a hardship not only on the examiner but upon many of the members of the directory of country banks, to ask the various boards to meet with the examiner during the progress or at the close of the examination.

"This investigation by the controller and his chief of the division of reports is also an investigation into the methods employed by every national bank examiner, and upon seeing them make an examination of several banks and afterward holding a meeting of the directors, he will be able to determine who of his examining force, if any, are inefficient."

Want to Shorten 'Long Green' Notes


I DONT CARE WHAT SIZE IT IS JUST SO IT'S GOOD

THE length and breadth of the paper money issued by the government are not fixed by statute, but by habit the notes are 3.04 inches long and 7.28 inches wide. The treasury department renews the plan more than once proposed before to reduce these dimensions. The size talked about is 2.5 inches by six inches, which has for some time been used with favor in the Philippines. Our people are familiar with the notes as they are and tills have been fitted to them. But traders and bankers handled the fractional currency of war times with ease and that paper was smaller than that the treasury is now considering.

The cost of the change would be in providing an entire new series of plates and that would be much greater than the renewal of such as wear out. On the other hand the experts reckon that a saving of $612,603 a year may be made by the reduction in size. The secretary will ask congress to conform the bank bills to the new dimensions at government charge for new plates.

The work of so modifying the paper currency would require 18 months, so that no sudden appearance of the smaller notes can be expected. While engravers and printers might be busy, the scheme would pass into an old story.

The department hesitates to go forward in the matter without public approval and invites criticism and suggestion. The clipping off of more than half an inch in width and 1.28 inch in length saves so much in paper and permits five notes instead of four to be printed on a sheet. The guess how much longer the smaller note will last than the present paper can be verified only by trial.

Some men have a voice in public affairs, but most of us have only a growl.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

THE BEST REAL "PULL."

Now that the summer is nearly over hundreds of young men who were graduated last June from colleges and high schools are entering the vocations which they intend shall be their life's work. Some are still seeking suitable openings. The young man without a "pull" may believe himself handicapped. He is likely to see instances where the employer gives first consideration to his son, his nephew or the son of a friend. But that is no more than right. The average business man recognizes the obligations of relationship and friendship, up to the point where they do not impair his material interests and those of his associates. His nephew and his friend's son must make good—his own son, most of all. His tendency, in fact, is to be more strict with his son than he is with any of his other employes, says the Cleveland Leader. If a young man thus favored with the first opportunity shows that he will be a failure in the work he is doing, he is removed. Family ties and friendship usually will not hold him. Then comes the chance of the young man who may have felt discouraged because he had no "pull." The best "pull" any young man can have in starting in life is honesty, industry and the determination to work for his employer as though he were working for himself. He should realize that, in fact, he is working for himself and that he has a financial interest in the business, to the extent of his pay. Such a young man is bound to succeed.

A year ago a tipless hotel of the first class was opened in London. The management "positively announced" that no gratuities to waiters, porters, maids or other employes would be permitted or suffered. The "experiment," as everybody called it, seemed extremely interesting, but the result was considered doubtful. Skeptics said: "Wait a month or two." The hotel is now a year old. The public is assured that the no-tip policy has been enforced to the letter, that the establishment has prospered beyond all expectations, and that there has been no trouble whatever in getting employes—and good, fit, well-mannered employes, too. This is very gratifying news indeed, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Presumably the hotel pays wages and salaries that compare favorably with those of hotels where tips "go," or run riot, at all hours of the day and night. Mere prohibitions, where temptations exist, will not eradicate an abuse. But if everybody is satisfied at the tipless hotel there is no reason why its policy should not succeed permanently.

Upon a Newport "farm" which cost a fortune the young owner lies ill of typhoid fever. A wealthy woman nearby suffers from the same "disease of dirt." In Manhattan last year there was a sporadic outbreak in the region of costly apartment houses. This year it is Brooklyn's turn, says the New York World. In this city, with its guarded water supply, it is likely that typhoid at this season is brought from insanitary summer resorts or incurred during automobile runs. Every life lost by typhoid is a wasted life. It is absolutely preventable. People who live in marble halls without caring whether poison runs in the pipes behind them; the very rich who spend millions in display but neglect sanitation; college professors caught unaware by epidemics like that in Ithaca—these have themselves to blame if the disease occurs. Typhoid originating in any community disgraces it.

A new method of making physical examinations to detect the presence of tuberculosis has been demonstrated at Guy's hospital, London. The examination is made by the aid of X-rays, and shows tuberculous ravages in the lungs, it is said, at an earlier stage than they are revealed by the stethoscope. The X-ray is valuable for many purposes, but must always be used with caution, as numerous sad experiences have taught.

Cable reports that in Berlin during ring bouts a band always plays lively airs, and many boxers not only keep time with their feet but seem to take their hitting and sidestepping cues from the music. This is magnificent, but it is not boxing. Over here there's no music required save the thud of the padded glove and the contestants have to move lively enough.

An interesting incident at the convention of the National Association of Master Bakers in Baltimore was the reading of a paper by a Washington lady dealing vigorously with the methods of bakers and pleading for home-made bread both for sanitary reasons and as a matter of economy. The bakers were gallant enough to allow the lady to have her say, and if her objection to some of the practises mentioned are well founded doubtless there will be reform

AMERICA II IN DISTRESS

APPREHENSION IS FELT FOR THE CREW SIGHTED BY CANADIAN LUMBERJACKS.

TELL STORY OF ADVENTURES

Daring Aviators Fight 32 Miles Without Food.—Blanckerts and Companion Reach Railroad Almost Dead.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 24.—It is the opinion of August Blanckerts, aid of the balloon Germania, that Allan R. Hawley and Augustus Post of New York, pilot and aid respectively of the America II., which left St. Louis last Monday and from whom no word has since been received, are fighting for their lives through the wilderness of northern Quebec.

Mr. Blanckerts arrived here from La Toque, Quebec, some distance from the spot where the Germania landed on Wednesday. He and Captain Hugo Von Abercron had a desperate fight for their lives after coming to earth. They were 32 hours forging to the railway line with only a few crusts of bread for sustenance. Their clothing was torn to shreds and they were almost in a state of collapse when they struck the railroad. There they met a construction gang and from them learned that a large yellow balloon had preceded the Germania over practically the same route by half an hour. The railroad men told Blanckerts that the other balloon was very high up and maintained the same altitude until she passed out of sight toward the Ungava wilderness.

Mr. Blanckerts Is Positive.

Mr. Blanckerts expressed the opinion that the balloon was the America II. The later report of the landing of the Dusseldorf II. in the same region explains to the satisfaction of many the appearance of the first balloon, but Mr. Blanckerts has not changed his opinion.

Colonel Theodore Schaeck, pilot of the Helvetia, met Blanckerts here Saturday night and after comparing notes found that the Germania had gone 100 miles farther than the Helvetia. The Dusseldorf II., according to unofficial estimates, exceeded the distance record of the Germania by about 70 miles.

The Germania came to earth at 11:15 a. m. Wednesday. At that time there was still considerable ballast on board, and the big balloon could have kept in the air for several hours longer, but Captain Von Abercron feared that they were passing entirely beyond the lines of civilization and it was this that prompted him to land.

Balloon May Be in Forest.

Colonel Schaeck of the Helvetia came down for the same reason. He had enough ballast to continue for 48 hours, he said. It had been generally believed that the balloons could not have kept afloat later than Wednesday night, but the evidence of Von Abercron and Schaeck has exploded this theory and if the America II. kept them company on the journey into the far North, her crew may still be struggling through the almost impassable forests of the Ungava district, many hundred miles from succor.

N. M. CLAIMS PART OF TEXAS.

New Boundary Dispute Raised By Baby State.

Santa Fe., N. M., Oct. 24.—The committee of boundary of the New Mexico constitutional convention decided to report that the 103d meridian is the true historical boundary between New Mexico and Texas. This would give New Mexico two hundred square miles now a part of Texas.

The committee on legislation adopted a modified referendum proposition through which a law passed by a legislature may, within a certain time, be submitted to voters at the following general election upon the petition of ten to twenty-five per cent of the qualified voters in every judicial district.

The committee on judiciary decided in favor of an appointive supreme court of three judges to serve 12 years at $7,500 a year.

Saloon Men Are Indicted.

Sauk Center, Minn., Oct. 24.—The Todd county grand jury surprised citizens of that county with the return of many indictments against saloonkeepers at Staples. They are charged with selling liquor to little boys and other disregard for the liquor laws.

Queen's Brother Dies.

London, Oct. 24.—Prince Francis of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, is dead. He had been ill for some time with pleurisy. The king and queen were at the bedside.

Dietzes Will Seek Funds.

Milwaukee, Oct. 24.—Clarence and Myra Dietz are expected in Milwaukee on Monday, and will open headquarters to collect a defense fund according to W. B. Rubin, attorney for the defense, who returned here from Hayward, Wis.

Smith Not Candidate.

Council Bluffs, Oct. 24.—Representative Walter I. Smith has announced that he is not a candidate to succeed the late Jonathan P. Dolliver.

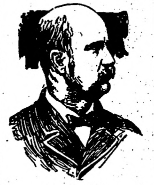
DAVID BENNETT HILL IS DEAD

FORMER SENATOR AND GOVERNOR PASSES AWAY.

Was Prominent for Years in Democratic Party and as Executive of New York State.

Albany, N. Y.—David Bennett Hill, ex-United States senator and former governor of New York, died suddenly Thursday at Wolferts Roost, his country home. He was 67 years old.

About two weeks ago Mr. Hill was seized with a bilious attack, and although his condition was not considered serious at the time, his physician advised him to remain at home for a few days. The patient appeared to be on the road to recovery until Wednesday night, when he suffered a sinking spell, which resulted in his death.



David B. Hill.

Mr. Hill was born August 29, 1843. He was elected to the assembly in 1870 and again in 1871. During his first term in the assembly he made his memorable fight to abolish contract convict labor, and during his second term he was a member of the judiciary committee, with Samuel J. Tilden, they being the only Democrats on the committee, which had the task of investigating the alleged scandalous and corrupt conduct of certain New York city judges.

AMERICA CREW IS RESCUED

Wellman and Companions Are Picked Up and Return to New York on the Trent.

New York.—Walter Wellman, who with his crew of five men sailed from Atlantic City, N. J., for Europe in the immense dirigible balloon America last Saturday, got back to this city Wednesday on the Royal Mail Steam Packet line steamer Trent.

Barring a few injuries to his right arm and one of the fingers of his right hand, the man who directed this daring attempt to cross the ocean in a gas bag returns in good physical shape although his nerves are somewhat shattered and he has reached the conclusion that in the present development of the dirigible the task he undertook is a hopeless one.

The members of his crew came back bubbling with enthusiasm over their adventures and with open expressions of willingness to try it again as soon as anyone produces a balloon which has half a chance of making the journey.

New York.—The first attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon has proved a failure. The America, with Walter Wellman and his party of five on board, was picked up Tuesday morning almost 375 miles due east of Cape Hatteras, by the incoming Bermuda liner Trent.

News of the rescue came in two wireless messages from Captain Down of the Trent, one reporting to the company agents here and another informing the New York Times of the result of the expedition in which it had taken a leading part.

Captain Down reported that at five o'clock Tuesday morning he first sighted the airship. Signals of distress and calls for help were given. For three hours the Trent maneuvered in the heavy sea to get alongside of Wellman and his wrecked companions. The entire party finally was taken aboard, even to the cat, which was taken along as a mascot. The America was abandoned where the rescue occurred, in latitude 35.43, longitude 68.18.

TAFT AT ELLIS ISLAND

President Visits Immigration Station With Secretary Nagel and Commissioner Williams.

New York, Oct. 19.—President Taft made his proposed visit to the Ellis island immigration station, where he was met by William Williams, commissioner of immigration. Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor came from Washington to make the trip with the president.

The party had lunch on the cutter Immigrant, and the president met a number of men of prominence during his trip, some politicians among them.

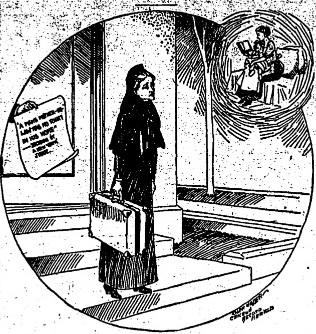
Gov. Hadley May Avert Rail Strike.

Lutesville, Mo.—Governor Hadley Thursday wired the Missouri Pacific's general manager and the machinists' international president offering to arbitrate the general strike of the allied trades on all the Gould railroads, which is imminent.

Mammoth Sea Liner Launched.

Belfast, Ireland.—The Olympic, the first of two mammoth White Star liners, was launched Thursday amid scenes of enthusiasm. The new vessel is of 45,000 tons

THIS IS NO MOTHER-IN-LAW JOKE



"A POOR MOTHER-IN-LAW HAS NO RIGHT IN HIS HOME" —DECISION BY A NEW YORK JUDGE.

SHIPS ARE WRECKED

DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY WEST INDIAN HURRICANE IS BEING REVEALED.

FRENCH LINER GOES ON REEF

Passengers Numbering 547 Are Safe But Ship Cannot Be Floated Until Cargo Is Jettisoned—Nine Lives Lost in Storm.

New York.—The destructiveness and the devastation wrought by the West Indian hurricane along the Florida coast, south of St. Augustine, is being revealed as wire communication is slowly restored.

Dispatches from Tampa and Key West received by roundabout routes give a long list of vessels wrecked and lives lost.

Most thrilling of all is the report telling of the grounding of the French transatlantic steamship Louisiane, with 547 passengers, on Sombrero Reef, fifty miles east of Key West. Fortunately, however, all hands are reported safe. The vessel lies in eight feet of water and cannot be floated until most of her cargo has been jettisoned.

Three of the crew of the schooner Harry I. Haywood of Boston were drowned when that vessel went on the reefs at Boca Ratone.

Six men were drowned when the sloop Nabob was swept to sea and swamped off Masquesos.

The captain, mate and one seaman of the schooner William W. Converse of Philadelphia were lost when the schooner went to pieces on Tuesday. Five survivors were brought to St. Augustine.

The schooner Edward T. Stotesbury of New York is also reported wrecked on a reef.

The Texas oil barge Dallas, with nine men aboard, broke her towing line in a ninety-mile gale off Jacksonville, Fla., and has not been heard of since.

The steamer Brazos of the Mallory line left Galveston on October 12 with sixteen cabin and fifteen steerage passengers. Since a dispatch was received from her captain on Sunday that she had anchored in the Gulf of Mexico nothing has been heard of her.

GOVERNMENT IS TO DEFEND

Validity of Law Making Initial Carrier Liable for Damage Is Before High Court.

Washington.—Argument was begun Wednesday in the United States Supreme court as to the validity of the so-called Carmack amendment to the Hepburn rate law of 1904. The initial carrier of interstate commerce is not only made liable by this amendment for damages which may occur in transportation on its own road but also on all its connecting lines.

The contest is probably the greatest of all the legal controversies which have arisen out of the passage of the Hepburn rate law.

Attacking the constitutionality of the law at this time are the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company.

In addition to those claiming damages for shipments over these roads, Attorney General Wickersham of the department of justice has come forth to defend the constitutionality of the law. From two primary points of view the railroads attack the law.

Dead Russian Leader Honored.

Moscow, Russia.—The funeral of Prof. Sergo Andreievich Mouromtseff, who was president of the duma in 1906, Thursday was the occasion of one of the greatest popular demonstrations ever seen here. It was attended by 60,000 persons.

Death Verdict for Slayer.

Plaquemine, La.—Frank Oteri was found guilty of the murder of Jeremiah F. Stephens of St. John, Mich., by a jury. The verdict carries the death penalty.

DOLLIVER IS LAID TO REST

FUNERAL HELD WHILE RAIN FALLS IN TORRENTS.

Senator Cummins, Governor Carroll and Others Pay Last Tribute to Memory of Dead Statesman.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The funeral of the late Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver took place here while the rain fell in torrents. Burial was in Oakdale cemetery.

The drizzling rain, driven by a raw, cold wind, compelled the family to abandon the original plan of holding the services on the lawn of the Dolliver home. The funeral, therefore, was held in the Fifty-sixth regiment armory, which accommodates 6,000.

Contrary elements could not keep away the devoted friends of Senator Dolliver, however, who crowded every available space in the big building.

Standing outside the building, straining to catch a word of the eulogies being pronounced upon the departed statesman, were almost 3,000 people.

They crowded around the building until finally Senator Clapp of Minnesota left the services inside and went outside, making a short speech to them.

On the stage of the armory were seated the clergy, the United States senators and congressmen, the committee from the two houses of the Iowa general assembly, all state officers and other speakers.

The space in front of the stage was a perfect mass of flowers. Particularly noticeable was the huge wreath sent by the United States senate.

Preceding the speeches at the armory the regulation Methodist Episcopal burial services were held.

Following the ritualistic services of the church, eulogies were delivered by the following men: Rev. Charles M. Stuart, Chicago; Governor Carroll, on behalf of the people of Iowa; Senator Cummins, as representative of the United States senate; Bishop William Fraser McDowell of Chicago, "A Fallen Leader."

CRIPPEN TELLS HIS STORY

American Dentist Takes Witness Stand In Own Behalf In Trial for Wife Murder.

London.—The climax was reached in the sensational Crippen murder case Thursday when Dr. H. H. Crippen took the witness stand to refute the charge that he had murdered his wife, that he might marry his pretty typist, Ethel Clare Leneve.

Crippen admitted that he lied concerning his wife's disappearance.

"I said those things to cover up the scandal, for both our sakes," said the witness. "It is true that many of the things I said were false. She repeatedly threatened to leave me, telling me that she could go to America to join Bruce Miller. I last saw her on January 31 of this year, and I believed that she fled to America. To avoid scandal I concocted a story that she had gone to America to attend to certain private business for me in California, and that while on her way across the American continent she had died and had been incinerated there."

Telling of his flight to North America, Crippen said:

"Ethel and I were hunted and we wanted to escape. The quartermaster of the Montrose volunteered to help us. We were to be smuggled ashore in a piece of baggage, but our plan was frustrated. I wrote the suicide note to throw the authorities off the track and give us more time to get away."

Wilson's Resignation Accepted.

Princeton, N. J.—The board of trustees of Princeton university Thursday accepted the resignation of Woodrow Wilson as president and appointed John A. Stewart of New York, senior trustee, president pro tempore.

To Raise Silkworms in New York.

New York.—The raising of silkworms is to be undertaken on a large scale at Great River, L. I. The United States department of agriculture will assist in making the enterprise a success.

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Gillette

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

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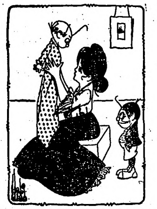
If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

REMEMBER PISO'S for COUGHS & COLDS

SUPPLY ALWAYS KEPT UP.



If babies come down from heaven, mamma,
There's one thing that's sure, I declare—
There's so many babies that come down each day,
There can't be race suicide there.

Completely Pauperized.

Albert W. Hebberd, New York's charity expert, said at a recent dinner:

"The great danger of charity is its pauperizing effect. This effect must be avoided, or the recipients will all become Jack Hanches.

"Jack Hanch, on the score of bad health, never worked, and the pastor of the Methodist church, a man whose heart sometimes outran his head, sent the idler and his family weekly gifts of food and clothing—supported the whole crew, in fact.

"A church visitor, after listening to Jack's complaints one day, said:

"'Yes, of course, you have had bad health, we know that; but one thing at least you ought to be thankful for, and that is our pastor's kindness in sending you all this bread and meat and jelly and blankets, and so on. Don't you think it is good of him to look after you so well?'

"'Good of him?' said Jack, impatiently. 'Why, what's he for?'"

A Logical Landlord.

Many a tenant will sympathize with the man in this story, from the Philadelphia Record. He was renting a small house which the landlord had refused to repair. One day the owner came to see him.

"Jones," he said, "I shall have to raise your rent."

"What for?" asked Jones, anxiously. "Have taxes gone up?"

"No," the landlord answered, "but I see you've painted the house and put in a new range and bathtub. That, of course, makes it worth more rent."

She Probably Could.

Senator La Follette, apropos of certain scandals, said at a dinner in Madison: "These things recall the legislator who remarked to his wife, with a look of disgust: 'One of those land lobbyists approached me today with another insulting proposition.'

"The wife, a young and pretty woman, clapped her hands. 'Oh, good!' she cried. 'Then I can have that sable stole after all, can't I, dear?'"

WISE WORDS.

A Physician on Food.

A physician, of Portland, Oregon, has views about food. He says:

"I have always believed that the duty of the physician does not cease with treating the sick, but that we owe it to humanity to teach them how to protect their health, especially by hygienic and dietetic laws.

"With such a feeling as to my duty I take great pleasure in saying to the public that in my own experience and also from personal observation I have found no food equal to Grape-Nuts, and that I find there is almost no limit to the great benefits this food will bring when used in all cases of sickness and convalescence.

"It is my experience that no physical condition forbids the use of Grape-Nuts. To persons in health there is nothing so nourishing and acceptable to the stomach, especially at breakfast, to start the machinery of the human system on the day's work.

"In cases of indigestion I know that a complete breakfast can be made of Grape-Nuts and cream and I think it is not advisable to overload the stomach at the morning meal. I also know the great value of Grape-Nuts when the stomach is too weak to digest other food.

"This is written after an experience of more than 20 years, treating all manner of chronic and acute diseases, and the letter is written voluntarily on my part without any request for it."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

OBJECTS TO RULING

EXCEPTIONS ARE FILED TO THE OPINION OF THE MASTER IN CHANCERY.

IN MINNESOTA RAILROAD CASES

E. T. Young and E. S. Durment Acting As Special Counsel—Famous Rate Cases to Go To Supreme Court.

St. Paul.—Another important step in the fight to maintain the validity of the Minnesota rate laws was taken when general and special exceptions of the state of Minnesota to the findings of Judge Otis, special master in chancery in the rate cases, were filed with Judge Otis at St. Paul.

The general exceptions, contained in 33 closely typewritten pages, were prepared by E. T. Young, former attorney general. The special exceptions, of about the same length, were prepared and submitted by Edmund S. Durment. Both appeared as special counsel for the state in the preparation and trial of the case and in the exceptions filed acted for C. F. Staples, Ira B. Mills and Charles E. Elmquist, members of the state railroad and warehouse commission, and for George T. Simpson, attorney general.

Case an Important One.

Inasmuch as the case is one of vital importance to the people of Minnesota, involving principles of state sovereignty and the rights of the state to regulate and control the affairs of public service corporations, the state's attorneys have incorporated in their exceptions every material point affecting the merits of the case which may be the possible subject of contention in the supreme court of the United States. The reasons for each exception are set forth at length.

Direct issue is taken with Judge Otis' findings that the state exceeded its constitutional powers in prescribing the contested rates because, as the master said, such rates constitute a direct interference with and impose a burden upon interstate commerce.

The state maintains that the constitution gives congress control over commerce beginning in one state and ending in another and the interstate commerce act provides for the federal regulation of transportation carried on between different states; that the laws involved apply by their terms only to intrastate business and do not overlap and conflict with any federal laws.

Although substantive law is cited in support of the constitutionality of the Minnesota rate laws, expediency and public policy are also urged in that a judicial finding which cripples the commerce power of a state does not enlarge the commerce power of the nation.

Judge's Method Criticized.

General exception is entered to the method adopted by Judge Otis in fixing the valuation of the railroad property employed in the state. This is considered the most important feature of the Otis decision. After stating that the master ignored the original investment as a measure of the valuation upon which they are entitled to a return and also ignored the outstanding stocks and bonds of each company, which exceeded the actual investment, Mr. Young says:

"He adopted the so-called cost of reproduction as the sole measure of the value of railroad property. The plan followed by the master reduces railroad valuation to a mere exploit of the imagination. Under it the value of railroad property can be fixed at any figure which interested parties will swear they believe it to be worth, and if such a plan is upheld by the courts, railroads can make the public pay any rates they see fit to charge."

The attention of the master is also called to the fact that the actions are brought by the stockholders and not the railroads and that a railroad stockholder has no right in law to claim a return from the public on anything more than the face of his valid stock. At the suit of a stockholder the value found cannot, according to the state's attorneys, exceed the outstanding stocks and bonds.

Another Exception Filed.

Exception is filed to Judge Otis' apportionment of interstate and intrastate freight and passenger business carried on railroad property strictly within the state. This point is regarded as of the utmost importance for on the proper and just apportionment of this business depends the property valuation which determines whether or not the rates in question in this case are confiscatory, as found by the master.

The state objects to Judge Otis' division of the value of railroad property between state and interstate business, both passenger and freight. It is stated that Judge Otis by charging to intrastate business an undue percentage of the common value of both intra and interstate business, it is made to appear that the railroads are not earning a compensatory income on their Minnesota investment and that therefore the Minnesota rate laws are confiscatory.

The next step in the proceedings will be the consideration by the master in chancery of the exceptions filed by both the railroads and the state. He will make further recommendation based upon the exceptions and another stay of 30 days will be allowed for the lawyers of both sides to submit further exceptions. The entire record in the case, including the evidence, findings of the master, the two sets of exceptions, the master's findings on these exceptions and the additional exceptions, will then go to Judge Sanborn of the United States circuit court.

Judge Sanborn will set a time for hearing the arguments of counsel. The recommendations of Judge Otis on the exceptions filed will probably be filed within a week or ten days and in the order of business the arguments of law and fact will probably come up before Judge Sanborn early in December. The case will be appealed direct to the United States supreme court.

HENNEPIN VALUATION BIG.

County's Personal Property Is Worth $55,655,192.

St. Paul.—Personal property in Hennepin county is valued by the state tax commission at more than one-fourth the value of all the personal property in the state. The report of the state commission, sitting as a state board of equalization, made today, places an assessed valuation of $209,586,904 on the personal property in the state. Of this amount $55,655,192 is in Hennepin county.

The commission increases the return submitted by the Hennepin county board just $1,250,780. The county board made a valuation of $55,655,192. The assessed valuation of personal property in Ramsey county is raised from $30,716,843, the estimate of the Ramsey county board, to $32,129,,176.

Last year the board placed $203,428,334 as the valuation for the state. The increase is $8,550,296.

Of the thirty personal property items the biggest increases for the state are as follows: Shares of bank stocks, $2,663,450; automobiles, $1,402,258; retail merchandise, $963,107; manufacturers' machinery, $522,198; pianos, $397,693; hogs, $353,447; bonds and stocks, $304,137. The biggest decreases on the list are as follows: Private banks, brokers and stock jobbers, $803,602; manufactured articles, $699,551; wheat flour in the hands of manufacturers, $227,810; watches, $188,752.

The figures of the commission are final.

GEORGE W. HIGGINS DIES.

Prohibition Committee Chairman Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Minneapolis.—George W. Higgins, chairman of the state Prohibition committee, candidate for governor on that ticket in 1898, member of the legislature in 1907 and probably the leading Prohibitionist of the state, died suddenly of heart disease.

A slip on the sidewalk a few blocks from his home brought on the attack which caused death.

For 14 years Mr. Higgins has been chairman of the state committee with the exception of the time he made the run for governor in 1898. Long before he was chairman he was an active member of the committee. He was 54 years old and leaves a widow and three daughters: Mrs. W. A. Stromme, Miss Elsie and Miss Gertrude Higgins. The last few years he has been in the real estate business and before that in the brick industry. For several terms he was president of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

BEMIDJI GUARDS 'FIRE WATER.'

City Takes Rigid Steps to Save Saloons by Protecting the Indians.

Bemidji.—Bemidji is to take no chances on losing its saloons as a result of the activity of the Indian bureau of the department of interior in enforcing the Indian treaty which prohibits the sale of liquor to persons of Indian blood.

Every precaution is being taken to make the sale of liquor in this city harmonize with the desires of the government. At a meeting of the city council an application for a license to establish a new saloon was rejected and the council went firmly on record against permitting the establishment of any additional saloons here.

More than that, the chief of police was named by the recent Democratic in watching the saloons for any possible violation and to work in accord with the government agents.

On top of all this, the council favored increasing the cost of a saloon license from $500 to $1,000, and City Attorney Torrance was instructed to draw up an ordinance along these lines and present it to the council at its next regular meeting on Oct. 24.

UNCLE SAM SELLS MUCH TIMBER.

Washington, D. C.—A sale of 314,785,000 feet of timber for $20,709,330, an average price of $8.59 a thousand feet was effected by awards which the secretary of the interior made on the bids for the ceded Chippewa timber in Minnesota. The bids were submitted at Cass Lake, Minn., September 15 last, and the average price this year is about $2 higher than in 1903 and 1940, when timber of a better quality was sold.

TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Crow Wing County Educators Select Leaders for the Year.

Brainerd.—At the Crow Wing County Educational Association meeting the teachers' section elected as officers: President, R. R. Graham, of Deerwood; vice-president, Miss Margaret Cosgrove; secretary, Miss Vivian Anderson; treasurer, Miss Maude Phelps. The school board section elected H. C. Hughey as president and Charles Barrett as secretary.

M'CONNELL GOT GOOD START

Fourteen Chances Accepted and Three Hits in One Game Marked His Initial Performance.

By AMBROSE McCONNELL.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

How I got my start was by accepting 14 chances and making three hits in one game. The reason I got my start was that I was offered a dollar and a half more a week to play one game of ball than I had been getting for working six days in a mill.

I was a boy in a small Vermont town and when I was sixteen I had to handicap myself in the baseball line because it was necessary for me to work in the mills. All the time out of the shop I played baseball. That limited me to between the six o'clock whistle and dark in summer and Saturday afternoons. I was fast and I loved the game. I was getting six dollars a week for working in the mills, averaging ten hours a day, and playing ball Saturday afternoons. I used to pay my own expenses to get into a game, and the dream of my life was to see a real major league team in action. I remember starting to save money once with the intention of going to Boston to see the champions play. But I never succeeded. In fact the first major league game I ever saw I played in.

Sometimes a team of one of the towns around would offer us our expenses to play in their towns. Sometimes they would offer me my expenses, consisting of dinner and a dollar to hire a rig, to play with them. If they played on week days I would lose half a day to get to play. One day we were invited to play at Powell, and they offered expenses. We took our team up and gave them a beating, although they had a paid team. I had six put outs, eight assists and three hits. That night they paid for our supper and while we were at the table the manager of their team came to me and asked me how I would like to play with his team Saturdays. I told him all right if he paid. He offered me $7.50 a week. I almost fainted, not knowing that he was paying some of his other men $15 a game. I jumped at the chance, for it looked easy to make more in an afternoon of fun than in a week's work in the mill. Things seem easier than they are. I went into baseball that way. I jumped to Burlington, then into the Eastern league and in two years into the big leagues.

Ambrose McConnell.

It is a serious business, and one requiring much work and strain, and unless a fellow is willing to work harder on the ball field than he ever did in the mills, he ought to stick to the mills, or the plow.

WORLD'S BEST POLO PLAYERS

Earl of Rocksavage Pays Glowing Tribute to Americans Before Sailing for His Home.

"In the Americans I have met the finest players that the world knows, and the best sportsmen." This was the earl of Rocksavage's parting tribute to the American polo players, against whom he has been playing recently in New York. Rocksavage sailed with F. A. Gill, another member of the Raneligh team. He said before embarking:

"The last two months of polo mark an epoch in my life. The American players are wonderful, and it has been my good fortune to witness feats of horsemanship and mallet work that seemed almost incredible. I am only too keen to return next March along with the team that will compete for the international cup.

"The winning of that cup by the Americans served to stimulate English polo as nothing else could possibly have done. The tactical methods of play provided a revelation to British lovers of the sport. The Americans injected new ideas into the game, created new ways and means of accomplishing the old things, and altogether have livened things up in a truly wonderful manner.

"From every aspect, our visit to America has been a most successful venture."

Burke to Manage Hoosiers.

James Burke of St. Louis, manager of the Fort Wayne club of the Central league during the season just closed, has been appointed manager of the Indianapolis club of the American association to succeed Charles Carr, resigned. Burke was manager of the Louisville club in 1908, and third baseman on the Indianapolis club in 1909.

McAleer Signs Again.

James R. McAleer has signed a contract to manage the Washington American league baseball club for two years. McAleer is to have complete charge of the team in all matters connected with the players.

Andrew's Ancestors

By JANE OSBORN

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

"Genealogist, P. O. Box 172:

"My Dear Sir:—In answer to your advertisement in the Saturday Review, I wish to make some inquiries concerning your genealogical work. I should like to have my family traced down to my grandfather. In his father's time, I believe the records were in the family, dating back to the sixteenth century in Scotland; but party owing to fire, partly owing to indifference, these records have been lost. I should like to restore them.

"If you will undertake this work for me, let me know your terms and I will forward whatever information I have. Very truly yours,

"Andrew MacPherson."

Cella Dale began to read this note with the interest she always felt in a possible order for work, but when she came to the signature she exclaimed in surprise:

"Andrew MacPherson!" she said to herself. "If that isn't queer! I sha'n't let him know who I am, though. Of course, he's well to do, or he wouldn't have been at the mountains last summer, and if he knew I worked—" Cella smiled.

She would have thought the coincidence still stranger if she had known that Andrew MacPherson had had her in mind when he answered the noncommittal advertisement inserted in the magazine by "Genealogist, P. O. box 172."

Andrew was a newspaper man. The shiftlessness which made it so easy for his grandfather to lose track of family records, the fire which destroyed thousands of acres of lumber land in Michigan when it burned his grandfather's house and possessions, were still a heavy drain on the young man's energy. His father, as energetic as Andrew, had devoted himself body and soul to his work as a backwoods Presbyterian minister, and family pride and possessions had dwindled even as the spiritual life of the community where he labored increased. Andrew, at thirty years of age, was still working to care for his mother, to see a younger brother through college and to keep the Michigan property until the new growth of timber was ready to cut.

Hence Andrew was poor. Until the preceding summer he had not cared. Then one day he had been sent to interview one of the big trust magnates who was staying at a fashionable mountain resort, and there he had met Cella Dale. He had seen her three or four times in the course of the following fortnight, for he thought it necessary to take unusual pains in submitting the article he had written as the result of the interview for the capitalist's approval.

For Andrew, confirmed bachelor as he thought himself, had fallen in love. He tried to find out where Cella would spend the winter, but although she was friendly enough, she grew cold and distant when he pressed this point. But she told him she would be in the mountains again the following August, and he determined to live somehow through the winter, work harder than ever before, and then indulge himself at all costs in a two weeks' vacation the next summer in Cella's company.

Then it was that Andrew's poverty began to bother him. He was making a good income, to be sure, enough even with his heavy expenses to support a wife simply. But Cella, who was used to spending her summers at one of the most fashionable mountain resorts in the country, could never be expected to accommodate herself to a five-room apartment in New York, with an occasional week-end out of town and a fortnight's vacation each year spent quietly in the country as diversion.

So Andrew, dejected and helpless, fell back on his family. In a rash moment of foolishness he chanced to see Cella's advertisement.

"It's something to have a family that stretches back for centuries," he said to himself. "If I can't offer her money I can at least offer a name that she can be proud of." And with a vague idea of falling on his knees and begging her to accept a typewritten account of the lineage of the MacPhersons for generations back Andrew answered the advertisement.

Cella, it chanced, lived for eleven months out of the twelve in a small room not far from Andrew. She was an orphan, and although she had a rich aunt, she insisted on supporting herself, boarding with friends in the city and looking up genealogies. Once a year she spent a gay month in the mountains with her aunt, who begged Cella never to speak of her work and to do her best to make a suitable match.

But Cella's ideas of a suitable match did not agree with those of her aunt, and after four summers of gaiety Cella still dug away in musty library books and ancient records.

Cella went to her task of finding Andrew MacPherson's lost ancestors with enthusiasm. She liked tracing genealogies, and there was an added zest in tracing, under safe cover of P. O. box 172, the lineage of some one she knew—and Andrew MacPherson at that.

With the information which Andrew, unsuspicious, forwarded to her, Cella managed to trace his ancestors from the pioneer times in Michigan back to a landing in Virginia, and then over the seas and back to the days of one Andrew, laird of the MacPherson ancestral hall in the Scotch Highlands. It was really a very interesting line of ancestors that she arranged in neat, typewritten array over several sheets of foolscap.

But the end of her search Cella came upon trouble. At first she thought she had made a great find, for in an old record she came across a verse of many stanzas about a bold Scotch knight named Andrew, of the house of MacPherson, and a fair lady whose name and history nobody knew, but who captivated the bold knight. They were about to be married when one moonlight night at the edge of a lake the knight asked the lady who she was.

"The lady's eyes were ocean blue; her
brow was lilies fair;
Her lips gave forth the rose's hue,
and sunlight was her hair,"

sang the ditty. But when she opened her rosy lips and told the knight that she was a humble peasant maiden he was so enraged that she should think of marrying a knight of his degree that he clapped his hands and summoned a mystic boat, which carried her over the lake into darkness and oblivion.

"What an awful man to have for an ancestor," thought Cella. "The story would be good reading, but it's only a legend, I suppose. I just won't put it in." So without this romantic addition Cella forwarded the genealogy of the proud house of MacPherson and waited for summer.

In radiant expectancy Cella went to the mountains, and took all her aunt's advice and scoldings with laughing good grace.

Andrew arrived as he had planned, and the two weeks of his vacation were even happier than he had dared hope. Cella welcomed him frankly, and as the days passed their friendship progressed so far that Andrew took heart.

He had the modesty to leave his family tree at home, for he realized that it would seem like idle boasting to show it to Cella. But he never told her how poor he was. He knew it was cowardly, but he could not tell her—Cella, who seemed to have everything that money and riches could give her.

Cella remembered her aunt's advice, and guiltily kept still about her work. How could a man like Andrew MacPherson, prosperous and well to do as a man must be to spend his vacation at such a place, take any interest in a girl that had to look up other people's genealogies to support herself.

The last day of Andrew's stay came, and he and Cella spent the evening canoeing on the lake.

"Cella," said Andrew, as they stood together at the water's edge, taking a last look at the moonlit lake, "I am going back tomorrow. Before I go I must tell you what I came up here to tell you. I didn't suppose there was any hope for a man like me—you, with money, and friends, and everything any one could have. But you are so different from every one else up here; you're so genuine and honest. As you stand there in the moonlight, Cella, you're like the sunshine and the ocean and everything that is wholesome and true."

Cella stood rigid. A moment before she had known what she would say when Andrew made his plea. The fact that he did not know she was poor and worked did not seem to matter. But the words sunshine and ocean brought back the untimely fate of the poor little peasant girl, and Cella seemed to see, not a pleading young American lover, but a grim Scotch knight before her. The lapping of the waves seemed to be the oars of the mystic boat which was to bear her to oblivion once her identity was known.

"Don't," said Cella. "Oh, please take care of me," she whispered as the wind blew the water splashing on the shore. "Don't you see, I cannot listen to yours? I've been deceitful. I'm dreadfull poor, and I have to work to take care of myself, I do genealogies. I did yours. I'm P. O. box 172. But I didn't want you to know I was poor."

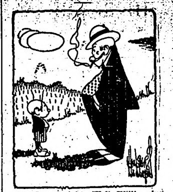
"Cella," said Andrew, taking her in his arms, "Cella, you're not poor!" Then, as she struggled, sobbing, to free herself, "Cella, I'm glad. I'm poor, too."

"Some day," said Cella, a few hours later, "I'll tell you a story of a knight and a lady that belong to your genealogy."

Englishman's Defense.

When Booker T. Washington was in England in 1899 he found the average Englishman very stolid. "It was hard for me to get accustomed to speaking to English audiences," he writes. "The average Englishman is so serious and is so tremendously in earnest about everything that when I told a story that would have made an American audience roar with laughter the Englishman looked me straight in the face without even cracking a smile." And the London Chronicle explains: "The trouble is not that the Englishman does not see the American joke, but that he saw it before the Mayflower sailed, and no longer thinks it new and funny."

HARDY.



Mr. Heavyweight—Well, Willie, why do you look so studious?

Willie—I was wonderin' if you ever married sis, if I could be able to wear yer cast-off clothes.

REST AND PEACE

Fall Upon Distracted Households When Cuticura Enters.

Sleep for skin tortured babies and rest for tired, fretted mothers is found in a hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment. This treatment, in the majority of cases, affords immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, and crusted humors, eczema, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings, of infancy and childhood, permits rest and sleep to both parent and child, and points to a speedy cure, when other remedies fail. Worn-out and worried parents will find this pure, sweet and economical treatment realizes their highest expectations, and may be applied to the youngest infants as well as children of all ages. The Cuticura Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass., for their free 32-page Cuticura Book on the care and treatment of skin and scalp of infants, children and adults.

Was Getting Monotonous.

A handsome woman who had been so unfortunate as to find occasion to divorce not one but several husbands was returning from Nevada. In Chicago she happens to meet her first husband, for whom, by the way, she always has entertained a real affection.

"Upon my soul, if it isn't Charlie!" exclaimed the ex-wife, cordially shaking hands with the gentleman whose name she formerly had borne. "I'm awfully glad to see you, Charlie!" Then, after a wistful expression had come to and been banished from her countenance, she added:

"Old chap, I've often wondered where you were and what you were doing. It was too bad we didn't get on better together. I hope your experience hasn't been as unpleasant as mine. I'm just sick and tired of marrying strangers!"

Easy for Her.

An extremely corpulent old lady was entertaining her grandchild at luncheon when she found occasion to reprimand the little girl for dropping some food on the tablecloth.

"You don't see grandma dropping anything on the table," she said.

"Of course not," replied the child; "God gave you something in front to stop it."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

At the First Try.

"What do you think of my doughnuts, George?"

"Dear, you are a wonder!"

"Do you think so, really, darling?"

"I certainly do. Scientists have been trying for years to produce artificial rubber, and here you do it the first rattle out of the box."

No Hurry.

"What are you in such a rush about?"

"Promised to meet my wife at three o'clock down at the corner."

"Well, there's no hurry. It isn't four o'clock yet."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Old Oaken Bucket.

Doctor (to typhoid patient)—Do you remember where you drank water?

Patient (an actor)—Oh, yes! It was back on the dear old farm—twenty years ago!—Puck.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

True happiness is found in great love manifesting itself in service.—Thoreau.

A stitch today may save a patch tomorrow.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

There is no campaign in Red Lake county, only county division.

Should county division carry the eleven towns farmers will soon be singing that old song of "all I can get" when a loan agent asks them how much money they want to loan on their farm, but they wont be able borrow enough money to move out of the county with.

We understand that John Saugstad will ware a vale during the close of his "sticker" campaign in Polk county. His backers had ought to get the rear end of an old cows hide to bawl over their heads, and start diging their holes, so as to be ready to crawl in and hawl the hole in after them November 9th,

There is one drawback in this part of Red Lake county, and that is the large amount of vacant land. Would you that are liveing here like to see this land occupied? If you would do not vote for county division and drive out emigration, and some of the farmers that are here now to Canada.

Should county division carry there is a large number of farmers that will loose their farms in this part of the county. There is no emigration to help matters out, as that has already stopped. It looks funny to us to see a man that had a citation issued to the sheriff to collect his last years personal tax, howling for county division, to double them.

The talk of burning up court houses originated with E. L. Quist, who reminds us of a fussy old woman giving orders to children. This old woman calld to her chil and said: "Now Johney and Kittie I am going over to the neighbors, and if you poke any peas up the babies nose while I am away I will punish you." As soon as she was out of sight the "kids" began to try to poke peas up the babies nose, something that they would never have thought of, if mother had not told them. That is the way with this county division fires. Quist started them and the farmers believe that it is part of the game to burn up old seckond hand buildings that are being used for court houses, so as to get new ones.

Fossils and Gold.

In Alaska the bones and often the entire bodies of extinct animals, such as the mammoth, the mastodon, the reindeer and the bison, are found most abundantly in layers of soil directly above gold bearing gravels. So intimate is this association between fossil animal remains and auriferous deposits that one scientist who has explored Alaska says fossils serve prospectors as indexes of the metallic richness of the soil. In ancient times both gold and the bones of animals were deposited at the bottoms of valleys by action of rivers and smaller streams, many of which have now disappeared; consequently the appearance of fossils is, it is claimed, an almost certain indication that gold will be found in the neighborhood. The cabins of many miners are ornamented with huge tusks and antlers unearthed in the diggings.—New York Tribune.

Lived In a Good Neighborhood.

"Do you find that it is costing you more to live than it used to?"

"No, not more to live, but more to keep from being eclipsed by my foolish neighbors."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Demonstrative.

Old Lady (speaking of her late husband)—I mind the last time we were out together, and he turns round an' says, kindlike: "Come along, old [illegible]!" he ses.—London Tit-Bits.

COURT HOUSE IN ASHES.

PENNINGTON COUNTY MEET HEAVY LOSS.

ALL COUNTY RECORDS DISTROYED BY FIRE.

Will Bond County For $80,000 To Transcribe New Records And Build A New Court House.

A farmers bad dream;

Editor Sunbeam:

Ay have ben herin so much bout county deling hat me nabor Jon Jonson vants me to say somting bout it and ven ay had bad deam the oder neight ay tink ay vill.

Ve had bad fire de oder dog, and ven ay come heme dat neigh an vas lookin at a big picter of court house vat Penington county vas going to have and an odr vone vere some fellers vas to get up scheme to burn court house. So ven ay vent to bed ay had dis drombild: "Ay tink to get dat Penington county and ay vas in Tief River Falls to see de farmers court house and ven ay kom dare vas orly big pile of ashes and many fellers stog dar and snack: Pretty soon two feller kome just so fast as dem can ran, and dey vas svetin, just so hard as dey could and say; how dis happen? Den one littl feller say, ay tink it catch fire and hin vink at other feller. Den oder feller say; vell it been to bad dot all dem books bron up, ay tink dem valts been no good. Den de oder feller say: "vell ve vil have biger court housen dan Red Lake Falls now but ay tink dem vill have to bond de county for bout eighty tousand dollar to build new court house and buy new books." Den dem laff just so hadt as dem could laff. Den oder feler say "who ben dat feller over dar?" Oho dot been ane stackare fram forbehall, dot pays de tax." Den dem vink and laff just so hard dem could laff, and den ay vake up.

Vell ven ay kom'e up in morn, ay go over to ma habor Yonson and shakck mid hin and hin say: "Ole ay tink dis division busines ben all one big skame to get offic and you bet de farmers vill have to pay de expense" Vel Yon ay say ay vil write dis for de papers so her hit are —Ole O. Olson, jr.

P.S. Ay hear Peter Wald have deed to dot court house, and ay tink hin better move it out on de farm; so ven it "catch" fire, it vont bran de whole town up. U.

Get A Free Home.

Come into the beautiful west and get a home of your own where wheat goes 50 bushels per acre. We can locate you on government land or sell you a fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send postage for full infomation now.

Montana Land Company.

Great Falls, Montana.

PERSISTENT BEGGARS.

The More Egyptian Mendicants Get the More They Demand.

In Egypt one should never give baksheesh except for actual services rendered. Resist calmly but firmly every attempt at extortion. Never pay till the stipulated service is finished; then, after you have paid a little more than the bargain called for, turn a deaf ear to the protestations and entreaties that always follow. Bear in mind that the more baksheesh you give, the more clamorous becomes the applicant. Real thanks and gratitude must not be expected for gifts.

A friend of mine once broke one of these rules just to see what would happen. As we passed through a little mud village twenty miles from Cairo he gave a sturdy beggar a millieme (half a cent). This beggar, accompanied by others, followed us to the edge of the village, asking for more. My friend then gave him a piaster (5 cents).

They followed us a hundred yards or so and were more persistent than before. When they showed a disposition to go back he gave them 5 piasters. They followed us half a mile and became very clamorous. I was afraid we should get into trouble and wanted him to stop it, but when they began to lag he gave them 20 piasters.

They followed us two miles, and the experiment might have ended seriously had we not met a company of travelers with a dragoman, who sent the beggars about their business. This may help you to understand Egyptian character.—Christian Herald.

Did They "Hock" Them.

"In the olden days they had no watches, you know," said the father.

"And how did they tell the time?" asked the son.

"By sundials."

"Well, father," said the young man, feeling of his watchless chain, "how much could a fellow get on a sundial do you suppose?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Consistent Mrs. Biggle.

Della—Mrs. Biggle is passionately fond of cream, isn't she? Stella—Oh, my, yes! She's such a crank on cream she's going to have her husband cremated.—Boston Herald.

Certainly Helpful.

Optimist—Ah! It is cherishing our illusions that keeps us young.

Pessimist—Yes; but only if we cling to the illusion that we are still young.

It is a maxim that no man was ever enslaved by influence while he was fit to be free.—Johnson.

LAPLAND BABIES.

For Their First Few Months They Live In Wicker Baskets.

Little Laplanders spend the first few months of their existence in baskets of wickerwork provided at the top with a conical framework too close for the baby to fall through and yet giving the infant plenty of light and air.

Before commencing her work for the day the Lapp mother places her child in the basket and hangs it on the limb of some nearby tree, occupation being found for the little one by stringing toys under a cord passed across the top of the basket.

Thus provided the child spends the entire day in the open and yet at the same time is guarded from the troubles and dangers of outdoor child life in other countries.

The basket idea curiously parallels the Indian idea of strapping the papoose into a carrying case, but the Lapp baby has the advantage over its Indian fellow in that its limbs are unconfined and a certain amount of liberty of movement is afforded.

The child is carried from place to place in the same basket, the cord by which it is attached to a tree being slung over the shoulder.

Definite Instructions.

Telegraphers have their troubles, like the rest of mankind, and the men who follow the dots and dashes tell stories based upon actual happenings that almost test the credulity of the hearer. A man now in charge of a Postal office is responsible for the following, which occured to him when he was holding down a key in an obscure place in the suburbs:

"A farmer came in one day and handed me a message to 'Mrs. Smith, New York city.' I asked for the address, and my patron, looking at me with a pitying smile, replied:

"'Sonny, you just send it to Mrs. Smith, who keeps a boarding house in New York. Don't let any one know you don't know where her place is.'"—Philadelphia Times.

Followed Instructions.

She was a woman of very puritanical notions, and when she came into his room to kiss her little boy good night and found that he had not said his prayers she was very much shocked. "How was it, Willie," she asked, "that you neglected such an important duty?"

"You see, mamma," he replied, "when dad sent me in a hurry to bed he said there mustn't be another word out of me tonight."—Lippincott's.

Just the Very Trouble.

A French scientist says that the oceans hold enough gold in solution to give each inhabitant of the earth $24,000,000. The trouble is that they will continue to hold it.—Albany Journal.

Might Is Right.

We have noticed that when two boys are playing with a wagon the smaller boy is pretty apt to be the horse.—Atchison Globe.

Mercy turns her back to the unmerciful.—Quarles.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 14th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., October 7th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Lund, of Anstad Minn., who on November 23, 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 1247, Serial No. 04606, for S.½ S.E. ¼, Sec. 3 & N.½ N.E. ¼, Sec. 10 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 21st, day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, Ivar Vestby, George Wold, Peter O. Brevik, all of Anstad. Minn.

Aurthar P. Toupin,

Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 30, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota. September 26th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Amundsen, of Kratka Minn., who on, June 28th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 367, Serial No. 0450 for Lots 1, 2, and E.½ N.W.¼ Section 7, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 21st, day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Theodore Olson, Christian P. Brorby, Gunder Olson, Plen H. Wright, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,

Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 13, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Tafalseth, of Germantown Minn. who on October 15, 1904 made Homested Entry No. 447, Serial No. 04275. for N. W. ¼ Section 9, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian. has filed notice of intention to make Final five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tore Hegtveth, Kittle T. Jordshaugen, Leif Jordshaugen, Christopher V[illegible], all of Germantown Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,

Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn: October 18th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Myrom, of Highlanding Minn. who on November 28 h. 1904, made Homestead entry No. 963, Serial No. 04363 for S W. ¼ Section 2, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above descibed; before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henry Eliason, Nils Swanson, Herman Brekemyr, Anton Myrom, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,

Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 17th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that Alber Trnka Jr., of Erie Minnesota., who on April 20th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1836, Serial No. 04561. for S.E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ & Lots 3. 4. & 5, Section 6 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edwin Hanson, Frank Srnsky, Hans Solberg, of Erie Minn. Joe Stangel, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,

Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 17 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole T. Lande, of Radney Minn. who on October 28, 1905 made Homestead entery No. 1287 Serial No. 04500, for N. [illegible] ¼ Section 15 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gudder Anderson, Osmund Mandt, of Rhoda, Minn. Tarkel T. Lande, of Radney, Minn. Benk K. Kvestel of High Landing, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,

Register.

Table All Right.

"Do they have a good table?" asks the prospective guest.

"It is first rate," answers the man who has just returned—"solid oak, with heavy legs and a polished top."—Judge.

A Question of Gifts.

"Why did you deliberately make an enemy of your old friend Jinks?"

"Because he is to be married next month."—Lippincott's.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,

Manager.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p. m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

The Effects.

"I have come to you, my friend, for comfort. My best girl has treated me very badly. I was trying to explain something to her, but she gave me such sharp looks they cut me to the heart; she withered me with her scorn, crushed me with her coldness and stabbed me with her keen edged tongue."

"See here, man, you oughtn't to come to me for comfort. What you need is to go to a hospital for treatment."—Baltimore American.

PATENTS

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

There will be a grand ball, at the Kolski hall, in Deer Park tomorrow night. All are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Singer, of Kratka visited with Mr. and Mrs. George Singer at Rhoda Sunday.

Miss Emma Sater has been visiting Dakota friends and relation the past two weeks.

Now is the time of the year to pay uy your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. Attend to this before you forget it.

FOR SALE: One yoke of very good work oxen, six years old next spring. Inquire of George Leimers, Radney Minn.

Next month we shall begin the publication of scholars names that attend school regular at the Highlanding school.

We hand a reminder that old winter would soon be ready for business at the old stand, yesterday afternoon.

Wm. Cousins has rented the Beaudery farm for next season. Mr. Beaudrys will remove to Canada where they have taken up a large tract of land.

The Kratka farmers club will meet at the Kratka hall next Sunday afternoon. County division is to be discussed, with speakers for and against division.

We note that the cities down the river are making preparations to get along without Red Lake river water this winter, as the river will be frozen to the bottom by January 1st.

Geo. E. Barrett-Public Ownership candidate for governor was holding a meeting at the Highlanding school house on Sunday afternoon. He devoted about all his time to roasting Roosevelt, but prehaps he enjoyed it and it diden't hurt "Teddy" any.

Work is being done fast enough on ditch No. 47 to finish it in about 22 years, if they have any kind of luck. But of course it don't make any difference when the ditch is dug, after they get things in shape so the farmers can start paying taxes. The farmers did not petition for the ditch because they wanted it, but to furnish a life job

We met Martain Hyland at Highlanding last Sunday, and he informs us that Oklee will be the nearest railroad point for the Deer Park farmers. It appears that Thief River Falls made a little mistake by not shoving the line of that railroad farther sou: th, in exchange for the name of Pennington county. However it is hard to tell who did get the best of that deal, but if old Pennington gets his name put out of having a county named after him, he may come to the conclusion that the eleven towns farmers are not such suckers as be took them for, and that he might just as well built the road where they intended to build it, between Clearwater and Red Lake rivers.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

News are scarse this week.

Ole Nesland and daughter, of Lessor came up here last Sunday to visit with the family of Ole Nesland and Knut Olson.

Mr. John Olson, from Rudell made a business trip to Plummer Thursday after a load goods for his store.

Oscar Lindberg left for Oklee on Monday to do some carpenter work for the Haaven girls on their new resturant.

Mr. Ed. Stelrope and son Carl and Tom have taken a contract to do some ditching on the Lillo ditch.

The farewell service that was held last Sunday was the best that has been held here. All of us were sorry to part with Rev. Skogen, and wife, who will go to St. Paul Minnesota.

Don't forget to go to election and vote against county division.

Fall plowing is about all completed in this locality.

Now is the time of year to bank up your house and repair your stock barns.

The trapping season for Mink and Mushrats opens on November 15th, and closes on April 15.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

I buy my goods for cash and give my customers the bennift of the cash discount. Call at the Rhoda store and see what a large amount of goods you can get for a small amount of money.

POLITICAL DOINGS.

* * * Look at these five stars * * They represent the proposed county Commissioners of Pennington county. Look again, and you will see that there are three to represent Thief River Falls and the territory west of it, and we have two. Three and two make five, and three is more than two. Oh due stackare fran foberball (the poor wrech from the reservation) that votes for county division is jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. Take another look at the stars.

The farmers over in Polk are begining to understand that "league" sticker campaign of John Suagstads and will put him to sleep proper in November where "stickers" and kickers belong. We fought the nomination of A. L Hanson for senator of this district as hard as we could, but on November 8th, we will vote for him. Go way back and sit down you kickers, and remember that you are in America, and not in Cuba, where when one side wins, at the ballot box, their opponents start a revolution. It is better to never go into politicts if you can not stand defeat.

Trial of a Dead Man.

Mr. Christopher Hare's book on "Charles de Bourbon, High Constable of France," mentions the strange trial which succeeded the close of that turbulent career. He had died in conquering Rome, which his leaderless soldiers straightway sacked. For this crime it was necessary to find a scapegoat, so "on July 20, 1527, in the presence of King François I., on his seat of justice, assisted by the peers of France and the assembled chambers, Jean de Surie, first usher of the court, called Charles de Bourbon three times—at the bar of the parliament, at the marble table and at the marble steps—and then reported that the said De Bourbon had not appeared. The sentence was drawn up, then solemnly read out: 'The connetable de France, dead, was condemned, his goods returned to the crown, and the door of his palace by the Louvre was painted yellow.'"

A Realistic Picture.

A still life by Jan van Huysen in the museum at The Hague was injured, but it is believed that the perpetrator was neither vandal nor thief. The picture represents a basket of fruit on which a number of insects have gathered. On a pale yellow apple, which is the centerpiece in the cluster of fruit, is a large fly, painted so true to nature, so say the officials of the gallery, that the canvas was injured by some one who endeavored to "shoo" it and brought his cane or hand too close to the canvas. "A tribute to the painter's genius," says the letter recording the fact, "for which the work had to suffer."

Arctic Rock Weed.

Drifting down from Alaska comes the greatest of all sea plants, the arctic rock weed, that grows in shape like a huge ship's hauser and sometimes with branches 500 feet long. There are no signs of leaves, but at intervals of a fathom or so a knob, for all the world like the buoy on a drift net, grows around the stem, aiding, as does the buoy, in keeping the plant afloat and creating the impression that some nets have gone astray. —New York World.

Method In Her Breakage.

"Augusta is an awfully bright girl, isn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. When she is reading a novel on the front porch her mother never thinks of asking her to wash the dishes."

"Why not?"

"She's sure to break so many of them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trouble Ahead.

Young Husband (to wife)—Didn't I telegraph to you not to bring your mother with you?

Young Wife—I know. That's what she wants to see you about. She read the telegram.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your big hat

SINGER BROS,

KRAKA, MINN

is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing,

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $9.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS,

Kratka Minn.

"Chief Ripply" a full-blooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree can be found for service at the residence of George Leimers in Deer Park, Terms $1,00.

English of Long Ago.

The king's English has changed as kings have come and gone, says the St. James' Gazette. Here is a passage from the record of a crowning of long ago: "The Cardinall, as Archebishoppe of Caunterbury, showing the king to the people at the iiij parties of the said pulpitt, shall say in this wise, 'Sirs, I here present Henry (true and rightful, and undoubted enheritour by the lawes of God and man to the coroune and roiall dignite of England, with all things thereunto ennexed and apperteyning, electe, chosen and required by all three estats of the same land to tak yppon him the said coroune and roiall dignite, whereupon ye shall vnderstand that the daie is prefixed and appoynted by all the piers of this land for the consecracion, envnccion and coronacion of the said most excellent Prince Henry; will ye, sirs, at this tyme geve your willes and essentes to the same consecracion, envnccion and coronacion? Whereupon the peple shall saie, with a greate voice, 'Ye, Ye. So be hit. King Henry! King Henry!'"

Weighing the Mayor.

A mayor, particularly an English mayor, is traditionally a man of weight and substance, but there is only one municipality that insists that his honor get on the public scales and prove it. Of the thousands of quaint and curious customs surviving in "the old country" this is perhaps one of the most odd. The mayor of High Wycombe has to be weighed on Nov. 9 of each year, inauguration day, and this custom has been observed for about six centuries. The mayor elect walks at the head of a procession consisting of the councilors, the beadle and the mace bearer. He is clad in cocked hat, silk stockings, blue coat and knee breeches. Upon reaching the town hall the mayor is placed upon the scales by the head constable, and a record of his avoirdupois is solemnly made in a book kept for this purpose.—Harper's Weekly.

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The Gullible Public.

Two boulevardiers of Paris tell how they proved the gullibility of the public. They bet a friend 1,000 francs that by inserting three advertisements of three lines each in papers in the course of a week they would receive 500 francs without giving any explanation or making any promise to the senders.

On a Saturday the following advertisement appeared:

"Intelligent persons will send 5 francs to such an address."

On the Wednesday the insertion ran:

"Last possible day is Sunday. Send your 5 francs then, or refusal."

The third on the following Saturday was:

"All 5 francs posted after tomorrow will be inexorably refused."

By the Sunday morning seventy-seven postal orders for 4 shillings each had come in, and the next morning eighty-two more arrived. The gullible public had sent in not 500 francs, but 795 francs in a week. Having proved their point and won their bet, the two boulevardiers naturally returned the postal orders to the ingenuous senders.

Feminine.

"What is Mrs. Green crying for?"

"Mrs. Watson snubbed her in the street car."

"But Mrs. Green doesn't speak to Mrs. Watson, anyhow."

"I know, but she's crying because she didn't see Mrs. Watson in time to snub her first."—Detroit Free Press.

THE MERCHANTS State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US.— J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS,

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt,

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

I Have Barrels Of Money,

To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it,

Hover O. Follkedahl,

Highlanding ..... Minn.

ROOSEVELT'S Own

The Most Popular

African GameTrails

Gives in book form by Roosevelt's own hand the sole account of his African Hunt.

AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
153 Fifth Avenue - New York

Only Two Kinds.

Little Lawrence's grandfather was very ill, and a trained nurse had been employed to care for him. When he became convalescent a young woman who had studied in a hospital for a short time was secured in her place. A sympathetic neighbor meeting Lawrence, the following conversation took place:

"How is your dear grandpa this morning, Lawrence?"

"He is better."

"Have you the trained nurse still?"

"No; the trained nurse has gone away, and the one we have now is half trained and half wild."—Woman's Home Companion.

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PATENTS

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The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of Webster's International Dictionary allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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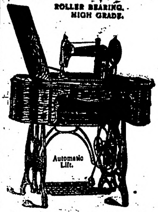
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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Health and Hymen

By STACY E. BAKER

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

As Damon approached, suitcase in hand, the driver of the great car chugging restlessly by the curb bounced eagerly down from his seat and relieved the youth of his luggage.

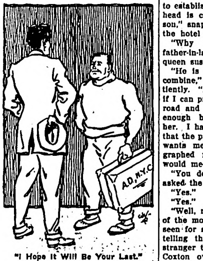
"For a small town, this Blissville has them all beat," ruminated the young cigar salesman, leaning back on the rear cushions. "Blissville for mine, hereafter, at every opportunity. Must be a peacherino of a hotel when it sends an automobile after its guests."

In all truth, the chauffeur was establishing a speed record. Houses flashed dizzily by, and the main stem of the little burg unfolded as a dirty gray ribbon [illegible] unsophisticated roadster, who was even then making his initial visit to the trade.

"'Speed on, McDuff,'" misquoted the commercial man, and leaned happily back to dream his omnipresent dreams.

On and on went the car at an ever-increasing pace. Damon's eyes opened to contemplate a picturesque building just ahead. Four stories high, it flared to the very sky several gaudy gables which a color-loving owner had caused to be smeared with all the colors of the rainbow.

"Gee!" murmured the astonished youth as the car slowed suddenly down to turn in at a green-hedged roadway leading to the spacious porch that connected with the institution, "mine host must suffer from an acute attack of coloritis. This is the happiest looking plant I have ever stopped at." The machine came to a slow stop, and the active driver jumped hastily down and opened the door for Damon to alight.



"I Hope It Will Be Your Last."

A fussy little person came forward and grasped the youth's suitcase. "You are here, I see," he bellowed in a voice that told of no lack of lung power.

"Just so," acknowledged Damon. He eyed the man curiously. "I suppose you are the proprietor. This is my first trip through this section."

The squat, monkeylike person stared. "I hope it will be your last," he rumbled. "No, I'm not the boss, but I take his place when he's gone. I'm the general athletic instructor. Mulqueen is my name." He seized the soft hand of the labor-ignorant drummer and squeezed it to a beating pulp.

Arthur Damon had some experience with hotels, big and little. In fact, the youth's income had allowed him to see something of life on a most expensive plane, and this move in the capacity of a cigar salesman had nothing to do with needing the money. There were other reasons. But in all Damon's experience an athletic instructor [illegible] the guests of a hotel was unheard of. "You are a what?" he gasped.

"An athletic instructor," roared the strenuous voiced one. "I give 'em their bumps, I do." He summed up the [illegible] the erect shoulders-back attitude of the youth before him. "You look as if you could go some," he volunteered. "I have set your try-out for 2 o'clock."

"Me," gasped Damon. "Not me, my friend. I have other business to attend to." They were now on the inside of a large well-furnished office. "Where is your register?" demanded the cigar salesman.

"You don't have to register," loudly assured the athletic instructor. "Everything is O. K. We have had your room reserved for you for three days."

"Say!" preluded Damon, taking the stocky one by the arm and leading him toward a cushioned seat at some little distance away. "You and I want to get together. There's some mistake here. You evidently take me for some one else. I am Arthur Damon, a cigar salesman, and I'm in your old burg on business and not to pull off boxing bouts with—er—athletic instructors."

"You think you are," calmly came from the other, "but as a matter of fact, you are Andrew Dimeling, of New York, suffering from a nervous breakdown caused by too much burning of the candle at both ends, and you are here, gentle stranger, because papa telegraphed for a suite for you, explaining the many little mental vagaries of his promising son as he did so. Now, my boy, you just leave it all to us. Don't worry. Physical culture and a total abstinence from grog will serve to put you properly back on your feet again, and you will thank the Blissville Physical Culture sanitarium for your cure."

"Blissville Physical Culture sanitarium!" reiterated the youth. "Isn't this a hotel?"

"This, my lad, is a health resort. We hand you an ample abundance of the vital spark here—at so much per spark. Your board is paid in advance, youngster. Don't worry."

"Listen," came from Damon, who was now beginning to understand the situation. "Don't interrupt. Just pretend that you believe me, you know, and I'll entertain you for a few brief moments.

"In the first place, I really am who I say I am. I have no empty rooms in my belfry, and I haven't the least idea what made your driver bring me here—unless it is that my initials, A. D., N. Y. C., are on my suitcase. Anyway, to get down to the subject, I am here on more explicit business than the mere selling of cigars. My prospective papa-in-law is at the hotel—the real hotel in Blissville—and I am supposed to meet him and discuss—er—certain things."

"Which you won't," bellowed the other, and with a click of his stern jaws. "I wouldn't dare let you go while the boss is away, and, besides, I don't believe you."

"It will be an easy matter for you to establish my identity, if your thick head is capable of assimilating reason," snapped Damon. "Just call up the hotel and verify my statement."

"Why should your prospective father-in-law be here?" asked Mulqueen suspiciously.

"He is at the head of the cigar combine," explained Damon, impatiently. "I am to marry his daughter if I can prove, by sticking out on the road and selling cigars, that I have enough business ability to support her. I have a million, more or less, that the pater left me, but Mr. Coxton wants me to prove up. He telegraphed me this morning that he would meet me in Blissville today?"

"You don't mean John Coxton?" asked the athletic instructor.

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Well, my boy, either you are one of the most imaginative bugs I have seen for some time, or else you are telling the brand of truth that is stranger than fiction. Anyway, John Coxton owns and controls this institution, and if he is in Blissville, as you say, he will be out here, and you will have a chance to see him and prove your story."

"I'll prove it all right," Damon asserted grimly.

And this was easily done, for to the dying whirr of a suddenly-stopped motor Coxton entered the office.

"Mr. Coxton!" Damon arose eagerly and strode toward the man. The stout, middle-aged one, with the florid cheeks and iron-gray hair, turned in surprise.

"You—Damon!" he ejaculated.

"Just so," ventured the youth, extending his hand. "Kindly assure your—er—athletic instructor as to my sanity—I was kidnaped by the driver of this sanitarium, and this gentleman wants to keep me here."

"This is Damon, Mulqueen," came from the cigar magnate, crisply, "and he is all right—but I don't understand this complication. Explain."

Damon speedily explained.

Coxton laughed at the completion of the tale. "Well, anyway, you're here—and unhurt," he ventured. "I wanted to see you and tell you that your sales up to date have proved that you can make good. No use in covering these tank towns. I'll accept your resignation, if you like, and you can go home and prepare for an early autumn wedding."

"Sorry we can't have that go," ventured Mulqueen as some time later the youth was leaving the institution.

"I'm not," grinned Damon, surveying critically the husky frame of the man. "I'm in training for a bout with Hymen, and I don't care to take on anyone before the great event."

Makes Them Run.

Stubb—There goes a man who has more women running after him than any man in town.

Penn—You don't say! Regular Beau Brummel, eh?

Stubb—No, motorman on a street car. He never slows up until he is a block away from the place a woman signals.

Echoes From the Fair.

Farmer Crowfoot—By gum, Zeke says he seen an incubator at the county fair that could "cluck" like a hen.

Farmer Hardapple—That's nothing. I saw one that could chase a hawk and bring the chickens out of that pond when they followed the ducklings.

Like a Funeral.

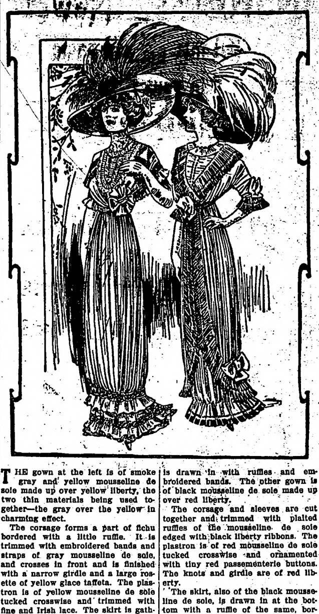
"When a girl celebrates her thirtieth birthday——"

"She never does."

"Never does what?"

"Celebrates her thirtieth birthday; she sort of conducts it."

Parisian Fancies



THE gown at the left is of smoke gray and yellow mousseline de soie made up over yellow liberty, the two thin materials being used together—the gray over the yellow in charming effect.

The corsage forms a part of fichu bordered with a little ruffle. It is trimmed with embroidered bands and straps of gray mousseline de soie, and crosses in front and is finished with a narrow girdle and a large rosette of yellow glace taffeta. The plastron is of yellow mousseline de soie tucked crosswise and trimmed with fine and Irish lace. The skirt is gathered at the top and bottom, where it is drawn in with ruffles and embroidered bands. The other gown is of black mousseline de soie made up over red liberty.

The corsage and sleeves are cut together and trimmed with plaited ruffles of the mousseline de soie edged with black liberty ribbons. The plastron is of red mousseline de soie tucked crosswise and ornamented with tiny red passementerie buttons. The knots and girdle are of red liberty.

The skirt, also of the black mousseline de soie, is drawn in at the bottom with a ruffle of the same, bordered with the black liberty ribbons.

MAKING USE OF OLD LINEN

One of the Most Valuable Assets of the Housekeepers and Should Be Kept.

No old linen should ever be thrown away. It is one of the most valuable assets of the housekeeper.

When sheets wear away in the middle cut them down the center. Put the two outside edges together so as to form a seam and hem the outer thin edges.

When the new center wears out also cut the good pieces into squares as large as possible, edge them with torchon or crochet lace and utilize them for tea table or tray cloths.

The remainder tear into long strips, wash, mangle and roll up and keep them for use in case of illness.

Old huckabacks make an excellent polishing cloth for plate. For wiping delicate china old linen has no equal.

Old muslin curtains should be well boiled to free them from starch. The muslin makes good bags for tying up herbs and spices in soups and stews, while, if the meshes are not too large, it will be found the very thing for straining sauces and gravies.

Salt bags should never be thrown away. Well boiled to remove the dressing the material contains they will be found to provide really very useful jelly bags.

A Pillow for Baby.

A dainty baby pillow is made in this way: A plain center of the material is left quite large enough for the baby's head and a circle of oval eyelets worked which are run with pale blue or pink ribbon, tied at the top in a soft bow of loops and ends. A wreath of small flowers worked solid can also be embroidered just beyond the circle of eyelets if one wishes a more elaborate pillow. Finish the pillow case with a hemstitched hem on the edge of which fine narrow Valenciennes lace can be whipped.

Hats for Juniors.

Simplicity in the millinery world should be adhered to emphatically when the young girls are fitted out for the autumn.

The most attractive models are those that reflect the colors of the autumn. Brown with touches of red or yellow is always good. The dull moss green or stone grays touched up with purples that hint of autumn skies are usually becoming to young girlish faces.

Wool Embroidery Latest.

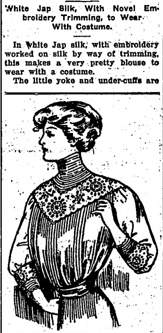
Wool embroidery on coarse net is one of the new trimmings. This decorative work is expensive, but any girl, even one unskilled in embroidery, could make the entire trimming for her dress at little expense. She should buy the transfer patterns and sew the paper to the under side of the net, then carry out the design on the right side. The thread used resembles the old-fashioned crewel wools.

MAKES A PRETTY BLOUSE

White Jap Silk, With Novel Embroidery Trimming, to Wear With Costume.

In white Jap silk, with embroidery worked on silk by way of trimming, this makes a very pretty blouse to wear with a costume.

The little yoke and under-cuffs are of tucked net, the embroidery below net forming a point in center front. The embroidery of our model is worked on a shaped piece of silk; but insertion might be used and sharply mitred to form the points.



Material required: 2 yards 34 inches wide.

Colored Handkerchiefs.

The colored handkerchief is much in vogue, the latest fancy being a handkerchief exactly half of which is white and the other half colored. The color division is on a bias line. The new printed handkerchiefs appear in dark coloring, brown, purple, prune blue, deep rose color and navy and French blue. Men especially are carrying them in Paris with evening dress in dark purple, green and brown.

To Protect the Walls.

To keep a piece of furniture from scratching or defacing the wall or woodwork if you are not able to get the little rubber buttons or guards, take the fingers of an old kid glove, stuff hard with cotton to the size you need, fasten on the back of the article in question with tiny tacks at each end, and they will answer the purpose splendidly and are quite inconspicuous.

To Clean Lace.

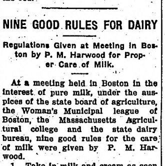
A good way to clean fine lace is to place a sheet of paper on a flat surface and sprinkle thickly with fine magnesia. Put lace on this coating and cover with magnesia. Tow with another sheet of paper and weight. Allow lace to remain covered this way for several days.

The DAIRY

SUPERIOR MILK PAIL HOLDER

Relieves Farm Hand of Labor and Strain of Clasping Receptacle Between His Knees.

In order to relieve a farm hand of the labor and strain of holding a milk pail clasped between the knees, a pail holding device has been invented consisting of an attachment that may be strapped to the leg and to which the pail may be secured as desired, says Scientific American. The pail holder consists of a foot base, on which the shoe of the operator rests, and a vertical rod which extends upward to the operator's knee. The foot plate is strapped to the shoe and the rod is strapped to the calf of the wearer. Mounted on a rod is an eye adapted to receive a hook carried by a central hoop on the milk pail. A clasp is arranged to slide on the rod and is provided with a projecting lug adapted to be moved into engagement with an eye formed on the upper hoop of the milk pail. By means of these two securing devices, the pail may readily be attached to, or disengaged from the rod.



Milk Pail Holder.

NINE GOOD RULES FOR DAIRY

Regulations Given at Meeting in Boston by P. M. Harwood for Proper Care of Milk.

At a meeting held in Boston in the interest of pure milk, under the auspices of the state board of agriculture, the Woman's Municipal league of Boston, the Massachusetts Agricultural college and the state dairy bureau, nine good rules for the care of milk were given by P. M. Harwood.

1. Take in milk and cream as soon as possible after being left at your door and place in the refrigerator.
2. Keep milk and cream cold until ready for use. The bottom of the refrigerator is colder than the ice container.
3. If ice cannot be had, wrap the bottle in a wet cloth and stand it in a dish of water by an open window, out of the sun; evaporation of the water will cool the milk.
4. Keep milk or cream covered until wanted, and in the bottle in which it is delivered; in open bowls or pitchers they will absorb odors from food and collect flies and dust.
5. Pour from the bottle only what milk or cream is needed for immediate use.
6. Milk or cream that has become warm should never be poured back into the bottle of cold milk.
7. Utensils used for milk should be cleansed with cold water and then with boiling water, thoroughly drained and allowed to become cold before being filled with milk.
8. Wash and return all milk or cream bottles daily.
9. Have a separate quart of milk for the baby, what he does not use others may have.

GOOD POINTS OF DAIRY COW

Animal Should Possess Rather Thin, Pliable Elastic Skin—Udder Is Important Feature.

A good dairy cow possesses rather thin, pliable, elastic skin. A coarse, harsh handling skin is a poor indication. When cows possess these qualities of skin they are rarely good producers.

Much attention should be given the udder of the dairy cow—a large udder does not indicate that it is a good one. They are often very fleshy; a good udder should be elastic and pliable, and shows many folds when milked out. The teats should be placed equal distances apart and which is generally always the case if the udder is symetrical and well proportioned. Large milk veins are good indications, the more winding and branching they are the better the indication. The veins do not carry milk, as many think, but carry the blood from the udder to the body and the more blood that passes through the udder the more milk there is produced because the milk is produced from the blood.

Blanket Cow While Milking.

Blanketing each cow while milking her will reduce her nervousness and switching.

RHEUMATISM

THERE IS HOPE

I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters, and give MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY a trial. No matter what your doctor may say, no matter what your friends may say, no matter how prejudiced you may be against all advertised remedies, go at once to your druggist and get a bottle of the RHEUMATISM REMEDY. If it fails to give satisfaction, I will refund your money.—Munyon

Remember this remedy contains no salicylic acid, no opium cocaine, morphine or other harmful drugs. It is put up under the guarantee of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25c.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

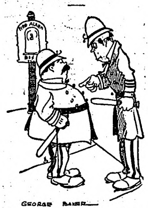
Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. A6, St. Paul, Minn.

EMPTY ADVICE.



Mike—Shure, Oi feel very queer, Dan. Oi have sich a feel av fullness after me meals. Do yes know a rimidy fur thot?

Dan—Oi do, me bhoy. Whin yez sit down to ate a meal, don't ate ony.

Mike—But thin Oi shud be full av amptiness!

Deadlock.

"Who is that man who has been sitting behind the bar day after day?" inquired the stranger in Crimson Gulch.

"That's Stage Coach Charley. He's in a peculiar predicament. He went to town last week and got his teeth fixed. Then he came here, and, bein' broke, ran up a bill on the strength of his seven dollars' worth of gold fillin'. Charley won't submit to havin' the nuggets pried out an' the proprietor won't let him git away with the collateral, and there you are!

Her Tribute.

Randall—How did you like the military parade, Ida?

Miss Rogers—Glorious! I never saw enough men in all my life before.—Harper's Bazar.

There are some rich men who have made their fortunes honestly. Also you may have heard of the needle in the haystack.

The want of fear leads to the fear of want. Be fearful to be fearless.—Cox.

When It's "What for Breakfast?"

Try

Post Toasties

Serve with cream or milk and every member of the family will say "ripping" good. And don't be surprised if they want a second helping.

"The Memory Lingers"

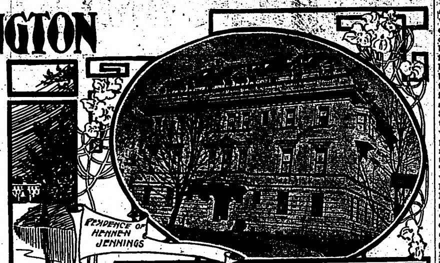
Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

NOTABLE NEW MANSIONS AT WASHINGTON

FROM time out of mind the public has been wont to think of the city of Washington as gaining its greatest if not its sole distinction from being the seat of our national government—certainly honor enough for any community. Within the past few years, however, the city on the Potomac has come to have another significance. It is rapidly taking rank as the foremost residential mecca of the wealthy leisure class in America—even surpassing Newport in that respect. During the past decade wealthy men and women have been flocking to the District of Columbia from all parts of the country, and these wealthy invaders are erecting magnificent mansions that are coming to vie with the government buildings as objects of interest to the tourists and sightseers who journey to Washington each year.

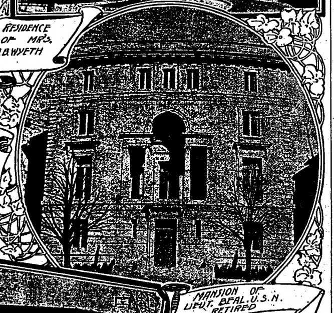
The moneyed folk who are taking up their residence at the capital of the nation are distinctly of the leisure class. No multi-millionaire would think of settling in Washington primarily for business reasons. There is practically no manufacturing and no extensive commercial interests in the city—none of the ordinary channels of wealth production for Americans. However, it is just this absence of the commercial atmosphere combined with the mild and delightful winter climate of Washington that is attracting so many of the well-to-do newcomers. Having made their fortunes, they are eager to enjoy life in a city where almost everybody has more or less leisure; where there are infinite opportunities for amusement; where the climate is conducive to out-of-door sport all the year, and where, finally, there is ever to be witnessed the spectacle of official life with its parades, ceremonies and picturesque social functions.



RESIDENCE OF HENNEN JENNINGS

RESIDENCE OF MRS. S.B. WYETH

MANSION OF HERBERT WADSWORTH



MANSION OF LIEUT. BEAL. U.S.N. RETIRED

RESIDENCE OF GEN. CHARLES L. FITZHUGH

Whole "colonies" of wealthy folk have migrated from different cities to Washington, notably from Chicago, Pittsburg, New York and Boston, and to some extent these colonies have foregathered in certain districts in their adopted city. A most interesting group of multimillionaires the members of which have lately built handsome mansions in Washington is made up of what is known as the "South African millionaires"—men who acquired the bulk of their fortunes in the gold mines and the diamond mines of the Dark Continent. Among these men who are now enjoying life at Washington are Hennen Jennings, Gardner Williams, who was for a long time manager of the famous De Beers diamond mines, and John Hays Hammond, chum of President Taft and the highest salaried mining engineer and expert in the world.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the invasion of Washington is found in the number of famous and wealthy widows who have taken up their abode there, most of them purchasing or erecting mansions. Among the well-known widows who have "adopted" Washington are Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the founder of the sleeping car company; Mrs. Mark Hanna, Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Mrs. "Phil" Sheridan, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, widow of the Colorado mining king; Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend, who inherited many millions made in Pennsylvania coal and oil interests; Mrs. Slater, who requires 18 servants to minister to her lone comfort in a monster mansion ,and a number of others.

The influx of wealthy householders has caused the price of real estate in Washington to advance by leaps and bounds in those favored sections of the northwest portion of the city which is being to a considerable extent monopolized by the fashionables. Land that a few years ago sold for $1 to $2 per square foot has jumped within a few years to $10 per square foot, and in some exclusive neighborhoods it is almost impossible to secure a large building site for love or money. The mansions which have been erected have cost all the way from $50,000 to $1,000,000 each and some of them have stables and garages that have cost as much as $25,000 each.

The two principal hubs of this new moneyed colonization of the most beautiful city in the world are found in the two little circular parks or plazas known respectively as Dupont circle and Sheridan circle—so named because statues of these heroes grace these bits of greensward. Around Dupont circle are grouped the stately mansions of Mrs. L. Z. Leiter and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson of Chicago, the Herbert Wadsworths of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman and their daughter, Miss Mabel (of Red Cross fame), formerly of Cleveland. Nearby is the new mansion of Perry Belmont of New York and the home of George Westinghouse, the famous inventor and manufacturer of Pittsburg.

Encircling Sheridan circle are the mansions of Hennen Jennings, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. S. B. Wyeth of Philadelphia—another famous widow; Mrs. F. B. Moran, Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Mrs. Sheridan, widow of the general; Lieutenant Beale, a wealthy retired officer of the United States navy, etc. The new mansions in Washington are notable not less for their magnificent architecture than for their spotless appearance. Washington being the cleanest of cities, it has been possible to make use of marble, terra cotta and delicately tinted mosaics on the exteriors of the residences and to have them retain indefinitely their pristine beauty.

Pathetic Case

Not so long ago the writer heard a little parting talk between a married couple. It wasn't a case of eavesdropping, because the conversation was right there to be necessarily overheard. The man was over forty and his wife was pretty close to forty herself.

"Well, you look pretty good to me, now that you're hiking off, young feller," he said to her, sort of sneaking his hand over so's to get hold of hers. "Look pretty middling good to me any old time, when it comes to that. It begins to look to me that I'm mashed on you beyond all redemption. If it does you any good to have your man make that kind of a fool schoolboy speech after all our years at the matrimony thing, why, you're welcome, kid, that's all."

"Well, I'll take mine out in thinking, dear," she replied, "and I'll write all of my foolish things in my letters. Now, you're honestly going to remember to feed the canary every day, aren't you? The maid can attend to cleaning the cage, but you yourself will feed little Dickie every single day, now won't you? Promise me again, so I can feel comfy about it."

"Sure, I'll feed the bird. Say, I've just been noticing those hazel eyes of yours. You've sure got 'em all skinned forty ways from the jack when it comes to the brown lamps, and—"

"Such silliness!" she interrupted him, looking pleased. "Now, dearie, listen. You won't be getting poor old Melinda to cook you those dreadful messes—things with horrid cheese in them—that you're so crazy over and that make you sick, will you? Promise me solemnly once again, now, won't you?"

"Nix on cheesy things, as solemn as you want it," said he. "Going to be a mighty dreary, dismal old imitation of a flat without you in it, sis, and don't you ever forget that. It sure does get me gulpy around the glue works to see you going off, and I find that it's getting harder every time you go away for a little trip to see your folks. One of these old days I'm going to pour an awful gob of grief all over you by going along with you when you go away."

"Now listen, Jim; I darned up all your socks day before yesterday, but I forgot to put them in your drawer, and you'll find them in my work basket, and my work basket is in the box couch in the sitting-room, and for mercy's sake, Jim, pul-lease remember this so you won't pull the whole flat to pieces looking for your socks, won't you? Now, there you are, with a faraway look in your eyes, and you're not hearing one single, solitary word that I'm saying to you."

"G'way, I've heard every word you've said. You said you sewed some buttons on the box couch in the spare room, and that—"

"Now, just listen to that! Listen to me, sir—stop looking at those crazy skylarking dogs on their way to the baggage car, but listen to me. I said socks. Socks in the work basket, in box couch. Repeat the words after me, sir, just like this: Socks in work basket in box couch."

"Wocks in sork basket in cox bouch—say, hun, I haven't time for any such fool things as socks. It's your going away that's got my goat. Doggone it, can't I stand here and mutter my thinks to you without your ringing in work couches and socks and birds and cheese puddings and such junk on me?"

Most husbands are pretty good fellows, when it comes to all that. Dub along, most of 'em, and do the best they can, considering that they're ornery he-creatures. And most of 'em, despite the old funnyistical gag, just nachually HATE to see their wives go away.—Washington Star.

NEED MONEY FOR GOOD WORK

Plans of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

What "A Million for Tuberculosis from Red Cross Seals" will do in providing some of the 275,000 beds needed at once in the United States for consumptives, is explained in a recent bulletin of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. There is just about one bed for every ten indigent consumptives, and if all tuberculosis persons in the country are counted, both rich and poor, hardly one for every 25 or 30. If sufficient hospital accommodations are provided only for those who are too poor to pay the full price for their treatment fully 275,000 more beds in special institutions for tuberculosis will be needed at once. The immense outlay necessary to provide and maintain so many beds in hospitals, makes it imperative, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares, that such institutions be erected from public money, either municipal, county or state. In order to get appropriations for public hospitals for tuberculosis, agitation is necessary, and in order to create a campaign of agitation, organization is demanded. But in order that an organization may carry on an effective campaign, funds are needed.

These funds it is proposed to secure in as many communities as possible from the sale of Red Cross seals.

"SPOHN'S."

This is the name of the greatest of all remedies for Distemper, Pink Eye, Heaves, and the like among all ages of horses. Sold by Druggists, Harness Makers, or send to the manufacturers. $.50 and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Send for free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

A Perennial Mystery.

Average Man—These Sunday papers just make me sick! Nothing in them but commonplace personal items about a lot of nobodies no one ever heard of.

Friend—I saw a little mention of you in the Sunday Gammon.

Average Man (half an hour later, to messenger boy)—Here, rush around to the Gammon office and get me forty copies of the Sunday edition.

Pettit's Eye Salve Restores.

No matter how badly the eyes may be diseased or injured. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Now He Knows.

"On what grounds does your father object to me?" he asked.

"On any grounds within a mile of our house," she answered.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP

Buy Furs and Hides. Send for catalog 105. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We surely owe to men the same duty as we owe to pictures—to try and see them in the best light.—Emerson.

It will never rain roses. If we want more roses we must plant more trees. —George Eliot.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some politicians are too modest to face the nude truth.

ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Black Duck, Minn.—"About a year ago I wrote you that I was sick and could not do any of my housework. My sickness was called Retroflexion. When I would sit down I felt as if I could not get up. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and did just as you told me and now I am perfectly cured, and have a big baby boy."—Mrs. ANNA ANDERSON, Box 19, Black Duck, Minn.

Consider This Advice.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial.

This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Do it Now

Tomorrow A. M. too late. Take a CASCARET at bed time; get up in the morning feeling fine and dandy. No need for *sickness* from *over-eating* and *drinking*. They surely work while you sleep and help nature help you. Millions take them and keep well. 894

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

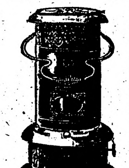
MEN AND WOMEN

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. For good results use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy. At druggists. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 44-1910.



That Cold Room

on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time.

Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

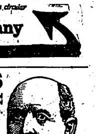
An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

An **automatic-locking flame spreader** prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental. Has a cool handle.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)



W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones wore so well, and gave you so much comfort.

W. L. Douglas
President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas Shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

Why We Should Fertilize the Soil

by BURT E. POWELL

TWO FIELDS OF CLOVER IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS SHOWING EFFECT OF USING LIMESTONE, ROCK PHOSPHATE IN ADDITION TO MANURE

MAN'S best friend is his mother—the earth. All she asks is the opportunity and she will yield him the wealth of an account that has been growing for ages. And he has treated her as he usually treats his best friends. He has taken all she had to give, bought an automobile and a house in town and then hid his address from his relatives of the soil for fear they would bring their earthy smell into his new residence.

With quiet indifference old Mother Earth endures this ingratitude, but the time comes when she has nothing for his greed. What happens then? Look to India for one answer. Ten million of our own Aryan blood starve there in a single famine year—starve upon a soil that once was, and still could be, almost inconceivably fertile.

Russia offers another reply, where with stomachs empty men enter a world that never fills them. Yet another answer, centuries old, may be found in the Tigris-Euphrates valley, which, once marvelously fertile, now scorches uselessly in the tropic sun. The necessity of man forged a weapon that brought him plenty; but the greed of man forged a weapon that brought him penury. For do you think there can be prosperity when the earth no longer yields? Do not forget that the shame of Rome was coincident with the time when one bushel of seed returned but four in the harvest. When the soil is exploited, that is when it is so farmed that the essential elements are taken out in crops and nothing returned to build it up, the result is exactly the same as when men are exploited in workshops and nothing returned to build up their bodies. You cannot haul phosphorus and nitrogen in oats and wheat and corn from your farms year after year and maintain the fertility of the soil, if you give back no phosphorus and nitrogen in return. Twelve thousand abandoned farms in the state of New York alone testify to this. After sixty years of cultivation the lands of the corn belt are beginning to hint at the same thing.

CORNFIELD IN URBANA PLAT. 8 YEAR ROTATION, NO TREATMENT

We all feel the results; and it is not the man with the hayseed in his hair who feels it first but the man with the pen behind his ear. Month by month the price of each separate commodity puts a little large puncture in his salary, until by the end of the year his savings, which began hopefully, as an unknown quantity, have ended as "X = nothing." He it is who knows the cold dread of middle age; for unless the land can be induced to yield abundantly prices will not settle down to the point where the man on a moderate salary can live free from fear. Farmer and clerk alike, we are all vitally concerned in this problem of maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil that is fertile, and of restoring soils that have been cruelly exploited.

Fortunately they can be restored. Intelligence is more potent than avarice and can undo the evil it has wrought. Even those soils that have been exploited to the point of apparent ruin can be nursed back to health. Dr. Cyril Hopkins, head of the agronomy department of the University of Illinois, a soil specialist of national reputation and the author of numerous pamphlets and a book entitled "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture," is one of the most enthusiastic workers along this line. He is a man of hard facts and loves pretty theories even as the devil loves holy water. Every fact that he gives out must prove itself over and over again in tests upon his own farms, or those belonging to the university or upon one of the various experimental plots. There are about thirty of these plots scattered through the state of Illinois, where the soils are carefully examined and then cropped according to their needs. I could tell you tales of what Mother Earth has done in the way of corn, wheat, oats, or clover when she has received proper treatment that would set you to building castles in the air upon an earthy foundation. The corn yield upon one of the university farms in 1909 was 87 bushels to the acre, due to treatments with limestone and phosphorous. But before we go farther let us consider a few fundamentals of crop growing.

ALFALFA—SHOWING ADVANTAGE OF HAVING THE SOIL INOCULATED WITH BACTERIA.

First, there are six positive, absolutely essential factors. They are: (1) the seed, (2) the plant home, (3) the food of which the plant is made, (4) moisture, (5) heat, (6) light. Now, except in the case of the seed and plant food these factors are largely beyond the farmer's control. Dame Nature can, however, be trusted to attend to them satisfactorily. How, then, has the farmer made use of his ability to control the two factors? By exercising judgment and care in the selection of seed and by ignoring the matter of plant food entirely. The result? When the land was worn out and had no plant food to give the good seed the agriculturist arose irately in farmers' institute and told what he thought of the seed seller. The trouble all the time was not with the seed but with the soil, which had had the elements of plant food removed in previous crops, and as a consequence could not respond to the call of the seed.

What are these elements? There are ten in the list, but eight are provided abundantly. Three—oxygen, hydrogen and carbon—come directly from the air and water. Most normal soils contain enough potassium, magnesium, iron, calcium and sulphur, although sometimes the first must be supplied. The problem of plant food, therefore, narrows itself, in most cases, to maintaining and increasing the phosphorus and nitrogen.

Now nitrogen is as easy to catch as the measles if one knows how. The air contains it in inconceivable amounts. Dr. Hopkins has estimated that the air above an acre of ground contains about $10,000,000 worth, if sold over the counter at ordinary commercial rates. In order to induce this nitrogen to enter the earth, where it may reappear as food for man, all that is necessary is to plant clover, alfalfa, peas or any legume. By means of the bacteria upon the roots these legumes draw the nitrogen into the soil. How necessary the element of nitrogen is may be seen from the fact that a 100-bushel crop of corn takes from the soil almost 100 pounds of nitrogen in the corn and about 48 pounds in the stalks. Rich, well-balanced land in the corn belt contains about 8,000 pounds of nitrogen. Therefore, if the process of subtraction of nitrogen goes on year after year with never an addition, it can be seen clearly that the farmer's finances cannot multiply. Rotation plans for grain farmers always should include a crop of legumes. Wheat, corn, oats and clover is a satisfactory rotation; also wheat, corn and cow peas; also cotton, corn and oats and cow peas. The first of these rotations should include a catch crop of clover seeded the first year and plowed under for corn as late as practicable the second year. The other two should include catch crops of legumes whenever possible. Legumes when plowed under perform valuable services besides supplying the soil with nitrogen—as they decay they supply organic matter to the soil which helps other elements of plant food to free themselves from the earth and into the farmer's bank account.

Now that the question of nitrogen has been outlined, suppose we turn to the problem of phosphorus, the only element of plant food we ever shall have to buy. As to the importance of the use of phosphorus upon the common soils of the United States, Dr. Hopkins has this to say:

"Phosphorus is the key to permanent agriculture on these lands. To maintain or increase the amount of phosphorus in the soil makes possible the growth of clover or other legumes and the consequent addition of nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the air; and with the addition of decaying organic matter in the residues of clover and other crops and in manure, made in large part from clover, hay and pasture, and from the larger crops of corn and other grains which clover helps to produce comes the possibility of liberating from the immense supplies in the soil sufficient potassium, magnesium and other essential abundant elements supplemented by the amounts returned in manure and crop residues for the production of large crops at least for thousands of years; whereas if the supply of phosphorus in the soil is steadily decreased in the future in accordance with the past and present most common farm practise, then poverty is the only future for the people who till the common agricultural lands of the United States."

Phosphorus may be applied in liberal amounts—as much as 1,000 pounds to the acre every three or four years—and it costs about $7 a ton.

After the problem of returning the elements to the soil has been solved the farmer may find another condition of the soil which must be corrected before his farm will produce as it should. This is the tendency of certain soils to acidity. Clover, alfalfa and other valuable legumes cannot thrive upon soil that is sour. Sometimes on acid soils when applications of farm manure are made, the legumes will seem to grow well, but examination reveals the fact that the nitrogen gathering bacteria fail to develop properly. Hence the most valuable contribution the legumes have to make to the soil is largely lost. Upon certain fields belonging to one of the most famous agricultural stations in the world, that of Rothamstead, England, applications of natural limestone were made a century ago. They are still moderately productive, although other fields near by, which have never received the application, are extremely unproductive.

Care should be taken that limestone is used for the one and only purpose of correcting soil acidity.

And while we are upon this subject of soil stimulation, have you ever thought that most of our improvements have that in view and that only? Improved seed, improved machinery, irrigation, even crop rotation, all are means for extracting from the soil the richness that is in it, not for returning any of the food elements of grain building. All of these methods of soil stimulation are excellent in their way, if used in connection with methods of returning the elements of plant food; but if used without them they are means of hastening the impoverishment of the soil.

To return to the question of limestone, one ton to the acre finely ground will correct the acid condition of most soils. It is, however, in the end cheaper and easier to apply more and to apply it less often. As much as ten tons to the acre was applied to the soil of one of the experiment fields in southern Illinois and the crop yields there have been greater than upon any other fields in that district.

A question that has been given much attention lately is the question of crop rotation. Undoubtedly it is absolutely essential for successful grain farming, but it is not the universal panacea some would have us believe. For instance, a group of theorists have declared that fertilization is unnecessary, that crop rotation will keep the soils in perfect condition. The idea is that plants do not injure the soil because they use its plant food elements but because they throw off poisonous excreta as animals do. Therefore a so-called worn-out soil simply has become saturated with this excreta. Plant a crop which will neutralize the poison of the last crop and the soilsoil will be sweetened and the breasts of Mother Earth kept dripping with plenty forever. This is very attractive—as a theory. It has, however, no foundation in fact. As Dr. Hopkins has said, the rotation of crops has just the same effect upon wealth in the sooil as the rotation of the check book among the members of the family has upon the wealth in the bank. Plant food elements cannot be used up and not returned without resulting in impoverishment of the soil.

MARK THE BOUNDARY

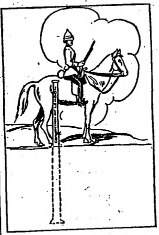
Each Nation Has Way of Delineating Its Frontier.

Pillars and Statues Most Commonly Used Where Natural Boundaries Do Not Exist—Most Famous of All Marks.

London.—Happy is the country which possesses natural boundaries. England is better off in this respect than almost any other nation, for the whole of her 2,755 miles of frontier is guarded by the sea. Next comes Italy with 2,472 miles of coastline, and the Alps like a wall across her northern boundary.

Contrast these cases with those of Germany and Austria. The latter country has a frontier line of about 3,800 miles, of which 2,996 is land, every mile of which must be guarded against the encroachments of her neighbors. Germany is almost equally badly off, for her seacoast line is only 744 miles, while 2,255 miles of land frontier border upon Russia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland and Belgium, and far the larger portion of this great distance is not protected by mountains, rivers or any other natural boundary.

The Germans guard their frontiers with unceasing vigilance, especially that which faces France along the southern border of Elsass-Lothringen, and France is by no means behind in her precautions. The steep Vosges mountains guard a portion of this frontier, but the rest is flat country, and the boundary line runs through forests and fields.



Post of Iron and Wood.

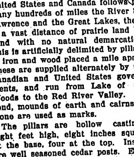
Where the line runs through woods a broad belt has been cleared, and is kept free of all undergrowth. Along the center, at distances of about a quarter of a mile, are erected stone posts very like ordinary milestones. Whenever a road runs along the frontier it is marked by tall wooden posts painted on one side with the French and upon the other with the German colors. Customs houses stand not only on the railways, but upon all main lines of traffic, and are well guarded by police and troops. Rows are of constant occurrence.

The Russo-German frontier is marked in similar fashion, and here troubles are of frequent occurrence, for the hungry, ill-paid cossacks are constantly raiding over the border in search of poultry and pigs.

While the boundary between the United States and Canada follows for many hundreds of miles the River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, there is a vast distance of prairie land beyond with no natural demarcation. This is artificially delimited by pillars of iron and wood placed a mile apart. These are supplied alternately by the Canadian and United States governments, and run from Lake of the Woods to the Red River Valley. Beyond, mounds of earth and cairns of stone are used as marks.

The pillars are hollow castings, eight feet high, eight inches square at the base, four at the top. Inside are well seasoned cedar posts. Each pillar is inscribed in raised letters on the north, "Convention of London," on the south, "Oct. 20th, 1818." The stone cairns are seven feet high, eight feet at the base, and shaped like a pyramid. Earth is used where stone is not available.

The most famous of all boundary marks in song and story is the "Pillar of Farewell," which marks the line between Russia and Siberia. It stands between Ekaterinburg in Russia and Tiumen in Siberia, and is on the main road along which tens of thousands of exiles have passed. It is an obelisk of brick about sixteen feet in height. On the west side it bears in Russian characters the word "Europe," on the other "Asia."



Stone Cairn, Seven Feet High.

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

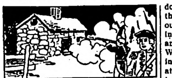
THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1910. NO. 32.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Historic Barn Is Used as a Church



PHILADELPHIA.—Grace Lutheran church of Roxborough is erecting a handsome Gothic edifice on the northwest corner of Ridge and Roxborough avenues. The site is a historic one and was long revered by the older residents for the part taken there during the revolutionary war. The old stone dwelling has been demolished, but the large barn in the rear not only has been preserved, but is being used as a house of worship while the building of the church home is in progress.

Both the barn and the house figured in a cowardly proceeding during the winter of 1777-1778, while the British were in possession of Philadelphia. Washington's army was at Valley Forge, enduring the hardships of that terrible winter and scouting parties were frequently sent out from the encampment there to the outlying districts of the city. One December afternoon, during a snowstorm, a company of Virginia troopers rode down Ridge avenue, then known as the Plymouth road, through Roxborough, and, seeing the spacious and inviting barn, stopped at the house and asked permission of Andrew Wood, the owner, to spend the night in the barn. Wood was a patriot, and at once acceded to the request, urging a number of the troopers to spend the night in the house.

Midnight passed, and the weary troopers were indulging in dreams of deliverance from their foes and a safe return to their own firesides when suddenly the sentinel detected the approach of a body of horsemen. He had scarcely given an alarm when they rushed by him. In a moment the house and barn was the scene of confusion, alarm and disorder. Already had some of the Virginia troopers mounted their horses and were hastening to escape by Care's lane, opposite the house, when the British rushed on to the attack, giving no quarter.

Grace Lutheran church, after holding services in the Roxborough Lyceum hall, rented the Woods' house, the lower part of which was fitted up as a chapel, with Sunday school rooms on the upper floors. The property was subsequently purchased, the old house torn down and the barn brought into service.

Telephone Now Used for Advertising

SURE, I GOT DE FINEST LINE IN DE TOWN

NEW YORK.—A number of business houses in New York are using the telephone instead of circulars for advertising purposes. Probably this will meet the approval of Uncle Sam. If adopted wherever practicable it might extensively relieve the strain on the postal service. A retail dry goods merchant receives a consignment of choice laces. It takes only a few minutes to ring up two or three dozen of his best customers who would be especially interested in such goods and ask them to call and examine the laces. The flattery of such an invitation appeals strongly to many persons. Circularization has been carried to such an extent that much of its effectiveness is frequently lost and many circulars never reach the buyer to whom they are addressed, whereas the telephone call can usually be a direct communication. A haberdasher telephones his patrons to note his latest importations in neck scarfs, the newst shirtings or special offers in silk hose, a clipping bureau rings up a prominent financier, tells him his name is mentioned in the dailies in connection with an important railroad deal and asks him to subscribe to the bureau's extremely efficient service; a dealer in antiques begs that madame will call to examine some rare old Sheffield plate just received. Such attentions have all the exclusiveness of a varnishing day invitation, and it would be a patron of hardy nerve who would fail to buy.

Chicago Hair Industry Is a Big One

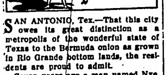
I JUST WONDER IF I AM WEARING SOME CHINAMAN'S HAIR—!—?—!
CHINESE HAIR ALSO FOR PUFFS AND SWITCHES 25 CTS.

CHICAGO.—According to the manager of one of Chicago's big "hair factories" his plant is doing a million dollars' worth of business a year. Said Mr. Manager: "Why, the foreign dealers who used to make colonial wigs never began to have the trade we have. You can see this letter from a well-known firm rushing us on with an order for 5,000 switches, and those ten band boxes over there contain exactly $30,000 worth of first quality hair all to be sold to department stores. A woman up in Wisconsin has made nearly $50,000 simply by selling the hair she has bought from country women all over the state.

"All hair that is not Chinese is first quality hair, but 75 per cent. of the false hair now worn is from a Chinaman's queue—second quality hair we call it. When a Chinaman dies or is sent to prison his queue, which averages 40 inches in length, is cut off and sold at a big auction sale. Our agents bid for it by the pound and then ship directly to us. Over at our laboratory these queues are first thoroughly disinfected, the greatest care being taken, then they are bleached perfectly white and put through a refining process, which makes them more like the natural hair. After they are dyed the ordinary shades they cease being queues and become 'switches.'

"Then they are put on a hackle, a board set with sharp steel spikes, where they are separated into even lengths. For instance, a 26-inch switch, the popular length, must have every hair precisely 26 inches long. In the average switch there are about six different shades of one color which must be blended together on the hackle.

City Thrives on the Bermuda Onion


BERMUDA ONION
IF IT WASN'T FOR ME SAN ANTONIO WOULDN'T BE ON THE MAP

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—That this city owes its great distinction as a metropolis of the wonderful state of Texas to the Bermuda onion as grown in Rio Grande bottom lands, the residents are proud to admit.

Seven years ago a man named Nye, who thought he had been cheated in a land trade, asked the agricultural department what he could raise on the land. It was dry and sandy soil near San Antonio. Bermuda onions, was the answer. This year the Bermuda onion crop marketed from this district exceeded $3,000,000 in value.

As soon as Mr. Nye demonstrated that the so-called desert land near San Antonio would return a profit of $500 to $800 an acre in onions, if slightly irrigated, someone tried cabbage. The cabbage shipped from this district brought $1,000,000 this year. Then other garden truck followed naturally and this brought back $3,000,000.

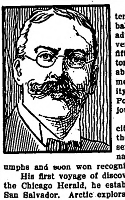
When truck growing with river irrigation proved successful, an effort was made to get water through bored wells. Artesian wells have added more than a million acres to the cultivatable land.

Of course, as the business grew, San Antonio prospered. From the trading point for a cattle country it became the distributing center for one of the richest small farming districts in the world.

The population of the city was 37,673 in 1880, and in 1900 it had increased to 53,321. This year the total soared to 96,641, and, with suburbs, it far exceeds the charmed 100,000 mark. The nearest rival in Texas is Dallas, with 92,104. What gives the greatest joy locally is that eight years ago all Texas was saying that San Antonio had reached its limit.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

WELLMAN OF BALLOON FAME



Walter Wellman, who failed in his daring attempt to cross the Atlantic in the big dirigible balloon America has had a career of thrilling adventure. He was born in Mentor, Ohio, November 3, 1850, and is of English descent. When fifteen years old he established a paper at Sutton, Neb. In 1876 he went to Philadelphia and abandoned the country newspaper field for the metropolitan. He had barely attained his majority when he established the Cincinnati Evening Post. Soon afterward he became a free lance in journalism.

In the early eighties for a year or two he was city editor of the Chicago Herald. He covered the legislative sessions at Springfield and was sent to Washington as correspondent. At the national capital he scored frequent newspaper triumphs and soon won recognition for his judgment and powers of analysis.

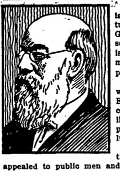
His first voyage of discovery was made in 1892, when, commissioned by the Chicago Herald, he established the spot on which Columbus landed on San Salvador. Arctic exploration next cast its lure about Mr. Wellman. In fifteen years he made five trips into the frozen north. In 1894 he led an expedition, reaching 81 degrees north. He placed many new islands on the map and made such a valuable collection of scientific data that his second voyage north in 1898 aroused keen interest among geographers.

In 1906 he announced that he would seek the pole by aerial route. He had a dirigible balloon built and it was taken to Spitzbergen, but it turned out to be defective and the trip that year had to be abandoned. The next year found Mr. Wellman back at his camp on Dane's island, with a rebuilt balloon. A start was made September 2, but a furious gale came up and drove the airship back. A landing was made on a glacier.

Two years later, in 1909, Mr. Wellman was back for the third time at Dane's island with the America, again remodeled. When the start was made, after covering 32 miles the equilibrator parted. The big dirigible was towed back to its landing place, when a gust of wind carried it careening over the ice hummocks and it exploded.

The discovery of the pole by Peary took away the main lure of arctic voyages, and Mr. Wellman, turning his thoughts in another direction, announced last July that he would try a transatlantic voyage by airship. This also proved disastrous after he had covered over 500 miles of the distance to Europe.

LEADER IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS



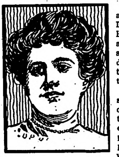
One of the recognized leaders in public affairs is the Rev. Washington Gladden. For half a century in New York, Massachusetts and Ohio Dr. Gladden has been a great influence in the church, society and politics. His friends declare that it is due to his influence and efforts that public morality in Columbus was advanced to a higher plane.

Prior to 1884 the state election in Ohio always preceded the national election by a month. Every four years on this account there was a condition of vast turmoil when the different political influences were at work. Dr. Gladden was pastor of the First Congregational church of Columbus when he set at the work of public reform.

His first appeal was for a change in the election law. He wrote about the evils of the system, appealed to public men and sent out a petition for signatures at his own expense. A few dollars thus expended enabled him to arouse popular enthusiasm and his point was carried.

In 1900 Dr. Gladden, to defeat antagonistic interests in the Columbus city council, announced himself as an aldermanic candidate and was elected. He served two years, taking an active and important part in street railway, gas, electric light and interurban policies.

HEADS THE WOMAN TEACHERS

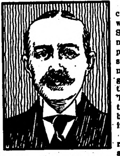


In 1905 Miss Grace C. Strachan placed herself at the head of the army of women teachers at Brooklyn, N. Y., in their fight for better pay. Her ambition was to see the day when her associates would receive as much pay for their services as the janitors. She made her point plainer by demonstrating that the average pay of women teachers at Washington, D. C., was not equal to that received by the city dog catcher.

She is now president of the Interborough Association of Women School Teachers of the City of New York, and has perfected an ideal organization. As the head of 15,000 women school teachers she is trying to have the state of New York place male and female teachers upon an equal pay basis. Three bills to bring about this were vetoed, but the fight is still in progress.

Her great effort has been to make the organization work as a unit. She has been discouraged by business men and politicians, but a champion was found in the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who introduced her first bill in behalf of the movement.

NOW GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK



Lieutenant Governor Horace White of Syracuse became governor of the state of New York when Charles E. Hughes retired to go upon the Supreme court bench at Washington. For three months Mr. White will be governor of the Empire state and, logically, he should succeed himself, the chosen of the people. But, though unanimously nominated two years ago for lieutenant governor, his name was not even mentioned at the recent nominating convention at Saratoga. The new governor will do his work for a brief three months, but his political career, once so brilliantly promising, his friends feel, is closed in all probability.

Belonging to one of the most prominent and respected families in the state, possessing all the advantages of education and social position and wealth, with a record of 13 years in the state senate and with the reputation of an orator and genial gentleman of the most polished manners. Governor White, at the age of forty-five, finds himself beyond the pale so far as further political preferment is concerned, although there may come a rehabilitation and a restoration to public favor in years hence.

And all this because of his lamentable connection with the People's Mutual Life Association and League of Syracuse. Mr. White all along has maintained that he did no wrong and that what he did was in his capacity as legal adviser, but to the skirts of the lieutenant governor has clung enough of the onus of the transaction to injure his immediate future politically.

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Uncle Sam Has New Ward in Liberia

WASHINGTON.—An obscure chapter, it has long lain unread in American annals, in spite of the interest that surrounds it. But now that the United States has come to take an active hand in the government of Liberia, it is natural that the founding of that old half-American, half African-negro state should attract our interest. Founded back in 1820 as a home for the freed slaves from this country, Liberia became a republic in 1847. Today its population numbers some 60,000 Liberians along the coast, while 2,000,000 negroes run wild in the interior. No white man can acquire citizenship or own property.

By an arrangement with bankers in this country, France and Germany and with the approval of Liberia and the European powers, a loan of $2,000,000 is to be floated by our government to the end of setting straight Liberian finances and assisting the country to establish itself upon a firmer basis. The United States will have control of the little state's financial, military and agricultural departments and will administer the republic's relations.

The popular accounts of the founding of Liberia credit the achievement somewhat vaguely to the American Colonization society, of which Henry Clay was president. There is a less-known chapter of that perilous enterprise which attributes the martyrdom of a life in this effort to open a new world to the slaves to Rev. Samuel Bacon, an American minister of the Episcopal church.

The government decided to send out the ship of war Cyane and the transport Elizabeth with mechanics and laborers under two agents for the purpose of breaking ground for the reception of liberated slaves. On January 8, 1820, having previously been in the service of the colonization society, Bacon received from President Monroe the commission making him the head of the proposed expedition.

A species of African fever appeared among the members of the little band of settlers. Soon 25 of the party were brought down with it. Breaking under the labors he had assumed Bacon presently discovered symptoms of the malady in himself.

Bankson and others of the party survived. The founding of the colony went forward. But on the sacrifice of Bacon's life Liberia was built.

Soldier of Fortune May Lose Rights

YOU'LL NEVER GET SUCH A CHANCE AGAIN

IF Capt. Jorge Neiken Y. Waldberg, erstwhile of Argentina, pretended American, typical soldier of fortune and one of the few men who ever succeeded in selling a gold brick to one of the nation's most prominent men, does not return to Washington within the next sixty days, he is likely to lose his alleged American citizenship and be denied the protection of the American flag.

Captain Waldberg flourished in Washington 12 years ago, during the Spanish-American war, and a few years later, at the Pan-American exposition. The captain came to Washington with a long military record. Having been born in Argentina, he has lived in half a dozen South American countries and been engaged in as many revolutions in the cause of liberty. Exiled, when unsuccessful, he dropped into New York one day and organized a company of Greek fruit venders, whom he took to Athens, joined the Greek army and fought in the Graeco-Turkish war.

All that he got out of that contest was a little military glory and a wife. He married a very beautiful daughter of a professor in the University of Athens and returned to America in time to take up newspaper work at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

Not long ago the captain turned up in Constantinople and became involved in some trouble there which prompted him to demand the protection of the the American flag. He presented his case at the embassy, and in endeavoring to establish the fact that he was a naturalized American citizen, some disclosures came to light regarding his papers which led the American charge to refer the matter to the state department.

The department in turn made inquiry at the district court, with the result that an order was issued requiring him to show cause within sixty days why his papers should not be canceled.

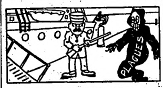
Puzzlers for the New Customs Court

WHAT IS IT ANY WAY?

IF A HEN is not a bird, why is a pair of rubber boots an article of woolen wearing apparel? Funny question, is it not? There are many others, but this one is enough to show how Uncle Sam is puzzled at times to properly classify imported articles so that the correct rate of customs duties may be levied and collected. In the above case, it is simply because the highest customs authority of the land held that as the boots had linings in which there was an appreciable quantity of wool they should bear the rate prescribed for woolen apparel. That same highest authority decided that frogs' legs are dutiable as poultry.

The customs court, a new judicial body that is just getting down to business at Washington, already has many cases that will cause the public to laugh. One of the first questions for it to decide is whether the hen is a bird. Ornithologists would unhesitatingly declare she is, but the new court is not composed of such men. Eh? What is the odds? Wait a minute, and you will see how it concerns every housekeeper. If the court can be induced to decide that the hen is a bird, down will go the price of eggs, for the present tariff bar makes every importer of edible eggs pay five cents a dozen for all he brings into the country. Bird's eggs are on the free list.

Credit Due Foreign Health Officers



FEW persons realize to what extent the welfare of this nation is preserved by the splendid service of the medical forces which are stationed at all the danger ports abroad to prevent the introduction of plagues and pestilences into this country through shipping agencies. This force of public health officers is well equipped. Moreover, in all places the work of these trained experts is further supplemented by the efforts of the consular officers. In places that are too small to support a trained force, but are quite large enough to transmit disease by emigration, the consular officers do splendid work unaided.

The stringent laws of quarantine and the penalties which attach to all attempts to evade them put effective repressive weapons into the hands of these officials, so that no attempts are made to escape from compulsory compliance and securing a clean bill of health at the point of departure and ports of call. A vessel that starts from a port with no appearance of infectious diseases among her crew or passengers, and which is again subjected to rigorous examination on her arrival at any American port, stands little chance of bringing any infected passengers past the several inspectors.

As there is no way of measuring what might happen if this force were not employed, its members do not always receive the full amount of credit to which their unremitting care and attention entitle them. They stand among the many preventive forces which the country utilizes to safeguard the people and to whom the debt of the nation is greater than the public is in the habit of acknowledging.

The truth of the saying that time is money seems to be borne out by the way most people squander it.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

FOR CLEAN FOODS.

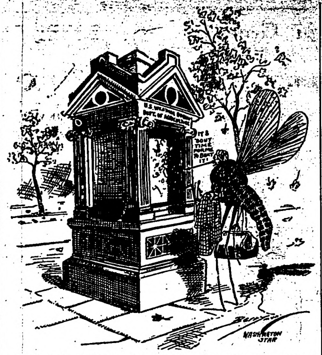
Addressing the American Health association in convention at Milwaukee, Prof. James O. Jordan of Boston, chairman, pointed out the need of protecting foods from contamination not only by dirt, dust, insect life, dogs and cats, but also from handling by human being, says the Buffalo Express. He must have had in mind careless masses to whom the rules of cleanliness are practically unknown. The effort of the day, among civilized people is generally for clean food. Restaurants are sometimes accused of being less particular than they should be, but local health officials can keep them up to the standard or have them discontinued. If such power is not accessible by any health officer, legislation should provide for such an arrangement. Professor Jordan spoke also for milk, saying: "Less money spent on millinery and beer and more devoted to procuring clean milk will yield health dividends more than commensurate with the capital thus invested." It is hardly necessary for the individual to forego much beer or much millinery to provide clean milk. The task is the community's. Only one class of milk should be tolerated, and that, clean, reasonably rich, and delivered in cleanly vessels and vehicles.

A part of the theory touching the nature of matter is that the ions, which are the constituents of atoms, are not only in constant motion, but that this energy is working toward a lower quality of matter; that is, that gold is developing toward copper or toward some other kind of metal of less value. So of silver and the diamond. These precious metals never transmute upward, but always downward. The changes may not be observed in centuries, but in millions of years they will manifest themselves. This disintegration of the atom and its transmutation into the base metals suggest two inferences—either the advance of civilization in the eradication of gold and other precious metals, or that the so-called baser metals are of greater value and use in the social economy. Of course, long before the eradication of gold through this process, mankind will disappear from the planet. yet the lesson is left by this scientific discovery that in the great plan of nature, copper and iron are more to be esteemed than gold or silver.

The day of a doze is no more—that delicious moment as the day breaks, when the sleeper wakes and rolls over in a half dream and yields himself to a drowsy spell that gives to joy a sort of real existence—well, it is no more. These days of advance have blotted it out. Invention and rapid life are too many for it. When a person wakes, he wakes. No lotus-eating for him. No floating away on a silvery mist out into the land of forgetfulness. Listen to that motor cycle running from away down the street, sputtering, cracking and crashing as it comes, rushing past your window as the very devil himself would; and then, that snorting, ripping and slashing clamor sweeping by in the form of an automobile—goodby, old Somnus and Momus, and all ye divinities of night and sleep, farewell, says the Ohio State Journal. Some day we may meet again, but in some other world or some other time when the long, lingering doze at dawn may be looked upon as one of the sacred rights of mankind.

Before the year's outing season is over nearly half a million persons will have sought recreation and health in the national forests. The use of the forests for recreation is as yet in its beginning, but is growing steadily and rapidly—in some of the forests at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. The day seems not far distant when 1,000,000 persons will annually visit them. The records show that the seasonal use of the forests runs from two months in a Colorado forest, such as the Routt, to 12 months in an Alaskan, such as the Tongass. But the uses differ. In Colorado the 2,030 visitors entered the forest to fish, to camp, to climb and to drink the medicinal waters; in Alaska, the 1,000 almost solely to hunt and fish. The 21,000 persons who went into the Conconino forest, Arizona, during nine months went to camp or to enjoy the scenery. The most popular of the forests is the Pike, containing the famous peak of that name.

The official census-statistics give Chicago a population of 2,185,283, a gain of 486,708 in ten years. This is doing very well, as the returns show Chicago to be the second city in the United States in number of inhabitants, ranking next to New York both in population and in rate of increase. Yet Chicago is not satisfied. The metropolis thought it should have at least 3,000,000. Apparently the only way to get such a total is to annex some more of the outlying territory.


U.S. WEATHER BUREAU DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
IT'S 'BOUT TIME FOR ME TO BEAT IT!
WASHINGTON STAR

AIRMEN AT QUEBEC

HAWLEY AND POST REACH CANADIAN CITY IN FAIRLY GOOD SHAPE.

BIG CROWD WELCOMES THEM

Balloonists Tell of Hardships They Endured in Struggles Through Forests and Wilderness—One Was Injured, Making Travel Slow.

Quebec, Que.—Looking somewhat fatigued from the several days' hardship succeeding their sensational flight through space, which won for them the coveted trophy of the world's greatest conquerors of the air, Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post disembarked from the Quebec & St. John train in the old historic city of Quebec Thursday night.

The United States consul was there to greet them, as well as a number of enthusiastic citizens who cheered them lustily.

Their balloon, the America II, is still at Lake du Banc de Sable, the township in which they landed. It is believed that Joseph Pednaud and Joseph Simard, two trappers who brought the balloonists in a bark canoe to St. Ambroise, will go back and see what can be done to get the big bag from its cache on the side of the mountain to the railroad here.

Messrs. Hawley and Post landed about 46 hours after their departure from St. Louis. The balloon basket touched earth at 3:35 the afternoon of October 19. They probably flew about 1,600 miles, although the direct distance between the two points, on which the international race is decided, is only 1,355 miles. This would make their average rate of progress about 35 miles an hour.

WILSON MAKES MILK RULING

Bars From Agricultural Department All Lacteal Fluid Not Subjected to Turberculin Test.

Washington. — An order issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson bars from the department and all its branches milk which has not been subjected to the tuberculin test. This is so important a ruling that all the departments are expecting to have similar orders issued. This will be a severe blow to the dealers in milk who are opposing pasteur and tuberculin tests and many of these dealers have undertaken to attack pasteurization before the department of justice.

PICK POSTAL BANK OFFICES

Trustees Name One Place in Each of Forty-Eight States to Test Savings Plan.

Washington,—The board of trustees of the postal savings bank system has approved a list of forty-eight second-class post offices at which the plan will be given its first trial.

The list includes one office for each state and territory. Among them are: Pekin, Ill.; Princeton, Ind.; Decorah, Ia.; Houghton, Mich.; Bemidji, Minn.; Nebraska City, Neb.; Wahpeton, N. D.; Ashtabula, O.; Deadwood, S. D.; Manitowoc, Wis.

Picks Negro for High Post.

Washington. — President Taft, it was stated, has decided to appoint a colored man to the highest office in an executive branch of the government ever held by a member of that race.

Makes His Employes His Heirs.

Mineola, N. Y.—The 1,200 workmen in his factory are made residuary legatees of the $600,000 estate of Isaac Remsen, a New York manufacturer, who recently died at his home here. His will was filed for probate Thursday.

New Count Ordered for Tacoma.

Washington.—Complete re-enumeration of the population of Tacoma, Wash., was ordered Thursday by Secretary Nagel as a result of the protests made by the people of that city.

JURY PROBES TREASURY STEAL

CALLS OVER FIFTY WITNESSES IN $173,000 CASE.

Removal of U. S. Marshal at Chicago Bring New Developments in Mysterious Theft.

Chicago.—It was developed that the federal grand jury has been for some time seeking evidence on which to base new indictments against certain persons who are believed to have been accomplices after the fact with George W. Fitzgerald, the former paying teller at the Chicago subtreasury, and now under indictment on the $173,000 robbery of that institution.

More than fifty witnesses have been called before the grand jury in the past few days. Many of these were employes of banking and business houses supposed to have had dealings with Fitzgerald.

Books of the Northern Trust company are said to have been taken before the grand jury on the statements of witnesses that they believed Fitzgerald had a deposit there.

New evidence which has developed since the arrest of Fitzgerald also has been presented before the grand jury, and witnesses have been asked to relate their accounts of deals with him as a preliminary to their testimony in court.

Attorney E. R. Litzinger, who represents Fitzgerald, claims the present calling of witnesses shows a weakness in the government's case and an effort to bolster it up. This is denied by District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, who claims the government had a strong and conclusive case at the time it returned the secret indictment against Fitzgerald last February, just before the statute of limitations expired.

A new scandal promises to crop out in connection with the case in the plot to discredit Marshal Eberstein, the government's chief investigator, who collected much of the evidence against Fitzgerald. Eberstein has been superseded as chief investigator for the Department of Justice by Charles F. De Woody.

VICTORIA, B. C. FIRE SWEPT

Flames in Business District Destroy Many Fine Structures—Loss $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Victoria, B. C.—Fire, which started late Wednesday night and burned with unabated fury, swept through the heart of the city's business section, wiping out several of the finest buildings and causing a loss estimated at $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Huge firebrands floated on the high wind, which swept toward the water front, and it was with great difficulty that the firemen, aided by the militia and the garrison at Work Point barracks, kept the flames from sweeping a broad path to the edge of the water.

Many blazing embers were carried out over the bay, endangering the shipping in the harbor.

Among the buildings burned were the Victoria Times office and the Five Sisters building, a five-story office block. The five-story Pemberton building and the Driard hotel were threatened, both were saved.

Fire Loss Was $15,000,000.

Washington.—Six billion board feet of lumber, valued at about $15,000,000, was destroyed in the recent forest fires upon the national forests in Montana and northern Idaho. The total area burned over in this one district was put at 1,250,000 acres.

The first rough estimate of the fire loss in the great district was completed by officials of the government forest service.

Boy Bites Cartridge; Dies.

Nyack, N. Y.—Joseph De Bonti, an eight-year-old schoolboy of Haverstraw, Thursday put a cartridge in his mouth and began biting on it. The cartridge exploded and the boy fell dead, the bullet having gone upward through the brain.

Aviator Is Killed in Fall.

Rome, Italy.—Lieutenant Saglietti fell with a military biplane in which he was maneuvering Thursday and was instantly killed. The machine was wrecked.

UPRISING IN GREECE

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS DECLARE REVOLUTION HAS BROKEN OUT IN EMPIRE.

CABINET STRIFE IS CRISIS

Capital, Said to Be Seat of War, Fails to Respond to Inquiries Made From Paris—Rumor King George Flees—Been Brewing for More Than Year.

Paris.—Unconfirmed advices stated that a revolution, sweeping the entire empire, broke out at Athens Thursday and that King George and the royal family fled for safety.

Efforts to get into telegraphic communication with Athens failed.

The revolution, if it has started, is an echo of the internal troubles with the military league one year ago.

There has been much ill feeling at Athens recently against the national assembly, culminating in the dissolution of that body last Tuesday. The assembly was especially elected for the purpose of undertaking a revision of the constitution.

At the request of King George, M. Venezelos, the Cretan leader, formed a cabinet October 18. The ministry was not received in a friendly spirit by the chamber, the members of which repeatedly absented themselves when Premier Venezelos attempted to secure a vote of confidence.

The premier, discouraged, announced the resignation of the cabinet October 23. King George, however, refused to accept the resignation, and Monday the chamber adopted a vote of confidence in the premier by a ballot of 208 to 31.

The premier was not satisfied, fearing that it was a vote of complaisance rather than sincere support, and insisted that the assembly be dissolved. He had his way and November 28 was set as the date for the elections for a new revisionist chamber.

Opposed to the recent assembly was the ministry, cordially supported by the king and the populace.

Berlin.—An unconfirmed rumor was circulated on the Boerse Thursday that a revolution had broken out at Athens. The fact that telegrams of inquiry sent to the Grecian capital remained unanswered was taken as partial confirmation of the truth of the reports.

ETHEL CLARE LENEVE FREE

Girl Companion of Dr. Crippen, Sentenced to Death, Acquitted of Charge as Accessory.

London.—Ethel Clare Leneve was acquitted Tuesday as an accessory after the fact in the murder of Belle Elmore by Dr. Hawley H. Crippen. The trial lasted but three hours.

It was for love of Miss Leneve that Dr. H. H. Crippen, now under death sentence, murdered his wife. The crown counsel, Richard Muir, failed to show that Miss Leneve had knowledge of either the American's intention or of the crime itself.

No witnesses were called by the defense. Immediately upon the conclusion of the speech of Miss Leneve's attorney, F. E. Smith, Justice Alverstone delivered his charge to the jury and they retired, returning in twenty-two minutes with a verdict of acquittal.

Miss Leneve's slim, girlish figure was the center of interest as she stood before the bar and, in a sweet, low voice, replied to the court's interrogation as to how she would plead:

"Not guilty, my lord!"

NATIVES KILL AN AMERICAN

Bands of Manobos Slay Planters in Mindanao—Troops Rushed to the Scene.

Manila. — Two bands of Manobos tribesmen are devastating the west coast of Davo, in southeastern Mindanao island, and have killed several planters, including Earl Gerr, an American. All available troops were ordered to the scene today.

Brigadier General Pershing, commanding the department of Mindanao, has left his headquarters and Zamboanga to command the reinforcements which are being hurried to Davo.

The Manobos dattos declare their purpose of expelling all foreigners and Filipinos from the district.

DEITZ TO HAVE HIS LIBERTY

Judge Decides Defender of Cameron Dam Can Have Temporary Freedom on $40,000 Bail.

Hayward, Wis. — Judge James Wickham decided that John F. Dietz, the famous defender of Cameron dam, was entitled to his liberty, pending his trial for the murder of Oscar Harp, if he could secure bondsmen that could qualify in the sum of $40,000. Efforts are being made to get the bonds. The bail of Leslie Deitz was fixed at $10,000.

To Investigate Seven-Day Work.

New York.—The question of seven-day labor in continuous processes in the iron and steel industry will be investigated by a committee appointed by E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, Thursday.

American Honor to King.

London.—King George accepted honorary membership in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Massachusetts. A committee of Americans notified him of his election Thursday.

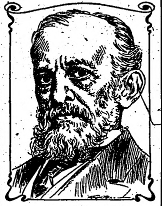
STRAUSS WISHES TO RETIRE

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY ANXIOUS TO LEAVE SERVICE.

United States and Ottoman Governments Are Without Single Diplomatic Hitch.

Washington.—Believing he has accomplished his mission, Oscar S. Strauss, the American ambassador to Turkey, is desirous of retiring from the diplomatic field and return to the United States permanently.

Mr. Strauss saw the president and reported that all the matters in dispute between Turkey and the United States which he had been delegated to adjust have been satisfactorily disposed of, leaving the two nations for the first time in many years without a single diplomatic hitch between them.



Oscar S. Strauss.

Because of this state of affairs and for the reason that his acceptance of the Turkish ambassadorship was based on the representation that his services were needed to restore harmony between the two governments, Mr. Strauss feels that his mission has been accomplished and there is no further reason for him to expatriate himself. He has not resigned his post and if the president insists upon it Mr. Strauss will return to Constantinople at the end of his sixty days' leave of absence.

RUIN WROUGHT BY CYCLONE

Believed 100 Lives Lost in Storm, Tidal Wave and Volcanic Eruption in Southern Italy.

Rome.—The extent of the havoc wrought Monday by the strange elemental combination of cyclone, tidal wave and volcanic eruption on the slopes of Vesuvius and on the island of Ischia, has not yet been definitely determined, owing to the interruption of communication.

One hundred persons are said to have been killed. The monetary loss will probably be great.

The disaster appears to have come in the form of a cyclone, having three centers, the first over the island of Ischia, the second over the town of Torre del Greco on the east coast of the Bay of Naples, and the third sweeping the gulf of Salerno.

Accompanying the cyclone were a cloudburst, a tidal wave and violent eruptions from Mount Vesuvius and from a crater suddenly opened on the summit of the long extinct Mount Epomeo on the island of Ischia.

Many houses collapsed in this city due to the subsidence of the surface of the earth during the recent volcanic eruptions, and thirty feet of mud covers many of the roads in the outlying districts.

The inhabitants fled to the higher parts of the island, and those who escaped the rush of water are reported to be suffering from hunger and exposure. The Italian minister of the interior has been appealed to for relief measures.

Ischia is an island almost directly west of the city of Naples in the Mediterranean sea. The storm which caused the wave has broken communication and details are lacking.

It is reported that shipping was damaged and many boats lost. Property damage in Casamicciola was heavy.

HAITIEN GUNBOAT BLOWN UP

Seventy Die When the Liberte Is Wrecked at Sea—Twenty Persons Are Saved.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—The Haitien gunboat Liberte has been lost at sea off Port de Paix, following an explosion on board. It is estimated 70 persons were killed or drowned. Twenty others were rescued. News of the accident was received here Wednesday.

The Liberte sailed from this port last Monday, having on board 90 persons. Among the 70 who were lost were ten Haitien generals.

Details are lacking, the only definite information being as to the loss of life and the fact that an explosion occurred.

Alaska Delegate Is Re-Elected.

Juneau, Alaska.—The official count of the votes cast in the election held last August to choose a delegate to congress was completed Wednesday and shows that James Wickersham was re-elected.

La Follette Returns Home.

Rochester, Minn.—Accompanied by Mrs. La Follette and feeling fine, Senator Robert M. La Follette went home Wednesday to Madison from the Mayo hospital, where he recently underwent an operation.

LOOK TO YOUR KIDNEYS.

When Suffering From Backache, Headaches and Urinary Troubles.

They are probably the true source of your misery. To keep well, you must keep your kidneys well. There is no better kidney remedy than Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently.

Every Picture Tells A Story

Ernest Ulbright, Kellogg, Idaho, says: I was nearly dead with kidney trouble. I passed quantities of blood and lost 15 pounds in weight in three weeks. My bladder was so full of gravel I could not hold the urine. I passed several stones as large as a pea. I rapidly improved under the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and was soon well and strong."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Little Ahead.

"Are we keeping abreast of the times?"

"Oh, yes. The 1911 models in automobiles are on the market and the Christmas magazines will be out next week."

Mistaken Identity, Perhaps.

"I'm a poor but honest man," said the whining beggar. "Can't you do something to help me?"

"Nothing doing," retorted the grouchy stranger. "What do you take me for—Theodore Roosevelt?"—Detroit Free Press.

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THOUGH I'M A YOUNG LAMB FRESH UP COUNTRY, THESE YOUNG AND SHELL CITY GUYS NEEDN'T THINK I'M A SINGLE INNOCENT THEY CAN PULL THE WOOL 'VER MY EYES.

Deserved the Shoes.

The weary wayfarer leaned over the fence and watched the housewife doing her chores.

"Ah, lady," he said, tipping his hat, "I used to be a professional humorist. If I tell you a funny story will you give me an old pair of shoes?"

"Well, that depends," responded the busy housewife; "you must remember that brevity is the soul of wit."

"Yes, mum, I remember that, and brevity is the sole of each of my shoes, mum."

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Baby.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—*caffeine*—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and they went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of. I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BLAME R. R. FOR FIRE

CANADIAN NORTHERN CHARGED WITH SETTING FIRE THAT BURNED BAUDETTE.

THE TOTAL DEATH LIST IS 29

Blaze Started in Canada Crept Underground, Say Probers.—Damage Placed at Five Million Dollars.

St. Paul. — The Canadian Northern Railway is held responsible for the fire which destroyed Baudette, in a report made to General C. C. Andrews, forestry commissioner, by Geo. Chapin of St. Paul and Frank Curtis of Roosevelt, who have been investigating the origin of the forest fires in Minnesota for the last two weeks.

The report says there is sufficient evidence to show that a fire was set by the railroad on the Canadian side during the latter part of July. This fire worked south to the North branch of Baudette river and north to Rainy river, covering about eight square miles. It burned up to the west side of Baudette and lay smouldering until Oct. 7, when it was fanned by a terrific wind and led to the disaster.

About the same time a fire was set on the right of way just east of the Winter Road river. This fire worked east three miles and about two miles back on each side of the track, where it connected with the fire which was started on the Baudette side of the river.

Fires Smoulder in Moss.

This fire also lay smouldering in the moss, gradually eating into the root of the timber and felling it, making conditions favorable for another fire. Four other fires also were started in this vicinity in August, covering from one to eight square miles. These fires were also fanned into life Oct. 7 and resulted in the terrible disaster.

The report says the country through which the fire traveled is wild and thinly settled. It has been lumbered and slashed extensively for the last six years, and the accumulation of slashing was lying on the ground. In ordinary years it is very wet, making it impossible for a fire to travel any great distance. As a result a thick growth of moss covered the accumulation of long-decaying vegetation. This year the country experienced a drought. The swamp and moss became dry, and as a result the ground formed a peat, holding the fire below the surface and keeping it smouldering during the entire summer. The report said that if there had been no slashings on the ground the fires could have been choked.

Prosecutions Are Pending.

Eight prosecutions against the Canadian Northern railway for allowing combustible material on the right of way are now pending in the district court of Beltrami county. The railroad is fighting the constitutionality of the law. If the state wins in these cases, the forestry department plans to bring action against the Canadian Northern for sixteen other fires alleged to have been set since July.

The loss from the recent fires is estimated at about $5,000,000 by the agents of the forestry commission. Of this, property valued at $1,700,000 was destroyed in the towns.

The exact number of dead is placed at 29. This is below the last reports sent from Baudette which placed the loss of life at 34. The list includes two families with seven children each, and one family with three children. There were five lumbermen and one girl, Miss Kate Jasmer, who also lost their lives.

800 Persons Homeless.

In a report to the governor, General Wood says there are 800 homeless families to be provided for. He has already arranged for the shipment of enough lumber to build 50 houses in the fire district. An administration building is nearly completed, from which all relief work will be carried on. General Wood reports there is great jealousy between Baudette and Spooner and that the relief committee will have to use great diplomacy in assisting these towns.

DULUTH FARMER FOUND DEAD.

Fresh Bullet Wound Indicates Probable Murder.

Duluth.—The dead body of a farmer named George Riley was found in the town of Lakewood, near Duluth, and a fresh bullet hole in his body revealed a probable murder. A neighboring farmer, named Joseph Schmidt, was in Duluth complaining to the county attorney about Riley about the time the authorities were notified by telephone of the finding of the body.

Riley and Schmidt have had frequent quarrels and Schmidt was arrested on suspicion of having fired the fatal shot. No charge has yet been filed against him.

Riley leaves a widow and five children.

JOB FOR MINNESOTA "U" MAN.

Named Specialist In Higher Education in U. S. Bureau.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Kendric C. Babcock, president of the University of Arizona, was appointed specialist in higher education in the United States bureau of education. His appointment is in line with the policy of the present commissioner of the bureau of paying specialists to study the various phases of education. His salary is $3,000 a year.

CONFESSES BRUTAL MURDER.

Crime Committed in Farm House in Houston County.

Winona. — Developments came fast at Houston in Houston County, south of Winona, in a baffling murder mystery which was uncovered on Sunday afternoon. Chris Overby, 24 years old and son of a prominent farmer, is in the county jail at Caledonia, a self-confessed slayer of Chron Olson, aged 65, a fruit gardener who has been living alone on the outskirts of the village.

With his head beaten almost to a pulp, the recluse was found dead in bed Sunday afternoon by a neighbor who called at the farm house to inquire about his health as had been his custom. Olson has a private telephone line connecting with the residence of Knute Kassa, who called at the home Sunday morning and received the reply that Olson was asleep.

The informant gave his name as Christ Overby. Kassa visited Houston in the morning, not stopping at the house until his return trip home. There a grewsome find was made. The walls of the bedroom were spattered with blood and on the bed was the corpse of the man, distorted and disfigured. Finger prints were visible on the neck of the dead man. A trail of blood, as though made by fingers dripping with blood led to the wash basin in an adjoining room. There the hands still bloody, were wiped on a towel.

In that condition the authorities, who were immediately notified, found the interior of the little home, Coroner Phines of Caledonia, decided to hold an inquest and immediately ordered the apprehension of Overby who was missing.

He was located near his home on Oak Ridge, west of the village, and taken into custody. Before the coroner's jury he admitted his guilt, giving as his defense that Olson struck him first with a gun. He said he took it away and struck his assailant, who fell. When he attempted to arise he struck him again and then placed the bleeding body on the bed.

On Saturday the young man and his aged victim had been drinking together in the village, and they returned to the home intoxicated in the evening together. The crime took place after breakfast the following morning.

Overby Held for Murder.

Overby, aged 25 years, was arraigned before Justice A. J. Fylnn for the murder of Theron O. Hemey at Houston, on the 23rd of October, 1910. He waived examination and was held to answer for the charge of murder in the first degree to the district court at its next general term, to be held in Houston county. Intoxication was responsible for the deed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WARREN.

Apparatus Called From Near-By Town To Help.

Warren. — A very destructive fire in Warren caused great excitement in the town during which the local agent for the Soo line sent for a special train bearing fire-fighting apparatus, and the Great Northern agent wired Argyle, a town north of Warren, to send assistance. Thief River Falls also sent an engine.

Fire had broken out in the basement of the K. J. Taralseth & Co.'s department store, and the building and the town hall were soon in ruins. The store was valued at $25,000, with $5,000 insurance. The stock, valued at $70,000, was also destroyed. It was insured at $30,000.

The city water gave out and the firemen had to fight the flames with buckets of water. The Argyle department sent down an engine as the Warren fire engine had blown out a cylinder head. Automobiles carried the Argyle fire department to the scene in time to help in the work of protecting the other buildings in the town.

The State bank, Ed Quist, Dr. Theodore Braterud and Dr. W. S. Anderson suffered partial losses placed at $3,000, fully insured. The walls of the buildings are being torn down and the K. J. Karalseth company will rebuild at once.

The center wall of the building fell to the ground, completely covering Tom Keefe, a fireman. He was severely cut on the head and body, but will recover.

ORE VALUATION WILL STAND.

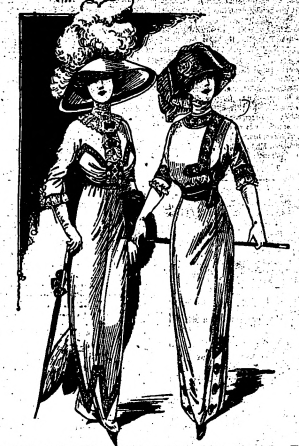
Tax Commission Upholds Individual Mineral Land Increases.

St. Paul. — The individual increase of $10,000,000.00 on the valuation of the mineral properties in upper Minnesota will be allowed to stand by the state tax commission. Objection to the increases were made by the representative of the mining companies at a conference held with the state commission. A few decreases were made, but further increases decided upon will make the total increase at $10,000,000. The mining companies had accepted the general 5 per cent. increase announced several days ago but objected to the individual increase on the ground that they were unfair.

BRYAN AT ST. PAUL.

St. Paul. — Hon. Wm. J. Bryan drew his customary big audience here. From the auditorium platform Mr. Bryan charged that former President Roosevelt, in his Ossawatomie speech, had borrowed Democratic doctrine. He claimed that the progressive legislation of the last few years was due to Democratic support, and urged his audience to vote for James Gray and Justice Thomas D. O'Brien, and gave special emphasis to the candidacy of J. L. Gieske, Democratic nominee for congressman of the Fourth district.

Made Up in Green



THE toilet at the left is of emerald green satin finished cloth. The corsage is draped by means of crosswise plaits in front, and has a deep yoke of the material which is cut in one piece with the sleeves. It is trimmed with bands of embroidery to match and with passementerie buttons. The collar and sleeve ruffles are of fine lace with jabot of the same ornamented with little knots of velvet and buckles of brilliants.

The skirt with raised waist line is made with an inverted plait in the middle of the front and is finished at the bottom with a flounce of the material cut in points at the top and headed by a band of the embroidery.

The other toilet is of moss green cheviot, or light weight cloth. The blouse is cut in one piece with the sleeves and is trimmed with applique bands of black satin which are embroidered with cord matching the gown. The guimpe and sleeve puffs are of white tulle or mousseline de soie; the girdle is of black satin fastened at the left side with a pretty knot.

The skirt has an odd tablier which forms a point at the bottom where it is bordered with large black satin buttons with loops of cord. The back and sides of the skirt are finished with a flounce headed by a band of the embroidered satin, which also trims the middle of the back extending from the top to the flounce.

PARIS TIRED OF BUTTONS

Novelties in Tailor Suits for Fall Show Smart Styles Sure to Be Popular.

A tailor suit has been observed in Paris that is as common as the chestnut leaves and which we have seen seldom in America. Ten to one it will be the suit of the autumn with us. It lends itself too readily to the cheaper style of ready-made clothes, in which it has already appeared in the huge department shops here, and yet it is very smart.

The skirt is narrow, more or less so according to the inclination, and has a bias band around the edge of a short, narrow coat. The skirt, mind you, has no bias band. It seams are lapped and stitched, and there is a row of small buttons for about six inches up the two front seams.

Paris is very tired of buttons, so these are left off in the suits made for the American trade. The skirt is about a yard and a quarter wide, but this will be enlarged by our tailors.

The coat just covers the rounded part of the hips, and its bias band runs from three to four inches wide. The shoulders are inclined to be narrow, because they are not padded, and the buttons, which go straight down the front, are large bullets of lead-colored metal, or brass if one prefers. The sleeve is long and plain, the rever short and square at the edges.

If you want to know just how the majority of smart women look at noon at Trouville, Deauvill and the boulevards you must imagine in your mind's eye this suit.

The skirt is short, showing dark gray silk stockings, with heavy clocks up the sides, and patent leather American pumps, with a flat bow, which will be replaced by heavy shoes with grap tops. A high collar attached to the blouse shows above the coat, and in the front is always a plaited frill, with lace at its one edge.

The hat is still flat and rather large, but in the next week or two it will be replaced by a tall, plaited turban of changeable velvet, bordered with fur or grebe. There is little trimming on these hats for noon wear, but for afternoon use they are repeated with the addition of a pair of Mercury wings placed directly in front and made of iridescent pin feathers.

Some Glove Hints.

Both long and short gloves will be needed for the fall, coat sleeves being long, but sleeves for dressy occasions short.

Among kids, glace, pique, cape and mocha will be most fashionable. Suede and all dull finishes will not be much worn.

In fabric gloves, chamois-finished lisle still leads in favor, the best colors being black, white and yellow.

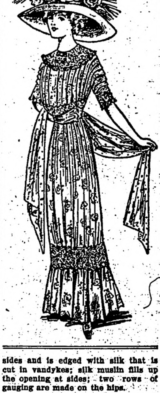
Kid and silk gloves will be shown principally in black and white, though tan, slate, mode and, to a lesser extent, blue and green will be in the fashion.

Finally, embroidered silk gloves will continue in popularity.

EFFECTIVE FOR YOUNG GIRL

Cashmere Would Make Up Well in Model That Has Much to Recommend It.

Cashmere is selected for our model, which has a wide panel taken down back and front which is left open at



sides and is edged with silk that is cut in vandykes; silk muslin fills up the opening at sides; two rows of gauging are made on the hips.

On the bodice, the front and back are cashmere edged with silk, and are tucked on the shoulders, the sides ar of muslin. Piece lace is used for the yoke and sleeves.

Straw hat trimmed with acacia and ribbon bows.

Materials required: Four yards cashmere 48 inches wide, two yards silk, three yards muslin 27 inches wide, one and one-fourth yard lace.

A New Silk Braid.

The woman who wants embroidered effects, but does not like arduous work, will welcome a new silk braid that looks like chain stitching. A design is stamped as for ordinary embroidery and the braid is sewed on the outlines by hand. A few filling stitches or French knot centers increase the effect of hand embroidery. These braids come in colors to match most of the new shades of dress material. They are especially effective on pongees and shantungs done in self tones.

The Unit

By JENNIE O. LOIZEAUX

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Over his draughting board Howard Wiltsie leaned, quite absorbed in his drawing. He worked rapidly and correctly, his bright eye half closed to get the general effect, his good jaw thrust out more than was actually necessary. It was almost closing time, and he saw from the set of Harris' shoulders, visible at the desk beyond, that their argument was not closed. It meant some more words. Well, all right—Harris, if he was his superior, could have them, and there would be no uncertain sound to his tumpet, either.

And his expectation was correct. While they were closing their desks and getting ready for leaving, and the stenographers and clerks were chattering, fluffing at their hair, pinning on their hats, Harris, junior partner of the firm, touched him on the shoulder.

"I want a word with you, Wiltsie. Going to walk? All right, I'll ride Shank's mare, too."

The young fellow put on his coat and girded himself for the verbal fray—he was quite as determined as Wiltsie, and he was sure that, being a married man, his own wisdom was infinite. They started out into the fresh spring air, swinging along joyously enough. Suddenly Harris began.

"Confound you, anyway, Howard, for a subborn, unobliging fellow! What good are you as a friend if you won't help Madge and me out a little? What on earth are we to do with Tessie Gray on our hands the next two months if you don't be decent? What's the use of you're being Madge's second cousin if you can't help entertain her guest? And what on earth makes you think you can't come to our house party for a few weeks? I don't see! It's just as easy to come to the office from our house as from your old boarding house. What ails you?"

Wiltsie shrugged his shoulders, and stuck out his jaw again. "I like you and Madge and your charming house—you know that. But I'm not a 'shiner' in the company of the fair ones. I don't want to be too plain, but you've pestered me till I'm positively ill tempered. You've accused me of being a woman-hater—I'm not. And of being a bachelor—which I plead guilty to. If you must have it straight, I'm determined to keep on being a bachelor for some years. And I'm so dead easy, such a girl-lover, that my only safety is in flight and numbers. And another thing, Madge was my cousin before she was your wife, and I have the right to state emphatically that she's the most deadly matchmaker in my large experience. I'm thirty, and though she's three years my junior she's been trying to get me in love and married for ten solid years. And you can't deny, blinded as you are by her charms, that she has chosen Tessie Gray as the final instrument for my undoing. Not for me, thanks!"

Harris had to laugh outright. He would tell Madge that her methods were not as hidden and subtle as she imagined—it would do her good!

"You selfish old bachelor, don't you know that you don't count? You're nobody and nothing—just a lost half floating about and useless to the world. Don't yon know that the family, the two-in-one, is the unit of society? Why, man, you're a cipher!"

"All right—but I'm pretty good at backing up units. I come after, to be sure, but I at least create an interest! I'll come and see your wonder, but I warn you now that I won't marry her. Of course she also is a victim in your wife's hands, and probably unconscious of the dire intention to get her married. She won't like me. But I'll be decent—take her about some, and call anl all that, but I'll be hanged if I'll come into the mesmeric circle of a house party composed of a married couple, two engaged couples and—an extra girl! I know enough to keep out of danger. This is my corner and I'm off. So long, and tell Madge I'll come to her dinner, and be glad—but I'm on to her!"

A few evening later, groomed within an inch of his life, his blue eyes wary, and his jaw in evidence, Mr. Howard Wiltsie betook himself to the house of his employer and second cousin by marriage. The pretty house, its pretty mistress, the couples and the host were at their best. He already knew them all but Miss Tessie Gray, who fulfilled even the extravagant promises which Madge had made for her beauty and charm. The bachelor was introduced—and galvanized with surprise. The lady was like a piece of ice—to him. No fault could be found with the perfection of her manner, but neither could a ray of warmth be discovered in her.

Of course she fell to his lot at dinner—an [illegible] of talking to Coop[illegible] [illegible] to that gentleman [illegible], since his fiancee demanded his full attention. Wiltsie then tried Mabel Strand, on his other side—but she was impervious to more than a few laughing remarks chinked in between the pauses of her interest in her host, who was telling her boyhood reminiscences of John Gardner, her fiancee. Madge was plainly worried, and Tessie took pains to show her strange dislike to Wiltsie. Then that young man, bound to redeem himself with Madge, piqued by the honor-guest's coolness, laid himself out to be nice. He was very funny, indeed, and everybody laughed; he talked a lot—and well—and the girl was forced to listen, reluctantly but with attention. Harris wondered what had happened to Madge's dinner; she usually knew how to make a successful evening. He was perplexed, but he saw that his friend was rising to the situation.

After dinner, Wiltsie followed Miss Tessie Gray into the parlor, and thence to the porch. He was used to being smiled at, and the change amused him. She tried to escape, but in vain. To whom could she flee? The other men were all engaged, and she would never let herself fall pitifully back on the host or hostess. She endured his assiduous attention, but she did not thaw. He enjoyed bothering her.

After that there were parties, and a little dance, and a few picnics, and many dinners. Drawn into the current, Wiltsie could not escape—he took it good naturedly, always paired off with the girl, though Madge had tried vainly to get some other satisfactory and unattached man.

"I believe everybody in the world but Tessie and Howard are engaged," fretted Madge to her husband. "I'm worn to a frazzle. They hate each other, and yet they have to stay together. There's no other way. And he seems to take positive joy in following her about and being raptly attentive. She's horrid—and any other girl would be wild with delight. He's so good looking and clever, and he'll be a partner next year, won't he?"

Harris assented, but inwardly he was greatly amused.

A few weeks later on, after a home dinner, and when the couples had innocently enough lost themselves about the garden, the porch, anywhere to be comparatively alone, Howard Wiltsie took his banjo and sat down on the front steps at Tessie's feet. He began to strum and sing odd little songs, and to be generally entertaining.

"Don't try so hard to be nice to me! It tires you, and is quite a superfluous sacrifice! Take it more easily—you are not running half the risk you think you are. There is nothing mesmeric about me and I don't like matchmaking any better than you do, and even if I wanted to be married, I can assure you that you, of all men, are quite safe! I appreciate your bravery in thus coming into the danger zone to help out your cousin, but I assure you it's no pleasure to me to be 'entertained' so strenuously. I'm going back home."

Tears came to her flashing eyes, and before he could find a word to answer to this crushing tirade, the girl jumped to her feet and went into the house. "You can tell Madge I have a headache and don't want to be disturbed. I dislike asking you to tell a lie, but since you act them so beautifully perhaps you won't mind!"

She was gone. The young man stared a little; then he laughed. When his hostess asked for Miss Gray he coolly remarked that the young woman had a bad attack of temper and had gone to her room. He himself waited until he got a word with Harris in the den. He went straight to the point.

"Did you tell Madge what I said about her matchmaking and all that stuff that night coming home from the office?"

"Why—yes, I did. I tried to keep still, but the night Tessie came, Madge was talking about you, and of course—"

"Being a good husband, you had to tell. When and where did you tell her?—and where was Miss Gray?"

"Gone to bed. Madge and I were on the porch. Why?"

Wiltsie said he only "wanted to know." Then he went home—or pretended to. He knew Tessie Gray pretty well by now. When he was sure the others would be asleep, he went back to Harris' garden and sat down in the little summer house and waited. It was very late, nearly twelve, but a very warm night. Would she by chance come out? She was of course too angry to sleep. Howard Wiltsie was a good guesser.

Evidently she had recovered from her rage, for she was coming down the path, occasionally holding her handkerchief to her eyes. When she was almost at the summer house, he went out to meet her. She jumped, but she did not scream. She looked as angry as she could. He faced her, looking straight into the tear-filled eyes.

"Are the tears for me, Tessie? or are they—for yourself?"

She stared, not understanding him, her rage and resentment giving way before that new thing she saw in his eyes—a new and welcome thing.

"Hasn't is dawned on you, Tessie, that I'm—in love with you? All that idiotic stuff I told Harries and which you heard him drivel over to Madge—was before I knew you. Dear, don't you see that?"

She nodded, and then he took courage—and both her willing hands.

"And don't you see that you—love me, too?—and that Harris was right about my being a cipher?"

She nodded again—against his shoulder, very comfortably. And again in the history of man and woman one-and-one made one, the unit of society.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50.

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

A Chat On County Division.

We do not have our opinion on county division written by an expert in either Thief River, or Red Lake Falls, and we are not representing the interest of either city, but what we consider the people living on this reservation and what is best for them.

There is no use denying the fact that this part of Red Lake county are heavy borrowers of money and will continue to be for a number of years. What we all desire to see is the lowest rate of interest that we can get, and the only way you can get money at a low rate of interest of eastern capitol is to have a good credit. All the farm loans in this part of the country are eastern mens money, and as soon as you divide this county you cut off all competition between the banks of Red Lake Falls and Thief River Falls in the making of farm loans, and up goes the rate of interest.

As a matter of fact the Merchants Bank of Red Lake Falls has made more farm loans on the eleven townships than all of the banks in Thief River Falls combind. If you do not believe this, ask any well posted banker, from Thief River Falls, if it is not a fact. Furthermore ninty per cent of these loans was made by the bank at Red Lake Falls AFTER the farmers had TRIED to get their loan in Thief River Falls. If you do not believe this, we can refer you to hundreds of farmers on this reservation that will tell you that this is true.

Now my farmer friends do you feel that you are ready to stop this competition by divideing this county? If you do vote for division. If you want to continue to get accommodations in Red Lake Falls that you can not get in Thief River Falls, vote down this division schem. It is not the fight of either Thief River Falls, or Red Lake Falls, so far as you are concerned, but it is YOUR FIGHT, and if you think you can afford the luxury of county division at this time vote for it, carry it, and when you run up "against it" in Thief River Falls, as hundreds of you have in the past five years, we will have the satisfaction of saying: "we told you so." It is up to you!

The publishers of the Eleven Towns have allowed themselves and their sheet to be used as a "cats paw" to botray and sell out the best interests of the farmers on the eleven towns, for the purpose of giving a few men office, and booming a city for county seat twenty five miles away. This is a brand of dirty work that will reap its own reward, and in less than six months you will hear them squealing, like the title of a litter of fourteen pigs, and saying: "we are not geting a fair deal." Then you can look back at your files and read the dirty stuff that you have published in this campaign and say: "I am reaping as I have sown." Judas sold Jesus Christ for thirty pieces of silver, and we hope you did not cut on prices when you sold out the interests of the poor homesteaders on this reservation, to the bankers and politicions of Thief River Falls.

A farmer made the remark to us that he thought Pro. Hay was a pretty good speaker for a man that was 127 years old. He figured out his age by adding together the number of years that he had lived in each of the different counties of the state before he came to Red Lake county. That started us to figuring, and we began to figure where he was going to get the large number of votes that he was talking about on the south side of the division line. The only way we could figure it out was that they might go down into Lambert and tell them fellows that they had ought to give them a vote for division in exchange for their help to get the Soo railroad built down through their territory, instead of between the Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers.

Get A Free Home,

Come into the beautiful west and get a home of your own where wheat goes 50 bushels per acre. We can locate you on government land or sell you a fine farm cheap. Hurry! Send postage for full information now.

Montana Land Company.

Great Falls, Montana.

Two Dimensional Vision.

Most people do not know that they ought to be very thankful for having both eyes in one plane instead of having them one on each side of the head. If the latter obtained no one could tell that an object had more than two dimensions until experience and the sense of touch educated the brain to it. Any one can try it for himself. Shut one eye and look at different objects. They appear flat. With binocular vision two views of each object are obtained and neither is exactly like the other, so the idea of depth comes in.

The most easily shown example of the difference is as follows: Take a ring and hold it about two feet from the eye. With one eye closed it will take at least five trials to thrust a pencil through the ring, whereas with both eyes open it can be done on the first trial.

All animals with eyes on opposite sides of the head labor under this disadvantage, as do all insects. It is called two dimensional vision, as the idea of depth is not possible. All this is on account of the image thrown on the retina of the eye being in only two dimensions.—Philadelphia Press.

Woodcarvers of Burma.

The woodcarvers of Burma are the most skilled in the world. They select and cut the best logs along the Irawaddy river in the dry season, and these are thrown into the shrunken stream. There they lie until the freshets of the rainy season lift them and bear them down to the populous cities below.

Then huge elephants are employed to drag the heavy logs from the stream and take them to the sawmills. They are then worked up into timbers suitable for the woodcarvers. The carvers use the figure of Buddha or some other emblem concerning the Buddhistic worship in the greater part. The details are worked out in a careful way.

Sterns of boats are carved in an elaborate manner, and some of them would be worth a fortune in this country. The prow of the boat is usually ornamented with a figurehead of very elaborate carving. The art of woodcarving is handed down in the families in Burma, the children being taught by their fathers.—Wichita Eagle.

Distilled Gold.

The investigations of a French chemist show that gold in the electric furnace boils freely at a temperature of 2,400 degrees C. In two or three minutes, it is said, from 100 to 150 grams of gold pass into the state of vapor. In condensing upon a cold body this golden vapor forms filiform masses and cubic crystals. At its temperature of ebullition gold dissolves a little carbon, which at the time of resolidification is deposited in the form of graphite. In an alloy of gold and copper, copper distills first. In an alloy of gold and tin, the tin distills more abundantly than the gold, and when a large quantity of these mixed vapors is taken the tin burns on contact with the oxygen of the air, forming oxide of tin, colored purple by a fine dust of condensed gold. This is one method of preparing the color known as "purple of Cassius."—Harper's Weekly.

Japanese Children.

The Japanese child is exceedingly shy and retiring before its elders, and girls are taught to practice this more than boys. In the morning [illegible] they are up the [illegible] parents in turn. [illegible] the ground and say "Good [illegible]" or "How is your honorable [illegible]" Before a meal they lift the chopsticks to their foreheads and bow in thanks, whether their parents are present or not, for the meal set before them. Before going out to school or elsewhere and on returning they must kneel before the mother and bow. When father or mother go out the children must go to the porch, kneel down and say "Deign to go forth" or "Honorable return [illegible]" be. As soon as infants can bow their heads the nurses train them in these respectful salutations.—Exchange.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 4th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. October 27, 1910. NOTICE is hereby given that Jorond Hauge, widow of Nils J. Hauge, deceased, of Torgerson Minn., who on April 6th 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 450, Serial No. 04707, for S. E. ¼ N. W. Section 24 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils T. Jorgenson, Ole K. Olson, Halvor A. Halvorson, Michael T. Torgerson, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Truly Answered.

Boats trading in the Medway in former years rejoiced in rather curious names, and the following was only one of the many amusing incidents resulting from this:

A boat named What's That to You? passing a dockyard at one time was hailed as usual by the coast guardsman.

"Boat ahoy! Your captain's name?"

"Captain X."

"And what are you laden with?"

"Coals."

"Where bound for?"

"Chatham."

"Ship's name?"

"What's That to You?"

"I asked you the name of the ship."

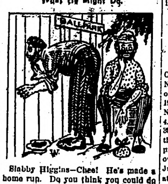
"What's That to You?"

"You shall be reported for your [illegible]" roared the coast guardsman. [illegible] he put the question, and, [illegible] same reply, the boat was [illegible] where she was [illegible] boats were seen [illegible] The officials, as they [illegible] with his authority [illegible]

Political Sessions of 1844.

[illegible] elements of picturesque [illegible] drama in the politics of the [illegible] the war time which are lacking nowadays. Marion Harland tells in her autobiography of a Whig rally which makes the political meetings of today seem tame, cut and dried affairs. It was in 1844, the year of Clay's defeat, and feeling ran high. At that particular time John Tyler was perhaps the most unpopular man in the Union. In the progress of his review of national affairs the orator at last came to the hated name. Instantly uprose the majestic figure of Captain Cock, the local eccentric, clad in the scarlet English hunting coat he invariably wore. "The Lord have mercy upon the nation!" he cried, his voice solemn with wrath and sonorous with the mint juleps for which the Bell was noted. "Fellow citizens, I always cry to high heaven for mercy upon this country when John Tyler's name is mentioned! Amen and amen!"

What He Might Do.



Slabby Higgins—Chee! He's made a home run. Do you think you could do that?

Wabbly Walkins—I could if I had a dog after me.

The Brain is Very Adaptable.

Each vocation makes a different call upon the brain and develops faculties and qualities peculiar to itself, so that as the various professions, trades and specialties multiply the brain takes on new adaptive qualities, thus giving greater variety and strength to civilization as a mass, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

When the world was young the brain of man was very primitive, because the demand upon it was largely for self protection and the acquisition of food, which called only for the development of its lower, its animal part. As civilization advanced, however, there was a higher call upon the brain and a more varied development until today, in the highest civilization, it has become exceedingly complex.

Science and Cheese.

A medical authority kindly assures [illegible] that as long as cheese isn't decayed [illegible] not affect the health of the [illegible]. This is a fact that we have [illegible] for a considerable time. But how is the ordinary cheese epicure to detect the difference unless he waits for results?

There is cheese so thoroughly disguised in the costume and aroma of decay that its proper standing on the sanitary testing table would puzzle a conjurer.

For instance, there is the brand known as limburger.

But why pursue the subject?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 14th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 7th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Lund, of Austad, Minn., who, on November 23, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 1247, Serial No. 04506, for S. ½ S.E. ¼, Sec. 3 & N. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 10 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, Iver Vesthy, George Wold, Peter O. Brevik, all of Austad, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 30, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota September 28th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Ole Amundsen, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904 made Homestead entery No. 867, Serial No. 0490 for Lots 1, 2, and E ½ N. W. ¼ Section 7, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Theodore Olson, Christian P. Brorby, Gunder Olson, Olen H. Wright, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 13, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Otto Tarnlseth, of Germantown Minn., who on October 15, 1904 made Homestead Entry No. 447. Serial No. 04125 for N. W. ¼ Section 9. Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tore Hegtveth, Kittle T. Jordshaugen, Leif Jordshaugen, Christopher Va[illegible], all of Germantown Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st. 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 18th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Peter A., Myrom, of Highlanding Minn. who on November 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 963, Serial No. 04865 for [illegible] ¼ Section 3, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henry Ellason, Nils Swanson, Herman Briskemyr, Anton Myrom, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 14th, 1910. Notice is hereby given, that Alber Trnka Jr., of Erie Minnesota, who on April 20th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1336, Serial No. 04561, for S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ & Lots 3, 4, & 5, Section 6 Township 153 N. Range 30 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st, day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edwin Hanson, Frank Srnsky, Hans Solberg, of Erie Minn. Joe Stangel, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 17 1910. Notice is hereby given that Ole T. Lande, of Radney Minn. who on October 28, [illegible] made Homestead entery No. 1287 Serial No. 04500, for N. [illegible] ¼ Section 18 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th, day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Anderson, Osmund Mandt, of Rhoda Minn. Torkel T. Lande, of Radney Minn. Bonk K. Kvaste, of High Landing Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Hotel Was Crowded.

"If you remember I slept in this hotel last night on a pool table."

"I remember," said the clerk.

"Well, did you find a set of false teeth in the corner pocket?"—Pittsburg Post.

In the Airship.

"Conductor."

"Yes, madam."

"Let me off at that pretty cloud."—Woman's Home Companion.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

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Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p. m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

Circumventing Papa.

"Reginald, I'm awfully sorry, but papa says he doesn't want to see you coming here any more."

"Boadicea, your father's wish is law. He shall not see me again if I can help it. What evenings in the week does he spend downtown?"—Chicago Tribune.

Force of Habit.

"A thousand stars are looking down on you this night," said the poetical young man to the girl.

And she unconsciously put her hands up to arrange the position of her hat.

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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
If you have Headache Try One

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Do not forget to go to election next Tuesday and vote against county division.

The ground is frozen up for winter, but we have not had our first snow storm yet.

Linnihan & Siff brought out a number of men and teams yesterday, which they will put to work on ditch No. 47.

Ovila Beaudry is holding an Auction sale at his farm east of Highlanding to day, selling off all his stock and household goods as he will remove to Canada.

Now is the time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. Attend to this before you forget it.

FOR SALE: One yoke of very good work oxen, six years old next spring. Inquire of George Leimers, Radney Minn.

Lost; A brown pup, about six months old. Any information that will lead to the recovery of this little lady will be rewarded by John Wzentik, Hilda Minn

Rev. E. A. Mostue would ask the party that borrowd the window and door out of the Snow back house to please return them as he has bought the house and wants to use them.

D.P. O'Neil, of Thief River Fall, candidate for representative from this district, made this office a plesent call yesterday. He has no opposition to his election, and is doing a little work for county division.

Peter Hedeen was a caller here yestery, working for county division. If he should fail to show up within a reasonable time, we can state that the last we seen of him, he went south into a territory that is rabid against county division.

A new bank has been started at Oklee, to be known as the First State Bank of Oklee. It will be under the managemnt of local men and be connected with the Merchants Bank of Red Lake Falls and will without doubt do a big and prosporus business.

Peat Gustafson and Frak Lundeen, from Deer Park drove down to Thief River Falls Monday with three big loads of wheat to market, Mrs. Gustafson going with them to drive one team. Of course the had some county division talk, which we "thought worthy of notice in an other colum.

J. A. Duffy, of Red Lake Falls was looking up farm loans in Deer Park and Highlanding this weak. He informs us that he is holding up all farm loans in this locality awiting the result of county division. Of course the farmers might make a small loan in Thief River Falls at a higher rate of interest, which is the reson all the banks down there want division. Vote for your own interest next Tuesday, you eleven towns homesteaders.

NEWS FROM ROLAND.

Mr. Lenard Dahl made a business trip to Plummer Thursday

The concert that was held at Halvor Kindahls on Sunday evening was well attended.

Mr. Nels Fore and August Lillo visited at the home of Id Lillo on Sunday.

Edward Kolski made a business trip to Plummer Sunday

Lars Hyland and Andrew L[illegible]vig are visiting friends in Deer Park this week.

Miss Sena Brakke and Ell Rolandson spent Sunday with Alma Fore.

The grand ball at the Kolski hall was a dandy one.

Winter will soon be here, and you had better get your sleighs ready, and be sure to go to election next Tuesday and snow under county division.

We have orders for some display advertisements which we did not get time to set up this week, which will appear in our next issue.

I buy my goods for cash and give my customers the bennifit of the cash discount. Call at the Rhoda store and see whats large amount of goods you can get for a small amount of money.

POLITICAL DOINGS.

It might not make much difference to you who is elected to county office, but it will make a differ nce to you if this county is divided. Turn out to election

Frank Lundeen and Peat Gustafson informs us that P C Wold, Peter Hedeen, and Elex Lattemore were after them to vote for county division, in Thief River Falls Mr. Lundeen asked them who was paying their expenses to lay arrond Thief River Falls and advise farmer how to vote on county division? And that is all the satisfaction they got ent of Mr. Lundeen.

Do you eleven towns farmers notice how nice some of the bankers and lawyers are of Thief River Falls just at this time? But gentelmen they was not so nice when they got Joe Duchamp to run the farmers boat down to them, so they could foreclose a mortgage on it and skinn the farmers along this river out of the $10 shares that they had put into it. That's the gang you are harding a butcher knife to cut your throat when you vote for county division, as a stackare from forbehall that is not suppossed to know any thing. They are a good svinaysl, but you dont want to let them get their snaut to deep in the trough. Ole Olson says they are a gang of svartmyrgs dat vant to kome round and bite you.

* * * Look at these five stars * * They represent the proposed county Commissioners of Pennington county. Look again, and you will see that there are three to represent Thief River Falls and the territory west of it, and we have two. Three and two make five, and three is more than two. Oh due stackare fran foberhall (the paot witch from the reservation) that votes for county division is jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. Take another look at the star.

When the Hen Crows.

Willsford in his "Nature Secrets" (1658) writes:

"Beasts eating greedily and more than they used to do prenotes foul weather, and all small cattle that seem to rejoyce with playing and sporting themselves foreshews rain. Oxen and all kinds of neat, if you do at any time observe them to hold up their heads and snuffle in the air or lick their hooves or their bodies against the hair, expect then rainy weather. Asses or mules rubbing often their ears or braying much more than usually they are accustomed presages rain. Hogs crying and running up and down with hay or litter in their mouths foreshews a storm to be near at hand. The little sable beast (called a flea) if much thirsting after blood it argues rain. The cock if he crows in the daytime very much or at sunsetting or when he is at roost at unusual hours, as at 9 or 10, expect some change of weather and that suddenly, but from fair to foul or the contrary. But when the hen crows good men expect a storm within doors and without."

Lured Into Bathing.

In a railway carriage that the other day a London medical man told a good story which had come within his own experience. A mother was frequently bringing her child to him for treatment, but the doctor could discover nothing amiss except its need of a good wash. She was certain the infant was suffering from some terrible complaint and begged the doctor to do his best. He prescribed a daily wash with the water in which potatoes had been peeled. Never suspecting that this was merely a ruse to get the child washed, the mother followed the instructions to the letter. Rosy cheeks appeared, and a clean, healthy looking child gladdened the mother's heart. She sounded the doctor's praises everywhere and advised other mothers to test the efficacy of potato water. It never occurred to her that precisely the same results would have followed the daily application of soap and water.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRAKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $3. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We [illegible] on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business, SINGER BROS,

Kratka Minn.

"Chief Birdy" fullblooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree can be found for service at the residence of George Leimers in Deer Park, Terms $1,00.

Never Good.

Fogg—That's a bad cold you have old man. Fenderson—Did you ever hear of a good cold, you idiot?—Boston Transcript.

A Spanish Ship Treasure.

In 1762 the largest bulk of treasure ever taken from a ship at sea was brought into London. It was the whole of the cargo of the Spanish ship Hermione, captured on May 21 by H. M. S. Active. The Hermione surrendered to the Active without an action, and the treasure was landed at Portsmouth and conveyed to London in twenty decorated wagons, with British colors over Spanish and an escort party of sailors. The strange procession reached London on Aug. 12, the day on which George IV. was born. On being sold the treasure realized £519,705 1s. 0d., and the share of the officers and men of the Active was as follows: The captain, £65,053 13s. 9d.; three commissioned officers, each £13,004 14s. 1d.; eight warrant officers, each £4,336 3s. 2d.; twenty petty officers, each £1,806 1s. 8d.; 158 seamen, each £485 5s. 4d.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Jury Penalties.

Nowadays no penalty is enforced when the twelve men chosen to form the jury are unable to agree upon a verdict. Formerly, however, a refractory juryman was committed to prison and the verdict of the eleven was taken. In the reign of King Edward III. the judges decided that a verdict given by a majority was a nullity and recommended that the judges should carry the jury about with them in a cart till they should agree. The old custom that jurors should fast until they had agreed to their verdict prevailed long, but was mercifully relaxed somewhat in Tudor times, and during Queen Elizabeth's reign a banquet was usually given to the jury by the successful party to a suit.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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THE GIFT OF GAB.

Why Stephenson Thought There Was No Power Equal to It.

When George Stephenson was visiting the seat of Sir Robert Peel at Drayton on one occasion, says the writer of "Famous British Engineers," there happened to be present Dr. Buckland, the scientist, and Sir William Follett, the famous advocate.

Stephenson discussed with Dr. Buckland one of his favorite theories as to the formation of coal and, though undoubtedly in the right, was ultimately vanquished by the arguments and oratory of the doctor, who was a better master of tongue [illegible]nce than himself. Next morning while pondering over his defeat in the solitude of the garden he was accosted by Sir William Follett and confided to that gentleman the story of his failure.

Sir William, acquainted with the details of the matter in dispute, agreed to take up the case and soon afterward attacked Dr. Buckland on the subject. A long discussion ensued, in which the man of law completely silenced the man of science, who was at last compelled to own himself vanquished. Sir Robert Peel, highly amused at this example of "tit for tat," then turned to the inventor and inquired, with a laugh:

"And what do you say on this matter, Mr. Stephenson?"

"Why," he replied, "I will only say this—that of all the powers above and under the earth there seems to me no power equal to the gift of the gab."

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OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds, Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

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Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt. Notary Public

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List your land with me, I can Sell it.

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Highlanding ... Minn

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Game Trails

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AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

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The Proper Tree.

Curious Charley—Do nuts grow on trees, father? Father—They do, my son. Curious Charley—Then what tree does the doughnut grow on? Father—The "pantry," my son.—Purple Cow.

Official.

"We have had an official warning not to burn much gas this month."

"I never heard of such a thing."

"Oh, yes; it was last month's bill."—Buffalo Express.

Made It Clear.

Now, Clarice, says the Boston Globe, don't get these things twisted: You eat bivalves, see through binoculars, ride bicycles, wish you had biplanes and marry bigamists.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, Chief Justice.
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES B. HOWRY,
Judges.

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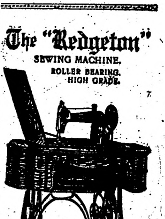
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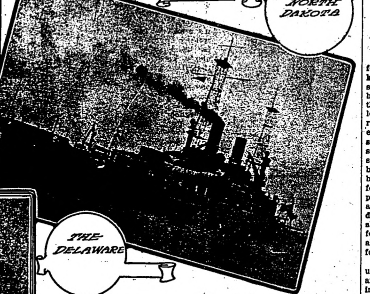
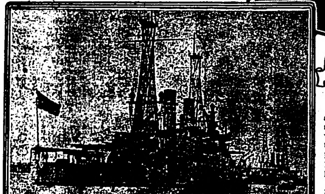
AN AMERICAN "DREADNAUGHT"

THE NORTH DAKOTA


THE DELAWARE


THE MICHIGAN

PRESIDENT TAFT recently declared that this nation ought to build two battleships of the "Dreadnaught" class every year until the Panama canal is completed and open for traffic. After that water way is completed and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States are in effect brought nearer together in a naval sense—that is, it is made possible for our warships to get from one coast to the other more quickly in the event of trouble—it might, in the president's judgment, be advisable to slow down in the matter of battleship building. Perhaps after the canal diggers have cut the continent in two it will suffice to build one battleship a year, but for the time being two a year—and Dreadnaughts at that—are needed, in the opinion of the administration.

Now "Dreadnaughts" are a comparative novelty in the United States navy and for all that there are several of these vessels flying the Stars and Stripes, and more building, there is a considerable share of the public that has never grasped the significance of these new-style sea warriors. To put the matter in a nutshell, it may be explained that a "dreadnaught" differs from the ordinary battleship principally by being larger and heavier and carrying an increased number of guns of a big caliber. The term "Dreadnaught," it will be understood, has come to stand for a whole class or family of battleships rather than for any individual vessel.

All the same, this new nickname for the latest fashion in floating fortresses did originate with one particular vessel—the first of her type. The pioneer "Dreadnaught" was a British product and she blazed a new path in battleship design. Prior to the advent of this new-pattern peacemaker the average battleship, whatever her nationality, had been armed with 12-inch or 13-inch breech-loading rifles and with a variety of less powerful hitters, including 8-inch, 5-inch and 3-inch guns, and so on down through the whole catalogue of naval weapons to the one-pounders. The British naval architects and shipbuilders when they produced the original "Dreadnaught," pointed the way to a new policy. In arming the new style vessel they cut down the number of guns of lesser importance—particularly the weapons of intermediate size, such as the 8-inch and the 5-inch, and placed almost all the responsibility for offense and defense on guns of the largest size.

The whole naval world was immensely impressed with the naval novelty which John Bull produced and all the leading nations, including the United States, straightway set about following his example by constructing such ships of their own. Thus it came about that the name "Dreadnaught," which originally applied to only one ship, came to stand for the whole family of "all-big-gun" ships, no matter under what flag such a vessel might be in service. The United States now has four battleships of the "Dreadnaught" class in service; two more will probably be ready to join the big fleet within a year; another pair are under construction, and yet others will be contracted for this winter. It is costing a pretty penny, too, to assemble such an array of heavyweight fighters, for each of these largest-size vessels costs complete upward of $12,000,000. Likewise does it make a big tug at Uncle Sam's purse-strings to keep these huge armor-clads in active service, for each of them requires the services of nearly one thousand officers and men—half as many again as were required for the largest of the old-style battleships.

The first American "Dreadnaughts," the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, are yet so new that few of the people even in our large seacoast cities have had a peep at them. They are sister ships—that is, exact duplicates of one another—and are 450 feet in length and 80 feet beam or width. Each of these battleships carries eight of the big 12-inch guns arranged in pairs in turrets. This is just double the number of the big barkers to be found on any of the battleships that were the accepted thing up to a few years ago. Neither battleship has any other weapons except the three-inch and three-pounder guns that are provided to repel torpedo attacks.

It was only a few months ago that the second pair of "Dreadnaughts," twins, made their appearance in navy. There are the Delaware and North Dakota. Each vessel is 510 feet in length and 85 feet beam, and they go their predecessors one better in the matter of "shooting irons," for each has five turrets instead of four and carries a total of ten instead of eight of the 12-inch guns. Moreover, the Delaware and the North Dakota have each a powerful secondary battery made up of fourteen of the effective 5-inch guns. Next year will see another brace of "Dreadnaughts," the Utah and Florida, take their places among the ships of the line. They are almost identical in size with the Delaware and North Dakota. After them will come the Arkansas and Wyoming—each 554 feet in length and 93 feet beam and carrying a full dozen of the 12-inch guns, but it will be several years ere these record-breakers are ready to report for duty.

Next to the importance of providing fighting ships for Uncle Sam's navy is the task of preparing the ships and the men who handle them for the work they are intended for—fighting the battles of the country, should the dread specter at any time descend upon us. The thrilling experiences on board big ships playing at war are interestingly described in the following account written by one who witnessed the recent naval evolutions.

The plain red pennant for "commence firing" was hanging like a stain from all yards. "Load!" from the ordnance officer. The stains glide down, to the shrill peals of the stand-by bells. Never stood men so braced and rigid as those spotters, staring through the soft rubber eyepieces of their binoculars, as the ordnance officer gravely syllabled the final range and deflection, as he got them from the substation prophet, who had been advised by the performance of the ranging shots: "The range is 10,500; deflection 47."

It is the last suspense. Slowly, far below, the moving turrets begin to nose upward their guns like intelligent creatures. The big fo'castle deck is an empty, slim, flat, cigar-shaped finger, lazily dealing forward slippery ruffs of whiteness. Foam oozes up complacent around the anchor chains, and your eyes rest unwittingly on a four-masted schooner, a passenger steamship with a red funnel, astern the waiting targets. Every living sinew scattered on our faraway decks is transfixed—on the bridge screen the skipper's arms, bright with their four gold stripes, the midshipman on watch with the nickeled stadimeter at his eyes, the white bluejackets in boats on the superstructure, some with cameras poised—all leveled to the same trenchant awe. Vague murmurs, not quite a shouting, rise; the rumble of a belated loading hoist, the hoarse hiss of air blasts clearing the bores. The nerve-racking tsung of a primer discharged in some breech, with the bravado of utter preparedness. Choking smoke clouds vomit up over us from the crater of the forward smoke pipe, with the heat of a Turkish bath.

"Fire!"—and all around on the rails of our cage snarl out the buzzers.

All the sea to starboard goes ribbed and scittering, as if under the first blow of a tornado.

"Knots ten right." (Deflection.) "Down 600." (Range.) "Knots six left." "Down 300." "Salvo!" You miss, or cannot remember after, the exact shouts of the spotters, the key to the actual marksmanship, cried out as the geyser-gardens rise, and, transformed, as they echo in the substation, into the craft that guides the great spurts to bloom out where we all hunger for them to be—bunched together and hiding the target with their spray.

"The Georgia's shooting at our screen." That last one winged her." You catch such feverish comments between times, slowly grasping, too, that the yards and angles of range and deflection keep dwindling in size, as shouted. "Hit!" comes, now and then, in the climax like a hammer blow; and as the four-minute eternity ends on the long alarm bell for cease firing, you hear, like a man coming out of a trance, the ordnance officer calmly observing that the deflection wasn't a knot out all the time, but d——n that forward turret for hanging fire so that those poison fumes hid the splashes. You are coughing, in a first remembrance of their strange, acrid, burning strangulation.

The run is over, the spectacle and the human burden of it delivered, as the order is passed to call up all divisional officers to report any misfires.

Swinging out now to the targets, hungrily searching them for shell holes, the throng of officers on the quarterdeck vent their relaxed tension—"Our dispersal was good, but the rangefinder read 500 yards over. That's always the fault. And half the time it figures under." Or you hear, "A difference of 30 per cent. in range makes a difference of 300 per cent. in the difficulty of spotting." One learns that the forward twelves hung fire because water splashed the sights. We discern three hits in our target—none in any of the other three, glory be!—picking them reluctantly from rents made by the seas; as the repair boats, putting out from each ship of us, set their half-naked crews struggling with the mast and screens, herding the precious canvases aboard the flagship, for judgment by all umpires assembled.

POULTRY

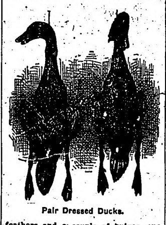
KILLING DUCKS FOR MARKET

Two Good Methods Are Being Successfully Used by Some of the Largest Raisers.

There are two methods of dressing ducks for market, by dry picking and by scalding. Both of these methods are good and are being successfully employed by the largest raisers. Some have a preference for dry picking and others for scalding, and it becomes only a matter of taste which method is used. When birds are dressed by scalding, they should be dipped several times, or until the feathers come out easily. The back should be dipped in the water first. After scalding, wipe them as dry as possible with a sponge and pick the breast feathers first.

A bird when dressed for market has left on it the feathers on the wing, the tall feathers and the feathers on head and neck. The legs are left on, and generally, the birds are not drawn.

The process of dry picking is considered the simpler of the two methods, and one who is accustomed to the work can readily dress three dozen birds a day. The picker's outfit consists of a chair, a box for the feathers and a couple of knives, one knife being dull and the other being sharp-pointed and double-edged for bleeding. The bird is taken between the knees, the bill held open with the left hand, and a cut made across the roof of the mouth just below the eyes. The bird is then stunned by striking its head against a post or some hard substance. The picker seats himself in the chair with the bird in his lap, its head held firmly between one knee and the box. The feathers are carefully sorted while picking; the pinfeathers are thrown away and the body feathers with the down are thrown into the box. Care should be taken about this, as the feathers from each bird will weigh about two ounces and will quite pay for the picking.


Pair Dressed Ducks.

The dull knife and the thumb are used to remove the long pinfeathers, and this should be done without tearing the skin. The down can usually be rubbed off by slightly moistening the hand and holding the skin tight. Often some of the pin feathers cannot be taken out without tearing and disfiguring the skin; when such is the case they should be shaved off. Seven or eight minutes is all the time necessary to dress a bird.

After the birds are picked they should be carefully washed and plumped by placing in a tank or barrel of ice water. They are hardened in this ice water and given a rounded and full appearance.

They are then packed in barrels or boxes and shipped to market. The first or bottom layer is packed with backs down; a layer of ice is then placed over them, and all other layers are packed with the breasts down, a layer of ice being over each layer of ducks. The top of the box or barrel is then rounded off with ice and covered with burlap. A barrel will hold about three dozen birds. Some raisers use boxes for shipping and have the empties returned free.

Size of Eggs.

The size of the egg is chiefly controlled by the breed or by selection of layers of large eggs. In a number of tests at experiment stations slight differences in the size of eggs have been noted with varying rations and environment, but this cannot be attributed to anything more specific than the general development and vigor of the fowls. Pullets at the beginning of the laying period lay an egg decidedly smaller than those produced at a later stage in life. The average food value of the large egg is slightly greater per pound than that of the small eggs, because of a smaller percentage of shell in the former.

Separate Fowls Into Bunches.

If convenient separate the fowls into several bunches. They will lay more eggs than if crowded together in one house. For instance if a hundred hens are kept, divide them into four or five flocks and have a separate house and apartment for each flock.

Unprofitable Fowls.

Where fowls are unprofitable, the failure can usually be ascribed to three causes, which are poor birds, poor care and improper food unwisely fed.

DOCTORS ADVISED OPERATION—DECIDED TO TRY GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

I want to tell you in a few words what your Swamp-Root did for me, believing that my testimony may do some other suffering person a great deal of good.

About six years ago, I was dangerously ill, consulted three doctors, all of whom said I had kidney trouble. One of the doctors analyzed my urine and reported that I had gravel, and further said that in order to regain my health and life, an operation would be necessary. I did not want to be operated on as I was afraid that I would not recover. Someone told me of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and said it was a reliable medicine for kidney trouble, so I decided to try it and went to Mr. Rose, the druggist, at 303 Central Ave., Minneapolis, and bought a bottle, took it, noticed results and continued taking it until I was entirely cured.

Having been free from any kidney trouble for over six years, I consider that I am absolutely cured and know that Swamp-Root has the credit.

I never fail to tell my friends about your remedy, as I believe it is the best of its kind. Your U & O Ointment is also very good. We are never without a jar in our house.

Yours very truly,
MRS. MARGARET E. ANDERSON,
Minneapolis, Minn.

State of Minnesota } ss.
County of Hennepin }

Personally appeared before me this 23rd day of Sept., 1909, Mrs. Margaret E. Anderson of the City of Minneapolis of the State of Minnesota, who subscribed the above, and on oath says that the same is true in substance and in fact.

M. M. KERRIDGE,
Notary Public.
Commission expires March 26, 1914.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

Model African King.

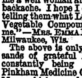
The Christian village of Hombo in Africa is a proof of the power of the gospel. At daybreak every morning the horn is blown and the people assemble at the king's house to hear the word of God read, and to praise and pray. Witchcraft and superstition have fallen under the power of the gospel, and the heathens are taking knowledge of it. The native church at Loanda contributes $17 a month for the support of native workers on a native station in the interior of Angola.

Some folks never feel saintly until they have a chance to syndicate their sorrows.

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—MRS. EMMA IMSE, 333 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.



The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

TAKE A DOSE OF
PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
for COUGHS & COLDS

The Office Cat

By TEMPLE BAILEY

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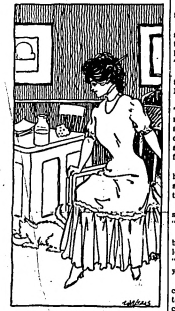
The judge had always looked upon Miss Staley as a machine. Every morning she took his dictation for an hour and later she brought the letters to be signed. That was the beginning and the end of their intercourse. The judge was a very busy man, and it was only when some one interrupted his routine that he gave exasperated attention. Expertness was the price of indifference. Hence the first time he saw the human side of Miss Staley it came as something of a shock.

She was feeding the office cat. That forlorn feline, as far back as the judge could remember, had been a thin-bodied reproach to the community. There was a tradition that she lived by catching rats. But such living was evidently precarious, for she had always gone about lean and lank, and somewhat plaintive. On warm days she took her airings in a restricted back court, but in cold weather she curled herself, apologetically, near a radiator in a corner of the hall, subject always to the moods of the janitor.

Today, however, things were changed. There was a bottle of milk on Miss Staley's desk and her sponge cup had been converted into a feeding dish, from which the cat ate ravenously while the little lady watched her with a tender smile on her lips and a tired relaxing of her slender figure which made her seem, for the first time, to the judge's eyes exquisitely feminine.

The judge's post of observation was his window, which looked across an airshaft into Miss Staley's small room, where a typewriter and a great oak desk hobnobbed with a pot of pansies on the sill.



The Cat Ate Ravenously.

Moved by a sudden impulse, he raised his window and motioned, and the girl came blushing to hers.

"I couldn't help it," she confessed, across the space; "she is such a poor little creature."

"Why didn't some of us men think of it?" the judge demanded. "We are selfish—"

"Oh, but men are so busy," was her defense.

"We aren't much busier than you."

"No, but a woman—oh, it's a woman's privilege to do such things, isn't it?"

The judge liked that. So many women of his own world seemed to have forgotten the claims of compassion, and at times the judge, remembering his own mother and her gracious personality, had yearned for some evidence of brooding tenderness.

He had certainly not expected to find it in his office girl. Yet here was Miss Staley looking after a distressed animal as his own lady-mother would have done, feeding it and making a bed for it in a paper box; and saying, as that dear woman would have said, that "men were too busy" and that this was "a woman's privilege."

He thought about it so much after he left the office that the next day Miss Staley was surprised by a large parcel, upon the delivery of which the judge came over to make explanations.

"It's a basket for the cat. That old box doesn't look in keeping with the rest of the furniture."

He had chosen it of sober brown wicker, and there were two linen covers for the cushion, to be washed weekly.

"Oh, Pussykin, Pussykin," Miss Staley rejoiced, "you won't quite know what to do with such magnificence."

But her eyes were shining as she thanked him. "Now she can keep her white fur. It is hard for her, poor thing, when there are so many ashes."

The screen made such an effective hiding place that no one but the judge and Miss Staley knew of the good fortune that had come to the office cat. It furnished them, too, with a little secret and delightful interest, and brought into the judge's somewhat staid bachelor life a freshness which was a relief from the stale excitements of late suppers and showgirls which seemed to satisfy his clubfellows.

Reverence for women had been instilled into the judge by his mother, but he had found few who had justified it. It was a real joy to discover the depths of Miss Staley's nature. He had to go about it slowly, for she permitted no cessation of their strict business relations. The only subject which he dared to discuss with her informally was the office cat. Never did a feline acquire importance more suddenly. It became a daily occurrence for the judge to step in and say good morning to "Pussykin." He put her milk on the office expense account, experimented with prepared foods, and furnished fresh and dried supplies of catnip, until at last, when the one-time starving took her place beside the pot of pansies on Miss Staley's window, she was a joy to behold.

Thus all went well until one cold morning, when Miss Staley came in for dictation. The judge saw that her usual self-possession had forsaken her. He gave her three letters before she broke down, and then she wrung her hands and said, wistfully, like a child: "Oh, I've lost my cat."

"How," the judge sat up, "you don't mean—?"

"Yes, I do. I haven't seen her for two days. The janitor has had it in for me ever since I told him that if I heard him beating his boy again I would report him to the police."

"Well," the judge stated, "he will find out that I—"

The janitor, after much compulsion, admitted that he had carried the cat to the edge of the city, and had dropped her near the ash dump. "She was mine," was his defense.

"I will get you another cat," was the way the judge tried to comfort Miss Staley.

But Miss Staley shook her head. "Oh, no, you mustn't. I think the reason I liked this one was because she was alone, and nobody seemed to care for her, and since I came here—among strangers—I know how it feels."

Then, lest she should seem to claim his sympathy, she turned it off with a little laugh. "But I have enough to eat—"

"As if that sufficed," the judge soliloquized, when she had left him. "Why what she needs is—love—"

The suddenness of the revelation brought him up with a jerk. "Oh, look here," he admonished himself, "you mustn't think of such a thing, you know."

But he did think of it, and the outcome was an invitation to Miss Staley to go with him that afternoon in his car to hunt for the office cat. Under stress of circumstances, Miss Staley consented. They did not find the cat, but the judge found out where Miss Staley lived.

During a second search, the judge discovered that Miss Staley's name was Margaret, and on the third trip he had the joy of buying her a bunch of violets.

The fourth day Miss Staley declined to go with him. "I am busy, and I am afraid it's of no use to look further," she said.

The judge wasted the next day in meditation, and having come to a decision, he went back late to his office to look over a case that was coming up the next day. Thus it happened that, at midnight, he heard in the hall an unmistakable "mew."

He was out of his room like a shot, to find before Miss Staley's closed portal a shivering, foot-sore creature who dragged herself to him over the stone floor.

"Why, Pussykin, Pussykin," he said, and petted her and carried her back to his office, and made her comfortable beside his radiator. Then he telephoned to the corner lunchroom for a bottle of milk and a box of fried oysters, and they had their late supper together, happily.

The rapture of Miss Staley the next morning was his reward. But he was not content to let it end there. "We've got to plan it out," he said, firmly, and shut the door of Miss Staley's sanctum and sat down and faced her, while the regenerated Pussykin purred at their feet. "That cat can't stay here—it isn't really businesslike, you know—"

"I know." Miss Staley's tone was deprecating. "But I live in a boarding house, and—"

"I don't," said the judge.

"You mean," her glance met his, "that you want her?"

"I want both of you," the judge clared, bluntly; "my house is empty, and my heart is empty—Margaret."

When they planned their wedding journey the judge suggested England in general, and Cheshire in particular.

"Because of the cheese?" was Miss Staley's demand.

"Because of the cats," was the whimsical response.

So away they went, and they were not missed greatly by Pussykin, who was absorbed in raising a snowy family in unparalelled ease and opulence.

START DUE TO AN ACCIDENT

Steinfeldt, Star Third Baseman of Chicago Cubs, Gives Credit for Career to Door Mat.

BY HARRY STEINFELDT.

(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

If my father had not stepped over a rug in his office I never would have been a professional ball player. It happened this way. I had been working for an ice machine concern. I had played baseball as a boy in Texas, but never thought of it as a means of making a living, nor had I any intention of becoming a professional. It was fun for me to play ball and I never lost a chance to get into the game. I was a pitcher and catcher and shortstop, but mostly a shortstop, around Fort Worth. Then I came to St. Louis and got a job with the ice machine people, to learn the business expecting to go into that line of work.

My father had his own plant in Texas and he wrote me to come home and go to work in the office. Visitors came in tracking mud across the floor and father told me to put a mat in front of the door for them to wipe their feet upon. It happened that a couple of days later he hurried into the office, stepped over the mat and started to work, I caught him by the arm and pointed to the mat and jokingly reminded him of the fact he had forgotten to use it. He was worried about something else and told me if I didn't like the way he did to work somewhere else. I flared up and told him I would, and went out to hustle for myself. It happened that there was a baseball tournament at Longview, Tex., and someone offered me money to take a team up to play seven games. We had a guarantee of expnses and we won five straight games—McAllister, now a catcher in the Eastern league, pitching all five. Coming back we met the Houston team on the train and their shortstop was hurt, so they offered me a job. Then next year I went to Denham to play with the Paris team, and before long I had a hundred dollars. The Fort Worth shortstop broke his arm soon afterward and I was asked to fill in until he was able to be back on the job. He never got back on the job, for I worked my head off and hit so well they kept me and I bounced from there into faster company and two years later into the National league.

Harry Steinfeldt.

I think much of my success was due to the fact that when I was starting at the business I was lucky enough to get in with a bunch of fellows who knew the game, some older and some younger than myself. They made a fellow learn the game and kept me working and thinking all the time to hold my place. Five members of our little club eventually landed in the major leagues and made good.

FINDS RACING CLEAN SPORT

Former Minister of Justice in New South Wales Talks of Conditions in Australia.

Prize fighting and horse racing are clean and manly sports if properly conducted, in the opinion of Thomas M. Slattery, former minister of justice in New South Wales, and at one time a member of the Australian parliament. Mr. Slattery spoke before the Irish Fellowship club at a luncheon while in Chicago the other day.

"Horse racing is under the control of the government and nothing that does not savor of true sportsmanship is tolerated. Any Irishman should own a horse or horses, it's born in him, and naturally should take pride in owning the best racers. I have a small string of horses myself, and it is needless to say I enjoy the race course.

"Boxing is a fine, manly sport, and being a bit of a sport myself, I enjoy watching a bout."

Paddy's Verdict.

Paddy Fitz is a policeman who has a post three miles long in the Glendale precinct patrol.

"Me shadow's me only company usually," said Paddy, "but the other morning just at dawn I saw a queer sight. I got curious to see what was in a big lawn around a fine mansion, so I peeked over the high board fence. And there were three of the finest young ladies I ever see. They had no shoes or stockings on and with sleeves rolled up to their shoulders they waded about, finally lying down and rolling over and over in the wet dewy grass."

"Kneipp curists," suggested a listener.

"Back to nature beautifiers," said another.

"Did you arrest 'em for improper conduct?" asked a third.

"Arrist thim?" asked the indignant Paddy. "Indade, if I may be a judge it was a most dacent ixposure, sir."—New York Sun.

What About Him?

The talk had gone back and fro, and the youthful socialist had been announcing that no man ought to get his living by cheating, and we all listened to him, and agreed that it was dreadful when men and women did not tell the truth, but tried to make their living by deceiving people. Millionaires, landowners, financiers, we scarified all of them who cheat the public. "No one should make a living by deception," said the young man. Then a quiet voice from a woman came from the corner of the sofa. "What about the conjurer?"—London Chronicle.

AWFUL BURNING ITCH CURED IN A DAY

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the itching had gone to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cuticura Remedies, and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 East 43rd Street, New York City, Apr. 27, 1909." Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props, Boston, Mass.

Laying the Foundation.

"Why are you always so careful to ask advice about what you are going to do?"

"So that if things go wrong I can say 'I told you so.'"

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.
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The Next War.

"Was a bomb dropped on the ship?"

"Yes, but it was counterbalanced by a torpedo which exploded under her at the same moment."—Judge.

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A notoriously close-fisted man was taking his golfing holiday in Scotland, where he hoped to improve his game, and, by driving a hard bargain, had managed to secure the exclusive services of a first-class caddie, who was known to be a very good player. "Mind, now," said the ambitious southerner, "I expect to receive some really good tips from you during my stay here, you understand?" "Aye," replied the Scotsman, hitching up the heavy bag, "an' Ah'm expectin' the like frae ye, ye ken."—Golf Illustrated.

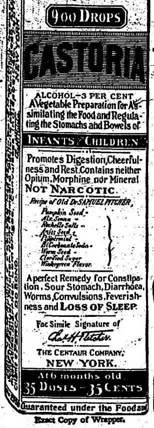
His Luck.

"I know a man who is always up against it."

"Who is he?"

"The paper hanger when he has to fix a new wall."

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.—Southey.



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Health is the greatest gift; contentedness the best riches.—Dhammapaha.

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PROTECTION FOR SONG BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES

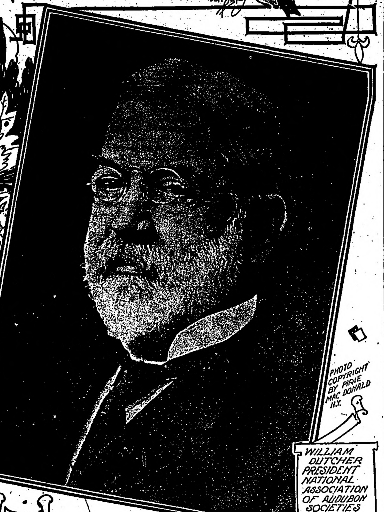
TODAY the songbirds of the United States have thrown about them the strong arm of protection. For a quarter of a century there was hard and systematic work to save creatures who were helpless to save themselves and against whom, as someone has put it, the hand of man and the head of woman constantly were raised. It perhaps is hardly necessary to say that the allusion to the head of woman had to do with the fashion of wearing the plumage of native wild birds for decorations for hats and bonnets.

It was a hard fight to get the masses of the people interested in the bird protection movement. Today very little is known in a general way of the manner in which success was wrought out. It is not at all uncomman even now to hear the bird protectors spoken of as mere sentimentalists, and there are men who have had a part in the fight to save the wild life who have been sneered at as effeminate. The truth is that most of the men who engaged in the work of preserving the feathered species were hard-headed and could prove on occasion that they were hard fisted.

It takes only a casual glance at a woman's hat today to show that the fashion of wearing feathers is still if not supreme, at least a ruler to a considerable degree. It should be known, however, that not once in a hundred times do you see on a woman's head today the plumage of a native American bird. The traffic in the feathers of bluebirds, robins, catbirds and other dooryard pets has been almost entirely stopped. Even those who wish that the plumage-wearing habit should cease altogether are powerless to prevent the sale of the feathers of certain species of foreign birds. The aigrette of which woman is so fond is a part of the plumage of the snowy heron, a bird which lives not only in the United States but in certain foreign countries. If a bird is to be found in America and also abroad the sale of its plumage is generally forbidden in the United States, but there is, and always has been, some difficulty in proving from whence came the supply. Law, generally speaking, has its technicality loopholes and the bird protective law is not exempt.

Out of the bird protective movement grew the biological survey of the department of agriculture of the United States government. The biological survey has been of great service to the farmers of the United States and to all men engaged either directly or indirectly in any form of agricultural pursuits. When the survey was threatened with extinction a few years ago by the apparent intention of congress to refuse it an appropriation, the farmers of the United States with the bird protectors and the real sportsmen, rose in its defense and saved it. The survey probably will be spared to continue its useful work as long as the agricultural department has existence.

GREAT WHITE HERON



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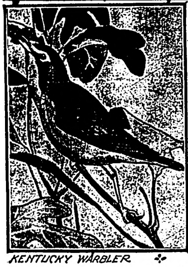
WILLIAM DUTCHER PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES

GRAVE OF GUY M. BRADLEY, ASSOCIATION WARDEN IN FLORIDA, KILLED IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY



KENTUCKY WARBLER

The history of bird protection in the United States naturally and of right, is connected with the history of two organizations, the various state Audubon societies for the protection of wild birds, and the American Ornithologists' union. Recently William Dutcher of New York, who is the president of the National Association of Audubon societies and a fellow of the American Ornithologists' union, told the ornithologists of the world assembled in convention in a European city the story of the bird protection movement in North America. Mr. Dutcher and all the other officers of the National Association of Audubon societies are men who have devoted their lives to the study of birds and to their protection.

A celebrated French scientist said not long ago that if the bird life were to be swept out of existence man could survive only a few months. Because of the ravages of the insects now held in check by the birds, the vegetation creatures would be destroyed by the insect enemies. So it would seem that if this French scientist is right, that in making their fight for the birds the defenders have been making their fight for man, a fact which is not appreciated by some of those who would suffer were it not for the constant saving efforts of men whom on occasion they have seen fit to call cranks.

To lead up to the establishment of the Audubon societies, of which nearly every state in the Union has one, it might be said that it was not until the year 1883 that the public in the United States awakened to the fact that too many wild birds were being slaughtered, largely for millinery ornaments and other decorative purposes. In addition, thousands of song and insectivorous birds were killed annually for food. In his story of the movement for bird protection President Dutcher told of the beginnings of the crusade to save the lives of the songsters which year by year were coming back to the farm and the garden in greatly decreased numbers. Mr. Dutcher said, speaking of the condition in 1883:

"The newspapers published items almost daily on the subject, and many strong editorials were written. A quotation from one of these entitled 'The Sacrifices of Song Birds' will show the earnestness of the press in respect to the situation: 'The destruction of American wild birds for millinery purposes has assumed stupendous proportions. The unholy work gives employment to a vast army of men and women and this army wages its campaign of destruction with a diabolical perfection of system.'

"The editorial in question further refers to details of the work published in other columns of the paper, which furnishes evidence of the ghastly character of the business. The logical result of this newspaper agitation was that the American Ornithologists' union at its annual meeting held in New York city September 30, 1884, appointed a committee of its members to investigate the extent of the alleged wild bird destruction and to devise means to stop the slaughter by legal or any other legitimate method.

"This committee found that the claims of the press and of individuals were not in the least exaggerated, but on the other hand did not fully represent the terrible inroads that were being made on the non-game birds. After a lapse of a quarter of a century it is hard for the people of the present day to realize the enormous number of birds that were slaughtered for the millinery trade alone.

"The greatest sufferers were the white plumage sea and swamp birds, such as terns, gulls and heron, but incredible numbers of land birds also were sacrificed, some 60 or 70 species being included in the lists. In one millinery establishment alone 150 skins of the Baltimore orioles were found.

"From the work started by this committee in 1884 the present well-organized and financially endowed corporation known as the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals has resulted, although in the interim there were many periods when the outlook for bird protection in North America seemed doomed to failure."

It was the result of an appeal made to congress by the council of the Ornithologists' union that led congress to vote an appropriation of $5,000, the money to be administered under the direction of the department of agriculture for the purpose of taking means to save the lives of the native American birds which were useful to man.

As William Dutcher says further in his story of the protective movement:

"In recognition of the action taken by the American Ornithologists' union in securing the appropriation, the secretary of agriculture invited the council of the union to select a superintendent to carry on the work and at a subsequent meeting held in Washington, Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam was selected as the superintendent and Dr. Albert K. Fisher as his assistant. Both of these noted ornithologists were among the founders of the American Ornithologists' union."

It was from this humble beginning that the present biological survey, a division of the United States department of agriculture, has grown. It is perfectly apparent from the letters which agriculturists send to Washington constantly that the work of the biological survey has its value appreciated more and more every year. The survey has published a great mass of valuable statistics of the food habits of birds and their relation to agriculture and forestry.

As has been said, there are Audubon societies for bird protection in nearly every state in the Union. They are affiliated in one great society called the National Association of Audubon societies. The writer of this article from personal knowledge can speak of the beginnings of one of the largest and most active of the state organizations.

Persons who were known to be interested in birds were asked to meet to form a protective organization. A good many persons not particularly interested in bird protection also were invited. Several women came to that first meeting, wearing the plumage of wild birds in their hats. At first the society intended to do its work by persuasive missionary efforts, and along this line to a considerable extent the endeavor has been ever since, but it was soon found that while some people were willing to be guided by pleas of humanity and by stories of the destruction of the growing things because of the rapid increase in insect life, there were others who could not be reached by any except hard handed methods.

So it is that the bird protectors not only have carried on a great work in the education of children and in moral suasion among the elders, but they have taken cases into court and have prosecuted wilful and persistent violators of the law; until today the bird protective laws are as much feared as any other laws on the statute books. There always have been some laws against the wanton killing of useful birds; but until the men and women of the American Ornithologists' union and of the Audubon society went earnestly at their labors the laws were laughed at and violated with impunity and almost always with immunity.

Years ago untold thousands of useful native birds were trapped to be sold as pets in cages. The women of the south complained to the women of the north who were engaged in bird protection work that their mocking birds and red birds (cardinals) were being trapped in multitudes because of the demand by the trade in northern cities for caged songsters. The bird protectors of the north took the matter up and in nearly all places today it is illegal to sell caged wild native American birds.

About fifteen years ago there was a week of zero weather in some of the southern states The blue bird, which is a northern favorite, does not go far enough south in winter to escape all of the storms of the winter season. The unusual cold of that winter fifteen years ago almost annihilated the tribe of bluebirds. There were only a few left to come back to the northern fields in the spring. The blue bird, however, was protected, and the efficiency of the Audubon society's work was never more clearly shown than in this case. The blue birds today have recruited their ranks under protection and are as numerous as ever they were.

For years the bird protectionists went ahead with their work with the treasury at a low point.

It always had been hoped that some kindly disposed person would realize the strength and beauty of bird protection work and would give of this substance to the cause. The man known as a scientist nor as a bird student. One day, however, Albert Willcox saw a newspaper account of some of the bird protection work done by the national Association of Audubon societies and he wrote a letter asking for more details. He received the information that he wanted and he wrote to say that he was about to make a new will and felt so much pleased with the work of the society that he would give it annually during his lifetime a considerable sum of money to be used in carrying on the work of the association, and that when he died he would give the society a legacy of $100,000 in his will, and, he added, "I may not limit it to this amount."

Albert Willcox died four years ago. He left $100,000 to the Audubon society as he had promised, and in addition he made the society his residuary legatee to the extent of one-half his estate. Today the National Association of Audubon societies, through the generosity of Mr. Willcox, is placed on a sure and lasting foundation. The bird protective work has been going on for a quarter of a century. It has all sorts of trials and tribulations, but today it seems that the friends of the feathered kingdom have triumphed in their cause. The promise is that there will be no cessation of the work which means so much to the bird and more to man.

ARE STRANGE TWINS

Missouri County Claims Distinction in Unusual Kinship.

Man and Tree Made Their Start in Life on the Same Day and Have Grown Up Together—Now 63 Years Old.

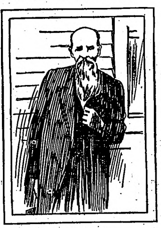
St. Louis, Mo.—New Garden neighborhood in Ray county, Missouri, boasts the possession of unique twins, a man and a tree, 63 years old. March 15, 1847, saw the birth, on his father's farm near New Garden, of Samuel Hightower. The same day Elias and Thomas, older brothers of the new arrival, set out in the yard before the house a slip of a sugar tree, or hard maple, as many know it.

Thus the two made their start in life together, and thus while the babe that was to be a man, hard thinking and hard working, fought its way through the precarious first days of its existence to a securer hold on life, before the door the slip that was to be a tree, great and spreading, underwent the same process.

When passing years had given the youngster sufficient strength to toddle about the yard one of the chief of the innumerable wonders his round eyes beheld was the sturdy young "sugar tree." His first efforts at climbing were expended on it.

The hard maple is of slow growth, and this one at that time was not large, yet to the child it seemed of great size.

Through the years of his childhood his happiest hours were those spent in scrambling around over its limbs. As he grew older, large enough to take a part in the work in the fields, he found a new pleasure in the sugar tree. Resting in its shade during the noon period was a pleasing reprieve from the toil in the sunbaked fields.

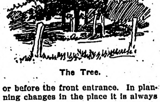


The Man.

In time the boy reached man's estate and married, but as the young couple made the old place their home, the association between the twins was not interrupted by this momentous event in the man's life. It was in the tree's shade that the bridal party, on arriving at the house, halted to recuperate from the drive through the July heat. The grassy plot beneath it formed the parlor where friends and relatives were entertained on hot days.

When children came to the couple the young mother availed herself of the sugar tree's help in caring for them. A cradle or pallet underneath its boughs, and a mosquito net, insured baby a sound nap.

As time transformed these babies into children they, like their father before them, found their chief delight in clambering about over the tree, and now, though they are grown men and women, they still cherish a deep affection for it. Houses have come and gone from the yard, but each succeeding one has been so built that the sugar tree commanded a place of honor before the front entrance. In planning changes in the place it is always taken into consideration. Nothing is done that may endanger its vigor or detract from its beauty in the least.



The Tree.

Mr. Hightower, or "Uncle Sam," as everyone calls him, is inclined to be old fashioned as regards the love of home, and has never traveled much, so in all the 63 years there has scarcely been a day that he has not seen the maple.

Wireless Music.

New York.—A recent test of wireless telephony was made to show its value for transmitting music. Several selections were sung in a transmitter at Park avenue and Fortieth street, New York, and were listened to by a group of newspaper men at the Metropolitan Tower. At times the singing was very clear, but frequently it was impossible to hear anything but a confused blur of sound.

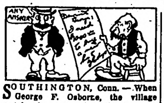
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1910. NO. 33.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Mourns for His Mythical Sweetheart



SOUTHINGTON, Conn.—When George F. Osborne, the village watchmaker, came into the court of Judge Thomas F. Walsh the other day to face William A. Barnes, he wore a bit of black bound about his hat, emblem of mourning for the death of a sweetheart who had never lived.

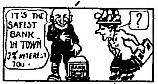
Barnes and Osborne had been cronies all their lives. Osborne wanted a sweetheart but he was far too timid to win one unless some one helped him. Barnes told him about Gladys Willson. He had known her in Philadelphia. She was beautiful. Barnes said he had told her of Osborne and she was interested. He thought she would not be offended if Osborne wrote to her. And Osborne wrote a halting little letter and Barnes promised to place it in Gladys' hand. An answer came and that day was the happiest that Osborne had ever known. There were other letters and Gladys began to tell him about her affairs. An estate had been left her and there were certain details of ridding it of legal incumbrances and tangles and need for money, and Osborne sent her all his savings, through Barnes, and counted every sacrifice for her a delight.

The village watch tinker prepared for her coming as his bride. Through the years she had set dates and even named trains. But always there was something to prevent her coming.

He had become so insistent for a sight of the one he adored that even the resourceful Barnes had run out of excuses. There was only one way out of it. He would have to kill Gladys. He hated to do it because she had been very profitable to him, but there did not seem to be any other way out of it. So he went down to Philadelphia and wrote a letter to Osborne, telling him that Gladys was dead. He was staggered by the blow. She had never been born in flesh and blood, but she had lived in his mind and heart.

Somebody asked him about the bit of black bound around his hat and he told a little about Gladys Willson, loved and lost, and showed the letter that Barnes had sent telling him that she was dead. Somebody was suspicious and told the sheriff about it and it did not take him long to learn that Gladys was not dead because she had never lived. Barnes was arrested and is now under bail awaiting trial.

Attention Given Women Bank Patrons


IT'S THE SAFEST BANK IN TOWN 3% INTEREST TOO
?
BANK

NEW YORK.—"Ladies' accounts respectfully solicited." This polite invitation hangs up in numerous bank windows and is printed in alluring circulars setting forth the reliability, convenience and attractiveness of the banks that cater to women, as almost all banks do nowadays with the exception of those in the distinctly financial quarter.

In 1869, when Joseph S. Case, at that time a teller in the Second National bank, persuaded the directors to fit up a room for the accommodation of women and give them a separate window for the transaction of their business, there were so few women carrying separate accounts that other officers of the bank were far from enthusiastic over the innovation. There were only five depositors when the bank opened this department.

The substantial growth in the deposits made by women and the talk of the matter attracted the attention of other banks, not only in New York, but in other cities, which sent representatives to look into the matter and the Second National's plan, widely copied everywhere, met with success.

It was only a few years after the Second National bank established its women's department that the Fifth Avenue bank did the same thing. It has today probably the largest number of women depositors of any bank in New York—between four and five thousand.

At the time of the panic, three years ago, the number of women depositors in the banks was emphasized. Many stood in line as doggedly as the men and others hired substitutes to keep their places. On the whole they behaved neither better nor worse than men under stress of panic. They were just human beings who did not want to lose their money.

Chicago Is Not Such a Wicked City

1,000 TEMPLES OF DIVINE WORSHIP
I DON'T THINK THAT IS A BAD RECORD
CHICAGO

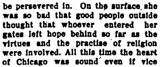
CHICAGO.—Chicago is proving to the world that she is not as black as she has been painted! Long has she been held up as the wickedest city in the nation, a place for the righteous to avoid if this line of conduct was to be persevered in. On the surface she was so bad that good people outside thought that whoever entered her gates left hope behind so far as the virtues and the practise of religion were involved. All this time the heart of Chicago was sound even if vice flourished openly in parts of the city.

If the queen city of the west were as inky as she has been pictured she would never have reared 1,000 temples for divine worship and maintained them. Men and women do not do this unless imbued with piety and the necessity for public worship.

The Chicagoans are manifesting this religious spirit just now in the eagerness of the church-going to promote this practise among those who pay little or no heed to it. The former are going about seeking out the latter and finding why church attendance is neglected. How thorough is this movement is borne out by the fact that 15,000 men and women are engaged in it and that they have reached 2,000,000 persons. They find that 900,000 regularly attended church and that 50,000 were irregular attendants, making a total of 1,350,000 that were more or less under the influence of Christian preaching.

The census proves that Chicago is more religious than any other of the metropolitan cities of the country and that few of the smaller cities relatively can match her in attendance upon and devotion to the church.

Millions of Eggs Placed in Storage


O-O-OOH WHAT A — SMELL -?-!-!

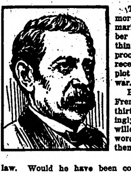
OMAHA.—A short report in the local market news serves to recall the agitation of six months or more ago against high prices and the more or less frenzied talk about drastic legislation for reducing the cost of living. The item states that in Omaha there are today about 4,000,000 dozens of eggs in cold storage in the various packing houses and the cold storage vaults—that is 48,000,000 eggs, or half an egg for every man, woman and child in the United States; and these figures are for Omaha alone; other cold storage centers, such as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other large cities are not reporting the size of their stocks.

During the winter, when eggs are scarce, and prices proportionately high, these 48,000,000 eggs, with some few million dozens more, will be dumped into the markets of the country under a system of distribution that will be sure to avoid gluts anywhere and a corresponding slump in prices; not one of them, it is said, is less than six months old now and when they come out of storage and are exposed for sale they will have an age of all the way from eight to ten months; their distribution, along with other eggs now in cold storage, will, of course, operate to prevent "egg famines" here and there—that is, a short supply and inordinately high prices—but the question of their effect on the public health is of much more importance than the consideration.

How long can a ten-month-old egg remain fit to eat after it is taken from storage and comes into a normal temperature? Does anybody know? These questions are vital ones, because it is on this point that cold storage legislation is going to hinge.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

FRENCH REPUBLIC'S MASTER



The great railroad strike in France brought more than ever to the notice of the world a remarkable man. On the reassembling of the chamber of deputies Premier Briand created something of a sensation by declaring that he had proof, through confessions of the leaders of the recent railroad strike, that there was a deliberate plot to ruin France by violence, anarchy and civil war.

Briand, now prime minister and master of the French republic, was nobody ten years ago. At thirty-five he was an outsider, and, worse, seemingly a failure even as a lawyer. Suddenly he willed, and all came easy to him. Easy is the word that seems to characterise him now and then.

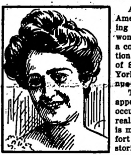
Born in St. Nazarine, he conquered a degree of law. Would he have been content to plead party wall cases, marry an $8,000 dot, play the violin, sing admirably, beat them all at billiards and talk politics? He was not of the ruling set of St. Nazaire. Possibly resentful, possible great-hearted, he certainly felt for the workingmen, who at once understood him and swore by him.

Buying a second-hand press in Paris, he took it from the freight office alone with a horse and wagon, and with one boy put it together, set the type and launched the Democracy of the West. Briand excited great animosity of the ruling classes, and so, for one reason or another, he got himself disbarred as a lawyer.

He quit St. Nazaire, his career apparently broken at the start, and began to write. Paris socialists were edified by the young stranger's grasp of their subjects. His articles in the Lanterne became at once noted for their clearness and boldness. They expressed the discontented workingman to himself—as if it were the workingman who wrote them.

He walked into the sovereign office of French deputy, first in 1902, again in 1906, and now, as simply, he has walked into the cabinet—and put himself at its head. No one realizes how he does it. All happens tranquilly, without fireworks. He steps through cruel difficulties without effort.

MISTRESS OF BIG MANSION



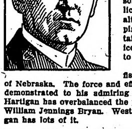
After nine years the most costly house in America has been finally completed, and presiding over it will be a petite young lady who has won her way to this queenly position through a courtship which once threatened to upset a section of Washington politics. The house is that of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana and New York, and is situated at the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-seventh street, Manhattan.

The house, when viewed from the exterior, appears rather heavy and massive for the space occupied, but, once within, one appreciates the real harmony of it all. Each of the nine stories is massed with every conceivable adjunct of comfort and luxury; from top to bottom is a store of storied wealth and mechanical device unsurpassed in the modern construction of house building. The bare structure alone cost $5,000,000.

And the copper king has reared this palace for one who not so many years ago was the daughter of a poor physician in Montana. At that time her name was Anna La Chappelle, and her father, dying penniless, commended her to the care of Senator Clark, urging his interest in her musical talent.

The senator sent his ward to the Boston Conservatory of music, where her progress was so marked as to cause him to send her to Paris, to perfect her studies. It was during this period, says Human Life, that the senator began to realize that his affection for his ward was of more than the fatherly order. While society was busy linking his name with that of nearly every eligible young lady, he became assured his ward's feelings were the same as his own, and asked her to become his wife.

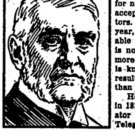
RESEMBLES "FIGHTING BOB"



John C. Hartigan, BrBigadier-General of the Nebraska National Guard, frequently designated as the prototype of "Fighting Bob" Evans, is a conspicuous figure, particularly in the West at the present time. Forty years of age, a native of Missouri, he is described as a natural born fighter who never knows when he is beaten. From boyhood Hartigan was always "licking" somebody. After his school days were over he licked his opponents in two races for the mayoralty at Fairbury. In 1897 he went to the Philippines as a private soldier and came home a captain. He did some gallant work in active service, and on his return was successively promoted to his present position of honor and usefulness.

Hartigan is known as a knight of the mailed fist, and he is one-to-ten shot as a favorite son of Nebraska. The force and efficiency of his military career have been fully demonstrated to his admiring fellow citizens, and it has come about that Hartigan has overbalanced the popularity of that other illustrious Nebraskan, William Jennings Bryan. Westerners admire pluck, and it is said that Hartigan has lots of it.

RAILROAD HEAD RESIGNS



Marvin Hughitt, who has been president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company for nearly 24 years, has given up that position to accept the chairmanship of the board of directors. Mr. Hughitt, who is in his seventy-third year, is in many ways one of the most remarkable men in the railway service. There probably is no man in the railroad world today who is more widely known and yet about whom so little is known in detail as Mr. Hughitt. This is the result of a lifelong policy of doing things rather than of talking.

He was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1837, and began his career as a telegraph operator at Albany for the New York and Buffalo Telegraph company in 1852. In 1854 he located in Chicago and worked as an operator for the Illinois and Missouri Telegraph company. Mr. Hughitt entered the railway service in 1856, and until 1862 he was consecutively superintendent of telegraph and train master of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago at Bloomington. From 1862 to 1864 he was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central.

In 1870 Mr. Hughitt left the service of the Illinois Central to become general manager of the St. Paul road, and a year later George M. Pullman induced him to become the manager of the Pullman company. Mr. Hughitt in 1872 accepted the position of general superintendent of the Northwestern railroad, after which his rise to the presidency was rapid and was marked by the constantly increasing importance of the system in the western railroad world.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Postoffice Department May Pay Out

I'LL PAY MY OWN WAY NOW
POSTOFFICE DEPT
$
$

WASHINGTON.—The estimates of Postmaster General Hitchcock for next year show that the postoffice department promises fair to pay its own way. The mail service comes nearer to the people than any other branch of the government, for it reaches every home as well as shops and offices. It costs a lot of money. Mr. Hitchcock asks for $250,733,943, and the appropriation for the department always is set forth in the expenditures for each year, but the earnings from the mails bring back the outlay to the treasury. This business is not reported in the current daily statement of the treasury which set forth only the deficit paid. This amounted last year to $17,000,000, and will be $6,000,000 less for the current twelve months, while it is predicted that it will disappear in the next fiscal year. The department gets no pay for the vast tons of matter which it carries for other branches of the government. If it did the offset against the deficit would be very large. The rent of offices in Washington and in public buildings elsewhere does not cover this traffic.

The work done by the postoffice is a marvel of cheapness. In volume and in extent of territory covered there is nothing to be compared with it. The reduction in rates since the days when 25 cents was charged for a letter from New York to Columbus, O., does not cease to be a wonder. The system which for two cents delivers a message in writing weighing an ounce from Maine to San Francisco not only but to the Philippines, or from the southern point of Florida to the northern extremity of Alaska, is a model of efficiency at the minimum of cost.

Europe is compact in population with distances measured by hundreds of miles only. This is especially true of Great Britain. There penny postage is proclaimed as a triumph and an example. Americans forget that the British penny is the equal in current value of two cents of our money. The cent is often called a penny, but it is only half a penny, and thus the term is a misnomer. Our postal rates on letters are now just those of Great Britain. Penny postage has long prevailed here as well as there.

Has Plan to Care for Ex-Presidents

FOR EX-PRESIDENTS

THE great movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the country, at the present time exerting salutary influences upon every important national activity, has embraced a new field. A safe, sane and successful method of conserving and finding a method of caring for our ex-presidents is the latest idea in the conserving line. A provision in the constitution of the national conservation congress is responsible for the proposal, and serious consideration is being given it, not by the political dreamer or theorist, but by the great public figures of the country.

Bernard N. Baker, retiring president of the congress, by virtue of a clause in the constitution, becomes a member for life of the executive committee, and will, so long as the congresses are held, continue to give the benefit of his counsel and experience to the president.

The suggestion has been made, and has already crystallized into an organized sentiment, to adopt the same method with the president of the United States, make him, for life, an advisory member of the president's cabinet and give him a competence sufficient to make him independent. Speaking of this proposal, Mr. Baker said that it was really surprising how many men there were in the west who thought that this method furnished the solution of the perpetual perplexing question as to what disposition to make of our ex-presidents.

"On its face the proposition is certainly a plausible one. It stands to reason that after a man has been president for four or eight years he knows the problems and difficulties which confront the man at the helm of the ship of state better than does his successor. If the ex-presidents could be made advisory members of the cabinet of the president, the latter would get the benefit of the advice of the former.

Expert to Head the Economy Bureau

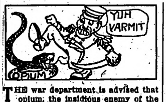
I'LL SAVE MONEY FOR 'IM ALL RIGHT
UNCLE SAM'S PURSE

WHAT is considered a real step toward greater economy and more efficiency in the management of the government's business was taken when President Taft appointed Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, director of the bureau of municipal research in New York city, as the head of a central staff that will work on the economy and efficiency problem under the direction of the president. Announcement was also made that each of the cabinet officers will organize in his department a committee or commission to be known as an economy and efficiency organization.

These steps were taken under the law passed at the last session of congress directing the president to conduct an investigation into the business methods of the several executive departments, and giving him $100,000 with which to carry forward the inquiry. The final plans were not approved by the president until he had consulted with a large number of business men and had received written suggestions from numerous audit companies.

The central staff, of which Mr. Cleveland is to be the chief, will be composed of four men in addition to the chief. Its function will be to keep the president informed as to conditions in the several departments. It might properly be called a bureau of inspection. The economy and efficiency commissions to be organized in each department will undertake to ascertain if greater efficiency can be obtained without increasing the cost of the service.

Opium Invades Army at the Presidio



THE war department is advised that opium, the insidious enemy of the armies of the world, has invaded the ranks of the United States troops stationed at the Presidio, near San Francisco, to such an extent that a strong campaign, in which are involved more than 2,500 men, has been launched in an effort to crush it out.

The officers admit the seriousness of the situation, and declare it to be the gravest problem they have been called upon to settle. Drastic measures are now being taken to rescue those of the troops who have fallen victims to the subtle opiate. With all the energies of the department of war bent to the battle, an appeal has been made to the civil authorities.

Just how general the use of the poppy juice has become is not estimated, but it is admitted to be more alarming than ever before in the history of the army. Acting Commander Col. C. Deems said that in all his career he had never encountered such a general addiction to the drug, and that at worst his observation had never disclosed a higher percentage of opium using than two to three per cent. It was at first estimated that forty per cent. of the men at he Presidio were using the drug, but this was declared excessive, a more probable figure after company and hospital statistics had been compiled, being ten per cent.

Alarmed at this high percentage, appeals were directed by Colonel Lundeen, commandant at the post, to the district attorney's office and to the office of the chief of police, with the result that raids on opium dens by the civil authorities are being made.

An Intelligence Office.

A small body of women entirely surrounded by mistresses.—Life.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

SCHOOLS IN PUBLIC PARKS.

Boston's finance commission has placed itself upon record as favoring the building of one of the public schools in one of Boston's public parks. If the suggestion should be acted upon by the Boston city government it would probably involve a unique experiment. A schoolhouse is to be built in a portion of the city where property is high-priced, and even at a high price it is difficult to get a suitable site. In Washington park the city has an area of 396,125 square feet in such location as to make an ideal site, says the St. Paul Dispatch. The commission argues that the school building will occupy but 12,000 square feet of this space, and that the curtailing of the breathing area will, therefore, not be serious. On the other hand, the fact of having a school in the park will attract to it a maximum number of children and promote the object of the park.

While the finance commission does not wish to make its recommendation a precedent, it has in it a suggestion of value. The plan might be worked both ways, locating schools where convenient in public parks so as to give the children a maximum of ground for recreation, and turning the grounds about such buildings into breathing spots for the use of the neighborhoods, especially in vacation times.

A Brooklyn woman lately wrote to the marriage license bureau of that city to know if she could be supplied with a good, honest, sober husband. The clerk in charge explained that, while he had a few model men on hand, they were all married and the supply was entirely too limited for the demand. The fact that the matrimonial market is understocked with honest, sober husbands may be one reason why the divorce courts are overcrowded.

The pessimist can always find food for gloomy thought. The facts that the census shows a big increase in population while the death rate is decreasing will prove to that individual, who, like the proverbial Scotchman, is never happy unless he is miserable, that the nation is going to be overcrowded until somebody has to be shoved off the earth to make room for the rest.

Those who have been wondering as to whether America would produce a "new race" have their answer. The hobble skirt race has been inaugurated on Long Island. It was won in seven falls.

That marriage is the worst kind of a failure is the opinion of a Gotham broker who is paying his first wife $240 a month alimony and whose second wife wants alimony to the tune of $500 more.

Trust science to rise to every emergency. It says we are all going insane from living in flats, and now a French surgeon is going to saw open our heads and scrape away the foolish fancies.

A Japanese scientist claims that he can educate oysters to produce perfect pearls. This may be glad news, now that the season is open to the patrons of the restaurant pearl fisheries.

Football this year will have to compete with aviation, but as there seems to be no good way to use a college yell in connection with an airship the gridiron sport will have some advantages.

A Tokyo cable announces the Japanese will make a dash for the south pole to try and beat the American and British expeditions. The more the merrier. And may the best man win.

Girls caught shoplifting in Philadelphia explained that "they wanted to be stylish." In order to satisfy that desire they should have confined their misdeeds to smuggling.

A western man claims he is insane and brings forward as proof the fact that he was married three times in three months. "Insane" is an inadequate word, we opine.

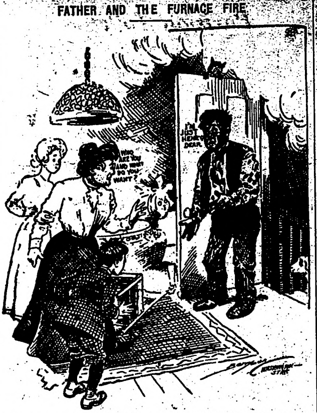
New York has formed a league to banish French from the bill of fare. Merely to call a chef a cook would be a great gain.

We gather that the Brooklyn woman who named sixty-three co-respondents in her divorce suit, really deserves to win it.

New York bulldog turns on the gas and commits suicide. Even a dog can't stand the dog's life a New Yorker leads.

Now the sultan of Sulu says that one wife is a plenty. Thus he destroys his usefulness as a comic opera prop.

FATHER AND THE FURNACE FIRE


WHO ARE YOU AND WHAT DO YOU WANT?
I'M JUST HENRY DEAR.

FRENCH CABINET OUT

PREMIER IS RETAINED BY FALLIERES TO REORGANIZE NEW MINISTRY.

CRISIS COMES OVER STRIKE

Dissensions Arise Among Ministers, After Vote of Confidence Adopted by Deputies, Over Labor Problems —Briand Wants United Body.

Paris.—Acceding to the urgent request of President Fallieres, following the tendering of his resignation by each member of the French cabinet Wednesday, Premier Briand set out at once upon the task of forming a new ministry.

The new cabinet will be largely the old ministry reorganized, with the distribution of the portfolios made with special reference to a solution of the vexatious labor problems.

The news of Premier Briand's action came on Paris like a thunderclap with no previous warning. The country seemed to be thoroughly in support of M. Briand.

The collective resignation of the ministers was the direct result of the bitter attacks made in the chamber of deputies upon the government's action in suppressing the recent railroad strike. Although a strong Republican majority voted strongly in support of the government, dissensions arose at a recent meeting of the ministry and M. Briand announced that a united body would be needed to meet the new and serious labor problems which had grown out of the labor troubles.

At the meeting at which M. Briand suggested the resignation he said that he had been violently accused and even charged with scheming to throttle the public liberty. He knew, he said, that his detractors had been repudiated by the Republican confidence vote, but he considered a new ministry necessary to meet the impending crisis.

Just what M. Briand's program of future legislation provides had not been made known to the public when the resignation of the cabinet was announced.

INDICT LAWYER FOR BRIBERY

Charles E. Erbstein, Who Defended Lee O'Neil Browne, Is Charged With Corrupting a Juror.

Chicago.—A true bill, naming Attorney Charles E. Erbstein as defendant, was Wednesday returned by the October grand jury as a result of the alleged confession of Grant McCutchen, a juror in the second trial of Lee O'Neil Browne, that he had been paid money by Erbstein after having voted for the acquittal of Browne.

New Republic Is Menaced.

Lisbon.—The overthrow of Portugal's monarchy may result in a military revolution within the new government. The Second and Fifth regiments Wednesday addressed a round robin to Provisional President Braga threatening to rebel if they are not granted the promised pensions and promotions for helping to depose King Manuel. Many other demands have been made and it is believed the government will meet them in order to prevent serious disorders.

J. M. Studebaker Is Ill.

South Bend, Ind.—J. M. Studebaker, president and one of the founders of the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing company, is seriously ill at his home in this city. He is seventy-eight years old.

Official at Minneapolis Dead.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"Al" J. Smith, county attorney of Hennepin county, was found dead in bed in his home here Thursday. Heart disease resulting from rheumatism was the cause of death.

BOMB CAUSES WILD PANIC

BELIEVED EXPLOSION DUE TO "BLACK HAND" MISCREANTS.

Three-Story Building in Italian Colony Is Partly Wrecked—No One Is Killed.

Chicago.—A bomb wrecked the three-story brick building at No. 2107 South Clark street, which was occupied by a number of Italian families, early Tuesday. A wild panic among the occupants immediately followed the detonation, many leaping from the lower windows, while others rushed down the stairways.

The explosion, which is declared by the police to have been the work of "Black Hand" immigrants, blew in almost the entire front of the building on the ground floor, which is occupied as a grocery. Part of the wall was demolished and all the windows were shattered. The shock made the building totter, and those asleep, believing it was collapsing, were almost helpless in their fright.

By the time a policeman, hearing the bomb's report, had reached the building, it had been emptied entirely of its occupants, many of whom stood shivering in their light attire. A call to a police station brought detectives, who, however, were unable to find a clue to the perpetrator.

The detectives learned that Antonio Frenzi, proprietor of the grocery, who, with his family, is an occupant of the building, had received a number of threatening letters directing him to put $1,000 in a certain place within a certain time, which had elapsed.

CRISIS IN EXPRESS STRIKE

Negotiations for Settlement Fail at New York Over Question of Recognizing the Union.

New York.—The express strike situation again reached the critical stage Thursday when all negotiations between the companies and their former employes failed and it was discovered that the law may make it obligatory upon the city to withdraw the police protection from every express wagon that may attempt to go forth.

The negotiations between the committees and the companies failed because the men insisted upon the recognition of their union, while the city discovered an ordinance which requires that express wagon drivers shall be licensed, which has not been done with the strike-breakers.

BATTLES WITH THIEF, DIES

Insurance Man Is Shot by Burglar While Wife and Children Look On.

Chicago.—After a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with a burglar who had entered his home at 2138 Fulton street, Sunday night, Guy Williams, a solicitor for the Prudential Life Insurance company, was shot and killed by the intruder.

Williams' wife and two young sons, cowering behind a door but a few feet distant, saw in the dimly lighted room the struggle of the husband and father with the burglar. They saw the two men fight for mastery. They saw the flash of the revolver shot.

Oldest Postmaster Dies.

Milwaukee.—Joseph Dreyfus, aged ninety, postmaster at Hales Corners, near this city, died Thursday from general debility. Mr. Dreyfus was said to have been the oldest postmaster in the service as well as age in the United States.

Bank Clerk Is Arrested.

Seattle, Wash.—Carl Rohr, the bank clerk of the National Union bank of Watertown, N. Y., whose alleged shortage is $13,000, was arrested on the street here Thursday.

SETTLERS HELD UP

NINE RANCHERS HELD ON REMARKABLE CHARGES BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

INSANE ASYLUM A WEAPON

One Homesteader Is Said to Have Been Railroaded to Institution After the Ranch Owners Had Destroyed His Home and Machinery.

Omaha, Neb.—Indictments returned by the federal grand jury against nine ranchmen of western Nebraska were made public. The indictments charge conspiracy to drive from their claims homesteaders who took sections of semiarid land under the Kinkaid homestead law.

The men named in the indictments are Perry S. Yeast, his son, Frank W. Yeast, Leslie E. Ballinger, M. C. Hubbel, Emil Anderson, Willmot Z. Emerson, Harry Sutton, Boone B. Hawthorne and Dr. Harry H. Huff.

Doctor Huff and Sutton are members of the insanity board, and the indictment alleges that through conspiracy C. J. Davasher, a settler on land wanted by the ranchmen, was found insane and sent to an asylum.

The specific case of Davasher is mentioned in detail. It is charged that Yeast and the other defendants, accompanied by a band of cowboys, visited Davasher's home and after threatening him and his family with death if they did not leave the country, destroyed his home, broke up his machinery, cut his harness to pieces and in other ways mistreated him. Later, according to the indictment, Yeast conspired with members of the insanity board and secured Davasher's incarceration in the asylum.

This latter act, according to the indictment, was committed in a high-handed manner. The insanity commissioners, it is alleged, went through a mock examination, declared Davasher insane and issued a warrant for his arrest. This was served on the spot, and within an hour he was rushed off to the asylum without being permitted to have the advice of counsel.

Davasher's case was brought to the attention of the superintendent of the institution, who conducted an examination into the case. He at once decided Davasher was not insane, and the latter was released by habeas corpus proceedings.

According to an official of the interior department the present indictment covers one of the most remarkable attempts at land grabbing that has recently been brought to the attention to the department.

A letter written by one of the victims to President Taft is said to have caused the investigation which resulted in the indictments being returned. Many thousand acres of grazing land are contained in the tracts in question.

IS WINNER OF $2,000 PRIZE

Johnstone Breaks World's Altitude Record at Close of Aviation Meet —Ascends 9,714 Feet.

New York.—The international aviation meet was brought to a close in a blaze of glory Monday when Ralph Johnstone, flying in a Wright "baby" biplane, a craft which he drove for the first time in his aerial flights, broke the world's altitude record by ascending to a height of 9,714 feet.

For his daringly spectacular feat he received a prize of $2,000. If he had been able to soar just 287 feet higher he would have won an additional prize of $5,000 offered on the condition that the altitude record be over 10,000 feet. He was prevented from reaching this height because his machine would not climb and more on account of lack of fuel.

It took Johnstone about one hour and twenty-six minutes to reach his highest point in the sky. For an hour he was utterly beyond the sight of the naked eye. He made his descent from the perilous height of almost two miles in the air in less than six minutes.

Moissant, flying the Bleriot in which he captured the Statue of Liberty prize, won the Aero Club of America's distance prize of $2,000. In two hours he made the course fifty-six times, a total distance of about eight-seven and one-half miles.

Moissant made a sensational landing in front of the grand stand, smashing his propeller and breaking one wheel of his monoplane. He climbed out of the machine, however, uninjured. Latham was second in the race with thirty-five laps.

Grahame-White, who was flying in the speed race against McCurdy, overturned in front of the grand stand and was buried under the machine. Helpers lifted the machine off him and he walked out limping slightly, waving his hand to the crowd to let them know he was not seriously injured. His machine was damaged.

Lives With Broken Neck.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Millard Baker of this place is at St. Joseph's hospital here suffering from a broken neck as the result of a line plunge in a game in which he played full back several days ago. His condition is critical.

Six Drown With Fishing Smack.

Berwick, England.—Six persons are reported to have perished when the fishing smack Gleaner foundered off St. Abb's head Wednesday in a heavy storm.

AWARD MINE HEROES MEDALS

FIFTY-EIGHT PERSONS ADDED TO CARNEGIE FUND.

Thirteen Brave Fellows at Cherry Disaster Receive Recognition—Widows and Children Remembered.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fifty-eight names were added to the Carnegie hero list in the United States by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its fall meeting. For acts of heroism thirty silver and twenty-eight bronze medals were awarded the life savers or their families in cases where death resulted.

While heroes and heroines come from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, the greatest number (sixteen) come from Illinois.

The Cherry mine disaster has been considered and thirteen heroes are named from its rescuing parties. First of all is Isaac Lewis, liveryman, who rescued so many miners and then lost his life. His widow is given a silver medal and $40 per month pension, with $5 additional for each of three children until they become sixteen years of age.

Other heroes of the Cherry mine extended medals and pecuniary rewards are Dominik Ferment, Andrew McLuckie, Alexander Norburg, Henry Stewart, Robert Clark, James Speir, John Bundy, John Sznabrinski, Charles Waite, John Flood, Walter Waite and George Eddy.

Allen S. Blood, a school boy of Grayville, Ill., is awarded a bronze medal for saving three young men from drowning. James L. McFarland of West Frankfort, Ill., gets a bronze medal for saving Ruby Cantrell, a fifteen-year-old girl, from being run over by a train.

Henry P. McCoy of Tucson, Ariz., tried to save Frank L. Sherrer at Mendon, Ill., from suffocating by gas. He gets a bronze medal and $1,000 as needed. Charles Evans of Mendon, Ill., almost lost his life in the same attempt at rescue and gets a bronze medal and $1,000.

STRIKE CAUSES A TRAGEDY

Poverty-Stricken Garment Worker Slays His Wife, Shoots Baby and Kills Himself.

Chicago.—Worry over the loss of his position as the result of the strike of the 40,000 garment workers and the fact that he had been estranged from his wife led to a tragedy Thursday in which a husband shot and killed his wife, wounded his one-year-old baby and committed suicide.

The tragedy occurred in the small store conducted by Mrs. Mary Sekanina, twenty-five years old. Her husband, John Sekanina, who was a Bohemian tailor, had been one of the alleged underpaid employes of a big clothing firm and was one of the army of 40,000 unemployed that are fighting the factories of that establishment. Driven by poverty, it is declared, he quarreled with his wife, who separated from him.

After the strike, with his meager wages cut off, he faced starvation and it is said, had existed upon funds furnished him by the union and friends.

Chicago.—Policeman Edward Engelmeyer was injured and six men and a seventeen-year-old girl were arrested in a riot of striking garment workers in front of Tieson & Co.'s tailor shop in West Division street Tuesday.

Another riot occurred in Market street, near Adams, when a band of 500 strikers invaded the loop district. Mounted policemen, caring not where they drove, spurred their horses upon the sidewalk and into the crowd. The action was greeted with hisses from crowds thronging the streets and in windows.

For a time a clash between the workers and the uniformed men was imminent, but the appearance of more policemen on foot, who forced the marchers to disperse, prevented more serious trouble.

While the police were battling with the paraders, 1,000 more workers walked out in the various shops in the loop district and joined the ranks of the union. The walkout, however, had been expected, and before the strikers could form in line to parade the streets a squad of policemen, summoned by a riot call, dispersed them.

Becoming desperate at the progress of the strike, officials of the firm of Hart, Shaffner & Marx, whose shops are practically closed as the result of the general walkout, are said to have appealed to Sheriff Strassheim for aid.

Y. M. C. A. RETAINS OLD BASIS

Only Evangelical Church Members Shall Have Vote in Government of Association.

Toronto, Ont.—At its closing session the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. decided that there shall be no change in the present evangelical basis of the association, which provides that only members of evangelical churches shall have a vote in the association's government.

Dies in Traction Crash.

Elkhart, Ind.—Motorman Charles Dillman of this city was killed and Motorman Harry Haines of South Bend and Baggageman John Hogenblum were seriously injured Thursday when an interurban car on the Northern Indiana Traction line ran into a city car at the city limits.

Four Die in Kerosene Fire.

Peoria, Ill.—The use of kerosene for the purpose of starting a fire in the kitchen stove was the cause of four lives being lost at Pekin, Ill.

CURE THAT COLD TODAY

"I would rather preserve the health of a nation than be its ruler."—MUNYON.

Thousands of people who are suffering with colds are about today. Tomorrow they may be prostrated with pneumonia. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Get a 25 cent bottle of Munyon's Cold Cure at the nearest drug store. This bottle may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket. If you are not satisfied with the effects of the remedy, send us your empty bottle and we will refund your money. Munyon's Cold Cure will speedily break up all forms of colds and prevent grippe and pneumonia. It checks discharges of the nose and eyes, stops sneezing, allays inflammation and fever, and tones up the system.

If you need Medical Advice, write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and advise you by mail, absolutely free. You are under no obligation.

Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratory, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Lover's Wedding Cake.

Four pounds of flour of love, half a pound of buttered youth, half a pound of good-looks, half a pound of sweet temper, half a pound of self-forgetfulness, half a pound of powdered wits, half an ounce of dry humor, two tablespoonfus of sweet argument, half a pint of rippling laughter, half a wineglassful of common sense.

Then put the flour of love, good looks and sweet temper into a well-furnished house. Beat the butter of youth to a cream. Mix together blindness of faults, self-forgetfulness, powdered wits, dry humor into sweet argument, then add them to the above. Pour in gently rippling laughter and common sense. Work it together until all is well mixed, then bake gently forever.

A Complaint.

We're for women, first, last and all the time. We like 'em beautiful or plain, clever or just ordinary; witty or not, shapely or pudgy, but confound it we do wish that each and every one of them would get over the notion that a man has no right to turn the pages of a newspaper just because he's wedged against her in a street car. We've been frozen by a look, stabbed by a sneer and wounded to the quick by a sigh just because we've tried to read the story continued on page seven, column five, and the thing that hurts the most is that we still think that we had a perfect right to do so.—Detroit Free Press.

A Sure Sign.

"I understand, Mr. Reuben," said the visitor, "that your son is devoted to the turf."

"Ya-as, I reckon he is," said the old man. "Jabez kin lay down on the grass for hull hours 'thout makin' no complaint."—Harper's Weekly.

STOPPED SHORT

Taking Tonics, and Built Up on Right Food.

The mistake is frequently made of trying to build up a worn-out nervous system on so-called tonics—drugs.

New material from which to rebuild wasted nerve cells is what should be supplied, and this can be obtained only from proper food.

"Two years ago I found myself on the verge of a complete nervous collapse, due to overwork and study, and to illness in the family," writes a Wisconsin young mother.

"My friends became alarmed because I grew pale and thin and could not sleep nights. I took various tonics prescribed by physicians, but their effects wore off shortly after I stopped taking them. My food did not seem to nourish me and I gained no flesh nor blood.

"Reading of Grape-Nuts, I determined to stop the tonics and see what a change of diet would do. I ate Grape-Nuts four times a day, with cream and drank milk also, went to bed early after eating a dish of Grape-Nuts.

"In about two weeks I was sleeping soundly. In a short time gained 20 pounds in weight and felt like a different woman. My little daughter, whom I was obliged to keep out of school last spring on account of chronic catarrh has changed from a thin, pale, nervous child to a rosy, healthy girl and has gone back to school this fall.

"Grape-Nuts and fresh air were the only agents used to accomplish the happy results."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THOUGHT SHE HAD PRACTISED

Frenchman's Suspicions Really Something of a Compliment to the Men of America.

Claude Grahame White, the English aviator, praised, at a dinner in New York, the good fellowship of Americans.

"The American woman is regarded abroad as an angel," he said. "The man is admittedly a good fellow, but an angel he is far from being.

"You've heard of the Frenchman, perhaps, whose sweetheart spent the summer in America? After her return the poor Frenchman seemed quite blue.

"'What's the matter with you?' a friend asked.

"'I am worried,' the other muttered, 'about my fiancee. You see, since her return from America she kisses so much better than she used to.'"

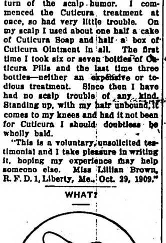
AN INTOLERABLE ITCHING

"Just about two years ago, some form of humor appeared on my scalp. The beginning was a slight itching but it grew steadily worse until, when I combed my hair, the scalp became raw and the ends of the comb-teeth would be wet with blood. Most of the time there was an intolerable itching, in a painful, burning way, very much as a bad, raw burn, if deep, will itch and smart when first beginning to heal. Combing my hair was positive torture. My hair was long and tangled terribly because of the blood and scabs. This continued growing worse and over half my hair fell out. I was in despair, really afraid of becoming totally bald.

"Sometimes the pain was so great that, when partially awake, I would scratch the worst places so that my finger-tips would be bloody. I could not sleep well and, after being asleep a short time, that awful stinging pain—would commence and then I would wake up nearly wild with the torture. A neighbor said it must be salt rheum. Having used Cuticura Soap merely as a toilet soap before, I now decided to order a set of the Cuticura Remedies—Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. I used them according to directions for perhaps six weeks, then left off, as the disease seemed to be eradicated, but toward spring, eighteen months ago, there was a slight return of the scalp humor. I commenced the Cuticura treatment at once, so had very little trouble. On my scalp I used about one half a cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment in all. The first time I took six or seven bottles of Cuticura Pills and the last time three bottles—neither an expensive or tedious treatment. Since then I have had no scalp trouble of any kind. Standing up, with my hair unbound, it comes to my knees and had it not been for Cuticura I should doubtless be wholly bald.

"This is a voluntary, unsolicited testimonial and I take pleasure in writing it, hoping my experience may help someone else. Miss Lillian Brown, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, Me., Oct. 29, 1909."

WHAT?



Weeks—Why are you stopping? You didn't run over that man.

Swiftly—I know it. I just want to see what ails the steering gear.

SICK, SOUR, UPSET STOMACH

Indigestion, Gas, Heartburn or Dyspepsia Relieved Five Minutes After Taking a Little Diapepsin.

Here is a harmless preparation which surely will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of Indigestion.

Get from your Pharmacist a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or Intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store here in town.

These large 50-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin contain more than sufficient to thoroughly cure almost any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Gastritis or any other stomach disorder.

The Regular Fare.

"What makes you think that young man will be a success in society?"

"The fact that he has such an extraordinary appetite for tea and salads."

But it doesn't take long to tame a social lion.

MONTEVIDEO WRECK

FIVE STOCKMEN ARE KILLED, AND TWO MORE MAY DIE FROM INJURIES.

WAS RUNNING IN FOUR SECTIONS

Passenger Section Collides With Cattle Special.—Accident Is Blamed to Glare of Electric Lights in the Stockyards.

Montevideo.—Five men were instantly killed, two were perhaps fatally injured, an engineer and fireman severely hurt and a score of others badly shaken up and bruised in a wreck which occurred here between two sections of train number six on the Hastings and Dakota division of the Milwaukee road. Three carloads of livestock were incinerated, and a caboose and half a dozen cars of the freight train were either burned or smashed to splinters. The locomotive was also destroyed.

The Dead.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Miles City, Montana.

THOMAS HILL, son of W. B. Hill, Miles City, Montana.

GEORGE LEPER, Hosner, S. D.

J. DECHTEE, Greenway, S. D.

HERMAN RAHFELD, Aberdeen.

Seriously injured, now in Montevideo hospital:

George Rahseld, Aberdeen, S. D., stockman, caught in burning caboose, rescued by firemen. Possibly fatally burned.

William Borning, Miles City, Mont., stockman, caught in burning caboose. Burns very serious, will probably die.

G. Parker, Montevideo, engineer of passenger train, hurt in jumping.

Stickler, Montevideo, fireman of passenger train, hurt in jumping.

Train No. 6 is the regular night passenger train from the West, which enters Montevideo at 5:45 a. m. daily. On account of the heavy traffic the train was run in four sections, the first being the regular Aberdeen passenger, the next two sections being special stock trains, run on passenger time, and the last section being the heavy Butte passenger train.

First Section on Time.

The first section reached here at 5:45, exactly on time. It was closely followed by the second section, but the third section was slightly delayed. Just as this second stock train was backing into the Montevideo stock yards, about a mile west of here, the heavy passenger train, which making up time, was seen to come down the steep grade at high speed.

It was too late for the train crew to stop. Reversing their engine, Engineer Parker and Fireman Sticken leaped for their lives and the passenger train struck the rear end of the freight train with a deafening crash. There was a hiss and roar of steam, and the locomotive of the passenger dived under the caboose of the freight train, containing the six ill-fated stockmen. Almost immediately the caboose was a mass of flames, and the adjoining cars began to burn.

Mingled with the cries of the imprisoned stockmen in the burning caboose were the cries of several hundred head of cattle which were being incinerated in the stock cars. Terrified passengers who had been thrown from their seats by the impact of the collision came up to the wreck and with axes made an opening in the blazing caboose through which the two stockmen, Rabseld and Borning, were rescued. The others had already been overcome by the flames and when the rescuers reached them their bodies were blackened and charred.

The train crew attributes the accident to the electric lights in the stockyards here, the glare of which prevented them from seeing the rear lights of the stock train until it was too late to stop.

ELECTROCUTED WHILE AT WORK.

Owatonna Manager of Public Service Operating Co. Killed.

Owatonna, Nov. 5.—Charles Yergin, local manager of the Public Service Operating company of this city, was instantly electrocuted while working behind the switchboard at the lighting plant.

The electricity entered his right hand and arm, the voltage being somewhere between 3,000 and 5,000. Physicians were immediately summoned and worked over him for nearly two hours, but with no avail.

Mr. Yergin, who was one of Owatonna's most popular young men, came here several years ago from Goshen, Ind., to manage the local electric plant which is run by an Indiana corporation. He was held in high esteem among the business men of the city and attained no little prominence this year through his negotiations with the city council over the renewal of the lighting franchise. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

MINNESOTA TUBERS LARGE.

Potato Crop in Southern Part of State Surprisingly Good.

Winona.—The potato yield in Southeastern Minnesota this fall has been unusually large and of the very best quality, the big size of most of the potatoes being a surprise to the farmers themselves. It was thought during the prolonged dry spell in July and August that the tubers would turn out a very poor crop, but the moisture which came later happily destroyed anticipations of this character.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE DIES.

Al. J. Smith, Six Years County Attorney, Succumbs to Long Illness.

Minneapolis. — Hon. Al. J. Smith, county attorney and candidate on the Republican ticket for re-election is dead, after an illness of long duration that culminated in the last few days in a state of nervous exhaustion. He had been confined to his home since the primary elections. His friends and relatives knew for some time that he was in a serious condition, but did not give up hope until the last minute.

The dead man has served Hennepin county in the attorney's office, both as assistant and as county attorney, for 10 years. He was well known throughout the state and had a large following of personal friends. Although he was in poor health for fifteen years he did not allow it to interfere with his work and the majority of his friends had no idea that he was anything but well.

In addition to serving Hennepin county he was assistant United States attorney at Fergus Falls for two years. He was considered one of the best criminal prosecutors in the Northwest and the best Hennepin county has ever had. His prosecution of the Ames graft cases, eight years ago, brought him into prominence all over the Northwest and among members of the bar throughout the country.

James Robertson, who ran second for the nomination for county attorney, was picked by the County Republican committee to take the place of the late county attorney on the ticket.

Chairman James Nash began sending out the calls to the 17 members of the committee for a meeting as soon as he heard of Mr. Smith's death. The haste was not unseemly, as the name of the man chosen will have to be substituted by printed stickers on thousands of ballots in the county districts and on all of the 266 voting machines in the city.

The fact that the city precincts all use voting machines is of immense advantage now. Where it not so the committee and election officials would have to put the stickers on almost 50,000 ballots. As it is, in the country districts they will be put on several thousand.

SEABURY OBSEQUIES HELD.

Funeral of Late St. Paul Merchant at Family Residence.

St. Paul.—The funeral of Channing Seabury, St. Paul pioneer and senior member of the firm of Seabury & Son, wholesale grocers, who died suddenly, was held from the residence. Rev. F. H. Budlong conducted the services, and interment was at Oakland.

The active pallbearers were: A. M. Peabody, Thomas A. Abbott, Samuel B. Diether, Edward Dugan, McNeil Seymour and W. D. Mitchell, all of St. Paul. The honorary pallbearers are: E. H. Bailey, Edward Sawyer, John De Laitre, of Minneapolis; J. J. Hill, Dr. William Davis, Colonel Samuel Appleton, V. M. Watkins, J. J. Watson, Dr. Charles A. Wheaton, A. L. Larpenteur, George A. Du Toit, of Chaska, Minn.; N. P. Langford and Judge H. R. Brill.

Mr. Seabury's death came suddenly from heart failure after three years of ill health. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Seabury, three sons, John, Gerald and Paul, and one daughter, Miss Edith Seabury. He was 68 years old, and has lived in St. Paul since 1860.

TO LOG BURNED TIMBER.

Heavy Operations Will Employ Large Crews in Northern Woods.

Bemidji.—As a result of the recent forest fires which swept through Beltrami and adjoining country this part of Northern Minnesota is to enjoy a period of extraordinary activity, furnishing work for more men than possibly can be obtained.

Expert cruisers who have just completed an extensive investigation of the burned over area say that the total damage done to the stand of timber has been considerably exaggerated, but admit that it will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, providing the scorched trees are not cut and made into logs within the next few months, for they will soon become wormeaten and dozy.

TEACHERS HEAR FOLK SONGS.

Pretty Feature at Opening of the Minnesota Educational Association.

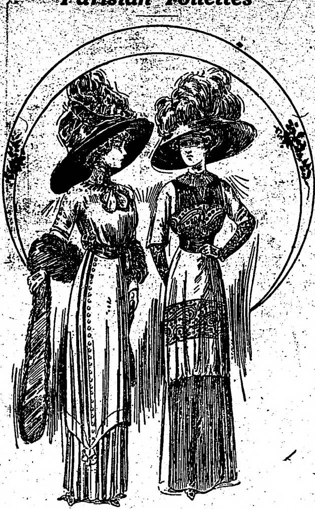
St. Paul.—An interesting group of folk songs given by 400 boys from nine of this city's grade schools was the pretty feature with which the Forty-eighth annual convention of the Minnesota Educational Association opened here. The young singers were directed by Miss Elsie M. Shaw, supervisor of music in the city schools. Superintendent E. M. Phillips of Albert Lea delivered his address as president, and talks followed by Superintendent M. G. Brumbaugh of Philadelphia and S. Y. Gillan of Milwaukee. The convention address will be delivered by President E. J. James of the University of Illinois. The convention lasted three days.

DIPHTHERIA AT WHITE EARTH.

Twelve Cases Reported and the Agency Quarantined.

White Earth. — An exceedingly violent epidemic of diphtheria has broken out among the pupils of the agency boarding school here. Twelve cases are reported and one death has occurred. Agency officials have quarantined the school buildings and hospital agency. Police patrol the quarantined grounds both day and night. Three doctors are in attendance.

Parisian Toilettes



The costume at the left is of old blue cashmere de soie. The skirt is finished with a deep plaited flounce over which falls the tunic. The latter is bordered with a hem or tuck, and ornamented with buttons and bands of velvet, rosettes of which finish the points of the tunic.

The corsage and the sleeves are cut all together with seams at the shoulders. They are ornamented with the velvet and buttons and with an embroidery of soutache. The girdle is of velvet, the cravet is of the cashmere de soie bordered with velvet, and the little guimpe is of white lace.

The other costume is of brown cashmere and liberty of a darker shade. The upper part of the skirt is of the cashmere encircled with a wide band of beautiful cord embroidery to match; it is slightly gathered at the bottom and finished with a deep plain flounce of the dark brown liberty.

The corsage and sleeves are cut in one piece, the corsage is almost covered with the embroidery, and has odd revers of the liberty, of which the girdle is also made.

The undersleeves are of the material or of tulle to match, covered with the embroidery. The collarette is of plaited white tulle and lace, with tiny cravat of blue satin ribbon.

REMOVING THE YELLOW TINT

How Delicate Embroidery, Long Packed, May Be Restored to Proper Color.

A young woman who was given half a dozen antique hand-embroidered round collars and under sleeves of exquisite stitchery found them just the style to use with round-neck and kimono sleeves.

The drawback was the yellow tint from years of packing. An old colored laundress succeeded in whitening them without acids or weaking fabrics made delicate with age. This is the way to do it:

The pieces are put into cold water, which is thick with pure white soap and a drop of bluing. This is allowed to come to the boil. Remove the articles at once, rinse through several lukewarm waters, finally through a bluing water, and put on the grass while wet to bleach.

Do not rub or squeeze hard. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the washing and boiling if the pieces are very yellow.

When bleached put the right side down on the ironing board, smooth edges into place and iron under a linen cloth. Do not use too hot an iron, as old materials scorch easily.

If the grass is dusty put pieces on a clean towel. They bleach better when flat on the grass, though sometimes they need an after rinsing.

Never permit old embroidery to be casually done up. If you cannot do them yourself find an expert.

Uses of Foulard.

Foulard is becoming one of the most popular silks for fall wear. It is used not only for entire dresses and for trimmings, but also for lining loose coats, being especially favored with those of shantung and like materials. It is an excellent material to choose for a frock for week-end visits, as it packs well, and is easily shaken, after unfolding, into smoothness and freshness.

Plain foulard is supplemented for these purposes with the dotted and striped weaves and those printed in tiny flowers or in oriental designs. Altogether it is a wise choice for the woman who must be economical in dress.

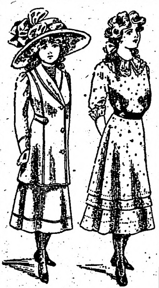
Ruffles on Skirts.

The prevalence of the tunic and the overskirt has given rise to a modification of these in the shape of circular ruffles, extending from waist to ankles. This is quite in the old style of several years back, but somehow combines fluffiness with simplicity, and maintains the tight and narrow skirt announced for this fall and winter. Usually five ruffles are used on a skirt; sometimes these are plain, again they are edged or veiled with chiffon or tulle. This style is becoming to every one but the short, stout woman, who should beware of it.

FOR GIRLS NOT YET "OUT"

Costume and Dress Suitable for Young Ladies of From 14 to 16 Years.

The first design shows a simple costume of mulberry colored serge; the skirt is a plain five-gore shape trimmed at the foot by two rows of Russia braid, which also trims the front seams of coat and edges collar and cuffs; a belt is taken round back as far as front seams, a button keeps this in position each end. Material faces the collar and cuffs.



Hat of soft straw trimmed with ribbon.

Materials required: 5 yards serge 46 inches wide, 7 buttons, 4 yards silk for lining coat.

The second would be suitable for delaine; the skirt fits plainly round waist and has a deep hem above which are two one-inch tucks.

The Magyar blouse is finished by lace frills at the neck and elbow.

A belt of velvet or satin to match spot on material gives a smart effect to the waist.

Materials required: 6 yards delaine, 30 inches wide.

Hats for Juniors.

Simplicity in the millinery world should be adhered to emphatically when the young girls are fitted out for the autumn.

The most attractive models are those that reflect the colors of the autumn. Brown with touches of red or yellow is always good. The dull moss greens or stone grays touched up with purples that hint of autumn skies are usually becoming to girlish faces.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

De Forest, Wis.—"After an operation four years ago I had pains downward in both sides, backache, and a weakness. The doctor wanted me to have another operation. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I am entirely cured of my troubles."—Mrs. AUGUSTE VESPERMANN, De Forest, Wisconsin.

Another Operation Avoided.

New Orleans, La.—"For years I suffered from severe female troubles. Finally I was confined to my bed and the doctor said an operation was necessary. I gave Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial first, and was saved from an operation."—Mrs. LILY PEYROUX, 1111 Kerlerec St., New Orleans, La.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for those distressing feminine ills from which so many women suffer.

If you want special advice about your case write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Suicide—

Slow death and awful suffering follows neglect of bowels. Constipation kills more people than consumption. It needs a cure and there is one medicine in all the world that cures it—CASCARETS. 899

Cascarets—10c. box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

Strong Preaching.

The minister's eight-year-old daughter was returning with her parents from church, where the district superintendent had that morning occupied the pulpit.

"Oh, father," asked the little girl, her face alive with enthusiasm. "Don't you think Brother C. is a very strong preacher? I do."

Gratified by this evidence of unusual intelligence on the part of his offspring, the minister eagerly inquired into her reasons for her statement.

"Oh," replied the little miss, artlessly, "didn't you see how the dust rose when he stamped his feet?"—Judge.

The Test of Time.

Benjamin Hapgood Burt and U. S. Epperson of Kansas City were motoring in Long Island the other day and stopped at Evan's hotel in Douglaston. They ordered large quantities of raw oysters, some of which were thrown aside by the oyster opener.

"How do you determine when an oyster is bad?" asked Mr. Epperson.

"You wait a short time and if you have ptomaine poisoning the oysters were bad," said Mr. Burt. "If you are not ill they were good. That's the only safe way to tell good oysters from bad ones."

Pride.

"Chicago has a lot of local pride, hasn't it?"

"Well," replied Mr. Lakemish; "it depends on whether you are talking about baseball or the grain business."

An Attractive Food

Post Toasties

So Crisp
So Flavoury
So Wholesome

So Convenient
So Economical

So why not order a package from Grocer.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

LITTLE RED SPOT.

If He Were Bigger This Spider Would Be a Real Peril.

Strangely enough, the one really dangerous spider on the American continent is small, obscure and practically unknown to popular or journalistic hysteria. Latrodectus mactans is its scientific name. It is about the size of a large pea, black with a red spot on the back—a useful danger signal—and spins a small web in outhouses or around wood piles. So far as is known, its poison is the most virulent and powerful, drop for drop, secreted by any living creature. Cobra virus, in the minute quantity which the latrodectus' glands contain, would probably have no appreciable effect upon man, whereas the tiny spider's venom, in the volume injected by the cobra's stroke, would slay a herd of elephants. Were this little known crawler as large as the common black hunting spider of our gardens and lawns its bite would be almost invariably fatal. Happily the "red spot's" fangs, being small and weak, can with difficulty penetrate the skin and are able to inject venom in dangerous quantity only when the bite is inflicted upon some tender skinned portion of the body. Nevertheless fatalities consequent upon the bite of this insect are sufficiently well attested to take rank as established scientific facts.—Samuel Hopkins Adams in Everybody's.

CHANGING THE SUBJECT.

What Lincoln Said After Harvey Ended a Two Hours' Talk.

The Hon. Peter Harvey, the friend and biographer of Daniel Webster, was a large man with a small voice and that pomposity of manner that many very diffident men possess. Above everything he valued and prided himself upon his friendship with the "great expounder."

The first year of the war between the states he went to Washington and on his return was asked how he liked President Lincoln.

"Well," he said, "Mr. Lincoln is a very singular man. I went on to see him and told him that I had been an intimate personal friend of Daniel Webster; that I had talked with him so much on the affairs of the country that I felt perfectly confident I could tell him exactly what Mr. Webster would advise in the present crisis, and thereupon I talked to Lincoln for two solid hours, telling him just what he should do and what he should not do, and, will you believe it, sir, when I got through all Mr. Lincoln said was, as he clapped his hand on my leg, 'Mr. Harvey, what a tremendous great calf you have got!'"

Proof of Fairness.

A frown developed on the countenance of the new patient as he studied the bill the physician had handed him. "What do you mean," he at length snorted, "by charging me $25 for a two weeks' treatment when you charged Handerson only $10 for a treatment extending over the same length of time?"

"If you mean that I am not impartial in my charges," retorted the bristling doctor, "I want you to distinctly understand that you have absolutely no foundation for your insinuation. I ordered Handerson to eat three square meals a day, while I forbade you to eat more than one light lunch. Now, sir, if you will add the cost of Handerson's meals to my charge of $10 and compare the result with the cost of your meals plus my charge of $25 you will obtain such proof of my equitableness that you, if you are a man, will humbly apologize to me for your unkind and unwarranted attack."—Chicago News.

His Chance to Vote.

The chronicles of our vice presidents are notoriously barren of incident. This probably was the reason for the way Adlai Stevenson secured the exercise of a constitutional prerogative. It was one sleepy day toward the end of his term as vice president. The United States senate was plowing through the calendar and passing many bills. Bills are considered agreed to in the senate if no oral objection is raised after they have passed through the preliminary stages, but the usual form of asking for the yeas and nays is followed by the presiding officer. The vice president had said:

"Senators in favor of the bill will say 'Aye.'" Pause. "Contrary, 'No.'"

Not a single response.

"The vote is a tie," announced Mr. Stevenson.

The senator in charge of the bill paused on his way to the cloakroom and looked surprised.

"In case of a tie the vice president may cast the deciding vote. In the exercise of his constitutional privilege the vice president votes 'Aye.'"

HIS QUICK LUNCH.

A Cleveland Man's Experience In a Toronto Restaurant.

The Canadian brother certainly differs from us in several strongly marked respects. A Cleveland man went into the leading restaurant of Toronto and said to the waiter in his customary quick lunch voice:

"Crackers 'n' milk—cup coffee—apple pie."

The waiter bent a little lower.

"Beg pardon, sir!"

The Cleveland man said it again and, being slightly irritated, said it faster.

The waiter shook his head.

"I'm afraid we 'aven't it, sir," he deprecated, as Hashimura Togo might say.

"Haven't you any crackers?"

"No, sir." Then, with a sudden inspiration, "We 'ave biscuits, sir."

"All right; bring me biscuits. And you can give me some milk, can't you—milk in a bowl?"

"I'll inquire, sir." Then another inspiration. "We can give you coffee, sir."

"Good! How about the apple pie?"

"No, sir. We've never 'ad it to my knowledge, sir. I think there's no call for it." Another inspiration. "We 'ave apple tart, sir."

"Fine! Bring me biscuits 'n' milk—coffee—apple tart, and be as quick as possible, please."

But it was exactly thirty-seven minutes later when the Cleveland man brushed away the crumbs and reached for his hat.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOLD THE RIGHT IDEALS.

Latent Courage and the Power of Mental Suggestion.

We not only can strengthen mental weaknesses and deficiencies, but it is perfectly possible to increase the general ability through the power of suggestion, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. Indeed, the susceptibility of all the mental faculties to improvement, to enlargement, is something remarkable.

Sometimes very strong faculties are latent until especially aroused. There are many people who pass for cowards, who are humiliated because they have so little courage, when, if they only knew how, they could strengthen this deficient faculty wonderfully by holding the courageous ideal, by thinking and doing the courageous deeds, by carrying the thought of fearlessness, by reading about heroic lives, by constantly thinking the heroic thought and trying to live it. The courage may be small in a person because it has never been called into sufficient exercise. It may need only to be aroused. There are many people living lives of mediocrity who might do great things, might become mental giants, if their dormant faculties were aroused their general ability improved and enlarged.

The Number Nine.

There were nine earths, according to mediaeval cosmogony, nine heavens, nine rivers of hell and nine orders of angels. The number being perfection since it represented divinity was often used to signify a great quantity, as in the phrases, "A nine days' wonder," "A cat has nine lives" and "Nine tailors make a man." In Scotland a distempered cow was cured by washing her in nine surfs. To see nine magpies was considered extremely lucky. Nine knots made in a black woolen thread served as a charm in the case of a sprain. It was also believed and is still by some that if a servant girl finds nine green peas in one pod and lays them on the window sill the first man that enters will be her beau. Nine grains of wheat laid on a four leaved clover enables one, it is said, to see the fairies.

The Curse of Genius.

The somber, long haired, seedy looking man was speaking in a voice of rolling thunder.

"A million times a million fateful curses sit balefully athwart his hateful head of tow! Through the gloomy eons may his black soul flit homeless for ever!"

"Off his balance, I suppose?" observed the stranger.

"Oh, no," said Smith; "that's Rimer, the well known poet, swearing at the editor who rejected his verses."—Puck

No Practical Difference.

"I made a mistake," said young Mrs. Torkins, "and picked up my locket instead of the little gold watch you gave me."

"Never mind," replied her husband. "The only difference is that the watch doesn't tell time and the locket doesn't even pretend to."—Washington Star.

Knew What They Were.

Examiner—Well, my good boy, can you tell me what vowels are? First Boy—Vowls, zur? Ess, of course I can. Examiner—Tell me, then, what are vowels? First Boy (grinning at the simplicity of the question)—Vowls, zur? Why, vowls be chickens!—London Answers.

Sundays Only.

Mrs. Hoyle—Your husband's business keeps him out of town all the week, I understand? Mrs. Doyle—Yes, he is at home only one day. I call him my Sunday supplement.—New York Press.

The Easy Way.

"You must take rigorous exercise if you expect to regain your health."

"Aw, shucks, doc; why can't I take some kind of a patent pill?"—K. City Journal.

No man or boy is ever the slightest good in this world unless he has ambition.—Lord Stanley.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 4th 1910

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. October 27, 1910

NOTICE is hereby given that Ingeand Hanse, widow of Nils J. Hanse, deceased, of Torgerson Minn., who on April 6th 1909 made Homestead Entry No. [illegible] Serial No. [illegible] for S.E. ¼ N.W. ¼ Section 21 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 8th day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils T. Jorgenson, Ole K. Olson, Halvor A. Halvorson, Michael T. Torgerson, all of Torgerson Minn

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 11 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn November 4th 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Hoberg, of Rhoda Minn., who on May 21st 1908 made Homestead Entry No 1403 Serial No. 04610 for E ½ N.W. ¼ Section 20 Township 152 N Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Register and Receiver of U. S Land Office at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 20th day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, William J. Polbrook, Wilson L. Rodman, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Foiling a Fakir.

A story used to be told at Cairo of Sir Richard Owen during one of his sojourns in Egypt. The great naturalist was seated in the shade on the veranda at Sheppeard's hotel when the inevitable snake charmer came to him and produced from his bag a lively specimen of the horned asp—the dead ly cerastes. The professor gazed and, nothing daunted, stopped and plucked the horns from the head of the reptile wriggling at his feet, remarking to a bystander that the man would probably think twice before trying to palm off upon any one else a harmless snake as a cerastes by the aid of a couple of fish bones. With anybody else the charmer would probably have succeeded. He had tried it on the wrong man.

An Antiseptic Child.

Little Walter was always carefully guarded against germs. The telephone was sprayed, the drinking utensils sterilized and public conveyances and places were forbidden him.

"Father," he said one night in a tone of desperation, "do you know what I am going to do when I grow up?"

"What?" asked his father, preparing himself for the worst.

"I'm going to eat a germ."—Success Magazine.

His Style.

Agent—Did you find a suitable house for that customer who seemed so chesty? Assistant—I did my best, sir. I recommended him one with a swell front.—Baltimore American.

Then He Knew of Course.

Husband—Does that new novel turn out happily? Wife—It doesn't say. It only says they were married.—St. Louis Star.

One kind word may turn aside a torrent of anger.

A Wooden Head.

Certain members of the house party were describing the accidents that had happened to them during their various careers. Adventures by flood, fire and field had all been well received, and De Sappleby, eager for fame, thought it was his turn.

"D'you know," he said, "I had a very painful experience once. I ran a confounded splinter quite half an inch long right under my finger nail, don't you know."

"Really, Mr. de Sappleby," said a maiden of the party, "How did you do it?"

"Well," he said, "it happened like this." As he spoke he unconsciously raised his hand and scratched his forehead.

"Oh, I see," she interrupted sweetly. "How very careless of you!"—St. Paul Dispatch.

Carpets and Rugs.

Carpets and rugs were originally employed by oriental nations for sitting, reclining and kneeling purposes during devotion. When introduced among the western peoples they were for a long time used for purely ornamental purposes, covers for tables or couches and for laying before altars or chairs of state upon great occasions. Carpets were brought to Europe by the Moors, but it was well into the eighteenth century before they came into anything like general use.

Every Little Movement.

A visitor to the cobbler's shop noticed one day a barrel half full of tiny brass cogwheels.

"Why," he said, "what are all those for?"

"Goodness knows," answered the cobbler, with a careless laugh. "I get about a cupful out of every clock I mend."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Reason For His Disgust.

"He's disgusted with the way the politicians are running things in this town."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; he ran for office and was defeated."—Detroit Free Press.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 14th, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn., October 7th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole O. Lund, of Anstad Minn., who on November 23, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 1247, Serial No. 04503 for S ½ S.E. ¼ Sec. 8 & N ½ N.E. ¼ Sec. 10 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, Iver Vestby, George Wold, Peter O. Brevik, all of Anstad, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 30, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota: September 26th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole Amundsen, of Kratka Minn., who on June 28th, 1904 made Homestead entry No 862, Serial No. 0490 for Lots 1, 2, and E ½ N.W. ¼ Section 7, Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Theodore Olson, Christian P. Brorby, Gueder Olson, Plen H. Wright, all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 13, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Taralseth, of Germantown Minn. who on October 15, 1904 made Homested Entry No. 447, Serial No. 04275, for N. W. ¼ Section 9, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tore Hegtveth, Kittle T. Jordshaugen, Leif Jordshaugen, Christopher Vat, all of Germantown Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 13th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Myrom of Highlanding Minn. who on November 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 902, Serial No. 04365 for S. W. ¼ Section 3, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henry Eliason, Nils Swanson, Herman Kaskemyr, Anton Myrom, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st. 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 14th. 1910

Notice is hereby given, that Alber Trnka Jr., of Erie Minnesota, who on April 20th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1836, Serial No. 04561 for S.E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ & Lots 3 4. & 5, Section 6 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edwin Hanson, Frank Brasky, Hans Solberg, of Erie Minn. Jos Stangel, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 21st, 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 17 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole T. Land, of Radoey Minn. who on October 28, 1907 made Homestead entery No. 1237 Serial No. 04500, for N. W. ¼ Section 15 Township 152 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Anderson, Osmund Mandt, of Rhoda Minn. Tarkel T. Lande, of Radoey Minn. Bent K. Kveste, of High Landing Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin.
Register

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 1.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

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D. N. Winton,
Manager.

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FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST. DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad Aftereffects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Walt McAndress drove down to Thief River Falls yesterday with a load of grain to market.

We have been devoting more time to talking politics this week, than to business, as can be seen by our paper.

The price of hay has been started in at $6, a ton, and it will depend on the weather for higher or lower prices.

We are having very fine Indian summer weather now and if it will continue for three week it will help to shorten up the long winter.

The proposition to divide the county received a majority of the votes at the last Tuesdays election, but we have not heard how large the majority was.

Now is the time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. Attend to this before you forget it.

Governor Ebehart was elected by about 70,000 plurality. The old line democrats did not take kindly to Grays county option ideas, and voted for Ebehart.

Read the new add of George Singer, the Rhoda merchant in an other colum, and profit there by. It will not cost you anything to call on him and get prices.

The Town of Deer Park put 63 no's against county division, and only 10 yeses. You did well boys, and if we was defeated, we let them know that they was in a race.

A large delegation of bankers, lawyers farmers and bronko busters left for Thief River Falls Tuesday afternoon, after a week spent in Highlanding advising farmers how to vote.

There was 88 votes cast in the town of Highlanding at last Tuesdays election, with 74 for and 12 against county division, while two did not care a darn if the county was divided or not.

Andrew Trovaton, of Thief River Falls was up this way on Tuesday working for county division. We have been in two county division campaigns with him in Polk county and have always found him on the square.

K Stone, a cattle buyer from St. Paul has been buying cattle in this locality the past week. We sold him two steers for $90, and we have about concluded that it pays better to raise steers than dabble in politicts. Who says we are not a farmer?

Peter Korstad and P.C. Wold had a runaway accident on Tuesday, in which Mr. Wold got a searious shaking up, and P. P. Palmers horse got badly cut on a barbed wire fence, but both [illegible] and man are on the road to recovery, and the accident might have been worse.

We regret to state that there was a large number of farmers on the south side of the division line that voted for division, for the reason that they considerd the people of Thief River Falls "undesireable citizins," and wanted to get rid of them. One farmer made the remark, that he, hoped that Martain Evenson would not move over into Red Lake and start anymore lawsuits.

We have no complaint against the majority of the Thief River Falls boys who was working for division, as they were working for their own interest, but there was some of them that made personal attacks on us and our business, in public speeches, because we opposed division. To them we want to say, that you and I, and THE SUNBEAM will be in the same county, whether you get division, or not, and while you only get out to speak in a country school house once in a while, we speak from Sunbeam every Friday.

DIDN'T WASTE WORDS.

The Stoical Mountaineer Simply Answered the Question.

"For stoical indifference and taciturnity," said a young man from Knoxville, Tenn., who was visiting in Louisville a few days ago, "I never saw any one that could equal the Kentucky mountaineer.

"Two years ago I was camping during the summer with a party of young men and women in the mountains. During our stay there we became acquainted with an old mountaineer whom we called Sam. He always referred to his wife as Maria, and we fell into the same habit.

"Last year we returned to the same place to camp. As we were going up the mountain path on our first day out we met Sam walking along apparently in a deep study.

"'Hello, Sam!' we all called. 'Where's Maria?'

"'She's comin' back there,' he said, directing his thumb backward over his shoulder.

"We went on up the mountain path and a short distance farther came upon a party of mountaineers transporting a dead body in a rickety wagon. It was a funeral party. Imagine our surprise when we were informed that the deceased was Maria. Sam had not thought it worth his pains to inform us that Maria was dead when he stated she was 'comin' back there.'"—Louisville Times.

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

Advice the Jeweler Gave the Young Man Who Was Investing.

"Some of these jewelers are an accommodating lot," remarked the young man in the light suit. "I went in the other day to buy a diamond ring.

"'For a lady?' the clerk asked me. I told him it was.

"'An engagement ring?' he asked me further.

"'Yes,' I told him, getting a little bit peeved, 'but I don't see what business it is of yours what I intend to do with the ring after I've paid for it out of my own private funds.'

"'Don't be offended,' says the clerk in a conciliatory tone. 'I was just going to suggest that if it was simply a present, with no engagement going with it, you go in for size rather than for quality, and when the girl comes in to inquire about its value we'll lie $50 or $75 worth for you. But if it's an engagement ring I would advise you to get the best quality you can find, even if it does mean a smaller stone. Just as a matter of sentiment you'll want to know that it is right, and then if you ever get in hard luck you can pawn the good ring for two-thirds of its value.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Toad's Tongue.

The skillful manner in which a pet toad used its wonderfully formed tongue entitled it to be ranked as an expert. For one thing, it showed wonderful skill in judging distances. The tongue was never darted out until the insect came within a certain range. The accuracy of the creature's aim was another matter for surprise. The insects were generally in motion when the tongue was darted out against them, but the arrow never failed to hit. The rapidity with which the tongue was shot forth excited much wonder. The operation is a complex one. The tongue is doubled or folded up when in the mouth. Therefore a twofold action is required, an uncoiling of the weapon and then the darting of it forth. The withdrawing of the tongue with the captured insect on the tip was not less remarkable. Notwithstanding the rapid motion, the fineness of the tongue tip and the struggles of the prey the victim was never dropped.—Exchange.

Graves In China.

There are various kinds of graves in China. The graves are dug generally from twelve feet to thirteen feet below the ground, while, according to an old custom, the mounds of the graves of emperors were thirty feet in height, those of territorial lords fifteen feet and those of barons without territories and of lord stewards eight feet, while for inferior officials and common people mounds only four feet in height were erected. Pines were planted on the tombs of emperors, a species of oak on those of territorial lords, a species of willow on those of barons and lord stewards and elm trees on those of inferior officials. Although there are no territorial lords and lord stewards now in China, men of high rank still have their tombs constructed in accordance with this old custom.

He Loved His Enemies.

James MacNeill Whistler looked upon life as upon a kind of warfare and was never so happy as when he was quarreling with somebody. He is quoted as having said when asked if he did not have many friends: "Yes, I have many friends, and I am grateful to them, but those whom most I love are my enemies, not in a Biblical sense. Oh, no, but because they keep one always busy, always up to the mark, either fighting them or proving them idiots."

Then He Sulked.

"Mrs. Guschley remarked to me that it must be pleasant to be married to a clever man," said Proudley's wife.

"And what did you say?" queried Proudley.

"I told her, of course, that I didn't know; that I had only been married once."

Suffering becomes beautiful when one bears great calamities with cheerfulness, not through insensibility, but through greatness of mind.—Lavater.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BROS.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Youre For Business,-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

"Chief Ripply" a full-blooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree cand be found for service at the residence of George Leimers in Deer Park, Terms $1.00.

QUAINT EPITAPHS.

Gems From Ancient Graveyards In Suffolk, England.

The Suffolk (England) Institute of Archaeology has been collecting epitaphs from the ancient graveyards throughout the shire, and several of the most curious are here printed. One shows traces of a pessimistic philosophy surprising when we consider the strong orthodoxy of the day when the epitaph was written:

Beneath this stone lies Catherine Gray,
Changed to a lifeless lump of clay.
By earth and clay she got her pelf,
And now she's turned to clay herself.
Who knows but in the course of years
In some tall pitcher or brown pan
She in her shop may stand again.

Another from Suffolk reads as follows:

Here lies Robert Wallas,
The King of Good Fellows,
Clerk of All Hallows
And maker of bellows.

These which follow could scarcely be lines chosen by the reverend occupant of the tomb himself, a clergyman named Chest:

Here lies at rest, I do protest,
One Chest within another.
The chest of wood was very good.
Who says so of the other?

And, to conclude, here is a bit of philosophy that cannot be improved by any of the great thinkers of all time:

Here I lie outside the chancel door;
Here I lie because I'm poor.
The further in the more they pay,
But here I lie as warm as they.

Nibbles the Wood.

"I'm tired of this old joke about a woman sharpening a pencil with her husband's razor."

"There's nothing in it. No woman sharpens a pencil. She gnaws it to a point."—Pittsburg Post.

Too Near.

"What animal," said the teacher of the class in natural history, "makes the nearest approach to man?"

"The flea," timidly ventured the little boy with the curly hair.—Chicago Tribune.

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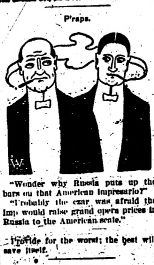

"Wonder why Russia puts up the bars on that American impresario?"

"Probably the czar was afraid the imp would raise grand opera prices in Russia to the American scale."

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

The Pillory.

The pillory in England was abolished as a punishment, except for perjury, in 1815 and was totally abolished in 1837. The last person to suffer at the Old Bailey was one Peter Bossy, for perjury, June 22, 1830. Notwithstanding the fact that this mode of punishment was supposed to be only for the lighter offenses, it often happened that the pillory meant death to those placed in it, the culprit frequently being stoned to death by the heartless mob.—New York American.

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UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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"That," said the chairman of many reception committees, "is to give him something to do in case he forgets his piece and has to stop and think."—Washington Star.

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Grocer—Good morning, Mr. Popple. How are those eggs I sent you?

Popple—Better, thank you. They are gaining strength every minute.

The more you speak of yourself the more you are likely to lie.—Zimmermann.

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Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

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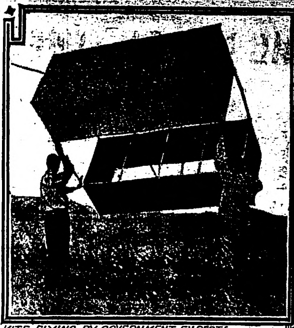
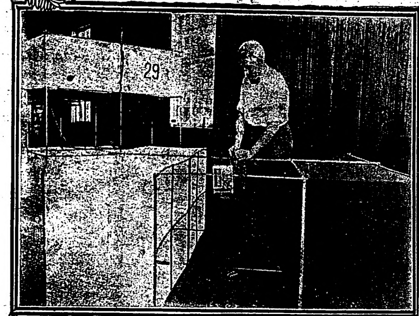
DEFECTIVE PAGE

UNCLE SAM AS A KITE FLYER



KITE FLYING BY GOVERNMENT EXPERTS

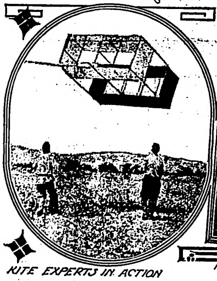
"KNOCKED DOWN" FOR TRANSPORTATION



ATTACHING AUTOMATIC RECORDING INSTRUMENTS TO A KITE

WITH the present world-wide interest in aviation has come a a corresponding stimulus of interest in kite flying—not the ordinary sort of kite flying that we all indulged in when we were boys, although that has many devotees—but scientific kite flying. Both in England and America daring experimenters have accomplished wonders with man-lifting kites, which when sent up tandem have demonstrated their ability to lift human beings to the clouds quite as neatly as do motor-driven airships. Then, too, Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has these past few years performed some wonderful experiments with a new type of kite made up of triagular cells and hopes yet to solve the problem of aerial navigation with a sky craft developed along this line.

While the man-lifting kites have thus been developing to the point of undreamed-of possibilities another branch of scientific kite flying has been making like progress. This embrances the use of kites for studying the conditions of the upper air and obtaining data to be used in forecasting the weather. Various institutions all over the world have been using kites in this way, but the lead has been taken by the United States government, thanks to the facilities which it enjoys at its unique new weather observatory in northern Virginia, not far from the West Virginia line. The Mount Weather observatory, as this new kite station is officially designated, is designed especially for the exploration of the upper air by means of kites and balloons and it is located on top of a peak nearly 2,000 feet high in an isolated part of the Blue Ridge mountains—that which no better location could be imagined for this class of work.



KITE EXPERTS IN ACTION

RECOVERING KITE AFTER IT HAD BROKEN AWAY

There are not many buildings at this kite-flying outpost, but a substantial stone structure has been provided for use as a kite house. This is the headquarters for a corps of five men who devote all their time to this branch of aerial work. More than two dozen kites are constantly kept on hand and in readiness for use and included in this equipment are samples of all the different kinds of kites which have been used by any of the foreign governments that have engaged in scientific kite flying. However, Uncle Sam's experts have developed some designs of kites that are superior to anything known abroad, and particularly have they evolved a wonderful new type of kite that can be sent aloft in the fierce gales that sweep over the Virginia mountains. The ordinary kite will fly in any wind with a velocity of ten miles per hour or more, but is not adapted to use when the wind exceeds 25 miles per hour. However, this new style kite, which weighs but eight pounds and has a lifting surface of 58 feet, has made successful flights more than a mile in height when the wind was blowing a gale of 46 miles an hour.

The government experts have sent up kites at Mount Weather as high as 23,000 feet, which means, of course, several miles. Of course no rope or string can be used for such kite flying, but wire must be employed. The wire is wound upon an immense reel of forged steel and the kite flying is in reality done by machinery, this reel being operated by a three-horsepower electric motor. When it is desired to haul down or draw in a kite this reel is set in motion at any speed desired. The steel drum has capacity for carrying 50,000 feet of piano wire, which is much more than would be required for any kite flight that will ever be attempted. The object of Uncle Sam's kite flying is of course to explore the upper air and to that end automatically operated recording instruments are attached to every kite sent up. These bring down records not only of the altitude attained by the kite but of the temperature at various altitudes and other information of the greatest value to the scientists in their study of the atmosphere that envelops the earth.

The remarkable development of the aeroplane is the greatest wonder of the century. Yet the airman is impatient and his cry now is for greater speed. In speed he sees the solution of his greatest problems. Gradually it has dawned upon him that the air is the ideal element for high-speed traffic—that through the air, before very long, speeds will be attained which are possible with vehicles on land or ships on the sea. To the makers of engines the airman says, "Give me more power, which spells speed." To the builders of aeroplanes he cries, "Construct me planes capable of the maximum of speed."

And the speed of aeroplanes has been creeping up. At first it was 25 miles an hour. Then came 40. Soon this was left behind. Round prepared aerodromes a pace of 45 and 50 miles an hour was attained. Nor did the seeking of speed end here. With racing monoplanes a rate of 55 and 60 miles an hour was possible. Not satisfied with this, pilots have added mile by mile, until the latest record is 66 miles an hour.

In response to an inquiry along this line an expert recently said: "Personally I believe that this is only the beginning of the speeds that aeroplanes will be able to attain. Some one was discussing this vitally interesting aspect of airmanship with me only the other day. He asked the question, 'At what rate will aeroplanes be flying through the air in a comparatively short space of time?' My answer was, 'In six months I fully expect that a monoplane will be registering speeds of 100 miles an hour.' Friends of mine who are experts upon the scientific aspects of airmanship predict that eventually speeds of 200 and even 300 miles an hour will be possible. At this one's imagination is apt to reel. But this much is certain: If the flying machine is to become of real importance and not remain a sporting toy it will need to be speedier than any method of transit on land."

"The aeroplane engine is the crux of the situation. Upon its development—rapid or slow—depends also the development of airmanship. Fortunately for the new science in which we are all so interested, the flying machine motor is already making quite extraordinary strides. As a well-known maker remarked to me the other day, 'Each motor which we turn out nowadays marks a step up a ladder of progress.' And the engines for aircraft are not only being made more reliable, but they also weigh less than they did, at first for each horsepower of energy produced.

"This is all-important. In this respect alone engineers have been achieving results of late which would have been declared absolutely impossible by experts a few years ago. From my point of view, as a pilot of aeroplanes, the improvement in engines has been astonishing. Last year, although long flights were occasionally made, the undertaking of a cross-country journey was a matter of considerable uncertainty. Now, however, although our engines are still admittedly imperfect, one can fly from point to point with a growing confidence.

"Although much of the future of airmanship is still in doubt, the establishment of regular air stations, in the vicinity of large towns is an innovation which will soon be an accomplished fact. The idea of the 'air station' is simple. It will, roughly, correspond to the garage for the motor car. There will be a large, smooth open space for machines to start from and also to alight upon. There will be a number of sheds in which air craft will be housed. There will be repair shops; also depots in which oil and petrol will be stored. The airman, studying a special map before he starts upon a long cross-country flight, will locate the position of the various air stations en route and halt at some of them—filling up his tanks, having his engine overhauled, and perhaps garaging his machine for the night in one of the sheds provided.

"Already—a convincing proof of the development of flight—international authorities are discussing seriously the immediate laying down of regular 'airways.' Simply described, an airway will direct the passage of air craft over a given tract of land when in flight from city to city or from one country to another. These airways—several have already been provisionally mapped out in England—will make it incumbent upon pilots to fly their craft over sparsely populated tracts of country whenever possible, and will also obviate flying over towns.

"We do not want to hamper airmanship with too many rules, but danger to the people on the earth must be obviated, and the risk of involuntary descents in crowded districts must be avoided. The rights of private property must be considered also; it is clear that machines cannot be allowed to descend haphazard just where they like.

"So far the whole attitude toward flying has been to encourage it, a striking contrast to the condemnation of the railway train when it was introduced. This toleration the airmen must do nothing to undermine. Motoring would not have been discredited in many people's eyes had it not been for the 'road hog.' We must have no 'air hogs.' As aeroplane owners increase many perplexing problems will arise. What is wanted is a sensible code of rules, framed in the public interest by practical authorities and tactfully enforced before there is possibility of any outcry against the new sport.

"For rapid transit generally, for fast mail traffic, for express services, for naval and military reconnoitering work, as instruments of destruction—although this phase may be far distant—these are some of the possibilities of the aeroplane. What we now want is a machine which will fly reliably in any wind short of a gale."

WELL AT LAST.

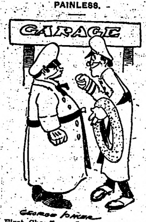
Terrible Kidney Trouble Cured After Doctors Gave Up Hope.

Mrs. F. M. Hill, 188 W. 10th St., Waterloo, Iowa, says: "It makes me shudder to think of my awful suffering. I was languid and weak and never free from dull pain in my back. My hands puffed and my feet became so swollen I could not wear my shoes. The kidney secretions were painful and frequent in passage. I gradually grew weaker until the doctors gave up hope. It was then I began with Doan's Kidney Pills and soon improved. Continued use cured me."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINLESS.



First Chauffeur—I ran over a man yesterday and it didn't hurt him a bit!

Second Chauffeur—How was that?

First Chauffeur—It killed him instantly!

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Realist on Hope.

William Dean Howells, discussing realism at one of his Sunday afternoons in New York, let fall a neat epigram on hope.

"Hope," said the famous novelist, "is not, really, an angel in a diaphanous robe of white, but only the wisp of hay held before a donkey's nose to make him go."

ED GEERS, "The grand old man," he is called for he is so honest handling horses in races. He says: "I have used SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE for 12 years, always with best success. It is the only remedy I know to cure all forms of distemper and prevent horses in same stable having the disease." 50c and $1 a bottle. All druggists, or manufacturers. Spohn Medical Co., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.

Too Free.

Seymour—What caused the Allcome Life Insurance company to fail?

Ashley—It was altogether too free in accepting risks. I don't believe it would have even refused to insure the life of a turkey the day before Thanksgiving.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A Terrified Hero.

"Did you have any narrow escapes in the surf last summer?"

"Yes," replied the life-saver. "One lady whom I rescued was so grateful that she nearly married me."

What Murine Eye Remedy Does to the Eyes is to Refresh, Cleanse, Strengthen and Stimulate Healthful Circulation, Promoting Normal Conditions. Try Murine in your Eyes.

Can You Blame Him?

"Pa, what does 'skeptical' mean?"

"That describes a man's feelings when a woman tells her age."

One kind of a curiosity is a woman who can talk but doesn't.

On Authority of Teacher.

A quick-witted boy, asking food at a farmhouse too recently ravaged by other hungry fishing truants, was told that he was big enough to wait until he got home.

"Of course, if you have children with you—" hesitated the kindly woman of the house, and was immediately informed that there were six children in the party.

"No, I don't tell a fib, neither," was the indignant protest later drawn forth by the condemnation of one who had shared the good bread and butter thus secured. "Fib nothin'. We're children six times over. We're children of our father and mother, children of God, children of our country, children of the church an' children of grace. Teacher said so last Thursday, and I guess she ought to know."

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Knicker—How many will your motor car hold?

Bocker—Five and a cop.

Sore throat leads to Tonsilitis, Quinsy and Diphtheria. Hamlins Wizard Oil used as a gargle upon the first symptoms of a sore throat will invariably prevent all three of these dread diseases.

Lots of women dress as if they were hard of hearing.

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A conventional man is one whose action you can predict ahead of time.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Many a man who put his money in a mine comes out minus.

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

SWAMP-ROOT Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.
Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J.P. ALLEN, Dept. A6, St. Paul, Minn.

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IN THE HANDY, EVER-READY TIN OILER
Is specially selected for any need in the home. Saves tools from rusting. Can cannot break. Does not gum or become rancid.
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Cover your "Lid" with Kantleak Metal Shingles and keep dry! Best metal shingles on the market. If your dealer does not handle them, write to
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DULUTH MINNESOTA

A Lover's Lobster

By DONALD ALLEN

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Miss Kitty Henderson bought all her shoes at Smith & Brown's. She didn't do so because she had any wish to keep the firm out of bankruptcy, but because Horace Walpole White was one of the clerks, because he complimented her on her instep, because she was a stenographer, because Horace was a fine young man, and because, in time, they became good friends—and more.

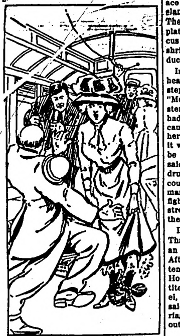
Mr. Walpole was no villain. He was earning a fair salary and lived with his widowed mother. He had thoughts of matrimony. When Miss Kitty came along with her number two-and-a-half feet, with a high and dainty instep, he quite lost his heart. He had paid more attention to the instep than to the face, but Miss Kitty had a fair-looking face and figure.

Miss Kitty also lived with her widowed mother. She also earned a salary of $12 per week. She never even glanced at the young man's feet, and cared not a cent whether he had a high or low instep, but she also had thoughts of matrimony. Why not? Like a sensible girl, she was not waiting for a young lord or prince, or for an old dotard with his millions. A good looking shoe clerk on a fair salary looked good to her.

All the young woman had to do was to keep buying her shoes from Smith & Brown—high shoes, low shoes and slippers, and all Mr. White had to do was to stand ready to wait on her. Cupid did the rest. He gets in his work in a shoe store as well as in a palace. In time there came a call at the house; then more calls. Then the theater and little dinners. Then moonlight, sentiment, engagement and bliss!

It was just at this happy period that the good mother of the filial son lost her appetite. Something must be had to liven it up again. Horace thought of pickles, clam broth, jellies, malts and other things, but finally decided on a lobster—a live, active, aggressive lobster—a fighting-mad lobster, would be taken home and boiled alive and afterwards served to the ailing mother. It would either kill or cure her.

What more natural than a clerk in a shoe store at $12 per who wanted to take home a live lobster should select one of the hundreds of pasteboard boxes around him? It was done.



"Horace, the Man Here—He Has Pinched Me!"

The fish market man brought out the victim. The lobster, who had bitten him three times that day was trying for the fourth bite.

Mr. White had to take the Elm street car line to reach home. So did Miss Henderson. They didn't meet on the car by accident. He walked down the street one block to find her waiting, and they got on together.

It is surprising how easy it is to talk love on a street car. On one side of the happy pair is a deaf old man, and on the other is an old woman who is thinking of the pork roast in the market basket at her feet, and the two opposite have their noses in newspapers. The pair can go right ahead and plan bridal tours, costly flats and bank accounts. It's almost the same as sitting in the parlor, and there is a constant change of scenery. This had been going on for weeks when the event took place to try the to-be-bride's soul.

On this particular evening she was waiting on the corner, as usual. Not a thought of danger entered her mind. Not one horror appeared on her horizon. She was happy. She was watching for the appearance of the shoe clerk she adored. He came. He hastened. He had that shoe box under his arm. A young man in Miss Henderson's place would have saluted with: "Hello, old man!" and asked about the box later on. She, of course, asked about it the first thing. Heretofore, there had been no weak points in the armor of Horace Walpole White. But now, one was to be disclosed.

Mr. White was sensitive about carrying packages on the street or car, and especially so when his lady love was with him. To have stated in reply that he was carrying home a live lobster was beyond him. He would perish first. He would lie first. He did lie. He said it was a pair of shoes for his mother. The falsehood was believed. It even gave Miss Kitty a warmer feeling at the heart to know that she was soon to wed a man who cared whether his old mother went around barefooted in the nipping frosts or had shoes to her feet.

Once aboard the car, they sat down together as usual. They were chatty and happy. She was going that evening to learn how to trim her own hats, and he was going to revive his mother's lost appetite. Then, of a sudden, the dull thud came. Cupid flew out and the live lobster crawled in.

Shoe store boxes get a great deal of handling. When business is dull the clerks throw them across the store at each other in sportive mood. The one in which Mr. White was carrying home the champion fighting lobster had been sported with and more or less wrecked. One end had been busted and weakened. The lobster hadn't been in the coop ten minutes before he caught on. It was escape or boiling death for him. He didn't want to boil. He went at that weak corner and clawed and bit and tore, with the result that ten minutes after the lovers were seated in the car, with the box between them, he emerged into the sunshine of liberty.

It is not necessary to read natural history to learn that the first idea of a lobster on getting his freedom is to make for the salty sea; the next is to nip any one in the way. This lobster dropped to the floor with a thud and clawed the happy Miss Kitty on the ankle belonging to one of those aristocratic insteps. He clawed in earnest. She sprang to her feet with a scream, and then shouted:

"Horace, the man here—he has pinched me!"

Horace didn't lose time swearing by the beard of his father. The man was undersized and thin and unhappy. He had lost a dollar on the street the day before, and was thinking of it when the gallant Horace knocked him to the floor.

Miss Henderson got another bite, screamed another scream, and Horace picked up a drug store clerk and slammed him around without mercy. Then the lobster started for the rear platform, and that car became a circus for the next five minutes. Women shrieked and men swore, and the conductor called for a shotgun.

In the midst of the uproar one could hear the voice of the girl with the instep. She had solved the riddle. "Mother's shoes" were a monster lobster! Horace had lied to her! He had caused her to be clawed. He had caused an uproar that must disgrace her for life. He sought to explain, but it was no use. How could such a thing be explained? The undersized man said it couldn't possibly be, and the drug clerk said he'd be hanged if it could. The conductor also said that a man who would deliberately permit a fighting lobster to get away on a street car was no gentleman, to say the least.

Did Cupid come again? Oh, yes. That match was made in heaven, and an earthly lobster couldn't spoil it. After weeks and weeks, with a written confession and apology daily from Horace—after the mother's lost appetite had been restored by salt mackerel, there was a making up. The papers said that there was a marriage—marriage and a dinner—with lobster left out!

FOUND FOUR-LEAF CLOVER

Little Woman Sees Leaf, and All the Passengers on the Train Think That She Is Lucky.

A northbound Frisco passenger train stood on the siding in the Ozarks. Many of the passengers were at late breakfast in the diner.

Just as a waiter began to pour coffee for a quick-eyed little woman, she said: "Oh, wait; I must get out. Just there by that tie," motioning, "I see a big four-leaf clover." The waiter brought it, and the passengers exclaimed, "How lucky," and the little woman said, "It will bring good luck all the day."

Now you know, and we know, that it wouldn't do any such thing. Clover leaves, rabbit feet, buckeyes, and ill-made pennies, or any other inanimate thing, do not bring either good or bad fortune. But when a fellow, or a girl for that matter, finds a four-leaf clover, he is exhilarated. It stimulates, by reason of giving additional heart-beats; he tries harder, he walks faster, he looks happier, he speaks cheerier; he is therefore more attractive to others, and he hits the old world harder, and makes it give down its milk.

Did you ever see a calf getting its dinner? You know how it butts: if the cow doesn't give down the milk? Well, the stronger the calf, the harder the "butt," the more milk. So the leaf makes us butt harder and we win; hence, we call it lucky. Maybe it is.

USE SANITARY MILK PAILS

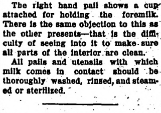
Have Small Opening and Some Provided With Strainer to Keep Out All Dirt.

There are a great many different styles of sanitary pails used in the production of certified milk, any of which are an improvement over the old open pail which has no provision for keeping out dirt and which should not be used in any dairy.

Generally speaking, the sanitary pails have a small opening. Some are provided with a strainer through which the milk passes in entering the pail. This strainer consists in some cases of metal wire, but is not so satisfactory as a cheese cloth strainer.

Aside from the strainer used in the pails absorbent cotton is generally preferred. This is usually inclosed between two thickness of cheese cloth, a method found to be very practical.

The pail shown on the left in the illustration is a good, sanitary milk pail. The height is convenient and as the opening is on the side there is but little chance for dirt to fall in. The seams are all well flushed with solder. The objection to this pail, if any, is the difficulty of seeing that all parts are clean.



Sanitary Milk Pails.

The right hand pail shows a cup attached for holding the foremilk. There is the same objection to this as the other presents—that is the difficulty of seeing into it to make sure all parts of the interior are clean.

All pails and utensils with which milk comes in contact should be thoroughly washed, rinsed, and steamed or sterilized.

HOW SEPARATOR IS WORKED

Pulls Milk Away From Cream as It Is Whirled Around Bowl—Speed Is Big Aid.

Cream rises from milk by gravity. The fat in the milk is lighter and rises to the surface, but it takes a long time to do it.

The separator pulls the milk away from the cream as it is whirled around the bowl. It acts just as a stone tied to a string and swung around the head. The faster it is swung the harder the pull.

When the milk is placed in the bowl and the latter is whirled around at a tremendous speed the heavier portions of the milk are drawn to the bottom and the fat and lighter portions to the top. The whole volume in the bowl becomes arranged in layers, the pure milk separated from the fat goes to the very bottom, that not perfectly separated rising toward the top and the fat or cream slipping off the surface.

Now, the faster the bowl is revolved the cleaner the milk will be "skimmed" because the centrifugal force is greater. The slower the bowl is revolved the more fat there will be left in the milk. Simple, isn't it?

Pasteurized Cream.

During recent years the pasteurization of cream for butter making seems to be gaining favor in our best creameries. In fact this practise has become almost a necessity in those localities where cream of all kinds is gathered from various sources. The butter maker has come to realize that if he is to have control over his finished product, so that he shall have some assurance of the constant and uniform quality of the output, he must resort to means by which he can eliminate the variable factors in his cream, namely, those undesirable bacteria and disagreeable flavors which will develop later on and make their presence manifest in the finished article. By heating the cream from 170 degrees to 180 degrees F. and cooling it at once nearly all of the bacteria are destroyed and many of the objectionable odors are driven off.

The Paying Cows.

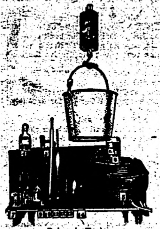
The Ohio experiment station has found a man in that state who is a thrifty farmer of the smaller class, owning but a small bit of land, who commenced 20 years ago with a single cow. Even now he has but ten cows, but they individually produce from 10,000 to 14,000 pounds of milk per year. The gross income from his cows varies from $160 to $219 per cow per year. Average feed bill is about $55 per cow per year. This dairyman kept a record of what his cows and their ancestors had done for the whole 20 years of his experience as a dairyman. He bred his best cows to the very best sires he could secure, and looked more to this performance at the pail than to dairy type or conformation.

DON'T BOARD COWS AT LOSS

One Sure Way to Tell Whether Animal Is Earning Keep Is by Babcock Tester.

The only way to tell whether or not every cow in the dairy is earning her keep is to buy a Babcock tester. The illustration shows a complete outfit. The description of the various parts is as follows:

No. 1, scales for weighing; No. 2, milk pail; No. 3, galvanized iron box for keeping samples of milk; No. 4, sulphuric acid; No. 5, Babcock hand tester; No. 6, composite sample jar; No. 7, beaker for adding acid; No. 8, test bottles; No. 9, acid measure; Nos. 10 and 11, pipette; No. 12, clinical thermometer for determining strength of sulphuric acid.



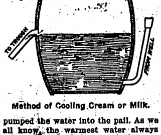
Babcock Tester.

ONE WAY OF COOLING CREAM

Minnesota Dairyman Gives His Method as an Improvement on That Given Before.

Mr. W. Barney's system of cooling milk is pretty good but I think it can be improved, so I will try to explain how I did it a few years ago when we ran short of ice in the month of August, writes George H. Miller of Minnesota in Hoard's Dairyman.

I took a barrel, bored a hole about two inches from the bottom, inserted a galvanized pipe with an elbow and ran the pipe up a little higher than cream cans would be in the barrel and on top of it I screwed a wooden jelly pail and pumped the water into the pail. As we all know, the warmest water always rises to the top so I had another pipe on the opposite side of the barrel, a little lower than the top of the cream cans for the water to run into the watering trough. I pumped the cold water from the well into the bottom of the barrel with the coolest water and did not mix it in with the warm water at the top of the barrel but let that run off undisturbed.



Method of Cooling Cream or Milk.

DAIRY NOTES

When feeding the calf by hand, feed often and in small amounts.

On many dairy farms the production of meat can be made a profitable side line.

The heifer carrying her first calf should be well fed and otherwise well cared for.

The dairy heifer may, and should be, bred sooner than the heifer of a beef breed.

When the calf is about four weeks old offer it shelled corn, and new corn if you have it.

Where milk or butter is produced there is decided advantage in raising the calf by hand.

The dairyman of necessity must produce calves in order to have his cows freshen every year.

One of the chief causes of trouble in growing calves by hand is feeding them from unclean pails.

There is less cost in marketing a veal calf than in marketing the milk that it takes to produce it.

During the third week of the normal calf's life it will begin to nibble at hay, if any is in its reach.

The beef calf, in order to make quick and profitable growth, must receive an abundance of nourishment.

The calf, or any small animal running with its mother, takes nourishment many times a day, each time in small amounts.

Butter or cream and meats of all kinds are concentrated finished products, hence they are easy to market and bring the highest prices.

The flesh of chickens fattened and finished on skim milk as the principal diet, in connection with crushed grains, is very light, tender and juicy.

Combining meat production with general dairying is a good combination, and one which will leave the largest proportion of fertility upon the farm.

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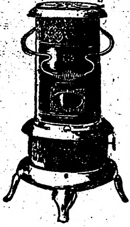

You Can Work Near a Window

in winter when you have a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a portable radiator which can be moved to any part of a room, or to any room in a house. When you have a

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

you do not have to work close to the stove, which is usually far from the window. You can work where you wish; and be warm. You can work on dull winter days in the full light near the window, without being chilled to the bone.

The Perfection Oil Heater quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap, put in like a cork in a bottle, is attached by a chain. This heater has a cool handle and a damper top.

The Perfection Oil Heater has an **automatic-locking flame spreader,** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged and can be unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

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W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

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You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones wore so well, and gave you so much comfort.

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President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

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HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD

A True Story of the Secret Service

By

COL. H. C. WHITLEY

Former Chief U. S. Secret Service

DURING the sixties and and the early seventies of the last century, counterfeiting blossomed into one of the fine arts, and to such perfection was it brought that, in many instances, it was exceedingly difficult to detect the bogus stuff from the genuine.

As insidious enemies of the people in every walk of life, counterfeiters may well be classed among the most subtle and dangerous persons with whom officers of the law have to cope. Ever wide awake and on the alert for treachery in their own ranks, these crafty rogues can only be captured and convicted by means of carefully baited traps, or by what is generally known as the stool-pigeon system.

Counterfeiters are divided into six distinct classes: First, the capitalist or procurer; second, the engraver; third, the printer; fourth, the wholesale dealer; fifth, the retailer, and sixth, the shover or circulator. The capitalist is the most difficult man to reach as he seldom handles any of the plates or spurious money. Hence the chief offender in this line may walk calmly about, defying the detective, each tacitly understanding the other in his relative position; one suspecting and watching, the other patiently and tirelessly picking up, crumb by crumb, convicting evidence.

The methods pursued by detectives to entrap counterfeiters are rarely better illustrated than in the following account of the capture of William M. Gurney, alias "Big Bill" the Koniacker, one of the foremost wholesale dealers in "queer" of his day. He was born of respectable parentage, reared in the quietude incident to country life, educated and supplied with a sufficient amount of money wherewith to live like a gentleman and, strangely enough, he chose a path that led to his ultimate ruin.

In the excitement of those tumultuous days the city of New York was well stocked with men possessed of a genius for conceiving and concealing crime. Perhaps no other city in the civilized world has ever afforded a better opportunity for fleecing the public. Gurney had been handling counterfeit money for several years but had managed to escape punishment. He was one of the chief distributors for Joshua D. Miner, who was the head and front of a powerful octopus whose tentacles were stretched out in almost every section of the country.

Gurney was by no means unattractive in appearance, and there were few men walking Broadway in his day whose physique could compare favorably with his. He stood six feet two inches in height and was correspondingly well proportioned, while his expansive chest and well-developed limbs gave him the appearance of a man possessing the muscular strength of a giant. His black eyes were sharp and severe, or mild and pleasant, to suit occasions. In conversation he was easy and interesting and, among strangers, would readily have passed for a gentleman of marked ability. To be a leader among the counterfeiting fraternity seemed to have been the crowning glory of his highest ambition.

In the spring of 1869 I was appointed chief of the government secret service and, though I had had experience with General Butler in New Orleans, and later in the internal revenue service, I was unknown among the counterfeiters.

Shortly after my appointment I received information, at my headquarters in Washington, regarding a rather unique affair that had taken place at one of the drinking resorts on Houston street, in New York city. William Gurney, with his characteristic push and daring, had invited a party of "queersmen" to partake of a banquet at this place. There were 24 persons present at this function, three ex-detectives being among the number.

On the following day I was furnished with the particulars of this remarkable assembly, and the ex-detective who reported it also provided a list of the banqueters. Among other things I learned that my appointment as chief of the secret service was discussed at the affair, and pronounced a good joke upon the government. Gurney addressed his guests, boastfully declaring that "the new chief might do for a preacher or an internal revenue clerk, but that he could never cope with shrewd men like the queersmen."

"Now is our opportunity," he said, "to reap a rich harvest." At the same time he advised his friends that he was going to take the new chief into his confidence and keep him well stuffed with fictitious information. "In the meantime," he continued, "I will draw out from him his plans and keep myself posted as to his proposed movements."

This plan pleased the fancy of the scoundrels, and they agreed that Gurney was a great man. They were seated at the tables imbibing wine, and they drank to Gurney's health while the ex-detectives and counterfeiters jostled elbows and bandied jokes good-naturedly as they contemplated the easy times in store for them. When sufficiently filled with wine and enthusiasm, they capped the climax by hurrahing for his satanic majesty. The feast of Belshazzar was a tame affair in comparison with the indulgence of these men. If there were any letters of warning upon the walls, all were too drunk to read them, or they lacked a sober Daniel to interpret them.

Under the circumstances it seemed advisable to allow these merry plotters to pursue their way unmolested until sufficiently off their guard to permit the successful carrying out of a plan to entrap and apprehend the entire party.

Much of my time was now spent at my New York office in Bleeker street where, in due time, Gurney called upon me for the purpose "of paying his respects and tendering some information in regard to counterfeiters." The artless appearing fellow said that when quite young he had been foolish enough to engage in counterfeiting, but had long since abandoned it and was now ready to render the government such assistance as he could. I affected to receive him with open arms, and apparently gulped down as truth everything he had to offer. Gurney was well fitted to deceive with a plausible story, for he seemed candid in manner and well equipped in every way to impose upon the most incredulous.

The officers of the secret service all considered him a dangerous person and none was anxious to encounter a man of such gigantic proportions and apparently desperate character.

My first move against Gurney was to send Mike Bower, a newly-fledged government detective, to form his acquaintance. Bower was selected because his appearance was anything but that of a detective. Bower drifted into Gurney's "boozing-den" on East Bleeker street where, after loitering around drinking and smoking for a week or two, he one day called Gurney aside and told him he was broke and must have a little money. He drew from his inside pocket a gold watch with a short piece of chain hanging from it, giving it the appearance of having been nipped from the pocket of some unfortunate citizen.

Gurney snapped at the bait at once and intimated, with a sly wink, that the watch had been stolen. When Bower finally admitted as much Gurney seemed pleased and bought the watch at about one-third its value, remarking: "You're all right, my boy. When you want anything, come to me."

After a few days Bower again approached Gurney, this time with a diamond stud that had been slipped from its fastenings. "I need some more money," said Bower.

Gurney inspected the gem with an appreciative eye, and finally said: "You are a good one. Did you ever handle any of the 'queer?'"

"I took a little hand in it once," replied Bower cautiously, "but I do not like to take the chances any more."

"Oh, h—l," replied Gurney. "We've got everything our own way now. The government detectives are all green men and there's no danger of getting caught unless a fellow goes and gives himself up." Taking from his wallet a $20 counterfeit note on the National Shoe and Leather bank of New York city, he added: "Here's something good enough to deceive the disciples."

After some parleying Bower accepted $300 of the "queer" for the diamond, and I now instructed Bower to stay away from Gurney for a couple of weeks.

While Bower had been working Gurney, that worthy had been coming to my office every few days to work me. He imagined that I fully believed what he said, and that he was regarded as a valuable ally. I always received him kindly, and assured him that I had no desire to make arrests unless forced to do so, and that I did not believe in using harsh measures unnecessarily. Gurney fairly chuckled at this simplicity and was thrown completely off his guard.

He assumed an air of great mystery and spoke of the possible existence of counterfeit plates that might be reached for a reward. He would not, he declared, accept a dollar for his personal services but, because of his great fancy for me, was ready to assist in every way possible. He was permitted to blarney along and play the game to his own liking, secure in the belief that he was completely deceiving the government officials.

In the meantime the services of an old counterfeiter, fresh from the penitentiary, had been secured. Many of his old confederates were now operating with the Gurney gang and, through him, Bill Butts, a fresh-looking detective from one of the western states, was introduced to several of the men who made their headquarters at a saloon on the Bowery. Butts informed the barkeeper of the saloon that he had just served a term for "shoving the queer."

At first the counterfeiters and thieves hanging around the place appeared to be suspicious of Butts. One day, however, when these villians were drinking beer in the back room of the place, a fight arose. The detective went in with the rest and stretched out several of the fellows, though he was badly beaten up in the end, and in addition was robbed of his pocketbook and watch.

The ethics of the criminal profession are peculiar. When a crowd of crooks fight they frequently rob one another, and if the victim calls in the police to recover his property, he loses the confidence of the rogues who took part in the fray. But if he keeps silent it is conclusive evidence in their minds that he cannot stand investigation, and this establishes his character beyond doubt. It is accepted by them as sufficient voucher that he is a member in good standing in the brotherhood of crooks, and he is then admitted into full fellowship.

Shortly after the melee one of the crowd suggested to Butts that he call in the police. He promptly replied: "No police for me," and the detective was thereupon received without hesitation or mental reservation. During the next seven or eight months Butts worked with this gang of counterfeiters as a shover of queer.

"Counterfeit shovers," as they are called, usually travel in pairs. One fellow carries the bogus money and remains outside, while the other takes one bill, enters a place of business, purchases some trifle, tenders the counterfeit note in payment, and receives change in good money. If this precaution were not observed, the possession of other counterfeit money, in case of detection and arrest, would indicate guilt and lead almost inevitably to conviction.

Detective Butts, however, did not pass any counterfeit money but used instead a good bill in the place of the one he received from the carrier. That was kept for evidence, and in this way he deceived the queersmen for months, and secured evidence to convict about twenty of the Gurney party.

While Butts had been busy with the gang of shovers, Bower had been devoting his time to Gurney and the other leaders. On one occasion Bower purchased $500 of counterfeit money from Gurney, and this he handed to me as I was on my way to dinner at the St. Clair house. As I entered the restaurant I met Gurney looking as cheerful and innocent as a Raphael cherub. The rascal appeared with a bland smile and informed me that he had come there especially to see me about counterfeiting transatcions out west. I took him by the hand, thanked him, and invited him to dine.

We selected a table where Gurney could talk without being overheard. His information, as usual, was indefinite, hearsay, with no particular point to it. He told me that my policy of being easy with the counterfeiters was working like a charm—that there was no counterfeit money in circulation in the east—in fact, he had not seen a bad dollar in six months. At that very moment my hand was resting on the package of counterfeit money that had just been purchased from him by Bower.

A few days later Gurney told Bower, in a boasting way, of this interview and, in a burst of enthusiasm, declared that everything about the government detective headquarters was known to him before it transpired. He asserted that he was one of my assistants, and was so puffed up over his imaginary success that he really believed he knew what was going on in my office.

The time now seemed ripe for the arrest of the entire party who had discussed my qualifications over their wine at the banquet on Houston street. Bower had completely won Gurney's confidence. Telling him that he was about to take a trip to Texas, he inquired if he could buy $3,000 in counterfeit money at a wholesale figure.

"Of course; any amount of it," answered Gurney.

A deal was arranged for its delivery on the New York side of Fulton Ferry. Bower was to be at a designated spot at a certain time, and Gurney was to pass along, hand over the spurious and receive good money in payment.

At the appointed time there was a large crowd standing around the ferry landing waiting for the boat. Bower was there, and a few paces from him stood a seemingly honest tinsmith with a joint of stove-pipe under his arm and a pair of snippers in his hand. His clothes and the soot upon his hands and face bore unmistakable witness to his calling. Near by, looking in another direction, stood a stoutly-built business man of ample girth. In one hand he carried a hat box, in the other a valise. In the immediate vicinity was a tall, reverential appearing gentleman, with neat side whiskers, whose white tie and the ministerial cut of his coat were in keeping with the sanctimonious expression of his face.

When the ferry boat struck the dock Gurney stepped off, peered cautiously and carefully around, scanning the faces of those who were standing near. Being satisfied that there were no suspicious persons about, he drew a package from under his coat and stepped toward Bower to deliver it.

At this instant the ministerial-looking man raised his hand. The fat man dropped his luggage and the tinsmith his tools. Both seized Gurney by the arms and held him while the tall brother, with a quick movement, snapped handcuffs on his wrists. Everything was done so quickly that Gurney did not have time to catch his breath before he was securely ironed.

The prisoner was taken to the secret service office. I removed my side whiskers and made some change in my clothing, then entered the office and shook hands with the crestfallen criminal.

During that day and evening the government officers were engaged in arresting the shovers of the gang, against whom Butts had secured evidence. Two of the ex-detectives, guests at Gurney's banquet, had already been arrested for passing counterfeit money—one at Pittsburg and the other at Cincinnati. By 11 o'clock that night the officers had arrested 20 of the gang. They were arranged in a circle at the office, and the right hand of one was handcuffed to the left hand of the next. Gurney, appropriately, happened to be the center-piece.

I could not help a feeling of pity for the unfortunates, but they had voluntarily preyed upon society and transgressed the laws of their land, and the common weal required that they be punished. They were all tried and convicted, most of them entering a plea of guilty.

The boastful Gurney now fully realized the trap into which he had fallen. He had been hoisted by his own petard, a circumstance that seemed to humiliate him almost beyond measure. With little or no pressure he weakened and confessed that he had received his counterfeit money from Joshua D. Miner, who was the capitalist that owned the plates upon which the National Shoe and Leather twenties were printed.

Among the secret service officers Miner was known to be a counterfeiter, but on account of his great wealth and political standing, he was considered a difficult man to grapple with. He was a large city contractor at this time, and employed about one hundred men opening up a new road at the end of Ninth avenue.

Gurney was altogether too timid to make a deal with Miner in order to give the officers an opportunity to capture him red-handed, but he finally agreed to go with me to see Miner who, he believed, would surrender the $20 counterfeit plates for the purpose of shortening his sentence.

Leaving a carriage on the boulevard, I walked with Gurney a short distance on Sixty-ninth street toward Miner's house. We met Miner on the sidewalk and I was introduced by Gurney, who then explained the trouble he had gotten himself into. Miner said he could do nothing for him and, as a last resort, I requested Miner to step aside with me, where I told him that I was convinced that he was the owner of the counterfeit plates of the National Shoe and Leather bank. This he firmly denied, but I insisted and threatened to arrest him. He finally said that he would make an effort to secure the plates. I knew what this meant and, upon his promise to meet me the following day, I left him.

Miner appeared on time, but was still doubtful in regard to his ability to make the surrender demanded. He was a hard nut to crack but, before we parted, I succeeded in convincing him, by the use of language not less threatening than it was forcible, that it was for his interest to surrender the plates. This he now promised to do and, shortly after another interview at his home, I received a check for a piece of baggage at the Grand Central depot. A detective went to the baggage room at this depot and obtained an old hair trunk in which were found the plates.

According to promise, Gurney, through my intercession and explanation, was given a sentence of seven years instead of the maximum sentence of fifteen.

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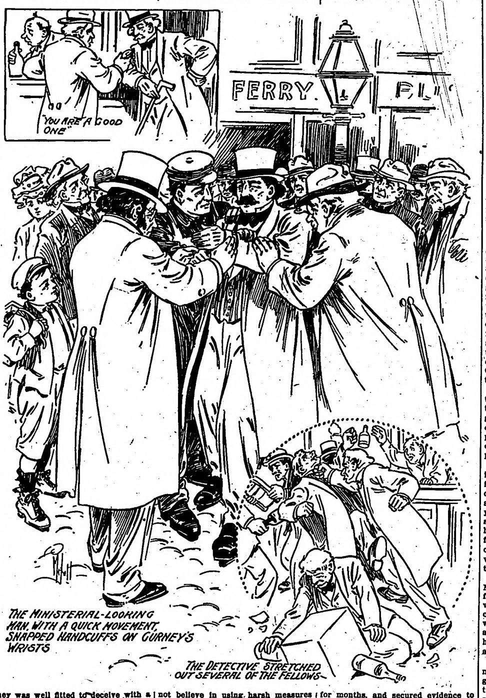

YOU ARE A GOOD ONE
FERRY
PL

THE MINISTERIAL-LOOKING MAN, WITH A QUICK MOVEMENT, SNAPPED HANDCUFFS ON GURNEY'S WRISTS

THE DETECTIVE STRETCHED OUT SEVERAL OF THE FELLOWS

RED CROSS SEALS

Novel Way of Conducting War on the White Plague.

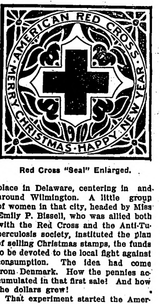
How the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Is Financed and a Relief Fund Raised by the Aid of Little Christmas Stickers.

New York.—Wars always produce a new supply of emergency measures for the relief of the sick and wounded. It is not surprising, then, that the Civil war, with its hundreds of thousands of maimed and wounded soldiers, coupled with Yankee ingenuity, should have brought into existence the stamp as a means of raising money for the soldiers' relief funds. The scheme was first instituted in Boston in 1862 at the United States Sanitary fair, but so successful was the idea that other fairs in Brooklyn, Stamford and Springfield, Mass., at once adopted it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were raised in this way.

So popular, however, did the stamp become, that the public became satiated, and soon after the war the sale of stamps for charitable purposes fell into disuse in this country. In Europe the charity stamp was adopted in Portugal for the first time in 1892, and has been imitated with varying success in almost every country on the continent, and even in Australia and the Orient.

It was a war that again brought the stamp into national prominence in the United States, but not a war of guns and of fields of carnage. It was a war of enlightenment against ignorance; a war of cleanliness on filth; a war of health against disease—the great American war against tuberculosis. While the Civil war, with its slaughter and death, killed about 200,000 government troops in four years, and maimed perhaps twice that number, every year that silent, subtle foe, tuberculosis, slays 200,000, and lays low three to five times that number. A war, therefore, against such an enemy demanded and still demands ammunition and varied resources. To furnish these necessary supplies for war, the Red Cross stamp was first launched on a national basis by the American Red Cross in 1908.

The year before, in 1907, the first sale of stamps for charitable purposes for more than a generation had taken place in Delaware, centering in and around Wilmington. A little group of women in that city, headed by Miss Emily P. Bissell, who was allied both with the Red Cross and the Anti-Tuberculosis society, instituted the plan of selling Christmas stamps, the funds to be devoted to the local fight against consumption. The idea had come from Denmark. How the pennies accumulated in that first sale! And how the dollars grew!


AMERICAN RED CROSS
MERRY CHRISTMAS · HAPPY NEW YEAR
1910

Red Cross "Seal" Enlarged.

That experiment started the American Red Cross to thinking, and they reasoned that here was a war against a more devastating disease than any war or pestilence that had ever been known. Why not have an emergency relief fund for use in this war in all parts of the United States, since the enemy was everywhere? The idea of a national stamp was therefore launched in 1908, and with little or no organization, over $135,000 was raised for the fight against tuberculosis.

In 1909 a more systematic attempt to organize the sale was made. A percentage of 20 per cent. was charged by the American Red cross to each local agent selling stamps, the sales aggregating fully $250,000. What is even greater, this sale was the means of interesting in the war on consumption thousands of people who had never before given this subject their attention.

The outlook for 1910 is extremely bright. The sale will be organized before Christmas to a greater or less degree in almost every state in the Union. "A Million for Tuberculosis" is the slogan of the campaign. Already 25,000,000 stamps have been issued and every indication points to the sale of four times that number.

The United States postoffice authorities have requested that the stickers be called "seals" this year, and have ordered that they be placed on the back of letters and packages instead of on the face. These seals will not carry any mail, but every kind of mail will carry them.

Every man, woman and child in the United States can help in this war. It is not a war that demands much sacrifice. Surely, anyone can give a cent, a nickel or a dime for a few Red Cross seals. Each seal placed on a letter or a package helps the one who sends it, it helps the one who receives it, and also the unknown one for whom it helps to provide a chance for life and death. Every seal will become a bullet directed at the enemy whose conquest is desired, and all the money is used in the place where the seals are sold.

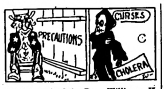
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910. NO. 34.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

States Aid in Cholera Precautions



WASHINGTON.—Dr. William K. Rucker of the public health and marine hospital service, recently left Ellis island for Boston to confer with Commissioner of Immigration George B. Billings, the port medical staff and officials of the state board of health regarding the new and comprehensive plan for guarding the United States against possible danger from cholera suspects coming from Russia and Italy. This plan contemplates a surveillance of immigrants from the infected districts to their final destination in the United States, even though it be in a remote settlement of the west. Surgeon General Walter Wyman and his officers have worked days and nights perfecting the details and now believe that with the co-operation of state and municipal health authorities which they request, a cholera epidemic in the United States would be practically impossible.

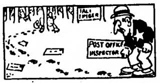
The new system, which is supplementary to the rigorous medical examinations now made provides for a registry of immigrants from Russia and Italy by the immigrant inspectors at each port on the Atlantic coast. The bureau has prepared a blank for the use of the inspectors whereby a simple system of checking and the writing in of the name of the immigrant and the town, street and number to which he is going will make a complete record of his origin and destination.

At the close of the day these "destination cards" will be collected by the chief medical officer and immediately mailed to state boards of health.

The state health official in return will be requested to mail the cards to the local boards of health. The theory is that should a case of cholera break out the local officials would immediately be able to identify it and take prompt measures, should the records show that the place harbored persons coming from a cholera infested district.

The treasury department and the department of commerce and labor have formally approved Doctor Wyman's plan, hence it goes into operation with all the force of the government behind it as far as United States officials are concerned.

Ask Honest Postal Law Enforcement



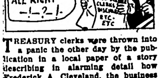
ANNOUNCEMENT is made at the post office department that under instructions from Postmaster General Hitchcock the inspectors "must get the crooks." Whereupon every sleuth has put his nose to the ground and sought an opening to land those who are trying to "get something for nothing" from the people. But it is also said that "they are going after every individual or concern whose business smacks of fraud regardless of its size or the influence which may be behind it."

Several days ago there came out of the same department a story to the effect that the inspectors were informed that they were not to "go it blind" and simply make cases, but that he would have to be able to "produce the goods" so as to have reasonable grounds for convictions in court.

No honest man wants to prevent the prosecution of frauds and crooks. On the contrary, there is a strong desire that all such persons should be apprehended and punished, but there have been examples of great injustice and wrong on the part of too eager post office inspectors who wanted to make a record and devoted much time to working up cases. There are also many people who, for revenge, or other cause, seek out post office inspectors and try to secure fraud orders against persons they dislike or whose business rivalry they fear.

If fraud orders could be reviewed in the courts it would not matter so much whether legitimate concerns were attacked by over-zealous men who are told "get the crooks," and went out to make records. But there are many little frauds who advertise a business and have a little room with a deal table and one chair; reap a small harvest and make a quick get-away, who should be pursued by the men who are trying to prevent the use of mails for fraudulent purposes

Government Clerks Were Well Scared


I CAN SEE MYSELF LOOKING FOR ANOTHER JOB ALL RIGHT —!—?—!—
CLEVELAND RECOMMENDS CLERKS DISCHARGED ETC. ETC

TREASURY clerks were thrown into a panic the other day by the publication in a local paper of a story describing in alarming detail how Frederick A. Cleveland, the business expert, has been whizzing through the department of late, discovering inefficiency right and left and recommending discharges and salary reductions at a wholesale rate. Not only on their own account, but on that of their relatives and friends throughout the country.

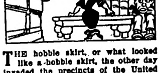
As a matter of fact, the story apparently was made out of whole cloth. It has attracted attention at the White House, which has given orders that its origin be traced.

The actual work of reorganizing the treasury department is being done very slowly and quietly and without serious disturbance to any one. Six months ago the department entered into a contract with Arthur Young, who has made a thorough examination of the antique accounting system and of general business methods.

Mr. Young put eight men to work and the treasury department placed alongside of every one of them a check of its own, selected especially because of his known efficiency and enterprise. As a result the department now has in hand a staff of trained investigators of its own educated by the hired experts.

The treasury department hesitates to make sweeping changes in personnel until congress shall have passed some kind of civil service retirement act.

Hobble Invades Nation's High Court



THE hobble skirt, or what looked like a hobble skirt, the other day invaded the precincts of the United States Supreme court, where flowing robes are worn by the justices and where the lawyers who appear to argue cases generally wear the somber black of the bar.

Of course, hobble skirt wearers have hobbled behind the railing where the public is admitted, because among the visitors to the courtroom are women dressed in the latest styles. But not until the day mentioned a woman barrister, entitled to practise before the highest court in the land, appeared in a dress which suggested the latest fad.

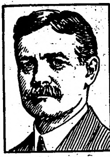
The person who has precipitated all this discussion is Adelma H. Burd of New York. When she appeared in the courtroom and proceeded to take her seat within the inclosure reserved for members of the bar there was a hasty investigation. It did not seem likely that a woman lawyer who had attained the dignity of the right to practise before the Supreme court would be so swayed by feminine emotions as to don a skirt that showed tendencies toward the hobble idea. Some of the court officers, as a matter of fact, were not certain in their own minds that the hobble feature was there. That question has not yet been answered satisfactorily.

Anyway, Miss Burd was not molested. She is likely to go down in history as the first woman who by her appearance before the Supreme court proved that her sex can attain the greatest distinction in store for attorneys without putting behind it what is regarded as the feminine devotion to the dictates of fashion.

Love really is blind, and this accounts for the neckties some woman buy their husbands

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

ROSE FROM TELEGRAPH KEY



William A. Gardner, who 38 years ago struggled with the Morse code in a little railway telegraph office at Lemont, Ill., the other night rode out of the Chicago and Northwestern station on the president's special to inspect the 12,000 miles of tracks which sprawl over the great northwest as far as the Wyoming mountains. Two hours before that the directors of the road had made him president to succeed Marvin Hughitt, who was given the newly created position of chairman of the board of directors.

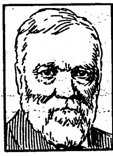
The story of Mr. Gardner's rise to the place as chief executive of the Chicago and Northwestern is the consummation in reality of one of the business romances of which every youthful telegrapher dreams.

All the money which Mr. Gardner could control 38 years ago was contained in a pay envelope which the present-day union telegraphers would scorn to accept. Now he exercises control over the $53,000,000 annual expenditure for the operation of the Northwestern lines.

W. A. Gardner's "railroading" began with his work for the Chicago and Alton in 1872 at Lemont, where he learned to use the telegrapher's key. He was then in his teens, having been born at Gardner, Ill., November 8, 1859. He began his first work for the Chicago and Northwestern in 1878 and added to his duties as telegrapher those of division superintendent's clerk. From this place he rose to the position of trainmaster at Boone, Iowa, and remained there until 1883, when he went to a similar place with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

The next promotion that came his way made him assistant superintendent of the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern in 1885. Five years later he became superintendent of this division and then rose successively to assistant general superintendent, general manager, and, in 1896, to the place as vice-president of the Northwestern lines. Mr. Gardner has a wife and four daughters.

CROSSES OCEAN 100 TIMES

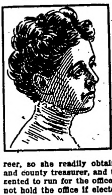


Andrew Carnegie, now seventy-five years old, is not quite up to his usual form, according to those who saw him walking down the gangplank of the Baltic at her dock in New York recently. It was the end of his one hundredth voyage across the ocean. The ironmaster had greatly aged since he went abroad last May. Leaning heavily on the arm of his secretary, he stepped slowly and hesitatingly on his way from the steamer to the dock, showing less vigor than formerly on his annual return from spending the summer in Skibo castle, Scotland.

Passengers in the Baltic who have been on other voyages with Carnegie commented freely on how little he was seen on deck this trip. He kept to his cabin most of the time and the few appearances he made except in the dining saloon were in the smoking room, where he democratically drew no lines in making everyone his friend. A touching feature of the trip, they said, was the devotion of the millionaire to his daughter. He followed her around continuously whenever he was on deck and was so devoted and attentive the other passengers described it as almost pathetic.

Mr. Carnegie said it was his one hundredth trip across the Atlantic and his eighth voyage as a passenger on board the Baltic. "When I came to America forty-odd years ago it was on board a sailing ship," said the ironmaster, "a great contrast to the fast and luxurious steamships of today. There has been a change in the people here, too. They have been so sociable and friendly. The proudest thing in my life is that I am an American citizen."

WOMAN A COUNTY TREASURER

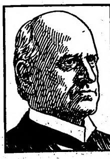


Valentine, Neb., is proud of the woman whom Cherry county elected county treasurer. Gertrude Jordan had served as deputy treasurer eight years and thus came in close touch with not only the politicians but the rank and file, winning popularity and later votes.

Miss Jordan is a native of Marshalltown, Iowa, and her parents (now dead) were of foreign birth, a mixture of Scotch, Irish and English. When very young she was taken to Dodge City, Kan., and there completed her schooling as a graduate of the local high school. Then she faced the world as a wage earner, beginning as a teacher in the public schools of that city, going later to Valentine in 1901, where she continued to teach.

Miss Jordan, being a progressive woman, early felt the call to a more wideawake and public career, so she readily obtained a position in the offices of the county clerk and county treasurer, and there made the best of her opportunities. She consented to run for the office, but many of her friends contended that she could not hold the office if elected. When the votes were counted she won out by 242 votes against two nominees. Then came a snag, says Human Life, for when she attempted to assume her duties one of the defeated candidates refused to turn over the office. Suit was entered by Miss Jordan in the Supreme court of the state, seven judges heard it, six concurred in an opinion favorable to Miss Jordan. The contest excited considerable comment from newspapers all over the country because of its unusual features.

NOW ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE



The most conspicuous figure on the bench of the United States Supreme court and one of the most distinguished men in the nation is Justice John Marshall Harlan, now acting chief justice. He holds the record for length of service, having been appointed in November, 1877. He is now seventy-seven years of age. Many men of half his age might well envy him his massive physique and the alertness and vigor of his mind. He is an ardent golfer and ascribes his wonderful health to this game and his life in the open air.

Justice Harlan is a Kentuckian and began practising law when he was only twenty years of age. During the civil war he saw service for three years as colonel of the Tenth Kentucky regiment. President Hayes made him a justice of the Supreme court and President Cleveland appointed him a member of the commission which settled the long-standing dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the Bering sea imbroglio.

In 1895 the Supreme court was divided on the question of the constitutionality of an income tax. The tax was pronounced unconstitutional by the close vote of five to four, thus reversing a previous decision of the court. Justice Harlan was one of the four dissenting members and when he gave his opinion he did it with a vivacity of manner and a pungency of phrase which rather startled the dignified tribunal. In spite of his advanced age, he has no idea of retiring from the bench and those who know his mental and physical vigor can discover no good reason why he should.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns.

Little "Cowboy" Meets Tragic Death

"CAPTAIN JACK"

CHICAGO.—It was a game of "Indian." In the fertile imagination of four-year-old "Captain Jack" Sexton, the alley was peopled with hawk-eyed savages and the red-skinned scouts looked down menacingly from the tops of the neighboring buildings. A war bonnet showed above an adjoining fence, but a well aimed shot from a wooden rifle laid its wearer in the dust.

To the little band led by "Captain Jack" the scene was not in the rear of the Sexton home at 6455 Ingleside avenue, but was instead in the vague plains of the west, where once the Apache left his bones beside those of his pale-faced enemy. To them the fire around which they romped was a camp fire, and beyond the circle of its light lay all the dangers of a trackless wilderness.

Clad in a yellow "cowboy" suit with a gaudy fringe of scarlet tassels, "Captain Jack" crouched with ready rifle, his face flushed with enthusiasm as he scanned the landscape for a hostile face.

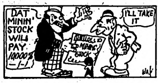
But the enemy was nearer and more subtle than even his childish imagination had pictured, and fanned by a fatal gust of wind the "camp fire" stretched out a flaming tongue and touched the flimsy garment of the little Indian hunter.

There was a shout of warning from the other children, and a scream of pain from "Captain Jack." As the flames spread over him he started running for his mother, but was caught by James Bennet, who was passing the house, and who smothered the fire with his coat.

But rescue came too late, though the child was hurried to the hospital and tender hands cut the charred cowboy suit from the senseless form and dressed the seared flesh.

And while his broken hearted mother knelt weeping at his beside "Captain Jack" entered that uncharted land more vast than all the plains beneath the sun.

Mine Fraud Gang Gets Many Millions


DAT MININ' STOCK WILL PAY 1000% —!—!
I'LL TAKE IT
MINING STOCK

NEW YORK.—Three hundred thousand dollars of easy money pour into the offices of fraudulent mining stock brokers of New York every day, according to conservative estimates made by Post Office Inspector Warren W. Dickson, in charge of the New York division. In the last three years $100,000,000 has been filched from the pockets of small investors and women. Thirty million dollars went into the coffers of one concern alone. A hundred million went to all of them during the three years preceding the panic of 1907.

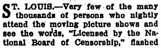
The estimate is that the fraudulent operations this year will be $73,000,000, and the figures are on the increase.

A so-called "suckers' list," bearing the names of 250,000 who have "bit" and will probably bite again, is the most-prized asset of the big concerns that do the business. Under a working "understanding" they all have access to the same list of victims.

The magnitude of the fraudulent operations has caused the postal authorities to concentrate a strong force in opposition to the bogus mining concerns. Inspector Dickson, formerly stationed at St. Louis, who was the first man to put a check on the "green goods" game, has been placed in charge of the New York department. As a warning to the "suckers" he has told about the "Suckers' Directory."

"Down in Pine street," he says, "there is today a well furnished office, most conservative in appearance, the 'Suckers' Directory' of the fraud gang. The man in charge of the office has never been suspected of his calling, and none of his associates believes that it is anything but legitimate. I am informed that the list of names is now nearing the quarter million mark, and growing daily. As soon as the concern puts out more literature, they consult the directory in order to get quick returns. Whenever a new victim bites his name is added to the list.

Censorship for the Moving Pictures



ST. LOUIS.—Very few of the many thousands of persons who nightly attend the moving picture shows and see the words, "Licensed by the National Board of Censorship," flashed on the screen at the end of a film know what the sentence means. They have a vague idea that the film has undergone some sort of scrutiny. They do not know whether the work has been well or indifferently done, except as they judge from the film

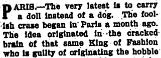
The line flashed on the screen is in reality a seal of respectability, for the films that receive the approbation of the board are supposed to have had all objectionable features removed, if there were any that needed removal.

Twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays, the censorship committee meets to pass on the films. Before a film is shown printed cards are passed around to the censors. On them may be registered either absolute approval or disapproval, or any features that might be considered doubtful or objectionable noted.

If there are all approvals, the film is, of course, passed without further ado. If there are all rejections, it is, with as little ado, thrown out. But if only certain parts come in for either absolute disapproval or doubt such portions as they object to must either be stricken out entirely or modified according to their suggestions.

In practise the manufacturers find that the best means of avoiding trouble is to secure the ideas of the censors before the film is produced.

Women Carry Dolls Instead of Dogs


WHAT NEXT ?
FER—!—? SHE IS IN HER SECOND CHILDHOOD

PARIS.—The very latest is to carry a doll instead of a dog. The foolish craze began in Paris a month ago. The idea originated in the cracked brain of that same King of Fashion who is guilty of originating the hobble skirt. Babies? Such things must be left at home in charge of the nurse.

These dolls that have ended the day of the pet dog are wondrous affairs. They have a very decorative effect and are the most expensive toys that the woman of fashion has had to play with. The dolls themselves are worth only a few dollars. They have bisque features, human hair and reversible joints, and are about thirty inches high. But they are gowned complete by the most celebrated modists in Paris. Here the cheapest sell for $80. From there they run up to $200 each. Add the $50 duties and transportation to New York and they will sell there at from $150 to $250. Their originator argues that they will give an incentive to women to spend more money in dress—it will raise the standard of sartorial taste. As if wealthy women needed to spend any more on dress than they do today!

The only drawback about the new fad is the weight and size of the dolls. They weigh about twenty pounds and a toy Pom weighs six, but the doll keeps still and the dog doesn't. Those of the 400 who lack muscle will take their dolls about in their motor cars, only carrying them when they alight for a languid shopping expedition.

Those women who set the fashions in Paris, the favorites of visiting kings and lesser potentates, first appeared at the swagger restaurants with the dolls. Immediately the "high world" had to imitate the "half world." Proprietors of New York shops returned home with the bedecked dolls and the fad is on. London has already taken up the craze.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

SARTORIAL SNOBBERY.

That elusive individual to whom the New York tailors owe a large debt of gratitude—which may be more than balanced by the amount he owes the tailors—has tendered the public another profound statement. He says that a man "who doesn't go out much" can dress decently on $5,000 a year, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Observe the subtle malignity of that qualifying phrase. The man who goes out much, the fellow who romps through routs and dinners and teas and al fresco twaddlefests, must pay his tailor—no matter what he does for the piper. While the poor chappie who is hampered by a measly $5,000 will cut his pleasures carefully according to his cloth, being so closely menaced by that deadly line of decency. Just now this distinction will be regarded by the possessor of two coat hangers, with only one in active use, can easily be imagined. He will smile at the ukase and snap his fingers at a code of decency that is based on 20 coats and countless trousers. Nevertheless, if you are ambitious to be of the patricians you must do as the patricians do—provided your income exceeds the paltry $5,000—and it will be an exhibition of extremely bad form if you regard this sartorial declaration of the man who knows in any other save the most serious light.

There is beginning to be comment on the growing respectability of trade in Germany. Time was when a man of title was believed to soil his hands by making money. The tradition can hardly be insisted on, however, when the kaiser himself has a business interest in the manufacture of terra cotta. From the old American standpoint it is much more honorable to get money in trade or industry than to acquire it by marriage; but it may be a long time before European aristocracy of any description sees the mercenary marriage problem in its true light.

Within the next three years the Malay states will export $50,000,000 worth of rubber. This goes far toward putting the rubber plant on a plane with the ice plant as a source of revenue.

A man in Massachusetts turning to look after a hobble skirt fell and broke his leg. He would not be a true son of Adam if he does not put all the blame on the hobble skirt.

A Paris dentist who tinkered with the teeth of the royalty of Europe at about $500 a tinker, has just died, leaving an estate worth only a little over a million.

A New Jersey pastor says that women who wear hobble skirts should be spanked. True, but in that skirt there's no chance of getting them in the proper position for spanking.

When people discover that it is cheaper to buy at home than to smuggle from abroad, smuggling will cease. The pocket nerve is a powerful moral agent.

Another man in the big woods has been shot, being mistaken for a deer. In order to be reasonably safe the hunter might disguise himself as game.

There is a school in Dubuque which is trying to teach boys to love farm work. One course should be on the abolition of the corn-husk mattress.

A Pittsburg man has received a legacy of $850,000 because he didn't marry. Not being married we can't see that he needs the money.

A Washington man dropped dead while using his lawn mower, and we presume his neighbors rolled over and enjoyed a little morning sleep.

It is about this time that the summer girls at the shores begins to get busy with her letters to the winter stand-by in the city.

Men whose hirsute adornment is remarkable for what it is not will disagree with that scientist who says that a fly travels 35 feet a second.

The tipless hotel should now become a treat-less hotel also and thus attain perfection.

Writing poetry is such a mild form of insanity that heretofore it has not been thought necessary to lock up the victim.

A $60,000 bull dog has just died and there is to be a post-mortem investigation, instead of the usual will contest.

Japan has changed the name of the late Emperor of Korea to Prince Gi. [illegible] "Gi" is Nippo[illegible]

STONE U. S. CONSUL

MEXICAN MOB AT CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ ATTACK AMERICANS' HOMES.

LYNCH INQUIRY IS BEGUN

Governor of Texas, at Request of Secretary Knox, Starts Probe Into the Execution of Rodriguez—Bull Fights Prohibited.

San Antonio, Tex.—A dispatch from Eagle Pass, Tex., says that rioting by Mexicans took place across the river at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz Friday. The residences of several Americans were stoned, including that of United States Consul Luther Ellsworth. No one was injured.

Washington.—Complying with a request made by Secretary of State Knox, an inquiry was begun Friday by Governor Campbell of Texas into the lynching of Antonio Rodrigues at Rock Springs November 3.

Word to this effect was received at the state department, and until the result of the inquiry is learned definite reply will not be given to the request of the Mexican government by Ambassador De La Barra that official explanation be made of the incident. It is believed here that the Mexican government will be content with this course and will do its utmost to prevent further hostile demonstrations against Americans.

Fifty-one men are in jail in Mexico City for acts of vandalism during the riots, according to information received by the state department from United States Ambassador Wilson. The ambassador says the streets are being patroled and he does not expect further acts of violence. The Mexican authorities have furnished ample protection for the American embassy.

Mexico City, Mex.—To guard against a possible repetition of the anti-American riots, the government Friday issued orders forbidding bull fights next Sunday. Quiet prevails in this city.

Special dispatches from Gaudalajara confirm reports of violence by a mob, actuated by the same unfriendliness toward Americans responsible for the demonstrations here. At Guadalajara a mob of students and others started for the American consulate, crying "Death to the 'gringos!'"

The police prevented the rioters from reaching the consulate building, but after listening to inflammatory speeches the crowd vented its wrath on American-owned property. It smashed the windows of the American bank, the Masonic hall and the quarters of the American Candy company. the American Drug company, the West End Realty company and the offices of two American dentists.

Many of the rioters were arrested, and American Consul McGill was assured by the authorities that precautions would be taken to protect the property of Americans.

Washington.—The relations between Mexico and the United States are dangerously strained by reason of the demands made on the United States by Mexico for reparation for the lynching of Rodriguez by American citizens and the demand made on the Mexican government by Ambassador Wilson, backed up by the state department for apology and reparation for the insult to the United States flag and damage to its citizens in the riots in the City of Mexico.

One of the matters to be inquired into, especially by Secretary Knox, is whether the Mexican government had any advance information looking to impending riots and whether it failed to take proper precautionary measures. It is alleged informally that the Mexican government had such information. The other view is that events subsequent to the rioting and especially the charging of the mob and killing of some of the rioters by the police will go far to make the matter easy of settlement by Mexico.

CONVICT STABS OFFICIALS

Son of Senator Gallinger Is One of Victims—Deputy Warden May Die.

Concorn, N. H.—Armed with a knife which he had wrested from a "trusty," John Doe, a life convict in the state prison here, Friday attacked two prison officials, wounding one probably fatally and the other slightly.

The victims are Deputy Warden Frank R. Bailey, whose condition is critical, and Dr. Ralph E. Gallinger, prison physician and son of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger.

After wounding the two men Doe attempted to fight his way to liberty, but was overpowered by guards and trusties and lockeed in a solitary cell.

Blow to Women in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Woman's suffrage received a blow when the constitutional convention Friday defeated the Connelly proposition to submit the question to a referendum vote.

Second Posse After Outlaw.

Lexington, Ky.—Jake Noble, who has intrenched himself in the mountains to resist arrest for murder, will have a still larger army to face, a second posse of fearless men started Friday to get him, dead or [illegible]

RENEW WAR ON HOUSE RULES

MANY SUPPORT MOVE TO CURB SPEAKER'S POWER.

Harmony Is in Peril if Senior Members of Committees Do Not Get Chairmanships.

Washington.—It is anticipated that when the house of representatives meets next month that the question of taking away the speaker's power to appoint the committees will be taken up and the matter fought to a finish.

This time it is not unlikely that the movement will receive the support of Speaker Cannon and his allies, inasmuch as the next assignments will be made by the Democrats.

Interviews with Representatives Murdock of Kansas and Norris of Nebraska indicate that they intend to lose no time in reopening the fight waged by insurgent Republicans last session which reformed the rules and deposed Speaker Cannon.

Some members of the house believe that if the power to appoint committees is taken away from the Democratic speaker and handed over to the house membership all hope of harmony in the Democratic ranks may be abandoned.

On the other hand it is pointed out that harmony also would suffer from a maintenance of the seniority rule, as that rule would give to the south the chairmanships of all of the great committees and leave unrecognized the new Democratic membership from northern and western states. Under the seniority rule the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means, the most important of all, would go to Underwood of Alabama, unless Champ Clark of Missouri, who is now the ranking minority leader, should fail to capture the speakership.

GIVES HIS LIFE FOR OTHERS

Engineer Turns Over His Oxygen Helmet That Mine Victims May Reach Surface.

Delagua, Col.—The bodies of 35 men were found Wednesday in the north entry of the Victor American Fuel company, where the explosion originated. They were brought out slowly over the debris, but not all were identified.

Willis Evans, engineer of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company at Primero, gave his life in the rescue of four miners taken out alive. He came to Delagua with the rescue car of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

The rescuers worked their way along the entry and heard the faint tapping of a pick on solid rock, the wireless call of the miner. They attacked the fallen mass of rock that blocked the entry with renewed hope. When they tore through the cave they found four Slav miners alive and unhurt. They were 2,600 feet from the surface, and the passages were filled with afterdamp. The rescuers feared to take the imprisoned men to the surface without helmets, and without a moment's hesitation Evans and one of the other rescuers took off their helmets and gave them to two of the rescued men and waited for the return of the rescue party.

When the rescuers returned Evans had disappeared. The rescue party supposed he had followed them out without a helmet and went out without searching for him. They discovered he had not reached the surface and another party was sent in after him.

SAYS COOK FAR FROM PEAK

Prof. Parker Duplicates Doctor's Photo Twenty Miles From Mount McKinley.

New York.—Prof. Herschel Parker of Columbia university, who returned recently from an exploration trip to Mount McKinley, made public Thursday a series of photographs taken near the Alaskan mountains which he asserts are indisputable evidence that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn traveler, never reached the top of the highest peak in America.

Professor Parker says that he found the mountain peak which Doctor Cook photographed and called Mount McKinley, "the top of the continent," and in support of his statement showed a photograph of a peak taken by his expedition last summer and pointed out that a comparison of the photographs shows in detail identical outlines of rock formation, proving that they are pictures of the same mountain.

"The mountain which I photographed," said Professor Parker, "was twenty miles from Mount McKinley and 15,000 feet below its summit. This is the same peak that Cook photographed and called the 'top of the continent.'"

Professor Parker corroborates the confession made a year ago by Edward Barrill, guide of Doctor Cook, that the latter's party never reached the top of Mount McKinley.

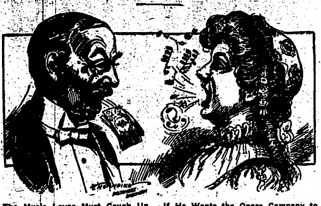
Breaks Bone Buttoning Collar.

Los Angeles, Cal.—While trying to button a collar on a button that was too large, Thomas Cawley, a boilermaker, exerted himself too violently Thursday and fractured his collar bone.

Held in $21,000 Swindle.

New Orleans.—Charles P. Converse, charged with swindling the First National bank of Dallas, Ore., out of $21,000 by means of worthless checks, was arrested in this city Fri[illegible]

THE NECESSARY NOTES



The Music Lover Must Cough Up These

If He Wants the Opera Company to Cough Up These.

BLOWS UP WARSHIP

AVIATOR HURLS BOMBS AT VESSEL AND SOON WRECKS IT.

WAR EXPERTS ON THE SCENE

Thrilling Demonstration Is Given at Baltimore of What May Be Expected From Air Craft in Time of War.

Baltimore, Md.—An aviator dropped bombs upon the deck of a battleship, as he circled in the air far above it and blew the water craft almost to pieces.

One bomb went down the aft funnel exploding in the boiler-room and completely wrecking the machinery of the ship, beside ripping a hole in the bottom. Another bomb struck the deck near the forward turret and dismantled two 12-inch guns and killed every man in their crew. A third landed near the conning tower and put the ship's steering gear out of commission.

All this happened "constructively" and at the aviation meet where a thrilling demonstration of what airships may be expected to do in time of war was given by several of the aviators.

Latham was the most successful, scoring several hits on the "battleship," which was outlined on the grass. He fired six shots in all and scored 15 points.

Drexel in his Bleriot followed Latham in the bomb-throwing contest. His first shot hit the deck. He was flying fast. Drexel's second shot was a fine hit. His sixth bomb struck the deck. His official score was given as 6. He made no bull's eyes.

What the crew of the battleship could have done to the aviator while he hovered 200 feet above them was not demonstrated.

DEITZ GIVES $40,000 BAIL

He Is Released But Rearrested on Charge of Attempting to Shoot Man in 1904.

Hayward, Wis.—Attorneys Zabel and Schultz, head of the Deitz defense committee, arrived here Monday from Eau Claire, where they received Judge Wickham's approval of the bonds of $40,000.

The bond was approved and recorded after which procedure Deitz was notified that for a time at least he was again a free man. His wife and Clarence were overjoyed and quickly bringing his overcoat, Clarence assisted his father to put it on and stepped out on the porch of the jail. However, his period of freedom was very short. Barely had the overcoat been placed on him, when Sheriff Madden read a warrant to him for the alleged attempted shooting of Patrick McGin on May 8, 1904, and once more the famous Cameron Dam defender was placed behind the bars.

BLAST IN MINE KILLS FIVE

Eighteen Are Hurt in Explosion at Panama (Ill.) Colliery—Fifty Workers Are Rescued.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Five miners were killed and 18 were injured in an explosion in the Shoal Creek Coal company's mine at Panama, a mining town in the southern part of Montgomery county Friday.

Fifty men who were working in the section of the mine in which the explosion occurred were rescued, according to the mine managers. Altogether, 350 men were underground at the time, but 300 of them were in no danger.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The dead and injured were burned by the flames of the explosion. The mine was not set on fire.

G. A. Murray, chief clerk in the mine offices, denied the report that 50 men still were in the mine. Owing to the mutilation of the bodies, the dead have not been identified.

Elected to Office; Ends Life.

Trenton, N. J.—John T. Wayman, Jr., who was elected to the city council here on the Democratic ticket, committed suicide Friday by hanging. Financial troubles, it is thought was the cause.

Troops to Fight Epidemic.

Lansing, Mich.—Smallpox is reported in 30 localities in 14 counties of Michigan and state troops were ordered Friday to act as quarantine guards at the state Home for the Feeble-Minded at Lapeer.

LORD MAYOR IS INSTALLED

SIR VESEY STRONG TAKES OATH IN LONDON.

Civic Pageant Through City Streets Includes Presentation of Four Scenes From Shakespeare.

London.—The first prohibition mayor of London was installed in office when Sir Vesey Strong took the oath of office amidst much ceremony and pomp.

The procession from the Guild hall through the streets of the city to the law courts, where the oath was administered and thence back to the mansion house, was devoted to the representation of four scenes from Shakespeare connected with independent incidents in the history of the city of London.

Episodes pictured were: First, the return of Henry V. and his army after the battle of Agincourt; second, Sir John Falstaff and his companions leaving the Boar's Head, East Cheap; third, Richard, duke of Gloucester, conducting King Edward V. and the young duke of York to the tower; fourth, King Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey going to the papal inquiry concerning Queen Katherine at Blackfriars.

Premier Asquith delivered the principal speech at the banquet in the Guild hall

EXPLOSION SEALS 60 MINERS

Force of Blast Felt Four Miles Away—Rescue Parties Are Rushed to Scene.

Trinidad, Col.—Sixty or more miners were entombed and may be dead as a result of an explosion Tuesday in Mine No. 3 of the Victor American Fuel company at Delagua, 20 miles northeast of Trinidad. Three men were killed at the mine's mouth.

Fifty of the men in the wrecked mine are reported to have escaped through entry No. 2. Two of the men who were in the mine at the time of the accident have been taken out. They were unable to tell anything that would lead to the belief that their comrades are still alive.

The force of the explosion was felt at Hastings, four miles down the canyon, and the news of the disaster spread rapidly. Rescue car of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was manned with a force of 75 trained rescuers and taken by special engine to the scene.

W. S. Getchel, general manager of the Colorado division, was at Gray Creek when notified of the disaster and left at once in an automobile and is in personal charge of the rescue work. The mouth of the main slope is badly caved and recuers are directing their efforts to reaching the entombed men through the rear of No. 2 mine.

New York.—A huge galvanized tank, containing 40,000 barrels of kerosene exploded and ripped itself to pieces like a gigantic firecracker in the yards of the Tidewater Oil company at Bayonne, N. J. The explosion was felt in this city. Staten Island, from Mariner's Harbor to Tottenville, trembled for a full minute. One man is known to be dead.

CHINESE MOB BURNS CHURCH

Gentry Foils Rioters in Attempt to Slay Presbyterian Missionaries Who Flee.

Hongkong.—Mail advices from Linchou, in Kwang-Su province, report that rioters have burned and demolished numerous buildings there, including the American Presbyterian church, hospital and college, and proceeded to Tsoi Yuen Po, intending to slay the missionaries. The gentry, however, assisted the latter to escape in boats to Canton.

Three battalions have left Canton to quell the disturbances. The British gunboat Sandpiper is also proceeding thither. The mob was enraged at officials numbering their houses, believing this was an excuse to impose taxation.

Harding Will Quit Politics.

Columbus, O.—Warren G. Harding, defeated Republican candidate for governor, who for 12 years has been active in state politics, Thursday announced his retirement from politics. With his wife he will leave soon for a trip to the orient.

Gold Rush to Australia.

New York.—Glowing accounts reached this city Thursday of wonderful gold discoveries in the district of Yilgarn, West Australia. The rush to the fields continues unabated.

WOMAN TELLS STORY OF INTENSE SUFFERING

At the age of about 40 years, I was attacked with hemorrhage of the kidneys or bladder which continued for several years without a check. I finally took advantage of your generous offer and procured a sample bottle of Swamp-Root. Believing it helped me, I purchased a fifty-cent bottle, which convinced me that it was helping me. Three other bottles cured me. In two or three years, over-work brought my ailment back, but one bottle stopped it.

I feel as if I owe my life to you for the great blessing Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has been to me. I recommend it to all human beings suffering as I was. You have my permission to publish this letter and if any person doubts it, if they will write me, enclosing stamp, I will give full particulars.

Yours very truly,
MRS. T. B. PHELPS,
Rocky, Ark.

Personally appeared before me this 31st day of August, 1909, Mrs. T. B. Phelps who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

L. P. PURVIS, J. P.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

Pie.

"You Americans," said the London man, "are very fond of what you call pie. But properly speaking a pie should have meat in it."

"Perhaps. But the beef packers compel us to economize."

EXPOSURE BROUGHT IT ON.

Thousands of Soldiers Contractec Kidney Trouble in the Civil War.

John T. Jones, Pauls Valley, Okla., says: "The hardships and exposure endured in the Civil War and wher serving as a scout under Bill Cody brought on m kidney trouble. was confined t bed for days an the pain throug my back an limbs was th worst I ever expe rienced. The kid ney secretion were profuse, fil ed with blood and burned terribly. became weak and debilitated. Soon af er I began taking Doan's Kidney Pill I improved and it was not long befor I was a well man.'

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.

An Exciting Town.

Los Angeles is a truly exciting tow to live in. To say nothing of i heavenly climate and its bombs, the is always something stimulating the occult line going on. Just th other day a widow of the angelic ci began to long for a sight of one her schoolmates whom she had n seen for 45 years. The longing broug its fulfillment. A spirit told her look for him in Brooklyn. She obeye met him on the street a few hou after she arrived, and promptly m ried him. It is worth while to l in a city where things like this ha pen, even at the risk of being blow up now and then.

Easy Marks.

"Talk erbout yore easy marks," sa Uncle Silas Geehaw, who had be passing a week in the city, "us rub ain't in it with them air teo chaps."

"Did yew sell 'em enny gold bric Silas?" queried old Daddy Squa neck.

"Naw, I didn't," answered Un Silas, "but I seed a feller peddin' a ficial ice—hed th' sign right on wagon—an' blamed ef th' chum didn't buy it fer th' real thing, grass!"

No Place to Put It.

Knobby—What makes you so s that the old Roman senators w honest?

Lobby — Simple enough. To didn't have pockets.—Puck.

MORE THAN EVER

Increased Capacity for Mental La Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers have mental work to perform, after day, have found a better cap ty and greater endurance by us Postum instead of ordinary coffee. Illinois woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about tw ty years, and finally had what doctor called 'coffee heart.' I nervous and extremely desponde had little mental or physical stren left, had kidney trouble and consti tion.

"The first noticeable benefit deri from the change from coffee to Post was the natural action of the kidn and bowels. In two weeks my he action was greatly improved and nerves steady.

"Then I became less desponde and the desire to be active a showed proof of renewed physical mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in phys strength and brain power. I forme did mental work and had to give it on account of coffee, but since us Postum I am doing hard mental la with less fatigue than ever before.

Read the little book, "The Road Wellville, in pkgs. "There's a Reas

Ever read the above letter? A one appears from time to time. are genuine, true, and full of interest.

DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE IS GENERAL

DIX ELECTED IN NEW YORK BY OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.—WILSON IN NEW JERSEY BY 36,000.

BEVERIDGE DEFEATED BY JOHN W. KERN

Gray Makes Poor Showing Against Eberhart, Which Day Atributes to Anti-Option Sentiment.—Foss Defeated Gov. of Massachusetts.—Harmon Wins in Ohio.

GOVERNORS ELECTED.

A summary of the contest for governorships shows the following Democratic governors elected, with the approximate pluralities:

Democratic.	
New York—Dix	66,000
New Jersey—Wilson	30,000
Connecticut—Baldwin	3,500
Massachusetts—Foss	33,000
Ohio—Harmon	60,000
Oklahoma—Cruce	.....
Oregon—West	.....
Wyoming—Carey	.....
Alabama—O'Neal	50,000
South Carolina—Blease	60,000
Texas—Colquitt	.....

Republican.

The Republican governors elected, with approximate pluralities:

Republican.	
Pennsylvania—Tener	30,000
New Hampshire—Bass	7,000
Rhode Island—Pothier	900
Kansas—Stubbs	5,000
Iowa—Carroll	15,000
Michigan—Osborn	40,000
Minnesota—Eberhart	70,000
Nebraska—Aldrich	5,000
South Dakota—Vessey	20,000
Wisconsin—McGovern	.....
California—Johnson	25,000
Nevada—Oddie	.....
Tennessee—Hooper (fusion)	12,000

The governorships in two states are not yet reported as being beyond doubt, namely Colorado and Idaho.

New York, N. Y. — John Dix, a business man, and the first Democratic nominee elected in 16 years, will be the next governor of New York. He was chosen by the people over Henry L. Stimson, Republican, for whom Theodore Roosevelt stumped the state, by a plurality based on complete returns of 62,487. New York city gave him a plurality of more than 100,000, while Stimson came down to the Bronx with about 40,000, leaving a substantial lead for the Democratic nominee.

The change in the legislature will insure a Democratic senator to succeed Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The new congressional delegation will have 22 Democrats and 15 Republicans, as against 25 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the present congress.

Aside from Dix, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by pluralities of about 50,000.

William W. Cocks, Roosevelt's home congressman, was defeated by Martin W. Littleton. Dix also carried Roosevelt's district.

The United States senate will have a reduced Republican majority as a result of legislative elections held in many states.

In New Jersey Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, is elected governor over Vivian M. Lewis, Republican, by 36,800, reversing the Republican plurality of 8,000 in 1907. The legislature of New Jersey is Democratic and will elect a Democratic United States senator to succeed John A. Kean.

In Massachusetts Foss, Democrat, defeated Governor Eben S. Draper, Republican, for re-election by about 22,000 plurality, reversing Governor Draper's former plurality of 8,000.

In Connecticut Judge Simeon E. Baldwin is elected governor over Charles A. Goodwin, Republican, by about 2,600 plurality, reversing the previous Republican plurality of 16-000.

In Ohio Governor Judson Harmon, Democrat, candidate for re-election, is elected by an estimated plurality of 40,000.

In New Hampshire Robert P. Bass, Republican candidate for governor, is elected by about 5,000 plurality.

In Pennsylvania the election of John K. Tener, Republican candidate for governor, is claimed, but the later returns indicate a largely reduced plurality.

Gov. W. R. Stubbs was re-elected in Kansas by a majority of 9,433, state ticket is elected. The election of eight Republican congressmen is conceded.

In Rhode Island Governor Pothier, Republican candidate for re-election, is elected governor by a reduction of about 900 in the previous plurality.

In Tennessee the fusion candidate, W. Hooper, is elected by 5,000 plurality.

In Michigan, Chase S. Osborn, Republican, is elected governor by a plurality estimated at 50,000.

In Wisconsin, Francis E. McGovern, Republican, is elected by a reduced majority of 60,000 and the return of Senator La Follette is assured.

Democratic governors were elected in Alabama and South Carolina.

Lee Cruce, democratic candidate for governor, and the entire democratic state ticket, has been elected by at least 20,000 majority, according to incomplete returns. It appears the democrats will control the legislature. Bird S. McGuire (rep.), in the first district, claims his election over N. E. McNeil (dem.). In the second district both E. L. Fulton (dem.) and Dick T. Morgan (rep.) are claiming the election. Late returns confirm the defeat of the constitutional amendment to substitute local option for statewide prohibition. The amendment to grant women the right of suffrage is in doubt.

The Minnesota Results.

Governor Eberhart's election will be by a majority of about 80,000. It was a landslide for the Republican candidate for governor.

The entire Republican state ticket is elected with Governor Eberhart.

Minnesota will send its usual delegation to congress with the one exception of Sydney Anderson of the First district.

Probably one of the most notable fights was that of the First district, where Sydney Anderson, the man who defeated James A. Tawney, was pitted against H. L. Buck, the Democratic candidate. Anderson appears to have won by a majority ranging from 3,500 to 5,000. In the Second district, where a strenuous fight was on between Congressman W. S. Hammond and F. F. Elsworth, Hammond seems to have won by a small majority, but the result is in doubt and will remain so until the final results are obtained.

With official preliminary returns from all except one precinct Mayor Haynes is leading W. E. Satterlee, his nearest competitor, by 24 votes.

Beveridge Is Defeated.

houses of the legislature. Albert J. Beveridge will be succeeded in the Senate by John W. Kern. The Democrats made a clean sweep of Marion county (Indianapolis), electing the entire legislative ticket. Vanderburg county (Evansville), is also carried by the Democrats, where they gained three members of the legislature.

Of the 13 Indiana members in the national house of representatives, 12 will be Democrats, Edgar Dean Crum-

Indianapolis, Ind. — The Democratic state ticket is elected, including both packer, of the tenth district, being the only Republican elected.

Democrats Control House.

Complete Democratic control of the next house of representatives is a certainty.

In order to secure control of the house it was necessary for the Democrats to secure 24 new members. With a net increase of 43 they appear to have gained 19 members in excess of the number necessary to control. At the same time the Republican strength had been reduced by the election of a Socialist in Wisconsin district normally Republican.

The greatest gain in any one state was in New York, where the present delegation of 12 Democrats was increased by 10, making the division as to New York in the next house 22 Democrats, 15 Republicans. The representation from New York in the sixty-first congress is 25 Republicans, 12 Democrats.

The next largest increase was in Illinois, where the Democrats on the face of the returns made six gains.

In Pennsylvania the Democratic gains were 5, New Jersey 5, Ohio 4, North Carolina 2, West Virginia 2, Missouri 2, Maryland 2, Maine 2, previously elected, and one each in Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Oklahoma and Rhode Island.

The Republican gains were one each in Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania.

85 New Congressmen.

The crop of "lame ducks" is the greatest in the recent history of congress. According to the officials at Republican congressional headquarters here, there will not be less than 85 new faces, both Democratic and Republican, in the 62nd congress.

Carroll Is Re-elected.

The Republicans have elected nine congressmen and the entire state ticket headed by Gov. Carroll. The latter's plurality probably will reach 15,000.

The Republican state ticket is elected, for Carroll was cut badly by the progressives. The legislature will be Republican and probably the progressive wing will control. Yet this does not insure the election of progressive Republican to succeed the late J. P. Dolliver, for the best estimates show the stand-patters to have balance of power and in a bitter fight they might go the Democrats and elect a Democratic senator.

T. R.'s Man Beaten.

In the first district, Kennedy, Rep., has won by 1,500 over Pollard, Dem., for congress. In the second district I. S. Pepper, Dem., has defeated Chas. Grilk, the man Roosevelt came here to assist. In the third district Pickett, Rep., has an easy victory and in the fourth it is any one's race. In the fifth Good, Rep., is victorious and in the sixth it is a toss-up between Kendall, Rep., and Hamilton, Dem. In the seventh, Prouty, Rep., defeated Price, Dem. In the eighth, Judge Towner, stand-pat Republican, wins, and in the ninth Smith has about 500 over Cleveland, although the Democrats will not concede Smith's election. In the tenth Wood, Rep., is elected and Hubbard, Rep., carries the eleventh district.

Surprise in Wisconsin.

The Socialist party will be represented in the next house of representatives by Victor L. Berger of the Fifth Wisconsin district, his election being conceded by the Republican committee. Incomplete returns show Berger to be leading his opponent, Henry C. Cochems, insurgent Republican, by an apparently safe margin.

The Social Democrats elect their Milwaukee county ticket by between 2,000 and 5,000, according to the latest returns.

Democrats Control West Virginia.

The Democratic victory in the First congressional district assumed the proportions of a landslide. John W. Davis, Dem., has been elected by a majority of more than 1,000 to succeed William P. Hubbard.

Legislative gains throughout the state seem to indicate that the legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot, insuring the defeat of N. B. Scott of this city for re-election to the United States senate.

Montana Is Republican.

Both the republicans and the democrats claim control of the legislature which is to elect a successor to United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, the democrats claiming 61 votes on joint ballot and the republicans 58. Fifty-two are necessary for a choice. Complete returns are not available.

Congressmen Pray (rep.) has been re-elected by from 3,500 to 5,000 plurality, as have Railroad Commissioner A. E. Morley and Clerk Athey of the supreme court.

Out of 752 precincts in the state, 359 give the following vote on congressman: Pray (rep.) 23,651; Hartman (dem.), 19,522; majority for Pray, 4,129.

South Dakota.

Returns indicate the re-election of Governor Vessey and the entire state Republican ticket by 20,000. The Republican congressional nominees have swept the state. Congressmen Burke and Martin have majorities of about 25,000 each. In the South Dakota legislature the Republicans will have 36 senators to nine for the Democrats. In the house there will be fewer Democrats than at the last session.

E. R. Diedrich, in charge of the anti-county option fight, estimates that county option has been defeated by from 12,000 to 15,000. The woman's suffrage amendment seems to have lost by a large majority.

North Dakota In Doubt.

Bismarck, Nov. 10.—The result of the gubernatorial election is still very much in doubt, and no one is making predictions except party headquarters, where both Republican and Democratic officials are claiming the election by 2,000.

The legislature is strongly Republican and will elect McCumber and Gronna to the senate.

A sleet storm in the northwestern part of the state made returns slow in coming in.

Morton county Republicans claim Johnson has a majority of 1,000 there, and if that estimate is sustained, it means the election of Johnson, the Republican candidate.

Caleb Powers in Congress.

Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, a conspicuous figure in the prosecutions following the shooting of Governor Goebel, will be one of the interesting figures of the next congress.

Roosevelt Is Silent.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. — "Absolutely nothing to say," was the word that came from Sagamore Hill. Theodore Roosevelt was at home all evening but he declined even to receive interviewers.

Woman Suffrage Wins in Washington.

Seattle.—Returns from all parts of Washington indicate that woman suffrage is winning two to one.

Florida Optionists Win.

Jacksonville, Fla.—S. M. optionists carried the state by from 3,000 to 5,000.

Denver to Have Aviation Meet.

Denver, Col.—Denver is to have a five days "high altitude" aviation meet. A contract was closed with a representative of the Wright Brothers, for the appearance of Ralph Johnstone, Arch Hoxsey and Walter Brookins in exhibition flights at Overland park Nov. 17 to 22. A guarantee of $22,500 was made.

The above design, submitted by Andrew O'Connor, the American sculptor, of Paris, was rejected by the memorial commission, because it does not resemble Governor Johnson. Mr. O'Connor has been invited to come to St. Paul and meet with the commission.

OPTION CAUSE LOSES

SENATE CONCEDED HOSTILE AND HOUSE SENTIMENT FAR FROM PRONOUNCED.

REPUBLICANS WILL RULE 3 TO 1

Have 131 Members to Democrats' 45; Populists and Socialists One Each and Prohibitionists 5.

Parties in the Legislature.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	P.O.	Pop
Senate	42	19	1	..	1
House	89	26	4	1	..
Totals	131	45	5	1	1

St. Paul.—The 1911 Minnesota legislature shows a slight gain for the minority parties over the last session, but the Republicans will have 131 members out of 183 on joint ballot for election of a United States senator, assuring the re-election of Moses E. Clapp. The Republicans also retain a two-thirds majority in each house.

County optionists have lost their fight for the new legislature. They still claim control of the house by a narrow margin, but admit that the senate is against them. The Anti-Saloon league now announces its intention to ask the legislature to submit a county option law to vote of the people in 1912.

County Option Senators.

Senators-elect claimed for county option are: Nelson of Fillmore, Cook of Mower, Thoe of Dodge, Cashman of Steele, Moonan of Waseca, Putnam of Faribault, Haycraft of Watonwan, Bedford of Nobles, Lende of Lyon, Dale of Lac qui Parle, Benson of Nicollet, Peterson of Meeker, Johnson of Chisago, Hackney of Ramsey, Elwell, Dwinnell, Wilson, Fosseen and Wallace of Hennepin, Odell of Kandiyohi, Froshaug of Swift, Rustad of Traverse, Gunderson of Douglas, Sageng of Otter Tail, Hanson of Norman, Saugstad of Polk and Sundberg of Kittson, twenty-seven in all, but one or two more are claimed by the county optionists as sure to stand by them when the vote is taken.

Lower House Optionists.

House members elected who are claimed for county option are: Farley of Houston, Conley of Olmsted, Rustad and Frankson of Fillmore, Crane of Mower, McMartin of Dodge, Harding of Faribault, Davies of Watonwan, Warner of Cottonwood, Whitting of Lyon, Skartum of Lincoln, Johnson of Yellow Medicine, Peterson of Lac qui Parle, Holmberg of Renville, Simpson of Meeker, Klemmer of Rice, Boothroyd, Anderson and Voxland of Goodhue, Webb of Pine, Rines of Kanabec, Burnquist and Orr of Ramsey, Kunze, Palmer, Fisher, Kneeland, Washburn, Campbell and Nolan of Hennepin, Dunn of Mille Lacs, Davis of Sherburne, Lee of Wright, Warner of Aitkin, Ferguson of Carlton, Stone of Hubbard, Johnson of Kandiyohi, Knutson of Swift, Spooner of Stevens, Peterson of Grant, Lee of Pope and Anderson of Douglas. Johnson, Putnam, Lindberg and Nelson of Otter Tail, Converse of Becker, Sulerud of Norman, O'Neill of Red Lake, Holten of Polk, Robertson of Marshall, and Mattson of Roseau. This makes fifty-two.

Saugstad's Great Race.

Most notable of the county option successes in the state was the election of John Saugstad to the state senate in Polk county. His defeat of Senator A. D. Stephens is a remarkable feat in politics, as it was performed by the use of stickers, pasted on the ballot by each voter.

Senator Stephens is one of the best known men in the state, a leading banker and the chief sponsor for the branch agricultural school at Crookston. Though sentiment in Polk county is for county option, he had great personal strength. Mr. Saugstad is a farmer and school teacher, and has served creditably in the house at the last two sessions.

Schaller Again in Senate.

Senator Albert Schaller of Hastings, the dean of the legislative bodies, will break all records for continuous service. He wins the election in Dakota county over Magnus W. Brown, republican, and if he serves out the term will have twenty years in the state senate without a break.

Ole O. Sageng won re-election to the senate in Otter Tail county easily, but his side partner, Elmer E. Adams, was defeated in his independent run for the house.

Some Election Surprises.

County optionists were more surprised over the result in Freeborn county than anywhere else. That county was covered more thoroughly with county option arguments than any in the state. It was the theater of John Lind's speech, and P. J. Youngdahl spoke twice to Albert Lee meetings. Two years ago the prohibitionists elected T. E. Noble to the house. This year they expected to land him and his running mate, but both were defeated by several hundred. H. C. Nelson, county option democrat, was also badly beaten for the senate by B. N. Anderson.

Four probable aspirants for speaker were elected. The list includes J. A. A. Burnquist, St. Paul, John G. Lennon, Minneapolis, H. H. Dunn, Albert Lea, and George MacKenzie, Gaylord.

There will be a close contest in the house Republican caucus between the county option element and the anti-option men. As matters stand it looks to be about a tie.

Makeup of Legislature.

The following is a complete list of members elect, by districts, the first named being the senator and the following ones representatives. Starred (*) names were re-elected:

1.—T. A. Duxbury, R, Caledonia; P. L. Forley, R, Caledonia.

2.—M. J. McGrath, D, Winona; A. F. Liberal, R, and C. P. Shuler, D, Winona, and C. Robinson, D, St. Charles.

3.—*L. O. Cooke, R, Kellogg; Sig Nygren, D, Lake City.

4.—*A. T. Stebbins, R, Rochester; *Kerry E. Conley, R, Rochester; H. Hoffman, R, Rochester.

5.—*S. A. Nelson, R, Lanesboro; *John Rustad, R, Whalen; Thomas Frankson, R, Spring Valley.

6.—Charles F. Cook, D, Austin; Ralph E. Crane, R, Grand Meadow; F. C. J. Christie, R, Austin.

7.—*J. J. Thoe, R, Hayfield; *Finlay McMartin, R, Claremont.

8.—*T. R. Cashman, D, Owatonna; *L. Viftue, D, Blooming Prairie.

9.—*B. N. Anderson, R, Albert Lea; H. H. Dunn, R, Albert Lea; Alvin Hinyon, R, Geneva.

10.—*John Moonan, D, Waseca; John W. Papke, R, Waseca.

11.—*S. D. Works, D, Mankato; *Frank L. Kelly, D, Madelia; W. A. Just, D, Rapidan; *C. F. Herzberg, D, Good Thunder.

12.—*F. E. Putnam, R, Blue Earth; W. A. Harding, R, Winnebago.

13.—J. E. Haycraft, R, Madelia; *Joseph Davies, R, St. James; H. A. Saggau, D, Ceylon.

14.—A. C. Olson, R, Jackson; Henry Unterdt, D, Lake Park; Elias Warner, R, Lamberton.

15.—*S. B. Bedford, R, Rushmore; *Herman Nelson, R, Slayton.

16.—S. B. Duea, R, Ruthton; Harrison White, R, Luverne.

17.—O. A. Lende, R, Marshall; K. G. Skartum, I, Lake Benton; E. F. Whiting, R, Balaton; *J. N. Johnson, R, Canby.

18.—O. G. Dale, R, Madison; A. J. Peterson, R, Dawson; P. J. Mettling, D, Montevideo.

19.—*Frank Clague, R, Lamberton; James R. Keefe, D, Redwood Falls; *Albert Pfaender, D, New Ulm.

20.—H. N. Benson, R, St. Peter; *Ole Peterson, R, New Ulm.

21.—*A. A. Poehler, D, Henderson; *George MacKenzie, R, Gaylord.

22.—Frank Murray, R, Bird Island; Frank Hopkins, R, Fairfax; *N. J. Holmberg, R, Renville.

23.—E. P. Peterson, D, Litchfield; *John Sampson, R, Litchfield.

24.—*C. R. Donaldson, D, Stewart; G. W. Brown, R, Glencoe.

25.—Charles H. Klein, R, Chaska; Dr. H. L. Diessner, R, Waconia.

26.—*Julius A. Coller, D, Shakopee; *P. J. J. Moriarty, D, Belle Plaine.

27.—*Harry F. Weis, D, Le Sueur; George H. Denzer, R, Le Sueur; Martin Schwartz, D, Ottawa.

28.—*F. L. Getsbach, D, Faribault; George D. Reed, R, Faribault; F. L. Klemmer, R, Faribault.

29.—A. J. Rockne, R, Zumbrota; Frank Boothroyd, R, Red Wing; George H. Voxland, P, Kenyon; A. V. Anderson, P, Goodhue.

30.—*Albert Schaller, D, Hastings; *W. H. Wescott, R, Egan; *Joseph Peters, D, Empire.

31.—*G. H. Sullivan, R, Stillwater; *A. Anderson, R, Lakeland; O. Hauge, R, St. Paul Park.

32.—*Victor L. Johnson, R, Center City; *Henry Rines, R, Mora; *H. P. Webb, R, Sandstone.

33 to 37.—*W. W. Dunn, R, James Handlan, D, Peter Van Hoven, D, James Denegre, R, *J. M. Hackney, P; representatives, *J. A. A. Burnquist, R, E. J. Fuchs, R, *T. J. Greene, R, H. W. McDonald, D, R. J. Clark, D, J. P. Jelinek, R, J. J. Hurley, D, *Cal E. Stone, R, *J. D. O'Brien, D, *E. G. Perry, R, Charles N. Orr, R, St. Paul.

38 to 44.—N. A. l'Herault, D, *J. T. Elwell, R, W. S. Dwinnell, R, *Geo. P. Wilson, R, *M. L. Fosseen, R, Carl L. Wallace, R, *J. W. Pauly, D, T. H. Girling, R; representatives, *Michael Sullivan, D, P. C. Thielen, D, W. F. Kunze, R, F. L. Palmer, R, C. R. Fowler, R, W. A. Fisher, R, *W. D. Washburn, Jr., R, *Thomas Kneeland, R, *J. G. Lennes, R, J. P. Nash, R, *W. A. Campbell, R, Ernest Lundeen, R, *W. A. Campbell, R, Ernest Lundeen, R, W. I. Nolan, R, L. A. Lydiard, R, *Alex. McNeal, R, G. M. Nye, R, Minneapolis.

45.—*O. J. Swanson, R, Fridley; William A. Rice, P, St. Francis; *Andrew Davis, R, Elk River; R. C. Dunn, R, Princeton; Rufus P. Morton, P, Brickton.

46.—*George C. Carpenter, R, Buffalo; August Hafften, R, Buffalo; J. F. Lee, R, Annandale.

47.—J. D. Sullivan, D, St. Cloud; L. Wisniewski, D, Foley.

48.—C. D. Johnson, D, Brainerd; C. W. Bouck, R, Royalton; *L. D. Brown, R, Little Falls.

49.—James P. Boyle, R, Eveleth; John A. Healy, R, Hibbing; C. T. Knapp, R, Chisholm.

50.—*T. M. Pugh, R, Duluth; *Anton Borgen, Duluth; E. R. Benack, D, Duluth.

51.—H. W. Cheadle, D, Duluth; N. S. Hillman, P. O.; *C. A. Condon, R, Duluth.

52.—*D. M. Gunn, R, Grand Rapids; C. H. Warner, R, Aitkin; *T. M. Ferguson, R, Barker.

53.—*James Johnston, R, Bertha; Dr. W. J. Stone, R, Park Rapids; L. H. Rice, R, Park Rapids.

54.—*J. J. Ahlman, D, Torah; A. M. Utecht, D, Richmond; F. E. Minnette, D, Sauk Center.

55.—C. W. Odell, R, Willmar; *C. E. Johnson, R, Atwater.

56.—S. J. Froshaug, P, Benson; Knute Knutson, R, Swift Falls.

57.—Edward Rustad, R, Wheaton; *L. C. Spooner, R, Alexandria; J. O. Peterson, R, Barrett.

58.—*C. J. Gunderson, R, Alexandria; *Iver J. Lee, R, Starbuck; J. J. Anderson, R, Alexandria.

59.—*Ole O. Sageng, P, Dalton; *J. T. Johnson, R, Fergus Falls; *H. A. Putnam, R, Andor; Alex. Nelson, R, Perham; R. J. Lindberg, R, Henning.

60.—C. S. Marden, R, Barnesville; S. N. Lee, R, Rollag; P. S. Converse, R, Detroit; Moyle Edwards, R, Breckenridge.

61.—*A. L. Hanson, Ada; *C. L. Sulerud, P, Halstad; D. P. O'Neill, R, Thief River Falls.

62.—John Saugstad, R, Climax; *John Holten, R, Fertile; K. S. Akers, R, Neilsville.

63.—*B. E. Sundberg, R, Kennedy; *G. H. Mattson, R, Roseau; Donald Robertson, R, Argyle.

WELL-KNOWN MASON DIES.

W. C. Allen Was South Dakota Past Grand Master.

Minneapolis. — William C. Allen died of heart disease in his offices, Masonic Temple building, this morning. He had gone to work as usual, but shortly after he entered his office he said: "I feel sick. I'm afraid it's the end." A moment later he was dead.

Mr. Allen was a prominent member of the Masonic order, having become affiliated with local bodies in 1899. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and interested in all Masonic charities. He was secretary of the Masonic club. He was a past grand master of the South Dakota grand lodge.

Negroes Seize Polling Booth.

Muskogee, Oklahoma.—A telephone message to the Times-Democrat from Coweta, Okla., states that negroes took possession of a voting booth in a schoolhouse in a negro settlement four miles from Coweta. The white election officers were thrown out of the polling place, the negroes declaring they would vote despite the "grandfather clause." A messenger was sent to Coweta asking for help and two automobiles with fifteen white men armed with shotguns left for the scene.

OCTOGENARIAN IS SLAYER.

Upper Michigan Man Shoots His Son-in-Law to Death.

Ironwood, Michigan.—Charles Anderson of Jesseville location, a part of Ironwood, was shot and instantly killed by his father-in-law, Thomas Pierson, aged 83 years. Pierson is said to have been drinking and to have snapped the revolver three times in Mrs. Anderson's face. It failed to explode. He will have his hearing on Thursday on a murder charge.

FIVE MEN TO COUNT MILLIONS.

Chicago Sub-Treasury to Be Examined Before New Management Goes In.

Washington, D. C.—Five men on next Friday night will begin counting the several millions of dollars in the Chicago sub-treasury. They expect to finish by the next Monday morning, when the office will be turned over to the newly appointed assistant treasurer, Len Small of Kankakee, Ill.

His bond of $350,000 was approved by the treasury department.

CANVASS BEGINS NOV. 22.

State Returns Will Be Counted by Board.

State returns will be canvassed by the state canvassing board at the capitol, beginning Nov. 22. The board consists of Julius A. Schmahl, secretary of state, and four judges named by him. This year the board is made up of Chief Justice C. M. Start and Justice C. L. Lewis of the supreme court, Judge A. R. Pfau of Mankato and Judge B. F. Wright of Park Rapids.

MAN SALOON BRAWL VICTIM.

Redwkood Falls Coroner's Jury Probes Death of Ira B. Pratt.

Redwood Falls. — The coroner's jury in the case of Ira B. Pratt, who died from injuries received in a North Redwood saloon, returned a verdict finding that Pratt came to his death from a blow inflicted with a billy in the hands of Vergil L. Mallet, who is in jail charged with assault. Pratt was about 30 years old and left a widow and one child.

SALOONKEEPERS ARE ARRESTED.

Three Grogshop Men in Cass Lake Nabbed for Selling to a Minor.

Cass Lake.—Special Revenue Officer N. G. Sero arrested the three Cass Lake saloonkeepers charged with selling liquor to J. Miller of Bemidji, several days ago. Miller is a minor and said he was sent here by Sero to produce evidence against each saloonkeeper. Trials will take place here next Monday and Wednesday before Judge L. M. Lange.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

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NO COUNTY DIVISION.

There will be no division of Red Lake County for the next two years.

There is a special provision of the statutes for the organization of new counties which has not been complied with in the attempt to organize Pennington county, as the proposition was not submitted to the voters, to vote on the question of the organization of Pennington county.

The law on the method of submiting the proposition to the voters reads as follows:

"And the ballots for such general election shall, for each pending proposition of the kind, have printed thereon the words: "For the creation and organization of the proposed new county of (here insert name of proposed county), yes-no;" and each elector voting on such propositi on or propositions to create and establish such new county shall mark a cross opposite the "yes" or "no" as provided in section thirty-four of general laws of 1891."

The above is the law on how you should have voted on county division, and every intelligent voter knows how you did vote.

Now there is no use for the people of Thief River Falls to tare their hair and try to blame Red Lake Falls or John Duffy, or anyone else for this fatal mistake, as they are the ones that made it themselves. They campaigned all summer for Pennington county and did not give it a single vote on election day.

There will be no lawsuits, and can be no illfeeling regarding the matter as the people that favord county division did not vote to establish any new county, so governor Eberhart could not issue any procolamation declaring Pennington county established for it was not.

Did you ever kick over an old rotten stump, and then look at ants, as they all pick up an egg apiece and all start to run. If you have just go to Thief River Falls next week and it will remind you of a turnd over ant hill. Let him laugh best who gets the last laugh.

Thief River cast 988 votes for the new county idea. Red Lake Falls cast 458 votes against it. Granting that the "thing" carried by a majority of 141 votes, is it not a fact that the proposition was defeated by a majority of 389 votes outside the cities. Who was representing the wishes and interests of the farmers Mr. Lattimore?

LOST; A new county. It was last seen near the farm residence of P. P. Palmer in the town of Higlanding, going in a north east direction. He will respond to the name of "Pennington." Anybody knowing his whereabouts should notify John Lattimore, publisher of the Eleven Towns, at Erie, or, Attorney Halvorson, Thief River Falls, or P. O. Wold Kuehnel, County Commissioner, and owner of a court house to put the animal in. If you see him just coax him and call him Pennington, and he will wag his tail and come right up to you. He is not dangerous, and was never known to hurt anyone, but the poor little fellow got lost on November 8th.

A LIVING SNUFFBOX.

Peculiar Role Mme. du Cayla Played For Louis XVIII.

There have been snuffboxes of gold studded with jewels, of delicately carved tortoise shell, filigree silver, porcelain, ivory, mother-of-pearl, humble horn, wood and tin, but there is only one living snuffbox on record, and that was the particular luxury of Louis XVIII. of France.

"His majesty's snuffbox," as she was known throughout Europe, was Mme. du Cayla, a fascinating favorite at the Bourbon court. Her place at table was always at the monarch's left hand, and when during the course of the meal he signified his desire for a pinch of brown powder to titillate his fat nose she took a diamond crusted box from her pocket, dusted just the right quantity of perfumed snuff on her snowy right shoulder and presented it to the king, who partook of it with profound pleasure.

As Louis was the greatest snuff taker at a court where everybody snuffed constantly, Mme. du Cayla's position was no sinecure, but the human snuffbox was well paid for indulging the king in his little fad. He presented her with a copy of Roymont's Illustrated Bible, and each one of the 150 engravings was covered with a thousand franc note. It was followed with the gift of Massillon's Sermons, interleaved with the same valuable paper from cover to cover.—New York Press.

ANTIQUITY OF CHEESE.

Homer and the Book of Job Allude to the Product.

Cheese and curdling of the milk are mentioned in the book of Job. David was sent by his father, Jesse, to carry ten cheeses to the camp and to look how his brother fared. "Cheese of kine" formed part of the supplies of David's army at Mahanaim during the rebellion of Absalom.

Homer says that cheese formed part of the ample stores found by Ulysses in the cave of the Cyclop Polyphemus. Euripides, Theocritus and other early poets mention cheese. Ludolphus says that excellent cheese and butter were made by the ancient Ethiopians, and Strabo states that some of the ancient Britons were so ignorant that, though they had abundance of milk, they did not understand the art of making cheese.

There is no evidence that any of these ancient nations had discovered the use of rennet in making cheese. They appear to have merely allowed the milk to sour and subsequently to have formed the cheese from the caseous part of the milk after expelling the serum or whey.

As David when too young to carry arms was able to run to the camp with ten cheeses, ten loaves and an ephah of parched corn, the cheeses must have been very small.

Marvels of the Telephone.

The Electrical Review thus describes the minute electric current required in transmitting speech:

"The peculiar electric telephone current is perhaps the quickest, feeblest and most elusive force in the world. It is so amazing a thing that any description of it seems irrational. It is as gentle as the touch of a baby sunbeam and as swift as the lightning flash. It is so small that the electric current of a single incandescent lamp is greater—500,000,000 times. Cool a spoonful of hot water just one degree and the energy set free by the cooling will operate a telephone for 10,000 years. Catch the falling teardrop of a child and there will be sufficient water power to carry a spoken message from one city to another. Such is the tiny genie of the wire that had to be protected and trained into obedience."

The News by Windmill.

In certain parts of Holland births, marriages and deaths are frequently announced by the windmills instead of in the newspapers. When a miller gets married he stops his mill with the arms of the wheel in an oblique position and with the sails unfurled. His friends and guests often do likewise with their mills in token of the ceremony. To indicate a birth the wheel is stopped with the arms in a slanting position, but at a more acute angle than for a marriage and with the two upper sails unfurled. Should a miller die the sails of his mill are all furled and the wheel is turned round until the arms assume an upright cross, in which position they are left until after the funeral has taken place.—Harper's Weekly.

A Comparison.

Two friends met one day after a long absence. One of them had a very ruddy complexion, and his nose was carmine. The other looked into his face and said:

"Ah, John, I doot"—

But John said he was not to judge by appearances, as he only drank one glass of beer in a day.

"Oh, weel," said the other, "yer face, perhaps, is like our gas meter—it registers mair than it consumes."—London Answers.

Where They Belong.

"Have you any men serving sentences for bigamy?" asked the prison visitor.

"Lots of them," replied the keeper, "but we confine them all in the insane ward."—Philadelphia Record.

Naturally.

"Pop, flowers shoot, don't they?"

"Certainly, my son."

"Well, pop, do they shoot with their pistils?"—Baltimore American.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 4th. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 27, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorand Hauge, widow of Nils J. Hauge, deceased, of Torgerson Minn., who on April 8th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 470, Serial No. 04707, for S.E.¼ N. W.¼ Section 24 Township 153 n. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th. day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils T. Jorgenson, Ola E. Olson, Halvor A. Halvorson, Michael T. Torgerson, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub in The Sunbeam Nov. 11, 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn, November 4th, 1910.

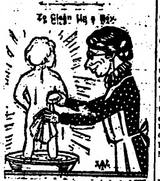
Notice is hereby given that Halvor Holsen of Rhoda Minn., who on May 21st 1909 made Homestead Entry No 1409 Serial No. 04919 for E ½ N W. ¼ Section 20, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 20th. day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, William J. Polbrook, Wilson L. Rodman, all of Rhoda Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

To Clean Up a Boy.



A mother who named her son Pope,
Who'd centered in him all her hope,
Asked the gods to make him bright,
So he'd shine out of sight.
And the gods said, "Use towel and soap."

The "Sun Drawing Water."

The phenomenon commonly known as the "sun drawing water" is due to rays of sunlight between the shadows of clouds. It is seen to best advantage when the atmosphere is somewhat hazy and when the sun is wholly or partly behind a cloud and is not in the higher part of the sky. Patchy stratocumulus clouds are most favorable for the formation of these rays, and they are probably most distinct when seen in the part of the sky below the sun, when they appear to extend either directly or somewhat obliquely downward. It is in this form that the effect is most commonly called the "sun drawing water." But such rays may extend in any direction, so that they diverge from the sun as a center. No rain need be falling anywhere near the observer, though it is not impossible for the rays to be visible at a time when rain streaks also are visible in part of the sky. The rain streaks, however, do not diverge from the sun, but are in lines of the falling rain.—St. Nicholas.

The Sclerescope.

This little American invention has been described as a kind of mechanical finger intended to discriminate by delicacy of touch between various substances submitted to it. The ready detection of the degree of hardness and elasticity of various surfaces is its special function. It consists essentially of a light weight, like the hammer of a pile driver, which is allowed to fall inside a tube placed upright on the surface to be tested. The bottom of the hammer, which weighs only a few grams, is finished with a blunted diamond, intended to give it the requisite hardness. After a fall it rebounds, and a carefully graduated scale on the tube, indicating the height of the rebound, shows the degree of hardness of the surface experimented with. On a piece of ordinary steel the hammer rebounds nine-tenths of the height of its fall.—Youth's Companion.

The Tale of a Key.

There is a roll top desk in an office near Wall street which can be bought cheap. The owner is a commuter and has desk room in a large office. He came late the other day and discovered that he had forgotten his keys. No key at hand would unlock the desk. The maker could not give aid for an hour or more, and some papers had to be reached before noon. The desk was forcibly opened, and two inner compartments were smashed. Warm and tired from the exertion of wrecking his property, the man took off his coat and slipped into an office coat, in the pocket of which his keys jingled. Tableau! Before going home he confided to the office boy that he woudn't care if he hadn't told.—New York Tribune.

Change.

Old Lady (in drug store)—Boy, can you change a dollar bill? Boy—Yes, ma'am. How'll you have it—in quinine pills or cough drops?—Exchange.

Notice for Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 14th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 7th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole D. Lund, of Anstad Minn., who, on November 23, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 1947, Serial No. 04508, for E.½ S.E. ¼ Sec. 9 & N.½ N.E. ¼ Sec. 16 Twp. 154 N. Range 40 W 5th, Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, U. S. Commissioner for District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn., on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ole E. Wiseth, Iver Vesthy, George Wold, Peter O. Brevik, all of Anstad. Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Sept. 30, 1910

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office Crookston Minnesota, September 26th 1910

Notice is hereby given that Ole Amundsen of Kratka Minn., who on June 8th 1904 made Homestead entery No 867 Serial No. 0490 for Lots 1, 2, and E ½ N. W. ¼ Section 7 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet U. S. Commissioner for the District of Minnesota at Thief River Falls Minnesota on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Theodore Olson, Christian P. Brosby Gunder Olson, Fien H. Wright all of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Oct. 13, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Taralseth, of Germantown Minn. who on October 15, 1904 made Homested Entry No. 442, Serial No. 04275, for N. W. ¼ Section 6, Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tore Hegtveth, Kittle T. Jordshaugen Leif Jordshaugen, Christopher Egd, all of Germantown Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub in the Sunbeam Oct. 21st. 1910

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 18th, 1910

Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Myrom, of Highlanding Minn, who on November 28th, 1904, made Homestead entry No. 962, Serial No. 04865 for S. W. ¼ Section 2, Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Five year proof to establish claim to the land above descibed, before J. M. Bishop municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Henry Eliason, Nils Swanson, Herman Briskemyr, Anton Myrom, all of Highlanding Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Oct. 21st. 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. October 14th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that Alber Traka Jr., of Erie Minnesota, who on April 20th, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1836, Serial No. 04561, for S.E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ & Lots 3. 4. & 5. Section 6 Township 153 N. Range 39 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 21st. day of November 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Edwin Hanson, Frank Srnsky, Hans Solberg, of Erie Minn. Joe Stangel, of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Oct. 21st. 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 17 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole T. Lande, of Radney Minn, who on October 28, 1905 made Homestead entery No. 1227 Serial No. 04500, for N. W. ¼ Section 15 Township 153 N. Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 30th. day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Anderson, Osmund Mandt, of Rhoda Minn, Tarkel T. Lande, of Radney, Minn, Benk K. Kveste, of High Landing, Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.80 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

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I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

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Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

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D. N. Winton,
Manager.

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RHEUMATISM.
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PAIN IN CHEST.
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TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Do not forget the big ball at the Kratka hall Nov. 24th,

T. S Jacobson made a business trip to Thief River Falls yesterday.

There will be a ball, at the Kolski hall in Deer Park tomorrow night.

We understand that ditch No. 47 has been sub-let to a floating dredge Company.

James O'Brien has been hving a hard tug geting his big ferry out of the river.

We now have a good bridge bridge across Red Lake river that will last until March,

It is an ill wind that blows no good, so don't cry John, as you got a new office out of county division.

Mrs. Andrew Ellingson returned home last night from a weeks visit with friends and relation in Polk county.

We had a couple of inches of snow Tuesday night, which caused some of the farmers to get their sleighs out.

John Homme has taken a big contract of baleing hay up near Brunkeberg and wants to employ some pitchers.

S. L. Holm, who bought the Dan Sullivan farm moved up from Dakota this week and will start building on the farm soon,

Edward Singer will move his gasoline wood sawing rig up in this neighborehood tomorrow, and will cut up your winters supply of wood in a hurry.

It is reported that wages will be high in the pinery this winter, owing to the large amount of timber being killed by the forest fires that must be cut to save it.

If you take a good look at the Eleven Towns "crowing" rooster of last week, you will notice that his head comes to a peak on top. We will bet that is the fellow that looked up the county division law,

John Lattimore told a farmer this week that the county division was legal, as he was a lawyer and had looked it up. That's business John, stick to it, but we do not think the Thief River Falls attorneys will try to rob you of the credit.

We put in a local two weeks ago to please one of our subscribers, and an other one of our subscribers got mad about it and stopped his paper. Surely the country editor has a hard, road to travel But we publised on Friday "just the same."

P. O. Wold was more seariously hurt in the runaway accident on election day than it was at first supposed, and he has been laid up ever since. We are glad to hear that he is on the road to recovery for we would not like to have Peat killed, even if we can not agree with him in politicts.

We don't know who made the "arrangements" with the Thief River Falls leaders to have that county division proposition submitted wrong, but we have our suspisions, and the poor fellows that paid out their money, and run around the country night and day working for a "lost cause" have our sympathy.

There was a large crowd attended the basket social and ball, at the Kratka hall last Saturday evening, and they all report a very fine time. Over sixty dollars was taken in from the sale of baskets for the bennifit of the school district. There will be an other grand ball at this popular hall Thanksgiveing night Nov. 24th, All are invited.

Now is the time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM, Attend to this before you forget it.

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM.

After The Battle.

Go tell our friend Trovaton; him of County division fame, that he fought the battle nobly, but was not in the game.

* * * * *

The soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down, on the battle field at Ere, with bed bug corses strewn.

John sat there a weeping, his eyes were in the brine; as he thought of his poor little lost Pennington, "Pennington from the Rhine."

We are not much of a lawyer, but we had ought to know a little about county division law, as J T. Knight, as the representative of Red Lake Falls and W. G. Hunt, as the representative of McIntosh employed and paid Judge McDonald of St. Paul to draft the bill in January 1898., and both of us staid in St. Paul all winter "lobbing" it through the legislature, and we had a hard fight of it, as we were fought by both Thief River Falls and Crookston. There has been some amendments to some of the sections, but there has been no change made in the manner of submission to the voters. We see the mistake as soon as we looked at your sample ballots, which is the reason the opposition stopped campaigning"

Women and the Commune.

"The mad fury which seemed to have taken possession of the mob in Paris found its most enthusiastic exponents in the women, who were anxious to proceed to the extreme measures which the men deprecated," writes Lady St. Helier in her book "Memories of Fifty Years." "The organized corps de petroleuses were a savage crew, who had no feeling of pity or mercy in their hearts and would have sacrificed even those they loved most dearly to the cause which they had espoused. They co-operated actively with the commune, deluging what public buildings they could with petroleum and then setting light to them, and most of the fires that broke out in Paris on the entry of the troops originated through their action. They went down into the streets and fought at the barricades, showing superhuman courage, and when one of the great fights took place at the barricade in the Rue de la Paix, which was defended by the communists, the first person to mount it and to hoist the red flag of the revolution was a woman."

Cutting Off Noses.

Rameses II. of Egypt cut off the nose of any person convicted of treason or arson. Actisanes, another Egyptian ruler, punished robbers in the same way. After each nose had been amputated back even with the bridge the culprit was sent to a colony of noseless felons, the place of banishment being known as Rhinocomum, from the nature of the punishment its colonists had undergone.

In England in 1671 Lord Coventry, then "great keeper of the British seal," had his nose cut off by order of the king because he had dared to ask some questions about an actress then playing at Drury Lane theater.

A conscript who protested openly that he had been enrolled in the army of Frederick the Great in a fraudulent manner had his nose amputated by order of that sovereign, who spoke of the punishment as an "indelible mark on the front side of the face."

The Ameer Was Thorough.

There were some interesting episodes in the life of Sir Charles Euan-Smith. Once in the market place of an Afghanistan town he was fired at by a native. He lodged a complaint with the ameer, who appeared to take no notice of the incident, merely remarking, "That's all right." Sir Charles complained again and met with the same reply. He still thought that the ameer was treating a serious matter with less consideration than it deserved, but thought it advisable to say no more on the subject. About a week afterward he was invited by the ameer to ride with him. They rode for some distance outside the town, and they passed gibbet after gibbet. At length Sir Charles said, "Your highness has been busy of late." "Oh, no," replied the ameer; "they are your little lot." He had seized all the members of the would be assassin's family and hanged every one of them.

To Husband and Wife.

Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your married state and your heart. Let no father or mother or sister or brother ever presume to come between you or share the joys or sorrows that belong to you two alone.

With mutual help build your quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friends to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no, never, speak of it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Renew and renew your vow. It will do you good, and thereby your minds will grow together, contented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will be truly one.—National Magazine.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

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KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

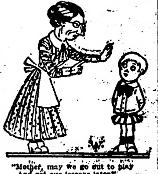
Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business, SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

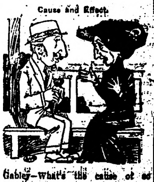
"Chief Ripply" a full-blooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree cand be found for servce at the residence of George Leimers in Deer Park, Terms $1,00.

The Up to Date Mother.



"Mother, may we go out to play
And get our lessons later?"
"You may, but keep out of the air
Or you'll bump an aviator."

Cause and Effect.



Gabley—What's the cause of so many divorces?

[illegible]—So many marriages.

Suspicious.

"Let me show you 'Love Letters of Wise Men,'" said the clerk in the book emporium.

"Are they signed?" asked the cautious bookworm.

"Yes, indeed, every one of them."

"Then they must be forgeries. Wise men never sign their names to love letters."—Chicago News.

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Mnemonics.

"Why do you always put a pitcher of water and a glass on the table before an orator?"

"That," said the chairman of many reception committees, "is to give him something to do in case he forgets his piece and has to stop and think."—Washington Star.

Quite Strong.

Grocer—Good morning, Mr. Poppie. How are those eggs I sent you?

Poppie—Better, thank you. They are gaining strength every minute.

The more you speak of yourself the more you are likely to lie.—Zimmerman.

THE MERCHANTS

State Bank,

OF RED LAKE FALLS MINN., WILL FURNISH Money to prove up at lowest rates, on privilege payments. Also furnish money to build School Houses, on District Bonds. Long time and low rates. Call on, or WRITE US. J. A. DUFFY, Cashier.

FARMS,

THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt,
Notary Public

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It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

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To Loan On Land.

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List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Folkedahl,

Highlanding .....Minn

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PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Queer, but the man who doesn't need credit is the one who can most easily get it.—Portland Express.

Next Best Thing.

"Say, Mayme, did you ever have any [illegible]?" asked a rawboned youth of the girl beside him.

"No," admitted the maiden; "but," added she, with the conscious dignity of one who has not been lacking in social experience, "I've been where it was."—Lippincott's.

The Wherefore.

"Why are you so sore on your congressman?"

"When we called on him in Washington last session he made a speech to us instead of taking us out to lunch."—Kansas City Journal.

High Praise.

Frost—Are the descriptions of scenery in Bestseller's novel good? Snow—Great! The best I ever skipped.—Harper's Bazar.

Force of Association.

"How frigid that girl's manner is!"

"No wonder. She is the daughter of a millionaire iceman."—Baltimore American.

To ease another's heartache is to forget one's own.—Abraham Lincoln.

The "Rengeloff"
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

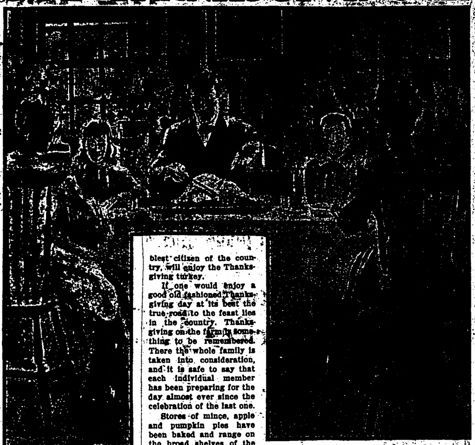
Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.

National Sewing Machine Co.
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ALL ABOUT THANKSGIVING DAY



WHEN Captain Miles Standish, with his little company of 16 hardy pilgrims, discovered the first fresh water encountered by the Mayflower explorers after landing at what is believed to be East Harbor creek, on the shores of Cape Cod, the party sat down and drank, and as Mount records in his journal or story:

"We were heartily glad and drunke our first New England water with as much delight as ever we drunke drink in all our lives."

Thus was, with "Bisket and Holland Cheese, and a bottle of aquavite," the first New England Thanksgiving dinner eaten on the noon of November 26, 1620, around "a fire of sassafras, juniper and pine, which smelled both sweet and strong."

Later these hardy adventurers were able to feast on wild fowl and venison in plenty, as have those who came after them even unto the present day, for the forests of the cape abound with game, and the waters with fishes very much as in the days of the little Pilgrim band who in the Mayflower's cabin signed the first New England charter.

Although not set down in the laws, the reunion feast became an informal annual function, and there can be but little doubt that Thanksgiving day as known to us of the present had its origin in and was inspired by the ability of the pilgrim band to soften the strong waters of the hospitable Dutch with the spring waters of the new world, by chance shall we say? Or, to what cause shall we credit the selection of the last week of November for the day of feasting and prayer now so eagerly looked for and as carefully observed as Christmas, the New Year or Independence Day? The day of thanks is more typically a national holiday than is any other. It is American and unique. Every country has one or more days set apart to commemorate independence or the granting of some great boon to its people that may be considered a step on the stairway to liberty, but the Thanksgiving day of the United States is without a close comparison in any land. Thanksgiving day begins the winter season.

Wherever you find an American you will, as the month of November wanes, find one who thinks more of being at home or at the home of intimate friends for Thanksgiving day. Clubs, hotels, public institutions, all see to it that their patrons, members or inmates are provided with a sumptuous repast for the one great feast day, and whenever and wherever possible a great, fat turkey graces the board.

The turkey should be our national bird, as it is or, rather, was everywhere in a wild state, and helped the original colonists to provide for their families. It has for 300 years been the chief feature at all important strictly American banquets, and may be safely called our greatest national food delicacy. The Spaniards in Florida, French in Louisiana, Pilgrims in Cape Cod and founders of the Virginia company all found the wild turkey ready for the sport and table in this their new home, and the American of today, from the president of the United States to the humblest citizen of the country, will enjoy the Thanksgiving turkey.

If one would enjoy a good old fashioned Thanksgiving day at its best the true road to the feast lies in the country. Thanksgiving on the farm is something to be remembered. There the whole family is taken into consideration, and it is safe to say that each individual member has been preparing for the day almost ever since the celebration of the last one.

Stores of mince, apple and pumpkin pies have been baked and range on the broad shelves of the store room; apple sauce, preserves, with home-made pickles, "put down" months before required for use; stores of grapes, apples, pears and nuts, carefully looked over; a goodly ham, freshened in cold water 24 hours, then carefully wiped dry and placed in a pot of cider to boil 15 minutes to the pound; a loin of pork, roasted to a rich, golden brown, to be served with apple sauce, and the feature of the feast—a turkey, fattened to about the 20-pound mark, the pride of the farmer and the joy of his wife.

The turkey, hatched on the farm and as carefully watched as any member of the family, fattened on grain and meal with a mixture of chopped nut meats to give it the proper flavor, killed one week before the feast and hung in an outhouse, where it is kept cold, but will not be injured by the frost, is brought in the night before for final treatment before being consigned to the oven.

The great bird is carefully picked and drawn, the interior wiped out, not washed, which would destroy the flavor, and filled with what is known in the country as "the stuffin'," a thick mixture of sausage meat, bread crumbs and eggs, with just a faint touch of sage and onion. When prepared and placed in the huge oven to roast it becomes the duty of one cook to watch the oven and baste the roast until it is evident to the practised eye of the heroine of many such conflicts that the turkey is ready to be served with fresh made cranberry sauce and a rich gravy, in which all the giblets have been stirred with some well-balanced chestnuts. Now, everything being ready, the family and guests (and there are sure to be guests in country at a country Thanksgiving dinner) troop into the long dining room, to find the repast not only ready, but served with all the pomp and state the feast deserves.

The turkey is placed before the host, while the roast loin of young pig graces the opposite end of the table, with the boiled ham in the center, flanked with mashed white and baked sweet potatoes, turnips and cauliflower, with boats of gravy and bowls of sauce within easy reach of all. "Now pass up your plates," is requested from each end of the table, and the oftener this repeated advice is followed the more the face of the good matron glows with satisfaction. The great pitchers of foaming cider pass along the board and the diner at a farm Thanksgiving feast finds it all so novel and good that the vision comes up before him frequently while struggling with a complicated menu at his club or some hotel or, mincing through the series of problems presented at a French or Italian table d'hote dinner.

On every Yankee warship in the hot lands of the far away Malay islands, Cuba, Guam, Panama, the Sandwich islands and under the flag that floats over every American consul's home or office Thanksgiving day will be celebrated, and, like another stitch in the great bed quilt of liberty and independence will knit the fabric closer together.

We do well to have a Thanksgiving feast. We thank the great Creator for our being, our sturdy forefathers for our great country, our Burly British ancestors for our love of country and good things to eat, our bustling energy for rapid progress, our wives and mothers for domestic atmosphere that makes life enjoyable and success certain and the rulers we have placed in power for unparalleled prosperity.

THE REUNION

A Story of a Thanksgiving in a Tourist Car

By MINNIE E. OLIPHANT.

Genevieve and I were riding in a tourist car, headed away from Los Angeles, and slowly creeping across Death valley. Our thoughts were with the folks at home, who were getting ready for the Thanksgiving dinner, but we were talking of other things. Words are slow unless thoughts are producing them, and, therefore, the conversation lagged.

Finally, Genevieve turned to me with the smile she always wore when a good plain plan had just struck her.

"Let's make believe," she suggested, 'that the passengers in this coach are all relatives, and let's have a family reunion and Thanksgiving dinner."

"How can we?" I asked.

"I'll go around and tell them that this is Thanksgiving, and we are all relations, and they are invited to our section for a family reunion, and that they are to furnish their own share of the dinner."

I looked around the car to see what our "relations" appeared to be like. Just back of our section was a young man with a fretful baby, and little three-year-old girl. He seemed so tired, but patient, though awkward, with the children. I had heard him tell the young man who wore a striped sweater, and sat across the aisle, that he had just lost his wife and was taking the children back to their grandmother in Ohio. The young man in the sweater lolled around in his section, dividing his time between a magazine, the Los Angeles papers and the desert scenery outside. Back of him sat a middle-aged Jew, who talked to no one, and looked at nothing in particular, as if he had forgotten where he was. Just before us was a young lady, and all we knew about her was that she had golden hair puffed out in the back, and that she tucked her scolding locks up every few minutes with a slender, ringless hand.

And these were to form our family party.

While I was studying the people, Genevieve was taking an inventory of our supplies.

"Go on with your invitations," I advised, "and, if they are accepted, I will look after the table."

She stepped back down the aisle and stood with her hand on the seat in front of our Jewish "friend to be." "I beg your pardon," she began, "but I want to invite you to come to our Thanksgiving dinner, and to furnish your share of it."

"Thank you," he looked up and smiled, as he lifted his hat, "but where is your dinner to be?"

"Down there where my sister is sitting." She nodded her head in my direction. "We are going to have a family reunion."

"Where is your family?" His smile broadened.

"All in this coach who will come."

Here the young man in the sweater turned round, and she addressed him. "Will you come, too? And—?"

"With pleasure, if I can be of any assistance."

"You can assist by furnishing something toward the dinner."

He pushed his hand down into his pocket. "I have a piece of chocolate and two sticks of chewing gum, which are at your disposal." The frank smile on the young man's face revealed no tendency toward freshness, but the older man, not being able to see his face, feared that he was inclined to make sport of my sister. Therefore, he leaned forward and said: "There is a diner on, and I think we could go in—"

"No, no," interrupted Genevieve; "we don't want to go into the diner. We want a 'make believe' family reunion here in our 'private' car." Then turning to the young man, "Chocolate and chewing gum are acceptable, if they are the best you have."

The man with the children had been down to the end of the car, giving each of them a drink, and returned to his seat, just as Genevieve was ready to put the matter before him.

"We are to have a family reunion," she began, but seeing a shadow pass over his face, hastened to add: "This is Thanksgiving, and we are all away from home, so my sister and I decided to play that you, and everybody else in this car, belong to our family, and to invite you home to our section, for a Thanksgiving dinner."

He saw what she meant, and the baby reached out toward her, as if it understood, too. Genevieve took the little one in her arms. "You see that the baby is willing, and a little child should lead you."

"Oh, of course, we will be glad to accept your kind invitation. If my children won't disturb the party."

"No, indeed," she assured him, "we need children to make a Thanksgiving dinner complete," and, with the baby in her arms, she walked down to the golden-haired lady.

"Will you join us in our dinner party?"

"Thank you," returned the girl, "but I have my dinner with me."

"Very good! We want you to put your dinner in with ours, and from the size of your basket, I should imagine you have more than all the rest of us put together."

"But I am going to Chicago," the young lady protested, "and I must make my lunch do for all the way."

"Oh, I see, you are afraid we will eat too much of it." She laughed, sitting down beside the girl, and still holding the baby in her arms. "If you will eat with us, you won't need to open your basket. It is not your food we want, but you."

The girl still hesitated. "My mother told me not to get acquainted with people on the train, for fear something might happen, because I have never been out of California before, and she is afraid for me to take such a long trip alone."

"Are you afraid of me and this baby?" asked Genevieve.

"Oh, no, I'm not afraid of ladies, but mustn't speak to gentlemen, unless I am introduced to them."

"Well, my dear girl, we won't enjoy our dinner party just behind you here, knowing that you are eating all alone."

The young man in the sweater told of his last Thanksgiving in Alaska, and our Jewish "relative" brought out the best jokes he had in stock. We laughed in the proper places, and asked for more. Then we agreed to name over some of the things we were glad about.

I saw the young man in the sweater give the golden-haired girl a look that made me wonder if he had noticed her dainty appetite and silence, or whether he was glad to have her present at our reunion. "I am getting back to Chicago," he said, "to attend my sister's wedding, and I suppose that I ought to add that I am thankful I am going to have a new brother next week."

"I'm going to a wedding, too." The golden-haired girl had forgotten that she was not to speak to a gentleman without an introduction. But she remembered in time to lean round behind me.

"Whose?" In coming to her rescue I had forgotten that no questions were to be asked.

"My brother's," she replied, somewhere back of my shoulder.

"Perhaps her brother is to marry my sister." The young man had heard her answer. "She is to marry a California chap that I have never seen. I barely know that his name is Harmon."

"Will Harmon?" Again the girl was startled out of her corner. "My brother Will is to marry Miss Jenkins."

"Sure enough!" The young man reached across me. "Shake hands, for we are almost relatives."

Genevieve rose with as much dignity as she could command under the circumstances. "Miss Harmon, allow me to introduce to you Mr. Jenkins."

Our dinner was over, as everything eatable was gone. The porter carried the cups and saucers back to the dining car, and cleared away the paper sacks and crumbs.

The golden-haired girl sat alone no more on that train, and the young man with the sweater read no more magazines. They may have been talking about the coming wedding, but as we were about to leave the train at Salt Lake City, our Israelite "relative" said over the back of our seat:

"There may be more than one wedding."

"That is the romance of our Thanksgiving dinner," suggested the father of the children, whose baby was at last asleep, and he had time to enter into a conversation.

"Now, her mother can't blame us," put in Genevieve, "for they would have met in a few days, anyway."

THE Famous Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user, always one

THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

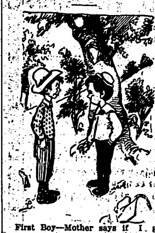
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen of druggists and harness dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free Booklet gives everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

ENCOURAGEMENT.



First Boy—Mother says if I go swimming she'll lick me when I get back.

Second Boy (encouragingly)—But perhaps you won't get back; there's been lots of fellows drowned in that swimming hole.

BABY WASTED TO SKELETON

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come out on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad that I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk.

"My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I sent to a drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed directions. At the end of two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. I can sincerely say that only for Cuticura my child would have died. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and about three boxes of Ointment.

"I am a nurse and my profession brings me into many different families and it is always a pleasure for me to tell my story and recommend Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 23, 1909."

Little Myra Explains.

Little Myra Lee had been in school but a few days when her mother had occasion to write a note to the teacher, and signed herself Mrs. Kent. Thinking she might have misunderstood the child's name, the teacher asked an explanation.

"Oh," said Myra, with a charmingly confidential air, "you see, my mamma got married again but I didn't."—Lippincott's.

DRINK WATER TO CURE KIDNEYS AND RHEUMATISM

The People Do Not Drink Enough Water to Keep Healthy, Says Well-Known Authority.

"The numerous cases of kidney and bladder diseases and rheumatism are mainly due to the fact that the drinking of water, nature's greatest medicine, has been neglected.

Stop loading your system with medicines and cure-alls; but get on the water wagon. If you are really sick, why, of course, take the proper medicines—plain, common vegetable treatment, which will not shatter the nerves or ruin the stomach."

To cure Rheumatism you must make the kidneys do their work; they are the filters of the blood. They must be made to strain out of the blood the waste matter and acids that cause rheumatism; the urine must be neutralized so it will no longer be a source of irritation to the bladder, and, most of all, you must keep these acids from forming in the stomach. This is the cause of stomach trouble and poor digestion. For these conditions you can do no better than take the following prescription: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime, but don't forget the water. Drink plenty and often.

This valuable information and simple prescription should be posted up in each household and used at the first sign of an attack of rheumatism, backache or urinary trouble, no matter how slight.

Mass Play Modified.

City Editor—Any radical changes for the better in football this season?

Sporting Writer—Verily. In understand that not more than one ticket speculator will be allowed to tackle a single patron at the same time.—Puck.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

One of the Producers.

"You should endeavor to do something for the comfort of your fellowmen," said the philanthropist, "without thought of reward."

"I do. I buy umbrellas instead of borrowing them."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The spinster is handicapped in one respect. She can't tell all the things she knows the way a married woman can.

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but mighty disagreeable. You've no idea how quickly a little Hamlins Wizard Oil will lubricate the cords and make you comfortable again.

The man who deceives himself is an easy mark for others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A girl is worth all it costs to raise her—and it always costs it.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33 1-3 bu. per acre. 25, 30 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. As high as 132 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1910.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1910 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining preemptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (36)

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

"PLAIN TALKS ON FLORIDA"

By I. I. Moody, one of the State's early settlers. From these talks you will learn many important things about Florida and Florida lands—facts for you to remember when you invest. They are free—write for them.

BUNNELL DEVELOPMENT CO., Bunnell, Florida

AGENTS

ROOSEVELT'S GREAT BOOK "African Game Trails"

Needed—a man in every place to sell this famous new book. Bring it to the families in your locality. We give you monopoly of field and high commission. Take this great chance. Write for prospectus.

Charles Scribner's Sons
153 (R. S.) Fifth Ave., New York

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

PISO'S IS THE NAME OF THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

Sunless Hours.

Again the night is wild with rain;
Again, distracted, with the gale;
Upon the hills I hear a wail
Of lamentation and of pain,
As when, on some high burial place,
Moaning among the windy graves,
The Indian squaws lament the braves,
Who fell in battle for their race.

Another day of storm shall dawn
Within the east; and, darkly lit,
Its brows of stern abstraction knit,
Absorbed in moody thoughts pass on.
Bear not too hard, is all I ask,
Upon the hearts that toil and yearn!
O despotism of days that spurn
All gladness, with your frowning mask!
—Madison Cawein, "Intimations of the Beautiful."

The Skeleton in His Closet

By STACY E. BAKER

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The soul-racking tale poured into the ears of little Ethel Murray could result only in one thing—a missive promptly penned to the profligate Emery Jarvis, assuring him that she had learned all, and asking to be released from the engagement.

"I know of the skeleton in your closet, wrote Ethel (here she applied a dainty bit of cambric to streaming eyes ordinarily as sunshiny and blue as the sky of a June morning). "I am surprised at you! Had you come to me and told me all, I feel that I could have forgiven you—but never, now that I find the truth through other people. I return herewith your ring."

The rest of the letter was a rambling plaint, save on one subject—the engagement existing between these two must be considered past history. That was plain.

For more than a year the daughter of Burgess Murray, the biggest man politically in the community, and Emery Jarvis, a clerk in Gisson's drug store, had been making plans for a future that would embrace them both. Jarvis was an ambitious young fellow, well liked by every one, and seemingly having the best of habits.

Ethel had believed in him thoroughly until the gossiping tongue of old Mrs. Pollet had disclosed certain things that no girl of spirit could tolerate in her fiance. Therefore the return of the handsome solitaire that she had so proudly worn and the letter to her betrothed asking for her release.

Jarvis read the lines in the seclusion of the little prescription room in the rear of the drug shop and his dark eyes clouded as he vainly strove to solve the cause of the maiden's anger.

"I know of the Skeleton In Your Closet," Wrote Ethel.

"She couldn't be cross about a little thing like this," he ruminated. "I wonder how she found it out, anyway?"

That evening Jarvis called up the girl. She was not at home. During the ensuing week he made several other fruitless attempts to see her.

It was after this that the ire of the youth assumed significant proportions.

"My dear Ethel," wrote Jarvis, "I know, and you have not been at home. Patience has ceased to be the proverbial virtue, and I shall not try to see you again. I am done. I release you from the engagement, as you ask. I also acknowledge the skeleton in my closet, but why a normal-minded maid should take this amiss is beyond me. If anything, my dear, I am rather proud of it."

Ethel positively stormed when she read this communication. She clinched her fists until the nails bit cruelly into the tender flesh and angrily tossed her little blonde head.

"I shall never, never have anything more to do with men," she complained bitterly. "The very brazenness of that Emery Jarvis—to say that a 'normal-minded' girl shouldn't take such things amiss. I'm sure no girl with common sense would allow her fiance to act in that scandalous manner. Anyway, I'm glad it's all over." To prove this, Ethel burst into convulsive sobs and hid a flushed and tear-wet face in a convenient pillow.

Weeks passed, but the two erstwhile lovers seemed hopelessly estranged. Ethel made no attempt to [illegible] caused by her letter, nor did Jarvis try to explain away the misunderstanding.

Gradually the gossips in the little town—and there were many—grew accustomed to the new order of things, and everybody ceased to interest themselves in the affairs of the young couple.

It was a month after this that old Pollit (he was a portly butcher, owning the meat shop next to the drug emporium) ventured to incorporate something of a remark that caught the youth's puzzled interest.

"What was that?" demanded Jarvis, ears metaphorically a-cock. "Just repeat that last sentence."

"I said," came from the butcher, "that that there book I've been reading—'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde'—reminds me of your doings." He poked a pudgy forefinger playfully into the ribs of the youth.

"You'll have to be more explicit," snapped the drug clerk. "I can't understand. What are you driving at?"

"Can't understand, eh?" commented the other, sourly. He was angry at the tone of the lad. "Well, I guess I can put it plainer, all right. I mean that you tried to play double just like that Jekyll-Hyde feller did. Every evening after you called on the girl you was engaged to, you went straight to the house of old Doc. Blyly to see his daughter. My wife she seen you do it time and again, she did."

The dull red stained the face of the angry butcher. "She's the one that put a crimp in you, too. Ethel Murray is too fine a girl to be galavanting around with a young fellow that she thinks thinks a heap of her, and all the while he don't, but is making her out a fool by sneaking away from her house to call on another girl."

"So it was your wife that caused this trouble between Ethel and me, was it? Pity she can't learn to attend to her own affairs, isn't it?"

The butcher, his mind relieved, stamped heavily out of the drug store, but he left a knowing youth behind him. Mrs. Pollit was a gossip monger of some notoriety in the community. She resided just opposite the Blyly home, and now that the irate meat man had given him his cue, Jarvis could understand many things.

That evening, his heavy jaws set firmly and his broad shoulders thrown defiantly back, the drug clerk mounted the steps to the Murray home and rang the bell.

Ethel answered the summons. An angry flush dotted her cheeks when she saw who her visitor was, but Emory ignored these trouble signs, and pushed by her and into the familiar parlor.

"I am here to explain," began Jarvis. "Mrs. Pollet's loquacious husband has just told things, and I think I understand."

"I don't care for explanation," interrupted little Miss Murray formally.

"Nevertheless," persisted Jarvis, patiently, "you are about to receive them. "Listen, dear, I have never called on Millie Blyly in my life—let alone after I left here. When you referred to the skeleton in my closet, I took the phrase literally. There is a skeleton in my closet—a six-foot skeleton of a man that Dr. Blyly loaned me to aid me in my studies, because—well, I'm studying medicine with him, you see. I don't want to be a drug clerk all my life. I—"

But here his late fiancee, face asmile, interrupted his sentence in a very pleasing way.

Financier by Inheritance.

Joseph Morgan, J. P. Morgan's paternal grandfather, fought in Washington's army until the Revolution closed, and then settled down to farming near the village of Hartford. He made money enough to invest it in stage lines and eventually rose to the control of the chief roads of transportation in the state. Hartford, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, had a great prosperity as the center of long-distance traffic, the main line of stage from New York to Boston passing through the city. Hartford also held the key to the trade of the Connecticut River valley, northward nearly, or quite, to the border of Canada. Innumerable taverns were sprinkled along the countryside, and Joseph Morgan also dipped into this thriving business. Later he opened a large hotel in Hartford, the City hotel, and soon afterward began to figure as a capitalist in connection with the Aetna Fire Insurance company of that city.—From the Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan in the Metropolitan Magazine.

POULTRY

SELECTION OF GOOD LAYERS

Not Unusual for Well-Conducted Farm to Secure Average of 200 Eggs Per Hen Per Year.

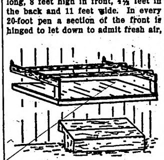
After the incubator the next most important development in this industry has been the breeding by careful selection of races of hens that are exceptional layers, says an exchange. It is not unusual for a well-conducted farm to average nearly 200 eggs per hen per year, and the tendency is to improve upon this figure. Several years ago in Australia an egg-laying contest was held extending over an entire year, a great number of breeds being pitted against each other, and the average of the winning pen of six pullets, averaging from seven to twelve months old, was 218 eggs per hen for the year. At many of the experiment stations in this country similar tests are conducted from time to time, and it is not unusual for one pen of selected fowls to produce an average of 250 eggs apiece, while the record for individual hens, a much disputed honor, is considerably above that figure. The Orpingtons appear to be quite as good layers as any other breed. The Brown Leghorns, while not quite so prolific layers, require relatively small rations and therefore are considered very economical egg producers. A good layer will produce five or six times her weight each year.

Prize Winners.

GOOD FARM POULTRY HOUSE

Minnesota Woman Gives Description of Open-Front Style of Structure for Chickens.

Our main henhouse is built of hemlock boards. The open-front style of house is liked best, and the one shown in the illustration cost about 60 cents per running foot, writes Mrs. D. E. Grover of Freeborn County, Minn., in Homestead. This house is 50 feet long, 8 feet high in front, 4½ feet in the back and 11 feet wide. In every 20-foot pen a section of the front is hinged to let down to admit fresh air, the inside covered with netting to keep the hens in. The cut shows only 20 feet of this house.



Section of Cheap Poultry House.

A heavy prepared roofing paper is more economical than shingles on these rather flat roofs. The shingles rot quickly, and leak quicker than they decay. The sides are covered with a cheaper grade of roofing. The sun gets into these narrower houses better in winter than would be possible with wider ones, and we find the more sun the more eggs and healthier fowls. Every day, unless stormy, the front is let down, and planty of fresh, pure air is obtained without draft.

Practical Egg Farming.

I raise poultry chiefly for the profit in the sale of eggs for commercial purposes. My stock is all single-comb white leghorns, and I have not tried to make a breed, says a writer in Baltimore American. I started four years ago by getting eggs from a man who had raised White Leghorns on a large scale for 27 years on the same farm. I started with four 360-egg machines, and now have eight, and shall increase to ten next spring. I have learned something about hen raising. I find that you cannot get your hen knowledge from books, papers or other people, but must knock it out of your own experience.

Keep Poultry House Dry.

It has been said that a dry hen cannot be frozen to death. Her coat of warm feathers protects her. For this reason it is more important to have a dry poultry house than a warm one. Keep out the rain and dampness and the hens will fare well.

Cull Before Winter.

One thing the poultry keeper should not neglect to do before putting the flock into winter quarters, and that is to cull.

Somewhat Indignant.

The two extra specialists had pounded and sounded him, and felt of his pulse and tapped his frame till he could only lie in a cold perspiration of fear.

"Undoubtedly it's a case of appendicitis!" said specialist No. 1, gravely.

"Undoubtedly!" assented specialist No. 2.

"But would he be able to stand an operation?" pondered No. 1.

"Ah, would he?" echoed No. 2.

They dug him in the ribs again, and he squealed.

"Ah," remarked No. 1, "I think we ought to let him get a bit stronger before we cut into him."

"Confound your palaver!" gasped the patient, starting up. "What do you take me for—a cheese?"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

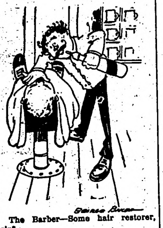
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WANTED 'EM BACK.



The Barber—Some hair restorer, sir?

Man in Chair—Yes, if it'll restore the hairs you've just rubbed off.

PUTS STOMACHS IN ORDER.

No Indigestion, Gas, Sourness or Dyspepsia Five Minutes After Taking a Little Diapepsin.

There should not be a case of indigestion, dyspepsia or gastritis here if readers who are subject to Stomach trouble knew the tremendous anti-ferment and digestive virtue contained in Diapepsin. This harmless preparation will digest a heavy meal without the slightest fuss or discomfort, and relieve the sourest, acid stomach in five minutes, besides overcoming all foul, nauseous odors from the breath.

If your stomach is sour and full of gas, or your food doesn't digest, and your meal don't seem to fit, why not get a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any druggist here in town, and make life worth living. Absolute relief from Stomach misery and perfect digestion of anything you eat is sure to follow five minutes after, and besides, one fifty-cent case is sufficient to cure a whole family of such trouble.

Surely, a harmless, inexpensive preparation like Pape's Diapepsin, which will always either at daytime or during night, relieve your sick, sour, gassy, upset stomach and digest your meals, is about as handy and valuable a thing as you could have in the house.

Back to the Wild.

There was a time when all dogs were wild and when what we call wolves were different from other dogs only as a collie now is different from a Newfoundland, for instance. From time to time you will hear of dogs that have returned to the life of their ancestors and have run wild with the wolves of the prairie or of the woods. In the town of Sandy in Oregon a greyhound one night made the acquaintance of a coyote, which is a kind of wolf, and ever since he has lived away from the town, running with the coyotes and approaching human dwelling-places only to steal a hen or two when he has been more than usually hungry.

You Can Tell by Faces.

Cheerful Pessimist—Well, how's things these days?

Dolorous Optimist—All right. Lots of work, money coming in hand over fist! Can't complain a bit!

Cheerful Pessimist—Well, that's certainly good news! Now with me things are simply rotten!—Puck.

Have You Tried?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? We can furnish positive proof that it has made many remarkable cures after all other means had failed.

Women who are suffering with some form of female illness should consider this.

As such evidence read these two unsolicited testimonial letters. We guarantee they are genuine and honest statements of facts.

Cresson, Pa.—"Five years ago I had a bad fall, and hurt myself inwardly. I was under a doctor's care for nine weeks, and when I stopped I grew worse again. I sent for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, took it as directed, and now I am a stout, hearty woman."—Mrs. Ella E. Aikey, Cresson, Pa.

Baird, Wash.—"A year ago I was sick with kidney and bladder troubles and female weakness. The doctors gave me up. All they could do was to just let me go as easily as possible. I was advised by friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. I am completely cured of my ills, and I am nearly sixty years old."—Mrs. Sarah Leighton, Baird, Wash.

Evidence like the above is abundant showing that the derangements of the female organism which breed all kinds of miserable feelings and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very disorders that give way to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Women who are afflicted with similar troubles, after reading two such letters as the above, should be encouraged to try this wonderfully helpful remedy.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Will Keep Your Harness soft as a glove tough as a wire black as a coal

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

MANUFACTURED BY
Standard Oil Company
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FOR SALE BY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones wore so well, and gave you so much comfort.

W. L. Douglas
President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas Shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Household Lubricant

THE ALL-AROUND OIL

IN THE HANDY, EVER-READY TIN OILER

is specially selected for any need in the home. Saves tools from rusting. Can cannot break. Does not gum or become rancid.

Dealers Everywhere

MANUFACTURED BY
Standard Oil Company
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FOR SALE BY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

MICA AXLE GREAS

Keeps the spindle bright a
free from grit. Try a b
Sold by dealers everywhere

STANDAND OIL C
(Incorporated)

NOT A PENNY TO PAY

FOR FULLEST MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Professor Munyon has engaged a staff of specialists that are renowned leaders in their line.

There is no question about their ability, they are the finest physicians that colleges and hospitals have turned out and receive the highest salaries.

He offers their service to you absolutely free of cost. No matter what your disease, or how many doctors you have tried, write to Professor Munyon's physicians and they will give your case careful and prompt attention and advise you what to do. You are under no obligations to them. It will not cost you a penny, only the postage stamp you put on your letter.

All consultations are held strictly confidential.

Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratories, 53d & Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Headach

"My father has been a sufferer from headache for the last twenty-five years never found any relief until he be taking your Cascarets. Since he begun taking Cascarets he has never the headache. They have entirely c him. Cascarets do what you recomm them to do. I will give you the privi of using his name."—E. M. Dick 1120 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis,

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Goo Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The ge uine tablet stamped C C C. Guarantee cure or your money back.

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PATENT your invention. Free pr ary search. Booklet free. B. STEVENS & CO., 868 14th St., Washington; 260 Dearborn St.

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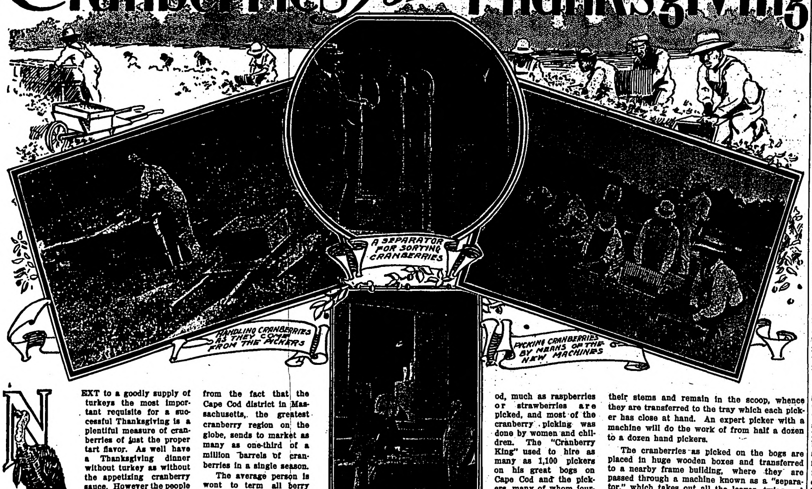
Cranberries for Thanksgiving



A SEPARATOR FOR SORTING CRANBERRIES

HANDLING CRANBERRIES AS THEY COME FROM THE PICKERS

PICKING CRANBERRIES BY MEANS OF THE NEW MACHINES

LOADING BARRELS OF CRANBERRIES IN A REFRIGERATOR CAR

NEXT to a goodly supply of turkeys the most important requisite for a successful Thanksgiving is a plentiful measure of cranberries of just the proper tart flavor. As well have a Thanksgiving dinner without turkey as without the appetizing cranberry sauce. However the people of the United States have scant cause to worry because of this feature of their holiday menu. It has been years since a failure of the cranberry crop was reported and cranberry growers have been so increasing their productive areas that despite the increase in demand, due to the country's increase in population and other influences, there continues to be year by year a pretty lavish supply of the crimson berries, and most seasons find them available at very reasonable prices.

Cranberries, like so many of the other good things of life, are distinctively American delicacies. To be sure, cranberries grow wild in some other quarters of the globe—for instance in Europe, but it is only in the United States that they have been cultivated as an article of food. Even here the growing of cranberries is confined largely to three states—Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. How important an industry it is may be surmised, however, from the fact that the Cape Cod district in Massachusetts, the greatest cranberry region on the globe, sends to market as many as one-third of a million barrels of cranberries in a single season.

The average person is wont to term all berry areas "patches," but cranberries do not grow in patches but in bogs and, as may be surmised from the name, most of these tracts are located adjacent to rivers or lakes or ponds, so that they can be flooded in the late autumn and kept under water until spring. The berries grow on a vine which nestles close to the ground in a perfect tangle, and save for keeping out the weeds and battling with the insect pests, which are numerous, the cranberries do not require very much cultivation or attention until harvest time approaches in the autumn. Then the cranberry grower must look forward to a period of anxiety, a careful, serious scrutiny of the weather. He must keep close watch on the weather, for if a frost comes ere the crop is harvested it will work sad havoc unless the grower has been forewarned and flooded his bog or built great bonfires to keep up the temperature.

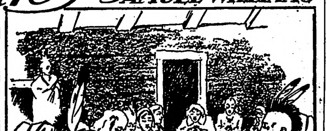
In years gone by the harvesting of cranberries was done solely by the hand picking method, much as raspberries or strawberries are picked, and most of the cranberry picking was done by women and children. The "Cranberry King" used to hire as many as 1,100 pickers on his great bogs on Cape Cod and the pickers, many of whom journeyed long distances, "camped out" on the bogs during the picking season. The past few years, however, has witnessed a revolution. Now almost all cranberries are picked by the aid of machines, and because it is tiresome work manipulating these machines it has come about that most of the women and children have been forced out of the industry and the task is largely in the hands of men, the more skillful of whom receive from $3 to $5 per day.

The picking machine most extensively used has the appearance of a huge wooden scoop, the bottom of which is made up of a row of metal bars, tipped with sharp prongs and set close together. In operation this scoop is shoved with some considerable force into the tangle of cranberry vines and then is drawn upward and backward with the result that the vines which have been caught slip between the metal bars but leave the berries, which are too large to pass through the openings, as do the vines, and in consequence are stripped from their stems and remain in the scoop, whence they are transferred to the tray which each picker has close at hand. An expert picker with a machine will do the work of from half a dozen to a dozen hand pickers.

The cranberries as picked on the bogs are placed in huge wooden boxes and transferred to a nearby frame building, where they are passed through a machine known as a "separator," which takes out all the leaves, twigs and other foreign matter. Then they are sorted for the elimination of any bad or worm-eaten berries and finally are placed in barrels, which are hauled away to railroad yards to be loaded into cars to the tune of from 220 to 240 barrels to the car, refrigerator cars being used exclusively. Up to the present time cranberries have been sold in bulk, but this year sees an innovation in the appearance of evaporated cranberries, for which are claimed all the advantages of evaporated peaches or apples, and in the introduction of cranberries put up in pasteboard cartons. Bearing cranberry bogs of the most desirable kind cost from $600 to $1,200 per acre, but in a bumper year a grower may get his money back the first year, and during the worst year the industry has known in a decade most of the growers made from 10 to 15 per cent. on their investment, and that, too, in spite of the fact that cranberries were so plentiful that they brought only $2 a barrel, whereas $5 to $7 a barrel is accounted an average price, and there have been years when a famine of cranberries sent the price up to $10 per barrel.

Origin of Thanksgiving Festivities

By SAMUEL WILLIAMS



"THE GUESTS REMAINED THIRTY DAYS

THE autumn of 1621 waned on a prosperous community. Plymouth, Mass., was both healthy and wealthy. Sickness, though it had destroyed one-half the company of pilgrims, had ceased, and the crops, as a whole, had been good, the peas alone failing. All the houses in the settlement had been put into condition and a goodly stock of furs and prepared lumber had been made ready for export to England by the next ship. The waters swarmed with fish and sea fowl were abundant. The call of the wild turkey was heard in the woods and the patter of the fleeting deer was nothing strange.

The summer was past; the harvest ended. The pilgrims decided upon a period of recreation. The governor sent out four huntsmen, who in one day secured game to last the colony a week. Hospitality was extended to Massasoit, of the neighboring settlement, who brought 90 people with him. The guests remained 30 days. The company engaged in rounds of amusements, in which military drills and religious services formed a part. Thus, heartily and loyally, was inaugurated the great New England festival of Thanksgiving. For two centuries it has continued to be observed, at first mostly in the eastern states, but it has now become national, its annual return finding a welcome from boundary to boundary, both at top and bottom and either extremity of the nation.

Thanksgiving day is peculiarly an American custom, though there are some writers who claim that it is not possible to determine the date of the first observance. John A. Goodwin, in his historical review, "The Pilgrim Republic," is positive, however, that the first celebration occurred in the fall of 1621, this being followed in 1623 by the first Thanksgiving proclamation, by the governor of Massachusetts. In 1630 there arrived at Plymouth 14 vessels, bringing with them 880 colonists, making the number nearly 1,200 instead of a mere 300. On July 8, 1630, another Thanksgiving was held in acknowledgment for this accession to the ranks of the colonists. The Dutch governors of the New Netherlands also appointed different dates for public thanksgiving, from time to time, and in some historical works there is record of a dispute as to which of these colonies deserved the credit for having first inaugurated the day. Most of the best founded historians, however, give the credit to the New England states.

The Dutch governors of New Netherlands appointed occasional days of thanksgiving in 1644, 1645, 1655 and 1664, and the English governors followed their example in 1755 and 1760, and the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States in its prayer book, ratified in 1789, recommends for Thanksgiving day the first Thursday in November, unless some other day be appointed by the civil authorities. There were also occasional recommendations by other religious bodies, but no regular annual recommendation by the governor of New York before 1817.

The struggle of the colonies for independence marks the beginning of general observances of days of thanksgiving in this country. The congress of 1777, the one which prepared the articles of confederation for adoption by the colonies, adopted a resolution setting apart the eighteenth day of December, 1777, to be observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving and praise throughout the United States.

Washington, during his administration, issued two thanksgiving proclamations, one in 1789 and the other in 1795, just after the suppression of the "Whisky rebellion," which had threatened the peace of the country, and President Madison issued one upon the declaration of peace in 1815. However, in the early years of the nation the rule was for the colonial custom to be followed and the proclamation made emanated from the governors. The western states, largely people from New England or New York, early followed the lead of these portions of the country. As we have seen, the annual recommendation by the governors of New York began in 1817. From that time the observance gradually crept southward and westward, and in 1885 Governor Johnson of Virginia adopted it, and though in 1857 Governor Wise of Virginia declined to make the proclamation on the ground that he was unauthorized to interfere in religious matters, in 1858 a Thanksgiving day was proclaimed in eight of the southern states.

The day had thus naturally grown to be a national institution of almost universal observance, when the Civil war brought to sudden ripeness this along with many other tendencies, and President Lincoln put upon it the seal of his official proclamation. President Lincoln's first proclamation was in 1862, on account of the first important victory of the national arms. He issued a similar recommendation in 1863.

Decorative Conceits and Favors For the Thanksgiving Festivities

The pious, hard-driven, worn-out, but thankful Puritans who sat down at their tables one November, a few centuries ago, and made the first Thanksgiving Day, never knew to what lengths they were to drive the ingenuity of their poor descendants. But it wasn't their fault after all, that the preparer of the Thanksgiving feast today has to attend just as much to the turkey's surroundings as to the turkey itself: It was good enough for them to have a well-stocked larder from which could come the turkey, the celery, the pumpkin pie, the cranberries and all the other goodies which history puts down to their credit. Even the comparatively recent New Englanders were content with all these as long as they looked tempting and tasted good. But today, even the important fowl itself is hardly more important than the ribbons, the candies, the favors, the adornments of all kinds, which must appear on the Thanksgiving table.

"Don't bother about having too much to eat," an up-to-date daughter was heard to say to her New England mother the other day. "I want plenty of room for the ribbons and the candy boxes."

It's the same way with other daughters of an esthetic turn of mind, rather than a practical one, and it looks as if their ambitions to "make things look pretty" may be realized this year, for there is a goodly array of Thanksgiving favors and table decorations of all kinds.

Of course the turkey reigns supreme, even if it is in paper, and is seen in all sizes, all kinds, roasted to a beautiful dark brown as the cookbook says, or standing important and majestic with its big fan-shaped feather tail high in the air. In most cases the favor turkey is meant for candy, but certain new china turkeys are mustard cups.

The pumpkin is next in importance and is seen in many of the novelties. There are large paper pumpkins for centerpieces and all sorts of small ones in papier mache or tissue paper which are candy boxes. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds seem to be suggestive of the season of feasting, and many good imitations are found among the candy box collections. Goblinesque little men are made of paper fruits and fixed up to have a very grotesque appearance, and funny little figures are made of peanuts, and mounted on cards. Nuts are tied up in ribbons and are found to be prize-packages for the receiver, for in them are neatly packed little stick-pins, whistles, etc., all carefully concealed within the paper shells.

The place cards allow of a great many new designs, and an especially new feature among these is some small mirrors. The chrysanthemum is the leading flower among the paper bowers, and those in yellow or orange seem to be the most desired shades. Other imitations which are especially "life-like" are the painted piece of the pumpkin pie, the tin of Boston baked beans, the plum pudding and the ear of corn.

LENT INSPIRATION.

"I am gratified," said the first prominent citizen, "to observe the undercurrent of joy in the Thanksgiving proclamation of the governor. Hitherto the proclamations have been along the old cut and dried, stilted forms, but in this instance there is a certain tone of joyousness, of thankfulness, of pure gratefulness that is really inspiring."

"Yes," agrees the second prominent citizen, "but it's no wonder the governor felt good when he wrote that proclamation."

"No. He has started on what seems destined to be a good administration, already there is talk of promoting him to some higher office in the gift of the peo——"

"And besides," interrupts the second man, "the governor owns one of the largest turkey farms in the state.

A LOVABLE WOMAN

Queen Amelie of Portugal Most Unfairly Treated.

Woman of Many Sorrows and Tragedies Who Devoted Herself to the People—Charities Were Her Only Extravagance.

Lisbon.—Perhaps there is not in all Europe today a more pathetic figure than Queen Amelie. Brave she has proved herself to be often, but there is something about the calm intrepid spirit with which she has faced this latest trouble, which calls forth the deep sympathy of womankind the world over.

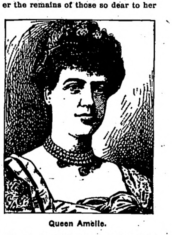
After having had her husband and her eldest son slain by her side, in the most shocking fashion, nearly three years ago, and her own remaining boy wounded, she has now been compelled to submit to the loss of her son's throne (that was also her own), and has been driven with him to seek refuge abroad—leaving all their belongings, all their personal treasures, in the hands of the revolutionists.

Born in England at Turkinham on the banks of the Thames—her father, the late Comte de Paris, being banished at the time from France—Amelie will doubtless add one more to that Parisian group of throneless royalties who furnished the inspiration of one of Alphonse Daudet's famous novels.

What Amelie Fears.

Perhaps Queen Amelie's greatest grief in connection with the recent tragic events will be the shattered future of her only remaining son. For all hopes for the future are practically at an end for a monarch who has been deposed by his people. Another source of profound sorrow will be the fact that she will be barred henceforth from that Church of St. Vincent at Lisbon where her murdered husband and eldest son sleep their last sleep.

She will be in doubt, indeed, whether the remains of those so dear to her will not be subjected to some such frightful indignities as those which characterized the last revolutionary outbreak in Barcelona, when the mob having sacked the convents and monasteries, tore the dead monks and nuns from their tombs, paraded them about the city, either whole or piecemeal, exposed them to every sort of outrage, and ended by setting them up in grotesque positions at the ruined entrances of the sacred buildings from which they had been taken.



Queen Amelie.

Ever since Amelie's husband and eldest son were assassinated she had lived in utter terror lest her only remaining son, Manuel II., should share their fate. For herself, her own safety and welfare, she cared little. Those who know Amelie realize that when a cruel death claimed her husband on that terrible afternoon in February, 1906, her heart was quite broken, and the only interest left for her in life lay in her son, Manuel. The domestic life of King Carlos and Amelie was utterly unclouded and the queen was the happiest of wives and mothers.

Tried to Help the People.

Amelie has been obliged to submit to seeing the instigators of the murder of King Carlos and the crown prince not only unpunished, but even occupying positions of influence and rank. Indeed, she was brought face to face with them almost daily and had to remain silent for the sake of the young king.

She was debarred from rewarding those who had endeavored to defend her husband on the day of his assassination and could not open a Portuguese paper without finding its columns filled with calumniations of her dead husband, which she was powerless to officially or publicly deny.

Since Amelie, then a slender young woman renowned for her exquisite beauty, came to Portgual a little over 24 years ago, she has done nothing but good. Out of her own personal fortune she has had built and endowed homes for crippled children, orphan asylums, homes for the blind and public dispensaries.

Marie Amelie is possessed of a sufficiently large fortune of her own to have rendered her wholly independent of the Portuguese treasury. Her own extravagances consisted of her many charities, and that from her own purse she returned to the Portuguese government money which it was asserted had been advanced to her husband, the late king, but which he did not in reality owe, it will be realized that Portugal has driven from her soil a wise, good and energetic princess, who spent her entire married life in working for the welfare of her people—a woman toward whom they should be filled with feelings of gratitude.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

American Gibraltar in Manila Bay

WASHINGTON.—About two years hence if passengers on steamers entering Manila harbor and passing between the several small islands that guard the principal port of the Philippines should inquire with indifferent interest as to the name and use of a small dun-colored rock, hardly discernible any distance away and looking much like an irregular shaped houseboat floating on the ocean, they will be told that they are looking at El Fraile island. Perhaps, also, they will be told that the little island, scarce two hundred feet square, is the most diabolically effective fortification of its size in the world.

For eighteen months army engineers have been directing the work of fortifying what is intended as the backbone or keystone of the strong defenses in Manila harbor. They have resorted to a plan suggested by a young engineer officer after their superiors had thrown up their hands in despair at the prospects of attempting to fortify the rock which showed its head above the water for so small an area. It involves the leveling of the island almost to the surface of the sea and erecting a structure in the form of a battleship deck stripped for action. The artificial fortifying will be of steel and cement.

The defenses of Manila bay entrance present the most picturesque as well as the most complete set of fortifications Uncle Sam possesses. Stretching across the mouth of the harbor are a series of islands. The largest of these islands and the one which will be used as a base of supplies for the others is Corregidor, from which the first hostile gun was directed against Admiral Dewey's fleet in 1898. On Corregidor the army is installing a 24 company post.

But the most interesting of all the islands is the El Fraile, at present a tiny rock rising in a pinnacle 180 feet above the bay. The shape of the island will, as stated, be changed by means of steel and concrete walls which will extend below the water line, to resemble the hull of a battleship. No section of the island ground will be exposed to fire. It will be surrounded and covered over by steel and concrete walls, about fifty feet thick on the sides and almost solid steel on the top. On the surface of this "deck" two turrets will be placed, each turret containing two 14-inch guns. Besides the four large guns, four six-inch rapid-fire rifles will be placed in embrasures at the seaward end, and like batteries of small guns will be placed at other points of advantage. Quarters will be provided for only a sufficient number of men to work the guns and machinery.

Treasury Building Is Overcrowded

PUT 'ER THERE

WHEN the small army of architects and artisans has finished the work now in progress on the United States treasury building, the beautiful old structure will show the first material change since 1869. Architecturally it still will represent a pagan temple, indicating, many folk say, the American people's worship of money. But visitors to the nation's capital who have not seen the treasury in 40 years will find some changes for efficiency and economy.

The nucleus of the present building, located where President Jackson, irritated by the procrastination of congress in choosing a site, put his hickory stick down with a thump and exclaimed, "Put 'er there, on that spot," will remain unchanged, but the double-stone staircase leading up to the colonnade on the Fifteenth street side has been torn away. Architects said it spoiled the beauty of that side of the building, plans for which were drawn by William T. Elliott, a surveyor, who came to Washington in 1813.

The 30 granite monoliths, each of which cost $5,500 and weighs 30 tons, now stand in an unbroken row. They are said to be the finest example of their kind of the stonecutter's art. It required ten men, working 60 days, to produce each of them, and a solid train of 30 flat cars brought them to Washington from the quarries in Massachusetts.

To make more space inside the building all the files of letters and documents will be stored in the old coal vaults under the lawn on the Pennsylvania avenue side, and new coal vaults are being built on the side opposite the White House.

Big Job to Fill the Supreme Bench

HUGHES
LURTON
THIS IS NO EASY JOB
LIST

THE seven justices of the Supreme court of the United States, led by the venerable Justice Harlan, called on President Taft the other day to pay their respects. This annual call of courtesy reminded the president of a duty which is uppermost in his mind and occupying it almost to the exclusion of any other consideration, for the president is called upon to remodel the highest tribunal in the land.

The president has appointed two justices already—Hughes in place of Brewer, who died, and Lurton in place of Peckham of New York, also dead. These deaths removed a Republican and a Democrat, and their successors were of the same political faith. Since then Chief Justice Fuller, a Democrat, appointed from Illinois, has died, and Justice Moody, a Republican, of Massachusetts, has resigned because of ill-health, and President Taft will have to fill these two vacancies.

In addition to judicial fitness, politics and geographical qualifications must be considered. Moreover, the president is brought face to face with a task which will be of tremendous importance to the United States for the next generation. With political beliefs changing over night and greater zeal in governmental supervision being urged by the dominant party, the court which President Taft must reconstruct will pass on all the changes in the organic laws of the United States which may be made by congress.

Society Soldier Out at Fort Myer

ALBERT J. MYER, the American army's gentleman soldier, is no longer wearing the uniform of an enlisted man. He has left Fort Myer, the army reservation named for his illustrious grandfather, and has gone back to Boston.

Not only was the passing of the dandy soldier sudden and unexpected, but the manner of his going sensational. Mr. Myer, who was a corporal in the signal corps, has been in the guardhouse since August. A recent verdict of a court-martial which tried him sentenced Corporal Myer to be reduced to the ranks, to be confined at hard labor for three months and to forfeit $50 of his pay.

The court-martial was a little slow and Myer escaped its imprisonment penalty, having been discharged in the meantime. He was given an honorable discharge and the army knows him no more.

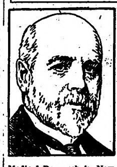
Myer created the biggest sensation the army has had for a long time. He tried to get into West Point, but was barred by age, and from the naval academy because of his size. Then he enlisted in the cavalry, but that did not suit his liking and he transferred into the signal corps, where he was promoted to be a corporal.

At Fort Myer the dude soldier was the envy of his comrades and a particular bore to his officers. After a hard day's drill, or the attendance on some other military duty, Corporal Myer would go to his bachelor apartments, have his valet rub him down and then don the habiliments of a society man. That night, perhaps, his commanding officers would find him in the same ballroom with themselves.

The youngster rode and walked with the fairest of Washington's belles, and had money to burn.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

GOVERNMENT HEALTH ADVISER

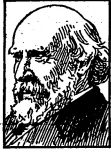


When Theodore Roosevelt discovered some years ago that the Panama Canal could never be built until the yellow fever plague was conquered, he appointed a commission of medical men to discover the cause of the scourge and the means of preventing it. The splendid work of that commission everybody knows; but not everyone is aware that the members of the commission were named by a private citizen, Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore. Dr. Welch has occupied for years the unique position of unofficial adviser to the United States government in all large matters relating to the public health. There is hardly a single body that has to do with the national health which does not include Dr. Welch among its members.

As president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, Human Life says, he has helped to inspire many of the great discoveries which have come out of that laboratory from Dr. Simon Flexner and others. Not long ago the Carnegie Institution in Washington needed a chairman for its executive committee, which has general oversight of all the Institution's manifold scientific activities. Dr. Welch was elected, and although the Carnegie research workers are busy with many other problems besides those of medicine, he takes almost as much interest in the institution's new non-magnetic yacht and its observatory in the Andes as in his own particular subject.

As a pathologist Dr. Welch has won a world-wide reputation. Occupying the professorship in this science at Johns Hopkins University since its foundation, he has made during the last twenty-five years many important contributions to our knowledge of diphtheria, typhoid fever, malaria, Asiatic cholera, kidney troubles, and other diseases.

J. J. HILL 72 YEARS OLD

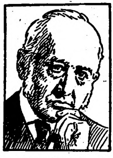


James J. Hill, of St. Paul, celebrated his 72d birthday anniversary a few days ago. The heading reads, "J. J. Hill 72 Years Old." Perhaps it would have been nearer correct if it read, "James J. Hill, 72 Years Young." If there is another man in the United States who has passed the allotted time of three score years and ten, and, having done as much work in his lifetime as James J. Hill, "Empire Builder of the Northwest," still retains as keen an intellect and can yet do as much important work in a day, St. Paul would like to know who he is.

Mr. Hill's son, Louis W. Hill, as president of the Great Northern railroad, has relieved his father of much work, but in the office of president of the board, James J. Hill finds enough to do to keep him busy every day. His hand is still on the helm and nothing escapes his notice. Evidence of Mr. Hill's keenness of mind was amply given in the address he delivered before the National Conservation Congress in St. Paul. Some of the epigrams contained in that address will be quoted in years to come.

Mr. Hill's St. Paul home is on Summit avenue, a residence street equaling in beauty any in the world. From the rear of his house Mr. Hill has a view of the Mississippi river and the beautiful bluffs beyond that provides a picture no artist could truthfully portray. In his home are priceless collections of art.

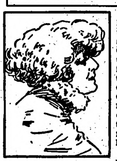
JUDGE WHO TRIED CRIPPEN



Lord Alverstone, chief justice of England, is the judge before whom Dr. Harvey H. Crippen was tried for the murder of his wife, and it was he who sentenced the American dentist to be hanged. Lord Alverstone is regarded in England as having exceptional judicial ability. He was born in December, 1842, the second son of Thomas Webster, Q. C., and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Calthrop, Swineshead Abbey, Lincolnshire. He was educated at King's College School; at Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Scholar, thirty-fifth Wrangler, and third-class Classic. He became a barrister in 1868; joined the South-Eastern Service circuit; later, was appointed Tubman, and, after that, Postman, of the Court of Exchequer. He took silk ten years after he was called. In 1880 he contested Bewdley, and five years later he became M. P. for Launceston. From the same year until 1900, when he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, he was M. P. (Conservative) for the Isle of Wight. He was attorney-general from 1885 to 1886, from 1886 to 1892, and from 1895 to 1900. In the last-named year he became Master of the Rolls. In 1872 he married Louisa, only daughter of William Calthrop, of Withern, Lincolnshire.

The first part of the lord chief justice's summing up in the celebrated case consisted of an analysis of Crippen's own story. After telling the jurors they must be satisfied upon the evidence the crown had made out, or otherwise the prisoner was entitled to acquittal, Lord Alverstone said the jury would agree that Crippen, if guilty, was an extraordinary man, who had committed a ghastly crime and had covered it up in most brutal and callous manner. If Crippen was innocent, the judge declared, it was impossible to fathom his mind.

BERNHARDT STILL YOUTHFUL



The emotional, fervid and ever youthful Bernhardt is once again in our midst. With a repertoire of 24 plays, she will tour this country for six months and will then visit Cuba and Mexico. Of course, "the Divine Sarah"—how many million times has she been called that?—has made the inevitable statement that this is her farewell tour, but American theater-goers are hardened, disillusioned. The most trusting patron of the drama, whose wide-eyed belief in the truth of many stage legends is almost pathetic, becomes cynical and peevish when the term "farewell tour" is used in connection with any celebrity, most of all Sarah of the burnished tresses. Sarah has "farewelled" too often.

But when you get right down to it, who wants her to retire, anyway? When a woman of 67 can play the part of a lithesome lad of 19—play it wonderfully, with all the grace and vivacity which the role demands—why should she retire? Why shouldn't she go right on playing until she's 100 if she wants to? If Sarah has this idea in mind—and certainly it seems that she has—she can count on Americans backing her up for many a long year to come.

It has been said, in fact one reads it in every account of Mme. Bernhardt's career, that she looks barely half her age. That, of course, isn't so; to say that the world-famous French actress appears to be only about 34 off the stage "in real life" is an exaggeration. But that her figure is as slender and straight as any girl's, her eyes bright and her complexion clear and healthy, cannot be denied.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Forging the Big Panama Canal Gates

60,000 TONS
IT WOULD TAKE A HUSKY KID TER STEAL A GATE LIKE DAT—GEE!

PITTSBURG, PA.—Mischievous boys dreaming of gates to be carried away and future Hallowe'en trophies would not in the wildest nightmares imagine such enormous gates as are being made in Pittsburg for the Panama canal.

They will be the largest gates in the world. Any one of the 92 of them will be about as high as a six-story building, as wide as many city buildings are (65 feet), and seven feet deep or thick.

The structural steel that will go to make them will weigh 66,000 tons, or more than eight times as much as was used to build the Eiffel tower in Paris.

The mighty portals, designed to admit a world's commerce from one ocean to another, must withstand a tide of criticism as well as a tremendous pressure of water and possible convulsions of earth. For years the controversy over gates or no gates, locks or sea level, has been the dividing issue of the canal problem.

In the face of fear in some quarters that the foundations on the isthmus are not sure enough for locks, that earthquakes or water pressure would dislodge them, and that an enemy's mines or accidental explosion might easily destroy them, the government has begun to build the gates. The cost will be $5,500,000.

Of the 60,000 tons of steel required, the heaviest single pieces will weigh about eighteen tons. The thousands of individual pieces, numbered and fitted to go together as easily as children's blocks, will be shipped by steamer via Baltimore and with them will go more than four hundred skilled structural steel builders from Pittsburg to set them. The advance guard of experts will leave here in December and the first work probably will begin early in 1911.

There are no locks approaching these in size. The famous Suez canal is a sea level affair and the few great lock canals would have to combine their gates to equal the size and strength of the great doors of Panama.

Tragic Fate Long Pursues a Family

NEW YORK.—Another is likely to be added to the list of tragic deaths in the family of Miss Adelaide Cumming of this city. She is now in Boston, summoned there by a peculiar accident to her sister who, on her thirty-second birthday put on a new dress of the hobble-skirt variety, and as she was going downstairs, tripped and fell. Her hip bone was broken and various complications have set in which may cause her death.

Miss Cumming is still a young woman, but misfortune has been with her all her life. Her grandfather was wrecked and drowned at sea; her father killed in a boiler explosion; one sister crushed by a trunk, another killed by a snowball and a third by gangrene; a nephew went down in the Maine, another was killed in the San Francisco earthquake, and their mother is now insane.

James G. Cumming, grandfather of the present Cumming generation, was a sailor of Salem, Mass., and went down with his ship when Miss Cumming was a young girl. Her father was blown to death in a boiler explosion in Salem. He was a merchant and simply happened along when the boiler let loose. Only parts of his body were recovered. One sister was breaking wood over her knee when she fractured her kneecap. The leg was amputated but gangrene caused her death. Another was killed by a snowball in which a stone was imbedded and a third was caught while packing a trunk. The lid crushed her head.

The unhappy fate of the family seemed to descend to the branches, for one of Miss Cumming's nephews was lost in the San Francisco earthquake in one of the collapsed buildings which took fire. A brother of this lad, Ensign Matthews, had perished on the Maine in Havana harbor

Everybody Helps to Make City Clean

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—The Armourdale district has set the pace and now this city is going to be a spotless town. An idea, a circular letter and a few postage stamps did the work in Armourdale.

Mr. Dean, commissioner of parks, selected the town-cleaning day and then mailed the letters to all of the business and professional men in that part of town, inviting them to meet, properly equipped with implements, at Shawnee park.

As early as 7:30 the Shawnee park district looked like a brickyard district when a mad-dog alarm has been sounded. There were men of all sizes and wearing all sorts of working apparel and carrying many descriptions of implements. When all hands had gathered around the bandstand, it was found that the group included lawyers, doctors, ministers and business men, and that they meant business.

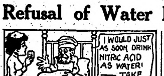
The party was divided into three sections. Wagons furnished by the city and by business firms were on hand to follow the workers and collect the results of their labor.

Up one side of the street and down the other they worked, cleaning the street and parkings of weeds and papers and piling them for the wagons to collect and cart away. And school boys who had not been detained at home to clean yards followed the shovel and hoe brigade with brooms, sweeping up the dirt the shovelers had missed.

It is the intention before long to have the 14,000 school children of the city organized into juvenile leagues for the purpose of assisting in this work.

"This is only a starter," Mr. Dean explained. "All of Kansas City, Kan., will be cleaned the same way."

Refusal of Water May Cost His Life


I WOULD JUST AS SOON DRINK NITRIC ACID AS WATER!—TAKE IT AWAY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lying in the Garretson hospital in a critical condition from a badly lacerated scalp, which he sustained when hit by a street car, Albert Maxwell, fifty-one years of age, steadfastly refuses to drink water in any form because he doesn't like it. He declares he has been a total abstainer from nature's beverage for the last thirty years, and is willing to take a chance of giving up his life rather than touch water again.

When Maxwell was taken to the hospital he was placed on the operating table while the physicians sewed up his scalp, which had been almost completely torn off the skull. Maxwell stood the operation well. As he straightened up ready to be assigned a bed Doctors Ross and Silk offered him a glass of water.

"I never use it," was Maxwell's response to the proffered drink. The physicians and the nurses regarded the statement as a joke. Next morning the nurse offered Maxwell medicine in the form of pills. A glass of water was offered him to take with the medicine, but Maxwell refused it. He swallowed the pills without water.

The white of an egg was prescribed in the evening, but after inspecting the food Maxwell declared he thought there was water in it and refused to take it.

Hospital attaches are in a quandary as to what to feed the man. Mrs. Maxwell says it is useless to coax her husband to drink water.

Valuable Advice.

"You are always asking me for advice, but you never seem to take any that I give." "I know it. You see, I am frequently in doubt, before I consult you, as to what is the best thing not to do."

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. MINN.

SPIRIT OF ROMANCE.

To the spirit of chivalry and love of adventure that characterized the wonderful days of long ago the average writer turns for his romantic tales of love and war, but it seems somehow as though enough of romance can be found in the world at every period of its existence, even in its present most practical and, perhaps, its most unpoetical stage, to make volumes of absorbing interest, but the mystery of the past appeals to the ordinary mind with more persistence than the wonders of the present; perhaps, because the intervening periods of time have endowed the occurrences of other days with something of the charm of their own uncertainty. The influence of poetry, of music, of art, of the drama, of literature, helps to mold a world of loveliness, and contributes in no small way to the happiness of living, says the Charleston News and Courier. Into each profession some of the spirit of romance has crept, much of which has been handed down from generation to generation as a priceless heritage. The artistic temperament best understands the making of those rose-sweet romances which breathe their fragrance far and wide and make the world a better place in which to live, but even those of us who are not blessed with poetic natures cannot, indeed must not, fail to trace along our daily paths the romance of the world itself with all its throbbing beauty—a romance of life and color, of effort and achievement, and above all of joy and happiness.

Sometimes the question is asked, "What becomes of all the gold?" It is a well-known fact that the total of the precious metal mined is not fully accounted for by the amount of gold coins in use or the quantity of gold employed in the arts. A good deal of it "gets away" in some fashion and hides from the sight of the statisticians and the economists. Perhaps a little light may be thrown on the mystery by the experience of a woman in South Bend, Ind., who while digging in her flower garden found $1,145 in gold pieces. It is believed the money was buried by the woman's father, who died some years ago. How much more has been disposed of in like fashion or stored away in miser's hoards and in secret places by those who wish to keep the coin against a time of need?

The remarkable instance of a cure of tetanus after the jaws were locked, effected in Milwaukee not long ago, has been paralleled in New York, the patient being a seven-year-old boy. He lacerated his right hand and left knee, which were cauterized by a physician. Ten days later, however, he became violently ill, showing symptoms of tetanus, and being removed to a hospital, where for four days his jaws were locked and for eight days he was subject to frequent spasms. At the first injection of the improved serum from the New York board of health 5,000 units were used. After 30,000 units had been administered the lad showed improvement and gradually grew better, until a week ago he was discharged from the hospital completely cured.

One of the precious things that escaped destruction in the fire that wrought such havoc at the Brussels exhibition was the priceless collection of lace loaned by the former queen of Italy. As all the world interested in lace-making is aware, Queen Dowager Margherita has revived the lace industry in Italy, and her endowed lace factory at Venice is visited by many travelers. Brussels as well as Venice in old times was famous for its lace, and no doubt the Belgians inspected the Italian collection like connoisseurs. The collection is now again in the the possession of the queen dowager.

Women arriving at the port of New York from abroad, who wore their furs to escape paying duty on the wraps, had it made even more warm for them by the explanation that their excuse of nonpayment for duty wouldn't wear.

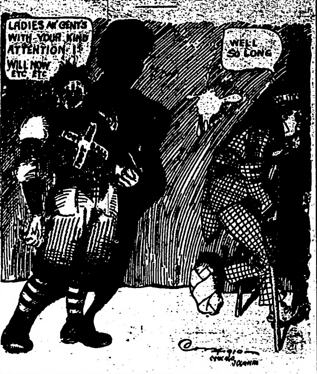
The champion fish story, not only of this, but also of many previous seasons, was told lately at a meeting of the American Fisheries Societies. It was to the effect that fishes grow on trees in Alaska. This record triumphantly challenges all comers.

A Seattle man wants a divorce because his wife eats seven pounds of meat a day. And then has the nerve to ask him for ostrich plumes, too, we presume.

A French student has discovered that man is superior to all machines. We might add that the common man is superior to the machine politician.

A New York paper says its city has "4,700,000 souls." The census says only that number of people.

"ON WITH THE PLAY!"


LADIES AN' GENTS WITH YOUR KIND ATTENTION I WILL NOW ETC ETC
WELL SO LONG
1910 CHICAGO JOURNAL

CHOLERA IN GOTHAM

DREADED DISEASE MENACES NEW YORK; TWO DIE, NINE ARE ILL.

SHIPS HELD IN QUARANTINE

Victims of the Plague Are Buried at Mouth of Port, While Vessel From Italy Is Held by Government Inspectors—Precautions Taken.

New York—While two deaths on board the steamship San Giorgio, which arrived here Wednesday, and the nine sick cases are reported to be due to gastro-enteritis, it is felt that the real disease is cholera.

The bodies of the two victims, one a child of two years and the other the child's mother, who died, were buried at sea, the woman just before the steamer entered port.

The two fatalities were reported on the vessel as due to acute gastroenteritis, but there seems to be no doubt that they were cholera victims, although Health Officer Doty declined to make an official announcement, preferring to wait the results of the bacteriological examination. All the cases were in the steerage.

The San Giorgio left Naples with 22 cabin and 221 steerage passengers. Of these last 53 were from infected districts and were held in quarantine at Naples on the steamer Marsala for five days, while 68 passed through the city from the interior and were isolated in a building near the water.

ROBIN J. COOPER IS FREED

Alleged Slayer of Senator Carmack Is Acquitted on the Advice of Attorney General.

Nashville, Tenn.—Robin J. Cooper, charged with the murder of Senator Edward Ward Carmack November 9, 1908, was Tuesday acquitted in the criminal court on recommendation of Attorney General A. B. Anderson. Thus was brought to a close the final chapter in one of the most celebrated cases in the court annals of Tennessee.

There was complete silence as Attorney General Anderson arose to address the court.

"Your honor is probably familiar with this case," he said. "This defendant, his father, Col. Duncan B. Cooper, and John Sharp were indicted jointly for the murder of Senator Carmack. The case came up for trial and resulted in the acquittal of Sharp. Colonel Cooper and this defendant were found guilty of murder in the first degree. The supreme court affirmed the case of Colonel Cooper, but as to this defendant there was a reversal."

Judge A. B. Neil then stated to the jury that, in view of the statement of the attorney general, the sworn officer of the state, and in view of the further fact that there is no further effort made to prosecute the case, the jury would return a verdict of not guilty, which was accordingly done.

Two Shot in Mexican Riot.

Gaudalajara, Mex. — Carlos B. Carothers a real estate dealer, shot and killed Jesus Loza, a fourteen-year-old Mexican boy, and woulded Prudencio Chavesl, a gendarme, in defending his home against a riotous attack by Mexicans Saturday. Carothers surrendered to the police.

Youthful Football Player Dies.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—As a result of the injuries suffered a week ago while playing football, thirteen-year old John Fisher died in his home Thursday. He was a member of the football team of a public school.

Roosevelt's Classmate Drops Dead.

Cincinnati.—N. H. Davis, president of the Central Trust and Safe Deposit company, dropped dead of heart disease here Thursday. He was fifty-two years old and a classmate of Theodore Roosevelt.

BLOCKS RAIL RATE ADVANCE

SUSPENSION ORDER ISSUED AGAINST FOURTEEN LINES.

Interstate Commerce Commission Prevents Restoration of Old Tariffs—Decision Vitally Important.

Washington. — The interstate commerce commission have blocked the attempt of fourteen railroad lines to resume advance of rates between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, which had already been condemned, by a suspension order in what is known as the Burnham-Hanna-Munger case of Kansas City, Mo.

The decision will be of vital importance as a precedent as to rate-making by basic points. The commission ordered the class rates on shipments moving from points east of St. Louis to Kansas City and beyond. The principle involved is that rates from the east to Kansas City should be lower than the aggregate of rates from the east to St. Louis and St. Louis to Kansas City.

Railroads appealed to the courts and the Supreme court of the United States sustained the commission. Recently the roads gave notice of the contemplated restoration of the old rates. The roads which filed these schedules include the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Illinois Central; Iowa Central; Missouri, Pacific, and Wabash.

TAFT REPLIES TO PINCHOT

President Gives Ex-Forester Permission to File Briefs in Connection With Alaska Claims.

Washington.—President Taft, responding to the request of Gifford Pinchot, former forester of the United States, and his brother, Amos Pinchot, for permission to submit a brief on the question of issuing patents in the Cunningham Alaskan coal land claims, has informed Mr. Pinchot that he may submit such a brief and advised him to send it to the executive office before December 1.

Mr. Pinchot is thus informed in a letter authorized by President Taft and written by the secretary to the president, Charles D. Norton, which was made public Tuesday. The letter is in reply to a recent communication to the president from Mr. Pinchot and his brother, expressing fear that the interior department will recommend the patenting of the Cunningham claims.

MANY RIOTERS SHOT DOWN

Nicaragua Troops Kill or Wound 75 Liberals Holding Forbidden Political Meeting.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.—More than 75 persons were killed or wounded in a street battle between the government troops and the Liberals at Leon Monday.

The Liberals, disregarding the government's orders prohibiting their holding public meeting on the streets, gathered in a park and their leaders began delivering speeches against the government.

The police attempted to disperse the crowd, but were quickly overcome. The troops were then called out and were compelled to fire many rounds into the mob before the crowd could be dispersed. The situation is critical and further trouble is anticipated.

Sheriffs Hunt Robbers.

Grand Island, Neb.—The State bank at Cushing was robbed Thursday by bandits who dynamited the safe, wrecked the building, took $3,000 and escaped. Sheriffs Haigley and Sutton are in pursuit of the robbers.

Ship Held; Cholera Suspected.

Quebec.—Suspicion that Gotlieb Zide, a passenger aboard the Royal George, which arrived here Thursday from Bristol, has cholera, caused immigration authorities to hold the steamer in quarantine.

AVIATOR IS KILLED

RALPH JOHNSTONE MEETS HORRIBLE DEATH IN FLIGHT AT DENVER, COL.

EVERY BONE IN BODY BROKEN

Aeroplane Wing Crumples at Height of 800 Feet and Airman Is Dashed to Ground in Presence of Thousands—Struggled to Save Life.

Denver, Col.—From ten to fifteen thousand persons saw Ralph Johnstone, the holder of the world's aviation altitude record, plunge, in his Wright biplane, at Overland Park Thursday, from a height of 800 feet to a terrible death, nearly every bone in his body being fractured.

His tragic flight was not without a thrilling struggle with the grim messenger, for when the daring birdman realized that the earthward dive might mean the loss of his life, he tried to climb swiftly to the top of his aeroplane, lest the heavy machinery crush out his life. But he could not manage it.

The tragedy was apparently due in great measure to an accident on Tuesday, when on alighting in front of the grand stand, a screw gave way and his biplane crashed into a fence and stopped with a crushed wing. It was this wing, probably not properly repaired, that gave way and sent the machine and its driver to the ground.

Johnstone got away perfectly when he started his last flight. Once or twice he circled above the admiring throng, then rose to a height of 900 feet. Johnstone gave some exhibitions of aerial rough riding, making his plane dip and rise, dip and rise, as though it were borne by some huge, invisible wave.

After seventeen minutes of flight, Johnstone decided to come down. He was making a fancy descent, known to aviators as the aerial spin. When at a distance of about 800 feet from the ground his machine was noticed to wobble several times. Suddenly it swerved and the right wing crumpled. The part that had been injured gave way entirely and like a huge bird crippled by a shot, it began to flutter to the ground. Apparently Johnstone realized instantly that death was reaching out for him, for he hurled off his heavy headgear and seizing the rods sought to clamber to the top of the aeroplane, evidently trying to escape being caught under the heavy machinery.

The machine fell outside Overland Park at the corner of Iowa and South Delaware streets, where a crowd had gathered on a knoll overlooking the park. All scampered to safety save one man, who seemed not to realize the weight of the machine that was coming down upon him, but stood with uplifted arms as if to catch the bird-like monster. Suddenly he darted from under and Johnstone crashed to the ground, the machinery all above him, parts of it, however, driven clear through his body, in which no bone remained unbroken. His face was crushed in and the bones of all his limbs protruded through the flesh.

A gruesome detail of the accident was the morbid desire of souvenir hunters, who, almost before Johnstone's body was removed, had carried away all available portions of the aviator's aeroplane.

Johnstone was for years identified with the vaudeville stage as a trick bike rider. He held the world's record in altitude aviation, having attained a height of 9,475 feet at Belmont Park this year. He was thirty years old, married and lived in Kansas City. He leaves a widow and two children, who are in New York at the present time.

STANDARD OIL WINS CASE

Indiana Concern Is Declared Not Guilty by Jury Through Instruction of Judge.

Jackson, Tenn.—Judge John E. McCall of the United States district court Thursday instructed the jury in the case of the government against the Standard Oil company of Indiana to return a verdict of not guilty.

Judge McCall sustained the contention of counsel for the defandant that the United States had failed to prove the allegations set forth in the indictment. The oil company has been on trial for a week charged with receiving freight rate concessions in violation of the so-called Elkins law.

The Tennessee suit against the Standard Oil company of Indiana was one of a number of federal attacks based on anti-rebate laws to be inaugurated by the department of justice under the Roosevelt administration, and the line of prosecution followed in a number of significant details the case in which a $29,000,000 fine was imposed by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis in Chicago, only to be set aside by the federal court of appeals.

Upheaval in Pacific Ocean.

London.—Scientists here report the depths of the Pacific ocean are in a state of great upheaval. Heavy earth shocks were recorded during Tuesday and Wednesday, apparently occurring in the regions north of New Zealand.

Fumigation Kills a Baby.

Denver, Col.—Mrs. Fred McCarthy was overcome and her two-year-old son was suffocated at home Wednesday by fumes from a fumigating preparation used on the floor below.

CANAL COMPLETED IN 1913

PRESIDENT IS SO INFORMED AT PANAMA.

Official Opening, However, Remains January 1, 1915—Taft Gratified at Progress.

Panama.—President Taft, wearing a white flannel suit and flapping Panama hat, spent several hours watching the work on the famous Gatun dam and was informed that the canal would be completed December 1, 1913.

The official date of the opening remains January 1, 1915, Lieutenant Colonel Goethals desiring one year in which to train the canal tenders and to get the machinery working smoothly. Ships meantime will be granted the privilege of the canal, but at their own risk of delay incident to inexperienced operation.

In addition, it was announced by the colonel that the report that President Taft's visit was the forerunner of a request of another $100,000,000 from congress was unfounded. The canal will be completed in 1913, he said, within the $375,000,000 already authorized.

Colonel Goethals has recommended to President Taft that the canal be fortified by the military government of the Canal zone, the army and navy to be represented on the fortifications board, each branch of the service to have control of matter appertaining to it.

The president was pleased at the outlook for the early completion of the great work, and congratulated Colonel Goethals. He expressed amazement at the amount of work accomplished since his visit to the isthmus in February, 1909.

President Taft is gratified over the results of his three days' inspection. Wednesday he went deep down in the Culebra cut, giving especial attention to this, the most difficult part of the construction.

The president heard delegations of mechanics and laborers, who are asking increased wages based on increases in the United States.

Conditions here differ from those in the United States, as government commissary has been successful in preventing the increased cost in living that has been general elsewhere. It is doubtful that larger wages will be paid in the zone.

AMERICAN FLEET IN ENGLAND

British Warships Salute United States Battleships and Latter Reply in Kind.

Portland, England.—The first division of the American battleship cruising fleet, which includes Rear Admiral Schroeder's flagship, the Connecticut, arrived here Wednesday. While coming from Tor bay the American warships passed the second division of the British home fleet which was passing out. Salutes were exchanged. The visiting vessels also made the customary salutes when they entered Portland harbor.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Henry May, commander of the home fleet, entertained the American admiral and captains on his flagship, the Dreadnought, Wednesday evening. The mayor and the corporation will give a banquet to the American officers, while a fancy ball and other entertainments for the American and British bluejackets have been arranged.

The men of the visiting fleet will have all the privileges of the naval canteen at Portland and of the sailors' home in Weymouth harbor. This is a courtesy never before granted to men of foreign ships. The naval recreation grounds have been placed at the disposal of the Americans and rowing and sailing matches between crews of American and British seamen have been planned.

FLIES FROM SHIP TO LAND

Aviator Ely Makes Successful Flight From Deck of War Vessel at Sea.

Norfolk, Va.—Eugene Ely flew from the deck of the U. S. scout cruiser Birmingham to land Monday, making a new epoch in the progress of aeronautics. His was the first flight attempted from a ship at sea.

Ely's trip nearly ended in disaster, however, for when his machine cleared the cruiser's deck it dipped so that one wing struck the water. The shock broke a propeller blade, but Ely succeeded in getting clear and continued his flight.

The crippled condition of his biplane made a long trip impossible and the aviator headed for the nearest point of land, Willoughby Spit, a narrow, sandy point reaching out into Chesapeake bay. He alighted on the beach only a few feet above the water line.

Ely started his daring attempt when the Birmingham was in Chesapeake Bay about twelve miles from the Norfolk navy yard, which was his objective point.

Want the Tariff Revised.

Washington.—The Knights of Labor of America at the close of its thirty-fourth annual convention here Thursday decided to go to congress at the coming session with a sweeping demand for tariff revision. The blame for the high cost of living is placed by the organization solely upon the tariff. Several of the delegates declared that if the Democratic party did not revise the tariff the high cost of living would lead to the formation of a new party which would give its chief attention to this feature.

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill.—"I was troubled with falling and inflammation, and the doctors said I could not get well unless I had an operation. I knew I could not stand the strain of one, so I wrote to you sometime ago about my health and you told me what to do. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I am to-day a well woman."—Mrs. WILLIAM AHRENS, 988 W. 21st St., Chicago, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

It is better to inherit a fortune than to marry one.

Somehow the average mother doesn't think she is doing her duty unless she spoils her children.

Pettit's Eye Salve for 25c.

Relieves tired, congested, inflamed and sore eyes, quickly stops eye aches. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Had Been Done.

"I never saw such a versatile man; he can do anything."

"Why stop at 'anything'?"

At the One Horse.

Jere L. Sullivan, the head of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, said in Cincinnati, apropos of Labor day:

"Our American hotels are better than they used to be, and for this betterment my organization deserves no little credit.

"We have today no such hotels as the One Horse of Tin Can, where, if you asked for a bath, they used to give you a shovel and tell you to go down to the hollow and dam the creek.

"An English earl once visited the One Horse hotel. The landlord without ceremony led him outside, pointed to a window on the fifth floor, and said:

"'That's yer room.'"

All in Good Time.

Seven-year-old William had become the proud owner of a pet pig, and insisted upon having all the care of it himself. After a few weeks, as the pig did not seem to thrive, his father said to him:

"William, I'm afraid you are not feeding your pig enough. It does not seem to be fattening at all."

"I don't want him to fatten yet," William replied, knowingly. "I'm waiting until he gets to be as long as I want him, then I'll begin to widen him out."—Tit-Bits.

Got Out of the Habit.

"I see you have got a young man stenographer?"

"Yes."

"Don't you think a pretty girl stenographer adds a great deal to the attractiveness of an office?"

"I suppose she does, but I can't dictate to a woman somehow. I suppose it's because I have been married so long."

HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding-house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts food which I did, making it a large part of at least two meals a day.

"Today, I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia, and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Backache is usually kidneyache. There is only one way to remove the pain, you must reach the cause—the kidneys. No better kidney remedy exists than Doan's Kidney Pills. They permanently cure all kidney ills.

Mrs. M. C. Morris, [illegible] Pacific Ave., Alameda, Cal., says: "For twelve years I suffered from kidney trouble. My back ached so intensely I did not receive one good night's rest. The kidney secretions were suppressed and the bladder burned and pained. Fifteen physicians treated me without benefit. Then I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was relieved from the first. Continued use cured me."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Not a Bad Chap After All.

Hawke—Oh, well, Jones isn't such a bad fellow, after all.

Taylor—What makes you say that?

"Well, he wouldn't lend me the $10 I asked him for, but he didn't take advantage of the opportunity to give me good advice."

DISTEMPER

In all its forms among all ages of horses, as well as dogs, cured and others in same stable prevented from having the disease with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 600,000 bottles sold last year $.50 and $1.00. Any good druggist, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted., Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Precautionary.

The Millionaire—Doctor, is it absolutely necessary to remove my appendix?

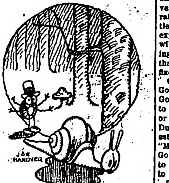
"Not absolutely, but it is safer to begin with some simple operation like that."—Life.

UNSIGHTLY COMPLEXIONS

The constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for toilet, bath and nursery purposes not only preserves, purifies, and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, and prevents inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the complexion and skin. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find Cuticura Soap most successful in realizing every expectation.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are admirably adapted to preserve the health of the skin and scalp of infants and children, and to prevent minor blemishes or inherited skin humors becoming chronic, and may be used from the hour of birth. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the civilized world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, for their free Cuticura book, 32 pages of invaluable advice on care and treatment of the skin, scalp and hair.

NO TIME TO LOSE.



Bug—Hey! Wait a minute, Mrs. Snail.

Mrs. Snail—I can't stop, now; I am going to town to do some Christmas shopping, and it's November now!

AN EFFECTIVE HOME MADE KIDNEY AND BACKACHE CURE

Easily Prepared Medicine Which Is Said to Regulate the Kidneys and End Backache.

To make up enough of the "Dandelion Mixture" which is claimed to be a prompt cure for Backache and Kidney and Bladder trouble, get from any good Prescription Pharmacist one-half ounce fluid extract Dandelion; one ounce Kargon Compound and three ounces Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

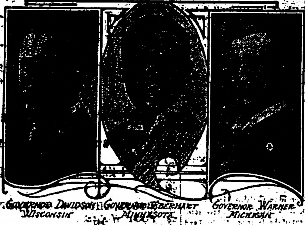
Those who have tried it say it acts gently but thoroughly on the Kidneys and entire urinary system, relieving the most severe Backache at once.

A well-known medical authority recommends the prescription to be taken the moment you suspect any Kidney, Bladder or Urinary disorder or feel a constant dull Backache, or if the urine is thick, cloudy, offensive or full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a scalding sensation, or for too frequent urination during the night.

This is a real harmless vegetable mixture which could not cause injury to anyone and the relief which is said to immediately follow its use is a revelation to men and women who suffer from Backache, Kidney trouble or any form of Urinary disorder.

This is surely worth trying, as it is easily mixed at home or any druggist will do it for you, and doesn't cost much.

THREE GOVERNORS TO ATTEND FOREST FIRE CONFERENCE.



FIRE CONFERENCE

WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL ON DECEMBER 6 AND 7.

THREE GOVERNORS TO BE THERE.

Minnesota Forestry Association Hopes to Bring About Concerted Action to Forestall Future Conflagrations.

St. Paul, Nov. 17.—Officials of the government, the state of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, the railroads and lumber companies are to deliver addresses at the Lake States Forest Fire Conference in St. Paul, December 6 and 7, and from the suggestions they make a well defined plan for the prevention of future destruction of life and property is expected to result.

Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, Governor Warner of Michigan and Governor Davidson of Wisconsin will take part in the conference.

The program for the conference has just been completed by J. E. Rhodes, president of the Minnesota Forestry Association. Mr. Rhodes has succeeded in inducing many prominent men to agree to come to St. Paul to discuss the causes and prevention of forest fires, which, including the great Hinckley disaster in 1894, have cost hundreds of lives and millions of dollars in property.

The cause of these fires, it is believed, will cause one of the most important discussions. Investigations always follow the disasters and there always is a hot argument concerning the cause. Recently it was charged that that blaze which destroyed Spooner and Baudette, Minn., and laid in waste thousands of acres of land, was caused by sparks from a locomotive on a Canadian railroad. This was vehemently denied by officials of the railroad, who in turn claimed the settlers themselves were to blame. It is expected that this most recent of fires will be thoroughly probed at the coming conference and there is a chance that the responsibility for it will be fixed.

Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota; Governor Davidson, of Wisconsin, and Governor Warner, of Michigan, are to speak on the opening day. Governor Eberhart will talk on "The State's Duty in the Preservation of Its Forests; Governor Warner's subject is, "Michigan's Forestry Policy," and Governor Davidson is on the program to discuss, "What the Forests Mean to the People."

The remainder of the first day's program follows:

Opening address, Z. D. Scott, president of the Minnesota State Forestry Board, presiding officer; address of welcome, Herbert P. Keller, mayor of St. Paul; "What the Forest Service Does to Prevent Fires," H. S. Graves, Chief Forester of the United States; "The Forest Fire Patrol System of the Western States," E. T. Allen, forester Western Forestry and Conservation Association; "Forest Protection in Canada," R. H. Campbell, forester, Dominion of Canada; "Why Our Forests Burn," Filbert E. Roth, professor of Forestry, University of Michigan; "Forest Protective Legislation Proposed by the State of Wisconsin," E. M. Griffith, state forester, Wisconsin; "Minnesota's Forest Fire Warden System," C. C. Andrews, Forestry Commissioner, Minnesota.

Sessions of December 7.

"The Interest of the Railroads in Protecting the Forests," R. H. Aishton, vice president, Chicago & Northwestern railroad; "The Interest of the Lumbermen in Forest Fire Protection," Thornton A. Green, Ontonagon, Mich.; "Legal Questions Involved in Forest Fire Laws," W. B. Douglas of the Minnesota Forestry Board; "Fire Protection on the Minnesota State Reservations," Prof. E. G. Cheyney, Minnesota Forestry School; Discussion of the Michigan forest fire laws, led by Charles W. Garfield, president of the Michigan Forestry Association. Discussion of Wisconsin's proposed forest fire warden system, William M. Bray, chairman committee of forestry, Assembly, Wisconsin legislature. Discussion of the forest fire protective laws proposed by the Minnesota Forestry Board, John Lind, member Minnesota's forestry school.

W. B. Douglas, former attorney general of Minnesota, has outlined amendments to the state forestry laws for the prevention of fires. He says many fires have been caused by the neglect of railroads to clear their right of way, that spark arresters should be placed on locomotives and that there should be a law against the building of camp fires between the dates of April 1 and November 10. These suggestions, it is believed, will call for a protest from the railroads and it is expected that the conference will be "hot" in keeping with the subjection under discussion.

NOTED JURIST DEAD.

Judge Crosby of Hastings Ends Useful Career.

Hastings. — Judge F. M. Crosby presiding over the first judical district for thirty-eight years, a record without parallel in Minnesota, died suddenly at his home here at the age of 80 years.

While he had been indisposed several days, his illness was not considered serious and his death was entirely unexpected and came as a shock to the community.

At the fall election in 1871 Mr. Crosby was elected judge of the first judicial district and entered upon his duties in January, 1872. He was reelected to the office in 1878, 1884, 1890, 1896, 1902, and 1908. Prior to the beginning of this long term of service he was judge of probate for two years, of Dakota county.

Judge Crosby was born in Wilmington, Vt., Nov. 13, 1830, and was brought up on a farm in that town. He was the son of Eliel Crosby and Thankful Allen, who were of Massachusetts ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington and at Mount Cesar seminary at Swansey, N. H. He taught school and represented Wilmington in the Vermont legislature in 1855 and 1856.

He studied law in the offices of Oscar L. Shafter at Wilmington, and Daniel Roberts at Manchester, Vt., and was admitted to the bar at Bennington, Vt., in December, 1855. He removed to Hastings in 1858.

Descendant of Men of '76.

Judge Crosby was a lineal descendant of Stephen Forbes and Ebenezer Allen, Massachusetts revolutionary soldiers, and was a former president of the Minnesota society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Judge Crosby's cast of mind and clearness of apprehension were strikingly displayed in his conduct of cases tried to a jury. His aim in these cases was to dispense with everything that might befog the jurors or distract their attention from the issues which they were called upon to try.

His charge to the jury was generally brief, concise and at the same time exhaustive. A jury in Judge Crosby's court seldom failed to understand the charge or to re-enter the court for further instructions.

Long and Rare Experience.

Judge Crosby was an upright and impartial judge and an eminent and patriotic citizen. His ideals were ever high, his influence with the bar and laity of his district always toward the upright, honest and impartial administration of the law. He was a firm believer in the participation of the citizen in the administration of the law, both as a grand and as a petit juryman, and this conviction he fortified by an experience at the bench and bar not equaled in length of time by any judge now living in the state.

BOY OF 8 SAVES BROTHER.

Drags Him Out of Twenty Feet of Water at Lake George.

St. Cloud.—Marcellus, 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boerger, was saved from drowning by his brother Lawrence, 8 years old. The boys were crossing Lake George. A hole had been cut in the ice and the younger one slipped in feet first. He threw out his arms and caught himself on the edge of the ice while his brother pulled him out, [illegible]

CROSBY'S FUNERAL ON FRIDAY.

Bar Association Takes Charge of Last Rites at Hastings.

Hastings. — The funeral of Judge F. M. Crosby was held from St. Luke's church on Friday at 10:30 a. m., Rev. Arthur Chard officiating. It was conducted under the auspices of the Dakota County Bar association and most of the Goodhue county bar members also were present. The interment was at Lakeside cemetery.

ANTON SCHAEFER MUST GO.

Gov. Eberhart Announces Public Examiner Will Not Be Rappointed.

St. Paul. — The strenuous efforts of the friends of Anton Schaefer to secure his reappointment as public examiner will be of no avail. Governor Eberhart, before he left on his vacation, made the positive statement that Schaefer will not be retained after his term expires in January. Schaefer is the only state officer who has been an active candidate for reappointment. The state officers of the U. C. T., of which Schaefer is a member, have sent letters to the governor trying to persuade him to reappoint Schaefer.

Anton Schaefer.

With Schaefer's elimination from the race, Andrew E. Fritz, of St. Cloud, looms up as the probable man for the place.

CLOSE FIGHT FOR JUDGE.

Wins Seat By Only 81 Votes When 25,000 Were Polled.

Fergus Falls.—One of the most interesting election contests in this part of the state was that for the district judgeship for the Seventh judicial district, which is composed of Otter Tail, Stearns, Benton, Clay, Wadena, Todd, Becker, Mille Lacs, Douglas and Morrison counties. Six years ago J. W. Mason ran against Judge Baxter and was defeated by 125 votes. This year Mr. Mason, who lives in this city, was again a candidate against C. M. Johnston of Detroit for the Republican nomination. The earlier reports indicated Mr. Mason's nomination, but a few scattering precincts that came in at the close changed the outcome and gave the nomination to Mr. Johnston.

C. A. Nye of Moorhead secured the Democratic nomination without a contest, Judge Baxter having decided to retire on account of advanced age, and the contest at the general election was between Mr. Nye and Mr. Johnston. The earlier reports indicated Mr. Nye's election by from 800 to 1,000. At noon Saturday a report was received that the official count in Todd county gave Johnston a majority of 699, whereas the earlier reports had been that he had carried the county by only 400. Then the news was received that Nye's majority in Stearns was 2,014 instead of 2,114, as had been reported. Late in the afternoon official returns were received from all except one county, and in this one the auditor had carefully added the votes. The result was that Nye's majority is whittled down to 81 in a contest in which over 25,000 votes were cast on the judgeship.

DAIRYMEN PLAN MEETING.

Big Convention Will Be Held in Litchfield January 17 to 20.

Litchfield.—W. F. Schilling of Northfield, president, and F. D. Currier of Nicollet, secretary, of the Minnesota State Dairymen's association, were in this city making preliminary arrangements for the anual convention to be held here Jan. 17, 18, 19 and 20.

They stated that this meeting will be the largest in the history of the association. The state membership now exceeds over one thousand enthusiastic dairymen who are greatly interested in the future development of the dairy industry.

The program at this meeting will include some of the best speakers and practical workers in the business. A new feature will be a livestock exhibition, public judging and educational contests.

BEMIDJI BREWERY CLOSED.

Federal Agents Threaten to Dump Liquor Shipments Into Street.

Duluth. — Owing to the recent federal order prohibiting liquor in territory covered by Indian treaty the brewery at Bemidji has been closed, according to August Fitger, president of the Fitger Brewing Company, of this city.

There are three other breweries in the sixteen counties affected which, Mr. Fitger says, will be closed soon. Shipments of liquor to that territory are being refused by railroads and express companies.

CLOQUET HUNTERS LUCKY.

Many Deer Bagged and No Accidents Reported.

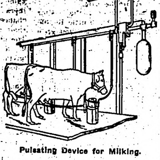
Cloquet.—Within the last week about 150 deer were brought in over the Duluth & Northeastern, a logging road which passes through the heart of the hunting grounds north of here. Local nimrods say there are more deer in the woods this year than for many seasons past, due probably to the forest fires farther north. As yet no accidents have been reported.

The DAIRY

DEVICE FOR MILKING COWS

Apparatus Arranged to Give as Near Perfect Imitation of Suckling Calf as Is Possible.

The illustration shows a pulsating device that has been devised to give as perfect an imitation of the suckling operations of a calf as possible. The pulsator is connected between the service and pump pipes of the milking apparatus, and is provided with a valve subject to the drawing force or partial vacuum of the system. A controller, provided with connections for effecting the movement of this valve, cuts off and opens the air communication, thus providing pulsations.



Pulsating Device for Milking.

TO MAKE SUPERIOR BUTTER

Several Essential Suggestions for Dairymen That Insure Success in Quality and Flavor.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.)

Butter of the best quality is obtained only when the cream is churned twice a week, though a product of fair quality may be secured from a weekly churning if extra care is taken of the cream during the gathering process.

It must be kept in a well ventilated cellar or room free from objectionable odor. If vegetables are kept in the same compartment see to it that there are no decaying members among them. Cabbage is especially prone to affect the flavor of milk or butter.

If you use ensilage never feed the silage until after the milking is done and the milk cared for. Milk readily absorbs odors and the butter will be of inferior quality as a result.

Always scald pails, strainers and separators in fall and winter, with as much care as in midsummer. Because the milk does not quickly sour is no reason why vigilance in this direction should be relaxed. The bitter odor is bound to creep in unless this detail is carefully attended to.

If the butter is hard to come keep the cream in a warm room 12 hours before churning. This is much more satisfactory than putting in hot water to raise the temperature of the cream.

When packing butter away, scald all the crocks and pails thoroughly. One that has had rancid butter in can seldom be cleansed sufficiently to keep butter well afterward; though if it is necesary to use such a crock, perhaps the best method of sweetening it is to fill it with clay for a short time. This soil has the power to draw out objectionable flavors as nothing else can do.

When packing butter for the winter months always use the best of salt, and cover with a cloth well sprinkled with salt. Avoid coloring material.

Strive to keep the cream at the proper temperature before and during the process of churning and artificial tints will not be required.

More butter is spoiled by being over, rather than under-worked.

Don't churn when you are cooking onions and then be surprised if the butter is "off." If the process is carried on in any part of the kitchen it is necessary to have the air freed from other odors at the time.

The Size of the Silo.

The size of the silo should, of course, depend upon the number of cattle to be kept. The diameter should be such that a layer of at least one and one-half inches will be taken off the top daily, in feeding, to insure fresh silage, as it spoils if left exposed to the air more than 24 hours.

A cow will eat about one cubic foot or about 40 pounds a day. At this rate, to feed cattle six months, the diameter of a 30-foot silo should be such as to allow about five square feet of surface for each cow. Two small silos are better than one large one, because the silage will always be in better condition as it is used off the top faster.

Forage Figures in the Profits.

In the production of milk and cream on the farm the farmer seldom stops to consider that there should be placed a value on the forage which the cows consume when on pasture, or that the labor necessary to feed, milk and properly care for the cows, and the milk should be considered as an expense. On this account, too often the farmer fails to fully understand the actual cost of his butter when ready for market.

CALUMET

The

BAKING POWDER

That Makes the Baking Better

Failures are almost impossible with Calumet:

We know that it will give you better results.

We know that the baking will be purer—more wholesome.

We know that it will be more evenly raised.

And we know that Calumet is more economical, both in its use and cost.

We know these things because we have put the quality into it—we have seen it tried out in every way. It is used now in millions of homes and its sales are growing daily. It is the modern baking powder.

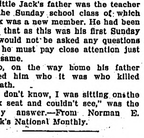
Have you tried it?

Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in price.

Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
1 lb
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

PUT 'EM TO SLEEP.



Novelist—When I'm writing a novel, I lose considerable sleep over it.

Critic—Oh! well, what's your loss is your readers' gain.

He Couldn't See.

Little Jack's father was the teacher of the Sunday school class of which Jack was a new member. He had been told that as this was his first Sunday he would not be asked any questions but he must pay close attention just the same.

So, on the way home his father asked him who it was who killed Goliath.

"I don't know, I was sitting on the back seat and couldn't see," was the ready answer.—From Norman E. Mack's National Monthly.

The Winning Candidate.

Two candidates for the same office came into a certain town one day. The one called at a house where a little girl came to the door. Said he: "Sissie, will you please bring me a glass of water?" Having brought the water, he gave her some candy and asked: "Did the man ahead of me give you candy?" "Yes, sir." Then he gave her a nickel and said: "Did he give you money?" "Yes, sir; he gave me ten cents." Then, picking her up, he kissed her and said: "Did he kiss you?" "Yes, sir, and he kissed mamma, too!"

"Don't Argufy"

A single dish of

Post Toasties

with sugar and cream tells the whole story—

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30, 1906, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

John W. Eastman's sudden death on November 16th, came as a surprise to the newspaper fraternity, with whom he stood very high, both as a writer and a good fellow. His death will be a searious loss to the city of Thief River Falls, as we do not know that we ever met a newspaper man that was so loyal and devoted to the interests of his home city as John W. Eastman. Although fate seemed to decree since our residence in Red Lake county that Bro. Eastman and us have been of opposite views on a number of public questions, yet we were personal friends and about the first place we called at when we visited Thief River Falls was his office, and it is hard for us to realize that we shall meet him no more.

Senator LaFollett says, that the people were only rebukeing the republican party at the last election, but it looks to us like a democrat land slide.

There is no question of doubt that the democratic party will elect the next president. The floating voters have decided for a change.

Always Answered.

Children often are highly logical, though not quite in the adult manner. They attain conclusions by those processes of "pure reason" which, being quite unbiased by the opinions of others, sometimes result in startling truths.

Almost everybody, for instance, has heard of the little lad who, listening to the questions of an irreligious friend of the family as to what would happen supposing that one good Christian should pray for an east and another for a west wind at sea, innocently answered that of course there'd be an awful tempest, but not every one has heard of the equally pertinent and naive solution recently offered by a thoughtful youngster for the ever perplexing problem of "Are prayers answered?"

The child was talking with another, who asked the vexed and puzzling question, explaining at the same time that he didn't believe that prayers were answered, because he never got anything he asked for.

"You don't pray for the right things," answered little Mr. Wiseman. "Of course all prayers are answered, but sometimes the answer is 'Yes' and sometimes it's 'No.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Greatest Historian.

By common consent the greatest of all historians in Thucydides, the Greek contemporary of Pericles and author of the history of the Peloponnesian war. One of the greatest tributes that can be paid to him is that, according to the estimate of a very able critic, we have a more exact account of a long and eventful period by Thucydides than we have of any period in modern history, equally long and eventful, and yet all this is compressed into a single volume. For concise, vigorous and yet intense presentation Thucydides has never been equaled. He is easily the king of historians.—New York American.

It Did.

"Do you know anything, doctor," said Mrs. Finnikin, "that will put a little color into my cheeks? I am so dreadfully pale."

"Well, madam," replied Dr. Blunt, "perhaps if I tell you that you have a hole in your stocking about the size of a quarter it may have the desired effect."

Table All Right.

"Do they have a good table?" asks the prospective guest.

"It is first rate," answers the man who has just returned, "solid oak, with heavy legs and a polished top."—Judge.

A Question of Time.

"Why did you deliberately make an enemy of your old friend Jinks?"

"Because he is to be married next month."—Lippincott's.

First Minister—You look tired. Have you been working hard?

Second Minister—Yes. My congregation says my sermons are too long, and I'm busy trying to write shorter [illegible]

Played Them Both Ways.

The French comedian Perlet was extraordinarily thin. A physician recommended him to try some bath in the Pyrenees, so he betook himself to the mineral springs, where he bathed unremittingly, but all in vain; he did not increase in size. "Patience," urged the doctor. "There is nothing like our baths for making people fat." One day while Perlet was waiting philosophically in his bath for an embonpoint which never came he heard a conversation in the next room, from which his own was divided by only a thin partition and which was occupied by an enormous woman, fat as the Hottentot Venus. "Doctor," said she, "I am getting tired of this." "Why?" asked the Aesculapius. "I have been here two months." "Well?" "Well, I am as enormous as I was when I came." "A little patience, madame," urged the doctor. "There is nothing like our baths for making people thin." Perlet, hearing these words, sprang out of his bath, dressed, rushed home to his hotel, ordered his bill and left for Paris by the next train.—Argonaut.

A Simple Life.

"And what," inquired the visitor, who was "being nice" to little Bobbie, "are you going to do when you grow up?"

"Be a business man," responded Robert, "like father. He took me down to his office last week, and I'm going to work like him and have a good time."

"And what are you going to do in business?" pursued the visitor.

"Going to do just like dad," repeated the youngster—"catch the train every morning and when I get to the office light a big cigar and sit down at my desk and say there's so much work to do it's no use beginning till after lunch, and then go out with another big man and eat and eat till I can't eat any more, and then go back to business and ask everybody else why the work ain't done, and then get so mad because nobody does anything that I'll go home early and be so tired I can't do a thing except read the paper and smoke more big cigars and swear."—Pearson's.

Florists' Jargon.

The florists have a trade jargon of their own. When a man who grows flowers for a living rattles off something like "paper whites, valleys and Romans" the confused layman has to stop to think what the jumble of words means. It is only the trade way of saying paper white narcissus, lily of the valley and Roman hyacinth. Likewise "mum" is their word for chrysanthemum, and time and space are likewise saved by saying "cyp" instead of cypripedium. So bridesmaid roses are "maids." American Beauties are "beauties." Perle du Jardin becomes "perle" and is pronounced pearl, while Souvenir du President Carnot is reduced to its last word, just as those other illustrious French rose names, General Jacqueminot and Marechal Niel, where shortened to "Jack" and "Niel" in the heyday of their glory.—New York Press.

A Locomotive's Breathing.

The "breathing" of a locomotive—that is to say, the number of puffs given during a journey depends upon the circumstances of its driving wheels and their speed. No matter what the rate of speed may be, for every one round of the driving wheels a locomotive will give four puffs—two out of each cylinder, the cylinders being double. If the average circumference of the driving wheel is twenty feet and the speed per hour fifty miles, a locomotive will give, going at express speed, 880 puffs per minute, 52,800 puffs per hour and 1,056 puffs per mile.—London Standard.

Why He Applauded.

"Are you fond of music?" asked a stranger of the young man at the concert who was applauding vigorously after a pretty girl had sung a song in a very painful way.

"Not particularly," replied the young man, frankly, "but I am extremely fond of the musician."

The Helmet That Fell.

Roquelaure, the deformed jester of Louis XIV., contrived to get out of many a scrape by his ready wit. One day he went to the king to ask his pardon for having struck off the helmet of one of his sentinels, who had failed to give him the military salute. Louis, who knew his man, wondered that Roquelaure should crave his pardon for so venial an offense and said to him, "This is a serious matter, Roquelaure, but I will pardon you this time."

It afterward turned out that the soldier's head was in the helmet and fell with it to the ground.—Argonaut.

The Astonishing Part.

Lord Townshend at the battle of Dettingen was standing quite near a drummer boy whose brains were dashed out by a cannon ball. His lordship gazed on the horrible spectacle for some moments in silence.

At last an old officer spoke up and said: "Why is your lordship surprised? Such things must happen in war."

"I know it," was the reply, "but what astonishes me is that a boy with so much brains should be here at all."

A Bright Outlook.

"Do you—er—do you—think, Miss Dolly, that you will be—er—engaged next Thursday evening?" asked Tommy very bashfully.

"Well, really, Mr. Tommy," replied Dolly, "I don't know, but if you can get up spunk enough between now and then to do your share I think there's a fair prospect that I shall be [illegible]

HORSE SWAPPING

In the Good Old Days It Was Sport, Not Commercialism.

A MAN TOOK A CHANCE THEN.

He Didn't Ask For a Written Guarantee That the Animal Was Sound, and if He Got Stuck He Bided His Time to Pass Along the Prize.

"I have been reading that David Harum story," said the ancient livery man when his cronies were comfortably seated in his little office. "A friend told me that story was the last word on horse trading, but the man who wrote it didn't understand the spirit of the game at all. David Harum would have been skinned out of his teeth if he had blown into any western town in the palmy days of horse trading twenty-five or thirty years ago.

"I tell you, my friends, all the dead game sports are asleep with their fathers. Nobody is willing to take a chance nowadays. If a man buys a cigar he wants a bill of sale with it. The other day a cheap skate pestered me a whole afternoon talking about buying a horse. He tried out all the nags in the barn and finally decided that the glass eyed bay would suit him. And he actually wanted a written guarantee that the horse was sound! A written guarantee! No, gentlemen, I am not joking. That bald headed travesty on a man actually asked for such a document. I regarded it as an insult, and after I had rebuked him they had to pour four buckets of water over him before he recovered.

"In the good old days horse trading was a game, not a commercial transaction. If a man wasn't willing to take the chances when he went trading he was advised to try some other line of business. Many and many a time I had the harpoon administered to me. One day Major Charlie Slaughter drove to my barn.

"'I have quite a neat package of horseflesh here,' said the major, 'and I have a sort of presentiment that he can travel a few lines when the wind is blowing in the right direction.'

"His horse was a handsome roan, a regular peacock for style, with his head away up in the air so you'd need a stepladder to see if he had a star on his forehead. And the way he hit the road was a sin. Talk about gaited horses! That roan handled his legs as though he had taken sparring lessons. Now, my weak point in the horse business is that when I want a certain nag the worst way I can't conceal the fact. I just can't sleep or eat my victuals until that horse is in my barn with a new halter on him. The major was wise to my weakness.

"'It's no use, Jake,' said the major. 'This horse isn't on my swapping list. Every roan hair on him just suits me, and I'd be a chump to let him go.'

"Well, of course I got the roan all right. The major was just stalling. And I gave him the biggest trade you ever heard of—gave him a matched team and several bills for that galloping roan. And when I took the roan to the water trough for a drink I found that he couldn't lower his head. He had to carry it about ten feet in the air all the time, owing to some injury in his neck. He had to eat his baked [illegible] off a shelf and drink from a garden hose, and a man needed an aeroplane to put a bridle on him.

"Did I raise a fuss with the major? What sort of skate do you take me for? Next time I met him I told him I liked the roan better than any horse I ever saw. 'He isn't always rooting in the ground like a pig,' said I, 'and if you had told me about his patent dirigible neck I'd have given you $10 more.' We were sports in those days.

"One time the veterinary surgeon told me about a fine trotting horse in a town some distance away which had been deprived of its tail by a surgical operation. I went and looked at the horse. He was a perfect beauty and could trot like an avalanche. But he had just a stump of a tail, and the owner was ashamed to drive him, so I bought the critter for a song. I went to a lot of trouble having a tail made for him. It was a beautiful, flowing tail, a credit to the hairdresser's art. It was fixed to slip over the horse's stub tail and was then fastened to the crupper of the harness, and a man needed good eyes to see that it wasn't the real thing.

"The major had poor eyes, and when I took him for a drive behind that black trotter he simply had to be tied down to the seat he was so excited. He said he'd always wanted a horse with a tail like that. He had his own weakness. He couldn't pretend indifference when he wanted a thing the worst way, and he wanted that horse so bad that his hair was falling out. After a great deal of deliberation I issued my ultimatum.

"'I'll give you the horse, harness and buggy just as they stand,' said I, 'for your sorrel three-year-olds and $50.' Either of the sorrels was worth a herd of horses like the black.

"'It's a trade,' cried the major.

"Next morning the major came around to my barn all smiles. 'Ever since I was a child and quit playing with a rattle,' says he, 'I have wanted a horse with a detachable tail—a tail that a man could take off and use as a fly whisk or at a masked ball. I just wanted to pay you another 50 cents, so that when I meet you after this you can't say I took advantage of you in our trade yesterday.'

"Yes, there were real sports in those days."—Wall Street [illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Nov. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 21, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Kilgore, [illegible] of Austad Minn., who on March 30, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1336 Serial No. 04642, for S. E. ¼ Section 9 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

[illegible] Gunderson, [illegible], Tver [illegible], Jacob R. Lee, all of Austad Minn.

AURTHUR F. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam [illegible] 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. October 17 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Ole T Lande, of Radney Minn, who on October 28, 1905 made Homestead entery No. 1287 Serial No. 04500, for N. W. ¼ Section 15 Township 153 N Range 40 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J.M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 28th. day of November, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Gunder Anderson, Osmund Mandt, of Rhoda, Minn, Tarkel T. Lande, of Radney, Minn, Bent K. Kveste, of High Landing, Minn.

AURTHUR F. TOUPIN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 11, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. November 4th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Halvor Hoberg, of Rhoda Minn., who on May 31st, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 1408, Serial No. 04619, for E ½ N.W. ¼ Section 20; Township 155 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 20th. day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, William J. Folbrock, Wilson L. Roddan, all of Rhoda Minn.

AURTHUR F. TOUPIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 4th, 1910

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. October 27, 1910. NOTICE is hereby given that Jorend Hauge, widow of Nils J. Hauge, deceased, of Torgerson Minn., who on April 8th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 470; Serial No. 04707, for S.E.¼ N. W ¼ Section 24 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils T. Jorgenson, Ole K. Olson, Halvor A. Halvorson, Michael T. Torgerson, all of Torgerson Minn.

Aurthur F. Toupin, Register.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

10 Days Free Trial
In Your Own Home
of the improved
"Simplex"
Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) [illegible] and [illegible] operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL

Change.

Old Lady (in drug store)—Boy, can you change a dollar bill? Boy—Yes, ma'am. How'll you have it—in gum drops or cough drops?—[illegible]

RHODA STORE.
NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.
A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.
I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.
BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.
Give me a call and get prices.
GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS
Windows and Doors; Lime and Brick.
☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.
THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.
D. N. WINTON, Manager.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR Headache
FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS
PAIN PILLS
Take ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

C. L. Clark is transacting business at Thief River Falls today.

Three inches more snow on Saturday makes fair sleighing.

Rev. E. A. Mostue made a business trip to Thief River Falls Wednesday evening.

Edon Davis left for Crookston on Saturday, where he went to close up an old Dakota deal.

Alfred Anderson and Wm. Rosman, of Deer Park were transacting business at Sunbeam on Tuesday.

Charles Inquist, the Kratka blacksmith, is the boy that can do you a satisfactory job of horse shoeing.

Now is the time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. Attend to this before you forget it.

We was missinformed about a dance at the Kolski hall last Saturday night. Give us the news but have your news corect.

George Singer and Knute Olson, of Rhoda and W. G. Hunt of Sunbeam took in the big ball at Kratka last night.

Two fine fat steers for sale. One two and one three years old. Inquire at this office.

Advertisements are out to le the contract to carry mail from Sunbeam to Lillo. All bids must be filed in this office by January 3rd.

There will be a ball, at the Kolski hall in Deer Park on Saturday evening Dec 3rd. 1910 First-class music. All are invited, by M. Kolski.

Andrew Ellingson received a consignment of P. M. Marks Lung Balsam last week, that is about the best remedy for caugh's and colds on the market.

Miss Mildred Hooper, our popular school teacher left for St. Hilaire Wednesday, to be at her home for Thanksgiving. She will start teaching again Monday.

Edward Singer & Co. have been running their new gasoline wood saw rig in this neighborhood this week. They have a good machine and do fast work.

In another colum will be found the advertisement of the First State Bank of Oklee. This bank is a solid financial institution, and will give their patrons honorable and fair treatment.

T. S. Jacobson has sold his farm, on which the Highlanding town site is located and will sell his stock and farm machinery at auction tomorrow. He will not chang his location before next spring, and may decide to again buy land on the eleven townships.

Mr. Gunder Stromme, of Oklee and Miss Olga Olson, of Highlanding were married at Red Lake Falls on Saturday last. A wedding reception and ball will be given at the residence of D. A. Kolstrand in the town of Highlanding on Saturday evening December 10th, to which all of their friends are invited. We extend our congratulations.

The basket social given at the Kratka hall last night for the bennifit of the Christmas tree intertainment to be given Xmas, was a very plesent party and a litle over $10, was cleard, which will make many little hearts glad as they receive a present from old Santa Clause. Those who bought baskets were: Mike Connely, Ed. Singer, Wm. Parns, Henry Peterson, Anton Kojlan, Mr. Breyette, Wm. Hunt Peter Hunstad, Tom Walle, Mr. Pederson, Ed. Kotland and Mr. Iverson Mr. and Mrs Singer servd hot coffee with the basket lunch, which was highly appreciated Mr. Singor tendered the free use of the hall to the buyers of baskets for another dance which will be held on Saturday evening December 3rd.

An Early Wall Paper.

On preparing a room in Bradbourne Hall, Derbyshire, in 1882, I found, partly covered by an old oak cupboard, considerable remains of quite early eighteenth century wall paper, of pale green tint, with a flowing pattern in darker color on it. This paper was made in squares of about twenty inches, and I was able to rescue two or more complete pieces. It had been printed on rather thick paper from woodcut blocks, and each square was nailed up with coarse iron tacks about one and a half inches apart, each tack being run through squares or washers of brown leather, so that both tack heads and washers showed all around each square of paper. It is possible that this wall paper was of late seventeenth century date. Bradbourne Hall, in the lower peak, is a picturesque house, almost unaltered, of the time of James I., having been then fashioned from the canonical house of the Augustins of Dunstable. It was just the place—"far from the madding crowd"—where curious details of domestic decorations would survive.—London Notes and Queries.

The Cynic's Point of View.

Of course we all like to know that our enemies are vulnerable, but it is only the cynical elect who can appreciate with fine epicurean fastidiousness the glorious revelation that their friends are human after all. And it is not only the weakness of those near and dear to us, but their misfortunes and annoyances, which give a thrill of illicit joy to those honest confessionists who can look in their own hearts. I once heard a young mother say that there was only one thing which gave her greater pleasure than hearing that the children of her friends were sick and that was to hear that they were bad. No one but a brom-idiot (to borrow the excellent root with which Mr Gelett Burgess has enriched us) would think of condemning this young woman for being malicious or unkind. Misery is not the only human quality that loves company. Some of her distant relatives—Anxiety, Discouragement, Annoyance—are equally sociable.—Atlantic.

The Forbidden City.

Peking has been a city for something like 3,000 years, first as the capital of a small state, then destroyed, again rebuilt and finally molded into the form in which we now know it, with its Chinese, Tartar, Imperial and Forbidden cities, each with its inclosing wall. Nobody has ever yet attempted to tell the full tale of its intrigues, its cabals, plots and counterplots. Few know anything about them. No one person knows them all. If only the bricks that form the walls could find a tongue, if only the pavilions on the Coal Hill could produce the sights and sounds that have fallen to their lot to see and hear, there would doubtless be a tale to tell which might vie in interest and dramatic force with anything that ancient Rome or Babylon has given, even through the medium of fiction.—Shanghai Mercury.

Pensions From Napoleon.

Paris has a dozen old soldiers who draw pensions that come to them from the great Emperor Napoleon I. These are not heroes of his epoch, for the last of those died long years ago. But Napoleon by his will devised several millions of francs to his companions in arms, and this capital in default of heirs of the grand army was deposited in the public treasury. Today the revenue this fund produces is paid out in the form of pensions of 200 francs each to old soldiers in French territory, and Paris has twelve of these beneficiaries to whom at the first of the year these little pensions are remitted.—Paris Figaro.

A Wise Woman.

Mr. Snaggle (snappishly)—Don't be correcting that boy always, Sarah. Let nature take its course, won't you? Mrs. Snaggle (laying aside the shingle)—I'll do nothing of the sort, Mr. Snaggle. I don't intend that any woman shall have such a husband as I've got if I can prevent it.

A Paradoxical Reply.

"Doctor, do you think eyeglasses will alter my appearance?" inquired Mrs. Gunson anxiously.

"I shall at least expect them to improve your looks," replied the physician.—Lippincott's.

The Boy's Bit.

"You seem to have got your boys interested in mythology very nicely."

"Yes; I explained to them that Hercules held a championship."—Washington Herald.

Sure Test.

She—They held a mirror over her face to see if she was alive. I don't understand that. He—Why, you see if she was alive she'd open her eyes and look in it.

The Long Silence.

"Yes, we are pretty comfortably fixed here," admitted a veteran employee in the reading room of the Congressional library when a visitor envied him his soft berth and comfortable surroundings. "But there's one thing we long for—yes, thirst for with a burning thirst. That's noise—a real, nerve racking, ear splitting noise. The long hours of soft silence, the dead stillness of everything about, grows so oppressive that at times we could shriek out. We get into a sort of sickroom tiptoeing and a low tone of voice that finally degenerates into a whisper even at the [illegible]. Give us an occasional [illegible] falling [illegible]. Even a squalling baby would help some."—Washington Star.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to

Buy the **Right Goods** At the **Right Prices**

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

"Chief Ripply" a fullblooded short horn bull, with good pedigree can be found for service at the residence of George L. Rogers in Deer Park. Terms $1.0

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM

Killing a Bull Without a Weapon.

Cayetano, a famous Spanish toreador, once was strolling across a meadow with a couple of friends when his attention was attracted by an old and infuriated bull which was galloping toward them with lowered head and erect tail. Cayetano had no weapon, not even a cane, but he seized a dust coat which one of his friends was carrying over his arm. As soon as the bull got close to them Cayetano bade his companions make their escape while he engaged the animal's attention. Using the coat as a capa, he drove the bull crazy with fury, stepping aside with the deftest agility at each of the animal's charges. In this manner he caused the bull to turn sharply in the midst of its onward rushes until finally an ominous crack was heard, and the bull fell in a heap, with its backbone broken by the sudden wrench given by the animal's abrupt swerve.

The Mississippi of Streets.

A street is like a river, with its human current carrying all manner of drift between its banks of residences or shops on either side. And if this simile be appropriate then New York's Broadway is the Mississippi of streets. Probably no other avenue in the world presents so many contrasts in the flotsam and jetsam it carries from Harlem to the Battery. Every type of humanity, uprooted saplings from farms and orchards, proud dolled craft in silks and satins, may be described in the surging mass. Banker and bootblack, the swaggering swell and the draggled derelict, walk shoulder to shoulder rush rather, for Broadway is a maelstrom, the embodiment of New York's bustle and hurry, the place where nothing [illegible] still. Richard Harding Davis once said that everybody [illegible] be trying to reach the bank to have a check cashed before [illegible].—George Bethel in Pittsburg Gazette Times.

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The Most Popular Book

By The Most Popular Man

African Game Trails

AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS 153 Fifth Avenue New York

Mnemonics.

"Why do you always put a pitcher of water and a glass on the table before an orator?"

"That," said the chairman of many [illegible] committees, "is to give him [illegible] to do in case he forgets his [illegible] has to stop and think."—Washington Star.

Quite Strong.

Grocer—Good morning, Mr. Popple. How are those eggs I sent you?

Popple—Better, thank you. They're gaining strength every minute.

The more you speak of [illegible] more you are likely to be [illegible]

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE, Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Gibeau Vic. Prs. Larry O'Niel, Abraham Parquire, T. L. Cruzon. J. A. Lutley, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

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THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale In Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

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GREELEY & McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wasted Effort.

At a fire recently a brave fireman came gasping and panting from the burning building with his beard and eyebrows singed in the flames. Under one arm he carried a small but heavy box, which he deposited in a place of safety with the air of a man who had saved a box of government bonds from destruction. On opening the box it was found to contain six bottles of a new patent fire extinguisher.—Argonaut.

The Last Word.

"You should bear in mind," said the publisher, "that four-fifths of the people who read novels are women."

"That's why I call my new story 'The Last Word,'" replied the novelist. "Every woman will want it."—Philadelphia Record.

The Exclusiveness of Caste.

An English officer who some years ago was wounded in a battle in India and left lying all night among the native dead and wounded tells this story: "Next morning we spied a man and an old woman, who came to us with a basket and a pot of water, and to every wounded man she gave a piece of jowaree bread from the basket and a drink from her water pot. To us she gave the same, and I thanked heaven and her. But the Soobahdar was a high caste Rajput, and, as this woman was a Chumar, or of the lowest caste, he would receive neither water nor bread from her. I tried to persuade him to take it that he might live, but he said that in our state, with but a few hours more to linger, what was a little more or less suffering to us—why should he give up his caste for such an object? No; he preferred to die unpolluted."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE WOMEN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

COUNT DE BUISSERET AND HIS WIFE

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF, HIS WIFE AND ONLY DAUGHTER

MADAME JUSSERAND

BARONESS HENGELMULLER AND HER HUSBAND

THE OPENING of the "official season" at our national capital finds in evidence a most interesting group of women as the mistresses of the principal homes in the official "foreign colony." The foreign colony is made up, it will be understood, of the families of those alien officials who are sent to this country to represent their respective sovereigns or governments. Time was when very few of these foreign ambassadors, ministers and secretaries of embassies and legations brought their wives and families to the United States when they were delegated to act as diplomatic agents on this side of the Atlantic, but with the increasing importance of the republic as a world power there has come a change, and now it is very unusual for one of these foreign statesmen to take up his abode here without bringing his entire household with him.

This season the diplomatic corps has a new dean or leader, and this brings a new occupant to the coveted post of foremost woman of the foreign contingent. The new dean is Baron Hengelmuller, the ambassador of Austria-Hungary. A diplomat must inevitably remain in the United States for some years ere he can advance to the position of dean, but the Hengelmullers have had an especially long tenure in the land of the free having been here for more than a dozen years. Consequently Baroness Hengelmuller is well known not only in most of our large cities, but in fashionable resorts such as Bar Harbor, Lenox and Hot Springs. She is a Polish woman and has become known for some of her fads, such as unique automobiles, fancy stationery and pet dogs.

The second most prominent place in the feminine roster of the diplomatic corps is held by an American woman, who is married to J. J. Jusserand, the ambassador of France to the United States. Mme. Jusserand, who is a very handsome woman, spent most of her early life in Paris, where her father was a banker, and in looks and dress she is much like the French women. Two interesting Russian women are to be found at the czar's branch office in Washington. They are Baroness Rosen and Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, the wife and daughter of Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador. Two women also share the honors at the German embassy. Count von Bernstorff, alike to his fellow-envoy from France, has an American wife, and the daughter of the house, Countess Luise-Alexandra von Bernstorff, is as attractive as any American girl one could find in a day's journey, although withal possessed of the splendid complexion that is the common heritage of so many of the girls of the fatherland.

Yet another one of Miss Columbia's daughters who has a place of honor in this foreign community set down on American soil is the Countess de Buisseret, wife of the minister from Belgium, and Senora Dona Alicia Ward de Riano, the wife of the Spanish minister was Miss Alice Ward, a beautiful American girl, ere she wedded her Spanish lover after a long courtship, during which the course of true love did not always run smooth.

To many persons the greatest degree of interest and curiosity aroused by the women of the diplomatic corps attaches to the members of the fair sex who have accompanied to this western capital the statesmen from the Orient. Baroness Uchida, the wife of the Japanese ambassador, is a very attractive woman of her type and it is easy to believe that were she garbed in her native costume instead of in the clothing prescribed by American fashion, she would look for all the world like one of the fancy pictures of Japanese belles. The Chinese minister, Chang Yin Tang, has a wife, two daughters and a daughter-in-law in his household, and as Chang is a very wealthy man they are enabled to surround themselves with every luxury, including toilettes in accordance with the latest mode in the far east. Many people may be surprised to learn that there is an American woman in China's headquarters at Washington. She is Mrs. Yung Kwai, the wife of Yung Kwai, the secretary of the legation. She is a native of Springfield, Mass., and her husband has spent practically all the time since his marriage at the Chinese legation at Washington, so that she and her children have seen very little of the Celestial empire.

There are dozens of Spanish-speaking women in the diplomatic colony at Washington, because each of the Pan-American nations has its embassy or legation at Uncle Sam's base of operations. Senora Calvo, wife of the minister from Costa Rica, and their daughters have been residents of the United States for more than eleven years now, and some of the other women from Central and South America have been here for almost as long. Of the lesser European countries there are many fair representatives in the diplomatic circle, but in this sphere also the American woman has won her way by her beauty and cleverness, for Countess Moltke, the wife of the minister from Denmark, and Mme. Coromilias, the beautiful bride of the minister from Greece, are both natives of the United States. Even the secretary of the Persian legation, Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, has an American wife, who, like the Yankee woman at the Chinese legation, hails from New England.

A Point For Patricians

"I rented the first floor of a palace in Naples last year," said a globe trotter," and the owner of the palace, a Neapolitan count, lived on the top floor with his family. Every day I used to see one of this man's servants trotting up the grand stairway with a pair of carriage doors on his shoulders.

"Yankee-like, the carriage doors made me curious. I did some detective work, and what do you suppose I discovered? Well, sir, I discovered that the count shared a carriage with three other noblemen, and each owner, when he went driving, used his own doors, so as to sport his crest on the panels.

"The Neapolitan nobility are great for show. Every evening, in their handsome turnouts, with two men on the box, they glide elegantly through the steep and crooked streets of Naples. These turnouts used to impress me, but now, when I see them I smile and ask myself how many pairs of detached doors each carriage in the procession has."

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN
BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones wore so well, and gave you so much comfort.

W. L. Douglas
President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

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Will Keep Your Harness
soft as a glove
tough as a wire
black as a coal
Sold by Dealers Everywhere
MANUFACTURED BY Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)
FOR SALE BY STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

How would you like an unbossed and lobbyless legislature for a change?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

There's many a penitent man in the penitentiary.

What Murine Eye Remedy Does to the Eyes is to Refresh, Cleanse, Strengthen and Stimulate Healthful Circulation. Promoting Normal Conditions. Try Murine in your Eyes.

At the County Fair.

Visitor—And so that is what they call the wild horse of Patagonia. What do you feed it?

Zoo Attendant—Wild oats.

Pneumonia and Consumption are always preceded by an ordinary cold. Hamlins Wizard Oil rubbed into the chest draws out the inflammation, breaks up the cold and prevents all serious trouble.

Twin Extravagances.

"I don't suppose there is anything gets out of date quicker than a woman's hat?"

"Unless it is a battleship."

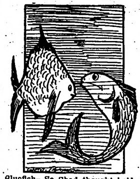
Penitent.

Irate Father—Wretch! I saw you stealing kisses from my daughter.

Young Man—I admit it, but I am quite willing to give them back to her.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HE SUCCEEDED.



Bluefish—So Shad thought he'd get into society by coming to the seashore, did he?

Bass—Why, yes. They had him for dinner at De Wealth's the first day.

STOMACH MISERY VANISHES
Indigestion, Gas, Sourness and Dyspepsia Go and Your Stomach Feels Fine in Five Minutes.

If your meals don't tempt you, or what little you do eat seems to fill you, or lays like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn or a sick, sour, upset or gassy stomach, that is a sign of Indigestion.

Ask your Pharmacist for a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a little just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or Intestinal griping. This will all go, and besides, there will be no undigested food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it prevents fermentation and takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store here in town.

These large 50-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin contain more than sufficient to thoroughly cure any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Gastritis or any other stomach disturbance.

Curing Conceit.

"He used to have a good opinion of himself."

"Hasn't he now?"

"No; he ran for office recently, and wasn't even close when the votes were counted."—Detroit Free Press.

The Wretchedness of Constipation
Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity
Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Now's the Time
—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising, are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 50 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.
Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.
Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.
For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
Use address nearest you. 87

Constipation—
Nearly Every One Gets It
The bowels show first sign of things going wrong. A *Cascaret* taken every night as needed keeps the bowels working naturally without grip, gripe and that upset sick feeling. 900
Ten cent box, week's treatment. All drug stores. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

Its simplicity is a strong feature of the
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

AGENTS
ROOSEVELT'S GREAT BOOK
"African Game Trails"
Needed—a man in every place to sell this famous new book. Bring it to the families in your locality. We give you monopoly of field and high commission. Take this great chance. Write for prospectus.
Charles Scribner's Sons
153 (R. S.) Fifth Ave., New York

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J. P. ALLEN, Dept. A6, St. Paul, Minn.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES
In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 531 W. Adams St., Chicago

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 48–1910.

PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
for COUGHS & COLDS

For a Friend and One Other

By ANTOINETTE PATTERSON

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Nichols pulled his hat well down to hide the worried look his face wore.

"It's a pretty piece of business," he said to himself. "I'm convinced the woman's an adventuress, but how am I to find out, and Cyril getting every day more bewitched? If only she claimed some civilized country—but Poland, where I haven't a friend—or even an enemy!"

John Nichols and Cyril Thornton were close friends. Nichols, much the elder, and Cyril's sister were to have been married, but she died.

Nichols was a lawyer from New York, and in the interest of a client was now in Los Angeles. Cyril, recovering from typhoid, had come with him for a quicker convalescence. Everything had been going on smoothly when their train met with an accident.

They had escaped injury and saved the life of a beautiful woman. The woman, whom Cyril thought the most charming he had ever seen, was very grateful, apparently very frank. Her name, she said, was Marie Laska; she had been a widow two years. Her father—and she said this with lowered voice—was deep in Polish politics. He had sent her away fearing she might come under suspicion. She never would have left him, but illness had made another northern winter dangerous, and she had taken a small house near Pasadena. She intended to live in retirement and have a complete rest before returning to Poland. But these two friends, they must come to see her whenever they could spare the time.

It was surprising how much time had been spared by both, for Nichols, unwilling that Cyril should spend days and evenings alone with the charming foreigner, found himself in Pasadena whenever his business would permit. This had been going on for a fortnight.

Walked Forlornly Home.

As a further complication, Cyril, just of age, would shortly be in possession of $25,000.

Nichols walked forlornly home and went to bed.

Next morning he showed Cyril a business letter requesting his presence in San Francisco on Wednesday. His friend, though decidedly adverse to any move, consented to go with him.

Cyril had promised to take Mme. Laska a song that morning, but while dressing to the whistled accompaniment of a Polish air, word came that she had a headache, so would he—and Mr. Nichols, too—come in the evening?

Mme. Laska was tying up a spray of white rose-tree when they arrived. She gave them each a hand in her pretty foreign way.

On a porch table was a half-burned cigarette. Nichols felt sure he detected the faintest aroma of a very fine cigar also.

The professional instinct was aroused. Mme. Laska had repeatedly said she knew no one in California but themselves. The cigar seemed to tell a different story.

Nichols threw his coat in a corner of the porch. In the pocket there was an important letter. If he forgot his coat he would have to come back for it—tonight—on account of leaving the next day.

Cyril pressed a guitar into Marie Laska's hands, seating himself where he could watch the singer's face. The boy was of a poetic nature, and here was everything to speak to it—the flowers, the music, that lovely face.

"Cyril," Nichols said after a time, "as we have a journey before us tomorrow we must say goodby."

"It will be lonely for a few days," he heard Marie Laska say to Cyril.

After bidding Cyril good night, Nichols took the car back to Pasadena. Later he walked toward Mme. Laska's house, and then, hearing Cyril's name, stopped.

A man was talking in English, presumably that the servants might not understand.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars will see our project through and help Poland to her own again. Young Thornton will have the money and you must get it—somehow. You are beautiful and still young, and can make a boy like that do anything."

Nichols knew he was listening to an unscrupulous fanatic. As for Marie, if a tool, she was a willing one.

Even as a lightning flash reveals in an instant miles of country and throws into relief the most prominent features until they are seen more clearly than ever before, so things revealed themselves to Nichols at this moment. Cyril should not marry Mme. Laska, or give up his money. One word from Nichols could fix all that. But if he spoke that word just now, while the boy was still dreaming dreams, would that nature ever be the same again? A sudden rude awakening has been the making of many a man, but it was borne in upon Nichols that it would not do for Cyril.

Nichols had deliberately listened. He now as deliberately went up the steps of the porch and faced the man and the woman sitting there.

"I have heard everything," he said quietly.

Marie's companion put his hand to his hip pocket.

"Don't do that," Nichols said with a little deprecating gesture. "I am worth more to you just now alive." Then he went to the end of the porch and picked up his coat.

"I came back for this," he said. "It has papers in the pockets which I shall want in San Francisco tomorrow."

The man and woman watched him curiously. He put on his coat; then he turned to the Pole.

"I will give you $5,000," he said, "for what in return I know you will do. My lawyer, Mr. Henry Stanton, in Los Angeles, will arrange all matters. In consideration of this money you will both leave Pasadena within two days—and the country in the shortest possible time. I will write this down," taking a pen and paper from his pocket, "so there can be no misunderstanding. If there should be I might feel bound to inform the Polish government that I have knowledge of a suspect."

Nichols stepped inside and drew up the document in legal form. The man and woman both signed. Then he turned to Marie.

"Write," he said, "what I tell you." She obeyed silently.

He then told them that this note should be mailed the following night to Cyril at the hotel in Los Angeles.

He turned to go. "You believe that I will keep my end of the contract," he said, "and I that you will keep yours. Good-by." He raised his hat to Marie Laska.

"A little while," he said musingly on the way back to his hotel, "and the boy will have learned discrimination instead of distrust, and the fine edge which is so a part of him will still be there. Ah, Nellie, Nellie, it was something I could do for you, too, dear!"

On their return to Los Angeles they went first to Cyril's rooms. There was a note in Mme. Laska's handwriting.

Nichols walked toward the window. He was feeling keenly for the boy as he went over in memory each word he had dictated.

"When you return," it ran, "I shall have left California. I have only time to write you a few lines, for word has come which takes me immediately to Poland. My country has need of me, and still more a man of whom you have often made me think, and with whose fate it now seems best I should unite my own. For my father's sake I shall travel under an assumed name. I shall always think of you, and Mr. Nichols with the greatest kindness and gratitude. Farewell. MARIE LASKA."

Cyril read the letter twice and then, after a moment's silence, handed it to Nichols.

Nichols saw there had been no shock that would be serious.

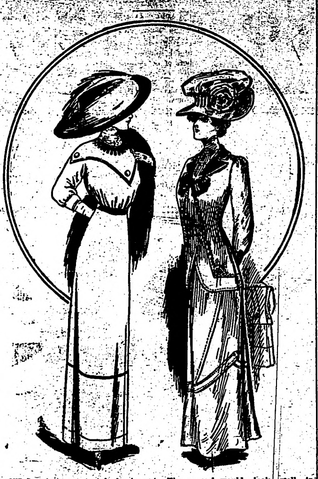
"Jack," he said, "it's all over—my dream. She was a star too high for me to hope to reach, but I want you to see this letter, for you never rightly understood her. She was so fine and noble and would risk even her life for her country and for her love. I had thought at times she cared for me, but it was just that I reminded her of that other man."

Cyril's eyes had the trusting look of Eleanor's—his dead sister—at that moment and John Nichols turned away his head.

Dickens Read in All Countries.

Dickens' public passes beyond the bounds of our empire. There is America—with its 85,300,000 of people and its widespread, its fervent regard for Dickens. There is France, where Daudet could write: "Little Nell and Paul Dombey came to me as a revelation of purity and innocence." There is Germany, where, as Bunson said: "Dickens compels tears and laughter amongst Germans as amongst his own people." There is Russia, where Tolstoy relates that he found the "Christmas Carol" in the cabins of the humblest serfs, and where "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby" are read in seven different translations in the realms of the czar.—The Dickensian.

Dress and Costume



THE first is a smart style for in or outdoor wear; it is made up in terra-cotta face cloth and has a plain skirt trimmed with two rows of Russia braid at about the knees and one at the top of hem.

Silk is used for the yoke which is cut in points on shoulders and at front and back; this is edged with braid and has a button sewn in each point. The chemisette is of ninon. The sleeves are cut in one with bodice; they are set to a band below elbow.

Hat of black velvet trimmed with large white wings, in the prevailing mode.

Materials required: 5 yards cloth 46 inches wide, 4 buttons, 1 dozen yards Russia braid.

The second would look well in serge; the skirt is made with a slanting wrapped seam down front on upper part; the lower is quite plain and is joined to the upper under a material strap.

The semi-fitting coat has the fronts arranged in two parts; the inner or side front is braided at the edge, the center fronts then wrap over one another in a slant and are continued to panel at back, this forming the lower edge of sides. Satin forms collar and revers; a bow is worn where fastening comes.

Hat of silk with a large rose at the side.

Materials required: 6 yards serge 46 inches wide, 3 buttons, ½ dozen yards braid, ½ yard satin.

TABLE LINEN FOR A BRIDE

Some Few Things Worth Remembering in Connection With the Dower Chest.

The girl who is starting a dower chest will be particularly interested in her table linen.

She may well choose either Dresden or Irish linen or both, as both are said to wear indefinitely. Where one buys the napery in sets, these include cloths of two yards wide by two and a half and three yards long, and napkins of breakfast and dinner size.

If possible, buy these sets in their natural color, and bleach them in the sun. Chemicals used for whitening are likely to destroy the texture of the linen. Luncheon sets come in both Irish and Dresden woven napery in all white.

The newest luncheon sets, however, are made from Austrian linen, and consist of a round cloth and 12 napkins. Each piece carries a damask thistle design in pale green, maize, blue or rose on a white ground.

Short Trains for Dinner Gowns.

While skirts continue to be very short in almost all day dresses, the couturieres have had to lend ear to the cry of the women who absolutely refuse to give up trains in their evening gowns. I have seen several very smart dinner dresses lately cut with short, slightly pointed trains, and I have no doubt that there will be others before the winter is over. One that was worn recently was of ochre-colored satin, but the rather vivid yellow was very much subdued by an overdress of dark aluminium-gray net. The satin underskirt had the short train I spoke of, but the tunic, of course, was short. It was gathered in a little at the top and its waist line was raised somewhat above its natural position. The bottom of the tunic dropped into points at the sides and was hemmed with a deep band of the yellow satin, which drew it in a trifle without giving it any appearance of awkwardness or constraint.—The Delineator.

A Muff Holder.

Reverse the wires of a coat hanger, making them curve upward instead of downward. (One can get wire and press it into shape if no hanger is available.) Make a long casing of satin ribbon and slip it over the wires until it is gathered neatly, then fasten with ribbons.

This will conveniently hold the muff and keep it in shape, and the fur collar can be thrown over the other side.

Newest Letter Paper.

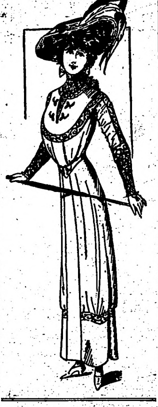
Some of the prettiest note paper has a very narrow border of blue, pink, gray, lavender or red, and one initial at the top set in a ring of color the exact shade as the border. Correspondence cards also are thus bordered and are very pretty.

SMART FOR THE AFTERNOON

Blue Eolinne the Best Material for This Exceedingly Effective Dress.

A very smart little afternoon dress in nattier blue eolinne is shown here. The skirt has a panel front and a plain piece round the lower part of sides and back; this is headed by a band of embroidery, the slight fullness of the upper part being gathered to it.

The bodice is cut round at the neck, the opening continued with a deep point in front to show a yoke of lace embroidery, and buttons with cord loops form the trimming.



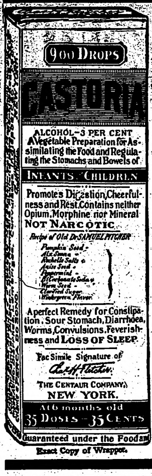
The under sleeves are of lace to match the yoke.

Tagal hat to match the dress, trimmed with velvet and feathers.

Materials required for the dress: six yards 46 inches wide, one and one-half yard lace, about four and one-half yards trimming.

For Paper Patterns.

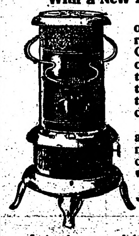
Get a large Japanese lantern, hang it in the sewing room or any other convenient place and use it to hold light paper patterns. A lantern is durable and will hold a great many patterns.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food and
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Dry Your Clothes on a Wet Washday
With a New Perfection Oil Heater



When clothes can't be hung outside, and must be dried in a room or cellar, the New Perfection Oil Heater quickly does the work of sun and air. You can hang up the wet clothes, light your Perfection Oil Heater, open the damper top, and the heat rises and quickly dries the clothes.

Do not put off washing to await a sunny day in order to avoid mildew. Dry your washing any day with hot air from a

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER
Absolutely smokeless and odorless

It gives just as much heat as you desire. It is safe, odorless and smokeless.

It has an **automatic-locking flame spreader,** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. Burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and can always be easily unscrewed for rewicking.

An indicator shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not need to be screwed down, but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain. Finished in japan or nickel, strong and durable, well-made, built for service and yet light and ornamental. It has a cool handle and a damper top.

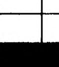
Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the
Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

THE GREAT WILDFOWL GUN
Remington
AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

The Great Duck and Goose Gun That Has No Rival for Bagging the Limit.

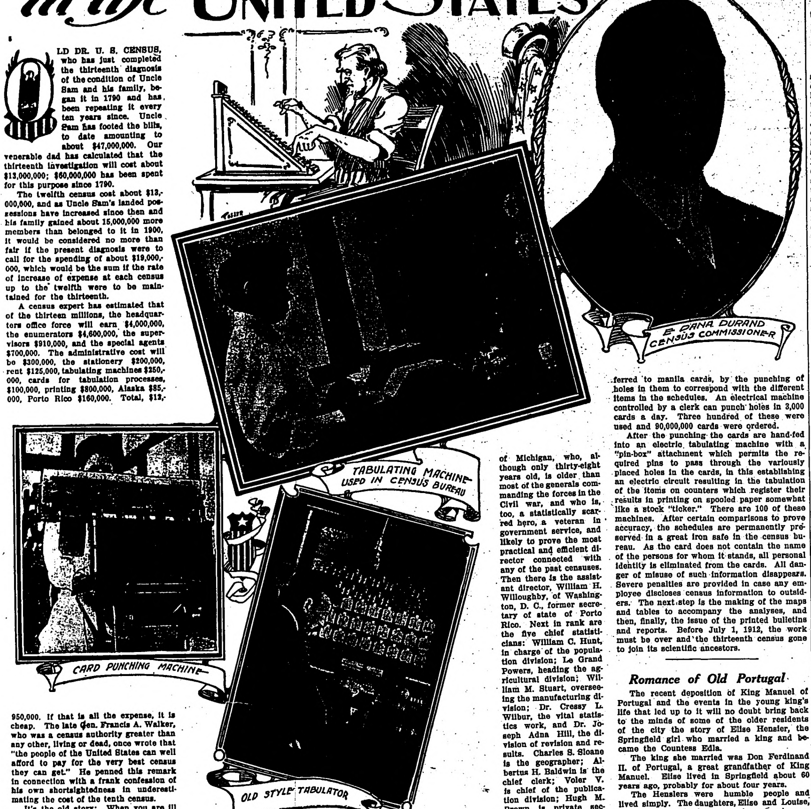
Remington Autoloading Shotgun—absorbs the recoil—easy on the shoulder. The recoil ejects the empty, throws a loaded shell in place, and cocks the gun, to the tune of five shots—three to stop the cripples. Your trigger finger does it all—never a lost motion at the time when quickness counts.

"Game Laws for 1910" mailed free.
THE REMINGTON ARMS CO.
Agency: 299 Broadway, New York City



Household Lubricant
THE ALL-AROUND OIL
IN THE HANDY, EVER-READY TIN OILER
Is specially selected for any need in the home. Saves tools from rusting. Can cannot break. Does not gum or become rancid.
MANUFACTURED BY Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)
FOR SALE BY STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

COUNTING NOSES in the UNITED STATES



TABULATING MACHINE USED IN CENSUS BUREAU

CARD PUNCHING MACHINE

OLD STYLE TABULATOR

E. DANA DURAND CENSUS COMMISSIONER

OLD DR. U. S. CENSUS, who has just completed the thirteenth diagnosis of the condition of Uncle Sam and his family, began it in 1790 and has been repeating it every ten years since. Uncle Sam has footed the bills, to date amounting to about $47,000,000. Our venerable dad has calculated that the thirteenth investigation will cost about $13,000,000; $60,000,000 has been spent for this purpose since 1790.

The twelfth census cost about $13,000,000, and as Uncle Sam's landed possessions have increased since then and his family gained about 15,000,000 more members than belonged to it in 1900, it would be considered no more than fair if the present diagnosis were to call for the spending of about $19,000,000, which would be the sum if the rate of increase of expense at each census up to the twelfth were to be maintained for the thirteenth.

A census expert has estimated that of the thirteen millions, the headquarters office force will earn $4,000,000, the enumerators $4,600,000, the supervisors $910,000, and the special agents $700,000. The administrative cost will be $300,000, the stationery $200,000, rent $125,000, tabulating machines $250,000, cards for tabulation processes, $100,000, printing $800,000, Alaska $85,000, Porto Rico $160,000. Total, $12,950,000. If that is all the expense, it is cheap. The late Gen. Francis A. Walker, who was a census authority greater than any other, living or dead, once wrote that "the people of the United States can well afford to pay for the very best census they can get." He penned this remark in connection with a frank confession of his own shortsightedness in underestimating the cost of the tenth census.

It's the old story: When you are ill get the best doctor you can afford.

The comparative cheapness with which the thirteenth census has been taken was largely due to Director E. Dana Durand's economical methods, to the introduction of semi-automatic electrical card-punching, tabulating and sorting machines, and to the inheritance of wisdom from the experience gained by the permanent census bureau. During the term of the latter the methods of inquiry, tabulation and compilation have been greatly improved, both in accuracy and in economy. Millions will be saved.

Mr. Durand is responsible for many of the new methods to increase statistical accuracy at every step of the census taking and to decrease the per capita cost of the enumeration. The card-punching, tabulating, and sorting machinery is the invention of a census mechanical expert and the patent rights belong to Uncle Sam. The machines are novel in plan and design, are of greater speed and efficiency than those they superseded, and can be built and operated at a large saving of money as compared with previous expenditures for this purpose.

Other money-saving features are the elimination of the vital-statistics inquiry from the work of the decennial census, as it belongs to the permanent branch of the United States census; the reduction in the number of schedules, the piece-price method of paying for machine work, the omission of the hand, household and neighborhood industries from the manufactures branch of the census, and the reduction of the size and number of copies of the final report.

Congress limited the thirteenth census to four general subjects—population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries. The director is authorized to determine the form and subdivision of inquiries. The inquiry as to population relates to the date April 15, 1910; that as to agriculture concerns the farm operations during 1909 and calls for an inventory of farm equipment April 15, 1910; that relative to manufactures and quarries is for 1909.

The enumeration carried only the population and agriculture schedules April 15, 1910. Special agents were sent out with the schedules for the manufactures, mines and quarries data. There were fully 65,000 enumerators, of whom about 45,000 carried both the population and agriculture schedules, as it is estimated that there are now fully 7,000,000 separate farms in America, with farmers numbering well up into a score of millions. In 1910 there were many more billions of dollars of fixed capital invested in agriculture than there were in manufactures, strange as it may seem. And the farmer is getting better off all the time; his mortgage indebtedness is decreasing fast; his taxation is small as compared with the urbanite's burden, and he has taken to automobile riding on a large scale.

Census taking every ten years is a tremendous task. It is the greatest single operation undertaken by Uncle Sam, with the exception of the Panama canal work and the assembling of an army in time of war. The American census is the largest, costliest and most accurate of any taken by the civilized nations. Its methods are the most modern and its equipment the most complete. The census bureau force comprises, first, Director E. Dana Durand of Michigan, who, although only thirty-eight years old, is older than most of the generals commanding the forces in the Civil war, and who is, too, a statistically scarred hero, a veteran in government service, and likely to prove the most practical and efficient director connected with any of the past censuses. Then there is the assistant director, William H. Willoughby, of Washington, D. C., former secretary of state of Porto Rico. Next in rank are the five chief statisticians: William C. Hunt, in charge of the population division; Le Grand Powers, heading the agricultural division; William M. Stuart, overseeing the manufacturing division; Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, the vital statistics work, and Dr. Joseph Adna Hill, the division of revision and results. Charles S. Sloane is the geographer; Albertus H. Baldwin is the chief clerk; Voler V. is chief of the publication division; Hugh M. Brown is private secretary to the director; Robert M. Pindell, is the appointment Clerk; George Johnnes is the disbursing officer, and C. W. Spicer is the mechanical expert. In addition to these are the chiefs of the divisions under the chief statistician.

There are about 750 permanent clerks and 3,000 temporary clerks, etc. The supervisors numbered 330 and they employed and directed the 65,000 enumerators. About 1,000 chief special agents and assistant special agents. The supervisors also employed 1,000 clerks, 500 special agents and 4,000 interpreters to assist them in the direction of the enumerators.

The data relating to population is transferred to manila cards, by the punching of holes in them to correspond with the different items in the schedules. An electrical machine controlled by a clerk can punch holes in 3,000 cards a day. Three hundred of these were used and 90,000,000 cards were ordered.

After the punching the cards are hand-fed into an electric tabulating machine with a "pin-box" attachment which permits the required pins to pass through the variously placed holes in the cards, in this establishing an electric circuit resulting in the tabulation of the items on counters which register their results in printing on spooled paper somewhat like a stock "ticker." There are 100 of these machines. After certain comparisons to prove accuracy, the schedules are permanently preserved in a great iron safe in the census bureau. As the card does not contain the name of the persons for whom it stands, all personal identity is eliminated from the cards. All danger of misuse of such information disappears. Severe penalties are provided in case any employee discloses census information to outsiders. The next step is the making of the maps and tables to accompany the analyses, and then, finally, the issue of the printed bulletins and reports. Before July 1, 1912, the work must be over and the thirteenth census gone to join its scientific ancestors.

Masterpiece of Glass Work

In the British museum, in London, on exhibition, is the Portland vase, the masterpiece of ancient glasswork. A chance discovery led to the rescue of this magnificent urn from the grave, where it had lain for hundreds of years, hidden and unknown. The vase was found early in the seventeenth century by some laborers, who, digging on a hillock in the neighborhood of Rome, broke into a small vault.

On further examination it revealed a suite of three sepulchral chambers. In the largest room they found a finely sculptured sarcophagus, which contained the beautiful vase. It was full of ashes, but it bore no inscription as to the remains it held, nor has the mystery ever been solved which shrouds its origin.

The vase was deposited in the Barberini palace, where it remained until 1770, when the representative of the Barberini family, a Roman princess, was forced to part with it to pay her gambling debts. The vase changed hands twice, then it was disposed of to the duchess of Portland, but with such secrecy that her own family was not aware of the transaction until after her death.

At the sale of the duchess of Portland's collection it was purchased by her son, the third duke of Portland, for the sum of $5,145, and it was deposited in the museum by his successor. The vase was wantonly smashed in pieces by a drunken visitor, but the fragments were, however, joined together, but the bottom, with its mysterious figure in Phrygian cap, was not replaced.

The material of this vase was long almost as great a puzzle as the story it illustrates. Breval refers to it as "the famous vase of chaledony;" Misson calls it an agate; Bartoli a sardonyx; while Caylus and others correctly decided that it was made of glass. The blue body was first formed, and while still red hot, coated over as far as the bas reliefs were intended to reach with semiopaque white glass, the delicate figure being afterwards cut down to the blue ground in the same manner as with real cameos.

"No Openings Nowheres"

She is fortunate in having girl chums who draw roses from their friends now and then. The other afternoon one of her rosy friends pinned a bright red one on her and she sallied forth into the street to make other women envious. She had not gone far when she felt a tug at the shoulder and turned to see a strange woman.

"Where'd you git that rose?" asked the stranger covetously.

"A friend of mine gave it to me," was the answer, produced with some chill.

"A friend of yours? In a store?"

"No, not in a store."

"Well, hain't there no openings nowheres?"

"Not that I know of."

"Humph! Just my luck. I'm just crazy for a rose, and when I saw you I just knowed there was a fall opening somewhere."

Romance of Old Portugal

The recent deposition of King Manuel of Portugal and the events in the young king's life that led up to it will no doubt bring back to the minds of some of the older residents of the city the story of Elise Hensler, the Springfield girl who married a king and became the Countess Edla.

The king she married was Don Ferdinand II. of Portugal, a great grandfather of King Manuel. Elise lived in Springfield about 60 years ago, probably for about four years.

The Henslers were humble people and lived simply. The daughters, Elise and Louise, were well received here and were given a good musical education, especially Elise, who had quite a remarkable voice. Signor Guidi, an Italian, at the time a well known teacher of the voice, took an interest in Elise and it was when Signor Guidi went to Boston that the Henslers went there, largely through his influence. He believed that Elise had a future as a singer and wished her to be where he could continue teaching her.

Elise Hensler after her removal with her family to Boston continued her studies. She was perseverant in her work and progressed so well that she not only appeared in concerts in the large cities in this country, but also in Europe, where she sang before royalty. It was while singing in Lisbon several years after the death of Queen Maria that King Ferdinand heard her voice and felt the attraction that led him to marry her.

Ferdinand was the titular king of Portugal, having been the second husband of Queen Maria II. of Portugal. Ferdinand married Maria in 1836, when he was 20. The queen died in 1853, and he was regent during the minority of his son, Pedro V., who was the father of the assassinated King Carlos, the grandfather of the deposed King Manuel. The regency ended in 1855, and on June 10, 1869, he married Miss Hensler.

When the European powers decided the time had come to restore Spain to a monarchy, following the overthrow of the short republic, which existed from 1873 to 1875, considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Ferdinand to induce him to accept the vacant throne. But his wife could never be queen of Spain, and it is possible that this fact alone induced him to refuse.

This absolute refusal on his part to accept the throne of Spain, with all the pomp and splendor of royalty in exchange for the romantic life that he was living with his morganatic wife, had far-reaching consequences. The complications and jealousies resultant on the attempt to find a king acceptable to all the powers helped to bring on the Franco-Prussian war, and Alsace and Lorraine went back to Germany, whence they had been wrested by Napoleon Bonaparte.

In consequence of these peculiar historical facts, which geographically practically changed all western Europe, Elise Hensler, Countess Edla, became famous throughout the world as "the woman who changed the map of Europe." During the life of the king they lived in the beautiful castle of Cintra. It is certain that their life was above reproach. In 1885 the king died, and after that the countess lived in retirement in a cottage near the castle.

MARKS HERO'S TOMB

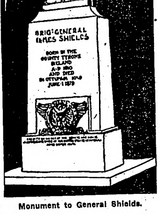
Monument Now at Gen. Shields' Long-Neglected Grave.

He Fought With Distinction in Two Wars, Served Three States as Senator and a Fourth as Governor.

Carrollton, Mo.—To have served as senator from three states and as governor of a fourth is a distinction that has come to only one man in the history of the United States. And yet for nearly 30 years that man, Gen. James H. Shields, whose military record was even more illustrious than his record as a statesman, lay in an almost forgotten and unmarked grave. He was the first territorial governor of Oregon, he served a full term as senator from Illinois, he was one of the first two senators from Minnesota and he served out an unexpired term as senator from Missouri. He went into the Mexican war a brigadier general and served with such distinction that his sword found ready acceptance and he was commissioned a brigadier general at the outbreak of the Civil war.

General Shields served four states and his adopted country (he was Irish born) both faithfully and well, and doubtless had public attention been called earlier to the neglect of his grave in St. Mary's cemetery here, Congress would have been quicker to show, by a monument, its appreciation of his services. However, when Representative Rucker, of Missouri, introduced a bill at the last session of congress to appropriate $3,000 for that purpose, it was quickly passed and the monument was recently unveiled.

General Shields was one of the many young Irishmen who came to America in the generation that preceded the Civil war and gave their adopted country cause to feel proud of them. He was born in County Tyrone, December 12, 1810. About the age of 16 young Shields emigrated to the United States and finished his education. He studied law and began practice at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1832. He rapidly achieved professional distinction and having entered politics was elected to the legislature in 1836. In 1839 he was elected state auditor and in 1843 was appointed judge of the Supreme court of Illinois. He held the latter office two years and resigned to accept the appointment of commissioner of the general land office in Washington.



Monument to General Shields.

Served in Two Wars.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war Shields was given a brigadier's commission and commanded, first a brigade of Illinois troops, later commanding a brigade composed of marines and New York and South Carolina volunteers. He served under Gen. Zachary Taylor, Gen. Winfield Scott and General Wool and was wounded at Cerro Gordo and in the storming of Chapultepec. For gallantry in the latter action he was breveted a major general. General Shields was mustered out of service in 1848 and shortly afterwards was appointed the first territorial governor of Oregon.

While serving in that office he was elected senator from Illinois and served out his full term. After quitting the senate he moved to Minnesota, where he speedily became prominent in politics and, on the admission of that state, he was elected senator for the short term, serving two years, from 1857 to 1859. Quitting the senate again he went to California and engaged in mining, and was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out. Promptly he offered his sword and was commissioned a brigadier general. He commander a division under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley and directed the initial movement at the battle of Winchester, where he was severely wounded.

At his own request he was relieved of his command in the army and went to California, where he remained until the close of the war. He then chose Missouri as his home, settling in Carroll county, living on a farm a few miles east of Carrollton in peaceful retirement until 1874, when he was chosen to represent the county in the legislature. In January, 1879, he was chosen by the Missouri legislature to fill the unexpired term of Senator L. V. Bogy, which expired March 4, 1879. He died at Ottumwa in 1879.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Will Scrutinize the Bank Borrowers

CROOKED BORRIWER
THAT MURRAY IS ENTIRELY TOO FRESH — PRETTY SOON A MAN CAN'T DO ANYTHING -!.!

WASHINGTON.—Comptroller of the Currency Murray is now hard at work in making sharper and more searching the official supervision and control of the national banks. He requires the examiners to make their investigations more complete and exacting. He has changed examiners from one district to another, and if they thus lose something of knowledge about local conditions, they are set free from influences which breed partiality and prejudice. Official *inquiry* is in this way lifted above cliques and the mastery of one or two institutions in a city.

The latest step is to call on the examiners in the several districts to make out lists of the concerns which are largest borrowers at the banks. Such reports from the 11 districts are to be tabulated at the Washington office which will be so created a clearing house of commercial credits. The record is to be kept in confidence, and the names of banks carrying heavy lines of paper will not be exposed.

Individuals and corporations which strain their credit soon get beyond the resources of their home banks. They go abroad for loans. Note brokers derive their profit from this practise. When failures occur it often happens that the bankrupt is debtor to banks at points remote from each other. One lender does not know how many others have been buying the same sort of paper. Reliance on business statements becomes trust on broken reeds by changed conditions as well as by over-sanguine estimates.

The new policy of Comptroller Murray will tend to restrict credit at both ends of the transaction. Borrowers who expand unduly will take warning when they learn that record of all their loans is kept for review. They will discern the need of caution in putting out their obligations, and will do less business on other people's capital. They will feel some alarm at the broad semi-publicity of their affairs and will reduce their appeals to lenders. The weakest of the large borrowers will first be compelled to reduce their loans. All who rely too much on borrowing will see the veil lifted from their operations and will come to act knowing that they are doing business in the open.

Savings Made in the Naval Service

YOU'RE DOING FINE

WITH a navy increasing in size, the estimates for the expense of the naval establishment for the next fiscal year show a saving of over $4,000,000, as compared with the amount appropriated last year. For the present fiscal year the estimates were $10,000,000 less than the appropriations for the preceding year. The two years taken together show economy with increased efficiency.

Competition in the fleet has been encouraged and has resulted in better target practise, economy in coal consumption and in consumption of supplies. Full power trials of vessels under cruising conditions have been conducted. The fastest battleships on the recent full power trials were the only ones repaired at navy yards under the present system of navy-yard organization.

The greatest progress in the navy has been in target practise. It has been due to carefully conducted competitions, where ship has been pitted against ship, man against man and officer against officer. In this way every one has been put upon his mettle and results have closely measured the relative worth of the various ships and officers.

The cost of work at navy yards has fallen materially. Steel castings made at navy yards have been reduced from about 9 cents a pound to about 5 cents, and iron castings have been cut from about 4½ cents a pound to 2¼.

Although the navy has increased in size, the cost of the coal is expected to be about $1,000,000 less during the current fiscal year than during the previous one. The estimates for fuel for the coming year have been decreased by $1,000,000. Improvement has been made in the use of lubricating oil. The cost of supplies has been reduced by more than 20 per cent., and in freight and transportation of supplies there has been a saving of about $100,000.

Supreme Court May Unsquat 300,000

I WONDAH IF I WILL OWN THIS PLACE AFTER THE COURT GETS THROUGH

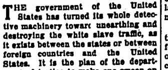
THE legal battle which has raged in Kentucky for several generations over the validity of so-called "blanket" grants of land by Virginia, the mother state, and even Kentucky itself during the earlier years of statehood, has come before the Supreme court of the United States for decision. Titles to lands now said to be worth at least $10,000,000 depend upon the decision of the court.

Arguments were made as to the constitutionality of the Kentucky statute under which it is claimed a forfeiture of the title to 40,000 acres of land, held by the Kentucky Union company, would be worked in favor of the occupants of the land. Immediately after this case, it is expected the suits involving the title of the eastern Kentucky lands will be taken up.

About 2,500,000 acres of land are said to lie under the doubtful title of these "blanket" grants. On the other hand, 300,000 citizens of Kentucky have entered these lands. Claimants under the "blanket" grants call them "squatters."

The attorney general of the commonwealth of Kentucky has appeared in the supreme court to assert in defense of their claim of title that they are the people who have built up the state, and erected a commonwealth, with its court houses and school houses, its municipalities and internal improvements.

Uncle Sam Goes After White Slavers



THE government of the United States has turned its whole detective machinery towarc unearthing and destroying the white slave traffic, as it exists between the states or between foreign countries and the United States. It is the plan of the department of justice to make one sweep on all the large cities at once, and strike, if possible, one staggering blow at the traffic.

The government's authority comes from the Mann act, imposing upon the interstate aspects of the crime penalties of five years' imprisonment or a fine of $5,000. According to information already received at Washington, Pittsburg is the center of the trade, though clues discovered in Chicago make that city an important substation. The firsts swoop, it is intended, will be started simultaneously in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and San Francisco.

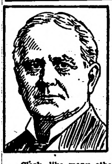
Officers at ports of entry have been asked to increase their vigilance and to inspect female immigrants with peculiar care. Meanwhile officers at inland cities will watch and report the movements of all suspects.

In New York some months ago District Attorney Whitman made an effort to trap some of the men back of the trade in that city, but they escaped. The only way to capture the offenders, according to the agents of the department of justice, is to have the authorities of all the large cities act together. The government agents will not try to "clean up" the various cities. They will simply go after the leaders of the syndicate.

In Chicago some arrests have been made, but these are only the beginning of the general crusade, it is said.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

SEEMS SLATED FOR SPEAKER



Although Speaker Cannon's term does not expire until March 4, 1911, the campaign as to who will be the next to occupy the speaker's chair is already being warmly contested. Many well-informed Democrats declare that Champ Clark of Missouri, leader of the late Democratic minority, seems slated for the speakership, although James Hay of Virginia and Robert L. Henry of Texas are active rivals for the place.

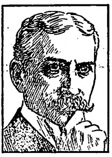
Born in Kentucky in 1850, Clark emigrated as a comparatively young man to Missouri and also had an early but brief experience in Kansas. In 1875 he located at Bowling Green, Mo., and began the practise of law and in 1893 he was first elected to congress. Since then he has represented his district continuously, with the exception of one term.

Clark, like many other men who have made good, gives full credit to his wife. Before she married Clark she was Miss Genevieve Bennett, a school teacher, with a local reputation as an elocutionist. Clark was a young lawyer without any marked promise of future greatness and mighty little chance ever to shine as a self-composed, fluent speaker. His wife took him in hand, drilled him in elocution, drilled him in Delsarte until his gestures became easy, and after each speech made by her husband while candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Pike County, she made little suggestions as to how his speech might have been made more effective and pleasing.

The home life of the Clarks, it is said, is delightful—just one little domestic cloud being known to the neighbors. This is the untidy condition of the library. Reserving to himself this room, Mr. Clark issued General Domestic Order No. 1: "Nobody is allowed to touch the books and papers in the library or attempt to clean up the room." Distinguished visitors come to the Clark home often and are delightfully entertained, the hostess making but one request of her husband's friends: "Please don't go into Mr. Clark's library!"

His name isn't "Champ" at all—it's James Beauchamp, the latter being his mother's maiden name. Clark early made up his mind that this was too much of a name to carry into politics, so he shortened it to Champ, by which he has become known to fame.

OUR AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

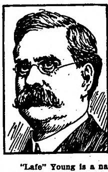


The life of Henry Lane Wilson, ambassador of the United States to Mexico, was reported to have been attempted by rioters at Mexico City during the recent embroglio. Many Americans went to the American embassy declaring to the ambassador, Mr. Wilson, that they intended to arm themselves as they considered the conduct of the chief of police, Felix Diaz, during the disorders unsatisfactory. Mr. Wilson declared he was satisfied with the attitude of the Mexican government, but that he deeply regretted that the chief of police had made no great effort to prevent disorder.

Mr. Wilson then had a long conference with Senor Creel, minister of foreign affairs, who assured him that Americans would not suffer any more and that the agitators would be punished. Senor Creel in an interview later said that the relations between Mexico and America were as cordial as ever. He denied reports of friction between the governments and gave assurance that all would be settled diplomatically.

Henry L. Wilson practised law and was a banker in Spokane, Wash., from 1885 to 1896 and considers that city his home. In 1889 he was appointed minister to Venezuela by President Harrison, but declined; from 1897 to 1905 he was minister to Chile, and from 1905 until the present year he served as minister to Belgium. Mr. Wilson was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1857, and was graduated from Wabash college in 1879. From 1882 to 1885 he was editor of the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

"LAFE" YOUNG FOR SENATOR

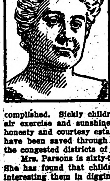


Lafayette Young, who has been appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed the late Senator Dolliver, is a native Iowan. Most of his life has been devoted to the newspaper profession, and last spring he celebrated his twentieth year as owner and editor of the Des Moines Daily Capital.

Mr. Young was born in Monroe county in 1848. He learned to set type in the office of the Albia Union, finishing his trade with Mills & Co. of Des Moines. In 1870 he was city editor of the Des Moines Register. In 1871 he established a paper at Atlantic, Iowa, called the Telegraph, which he successfully published nineteen years. In 1890 he bought a well-nigh defunct daily newspaper at Des Moines and the paper is now a thoroughly modern daily with a building of its own.

"Lafe" Young is a national figure in Republican politics and is noted as an orator. In 1900 at the Philadelphia Republican convention he nominated Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president. He has been twice delegate at large to the Republican national convention from Iowa. He accompanied President Taft on his trip to the Philippines some years ago and is a personal friend of the president.

ORIGINATED GARDEN FARMS



The woman who is principally responsible for the formation of the International Children's School Farm league is Mrs. Henry Parsons of New York city. She has made a practical issue of the "back to the soil" idea, and has been a real mother to thousands of children during the past ten years. She managed to secure from the city the privilege of using an old dumping ground as a garden farm. So many children applied for admission that hundreds had to be turned away.

The system she followed was to award to each child a plot four by eight feet for three months. Seven vegetables were planted and twice a year crops were harvested. This was done under the direction of assistant teachers and the crops were given to the children.

It is said that wonderful results are being accomplished. Sickly children have become strong and happy from the open-air exercise and sunshine. Industry has been inculcated and principles of honesty and courtesy established, and the health and lives of many children have been saved through these charming breathing places in the center of the congested districts of our large cities.

Mrs. Parsons is sixty-two years of age, but bright, cheerful and energetic. She has found that children love farming. Not only has she succeeded in interesting them in digging and planting as a novel occupation, but she has led their minds into intellectual fields. She has even interested them in good roads problems, the saving of our forests, the uplifting of the farming community and giving to their minds a strengthening and healthy tone.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Huge Magnet Causes Workman's Death

PITTSBURG, PA.—Death played a grim joke on a Pittsburg workman the other day, appearing to the poor fellow in his most unfamiliar guise. John Warnack, thirty-five years old and a steel worker, came under the influence of a 30-ton magnet and was yanked upward, being so badly injured by the impact that he died in a local hospital two hours later. His head was caught between the steel billet he was carrying and the huge magnet and crushed.

These magnets, be it known, are one of the greatest labor-saving devices of man's many inventions. A huge piece of soft iron is swung about in the works where wanted through the action of a traveling crane or a big derrick. To this iron is connected wires through which a strong current of electricity can be sent at will. Soft iron has this peculiarity, that it becomes highly magnetized on the passage of an electric current through its mass, but on the current being shut off the magnetism ceases at once. This property makes such a piece of iron valuable for picking up bars of iron or steel, kegs of nails or bolts, scrap iron, or any substance susceptible to the magnetic influence.

It seems odd enough to the visitor at a big foundry or rolling mill when he sees such a clumsy-looking piece of iron swung along over a heap of several tons of scrap iron, or chunks of crude material known in trade parlance as pig iron, and the pieces begin to jump upward and hang on to the magnet through this invisible force while slowly carried to some other part of the works, where they quickly drop off as the magnet loses its power through the shutting off of the current of electricity. The thing looks ridiculous, yet the power that draws these heavy pieces of iron or steel upward would sustain a weight of many tons just as easily.

San Francisco Rises From Her Ashes

PANAMA EXPO
S.F.
$
I BELIEVE I'LL BUY THAT THING' — I NEED IT

SAN FRANCISCO.—Nothing so clearly shows the vigor and recuperative power of San Francisco as the effort it is putting forth to secure the great exposition of 1915, designed to celebrate the building of the Panama canal.

A little over four years ago the city was crumbled to the dust by the earthquake and fire which swept 508 city blocks out of existence. Last April, just four years after the great cataclysm, the citizens of San Francisco, assembled in mass meeting, subscribed over $4,000,000 toward an international exposition to be held there, and since that time $3,000,000 more have been subscribed. Few cities in the world are capable of this great revival. Not only has San Francisco arisen from her ashes, but she now faces the monumental task of financing a great world exposition.

Since the work of rebuilding San Francisco was begun more than $300,000,000 has gone into reconstruction, while $100,000,000 has been expended on steel and concrete wharves, a municipal fire protection system, sewers, streets and other improvements. All told; 25,000 buildings have been erected in the city in four years and the work of construction goes on rapidly. Such is the city that asks the honor of building an exposition that will be worthy, before the world, of America.

Already her citizens have completed a task which ranks with the construction of the canal in magnitude, and represents, in capital expended, more money than the canal has cost to date, and almost as much as the "big ditch" will have cost when completed. By 1915, San Franciscans say, every trace of the fire will be erased and forgotten in the city's greater estate.

Of congress, these westerners will not ask one dollar of aid. Indeed, the Sunset City is a bit anxious to demonstrate that she can build a $50,000,000 exposition with money granted by her own state's citizens.

Sing Sing Prison Not Escape Proof

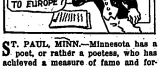
I WOULDN'T LEAVE DIS PLACE FER DE WOILD

NEW YORK.—Once more the barriers of stone and steel and the wit and watchfulness of selected guardians that make Sing Sing prison theoretically escape proof, have been flouted by the criminal wards of New York state. Since its construction the big institution has been regarded by criminals as the "easiest prison to beat," owing to its crowded condition and the necessity of allowing men to sleep in makeshift quarters. More than 200 men have eluded the guards since the '60s, but only a few have enjoyed their liberty. Nearly all have been recaptured and have lived to see the day they were sorry for their dash for liberty.

The escape of the last quintet of criminals was the most successful and startling in the long list of deliveries which run parallel with the history of Sing Sing. It was crude, direct and simple and the work of one man, "Big Bill" Green. The scene of the escape was in the Protestant chapel, where 195 men were sleeping, with two guards on duty.

During the night Isidore Blum, Green's sole accomplice, received permission from Keeper Drum to go into the retiring room. Green followed a few minutes later, and beckoned to Drum, saying Blum was ill. All unsuspecting the keeper entered the room, where he was felled by Green and bound and gagged. The other keeper was easily overpowered and gagged. When the two guards were safely gagged Green called to his fellow convicts. "Here's the chance for everybody," he said. "Who's coming?" Five men followed and all got away. Later they were captured.

Prize Poem Is Penned by a Lunatic


THAT'S A FINE POEM — BUT HOW AM I TO SEND HER TO EUROPE?
EDITOR

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Minnesota has a poet, or rather a poetess, who has achieved a measure of fame and fortune despite the fact that for 16 years she has been an inmate of a state hospital for the insane.

Some time ago a magazine offered a prize for the best literary contribution to be submitted within a certain time. The winner was to be presented with free transportation to Europe and return. Among those who entered the contest was a woman, a member of a well-known Minnesota family. So excellent was her effort considered that the prize was awarded to her. When the editors of the magazine learned who she was, and that because of environments, she would be unable to take advantage of the prize she had won, they sent her a check for $250.

The woman was placed first in the hospital at Rochester on May 9, 1894. In 1907 she was removed with other patients to Hastings, and on May 11, 1909, again was transferred, this time to Anoka, where she still is held. "She's bright—unusually bright in some ways," said A. D. Ware, assistant superintendent of the Hastings institution, "but she has delusions. Her insanity is hereditary. A sister, niece and uncle are inmates of Minnesota hospitals."

The woman is Miss Betty Clay, committed in 1894 from Ramsey county to the Rochester asylum. At times she is perfectly rational and has full possession of her faculties. Her dementia is of the spasmodic type, and is accompanied by weird delusions.

It is said that some of her best verse has been written while under the spell of these delusions. Her descriptions are weird and uncanny, although charming.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - - MINN.

COUCH OF LUXURY.

The most perfect resting place ever devised for a human being is just beneath the roof, and then you must be able to see the shingle nails sticking through. If a gentle rain be falling, so much the better. Five minutes spent in that sweet retreat are enough to banish the memory of every trouble. Debt and death lose their terrors, and the peace that passes understanding comes upon you, says the Washington Post. You become a boy again and enter once more into the world that used to be. Soon the dark corners of the room are peopled with the images of childhood. Over where the old clothes are hanging you can see the outlines of a dismantled ship, while down the sandy shore come Robinson Crusoe and Man Friday. A swarthy face peeps from behind the big trunk. It is Faringhea, the strangler, creeping stealthily upon his victim. Faster and faster they come, some pleasing, some ferocious. You welcome them all and are not a bit afraid, and the rain drips, drips, with a steady, monotonous sound. Then comes a blank. Next morning the spell is broken, but the memory remains. You see the old clothes and the trunk, and find that the only gobelin tapestry in the room is a cluster of cobwebs over the little dormer window. But you had slept the sleep of the just, and found it most refreshing.

The passenger traffic between the United States and Europe continues to offer most alluring inducements. Many of the big companies are adding the newest, largest and swiftest vessels to their fleets. One of the latest launchings is that of a ship that is being built by a French line, to run to New York. This is one of the greatest craft yet completed, and when put in commission will be able to carry 2,020 passengers. The total cost will be about $5,000,000. That is what foreign concerns are doing to get American trade. And Americans permit them to monopolize a business that should be in American control and which should be a most important auxiliary in extending American commerce.

English owners of homing pigeons have lost so many of them this season that they believe there is an especial cause. This cause, many of them are inclined to suspect, is wireless telegraphy. Many will dismiss the indictment as fanciful, on account of the comparative weakness of the current which wireless telegraphy brings into play. The answer to this is that the current does not kill the birds, but only confuses them, causing them to miss their way. If the Marconi current affects pigeons, why not gulls? Indeed, it would seem not impossible that wireless telegraph stations may be the means of greater disaster to gulls than lighthouses.

From London comes the announcement of the death of the woman who claimed to be the original of "Little Dorrit," that famous character of Dickens. The lady was entitled to the benefit of the doubt, but it is a fact that similar claims have been made by others. It is also asserted that a brother of the woman who has just died was the original "Tiny Tim," and that he served in part as the model for "Paul Dombey." If all those assertions can be proved it would seem that the family formed a sort of trust for Dickens characters.

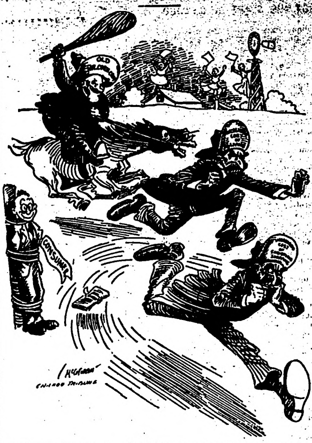
Perhaps if the truth were known a considerable proportion of the so-called automobile "accidents" would be found to have resulted from befuddled heads and unsteady nerves. The menace of a man under the influence of liquor and in an automobile is easily appreciated, and when it is demonstrated that crashes on the road are due to drunkenness the punishment should be severe. Those who insist upon running amuck on the highways should be made to pay a heavy penalty, whether they be sober or drunk.

The usual fate of get-rich-quick schemes is collapse at the end. And the "lambs" are fleeced as a preliminary. A speculative scheme of this kind in Connecticut has brought up in the bankruptcy court, with unsecured claims of $500,000 to be settled. And the further sequel no doubt will be the charging of the sum to the profit and loss account of those foolish enough to "invest."

A German musician says that our craze for ragtime is the great obstacle to creative work in American music. Ragtime? Sounds like a faint echo from our past. Our friend must have got his idea from old newspaper files.

Among airmen excessive avoirdupoise is at a discount, most of the successful atmosphere navigators being physical lightweights. In this as in some other matters good goods often come in small packages.

OLD MR. CORN CROP TO THE RESCUE



WANTS A BIG ARMY

GRANT FAVORS SYSTEM OF CONSCRIPTION TO RAISE MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

SEES BENEFIT TO NATION

General Declares Trained Reserve Force of 1,000,000 Men Is Needed —Cites Germany as Proof—Would Curb Mob Spirit.

New York.—In order to bring this country up to the military standard of the European powers Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commander of the department of the east, is in favor of inaugurating a system of conscription in the United States.

He thinks the plan would not increase the army expense more than 50 per cent., as there are sufficient barracks and equipment now on hand to accommodate the new forces, and he believes the respect engendered for law would put an end to mob outrages and lessen crime in America.

"By increasing our army to 250,000," General Grant said, "we could in a few years have among the people engaged in peaceful and gainful occupations 1,000,000 men trained to the military service. The present authorized strength of our army is 100,000, but we have actually in the service only about 85,000 men, because congress has refused to make the appropriations needed.

In the execution of his scheme, General Grant would divide the country into military districts and require each district to provide the enlarged army every year with a quota of recruits to be determined by the military authorities, based upon population.

"As I estimate it, such an increase in the size of the army would not increase its cost 50 per cent. In round figures the present cost of the army is $123,000,000. The addition of 150,000 men probably would not run the cost up to more than $200,000,000," he said.

PASTOR DANCES IN PULPIT

Minister Takes Unique Way to Demonstrate to Congregation Necessity for Physical Culture.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 23.—Rev. George R. Flinn, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal church here, did a song and dance in his pulpit for the edification of the congregation. To the tune of "In the Good Old Summer Time," the minister danced and sang to demonstrate to the congregation that they should pay attention to their physical as well as their spiritual welfare.

Ketchel's Body Is Exhumed.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — The body of Stanley Ketchel, middle-weight champion, who was murdered near Springfield, Mo., was exhumed by three brothers—John, Leon and Alexander Ketchel.

They explained they had heard Stanley was beaten to death and not shot.

Wireless Across Continent.

Vallejo, Cal.—An exchange of wireless messages between Key West, Fla., and Norfolk, Va., was picked up by Operator Bennish at the Mare Island navy yard Tuesday. Every word of a conversation between the two operators on the Atlantic coast was distinctly read.

1,000 Drowned; 400 Barks Lost.

Saigon, French Indo-China.—One thousand persons were drowned and 400 barks were lost during floods in the province of Quangugai in Annam.

NAB BRAINS OF STOCK FRAUDS

ALL MEMBERS BURR BROTHERS' CONCERN UNDER ARREST.

Fourth Man Is Found in Michigan and Fifth in Portland, Ore.— Hitchcock Elated.

New York.—All members of the stock brokerage firm of Burr Brothers, Inc., whose offices were raided by postoffice inspectors, are now in custody, C. Harry Tobey being placed under arrest at Bloomingdale, Mich.

Frank H. Tobey, the vice-president of Burr Brothers, is a brother of C. Harry Tobey. With Shelton C. Burr, the president, and Eugene H. Burr, the secretary and treasurer, he is still in the Tombs, charged with using the mails to defraud. The fifth prisoner, E. W. Preston, is under arrest at Portland, Ore.

None of the prisoners has been able to secure bail. Tobey and Preston will be brought here for trial.

C. Harry Tobey, it is alleged by the post office officials, is the head and brains of the Burr company. Every move made by the concern, they say, was by his direction. His interests here were looked after by his brother and between, it is said, they have invested over a million dollars of their profits in western lands.

Many pathetic scenes were witnessed in and around the offices of the Burrs. The publicity given to the raid brought some fifty dupes, many of them women, hurrying to the Flatiron building to see if they could save anything for themselves out of the wreck. Few of these were investors in Buick oil.

Postmaster General Hitchcock was greatly elated over the success of the raid and said that it was only the beginning of things.

CRIPPEN DIES ON GALLOWS

American Dentist Goes to His Death in London Prison Yard for Killing Wife.

London.—Doctor Hawley H. Crippen was hanged at 8:20 a. m. Wednesday for the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore Crippen. The execution took place in the court yard of the Pentonville prison. The official hangman of England pulled the trap that sent Crippen into eternity. The prisoner, to all outward appearances, seemed resigned to his fate and walked bravely to his doom. Eighteen minutes after the trap fell the jury of four physicians pronounced him dead. His neck had been broken. The death march started from his cell at 8:15 a. m. and proceeded through the prison corridors to the gallow, which had been erected. As Crippen was led upon the scaffold, the hangman's aids removed the prisoner's collar. Before the noose was adjusted the chaplain of the prison administered the last rites of the church, at the conclusion of which the attendants adjusted the black cap and dropped the noose over the prisoner's head.

An immense crowd gathered outside the prison courtyard early and eagerly awaited the news of Crippen's death. The news of his execution was received without demonstration.

Jury Divided on Killing.

Dallas, Tex.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Fannie L. Flanary, accused of murder, was discharged Thursday, being unable to agree after being out four days. Mrs. Flanary shot and killed her husband. Her defense was temporary insanity.

Favors Irish Home Rule.

London.—Baron Loreburn, lord chancellor, while talking on the Lansdowne resolutions in the house of lords Thursday, declared himself in favor of home rule for Ireland.

TARS KILL OFFICERS

MUTINOUS BRAZILIAN SAILORS CONTROL FOUR WARSHIPS AT RIO JANEIRO.

DEMAND BETTER CONDITIONS

Train Guns on Loyal Ships and Shell City—Congress Meets to Consider Situation—Granting of Amnesty Will End Trouble.

Washington.—The state department Thursday received a cablegram from American Consul Slechte at Rio de Janeiro that the crews on several Brazilian war vessels had mutinied and were in control of the harbor.

The Brazilian embassy received a cable message from the Brazilian foreign office which stated that in the opinion of the government the mutiny of the sailors on the ships of war was due entirely to personal grievances and therefore had no political aspect.

The dispatch says the vessels in mutiny are the battleships Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo, the scout cruiser Bahia and the protected cruiser Floriano.

All of the officers on the ships in mutiny were killed. Captain Neves, one of the victims, was on the Minas Geraes. He was not long ago in Washington as one of the delegates to attend the body of the late ambassador to Brazil. He was in line for early promotion.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil.—Congress was summoned into special session to deal with the tense situation rising from the mutiny on board two Brazilian warships. The two vessels in charge of the mutinous crews are anchored outside the bar awaiting action by the government.

Additional details of the outbreak have been learned, though the censorship is strict. The men of two of the bigger warships turned on their superiors and in the fierce fight that ensued several officers were killed. The captain of the battleship Minas Gerner is reported among the dead. The guns were turned on the loyal ships and shells were turned into the city. When the fighting ceased the mutineers had gained complete control of the ships.

It is officially stated that the revolt is not against the administration of President Fonseca, but the last resort of the sailors in their attempt to secure better service conditions. They have demanded more pay and the abolition of corporal punishment.

It is believed that if the mutineers are granted amnesty and the changes they demand the trouble will end. If adverse action is taken by congress the subsequent attitude of the men is doubtful.

MADERO IS BADLY WOUNDED

Report Is Made by Diaz's Commander the Rebel Leader Was Shot at Guerrero.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—The Mexican commander in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz informed Customs Collector R. W. Down that Francisco I. Madero, claimant of the presidency of Mexico, was badly wounded in a fight Thursday at Guerrero between his forces and 200 rurales and cavalry commanded by Colonel Fuentes and Lieut. Nicanor Valdez.

The Mexican commander stated that his advices had come directly from a trustworthy citizen of Guerrero, who came in during the day.

According to the report to Mr. Dowe, Madero led his force when federal troops engaged them. The engagement was fierce for a time.

Madero was seen to fall from his horse, but was carried to the rear and his force fell back. The federal troops are reported to have followed up their advantage, scattering the rebels, who took to the hills. The nature of Madero's wounds are unknown.

Washington. — From Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson at Mexico City came the report Thursday that the Mexican government already has complete control of the revolution and from consular agents in the field come reports of fighting between the soldiers of Diaz and Madero.

Secretary Knox admits that much of the information received from the interior of Mexico, especially from Mexico City, is severely censored. He also conceded that much of the matter Ambassador Wilson is sending this government comes from the Mexican authorities and is not a true report.

A telegram received from the ambassador was to the effect that the situation is improving. He says he is informed by the foreign office that fighting continues at Parral and Ciudad Guerrero, that the revolutionists have lost 14 men and the government forces had four men killed and four wounded. The minister of foreign affairs declare that the remainder of the republic is quiet.

Deer Hunter Shoots Boy.

Menominee, Mich.—Walter Danielson, eight years old, was shot at Hermansville Wednesday in mistake for a deer by an unknown hunter, who ran away, leaving the boy dying. The boy is the third victim this year of "buck fever" in this state.

Bishop Named for Detroit.

Washington.—News reached the papal delegation here Thursday from Rome of the appointment of Rev. Edward D. Kelly of Ann Arbor, Mich., as auxiliary bishop of Detroit.

SAYS NEW RATES NOT NEEDED

EASTERN SHIPPERS PRESENT THEIR SIDE OF CONTROVERSY.

Brandeis Declares Roads Can Add to Their Income by Scientific Management.

Washington. — The shippers had their innings in the contest before the interstate commerce commission over the suspended proposed increases in freight rates on the eastern lines. Their contention is that the advances are not justified, and that the real solution of the problem lies in the introduction of scientific principles in management.

Louis Brandeis, counsel for the traffic committee of the commercial organization of the Atlantic Seaboard, opened for the shippers by asserting that the proposed increase were neither reasonable nor just. He declared that if the railroads need additional net income it should be secured through greater efficiency and economy of operation instead of resorting to the dangerous expedient of raising freight rates. In instances where such need may appear it resulted, he said, not because rates are too low, but that the management has by reckless expansion, waste and inefficiency impaired the financial condition of the roads.

Mr. Brandeis concluded by saying that burdens so arising should be borne by the stockholders and not by the shippers and consumers through increases in freight rates.

ASQUITH ASSAILED BY WOMEN

Premier Is Saved From Possible Injury at Hands of Suffragettes by Police.

London, England.—Premier Asquith has yielded to the importunities of the suffragettes and in the house of commons announced that if he was still in power at the next session of parliament the government would give facilities for the consideration of a woman's franchise bill so framed as to admit of free amendment. Premier Asquith was later assaulted by suffragettes in the precincts of the house of commons and was saved from rough handling only by the prompt arrival of a strong body of policemen. It seems that the premier's promise made in the house instead of placating, only inflamed the women.

Soon after the premier's announcement concerning woman suffrage a meeting of the suffragettes was held at Caxton hall, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst characterized the minister's statement as wholly unsatisfactory and "nothing more nor less than an insult to the cause." The women she shouted, considered the attitude of the premier a declaration of war and they would answer the challenge immediately.

With a rush several hundred of the women started for Downing street Here they encountered Mr. Asquith en route, and in a moment he was surrounded by the irate mob. Without any preliminaries Miss Henrietta Williams struck the premier in the face, at the same time screaming:

"You tax women as heavily as men yet women are not represented in parliament."

The women had just begun to close in on the premier when police whistles brought a squad of officers and the premier was hustled into a taxicab. Miss Williams made one more attempt to reach the premier and in so doing thrust her hand through the cab window.

HENRY M. HOYT PASSES AWAY

State Department Counsellor Dies of Peritonitis After Illness Lasting But Four Days.

Washington.—Henry M. Hoyt, counsellor of the state department, died here Sunday of peritonitis after an illness of only four days.

Mr. Hoyt was graduated from Yale in President Taft's class, 1878. Mr. Hoyt has just concluded the preliminary work at Ottawa for the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. He held the position of solicitor general at the department of justice, in which he was succeeded a year ago by the late Lloyd Bowers.

BRIAND HIT BY ROYALIST

Premier Struck In Face Twice— Guards Save Assailant From —Hands of Mob.

Paris.—Premier Briand, while attending the ceremonies in the Tuilleries Sunday in connection with the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of Jules Ferry, the French statesman, was assaulted by a Royalist, who struck him twice in the face with his fists. The premier was not seriously hurt.

The large crowd which had gathered set upon the premier's assailant and only prompt intervention from the guards saved him from serious injury.

Upholds Sentence of Ruef.

San Francisco.—The district court of appeals Wednesday sustained the conviction of Abraham Ruef, former political boss, charged with having bribed supervisors, and denied him a new trial. Ruef had been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

Widely Known Mason Dies.

Columbus, O.—Dr. H. M. Kinsman, a thirty-third degree Mason and one of the best known members of the fraternity in the United States, died of heart disease Thursday.

SUFFERED 30 YEARS.
But Chronic Kidney Trouble Was Finally Cured.

Charles Von Soehnen, 201 A St., Colfax, Wash., says: "For 30 years I suffered from kidney trouble and was laid up for days at a time. There was a dull ache through the small of my back and I had rheumatic pains in every joint. The kidney secretions passed too freely and I was annoyed by having to arise at night. I could not work without intense suffering. Through the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, I was practically given a new pair of kidneys. I cannot exaggerate their virtues."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

She Covered Her Head.

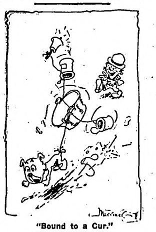
Scene, a country church of Episcopalian denomination in process of being decorated for the Christmas season. The rector, who has a strong leaning towards forms of all kinds, is fastening a festoon of evergreen about the baptismal font, when, enter Miss Dymple, who unceremoniously flings her hat upon the seat of a pew and comes to his assistance. The rector suddenly observes that she is hatless and remarks severely:

"Miss Dymple, it is particularly forbidden that women shall come into the church with uncovered heads."

"Oh, bother, I forgot!" responded the young lady irreverently "Well," grabbing up the rector's derby and setting it jauntily on her pert little head, "will this do?"

BABY'S SCALP CRUSTED

"Our little daughter, when three months old, began to break out on the head and we had the best doctors to treat her, but they did not do her any good. They said she had eczema. Her scalp was a solid scale all over. The burning and itching was so severe that she could not rest, day or night. We had about given up all hopes when we read of the Cuticura Remedies. We at once got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and followed directions carefully. After the first dose of the Cuticura Resolvent, we used the Cuticura Soap freely and applied the Cuticura Ointment. Then she began to improve rapidly and in two weeks the scale came off her head and new hair began to grow. In a very short time she was well. She is now sixteen years of age and a picture of health. We used the Cuticura Remedies about five weeks, regularly, and then we could not tell she had been affected by the disease. We used no other treatment after we found out what the Cuticura Remedies would do for her. J. Fish and Ella M. Fish, Mt. Vernon, Ky., Oct. 12, 1909."



"Bound to a Cur."

END STOMACH TROUBLE NOW

Dyspepsia, Gas, Sourness or Indigestion Go Five Minutes After Taking a Little Diapepsin.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or you feel bloated after eating, and you believe it is the food which fills you; if what little you eat lies like lead on your stomach; if there is difficulty in breathing, eructations of sour, undigested food and acid, heartburn, brash or a belching of gas, you can make up your mind that you need something to stop food fermentation and cure Indigestion.

A large case of Pape's Diapepsin costs only fifty cents at any drug store here in town, and will convince any stomach sufferer five minutes after taking a single dose that Fermentation and Sour Stomach is causing the misery of Indigestion.

No matter if you call your trouble Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Gastritis, or by any other name—always remember that a certain cure is waiting at your drug store the moment you decide to begin its use.

Pape's Diapepsin will regulate any out-of-order Stomach within five minutes, and digest promptly, without any fuss or discomfort, all of any kind of food you eat.

These large 50-cent cases contain more than sufficient to thoroughly cure any chronic case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Gastritis or any other Stomach trouble.

Should you at this moment be suffering from Indigestion, Gas, Sourness or any stomach disorder, you can surely get relief within five minutes.

The Simple Life.

Mrs. Knicker—You will have to get up to light the fire.

Knicker—Unnecessary, my dear; I never smoke before breakfast.

MUST BAR WOMEN

SWEEPING ORDER, INCLUDING "NEAR CAFES," ISSUED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

PENALTY, LICENSE WITHDRAWAL

Blame Taken Off Habitues and Put Up to Owners of Places—Mr. Haynes Himself to Judge Which Are Restaurants.

Minneapolis. — Any Minneapolis saloonkeeper who admits women to his saloon nor "near restaurant" run in connection with a saloon will be in danger of suffering the revocation of his license as the result of a sweeping order issued by Mayor J. C. Haynes. The edict is addressed to Superintendent of Police Corriston, and orders that official to place it in operation at once.

It is declared that the mayor's order, which signals his advent as the active leader in the crusade being waged against vice, means the immediate wiping out of every back room for women, wine room or "near cafe" operated as an adjunct to a saloon.

The mayor, without defining just what places his edict will affect, reserves the right of arbitrarily deciding which places come under the ban. In explanation of the order Chief Corriston says it will be best that the proprietors ascertain from the mayor at once whether they are on his list of places marked to be abolished.

Blame Taken Off Women.

Women frequenters of these resorts will not longer be arrested. Whether they are of evil or good repute their presence in a saloon, either alone or with men companions, will be the signal for the arrest of the proprietor of the place and proceedings for the revocation of the license. Serving of liquor to minors also is included as cause for revocation.

That there is a distinction between some of the restaurants and some of the so-called "cafes," which are operated in connection with or near saloons, and which have long been known as the redezvous of dissolute women of the street, is admitted by the authorities, but those to be spared are not designated in the order.

Following is the text of the sweeping order issued by the mayor:

The General Order.

To Frank T. Corriston, Superintendent of Police:

For various causes there has been a marked influx of dissolute women and other undesirables into the business districts of the city within the past year. The presence of these women in saloons is expressly prohibited by law, but under the rules of evidence, it is difficult to convict any single offender, consequently they congregate in certain saloons. This practice is demoralizing in the extreme, and has reached a stage where it has become a positive menace to public morals. Thus we have an abuse which the due and regular administration of public and judicial authority fails to correct.

Ordinarily I am strongly opposed to any arbitrary exercise of executive power, but in this emergency it is the only means of affording immediate relief. I, therefore, promulgate the following order, namely:

That on and after the 21st day of November, 1910, any saloon or bar where intoxicating liquors are sold or dispensed, which permits any girl or woman, whether of good or evil remain therein, will subject the holder of the licenses thereof to revocation of his license by the mayor, coupled with a recommendation to the city council that no further license be granted at such place for the period of one year thereafter.

"Near Restaurants" Included.

This order does not apply to any well regulated restaurant or cafe, of whatever class, with a bar in connection, which is conducted in a decent and lawful manner, but it does apply to all saloons, to all "near restaurants" and lunching places in connection with a licensed bar, and where the sale of drinks is the principal feature, and also to all such restaurants and cafes which become disorderly or which serve or suffer to be used any intoxicating liquors during the hours prohibited by law.

I am well aware that considerable difficulty will arise in drawing the line in a manner to make a just application of the foregoing order, and that no matter how it is done, charges of favoritism will be made, I therefore hereby advise you that the mayor will take the entire responsibility of making a proper classification of the places involved, as occasion may require.

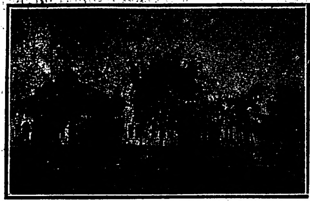
J. C. HAYNES,
Mayor.

CUTS HOLE IN ICE TO DIE.

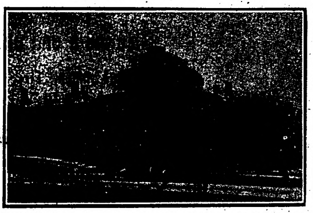
Laborer Formerly From Minneapolis Drowns Self Near Duluth.

Duluth.—Hjelmer Setterstrom, a laborer, residing at Fond du Lac, committed suicide by drowning in the St. Louis river. He cut a hole through the ice for the purpose and jumped in. Setterstrom was thirty-two years old and is said to have a wife and other relatives at Little Falls. His mind is said to have been unbalanced, and religion was his mania.

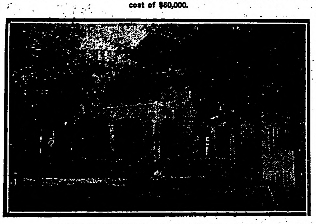
New Buildings for Feeble Minded People Erected at Faribault.



Building for helpless Girls erected at a cost of $28,000.



New auditorium at the Minnesota school for deaf recently completed at a cost of $60,000.



Working boys' cottage; cost of construction, $40,000.

IN NEW DORMITORY.

Girl Students at Agricultural School on the Move—Boy's Quarters Congested.

Minneapolis.—About seventy-five of the girl students at the state agricultural school have moved during the last week into the new dormitory at the school. The building, which cost approximately $50,000, was started last spring and has been completed so far that it can be occupied.

This relieves the congestion in the old girls' dormitory for the present school year, but still leaves the boys in as crowded a condition as they have been since the school year opened. The dormitories at the school are overcrowded and many of the boys have been forced to secure rooms in St. Anthony Park.

That a good-sized appropriation for buildings will be made by the next legislature seems certain, but just how much the regents will ask has not yet been determined.

COSTS MORE TO KEEP INSANE.

Per Capita Figure in Wisconsin Boosted by Prices.

New Richmond.—The fourteenth annual report of the St. Croix county asylum for the chronic insane for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, shows that the high cost of living has been felt at that institution. The weekly per capita cost of maintaining inmates last year was $1.69, as compared with $1.49 the year before.

The cost of maintaining the poorhouse, which is conducted on the same farm and in connection with the county asylum, was $1.51 per week per patient, clothing extra, as compared with $1.38 the year before. In spite of all these things the institutions last year earned a net profit of $10,308.04, and a total profit during their fourteen years' operation of $138,331.95.

Father Gallagher Stricken.

Winona.—Rev. Father P. J. Gallagher, pastor of St. Thomas procathedral, and assistant to Bishop Heffron, suffered a stroke of paralysis at the sanitarium at Prairie du Chien, Wis., whither he had gone for treatment for rheumatism.

WINONA PHYSICIAN DIES.

Of Disease Due to an Infection in Practice.

Winona. — Dr. Linn A. Kelley, aged 65, practicing physician in Winona for forty years, is dead. He has been a member of the school board and city physician during his residence here. He was prominent in medical circles in Minnesota. He has been in failing health for two years. Death is directly due to an infection contracted during his practice.

16 GRADUATE IN FALL CLASS.

President Shoemaker Presents St. Cloud Pupils With Diplomas.

St. Cloud.—A class of 16 graduated from the St. Cloud normal school, having completed the different courses prescribed in the curriculum. Today marks the close of the fall term, and all who had the necessary credits were entitled to a diploma. No formal graduating exercises were held. President W. A. Shoemaker made a short address and presented the diplomas to the students.

The following is the list of graduates:

Advanced Grade Course—Effie Berkheimer, Minneapolis; Bertha Dosdall, St. Paul; Amy Berdina Johnson, Maynard; Anna Fredica, Morris.

Elementary Graduate Course—Clara Louise Johnson, Granite Falls; Louise May O'Brien, Minneapolis; Isabella Smith, Pine River; Christine Strom, Renville; Selma Swanson, Hector.

Elementary Course—Maisie Leotta French, Kimball; Ida M. Hegg, Starbuck; Jennie Caroline Hjelm, St. Cloud; Bertha Sophia Muedeking, Tracy; Selia Henrietta Olson, Cyrus; Inez B. Patterson, St. Hilare; Cornelia A. Swenson, Kimball.

BEMIDJI MAN HAS FANCY HERD.

A. P. Ritchie Gets Prize Cattle From Senator Stephenson's Farm.

Bemidji.—A. P. Ritchie, who last year was superintendent of the Bemidji schools and who resigned a few weeks ago as a member of the Bemidji board of education so that he might devote his entire attention to his farm two miles southwest of this city, has just added a drove of ten Holstein cows and a registered bull to the farm, the cattle coming from Senator Isaac Stephenson's farm in Wisconsin.

The cattle are some relation—just what Professor Ritchie doesn't know nor care—to the famous "bossie" which the senator presented to President Taft.

The bull—or, more properly speaking, Sir Hengervold—is the son of the famous Paul de Kol, the father of 200 cows, each giving a record amount of butter fat.

Claims Youngest Officer.

Litchfield.—Meeker county claims the youngest county officeholder in the state. E. V. Harris was elected judge of probate on the Republican ticket by a majority of nine hundred and nine, the largest majority received by any candidate on the ticket. Mr. Harris is twenty-eight years of age and received his training in the office under the late Judge V. H. Harris. At the death of his father in October, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term by Governor Eberhart.

GOT HIS START IN CHICAGO

Johnny Kane, Star Utility Player of Champion Cubs, Tells of His Early Baseball Days.

By JOHNNY KANE.

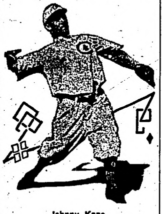
(Copyright, 1910, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

I got my start playing ball at school in Chicago and at Hyde Park High school, where I played both the infield and outfield. Up to the time I graduated from High school I had not thought of playing ball as a profession, although I was wild about the game. I remember once I played a game and put on evening clothes over the uniform so as to make sure I wouldn't miss a class dance or a ball game either.

When our class graduated, the class historian, in writing about me, predicted that I would be playing ball on the world's championship team in 1909—and I guess I decided when I read that to make good for the prophet. Anyhow, it put the idea of playing ball professionally into my mind. I wanted to try it because I had been trouble in making good. In fact I the time I was a boy and they were my heroes.

I got my trial out at Pittsburg, Kanwatching the Colts under Anson from sas, and because of my experience at High school and playing with prairie made so good that the people out there wouldn't let me go. Once I was traded off, and my friends raised such a row that within two days I was back. It is easier to play ball when a crowd takes that much interest in you. They kept me going. I was trying to play up to the idea they had of me, and I tell you there is more in that than one thinks. If a fellow feels that the crowd and everyone has faith in him and believes he can do something, it gives him faith and confidence in himself and he is far more likely to make good than if they were yelling at him.

My work attracted attention and I was wanted for my base running. After I got out of Pittsburg I shot up in the game and in a brief period was at Cincinnati. The crowd down there did not have much faith in me, although I had some friends, and I had a slump. Then Manager Chance traded for me and I made good the prediction of the class prophet—and was with the World's Champions, although I hadn't helped them win the championship.



Johnny Kane.

I think I succeeded as well as I have done by close study of the game and by closer watching of every move. Experience has taught me a lot.

I never have regretted going into baseball. It is a good clean game, and a clean way of earning one's livelihood. But don't tackle it if you are looking for something easy. It is hard and wearing work—and a player grows old faster than men in most other lines of business.

GARDNER AGAIN WINS TITLE

Chicago Boy Defeats Hugh Lee of Detroit, 1 Up, in Final 36-Hole Match at Yale.

Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Golf club of Chicago won the golf championship at Yale the other day by defeating Hugh Lee, the Michigan champion, by 1 up in the 36-hole final match. This makes the second year Gardner has won the title.

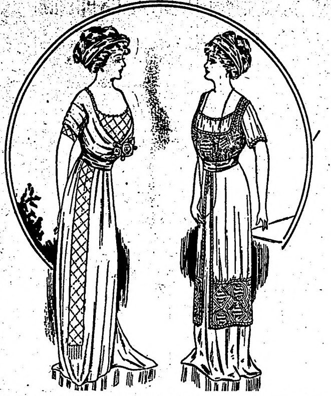
Gardner has been prominent in athletics at Yale, being considered one of the best pole vaulters in the east in addition to having twice won the golf championship of the school. He was also honored a few days ago by being elected captain of the Yale golf team for a second time.

The Chicago boy was golf champion of the United States last year, having won the title by defeating H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor in the final match at the Chicago Golf club. His playing this year has not been up to the standard he set in 1909, but he improved greatly toward the end of the season, although he failed to qualify for the national championship at Brookline. His most notable golf feat of the year was the defeat of Walter Travis in the final match of the open tournament at Glen View.

Beaurepaire Makes Clean Sweep.

Frank Beaurepaire, the Australian swimmer, who has made a clean sweep of the big events in England this season, is not through with his record-breaking feats, for his latest attempt was on the world's record for 500 meters. He was successful, for he swam the distance in seven minutes 2 1-5 seconds and this is 4 1-5 seconds better than the former world's record, made by Otto Scheff, of Austria in 1906. The swim took place at the Westminster baths, London, and as the pool is 44 yards long Beaurepaire had to make 12 lengths and 18 yards 3½ feet.

Evening Dresses



THE costume shown on the left is a combination of soft primrose satin and silver grey chiffon. The satin is used for the Princess underdress, the chiffon for the over-dress, which is slightly full at the waist, and at each side has a panel of dull silver and pearl trimming with fringed ends.

The front of bodice is veiled with the chiffon, over which trimming is laid, a narrow dull silver trimming edging the bodice; the chiffon is then draped on the bodice, the sleeves being cut in with it; the edge of sleeve is finished with the trimming.

Materials required: 7 yards double width satin, 8 yards chiffon, 42 inches wide, trimming according to width.

The other is in white satin charmeuse; the slightly trained skirt is trimmed with wide tarnished gold and pale blue embroidery, which draws the satin slightly in and gives the effect of a tunic, edged with handsome cord that is carried up to the waist each side front.

The over-bodice is of entirely the same embroidery, with underslip of white crepe-de-Chine, the whole edged with cord; waist-band of soft blue satin.

Materials required: Five yards double width satin, 1¾ yard embroidery for skirt, 1¼ yard embroidery for bodice, 1¼ yard crepe-de-Chine 40 inches wide.

SHOWING THE WINTER STYLES

Exhibits of London Dressmakers Give Fair Idea of What Is Going to Be Popular.

All the smart dressmakers in London have been exhibiting their new models. The coat and skirt costumes were chiefly of "ratine," the latest novelty in materials, which when at its best resembles chamois leather in appearance, but is as soft and warm as a good Harris tweed. Coats, of course, were short and rather like the reefer of several years ago, while skirts, if not actually hobbled, were tight to the hobbling point and much trimmed. House and evening gowns were almost all fashioned with tunic effect. Sometimes the tunic was very long. Sometimes it reached but a little below the hips.

Black was much used to soften vivid color effects. Thus, a frock of purple and green had a long tunic of black net bordered with Persian trimming, while black and blue and black and magenta were blended on various evening gowns. Oriental embroideries, dull silver and gold tissues and gem-studded braids were also in evidence. Garlands of flowers were used in trimming some of the dresses, and one dainty pink and cream gown was shackled with ropes of dainty little roses veiled with chiffon.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

There is a preference for white laces this season.

Light, filmy laces are trimmed with fur for winter gowns.

The popularity for the one piece gown does not abate.

More ostrich feathers are being sold than ever before.

Black velvet is paramount as trimming, while satin runs a close second.

Large colored wood buttons are seen on some of the new tailored suits.

There seems to be no cessation in the demand for allovers and baby Irish.

The style of the one piece afternoon gown depends upon the little French touches more than upon any special scheme of line.

Hints for the Table.

For a very delicious dish of deviled clams prepare a cupful of chopped clams and season them with cayenne, salt and the juice of a lemon. Mix them to a soft batter-like consistency with the yolks of two eggs and some powdered crackers. Put the mixture into little ramekins, broad scalloped shells or into tiny cups, spread the surface with soft butter and bake until well browned. For a change the mixture may be spread over crisp crackers and then browned in the oven.

Two Sewing Hints.

When silk pulls out of shape under a pattern, baste the edges of the silk evenly to a newspaper. Cut through silk and paper. To press tucks in crepe de chine put a sheet of white tissue paper over the right side. In this way the tucks may be seen and kept straight.

REVIVAL OF "GREEK BATH"

Beauty Doctors Are Recommending It—Said to Have Splendid Effect on the Skin.

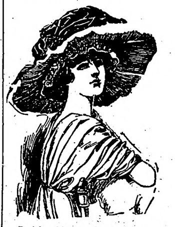
If the skin happens to be dry and harsh, have you tried the soothing and smoothing effect of the so-called Greek bath? This was a favorite remedy of the ancients and has been revived by modern beauty doctors.

Mix seven tablespoonfuls of pure olive oil and one of lavender water and rub it well into the entire body. Apply a little at a time and rub in well with the palms of the hand, using a circular motion.

To get the best effects from this bath the body should be kept very warm during the rubbing. If hot cloths are applied first to open the pores more of the oil will be absorbed.

Take the baths three nights in succession, then stop for a week and take the series again as necessary. The skin quickly improves.

LATEST IN MILLINERY.



Parisian Idea in Novel Design.

Foot Comfort.

A shoemaker who has had wide experience with making women's shoes gives as the secret of foot comfort the simple rule: "Never wear a shoe that will not permit the great toe to lie in a straight line."

This may mean the elimination of some of the most fashionable cuts and the annoyance to vanity of asking for big sizes, but it will save bills to the chiropodist and improve dispositions.

Tea Gowns.

A lovely little tea gown which contains an idea for the woman with a similar garment to make over is of pale turquoise satin, draped in empire style and veiled with gray crepe de chine, hemmed with a finger's width of gray squirrel fur. The veiling is held in place over the underbody by a fleur-de-lis of seed pearls at the waist.

Find something more desirable than an honest man—and you will earn for yourself the title of chief discoverer among the gods.—National Food Magazine.

THE SUNBEAM.

By W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905 at the post office at Sunbeam Minn under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

A Great Injustice.

At the time these lands were offered for sale and homestead entry there was no explanation made to the farmer homesteader that he had no right to take the land, even if he had used his homestead right. It was the general talk among the buyers of this land that it did not make any difference about homestead rights, as they were buying the land, and the agents of the government never sent any word explaining the situation to them, but simply told them to sign right here ☞ ...... The farmer signed, the agent threw his cash into the big U.S. till, lit his cigar and both went on their way. The farmer moves on the land with his family and toils early and late for five long years until he owns with pride a home, all paid for. THEN gets a registered letter from the efficient American Executive notifying him to show cause why his homestead entry should not be canceled and him and his family thrown into the street. This is a condition that will have to be given prompt attention by our representatives in congress, and we believe that Hon. K[illegible] and Hon. Halvor S[illegible] will give it their prompt attention. Stay on your farms, continue to improve them and build up the country, [illegible] what the government wants, they will deal justly and fairly with you when the matter is brought to their attention.

County division carried in [illegible] county by 102 votes [illegible] a peculiar thing that [illegible] a lead [illegible] a contest in the [illegible] is that 88 ballots were [illegible] Thief River Falls marked [illegible] "[illegible]." In no other [illegible] [illegible] of this kind.—Norman County Index

MILITARY ACCURACY.

Exactness In Keeping Tab on the Movements of Soldiers.

We hear much of the perfection of military organization abroad, but it is doubtful whether any foreign war office follows with an accuracy greater than that displayed by our own war department the movements of its officers. The following is an interesting case in point:

A young army officer who has seen service in this country and in the east was once with a scouting party in Arizona. After two weeks in the desert his squad came to the railway near a small station. Within ten minutes a telegram from Washington was brought to him by the station agent. It asked if the officer wished to be transferred to one of the new artillery regiments then forming.

He answered by telegraph that he would be glad to enter either of them. Then with his squad he set off again across the desert.

It was six days later when the squad struck the railway, this time eighty miles from the point at which they had previously crossed it, but the officer's reply from the war department was awaiting him. It had been telegraphed to every station within 200 miles.

A more striking instance of accuracy occurred after the same officer's transfer to the east. He was traveling home on leave, and, as the regulations require, he had notified the department of the day, hour and probable route of his journey. After he had been on the train for eight hours at a small station the porter entered with a telegram, asking if any one of his name was present. On opening the telegram the officer found that it ordered him to detached duty.

Exactness of detail could not be carried much further. The war department knew the whereabouts of so insignificant [illegible] even when he was traveling on his [illegible] [illegible]—New York [illegible].

A FATHER'S DREAM

The Last Scheme Herr Bischoff Planned For His Son.

By HELEN COMFORT.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

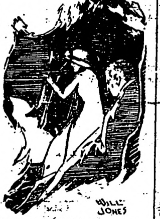
In the center of a large tract of land in Germany a hundred years ago stood a hunting lodge owned by Wilhelm Bischoff, a retired merchant of Berlin. Both Bischoff and his son Carl were sportsmen and used to go to this lodge in the proper season to hunt. The wild boar was at that time still to be found in certain parts of that country. When food was scarce the woods were infested with wolves.

The elder Bischoff was an optimist, often surprising his family by some visionary scheme. His son Carl, who inherited the traits of his mother rather than those of his father, was of a more equitable mental organization.

On one of Carl's visits to the lodge when his father remained at home he stopped one day while hunting at an ancient schloss occupied by one of those impoverished German noblemen whose ancestors were great men and whose descendants have had to pay for their progenitors' prominence. The schloss had always belonged to the Gehrensteins, whose living had been gained by plundering. But that part of the country did not fill up with the rest, and the laws gradually did away with the employment of the robber barons. He who occupied the schloss at the time the incident narrated in this story occurred had a pitiful income, which he supplemented by game.

Carl Bischoff was entertained by the baron, the only member of whose family living was Gretchen, a fair haired, blue eyed maiden of nineteen. Brought up in a wild region, a certain uncouthness marked her movements. Yet she had inherited the peculiar superiority of her ancestors. Carl followed her with his eyes wherever she went and saw in her the lady of the middle ages of which he had often read. Indeed, having lived in the same schloss, in the same wild country as they, she could not be anything else.

Instead of hunting the wild boar Carl Bischoff remained at the schloss till the time had arrived for his return to Berlin. He went away desperately in love with Gretchen Gehrenstein, and as he was the first young man of quality she had ever seen his love was returned. And, being returned, it was returned tenfold.



PICKED HIM OFF WITH UNERRING AIM.

When Carl reached his father's house the hunting season was drawing to a close. The elder Bischoff had been detained from his accustomed outing and a few days after his son's return started for the lodge. Before going he called Carl into his library and said:

"Carl, I have just completed negotiations for your marriage with the daughter of Herman von Hecker, who is in high favor with the king. I can settle upon you a fortune, and with this alliance you will be received at court. This will give you an opportunity to distinguish yourself either in the diplomatic service, the army or some department of the government."

"So?" said the young man, who was used to his father's schemes and thought it better to wait for him to replace the present one with another. "That will be fine indeed."

Bischoff was much pleased with his son's compliance and went off to the lodge in a very good humor. A few days after his arrival the Lady Gretchen was riding through the forest when she came upon a riderless horse nipping what grass remained after the frosts preliminary to winter. The trappings denoted that the rider was above the ordinary woodchopper and trapper, and it was evident that some gentleman had met with an accident. She rode about till she caught sight of a man sitting on the ground leaning against a tree. Riding up to him, she asked him what was his trouble. She did not know that he was the father of her lover, and he did not know that she was his son's sweetheart.

"I am much pleased to see you, my dear young lady," he said feebly. "In chasing a boar my horse stumbled and fell, his whole weight coming down on my leg, which I fear is broken. I beg of you to catch him that I may get back to my hunting lodge."

Gretchen dashed away after the horse and soon returned leading him by the bridle. Dismounting, she endeavored to assist the man to rise, but in the effort to do so the pain of a broken leg threw him into a faint. Gretchen waited till he had come back to consciousness, when the two consulted what should [illegible] were very [illegible] any move. Their only plan was to wait for some woodcutter to come and remove the injured man on his sledge.

An hour passed. It was coming dusk, and yet no one had come. The invalid was growing despondent and somewhat terrorized at the prospect of spending the night in the forest. Then the girl asked him if he would consent to stay alone while she went for assistance. He agreed to the plan. She mounted her horse and was about to ride away when a distant bark was heard. She waited, listening. The bark was answered by one near by.

"I cannot leave you," she said. "There are wolves near at hand."

Bischoff blanched. "But, my dear lady," he said, "if there are wolves you must go. I cannot consent that you should perish because I must perish."

She looked at him with a surprised expression, not seeming to understand him. Her ancestors had not been accustomed to fear any danger. It was a part of their lives. And as to leaving one of their companions to suffer death to insure their own safety, such a thing had not occurred to them. It did not occur to this faraway offspring that had never known any surroundings except those in which they had lived. She cast a quick glance at the horses, as much as to say, "They will suffice to feed the wolves if there are not too many of them." Then she took up Bischoff's rifle and examined it. It was no breechloader of the present day. Every charge had to be rammed home before another could be fired. A small rifle was hanging from the saddle of her horse. She unhooked it and laid it beside the man. Then she led her horse some fifty yards away, tied him to a tree and did the same with Herr Bischoff's horse, placing the animals on different sides of them. All these preparations she made as a general expecting an attack would dispose of his means of defense. The last preparation was the gathering of what wood she could find and the lighting of a fire.

It was quite dark before the first wolf was seen, and then only two eyes like coals of fire appeared. Frightful neighs were heard from both the horses as the brutes sprang upon them. The fire kept off the wolves, though Gretchen stood before it, her rifle in hand, and if one of them came too near she picked him off with unerring aim, reloading immediately. There was plenty of powder and ball at hand and so long as it was not necessary to fire rapidly the ammunition could be utilized. Bischoff sat with his rifle ready to shoot, while Gretchen reloaded, and with the two, the fire and the horses to satisfy the wolves' hunger the prospect was fair—that is, if not too far prolonged.

Herr Bischoff always referred to that period from the fall of darkness till daybreak as the "horrible night." For twelve hours the girl stood defending him, and then when a light began to permeate the forest the wolves were seen stealing away between the trunks of the trees. An hour later a [illegible] with a horse and an empty [illegible] came by on his way for wood [illegible] off was lifted on the sledge and taken to the schloss.

One morning Carl Bischoff, while attending lectures at the [illegible] received a letter from his father giving an account of his adventure and telling his son that he was at a tumbledown schloss not far from the lodge with a broken leg. He desired Carl to come to him and as soon as he was able to be moved to take him home. Carl first went to the lodge, where he communicated with Gretchen, telling her that she had saved and was nursing his father and asking her not to recognize him (Carl) when he appeared.

This matter having been arranged between the lovers, Carl appeared at the schloss. When he had embraced his father and they had rejoiced that he had been spared to his family the latter said:

"Carl, I have a new scheme for you."

"Oh, father," said Carl, "you are always having new schemes! What is this one?"

"You remember the marriage plan I had for you. Well, I have changed my mind. This girl who has saved me is in truth a wild looking thing"—

"Very."

"But she has descended from great people. I think it quite possible your mother can take her and make a lady of her. Now, I wish you—if I can get her for you—to marry her. It is quite likely that by repairing this venerable pile and your taking the additional name of Gehrenstein at her father's death you may assume the title. This will be a better platform from which to enter public life"—

"Father, say no more. I cannot consent one day to please you by falling in with your selection of a wife for me and another falling in with another scheme."

"I will double the amount to be settled on you."

"Desist."

"I will spend a hundred thousand marks on this schloss."

"Do not tempt me. I am in love."

The father sighed. "With whom?" he asked lugubriously.

The son put his arms about his father's neck.

"With this girl, my old poppy, whom you have called a wild thing and who has preserved you for me."

"You love this girl?"

"Yes."

"And yet only last week you agreed to marry another."

"I knew you would change your mind."

This was the last dream Herr Bischoff had for his son, and it turned out a reality. The schloss was renewed [illegible] its ancient splendor and [illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Nov. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 21, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Kjorvestad, of Anstad Minn. who on March 30, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1395 Serial No. 04613, for S. E. ¼ Section 2 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John P. Carlson, Sevrin Ganzness, Iver Vestby, Jacob R. Lee, all of Anstad Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 11, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. November 4th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Hoberg, of Rhoda Minn., who on May 21st, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 1403, Serial No 04619 for E ½ N. W. ¼ Section 20, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 20th, day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, William J. Polbrook, Wilson L. Rodman, all of Rhoda Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 4th, 1910

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. October 27, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jorond Hauge, widow of Nils J. Hauge, deceased, of Torgerson Minn., who on April 6th, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 470, Serial No. 04707, for S.E.¼ N. W ¼ Section 24 Township 154 N. Range 39 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 6th, day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nils T. Jorgenson, Ole K. Olson, Halvor Halverson, Michael T. Torgerson, all of Torgerson Minn

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sun[illegible] at 10.00 [illegible] on Tuesday [illegible]

[illegible] Days Free Trial in Your Own Home of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs [illegible] and can be [illegible] perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care [illegible] will last [illegible]

De[illegible] Wanted to sell both [illegible] electric machines

Electric Cleaner [illegible]

Back From Swamphurst.

"What did you enjoy most of your summer outing?"

"The mosquito netting."

The Big Bill.

Little Bob (just started in school)—Uncle Harry, what is the bird with the biggest bill? Uncle Harry (who is still thinking of the night before)—A quail, my boy; a quail—on toast.—Judge.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes We have plenty Of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, PAIN IN CHEST, DISTRESS IN STOMACH, SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk
DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Anderson of Deer Park was visiting at Sunbeam yesterday.

Walter McAndrees bought the lumber from the Siff camp and is moveing it home this week.

Charles Swanson, of Hilda was transacting business here Monday.

The auction sale of T S Jacobson on Saturday last was well attended and stock brought very fair prices.

Henry Peterson and Ed. Singer do not bother the farmers to move their wood sawing rig, as they have a traction.

Charles Inquist, the Kratka blacksmith, is the boy that can do you a satisfactory job of horse shoeing.

Now is the time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. Attend to this before you forget it.

Two fine fat steers for sale. One two and one three years old. Inquire at this office.

Advertisements are out to let the contract to carry mail from Sunbeam to Lillo. All bids must be filed in this office by January 3rd,

There will be a ball, at the Kolski hall in Deer Park on Saturday evening Dec 3rd. 1910. First class music. All are invited, by M. Kolski.

The weather has been very cold the past week for this time of the year, and if it keeps getting colder as the season advan[ces] it will be pretty cool by Jan. 1st.

Notwithstanding that we was opposed to county division Sunbeam post office landed the first county official on the eleven townships. E. A. Mostue, of Sunbeam Minn. Nothing like advertiseing!

The County Commissioners of Pennington county met on last Thursday and appointed county officers. There was quite a squable among the faithful ones for office, and of course some got left out in the cold.

We see, by the Crookston Times that the county division election in this county has been cotested, and will be carried to the supreme court, who always take the last whack at county division. They knocked out Columbia county, after it had been established by the voters and had been doing business for several months. When his honor says so it is so. if it ain't so.

One of our subscribers from near Sunbeam reports that the Sunbeam pup has gone to St. Paul to put up a howl against the State canvasing board counting Pennington county in.—11 Towns.

We do not just understand the above, but if they mean our pup "Sunbeam," we arise to remark; that if he did start for St. Paul, or Erie Penn., and did not have any more brains than to "blow" his stak all in, in Thief River Falls, we would take him out in the woods and shoot him when he came home.

The following scholars attended school every school day last month: Marie Collins, Hilda Hammerstéen, Harry Eugan, Thelma Lee, Stanly Jacobson, and Elsie Collins.

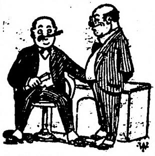
Miss Mildred Hooper, teacher. This is a very light attendence out of an enrollment of about 80 scholars, and may result in the shortning of the length of our term of school. The weather has been fine and we have a first class teacher, but if the scholars do not attend the district can not draw the special state aid, and without it the district can not afford more than five months of school. It is up to the parents of children of school age liveing in the district. Do you want five, or eight months school?

WOOD WANTED.

Seald bids will be received by the board of directors of school district No, 87, for ten cords of green poplar wood, to be deliverd at the Highlanding school house by March 15th. All bids should be handed in on or before Jan. 7th. at which time the bids will be opend and contract let.

W G Hunt, clerk.

Rule of the Shop.



Political Editor—I think we ought to have an article suggesting points for the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico.

Managing Editor—Well, suggest that the framers write 'em on one side of the paper.

A SNAKE STORY.

The Reptiles Were Frozen Stiff, but That Didn't Harm Them.

A naturalist once told how in a thicket on a mountain side he saw a man kill a rattlesnake. He beat the life out of it with a club and continued the pounding till it was mangled beyond recognition. When the naturalist remonstrated the man said. "Boss, you can't kill a rattlesnake too dead."

On one occasion a boat bound for the United States from Rio de Janeiro touched at Pernambuco, where the mate drove a bargain with a snake dealer for a half dozen reptiles of various sizes.

The mate had them in a cage on deck and charged a sailor with the duty of washing it out with sea water every evening. All went well as long as the weather was mild, but on the night before the gulf stream was crossed the sailor left a quantity of water in the cage, and about thirty hours from port a biting gale struck the ship.

All hands were busy with the storm, and the snakes were forgotten. When the mate thought of them and went to look after their condition he found them frozen stiff and apparently as dead as the proverbial doornail.

The dealer for whom the mate had brought them came on board the following day. He professed great disappointment over the loss of his intended purchase, but offered to take the snakes away as a kindness to the mate. He gathered them in his arms like so much firewood and carried them home. But a rival dealer afterward told the officer that plenty of warm water had resuscitated the snakes and that they had been sold to various museums not a bit the worse for their "death" by freezing.—Harper's Weekly.

The Ambulant Barber.

Paris, like Peking, has its ambulant barber. Armed with a little box, containing the necessary apparatus, razor, badger brush, soap, scissors and serviette, he exercises his calling on the banks of the Seine. All the bargees, navvies and quay laborers are his clients. "Figaro" seats his patient on the pavement, covers his knees with a newspaper and for a sou shaves, cuts his hair and gives a human appearance to the tramps and others who intrust themselves to his care.

Odds and Ends.

Uncle Jim, an old negro driver in Richmond, Va., had some ladies to drive through the cemetery. He took them round and showed them the notable graves and monuments and then drove to that part of the cemetery where the derelicts were interred.

"Who are buried here?" asked a lady in the party. "I don't think I ever was here before."

"Oh," replied Uncle Jim, "odds and ends, missus, odds and ends!"—Pittsburg Press.

How She Knew.

"Will you have some fresh mushrooms?" asked the hostess sweetly.

"Yes," faltered the guest, "if you're quite sure they're mushrooms and not toadstools."

"Oh, I'm quite sure," replied the hostess. "I opened the can myself."—Detroit Free Press.

Why the Statue Kept Mum.

The Venus of Milo refused to tell how she lost her arms.

"If I should say I broke them off while trying to button my dress up the back," she said, "you'd ask me what has become of the dress."

Relapsing into stony silence, she paid no further attention to the questioners.—Chicago Tribune.

A Girl's Idea.

A girl's idea of a trousseau is to have enough clothes to wear without buying anything new for at least three weeks.—New York Times.

He is a friend who in dubious circumstances aids in deeds when deeds [illegible]

NEWS! News!
Cut this out and paste
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Is the cheapest and best place
to buy the Right Goods
At the Right Prices
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$2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS
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We can save you money
on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Shops and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.
Kratka Minn.

"Chief Ripoly" a full-blooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree can be found for service at the residence of George Lamers in Deer Park. Terms $1.00.

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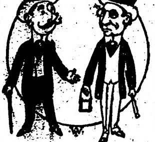
After Life's Fitful Fever.



Dr. Pulser—In my business several examinations are required every year.

"Civil service?"

"No; postmortem."

Birds of a Feather.

Frederick Leveson-Gower in his reminiscences relates that when he visited Moscow in 1856 for the coronation of Alexander II. "opposite our house during the procession was drawn up a regiment called Paulovski, formed by the Emperor Paul, all the men having turned up noses and therefore resembling him. It seems it was the fashion to compose regiments of men all having the same features. The late emperor had recruits sent to him and told them off according to their looks. There is one regiment of men all marked with the smallpox."

When Women Run Us.

Friend—So your detective force is a failure? Chief Emma—Yes; we can't find any one who is willing to be a plain clothes woman.—Puck.

Had Had His.

Sioux Chief—Why didn't you torture the bullhead? [illegible] Chief—What [illegible] the use? He had been married [illegible]

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Persons who really wish to become angels should make a start in that direction while they are yet mortal.—National Magazine.

Warned.

"She told me that I might hope."

"Better give up! I've known girls to say that when they intended to accept a chap."—Puck.

The Cavity.

Cholly—The dentist told me I had a cavity that needed filling. Ethel—Did he recommend any special course of studies?

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J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

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THAT RAISE CROPS,
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

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Sunbeam Minn.

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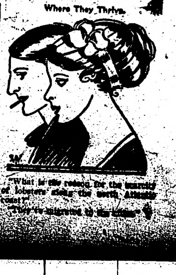
The innocent seldom find an uneasy pillow.—Cowper.

Grand, Gloomy and Peculiar.

There was a marked contrast between Lincoln's manner, which was always pleasant and even genial, and that of Stanton. The latter's stern, spectacled visage commanded instant respect and in many cases inspired fear. In receiving visitors, and they were legion, Stanton seldom or never sat down, but stood before a high desk as the crowd passed before him and one by one presented their requests or complaints, which were rapidly disposed of. He was haughty, severe, domineering and often rude. When I think of him in the daily routine of his public audiences the characterization of Napoleon by Charles Phillips, the Irish orator, comes to mind, "grand, gloomy and peculiar." [illegible]

Where They Thrive.



"What is the reason for the scarcity of lobsters along the north Atlantic coast?"

"They've migrated to the [illegible]"

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING REDUCED

Much has been said about the high cost of living, its causes, and the possibilities of its reduction. But little has been said about the most costly leak: the false economy existing today in nearly every household.

Much foodstuffs are bought with but one point in view: "How cheap can I get it" without a thought of quality or "after cost." One of the most serious is baking powder.

By the use of perfect baking powder the housewife can derive as much economy as from any other article used in baking and cooking. In selecting the baking powder, therefore, care should be exercised to purchase one that retains its original strength and always remains the same, thus making the food sweet and wholesome and producing sufficient leavening gas to make the baking light.

Very little of this leavening gas is produced by the cheap baking powders, making it necessary to use double the quantity ordinarily required to secure good results.

You cannot experiment every time you make a cake or biscuits, or test the strength of your baking powder to find out how much of it you should use; yet with most baking powders you should do this for they are put together so carelessly they are never uniform, the quality and strength varying with each can purchased.

Calumet Baking Powder is made of chemically pure ingredients of tested strength. Experienced chemists put it up. The proportions of the different materials remain always the same. Sealed in air-tight cans, Calumet Baking Powder does not alter in strength and is not affected by atmospheric changes.

In using Calumet you are bound to have uniform bread, cake or biscuits, as Calumet does not contain any cheap, useless or adulterating ingredients so commonly used to increase the weight. Further, it produces pure, wholesome food, and is a baking powder of rare merit; therefore, is recommended by leading physicians and chemists. It complies with all pure food laws, both STATE and NATIONAL. The goods are moderate in price, and any lady purchasing Calumet from her grocer, if not satisfied with it, can return it and have her money refunded.

A Garden of Friends.

One of the prettiest corners of a certain girl's garden is that in which every plant has been the gift of some special friend. The sweet old-fashioned flowers that bloom there have thus a double significance, and their owner persuades herself that while they flourish she may be very sure that she is not forgotten. A fragrant clump of pinks was set in place by her dearest school friend, and now that this friend is living abroad she likes to think that every breath of perfume brings her a kindly thought of her old chum. A garden of friendship is a pretty fancy, and one that gives lasting pleasure.

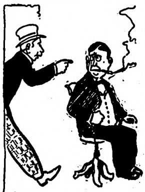
It Revolted Him.

William Loeb, Jr., at a dinner in New York, referred with a smile to the harsher penalties, even to imprisonment, that are now to be inflicted upon smugglers.

"They take it hard, very hard, these smugglers," said Mr. Loeb. "Revolted at the size of their fines, they make me think of George White, the chicken thief.

"'What!' George shouted reproachfully on hearing his sentence. 'What! Ten dollars for stealin' that chicken? Why, judge, I could 'a' bought a smarter hen for 50 cents!'"

AS REPRESENTED.



Patient—Look here, doctor; you said if I took a bottle of your tonic I would have a remarkable appetite. Why, I only eat one soda cracker each week.

Doctor—Well, don't you call that a remarkable appetite?

NEWSPAPERS TAKING IT UP

Metropolitan Dailies Giving Advice How to Check Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

This is a simple home recipe now being made known in all the larger cities through the newspapers. It is intended to check the many cases of Rheumatism and dread kidney trouble which have made so many cripples, invalids and weaklings of some of our brightest and strongest people.

The druggists everywhere, even in the smallest communities, have been notified to supply themselves with the ingredients, and the sufferer will have no trouble to obtain them. The prescription is as follows: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce, and Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle. The dose is one teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

Recent experiments in hospital cases prove this simple mixture effective in Rheumatism. Because of its positive action upon the eliminative tissues of the kidneys, it compels these most vital organs to filter from the blood and system the waste impurities and uric acid which are the cause of rheumatism. It cleanses the kidneys, strengthens them and removes quickly such symptoms as backache, blood disorders, bladder weakness, frequent urination, painful scalding and discolored urine. It acts as a gentle, thorough regulator to the entire kidney structure.

Those who suffer and are accustomed to purchase a bottle of medicine should not let a little inconvenience interfere with making this up, or have your druggist do it for you.

When Virginia Bought a Dog

By JANE OSBORN

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One cool autumn evening as Burton West was leaving the Comstocks, after his usual game of cribbage with his senior partner, Virginia was waiting for him on the porch.

"Hello, Jinny," said Burton, somewhat surprised. "Where have you been?"

"Haven't been anywhere," was Virginia's answer. "Just waiting for you."

Virginia started down the stone steps from the door and beckoned Burton to follow.

"I have something to tell you," she exclaimed. "I don't want him to know." She cast a furtive glance at the house to indicate her father, Mr. Caleb Comstock.

She drew close to Burton's side and spoke eagerly. "It's something I want you to do. It would be the most natural thing in the world and it won't cost you a penny. Say you'll do it!" She looked steadily at him. It struck Burton quite by force that her eyes were pretty and that the "child" Virginia had grown to be quite a woman.

"Go on, child," he said. "I won't promise till I know."

"There is a perfectly lovely terrier—one of those nice, little brindle Bostons with little round brown eyes that make you want to hug him—and he's going at $50. I saw him at the dealer's today and I want him dreadfully."

Virginia checked herself with a deep sigh. "He'd keep me from getting lonesome. I know I'd like him."

"You lonesome, Jinny!" exclaimed Burton with sudden sympathy. "Why didn't you ever let us know before?" He recalled guiltily that he and Mr. Comstock had never thought to invite the girl to join their game.

At First the Dog was the Chief Object of Interest.

"I could get him for fifty dollars," Virginia went on rapidly. "I am sure that is a great bargain. Now, there is my birthday money that father gave me, fifty dollars, and it is all mine to spend as I choose. Father would think I was silly to put it all on a dog. He thinks all dogs are alike. But if some one gave him to me he couldn't object, could he?"

"Go on," commanded Burton, unwilling to commit himself.

"I would pay for him and see about everything, and all you would have to do would be to give him to me. Won't you, please?"

"I wouldn't very likely give you a fifty dollar dog. Your father would surely see through the trick."

"I should think you would," pleaded Virginia. "You are in business with father and you spend so much time at our house. People always feel indebted to their hostesses, and I am your hostess. If you don't want father to think you bought the dog you could intimate that he was yours and you didn't want him and you thought I might. It wouldn't be a fib, because I can have him sent right to your rooms."

Something—caution or discretion—was at work within Burton West, but this new feeling of pity for the lonely girl and anxiety to make her happy, led him, with little further delay, to agree to his end of the bargain. He knew well enough how stern Mr. Comstock was in spite of his love for Virginia.

The next morning Virginia went to the pet store with $50 in neatly folded bills. "Please send him to Mr. Burton West," she told the dealer, giving the young man's address. "Be sure to have him there by five o'clock."

That night Mr. Comstock was somewhat surprised and distinctly pleased when his junior partner put in his appearance shortly after dinner for a game of cribbage. He never came more than two evenings a week and Mr. Comstock had sometimes feared that young West was growing weary of the older man's society.

"Don't mean you are ready for another game," said Mr. Comstock, warming up with pleasure. "Well, well, Burton, you can stand more cribbage than any other man I ever saw."

When they had settled down to their game and their cigars, Virginia slipped into the room.

"Want to watch my hand, daughter?" asked the father, who always thought of Virginia as a child in spite of her nineteen years.

Virginia drew a chair up to her father's side and cast an anxious look at Burton. Burton winked reassuringly when Mr. Comstock's eyes were on his cards, and when a suitable pause came he said slowly and deliberately:

"I say, Mr. Comstock, I brought a trifle for Virginia. It is in a basket in the passage under the front porch. Shall I get it, Virginia, or do you want to discover it for yourself?"

Virginia dashed out of the room, out the door, to embrace her pet. In the meantime, Burton with what tact he could command tried to explain and make light of the matter with Mr. Comstock. But Mr. Comstock was not to be appeased, and Burton was more than relieved when their usual number of hands were over and he was on his way home. In his hat on the hat rack in the hall Burton found a little slip of a note.

"I am so happy. Thank you a million times. Devotedly,

"Jinny."

"Poor little girl," said Burton to himself as he slipped the note into his pocket.

The next day Burton did not see Mr. Comstock, and when he returned from business he was surprised to find the dog whining in his rooms. There was no note accompanying him, and no explanation had been left by the Comstock servant who had delivered him.

The next day Mr. Comstock summoned the young man to his office.

He looked at him with an expression that was expected to carry with it utter scorn, but which, in spite of itself, showed a grain of amusement. Then he cleared his throat and rose.

"See here, young man," he began, solemnly. "Is this honest? Is it fair? When I have been entertaining you in my house as a gentleman, and have cared for you as a son!"

Burton actually turned pale with alarm, for he was in a difficult position and could think of no means of escape.

"If you cared for the girl—mere child like that—you should have told me."

"It was a mere trifle," stammered Burton. "I thought she might care for the dog."

"A mere trifle, indeed," broke in Mr. Comstock. "I guess I know the value of a dog as well as any one else. That dog is a thoroughbred, and I know it. Don't try to fool me!"

Mr. Comstock had worked himself into such a state of indignation that the grain of amusement had disappeared. Any explanation on Burton's part, had he had any to make, would have been useless, and the young man slipped out of the room to think over the unfortunate affair.

As Burton thought the matter over, it occured to him that really the most embarrassing problem he had to solve was concerned with Virginia and not with Mr. Comstock. The dog for which she had spent her hoarded birthday money was in his possession, and she was in the meantime without dog and without money.

As he could not return the dog, he could return the money, and it was with this conviction that he counted out five ten-dollar bills from his wallet and folded them into an envelope. He could get it to her somehow, though he wasn't sure how. Then a note came from Virginia. She thanked him again for his kindness.

"I have a great idea about the dog," she went on to say. "If you will keep him I can still manage to see him. Could you send some one out in the park with him in the morning before father is up? I will meet him there, and then perhaps I can think of some place to send him, where I can visit him."

This seemed to Burton a fairly good scheme, and as he put the fifty dollars back into his wallet he decided to conduct the dog to the park himself the next morning.

It was decided that for the present, at least, Burton should keep the dog and for two weeks Virginia and the young man arose early for a morning stroll in the park. At first the dog was the chief object of interest, but when on the fourteenth day Burton in his hurry forgot the dog entirely, Virginia did not notice the omission.

"Do you remember, Jinny," Burton asked her, "when you wanted me to give you that rascal of a terrier, do you remember how you went about it?"

Virgina denied any recollection with a pretty toss of her pretty head.

"You made me promise to do it before you told me what it was. Now I want you to say 'yes' to what I have to ask."

"Yes," said Virginia, promptly. "Now tell what it is."

"Jinny, I want you to marry me." Burton looked down laughing into Virginia's blushing face.

Jolly.

They met in the Hereafter of Fiction. "Fifteen men on the dead man's chest!" bellowed Stevenson's Pirate. "Ha! Jolly, old football song, that!" exclaimed the hero of the college novel, which, though recent, was already dead.—Puck.

POULTRY

MAKE MONEY WITH LEGHORNS

New Jersey Plant Carries 5,000 of This Breed—Mammoth Incubator Holds 6,000 Eggs.

Some weeks ago I wrote that I visited a plant in New Jersey carrying 10,000 White Leghorns. While visiting this it was my good fortune to see also a plant adjoining which carried 5,000 White Leghorn hens. This plant was owned by one person, and comprised 240 acres, of which about 60 acres of the poorest land was devoted to chickens, for which the rest of the farm grew feed.

I was shown all over the plant in one building, which consisted of the same type of house that I saw on the neighboring farm, containing 500 of selected breeders which were being trap-nested; the rest of the hens were sheltered in the same style of house, writes F. A. Tiffany, in Country Gentleman. I also noticed about 3,000 as good-looking pullets as I ever saw. There were also about 2,000 cockerels, of which the owner intended to pick the best for breeding purposes, and dispose of the remainder as broilers.

Prize S. C. White Leghorn.

What appealed to me most was the cleanness of the houses and the mammoth incubator which held 6,000 eggs. Being used to oil-heated incubators myself, I was somewhat skeptical, so asked the owner several questions as to the regulation of the heat in the different chambers; I received the assurance that the machine did the work nicely and at a big saving in fuel. On leaving the station bound for home, I noticed a goodly number of crates of eggs and poultry, and found that this farm alone was shipping eight crates of eggs and four coops of broilers. These eggs were produced that day, as they were shipped every evening and the eggs arrived in New York and were sold before they were a day old.

Not only was this breeder successful as a poultryman, but as a farmer also, his fields of corn, alfalfa and mangel beets looking very well considering the dry weather. The corn was the best-looking field that I saw on my trip through that portion of the state. I was told that the owner would not have to buy any food for his fowls except meat scraps, this alone saving the greater part of his expenses. The appearance of the plant in general and the condition of the stock and the quantity of produce shipped showed without a doubt that the owner of this farm was deriving a profit from his plant.

CARE OF TURKEYS IN FALL

When Weather Begins to Turn Cold Grain Ration of Bird Should Be Increased.

As soon as the weather begins to turn cold and food becomes scarce the grain ration of growing turkeys should be increased. A mixture of wheat and corn is advisable, fed sparingly at first and gradually increased till they are getting all they will eat. The turkeys at this season should be fed regularly three times a day. They should on no account be kept in confinement, but should have free range to encourage the formation of a good frame on which to accumulate a large amount of flesh later when forced feeding commences. While free range conduces to vigor and growth, birds having grain feed will not run off all fat in a too strenuous search for sustenance.

Those designed for heavy feeding should be in the best condition after an abundance of exercise and plenty of grain feed throughout the early fall. As soon as they are well accustomed to grain feed they may be fed once or twice or even trice a day, as their condition indicates, on ground oats (with hulls removed) and corn meal mixed with milk. Feed only the amount of this they will eat up clean with a relish. This mash should be given in addition to a full feed of wheat and corn night and morning. The mash may either be given at noon or at two regular intervals between the morning and night meal. Plenty of grit and fresh water should be before them at all times.

Hen Is Finest Bird.

Farmers are more and more getting behind the old hen. They never will miss it. The hen is the finest bird in the world today.

GUINEA FOWL EGG PRODUCER

Cross Between Pearl and White Seems to Make Hardier and Larger Bird Than Full Blood.

Last spring I undertook to keep an account of the eggs laid by two Pearl guineas and one white guinea hen. I have 168 eggs to their credit already, says a writer in Country Gentleman. The two Pearl hens were broken up and some eggs were lost early in the season; though they laid a nestful of eggs and went to setting I did not find the nest and so did not get an account of them, but I feel safe in estimating 40 eggs lost for which I have no account. The hens got broken up and in about three weeks I found them with a nest of 30 eggs. Counting the ones lost at 40, this brings my account up to 208 eggs for three hens. I feel sure that the two Pearl hens laid four-fifths of the 208 eggs, which would make them 83 eggs each. The white hen did not lay many eggs. I expect to get at least 40 eggs yet before cold weather.

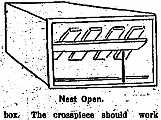
Guinea hens will usually lay from April until late in October and if kept broken up when they get broody, they will lay nearly every day. The white hens do not seem to be nearly as good egg producers as the Pearls, at least my white hens have not done as good a business as the Pearl hens. A cross between the two breeds seems to make a hardier and larger guinea than full blood of either.

SIMPLE TRAP NEST FOR HENS

Not Much Trouble to Arrange Box That Will Allow Breeder to Keep Tab on His Fowls.

It is not a great deal of trouble to make a trap-nest that will answer the purpose of keeping tab on biddy. Any box about 14 inches square and two feet long will be good enough.

A little study of the pictures herewith shown will show one how they should be made. Nail the slats to the cross piece about three-quarters of the distance from the bottom, hang in the crosspiece on a couple of nails driven through the sides of the box. The crosspiece should work easily.

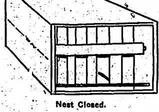


Nest Open.

Inside of the box, about half-way back, nail another piece of narrow board and arrange the nest back of that.

The trap is simply set by raising the slats inward from the bottom eight or nine inches and propping it up with a small stick.

When the hen goes poking along into the box her back raises the slats and allows the stick to fall down; and as she passes through, the trap drops behind her.



Nest Closed.

A similar door can be put in the back of the box, and in this way the hen can liberate herself.

POULTRY NOTES

Hens dread to get into dirty nest boxes.

Boiled onions are good for chickens and men.

The poultry house should be white washed before cold weather.

The experienced poultryman breeds only to his best winter layers.

Poorly bred stock of any kind is never a great source of profit.

Start the trap nests so that it can be known which are the best winter layers.

Work up a strain of hens that will lay. Save the eggs from the best layers and set them.

Rather than have the poultry house overcrowded you had better eat some of the less desirable birds.

Now is a very good time to save out the best pullets to take the place of the discarded hens this fall.

The fowls that are small for their age should go now. Their room is of more value than their company.

Owing to the difficulty of securing fresh eggs, most of the mining companies in Mexico have their own poultry yards.

Keep your hens from straying over on the land of your neighbor. Be particular about this if he has any crop growing there.

Before it is too late gather up a barrelful of dry earth, so that a box ful or two of dust may be given the fowls in their houses during the winter.

Remember to give your hens animal food in some form. It may be milk, meat, cut green bone, beef scrap and for a small flock the table waste may have meat enough.

The Significant Wink.

"I think," said the weary stranger, "that I'll go somewhere and take forty winks."

The hack driver looked puzzled.

"What's the trouble?"

"I was wondering whether you wanted me to drive you to a hotel or a drug store."

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat will not live under the same roof with Hamlins Wizard Oil, the best of all remedies for the relief of all pain.

Curiosity is all the appetite needed for a mysterious dish.

Alexander's Remedy for Asthma
Will cure you. Why suffer distress and torture longer? Send for sample bottle. C. F. Alexander Company, 44 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine.

The charm of the unattainable is long drawn out.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Too often a piano stool is the seat of discord.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

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Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear **Signature**

Brent Good

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and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bear a profit of $10.00 or $12.00 an acre every year. Land purchased 3 years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

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FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

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Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

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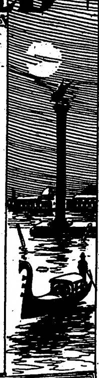
The GLORY of VENICE RESTORED

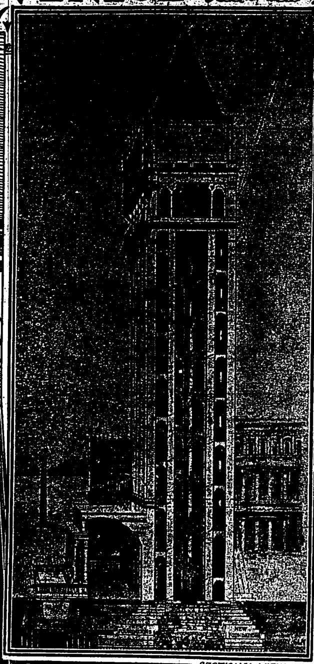


THE task of restoring the old campanile or bell tower of St. Mark's at Venice is nearing completion, and it is confidently expected that the bells of San Marco will break their nine years' silence and again ring out on St. Mark's day, April 25, 1911.

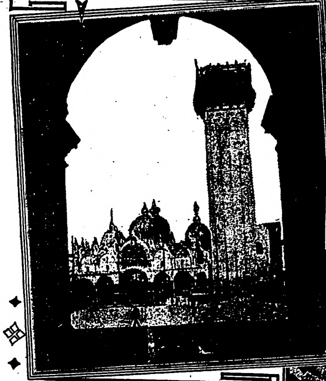
The restoration of this famous tower—which collapsed suddenly on July 14, 1902, after a proud existence of 1,014 years—has proved a greater undertaking than anticipated, some of the details presenting technical difficulties. The intention was to reproduce the old tower as faithfully as possible, and with that object in view the bricks, of which there are over a million, were specially selected and laid. The bricks are each 12 inches long, 6 inches wide and 3 inches deep, and the clay is twice mixed to secure homogeneity. These bricks, however, contained salt, which threatened to turn the tower white, and such an outcry was raised among the Venetians that the work was suspended while an inquiry was held. It was found that by prolonged soaking in water the salt was removed.

The tower is quadrangular, nearly 40 feet square at the base and 350 feet high, including the pinnacle in the shape of a pyramid, the summit being crowned by the figure of an angel with spread wings. The foundations of the ancient buildings were found to be good, but none too wide, so that considerable strengthening had to be effected. No scaffolding has been used, a sliding platform being contrived to rise with the progress of the building.

The shaft, which was completed last December, is composed of an inner and an outer shaft, between which mounts the inclined plane which leads to the bell chamber. The walls of the outer shaft are six feet thick and the inclined plane is lit by 36 windows. In the new tower the shafts are bound together by iron rods and the pilasters at the angles of the inner shaft are similarly united. This will cause any future fall of the tower to be as one mass instead of a gentle subsiding.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE NEW CAMPANILE OF VENICE



THE NEW CAMPANILE AS IT NOW IS

ONE OF THE FIVE FALLEN BELLS OF THE OLD CAMPANILE

Careful searching among the ruins of the old campanile resulted in the finding of nearly all the fragments of the beautiful bronze doors, statues and bas-reliefs of Sansovino's famous loggetta, which has been restored with wonderful care and devotion. The estimated cost of the present tower is over 2,000,000 francs, this sum having been raised by public subscription and a large grant from the state.

When the tower fell, of the five bells only the largest was not broken; the other four have been replaced and were presented to his beloved Venice by Pope Pius X. The lions of St. Mark, which originally occupied the centers of the north and south sides of the attic and were defaced during the French occupation, are to be replaced.

The tower has a strangely hard and new appearance against the soft, time-mellowed facade of the church of St. Mark with its wild horses and curious Oriental-looking domes, and seems almost as incongruous as the large steamboats and motor launches which have now challenged the supremacy of the graceful gondola on Venetian waterways. The Venetians were, however, wise to rebuild the campanile, for the long, low lines of the surrounding palaces need this sky-piercing shaft to complete the effect even as London needs the dome of St. Paul's to lift its sombre roofs in an upward effort.

The bells of the old campanile were shattered by the fall of the tower, but they have now, as stated above, been replaced by the generosity of the present pope. They were cast on St. Mark's day, April 25, and will again be solemnly rung from the tower on St. Mark's day of next year.

"By kind permission of Professor Giuseppe del Ficcolo, chief superintendent of the reconstruction of the loggetta, I was permitted," writes a correspondent, "to witness the remarkable work which has been accomplished within one of the arcades of the doge's palace. Here, within the shadow of the beautiful staircase which mounts to the upper story, and within sight of the window from which Silvio Pellico looked out during his many years of confinement, there has been pieced together with infinite pains the wonderful renaissance facade of Sansovino."

To give an example of the method which has been pursued one may take the case of three columns of breccia corallina which form part of the facade facing St. Mark's. One has been put together in 13 pieces, another in 32 pieces, while a third was so much damaged that it has had to be replaced by a block of Asiatic marble known as sette basi dorato, so called from a block of this marble having been found in a villa near Rome belonging to Settimio Passo, a Roman consul.

"By kind permission of Signor Edoardo Dott-Piacentini, chief superintendent of the reconstruction of the campanile, I was permitted," writes a correspondent, "to thoroughly inspect the new tower which is rising above the fairy city of Venice." Passing through the palisading which keeps out the ordinary public from the base of the campanile one first observes the pans in which each brick, after being brought down from Treviso to the Giudecca has been carefully washed in order to extract any destructive salts from its composition. In some cases the brick has been washed four or five times in order to thoroughly cleanse it. So careful has the committee been to secure the best materials, that the first portion of the reconstructed brick work was removed owing to suspicions as to the quality of the bricks supplied. The brick shaft now rises completely clear of all scaffolding and impedimenta, and from certain points of view the old effect of the piazza is again coming to life.

Entering the archway at the base of the tower one ascends by a series of sloping ways made of reinforced concrete. The interior brickwork is a marvel of fine setting, and when struck with the hand a portion of it will resound like a drum. Reaching the present summit, one is able to examine the progress with the stonework of the dado, which in turn will support the pyramid apex of the tower.

On the summit of all will be fixed a gilded figure of an angel, pivoted at the head of a pendulum, so that when wintry winds sweep over the Venetian lagoons the strain upon the tower on this figure will be reduced to a minimum. The view from the summit of the tower is a fascinating and in some respects a surprising one, for from this elevation none of the canals are visible, and the only one of the innumerable bridges which one can discern is the Ponte del Lovo—a Venetian corruption of the Italian word lupo, which signifies a wolf.

⁂

THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD

The National Eisteddfod of Wales, celebrated every autumn, is one of the most picturesque festivals remaining in this commercial age. The Gentlewoman remarks especially on the growing part taken by women.

Last year when the Gorsedd, or meeting to proclaim the bards, was held in Kensington Gardens in the early morning no one looked better than Lady St. Davids in her silken robes of emerald green, or more graceful than the countess Maitland, whose grace and charm one longs to see added to the Grecian folds of an Ovate's robes.

And now a word on the Gorsedd itself. On the Logan Stone the Arch-Druid Dyfed was attended by all his bards, some in white robes and others in blue, and the Ovates in green. The twelve chief bards stood by their sacred unhewn stones. Ancient prayers were recited. The huge Brythonic sword of peace was drawn and sheathed three times with the question by the Arch-Druid, "A bes Heddwch?" to which all present responded by a shout "Heddwch!" ("Peace.")

After each shout of "Heddwch!" the sword was sheathed and the draught of mead from the "Hirlas" horn was drunk by the Arch-Druid. Then followed the initiation of new members into the Gorsedd and short Englynion (alliterative stanzas) were recited in Welsh by the bards, who in turn stood on the Logan Stone and received the applause as well as the laughter of appreciation, for many of the Englynion are exceedingly witty as well as good poetry.

The chief harpist, Ap Eosy Birth, played, and Eos Dar sang his characteristically Welsh Pennillion, which in their monotonous but varied chanting on a very few notes remind one of the east and its primitive music.

Symbolic offerings of the fruits and flowers of the earth—the oak, leek, mistletoe, corn, heather and vervain—form the bouquet which every year is presented by some prominent woman; by the late Lady Llanover, for instance, who always appeared at the Gorsedd in national costume and insisted upon her servants wearing it on all occasions.

In Wales the Eisteddfod is naturally more characteristically Welsh than when it is held in London. The choirs and instrumental music are listened to with breathless attention, while again and again one hears "Da iawn" (Very good"), or sometimes "No good," as the case may be, while for the time being all is forgotten but the music.

The culminating interest of the Eisteddfod is centered in the chairing of the bard on Thursday—the award for the greatest alliterative poem of the year. The adjudicators read their decision, criticising the different poems sent in, and announcing at the close the nom de plume of the successful competitor. The whole building is galvanized with intense excitement. The winning author stands, and two bards are sent to conduct him amid strains of music to his chair of [illegible] in the bardic circle.

UNKIND JOLT FROM ADAM

As If Eve Hadn't Sorrow Enough, Her Partner Had to Add to the Affliction.

Adam had just received his notice of ejectment.

He stared at it a long time in silence, while Eve, crouched in a dusky corner, softly whimpered.

Presently the father of mankind looked around.

As Eve caught his angry eye her whimper changed to a gulping sob.

"Well," he sternly said, "you've certainly put us in a fine mess with your silly curiosity! And yet when I refused to have anything to do with your apple scheme you called me a poor fool. Do you remember that you called me a poor fool?"

"Ye-es," sobbed Eve.

"Well, there's but one question I want to ask you?" said Adam.

"What is it?" gasped the first mother.

"Who's looney now?" he harshly demanded.

Then he turned away abruptly and started to pick up the family gourds and the tent poles.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Beer" in Kansas.

A certain Kansas editor always puts the word "beer," when printed in his paper, in quotation marks.

"Why do you do that?" a subscriber asked him.

"It is for the same reason," he replied, "that we put quotation marks around the word 'ghost.' We don't believe there are any ghosts."—Kansas City Journal.

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Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

He Never Shaved Again.

Marmaduke—What do you suppose that wretched barber said when he shaved me?

Bertie—I don't know.

Marmaduke—He said it reminded him of a game he used to play when a boy called "Hunt the Hare."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

As gold is tried by the furnace, and the baser metal is shown; so the hollow-hearted friend is known by adversity.—Metastasio.

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"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."
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Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that Dollar for Dollar, I Guarantee My Shoes to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality has made my shoes The Leaders of the World.
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CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE
If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas Shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog.
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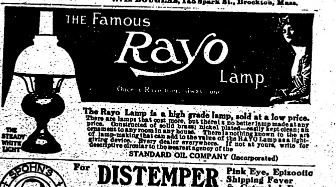

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MICA AXLE GREASE
Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.
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A Shattered Romance

A True Story of the Secret Service

By COL. H. C. WHITLEY, *Former Chief U. S. Secret Service*

THE professional criminal's brain is a constantly working laboratory of the most ingenious plots for over-reaching the officers of the law. Ever awake, ever thoughtful and ever active—at glaring noontide as well as at black midnight—in the brown-stone front and lowly tenement—everywhere and at every hour is this insidious enemy of social order wideawake and on the alert.

It takes an acute mind and level head to contend against and bring the ingenious criminal to the bar of justice. During our civil war counterfeiting blossomed into a fine art. It became almost omnipresent in every channel of trade and the government detectives were impotent to totally eradicate the evil, expose the plots and defeat the operations of these criminals, until some time after peace had been restored.

To meet and destroy these vampires of society it was often necessary to resort to measures of seeming wrong, that good results might be obtained. One of the most ingenious criminals that fell into the hands of the secret service division during my official career was one Thomas Brownie, the son of a man of wealth, occupying a fine residence on an aristocratic street in New York City.

Young Brownie was possessed of a handsome, refined face, slight figure, polished address and the self poise of a man thoroughly trained in the best circles. Reared under the tuition of a good and tender mother and supplied with every luxury by a kind and indulgent father, it seems quite unaccountable that he should choose to enter the society of criminals. On account of his expertness in dodging the officers of the law he gained the confidence of many of the leading counterfeiters and forgers of the country. When I first learned of him he was leading the life of a man of inexhaustible means. His extravagance in dress and living was in keeping with the man of millions. Through various sources of information it was discovered that he was handling counterfeit money in a wholesale way and that he was connected with what was then known as the Miner gang of "Coniackers."

He had for some time been cute enough to deal in the bogus stuff in a manner to baffle the skill of the government officers. On more than one occasion when the officers thought him to be almost in their grasp, he would manage to elude them and disappear from their sight. The time came when neither the subtle ingenuity of his plans nor the wealth and respectability of his family served to shield him from the hands of the officers. He was a difficult man to capture, but notwithstanding his remarkable skill and adroitness he met his match at last.

It was while at the height of his criminal glory and while he was daily strutting Broadway with the air of a man of unimpeachable character and inexhaustible wealth that evidence sufficient for his conviction had been gathered and brought to my office. I at once directed his arrest and plans were laid for his capture.

At about the same time he suddenly disappeared from his usual haunts and the officers were unable to discover his hiding place.

Whenever the officers sought him in a place where his presence had been reported they were always just a little too late. The man they were seeking had changed his location.

When next heard of he would be in some other part of the city. In the course of time he was spoken of among the detectives as a will-o'the-wisp, as he was forever flitting about.

Two secret service officers were detailed to keep a careful watch upon his father's aristocratic mansion. For weeks, night and day, this was kept up without success. The man we were in quest of never put in an appearance there. The only persons seen to go out and in were an elderly gentleman and a young woman of fine appearance, presumably his daughter. There were also two servants, neither bearing the slightest resemblance to young Brownie.

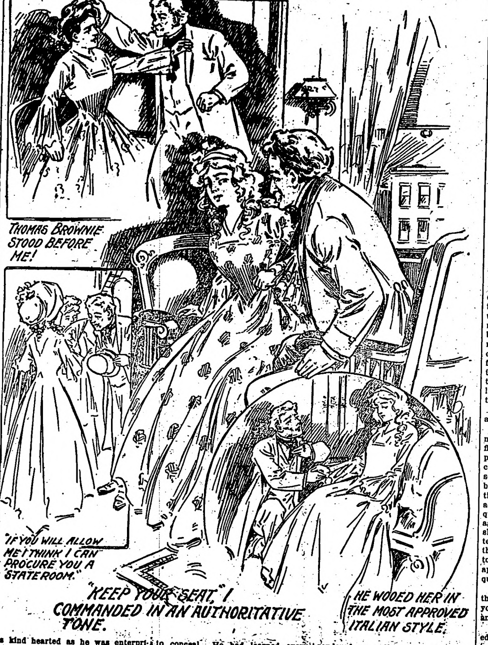
One of the detectives employed in watching the house was a prepossessing young Italian. I will name him Louis Merito. He was well educated and of fine address. Watchful and of a nervous, sanguine temperament, he was nearly always sure of being the lucky one when sent with others to make a capture.

Late one pleasant afternoon several days after the young Italian had taken a position near the Brownie mansion, an elegantly attired young lady was seen coming down the front steps of the house, carrying a traveling bag. She entered a carriage in waiting and it rolled away at a moderate pace. Merito followed on foot and was able to keep the carriage in view. When the young lady crossed the gang plank of the steamer "Providence," then plying between New York and Fall River, Merito was close at her heels. She stepped up into the grand salon and after moving about for a few moments, beckoned to a nut-brown chambermaid. When the servant came near the young lady opened a pearl inlaid portemonnaie, and taking from it a ten dollar bill, requested her to procure a stateroom and passage ticket to the city of Boston.

A few minutes afterwards the chambermaid returned and informed the young lady that the staterooms on the boat were all engaged.

The young lady seemed greatly disappointed and said it was a sorry predicament for her to be placed in; and if the deep drawn sigh she uttered was an index of her feelings at that moment, she was not only greatly disappointed, but at a loss to know what to do.

Merito, who was near at hand, was as kind hearted as he was enterprising, and upon the impulse of the moment he pushed himself to the front and with the politest of French bows, said: "Please excuse me, young lady, I am very much pained to witness your distress, and I should be glad to assist you. If you will allow me I think I can procure you a stateroom."


THOMAS BROWNIE STOOD BEFORE ME!
"IF YOU WILL ALLOW ME I THINK I CAN PROCURE YOU A STATEROOM."
"KEEP YOUR SEAT," I COMMANDED IN AN AUTHORITATIVE TONE.
HE WOOED HER IN THE MOST APPROVED ITALIAN STYLE.

In modest tones she thanked him for his kindness and confidingly offered him the ten dollar bill that had been returned to her by the chambermaid.

"Never mind the money until I know what I can do for you."

He thereupon went below. The sister, he thought, is not responsible for the sins of her brother; besides, the making of her acquaintance might give him a better opportunity for discovering the whereabouts of the man he was seeking. In his imagination he was sure that she was going to meet him.

This was his opportunity, thought he. He would ingratiate himself into the good graces of this young woman and if possible learn the whereabouts of her brother.

The oily-tongued detective had no great difficulty in securing the coveted prize. Steamboat clerks are always wise enough to reserve an extra ticket or two for special purposes.

When Merito returned to the grand salon and handed the young lady her tickets she was profuse in her thanks and expressed her deep obligation. As she held the tickets between her jeweled fingers she beamed a smile and displayed a set of pearly white teeth, encircled by a pair of ruby lips, and oh, such eyes! More sparkling even than the diamond solitaires that adorned her ears.

The detective's heart was throbbing wildly. He could scarcely contain himself. It was a case of love at first sight. The hot blood of the Italian was surging to his head. He was quite bewildered.

Collecting his scattered senses he was soon able to convince the young woman that he was a man of consequence, and that while their meeting was but casual, he was greatly delighted because of the opportunity offered to make her acquaintance.

It was late in the evening when they bade each other good night with a promise to meet again on the arrival of the steamer at Fall River in the early morning.

Merito had not only discovered that Miss Brownie was lovely and fascinating, but that she was frank, confiding and truthful. She had nothing to conceal. He had learned everything. She was a young and sensitive maiden who had courageously ventured from her father's home with the purpose of meeting a much loved but wayward brother. How, then, could he help sympathizing with her? Even though his representations in regard to himself were falsely made for the purpose of obtaining her confidence, he believed he was sufficiently shrewd to square himself with her at the proper time.

As deception is ofttimes a part of the detective's stock in trade, he thought there could be no great harm in it after all was understood. It seems that he told her the secret of his being the son of an Italian nobleman of great wealth and that he was traveling incog to gratify his curiosity.

While the story he told was wholly false, he was quite good looking enough and sufficiently genteel in appearance to bear out the statement. From what occurred it was apparent that the young woman herself was somewhat impressed and quite uncertain as to the true status of the detective.

Her story as told to Merito appeared straightforward and truthful. Her mother was dead. Her father, although in the enjoyment of a large income, the result of frugality and well-applied business transactions, was bowed down with grief and very much broken in health because of the wayward course of her darling brother. He had been led astray by evil associates and was being pursued by the government officers, who charged him with dealing in counterfeit money. To evade arrest he had forsaken home and fled to Canada, where she was expecting to meet him.

Learning this, the detective was deeply interested, not only in the brother, but in the sister as well. Indeed, she was the most attractive person he had ever before met. To his mind she was everything that a woman should be. Wealthy, educated and affectionate, she was brave and romantic enough to venture out alone and battle the cold world for the purpose of redeeming her wayward brother. So gentle and unassuming did she appear that he was sure she had a heart overflowing with love.

As these thoughts came meandering through his brain he saw in his eagerness the opportunity of his life. He would somehow be instrumental in saving the brother and thus win the fair girl's gratitude—perhaps her love. He felt sure that he could trust to her generous heart to forgive him for deceiving her by palming himself off as the son of a nobleman.

When the couple arrived in Boston they went at once to the United States hotel, where they took breakfast together. The detective now thought Miss Brownie more fascinating than ever and at the first opportunity he threw discretion to the winds and began wooing in the most approved Italian style. Pressing his suit with an ardor more impetuous than conventional, he begged her to become his wife.

It appears that her deep sorrow, her soft words, and above all, her tears, had quite bewildered him. Real beauty in distress was too much for the warm-blooded Latin, and he surrendered unconditionally. In impassioned terms he declared his love and offered her his heart and hand.

The young woman, although seemingly overcome, was altogether too modest to accept. Somewhat taken back by this premature declaration, she was sufficiently self-poised to assure him that he was pleasing to her and that she deeply appreciated his attention. But she could not take any decisive step in so important a matter without first consulting her father. She felt that it was her first duty to save her brother. To accomplish this she was ready to sacrifice life itself.

Merito, never at a loss for a subterfuge, proposed to interest himself and secure a condonement of her brother's offense through the assistance of the Italian consul at New York. This ray of light was presented in fine Italian style and must have sounded hopeful to the ears of Miss Brownie. Her face now fairly beamed with joy as she assured him she would willingly give all she possessed in the world to effect such a result. She promised to marry him should he succeed in saving her brother from prosecution for his past offenses.

The day following this I received at my New York office a letter marked "personal," which read as follows:

"United States Hotel, Boston, Mass.

"My Dear Chief:

"I write to inform you that I arrived here this morning in company with the sister of Brownie. Through cunning I made her acquaintance and learned everything. She is on the way to meet her brother Thomas. She tells me that he intends to remain outside of the United States unless a compromise can be affected. She says he has offered to furnish information and will assist to break up the Miner gang of counterfeiters. If you will send me special authority and a guarantee that he will not be arrested I will go with his sister and coax him to come to New York. Please forward the papers to me here at once.

"Yours respectfully,
"LOUIS MERITO."

The case was an important one and required my personal attention. If a compromise could be made that would result in the conviction of such men as Miner, I was anxious to make it. I chose to superintend it myself, and the next train that left for Boston took me with it. When I arrived there on the following morning I went directly to the United States hotel, where I met a thoroughly astonished Italian. He was much surprised at my unexpected appearance.

I soon learned enough to place me in possession of the facts in the case so far as the detective was concerned. I then demanded a personal interview with Miss Brownie, which was soon arranged. After introducing me to the lady, Merito retired from the room, as had been previously agreed upon. I found myself in the presence of a tall and stately young woman, tastefully and fashionably dressed. She held in her hand a large fan which she wielded with consummate grace. I found her fully posted on the nature of my business. Inviting me to be seated, she began the conversation and explained to me her proposed trip to Montreal, where she hoped to meet her brother, Thomas Brownie. She had learned through a friend that her brother was anxious to quit counterfeiting and that he could, if given an opportunity, put the government officers in a position to arrest a number of leading counterfeiters. She did not know the particulars, but was sure that her brother would, if permitted to return to New York, render the government important service. She said that her father had nearly lost his mind on account of the action of his son and that he was ready to undergo almost any sacrifice and pay any reasonable sum of money for the purpose of saving his boy.

What she said was quite reasonable, and after questioning her for some time I had about come to the conclusion that her offer, if carried out as promised, would be a good thing for the government.

There were a number of counterfeits then on the market and I was exceedingly anxious to break up the gang by arresting its leaders and securing the plates. The Miner gang had first and last cost the government a considerable sum of money. While talking over the details of the proposed surrender I stepped to a window and raised the shade, upon which the sun suddenly shone forth, lighting up the room and casting its bright rays fully upon the face of the lady before me. Drawing my chair a little nearer and more in front of her I was enabled to look her straight in the face. My eyes resting on hers seemed to disconcert her. She blinked and turned her head. I straightened up a little and stared at her. She started to rise.

"Keep your seat," I commanded, in an authoritative tone.

At this moment I saw defiance mingled with terror in her eyes. At first I had noticed nothing in her appearance or actions to create suspicion. As was quite natural, she now seemed excited. This might have been attributed to a disturbed condition of her mind on account of the actions of her brother—a natural sequence under the circumstances. She again turned towards me and the sun shone upon her face. I at once detected the work of an artist skilled in the use of shades of paint. I noticed, too, that her hair had not the glossy appearance of natural growth. I was quite sure she was in disguise.

"Before this business goes any further," I said, "I want you to remove your false hair and wipe the paint and powder from your face."

As I arose in front of her she started up with an indignant glare and attempted to push me away. In a flash I reached for her chignon. Giving it a quick jerk, its fastenings gave way and it rolled on the carpet. There was no longer any use for concealment. Thomas Brownie stood before me. The game was up. There was no more room for dodging. He began peeling off layer after layer of his feminine apparel. When he had fully disengaged himself from his dressmaker's outfit he opened his traveling bag and proceeded to clothe himself in masculine attire.

Merito, who had during this interview remained in the hall, was now requested to come into the room. I handed him a pair of handcuffs and Brownie immediately put up his hands to receive them. He was completely done for and offered no further resistance.

In taking the trip on the steamer "Providence" and playing the part of a fascinating woman, it was not surprising that Brownie was able to dupe the detective. As a gifted impersonator he could reproduce to a nicety the tones and modulations of the detective's voice. His description and imitation of the impassioned love scene that took place between himself and Merito was very entertaining. Brownie was too crafty and gifted a criminal to run at large. He was put on trial, convicted and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for a term of fifteen years.

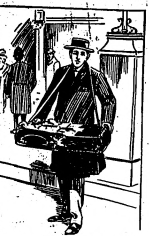
Merito was so chagrined and overcome on account of his escapade with Brownie that he lost his assurance and was unable to face his fellow officers. The last I heard of him he was on the Pacific coast.

STREET VENDER A SCHOLAR

Verses and Dramas Have Been Written by This London Seller of Chocolates.

London.—Outside office hours business men of London have a wonderful and cheap method of absorbing culture. There is stationed on Lothbury, a street just behind the Bank of England, a paragon of learning, with whom anyone desiring to improve his French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek or English may converse by buying a penny worth of chocolate.

William Shepperly, a street seller of sweets, is a learned linguist. He was not always a hawker; that is obvious at a first encounter. His French he acquired as a part of the educational course at a Belgian college, where the English boys were fined, almost to the full amount of their pocket money, if they spoke their native tongue. From Belgium Shepperly passed to Spain, and there, in the town of San Juan de Luz, where he was engaged as a correspondence clerk, he acquired a knowledge of Spanish. Latin and Greek were a part of his school curriculum, and Italian came to him by study. From his Dutch wife he acquired some facility in the language of Holland.


Shepperly, the Scholar Hawker.

Seven years ago Shepperly found himself, no longer a young man, out of employment, at the end of his resources and with no prospect of obtaining work. His wife and three young children were dependent on him, and he purchased a large tray, stocked it with chocolates, and took up a corner in the city. He has remained in Lothbury ever since, and would not change his way of living except for something absolutely permanent.

Satisfied with an occupation that procures him a living, he has his books and his pen for intellectual companionship. Every morning he gets up at three o'clock in order to read and write for some hours before taking up his stand on the street. He has written four one-act and two four-act society plays, one of which has been highly praised by a London manager and a provincial manager.

His library is small, but select; it includes a fine copy of "Oedipus Tyrannus," in the original; an ancient copy of Horace is another treasure. At present Balzac is his delectation; he tells that he occasionally indulges in such "light literature." Among modern authors, Carlyle is his favorite and Meredith comes next.

IS A HAVEN FOR AMERICANS

Island of Porto Rico Prophesied as a Future Mecca for Our Wealthy Citizens.

Washington.—Within the next 50 years Porto Rico will be occupied exclusively by American millionaires, according to the opinion of Alfred Zeyas, a resident of San Juan, who says that Americans already are awakening to the picturesqueness of the island, its climatic inducements, and its generally healthy conditions.

"The wealthier people of America are gradually realizing what a great acquisition the island is to the United States. Americans are looking for places of beauty and rest. They are seeking places where they can get away from the ordinary, and for this reason I say," continued Mr. Zeyas, "Porto Rico will eventually be designated as the mecca of America's rich. Here they can motor through miles of mountains, where the scenery equals that of any part of Switzerland. The country is threaded with miles of good roads, the majority of which are macadamized.

"When the automobilist reaches certain altitudes in the center of Porto Rico he can look to all sides of him and view the sea. Not only is the scenery of the island ideal, but the climate is that of perpetual spring. Not once in the last decade have we experienced a storm which has caused material damage. This moderate temperature, coupled with the salt breezes, makes the climate exuberating. American tourists already are visiting Porto Rico in large numbers during the winter months."

Crazed by Witch's Herbs.

Pottsville, Pa.—Through medicine administered by a clairvoyant Mrs. John Dougal and Miss Harriet Leggett of this place have become temporarily insane. Both of the women were sick and were advised to visit the Hazleton "witch" doctor. A warrant was sworn out for the Hazleton woman for practicing medicine without a license.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Costly New York Living Apartments

ONLY $25,000 A YEAR - I CALL THAT CHEAP

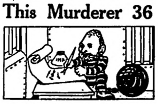
NEW YORK.—In the city of New York, where millionaires seem to thrive like mushrooms in a cellar, there is being constructed an apartment house in which a suite of rooms will rent for $25,000 a year. Probably this rental is the highest that has ever been asked for an apartment, even such as will be found in this house, a series of 18 rooms and so many baths that one would be able to use a different one every day in the week and two on Sunday without doubling on his trail. It is the apotheosis of luxury; the last word, so far as the human mind of today can imagine, in scandalous magnificence. In other words, the builders of this house have set a new pace for spendthrifts in the way of living. A yearly rental of $18,000 is the highest that has ever before been asked for unfurnished housekeeping apartments in New York city.

The new apartment house will have 17 apartments—one on each of the 17 floors—and five duplex apartments in addition. The eleventh and twelfth floors will be devoted to apartments which will occupy all the floor space, and these will rent for $25,000 a year. The apartments which share a floor with half of a duplex apartment will rent for $18,000.

The architects have arranged the suites so that each of these big floors shall have more and larger rooms than can be found in a private city dwelling occupying the regulation city lot, and the number of houses in New York that occupy more than one lot even in "Millionaires' Row" do not exceed a score. The four principal rooms of each apartment—the salon, dining-room, living room and gallery—cover 2,500 square feet, and they are so arranged that they can be turned into practically one immense room for entertaining. Each apartment will have at least three or four real fireplaces where real logs can be burned; an incinerating plant for the disposal of garbage; vacuum cleaning system extended to every room; the latest heating, ventilating and refrigerating systems, and both electric and gas ranges.

Those who have studied the conditions of Manhattan island, and who have been most emphatic in predicting the era of overcrowding, will take this sumptuous tenement as a real sign, of that ultimate time when they believe only business houses and the homes of the rich will be left in Manhattan. Other students of the city life will see in this effort a sign of that time often predicted when all city dwellers will live in co-operative apartments.

This Murderer 36 Years in One Cell



BOSTON.—Bent and marked with prison palor, Jesse H. Pomeroy, serving a life sentence in Charlestown, Mass., has written his own story of his crime and his efforts to better his conditions shut away from the freedom of the world. He is now 50 years of age and was convicted of a double murder when he was only fourteen years of age. All these years have been spent in solitary confinement and the prisoner declares he has never felt a touch of human sympathy or kindness and no effort has ever been made to better his condition. "I have no friends," he writes. "I cannot get a hearing from the governor. I have been left to my own devices in my cell all these years."

Pomeroy killed two children, a boy and a girl, after treating them with barbaric cruelty. He inveigled other small children into isolated sections, stripped them of their clothing, tied them to trees or upon boards and then beat them until they were unconscious, stuck pins into their tender flesh and stabbed and jabbed them with knives. When this boy with the demon heart was finally run down and forced to confess he barely escaped lynching. Only his youth saved him from the hangman's noose.

Pomeroy's letter to the public in general and to the governor of Massachusetts in particular is a lengthy document. He cites many reasons why he believes he should not have been convicted of murder and concludes with an appeal to the governor.

Chicago's Clubs for Working Girls

IT'S A FINE CLUB
YES, ONE DOES NOT HAVE TO PAY OUT MORE THAN THEY EARN

CHICAGO.—In Chicago there are what are called Eleanor clubs, where girls of all sorts and conditions find homes. Among them are office clerks of all descriptions, telephone operators, milliners, bookkeepers, department store and other clerks, music and art students. These latter are encouraged to live, a few at every club, since it helps the clubs and the club girls in general.

At these clubs the weekly board rate pays for two meals, breakfast and dinner. If a girl wishes to take her lunch with her she pays five cents for three sandwiches and either fruit or cake, for which downtown she would pay about fifteen cents. There is the laundry also, which saves money for the girls. For its use, with tubs, hot water, irons, starch and bluing, the girls pay five cents an hour. This does away with washing in the rooms and may save, if the girl is clever with shirtwaists, whatever her laundry bill would amount to, minus the nominal laundry fee to the house.

There is no dormitory system, although in a few large rooms there may be three or even four single beds. Most of the rooms, however, are for two, and there are a number of single rooms in every club. Maids do the chamber work and the general cleaning, for the housework there is no co-operation, some girls must be at their desks or their shops or their counters early. There is also a sewing machine in every club for the free use of the girls.

In these Eleanor clubs the young women have much of the freedom of home, perhaps all that would be possible in so large a family.

Women Sweep the Streets of Atlanta

IT TAKES A WOMAN TO MAKE THE DIRT FLY !-!

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta's society leaders and club women put on white aprons one day recently and armed themselves with brooms to lead a militant crusade against dirt in the city's streets and back yards. They raised a prodigious dust, and found the experience no less interesting and no more strenuous than their accustomed bridge parties or dances. Incidentally, they accomplished a real good, for they obtained the assistance of five or six thousand housewives, each of whom agreed in advance to set apart the day for a general cleaning of their respective premises.

For this one day the municipal street cleaning and sanitary department turned over hundreds of men and its teams and wagons to the officers of the Federated Women's Clubs.

These women, with the assistance of able lieutenants, chosen from among the belles of the city, directed a 12-hour campaign, which had for its object the cleaning up of odd little corners and out-of-the way streets which had not always come in for their full share of attention under the routine dispensation of the forces.

Other officers and members of the federated clubs, brooms in hand, showed by their individual examples how much could be accomplished by individual effort, and when the sun set it was upon a brighter, cleaner city.

So effective was the onslaught that in the first few hours more dirt and trash was carted off to the city dump piles than had ever been carried there within 48 hours before.

Somewhat Different.

Blox—Biggs is a great man, isn't he?

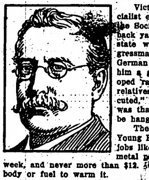
Knox—He is—in his own estimation.

Blox—What is he in your estimation?

Knox—He's what I would call a bird's-eye view of a man.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

NEW SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN



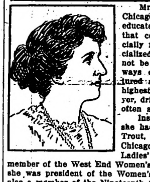
Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, the first Socialist ever elected to Congress, is the father of the Socialist party in Wisconsin. It was in his back yard that the first Socialist meeting in the state was held. America's first Socialist congressman was born of well-to-do, middle-class German parents in Austria in 1860. They gave him a good college education. He early developed radical ideas and sympathies. "All my relatives believed I would be arrested and executed," said Berger, "and the worst part of it was that they believed that I would deserve to be hanged!"

The family emigrated to the United States. Young Berger became a cowpuncher; he did odd jobs like mending washboilers. He learned the metal polisher's trade, earning as little as $5 a week, and never more than $12. Often he did not have bread to feed his body or fuel to warm it.

He was appointed teacher of German in the Milwaukee high school, and held the position for several years. But it was as editor of the Milwaukee Wahrheit (German) and the Social-Democratic Herald (English) that Berger did his life work. He built up a powerful political organization which gradually crept up until, in April, 1910, it captured the city. Berger seems liked personally in Milwaukee, even among his political enemies. Election night, while the returns were coming in, he walked into the office of the newspaper that had fought him most bitterly and asked, "How does it stand?" "Here, Victor," answered the editor, "take these official returns, look them over and hand them back to me."

He married Miss Meta Schlichting, a pupil in his German class at the high school. They have three children. There is a romance of Socialism in Berger's love affair. When he fell in love with Miss Schlichting he did not propose at once. Instead, he carefully converted her to Socialism before he asked her to be his wife. After suffering from his relatives' bitter opposition to his views, Berger had vowed he would never marry a woman who did not agree with him.

LEADING SUFFRAGE CHAMPION

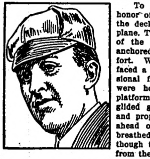


Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Chicago Political Equality league, was born and educated in Maquoketa, Iowa. Discerning early that certain qualities of voice and mind especially fitted her for platform speaking, she specialized in that line of study. That she might not be spoiled by instruction, her work was always carefully superintended by a highly cultured and wise mother, who believed that the highest art is to be natural. Her father, a lawyer, drilled her on conciseness of expression and often said, "when you talk—say something."

Instead of entering the profession for which she had been prepared she married George W. Trout, and a few years later they moved to Chicago. She was at one time president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ashland club and was a member of the West End Women's club until she moved to Oak Park. Later she was president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Oak Park club, and is also a member of the Nineteenth Century club of Oak Park. She has been a member of the Chicago Woman's club for ten years and is a member of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

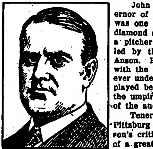
For a number of years Mrs. Trout has devoted herself almost exclusively to her family. She has brought up four boys, three sons and a nephew, the last two having graduated from high school. Mrs. Trout, says Human Life, is a delightful and convincing speaker, witty and sparkling in expression, scholarly and well-informed on the topics she discusses.

DID NOTABLE AVIATION FEAT



To Eugene Ely, the aviator, belongs the honor of making the first successful flight from the deck of a naval vessel to land in an aeroplane. The feat was accomplished from the deck of the scout cruiser Birmingham, which was anchored in Hampton Roads, off Old Point Comfort. When Ely climbed into his machine he faced a biting wind, driving cold rain and occasional flurries of hail. The blue-jackets who were holding the machine on the launching platform were ordered to let go, and the biplane glided gracefully downward, until the wheels and propeller touched the water about 100 feet ahead of the Birmingham. Every spectator breathed hard for a moment when it looked as though the machine would not be able to arise from the water, but Ely sent it upward by skillful handling of the planes. When the machine skimmed the water, it splashed the spray into the aviator's eyes, causing him to completely lose his bearings. When again he could see he espied the land of Willoughby Spit directly ahead and descended there without difficulty. He covered five miles in a little more than five minutes. The biplane which Ely used in his flight is the same in which Glenn Curtiss flew from Albany to New York. It was fitted with two pontoons under the main planes so as to make it float in case of accident. Ely also wore a life preserver. He won a prize of $500 by his flight.

TENER ONCE A DIAMOND STAR



John K. Tener, who has been elected governor of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket, was one of the best known ball players on the diamond a score or more years ago. Tener was a pitcher on the old Chicago team which was led by that great baseball general, Adrian C. Anson. He went on the trip around the world with the Chicago club, the most notable journey ever undertaken by a team of ball players. They played before the crowned heads of Europe and the umpire's call awoke the echoes in the shade of the ancient pyramids of Egypt.

Tener was a clerk for a steel concern in Pittsburg in the early part of the 80's when Anson's critical eye discerned in him the makings of a great pitcher. Old Father Anse saw Tener, a giant in physique, twirl in a game and decided that he was good enough for a trial on the Chicago team, the greatest in the land at that time. Anson took Tener to Chicago and the latter became a fixture in the box for the Colts for some time. Later Tener joined the Pittsburg aggregation and pitched in the Smoky City until his arm went back on him and he had to give up the game.

After his retirement from the diamond Tener went into the banking business at Charleroi, Pa., and also became interested in real estate and other ventures. Today he is rated as a millionaire. He entered the political field as a Republican and after being elected to several minor offices was chosen as a congressman from the 24th Pennsylvania district. This year he was nominated by the Republicans of Pennsylvania for governor and in a three-cornered fight he won out by a greatly reduced Republican majority.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

High Court Decides Rights of Jurors

ONE MAY AS WELL BE IN JAIL AS BE A JUROR

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme court of the United States has decided a case which involved the proper treatment of jurors. Because jurors had been permitted to separate and to read newspapers during a trial the court was asked to set aside the verdict. The case was a conviction for murder at military barracks in the state of Washington, where the jury had been allowed to be present while counsel argued about the admission of alleged confessions as evidence. The Supreme court holds, in an opinion written by Justice Holmes, that the presence of the jury during the argument was not wrong, and that the members might rightly read newspapers and need not be kept together as a body.

The decision upsets the common practise of trial courts. In important cases, notably those for murder, jurors are kept under surveillance, almost as prisoners. In their selection their intelligence is questioned and knowledge of current events made ground for challenge. Then they are marched and from the court room after the fashion of a chain gang in custody of an officer, forbidden free converse with family and friends. In theory jurors are ministers of justice, a part of the court. They are chosen as honest men from the worthy citizens, and they serve not as suspects, but as honorable officials. They lose no privileges as members of the community when they are called to assist the judge by rendering a verdict. Experience shows the need of guarding jurors from tampering and sinister approach, but this must be done without sacrificing their liberty.

The tribunal of final resort decides that jurors do not cease to be free citizens and do not leave their consciences at home when they enter the box. If they are fit for their duties at all they can be trusted to read papers and listen to lawyers and they need not be herded all the while in a mass while a case is on.

Foreigners Help Enforce Food Laws

CROOKED IMPORTER
DURN THESE PURE FOOD LAWS ?-! ?-! CAN'T DO NOTHIN' ANY MORE

UNDER the pure-food laws of the United States it is as much a fraud on the public to give an incorrect impression regarding the origin or place of production of an article for human consumption as it is to give a wrong impression regarding the contents, nature or composition of such an article.

Foreign governments have been cooperating with the government of the United States to prevent the misbranding and incorrect labeling of food products originating in those countries. France has been very active in this respect, and it is now illegal in France to label as champagne any wine produced outside of certain well-defined boundaries. A sparkling wine produced elsewhere than in the legally defined champagne country cannot legally be sold as champagne, even though experts might declare that it possessed all the qualities of wine so grown and even was superior to them. The same thing holds as regards cognac, and it is probable that similar regulations will be adopted regarding certain popular brands of cheese and other things which the public associates with trade names.

The government is now taking up the question of requiring the numerous varieties of coffee imported into this country to be honestly labeled. A recent meeting of the pure-food board was held for the purpose of taking testimony regarding the labeling of Brazilian coffee. After hearing testimony from experts present showing that the practise has grown up of labeling coffee with the name of the port whence it is shipped regardless of the place of origin, Doctor Wiley stated that an effort would be made to reform this practise, which the importers admitted to be wrong, and that the matter would be properly taken up in due form with the government of Brazil through the state department, to the end that the Brazilian coffees, which form by far the greater part of the coffee used in the United States, should be sold under their proper designation.

The Bonding of Government Officials

IT'S WORTH A $1,000,000 TO INSURE THIS ONE
HONEST OFFICIALS

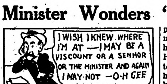
HOW many government officials are honest and what it is worth to insure their honesty are questions that will be answered on a scientific basis shortly. Experts in the service of the congress have passed much time recently attempting to reduce the answers to a few concrete figures. Their work is said to be drawing to a close. It will cost about $10,000.

The question arose in reference to the bonding of governmental officials. About a year ago several officials appealed to congress to raise their salaries because the bonding companies had increased the cost of their bonds to such an extent it made their salaries look like withered autumn leaves. For instance, one man's predecessor played the races and his surety paid the fiddler, whose bill amounted to about $10,000. The successor was compelled to pay about 15 per cent. of his salary in order to induce a surety or bonding company to run the risk of his following in the footsteps of the other man.

Chairman Tawney of the house committee on appropriations proposed to limit the amount to be paid for bonding government officials. That called down the wrath of the bonding companies. A hearing resulted. The government employes made more complaints about the increase in rates and the surety companies complained about the government officials being so stingy with statistics and other information concerning the departments.

The result was the appointment of a committee by the house and senate to investigate the subject.

Minister Wonders 'Where He Is At'


I WISH I KNEW WHERE I'M AT —I MAY BE A VISCOUNT OR A SENHOR OR THE MINISTER AND AGAIN I MAY NOT —O-H GEE I GIVE IT UP

WHEN the frollicky little monarch of Portugal had to flee before the uprising insurgents he left one of his most loyal subjects in Washington up in the air, and he has been wondering since where he is at. Senor de Alte, known as Viscount de Alte, is, or was, the regularly accredited minister to Washington from Portugal. He is a gentleman as well as a diplomat, one not always following the other, unfortunately, and has been very well liked, indeed, in Washington, but he would give something pretty right now to know whether he is a diplomat or just a plain gentleman of leisure.

Since fat little Manuel was deposed Viscount de Alte has comported himself in the safest, sanest and most conservative manner. It has not been possible to find a flaw in his comportment or deportment since he found himself a diplomat without a country. He does not know whether he is "mister," "senhor" or "viscount." Possibly he may be all three, as the pruning knife of the Republicans has not yet lopped off any of his titles.

Senhor de Alte has not resigned his post, for, as he has been perfectly acceptable to all parties concerned and as Portugal, republic or monarchy, wants a representative in the United States and has a very good man on the ground, thoroughly established and acquainted with the ins and outs, it would be right good diplomacy to leave him here. The Portuguese minister has been consistently "out" whenever newspaper people have called upon him. In fact, the policy of lying low or sitting tight, just as you care to put it, is the diplomatic one which Senhor de Alte has found to best fit the situation.

What was a martyrdom in medieval times would be called an advertisement today.

THE SUNBEAM.
W. G. HUNT, Publisher.
SUNBEAM. - - - MINN.

CANDY SALES FALLING OFF.

"This feminine craze for being slender has knocked the bottom out of our business," said the man in charge of a downtown branch of a big candy concern. "Some men who were good for at least $10 worth of candy each week never come inside the door now, and when I see them trudging past the store with a package of fruit I made up my mind their wives and daughters or sweethearts have taken a stand against candy. One man with a wife and four daughters, who used to be a splendid customer, told me the other day that he'd as soon come home with a viper as with a 5-pound box of candy, although a year ago he used to buy two 5-pound boxes each week, says the New York Sun. We notice the same difference in small sales to women employed in offices. There's not half the number of calls for half-pound boxes, though our sales of sweet chocolate are always big, as lots of business women nibble it instead of taking a regular luncheon. The continual running in of office boys to execute commissions for the stenographers and telephone operators is getting to be a thing of the past, and lemon drops are about the only sweets these business girls will eat. Every mother's daughter seems to be dead set against gaining an ounce of flesh, and until it's fashionable to be plump again I suppose we'll notice this difference in sales."

From Wisconsin has come a wail at the dense ignorance concerning geography with which high and preparatory school graduates come up to the university. Recent tests made by the department of geology in first year physiography classes have developed difference of opinion among the freshmen as to whether the Rhine is in Asia or South America, has developed an astounding lack of information as to the location of such cities as Vienna, Venice, Lisbon and Hongkong, and in trying to tell the whereabouts of the Pyrenees, Caucasus, Himalaya and Sierra Nevada mountains and Mount McKinley, almost half missed two or three out of the five, says the Chicago Evening Post. In fact, in the examination, which included only such questions as any fairly informed person should know, only one-sixth of the 103 freshmen tested were recorded as making a satisfactory showing.

A young woman of Brooklyn broke a promise to her father and tried to pass through the New York custom house seven dutiable gowns she had purchased abroad. Her very foolish action cost the father about four times what the gowns were worth and the young woman was lucky to escape severe punishment for her action. Collector Loeb, who has been making a most successful war on smuggling, has served notice on all, men and women alike, that more severe penalties than fines will be imposed for flagrant violations of the law. In spite of this warning women more than men are still taking a chance, and probably will not stop until some of them are compelled to go to prison.

The departure of the United States battleships which are to visit French and English ports is a reminder of the famous cruise around the world. When the fleet is assembled at sea it will consist of sixteen vessels, the same number that made the earlier trip. There can be no doubt of the welcome that awaits the visitors. The one regret in connection with the proceedings is that this showing of superb American warships will accentuate the lack of an American mercantile marine.

A thief who stole a gold spike used to fasten the first rail of a new railroad in Pennsylvania found it was only gold plated. Such base deception as this, resulting in painful mortification and disappointment to a man acting in good faith, is plainly reprehensible and comes under the same category as selling a goldbrick.

The difference of 33,000 between the first count of Tacoma's population and the second is a measure of the mistake of too much enthusiasm in padding census returns. Had Tacoma been satisfied with a modest ten or fifteen thousand inflation it might have succeeded, but this overdoing of things is generally disastrous.

The Washington chief of police believes that wife-beaters should be lashed. Theoretically, this punishment, which exactly fits the crime, is indorsed and recommended on all sides. Practically, it is ignored even where the law has put it on the statute books. Naturally, the wife beating goes on.

When a man is his own janitor he wastes little time pounding on the pipes.

MINN. HAS 2,075,708

FEDERAL CENSUS OF 1910 SHOWS STATE GAINED 324,314 IN TEN YEARS.

GREATEST GAIN IN LARGE CITIES

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth Gain 175,886.—Rest of State Shows Increase of 148,448 Inhabitants.

SOME OTHER STATES.

Population 1910.	Increase.
Maryland, 1,294,450	106,406
Nebraska, 1,192,214	125,914
Illinois, 5,638,591	817,041
Oklahoma, 1,657,155	242,978
New York, 9,113,279	1,844,385
New Hampshire, 430,572	18,984
Alabama, 2,138,093	309,396
Florida, 751,139	222,597

Washington, D. C. — The population of the state of Minnesota is 2,075,708, according to the thirteenth federal census figures. This is an increase of 324,314, or 18.5 per cent, over 1,751,394 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 449,568.

The returns place the state of Minnesota in the two million class. The major part of the gain is credited to the three largest cities—Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth—but the rural communities show a growth that is more than merely healthy.

An increase of more than 100,000 is shown for the farms and the small towns of the state and this immense army of workers is increasing every day. While the population of the three large cities had prepared the average Minnesotan for a large state increase, it was not hoped by any but the most optimistic that it would be more than 300,000.

Older States Are Beaten.

Older and larger states that showed indications of great progress have been left behind in the struggle for supremacy in population and few states in the union show as large an increase, and still fewer showed a larger percentage gain.

The steady stream of sturdy farmers from the old countries, the equally steady stream of skilled workers and mechanics and the flow of wealth to Minnesota has been continuing for years. Its wealth, climate and promises of bounteous crops have brought new citizens to Minnesota from all over the world.

Nearly every county in the state shows gains and some of them have almost doubled since 1900. Those counties containing the cities show an especially large increase. In 1880, only 30 years ago, when the first federal census was taken in the state, Minnesota had a population of only 780,773, and has gained 1,294,935 in that period.

Texas and Oregon and Washington have a larger percentage increase, but the railroads of the country have spent millions of dollars in advertising and land has been offered free to thousands who would take it. The growth in Minnesota has been a steady, natural increase and there is no danger of losing any of the gain.

Population by Counties.

The details of the census of Minnezota by counties are as follows, showing the changes in it total and in each county by the 1910 returns, compared with 1900:

County—	1910.	1900.
Aitkin	10,371	6,743
Anoka	12,493	11,313
Becker	18,840	14,375
Beltrami	19,337	11,030
Benton	11,615	9,912
Big Stone	9,367	8,731
Blue Earth	29,337	32,263
Brown	20,134	19,787
Carlton	17,559	10,017
Carver	17,455	17,544
Cass	11,620	7,777
Chippewa	13,458	12,429
Chisago	13,537	13,248
Clay	19,640	17,942
Clearwater	6,870	.....
Cook	1,336	810
Cottonwood	12,651	12,069
Crow Wing	16,861	14,250
Dakota	25,171	21,733
Dodge	12,094	13,340
Douglas	17,669	17,964
Faribault	19,949	22,055
Fillmore	25,680	28,238
Freeborn	22,282	21,838
Goodhue	31,637	31,137
Grant	9,114	8,935
Hennepin	333,480	228,340
Houston	14,297	15,400
Hubbard	9,831	6,578
Isanti	12,615	11,675
Itasca	17,208	4,573
Jackson	14,491	14,793
Kanabec	6,461	4,614
Kandiyohi	18,969	18,416
Kittson	9,669	7,889
Koochiching	6,431	.....
Lac Qui Parle	15,435	14,289
Lake	8,011	4,654
Le Sueur	18,609	20,234
Lincoln	9,874	8,966
Lyon	15,722	14,591
McLeod	18,691	19,595
Mahnomen	3,249	
Marshall	16,338	15,698
Martin	17,518	16,936
Meeker	17,022	17,753
Mille Lacs	10,705	8,066
Morrison	24,053	22,891
Mower	22,640	22,335
Murray	11,755	11,911
Nicollet	14,125	14,774
Nobles	15,210	14,982
Norman	13,446	15,045
Olmsted	22,497	23,119
Otter Tail	46,036	45,375
Pine	15,878	11,546
Pipestone	9,553	9,264
Polk	36,001	35,429
Pope	12,746	12,577
Ramsey	223,675	170,554
Red Lake	15,940	12,195
Redwood	18,426	17,261
Renville	23,123	23,693
Rice	25,911	26,080
Rock	10,222	9,668
Roseau	11,338	6,994
St. Louis	163,274	82,932
Scott	14,888	15,147
Sherburne	8,136	7,271
Sibley	15,540	16,862
Stearns	47,733	44,464
Steele	16,146	16,524
Stevens	8,293	8,721
Swift	12,949	13,503
Todd	23,407	22,214
Traverse	8,049	7,573
Wabasha	18,554	18,924
Wadena	8,652	7,921
Waseca	13,446	14,760
Washington	26,013	27,808
Watonwan	11,382	11,496
Wilkin	9,063	8,080
Winona	33,398	35,686
Wright	28,082	29,157
Yellow Medicine	15,406	14,602

Reapportionment Now Possible.

Final action in the way of shaping a bill for the reapportionment of the state into legislative districts can now be taken by the next legislature. The census announcement was the only thing that held back plans of those favorable to the measure. It is 13 years since the present system of legislative representation was drawn up and the apportionment then made was based on the state census of 1895.

The inequality of the present apportionment is shown in the accompanying table. The state senator in Dodge county is elected by a constituency numbering only 12,094 while the Fifty-second legislative district has nearly 63,000 people.

The representation of the various districts with the 1910 population of each follows:

Present Representation.

Ramsey county includes districts 33 to 37. The population is 223,675 and the county is resented by five senators and 11 members of the house. This is 44,735 for each senator.

Hennepin county includes districts 38 to 47. The population is 333,480 and the county is represented by seven senators and 16 members of the house. This is 49,640 for each senator.

Other Districts.

Other districts in order follow:

St. Louis, Cook and Lake counties are divided into three districts with three senators and six representatives. The Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and part of the Fifty-first are included in St. Louis county with a population of 163,274. The remainder of the Fifty-first district is made up by Cook and Lake counties. The population of Cook is 1,336 and Lake 8,011. St. Louis county has a senator for each 65,000 people and five house members for each 32,655 people. The remaining districts follow:

District and Counties—	Represen-tatives.	Population.
First—Houston	1	14,297
Second—Winona	3	33,393
Third—Wabasha	1	18,554
Fourth—Olmsted	2	22,497
Fifth—Fillmore	2	25,680
Sixth—Mower	2	22,640
Seventh—Dodge	1	12,094
Eighth—Steele	1	16,146
Ninth—Freeborn	2	22,282
Tenth—Waseca	1	13,466
Eleventh—Blue Earth	3	29,337
Twelfth—Faribault	1	19,949
Thirteenth—Martin	1	17,518
Watonwan	1	11,382
Fourteenth—Jackson	1	14,491
Cottonwood	1	12,651
Fifteenth—Murray	1	11,755
Nobles	..	15,210
Sixteenth—Pipestone	1	9,553
Rock	..	10,222
Seventeenth—Lincoln	1	9,874
Lyon	1	15,722
Yellow Medicine	1	15,406
Eighteenth—Lac qui Parle	1	15,435
Chippewa	1	13,458
Nineteenth—Redwood	1	18,425
Brown	1	20,134
Twentieth—Nicollet	1	14,125
Twenty-first—Sibley	1	15,540
Twenty-second—Renville	2	23,123
Twenty-third—Meeker	1	17,022
Twenty-fourth—McLeod	1	18,691
Twenty-fifth—Carver	1	17,455
Twenty-sixth—Scott	1	14,883
Twenty-seventh—Le Seur	2	18,609
Twenty-eighth—Rice	2	25,911
Twenty-ninth—Goodhue	3	31,637
Thirtieth—Dakota	2	25,171
Thirty-first—Washington	2	26,013
Thirty-second—Chisago	..	13,537
Pine	2	15,878
Kanabec		6,461

District—	Represen-tatives.	Population.
Forty-fifth—		
Anoka	3	12,493
Isanti	..	12,615
Sherburne	..	8,136
Mille Lacs	..	10,705
Forty-sixth—		
Wright	2	28,082
Forty-seventh—		
Benton	1	11,615
Stearns, part estimated	..	8,000
Forty-eighth—		
Morrison	2	24,052
Crow Wing	..	16,861
Fifty-second—		
Aitkin		10,271
Carlton		17,559
Cass		11,620
Itasca		17,208
Koochiching		6,431
Total		63,189

This district has one senator and two representatives.

Fifty-third—	
Hubbard	9,831
Wadena	8,652
Todd	23,407

This district has a senator and two representatives.

Fifty-fourth district, part of Stearns county, has a senator and two representatives, with a population of about 40,000.

The fifty-fifth district, Kandiyohi county, with 18,969 people, has a senator and one house member.

Fifty-sixth—	
Swift	12,949
Big Stone	9,367
Total	22,316

This district has a senator and one house member.

Fifty-seventh—	
Grant	9,114
Stevens	8,293
Traverse	8,040
Total	25,456

This district has one senator and two representatives.

Fifty-eighth—	
Douglas	17,669
Pope	12,746
Total	30,415

This district has a senator and two representatives, each county electing one.

The fifty-ninth district, Otter Tail county, with 46,036 people, has a senator and four representatives.

Sixtieth—	
Clay	19,640
Becker	18,840
Wilkin	9,063
Total	47,543

This district has a senator and three representatives, each county electing one.

The sixty-first district is Polk county, with 36,001 people, electing a senator and two representatives.

Sixty-second—	
Norman	13,446
Mahnomen	3,249
Beltrami	19,337
Clearwater	6,870
Red Lake	15,940
Total	58,842

This district has a senator and two representatives, Norman and Mahnomen counties electing one representative, and the other three counties the second.

Sixty-third—	
Kittson	9,660
Marshall	16,333
Roseau	11,338
Total	37,345

This district has a senator and two representatives.

MINNESOTA'S RECORD OF POPULATION GROWTH.

	Federal Census.	Gain 10 Years.
1910	2,075,708	324,314
1900	1,751,394	449,568
1890	1,301,826	521,053
1880	780,773	......

Following is the gain shown in 1910 (over 1900) in the three largest cities of the state:

Minneapolis	98,690
St. Paul	51,679
Duluth	25,497
Total gain three largest cities	175,866
Gain in state outside big cities	148,448

The population of Minnesota counties containing principal cities is:

County.	1910	1900	Gain
Hennepin	333,480	228,340	105,140
Ramsey	223,675	170,554	53,121
St. Louis	163,274	82,932	80,342
Winona	33,398	35,686	*2,288

*Loss.

LIQUOR PEDDLER SENTENCED.

Fergus Falls Makes Short Work of Former Saloonkeeper's Case.

Fergus Falls.—The importation of liquor into Fergus Falls is an unhealthy business, notwithstanding the fact that the city is outside the territory covered by the Indian treaty of 1855. Paul Viger, who was in the saloon business here before the city went dry, arrived from Moorhead with a large grip, and began calling on friends. Five minutes later Viger was in court, and another half hour found him in jail with a sixty day's sentence before him.

Civic league officers say that if Moorhead continues to send down whisky they will appeal to the interior department to close the saloons there, as that city is in the territory covered by the treaty of 1851.

CHILD LABOR LAW VIOLATED.

State Truant Officer Warns Bemidji Employers.

Bemidji.—G. W. Pippey, the truant officer, working under the direction of the state labor bureau, has found a dozen truants, and also discovered that the child labor law is being violated in Bemidji.

"I have issued warning to several employers," he said. "If they get rid of their child help they will avoid further trouble. If they continue their violations I shall swear out warrants and have them prosecuted. I usually have to do that in a couple of cases before they realize that the state means business."

HOSPITAL FOR ALBERT LEA.

Systematic Canvass for $30,000 Structure Will Soon Begin.

Albert Lea.—The people of this city are about to begin securing subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a modern hospital and the plans anticipate a building to cost about $30,000. Two years ago Mrs. Naeve left as a bequest her residence and the plot of ground about it for a hospital, and until this time nothing has been done to utilize the gift, valued at $10,000.

Committees are being organized to thoroughly canvass the city and it is confidently believed the funds will be secured.

HIBBING NOT IN DRY ZONE.

People Assert Line Runs Three Miles East of Village.

Duluth.—Hibbing people claim the government has made an error in putting that town in the dry list by enforcing the treaty of 1855. It is claimed that the village of Hibbing is three miles outside the boundaries, and that the eastern boundary runs between Carson and Kelley lakes, to the west of the village.

Elmquist Inspects Soo.

Thief River Falls.—Charles Elmquist, state railway and warehouse commissioner, arrived in this city, having completed an official inspection of the new Thief River Falls-Duluth branch of the Soo line. He was accompanied by the secretary of the commission and Superintendent Michaels of the Soo road. The commissioner found the line in first-class condition, being better in equipment, solidity and construction than many large branch lines of the older roads.

RUSHING GIRLS' HOME.

Sauk Center.—Since the state board of visitors indorsed Mrs. Fannie French Morse's plan of work at Red Wing, the contractor of the state industrial school at Sauk Center has received rush orders to get the buildings ready as quickly as possible, so that the girls can be removed from Red Wing and Mrs. Morse have entire charge of them. The buildings will be finished in January.

People Who Work Indoors With Their Hands

Seamstresses, watch-makers, artists, draughtsmen, and many others, cannot properly handle their tools with cold, stiff hands. Many a lost hour or two on cold winter mornings results from the delayed heat of furnace or stove.

The Perfection Oil Heater in a few minutes gives the temperature that assures the worker warm hands and pliable muscles. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER
Absolutely smokeless and odorless

quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. Has automatic-locking flame spreader which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so the wick can be quickly cleaned.

It has a damper top and a cool handle. Indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap does not need to be screwed down; it is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain, and cannot get lost.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and consequently, it can always be easily unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. The Perfection is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the
Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

Household Lubricant
THE ALL-AROUND OIL
IN THE HANDY, EVER-READY TIN OILER
Is specially selected for any need in the home. Saves tools from rusting. Can cannot break. Does not gum or become rancid.
Dealers Everywhere
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

May Be Wooden-Headed.

Caller—I didn't know your son was at college. Is this his freshman year?

Mrs. Bunderby—Oh, no, indeed, he's a sycamore.

One Thing That Will Live Forever, PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, first box sold in 1807, 100 years ago, sales increase yearly. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N.Y.

Shrinking from suffering may be fleeing from strength.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The coldblooded are hotheaded when you hit their pride.

Make the Liver Do its Duty
Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Ulcerine Salve cures Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Ulcers, White Swelling, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, all old sores. Positively no failure. By mail 50c. J.P. ALLEN, Dept. A6, St. Paul, Minn.

VIRGINIA GRASS, Cattle, Sheep and Grain Farm. For sale $16,000.00. 700 acres. Grass, Fruit, Cattle, Sheep and Grain grow to perfection on this property. Unlimited free market for stock from April to November. Write owner, Turner K. Hackman, Millboro, Va.

FREE GOLD PLATED BRACELET
Self adjusting. For selling 12 packages Elegant Xmas Post Cards. When sold send $1.20 and we will send bracelet prepaid.
O. P. C. CO., Lock Box 892, Orleans, Vt.

AGENTS wanted in every town. An opportunity to earn big money. Exclusive territory. No experience necessary.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High est references. Best results.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

TAKE A DOSE OF
PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
for COUGHS & COLDS

Splendid Crops
In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)
800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
LARGE PROFITS are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.
This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time. Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful.
For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.
Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) 39

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR POULTRY FOR CASH?
—WRITE—
R. E. COBB
ST. PAUL, MINN.

For men whose time is valuable
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WORK OF YEAR REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT

Affairs of State Are Dealt With at Length in Annual Message.

BUT LITTLE ABOUT TARIFF

President Discusses Work of Tariff Board—Ship Subsidy Is Urged.

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL

Need of Legislation Anticipating Completion of the Ditch Is Pointed Out—Change in Postal Rates—Parcels Post and Postal Savings—Economy Urged.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Taft's annual message to congress contained 40,000 words, and is said to be the longest document of its kind ever written. In it he reviews the work of each of the administrative departments beginning with the state department. He devotes considerable space to the satisfactory settlement of the fisheries dispute with England through the medium of the Hague Tribunal, and recounts both the history of the fisheries dispute and the establishment of the tribunal.

In connection with the state department he tells of the important political happenings of the past twelve months throughout the entire world, and the action of this country in connection with them.

Tariff Negotiations.

Referring to the negotiation of new tariff agreements President Taft says:

"The new tariff law, in Section 2, respecting the maximum and minimum tariffs of the United States, which provisions came into effect on April 1, 1910, imposed upon us responsibility of determining prior to that date whether any undue discrimination existed against the United States and its products in any country of the world with which we sustained commercial relations.

"In the case of several countries instances of apparent undue discrimination against American commerce were found to exist. These discriminations were removed by negotiation. Prior to April 1, 1910, when the maximum tariff was to come into operation with respect to importations from all those countries in whose favor no proclamation applying the minimum tariff should be issued by the president, one hundred and thirty-four such proclamations were issued.

"This series of proclamations embraced the entire commercial world and hence the minimum tariff of the United States has been given universal application, thus testifying to the satisfactory character of our trade relations with foreign countries.

"Marked advantages to the commerce of the United States were obtained through these tariff settlements.

"The policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August, 1909, has proved mutually beneficial. It justifies further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries so that their commerce may follow the channels natural to contiguous countries and be commensurate with the steady expansion of trade and industry on both sides of the boundary line."

Ship Subsidy.

The president urges such action as he believes will increase American trade abroad, and says:

"Another instrumentality indispensable to the unhampered and natural development of American commerce is merchant marine. All maritime and commercial nations recognize the importance of this factor. The greatest commercial nations, our competitors, jealously foster their merchant marine. Perhaps nowhere is the need for rapid and direct mail, passenger and freight communication quite so urgent as between the United States and Latin America. We can secure in no other quarter of the world such immediate benefits in friendship and commerce as would flow from the establishment of direct lines of communication with the countries of Latin America adequate to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing appreciation of the reciprocal dependence of the countries of the western hemisphere upon each other's products, sympathies and assistance.

"I alluded to this most important subject in my last annual message; it has often been before you and I need not recapitulate the reasons for its recommendation. Unless prompt action be taken the completion of the Panama canal will find this the only great commercial nation unable to avail in international maritime business of this great contribution to the means of the world's commercial intercourse."

Governmental Expense.

To no one subject does he devote more space than to the expense of conducting the various government departments and the urgent need for economy, and in this connection he says:

"Every effort has been made by each department chief to reduce the estimated cost of his department for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. I say this in order that congress may understand that these estimates thus made present the smallest sum which will maintain the departments, bureaus and offices of the government and meet its other obligations under existing law, and that a cut of these estimates would result in embarrassing the executive branch of the government in the performance of its duties. This remark does not apply to the river and harbor estimates, except to those for expenses of maintenance and the meeting of obligations under authorized contracts, nor does it apply to the public building bill nor to the navy building program. Of course, as to these congress could withhold any part or all of the estimates for them without interfering with the discharge of the ordinary obligations of these functions of its departments, bureaus and offices.

"The final estimates for the year ending June 30, 1912, as they have been sent to the treasury on November 29 of this year, for the ordinary expenses of the government, including those for public buildings, rivers and harbors, and the navy building program, amount to $630,494,013.12. This is $52,964,887.36 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. It is $16,883,153.44 less than the total estimates, including supplemental estimates submitted to congress by the treasury for the year 1911, and is $5,574,659.39 less than the original estimates submitted by the treasury for 1911.

"These figures do not include the appropriations for the Panama canal, the policy in respect to which ought to be, and is, to spend as much each year as can be economically and effectively expended in order to complete the canal as promptly as possible, and therefore, the ordinary motive for cutting down the expense of the government does not apply to appropriations for this purpose.

"Against the estimates of expenditures, $640,494,013.12, we have estimated receipts for next year $680,000,000, making a probable surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of about $50,000,000, or taking into account the estimates for the Panama canal, which are $56,920,847.69, and which will ultimately be paid in bonds, it will leave a deficit for the next year of about $7,000,000, if congress shall conclude to fortify the canal."

The Tariff.

The President devotes but little space to the subject of the tariff law, and of it he says:

"The schedules of the rates of duty in the Payne tariff act have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it just, more of it unfounded, and to much misrepresentation. The act was adopted in pursuance of a declaration by the party which is responsible for it that customs bill should be a tariff for the protection of home industries, the measure of the protection to be the difference between the cost of producing the imported article abroad and the cost of producing it at home, together with such addition to that difference as might give a reasonable profit to the home producer. The basis for the criticism of this tariff is that in respect to a number of the schedules the declared measure was not followed, but a higher difference retained or inserted by way of undue discrimination in favor of certain industries and manufactures. Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle above stated; but the main body of the criticism has been based on the attempt to conform to the measure of protection was not honestly and sincerely adhered to."

The Tariff Board.

The president refers to the appointment of a board of experts to investigate the cost of production of various articles included in the schedules of the tariff, and says:

"The tariff board thus appointed and authorized has been diligent in preparing itself for the necessary investigations. The hope of those who have advocated the use of this board for tariff purposes is that the question of the rate of a duty imposed shall become more of a business question and less of a political question, to be ascertained by experts of long training and accurate knowledge. The halt in business and the shock to business, due to the announcement that a new tariff bill is to be prepared and put in operation will be avoided by treating the schedules one by one as occasion shall arise for a change in the rates of each, and only after a report upon the schedule by the tariff board competent to make such report. It is not likely that the board will be able to make a report during the present session of congress on any of the schedules, because a proper examination involves an enormous amount of detail and a great deal of care; but I hope to be able at the opening of the new congress, or at least during the session of that congress, to bring to its attention the facts in regard to those schedules in the present tariff that may prove to need amendment."

Our Island Possessions.

"During the [illegible] summer, at my request, the secretary of war visited the Philippine islands and has described his trip in the report. He found the islands in a state of tranquility and growing prosperity, due largely to the change in the tariff laws, which has opened the markets of America to the products of the Philippines, and has opened the Philippine markets to American manufactures.

"The year has been one of prosperity and progress in Porto Rico.

Panama Canal.

"At the instance of Colonel Goethals, the army engineer officer in charge of the work on the Panama canal, I have just made a visit to the Isthmus to inspect the work done and to consult with him on the ground as to certain problems which are likely to arise in the near future. The progress of the work is most satisfactory. If no unexpected obstacle presents itself, the canal will be completed well within the time fixed by Colonel Goethals, to-wit, January 1, 1915, and within the estimate of cost, $375,000,000.

"Among questions arising for present solution is the decision whether the canal shall be fortified. I have already stated to the congress that I strongly favor fortification and I now reiterate this opinion and ask your consideration of the subject in the light of the report already before you made by a competent board.

"Another question which arises for consideration and possible legislation is the question of tolls in the canal. This question is necessarily affected by the probable tonnage which will go through the canal.

"In determining what the tolls should be we certainly ought not to insist that for a good many years to come they should amount to enough to pay the interest on the investment of $400,000,000 which the United States has made in the construction of the canal. We ought not to do this, first, because the benefits to be derived by the United States from this expenditure is not to be measured solely by a return upon the investment. If it were then the construction might well have been left to private enterprise.

"My own impression is that the tolls ought not to exceed $1 per net ton, and I should recommend that within certain limits the president be authorized to fix the tolls of the canal and adjust them to what seems to be commercial necessity.

"I cannot close this reference to the canal without suggesting, as a wise amendment to the interstate commerce law a provision prohibiting interstate commerce railroads from owning or controlling ships engaged in the trade through the Panama canal. I believe such a provision may be needed to save to the people of the United States the benefits of the competition in trade between the eastern and western seaboards which this canal was constructed to secure."

Department of Justice.

Discussing the affairs of the department of justice, the president says:

"I invite especial attention to the prosecutions under the federal law of the so-called 'bucket shops,' and of those schemes to defraud in which the use of the mail is an essential part of the fraudulent conspiracy, prosecutions which have saved ignorant and weak members of the public and are saving them hundreds of millions of dollars. The violations of the anti-trust law present perhaps the most important litigation before the department, and the number of cases filed shows the activity of the government in enforcing that statute.

"In a special message last year I brought to the attention of congress the propriety and wisdom of enacting a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in interstate commerce, and I renew my recommendation in that behalf."

The crying need in the United States of cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment is pointed out and action looking to correction of these evils is urged.

The president recommends an increase in the salaries of federal judges.

Postal Savings Banks.

"At its last session congress made provision for the establishment of savings banks by the postoffice department of this government by which under general control of trustees, consisting of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, the system could be begun in a few cities and towns, and enlarged to cover within its operations as many cities and towns and as large a part of the country as seemed wise. The initiation and establishment of such a system has required a great deal of study on the part of the experts in the postoffice and treasury departments, but a system has now been devised which is believed to be more economical and simpler in its operation than any similar system abroad. Arrangements have been perfected so that savings banks will be opened in some cities and towns on the 1st of January, and there will be a gradual extension of the benefits of the plan to the rest of the country."

"It is gratifying," says the president, "that the reduction in the postal deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of postal facilities. On the contrary, the service has been greatly extended during the year in all its branches."

Second-Class Mail.

"In my last annual message I invited the attention of congress to the inadequacy of the postal rate imposed upon second-class mail matter in so far as that includes magazines, and showed by figures prepared by experts of the postoffice department that the government was rendering a service to the magazines, costing many millions in excess of the compensation paid. An answer was attempted to this by the representatives of the magazines, and a reply was filed to this answer by the postoffice department. The utter inadequacy of the answer, considered in the light of the reply of the postoffice department, I think must must appeal to any fair-minded person. Whether the answer was all that could be said in behalf of the magazines is another question. I agree that the question is one of fact; but I insist that if the fact is as the experts of the postoffice department show, that we are furnishing to the owners of magazines a service worth millions more than they pay for it, then justice requires that the rate should be increased. The increase in the receipts of the department resulting from this change may be devoted to increasing the usefulness of the department in establishing a parcels post and in reducing the cost of first-class postage to one cent. It has been said by the postmaster general that a fair adjustment might be made under which the advertising part of the magazine should be charged for at a different and higher rate from that of the reading matter. This would relieve many useful magazines that are not circulated at a profit, and would not shut them out from the use of the mails by a prohibitory rate.

"With respect to the parcels post, I respectfully recommend its adoption on all rural delivery routes, and that 11 pounds—the international limit—be made the limit of carriage in such post."

Abolish Navy Yards.

The president calls attention to certain reforms urged by the secretary of the navy which he recommends for adoption, and continues:

"The estimates of the navy department are $5,000,000 less than the appropriations for the same purpose last year, and included in this is the building program of the same amount as that submitted for your consideration last year. It is merely carrying out the plan of building two battleships a year, with a few needed auxiliary vessels. I earnestly hope that this program will be adopted.

"The secretary of the navy has given personal examination to every navy yard, and has studied the uses of the navy yards with reference to the necessities of our fleet. With a fleet considerably less than half the size of that of the British navy, we have shipyards more than double the number, and there are several of these shipyards expensively equipped with modern machinery, which, after investigation the secretary of the navy believes to be entirely useless for naval purposes. He asks authority to abandon certain of them and to move their machinery to other places, where it can be made of use."

"The complete success of our country in arctic exploration should not remain unnoticed. The unparalleled achievement of Peary in reaching the north pole, April 6, 1909, approved by critical examination of the most expert scientists, has added to the distinction of our navy, to which he belongs, and reflects credit upon his country. I recommend fitting recognition by congress of the great achievement of Robert Edwin Peary."

Conservation.

"The subject of the conservation of the public domain has commanded the attention of the people within the last two or three years.

"There is no need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semi-arid regions.

"Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to the necessity for a halt in the waste of our resources.

"In the present forest reserves there are lands which are not properly forest, and which ought to be subject to homestead entry. This has caused some local irritation. We are carefully eliminating such lands from forest reserves or where their elimination is not practical listing them for entry under the forest homestead act.

"Congress ought to trust the executive to use the power of reservation only with respect to land most valuable for forest purposes. During the present administration, 62,250,000 acres of land largely non-timbered, have been excluded from forest reserves, and 3,500,000 acres of land principally valued for forest purposes have been included in forest reserves, making a reduction in forest reserves of non-timbered land amounting to 2,750,000 acres."

Coal Lands.

"The next subject, and one most important for your consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and Alaska. At the beginning of this administration there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,867,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 78,977,745 acres, making a total withdrawal of 96,844,745 acres. Meantime of the acres thus withdrawn 1,061,889 have been classified and found not to contain coal and have been restored to agricultural entry, and 4,726,091 acres have been classified as coal lands, while 7,993,239 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 337,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,429,372 acres.

"Under the laws providing for the disposal of coal lands in the United States, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is $10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and to sell at that price.

"As one-third of all the coal supply is held by the government, it seems wise that it should retain such control over the mining and the sale as the relation of lessor to lessee furnishes.

"The secretary of the interior thinks there are difficulties in the way of leasing public coal lands, which objections he has set forth in his report, the force of which I freely concede. I entirely approve his stating at length in his report of the objections in order that the whole subject may be presented to congress, but after a full consideration, for the reasons I have given above, I favor a leasing system and recommend it."

Water Power Sites.

"Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as useful for power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about 4,000,000 acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in 9 states. Since that time 3,475,442 acres have been restored for settlement of the original 4,000,000 because they do not contain power sites; and meantime, new withdrawals have been made which, with other restorations based upon field examination, result in withdrawals at present effective of 1,218,356 acres on vacant public land and 202,197 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,420,553 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals and many more, on 151 rivers and in 12 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

"The subject is one that calls for new legislation. It has been thought that there was danger of combination to obtain possession of all the power sites and to unite them under one control. Whatever the evidence of this, or lack of it, at present we have had enough experience to know that combination would be profitable, and the control of a great number of power at will within certain sections.

"However this may be, it is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent extortionate charges, which are the usual accompaniment of monopoly.

"The question of conservation is not a partisan one, and I sincerely hope that even in the short time of the present session consideration may be given to those questions which have now been much discussed, and that action may be taken upon them."

Alaska.

"With reference to the government of Alaska, I have nothing to add to the recommendations I made in my last message on the subject. I am convinced that the migratory character of the population, its unequal distribution, and its smallness of number, which the new census shows to be about 50,000, in relation to the enormous expanse of the territory, make it altogether impracticable to give to those people who are in Alaska today and may not be there a year hence, the power to elect a legislature to govern an immense territory to which they have relation so little permanent."

Pensions.

"The uniform policy of the government in the matter of granting pensions to those gallant and devoted men who fought to save the life of the nation in the perilous days of the great civil war, has always been of the most liberal character. Those men are now rapidly passing away. The best obtainable official statistics show that they are dying at the rate of something over three thousand a month, and, in view of their advancing years, this rate must inevitably in proportion, rapidly increase. To the man who risked everything on the field of battle to save the nation in the hour of its direst need we owe a debt which has not been and should not be computed in a begrudging or parsimonious spirit."

Bureau of Corporations.

Referring to the report of the commissioner of corporations, the president says:

"The commissioner finds a condition in the ownership of the standing timber of the United States other than the government timber that calls for serious attention. The direct investigation made by the commissioner covered an area which contains 80 per cent. of the privately-owned timber of the country.

"His report shows that one half of the timber in this area is owned by 200 individuals and corporations; that 14 per cent. is owned by these corporations, and that there is very extensive inter-ownership of stock, as well as other circumstances, all pointing to friendly relations among those who own a majority of this timber, a relationship which might lead to a combination for the maintenance of a price that would be very detrimental to the public interest, and would create the necessity of removing all tariff obstacles to the free importations of lumber from other countries."

Bureau of Labor.

"The commissioner of labor has been actively engaged in composing the differences between employers and employes engaged in interstate transportation, under the Erdman act, jointly with the chairman of the interstate commerce commission.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the success of the two officers in conciliation and settlement of controversies which, but for their interposition, would have resulted disastrously to all interests.

Civil Service Commission.

"The civil service commission has continued its useful duties during the year. The necessity for the maintenance of the provisions of the civil service law was never greater than today. Officers responsible for the policy of the administration, and their immediate personal assistants or deputies, should not be included within the classified service, but in my judgment, public opinion has advanced to the point where it would support a bill providing a secure tenure during efficiency for all purely administrative officials. I entertain the profound conviction that it would greatly aid the cause of efficient and economical government and of better politics if congress could enact a bill providing that the executive shall have the power to include in the classified service all local offices under the treasury department, the department of justice, the postoffice department, the interior department and the department of commerce and labor, appointments to which now require the confirmation of the senate, and that upon such classification the advice and consent of the senate shall cease to be required in such appointments. By their certainty of tenure, dependent on good service, and by their freedom from the necessity for political activity, these local officers would be induced to become more efficient public servants.

Economy and Efficiency.

"The increase in the activities and in the annual expenditures of the federal government has been so rapid and so great that the time has come to check the expansion of government activities in new directions until we have tested the economy and efficiency with which the government of today is being carried on. The responsibility rests upon the head of the administration. He is held accountable by the public, and properly so. Despite the unselfish and patriotic efforts of the heads of departments and others charged with responsibility of government, there has grown up in this country a conviction that the expenses of government are too great. The fundamental reason for the existence undetected of waste, duplication, and bad management is the lack of prompt, accurate information.

"I have requested the head of each department to appoint committees on economy and efficiency in order to secure full co-operation in the movement by the employees of the government themselves.

"I urge the continuance of the appropriation of $100,000 requested for the fiscal year 1912.

"My experience leads me to believe that while government methods are much criticized, the bad results—if we do have bad results—are not due to a lack of zeal or willingness on the part of the civil servants."

Interstate Commerce.

"There has not been time to test the benefit and utility of the amendments to the interstate commerce law contained in the act approved June 18, 1910. The law as enacted did not contain all the features which I recommended. It did not specifically denounce as unlawful the purchase by one of two parallel and competing roads of the stock of the other. Nor did it subject to the restraining influence of the Interstate Commerce commission the power of corporations engaged in operating interstate railroads to issue new stock and bonds; nor did it authorize the making of temporary agreements between railroads limited to 30 days, fixing the same rates for traffic between the same places.

"I do not press the consideration of any of these objects upon congress at this session.

"The interstate commerce commission has recommended appropriations for the purpose of enabling it to enter upon a valuation of all railroads. This has always been within the jurisdiction of the commission, but the requisite funds have been wanting. Statistics to the value of each railroad would be valuable for many purposes, especially if we ultimately enact any limitations upon the power of the interstate railroads to issue stocks and bonds, as I hope we may.

"For the protection of our own people and the preservation of our credit in foreign trade, I urge upon congress the immediate enactment of a law under which one who, in good faith, advances money or credit upon a bill of lading issued by a common carrier upon an interstate or foreign shipment can hold the carrier liable for the value of the goods described in the bill at the valuation specified in the bill, at least to the extent of the advances made in reliance upon it.

"I further recommend that a punishment of fine and imprisonment be imposed upon railroad agents and shippers for fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the issue of bills of lading issued upon interstate and foreign shipments.

"Except as above, I do not recommend any amendment to the interstate commerce law as it stands. I do not now recommend any amendment to the anti-trust law. In other words, it seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws of the statute books in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform."

THE SUNBEAM,

BY W. G. HUNT.

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Congress has met and when they ajourn, a large number of them will come home to stay and "stand pat." Old Cannon will miss lots of his old chums in the next congress.

The next national house of representatives will line up as follows: Democrats 224, Republicans 166, Socialist 1; Democratic gain 80, Democratic majority 58. Old Cannon was re-elected but he will not be the next speaker, by a long shot. Our republican congress had plenty of oppotunity to put him out but they left that job for the democrats, and you bet they will fire him proper, and the common people will give them the credit for doing a good job.

Senator Steaphens, of Polk county will contest the election of John Sugstad, who was beat at the primaries and run by the "sticker" route in November. It appears that Steaphens was up agains the power of the printing press, as in some of the precincts they voted all the stickers for Sugstad that they could put on the ballots, and if a voter got short of stickers he could get supplied from the regular pedlars, who carried them right in the voting booths. That whole sticker campaign was a ridiculous farce and will no doubt be so considerd by people that have a little brains.

Some Of Them Landed,

It seems that there was not enough county offices to go around, when the Pennington county plums were handed out and the howl that want up from the dissapointed ones was heart rending. The Red Lake Falls Gazette in discribeing part of the big row says: "Several of the business men named each other liars and to add to the general pandemonium, the dissipointed candidate raraded the streets and stirred up several fights."

The following officers was at last appointed:

Auditor—A. H. Fasel Thief River Falls.

Register of Deeds—E.L. Qust, of Thief River Falls.

Treasurer—Andrew Trovaton, Thief River Falls.

Judge of Probate—Wilhiem Michlet, of Thief River Falls.

County Attorney E M. Stanton, of Thief River Falls.

Sheriff—Jessie LaBree, Thief River Falls.

Clerk of Court—H. E Ives, the late treasurer of Red Lake county, now of Thief River Falls

Surveyor—C.H.Martz, St. Hilaire.

Coroner—Dr.Swanson, St. Hilaire.

Superintendent of scholls—E A. Mostue, of Sunbeam.

It seems that they forgot to appoint an overseer of the poor, that is of the poor farmers who will have to pay the taxes, and a janitor to take care of that court house. These are not very good offices but it might help some to give them to some of the dissatisfied ones. We have no complaint to make against any of the appointments and consider the Commissioners fortunate to get out alive and without being mobed, as we believe they have got a harder job than runing a country newspaper, if they are going to try to please everybody.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK

The Story of Its Restoration and Its Contents.

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

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It lay in the gutter as Pauline picked her dainty way across the street. She saw it and rescued it from the mud—a long flat pocketbook of Russia leather, such as a man might carry. It was bulky with letters or papers or perhaps money. Pauline slipped the pocketbook into her muff and hurried on her way home.

When she reached her own room she spread the contents of the leather book on her dressing table. There was a large package of banknotes, $400 in all, together with a picture, a portrait cut from some magazine of a girl in a black velvet gown wearing a black velvet picture hat and holding a long stemmed rose in one hand.

"YOU DON'T MIND, DAD?" SHE WHISPERED.

Pauline looked at the picture with rising indignation, for it was a half tone reproduction of Fleming's portrait of herself. The original picture hung in her father's study downstairs.

There was a single line under the picture which had evidently illustrated some special article on Fleming, the painter. It read, "An example of Fleming's delicate portraiture."

The next day Pauline caused to be inserted in a morning paper a brief advertisement:

Found.—A pocketbook. Owner may call and prove property. No. 61 W. — street.

A continuous line of people who had lost pocketbooks of some description kept the Cameron servants to rigid attendance upon the door.

Four o'clock came and not one applicant had aroused that assurance in Pauline's breast that here was the man who had carried her picture within his pocketbook.

Again the bell rang, and the servant ushered in a tall slender man, immaculately dressed, whose air was that of Pauline's own world.

His quick glance swept boldly from Pauline's lovely dark face to the luxuriously furnished room, in one corner of which sat Pauline's maid, quietly alert.

"You have found my pocketbook, I believe," said the man pleasantly. "Awfully careless of me, you know, to drop it. Found it in Broadway, I suppose?"

"No," said Pauline graciously, "I didn't find it in Broadway. What color was the book you lost and what was its size?"

"Dark green Russia—about eight inches long."

"What did it contain?" asked Pauline.

"Money," hesitated the man—"several hundred dollars and a few trinkets."

"I'm sorry, but your description doesn't fit at all," said Pauline pleasantly, and she wondered at the ugly frown that crossed the man's brow. It was not so much a frow of disappointment as an expression of baffled rage.

The callers came at long intervals, and they were all men. Some were young and others were old, and each one offered a description that nearly fitted the pocketbook she had found. At last the callers dwindled down to one last straggler, a most prepossessing young man whose manners were especially engaging.

"I'm such a careless beggar," he explained to Pauline; "I'm always losing something or other."

"Of course I must ask you to identify the pocketbook," hesitated Pauline. Here, she felt, was the real owner of the article.

"It was a dark Russia leather, almost new, about ten inches long. It contained between $300 and $400 in bills—and something else. There was no mark of identification in the way of letters or anything of that sort. I dropped it somewhere near the park about the Sixties or Seventies—that is, I missed it shortly after I passed West Seventy-second street and went back to search for it, but it could not be found." He spoke rapidly and positively, and Pauline felt a little thrill that she had at last discovered the real owner.

Nevertheless she was rather piqued by the fact that although he might have cared enough about her picture to carry it within his pocketbook the claimant did not seem to recognize by any outward sign that the original of the picture sat before him. Consequently she pressed the point to her own [illegible].

"And the other article contained in the book?" she asked. "If you will identify that"—she paused suggestively.

For an instant he hesitated, then spoke with decision. "From its character you will understand why the subject is a delicate one."

"Here is the pocketbook," said Pauline smiling. "I am sure it is the one you lost, and I am very glad to restore it to you."

The owner almost snatched the book from her hand, so eager did he seem to recover his property. He stammered hasty words of gratitude and without opening the pocketbook thrust it in his pocket and took his leave with apparent relief.

When she was alone Pauline smiled rather maliciously as she took from a table drawer the clipped picture of herself and carried it to her room.

That night at dinner her father spoke somewhat vexedly. "Do you recollect Pauline, my dear, that I promised you should have that set of furs in Wickel's?"

"How could I forget, dad? You don't mean that you have really ordered them for me?" cried Pauline delightedly.

"I was about to do so yesterday when I lost my pocketbook. I'd been to the bank and drawn the cash, was bringing it home to you, when somehow, somewhere not far from home, I lost the confounded thing. You'll have to wait another week for the furs, puss."

"What sort of pocketbook was it, dad?" asked Pauline mechanically. The question seemed a natural one enough now—she had interviewed so many lost property owners that day.

"New one I bought a week ago, red Russia, had four hundred in it and a clipping of some sort about queer uses of electricity."

"Dad!" cried Pauline tragically.

"Well?" asked her father. "I know it was careless, but"—

"It isn't that, but I believe I found that very pocketbook yesterday. I advertised it in this morning's paper."

"Well, by Jove, where is it?" asked her father, with keen interest.

"I don't know where it is now," confessed Pauline. "I've interviewed dozens of people today. It does seem as though the streets must be strewn with pocketbooks, so many have been lost. I was most particular about identification, and it happened that the last young man who called described the pocketbook so accurately that I gave it to him."

Mr. Lester knitted his brows thoughtfully. "That's very queer, Pauline. You better tell me all about it and be sure and recollect all you can about the people who called in regard to the matter. You see, there are many dishonest men, and women, too, for that matter, who make a business of answering advertisements of that sort. Sometimes they can guess very accurately at the appearance of a lost article. Indeed, so clever are they that they manage to possess themselves of many articles to which they have not the slightest right. Did you find a clipping in the book?"

Pauline flushed at her own vanity in attributing the possession of her picture to some infatuated young man when it was that dearest of men, her father, after all, who had preserved her likeness.

"I didn't notice the clipping, dad," she said, "but I did find a magazine reproduction of my portrait—that and the money."

"I certainly did not have your picture, Pauline, but that is a detail. Tell me what you can about the people who came today."

Pauline did so, omitting no incident that she could remember and calling upon her maid to substantiate any doubtful points in her narrative. When she had concluded Mr. Lester shook mirthfully.

"Never mind, Pauline; but it is rather funny, you know. I'm afraid there was more avarice than romance in the situation. Very likely the last half dozen men who called were in league to claim the pocketbook. By clever guessing and the process of eliminating certain facts the last claimant was able to give a rather accurate description of the article and so assured you of his ownership. There, my dear, don't feel badly. Almost anybody might have been deceived in the same way. Suppose you come to my study and show me the picture. You say you kept that."

Quite mortified and very penitent, Pauline fetched the clipping from her room and laid it on her father's desk. Mr. Lester adjusted his eyeglasses and looked critically at the clipping. Then he nodded approval.

"Very good indeed, Pauline." Then he turned the paper over and smiled humorously. "'Some Peculiar Uses of Electricity,'" he read, handing the clipping to her.

Pauline looked and blushed painfully. "What a vain goose I am! Are you not ashamed to have such a foolish daughter? But it was a coincidence, wasn't it?"

Mr. Lester drew her down to his knee and kissed her gently. "There is more to this matter, Pauline. I happened into Frank Seymour's office today and picked up this clipping from his desk. He had just cut it from a magazine, and it lay 'electricity' side up. I read part of it and asked him if I might borrow the clipping. He seemed rather embarrassed. I understand the reason now. The sly young dog!"

Pauline buried her blushing face on his shoulder. "You don't mind, dad?" she whispered.

"Yes and no, Pauline," he admitted between a sigh and a smile. "It is not unexpected, and when Frank comes send him to me, and you [illegible] [illegible]."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Nov. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 21, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Kjorvestad, of Ansted Minn. who on March 30, 1909, made Homestead Entry No. 1298 Serial No. 04817 for S. E. ¼ Section 2 Township 151 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 28th. day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John P. Carlson, Severin Gangnese, Iver Vesthy, Jacob R. Lee, all of Ansted Minn.

Augustus F. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 11.1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. November 4th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Hoberg, of Rhoda Minn., who on May 21st, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 1408. Serial No. 04819. for S. ½ N.W., ¼ Section 20, Township 152 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described; before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 20th, day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, William J. Polbrook, Wilson L. Rodman, all of Rhoda Minn.

Augustus F. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 9th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. December 3rd, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Christen N. Urdahl, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 514 Serial No. 04184 for N.E. ¼ Section 10 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final, five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th. day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, Osmund Urdahl, of Germantown Minn; Alfred Rice, Gunder T. Skrstvet, of Brunkeberg Minn.

Augustus F. Toupin,
Register.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesday Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrives on the same days, 4:30 p.m.

Wm G. Hunt, p m.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the Improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "*Simplex*" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "*Simplex*" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines

Electric Cleaner Co

98 Jackson Boul CHICAGO, ILL.

The Answer.

Old Salt—What is so useless as an out of date battleship?

New Sport—A last year's bird's nest or a pair of fishing boots that leak.

First Minister—You look tired. Have you been working hard?

Second Minister—Yes. My congregation says my sermons are too long, and I've been trying to write shorter ones.

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda, Minn.

Yes we have plenty Of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick,

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. Winton,
Manager.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents

Never Sold in Bulk.

DR. MILES' Pain Pills

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Carl and Ole Natveson will chop 100 cords of wood for Mr. Holme.

Henry Boss has moved into John Quirks house on the Sullivan farm.

Several light falls of snow the past week has improved the sleighing somewhat.

James O'Brien left for the lumber camps Monday, where he will work this winter.

Edon Davis has quit working for Mrs. Cvcium and is liveing on his farm.

S.L.Holm is geting a big lot of cord wood chopped annd will put in a wood yard at Highlanding.

Mr. Moen of Thief River Falls is looking up the chances to put in a blacksmith shop at Highlarding.

Charles Inquist, the Kratka blacksmith, is the boy that can do you a satisfactory job of horse shoeing.

There will be another grand ball at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening Lec. 17th,. All are invited.

Now is the time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. Attend to this before you forget it.

Two fine fat steers for sale. One two and one three years old. Inquire at this office.

Advertisements are out to let the contract to carry mail from Sunbeam to Lillo. All bids must be filed in this office by January 3rd.

There will be a ball, at the Kolski hall in Deer Park on Saturday evening Deo 17th. 1910. First class music. All are invited, by M. Kolski.

Lauratz Wojaorowski has put in a small store on his farm in Hickory township, and will keep on hand groceries flour and feed which he will sell at reasonable prices.

The dance at Kratka last Saturday evening drew a big crowd who had a fine time. Ed. Singer and Henry Peterson took a slegh load of girls over thare from the towns of Deer Park and Highlanding.

You are all invited to come to a wedding reception and ball at the residence of D. A. Kolstrand in the town of Highlanding tomorrow night, by Mr. and Mrs. Gunder Stromme. All are welcome.

The Eleven Towns regrets that they did not get rid of surveyor Martz by county division, but the farmers that have had anything to do with county ditch work are glad that he is still with us.

There will be a Christmas tree intertainment at Highlanding school house on Saturday evening December 24th,. The school children will give an intetainment before the presents are distrubeted from the tree. All are welcome.

It is reported that there is a matrimonial race on in this town between the long and short of it. It was at first that the short had the lead in the race and he undoubtly would have only his legs are to short for farming, but he might do to milk cows, but in an otherwise equal race he will not be able to keep even.

There was a rather expensive assault case from this town taken before Judge Bishop last week. We do not approve of any violation of law, but this case looks more like persecution more than prosecution, brought for the purpose of making a neighbor cost, and we are of the opinion that if some people would put a muzzle on their mouth, and not be running around backbiteing their neighbors they would not run so much risk of geting it slamed.

M.E.Hyland and Ljot Sigurdson were out in the town of River to buy young stock, but found none for sale.

Ye editor took in the Kolski ball on Sturday evening, return home by way of Hilda, and thats all.

There was a social dance at the residence of Ralph Green in the town of Deer Park last Saturday night, which was enjoyed by the youngsters.

WOOD WANTED

Sealed bids will be received by the board of directors of school district No. 87. for ten cords of green poplar wood, to be delivered at the Highlanding school house by March 15th. All bids should be handed in on or before Jan. 7th. at which time the bids will be opend and contract let.

W. G. Hunt, clerk.

THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

He Told Her She Would Return to Him, and She Did.

She entered the room hastily.

He was awaiting her.

"I was afraid you would be thinking I had forgotten," she said.

"No," he responded calmly, in the tone of one who is master of himself. "An engagement is an engagement with me."

She was a beautiful girl. A wealth of chestnut hair rippled below the wide brim of her bonnet. Her close fitting tailored gown yielded to every movement of her supple form.

He was a bit above the average height, a clean cut, square chinned chap, whose every expression bespoke self reliance. As he looked at her his glance was deferential, yet not timid.

"It has been a long while since we saw each other," he remarked.

"Yes, nearly a year," she replied. "But do you remember when I left that time you said I would have to come back?"

"Yes. You should have come sooner than this."

"But I have been so busy—going and coming, dances, dinners, the theater and all."

"I know. And you were married too?"

His voice did not tremble as he asked this, yet across her face there dashed a quick tinge of humiliation.

"I—I would rather not speak of that," she observed, almost coldly. "That is all over. We—we— it was to be expected. The truth is we were not meant for each other. So I—I got a divorce."

"It was better so, no doubt," he responded gently. "Won't you sit down?"

She took the chair he indicated, and as he looked down at her she flashed him a sudden smile.

"I was afraid of you the last time," she said merrily.

"But you are not afraid now?"

His voice seemed to give her assurance. She smiled again.

"No, indeed!"

He put his fingers beneath her dimpled chin and tilted her bonny head back, then gazed at her earnestly. Her limpid eyes looked up at him trustingly. The rose pink of her cheeks came and went fitfully. The white of her throat throbbed with each breath. He bent nearer to her, still with that fixed gaze. Her lips were parted.

He raised his head, and she looked out of the window silently.

There was a pause. At last she spoke.

"What are you studying about? What have you decided?"

"I think I'll have to fill two of your teeth," he said quietly. "The rest are all right. You have taken better care of them than most women do."—Life.

Pirate's Coins.

The doubloon, that famous coin of romance, is still in circulation. The Isabella doubloon, worth $5, still remains current in Cuba. The doubloon is so called because when first coined it was double the value of a pistole—that is, it was worth $8. The name was given later to a double doubloon current in the West Indies. Pieces of eight, with which every reader of "Robinson Crusoe" is familiar, are also in circulation. They are simply Spanish dollars of eight reals. A doubloon dated 1787—there are said to be only six of that date in existence—sold a year or six ago for $6,200.—New York Press.

A Condition, Not a Theory.

A sociologist in conversation with a practical person from the middle west concerning the labor problem in her part of the country thereby learned the lesson of the situation.

"Are there many men out of work?" he asked.

The lady admitted that there were quite a number.

"What," said he then, "do the unemployed do?"

"Nothing," said the lady. "That's the trouble."—Youth's Companion.

His Only Hope.

A lawyer of New Orleans tells this story: An old negro was brought up before the judge charged with chicken stealing, and when the usual question was propounded, "Guilty or not guilty?" he said, "I didn't think, boss, I lee throw myself on the [illegible] of the court."—Case and Comment.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2. 50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

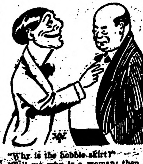
Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

"Chief Ripply" a full-blooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree cand be found for service at the residence of George Limers in Deer Park, Terms $1.00.

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM.

Silly Question No. 4-11-44.



"Why is the hobble skirt?"

"Tell me why is a woman; then I'll try to answer you."

Her Title.

"He married her for her title."

"You mean the other way about, don't you?"

"No; her title to a lot of valuable real estate."—Boston Transcript.

A Pretzel.

"Pew, what's a pretzel?"

"A cracker with cramps, my son. Now go to bed."—St. Joseph News-Press.

Popular Jokes.

The most popular joke which has been published in any language in the history of the world is stated to be that which appeared in an obscure corner of the Punch almanac for 1845. It read, "Advice to persons about to marry—Don't!" It would be interesting to know who was its author. Another, founded on a similar subject, was the "Advice to persons who have fallen in love—Fall out!" One of the most brilliant things that ever appeared in our contemporary was the brief dialogue between an inquiring child and his impatient parent: "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind."—Westminster Gazette.

ROOSEVELT'S Own Book

The Most Popular Book

Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons

By The Most Popular Man

African Game Trails

Gives in book form by Roosevelt's own hand the sole account of his African Hunt.

AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS 153 Fifth Avenue - New York

Why Not Pass the Plate?

They ought to pass the plate at church weddings. It comes natural to do it in church, and to do so would add a pretty and useful employment to the duties of the ushers, who always have a little spare time before the bride arrives. And, really, getting married is more expensive than ever, and, though wedding presents are excellent in their way, what the young people usually need the most is cash. Instead of the list of gifts which the newspapers sometimes print we should read, "The collection yielded $4,000,000." That would be nice. It is much easier to store and care for money than plate and glass. And money is [illegible] and there is no such thing as an embarrassing duplication of dollars.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE, Lambert Post Office Minn,

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SCO LINE

Your Business Solicited,

Directors: A P Toppin, Pres. Sanuel Giteau Vic. Pre. Lanny O'Niel, Abrham Parguine, T. L.Cruzon.

J. A. DUFFY, Cashier. T. L. CRUZON, Assist.Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G. HUNT,

Sunbeam Minn.

W.G.Hunt.

Notary Public

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you.

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

I Have Barrels Of Money, To Loan On Land.

* * * *

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Follkedahl,

Highlanding .....Minn

McCALL PATTERNS 10 AND 15 NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

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PATENTS

Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Satisfied With Himself.

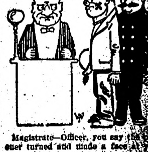
"Have any serious trouble with your new automobile?"

"Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—Cleveland Leader.

Eugenie's American Ancestry.

The Empress Eugenie was the granddaughter of Mr. Fitzpatrick, American consul at Malaga, during the early years of the nineteenth century. Mr. Fitzpatrick's wife was of Scotch descent and claimed to be connected in some remote way with the Stuarts. They had one daughter, a very beautiful and accomplished girl, who made a brilliant marriage with the Marquis De Montijo, Comte De Teba. He died after a few years of married life, leaving her with two young daughters, one of whom subsequently married the Duke of Alba. The other, Eugenie, became empress of the French.—From the Memoirs of M. Claude.

In the Wake.



Magistrate—Officer, you say the prisoner turned and made a face at you, then whistled suspiciously. What followed?

"The patrol wagon and trouble, your honor."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-282 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

The Big Show.

The personally conducted tourists were viewing the Egyptian pyramids.

"Goodness gracious!" ejaculated Mrs. Newrocks, "it must have cost a pile of money to build them."

"Surest thing you know," said Mr. Newrocks; "but don't imagine for a moment that any one tourist agency stood for all the expense—it was probably a jackpot affair!"

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Old Pete's Little Joke.

Foolish questions and funny answers were under discussion in the Trenton avenue and Dauphin street police station the other day, and after listening for a while to some amusing instances, Sergeant McCay told the following:

"Old Pete Flood was the attendant in the Franklin cemetery some years ago, and it became the custom to ask him how business was, just to hear his reply. It came in a heavy bass voice:

"'Aint buried a living soul today.'"—Philadelphia Times.

Admitted.

"Women already do a lot of governing," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the brilliant suffrage leader, in an interview in New York. "Men, if they are observant and frank, admit that.

"An editor about to marry was asked by a friend:

"'What prompted you, old man, to propose to Miss Dash?'

"The editor, who was, like all editors, extremely observant and extremely frank, answered:

"'Well, to tell you the truth, I think Miss Dash prompted me more than anybody else.'"

Acme of Cautiousness.

Seymour—Young Ticer looks like a cautious man.

Ashley—He is cautious; he's so cautious that he wouldn't ask the prettiest girl in all the world to let him see her home unless he had learned how far away she lived.

MIX THIS FOR RHEUMATISM

Easily Prepared and Inexpensive and Really Does the Work, Says Noted Authority.

Thousands of men and women who have felt the sting and torture of that dread disease, Rheumatism, which is no respecter of age, persons, sex, color or rank, will be interested to know that it is one of the easiest afflictions of the human body to conquer. Medical science has proven it not a distinct disease in itself, but a symptom caused by inactive kidneys. Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood and other waste products of the system which should be filtered and strained out in the form of urine. The function of the kidneys is to sift these poisons and acids out and keep the blood clean and pure. The kidneys however, are of sponge-like substance, the holes or pores of which will sometimes, either from overwork, cold or exposure become clogged, and failing in their function of eliminating these poisons from the blood, they remain in the veins, decompose and settling about the joints and muscles, cause the untold suffering and pain of rheumatism and backache, often producing complications of bladder and urinary disease, and general weakness.

The following simple prescription is said to relieve the worst cases of rheumatism because of its direct action upon the blood and kidneys, relieving, too, the most severe forms of bladder and urinary troubles: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. The ingredients can be had from any prescription pharmacy, and are absolutely harmless and safe to use at any time.

SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS OPENED

President Has Ambitious Program for the Law-Makers.

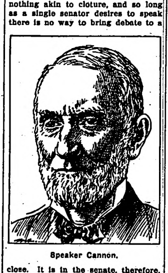
MAY MEET WITH OBSTRUCTION

Reapportionment and Tariff Board Measures Likely to Cause Fights—Events Tending Toward Extra Session.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Upon the temper of the Democratic leaders depends entirely the amount and the character of the legislation to be enacted into law at the last session of the 61st congress, which convened at noon today. According to all reports, President Taft and his advisers have outlined an ambitious program. How much of it he may be able to put through is a problem no one at this early day would be justified in predicting.

The short session of a congress expires by constitutional limitation in three months. There usually is a holiday recess that consumes a fortnight. Adjournments over from Friday to Monday cause a loss of valuable time, and in the end, by reason of these various causes, there remain only about sixty working days for the congress, reduced to half that in the house as a result of the new rules. Within this short space experience has proved that it is well nigh impossible to do more than enact the supply bills by which the funds are provided for the maintenance and support of the various branches of the government.

Special rules providing for emergencies are possible in the house and there debate can be limited and delay prevented. In the senate there is nothing akin to cloture, and so long as a single senator desires to speak there is no way to bring debate to a close. It is in the senate, therefore, that the danger comes if obstacles are thown in the way of an outlined legislative program. In the face of all this the administration has mapped out a program that will require the most adroit political and legislative management to bring it to fruition.



Speaker Cannon.

May Block Reapportionment.

Chief among the matters attracting attention, in view of the result of the recent elections, is the proposed reapportionment. This is the determination of the allotment of members of the house of representatives to the various states, based upon the population ascertained by each decennial census. While this ought not to be a political question, it invariably involves politics, and the Republicans are anxious to deal with it while they control both houses of congress. It is not essential that this new reapportionment be enacted into law at this session, and if a bill considered unfair be submitted, the Democrats in the senate may be counted upon to prevent its conclusion before March 3.

A big fight is promised with regard to the tariff board for which the president will ask a still larger appropriation and, incidentally, increased authority in the matter of conducting its inquiries and making its investigations both at home and abroad. Many leading Democrats, like Senator Bailey, for instance, are opposed to the tariff commission plan and will antagonize this. The president is very earnest in this matter. Then, too, there are many men in both parties who believe the tariff should be removed from politics entirely, and men of this view hold that this may be accomplished through a commission and are inclined to give it a fair test.

If the effort threatened by Senator Gallinger and others to push through a ship subsidy bill at the short session is made seriously, it promises to precipitate a time-consuming contest. The Democrats are opposed to this sort of legislation.

Small Hope for Currency Bill.

It does not appear likely that Mr. Aldrich will be able to put through anything in the shape of a revision of the currency laws at the coming session, although he has been credited with having that in mind. Time will be too short to admit of full and free consideration of so important a subject.

The administration's legislative plan includes, also, various conservation schemes, an anti-injunction bill giving relief, in a measure at least, demanded by organized labor, and a [illegible] plan of pension retirement for aged civil employees of the government. With the end in view of forming a cohesive Republican working force to accomplish that which he has at heart, the president has had several conferences with leading regulars and progressives at which his program has been thoroughly threshed out. The outlook seems to be good for united action of all classes of Republicans in the senate, but, as has been intimated, the danger comes from these Democrats who will antagonize all that bears a political aspect in proposed legislation.

The session may not be without its share of sensational incidents. The committee which investigated the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy has concluded its labors and its report is ready for the consideration of the two houses of congress. By the majority of the joint committee the secretary of the interior is exonerated; by the minority, including one progressive Republican, Pinchot is sustained, and the discussion of the report doubtless will cause some sensational speeches in both houses.

Lorimer Report Ready.

The Lorimer bribery charges, growing out of the allegations that the Illinois senator was elected through the corrupt use of money, were investigated by a senatorial committee during the summer and its report is ready. The impression here is that the committee did not find the charges sustained by evidence that was of sufficient importance to warrant an unfavorable report.

Another inquiry, growing out of charges made by Senator Gore on the floor of the senate, was made during the recess. This charge involved the use of money and the offer of alleged fees to certain men in the senate and house for favorable action on legislation pertaining to Indian matters. Although the formal report of the committee has not been made, it is understood that the conclusion has been reached that the statements rest on unwarranted accusations.

If one attempted to predict what will be done at the present session, it would be safe only to prophesy that the appropriation bills and incidental measures necessary to the ordinary conduct of the government will be enacted into law. There will be much talk and very little action.

Extra Session Is Predicted.

Leaders among the Republicans, as well as among the Democrats, are predicting that events are tending toward an extra session of the new congress, either immediately on the expiration of this session, or early in the summer. These leaders believe that if President Taft does not call such a session for the consideration of a revision of the tariff schedules, the Democratic or Republican leaders may force an extra session by holding up the passage of the necessary appropriation bills.

The Democratic leaders believe, at least some of them, that an extra session for the consideration of the tariff schedules would be fatal to the Republicans, because whatever the Democratic majority in the house might do would be blocked by the Republican senate. Some of the Republican leaders say that an extra session would be fatal to Democrats on the Republican theory that the "Democratic party can be counted on to do the wrong thing at the right time," and that if the tariff schedules are revised the Democrats will make some kind of blunder.

It is indeed seldom that two parties, at the same time, believe that an extra session will be of advantage to each. Nearly everything done at this session will be with an eye single to a point of advantage from which the campaign to capture the White House in 1912 can be conducted.

Dark Skins and Malaria.

In a recent issue of a daily paper we find it stated on the anonymous authority of a well known London doctor that blackness of the skin, however produced, protects against malaria, and it is said that "if you are going to a country where malaria is rife stain yourself all over with walnut juice, or black yourself with burnt cork and you will be less liable to catch the disease."

And the explanation is given that the browning of the skin prevents the actinic rays of sunlight penetrating the skin and so helping the malarial parasite to mature; and therefore we are told "if white men had artificially colored skins or even wore black underclothing they would be in the same position as the natives—protected to a certain extent against the malarial parasite maturing."

We should be interested to know on what facts the "well known London doctor" bases his statement. It is true that on the whole, the colored races suffer less severely from malaria than the white races, but we are not aware of any evidence which even suggests that this is due to the color of the skin. Of course it is possible that the staining of the skin with walnut juice or burnt cork may have a deterrent effect on the mosquito and so prevent the inoculation of the parasite, but this, we should imagine, was more than doubtful. The immunity of the savage races is probably the result of evolution by selection."

Aircraft in War.

One is certainly more impressed than one was by the importance of airmanship for the purposes of war. The airships really have proved this beyond the least doubt. Airships promise to be great in the art of observation, and every one can realize the value of that in a campaign.—London Saturday Review.

DO IT NOW.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney trouble, begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at once. Delay may lead to dropsy, diabetes, or fatal Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills began curing sick kidneys 75 years ago. They have been curing kidney trouble ever since.

Mrs. William McGregor, 711 Lilleth St., Pendleton, Ore., says: "All my life my kidneys had troubled me. I bloated terribly, could not control the kidney secretions and suffered intense backache. Finally I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was cured completely. I had previously doctored without relief."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

An Unmistakable Hint.

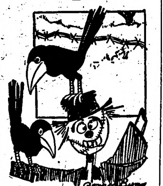
"Young Staylate got a delicate hint from the young lady he was calling on the other evening."

"What was it?"

"She found looking at the clock and other familiar devices useless, so she ordered some refreshments and her mother sent her a plate of breakfast food."

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to mfrs. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

THEIR FATE.



Mrs. Crow—William, have you ever stopped to think what will become of us when we are old?

Mr. Crow—Oh! I suppose we'll wind up as quail on toast at some table d'hote restaurant.

YOUR STOMACH FEELS FINE.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sourness, Gas and All Stomach Misery Ended in Five Minutes.

This harmless preparation will promptly digest anything you eat and overcome a sick, sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of Indigestion.

Get from any drug store here in town a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or Intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain regulator for out-of-order stomachs, and besides it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

These large 50-cent cases contain more than sufficient to thoroughly cure any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any other stomach disorder.

Remember, if your stomach feels out of order and uncomfortable now, you can get relief in five minutes by taking a little Diapepsin.

Benny on Benevolence.

Benevolence is a great thing. When you have benevolence you cannot rest until you do something to make other people feel grateful to you. The other day my mamma went up into the attic to find a lot of old clothes to give to poor people who could not afford to buy any clothing for themselves. While she was hunting around she found a gold-headed cane worth $25 that grandpa had put up there 18 years ago, and forgot all about. Thus we see, dear friends, benevolence brings its own reward.—Benny.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Some Consolation.

Mrs. Gramercy—My husband is anxious to get rid of me.

Mrs. Park—Don't cry, dear. In that case he won't haggle over the alimony.—Smart Set.

Thousands of country people know that in time of sudden mishap or accident Hamlins Wizard Oil is the best substitute for the family doctor. That is why it is so often found upon the shelf.

It's easy making money, and hard mastering it.

NEW ERA IN FINANCE

ACCURACY AND PUBLICITY PROVES TO BE A POPULAR MOTTO.

Prompt Response to Bold Move of President Vail.—"Accuracy" Reduced Western Union's Surplus $13,000,000.—"Publicity" Restored Confidence and Its Stock Went Up.

Are the great financiers of the country beginning to see a new light? Time was, until recently in fact, when the men at the head of the big corporations "kept their business to themselves," as far as the law would allow. Capable men at the head of the big concerns, long realized the weakness of their position, but what was needed obviously, as in all great reforms, was an unmistakable occasion and a courageous man. The occasion arose in the purchase of the Western Union Telegraph company by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and the man appeared in Theodore N. Vail, President of the purchasing corporation.

It was last December when public announcement was made that the Gould holdings of Western Union had been taken over by the Telephone company.

On account of the high esteem in which the management of the telephone company is so generally held, great things were predicted as a result of the absorption of Western Union. By the press of the country the "deal" was most favorably commented on, it being widely pointed out that under the direction of such men as Theodore N. Vail and his associates, the telegraph company was bound soon to work itself into a position where it could offer the public far more efficient service than it had ever before been able to offer.

But a very few months had elapsed when it became apparent to the new management that a modern and up-to-date appraisal of the company's assets would make possible a far greater degree of efficiency of operation. "Here," they said to themselves, "we've bought control of this property and we know it's immensely valuable, but we don't know just how valuable. These appraisals of real estate and securities owned were made a long time ago. If we have a complete inventory made of every thing we've got we can announce the facts to the public, start a new set of books, and begin our responsibility to stockholders right there."

How Inventory Was Taken.

The most expert accountants and appraisers to be had were put at the task. Their labors lasted over eight months. Their report and its publication by the company marks an epoch in finance.

It began by recommending an adjustment of the difference between the appraised and book values by a charge of $5,595,089 against surplus. Book values of securities held were reduced to market values, bad and doubtful accounts were "charged off," an allowance of $2,000,000 was made for "depreciation," another of $500,000 for "reserve," and so on, until the old surplus of $18,867,000 came down to $5,136,000.

It required courage, the publication of this statement to stockholders, saying in effect: "The property of your company has been revalued: the surplus isn't nineteen millions, as you have been led to believe, but five millions," but it was the truth, and President Vail did not flinch. "Accuracy and publicity," he declared, was essential. "The stockholder has a right to know. The shares of this company are scattered from one end of the Union to the other. This is more than a private corporation. It is a great national enterprise. The public is entitled to the facts."

The report was ordered published forthwith. Financiers of the old school and speculators generally were aghast. What would happen? Would the bottom drop out of Western Union when the shareholders realized that their propetry was worth $13,000,000 less than they had supposed? But the amazing thing happened. The stock went up and stayed up. The public had responded to this remarkable display of frankness and confidence; to the new motto, "Accuracy and Publicity."

The full significance of the action of the new board is stated concisely by Harper's Weekly in these words:

"Is this policy of publicity and of open-handed dealing with shareholders and public the forerunner of a similar movement on the part of other big corporations? Certainly it is to be hoped that it is. In the case of these big companies, dependent upon public patronage and doing business under public franchise, can there be any question of the right of the people to know?

"That right is being recognized. It is recognised now in this epochal act on the part of the telephone and telegraph interests. It is the dawn of a new era in corporation finance."

Timeliness.

All measures of reformation are effective in exact proportion to their timeliness; partial decay may be cut away and cleansed; incipient error corrected; but there is a point at which corruption can no more be stayed, nor wandering recalled. It has been the manner of modern philanthropy to remain passive until that precise period, and to leave the sick to perish, and the foolish to stray, while it spent itself in frantic exertions to raise the dead, and reform the dust.—Ruskin.

BAKING POWDER
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST
CALUMET
BAKING POWDER
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

YOURS

Yours for uniformity.

Yours for greatest leavening power.

Yours for never failing results.

Yours for purity.

Yours for economy.

Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever-dependable baking powder.

That is Calumet. Try it once and note the improvement in your baking. See how much more economical over the high-priced trust brands, how much better than the cheap and big-can kinds.

Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in cost.

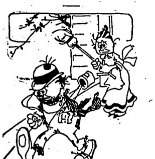
Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

Your Liver's Your Life

A dead liver means awful sickness—don't let it come—when it can be prevented. Cascarets keep the liver lively and bowels regular and ward off serious, fatal illness. 901

CASCARETS—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

INNOCENT ON ONE COUNT.



Mrs. Farmer—Say, did you say you wasn't goin' to do no work for dat dinner?

Boston Billings—Ah! ma'am, I assure you the double negative is a solecism I've never been guilty of.

Was All Right.

Howard—Did you telephone Mrs. Howard that I would be detained at the office until midnight?

Office Boy—Yes, sir.

"And what did she say?"

"Said she didn't blame you—she had made an engagement to go to the theater tonight herself."—Smart Set.

Severe Punishment.

Belle—And did you make her eat her own words?

Beulah—Eat 'em? I made her Fletcherize 'em.

Post Toasties

With Cream
or
With Milk
or
With Fruit.

Savoury
Wholesome
Economical

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

SYSTEM FULL OF URIC ACID—THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY CURED

Two years ago I was very sick and after being treated by several of the best physicians in Clinton, I did not seem to get any better. I was confined to my bed. Seeing your Swamp-Root advertised, I resolved to give it a trial. After using it for three weeks, I found I was gaining nicely, so I continued until I have taken a number of bottles. I am now restored to health and have continued my labors. My system was full of Uric acid, but Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I am sixty years old.

Yours very truly,
W. C. COOK,
Clinton, Ia.

State of Iowa
Clinton County } ss.

On this 13th day of July, A. D., 1909, W. C. Cook to me personally known appeared before me and in my presence subscribed and swore to the above and foregoing statement.

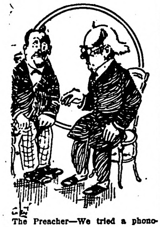
DALE H. SHEPPARD,
Notary Public,
In and for Clinton County.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. For sale at all drug stores. Price fifty-cents and one-dollar.

VERY DECEIVING.



The Preacher—We tried a phonograph choir.

The Sexton—What success?

The Preacher—Fine. Nobody knew the difference till a deacon went to the loft to take up the collection.

In Perplexity.

"Michael Dolan, an' is it yourself?"

"Yes; sure it is."

"Well, ye know thot bletherin' spalpeen, Widdy Castigan's second husband?"

"That I do."

"He bet me a bob to a pint I couldn't swally an egg without breakin' the shell ov it."

"An' ye did it?"

"I did."

"Then phwat's ailin' ye?"

"It's doon there," laying his hand on the lower part of his waistcoat. "If I jump about I'll break it and cut me stomach wid the shell, an' if I kape quiet it'll hatch and I'll have a Shanghai rooster scratchin' me inside."

Time to Think Over Suicide.

He took paris green to commit suicide. Too big a dose to kill him. Eminent specialist happened to be called nent specialist happened to be called in, and started to fix him up. "No use," said paris green performer, "I'll do it anyhow after you have done with me." Doctor got mad. "If that's the way you feel about it, you fool," he said, "I'll not waste my time on you." Paris green performer much astonished and grieved. "Well," he said, "give me 24 hours to think it over." Doctor gave him 24 hours and went away. At the end of the time paris green performer telephoned: "I've thought it over and want to get well; come and see me some more."

THEY GROW

Good Humor and Cheerfulness From Right Food and Drink.

Anything that interferes with good health is apt to keep cheerfulness and good humor in the background. A Washington lady found that letting coffee alone made things bright for her. She writes:

"Four years ago I was practically given up by my doctor and was not expected to live long. My nervous system was in a bad condition.

"But I was young and did not want to die so I began to look about for the cause of my chronic trouble. I used to have nervous spells which would exhaust me and after each spell it would take me days before I could sit up in a chair.

"I became convinced my trouble was caused by coffee. I decided to stop it and bought some Postum.

"The first cup, which I made according to directions, had a soothing effect on my nerves and I liked the taste. For a time I nearly lived on Postum and ate little food besides. I am today a healthy woman.

"My family and relatives wonder if I am the same person I was four years ago, when I could do no work on account of nervousness. Now I am doing my own housework, take care of two babies—one twenty the other two months old. I am so busy that I hardly get time to write a letter, yet I do it all with the cheerfulness and good humor that comes from enjoying good health.

"I tell my friends it is to Postum I owe my life today."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

REAPPORTIONMENT

GOVERNOR READY TO CALL SOLONS IN EXTRA SESSION IF NECESSARY.

LIQUOR AGITATION IS SHELVED

Five Hundred Attend Opening Session of the Third Northern Minnesota Development Convention.

Brainerd, Dec. 2.—Governor A. O. Eberhart aroused the northern Minnesota boomers, assembled in convention here to wild enthusiasm when he served notice that if the legislature this winter fails to pass the reapportionment bill, he will call an extra session for that purpose.

This sensational declaration came at the close of an extemporaneous speech by the governor on the annoumced subject of reapportionment. It was greeted by a storm of applause which lasted several minutes. The friends of reapportionment feel that he governor's statement insures the passage of the reapportionment bills. The members have no desire to return for an extra session and spend an extra time in St. Paul without compensation.

Governor Eberhart said in part:

"I am certain that common justice demands reapportionment and that it must come at once. I feel that when both parties have pledged themselves to it, when every one in the northern part of the state and in the large cities is for it, it is absolutely necessary that the next legislature shall reapportion the state. Reapportionment and development come hand in hand and I propose to use every rightful effort to have the legislature pass a bill that will be equitable and fair to everybody. The reason the state heretofore has not been reapportioned is because of the fear expressed by people living in the country that the large cities would get larger representation in the legislature. We have seen by the recent census figures that the cities have grown more rapidly than has the country, and at the same time that the northern part of the state also is growing rapidly. Therefore I say to you who represent the northern part of the state: "Do not allow the bugaboo of larger representation in the cities to frighten you from reapportionment, which is your just due as well as theirs.'"

Conservation Taken Up.

"Conservation, Question of the Hour," was the text taken by Frank M. Eddy, of Sauk Center. He followed the governor on the program.

The morning session concluded with the introduction of bills and the appointment of committees.

Robt. C. Dunn Addresses Delegates.

At the afternoon session, Robert C. Dunn, Princeton editor, spoke on "Good Roads and the Mill Tax."

W. M. Hayes, of Washington, D. C., and A. M. Dunton, of the McIntosh agricultural high school, spoke on the "Commission Plan for the Handling and the Settlement of State Lands" and "Consolidating Rural Schools."

A clever move to keep the liquor question off the floor of the association meeting was taken at the opening session. L. J. McPartlin, of International Falls, offered a motion which was passed without a word of comment. It provides that all resolutions be offered without reading to the committee on resolutions, and that no resolution rejected by the committee be presented to the association on the floor.

The resolution took the convention by surprise. The element which wants the association to take action for the repeal of the Indian treaties did not realize what the resolution meant until it had been passed. It has an effect of transferring the whole matter to the resolutions committee, which is expected to bury the matter without giving a chance for a scene on the floor.

Brainerd's thirst parlors are wide open and doing a thriving business. Clouds are approaching, as "Pussyfoot" Johnson has sent word he will be here on Monday. An order is expected at that time closing Brainerd's saloons on short notice.

County Option Is Not Considered.

County option is not being considered. Touching this subject and a man's qualifications for speaker the only demand is that county optionists and their "antis" be given a fair deal in the house during the coming session. Both the liquor interests and the anti-saloon men have able lobbyists ready on the scene. Those looking after the interests of the liquor men include Thomas Brady and W. L. Perkins, of St. Paul, Colonel Schall, of Duluth, and formerly of Minneapolis, and Frank White, of Elk River, recently defeated by a Prohibitionist for re-election to the legislature. Marshaling the hosts of the county optionists are Superintendent Stark of the Anti-Saloon league and W. H. Lee, of Long Prairie.

"Publicity, colonization and demonstration must go hand in hand in the development of northern Minnesota." This is the shibboleth of the convention.

In other words, this part of the state must advertise its resources, bring in the settler and, like the folks from Missouri, "show them" that there is as rich an undeveloped country as there is upon God's footstool.

And into this general scheme there enters the necessity for united action by all those who believe their own scheme, for the upbuilding of this section, is the Alpha and Omega of development.

The good roads man must work hand in hand with him who is crying for fire protection that will minimize such horrors as visited Baudette and Spooner recently; must hold up the hands of the man who insists that by drainage of swamp lands is the greatest good to be accomplished, and must materially aid and comfort those who demand for the settlers a chance to educate themselves and their children not only in the things that make for culture and social intercourse, but in scientific agricultural methods.

Brainerd. — An immediate reapportionment which shall not increase the membership in either the house or senate is to be demanded of the legislature by the Northern Development Association. In order that it can make known its reasons for reapportionment in no uncertain tones the association appointed a lobby that shall go to St. Paul, Jan. 1, and stay with the solons until all reapportionment demands have been granted or finally denied. The resolution covering the subject matter, introduced by H. Oldenberg, was unanimously adopted by the special committee on reapportionment, consisting of two members from each of the 34 counties represented in the association.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the demand be made on the legislature to pass without delay a reapportionment bill, to become operative at the general election of 1912, which shall not contemplate an increase in the membership of the legislature.

"Be it Further Resolved, That the chair be authorized to appoint a committee of seven to go to St. Paul at the beginning of the next session of the legislature to represent this association in the interests of the bill."

Lobbyists Are Named.

Conforming with this suggestion, President Maxfield appointed the following committees:

Sixth congressional district, Rudolph MacKenzie, and R. J. Bell.

trict, H. Oldenberg, C. P. Craig, and J. E. Klenitz; Ninth district, W. R. MacKenzie and R. J. Bell.

Strong Good Roads Plank.

The resolutions committee will report a strong good roads plank, one calling for adequate fire protection and one demanding for the adoption by the state of a consolidated rural school system.

G. E. Marshall, chief United States forestry supervisor in the Cass Lake reservation, was the first speaker on the program. His address was on "Forest Fire Protection." He said, in part:

Problem of Forest Fire Protection.

"The problem of fire protection has come to be one of the most important problems to be considered in the proper development of northern Minnesota and in a great measure to the entire state, for two reasons:

"First—Northern Minnesota cannot afford to lose its timber or its citizens by fire.

"Second—Minnesota cannot afford to have the reputation that it does not provide adequate protection to the people that have been induced to settle in the northern part of the state.

"Now, what must Minnesota do to prevent fires? Please note that I did not say 'to protect itself from fires,' but 'to prevent fires.' The fundamental principle of forest fire protection is that there must be an organization to prevent fires and not merely designed to put fires out after they start.

"Minnesota today is without such an organization, and, assuming that the theory of prevention rather than protection is the correct one, in order to get started right, such a service must be provided.

Other speakers were Z. D. Scott, of the forestry board, Wallace G. Nye, of Minneapolis, A. R. Whitson, of the University of Wisconsin, and D. E. Willard, of the Northern Pacific railway.

With one exception all of the old officers were re-elected. The list comprises H. J. Maxfield, of Wadena, president; W. R. MacKenzie, Bemidji, secretary; Walter J. Smith, of Eveleth, treasurer; executive committee, F. A. Patrick, of Duluth, M. N. Koll, of Cass Lake and M. J. Brown, of Warren, who in St. Paul.

Duluth was chosen as the meeting place for tne next convention.

Last of Lupo Gang Caught.

New York, Des. 3.—The notorious Lupo gang of counterfeiters, whose members were suspected of at least one murder and many Black Hand cases, was put out of existence, the police believe, by the arrest here of 13 Italians and the seizure of a large amount of counterfeit bills. Nine of the prisoners are believed to be the rest of the gang, the leaders of which were arrested last winter and are serving terms aggregating 150 years at Atlanta, for counterfeiting. The gang was headed by "Lupo, the Wolf."

Canal Is Partly Navigated.

New York, Dec. 3.—The first vessel to navigate a section of the Panama canal is the American three master steam yacht Visitor II., owned by Commodore W. Harry Brown of Pittsburg Nov. 23 the Vistor II., with Colonel Goethals, chief engineer, Commodore Brown, Captain Scott of the United States Steel corporation, William Diehl, formerly mayor of Pittsburg and others of the party on board entered from the Atlantic side, went up as far as the Gathun lock and returned. The yacht draws 17 feet.

NOT PAGE FROM A ROMANCE

Conversation, However, Reads a Whole Lot More Like a Scene in Real Life.

"And so your father refuses to consent to our union?"

"He does Rodolphus."

The sad youth swallowed a sob.

"Is there nothing left for us, then, but an elopement?" said he.

"Nothing."

"Do you think, Clementine, that you could abandon this luxurious home, forget all the enjoyments of great wealth, banish yourself forever from your devoted parents' hearts, and go west with a poor young man to enter a home of lifelong poverty and self-denial?"

"I could, Rodolphus."

The sad youth rose wearily and reached for his hat.

"Then," said he, "you are far from being the practical girl I have all along taken you to be."

And with one last look around on the sumptuousness that some day he had hoped to share, he sobbed and said farewell.—Browning's Magazine.

16 YEARS OF SKIN DISEASE

"For sixteen long years I have been suffering with a bad case of skin disease. While a child there broke out a red sore on the legs just in back of my knees. It waxed from bad to worse, and at last I saw I had a bad skin disease. I tried many widely known doctors in different cities but to no satisfactory result. The plague bothered me more in warm weather than in winter and being on my leg joints it made it impossible for me to walk, and I was forced to stay indoors in the warmest weather. My hopes of recovery were by this time spent. Sleepless nights and restless days made life an unbearable burden. At last I was advised to try the Cuticura remedies [Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills] and I did not need more than a trial to convince me that I was on the road of success this time. I bought two sets of the Cuticura Remedies and after these were gone I was a different man entirely. I am now the happiest man that there is at least one true cure for skin diseases. Leonard A. Hawtof, 11 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N .Y., July 30 and Aug. 8, '09."

Skied.

"How does Dobber rank as a painter, anyhow?" asked Wilbraham.

"Pretty well, I guess," said Lollerby. "At the last exhibition they hung his picture higher than any other in the place."—Harper's Weekly.

None in Stock.

A well-dressed woman paused in front of the chestnut vender's stand.

"Are they wormy?" she asked.

"No, ma'am," he answered blandly. "Did you want them with worms?"

MUNYON'S

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If you are in doubt as to the cause of your disease, or feel the need of medical advice, address a letter to Munyon's staff of eminent specialists, and they will send you an examination blank, which you will fill out and return to them. They will then diagnose your case and tell you what to do, absolutely free of charge. You do not put yourself under any obligation to them, and they will not feel hurt if you do not follow their advice. If they prescribe Munyon's Remedies and you decide to take the treatment, it goes with a guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

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Now is the time to get your supply of fuel for winter.

It is very foolish to buy coal when you can get a much better fuel for less money.

Thousands of experienced and economical consumers who know what's what

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Solvay Coke

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It burns through and through, leaving no waste whatever.

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Because 2700 farms have been sold to date and a population of about 700 souls sprung up in one year—and the lands are now settling at the rate of 40 families per month.

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Settlers and farmers have succeeded. Prices and values have advanced—four schools have been erected. Hard surface roads constructed. Telephone line established connecting up with Jacksonville local telephone. Hotel buildings erected. 210 farms fenced and being developed all in a little over one year.

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We opened up our sale on April, 1909, at $20.00 per acre. We have about 200 tracts left, now selling at the advanced price of $30.00 per acre subject to another advance January 1st, 1911.

Write today to Jacksonville Heights Improvement Company, 122 Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida, for full particulars.

Investigate the proposition and the personnel of the Company through any channel you wish.

We will only sell out our remaining tracts and we cannot enlarge; we can only sell what land we now have on hand.

All large tracts beyond us have been gobbled up by big syndicates.

Write Today for Literature

Jacksonville Heights Improvement Co.
122 Hogan Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

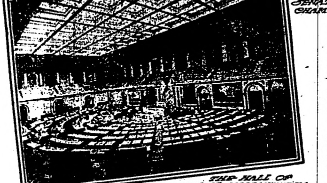
[illegible] MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

GOSSIP OF OUR LAW-MAKERS

by EDWARD B. CLARK

JAMES S. SHERMAN PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE SENATE

THE SENATE CHAMBER



THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CHANGES which are certain to come in the membership of the United States Senate next March will involve much more than a mere disappearance of old faces and the appearance of new ones. It often has been said that the senate of the United States is a law unto itself in matters of procedure, and so it is. The senate does things as no other legislative body in the world does them. The senators pride themselves upon the dignity of their body and they take no little pride apparently in the uniqueness of the rules which govern them and in the accepted method of doing things without absolute governing regulation.

Over in the house members draw for seats. A man just elected is as likely to get a first-class seat as a man who has been in the service of the house for years. The leader of the majority and the leader of the minority and the oldest member in point of service in the hall are allowed to select their own seats. After they have made their choice all is a lottery. In the senate the thing is different. A newly elected member of the upper house takes such a seat as he can find vacant, and his first duty to himself is to "file" on the seat of some other member so that he may get it when the other member dies or retires.

At times there are five or six "filings" for the same seat. For instance, if some senator has a choice seat and he is aged and in the ordinary course of things may be expected to die soon, his seat is certain to be in request by several senators provided that those lower on the list of applicants think that those above them like the holder of the seat himself, are likely to die, or to be retired quickly from the service by their constituents.

Some of the old senators do not like the way in which the younger members file for their seats. Then there are some senators who are not old who do not like to feel that others think that their seats soon are to be vacated. When a senator in the prime of life finds that his seat has been "filed" on he takes it as an intimation that the senator who does the filing thinks that the seat's occupant is nearing the end of his tether because his state has disapproved of his services, or that the political party opposing the one of which he is a member is likely soon to become in the ascendant.

Senator Dolliver, who died recently, had one of the best seats in the senate chamber, a commanding place from which he could always catch the eye of the presiding officer. The Iowan's successor in the senate will not get his predecessor's seat, for notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Dolliver was apparently in good health and was only fifty-two years old, there were three applications on file for his seat when he should vacate it. Of course it must be understood that the seats of the Republicans and those of the Democrats are separated and that no man of one party ever files an application for the seat of a man of the other party.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana was in the upper house for years before he succeeded in getting a seat to his liking. Early in his service he had filed an application for the seat occupied by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, a vigorous man with apparently a long lease of earthly and senatorial life ahead of him. Unexpectedly Senator Spooner resigned, and Beveridge moved to what is perhaps the best seat in the house, one on the middle aisle midway between the front and rear of the chamber.

Elihu Root, who is accounted one of the foremost men in the upper house in point of ability, is obliged to sit in what is known as the "Cherokee Strip." There are so many Republicans in the present senate that they more than fill the seats allotted to the majority on the left side of the center aisle. There are not enough Democrats to fill the seats allotted to them. The vacant Democratic seats are away around near the wall to the extreme right of the vice-president, who has to turn his head to see the seats of the occupants. In this "Cherokee Strip" sits the "overflow" Republicans and one of them is Elihu Root.

Before the new senate office building was completed it was the effort of the senate to provide a separate room in the Capitol for each senator. All of these rooms were called committee rooms, but in order to dignify them as such it was necessary to create several committees which really were nothing more than committees in name, for they seldom held meetings and it is said that in one or two cases no meetings ever have been held. The senators as they were assigned to rooms were made chairmen of the committees which were supposed to meet in the assigned chambers. This gave the minority senators chairmanships, but it can be taken for granted that the majority always saw to it that the committees presided over by minority men were not of a kind to have any great influence on legislation.

Now that the senate office building is occupied and each senator has a general office, a private office, a reception room and a bath, it is not necessary to provide separate rooms in the Capitol for all the upper house members. So it is that before long it may be that the farce of naming committees which never have anything to do may be done away with.

Here is a list of some of the practically useless committees of the senate: "Transportation and sale of meat products;" "Revolutionary claims;" "Transportation rates to the seaboard;" "Investigate trespass upon Indian lands;" and last, "Disposition of useless papers in the executive departments."

There are to be many changes in committee chairmanships in March next and in fact there will have to be a general shaking up in the committee memberships as a result of changes in the senate's roll call. Senator Dolliver who died was the chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry, one of the most important subsidiary bodies of the United States senate. Senator Frances E. Warren of Wyoming is the ranking member of the committee now that Senator Dolliver is dead, but Warren is the chairman of the committee on military affairs, a position which he would prefer to hold to that of the chairmanship of the agricultural body. No member holds two important chairs and so some one besides Senator Warren must be selected to take Mr. Dolliver's place at the head of the committee which looks after the bills in which the farmers of the country and the forest enthusiasts are particularly interested.

Eugene Hale of Maine will retire in March. He is at the head of the committee on appropriations, a position which next to the chieftainship of the committee on finance is the most important chairmanship in the gift of the senate. Nobody knows yet who will succeed Mr. Hale as committee chief, but it can be taken for granted that if the Republicans hold control of the senate and the so-called regulars hold control of the Republicans, Mr. Hale will be succeeded by a man of what in these days the country is given to call the old school of Republican thought.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, the Republican leader in the senate, is the chairman of the committee on finance, which corresponds to the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives. It was the committee on finance which considered the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and which reported it to the senate. Every bill which has to do with the raising of revenue goes to Mr. Aldrich's committee. Under the constitution all such revenue measures must originate in the house of representatives, but frequently the United States senate takes house bills and strikes out everything in them except the enacting clause, thus gets around the constitutional question, and frames revenue bills much as it wishes to. Of course these bills have to go back to the house for agreement, but the senate despite constitutional inhibition does just about as much original work in revenue measures as the house itself.

Who is going to succeed Nelson W. Aldrich as chairman of the most powerful committee in the senate of the United States? Nobody knows. Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan ranks next to Mr. Aldrich on the finance committee and in the natural order of things he would succeed to Mr. Aldrich's place as finance chairman. The difficulty is that Mr. Burrows has been defeated in the primaries for re-election to the senate and like Mr. Aldrich he is to retire in March. Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania comes next on this all powerful body, but it is more than whispered that chairmanship preferment is not to be given to Mr. Penrose. Next in order comes Eugene Hale of Maine, who is to retire in March, and thus is out of consideration. Then comes Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, who will not accept the chairmanship under any circumstances, for his age precludes his undertaking the hard work connected with it. No one knows yet who will succeed the powerful Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island as the chief of the finance committee, a position which carries with it ordinarily the Republican leadership of the senate of the United States.

A good deal of historic interest centers in some of the committee rooms of the senate. The present senate wing of the Capitol was not completed until the year 1859, but there are several committee rooms still located in the old part of the great building. Even in the new section there are two or three rooms which have witnessed stirring scenes. In the room of the committee on territories for instance, a body of which Senator Beveridge of Indiana is the chairman, there were held the hearings on the Kansas-Nebraska bill and on other "free or slave soil state" matters. In the room of the committee on privileges and elections, of which Senator Burrows of Michigan is the chairman, many senators have had what might be called grand jury hearings on the question of their right to their seats. The Utah cases have been heard here, and it was here that Senator W. A. Clark of Montana appeared through his counsel to try to prove that he did not use wrongful means to secure his seat in the senate.

In the room of the committee on military affairs hundreds upon hundreds of problems were worked out during the days of the civil war. Since the United States has become a world power Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the committee on the Philippines, has had many puzzling questions on his hands, and the hearings which have been held in this room at times have attracted crowds and nearly always have been of deep interest. In the Philippines room the "anti-Imperialists" have argued on behalf of independence for the Pilippino, and there have been met in debate by men who have maintained that the day of liberty for the "little brown brother" must be postponed until he is qualified for its privileges.

Memories of men pass quickly. While the United States government as a government is only about 121 years old, few men can be found today to identify without looking at the names, the pictures and the busts of men high in official government position or of great fame in their time in contemporary history. In the senate chamber placed in niches about the gallery walls are busts of the vice-presidents of the United States. Only the guides of the Capitol who have their lessons letters proof, can tell the names of these men without reference to the printed lists or the printed inscriptions.

When the house cleaning days were over only a season ago two pictures were replaced on the walls of the corridor of the senate. One of them was a picture of Patrick Henry and the other was that of Thomas Jefferson. For weeks the fact that Jefferson's picture has been labeled Patrick Henry and Patrick Henry's had been labeled Thomas Jefferson went undetected. Finally a visitor noticed the error, called attention to it and had the change made.

Perhaps the most striking picture in the senate corridors is that which shows Commodore Perry standing in the row boat to which he went from his sinking flag ship Lawrence to the ship Niagara at the battle of Lake Erie. Perry is pictured erect in the boat while a small boy evidently a "midship-mite," also standing trying to pull the Commodore down to a seat so that he will be less exposed to the furious rain of the shot of the enemy. The boy who is trying to induce the commodore to take the necessary precaution to save his life was a nephew of the great sailor, and it was he who later opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world. So it is that in the painting are the portraits of two Perrys, both of whom are famous in the naval annals of the United States.

MAD KING OTTO'S LIFE

Some remarkable details relating to the mad King Otto of Bavaria are published from a diplomatic source by the Giornale d'Italia, the London Chronicle says. Though shut up for forty years in castles, now at the Castle Furstenried, and though sixty-two years of age. Otto is still a fine, handsome figure, with a magnificent beard and flowing gray locks.

The stories about his periodical fits of fury are quite untrue. His court is presided over by Marshal Baron Redwis and consists of a few trusty gentry belonging to the most ancient families of the Bavarian aristocracy.

King Otto suffers terriby from insomnia and often sits up in bed half the night staring toward the door, as if expecting somebody to enter. He, however, rises punctually every morning at 8 and mutely allows himself to be dressed by his valet. He has a holy horror of soap and water, and of having his hair and nails cut, so that servants have to await patiently a favorable day for these operations, when the poor patient is in a state of complete apathy. King Otto smokes incredible quantities of cigarettes and is always puffing away save when he is absorbed in his favorite pastime of studying the operatic music of his pet composer, Verdi. Often he causes the castle to resound all day long with the melodies of "Rigoletto."

The diplomat relates that the first symptom of brain decay in the young prince, till then so bright, forceful and courageous, was manifested during the Franco-German war. Just before the seige of Paris Kaiser William summoned him to the headquarters of the general staff and kept him under observation, in company with Bismarck and Moltke, the reason being that King Otto had called out a squad of cavalry and ordered them to charge straight at a stone wall, which, he insisted, was a body of the enemy's infantry.

He began preaching everywhere the stern necessity of concluding peace with France at any price. Soon after intercepted letters were brought to the Emperor William which the Bavarian prince had been dispatching secretly to the enemy. It was then that the old kaiser sadly sent for the demented prince, decorated him with the order of the iron cross for service rendered in the campaign and packed him off under a medical escort for a pleasure trip in Spain and Italy.

Curari a Queer Poison

Curari, the vegetable poison with which the Indians of the upper Amazon tip their hunting arrows, remains a mystery in its composition after a hundred years of investigation by scientists. The Indians will sell it for its weight in silver, but will not reveal the plants from which it is derived. Not long ago a professor in a German university was sent to the Amazon wilderness for the express purpose of discovering the secret, for curari, or urari, as it is otherwise called, is now thought to be of great value in medicine. The professor lived two years in Indian villages, and while he was permitted to witness the boiling of the "witches' broth," which lasted several days, he could not tell what plants went into the brew. Returning from his baffled quest down the Amazon with a quantity of the poison, the professor was met by another traveler, Dewey Austin Cobb, who had got possession of a native blowgun. The latter tells in the National Geographic Magazine how he put some of the professor's curari on some of his blowgun arrows, which are like toothpicks feathered with cotton, and tried it on a buck deer in the forest.

"After a deliberate aim our hunter fired," says Mr. Cobb, "if I may use such a word for the little puff, scarcely heard by us, and entirely inaudible above the rustling corn leaves at the distance of the deer. The animal gave a slight start as it felt the prick of the arrow on its flank and turned partly around, sniffing the air for a scent, and looking about as if searching for the insect that had bitten or stung it. Detecting nothing, it stood still and unalarmed. At the end of a minute, or a minute and a half at most, its head dropped a little, as if it was sleepy.

"When the hunter saw this he arose and stepped out in plain sight. The deer turned his head and looked at him, and moved forward, not away from him, a few steps, and stopped. It showed no fear, but simply curiosity. After another minute the professor and I arose, and all three walked quietly to within reach of it. It made no movement to run away, but watched us intently, and shifted its position a little. Its movements seemed perfectly easy and natural. Absence of fear was the only observable change, until at the end of three minutes more; then it lay down, not falling, but as naturally as a cow or sheep when ready for sleep.

"We all approached its side, and the hunter laid a hand on its shoulder. It looked up at him, but showed no resentment or fear. Even its breathing seemed easy and natural, which surprised me, as I had heard that death resulted from paralysis of the lungs when caused by urari."

Gaunt House of "Vanity Fair."

Writing on the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's first novel, "Vanity Fair," C. Van Noorden concludes that this was Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, and not, as most commentators incline to believe, either Hertford House, Manchester Square, or Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square. Harcourt House, says Mr. Van Noorden, corresponds almost exactly with the novelist's description in "Vanity Fair."

"The vast hall, the great gateway, etc., all are here, while the equestrian statue resolves itself into that of the Duke of Cumberland, the 'Butcher' of Culloden, which was removed in 1868, ostensibly to be recast, but has never reappeared. This figure appears in Thackeray's own illustration of the arrest of Capt. Crawley when leaving Gaunt House, affording another proof of the correctness of this localization. Harcourt House has now given way to a block of residential flats."—London Graphic.

HAS A POWDER ROOM

Old Beverly Church Constructed With a Magazine.

Town's Ammunition Stored for Safe Keeping in Unitarian Structure—No Fires Ever Kindled in Meeting House.

Beverly, Mass.—The Unitarian church of Beverly is located on Cabot street in the central part of the city. For some years the parish was connected with Salem.

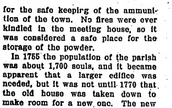
In the winter of 1666 the people of the Beverly parish sent a petition to the Salem people stating that they wished to form a parish of their own in Beverly and to erect a house of worship. The petition was received. It was signed by Roger Conant and 48 other church members.

On July 4, 1667, the subject of the petition was again considered and unanimous consent was given. Aug. 28 of the same year Mr. Hale accepted a call, and on Sept. 27 he was ordained. Previous to the ordination exercises the church was organized.

The following provision was made by the society for Dr. Hale's support. His salary was to be £70 a year with 30 cords of firewood. It was further agdeed that he should have the use of a new house, two acres of land to be fenced in, as much meadow as bore about four loads of hay and the benefit of the pasturing during the time that he remained with them in the ministry.

In 1690 Mr. Hale was invited by the general court to join the expedition against Canada as chaplain. This was strongly objected to on the part of the parish, but the objection did not seem to have weight and he went. Mr. Hale died May 15, 1700, and Thomas Blower of Cambridge succeeded him, being ordained Oct. 26, 1701.

The first meeting house was built in 1656, near the site of the present vestry. The second meeting house was built in 1682, on the site of the present church. The house was used for the transaction of public business, and in 1727 a powder room was built for the safe keeping of the ammunition of the town. No fires were ever kindled in the meeting house, so it was considered a safe place for the storage of the powder.



Unitarian Church at Beverly.

In 1755 the population of the parish was about 1,700 souls, and it became apparent that a larger edifice was needed, but it was not until 1770 that the old house was taken down to make room for a new one. The new house was built, and in 1795 it was enlarged. In 1835 it was again enlarged at a cost of $10,000, the whole structure being taken down with the exception of the stout oaken frame, and rebuilt in its present form. The church still stands and is in first-class condition.

REWARD AFTER MANY YEARS

A Modest Hero Gets a Gold Medal From Uncle Sam for Life-Saving Bravery.

Washington.—After 32 years of waiting, James Cummings, of Custer, Mich., a quiet hero, too modest to tell of his own bravery, has received from the treasury department a gold medal for his part in saving 44 lives from the wreck of the grain barge Rutler, off Ludington, Mich., on November 1, 1878.

Cummings was the engineer on the government harbor tug Colonel Graham. In a raw November gale the Rutler went down in 18 feet of water, when the cargo shifted, and drove the crew of 44 into the rigging. There the men hung a night and a day, the icy water breaking over them.

When Capt. Frederick Kendrick of the Graham volunteered to tow a lifeboat out to the wreck and the masters of sturdier craft had shaken their heads and declared it a lost hope, Cummings, down in the dark hold of the tug, stood by the throttle and encouraged his firemen. In a sea that threatened to swamp the tug and carried off the lifeboat they fought to the lee side of the wreck and took off the men.

Capt. Kendrick got a medal immediately, but the engineer, below was forgotten, until Representative James McLaughlin recently heard of his case and brought it to the attention of the treasury department.

Women Wish to Marry Latham.

New York.—Hubert Latham, the French aviator, is unmarried. Since he has been in this country more than 40 women have sent him proposals of marriage.

THE SUNBEAM.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1910. NO. 38.

DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL

Outclass Other Countries in Savings

SAVINGS BANK

WASHINGTON.—More than 9,000,000 depositors in the savings banks of the United States hold over $4,000,000,000. In the last year the number of savings bank depositors has increased over 300,000. The total amount of their deposits has risen $357,000,000 in twelve months. The average amount of every depositor's account is $445, which is nearly $25 more than the average the year before.

It is certain that not less than $6,000,000 in bank deposits can fairly be counted as savings. The national banks hold about $800,000,000 of such deposits. The trust companies have about $700,000,000 in savings accounts. The state banks hold over $500,000,000 on savings bank conditions. Total savings deposits of the country cannot fall under $6,000,000,000. There are more than 15,000,000 separate accounts in that immense sum.

The contrast between these figures and the statistics which measure the savings of other countries is proof of the difference between the ability to save and the wide diffusion of prosperity in the United States and the conditions in foreign lands.

In Germany, for instance, there are more than 19,000,000 savings accounts, but the total amount represented by that multitude of deposits is only about $3,400,000,000, or little more than half of the savings deposits in American banks. The United Kingdom, with nearly half as large a population as that of the United States, has about 13,000,000 savings accounts, including postal savings banks, of course, but the deposits amount to only about $1,050,000,000, or 16 per cent. of the American total.

Austria and Hungary together have about $1,600,000,000 in savings deposits owned by nearly 8,000,000 depositors. Italy stands high in the number of savings accounts, with 7,000,000 of them, in round figures, but low in the total amount of the deposits, which are under $700,000,000.

Japan is a marvel in respect to the wide use of savings banks, including the postal savings department of the government, but the amount of the deposits is very small in proportion to the multitude of accounts.

White House Season Formally Opens

FORMAL announcement of official functions to be given at the White House during the season has been made. These official affairs are quite distinct from those given by Mrs. Taft when the occasions are surround by a more private and personal atmosphere.

According to established custom the reception to the diplomat corps will be given first, and the date chosen is January 10, to be followed a week later by the diplomatic dinner. At the reception all persons connected with the embassies and legations, and the members of their families, are invited to be present, but at the dinner only the diplomatic chiefs and their wives, if there are any, receive invitations.

On January 24 the annual reception to the judiciary will take place, which a week later will be followed by the customary dinner to the members of the Supreme court. Mr. Justice Hughes and Mrs. Hughes will attend these functions at the White House as guests of honor for the first time.

The reception to the congressional circles will be on February 7, and as a dinner to these same people would be a practical impossibility at the White House, one is not given, but President and Mrs. Taft conceived the idea of giving a dinner in compliment to the speaker when they took possession of the White House, and last year the custom was inaugurated.

The following Tuesday, February 21, the state functions, which last a trifle over two months, will be concluded with the reception to the army and navy, an affair which has more brilliancy than any of the others, owing to the fact that most of the men guests are in full-dress uniform. Most people are uncertain whether they prefer to be present at the first or the last of the receptions, for, of course, that given especially for the diplomats is particularly brilliant.

Harem Refugee Goes Back to Turkey

NOW I AM NOT AFRAID OF ALL THE TURKS IN TURKEY

"I SHALL return to Turkey and minister to the persecutions of my people," says Bernixa Baherion, an Armenian girl, who is looking forward to the time when she will return to Constantinople, whence she fled six years ago, disguised as the servant of an American missionary, to escape life in a Musselman's harem.

She will return as an American citizen, an unordained minister of a Christian creed and a graduate nurse with a diploma from the Seventh Day Adventist sanitarium of this city and six months' experience in the famous London City hospital. She is just finishing her third and last year at the local institution, and this winter will go to England for the post-graduate course in the London hospital before going to Turkey.

Asked if she no longer dreaded those who had attempted to harm her, she replied: "They dare not molest me. I have lived in this country for six years. I am now an American citizen. I have taken out my first papers and am now ready to swear allegiance to the land of my adoption.

As Miss Baherion talked her voice was tense with emotion and her hands worked nervously, as she lived again the days that preceded her flight. She told how, as a child, reared in the Armenian faith, she had been converted by her father, himself a convert of the Adventist mission house in Constantinople.

Health Expert on Dangerous Games

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, chief chemist of the department of agriculture and national authority on how to eat, has essayed a new role. Doctor Wiley has announced himself as a believer in the doctrine that it is better to have a few boys killed at football, on the diamond and in the water than to bring up a race of mollycoddles.

Rough sport, according to Doctor Wiley, is essential to the upbringing of a race of fearless, sturdy men who are qualified to cope with the great problems of life and to furnish the right sort of backbone for a progressive nation. To a reporter Doctor Wiley said:

"It is better, even for a few individuals, to sacrifice themselves for the good of the race than to bring up mollycoddles.

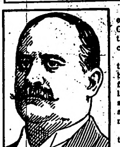
"If all the sports in which persons have sometimes been killed should be eliminated from the list of human activities, only ring-around-a-rosy would be left. Football would, of course, never be played again; baseball, riding, driving, swimming, boating, skating, flying in the air would soon be forgotten pleasures.

"It is that very element of danger in a sport that makes the sport an education in itself. It is the danger in the sport that educates youths and lads to be bold and fearless, and to be resourceful when beset with troublesome problems. The boy who has not played at dangerous games is not apt to know how to work at dangerous labors.

"The out-of-doors life of games, particularly of games of lusty activity, are necessary to children. City boys and girls, as compared with their country cousins, are raised under a restraint that works to their disadvantage."

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

NEW SENATOR FROM GEORGIA



Joseph Meriwether Terrell is the new United States senator from Georgia. The naming of Governor Terrell probably caused no surprise throughout the state. He was the one man most conspicuously mentioned for the post.

A former governor of Georgia and former attorney general of the state, Senator Terrell has been conspicuous for his interest in education for the boys and girls of the state. The establishment of the eleven district agricultural schools which have since come into being was authorized during his incumbency of the gubernatorial office in 1902.

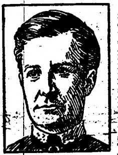
Senator Terrell served in the lower house in the sessions of 1884 and 1886, and in the senate which convened in 1890. He was elected attorney general in 1892 and served until 1902, when he resigned to make the race for governor. In that campaign he made over 120 speeches.

He served in the office of governor for four years and eight months, being given an extra length of time owing to the action of the legislature in changing the time of meeting of the legislature from October to June. He retired from the governor's chair on July 1, 1906, and has since been engaged in the practise of law in Atlanta.

The new junior senator from Georgia is forty-nine years of age. He was born in Greenville, Meriwether county, on June 6, 1861, the son of Joel E. G. and Sarah R. (Anthony) Terrell. The county of his birth was named for General David Meriwether, an uncle of his grandfather, and the one for whom the grandfather was named. He was educated in the common schools of the state and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1882. Four years later, on October 19, 1886, he married Jessie Lee Spivey of Greensville.

The term for which Senator Terrell is named will terminate on the second Tuesday after the legislature meets next June, or whenever his successor is elected and qualifies.

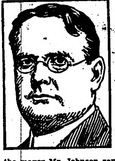
A WOMAN AIRSHIP BUILDER



Thousands of persons pass daily a dingy building in Twenty-third street, New York city, without ever so much as dreaming that up in its loft there is a woman with tireless brain at work on the great problem of conquering the air. One need not be unduly surprised at this, as women have invaded most of man's territory, anyway. Miss E. Lillian Todd is no newcomer in the field, yet she is the only woman builder of airships, and it is in the loft mentioned that she does all her planning. Visitors admitted to the place soon learn to watch out. If they do not they are sure to be hit in the nose by some cardboard model which the ardent Miss Todd sends whizzing across the room with a rubber-band motor. Miss Todd began serious work on a biplane about two years ago which was in successful flight on the aviation field at Mineola recently. "I don't care to say just what I'm working toward," she says, in answer to a question, "but what I—what every builder of an airship wants to achieve is a ship that will balance and recover automatically, like a bird. That more than anything else will make airship travel practical.

"I believe airships will be used as practical carriers within five years. They won't take the place of trolley cars, but there is a vast field for airships. They can be used for exploration. Think what difficult marches they will save. They will be of endless value to civil engineers in taking observations for the best points for bridges, etc. And of course they would be immensely useful in war; but let us hope there won't be any war for them to be used in.

BARS THE INAUGURAL BALL



Governor-elect H. W. Johnson of California, who declined to attend an inaugural ball arranged in his honor, is the insurgent leader in his state. He first came into prominence during the fight against graft, and it was largely due to his influence that Abe Ruef was convicted after the shooting of Francis J. Heney in court. Mr. Johnson was born in California in 1866. He studied at the University of California, practiced law at Sacramento and went to San Francisco in 1902. Prior to his departure for Washington he dictated letters in which he declined to attend the ball.

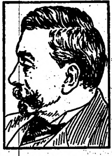
The mayor of Sacramento appointed a committee of thirty citizens to arrange for the customary inaugural ball. The list was submitted by Mr. Johnson's friends. In a letter received by the mayor Mr. Johnson says: "So far as I am personally concerned, I prefer that your plans be not carried out. I wish my inauguration to be of the most simple and direct character, without ceremony or ostentation."

Mr. Johnson says in a letter to a friend, Victor Hatfield:

"I wish the inauguration to be direct, certain and simple; and while, of course, the social amenities of the position will be punctiliously observed, superfluous entertainment to myself will be eliminated.

"It is for these reasons that I do not wish, so far as it relates to me, any inaugural ball or ceremony."

WINANS NEW TO HIS COUNTRY



Although he is fifty-six years of age, Walter Winans, an American citizen, never saw this country until he stepped ashore from the steamer Cedric at New York the other day. Mr. Winans' father, William L. Winans of Baltimore, went to Russia to build a railroad for the czar and never returned. It was said that the sea voyage from America had been so disagreeable that he feared to make the return. At any rate his son Walter was born in St. Petersburg and as the family established its residence in England he was brought up in that country.

Walter inherited an enormous fortune. He has devoted his life to sport. He has 32 of his horses now on Austrian tracks and may send these to America some day. He has a very large stable of show horses, 16 of which he has sent to this country for exhibition at the New York horse show. Mr. Winans is also a hunter of big game. He has killed 2,000 stags and boars. In fact, he is more devoted to hunting than he is to horse shows and racing. It is not alone as a sportsman that Mr. Winans has won fame. He has gone in for art and his work as a sculptor and painter has been exhibited at the Royal academy. Mr. Winans is much interested in tattooing, and a design on his arm is said to be the most beautiful piece of tattooing ever done.

Mr. Winans has lived nearly 40 years in England, and for 12 years he held the revolver championship of that country. He has always classified himself as an American. He is a chevalier of the imperial Russian order of St. Stanislas.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

The Pursuit of the Tricky Smuggler

NEW YORK.—What is the psychology of the smuggler? Is he actuated by greed? Does he love the game for its excitement? Does he look upon the government as so impersonal a thing that to steal from it is not a sin? Is the rich man instinctively a greater smuggler than the poor man, and is the American a greater sinner than his alien brother?

These questions surely must have occurred to everyone who has been watching the extraordinary recent happenings at the New York custom house; who has made note of the millionaires and their wives who have been caught red-handed in attempts to cheat the government in the most brazen fashion; who has read of the tremendous frauds upon the customs perpetrated by the sugar trust and other great importers.

Collector Loeb has imbued subordinates with the conviction that they are not paid their salaries to help folk cheat the government. Among passengers, at least, most of the smuggling in the old days was accomplished through collusion of subordinates in the customs service. The system steadily developed through many, many years, until the sophisticated traveler knew perfectly that a ten or twenty dollar bill, laid on the top-tray of a trunk, would, when that trunk was opened on the dock, insure immunity from actual search, and that the money would be missing, later when the trunk was opened at hotel or home. A ten or twenty dollar bill so placed, in these days, would be like a spark to set a whole train of official powder burning—a train of powder which would lead to an explosion beyond doubt. It might blow the culprit into jail; it certainly would blow a heavy fine out of his pocket.

"In numerical proportion do you catch as many smugglers among steerage passengers as among travelers in the first cabin?" the vigorous collector was asked.

"No," he said. "I don't believe we do."

"What is the psychology of that?"

"I—haven't thought it out," said he a little hesitantly. "It would be interesting, though. Perhaps the fact that one has money makes him nervier. That may be it."

Plundering a City's Philanthropists

PHILANTHROPIC CROOK

PITTSBURG, PA.—"So-called 'Philanthropy' has become one of the leading crimes of Pittsburg—a crime to which we have found it necessary to apply heroic treatment."

Peter Pry Shevlin, a Pittsburg detective, who has been given the task of running down "Philanthropic crooks" in Pittsburg, made this remark:

"The good people of Pittsburg are virtually sandbagged each year out of more than enough to keep our poor in luxury," he continued, "and yet of each dollar given through the honest philanthropic promoter only about forty ce[illegible] of it reaches the point for which it was intended. As for the dishonest promoter who is now infesting Pittsburg—well, he gets it all, and in most cases comes back with an expense account to collect—and collects it."

It has been proved that a man with a good suit of clothes and a good address can, by gaining an audience with some of the social lead[illegible] Pittsburg and getting a name or [illegible] signed to a paper, start out and collect from $1,000 to $10,000 with little trouble. The amount of money he gets depends largely on the nature of the scheme.

The first of the alleged high-class philanthropic crooks to be taken in by the Pittsburg police through Shevlin's work is one named Silverman, who, it is alleged by the police, has already cleaned up $25,000 through the laxness of method in giving, by the rich of Pittsburg. Silverman has been in the toils in Pittsburg at least twenty times, but each time, until the present, he has been helped out by very rich relatives of his wife. Now the postal authorities have him.

Bent Pin Upsets Dignity of the Court

ST. LOUIS.—Judge William Jefferson Pollard of the Dayton street police court is sore as a result of the action of an undiscovered enemy who wounded his dignity and nether limbs by inserting a bent pin into his anatomy while he was sitting on the bench.

The bent pin was fastened in a board underneath the desk under which he stretched his legs.

The judge, after hearing a case on trial, started to cross his legs, preliminary to launching his judicial dictum, when an explosive "Ouch!" from the judicial lips startled the crowded courtroom and stopped the proceedings.

The judge quickly uncrossed his legs and tenderly rubbed the right one, while a pained and indignant expression possessed his features. He stooped underneath the desk and arose a moment later with a bent pin in his hands, which he held up for inspection.

"This thing has to stop!" he thundered. "This is not the first time I have been similarly outraged, and if it is not stopped I will demand a searching police investigation. I have a very strong suspicion of the identity of the person responsible for it, and I propose to make it hot for him if my suspicions are confirmed."

Judge Pollard would not tell who it is he suspects of the joke. He says he is not thin skinned, but he does draw the line at such pointed attacks.

All Betting Now Illegal in New York

ONE CAN'T EVEN PLAY MARBLES !-?-

ALBANY, N. Y.—All of the several laws prohibiting betting of every character in the state of New York are now in effect. These laws were originally aimed solely at racing, but amendments and changes were made until now it is hazardous to offer to make a wager by word of mouth. While there can be no wager unless there are two persons to the transaction, but if the offer is made and accepted, though no money be passed, the law is violated.

Directors and managers of race tracks are made liable for any violations that may occur within their grounds. Just as long as the blame was not fixed on them directly they were willing to race, and those desiring to bet on the races could find ways of their own to evade the law.

The laws apparently leave no loophole and several of the poolrooms and handbook men, who have done a thriving business in New York, have put up the shutters and others have intimated that they will make no further fight for a play when it may mean arrest and a jail term. If any plan has been devised to evade the law it is not generally known. Of course there are many who will continue to bet as they have before, but the handbook men are looking for new customers.

Though horse racing is a favorite medium for bettors, there is another sport that will feel the effects of the new law. It is boxing. At all of the club affairs there has been plenty of bets made on the result, and it has been the custom to make them openly. Now it will have to be done under cover, and then in violation of the law. "Orally or otherwise," as the law reads, puts up the bars just about as tightly as could be imagined.

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. MINN.

AGE AND HUMAN USEFULNESS.

At what age are men at their best? The pessimistic theory attributed to Doctor Osler, which he afterward repudiated, that the golden age is thirty-five, or thereabouts, that it is followed inevitably by waning powers, and that there should be provision for chloroforming all who threaten to survive the age of sixty, has never had many serious adherents, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. It is generally conceded that thirty-five is rather the beginning than the end of the prime of life, and that the vigorous human individual who lives sanely and cheerfully may do more in some important fields of activity after he has acquired the ripe judgment that comes with experience than in the heyday of the thirties and forties. Dr. T. M. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., has come forward with a declaration that is quite as interesting as the one Doctor Osler disowned, and that ought to attract equally wide attention. He says that "there are many reasons for believing that we carry around with us great reserve powers, and unknown energies which are seldom used, and that in old age appeal to these powers may give a certain vigor entirely unexpected, which lengthens our life and practically overcomes disease." He also says that "the man past sixty and from that on to eighty ought to be at his very best because life is then no experiment, and he has attained a position where he can use all his powers to the best advantage." Doctor Crothers insists that there is no theory in this, but that it "is sustained by a great variety of facts which fortunately are becoming more realized as the years go by."

A traveler in the west a decade ago was much amused at the vehicles he saw. They were all kinds of "contraptions." Buggies, "dearborns"—any old thing to ride in. The people out there were living close, faring hard and—saving money, says the Philadelphia Press. That's why the per capita savings bank account of Kansas excels that of all other states. It is astonishingly different today. At the Leavenworth county fair some days ago dozens of farmers came to the grounds in motor cars. They had paid for them, too. They had raised the wheat and corn to do it. The mere sensation of gliding swiftly over the roads where a year or so back they had condemned the "buzz" wagons which frightened their horses, gave them confidence and a new satisfaction. This is what the automobile has achieved in our country districts. It has made a modest toiler a man of new resources. It has put a machine in his hands and said, "Use it." And he is using it. He feels himself on a par with any millionaire who can afford to buy a new model every year.

The rapidity of development in this age is such as to cause many to lose sight of the fact that some of our chief industries are of comparatively modern origin. Cotton spinning has come to be one of the foremost of manufactures in this and other countries, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. But in the present form it has been in existence less than a hundred years, the first cotton-spinning mill in the United States having been started in 1811 at Fall River, Mass. That city is preparing to observe the centenary of the business, and next year will have an imposing celebration. It may be of interest to know that when cotton manufacturing was started there Fall River was known as Troy, a name which was retained until 1834. Cotton goods of various kinds are made in Troy, N. Y., and vicinity, and the anniversary of the origin of cotton spinning will enlist attention.

Wonders never cease. A woman in Minneapolis is suing for a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment because her husband persists in kissing her too often and ardently. And others complain because they are never kissed. No wonder the poor men have been trying unsuccessfully to strike a happy medium since the world started.

Boston is developing a taste for shark meat. There is some uneasy feeling in Wall street lest the taste spread to Gotham.

A Virginia school board has established a rule that its school teachers of the softer sex must not attend dances. The board should explain whether this action is taken because the teachers are not good enough to appear at dances or because they are too good.

The arrest of a man one hundred and seven years old shows how carefully we are protected from menaces to our community.

MRS. EDDY AT REST

BOSTON SERVICE AT BIER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LEADER ATTENDED BY 120.

ONLY PINK ROSES ON CASKET

Relatives, Members of Household and Officials of Church Make Up Company of Mourners—Body Placed in Vault at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Boston.—The body of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy was placed in the receiving vault at Mount Auburn cemetery Thursday after services attended by 120 persons, including her family, relatives, members of her households, officials of the Christian Science church and publishing house and her personal students residing in Boston and vicinity.

Funeral services at the Chestnut Hill home were simple and were conducted with quiet dignity. Long before the time for the services to begin the holders of cards of admission began to arrive. Judge Clifford P. Smith, first reader of the mother church, conducted the services.

A great hall divides the house. At the left are two parlors and in the rear parlor in the bay window was the coffin of massive bronze, containing the body of Mrs. Eddy. Upon the coffin, which was closed, Mrs. Eddy's son and her grandchildren and her adopted son having seen the well-known face, was a bunch of pink roses from the members of the household. This was the only floral offering to be seen. In the rear of the hall Judge Smith was stationed. Those invited to the services were in the hall, the front parlor and the library, to the right of the entrance. Grouped on the second floor at the head of a wide staircase were Mrs. Eddy's family, her other relatives and members of her household. The furniture had been removed from the room where the coffin sat. The old rose draperies harmonized with the wall decorations, and the soft light of day illuminated the surroundings.

Judge Smith began the services by the reading of a lesson sermon correlative passages from "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures."

The poem by Mrs. Eddy, "Mother's Evening Prayer," was read by Mrs. Carol Hoyt Powers, second reader of the mother church.

This concluded the services and the coffin was then carried out of the door to the porte cochere, where the hearse was in waiting and the journey to Mount Auburn cemetery was begun.

There was no service at the receiving vault other than the reading of the XXIII. Psalm by Judge Smith and last verse in Jude: "To the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever," given as a benediction.

The coffin was then taken within by the pallbearers, the vault was sealed and there a guard will be maintained until a mausoleum has been built on the plots chosen for the final resting place of the body.

URGES MONEY REFORM PLAN

Secretary MacVeagh Says, in Annual Report, Our Present Currency System Breeds Panics.

Washington.—Currency reform; extension of the scope of the national banking laws, if there are no immediate general changes in the monetary system; civil service retirements; a customs service free from practical politics; business-like methods in the daily transactions of the government and abolition of red tape wherever it clogs the wheels of the government's business are among the recommendations in the annual report of MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, presented to congress Thursday.

Expenses of governments in the fiscal year 1912, for which this session of congress is asked to appropriate, are estimated at $630,494,013.12. The estimated expenditures of the Panama canal are given as $56,920,847.69, making a total of $687,414,860.81. The estimates represent net savings of about $18,000,000 in the executive departments, compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

"Our system can fairly be called a panic-breeding system," he says, "whereas every other great national banking and currency system is panic-preventing. As long as we continue under our present system we are liable to panics, and the devastations of panics reach Republicans and Democrats, and all parts of the country alike. Panics are no longer necessary and no longer respectable.

"We have no system of reserves; our banking system destroys them. It concentrates in New York what are pretended to be reserves and then forces the New York banks to lend and abolish them. Our system, instead of building up a reserve, destroys it as fast as it inclines to accumulate."

Porch Climbers Get Rich Haul.

Detroit, Mich.—Porch climbers entered the residence of Mrs. J. Elizabeth Buhl, widow of the late Theodore Buhl, while the family were at dinner Thursday and escaped with $8,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds.

Warship to Honduras.

Washington.—In view of reports of an impending revolution in Honduras against the administration of President Davilla, the navy department Thursday ordered the cruiser Tacoma to Puerto Cortez.

TORONTO MOB WRECKS CARS

WILD RIOT FOLLOWS MEETING OF PROTEST.

Eighteen Men Are Injured—Eleven Coaches Destroyed—Police Powerless to Keep Order.

Toronto, On.—In a riot of citizens 18 men were injured, 11 street cars demolished and the windows in 200 more were smashed, and quiet was restored only when the street car service in the down-town district was stopped.

Incited by fiery speeches, an audience of several thousand persons at a mass meeting called by Mayor Geary to protest against the installation of pay-as-you-enter cars was swept beyond control and became a mob whose carnival of destruction continued unchecked for over an hour. Except when motormen ran at high speed through the mob, every car that came within reach was demolished.

Two weeks ago the Toronto street railway installed pay-as-you-enter cars on the principal car lines. Much dissatisfaction developed over the innovation. It was claimed that antiquated cars not adapted to that kind of service were used. In addition it was said people getting on have been subjected to rough talk from conductors and crowding which, in the case of women, almost amounted to indecency. Ill feeling on the part of citizens has been growing steadily.

Much popular indignation has been aroused by the company's orders prohibiting smoking on the rear platforms and requiring persons to leave by the forward exit. The company asserted the right to fine persons infringing these rules and the provincial railway board affirmed this claim.

DUVEEN BROS. OWE $5,000,000

Collector Loeb Announces Art Firm Has Defrauded Government Out of Vast Sum.

New York.—Duveen Bros., the greatest art and antique dealers and connoisseurs in America, owe the United States government $5,000,000, according to an announcement made by Collector Loeb Tuesday.

This vast sum represents the customs duties out of which the government has been defrauded by the Duveens since they established their famous house twenty years ago. The amount was arrived at by the government experts, who have been comparing the book values of the firm with invoiced values sworn to on articles entered at the New York custom house. The amount claimed does not represent the value of the imports, but the actual amount out of which it is alleged the wealthy Englishmen have swindled this government in tariff duties.

John B. Stanchfield, attorney for the Duveens both in the civil and criminal actions pending against them, has instituted negotiations with officials of the treasury department and department of justice at Washington to compromise the cases against his clients, one condition of which is that the criminal proceedings against them shall be stopped upon the payment of a large sum of money by them.

JACK-POT STORY IS DENIED

Robert E. Wilson Testifies Before Senate Committee at Washington in Lorimer Case.

Washington.—The issue of whether or not William Lorimer is entitled to his seat in the United States senate will be submitted to that body before the Christmas recess of congress, according to the present plans of the sub-committee that is taking the evidence in the case. That was the program announced Wednesday by Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections.

The announcement was made at the conclusion of the testimony of Robert E. Wilson of Illinois, the alleged distributor of the "jack-pot" of the last Illinois legislature. Wilson, after being much sought after, followed the footsteps of his predecessor on the witness stand—Lee O'Neil Browne—by entering a general denial to all the charges that he personally profited by the election of Lorimer to the senate, or that he gave out the "jack-pot" money in $900 packages to White, Link, Beckemeyer and the other southern Illinois "jack-potters."

PATTEN PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Second Cotton Pool Indictment Returned Last August Is Opened at New York City.

New York.—The second cotton-pool indictment which was returned by the federal jury in August under seal, was opened and James A. Patten, Eugene Scales and William P. Brown, who were named in the paper appeared before Justice Hough in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court and entered tentative pleas of not guilty.

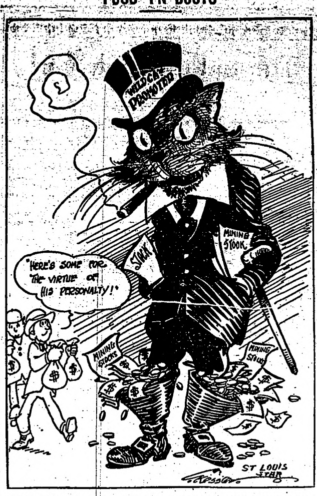
U. S. Loses Coal Trust Suit.

Philadelphia.—The United States circuit court here dismissed the suit filed by the government to dissolve the anthracite coal trust Thursday, but declared the Temple Iron company to be a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Lasker Retains Chess Title.

Berlin.—Dr. Emanuel Lasker of New York Thursday retained the world's chess championship by defeating the challenger, D. Janowski of Paris, with a score of 8 games to 0.

PUSS IN BOOTS



ACQUIT BALLINGER

MEMBERS OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE REPORT FAVORING INTERIOR SECRETARY.

HIS EFFICIENCY SUSTAINED

Critics of Cabinet Official Held Over-Zealous in Findings of Nelson and Colleagues — Coal Land Entries Taken Up.

Washington.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, after eleven months of work, made its final report to congress Wednesday. The majority report, which is signed by seven Republican members, completely exonerates Secretary Ballinger on all the charges brought against him and condemns his accusers as having been inspired by animosity, built upon a supposed difference of policy respecting conservation.

After stating that the evidence presented related in the main to charges of various kinds against Mr. Ballinger and that these came chiefly from two sources—L. R. Glavis and Gifford Pinchot—the majority announced the following conclusion:

"The evidence has wholly failed to make out a case. Neither any fact proved nor all the facts put together exhibit Mr. Ballinger as being anything but a competent and honorable gentleman, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest."

This report is signed by Senators Knute Nelson, chairman; Frank P. Flint, George Sutherland and Elihu Root, and Representatives Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, vice-chairman; Marlin E. Olmsted of Pennsylvania and Edwin Denby of Michigan, all Republicans.

A few months ago the Democratic members, Senators D. U. Fletcher and William E. Purcell, and Representatives Ollie M. James of Kentucky and James M. Graham of Illinois, with Representative Edmond H. Madison of Kansas, progressive Republican, issued another report, which they maintained to be a majority opinion, condemning the conduct of Mr. Ballinger as secretary of the interior. This report was made public after a meeting of the committee at Minneapolis last September, which was not attended by several of the Republicans who now have exonerated Mr. Ballinger. The natural minority became a majority and the Republicans who were present, with the exception of Mr. Madison, withdrew and broke the quorum.

In speaking of the "animosity" caused by differences respecting the conservation of natural resources, the majority of the committee said that the accusers evidently had this policy deeply at heart, and were "evidently disposed to take a most unfavorable view of the character and motives of anyone whom they supposed to be opposed to their views."

Labor Head Is Slain.

San Francisco.—In a riot between 300 union and nonunion workmen Wednesday Domingo Navarro, president of the Ship-scalers' union, was shot and killed by Augustino Mavareleo, a nonunionist. A number of others were badly beaten.

Shearer Gets Life Term.

Mason City, Ia.—Protesting his innocence John S. Shearer was Wednesday denied a new trial and was sentenced by Judge Kelley to imprisonment for life.

LIBERAL LOSSES WIPED OUT

CAPTURE FIVE UNIONIST SEATS IN THIRD DAY'S POLLING.

Hope of Changing Complexion of Government Has Become a Forlorn One to the Opposition.

London.—The third day's polling in the general election to decide control of the next parliament proved the most severe blow the Unionists have received. Going into the contest with a net gain of five seats, they came out with a net loss of one in the 299 seats now filled.

The Liberals captured five Union seats, Whitehaven, Coventry West, Southwark, Burnley and Woolwich. Against these decisive victories the Unionists have won only one seat, that of St. Helens in Lancashire, where they defeated a Laborite.

This net gain of four on the day's polling, added to the two Sunderland seats, wipes out the 12 Liberal losses, leaving the government with a net gain of one seat. As they went to the country with a majority of 124, this net gain of one, counting two on division, marks the beginning of the advance to a majority of 150 anticipated by the Liberal whips, and possibly to the 175 lugubriously predicted by the Unionist whips.

The voting has been remarkably steady. With the exception of Birmingham, where the Unionist plurality went down by 3,000, Liverpool, Preston, Nottingham and all the industrial towns, with a population of over 100,000, have recorded majorities for the Liberals. As far as the boroughs of London are concerned, the result of the election is a foregone conclusion, although there are still many boroughs to vote.

It is expected that the Liberals will win many of the county seats which they lost in January.

The complexion of the house of commons now stands: Government coalition, 152; Unionist opposition, 147.

The coalition consisted of: Liberals, 106; Laborites, 20; Nationalists, 26.

MOTHER MAKES FATAL ERROR

Gives Her Two Little Sons Tartar Emetic for Epsom Salts and They Die.

DeKalb, Ill.—Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown died within a few hours of one another from the effects of a dose of tartar emetic which was given them instead of epsom salts. The Browns' were moving from Sycamore to DeKalb.

The children had complained of not feeling well, and the mother decided to give them a dose of salts. In the confusion of the goods which were packed and ready to be hauled to Dekalb, she picked up the wrong bottle, which contained tartar emetic and which had been used about the house to drive ants away. It was from this bottle she gave the children the dose which took their lives in a few hours. The grief-stricken mother is lying in a prostrate condition.

Safe With $15,000 Disappears.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mystery surrounds the disappearance of a small safe Thursday, said to have contained $15,000 and valuable merchandise, from the office of the Adams Express company.

Eighteen Hurt in Wreck.

Springfield.—James T. Uppergrove of Chicago sustained a broken rib and 17 other passengers were slightly injured in a collision on the Illinois interurban line near this city Thursday.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Rich and Costly Furs

COSTLY FURS come from YOUR part of the COUNTRY. Ship them to the BEST FUR MARKET and RIGHT FUR HOUSE. By shipping DIRECT to us you receive far better PRICES than you have obtained elsewhere, because we sell direct to manufacturers of HIGH GRADE FURS.

A trial shipment will CONVINCE you. A specially arranged price list for your Territory will be mailed upon request. We pay all expressage, charge no commissions, and remit promptly.

LEOPOLD GASSNER FUR CO.

34 East 12th St. New York City Capitalized at $250,000.00

WHO IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy promptly relieves. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it.

Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Northwestern Conservatory

40 Instructors

600 Students

Established 1884

All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses in Public School Music, Art, Piano, Physical Training, Domestic Science. Terms Reasonable. Catalog Free

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PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

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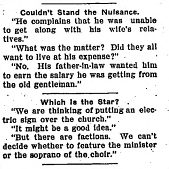
PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

A LINGERER.



The Eldest Daughter—If Harry had lived in the old days he'd have made a good knight.

Her father—I don't know much about that—but it takes him a long time to say 'good night' now.

Couldn't Stand the Nuisance.

"He complains that he was unable to get along with his wife's relatives."

"What was the matter? Did they all want to live at his expense?"

"No. His father-in-law wanted him to earn the salary he was getting from the old gentleman."

Which Is the Star?

"We are thinking of putting an electric sign over the church."

"It might be a good idea."

"But there are factions. We can't decide whether to feature the minister or the soprano of the choir."

EAGER TO WORK.

Health Regained by Right Food.

The average healthy man or woman is usually eager to be busy at some useful task or employment.

But let dyspepsia or indigestion get hold of one, and all endeavor becomes a burden.

"A year ago, after recovering from an operation," writes a Michigan lady, "my stomach and nerves began to give me much trouble.

"At times my appetite was voracious, but when indulged, indigestion followed. Other times I had no appetite whatever. The food I took did not nourish me and I grew weaker than ever.

"I lost interest in everything and wanted to be alone. I had always had good nerves, but now the merest trifle would upset me and bring on a violent headache. Walking across the room was an effort and prescribed exercise was out of the question.

"I had seen Grape-Nuts advertised, but did not believe what I read at the time. At last when it seemed as if I was literally starving, I began to eat Grape-Nuts.

"I had not been able to work for a year, but now after two months on Grape-Nuts I am eager to be at work again. My stomach gives me no trouble now, my nerves are steady as ever, and interest in life and ambition have come back with the return to health."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THRESHING RETURNS FROM WESTERN CANADA.

They Reveal Larger Averages of Wheat and Oats Than Anticipated.

The returns from the grain fields of Western Canada as revealed by the work of the Threshers, show much larger yields than were expected as the crop was ripening. It is a little early yet to give an estimate of the crop as a whole, but individual yields selected from various points throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show that the farmers there as a rule have had reason to be thankful over the results. Excellent yields are reported from many portions of Manitoba and a large district of Saskatchewan has turned out well, while the central portion of Alberta is splendid. There will be shown at the land exposition at St. Louis a sample of the Marque's wheat—a new variety and one that appears to be well adapted to the soil and climate of Western Canada—that yielded 53 bushels to the acre. The exhibit and statement will be supported by affidavits from the growers. This wheat weighs well, and being a hard variety will find a ready market at the highest prices obtainable for a first-class article. It is interesting to point out that a field of one hundred acres of this wheat would give its producers 5,300 bushels. Sold at 85 cents a bushel would give him $45 an acre. Counting all the cost of interest on land at $20 an acre, getting the land ready for crop. Seed sowing, harvesting and marketing, the entire cost of production would not exceed $8 an acre, leaving the handsome net profit of $37 an acre. Is there any crop that would yield a better return than this, with the same labor and initial expense? Cotton fields will not do it, apple orchards with their great expense of cultivation and the risk to run from the various enemies of the fruit cannot begin to do it. While what is considered an exceptional case just now is presented, there is no doubt that this man's experience may be duplicated by others who care to follow his example. As has been said the growing of this wheat is but in its infancy, and wheat growing is still largely confined to other older varieties that do not yield as abundantly. Even with these we have records before us of farmers who have grown 40 bushels to the acre., others 35, some 30, and others again 25 bushels. Taking even 20 bushels, and some farmers report that amount, it is found that the returns from such a yield would be $17 an acre. This wheat will cost to get to market, including all expenses, about $8 an acre, and the farmers will still have a net profit of about $9 an acre. Certainly the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are progressing, settlement is increasing and there is a general contentment all over the country. The social conditions are splendid, the climate is excellent, and there is every condition to make the settler satisfied. At the farming congress, held at Spokane in October, wheat shown by the Alberta Government, took the silver cup, awarded by the Governor of the State. It completely outclassed all other specimens on exhibition, and it was but an ordinary selection, hundreds of fields in Alberta and Saskatchewan being able to duplicate it. There are still available thousands of homesteads, as well as large areas of first-class land—that is being offered for sale at low prices. The agent of the Canadian Government from whom the above facts have been learned expects that the rush to Canada will next year largely exceed the numbers who have gone this year.

Progress in Railroading.

"Yes," said the lady whose dress case is covered with strange foreign labels, "the way railroads run nowadays is a great improvement over what they were 50 years ago."

"But surely you had no experience as a traveler 50 years ago," says her friend.

"I don't mean that. But nowadays, don't you notice, when there is a wreck it is always had at some point convenient to a cluster of farm houses where the victims can go for coffee and to get warm?"

What World Lost?

"It was the worst calamity that ever happened to me," sighed the pale, intellectual, high browed young woman. "I had written a modern society novel, complete to the last chapter, and a careless servant girl gathered the sheets of the manuscript from the floor, where the wind had blown them, and used them to start a fire in the grate."

"What a burning shame that was!" commented Mrs. Tartan.

Why Kick?

Louis Wisna, the Newark artist, wore a gloomy look on his usually cheerful face.

"It has just struck me," he said to Charles Strasse, "that my shoes don't cost me as much as my youngster's."

"Then what are you complaining about?" asked Strasse.

Asking Too Much.

"The count has promised that he will never beat or kick me if I will marry him," said the beautiful heiress.

"But has he promised to work for you?" her father asked.

"Oh, papa, don't be unreasonable."

PISO'S is the name to remember

The Little Lonely Girl

By TEMPLE BAILEY

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.

A month of rain and a month of high winds had kept the Little Lonely Girl a prisoner. Hence, on the first sunshiny morning in October she sallied forth, locking the door of her room, high up in the tall tenement, with a sense of joy and of freedom unknown to those whose lives are not bounded by four narrow walls.

The Little Lonely Girl carried a very small basket and a thumbed paper-backed volume. Over her arm hung a shabby shawl. She stepped lightly, however, as if her feet wanted to fly over the ground and take her as quickly as possible from the grimy street where she lived.

It was ten o'clock when she reached the goal of her desires. Most people would have seen nothing attractive in the stretch of stone sea wall at the end of a smoke stained city park. But there was a curve in the wall which made a rest for the Little Lonely Girl's back, and, with the shawl tucked in for a cushion and her book in her lap, she could read and watch the ships, and drink in the freshness of the sharp, salt air.

At noon she was ready for her lunch, and the hard-boiled egg and slice of bread seemed wholly inadequate to the demands of her appetite. She ate the very last crumb, then flung the box from the top of the wall. With it went a fine white napkin, which was a left-over from more affluent days. She craned her neck to look where it fell, and saw it flutter across the eyes of a man who lay half asleep on the sands below.

He looked up.

"Would you mind," she hesitated, "handing it to me?"

He was on his feet in a moment. "Wait till I catch it," he called.

As she watched him run after it there seemed something familiar in the long stride.

She Could Read and Watch the Ships.

Therefore she was ready to say demurely: "Who would have thought of seeing you here?"

He peered up at her through his glasses. "Babbie," he said, "by all the fates! Did you drop from the sky?"

She shook her head. "I was watching the ships from the sea wall."

"Wait till I come up," he said, and made a quick ascent.

"Now tell me," he commanded. He sat down beside her on the shawl.

The telling was not easy. "I am living here in the city and earning my living."

"How?" was his quick question.

She evaded him. "And this is the first clear day for a long time, so I took a holiday and brought my lunch and my book, and—it's lovely."

In spite of the brave tone, he was not deceived. His keen eyes had noted the shabby black shoe tucked under the worn skirt, the plain little hat and the unfashionable coat. It was not thus that Babbie had garbed herself in her butterfly days.

"Babbie," he said, gravely, "what has happened to you, my child?"

"I mustn't tell you," she whispered.

He leaned down to look in her eyes. "Why not?"

"Because I don't want—pity."

"Ah—" His hand went over hers in a sudden hard grasp. "Is it as bad as that?"

"Yes, I have almost died of loneliness—and you were the only one who might have helped—and I couldn't ask you."

"Why not?"

"I think you know."

"Because you sent me away when you were prosperous, you wouldn't call me back when you were poor? Is that it, Babbie?"

"Yes."

"Don't you know that my love wouldn't ask questions? Don't you know that I've been sailing the seas, traveling in foreign lands to ease my heart? Could anything make me so glad as to spend my life in service for you?"

"I know, but the same cause exists today that existed a year ago. Richard."

"You still stick to that?" There was a note of anger in his voice.

"Yes."

He stood up. "Then I might as well go, as I went before—"

Her hand went out to stay him, then she said, drearily: "Yes, you might as well go."

So he went, heavily, as one who carries a burden, but when he reached the sands he called back to her. "Tell me where you live." She shook her head, emphatically. "No."

After he had gone she packed up her book and her shawl and went home. The brightness had gone out of her day, and she wanted to be where she could weep alone. It was dark when she reached her room, and there was nothing to eat, for her midday meal was all she could afford.

It was very early in the next morning when the slatternly chorewoman, who looked after the halls, knocked at Babbie's door.

"A basket left for you, miss," she said, and thrust it in.

"Not for me—" Babbie protested to the echoes; then she slipped out of bed and knelt to open the tiny hamper. "It's surely a mistake," she murmured.

But it was not a mistake, for under the oiled paper was a bunch of white violets, with a card: "For Babbie's breakfast table" scrawled on it. Then there was a grape fruit, six small white rolls, a little jar of marmelade and another of potted chicken, a pat of sweet butter and a bottle of milk.

There was no name, but Babbie knew the writing. She glanced hastily from the window, but no one stood on the doorstep. And though, when she was dressed, she made many excursions down the stairs, she did not come upon him.

Every day there came a small hamper; sometimes it was sent from the delicatessen shop around the corner, and held a hot meal, and again it was from the fish market, with oysters cold in their shells, or a lobster with all the accompaniments of pickles and crackers and mayonnaise, or from the fruit shop, with nuts and apples and oranges and grapes and figs.

While her pride rebelled at these gifts, she could never find the donor to ask him to stop. Her timidity and reserve made her shrink from going to the shop keepers, and in the meantime she grew rosy and strong with the good food and the knowledge that she had a friend.

The chorewoman, whose lot was cheered somewhat by a share in the good things which came to Babbie, offered pertinent advice.

"If you've got a man that thinks enough of you to send you such things, you'd better tie to him."

"Babbie shook her head. "I mustn't."

"Why not?"

A sudden impulse came over the girl to confide in this shrewd woman.

"Do you think it is right for a woman to marry when she thinks she inherits an incurable malady? My father died of one and I have always been afraid. The man who sends these things wanted to marry me then, but I was still afraid. One can't help thinking of what may happen, you know. So I came here and have sewed and managed to exist."

The chorewoman's keen eyes met hers. "Do you know what I think?" she asked.

"No."

"You've been left to think about yourself too much. Probably your pa coddled you, and got your mind in the wrong way. I don't believe you're any more sick than I am."

"But—" Babbie began.

"Look here," the good woman said, "you go down to the hospital with me in the morning. They have a big man there who doesn't make mistakes about such things, and he'll tell you the truth."

Babbie promised, but the trip was never made, for that night the "big man," who was a famous doctor, tramped up the stairs with Richard Dwight.

"I'm not going to have any more foolishness, Babbie," Richard said quietly, as he came in. "I've had to wait all these days until the doctor came back from a trip. I don't want the opinion of any one else."

There was a trained nurse with the doctor, and Richard went away to talk in a whisper to the chorewoman, who was an eager listener on the stairs.

The doctor, coming down, delivered his opinion with a smile. "She is as sound as a nut."

Richard went up three steps at a time. "And now, Babbie!" he said radiantly.

She held out her hands to him. "And now—" but he did not let her finish her sentence; for his arms were about her.

At the wedding the chorewoman was the only spectator. She was resplendent in a new gown, which was the gift of the groom, and happy in the promise of her new position as housekeeper in Babbie's home.

So perhaps the sum of her prayers for the bride amounted to more than the usual formal petition which at such functions go up from critical audiences.

Horrible Bequest to Father.

What is probably the strangest and, at the same time, the most horrible bequest ever made is to be found in the will of Lieutenant de Pab, formerly an officer in a smart regiment of Austrian hussars, who was executed by strangling some few years ago for the murder of his brother. Previous to his execution the murderer requested that he might be photographed while hanging on the gallows, and a copy of the ghastly picture sent to his father.

POULTRY

FEED POULTRY BEEF SCRAPS

Hens Need Variety of Food if They Are to Be Kept in Healthy Laying Condition.

Poultry need a variety of food if they are to be kept in a healthy laying condition. There are too many flocks of poultry on our farms during the winter that lack animal and green food—in fact, are fed a one-sided ration. Corn and oats are handy, and it is "something to eat" for the hens. But in order to produce eggs and be profitable, hens must have some proportion of animal food. Beef scrap is excellent if it is properly prepared and properly fed. This is a preparation from scraps of beef that are purified and, through a chemical process, are preserved for future use. Care must be taken that the scrap is pure and of good quality. If it is salty, musty, lumpy, or has a foul odor, it is not fit to feed; in fact, will cause indigestion and bowel trouble when forced upon the hens.

Where the hopper system of feeding is followed, do not mix the beef scrap with the grain, but supply it to the fowls in an apartment by itself. Fowls should first become accustomed to it by giving them a little at a time at first. Overfeeding of this highly nutritious food will cause bowel trouble, says Wisconsin Farmer. After hens have become accustomed to it, a supply can be kept before them at all times, and that they will eat only what they need, provided they are fed liberally of other foods and do not partake of the scrap to satisfy their hunger. If it is found that fowls are eating too much of the beef scrap, take it away altogether and only feed it occasionally, giving it either in the mash or feeding it dry, according to the convenience of the poultry keeper. Fowls should have only a small proportion of the beef scrap—about 15 or 20 pounds to each 100 pounds or dry grain, and even less than that will give good results.

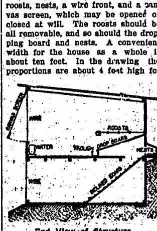
Farmers who are keeping a small flock of hens for winter eggs—say about fifty hens—will do well to buy a couple of hundred pounds of beef scrap, or any other prepared animal food, and see what a difference can be made in the production of eggs. A little of scrap, together with a variety of vegetables and what other animal food that is usually obtainable on a farm, will make eggs when the price is high. Do not wait until the last moment before laying in the proper food for winter eggs.

SIDE-HILL POULTRY HOUSE

Convenient Plan for Construction of Double-Story Affair With Scratching Pen Below.

A convenient way of building a poultry house on a side hill is shown in the drawing herewith. This is a double-story affair, with a scratching room below. This room is open to the south and is partly below ground, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Not only does this afford a good scratching room, but it aids in moderating the temperature in the roosting room above, which is thus kept warm in winter and cool in summer. If desired, a part of this lower room may be used as a dust bath, preferably with a glassed window in front to protect it from rain and snow and to keep the dust well sunned. Drinking water should be kept on the second floor, so as to be away from the dust as much as possible.

The upper floor is provided with roosts, nests, a wire front, and a canvas screen, which may be opened or closed at will. The roosts should be all removable, and so should the dropping board and nests. A convenient width for the house as a whole is about ten feet. In the drawing the proportions are about 4 feet high for the lower floor, 4 feet 6 inches for the upper floor at the back, and 6 feet at the front. Any convenient length may be chosen for the house, but handy sizes for the pens are 8 to 10 feet, depending upon the size of the flocks.



End View of Structure.

Fine Eggs for Hatching.

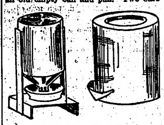
Too many people are afraid to pay the price of fine stock for eggs for hatching. Remember that the best costs money and, while it is just as easy to raise thoroughbred fowls after you get started, you must pay a good price for good stuff to start with. So many who are just starting in fancy poultry keeping want to get fine birds for too little money. Remember that fine birds are in demand and the person who has them doesn't need to sell them at give-away prices. Often those who have not fine stock offer them as

TWO GOOD WATER FOUNTAINS

Receptacles Are Absolute Necessity in Chicken Yard and Inexpensive—How to Make Them.

It is of the utmost importance that poultry have easy access to good fresh water at all times. Two simple drinking fountains are shown in the illustration.

The one on the left is made from an old empty can and pan. Two ears are soldered on the sides with a wire so it can be hung in a frame. This can is placed right side up and filled with water when a cork is put in through which is made a small hole. The can is then inverted and made secure and a shallow pan is placed under the cork. The water will fill the pan above the hole in the cork and as fast as the water is drunk by the fowls more fresh water from the reservoir will run into the pan. The figure on the right is made in a similar manner except that the water is held in a receptacle soldered on by the tinner. These cans must be air-tight with no openings, save those permitting the water to come out.



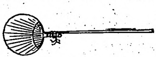
Two Drinking Fountains.

SIMPLE DRIVER FOR POULTRY

Device Is Good for Ducks, as They Are Extremely Nervous and Easily Frightened.

It is not very easy to drive chickens where they don't want to go. "Shooing" with the apron or throwing up the arms only serves to frighten them, and rarely accomplishes the object desired.

A simple help is a palm-leaf fan wired to a long stick. Used gently, the chickens may be guided in any direction, and are never frightened. This device is especially good for the purpose of driving ducks, as they are extremely nervous and easily frightened.



A Simple Chicken Driver.

Milk for Laying Hens.

Milk, in small quantities, will generally be taken readily by laying hens, and it is in every way excellent for them, but if given too frequently, or in so large quantities that it cannot soon be taken care of, a flock is apt to tire of it, and sometimes refuse it entirely. Pure water should always be accessible, as milk will not and cannot take its place.

Good Roofing.

Shingles or felt roofing makes a warmer and cooler roof than metal for poultry houses. Heavy felt roofing is especially good for this purpose, because it keeps out cold winds.

Fix House and Yard.

During the fall months is the time to fix the poultry house and yard, for when cold weather comes we find the work disagreeable and often impossible.

POULTRY NOTES

Fresh eggs are always cash and are never unsalable.

Do not provide roosts with sharp edges for the young birds.

Work to secure special customers for eggs and dressed poultry.

Breed only from the most vigorous breeding stock to be secured.

Lice and mites are ever present where cleanliness is neglected.

Pigeons must have clean bathing water about three times a week.

Good health in the fowls is the foundation of successful poultry husbandry.

There are many reasons why pure bred chickens should be preferred on the farm.

A good, active, healthy, growing chicken will seldom be troubled with leg weakness.

Keep doubtful eggs at home, as a bad egg may result in the loss of a good customer.

One of the most difficult things for a beginner in poultry raising to learn is to cull closely.

There is something in oats that gives speed to the mare and material for eggs to hens.

Have a clean, warm, dry place with straw or litter for the roosting quarters of the ducks.

In placing the birds in winter quarters separate hens from pullets, as they require radically different amounts of food.

It is said that the largest incubator in the world is in Australia; 11,440 ducks' eggs or 14,044 hens' eggs can be hatched in it at one time.

The main factor in securing success with poultry in winter lies in the house being perfectly dry and warm.

CURE THAT COLD TODAY

"I would rather preserve the health of a nation than be its ruler."—MUNYON.

Thousands of people who are suffering with colds are about today. Tomorrow they may be prostrated with pneumonia. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Get a 25 cent bottle of Munyon's Cold Cure at the nearest drug store. This bottle may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket. If you are not satisfied with the effects of the remedy, send us your empty bottle and we will refund your money. Munyon's Cold Cure will speedily break up all forms of colds and prevent grippe and pneumonia. It checks discharges of the nose and eyes, stops sneezing, allays inflammation and fever, and tones up the system.

If you need Medical Advice, write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and advise you by mail, absolutely free.

Prof. Munyon, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 927

TWO OF A KIND.

Dobbins—Is there a list of millionaires published?

Bronson—Not that I know of, but you can probably get a list of the fellows who dodge their taxes.

Why Do They?

Why women like the baldheaded man it is somewhat difficult to define. It may be because he appears to be:

Thoughtful and kind.

Trustworthy and confiding. Whimsical. Past the follies and frivolities of youth.

Usually successful.

A man of property.

Opinions why women like the baldheaded man obtained by the Daily Mirror are as follows:

He is not silly like young men.

He accepts refusals of marriage so nicely that one is sorry one did not accept him.

The bald patch looks so clean and nice. One would like to kiss it.

A doctor welcomes baldness when it comes to him, as it is a sign of sedentariness and dignified learning, which invariably increases his practise.

To Oblige Him.

Mr. Dorkins—You're always bound to have the last word, anyway.

Mrs. Dorkins—Yes; that's because you always wait to hear me say it.

We could all live on nothing if our friends would live on less.

Gives Breakfast Zest and Relish

Post Toasties

A sweet, crisp, wholesome food made of Indian Corn, ready to serve right from the box with cream and sugar.

Flavoury
Delicious
Economical

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

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It was kind of a mean trick to get that train load of professional voters down from Bemidji to vote for Pennington county, and then not pay their fare back. There was quite a number of the poor fellows passed through Plummer "beating" their way back to the tall timber.

The Republican Leagues of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater have, through a joint committee, arranged for a convention to be held in Minneapolis on the fourth day of January, 1911, and a banquet at St. Paul on the evening of the same date. This is the first political convention ever held in the northwest solely for the purpose of considering political principals. It is the hope of the committee that every Progressive Republican in the state will co-operate to make this movement a success.

The Eleven Towns-Swanson, at-al, are kicking because the farmers were not heard of when the Pennington county officers were appointed. The farmers got just what we told them they would get before election-they got it in the neck. Do you remember the five stars? Thief River Falls has three and the farmers two! You were fine fellows when you was turning the grind stone for them to grind their ax but now you belong to the farmer producing class. Good for you! It serves you right, and we are sure that they will hold you down so close that an eleven town farmer could not get the position of official spittoon cleaner. Put in another kick, that's all the good it will do you.

His Little Joke.

A well known German who is something of a wag walked into one of the public offices in Cincinnati the other day, and from the noise it was plain that he was wearing a pair of new shoes or ones that had recently been repaired.

One of the clerks remarked about the shoes, and the German said:

"I comes pretty near selling dese shoes the other day."

"How is that?" asked the clerk.

"I had 'em half soled," said the German as he walked out of the office.

A deep groan was heard as he slipped through the door.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Not His Fault.

Vicar's Wife—I'm sorry to see you coming away from the public house so often, Prigg.

Blacksmith—Yes'm. They won't let me stay there two minutes. As soon as I get set down comfortable-like somebody's sure to want a job done, and out I has to come again.—London Punch.

The Congenial Pair.

Purchaser—Please give me the two seats that have a post between 'em.

Box Office—Sorry, sir, but the married couple pairs are all sold.—Cleveland Leader.

A Maxim.

To be candid, speak of the present as though they were absent. To be charitable, speak of the absent as though they were present.—Lippincott's.

Did They "Hock" Them.

"In the olden days they had no watches, you know," said the father.

"And how did they tell the time?" asked the son.

"By sundials."

"Well, father," said the young man feeling of his watchless chain, "how much could a fellow get on a sundial do you suppose?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Consistent Mrs. Biggle.

Della—Mrs. Biggle is passionately fond of cream, isn't she? Stella—Oh my, yes! She's such a crank on cream she's going to have her husband cremated.—Boston Herald.

Certainly Helpful.

Optimist—Ah! It is cherishing our illusions that keeps us young.

Pessimist—Yes, but only if we cling to the illusion that we are still young

A SEA MYSTERY.

Showing That Hate Is Stronger Than the Elements.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

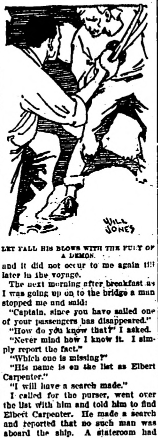
I have been on the sea for forty years and have passed through many dangers. Thus I have had ample opportunity to observe how different people will act in the presence of death. Three times have I been carried from a stranded ship over boiling seas in a breeches buoy and twice gone down with the ship. While I can't say that I have become used to it, yet I have gained self control in the presence of death, and this has enabled me to take notice of the action of others similarly situated.

Up to a certain point a marine disaster is like a battle, many on board being sustained by an endeavor to avert the catastrophe. But once all effort has become useless those exposed to the merciless waters sink to a condition of despair. Then the timid woman may rise above the vigorous man, and a little child may show more fortitude than all. Once, and only once, in my long experience have I witnessed a case where the fear of death from the waves was swallowed by something stronger.

In 187— I was captain of a steamer fitted up for the passenger service and running between New York and Bermuda. One trip we made at a season when travel was at a minimum and carried very few passengers. The day we sailed the weather was fair. The few passengers were supposed to be on board, and the gangplank was about to be drawn in when a man was seen running through the dock house for the steamer. I was leaning over the rail at the time to see that all was clear for pulling out, and as soon as the newcomer was aboard I turned away. Then I saw a passenger standing on the deck pale as a ghost.

"Did he get aboard?" he asked.

"Yes," I replied and gave the signal to move. I had too much on my mind to give any thought to the incident,



LET FALL HIS BLOWS WITH THE FURY OF A DEMON.

and it did not occur to me again till later in the voyage.

The next morning after breakfast as I was going up on to the bridge a man stopped me and said:

"Captain, since you have sailed one of your passengers has disappeared."

"How do you know that?" I asked.

"Never mind how I know it. I simply report the fact."

"Which one is missing?"

"His name is on the list as Elbert Carpenter."

"I will have a search made."

I called for the purser, went over the list with him and told him to find Elbert Carpenter. He made a search and reported that no such man was aboard the ship. A stateroom had been engaged under the name, but the key had not been called for. No one knew him, and it was not known whether he had come aboard or not. I sent for the passenger who had reported the matter and told him that it was probable the man had been left behind.

"No, he wasn't," said the informant. "I saw him on deck standing beside you when I came aboard."

"Are you the man who came late?" I asked.

"Yes. I was the last one to go up the gangplank."

Then I remembered the passenger who seemed to have been affected by the other's coming.

"What's your name?" I asked.

"Burton—Edgar Burton."

"Well, Mr. Burton, will you be good enough to tell me why you take so great an interest in this man Carpenter?"

Without reply he turned on his heel and left me. I asked the purser what it all meant, and he said he didn't know. A man had engaged passage under the name of Elbert Carpenter, but he had seen nothing of him. He had searched the ship and had not found him, but admitted that it was quite possible for a man to hide, especially by going away down into the depths of the hold. I took a look at all the passengers—there were but twelve of them—with a view to discovering if I could recognize the man who stood beside me when we sailed. After examining them all I was sure he was not among them.

The affair was a mystery. The officers made it a topic of conversation while on and off duty, and the passengers in the smoking room talked and made bets about it. A pool [illegible] placed [illegible] problem whether Carpenter had come aboard, was still aboard or had gone overboard. The only person from whom it seemed probable that information could be obtained was Mr. Burton, but when approached on the subject he shut himself up like a clam.

The more I thought about the missing man the more I recalled his appearance. He was rather long of body and short of leg, long neck and red hair, his face being sprinkled with freckles. Mr. Burton was in appearance his antipodes. His body was not long enough for his legs, which were like stilts. His complexion was dark, and his face wore a sinister expression. A scar on his left cheek was noticeable. His head was small, round as a bullet and set down on his high shoulders without any interval of neck.

I instructed the purser to continue to search for the missing passenger, for I had seen him, and he must have come aboard. Of course as soon as we made port his loss would be common property, the reporters would make a good deal out of it, and I preferred that we should be able to give an explanation. But the purser, I was told, poohpoohed both my evidence and that of Mr. Burton, which concurred, and made only a half hearted effort to find the man. His theory was that Carpenter had not come aboard.

But that occurred which put the mystery out of the heads of all of us. Before sailing the signal service had given a warning of a hurricane in the West Indies. I watched the barometer and one morning about four bells saw it drop like lead. It wasn't long after this that the wind began to send fragmentary clouds across the heavens, increasing hour after hour in violence till it was plain that we were in the teeth of the hurricane.

Our vessel was of average strength, but any ordinary ship having to stand the wind and waves of a hurricane is liable to give way. When a wave struck us it was as if several tons of rock had been hurled against us out of the mouth of a gigantic gun. The drops of water beating against my cheek struck like gravel stones. The only passenger on deck was Mr. Burton. I was on the bridge when I saw him come up the companionway, turn and look at the storm. It seemed to make no more impression on him than a twelve knot gale. Then, looking up at me, he sang out:

"This will drive him out."

At any other time the words would have seemed ludicrous, but now, knowing that if the hurricane did not blow itself out very soon our vessel would not be able to stand up against it, I had no interest in what the man meant. Indeed, soon after this I heard an ominous creaking and when the bow plunged down in between the monster waves and rose again I felt the ship bend at the waist. From that moment I knew she was liable to break in two.

It was half an hour after this that I left the bridge in charge of the first mate and went below to make an examination. By this time the passengers knew that the ship was about to go to pieces. Passing through the cabin, I found them all, except Burton, grouped while one of them was praying.

"Are we lost, captain?" asked all at once.

"I am going to see," I replied and hurried away. Passing down a companionway, I entered a lower deck. It was dark, but not so dark that I could not discern objects. And this is the sight I saw through the gloom.

There was the long bodied, short legged carpenter defending himself against the stilted Burton. Carpenter's weapon was a heavy furnace poker, Burton's a cutlass that he had stolen from among a lot of old arms that had been locked up in the ship for years. Burton made his thrusts and let fall his blows with the fury of a demon, while Carpenter, though on the defensive, had been driven to bay and was no less wildly vindictive. Both men were covered with blood.

The contrast between this picture and that of the huddled passengers I had just left occurring under the frightful conditions made my blood run cold. The ship and passengers were in my care. I was going to find out how great was the damage from the strain—whether, indeed, we had minutes or hours before being engulfed—and yet my steps were momentarily arrested by the sight of two human beings seeking to kill each other in the very presence of another, a more fearful, ending. Yet it was but a glance I gave them, then hurried on.

I found the strain great, but there were braces that bid fair to still hold the ship together for some time. Having noted this, I hurried back to the bridge by another route than that by which I had come, for I desired to shut off both the praying passengers and the fighting enemies. As soon as I reached the deck I noticed a lull in the wind and saw a yellow strip of light on the horizon in the direction from which the storm had come. I sent an officer to the passengers below to tell them the hurricane had passed and there was hope that the ship would not break in two.

It was not till the next morning that I considered the danger past. Then I went below to announce the good news to the passengers. All were in the cabin except Burton and Carpenter. As I left them I heard the voice of a passenger raised in thanksgiving for having been spared. I went on into the place where I had left the two men fighting and found them [illegible]. What the elemental tempest had passed over the [illegible] of hate had taken [illegible].

Their secret died with them. Nothing ever afterward came up to give a clew to the nature of the feud between them. We buried them at sea, [illegible] them over the ship's side to [illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Nov. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 21, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Kjorjestad, of Austad Minn. who on March 26, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1906 Serial No. 04612, for S. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 154 N. Range 40 W., Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th, day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John P. Carlson, Sevrin Gangness, Iver Vesthy, Jacob E. Lee, all of Austad Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Nov. 11, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land office at Crookston Minn. November 4th. 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Halvor Hoberg, of Rhoda Minn., who on May 21st, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 1403, Serial No. 04619, for E. ½ N.W., ¼, Section 30, Township 152 N. Range 40 W., Fifth Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minnesota, on the 20th, day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

George Singer, Edward Singer, William J. Folbrook, Wilson L. Rodman, all of Rhoda Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 9th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. December 3rd, 1910.

Notice is hereby given, that Christen N. Urdahl, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 514 Serial No. 04184, for N. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th, day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, Osmund Urdahl, of Germantown Minn. Alfred Rice, Gunder T. Skretvet, of Brunkeberg Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesday Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm G Hunt, p. m.

10 Days Free Trial
In Your Own Home
of the improved
"Simplex"
Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "*Simplex*" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "*Simplex*" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs). runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "*Simplex*" will last a lifetime.

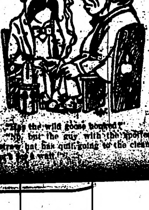
Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
98 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL

Murder in Spain.

Spain has a death penalty, but rarely imposes it, the customary sentence for premeditated homicide being penal servitude in chains for life. A parricide is punished by being imprisoned in chains "in perpetuity until death."

Sure Forecast.



"Has the wild goose honked?"

"No, but the guy with the spotted straw hat has quit going to the clean[illegible]"

RHODA STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

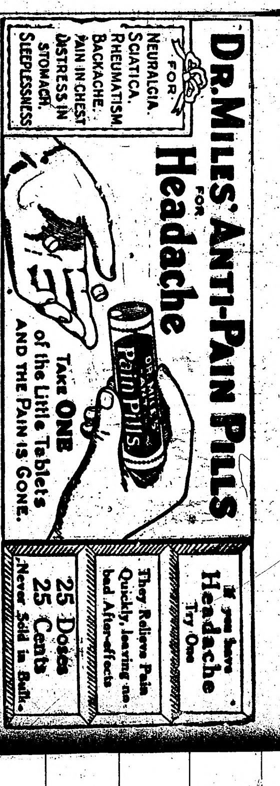
Yes we have plenty of LUMBER, IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
Manager.



DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR Headache

FOR NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. RHEUMATISM. BACKACHE. PAIN IN CHEST DISTRESS IN STOMACH. SLEEPLESSNESS

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Fine winter weather this!

Ye editor was doing Notary work at Rhoda Wednesday.

Joe DuChamp and Stephen Singer, of Kratka made us a plesent call yesterday.

There is to be a ball at Sure Mike's tomorrow night. No postponement on account of weather.

Peat McAudress came up from St. Hilaire Sunday for a weeks visit with his brother Walt of this place.

Charles Inquist, the Kratka blacksmith, is the boy that can do you a satisfactory job of horse shoeing.

There will be another grand ball at the Kratka hall on Saturday evening Dec. 17th. All are invited.

Now is the time of the year to pay up your subscription to THE SUNBEAM. Attend to this before you forget it.

Two fine fat steers for sale. One two and one three years old. Inquire at this office.

There will be a Christmas tree entertainment at the Kratka hall on Sunday evening December 25th. All are welcome.

Miss Hooper has been taking pains to get up a good program for the Highlanding school, for next Friday evening. Be sure to come and hear it.

County Commissioner Peter Hedeen was up here yesterday making a deal for wood with Walt McAndress and made this office a plesent call.

We do not know how the Pennington county contest is geting along, but we received a business letter yesterday from a man who ought to know with this p.s: "Pennington county will be kocked off the map."

There will be a Christmas tree entertainment at Highlanding school house on Friday evening December 23rd. The school will give an intertainment commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. After the close of the school childrens programme the presents will be distributed. All are welcome.

The town of Kratka are geting permission to build a bridge across Red Lake River and will get the money this winter to build it. Good boys! Here is wishing you success. We are not in the bridge building business this winter, as we got our wings pretty well clipped two years ago, and we find that it is no fun to pay out your good hard cash to try and get a public bridge and get dirt for thanks. Now you Highlanding fellows don't need to fight geting a bridge in your town or get Swanson to help you, as we wont bother you at all, for we are not in the bridge business.

A Fine Wedding Reception.

The wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Gunder Stromme, held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Kolstad, last Saturday evening was one of the largest gatherings of people that we have have ever seen in eastern Red Lake county. Mr. Kolstran has just completed a 40 x 50 foot barn and the upper story was used for a ball room, with no room to spare. He also has a large farm residence, and that was crowded full of people. But they all had a good time, and no one had to complain of being hungry, or dry. Music was furnished by the Kolski string band, and dancing was kept up until daylight in the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Stromme recived some fine presents and those who had not provided presents made up and presented a purse to the bride, and all went home satisfied, and wishing the happy couple a long and happy wedded life.

WOOD WANTED.

Seald bids will be received by the board of directors of school district No. 87, for ten cords of green poplar wood, to be deliverd at the Highlanding school house by March 15th. All bids should be handed in on or before Jan. 7th, at which time the bids will be opend and contract let.

W. G. Hunt, clerk.

Very Fine Mixers.

It was found in the Stephens Sugstad election contest over in Polk county, that one man had wrote the name of John Sugstad on 72 election ballots that were cast and counted. Pretty good mixer that, but we can beat him, as we have a duck in Thief River Falls that fixed 88 ballots that voted no on county division, so they would not count at all.

Bring on your next story from Polk, as we are 16 votes ahead

FROM ROLAND.

Well here we are again, after being gone a while,

Merry Xmas to you all, my large family of readers.

Sam Gunderson made a business trip to Oklee Wednesday.

Ralph Green and daughter Lou spent Friday at the home of A. Rolandson.

Ardrew Hanson had the misfortune to loose his barn by fire on Monday evening.

Mrs. James Walker is on the sick list.

Mr. Jens Fore made a trip to Thief River Falls Wednesday returning Thursday.

The Clearwater young peopel society held at Andrew Linvik was well attended, if it was cold.

Miss Ida Lillo closed her term of school in the Lynch district last Friday.

Mr Lewis Sall has been on the sick list the past mouth.

Mr. A Rolandson, Jens and Martain Fore transacted business at Plummer Wednesday.

Roy Green and Thowald Braakke are busy bayling hay now days.

Lenard Dahl made a trip to Plummer after a load of goods for the Roland store Monday.

Mr. Dahl, the Roland store keeper is so busy now days that he can hardly get time to eat his dinner.

PROPOSAL.

Thief River Falls Minn.

Dec. 12, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the Auditors Office in the Auditorium Building, City of Thief River Falls, until 4 o'clock P. M, Tuesday January 3rd, 1911, for the following:

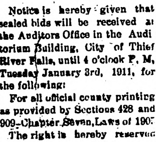
For all official county printing as provided by Sections 428 and 909 Chapter Seven, Laws of 1907.

The right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board of County Commissioners, Pennington County Minnesota.

A. H. Fasel,
County Auditor

A Scientific Result.



Mrs. Outley—They say Mrs. Verplank can hypnotize. Do you suppose it is so?

"Yes. Didn't she hypnotize Verplank?"

Change.

Old Lady (in drug store)—Boy, can you change a dollar bill? Boy—Yes, ma'am. How'll you have it—in quinine pills or [illegible]?—Exchange.

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat,

SINGER BRO,
KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

"Chief Ripply" a full-blooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree cand be found for servce at the residence of George Leimers in Deer Park, Terms $1.00.

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM.

His Question.

Edgar, aged six, was recently sent to school for the first time, and upon his return home he asked, "Papa, who taught Adam the alphabet?"

STAGE REALISM.

Clara Morris' Study of a Victim of Heart Disease.

No actress ever surpassed Clara Morris in the care with which she studied for a part. When she was studying the part of Cora in "Article 47" she visited an insane asylum in order to learn the signs of insanity. Cora was not only insane, but she was disfigured by a hideous scar as well. Miss Morris spent weeks in trying to secure a correct representation, and one day she saw in a street car a woman who had exactly that kind of disfigurement. She studied it and reproduced it, but her kindness of heart shrank from reproducing it in such fashion that the sufferer might recognize it if she ever saw the play. So she worked over it until she made enough alterations to feel certain that no one, not even the owner of the original scar, could ever suspect the imitation.

When she was studying the part of Miss Moulton, who was to die of heart disease, she visited a specialist who had a number of patients suffering from that trouble. He showed her one of his patients and then, to her surprise and horror, ran the sufferer up a flight of stairs that Miss Morris might see the symptoms as produced after an excitement of the heart. Miss Morris was filled with pain and pity. She made the poor patient a present of a bank bill as she was leaving. The woman accepted it and then as she was stuffing it into her glove caught sight of the figure on the note. The size was so large that it brought on a recurrence of all the symptoms—the starting eyes, the gasping breath, the widening nostrils. This time the heart excitement was caused by joy, not pain, but Miss Morris was so overcome with horror and sympathy that she hurriedly left the house.—Ladies' Home Journal.

ROOSEVELT'S Own Book

The Most Popular Book

By The Most Popular Man

African Game Trails

Gives in book form by Roosevelt's own hand the sole account of his African Hunt.

AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
153 Fifth Avenue : New York

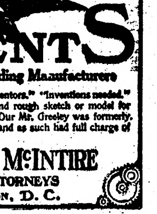
HIS FIRST WIG.

John D. Rockefeller Was Timid About Wearing It in Public.

When John D. Rockefeller first donned a wig he was apparently somewhat timid about showing himself with it in public. H. M. Briggs, who was for a number of years very closely connected with Mr. Rockefeller as his personal bodyguard, writes in the American Magazine of the oil king's debut in his new hirsute adornment:

"One morning Mr. Rockefeller came to church in a wig for the first time. As he arrived some time before the services very few were present. Dr. Eaton, the pastor of the church, laughingly said, 'Mr. Rockefeller, we love you with or without it.' I went with him into the Sunday school, and we passed a reporter, who did not recognize him. I told Mr. Rockefeller of this, and he said, 'You surprise me.' He inquired if there was a mirror in the church, and I took him into Dr. Eaton's office. He stood in front of the glass, and, finally getting it adjusted, he asked me if it looked all right. I asked him if it was comfortable. I really did think the wig made a great improvement in his appearance. He said that it was going to be quite an ordeal to enter the church for the service. I said, 'Mr. Rockefeller, you have gone through worse.' He shrugged his shoulders, and we passed into the church together. If his presence on previous occasions never failed to attract attention the stir that followed his entrance on this particular morning must be left to the imagination. After the service, when the 'ordeal' was over, he seemed as tickled with his wig as a boy with a new pair of red topped boots."

Up to Oyster Bay



Young Sleuth—Colonel Roosevelt says if you grab a man quickly by the right wrist he cannot shoot.

Old Sleuth—What if the man is left handed?

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE, Lambert Post Office Minn.
NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE.

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Giteau Vic. Pre.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruzen.
J. A. Duffy, Cashier. T. L. Cruzon, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS,
THAT RAISE CROPS.
For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

☞ We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public
ALL KINDS OF LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

It is not necessary to make long trips to the County seat, as I can do the business by mail for you,

Special attention given to Probate Court work.

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To Loan On Land.

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List your land with me, I can Sell it.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Manufacturing Christmas Cards and Novelties

"STAMPING" CHRISTMAS SEALS

THE purchaser of one or a dozen Christmas cards never gives a thought to the fact that he is contributing his mite to an industry of really surprising magnitude considering that the majority of its products are designed to sell for a penny, a nickel or a dime. And yet a moment's reflection must convince one that it is no slight responsibility to provide holiday tokens for the American people, for there are few commodities more generally used than are these inexpensive expressions of good will that accompany almost every gift at Christmas and are sent through the mails by the millions at the joyous Yuletide season.

By way of indicating the development which has been reached in this business of supplying Christmas and New Year souvenirs it may be cited that the largest American manufactory of these trifles occupies a five-story brick building with more than 100,000 square feet of floor space and a big addition is now being built to meet the ever-increasing demand. In this fountain-head of holiday trophies there are employed more than 300 persons, many of them high-salaried designers, engravers and color printers. Fully two-thirds of the force of workers is made up of girls and young women, for despite all the wonderful machines which have been invented of late years to help in the manufacture of Christmas novelties, a large part of the work must yet be done by hand and in this deft feminine fingers are to be preferred to men's handiwork.

It may surprise some people to learn that a manufactory of Christmas cards and like novelties is busy all the year round. One Christmas has no sooner passed into history than the designers are busy trying to evolve new conceits and novelties of various kinds for the next December trade, and using the record of sales for the holidays just past to guide them in their efforts by the evidence it affords of the trend of the ever-changing public taste. Nor is the "busy season"—the "rush period" of this activity the interval of a few weeks before Christmas, as many might suppose. On the contrary, it is during the midsummer. When most of us are celebrating the Fourth of July and enjoying an August vacation the workers in the Christmas card factory are toiling night and day to get out cards with pictures of snow scenes and the like. Of course emergency orders are received almost up to Christmas, but the great bulk of Christmas novelties must be in the hands of the dealers four months in advance of the day they are to be placed on sale.

And just here it may be added that by no means all of the Christmas tokens turned out by these wonder workers are low priced. We are wont to think of Christmas novelties as costing no more than a quarter apiece, at the outside, and yet among the hundreds of different designs produced by a big manufactory each year will be found holiday remembrances that retail at prices ranging all the way from one cent to $10. Yet the profits of the manufacturers come principally from the low-price goods and there is ever a feverish quest for novelties. The souvenir post card craze was the biggest thing the manufacturers ever encountered, and for all that one American factory has prepared 20,000,000 post cards for this year's trade it is realized that the fad has seen its best days and the manufacturers are now hunting high and low for something to take its place. The most promising prospect is found in the little Christmas "seals" (stamps or stickers) for packages and letters which have come to have such a vogue of late years and are now being manufactured by the dozens of millions a year.

There are some seven or eight main operations in the manufacture of a novelty such as a Christmas card or an ornamental calendar. First of all comes the designing or the making of a preliminary sketch the object of which is to show how the completed novelty will look. This sketch may be painted in water color, made with the aid of an "air brush" or formed by pasting together (in a new arrangement) details taken from other novelties.

When a design is approved it goes to the "reproducing room," where arrangements are made for manufacture in quantity. Next comes the preparation of the printing plates, dies, etc., and this is followed by the actual printing in quantity. Some of the presses are big enough to print 64 Christmas cards at a time, but some of the more elaborate cards must be run through the presses ten or a dozen times in order to obtain the desired color combinations. Cardboard novelties must be cut and then stamped or pressed into shape. The Christmas seals above mentioned are punched by hand or by means of machinery. The arrangement of the various pieces that go to make up a novelty, the adjustments of silken cords, the tying of ribbons, etc., all come in a process known as "manufacture." Finally the cards or novelties are packed in wooden or pasteboard boxes, all ready to be displayed on the counters of the stores as soon as the holiday spirit in the air proclaims the approach of the principal holiday of the year.

PACKING CHRISTMAS CARDS

GIRLS AT WORK MANUFACTURING CHRISTMAS CARDS

CUTTING OUT CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES BY HAND

SEWING CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES ON DISPLAY CARDS

THE TRUE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Kindness Toward Our Fellow Men, Toward the Needy and the Lowly Is Its Message.

The old message of good will toward men is the Christmas spirit, and the hope is that all have been cultivating that spirit all the year long. If some have not, however, this week is their opportunity, to secure at least a fringe of it.

The birth of Jesus of Nazareth is the special occasion of the festival, but all are agreed that the best way to celebrate that momentous event is by keeping the old message of good will to men fresh and active in the hearts of all.

To be plain and brief the spirit of Christmas is kindness toward our fellow men—toward the needy, the lonely, the unfortunates in our civilization's complex life.

Christmas is the one great festival of the entire Christian world, and no one keeps it who does not imbibe that spirit [illegible]

sounded the note of peace to men, of good will, and this note has gone on gathering strength and university down through the ages. All the ceremonials on Christmas day are outranked by the general feeling and desire to increase the happiness of others. For that is what the Christmas spirit is. It is not the cost of the gift that counts, but the spirit that goes with it.

The world is growing kindlier and better, and this is why each succeeding Christmas is greater than any that went before. Christmas and Santa Claus and the joy of children and the brightening of the lives of the less fortunate are all great living facts, and it is these facts that constitute the spirit of Christmas. Whoever has that spirit within his breast has the true key to Christmas with all its joys and happiness.

When They Open [illegible]

CONVIVIALITY OF CHRISTMAS

Holiday Season Moves Judge to Be Lenient Towards Old Toper.

At a dinner in Denver Judge Ben B. Lindsey told a story about Christmas conviviality.

"There used to be an old fellow of 60," he said, "who got arrested about twice a week for conviviality. He was always haled before Magistrate Blank, and as the magistrate was about 60, too, a queer kind of comradeship, almost friendship, arose between the two men.

"In the late autumn the toper was called away from Denver. He did not return till Christmas time. The convivial Christmas spirit in the crisp Denver air was, of course, too much for him, and the day after his return he was haled before the usual magistrate on the usual charge. [illegible]

"'Yes, your honor,' said old George, humbly.

"'You've been away some time, haven't you?'

"'Yes, your honor; nigh on to three months.'

"'And how many times, George, did you get drunk during that period?'

"'I don't like to say, your honor,' old George faltered, 'before all these here people.'

"'Well,' said the magistrate, 'take paper and pencil and write it down.'

"So George wrote, and the paper was passed up to the magistrate, who looked at it and said:

"'Ah, well, it's the Christmas season, and since you were away three months, George, and only got drunk 16 times, I'll let you off.'

"'Thank you, judge,' said old George, as he left the dock. 'You looked at the paper upside down, though.'"

The men who spend their substance [illegible] are generally the ones [illegible]

Does Your Cat Cough?

Poor pussy! As if the immemorial charges against her of keeping us awake o' nights and of eating canary birds whenever she gets the chance were not enough, the doctors have just discovered that for years she has been responsible for the spread of diphtheria. Dr. G. J. Awburn of Manchester, England, having traced an epidemic of this disease in a suburb of that city to a pet cat belonging to one of his patients, has found, after much clever investigation, that all cats are peculiarly susceptible to diphtheritic affections of the throat. He has therefore recently been warning all families who own cats to watch them carefully, and, if they develop coughs, to forbid their being hugged and petted. Dr. Awburn further recommends that if the cough persists and the cat begins to grow thin to have the animal destroyed at once. The only really safe way, he says, is to let the first wheeze be pussy's death warrant.

SAVED OLD LADY'S HAIR

"My mother used to have a very bad humor on her head which the doctors called an eczema, and for it I had two different doctors. Her head was very sore and her hair nearly all fell out in spite of what they both did. One day her niece came in and they were speaking of how her hair was falling out and the doctors did it no good. She says, 'Aunt, why don't you try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment?' Mother did and they helped her. In six months' time the itching, burning and scalding of her head was over and her hair began growing. Today she feels much in debt to Cuticura Soap and Ointment for the fine head of hair she has for an old lady of seventy-four.

"My own case was an eczema in my feet. As soon as the cold weather came my feet would itch and burn and then they would crack open and bleed. Then I thought I would flee to my mother's friends, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I did for four or five winters, and now my feet are as smooth as any one's. Ellsworth Dunham, Hiram, Me., Sept. 30, 1909."

A Long Chance.

"I took a long chance when I asked her to marry me."

"She rejected you, eh?"

"No, that was the long chance I took. She accepted me."

Experience is a safer and more useful guide than any principle, however accurate and scientific it may be.—Buckle.

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 33 1-3 bu. per acre. 25, 30 and 40 bushel yields were numerous. As high as 132 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1910.

The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Reports of excellent yields for 1910 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining preemptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, descriptive illustrated "Last Best West" (sent free on application) and other information, to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent. (36)

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR

POULTRY

FOR

CASH?

—WRITE—

R. E. COBB

ST. PAUL, MINN.

VIRGINIA GRASS, Cattle, Sheep and Grain Farm. For sale $15,000.00. 700 acres. Grass, Fruit, Cattle, Sheep and Grain grow to perfection on this property. Unlimited free mountain range for stock from April to November. Write owner, Turner K. Hackman, Millboro, Va.

U.M.C.CO
No 12
NITRO CLUB
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NEW CLUB

UMC NITRO CLUB and NEW CLUB SHOT SHELLS

During fifty years, four generations of shooters have sworn by the "old yellow Shells"—UMC NEW CLUBS.

They have never been found wanting where, wary, hard-to-kill game is concerned. Misfires are never thought of with these old reliable, hard hitting shells.

A smokeless powder shell equally popular in its class is the NITRO CLUB Steel Lined Shell. The powder charge protected by the steel lining guarantees a uniform load when hunting under the most severe weather conditions.

"Game Laws 1910" mailed free.

SMOKELESS POWDER

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Agency: 299 Broadway, New York City

BLACK POWDER

THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

THE Famous Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user, always one

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN
BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 AND $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

The benefits of free hides, which apply principally to sole leather, and the reduced tariff on sole leather, now enables me to give the wearer more value for his money, better and longer wearing $3, $3.50 and $4 shoes than I could give him previous to the tariff revision.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, the superior workmanship and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why Dollar for Dollar I Guarantee My Shoes to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years; that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the United States? Quality counts. It has made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

W L Douglas
President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas Shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OLD BONDS BURNED

REDEEMED PAPERS ARE BURNED IN PRESENCE OF GOVERNOR AND OFFICIALS.

CEREMONY HELD AT CAPITAL

Papers Were Liens of $1,659,000—Major Portion Stands for Loss in Wild-Cat Rail Schemes.

St. Paul.—With all the impressive ceremonies that usually attend the burning of a church mortgage, old time state bonds, valued once at $1,659,000, but which were redeemed during the last year, were fed to the flames in the furnace at the capitol engine house. Present at the service were Governor Eberhart, Attorney General Simpson, Secretary of State Schmahl, State Treasurer Pettijohn, State Auditor Iverson and several newspaper men. The documents consisted of $1,450,000 in state capitol certificates and $188,000 in Minnesota refunding bonds.

The destruction of the latter marks the disappearance of the last of the old railroad bonds of 1858, and closes one of the most interesting and exciting of the financial controversies in the state's history. On March 9, 1858, the first legislature elected under the constitution passed an act proposing an amendment, authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 to four railroads. The eagerness of the people in those days to encourage railway companies with large grants and subsidies resulted in the passing of the amendment by a large vote.

State Left Holding Sack.

The bonds were issued and the companies proceeded to build their roads, but none was ever completed. The work was abandoned after bonds amounting to $2,275,000 had been issued. The state became the purchaser of these bonds at a foreclosure sale in October, 1860. In November, 1860, the people adopted an amendment which, in substance, repudiated the railway bonds by providing that no law levying a tax for the payment of these bonds would be valid until it should be ratified by a majority of the voters. It further provided that there should be no further issue of bonds under the act of 1858, and the law was stricken from the constitution.

For twenty years the bonds were not recognized as a valid state obligation. There was, however, a growing sentiment that a moral obligation rested upon the state to pay the debt. As a result the legislature, in 1881, provided for a compromise by which the holders of the bonds were to accept 15 per cent of the face value. The adjustment bonds, amounting to $4,253,000, were issued as substitutes for the old railroad issue.

Debt Now Wiped Out.

In 1891 the legislature authorized a refundment of the bonds of 1881 and after deducting the proceeds from the sale of internal improvement lands only $1,764,000 remained unpaid. Portions of these bonds were paid each year from a 2-10 mill levy. The last bond was paid recently, wiping out the entire obligation.

The payment of $1,450,000 capitol commission certificates, which also were destroyed, leaves $2,100,000 to be paid. This money is raised by a 2-10 mill levy. There will be enough money on hand on Feb. 1 to reduce the indebtedness to $1,850,000.

If the plans of State Auditor Iverson materialize the surplus of $850,000 in the state treasury will be used to pay off part of the certificates, reducing the debt to $1,000,000.

DENY NEW LINE IS TO BE BUILT.

Milwaukee Road Gives Little Hope to Farmers Around Willmar.

Willmar.—In reply to an inquiry by large delegations of farmers through the Willmar Commercial Club as to the probability of the Milwaukee company building the line of road projected from Hutchinson to Fargo in the near future a letter has been received from Vice-President E. W. McKenna containing the following statement:

"In respect to building a line upon a survey between Hutchinson and Fargo, which was made by this company last summer, the company has absolutely no plans in that direction, as it must be patent to an observer of events that the construction of any additional mileage of railway under existing conditions is entirely out of the question."

There is little doubt, however, that this line will eventually be built, and that a concerted action will be made by people interested in this and adjoining counties to convince the company that a route via Willmar, Sunburg and Starbuck would tap a country of far greater possibilities than that reached by the first survey.

STILLWATER MILL IS BURNED.

Tozer Company's Plant Destroyed—Loss Placed at $50,000.

Stillwater. — Fire broke out at South Stillwater, causing a loss estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000. The planing mill of the David Tozer company was totally destroyed. The plant was insured for about $40,000. The company intends to rebuild the plant at once. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought it started in the boiler room.

PLEADS GUILTY TO ARSON.

Several More to Face Trial in Connection With the Same Offense.

Glenwood. — Richard Rogers of St. Paul, charged with the burning of a store in Westport, last June, had his hearing in justice court and was bound over to the district court. He pleaded guilty before Judge Flaherty to arson in the third degree, and was sentenced to four and one-half years at hard labor in the prison at Stillwater.

When asked whether he had anything to say, Rogers said he had been hired to do the work. He received a letter stating that there was $100 for him for doing a certain job. He met the man who had written the letter and asked him what he was to do. On arriving at Glenwood a team was hired in the evening, and when the men arrived at Westport he was ordered to set fire to the store. He did not know until he reached Westport what he was to do. Rogers is 40 years old. He has no trade, he says, but makes his money by gambling.

The case of the state against William Jones was then taken up. Jones was indicted last June by the grand jury in connection with the same fire. The state is represented by County Attorney J. O. Grove and State Senator C. J. Gunderson. Jones is defended by H. T. Ronning.

Indictments have also been found against James Adair of St. Paul, who owned the stock, and Harry Weiler, who was in charge of the store for Adair.

"HONEY BOYS" BURY HACHET.

"Insurgent" and "Standpat" Bee-Keepers Forget Squabbles.

Minneapolis. — "Insurgent" and "standpat" apiarians were as sweet as honey with each other when factions of the organizations that had warred for eight years came together in annual meeting at the First Unitarian church, united as the Minnesota Bee Keepers' association.

As a result of the split, the new organization is to have for its purpose "the promotion of good fellowship and brotherly feeling among the bee keepers, as well as accomplish the more practical objects of increasing the knowledge and secure needed legislation."

The session opened with a "Beginners' Hour," in charge of Scott La Mont. "Our Society's Responsibility in the Apiarian Exhibit at the State Fair" was discussed by Rev. J. Kimball of Duluth and M. V. Facey of Preston. Bee hive demonstrations were conducted by E. L. Leonard, Minneapolis, in the afternoon, when there also was a report made by State Bee Inspector Hamlin V. Poore of Bird Island.

The society's officers are: Dr. L. D. Leonard, Minneapolis, president; H. L. Pathey, Minneapolis, first vice-president; Scott La Mont, Park Rapids, second vice-president; C. A. Palmer, St. Paul, secretary-trearurer.

FRANCE AIDS POTATO MARKET.

Moorhead Grower Expects Duty Removal to Stimulate Demand.

Moorhead.—Produce men in this city, which is a center of shipping for the crop of Red River Valley Early Ohios, are of the opinion that the action of the French government, in removing the duty on incoming potatoes, will greatly stimulate the potato market within a short time. Leslie Welter, one of the local dealers, says:

"It may take some weeks before the produce men in the East get the crop moving across the water, but eventually the strain on the local market, produced by Eastern potatoes coming West, will be relieved and prices will rise and the demand increase."

The last government crop report shows a potato crop of 328,000,000 bushels for this year. The average consumption per capita is three and one-half bushels. If the complete census returns show the population of the United States to be 91,000,000, then on the three and one-half bushels consumption basis, the United States would consume 318,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year. If France will only take the 10,000,000 bushels, which would only mean one-half bushel per capita, the surplus of this country would be relieved and the situation would clear.

MEDICAL BODIES MAY MERGE.

Mankato. — The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Minnesota Valley Medical association and Southern Minnesota Medical association was celebrated at a joint meeting of the associations. The question of merging the bodies was discussed. All the delegates were in favor of the plan, but voting on the proposition was postponed until the summer meetings of the associations.

The following officers were chosen by the Minnesota Valley association: President, Dr. L. A. Fritchie, New Ulm; first vice president, Dr. H. B. Aitken, Le Sueur Center; second vice president, Dr. J. J. O'Hara, Janesville; secretary, Dr. A. G. Liedloff, Mankato; treasurer, Dr. G. F. Merritt, St. Peter.

ARRIVE IN NEW YORK SOON.

Body of Dr. Hutchinson Probably Will Be Buried in Faribault.

St. Paul.—John Hutchinson, brother of Dr. Hutchinson, who died at Algiers, Africa, secured definite information that Mrs. Hutchinson would arrive in New York about December 14. It is probable she has the body of her husband with her, although Mr. Hutchinson could not be certain of this. The funeral will be held at Faribault, the old home of Dr. Hutchinson.

MILLIONS ASKED FOR RIVER.

Treasury Estimates Include High Dam For Twin Cities.

Washington, D. C. — If the estimates of the treasury department sent to congress are adopted in making appropriations for this year $250,000 will be expended in continuing the construction of the high dam and locks in the Mississippi river at Minneapolis.

The total of the estimates for improving the Mississippi from the Ohio river to Minneapolis for the next year will be $2,500,000 as compared with $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 11, 1911. Of this amount $1,250,000 is needed for the work on the river between the mouth of the Missouri and Minneapolis. There also is an estimate that the work on the Mississippi river from the head of navigation to the mouth of the Ohio, river, including the expenses of the Mississippi river commission, will amount to $3,000,000 as compared with $2,000,000 of last year.

An appropriation of $3,600 for the maintenance of the St. Croix river is asked; for the maintenance of Agate Bay harbor, $2,000; for the maintenance of the Red River of the North, $5,500.

Among other appropriations for Minnesota and the Northwest are $2,500 for the improvement of the Wind Cave in the National park, South Dakota; $4,500 for the Duluth fish culture station, and $8,700 for the Homer, Minn., station.

For public buildings at Faribault, Minn., $20,000; Lead, S. D., $20,000; Sioux Falls, S. D., $12,000; Duluth, $95,000 for additional lands.

MORE SALOONS ARE CLOSED.

Government Indian Agents Strike Near Bemidji.

Bemidji.—The "Pussy-foot" Johnson lightning struck close to Bemidji, three saloons in this city's supurb, Nymore, having been closed by Special Agent E. T. Brents. Practically all saloons in the territory affected by the 1855 treaty with the exception of the 28 saloons still doing business here, are closed.

In each place orders were issued to pack up all liquors and ship them out of the dry zone or to the brewery at once. This was complied with and no liquor was confiscated.

Tenstrike and Turtle River have also been closed.

Deputy James M. Quinn, of Brainerd, closed Pillager and Klondike saloons. It is strongly suspected that Deputy Quinn and assistant deputies will close the saloons and malt shops of the Cuyuna range. There are five malt shops in Deerwood, one saloon at Crosby in the Spalding hotel, one malt shop at Ironton, one saloon and two malt shops at Cuyuna. The first slated to be closed in this list is at Crosby, it is said.

GAS PLANT WORK STOPPED.

Waseca Mayor Refuses to Approve of City Franchise.

Waseca.—The Waseca Gas Company's franchise, which has been the issue in two general and two special elections, has been brought before the district court for determination as to its validity, by the filing of a petition for an injunction restraining the gas company from further work on their mains and plant. This franchise was granted in a special election about two years ago, but the council at that time refused to allow the company to build the plant, and a special election was called by the council for the purpose of voting bonds for a municipal gas plant. Municipal ownership was voted down and in the next general election a council favorable to the gas franchise was elected. The franchise was granted, but the mayor refused to approve it. Notwithstanding this the company commenced work and has proceeded with the building of the plant until the restraining order was issued. The stockholders of the company are all residents of this city.

PHYSICIAN INDICTED FOR ARSON

Accused of Setting Fire to Auto to Collect $800 Insurance.

St. Cloud.—A sensation was sprung in the district court when the grand jury of Stearns county returned an indictment for arson in the second degree against Dr. J. C. Boehm, a prominent physician of this city. It is alleged in the indictment that Dr. Boehm set fire to an automobile belonging to him in order to collect $800 insurance on the machine.

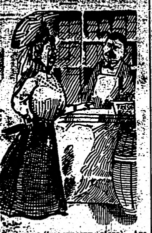
A bench warrant was sworn out and the prisoner was arraigned before Judge M. D. Taylor. Bail was fixed at $1,000, which was furnished.

Dr. Boehm is one of the most prominent physician here and the act on of the grand jury came as a complete surprise. He has lived here twenty years and always has borne a good reputation, having served at times as an alderman, member of the board of education, secretary of the Stearns-Benton county medical association and at present he is a member of the government medical pension examiners

Accidentally Shot; Killed.

Duluth. — Robert Quayle, aged fourteen, of Aurora, Minn., met death by being shot while hunting. Quayle and a companion, George Rye, were hunting rabbits in the woods near Doop's farm. They came to a small creek which Quayle crossed first. Rye handed Quayle the guns. He took them muzzle first, and in drawing them toward him the hammer of a shotgun became entangled in Rye's clothes, discharging the weapon. The charge of shot entered Quayle's body killing him instantly.

THE JOCULAR CLERK.



Customer (in grocery store)—Are those eggs on that counter fresh?

Clerk—Yes, ma'am.

Customer—How long have they been laid?

Clerk—I laid them there myself, ma'am, 20 minutes ago.

Sense of Taste.

From a series of experiments recently made at the University of Kansas it is evident that the average person can taste the bitter of quinine when one part is dissolved in 52,000 parts of water. Salt was detected in water when one part to 640 of the liquid was used. Sugar could be tasted in 228 parts of water and common soda in 48. In nearly all cases women could detect a smaller quantity than men.

Literary Accuracy.

"You write of your hero as stealing home in the darkness," said the editor.

"Yes," replied the author.

"Well, you ought to know better than that. He couldn't steal home in the dark. If it was dark enough to be worth noticing the game would have been called."

Russia's Growing Population.

This year's census of the Russian empire adds another five millions to the population as enumerated in 1908. The czar's subjects now number 160,000,000 and increase every year by 2,500,000 despite wars, epidemics and internal disturbances. As there is no lack of cultivated soil in Russia there seems no reason why this big annual increase should not continue.

Fulfillment.

"Two great desires of my life have been gratified. One was to go up in an airship."

"And the other?"

"To get safely back to earth."

No matter how long your neck may be or how sore your throat, Hamlins Wizard Oil will cure it surely and quickly. It drives out all soreness and inflammation.

We cannot teach truth to another, we can only help him find it.—Galilea.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

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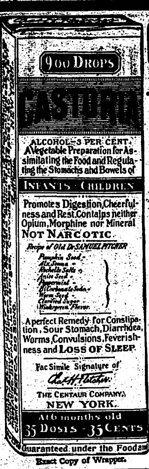

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IT SHOULD LEAD
Your list of magazines for 1911

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Rosemary—that's for Remembrance

A Christmas Story

by S. R. Crockett

THE Morris-Moores had just had their first—no, not quarrel—tiff. Harry was now in his study pulling down books he did not want and piling them up on his table. He selected a row of notebooks bearing title, "The Grisons and the Italian-Valleys." He got out extensive white-blotched Swiss survey maps, and files of the little "Ladin" paper printed at Samaaden. He had got all this up thoroughly on his last journey, and now was the time to dip deep into the pile of printed and annotated "stuff." It would help him to forget anything so absolutely silly as a little wife upstairs in her room, the tears of temper still wet on her cheeks, and employing her small white teeth in reducing to tattered "waste" a soaked lace pocket handkerchief.

Henry Morris-Moore felt himself very superior. He was calm, cold, judicial, and above what he called "infantile tempers."

Upstairs Clara wept and fretted.

To think, only to think—scarcely ten months married, and it had come to this! Ah, if only she had known! Were all men so cruel, so bitter? Did nobody care for her? She would go to her mother—No (Clara's reflection came refreshingly cool, like a splash of cold water), no-o-o—well, not quite that! For one thing, she knew her mother; and Mrs. Murray-Linklater would "pack her back to her husband." Clara heard her mother speak these very words.

But—it was over. So much was fixed. Never, never would it be "glad, confident morning again." Henry had settled that when he spoke those words—those cruel dividing words. He had said—had said—well, Clara could not quite remember what. But, at any rate, it was over. She could never forgive him—for saying that—yes, about dear Aunt Laetitia. Oh, yes, she remembered, "that he could never get her a single night to himself without some stalking old she-patriarch with a reticule coming in to spoil everything."

CLARA WAS LOOKING SIDEWAYS AT THE PATTERN OF THE CARPET

A GIRL STANDING ON THE STEPS, PUTTING UP HOLLY AND GREEN STUFF

Clara would not have her family spoken against—not by a score of Henry Moores. She had been educated carefully in the Murray-Linklater cult, and no Vere de Vere could be prouder of her name.

Clara, in her bolted bedroom, was getting out her blotting book and pad to write to her poor wronged aunt. She was going to ask a refuge for the few remaining days of a blasted life. Yes, that was the adjective she was using, and (strange coincidence!) the villain below stairs was also using it, though perhaps in a more colloquial sense. He had just knocked over a whole pile of the neat notebooks in which he stored away his literary material, and was passing off his own clumsiness in invective against inanimate things. This was his man's way of biting his handkerchief.

But the strong arm of coincidence reached yet further.

Stumbling and grumbling, Harry gathered up the fruit of his travel experiences and began re-storing them in the little three-cornered shelves where he kept such things for reference. Work would not "go" to-night, somehow. One remained in his hand—a small pocket notebook with rounded corners, which served to carry about him for the shortest personal jottings. Usually it lay among his keys on the dressing table, and when he shaved he was in the habit of putting down a word or two—oh, as brief and bald as possible.

But this particular stubby volume happened to be his diary of two years ago, and he stood there with one hand mechanically pushing the notebooks into their places, while his eyes, entangled by what he read, transported him to the ragged carpet, the peremptorily furnished lodgings, the solitary walks, hands deep in pockets, overcoat collar up, cap pulled low—of the days when first— But stay, what was Clara doing?

She had got out her blotting book from under "The Songs of the North." The new maid—very hard on the temper of young wives are new maids, as a class—had jammed it into the rack, bending the corners shamefully. And so, when at last Clara had released the folio, lo! a cascade of solidly built volumes in red basil clattered to the ground. She had just time to spring back; for the volumes had solid brass locks, all opened with the same little gold key. She wore it about her neck, and no one in the world, not even Harry, had ever been allowed to peep within. Indeed, since she was married she had not often done so herself. But now—now that the happiness of her life had foundered beneath her, she would go back—it might be all the pleasure (sob) that was left her—thus to live over a happy past. (A time.)

Watkins, the Moores' new maid, experienced some surprise (and not unnaturally) when, in the exercise of her vocation, she was carrying a copper jug of hot water to Mrs. Moore's dressing room before sounding the first gong, she observed her master and mistress approach each other from opposite ends of the corridor, both intently reading, like people on a stage—he in a small black book, she in one large, fat and red.

A still poorer opinion had Sarah Watkins of her new place when she saw the readers look up simultaneously, suddenly and guiltily close their books, turn on their several heels, and so exeunt.

"And them sez as what they has only been married ten months!" she meditated. "Well—we'll see what's to come of this!"

The family dinner that night was distinguished by extreme correctitude of demeanor, and an etiquette almost Spanish in its stateliness. They were nothing if not polite—that is, when Watkins was in the room. But Watkins knew, and stayed a moment on the mat, listening to the silence that dropped like a pall. She entered, smiling to herself, knowing (oh, experienced Watkins) that she would find Clara looking sideways at the pattern of the carpet as though she had never seen it before, while at his end of the table Harry was molding bread pellets as if for a wager. These things do not vary.

But even Watkins the wise did not know everything. Penny fiction does not inform its readers what real people do. So as soon as Clara had escaped out of the dining room, before he had time to open the door for her, Harry sulkily sat down and felt for his cigarette case. He was sure he had left it in the drawing room. Yet he would not go for it. He could hear Clara playing a noisy jig, the wriggle and stamp of which he particularly loathed.

"The little wretch," he said, laughing in spite of himself, "she knows quite well."

"Good evening, Mr. Moore," said his wife, and he rose and went. "Your cigarette case is in the smoking room."

But this time Harry had it all his own way. Six feet of blonde colossus made short work of mere pinpricks of the tongue. Clara found herself swept off the piano stool and installed where, on the rounded arm of a big easy chair, she had little more liberty of movement than that of swinging her feet naughtily and rebelliously, while her husband questioned her.

"What book were you reading so intently this afternoon when I came upon you in the corridor? Let me see it?"

"Shan't!" (A time). "Oh, you coward! Because you are strong! I shall go to—to—"

"Where? To whom?" said Harry, easily.

"To my—to Aunt Laetitia."

"She wouldn't have you, child," laughed her husband, "and besides, she would charge you board—which I should have to pay!"

"Well, I would pay it out of my own money—there!"

"What own money?"

"My house money!"

"You forget, Mrs. Morris-Moore," said her husband, gravely. "If you run away, you wouldn't have any house money!"

Then in a burst, as he shook her, "Oh' you great baby," he cried, "make up. Bring the book! It was a volume of your diary. I knew by the lock. I'll show you mine. Fair exchange! Off with you!"

"Well, come with me, then," said Clara, holding out her hand, "but don't you think I'm giving in. It's only yielding to brute force. My spirit is unconquered."

"Never mind your spirit," said her lord, "fetch the book!"

And in these books, the greater and the lesser, they read late into the night.

And this was what they found.

"'Christmas eve'"— said Clara, "begin there!"

And she paused, waiting, with her finger in its place.

"Oh," said her husband, "I don't think there is much!"

"And you call yourself a writer!"

"Well, shall I begin?" Clara was all on pins and needles now. She could hardly keep still. The quarrel was forgotten.

"'Christmas eve' (she read). 'A dull day—Paid calls in the lane—Went to Margaret's. Baby is adorable and Tom begins to love me and calls me Aunty dee-ar. Came home by Grant's and brought back fruit for dinner. There is a man coming, a friend of father's. It is a horrid nuisance.'"

Here Clara Moore broke off suddenly.

"Oh, I wrote everything fresh, you see. I wanted to remember. You've no idea how bad my memory used to be in those days. Being married helps. One has to remember one's husband's iniquities."

"'Set in a notebook, learned and conned by rote,' murmured Harry.

His wife stopped and looked severely at him.

"Well," she said, "I did write a lot, I know, and yours is no fair exchange. I did it partly as an exercise, you see, for I was considered very good at composition at school, whatever you may think. Besides, I don't believe you have anything in that book at all."

"Oh, yes—I have!" and he flourished a closely written page of memoranda before her eyes.

"Well," she said, with a sigh (and her eyes were dim and distant), "I will read—though I never thought to let anyone see—not even you. But since you have been so horrid to me, I will."

It seemed an odd reason, but Harry wisely nodded. Clara fluttered some leaves thoughtfully. "Where shall I go on?" she asked, knitting her brows.

"You did begin from the beginning," he smiled as he spoke, "why not continue?"

She glanced up with sudden shyness, almost as he spoke, "why not continue?"

She glanced up with sudden shyness, almost like a surprised Eve.

"You were saying that it was a horrid nuisance, having me come to dinner," said Harry Moore, "did you change your mind?"

"Here it is," said his wife, running her eye down the columns of close-knit writing. "'11:00 p. m. He is gone. It was not so horrid after all. But I think he likes Edith best. He is big and badly dressed. Why can't writers and artistic people dress humanly? He had on the funniest tie I ever saw, and a beard, and he came in a big gray cloak like one of Millet's shepherds! But he talked—yes, it was worth while hearing him talk. Not much to me, though, but he looked at me a lot, and somehow seemed to be conscious of everything I was doing. Dr. Stonor came in after, and wanted me to look out music for him. We went into the corner together and got out the folios, and though he was talking to father, I knew very well he was watching us.' That's all,"—Clara concluded. She had been reading very rapidly, as if anxious to get to the end. "Now for yours!"

Mine! oh, mine's no great thing," said Harry, opening his little black pocketbook, "jottings merely."

"Go on, please," cried Clara, stamping her foot, "and mind, don't alter a word or put in more. I shall know!"

"'Christmas eve'" (began Harry) "'worked at Guardian article, took it round, saw proof of yesterday's. Chief wants me to go to Armenia about the atrocities. Shan't! To club in afternoon—Clifton, McCosh, Moxon and several of the fellows there, who wanted me to stop. Told them I couldn't. Had to go out to old Linklater's to dinner—girls, music, bore—but I should look in later.'"

"Oh!" interjected Clara, with her head suddenly haughty, "a bore—was it?"

"You said a horrid nuisance!" remarked her husband, and continued his reading without troubling to defend himself further.

"'I got there early—long way out of town—several false trails. At last found the place—a big house under trees. From the doorway I could see in the hall a girl standing on steps, putting up holly and green stuff. Presently old Linklater came and introduced me. "This is Clara!" I became conscious of two great, dark, steady, grayish-hazel eyes. The dinner went all right after that. Pretty—well, I don't know: a fascinating and glamorous person certainly. There was also a sister.'"

"Nonsense!" said Clara. "You are making up as you go along. I know you."

Her husband silently handed her the book. Decidedly it was so written.

Clara did not apologize for her unbelief. She only remarked, "Oh, but you are a dear."

And, rubbing her cheek against his coat sleeve, she purred.

"Go on!" she said.

"'Dinner quite informal,' Harry continued. "'Talked too much, but got led on somehow. Everything went well. Doctor fellow there, who put on a lot of friend-of-the-family side—sat in a corner and talked to the girl with the eyes.'"

"Ah, ha! You see—you were jealous already!" cried Clara, clapping her hands joyously.

"Nonsense!" said Harry Moore. "Of little Stonor? I think I see myself!"

"Read the next day—go on—go on! No, the day you came to Elton again!"

"'Went to make my "digestion" call. Took some flowers up to Elton, and talked to the old lady. Think I made a conquest. But the Lady of the Eyes did not show up. Waited an hour and a half, but don't think I wasted my time entirely. Dear old lady!'"

"Harry, you are a cold-blooded wretch!"

"Very much the contrary, Mrs. Moore!"

"Now shall I read?" And without giving him time to answer, Clara opened the solid basil boards and continued, "'Dec. 28th: Went out all the afternoon with Miss Grierson. Down the lane—soup kitchen, girls' club, and went home with her to tea. When I got home I saw mother had a secret. You always knew by the satisfied way she has of looking mysterious. She would be disappointed if you didn't ask her at once. So I teased her to tell.

"'Do you know whom I've been entertaining all afternoon?' she said, her shoulders shaking with repressed laughter. I understood well enough.

"'Oh, the curate,' I said, as carelessly as I could. 'I saw him going down the lane like a pair of compasses let loose.'

"'Do you think the curate would bring me those?' said mother, triumphantly. And she showed me a lovely bunch of roses, a wagon-load nearly, which she had set well back in the dusk of the piano, so that I should not see them before mother had her little triumph. My! they must have cost heaps of money this time of year. 'They are all mine,' said mother, 'but if you are good you can have just one bud for yourself. You see what one gets by staying quietly at home!'

"'She was teasing me, of course, this dear old sweet-hearted mother.

"'You see what one gets for doing works of charity and mercy!' I said. 'He would have given them to me if I'd been here. I'll never do a good action again!'"

"Now turn on to 'Four Seas Cottage,' and read about that," cried Clara. Her eyes were not gray now, nor yet hazel. The dark pupils had swallowed up all the rest, overflowing everything with the soft blackness of a misty night of few stars.

"Let's see. Easter, wasn't it?" said her husband. "But why skip? Much water had flowed under bridges during these months of spring."

"Oh, I want to get to the end—the end!" Clara whispered, excitedly. "Quick, quick—I can't wait!"

"Well, here it is: 'April 8th. We went a walk along the beach, she and I. We talked. I told her that unless something was going to come of this, I must go away.

"'What,' she said, 'for altogether?' And I said 'Yes.' Then she walked a good while silent, and when I looked, I could see'—"

"No, you didn't" said Clara. "I could never have been so silly!"

"'Tear after big tear rolling slowly down her cheek,'" Harry continued, imperturbably. "'I needed no more than that—who would?

"'You don't want me to go?' I cried.

"'She shook her head, still weeping, and not caring now whether I saw or not.

"'So I stayed.'"

They sat long silent that night in their own home, near each other, and happy Harry's heart was softened. He was in the mood for concessions.

"Dear," he said, "if you would like Aunt Laetitia to come and stay with us a month—"

"Oh, bother Aunt Laetitia!" exclaimed Mrs. Henry Moore, "I only want you!"

And thus did Clara Murray-Linklater deny her father's house and cleave to her husband.

BENEATH BIG BEECH

Rural Dominie Ties Nuptial Knots Divorce Courts Do Not Sever.

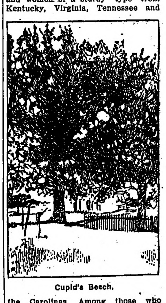
Liberty Church Neighborhood Not Only Marriage Center, but Its People Consider It a Youthful Misfortune to Die Under Seventy.

Gosport, Ind.—There has been discovered a remedy for the divorce evil. It is a simple but sure cure. Let the Rev. Josiah Burton, a rural dominie, living four miles east of Gosport, tie the matrimonial knot beneath the boughs of "Cupid's Beech." Then, if his record holds, all divorce laws may be eliminated from the statutes and no one need go singing: "I'm On My Way to Reno." It is the Rev. Josiah Burton's proud boast that no divorce court has ever severed a tie he bound.

The Rev. Josiah Burton has three altars of matrimony—his little church across the fields, his home and—most romantic of all—a grand old beech tree that has been popularly christened "Cupid's Beech" because of the marriage ceremonies performed beneath its boughs. The tree stands at the corner of the fence that surrounds the old minister's home and no marriage ever solemnized in its shade has ever been shattered by a divorce court.

The Rev. Josiah Burton is an interesting man in an interesting locality. Not only do his matrimonial knots stay tied, but there seems to be some good angel hovering over the hills in which he dwells whose mission is to grant happy old age to all who find a home there. To die under 80 in the vicinity of "Cupid's Beech" is looked upon as passing away in infancy.

In the early part of the last century there moved into the hills of Owen and Monroe counties many men and women of a sturdy type from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Among those who came was John Burton, the father of Josiah. In the year 1818 he settled on a tract of ground four miles east of Gosport in a section now known as Liberty Church neighborhood. The country was then sparsely settled and there were only mere bridle paths leading to the few settlements.



Cupid's Beech.

By 1830 the country had become a little more populous and there was talk of establishing a church. There were many denominations in the neighborhood, and it was finally decided to build a church that should be non-denominational, but with leanings toward the Methodist Protestant creed. John Burton gave enough ground for the building of a church, and another member of the new organization donated ground for a cemetery adjoining the church.

On the morning of September 23, 1831, a company of neighbors gathered at the spot given by John Burton as a church site. Each carried a broadax. The men were divided into two squads. They then went into the forest in search of yellow poplar trees. The giants of the wilderness began to fall and soon the brethren were hewing the trees with that expert swing known only to the pioneers.

When dinner time came the church builders sat down to a meal such as only old-fashioned cooks could cook. All of the food and the dishes were carried to the place by a 10-year-old boy. That boy was Josiah Burton, and the church was started on his tenth birthday.

Liberty Church is an interesting type of the old-fashioned meeting house. It is a plain room with plain, old-fashioned pews. The pulpit was made by a local carpenter and the choir and organ have a slightly elevated platform to the left of the minister.

If there is one thing that makes the aged minister who presides at Liberty Church happy it is a wedding. He doesn't know how many couples he has united in marriage, but he has yet to hear of one of them being broken by a divorce decree. Uncle Josiah takes supreme delight in having some couple drive up to the door and call him out to tie the nuptial knot. It is then that he dons his Prince Albert and white cravat and puts on his most responsible air. In recent years he has had numerous calls for weddings in the shade of "Cupid's Beech." "Providence seems to favor all who are married beneath that tree," says the minister. "So come ye!"

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

THE SUNBEAM.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

The Physical Bigness of Uncle Sam

WASHINGTON.—How many Americans realize the huge bulk of the population of their country, in the same sense that coal is heavy or the hay crop is immense in cubic feet? Just as a matter of physical bigness, this is a great nation, not in possessions but in people.

If all of the inhabitants of the United States, grownups and children, were to lie down in a long line, one person's head touching the feet of the one in front, there would be about 75,000 miles of such a human chain.

If every American stood up to be counted, in a long row of men, women and children, even if they stood so close together that they occupied only a foot and a half apiece, the file would be more than 25,000 miles long.

Averaging the 93,000,000 people in the United States, young and old, adults and babies, at 100 pounds apiece, the American nation weighs 4,500,000 tons. That is enough to load 1,000 good-sized steamships with human freight, if it were piled in like coal or grain, with no regard whatever for space or air.

If the 93,000,000 Americans, babies included, drink, on the average, a pint of some liquid every day, which is an extremely modest estimate, the people of the United States consume about 45,000 tons of water, beer, milk, coffee, tea, etc., daily. The quantity may be twice as great, or even more. But 45,000 tons would load 900 freight cars of the largest size. That means about 25 long trains.

The physical bigness of Uncle Sam is impressive if viewed from any direction or calculated upon any basis. If the average consumption of solid food—bread, meat, potatoes and other vegetables, cake, pie, fruits, etc.—is only a pound and a half a day that means 135,000,000 pounds, or 67,500 tons, every 24 hours.

On the strength gained by such inroads upon the food stores of the world the people of the United States can easily lift 4,500,000 tons at the same instant. If they walk only a mile apiece in a day, which is certainly too low an estimate, the total is equal to walking three times around the earth at the equator, and more than half way around the fourth time.

Truly we are a big nation. We bulk tremendously on the scales and under the tape measure. American quantity will evidently care for itself.

Expert Offers Criticism of the Army

THIS IS FINE TRAININ' FER A SOLDIER —SEEIN' TH' WOILD-BAH!-

THAT the United States army is inferior in military organization to the armies of every other large nation of the world is the sentiment of H. Lee Clotworthy, military expert, associate editor of the United States Infantry Journal, and formerly a captain in the army. He asserts that Uncle Sam's military department is inefficient as a fighting machine, and that any one of the big powers—notably Japan—could "whip the daylights out of us without half trying."

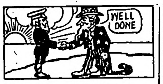
"There are 30 regiments of infantry in the army," he says, "but hardly any one of them has been mobilized together in order to give the men the proper training. They are scattered all over the country at various needless military posts. Consequently, both officers and men suffer for lack of adequate drill, and would be absolutely unprepared to fight an army of real soldiers.

"There are a great many needless military posts. Of course, it is necessary to keep men in the Philippines and Alaska, but not in small towns. The latter type—known to military men as 'hitching posts'—were established years ago and small towns have grown up around them.

"These posts also are one of the principal causes of desertion. A recruit enlists because of visions about how grand it is to be a soldier. On arriving at some post, however, he finds he must be a carpenter, a gardener, or a telephone operator. At some stations half of the men are employed in this way rather than occupying their time in learning to be soldiers.

"Instead of useless military posts, the army should be divided into large divisions, located at large central points. There are only 3,000 infantrymen along the Pacific coast, where the present situation demands that a strong force be concentrated.

Soldier Serves His Country 56 Years



GOVERNOR'S ISLAND is to lose its oldest soldier. He is Sergt. David Robertson of the Hospital corps of the army, who has spent 56 years in the service and now, at the mature age of seventy-eight, has been recommended for retirement upon full pay and allowances. It will take a special bill, of course, to thus recognize the services of Robertson and major generals and brigadier generals have recommended to the secretary of war that he present to congress such a bill.

An interesting thing about the long and faithful service of Sergeant Robertson is that it has been almost continually spent on Governor's Island. He has seen generals and colonels come and go. He was a veteran when "Hancock's Superb" came to take command of the department of the east and the military division of the Atlantic. On Governor's Island he married and raised his family, and, looking northward from his island home, Robertson has seen the skies over Manhattan red with the fires of the draft riots and watched the transports which in later days sailed out laden with troops for distant possessions of the United States. He has seen the island upon which he lived grow from the small, unwalled spot which it was when he enlisted to the great military depot which it now is.

On Governor's Island there still exists a little graveyard where those who died in the great cholera epidemic of 1854 are buried. Robertson was a young man then and stuck, quietly and faithfully, to his post.

Waste of Death Is Greatly Lessened

THEY'RE BECOMING TOO WISE FOR ME —!- C-U-R-S-E-S

LAST year the death rate in the United States was probably the lowest ever known. It certainly was less than the mortality of any other year since vital statistics have been collected in a sufficiently large part of the country to indicate clearly the general state of the public health.

In 1909 the death rate in states and cities which contain more than half of the population of the United States was almost exactly 15 to every thousand persons living. It was not quite one in the thousand below the average mortality rate of the preceding five years. The fraction was nine-tenths. That means nine lives in every 10,000 of the population.

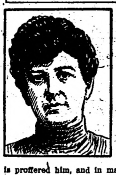
The cutting down of the death rate enough to save 81,000 lives in a year is like stopping the waste of life in a great war. It is equivalent to warding off death 6,750 times every month, 1,687 every week, 241 times a day. It averts ten deaths every hour, one every six minutes day and night, from one year's end to the next.

If the economic value of the lives saved by lowering the death rate in the United States—the results of better and more careful living—is placed at no more than an average of $1,000 apiece, the effect of cutting down the mortality 81,000 in a year is much the same as preventing the waste of $81,000,000 dealing with this great economy in human life on the hardest and narrowest industrial and commercial basis.

The gradual change for the better in respect to saving life and warding off death is not confined to the United States. It is going on in other countries, also Throughout the civilized world, there is a general change for the better in the conditions of living and in the chances for life itself. The conservation of human life is one of the great interests and one of the best signs of the times.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

WANTS STATE TO AID WIDOWS



"Every widow wh[illegible] been left with little children and in straitened circumstances should receive a pension from the state."

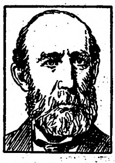
Such is the declaration of Mrs. Clarence O. Burns, president of the Little Mothers' Aid Society of New York, who is firm in her belief as to the advisability of this plan. The important question is being brought forward in women's clubs all over the United States, and any discussion of it is timely. The opinion of Mrs. Burns, especially, is one to carry weight, for she is well qualified to speak forcibly on the subject. She says in part:

"A man carries a [illegible] for his nation. If he is injured in war he receives a pension in recognition of the service he has rendered to his country. He feels no humiliation when the money is proffered him, and in many cases is only too ready to apply to the state for it if he has not been recognized.

"Now, a woman risks her life for her country, her children grow up to serve their nation, and why, when this woman gives so much to the world, should she not, when left in destitute or straitened circumstances, receive as much as the man who goes to war?

"This pension for the widow would give both the child and the mother a chance for life—a thing which neither can have now."

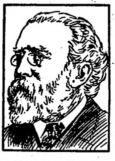
CAPTURED FAMOUS PEG LEG



Of all the innumerable relics on exhibition in the Illinois Memorial hall in the state house, none attracts more attention from tourists than the cork leg of General Santa Ana, the Mexican commander, which was captured by a company of central Illinois soldiers. The finding of the cork leg was one of the most interesting incidents of the Mexican war. An extraordinary fact, recently brought to light by investigations conducted by the McLean county historical society, is that the soldier who first caught sight of the leg took possession of it and sent it to the rear for safe keeping while a battle was in progress, is yet living, in the person of Edward Elvin Elliot, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., and now of San Rafael, Cal.

In a letter confirming the statement that he was the captor of the cork leg, Mr. Elliot relates the incident connected therewith, the story being of interest to the student of history. Mr. Elliot states that he enlisted in Company B of the Fourth Illinois infantry when war was declared with Mexico. He left the printer's case to take up arms. The first engagement of consequence for the regiment of which Mr. Elliot was a member was known as the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847. The Mexicans retreated when their batteries were attacked and the Fourth regiment coming up found the coach of General Santa Ana standing in the road where it had been abandoned, due to the killing of one of the mules hitched to it. General Santa Ana was mounted upon the other mule and fled. His departure was so hurried that he was forced to leave behind in the coach his cork leg, a bag of gold doubloons and a basket of lunch. Elliot reached the coach first and with a soldier's curiosity jumped inside, handing out the cork leg, the chest of gold and basket of food to his companions.

NOTED IRISHMAN REACHES 80

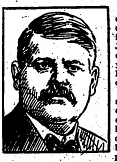


One of Great Britain's grand old men, Justin McCarthy, recently celebrated in London his eightieth birthday anniversary and was the recipient of congratulations from every part of the English-speaking world. His career has been an active and a useful one, part of it passed in the turmoil of political strife and part of it in the quietness of his library, from which have issued many works of exceptional merit.

Mr. McCarthy, former leader of the Irish Nationalists, comes of a family devoted for many generations to the cause of Ireland. He was born in "rebel" Cork, November 22, 1830. He had literary tastes as a youth, but his chief desire was to be a barrister. Academic degrees were then denied to Roman Catholics and to Protestant dissenters. Thus debarred from entering the legal profession through the university, and unable to afford the costly training outside the university, young McCarthy turned his attention to journalism and became a reporter on the Cork Examiner. He was a youthful sympathizer with the Nationalist movement, and was deeply impressed by the trial of Smith O'Brien and the elder Dillon and Thomas Francis Meagher, who were sentenced to death, but reprieved by Queen Victoria and transported to Van Diemen's Land. Young McCarthy was sent to report the trial. He was a patriotic youth of nineteen and received his baptism of fire as he filled his notebook in the courthouse at Ballingarry.

Mr. McCarthy's parliamentary career extended over 17 years and he was chairman of the Irish parliamentary party from 1890 to 1896. His speeches in parliament were in fine literary form and were full of historical allusions and poetical quotations.

FROM POORHOUSE TO SENATE



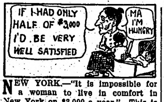
The rise of a man from the lowliest station to one of the highest in his state is not among the events that belong exclusively to the past, nor is it confined solely to the realm of fiction. John J. Dunnegan of Shenandoah, Iowa, who has been elected to the Iowa state senate, passed three years of his early childhood as an inmate of a North Carolina poorhouse, being left at the age of three without either father or mother.

When six years of age he was bound out to a family who treated him with the utmost cruelty. Misery and hardship gripped him from the cradle and robbed him of all the joys of childhood. From the poorhouse, without education, or aid from others, John Dunnegan has risen by his own efforts to affluence and high official position. He has worked as a section hand on a railroad at $1.10 a day, as hired man on a farm, has dug wells and cisterns with a spade, and performed many other kinds of hard work for small pay. He was married when twenty-nine, being at that time the owner of a livery stable in Milford, Neb. Shortly afterward he lost everything in a fire, came to Shenandoah "dead broke" and grasped eagerly the first job offered him—digging a well. Later he started in the plumbing business in a small way, but his business did not long remain small. It grew rapidly until it extended into a dozen different states.

He was the nominee of the Democratic party for state senator in a district which has a normal Republican majority of 1,200, but he overcame this and was elected by a majority of nearly 1,000.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Woman Can't Live on $3,000 a Year


IF I HAD ONLY HALF OF $3000 I'D BE VERY WELL SATISFIED
MA I'M HUNGRY

NEW YORK.—"It is impossible for a woman to live in comfort in New York on $3,000 a year." This is the claim of Mrs. Juanite LeBar, who has petitioned the orphans' court in Scranton, Pa., to allow her an additional $1,000 so she can send her eleven-year-old son to a military academy. "During my husband's life," her petition cites, "our income was $6,000 a year, and the estate is now yielding $8,000, so I don't see what law there can be that refuses a woman half of her income." Mrs. LaBar lives in a comfortable, but modest apartment, dresses well and lives on the best the market will afford, but she claims she is not extravagant for she doesn't owe a cent.

"I can't get along on $3,000 a year," says Mrs. LaBar. "And I am not extravagant. My apartment is modest, but comfortable. It is absolutely impossible for us to live at a hotel on account of the expense, and we have to take an apartment. I have to keep one servant, because, in the first place, I am not strong enough to do the work, and in the second place there is no reason why I should put in my time in the kitchen. I consider a servant one of the necessities.

"Then butter, eggs, meat and everything else has gone up so, and I insist upon the best for my table, because that was what I was raised to have, and I am unwilling to eat inferior stuffs or give them to my boy. I consider money spent for good food an insurance, out of which you get heaps of pleasure beside.

"People in Scranton ask me why I don't move into the country, because I could live much cheaper there and economize. I don't see what good that would be—the prospect looks unutterably dark to me. I would be lonely, and I don't like the country, anyhow. New York is a necessity.

"In regard to clothes. A woman in New York, if she is to be presentable at all, must have decent and appropriate clothes. I make and design many of my own gowns, and some of them I will confess to fixing over. That saves a great item of expense for the budget. I don't think imported gowns or a great number of gowns are a necessity, but they must be well made, of good quality, and have plenty of style about them.

City Heated by Natural Hot Water

THESE 'ERE SPRINGS ARE SOME GOOD ALL RIGHT

BOISE, Idaho.—This is the only city in the country heated by natural hot water, taken from springs near the town, and which is employed not alone for heating purposes, but for cooking and even in sprinkling the streets of the city in summer, there is such an abundance of the water flowing from three wells. The water remains at about 175 degrees in temperature and the flow averages about 1,500,000 gallons a day.

One hundred and ten homes in Boise are supplied with the water, which is employed for all household purposes, except washing of silverware, which tarnishes in the water, charged as it is with sulphur and minerals. The water is pumped from three large wells, about six miles east of Boise, in the foothills of the Owyhoes.

Interest was first taken in the water in 1890. Previous to that time there had been a great black mud hole where the wells have since been sunk. The water was stagnant and the spot was known simply as a place where hundreds of range cattle had dropped out of sight in the old days into what appeared to be a bottomless well.

The cost of the water a year to the average family is $135. The water company which now has control of the wells does not employ the meter system in measuring the supply, but the water flow is gauged by the size of the pipes running into the individual homes.

So curative were the waters considered that they were carried by them back to their camps, where they were rubbed on the limbs of invalids to heal rheumatic and kindred complaints.

Municipal Dance Tried in Milwaukee

I'M GLAD I DON'T HAVE TO BE A WALL FLOWER ANY MORE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The city of Milwaukee will have another municipal ball. This is the declaration of the city administration after a review of the initial municipal dance at which the mayor, city officials and society danced in the same hall as workingmen and women.

"I think these gatherings have something about them that will make for the betterment of the city," says Mayor Seidel. "You know when we read about each other in the papers or hear each other talked about we sometimes think that the other fellows are awful fellows. But when we look into each other's eyes we find that the other fellows are not so bad after all.

"For one thing, I hope to see these dances as democratic as they can be. Gentlemen will leave their dress suits at home at the next dance, I hope. If any young ladies have new hats or fancy gowns at home, I hope they won't wear 'em."

The plans of the dance did not take cognizance of "wall flowers," and there did not seem to be any. It was the duty of floor managers to see that young persons were introduced. The spirit of friendliness so far took possession of the affair that it was not long before a fellow could ask a girl he did not know to dance without being snubbed.

But no one seemed troubled about her own gown or that of her neighbor to any great extent. Each one was intent on the good time she was having, and the great matter of speculation was who her next partner for the dance would be, and not how much some other dancer's dressmaker's bill had been.

The Brotherhood Home of Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—An institution which is doing great good in Cleveland, Ohio, is the Brotherhood Home, developed from the idea of one man, an ex-prisoner who wanted to help someone else.

In November, 1905, James Shaw was paroled from the Cleveland house of correction. While there he had been a teacher in the night school, and had become interested in the Bible class. He was a man of more intelligence than the average workhouse prisoner and soon after his release on parole obtained employment with a shipbuilding company. When he drew his first wages he went to the director of charities and corrections with the proposal that he take in another prisoner who was about to be paroled.

"I think Fred wants to behave and live decently," he told the director. "I can give him a bed, stake him to a meal ticket and get him a job, too."

"Fred" did want to live better and went to work with a will. In a week they rented another room, and went again to the director with the request for the parole of two other members of the workhouse night school class. They promised to give them food and lodging, and to get them work. The four in turn put by something each day for "grub stakes" for other unfortunates and presently the club had a membership of nine.

Soon after that the Brotherhood, as it had come to be known, moved to a ten-room house on the lake front. The parole officer went in debt for $900 worth of furniture. At the end of the year the club showed an earning which nearly took it out of debt. Ten rooms were added, followed by ten more a little later. It was self-supporting, and had paid for $2,000 worth of furniture. The later history of the organization is a record of continued efficient work, with finances fairly easy when work is plenty, and painfully tight when it is scarce.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN

WORLD GROWING BETTER.

Every issue of a newspaper which tries to record the most important events of the day seems to be on its face an indictment of the human race and modern civilization. Stories of greed, oppression, wrongs and crime often take up most of the space in its columns. The effect upon the reader is sometimes to make him think, for the moment at least, that the world is growing more hard and cruel, and that society, as it is constituted, is a failure. But such a view is all wrong, and the thoughtful reader soon realizes it. The world is growing better all the time, and humanity is steadily advancing from one plane of life to another. The reason there seems more wickedness is that the people of the earth are in closer communication with one another than they were only a few years ago, says the Cleveland Leader. Crimes which once remained unknown to all but a comparatively few are now revealed to the entire civilized world, that it may know the sort of men it must suppress, the extent of the harm they inflict and the manner in which they are dealt with. Wrongs which once flourished because they were hidden are now dragged into the light of day and exposed in all their meanness in the pages of the newspapers. Modern civilization, through its most powerful agency for progress, the public press, lays bare the hitherto hidden wounds inflicted upon society, that they may be cured and their repetition prevented. No, the world is not growing worse. There is less of poverty, crime and suffering than existed only a few years ago. Life is easier, more profitable and more full of joy. The man with the shovel gets more out of it than did the man with the two-handed sword in his castle, a brief remove back in the life of the race.

Exchanging professors with American institutions of learning is an increasing practise among educators abroad. For several years the interchange has been going on between this country and Germany, and some of the ablest of our teachers have served in Berlin and elsewhere, while German professors have done similar work in American universities and colleges, says the Troy Times. Now a prominent business man of Copenhagen has given $100,000 to the Scandinavian-American Society to promote the interchange of professors between American and Danish universities. The Rhodes scholarships, through which American students receive the benefit of advanced courses at England's great university of Oxford, furnish another illustration of the solidarity of learning which incidentally must tend to draw nations nearer to one another.

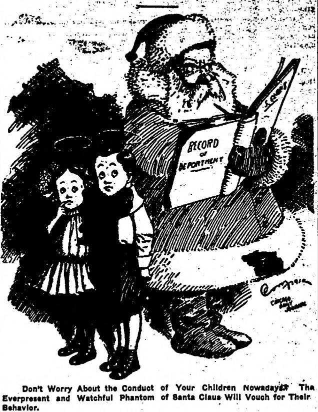
Runaway matches have been known to turn out ideally, but not often. Their average course is toward wreckage and wretchedness. The very need of secrecy and flight is generally indicative of a fault in the scheme somewhere, and young girls who are willing to defy parental love and care and marry by stealth need feel no surprise when their idols' feet turn out to be clay, and a poor variety of that. Spite of the jokesmiths, the cartoonists and the waggish poets, marriage is the most serious step in the lives of men and women, says the Boston Post. Even the mature ought to give it at least as respectable consideration as they would any other investment. Boys and girls need to take advice on the matter, not railroad trains to a quick-service city clerk's office somewhere "across the line."

The many exposures of smuggling by rich women shows a curious cast of the feminine mind. In nearly every instance the culprit was aware of the law and that she was violating it; but few, if any, regarded the statute seriously and doubted even in the event of detection that it would be applicable to her own individual instance. Most women of this class have never come in contact with the law, having lived in a realm in which their own will was sovereign. That the law is no respecter of persons they have had to learn, and those who will take to themselves the lesson should be better citizens and certainly more familiar with the institutions of their country.

Among the fashion notes of the day is one to the effect that there is war between the large and the small bonnets. In such a strife no doubt the principal weapon of offense and defense wielded by the ladies will be the hatpin.

When the czar and the kaiser met they kissed; but the salutation of the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina had far more spirit to it.

LET THE PHANTOM DO IT!



Don't Worry About the Conduct of Your Children Nowadays? The Everpresent and Watchful Phantom of Santa Claus Will Vouch for Their Behavior.

FUND TO END WAR

CARNEGIE GIVES $10,000,000 TO ESTABLISH WORLD PEACE AND ATTACK EXISTING EVILS.

TRUSTEES PUT IN CONTROL

Perpetual Fund Formed by Ironmaster With Taft as Honorary Head and Prominent Men as Trustees—Latter Choose Elihu Root as Chief.

Washington.—Surrounded by 27 trustees of his own choosing comprising former cabinet members, ex-ambassadors, college president, lawyers and educators, Andrew Carnegie Wednesday transferred $10,000,000 of five per cent. first-mortgage bonds, value $11,500,000, to be devoted primarily to the establishment of universal peace by the abolition of war between the nations of the earth.

The trustees organized by choosing as president United States Senator Elihu Root, permanent representative of the United States at The Hague tribunal. President Taft has consented to be honorary president of the foundation.

The method by which the annual income of half a million dollars shall be expended is left by Mr. Carnegie entirely to the trustees. The foundation is to be perpetual and when the establishment of universal peace is attained the donor provides that the revenue shall be devoted to the banishment of the "next most degrading evil or evils" the suppression of which would "most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of men."

The informal trust deed presented by Mr. Carnegie to the trustees reads as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have transferred to you as trustees of the Carnegie peace fund $10,000,000 five per cent. first-mortgage bonds, value $11,500,000, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Although we no longer eat our fellow men or torture prisoners, or sack cities, killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the twentieth century of the Christian era; for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

"Let my trustees, therefore, ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

"Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of the trust and your hearty approval of its object, I am, very gratefully, yours,

"ANDREW CARNEGIE."

Six Drowned Rocking Boat.

Seattle, Wash.—A special from Marysville says that six men were drowned in the Snohomish river when a closed cabin launch turned turtle. There were seventeen persons aboard. All but six were able to break windows and climb to the upturned keel or reach shore.

Morse Pardon Petition Filed.

Washington.—Two bulky packages were received by Pardon Attorney Finch at the department of justice Thursday. They contained a petition signed by more than 20,000 persons, asking the pardon of Banker Charles W. Morse.

Twenty-Four Perish in Shipwreck.

London.—The German steamer Palermo is a total wreck off Cape Corrubodo on the west coast of Galicia, Spain. Her five passengers and crew

GIRL FREED; CROWD CHEERS

HATTIE LE BLANC, 17 YEARS OLD, ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Spectators in Court Applaud Verdict for Young Woman Accused of Killing Cambridge Laundryman.

East Cambridge, Mass.—Hattie La Blanc, a seventeen-year-old French girl, was acquitted by a jury in the Middlesex county court of the charge of slaying her employer, Clarence F. Glover, a wealthy laundryman of Waltham, Conn., in November, 1909.

The verdict was met by loud cheering from the spectators in the crowded courtroom and when the girl left the courthouse for the jail on the other side of the street she was greeted by cheers from the crowds on all sides. Going to the jail she thanked her attendants and when the jury marched two abreast to the jail to see her she shook each one by the hand and thanked them through an interpreter.

When Judge Bond had completed his charge to the jury Hattie was told that she might address the jury. She stood up without the slightest embarrassment, although rather pale, and said:

"I did not do it and want to go home with my father." She spoke in a low tone and the clerk repeated her words so that all might hear.

When Mrs. Lillian M. Glover, widow of the victim of the shooting, learned of the verdict, she was asked for her opinion.

"Why, I don't know," she said. "It was a funny trial. I am not surprised at the result after the rulings of the court. I cannot say that I am sorry. I thought at first that Hattie would be sentenced for a short term."

CONVICT EX-U. S. TREASURER

James N. Huston and Two Others Found Guilty of Using Mails to Defraud.

Washington, D. C.—James N. Huston, treasurer of the United States from 1889 to 1891, was convicted, together with Harvey M. Lewis of Cincinnati, and Everett Dufour of this city, by a jury in the criminal court on indictments charging the use of the mails to defraud in connection with the operation of the National Trust company and other concerns.

The maximum penalty for the offense is two years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. The three men indicted, however, were allowed to remain at liberty on bonds, pending the hearing of a motion for a new trial.

HOPPE ELOPES WITH HEIRESS

Champion Billiardist Is Married to Miss Alice B. Walsh of New York City.

Baltimore, Md.—William G. Hoppe, better known as Willie Hoppe, the world's champion billiardist, eloped to this city from New York and was married in the residence of Cardinal Gibbons to Miss Alice B. Walsh, a wealthy heiress of New York. The bride's father opposed the match.

The ceremony was the climax to a long and romantic courtship which began three years ago at Atlantic City.

Great Plot to Smuggle in Chinese.

San Francisco.—The investigations, following the smuggling into San Francisco of 15 contraband Chinese on the steamship Manchuria, will result, it is said, in the uncovering of a gigantic traffic in orientals, in which white men are engaged.

Woman Is Burned to Death.

Chicago.—One woman is dead, a man is fatally burned and numerous other persons seriously injured as a [illegible]

STRIKERS IN RIOT

OFFICERS FIRE INTO CROWD OF CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS —ONE IS KILLED.

SLEUTHS ARE KNOCKED DOWN

Bluecoats Detailed to Protect Strikebreakers Are Assaulted by Maddened Men and Women—Use Revolvers to Quell Fight.

Chicago.—One striker was killed, another was probably fatally shot, and several persons were more or less severely injured Thursday in a terrific battle between the police and striking garment workers, during which the former made free use of their revolvers.

The strikers were fired on by the police after they had beaten Sergeant Wieneke and Policeman Albert Winge to the ground at North Wood street and Bloomingdale road.

Civil war in Chicago unless the employers come to terms was prophesied by strike leaders as a result of the latest violence. The police charge that the riot was instigated by strike leaders.

While the police are searching for the men they believe to be responsible, labor leaders in Chicago called on Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to end the strike. If he fails it was said that Theodore Roosevelt and John Mitchell will be asked to use their good offices in the trouble.

Police reserves from three stations and private detectives from near-by garment-making plants finally beat off the mob which, urged on by striking girl garment makers, carrying revolvers, threatened to annihilate the small army of policemen.

The Dead.

Peter Nogrekis, striking garment worker, shot by police.

The Injured.

Mark Langevics, twenty-nine years old, shot in lungs by Policeman Winge; reported dying.

Detective Sergt. Charles Wieneke, condition serious.

James Callahan, patrolman.

Robert Beninger, patrolman.

Policeman Albert Winge.

The riot began when Wieneke and Winge encountered a gang of 11 men at the corner of North Wood street and Bloomingdale road. They approached the men and told them to disperse. The strikers were waiting for nonunion garment workers employed at a plant near by to appear.

BIG BUCKET SHOP RAIDED

Capital Investment Company With 33 Branch Offices Is Closed by Federal Officers.

Chicago.—Special agents of the government swooped down upon and raided the last of a chain of large bucketshops that have operated in the United States for a number of years.

The offices of the Capital Investment company were closed after all books and paraphernalia had been removed, marking the end of the government's war on the bucketshops.

The federal action is directed against thirty-three brokerage offices and thirty-eight individuals. Of the later, Sidmon McHie, wealthy broker, club and society man, is the leader. He was the recognized head of the Capital Investment company. McHie was not arrested, however, with the forty other persons taken to the Central station. He left recently for a trip through the west.

According to Charles F. DeWoody, head of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice in Chicago, the business done by this investment company with its thirty-three subsidiary brokerage connections amounted to millions each year.

The government official believed the federal authorities had played a trump card in closing the offices of the company.

Seventeen men arrested in the raid were arraigned before United States Commissioner Foote, who set their bonds at $10,000 each.

YOUNG IN MAIDEN EFFORT

New Senator From Iowa Takes Tariff for Subject of His First Speech.

Washington.—Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa made his maiden speech in the senate Thursday. Incidentally he stepped on the toes of his colleague, Senator Cummins, and, while admitting that tariff revision was necessary, refused to indorse the Cummins proposal to amend the rules of the senate and house to bring such a thing to pass. In closing he called on those Republicans pledged to a revision to accomplish all they can by March 4 and then "to subside with their agitation and give the country a rest."

Christmas Mail Misses Steamship.

New York.—Christmas mail for persons in Europe may be late because 210 mail bags filled with Christmas letters and presents were left behind by the steamer Adriatic when she sailed for Liverpool Wednesday.

Glavis Acquitted by Jury.

Golden Gate, Wash.—Louis R. Glavis, principal witness in the Pinchot-Ballinger hearing, was Wednesday acquitted of the charge of having started [illegible]

BATTLE REPORTED IN MEXICO

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM SAYS FIGHT ON AT GUERRERO.

Washington Hears That Rebels Have Been Completely Routed in All Parts of Republic.

Mexico City.—A decisive fight is now in progress at Guerrero between government troops and the insurrectos according to an official telegram from Chihuahua.

The telegram was sent from Chihuahua after the battle had been in progress for one hour without either side having a decided advantage.

The rebels, who fought at Cerro Prieto, retreated toward Guerrero and there took up a new position. It is said they number altogether about 1,000, of which about one-half are equipped with modern rifles. They have no artillery.

General Navarro, after the battle at Cerro Prieto, rested his men a short time and then pushed on toward Guerrero without awaiting further reinforcements.

It is confidently expected that the government will win. All reports from Chihuahua district so far have come through the government channels for which reason many people believe them painted in too vivid colors in favor of the government. The battle at Guerrero, however, should decide the matter.

PLEAS FOR FORTS AT PANAMA

Roosevelt in Lecture at Nobel Peace Meeting Says Guns Best Weapon for Peace.

Cambridge, Mass.—Frowning forts at both ends of the Panama canal, forts with guns ready for the instant annihilation of any foreign fleet that dares to molest the supremacy of the United States, were urged by Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the most formidable weapon that America can offer in the interest of world peace.

Col. Roosevelt was the special lecturer at the Nobel peace meeting here, and, while he spoke encouragingly of the efforts of Andrew Carnegie and other laborers in behalf of tranquility among all nations, he held to the principal that the surest guarantee of peace lies in an army and navy that will strike terror to the foes of the United States. He said that the United States could and must operate the Panama canal without any foreign partnership or partnerships.

TAKES UP GREAT PROBLEMS

National Civic Federation Meets to Discuss Trusts, Railroads and Other Matters.

New York. — President Seth Low called to order the eleventh annual meeting of the National Civic Federation and made a brief opening address in which he outlined the matters that would engage the attention of the body during the three days it will be in session.

The most important of the topics that will be considered are: Regulation of corporations and combinations, regulation of railroads and municipal utilities, compensation for industrial accidents, and arbitration and conciliation.

The federation has been organizing councils in every state in the Union, composed of representative business and professional men, and delegates from these councils are attending the meeting.

MINERS RE-ELECT LEWIS

Unofficial Returns Place Majority of President at 30,000—Carries Illinois by 40,000.

Bridgeport, O.—According to unofficial returns received here, National President T. L. Lewis has been re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America. Returns received indicate a majority of 30,000.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 16.—J. P. White, opposing Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, for the office now held by the latter, has carried Illinois by at least 40,000 majority, according to the prediction of officials of the Illinois organization.

PEABODY CLEARED OF BLAME

Yale Student Is Exonerated by Coroner for Death of Mrs. Jessica Saunders.

Bridgeport, Conn.—By the finding of Coroner Wilson, Stuyvesant Peabody of Chicago, an academic senior at Yale, is exonerated and Louis Peterson, a motorman, is held criminally responsible for the death of Mrs. Jessica Saunders of Mystic, Conn. Mrs. Saunders was killed in a collision between an automobile owned and driven by Peabody and in which she was a passenger and a trolley car operated by Peterson in Stratford last Thursday.

Mexicans Start Boycott on Americans.

El Paso, Tex.—Americans arriving from Guadalajara Thursday brought copies of appeals calling upon all Mexicans to "desist from patronizing Americans until the brutal burning of our fellow countryman, Antonio Rodrigues, is suitably avenged."

New Supreme Court Judges Confirmed.

Washington.—The senate Thursday confirmed Joseph R. Lamar of Georgia and Willis Van Devanter of Wyoming [illegible]

THE CENSUS OF CANADA

ITS GROWTH IN TEN YEARS PAST.

A census of the Dominion of Canada will be made during 1911. It will show that during the past decade a remarkable development has taken place, and, when compared with the population, a greater percentage of increase in industries of all kinds than has ever been shown by any country. Commerce, mining, agriculture and railways have made a steady march onward. The population will be considerably over 8,000,000. Thousands of miles of railway lines have been construction since the last census was taken ten years ago. This construction was made necessary by the opening up of the new agricultural districts in Western Canada, in which there have been pouring year after year an increasing number of settlers, until the present year will witness settlement of over 300,000, or a trifle less than one-third of the immigration to the United States during the same period with its 92,000,000 of population. Even with these hundreds of thousands of newcomers, the great majority of whom go upon the land, there is still available room for hundreds of thousands additional. The census figures will therefore show a great—a vast—increase in the number of farms under occupation, as well as in the output of the farms. When the figures of the splendid immigration are added to the natural increase, the total will surprise even the most optimistic. To the excellent growth that the western portion of Canada will show may largely be attributed the commercial and industrial growth of the eastern portion of Canada. All Canada is being upbuilded, and in this transformation there is taking part the people from many countries, but only from those countries that produce the strong and vigorous. As some evidence of the growth of the western portion of Canada, in agricultural industry, it is instructive to point out that over 100,000 homesteads of 160 acres each have been transferred to actual settlers in the past two years. This means 25,000 square miles of territory, and then, when is added the 40,000 160-acre preemption blocks, there is an additional 10,000 square miles, or a total of 35,000 square miles—a territory as large as the State of Indiana, and settled within two years. Reduced to the producing capacity imperative on the cultivation restriction of 50 acres of cultivation on each 160-acre homestead within three years, there will be within a year and a half from now upwards of 5,000,000 additional acres from this one source added to the entire producing area of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In 1901, at the time of the last census of Canada, successful agriculture in the Provinces of Monitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was an experiment to many. There were skeptics who could not believe that it was possible to grow thirty, forty, and even fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, or that as high as one hundred and thirty bushels of oats to the acre could be grown. The skeptics are not to be found today. The evidence of the hundreds of thousands of farmers is too overwhelming. Not only have the lands of western Canada proven their worth in the matter of raising all the smaller field grains, but for mixed farming, and for cattle raising there is no better country anywhere. The climate is perfectly adapted to all these pursuits as well as admirable for health. The Dominion government literature, descriptive of the country, is what all that are interested should read. Send for a copy to the nearest Canadian government representative.

Without Malice.

"What have you done?" exclaimed Mrs. Cumrox, as she flourished a letter at him.

"Has that anything to do with the correspondence I tried to help you with?"

"It has. It's an indignant protest. I told you to address that distinguished pianist as 'Herr Professor.'"

"And I did so."

"Yes. But you wrote it 'Hair Professor!'"

It Worked Well.

"How is the new filing system? Success?" asked the agent of the merchant to whom he had sold a "system" a few days before.

"Great!" said the merchant.

"Good!" said the agent, rubbing his hands. "And how is business?"

"Business?" echoed the merchant. "Oh, we have stopped business to attend to the filing system."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Its Office.

"This cork is very tight in your brandy bottle. I can't budge it."

"Yes, that's the nature of cork. It was put there to keep the bottle's spirits from going down."

Unfortunately the people, who marry in haste are not the only ones who repent at leisure.

In case of pain on the lungs Hamlins Wizard Oil acts like a mustard plaster, except that it is more effective and is so much nicer and cleaner to use.

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.

The Dead Level

By LOUISE OLNEY

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

Emily Warren, in her sweet, slow way, lifted her eyes from the row of figures which she had just finished adding with lightning speed, and proceeded to listen to the younger girl who had been vainly talking to her the last five minutes.

"What are you saying, Madge?"

Madge snapped her irritation.

"Emily, you're enough to vex a saint, and I'm not one, as you know! Here it's ten minutes past closing time, the others all gone, and here you work away as if you enjoyed it—not that I believe you really enjoy anything!"

Emily, who must have been nearly thirty, rose deliberately, closed her desk, and reaching for her hat, a season or two out of style, began putting it on without even a pat at her unadorned, abundant dark hair.

Madge continued her plaint. "You act a hundred, Emily! If I didn't adore you I would give you up to go your way! But I won't be snubbed, as you manage to snub the other girls, though you're perfectly sweet in manner! I intend to pull you out of your hole and show the world what a wonder you are!"

"Cut out your hero worship, child, and go to supper with me. I'm getting it in my rooms now—it's more convenient and cozy—"

"And shuts you away from other people more than ever," interrupted the other. "How you stand this dead level you live on, I don't see! You never go anywhere, nor see anybody; if you have any friends you shun them. You wouldn't ask me to supper if you thought you could get rid of me some other way—would you?"

Emily flushed and laughed a little. "I do—like you, Madge, but I'm not very friendly, I suppose. Won't you come with me and see whether I mean my invitation?"

She Ate Her Meal With Little Appetite.

"I can't tonight—I'm going out with Bobby Peters to supper, and after that to the theater. And after that—some months after—I'm going to marry Bobby! I'm awfully in love with him, and I am glad to say so to you, right out, even if you are not human enough to care what love means! No, I'm not a bit afraid of you—somebody ought to tell you that you ought to be ashamed of the way you treat John Trenton! I know the whole story."

Emily stared. Nobody had ever talked in this way to her, but the girl went on after they had reached the street.

"He's been eating his heart out for you for eight years, and now he's junior partner, and has a home and everything, but you've crushed the courage out of him for so long that I suppose he has even stopped asking you to marry him. It would serve you exactly right if Sadie Morgan succeeds in getting him, the minx! She's trying, I assure you. Did you notice her get-up this morning? Won't she make him a lovely wife? She's about fourteen years younger than he—just the right age to appeal to a man who's tired of the dead level of business and looking every day at a woman he can't get. What you got against him? Well, here's where I turn off. Good-by!"

The little imp left the older woman shocked and dazed. Was all this true? Had it been eight years? Was she heartless? Had John asked her to marry him for the last time, because he really thought she did not care? Was the office becoming a habit? And was she selfish? She went home, got into a neat house dress, and began to prepare her lonely supper.

As she ate her meal with little appetite, she wondered what made her depressed, uncomfortable, vaguely miserable.

She sat thinking, her tea cooling. Could it be possible that that little goose of a S[illegible]—why, Sadie would make him [illegible] [illegible]crable, flippant, mercenary, [illegible] bud of a thing! And then she [illegible] that she was jealous—actually [illegible]. The wonder, and the hurt of it [illegible] her. She had been lost in a sort of apathy, so used to his steady affection that she had ceased to know when it probably had ceased.

She tried to think just why it was that she had not married him years ago—oh, yes, at first it was that his old mother lived with him, and she would not live with a mother-in-law. She had seen other families made miserable that way. And then he had taken to smoking, which she detested, and they had disagreed even on politics—and especially on religion. That is, she had found fault with his ideas.

Dispiritedly enough she washed her few pretty blue dishes, and thought what a fool she was. Dark had fallen, and the lamp was lit; she drew the curtains, and moved things about to homelike coziness. What for? She laughed bitterly at herself. Here she was twenty-nine past, acting like a girl expecting a boy lover! Well, John certainly was not coming. Probably he was taking that little nothing of a Sadie somewhere. She went into the bedroom, lighted the gas over the mirror, and looked at herself as she put on the soft but rather worn and old-fashioned rose-colored dress he had once liked so much. Ridiculing herself as she did so, she let down her thick dark hair and rewound it softly and becomingly about her head, loosening it about the temples. It took five years from her age.

Back in the sitting room she took her chair close to the light and picked up some sewing, but the stitches would not go in straight; she tried to read, but the story she picked up seemed inane and tiresome. What was the use? Then another thought came to her—what if she should call him up over the 'phone in the hall and ask him to come to see her! Could she? She never had done so—she had an old-fashioned dislike for a woman's making any advance to even the most trusted of friends. Perhaps he would not want to come, but would feel that he had to—and she would see that, and it would hurt a hundred times worse than never seeing him again at all. No she could not!

By 8 o'clock she had made herself so miserable that her face was flushed, and she was nervous enough to jump, calm as she was by nature. Several times she had even gone into the hall, intending to risk calling him up, and then her courage had failed. She was just deciding to 'phone anyway, and ask some trivial question—she could say she had a very bad headache, and could not come to the office in the morning. He knew she never had headaches, but this might alarm him—he might be sorry.

At this point the doorbell rang—not an unusual thing, and she wondered impatiently why on earth Mrs. Jones did not go to the door. Where was the woman? Finally she heard her lumber down the hall and open the door. A man's voice spoke a few words, and a man's foot sounded on the stairs—came to her door.

She jumped to her feet and opened to the light knock. John Trenton, hat in hand, stood before her with a serious face, making no offer to come in until she found her voice and bade him enter.

"Well, here I am," he said, while she closed the door, and he made no motion to sit down. "Can I help you in any way?"

His eyes were devouring her as she stood flushed and hesitating in her rose gown, her eyes suspiciously wet. Her gaze widened on him.

"Do anything? Not that I know of—will you sit down?" He took a chair tentatively and answered the question in her eyes.

"Just a few blocks up I met Madge and that Bobby-trailer of hers. They said you wanted to see me this evening. I thought it strange you should send me a message by anybody, when you know——"

Here things became too much for Emily. The tears came up and overflowed in spite of her. She stood before the man's questioning look, helplessly dabbling at her eyes.

He rose and reached her at a step, and took her into his arms.

"Tell me the truth—did you send for me?"

She hid her face against his arm and shook her head violently. He bent low to hear what she might say. But she said nothing. Then he tried another question.

"Shall I go away?"

She clung to him, and again found her voice, pulling bravely away to look at him while she said brokenly:

"I did not send for you—that Madge ought to be—spanked—but I—was going to 'phone to you—and I did want you——"

He stopped her there in her speech. "Well, if you want me, I shall stay. Not even you, Emily, can send me away again! Just exactly when are you going to marry me?"

"Would—next week some time be too soon?"

And then she hadn't breath enough to say anything whatever. Not that she wanted to talk—far from it!

The Shopper.

Customer (buying a hat)—None of these shapes comes far enough down [illegible]

Mistletoe Is Dangerous.

Few people who know mistletoe only as a desirable feature of Christmas decorations understand that the plant is a parasite dangerous to the life of trees in the regions in which it grows. It is only a question of time, after mistletoe once begins to grow upon a tree before the tree itself will be killed. The parasite saps the life of the infected branches. Fortunately, it is of slow growth, taking years to develop to large proportions, but when neglected, it invariably ruins all trees it reaches.

English Women Smoke Pipes.

The latest fancy of the woman-smoker is a pipe—not the tiny affair that suffices for the Japanese, but a good-sized brier or a neat meerschaum. The pipe is boldly carried along with a gold card case and chain-purse. For some time now the cigarette has given place to a cigar, small in size and mild in quality. Women said they were tired of the cigarette, and wanted a bigger smoke.—London Mail.

Cripple Rides Bicycle.

George Anstey, aged 12, a cripple, of Leicester, England, is one of the most remarkable cyclists in the country. Both his legs are withered and useless, but the Leicester Cripples' Guild has provided him with a two-wheeled pedalless machine, with a padded tube covering the axle bar. Across this he lies face foremost, and with wooden clogs strapped to his hands he propels himself along the streets and roads in a marvelously rapid manner. He has complete control of the machine, his hands acting as pedals, steering gear, and brake combined.

Pretty Good Definition.

We hear some funny things in Fleet street sometimes, and the following definition of the height of aggravation, by a gentleman in rather shaky boots, whom we encountered in a well-known hostelry the other day, struck us as being particularly choice.

"The 'eight of haggravation, gentlemen," said this pothouse humorist, setting his pewter on the counter and looking round proudly, with the air of one about to let off a good thing, "the 'eight of haggravation—why, trying to ketch a flea out o' yer ear with a pair of boxin' gloves."—London Tit-Bits.

An Alaskan Luncheon.

Runners of woven Indian basketry, with white drawnwork doilies at each of the 12 covers, were used on an oval mahogany table. The doilies were made at Sitka. In the middle of the table a mirror held a tall central vase of frosted glass, surrounded by four smaller vases, all filled with white spring blossoms. The edge of the mirror was banked with the same flowers. Four totem poles were placed on doilies in the angles made by the runners.

Place cards were water colors of Alaskan scenery. Abalone shells held salted nuts, and tiny Indian baskets held bonbons. The soup spoons were of horn, several of the dishes used were made by Alaskan Indians, and the cakes were served on baskets.

The menu was as follows: Poisson a la Bering Sea (halibut chowder), Yukon climbers (broiled salmon, potatoes Julienne), snowbirds avec auroraborealis (roast duck with jelly), Shungnak river turnips, Tanana beets, Skagway hash (salad), Fairbanks nuggets (ripe strawberries arranged on individual dishes around a central mound of powdered sugar), arctic slices (brick ice cream), Circle City delights (small cakes), Klondike nuggets (yellow cheese in round balls on crackers), Nome firewater (coffee).—Woman's Home Companion.

Acknowledgment.

"You will admit that you owe a great deal to your wife?"

"I should say so," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I wouldn't be invited to any of her receptions or musicales if I wasn't married to her."

Disqualified.

Her—My brother won first prize in that amateur guessing contest, but they ruled him out as a professional.

Him—A professional?

Her—Yes. He's employed in the government bureau, you know.

Lightning Change.

The Manager—Can you make quick changes and double in a few parts?

The Actor—Can I? Say, you know the scene in "Love and Lobsters," where the hero and the villain are fighting, and a friend rushes in and separates 'em? Well, I played all three parts one night when the other two fellows were ill.

Not Altogether Dead.

Mr. Robert Butler of Marlborough, England, has had the peculiar experience of hearing his death announced. He was attending the poor law conference at Exeter when one of the delegates moved that, in consequence of the death of Mr. Butler, which they all regretted, another gentleman, whom he named, should be appointed to fill his place as one of the representatives of Wiltshire on the central committee. Mr. Butler rose from his place on the platform and announced to the conference, amid much amusement, that, so far as he was aware, he was still alive and in good health, and would be pleased to continue in the office if the conference desired.

Bankers and Bank Notes.

Four men, three of whom were connected with brokerage concerns in the Wall street district, were discussing United States paper currency and the disappearance of counterfeits. "We are so sure nowadays," said one of the party, "as to the genuineness of bills that little attention is paid to them in handling, except as to denomination." To prove his assertion he took a $10 yellowback from his pocket, and, holding it up, asked who could tell whose portrait it bore. No one knew, and by way of coaching the broker said it was the first treasurer of the United States. Again no one knew the name. "Why, it's Michael Hillegas," said the man proudly. "But in confidence, I'll tell you, I didn't know it five minutes ago."—New York Tribune.

Vivid at Least.

Dr. Hiram C. Cortlandt, the well-known theologian of Des Moines, said in a recent address:

"Thomas A. Edison tells us that he thinks the soul is not immortal; but, after all, what does this great wizard know about souls? His forte is electricity and machinery, and when he talks of souls he reminds me irresistibly of the young lady who visited the Baldwin locomotive works and then told how a locomotive is made.

"'You pour,' she said, 'a lot of sand into a lot of boxes, and you throw old stove lids and things into a furnace, and they you empty the molten stream into a hole in the sand, and everybody yells and swears. Then you pour it out and let it cool and pound it, and then you put it in a thing that bores holes in it. Then you screw it together, and paint it, and put steam in it, and it goes splendidly; and they take it to a drafting room and make a bluep rint of it. But one thing I forgot—they have to make a boiler. One man gets inside and one gets outside, and they pound frightfully; and then they tie it to the other thing, and you ought to see it go!'"

Echoes of Munchausen.

It was an absent-minded traveler who had lately taken to ballooning. "Yes," he observed impressively, "it was a fearful journey. The machine, a thousand feet up, and no more ballast, headed straight for Siberia, and the rarefied air—well, you know as well as I do what effect that has on a balloon. Yes, the peril was terrible." Then the old habit was too strong for him. "The wolves detected our presence. A desperate race ensued. We felt their hot breath on the nape of our necks."—London Globe.

Largest of Whales.

The largest whale of its type of which there is scientific record was captured recently off Port Arthur, Tex. He measured sixty-three feet in length, and was estimated to be about three hundred years old. Captain Cob Plummer, mate of a United States pilot boat, sighted the monster in the shoals off the jetties, and the crew of his vessel captured the mammal. The huge body was towed ashore, exhibited and much photographed before being cut up.

Rat Bounty Excites Merriment.

Seattle, fearing the introduction of bubonic plague by rats, has offered a bounty of ten cents a rat. This moves Tacoma, safe from infection from the sea, to raucous laughter, and the Ledger says that the bounty, "though not intended for rodents of Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham and other populous and busy centers, has been finding its way into the pockets of nonresidents of Seattle for nonresident rats. But the joke would be on us if it were found that our rat population had found its way into the Seattle census."

Two Very Old Ladies.

We have heard a great deal lately about long-lived people, but it is probable that the oldest two people in the world today are Frau Dutkievitz and another old lady named Babavasilka.

The former lives at Posem, in Prussian Poland, and was born on February 21, 1785. She is therefore one hundred and twenty-five years old. The latter, however, is nine months her senior, having been born in May, 1784.

She is still a fairly hale old woman, and for nearly one hundred years worked in the fields. Her descendants number close on 100, and these now make her a joint allowance. She lives at the village of Bavelsko, whose neighborhood she has never quitted during the whole of her long life. She remembers events which happened at the beginning of last century much more clearly than those of the last 40 years.—Dundee Advertiser.

Too Ardent a Lover.

Georgotto Fontano, an embroiderer who lives in the Rue Sevres in Paris, has found herself condemned to a month's imprisonment for what seems to her a harmless act.

She was going home from a concert a few evenings ago when she decided she would like to see her fiance. As he happens to be a fireman whose station is in her own neighborhood it occurred to her it would be very easy to summon him to her side by breaking the glass of the fire alarm and sounding a call.

She did so anr in a few moments fire engines came from several directions, all laden with firemen, of course, but alas! her fiance was not among them, and more than that all the firemen were angry, and before she knew what had happened she was taken to a magistrate, who proceeded to make the course of true love run unsmoothly by sending her to prison for a month in spite of her tears and protests that she thought it would be a simple way of bringing her fiance to her side.

The Bright Side.

Nebuchadnezzar was lurching in his accustomed style.

"All flesh being grass," he reflected, "this must be Beef a la Mowed."

And chuckling hoarsely, he took another chaw.—Puck.

Kindly Intentions.

"A man who enjoys seeing a woman in tears is a brute."

"I don't know about that," replied Miss Cayenne. "One of the kindest husbands I know takes his wife to see all the emotional plays."

Takes Himself Seriously.

Nicola Tesla, dining by himself in a hotel's great dining room, takes a table where he can be seen. Throughout his meal he wears a deeply studious, a completely absorbed, attitude. He may bring to the table a portfolio filled with papers. These he may scan with prolonged solemnity. In any event, he sits an eloquent tableau of profundity.—New York Press.

Holidays in the States.

Washington's birthday is a holiday in all states. Decoration day in all states but Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Labor day is observed everywhere. Virtually every state has legal holidays having to do with its own special affairs—battle of New Orleans in Louisiana, Texan independence and battle of San Jacinto in Texas, Admission day in California, and so on. Mississippi is like the federal government in lack of statutory holidays, but by common consent Independence day, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed. A new one is Columbus day in a few of the states.

Planting Wedding Oaks.

Princess August Wilhelm, wife of the kaiser's fourth son, has set herself the task of reviving one of Germany's oldest customs, that according to which newly wedded couples immediately after the marriage ceremony plant a couple of oak saplings side by side in a park or by the roadside of their native town.

The town of Mulchausen, in Thuringia, is the first to respond to the princess' appeal. A municipal official appears at the church door after every wedding and invites the bride and bridegroom to drive with him in a carriage to a new road near the town and there plant oak saplings.

The tree planting idea was started by a former elector of Brandenburg with the object of repairing the ravages caused by the 30 years' war. The elector forbade young persons to marry until they had planted a number of fruit trees.

An Unnecessary Confession.

A hearty laugh was occasioned at the Birmingham police court by a prisoner who gave himself away in a very delightful manner. The man was the first on the list, and the charge against him was merely one of being drunk and disorderly. He stepped into the dock, however, just at the moment when the dock officer was reading out a few of the cases which were to come before the court that morning, and a guilty conscience apparently led him to mistake these items for a list of his previous convictions.

He stood passive enough while the officer read out about a dozen drunk and disorderlies, but when he came to one "shopbreaking" the prisoner exclaimed excitedly, "That was eight years ago, your honor." Everyone began to laugh, and the prisoner, realizing the blunder he had made, at first looked very black indeed, but finally saw the humorous side of the matter, and a broad smile spread over his face. His blunder did not cost anything.—Birmingham Mail.

That Suit for Libel

Against the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Gave a Splendid Chance to Bring Out Facts

A disagreement about advertising arose with a "weekly" Journal.

Following it, an attack on us appeared in their editorial columns; sneering at the claims we made particularly regarding Appendicitis.

We replied through the regular papers and the "weekly" thought we hit back rather too hard and thereupon sued for libel.

The advertisement the "weekly" attacked us about claimed that in many cases of appendicitis an operation could be avoided by discontinuing indigestible food, washing out the bowels and taking a predigested food Grape-Nuts.

Observe we said MANY cases not all.

Wouldn't that knowledge be a comfort to those who fear a surgeon's knife as they fear death?

The "weekly" writer said that was a lie.

We replied that he was ignorant of the facts. He was put on the stand and compelled to admit he was not a Dr. and had no medical knowledge of appendicitis and never investigated to find out if the testimonial letters to our Co. were genuine.

A famous surgeon testified that when an operation was required Grape-Nuts would not obviate it. True.

We never claimed that when an operation was required Grape-Nuts would prevent it.

The surgeon testified bacteria (germs) helped to bring on an attack and bacteria was grown by undigested food frequently.

We claimed and proved by other famous experts that undigested food was largely responsible for appendicitis.

We showed by expert testimony that many cases are healed without a knife, but by stopping the use of food which did not digest, and when food was required again it was helpful to use a predigested food which did not overtax the weakened organs of digestion.

When a pain in the right side appears it is always necessary to be rushed on to a hospital and at the risk of death be cut.

Plain common sense shows the better way is to stop food that evidently has not been digested.

Then, when food is required, use an easily digested food. Grape-Nuts or any other if you know it to be predigested (partly digested before taking).

We brought to Court analytical chemists from New York, Chicago and Mishawaka, Ind., who swore to the analysis of Grape-Nuts and that part of the starchy part of the wheat and barley had been transformed into sugar, the kind of sugar produced in the human body by digesting starch (the large part of food).

Some of the State chemists brought on by the "weekly" said Grape-Nuts could not be called a "predigested" food because not all of it was digested outside the body.

The other chemists said any food which had been partly or half digested outside the body was commonly known as "predigested."

Splitting hairs about the meaning of a word. It is sufficient that if only one-half of the food is "predigested," it is easier on weakened stomach and bowels than food in which no part is predigested.

To show the facts we introduce Dr. Thos. Darlington, former chief of the N. Y. Board of Health, Dr. Ralph W. Webster, chief of the Chicago Laboratories, and Dr. B. Sachs, N. Y.

If it were a little severe in our denunciation of a writer, self-confessed ignorant about appendicitis and its cause, it is possible the public will excuse us, in view of the fact that our head, Mr. C. W. Post, has made a lifetime study of food, food digestion and effects, and the conclusions are indorsed by many of the best medical authorities of the day.

Is it possible that we are at fault for suggesting, as a Father and Mother might, to one of the family who announced a pain in the side, "Stop using the food, greasy meats, gravies, mince pie, cheese, too much starchy food, etc., etc., which has not been digested, then when again ready for food use Grape-Nuts because it is easy of digestion?"

Or should the child be at once carted off to a hospital and cut?

We have known of many cases wherein the approaching signs of appendicitis have disappeared by the suggestion being followed.

No one better appreciates the value of a skilful physician when a person is in the awful throes of acute appendicitis, but "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Just plain old common sense is helpful even nowadays.

This trial demonstrated Grape-Nuts food is pure beyond question.

It is partly predigested.

Appendicitis generally has rise from undigested food.

It is not always necessary to operate.

It is best to stop all food.

When ready to begin feeding use a predigested food.

It is palatable and strong in Nourishment.

It will pay fine returns in health to quit the heavy breakfasts and lunches and use less food but select food certainly known to contain the elements nature requires to sustain the body. May we be permitted to suggest a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs, and some hot toast and cocoa, milk or Postum?

The question of whether Grape-Nuts does or does not contain the elements which nature requires for the nourishment of the brain, also of its purity, will be treated in later newspaper articles.

Good food is important and its effect on the body is also important.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 18[illegible]

LUCKY SWISS HOUSEWIFE.

She Lets the Rain Do All the Family Washing For Her.

Swiss methods of laundering are original, practical and labor saving. The women there have learned well how to make the best use of their opportunities with the least exertion. How they use the tourists every one who has traveled in the country of the Alps knows. They also know how to make nature do their housework.

In most of the towns everything that is washed or cleaned is washed or cleaned in one of the big watering troughs that stand at regular intervals along the main thoroughfares. Into it goes everything from potatoes to human beings, and the only sanitary regulation existent is that it must be cleaned out with a large broom made of bush or twigs after the potatoes have had their bath. But when it rains then everything else gives way to the family wash, no matter if it is Thursday or Sunday or Saturday or Wednesday, for in Switzerland they seek the rainy days for wash days, instead of deploring a cloudy Monday.

The steady downpour provides running water in the village washtub. Into the sweeping current the family linen goes, and there it is whirled and twirled about until every speck of dirt is thoroughly rinsed away. The scrubbing board is not put into commission at all. Occasionally the good housewife, protected under the family umbrella held over her head by one of her youngsters, who is allowed to enjoy the drips from that same umbrella, takes a look at her wash and encourages it with a gentle poke with her husband's best cane. But the rest of the day she enjoys to the full in her snug chalet, while the elements do her work. In fact, with her conscience at rest that her day's tasks will be done, she can spend her time gossiping with her neighbor, whose conscience is also at peace.

On the next day the wash goes through a process of bluing and starching—all in that same basin—and finally, when the sun shines, it is laid out on the wonderful green grass of the Swiss matten and is there bleached to a snowy whiteness. If the glaciers and the landslides were to accommodate her by rolling down over her wash and ironing it out without soiling the Swiss housewife would not be at all surprised. In fact, it is not to be doubted that she now regards as an oversight the failure of Dame Nature to provide an ironing board.—New York Post.

LOST HIS LINEN JOB.

The Salesman Who Made a Caricature of A. T. Stewart.

A. T. Stewart was shown one day by one of his confidential employees an amusing caricature of himself done in pencil.

"Good, good!" he laughed. "That's excellent. Who did it?"

"A young salesman at the linen counter. He scratched it off as you passed the other morning. I managed to get it from him, and now he's scared stiff for fear you'll see it." was the laughing reply.

"Scared stiff, is he?" said Mr. Stewart, with a twinkle in his eye. "Just sent him to me, will you?"

A little later a slim youth entered Mr. Stewart's private office and said he understood he had been sent for.

"Yes," said Mr. Stewart gravely and, holding up the sketch asked, "Did you do this?"

The lad grew pale and stammered: "I beg your pardon, sir; it was only a bit of fun. I meant no offense."

"That's all very well, but you'll have to give up your job here."

The youth humbly protested, when Mr. Stewart burst out laughing and said: "Don't say any more, my boy. I'm only joking. Your sketch is excellent, and as it would be a sin to keep a man of your artistic talent behind a linen counter I propose to supply you with the means to study art."

Mr. Stewart's proposition was gratefully accepted, and it was thus that John R. Rogers, the sculptor, began his artistic career.—New York Press.

Red Man Inoculated.

[illegible] Montana Indians have found [illegible]

LOCUST PLAGUES.

Onslaught of the Ravenous Tribe During an Invasion.

GLUTTONS BY THE MILLIONS.

The Devastating Armies Fly In Clouds Dense Enough to Obscure the Light of the Sun—The Hoppers That Come After the Crops Are Devoured.

There are several species or varieties of the migratory locust, which are mostly to be found in dry, semitropical countries, such as the south of Europe, Egypt, Syria and Morocco, for their native home seems to be in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, though migratory locusts are to be found in regions as remote as South Africa and South America, where they form a veritable scourge to the agriculturists. In Argentina, especially the northern half of the country, they are very destructive, for they will annihilate the farmer's entire crop in a few hours.

A locust invasion, writes John D. Leckie in Chambers' Journal, is an event not easily forgotten. The first sign of the approaching incursion is usually a long, dark cloud low on the horizon. But the dark cloud is no forerunner of rain. Instead of the precious liquid, which the farmer has probably long expected in vain, it portends the approach of his greatest enemy, the omnivorous locust.

As the dark cloud comes nearer it is seen to be composed of countless millions of locusts on whirring wings. Soon the cloud appears overhead and is sufficiently thick to obscure the sun, which is only seen opaquely, as through a mist, although the sky is cloudless and the air clear.

Now we are in the midst of a dense swarm of flying, whirling locusts which dash into our faces, enter our houses and fill our rooms with their presence. The air is simply alive with them. All open wells must be instantly covered or they will be polluted.

Fowls and turkeys welcome the advancing hordes. They simply fatten on the locusts as they run around and gobble them up. But this is no blessing to the farmer—far from it, for the flesh of poultry becomes so tainted by this form of diet as to be quite uneatable, and even their eggs have an unpleasant taste.

So well is this fact known that as soon as the locusts make their appearance in the locality the price of eggs drops to one-half or one-third of their former figure, and even then there are few buyers. All the animals about the farmyard seem to be affected adversely, for even the horses have a strong aversion to eat grass which has been polluted by the presence of locusts, and unless very hungry they will not touch it.

The advance of the locusts takes place as follows: First a few pioneers, the advance guard of the vast army, then the main body of the army, a host which is as invincible as it is destructive. All true locusts are migratory by nature, for the simple reason that, being gregarious in their habits, it would be impossible for them to exist without continual migration.

The ground on which they settle is completely cleared in a few hours, and they must perforce seek other fields and pastures new, where they can repeat their depredations. For the same reason the destruction which they effect is purely local. One district may be completely devastated, while another a few miles away is altogether spared from their presence.

When the locusts have eaten their fill the females commence to deposit their eggs, which they do by making an opening in the ground, in which the eggs are laid. The infant locusts soon make their appearance, scarcely so large as a pea, hopping about in countless swarms. In this stage of their existence they have no wings, but progress by hopping. While in this state—that is, before their wings are developed—they must be ruthlessly destroyed.

Long trenches are dug, into which the "hoppers" are driven by rows of men, women and boys armed with branches of trees, with which they beat the ground, driving the insects in the direction of the trenches. On the opposite sides of the trenches sheets of galvanized iron are placed upright so as to form an effectual barrier.

On arriving at the trenches the "hoppers" fall into them and cannot easily make their way out, especially as their progress is barred by the wall of galvanized iron in front of them, the smooth surface of which affords them no foothold.

The trenches are soon filled with millions of young "hoppers," the weight of those above crushing to death the under strata of their fellows. Earth is then shoveled on the top of the seething mass of insects, and they are thus smothered and killed.

This is the most effective method of exterminating the locusts, but in order to insure the success of the operation it is necessary that the attempt should be properly organized and that all the neighbors should act in concert.—Providence Journal.

The Right Spirit.

"Did Mrs. Brown take her husband's failure in the right spirit?"

"Oh, yes! Just as soon as she knew [illegible] was going to fail she went out and bought an entire new outfit."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

[illegible] is not dated merely by [illegible] sometimes the [illegible]

Saddles and Boots.

"The broncho busters in Cheyenne have formed a union."

"Reckon Colonel Roosevelt will take out a workin' card."

He Had Reformed.

A young man who was an enthusiastic lover of nature went to the seaside for a holiday and, approaching a typical fisherman, said:

"Ah, my friend, how well you must know the face of nature and know it in its many moods! Have you ever seen the sun sinking in such a glare of glory that it swallows up the horizon with fire? Have you not seen the mist gliding down the shrinking hillside like a specter?"

And, very excited and throwing out his arms, he continued:

"Have you never seen, my man, the moon struggling to shake off the ragged, rugged storm cloud?"

The fisherman replied, "No, sir; I have not since I signed the pledge."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Little Ambiguous.

The Ingrahams were entertaining two friends at dinner. After Mr. Ingraham had helped them to roast beef he happened to glance at the other end of the table, where his wife sat, and observed, to his horror, that the sugar bowl was the old one, with both handles broken off, that usually graced the dining table on wash days.

In vain he endeavored by mysterious nods and winks to direct Mrs. Ingraham's attention to it. She either did not see or would not see the mutilated piece of queensware, and his patience gave way at last.

"Cornelia," he said, with some sharpness, "do you think we ought to use a sugar bowl when we have company without ears on?"—Youth's Companion.

"One" as a Pronoun.

I have never been smitten with the use of the word "one" as a pronoun. It takes a word juggler to attempt it and get away with it. Unless one feels that one has won one's spurs in this respect and can extricate oneself from the mess one gets oneself and one's readers into one should avoid the use of the word one in referring to oneself as one would a plague.—London Idler.

Swift.

Teacher—Children, nature is superior to man in everything. For instance, there is nothing that travels so fast as the unseen wind. Willie—Huh! You ought to hear what my pa says about a sight draft!—Puck.

Her Sweeping Abilities.

Mrs. Neurich—Did you notice how grandly our daughter swept into the room at Mrs. Flippson's reception last night?

Neurich—Sure I did! When it comes to sweeping into a room Mamie wins in a walk. But when it comes to sweeping out a room she goes lame.

Wanted It Plain.

Mrs. Youngwife—I want to get some salad. Dealer—Yes'm. How many heads? Mrs. Youngwife—Oh, goodness! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad.

Knew Her Aim.

Willie Wiggles—Tommy Scrubbles' ma sent him to get a switch to use on him, and he fetched her a stone and told her to throw it at him.

Appearances.

Magistrate—If I remember rightly, this is not your first appearance in court. Prisoner—No, your honor, but I hope you don't judge by appearances.

The Parting.

"Benson was a good friend of mine, and I hated to lose him. He always wore a cheerful smile and seemed in the best of spirits. It will be hard to find another fellow so genial, so full of the joy of life."

"What's the matter? Has Benson left town for good?"

"No."

"Surely he isn't dead?"

"No. He borrowed $5 from me this morning."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Then He Made a Home Run.

He—What kind of stone would you like in the ring, darling? She—Oh, Jack, dear, I've heard so much about baseball diamonds. Do you suppose they are very expensive?—Boston Transcript.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. The Sunbeam Nov. 25th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Nov. 21, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Kjorvestad, of Anstad Minn, who on March 30, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 1366 Serial No. 04612, for S. E. ¼ Section 3 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fifth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minnesota, on the 27th day of December 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John P. Carlson, Sevrin [illegible], Iver Vestby, Jacob R. Lee, all of Anstad Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 9th, 1910.

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. December 3rd, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Christen N. Urdahl, of Brunkeberg Minn. who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 514 Serial No. 04184, for N.E. ¼ Section 19 Township 154 N. Range 40 W: Fifth principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th, day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, Osmund Urdahl, of Germantown Minn. Alfred Rice, Gunder T. Skretvet, of Brunkeberg Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. December 15, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Torger L. Melgaard, as gurdian for Paul Skomedahl, an insane person, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 495 Serial No. 04176, for Lots 1, 2, & S. ½ N.E.¼ Section 5 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Wilhelm Mienelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31st, day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andrti Aanusen, Knut Norgaren, of Brunkeberg Minn. Olaf J. Brevik, Gunder Olson, of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec 19th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that Helen A. Wilson, of Kratka Minn. who on November 30th, 1901, made Homestead entry No. 676, Serial No. 04878 for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S.W. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W, 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 23rd. day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Fred DuChamp, Michael Connelly, May Connelly, of Kratka Minn. Hans A. Swauldy, of Hazel Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

U. S. Mail.

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p.m.

Wm. G. Hunt, p. m.

It is a maxim that no man was ever enslaved by influence while he was fit to be free.—Johnson.

10 Days Free Trial
In Your Own Home
of the [illegible]
"Simplex"
Hand Vacuum Cleaner
"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our hand and electric machines.

Electric Cleaner Co.
[illegible] CHICAGO, Ill.

RHODA STORE.
NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

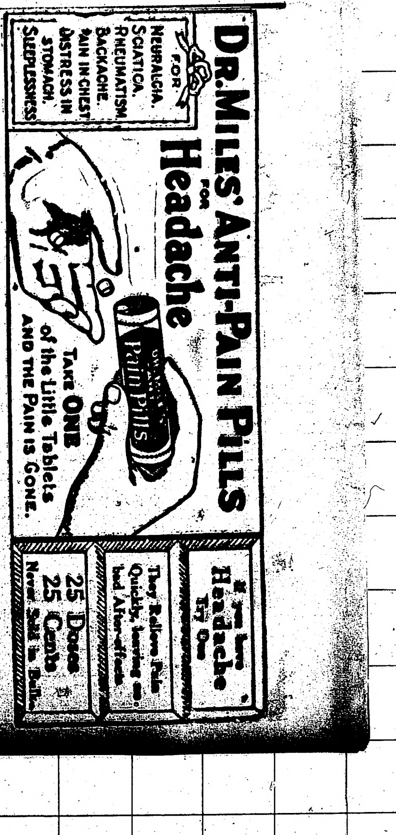
GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,
IN THIEF RIVER FALLS.

Windows and Doors, Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY:
D. N. Winton,
Manager.



DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR Headache

FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST.
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS.

TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

If you have Headache Try One

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects

25 Doses 25 Cents Never Sold in Bulk

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

Fine winter weather this!

We wish all our readers a merry Xmas.

Our fine winter weather caught a bad cold last night.

Another Highlanding farm was sold this week to an actual resident.

Andrew Ellingson has a large and complete stock of Christmas toys.

George Singer the Rhoda merchant is transacting business at Gully this week.

Miss Milfred Hoorer closed a very successful term of school in this district to day

The ball that was to have been held at Kratka last Saturday night was postponed until New years eve.

Yesterday was the shortest day of the year, and as the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to stengthen.

Tomorrow being a legal holiday this office will be closed all day, accept, from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 4 to 5 o'clock p.m.

Sam McMahn has the cotract to hawl the dredge out from Oklee for the dredge Co. that has the contract on ditch No.47.

Charles Inquist, the Kratka blacksmith, is the boy that can do you a satisfactory job of horse shoeing.

Pete McAndress left for St. Hilaire yesterday, to spend Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martain McAndress.

Gunder Abbjernson is improving the fine sleighing hawling his dry wood to Highlanding, and he finds a ready market for it.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McAndress drove down to Thief River Falls on Saturday and visited relation at St. Hilaire on Sunday, returning home on Monday.

There was a big crowd at the Kolski ball last Saturday evening, who had the plesature of dancing after some very fine music. The same band will play at Plummer on Newyears eve.

Ye editor and type setter has been over rushed with extra work this week this week outside the paper, and to make a bad matter worse we have to go to press early so as to attend a Christmas tree party this evening.

There will be a Christmas tree intertainment at the Kratka hall on Sunday evening. December 25th,. All are welcome.

Notice of contest of election on the proposition to divide Red Lake county was served on the old board of County Commissioners this week. There are fifty six counts in the contestant's notice, and the matter will have to be decided by the supreme court and if anyone wants to guess how they will decide they are at liberty to do so, but we won't.

FROM ROLAND.

A merry Xmas to you all.

Mr. Theadore Lagvold made a business trip to Plummer Wednesday and brought back a load of goods for the Roland store.

Ole Nesland brought home a big load of lumber from Gully on Wednesday.

Old Santa has been busy, getting presents for his big family all over the country.

There was a big crowd met at the home of Miss Ida Lillo on last Sunday at her birthday party. Games was played until a late hour; supper was served and Miss Lillo received some presents.

Mr. Ole Eystad, who has been on the sick list is now recovering.

Mrs. Lewis Sall is very sick, and her recovery is considerd [illegible]

Miss Ida Lillo, Annebell Robinson, Esther Bourman and Lenard Dahl spent a few hours at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Walker Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Otto Dahl is expected to return home for Christmas.

Mr. Halvor Hofto returned home from Douglas county Tuesday.

Miss Elsie Breeke returned home from Grand Forks on last Tuesday.

PROPOSAL.

Thief River Falls Minn
Dec 12, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the Auditors Office in the Auditorium Building, City of Thief River Falls, until two o'clock P. M. Tuesday January 3rd, 1911, for the following:

For all official county printing as provided by Sections 428 and 909-Chapter Seven, Laws of 1905

The right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board of County Commissioners, Pennington County Minnesota.

A. H. Fasel,
County Auditor.

An Accurate Description.

"Did you ever run into a telegraph pole?" inquired the elderly passenger.

"Yes, ma'am," said the chauffeur, slowing up the taxicab to avoid a collision with a street car. "I've bumped into telegraph poles, I reckon, two or three times."

"Brings you to a pretty sudden stop, doesn't it?"

"No, ma'am; the machine stops, all right, but I always keep on going."—Chicago Tribune.

Curious.

"I had a curious experience yesterday," said Farmer Corntossel.

"What was it?"

"A stranger came along and told me a funny story and didn't try to sell me anything."—Washington Star.

Obedience is not truly performed by the body of him whose heart is dissatisfied.—Saadi.

Out of Her Reach.

"Does your heart ever reach out for the unattainable?"

"No, but my hands do when my husband is not at home. There are three buttons at the back of my gown that I can't reach."

More Appropriate.

"I teach my parrot only short words."

"Do you? Now, I should think that parrots were better adapted to learning polysyllables."

Boom of the Nail Trimmers.

"The supply of 'Florodora' sextets seems to be running out."

"Why do you think so?"

"The manicurists are catching most of the rich old bachelors."

Wasted Effort.

At a fire recently a brave fireman came gasping and panting from the burning building with his beard and eyebrows singed in the flames. Under one arm he carried a small but heavy box, which he deposited in a place of safety with the air of a man who had saved a box of government bonds from destruction. On opening the box it was found to contain six bottles of a new patent fire extinguisher.—Argonaut.

The Last Word.

"You should bear in mind," said the publisher, "that four-fifths of the people who read novels are women."

"That's why I call my new story 'The Last Word,'" replied the novelist. "Every woman will want it."—Philadelphia Record.

Science and Cheese.

A medical authority kindly assures us that as long as cheese isn't decayed it will not affect the health of the consumer. This is a fact that we have suspected for a considerable time. But how is the ordinary cheese epicure to detect the difference unless he waits for results?

There is cheese so thoroughly disguised in the costume that [illegible] of decay that the proper standing on the ordinary testing table would puzzle a [illegible] [illegible]

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BRO,

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place

to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.-- SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

"Chief Ripoly" a full-blooded Short-horn bull, with good pedigree cand be found for service at the residence of George Limers in Deer Park, Terms $1.00.

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM.

The Long and Short of It.

Shorty McWade—Shure ye are twict as high as meself, an' I kin do more wurruk than ye kin

Tall Tim—Nothin' strange about that. Ye're nearer yer job.

Didn't Wait the Attack.

At Boulogne during a royal reception some years ago a number of English ladies in their anxiety to see everything pressed with such force against the soldiers who were keeping the line that the soldiers were forced to give way and generally were, as policemen say, "hindered in the execution of their duty." The officer in command, observing the state of affairs, called out: "One roll of the drum! If they don't stand back kiss them all!" After the first sound of the drum the ladies took to flight.

"If they had been French," said a Parisian journal, "they would have remained to a woman."

What Women Run Us.

Friend—Is your detective force in a failure? Chief—Fuld—Yes; we can't find any one who is willing to be a plain clothes woman.—Puck.

ROOSEVELT'S Own Book

The Most Popular Book

Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons

By The Most Popular Man

African Game Trails

Gives in book form by Roosevelt's own hand the sole account of his African Hunt.

AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
153 Fifth Avenue New York

His Question.

Edgar, aged six, was recently sent to school for the first time, and upon his return home he asked: "Papa, who taught Adam the alphabet?"

Indignant.

The mayor of a small town had come to London to see the sights. A stranger who had lost his way asked him: "Pray, could you tell me what is the name of this street?"

"I am not a street sign," said the former. "I am the mayor of a [illegible]."

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE, Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A P Toupin, Pres. Samuel Giteau Vic. Pre, Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquitte, T L Crisson.
J. A. DUFFY, Cashier. T. L. CRISSON, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

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• • • •

List your land with me, I can Sell it.

Hover O. Follkedahl,
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PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Exclusiveness of Caste.

An English officer who some years ago was wounded in a battle in India and left lying all night among the native dead and wounded tells this story: "Next morning we spied a man and an old woman, who came to us with a basket and a pot of water, and to every wounded man she gave a piece of coarse bread from the basket and a drink from her water pot. To me she gave the same, and I thanked heaven and her. But the Soobahdar was a high caste Rajput, and as this woman was a Chumar, or of the lowest caste, he would receive neither water nor bread from her. I tried to persuade him to take it, that he might live, but he said that in our state, with but a few hours [illegible] [illegible]

Prescription Useless.

Underbug—Doctor, how can [illegible] [illegible] be cured?

[illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

QUEER NOTIONS ABOUT CHRISTMAS

QUAINT and curious are some of the old customs, beliefs and superstitions of past ages which have come down through different countries regarding Christmas eve and Christmas. Many of these pertain so closely to the rites and ceremonies of heathendom that the connection may be easily traced; others spring obviously from legends, incidents and history surrounding the journey of Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem, the birth of Jesus, the adoration of the three kings and the shepherds and the life and teachings and final martyrdom of the Christ. Most of these described here are so strange and out-of-the-ordinary that it is safe to say few readers are familiar with any of them.

Throughout Europe the people engaged in farming and agricultural pursuits generally have always regarded Christmas eve and Christmas as a season for signs and portents regarding the success or failure of their endeavors for the coming year.

IF A DOG HOWLS HE WILL SURELY GO MAD WITHIN THE YEAR

If you beat your trees on Christmas night they were certain to bear better crops than they had the year previously. A like result would follow the tying of stones on every Christmas eve, or to tie wet straw bands around the orchard trees on Christmas eve would increase their fruitfulness. To make the grass grow well the succeeding year, thrash the ground of your garden with a flail on Christmas eve with only your shirt on.

In several of the old counties of England the custom long survived of "saluting" the apple trees on Christmas eve, and in Sussex they used to "wassail," or "worsle" and chant verses to them.

Christmas time is regarded by the maidens of many countries as the season when the oracles are pleased to give them information concerning their love affairs, telling them by various processes what will be the color of their lover's hair and his eyes, his occupation and whether present love affairs will terminate happily or otherwise.

Some of these curious beliefs hinge on the exact time of the birth of Jesus. Scotch folklore has it that he was born at midnight of Christmas eve, and that the miracle of turning water into wine was later also performed at that hour. This belief is also recognized in parts of Germany, where it is held that water turns to wine between the hours of eleven and twelve on Christmas eve, while in other sections of that country the change is believed to take place on Christmas night.

Gossips in Germany must find great satisfaction in the superstition that if one walks into the winter corn on Christmas eve he will hear all that will happen in the village that year. Likewise, if one goes to the crossroads on Christmas day he will hear "that which most concerns him for the coming year."

Dogs should have a care as to their actions the night before Christmas. If one howl on that night he will go mad within the year. Lights should be kept burning all of Christmas eve. If they are allowed to go out some one in the house will die. When the lights are brought in on Christmas eve, if anyone's shadow has no head he will die within the year; if it have only half a head the death will occur during the second half-year. If a hoop comes off a cask on Christmas eve, someone in the house will die during the year.

Somewhat more cheerful is the belief that if you make a little heap of salt on the table and it does not melt before morning you will live at least a year longer. Woe to him whose salt pile melts, however, for he will die within the year—the comforting part lying in the fact that a salt heap is not likely to melt, although some one having a spite against the maker of the salt heap might cause it to diminish and appear to melt away by carrying it off.

IF ANYONE'S SHADOW HAS NO HEAD, THAT PERSON WILL DIE DURING THE YEAR

Lead, steel and vermin may be circumvented if the proper precautions are taken. For the first wear a shirt spun, woven and sewed by a pure, chaste maiden on Christmas day; wear something sewed with thread spun on Christmas eve and "no vermin will stick to you."

If one be born at "sermon time" on Christmas morning he can see spirits; burn elder on Christmas eve and you will have revealed to you all the witches and sorcerers in the neighborhood.

Thieves will find it consoling to know that if they steal anything on Christmas without being caught they can safely steal things all the year. Likewise, steal hay and give to your cattle, and not only will they thrive all the year and grow fat, but you will not be caught in any of your future thefts.

A Christmas day passed without eating any beans and you will become an ass; eat a raw egg on Christmas morning, fasting, and you can carry heavy weights.

If you have been disappointed, save the crumbs for three Christmas eves and they will be effective as a physic; shake out the tablecloth over the bare ground under the open sky after your Christmas dinner and crumbwort will grow there; hang a wash clout on a hedge on Christmas day or Christmas eve, then groom the horses with it and they will grow fat.

Take great care of your fire on Christmas morning; if it burn brightly that betokens prosperity for all the coming year; if it smolder, beware, for that portends misfortune and adversity.

It is unlucky to give to a neighbor a live coal with which to kindle a fire on Christmas morning; also it is unlucky to carry a coal or anything else from the house on Christmas morning until something has first been brought in.

Our Christmas tree, which is a feature of most public Christmas eve celebrations, and in many homes, is comparatively new in Christendom, but it springs from some very ancient customs. The Egyptians regarded the date palm as an emblem of immortality and of the starlit firmament and at the time of the winter solstice decked their houses with its branches. It was held by them to be "a symbol of life," triumphant over death, and therefore of perennial life in the renewal of each bounteous year.

A Scandinavian myth speaks of a "service tree" sprung from the blood-drenched soil where two lovers had been killed by violence. During the Christmas season mysterious lights which no wind could extinguish were often seen flaming in its branches. A later explanation of the Christmas tree dates back to Martin Luther and tells of him attemptinig to describe to his family the beauties of a snow-covered forest under a starry sky. Unable to make them comprehend satisfactorily, he went into the garden, cut a small fir tree and set it up in the nursery with its branches covered with lighted candles.

At about the season when we celebrate Christmas the Jews celebrated their Feast of Lights, or the Feast of Dedication, of which lighted candles are a prominent feature. "The Night of Dedication," Christmas eve is called in Germany, while the "Feast of Lights" is celebrated also in Greece, at our Christmas time, although Christmas is a dismal time in Greece, being disliked by that warmth-loving people because it is cold and dreary—also a favorite season for ghosts and goblins to walk abroad.

During the middle ages the Christmas tree became an institution at Strassburg and was familiar along the Rhine for 200 years before its popularity extended throughout the rest of the world.

Christmas cards, which may now be had in every degree of elaborateness and gorgeousness at prices from a penny each upward, are comparatively new. The extent to which they are used has, of course, increased correspondingly with the general popularity of the post card.

TIE WET STRAW BANDS AROUND YOUR TREES TO MAKE THEM BEAR PLENTIFULLY

Joseph Cundall, a London artist, claims to have issued the first Christmas card proper in 1846. It was a lithograph, hand colored, about the size of a lady's visiting card. In 1862 cards of this character were first issued in large numbers. They were still of the visiting card size, inscribed, simply, "A Merry Christmas." Later holly, mistletoe, embossed robins and figures and landscapes were added until the present stage has been reached.

As a forerunner of the Christmas card were the "school pieces" and "Christmas pieces" of the early part of the nineteenth century. These were sheets of plain writing paper surrounded with elaborate pen flourishes and scrolls, and sometimes headed with copper-plate engravings, plain and colored. Schoolboys used them at the holiday season, says one writer, "for carefully written letters exploiting the progress they had made in composition and chirography. Charity boys were large purchasers of these pieces and at Christmas time used to take them around their parish to show and at the same time to solicit a trifle.

Modeling for Children

"Making Things" in Clay Give Pupils Idea of Artistic Beauty and Form.

There are sculptors who make a specialty of portrait busts and statuettes of children and recently a movement has been started to make plastic art, in the form of small models and figurines distributed among the public schools, a medium for teaching new artistic ideals in young pupils.

Strangely enough, the idea of giving the children a lump of clay and setting them to "making something" themselves seems never to have occurred except to a few of our school teachers. In many schools the kindergarten sand box is about the nearest approach to it, but in some of the public schools in great cities modeling in clay is taught in the primary grades.

Modeling, the concrete expression of the sense of form, is the beginning of all art.

"The vital law lying at the root of all that I have ever tried to teach," says Ruskin, "is the dependence of all noble design in any kind, on the sculpture or painting of organic form."

The appreciation of form, as Mr. Schreiber argues, can never be so well taught as when the pupil has a bit of clay in his hands, and that it is natural is well proved by the desire of every child to mold something out of mud, if no clay is to be had. The children at the seashore try their best to "build something," though the sand slips away. So they wet it, and do the best they can. Give any normal child some clay and see how easily it learns to model familiar objects and how eagerly it amuses itself with this artistic play. It is along the pathway of clay that a child can be most easily instructed, being taught to see exactly and to reproduce more and more skillfully as it gains skill by practice. It is education of eye and hand at the same time. The joy of creation is aroused and stimulated and the powers of production are given full play.

If left to its own free will the child is apt to attempt the complex rather than the simple and therefore a certain amount of suggestion and guidance is necessary. To this end an entire series of models have been set as a course that will help to lay the foundation for later artistic education.

FOR HEALTH AND VITALITY

Dairymen Are Feeding Too Narrow Rations for Good of Cows—Good Methods Are Needed.

(By W. M. KELLEY.)

I believe it is time that we dairymen took a more rational view of our business and feed our cows in a manner that would promote their health and vitality instead of forcing them to their very limits, as is the practise in many sections where dairying is the exclusive branch of agriculture. We are feeding too narrow rations for the good of our cows.

Cows that are raised and developed on clover hay, enslage, wheat, bran and oats, with good luxuriant pasture grass during the summer will make better cows than those that are overfed on a ration ill adapted to their needs. I will stake my reputation on this fact. We may not make as much milk, but we will have better producing cows and calves, and what milk we do make will be made cheaper and our herd will gradually be getting better.

I do not care whether a ration is 1 to 4 or 1 to 7 as long as it does the business and is beneficial to the health of the cattle. Then, again, the average dairyman does not employ methods best calculated to give the best results in breeding. Some dairymen will raise every heifer calf born on his farm, while another dairyman will not raise any. I wish we could induce dairymen to make some exchange of calves whereby only the best calves from high-producing cows would be raised.

In this way dairymen who had the facilities for raising and developing the heifers could go out and get the very best calves and raise them and sell them for a good price instead of growing the weedy, inferior calves that were born on his farm.

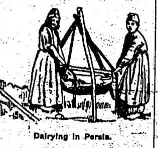
This would do more than any one thing to improve the quality of our dairy herds, and growers could realise greatly increased profits upon the cows that they raised.

MAKING BUTTER IN PERSIA

Churn Consists of Skin of Goat or Sheep Into Which Sour Cream Is Poured.

A missionary who has spent several years in Persia gives a most interesting account of how butter is made in that country. The churn consists of the skin of a goat or sheep sewed up in the form of a bag.

Into this bag the sour scream is poured and it is then agitated by the bag being swung on a rude frame hung on sticks, as in the illustration. It is said that this is the origin of the American swing churn.



Dairying In Persia.

Dairying, and all farm work in Persia, is now carried on just as it was centuries ago, and only in a very few places have any improvements been made.

Freshening Cows.

On a successful dairy farm, where a large number of cows are kept and milked, special attention is given to the freshening and drying cows. Three weeks before a cow freshens, if this occurs during the winter feeding period, the owner begins feeding about two pounds of wheat bran a day. No shorts are fed until after calving. This feed is gradually increased until at calving time the cow is receiving about four pounds of bran daily.

After freshening the cows, grain ration is gradually increased by adding shorts until the amount fed reaches a maximum of eight pounds for the best cows in the herd.

Dry Cows.

An effort is made to have each cow dry from six to eight weeks each year. The cows are milked regularly twice a day up to a week of the time they are to be turned dry. They are then milked once a day for three or four days, a small quantity of milk being left in the udder each time. After this they are turned out to pasture and are not milked again until the next period of lactation begins.

Handling the Separator.

If careless handling of the separator results in the loss of only one-half pound of butter fat per day, the accumulated loss for a year is a considerable item.

Butter Fat in Milk.

Milk low in butter fat is also low in total solids. The less the butter fat the more water there is in the milk.

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

Now's the Time

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising, are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 50 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
Use address nearest you. 37

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Stepmother of Mint Julep.

Romance and poetry have delighted to weave garlands with which to celebrate and perpetuate the glory of the blue grass in old Kentucky, famed for its fine horses, beautiful women and mint.

Kentucky has been designated as the home of the mint julep, and its colonels have become famous all over the world for the easy and graceful way in which they drink whisky with a little dash of sugar and a sprig or two of mint in order, chiefly, to overcome the necessity for a large amount of water in the beverage. The true Kentuckian doesn't want his whisky drowned.

It transpires, however, that the real home of the mint and the mint julep is right here in Missouri, whose crop of mint last year amounted to 7,658 pounds, or enough to make 1,224,820 juleps. This amount includes the marketed product only, no account having been taken of the countless thousands of juleps which were compounded during the year with a base of the undiluted moonshine whisky that never paid a cent of tax.—St. Louis Star.

Kept Umbrella Thirty Years.

A faithful old umbrella which has shielded the family of Dr. James A. Mullican of Greenwood avenue from the storms of 30 years, was stolen on Sunday. During the rain on that day the physician lent the umbrella to E. A. Seck, and while the latter was in a store some one stole it.

"The umbrella belonged to my father and has been in the family for more than thirty years," said Doctor Mullican the other night. "It has been covered several times.

"To persons who are unable to keep the same umbrella for more than thirty days this may seem incredible, but it is true," concluded Doctor Mullican with a smile.—Chicago Tribune.

A Willing Witness.

"Did his actions have an air of verisimilitude?" the lawyer asked the witness.

"What was that, sir?"

"I say, did his conduct wear an air of verisimilitude?"

"Oh," replied the witness. "Sure! He was versimilitudin' all around the place."—Saturday Evening Post.

WONDERED WHY.

Found the Answer Was "Coffee."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

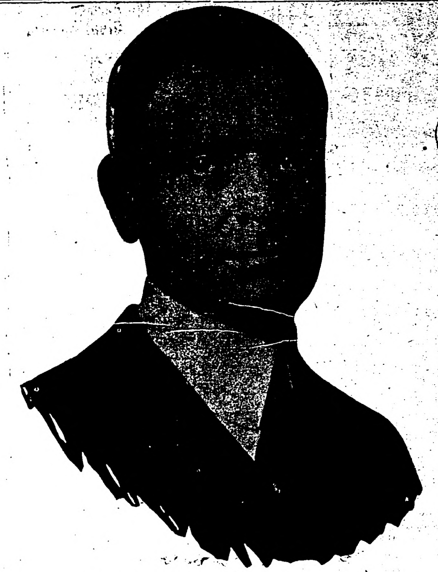
"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and today I am well and strong, weigh 148 pounds. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT

Professor of sociology and dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science at the University of Chicago, today elected by the regents to succeed Dr. Cyrus Northrop as president of the University of Minnesota.

Dean Vincent is 46 years old, born in Rockford, Ill.; A.B. Yale, 1885; Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1896; married Louise Palmer, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1890; editorial work, 1885-6; in Europe and orient, 1886-7; literary editor Chautauqua Press, 1886; vice principal Chautauqua system since 1888; principal of instruction, 1898; president Chautauqua institution, 1907; professor sociology since 1904; dean Junior colleges, 1900-7; dean faculties, arts, literature and science since 1907; sociological works.

New Head for University of Minnesota.

Minneapolis. — George Edgar Vincent, dean of the college of arts, sciences and sociology of the University of Chicago, was chosen president of the University of Minnesota by formal vote of the university regents, to succeed President Cyrus W. Northrop. His salary will be $10,000.

Dr. Vincent will enter upon his duties at the University of Minnesota, April 1, 1911, when Dr. Northrop will retire with the title of "President Emeritus."

The only other person voted for at the meeting was Frederick Jones, dean of mathematics at Yale and formerly dean of the college of engineering of Minnesota.

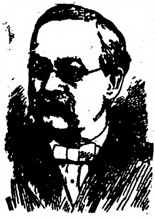
One Sticks for Dean Jones.

A. E. Rice cast a vote for Dean Jones in the first informal ballot. An unsigned vote with Dean Jones' name on it also was found after the informal ballot. After the first formal ballot, it was found that Mr. Rice had voted for Dean Vincent. Another unsigned ballot bore the name of Dean Jones.

Dean Vincent has accepted the offer of the presidency of the University of Minnesota. He is a graduate of Yale, president of the National Chautauqua association, an accomplished orator, and scholar.

Aid Asked for Farm Schools.

The regents decided to recommend that the legislature authorize the issue of $1,200,000 bonds for the university farm schools here and at Morris, Crookston and Grand Rapids.



CYRUS NORTHRUP.

According to Dean Woods, the approximate expenditures will be $950,000, to be spent on the agricultural college of the university proper, $160,000 at Morris, $80,000 at Grand Rapids and $100,000 at Crookston. Some of the bonds will be issued immediately if granted.

According to Dean Woods, $115,000 should be spent in alterations and additions to the dining hall, for heating, wiring and improving the power plant and the basement of the girls' dormitory.

Two New Dormitories.

For the additional plans to the engineering building, planned two years ago, $160,000 is needed. Dean Woods asks $100,000 for another girls' dormitory to house 100 co-eds. The same amount is asked for a men's building.

The new drill hall is believed to require $100,000, a new chicken plant $10,000, and general improvements, $60,000.

Dean Woods also plans to expend $100,000 for additional help and instructors and $175,000 to investigating drainage systems, canals, the study of insects, weeds and other fields of practical research.

SITE FOR CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

Winona Board of Trade Gets an Option on Land for Bishop.

Winona. — The committee of the Winona Board of Trade has secured an option on the 105-acre piece of property at the foot of Gilmore valley, owned by Mrs. C. C. Beck, upon which Bishop Heffron has looked favorably with the idea of locating his $300,000 Catholic boy's college.

The committee, which declares it will have no trouble raising by subscription the money for the purchase of the land, holds the privilege of buying the site for $25,000 should it be accepted by the bishop and it will be given him outright. On the land, which figures in the option, is an old and romantic residence, which could easily be utilized as one of the minor college buildings.

Three acres of the land is given over to an orchard, 90 acres to a farm, a greater portion of which is on table land, although some of it is on the slopes. Ten and a half acres is woodland. The remainder of it is given over to residence property.

OLD MOORHEAD HOTEL BURNS.

Mice Get Busy With Matches, and Fire Is the Result.

Moorhead.—The Farmers' home, one of the oldest hotels in the city and one that sheltered many of the early comers to Moorhead, was almost totally destroyed by fire. It is believed that a combination of matches and mice was the cause of the blaze.

The portions of the hotel not destroyed by fire were thoroughly soaked with water and the loss is nearly to-

UNREST IN ROCHESTER.

Rochester.—Rochester may be the next city in Minnesota to adopt the commission form of government. Other cities in this section that are contemplating the new system are Red Wing and Winona, but there seems little doubt that this city will adopt a new charter at a special election to be called for the purpose some time after the holidays.

A petition is to be started at once to secure the necessary number of signers to bring the new order to things about, and every one to whom the subject has been brought seems eager to adopt the plan.

Rochester has been operating for years under a charter said to have outgrown its usefulness long ago, and as a result the city is tied hand and foot. It has reached the limit of its ability in making improvements and its electric light plant is proving a losing proposition. Should the adoption of the commission plan come to a vote, there is every indication that it will carry. The result will be watched by many cities contemplating the move.

TAKE PRISONERS TO NEW JAIL.

Koochiching County Now Has Modern Bastile.

Bemidji.—The prisoners of Koochiching county have been removed from the Beltrami county jail, the official place of incarceration for Koochiching county, and taken to International Falls to be committed to the new county jail at that point.

But three prisoners remained in the Beltrami county jail to be transferred [illegible]

TAWNEY TO REPLACE BALLINGER

Present Chief to Resign at End of Congress.

Washington, D. C. — That Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations, will become secretary of the interior shortly after his retirement from congress on March 4, next is the prediction made in usually well informed circles. Mr. Tawney declines to affirm or deny the report that he is to succeed Secretary Ballinger.

Now that the report of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee has been made, Mr. Ballinger is preparing to return to his law practice.

Ballinger Sought Vindication.

He has desired to rid himself of the annoyances that have come with his official duties but refused to retire under fire. The report of the committee will come up for discussion during the present session of congress and the incident leaving the way clear for him to go out of office under flying colors with the vindication of his judges.

BABY SETS BROTHER AFIRE.

Fatal Results From Children Playing With Matches.

Brainerd.—Two little sons of Thad Cooley, a farmer residing twelve miles east of Brainerd at Bay Lake, were playing with matches. One set fire to the other, aged 2 years, and the little one succumbed to the terrible burns received. Doctors were summoned from Brainerd, but the child died before they could arrive.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE

Number of State Institutions Is Double During the Past Two Years.

Sixteen state sanatoria, 28 county hospitals and 21 municipal hospitals for tuberculosis have been erected and provided for since January 1, 1909, says a recent bulletin of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Within the last two years the number of state institutions for tuberculosis has doubled, and the number of county and municipal institutions has increased from about 30 to 80. The expenditures of public money for the treatment of tuberculosis also has more than doubled. Not less than $3,000,000 of state money was appropriated for tuberculosis institutions in 1909, when 42 legislatures met, and over $500,000 in 1910, when only 11 legislatures were in session. The appropriations of counties and cities for tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria in the last two years will aggregate fully $2,500,000, bringing the total of official appropriations for tuberculosis hospitals up to over $6,000,000 in the past two years.

In spite, however, of this good showing, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis states that not one-tenth of the public provision for tuberculosis that is needed has been made. More than 250,000 tuberculosis patients are constantly without proper institutional treatment.

SKIN BEAUTY PROMOTED

In the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and destroy the hair, as well as for preserving, purifying and beautifying the complexion, fallible. Millions of women throughout the world rely on these pure, sweet and gentle emollients for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, and for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp, Boston, Mass., sole Proprietors of the Cuticura Remedies, will mail free, on request, their latest 32-page Cuticura Book on the skin and hair.

He Knew.

A certain jurist was an enthusiastic golfer. Once he had occasion to interrogate, in a criminal suit, a boy witness from Bala.

"Now, my lad," he said, "are you acquainted with the nature and significance of an oath?"

The boy, raising his brows in surprise, answered:

"Of course I am, sir. Don't I caddy for you at the Country club?"—Success.

A BOOK FOR SPORTSMEN.

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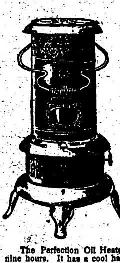

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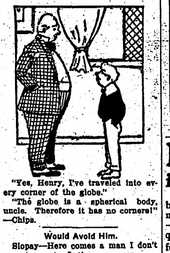

"Yes, Henry, I've traveled into every corner of the globe."

"The globe is a spherical body, uncle. Therefore it has no corners!"—Chips.

Would Avoid Him.

Slopay—Here comes a man I don't care to meet. Let's cross over.

DeLong—Why don't you care to meet him?

Slopay—He has a mania for collecting bills.

The General Opinion.

"I hear you have a fine wife, old chap."

"I have; everybody thinks it's a great pity she married me."

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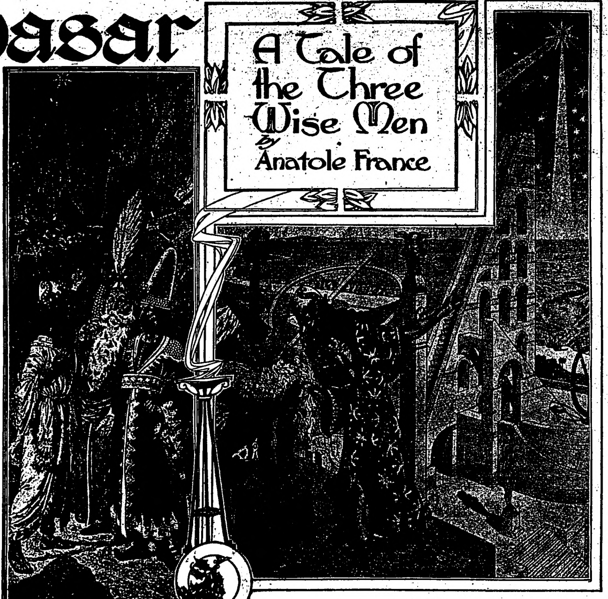
PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Balthasar

A Tale of the Three Wise Men

by Anatole France



IN those days Balthasar, called Saracen by the Grecians, reigned over Ethiopia. He was black but comely, simple of mind and generous of heart. In the third year of his reign, which was the twenty-second of his age, he went to visit Balkis, queen of Sheba, accompanied by the mage Sembobitis and by the eunuch Menkera. He had a train of seventy-five camels, with loads of cinnamon, myrrh, gold powder and elephants' tusks. While they were journeying Sembobitis would teach Balthasar the influence of the planets and the secret virtues of stones, and Menkera would sing liturgic songs to him; but he was not listening to them, being all intent upon looking at the little jackals who were sitting, with ears erect, on the sandy horizon.

At last, after a march of twelve long days, Balthasar and his companions smelt a sweet smell of roses and they soon gazed upon the gardens which surrounded the town of Sheba.

There they met young maidens who were dancing under blossoming pomegranates.

When they came into the town they were amazed at the size of storehouses, sheds and workyards, which were stretching in front of them, as well as at the large quantity of merchandise stored in them. For a long time they walked along streets thronged with chariots, porters, donkeys and donkey drivers, until the marble walls, the purple tents, the gold cupolas of Balkis' palace came into view.

The queen of Sheba received them in a court cooled with fountains of perfumed water which fell in pearly streams with a clear-ringing sound. She was standing in bejeweled robes and she was smiling.

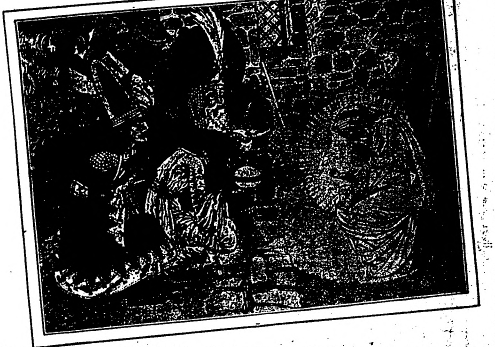
When he saw her Balthasar was deeply troubled. She appeared to him sweeter than a sweet dream.

"My lord," Sembobitis muttered to him, "be careful to conclude a good treaty of commerce with the queen."

"Take heed, my lord," said Menkera, "for she is said to use magic in winning the hearts of men."

Then, after bowing very low, the mage and the eunuch retired.

Balthasar, when he was alone with Balkis, opened his mouth, in an attempt to speak, but he could not utter a word, and he thought to himself: "The queen will be angry at my silence."



But the queen was still smiling and did not look angry.

She spoke first and said, in a voice sweeter than music:

"Be welcome and sit down."

And, with a finger which looked like a ray of light, she beckoned him to some purple cushions on the floor.

Balthasar sat down, sighed a big sigh, and seizing hold of a cushion with each hand, he exclaimed hurriedly:

"Madame, I wish these two cushions were giants and your enemies, so that I might wring their necks."

And, speaking thus, he squeezed the cushions so hard in his clenched fists that they burst, letting out a cloud of white down. One of the little feathers whirled round in the air for some time and then alighted on the queen's neck.

"My lord Balthasar," said Balkis, blushing, "why do you want to kill giants?"

"Because I love you," said Balthasar.

"Tell me," said Balkis, "is the water of wells sweet in your capital?"

"Yes," answered Balthasar, much surprised.

"I also would like to know," resumed Balkis, "how they prepare dried fruits in Ethiopia."

The king did not know what to say; but she pressed him:

"Tell me, now, if you would please me."

Then, with a great effort of memory, he described the practise of Ethiopian makers of sweets, which consisted of stewing quinces in honey. But she was not listening to him. Then, all of a sudden:

"My lord, they say that you are in love with Queen Candace, your neighbor. Tell me truly, is she fairer of face than I?"

"Oh! Madam, how could that be?"—and Balthasar fell on his knees at Balkis' feet.

The queen continued: "Then, her eyes? . . . her mouth? . . . . her complexion?"

Balthasar, stretching a hand toward her, said:

"Let me take the little feather which has alighted on your neck, and I will give you one-half of my kingdom, with the sage Sembobitis and Menkera the eunuch into the bargain."

But she got up and ran away laughing a clear-ringing laugh.

That evening Balthasar had supper with the queen of Sheba and drank palm wine.

"So, really," said Balkis during the supper, "Queen Candace is not so fair of face as I am?"

"Queen Candace is black," answered Balthasar.

Balkis glanced at Balthasar and said:

"One can be black and comely.

"Balkis!" exclaimed the king. . . .

He could say no more. Seizing her in his embrace he held the queen's forehead beneath his lips. But he saw that she was weeping. Then he spoke to her in a low, caressing, lightly singing voice, as a nurse would to her babe, and he called her his little flower and his little star.

"Why dost thou weep?" said he, "and what must I do that thou mayest weep no more? If thou hast any wish, tell it me, and I shall do even as thou wishest."

She had ceased weeping, and now she was in a dreamy mood. For a long time he pressed her to tell him her wish.

At last she said:

"I wish to feel fear."

As Balthasar did not seem to understand, she explained to him that for a long time she had been wishing to be exposed to some unknown danger, but that she could not, because both the men and the gods of Sheba were watching over her.

"And yet," she added with a sigh, "I should so like to feel, during the night, the cold and delightful thrill of fear go through my flesh! I should so like to feel my hair stand on end! Oh! how delightful it would be to be afraid!"

She threw her arms round the neck of the black king and said, in the voice of a beseeching child:

"Here is night coming down upon us. Let us both go through the town in disguise. Will you not come?"

He assented and she, running to the window, looked through the lattice into the public square.

"There is a beggar," she said, "lying against the wall of the palace. Give him your clothes and ask him to give you, in exchange, his turban of camel's hair and the coarse cloth which girdles his loins. Make haste while I get ready."

And she ran out of the banquet hall, clapping her hands for joy.

Balthasar took off his tunic made of fine linen and all embroidered with with gold, and tied the beggar's cloth round his loins. He looked a true slave. The queen soon reappeared in the seamless blue gown of the poor women who worked in the fields.

"Let us go!" she said, and led Balthasar through narrow lobbies down to a small gate.

II.

The night was dark and Balkis looked quite small in the darkness.

She took Balthasar to one of those drinking dens where porters about town used to assemble. They sat down to a table and they could see, by dim light of an ill-smelling lamp, through the thick atmosphere of the place, reeking brutes fighting with fists or knives for a cup of fermented drink, while others slept, with closed fists, under the tables.

Balkis, perceiving some salt fish hanging from the rafters of the roof, said to her companion:

"I should like to eat of that salt fish with pounded onions."

Balthasar ordered the dish, but when she had finished eating, he discovered that he had taken no money with him. He took little concern and thought they could go out without paying. But the innkeeper barred their way, calling him a slave and calling her a donkey, at which Balthasar knocked him down with his fist. Some of the men, with uplifted knives, rushed upon the two strangers. But the black king, seizing hold of an enormous pestle used for pounding Egyptian onions, crushed two of his aggressors and compelled the others to retreat. He felt Balkis by his side, which made him invincible. The friends of the innkeeper, not daring to approach, hurled at him, from the back of the shop, oil jars and cups, lighted lamps, and even the enormous brass pot wherein a whole sheep was stewing. The pot fell with a crash on Balthasar's head and split it. He was stunned for an instant, but, gathering up his strength, he hurled the pot back with such vigor that the weight of it was increased tenfold. The crash of the falling metal was mingled with horrible groans, and with the shrieks of the dying. Taking advantage of the terror of the survivors and fearing lest Balkis should be hurt, Balthasar took her in his arms and ran with her through the dark and deserted streets.

"I love thee," whispered the queen.

And now the moon, peeping from behind a cloud, revealed, in Balkis's half-closed eyes, a ray of light damp with tears. They were going down the dry bed of a torrent. All of a sudden Balthasar's foot slipped on some moss and they fell down holding one another in a tight embrace. It seemed to them as if the world of the living had ceased to exist. And when at dawn gazelles came to drink from the hollows of the stones, the lovers were still wrapped in oblivion.

At the same moment some brigands happened to pass by and saw the two lying on the moss.

Then they tied them to the tail of a donkey and went along their way with them.

The black king was hurling threats of death at them, but Balkis, although slightly shivering in the cold air of dawn, seemed to smile at some inward thought.

They walked through barren solitudes until the heat of the day began to make itself felt.

She was now laughing, and the brigand chief having asked her the reason why, she replied:

"I am laughing at the thought of having you all hanged."

"Truly, my beauty!" exclaimed the brigand chief, "that is strange talk in the mouth of a scrubber of pots! And your black gallant? he will probably help you?"

On hearing these insulting words, Balthasar was incensed with rage; he threw himself upon the brigand and squeezed his neck so hard that he nearly strangled him.

But the brigand stuck his knife into him, and the poor king, rolling on the ground, looked at Balkis with eyes in which all life soon seemed to be extinct.

III.

But now there came a big roar of armed horsemen and Balkis saw brave Abner who, at the head of her guards, came to release his queen, of whose mysterious disappearance he had heard the day before.

The mage Sembrobitis and Menkera the eunuch who were standing by Abner's side gave a loud cry when they saw their prince lying motionless with a knife in his side. They raised him with the utmost care. Sembrobitis, who was well versed in medical science, saw that he was still breathing. He dressed the wound while Menkera wiped the froth from the king's lips. Then they tied him on a horse and bore him gently to the queen's palace.

For a space of fifteen days Balthasar remained in a state of mad delirium. He spoke continually of the brass pot and of the moss in the torrent bed, and cried out for Balkis. On the sixteenth day, having opened his eyes, he saw Sembrobitis and Menkera by his bedside, but he did not see the queen.

"Where is she? What is she doing?"

"My lord," said Menkera, "she is in private conversation with the king of Comagene."

"I must see her!" cried Balthasar.

And he rushed out toward the queen's apartment before the old man and the eunuch could stop him. When he came near the bed chamber he saw the king of Comagene coming out of it, all bedecked with gold and as bright as the sun.

Balkis, lying on a purple bed, with closed eyes, was smiling.

"Oh Balkis! Oh my own!" cried Balthasar.

She turned a cold and hard gaze on him, and he saw that she had forgotten everything, and he reminded her of that night in the torrent bed.

"I really do not know what you mean, my lord. Palm wine agrees not with you. You must have been a-dreaming."

She rose to her feet and the gems in her gown clashed like hailstones and shone like lightning.

"My lord," she said, "now is the time when my privy council must assemble. I have no leisure for explaining the dreams of a diseased brain. Take some rest. Adieu!"

Balthasar felt as if he was going to die, but he made an effort to hide his weakness from the wicked woman, and, flying to his room, he fainted, his wound having opened again.

IV.

For three weeks he remained insensible, as if dead, and on the twenty-second day, when he came back to life again, he clasped the hand of Sembobitis, who, together with Menkera, had been watching over him, and he said, with tears:

"Oh! my friends, how happy you both are! But no! there is no happiness at all in this world, and everything in it is bad, since love is an evil and since Balkis is a wicked woman."

"To be wise is to be happy," answered Sembobitis.

"Then I will try to be wise," said Balthaser. "But let us return at once to Ethiopia. And, as he had lost all that he loved, he resolved to devote himself to wisdom and to become a mage. He had a tower built, from the top of which one could see several kingdoms and the vast expanse of the heavens. He used to go to its top every night, there to study the heavens under the direction of the sage Sembobitis.

"Sembobitis," he would say, "dost thou answer on thy head for the accuracy of my horoscopes?"

And the sage Sembobitis would reply:

"My lord, science is infallible, but savants are not."

Balthaser, who had a fine natural genius, would say:

"Divine truth is the only truth, but it is hidden from us and we seek it in vain. And yet I have just discovered a new star in the heavens. It is a beautiful star, which seems as if it were living, and, when it scintillates, it looks like some heavenly eye looking kindly down upon men. I sometimes even imagine that the star is speaking to me. Blessed shall be he who shall be born under that star!"

V.

But it had been noised abroad, through the whole extent of Ethiopia and through the neighboring kingdoms that Balthaser was no longer in love with Balkis.

When the news reached Sheba, Balkis resented it bitterly. She commanded her grand vizier to get everything ready for a journey to Ethiopia.

"We shall start this very night," she said, "and thou shalt lose thy head if everything is not ready before the sun sinks to rest."

And when she was alone she burst into sobs.

"I love him and he loves me not!" she cried in all sincerity.

Then one night Balthasar, who was on the top of his tower, observing the miraculous star, saw on looking down toward the earth, a long black line winding along the sands of the desert, like an army of ants.

As the caravan came nearer Balthasar saw distinctly the bright scimitars and the black horses of the queen's guards.

Then he saw her also; and he was troubled amazingly, and he felt that he was going to love her again. The star was shining in the zenith with marvelous brilliancy. Beneath, Balkis, in her litter of purple and gold, looked quite small, and she also shone like a star.

Balthasar felt drawn toward her as if by some irresistible force. But, turning his face from her with a great effort and lifting up his eyes, he saw the star again, and the star spoke and said:

"Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth to men of good will!

"Take thou a measure of myrrh, sweet King Balthasar, and follow me, and I shall lead thee to the Child who has just been born in a stable between a donkey and an ox.

"For that Child is the King of Kings, and he will comfort those who wish to be comforted.

"He calls thee, Balthasar, whose mind is still as dark as thy visage, but whose heart is simple, even as the heart of a child.

"He has chosen thee because thou hast suffered, and he will give thee riches, joy and love.

"He will say to thee: be poor and rejoice in thy poverty, for that is indeed true riches. He will say: true joy lies in the renunciation of joy: love me and love men because of me for I am the only true love."

At these words peace divine shone like a bright light on the dark face of the king.

Queen Balkis, looking up toward Balthasar, knew that no love for her could fill that heart now full of love divine, and, turning, she ordered her caravan back to Sheba.

When the star ceased to speak the king and his two companions came down from the tower, and having procured a measure of myrrh, they formed a caravan and followed the star which went before them.

One day, being at a place where three roads met, they saw two kings who were coming with long trains of followers. One of them was young and white of face. He greeted Balthasar and said:

"My name is Gaspar; I am a king and I am taking a present of gold to the Child who has been born in Bethlehem of Judea."

The second king also approached. He was an old man and his white beard flowed to his girdle.

"My name is Melchior," he said. "I am a king and I am taking a present of frankincense to the Divine Child who has come to teach truth to men."

"I am going thither also," said Balthasar; "I have vanquished my lust and therefore did the star speak unto me."

"I," said Melchoir, "have vanquished my pride and therefore was I called."

"I," said Gasper, "have vanquished my cruelty and therefore do I go with you."

And, lo, the star which they saw in the east went before them till it came and stood over where the young Child was.

When they saw the star they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

And when they were come into the house they saw the young Child with Mary his mother, and fell down and worshiped him; and when they had opened their treasures they presented unto him gifts: gold, and frankincense, and myrrh—as it is said in the gospel.

THE SUNBEAM.

VOL. X. SUNBEAM, RED LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1910. NO. 40.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Police Sergeant's Belt Breaks Strike

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Using his belt as a "pants duster," Police Sergeant Wolfe brought an inglorious finish to a glorious idea of liberty, shorter hours and an immediate transfer to the new school house. The strike leaders were boasting that not a pupil would return to the classrooms in the old school house. Their principal grievance was that other pupils were being transferred to the new building and they feared their places would be taken. Hence the strike was called.

Just to make sure there would be no trouble Sergeant Wolfe was sent to the school house. All was quiet. Presently half a dozen boys came along, stopped on the corner and began talking excitedly. Sergeant Wolfe frowned and walked over to them.

"Teacher's waitin'. Beat it!" said Wolfe.

"We're out on strike," retorted a bold leader.

"So?" said Wolfe, fingering the buckle on his belt.

"Y-y-y-yes," replied the bold leader. With a capable hand Wolfe reached for the juvenile agitator and lifted him about six inches from the pavement. The big, thick belt was dangling from the other hand, and, while the strike leader kicked and struggled in the air, the belt came round with swish after swish until the dust came out in clouds.

"Oo-ee! Ouch!" wailed the youth, as the belt stung again and again. When Sergeant Wolfe finally dropped him the strike leader darted like a hare for the school house door. Nor did his bold companions linger long on his trail as the whistling belt reached for their nether garments.

Parsons and Squires in Wedding War

LOUISVILLE, KY.—A unique "marrying war" is now on at Jeffersonville, Ind., the city just across the Ohio river, where, it is said, more couples have wedded than any other town in the United States. For many years the magistrates have, with the help of runners or solicitors, performed the wedding ceremony for practically every eloping couple that has gone to the Gretna Green to dodge church weddings or the wrath of parents.

The cause of the marrying war was a resolution adopted by the squires a short time ago to the effect that the runners should be dispensed with. Heretofore the runners have met all couples at the trains and boats for the purposes of escorting them to some particular magistrate, who after tying the matrimonial knot, would divide the fee with the man who brought the couple.

Following the adoption of the resolution doing away with the runners, this body of hustlers held a meeting and decided that they would work for the pastors of Jeffersonville instead of seeking other employment. As a result the pastors did a thriving business, while the magistrates waited patiently for couples that never came. The pastors divided fees and got the business.

Finding that without the runners business was at a standstill, the squires met and sent a committee to the pastors, stating that if the pastors did not stop dividing fees with runners each magistrate would again employ runners and take the "trade" from the clergymen. The pastors refused to heed the request and immediately the magistrates employed two runners each and the war was on.

The man who is regarded as the leader of the marrying justices is James S. Keigwin, recently elected to succeed his father-in-law, Benjamin Nixon, as justice of the peace. Keigwin's prestige is inherited, his father-in-law and father, Ephraim Keigwin, having held the office to which he succeeds for 25 years.

Southwest Cities Suffer for Water

NOT ENOUGH WATER TO DROWN A FLY -!-?-

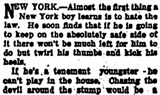
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—We never miss the water until the mains run dry, but most of the towns in the southwest are missing it now. For many years there has not been such a drought as Oklahoma, Arkansas, north Texas and southern Kansas are now suffering. The drought began the latter part of August and has been in evidence since.

Muskogee and Tulsa are the only two cities in Oklahoma today that are not alarmed about their water supply. The former draws its water from the Grand river, which is fed by springs and in the dryest season will furnish water for a half a million population. Tulsa draws its water from a series of deep wells along the Arkansas river and this supply is supposed to be unlimited.

Oklahoma City, McAlester, Ardmore, Enid, Shawnee and practically every other town of importance in the state is now facing a practically exhausted water supply. The same is true of many cities in Arkansas and Texas.

While there has been considerable rainfall during the fall months, it has not been in quantities sufficient to increase a city water supply, either in a river or in an artificial lake. In one of the largest cities of the state the water supply is so low that it has become a menace to public health, the city water becoming unfit for drinking purposes, and the boards of health of half a dozen towns have issued warnings to that effect. In these towns residents buy the water they drink and it is shipped in in carload lots. Most of the cities are new, and they have never before faced so serious a question.

Children Who Have No Place to Play


DIS IS A RUM WOILD— NUTTIN TER DO BUT KEEP FROM GITTIN KILLED

NEW YORK.—Almost the first thing a New York boy learns is to hate the law. He soon finds that if he is going to keep on the absolutely safe side of it there won't be much left for him to do but twirl his thumbs and kick his heels.

If he's a tenement youngster he can't play in the house. Chasing the devil around the stump would be a roving life compared with the possibilities of play there. Anyway, when he's too big for his mother to step over him with ease if not grace she turns him out.

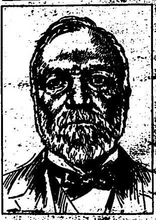
First to the fire escape—his porch—from which he is apt to take a short [illegible] ing, sometimes dead, to the disadvantages of fire escapes as playgrounds. One family last summer lost two children that way.

Dozens of others every year die or are crippled by falling from the roofs and windows and fire escapes to which the Pied Piper, Love of Play, has lured them. Other dozens and scores and even hundreds die in the streets while plucking perilously at pleasure. New York kills so many more children than dogs in its thoroughfares that it could get out a new version of an old phrase and talk of dying "like a child in the streets."

Even if the child succeeds in dodging death he has almost as hard work to keep out of the clutches of the law. The streets are his only playground and yet every inch of them and of the house walls flanking them is mortgaged for some other purpose. The roadway belongs to traffic, the sidewalk to pedestrians [illegible]

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

GIVES MILLIONS TO END WAR

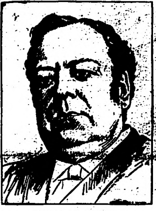

Andrew Carnegie.

The hundreds of millions of Andrew Carnegie, which he has declared he will give away before he dies, will become, it is believed, a perpetual power for the good of mankind, a fund controlled by a self-perpetuating board of trustees, the income from which is to be used through the centuries to aid human beings in ending war and combating all other evils that stand between them and the good of a perfect civilization.

This belief is based on the broad terms of a deed by which Mr. Carnegie has transferred to a board of trustees $10,000,000 in five per cent. first mortgage bonds, the revenue of which will be used first to "hasten the abolition of international war and establish a lasting world peace."

The lofty purpose expressed by the ironmaster to make this foundation a continuing force for reform suggests the probability that this $10,000,000 may be only a starter in a movement to which eventually he will devote the greater part of his riches. The method by which the annual income of $[illegible]00,000 shall be expended is left by Mr. Carnegie entirely in the hands of the trustees.

WHITE NOW CHIEF JUSTICE

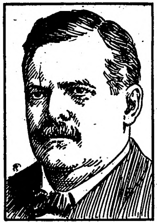

Chief Justice White.

Edward Douglas White, whom President Taft has appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme court, is a native of Louisiana.

He was born in the parish of Lafourche, La., in November, 1845. In his early youth he attended the school at Mount St. Mary's, near Emmitsburg, Md.; later he entered the Jesuit college in New Orleans, and finally he went to Georgetown college of Washington, D. C. Justice White served in the Confederate army during the civil war and practised law among the people of Louisiana.

In 1891 Mr. White became a national figure. A senatorial contest was waged in Louisiana and Mr. White entered the race. He had managed the campaign of Governor Nichols for re-election and had been prominent in the reform element of his state. He had fought in favor of the anti-lottery movement. The legislature finally chose him to succeed Senator Eustis. Chief Justice White has been on the Supreme bench for sixteen years and is the oldest justice in commission whose age is less than seventy. Justice White graduated from Georgetown university. In addition to practising law in Louisiana he was a sugar planter. He served in the Louisiana legislature as a senator, served for a number of years on the state supreme court bench and subsequently was elected to the United States senate

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL


Frederick W. Lehmann.

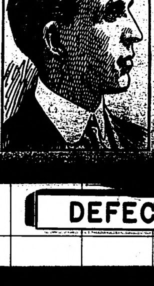
Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis has been appointed solicitor general of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lloyd W. Bowers.

Mr. Lehmann was born in Prussia in 1853. He came to this country with his parents when a child, his father settling in Ohio and subsequently removing to Indiana. There, at the work bench, while his father was engaged in cobbling the brogans of a farming community, was laid the groundwork of Fred Lehmann's education. By the aid of a primitive Egyptian lamp—a woolen rag floating in a saucer of grease—the youth devoured such books as came into his possession.

A short time in the little red schoolhouse and he started for the west, determined upon acquiring an education without the aid of which he could not hope to achieve success. On the plains of Nebraska he herded cattle, with a view to acquiring the necessary funds to carry him through college. Day after day he rode after the herds, a "quirt" in one hand and a book of classics in the other, reading while the stock grazed.

Mr. Lehmann was a member of the directorate of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company and chairman of the committee on ethnology of the world's fair. He is a member of the Mercantile, University and other clubs.

GOVERNOR WAS ONCE A WAIF



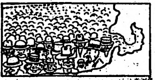
Politics aside, the case of the new governor of Tennessee goes to prove that the day of equal opportunity has not entirely passed in this country. The new governor signs himself "Benjamin W. Hooper," but what his real name is, no one knows. He does not know himself, and although now nearly forty years of age he does not know who his parents were.

He was found on the streets of Knoxville and committed to the care of an orphan asylum, whence he was taken ten years later by Captain Hooper of Newport, Tenn., who gave him his name and educated him. From orphan asylum to the executive mansion! From nameless waif to governor of a sovereign state! The way would seem always open in this country to those who work and strive.

It is said that Mr. Hooper, the lawyer from the mountains of Tennessee, was nominated because he hadn't a [illegible]

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Impressive American Possibilities



WASHINGTON.—Census facts, tremendous as they are, fall short, as an appeal to the imagination, of the possibilities which they suggest and clearly point out. What is, however, vast, is dwarfed by what may be.

The three southern states of New England—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—are found to have a little more than 5,000,000 inhabitants. They do not seem to be near their limit of growth. The area of these three states is only 14,555 square miles. It is equal to less than one-half of one per cent. of the area of the United States, not including Alaska or the island possessions of the republic.

If the entire country were populated as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are, there would be more than 1,000,000,000 people in the United States—about two-thirds as many as there are on the earth.

It is true that Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island do not produce food enough for more than a comparatively small part of their population, but it is also clear, from conditions existing in Europe, that an equal area, more fertile and tillable, might do so.

Belgium is smaller than the three southern states of New England, and its population is at least 2,000,000 larger, and Belgium comes near enough balancing its imports of food by its exports to prove that it feeds more than 5,000,000 of its people.

France is much less heavily populated, but the French rate, in proportion to the area of the country, would make the inhabitants of the United States number not less than 550,000,000, and France almost feeds its own people. If isolated from the outside world they could all be kept in comfort, as far as food goes.

It is not necessary to make comparisons with crowded countries of Europe or with the most densely populated parts of the United States to discover in the census returns remarkable evidence of the possibilities of growth which almost daze thoughtful Americans.

Woman Who Counts the Burned Money

WONDERFUL —SHE CERTAINLY KNOWS HER BUSINESS

IN several of the departments of the government young women are proving more efficient than young men. In the treasury, in particular, they excel in many lines of work. Here is a story in point: Not long ago United States Treasurer McClung received a letter from the Royal Bank of Canada telling about a fire that had taken place in one of its branch offices in Cuba. The fire had destroyed, or almost destroyed, so the letter related, a large sum of money in American bank notes which were in the safe in the bank.

The charred notes were in such condition that if they were sent back to the United States they would probably fall to pieces. The bank wanted to know whether it would be possible for the treasurer to send one of his experts down to Cuba, there to examine and identity the money and supervise its shipment back to Washington.

The officers of the Royal Bank of Canada declared their willingness to pay the salary and expenses of the government expert who should be sent down. Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was selected to go, did not wish to make the trip alone and the bank also agreed to pay the expenses of her sister.

At the end of three weeks the work was accomplished. Miss Smith found that she had been able to identify $50,300 worth of notes. This was the exact amount which the bank had on hand in American notes, according to its books.

Signal Corps Man Not So Very Crazy

AERIAL warfare—battles between men-birds in aeroplanes, destruction of fortifications and battleships by shells and bombs dropped from dirigible balloons and aerial craft brought to earth by projectiles—was a vision of mania that took John W. Currell, soldier, sailor and inventor, to the government hospital for the insane, but today he is a free man and working almost night and day on his inventions.

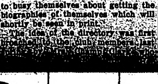
Now backed, it is said, by influential men and under the guidance of army and naval officials, he is working on instruments of destruction that will mark a long stride in aerial warfare equipment, according to friends of the eccentric genius.

A year before Currell was sent to the government hospital for the insane, he had submitted to the then Secretary of the Navy Newberry his ideas and his inventions, and they were being subjected to an examination. It was on the strength of letters he had received from the navy department and the testimony of patent attorneys that he obtained his freedom.

Both in the army and navy Currell was regarded as a crank. He became convinced in the Spanish-American war, he says, that the time was not far distant when aeroplanes or dirigible balloons would be important factors in warfare, and acting on this belief he began a systematic study of the problem that led him through several branches of the army and later into the navy and then to the United States army signal corps, and finally to the madhouse, after his discharge from the army.

Currell was released from the government hospital for the insane on October 6, and since then has bent all his energies toward perfecting his inventions in preparation for applying for patents.

Directory of Congressmen's Wives


IT'S THE GRANDEST IDEA— WE'LL SHOW THE MEN WE ARE NOT ASLEEP

WIVES of representatives and senators, who have already gotten even with their lieges by establishing a congressional club, immune from masculine interference, are now engaged in an even wider departure.

Not to be outdone by the statesmen, each of whom has a chance to spread himself in the congressional directory, the women are about to start a congressional directory of their own. They have begun already to busy themselves about getting the biographies of themselves which will shortly be seen in print.

The idea of the directory was first broached to the club members last [illegible] by Mrs. Champ Clark, who [illegible] associates and her faculty for collecting data about the persons she meets, gave rise to the idea. A close student of American history and genealogy, Mrs. Clark has come upon some interesting facts about congressional families.

The data already collected shows that the blood of the old Puritan stock flows in the veins of the wives of many congressmen. Whether it be that the sturdy descendants of the New Englanders have survived under the hardships of pioneer days when other strains have perished is a question about which many interesting speculations might gather.

At first the congressional women treated the request for biographical material as a joke, but soon they saw that the information they gave, if made accessible for all the members of the Congressional club, would afford mighty interesting reading. Now that the women of the present congressional circle are so shortly to scatter, some of them never to return [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

W. G. HUNT, Publisher.

SUNBEAM. - - MINN.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

"All men think all men mortal but themselves," yet all men are constantly seeking the sources of health and means of prolonging their lives, and nothing interests the average man more than to read the statements of persons who have attained great ages, and their version of the means which enabled them to prolong their lives. We have many of these. Moltke, when asked in his ninetieth year how he had maintained his health and activity, answered: "By great moderation in all things, and by regular outdoor exercise." Crispi said that "regularity and abstinence are the secrets of long life." Sydney Cooper also believed in regularity. Legouve attributed his long life to regular exercise, says the Washington Herald. An American nonagenarian, Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, laid stress on the careful avoidance of fretting or disturbance of the digestive organs, and of exposure to sudden or protracted cold, with insufficient protection against its influence. Cornaro's rule was extreme temperance in eating and moderation in drinking. He took everything that agreed with him and avoided everything which did not. Many others could be named, but the constitutions and organism of men are as varied as their faces, hence no general rule can be laid down. What is meat to one may be poison to another.

Hundreds of thousands of Russians are going to Siberia. But not after the old style, when they were personally conducted by military guards and distributed as convicts among the mines and prisons. Siberia has vast agricultural and other possibilities, and the government in this instance at least is wise enough to encourage the utilization of such resources. It is announced from Russia that the migration to Siberia average about half a million persons yearly. This movement is encouraged by the offer from the government of cheap railroad rates and an allotment of forty-one and a half acres of land to each adult who makes a home in that part of the empire.

The Pennsylvania state board of health reports that the expenditure of $3,000,000 in four years in the interest of the public health has resulted in saving $23,000,000 to the commonwealth. This is conservation of a most desirable quality. It goes toward maintaining those greatest resources of a state which lie in a people rich in physical and mental wellbeing. The Pennsylvania board has fought diphtheria effectively with antitoxin. It has reduced the death-rate from consumption, "the white plague," from 134 to 120 per thousand, and is about to do better by adding two new tuberculosis colonies to the one now in operation.

According to late reports Mammoth Cave, that old-time geological wonder, and years ago a close rival to Niagara Falls as a show place, is going out of fashion, and has of late years had but few visitors, says the Boston Evening Transcript. It is now difficult of acsess by a little dinky railroad and the accommodations afforded by the dilapidated hotel are by no means up to date. It is proposed to ask congress to adopt it as a national reservation, fix things up and make it more accessible and attractive. Perhaps one reason for its decadence is the discovery of other great caverns and natural curiosities fully as wonderful.

A Washington man has been fined for violating the child-labor law because he induced a number of fourteen-year-old boys to engage in a pie-eating contest. Would it not have been more appropriate if he had been punished for cruelty to children?

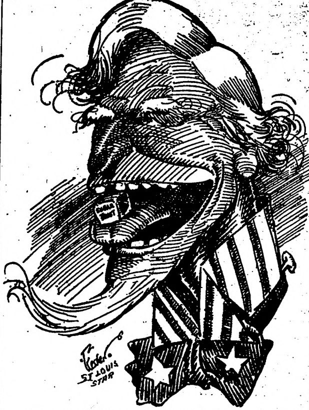
When a man's wife sticks hatpins into him, and tries to suffocate him as he sleeps, the New York courts have decided that he has a right to leave home. The ruling, however, was confirmatory merely, the man having decided first.

One man has been sent to jail for nine months for smuggling at New York. The fact that he was only a musician and not a millionaire makes the lesson less impressive where it is most needed.

A dog that carried in smuggled goods across the Mexican boundary has been spared to be shown in a dog show. If he had been taken to a New York dog show he would probably have brought a fabulous price from the ultra rich.

So the government is going to issue $75,000,000 worth of $1 bills to replace $20 and higher denominations. This ought to increase the chance of get- [illegible]

DISSOLVING IT



TRAP DIAZ TROOPS

TRAIN BEARING FEDERAL SOLDIERS IS SHOT TO PIECES.

BATTLE LASTS FIVE HOURS

Official Report Says Federals Had 21 Killed, 10 Missing and 42 Wounded—Commander of Expedition Is Hit—Rebel Loss Unknown.

Chihuahua, Mex.—Confirmation of the report that the troop train which left here December 17 was shot to pieces in the mountain trap known as Malpaso, a few miles east of Pedernales, was given Tuesday when 42 government soldiers were brought in from the field of battle.

The official report states that the federals lost 21 killed and that ten are missing and 42 wounded. One of the latter is Colonel Guzmon, who was in command of the expedition.

The train left in two sections, carrying three field pieces on a coal car and 500 soldiers. Pancho Villa, the bandit, who, while operating independently, still regards the government as his enemy, fired on the second section as it was passing through Andania canyon, but did no damage.

The mountains of Malpaso, however, swarmed with revolutionists. They halted the first and second sections. Colonel Guzmon disembarked his troops and for five hours defended himself from the desperate charge. He was in a trap, however. The enemy was on the heights, sheltered by bowlders and other proection north to the mountains and poured in a deadly fire.

He was unable to use his big guns effectively owing to the nature of the ground. Notwithstanding his precarious condition and the numbers of the insurrectos, he held his ground for five hours. He was shot through the leg, while the third officer in command was raked across the stomach.

Although General Navarro was at Pedernales, or hear there, he was unable to lend assistance.

PRESIDENT SEES NO DANGER

Taft, in Speech Allays War Scare, Declares Nation Need Have No Fear.

Washington.—President Taft, in an address before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Saturday gave assurances that the country need not fear the so-called war scare.

He said: "There is not the slightest reason for such a sensation because we are at peace with all the nations of the world, and are quite likely to remain so."

Women Voters to Assemble.

Tacoma, Wash.—The first national convention of women voters will be held here January 14, according to plans perfected. The convention was called by Governor Brady of Idaho. Delegates from other equal suffrage states—Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Washington—representing about 270,000 women voters, will participate.

Ship Ashore in Gale.

Morehead City, N. C.—A large four-masted schooner was stranded on the west side of Cape Lookout shoals Wednesday, and the heavy running tide and strong wind drove the vessel high on the shoals.

Woman Makes Long Flight.

Etampes, France.—The longest sustained flight ever made by a woman was negotiated here Wednesday by Mlle. Helene Dutrieu, who covered 103 [illegible]

CHARLTON GAINS TWO POINTS

JUDGE ALLOWS ORDER TO AMEND COURT RECORDS.

Father of Wife Slayer Confident Order for Son's Extradition Will Be Set Aside.

Trenton, N. J.—Not until January 3 will Porter Charlton learn whether he will be sent back to Italy to be tried for wife murder.

When he appeared before United States Judge Rellstab, pale and haggard and showing the effects of the six months' confinement and the hemorrhages to which he is frequently subjected, his lawyer, R. Floyd Clarke, asked for an adjournment on the ground that he needed time for the collection of certain important evidence. This evidence will be used to have set aside Secretary of State Knox's ruling that the young man be extradited.

Judge Rellstab allowed an order amending the records in the case by striking out the proceeding before the Hoboken recorder, following Charlton's arrest at the steamship pier after his return from Europe. Counsel for Charlton also secured an order eliminating from the records the copy of the complaint presented before Judge Blair of the Hudson county courts. These are regarded as notable gains for the accused man, as they greatly simplify the case which his counsel has to conduct in his behalf.

Judge Charlton is confident that the ruling of Secretary Knox in favor of extradition will be set aside. He does not think his son in his present condition would survive the journey to Italy.

GUNBOAT MAY START REVOLT

Hornet, Former U. S. Ship, Clears From New Orleans on Mysterious Voyage.

New Orleans.—The former United States gunboat Hornet, reported to have been purchased by Honduras revolutionists, cleared from this port for Cape Gracias with a crew of twenty men, 200 tons of coal and provisions for thirty days. Included among the crew are several men who are said to have been connected with previous filibustering expeditions directed against Central American republics.

One of the rumors current was that the Hornet would be turned over to Mexican revolutionists. Captain Johnson, commanding the vessel, says that the Hornet will be used in the Central American trade.

U. OF C. GETS $10,000,000

Rockefeller Makes Final Gift and Retires From All Connection With University.

Chicago.—John D. Rockefeller has given the University of Chicago another $10,000,000. Announcement of this fact was made at the university convocation Tuesday by Martin A. Ryerson, chairman of the board of trustees. The Standard Oil magnate said in making the gift that he retired from all connection with the university and would give it nothing more. His total gifts in 21 years aggregate $35,000,000.

Taft Annuls Death Decree.

Washington.—President Taft Tuesday commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence passed upon John Wynne, an oiler on the steamer Rosencrans at Honolulu, Hawaii, for the murder of a man named McKinnon.

Senator Elkins Is Better.

Washington.—In announcing in the senate Tuesday that Senator Elkins was detained at home by serious illness, Senator Scott of West Virginia [illegible]

LORIMER REPORT IN

MAJORITY HOLDS THAT NOT THE SLIGHTEST PROOF OF BRIBERY BY SENATOR IS SHOWN.

FIGHT ON FLOOR IS CERTAIN

Beveridge And Frazier Do Not Sign Committee Finding Which Is Presented to Senate and May File Minority Reports Later.

Washington.—The report of its investigation of charges of bribery made in connection with the election of Senator William Lorimer of Illinois was submitted to the senate by the committee on privileges and elections through its chairman, Senator Burrows, Wednesday, just before that body adjourned for the holiday recess.

The conclusion reached by the committee follows:

That, in their opinion, the title of Mr. Lorimer to a seat in the senate has not been shown to be invalid by the use or employment of corrupt methods or practises.

Charges that four members of the Illinois legislature were bribed and that three other members paid bribes are not ignored by the committee. The report declares that those who confessed to receiving bribes should not be believed and that the votes of those who were charged with paying bribes should be counted.

In relation to the charges that there was a corruption fund used in the Illinois legislature and that it was disbursed by one Robert E. Wilson, the report says that there is no evidence that it was used for the benefit of Mr. Lorimer. The committee suggests that any investigation of the use of such a fund should be made by authorities of the state of Illinois.

The statement of views of Senator Frazier was made public later. In his statement Senator Frazier declares that the four confessed bribe-takers implicated three other members of the legislature who bribed them; that these three votes were also corrupt, which would make seven tainted votes. Eliminating these seven votes, Senator Frazier holds, would make the vote received by Senator Lorimer less than a majority.

The report, as presented, was not signed by members of the committee, although it did not appear that there was any minority. On the floor of the senate, however, Mr. Beveridge made the statement that he had not been able to concur with or dissent from the findings because of the voluminous character of the testimony. He said that he would digest the proceedings of the investigating committee during the holidays. He asked that a specific time be named for acting upon the report, but objection was made by Senator Gallinger.

282 DEAD IN MINE BLAST

English Shaft at Bolton Is Scene of Terrible Disaster—Only Eight Escape.

Bolton, England.—An explosion followed by fire in the Little Hulton colliery here Wednesday entombed 290 miners, who had gone below to begin the day's work.

The work of rescue was pushed amid discouraging conditions. The rescuers, wearing helmets, went into the pit and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in an area 150 feet in length, but encountered heavy falls of coal and slack loosened by the explosion. Only eight of the 290 entombed men have escaped and the others are believed dead. A total of ten bodies have been recovered.

SUSTAIN STATE PRIMARY LAW

Illinois Supreme Court Divided as to Interpretation of Act But Hold It Valid.

Springfield, Ill.—The supreme court Wednesday held the legislative primary act providing for the nomination of members of the lower house of the legislature valid in a decision handed down in the case of Espey vs. McInerney and others.

Three opinions were handed down by the court, as the members are divided as to the interpretation of the act.

The opinion follows the decision of the court rendered verbally shortly before the election, November 8.

Twenty-Seven Killed in Fire.

Philadelphia.—Fifteen policemen and 12 firemen lost their lives Wednesday night when the walls of a five-story structure at 1120 N. Bodine street fell on them while they were fighting a fire. More than a score of firemen were removed to hospitals and it is believed there are still others in the ruins.

"Rube" Sued for Divorce.

St. Louis.—George Edward Waddell, known as "Rube" and a member of the Columbus (O.) team, was Wednesday made the defendant in a divorce suit here by Mrs. Madge Waddell. She alleges non-support and is Waddell's third wife.

Thirty Firemen Near Death.

New York.—Thirty firemen narrowly escaped death in a $75,000 fire Wednesday, which destroyed the six-story factory and [illegible]

BRITISH POLLING IS OVER

UNIONISTS' CALCULATIONS ARE ENTIRELY UPSET BY VOTERS.

Liberals Have Net Loss, But Labor and Irish Allies Show an Increase.

London.—The government coalition at the close of the polling in the general election have a net gain of one seat.

The elections have been the most remarkable in the history of British politics, and have upset entirely the calculations of the Unionists, who had seriously expected to gain not less than twenty seats. On the contrary, the Unionists have not only gained nothing but are likely in the end to suffer a net loss of one.

A brief period of quiescence is expected to follow the final announcement and after that the government leaders will endeavor to carry out their plans for curtailing the power of the lords and carrying into effect other important measures in the new parliament.

The final result is as follows:

Government Coalition.	Elected
Liberals	271
Labor members	43
Irish Nationalists	84
Total	398
Opposition.	
Unionists	272
Ministerial majority	126
Government's net gain	1

RAINEY IS AFTER ROOSEVELT

Asks Congress to Probe Colonel's Traveling Expenses While President.

Washington.—Representative Rainey of Illinois introduced a resolution in the house, which he declares he will press to a vote, asking for a special committee for the purpose of ascertain whether Col. Theodore Roosevelt paid for his transportation while he was president.

A Pennsylvania stockholder recently asked President McCrea of the railroad company whether President Roosevelt had paid his transportation charges on the road which were alleged to have amounted to more than $100,000, or whether this money had not been taken from the stockholders of the railroad by charging the expense up to the company. In a diplomatic reply President McCrea states that Colonel Roosevelt did not owe the railroad company anything for transportation, but he did not say whether the company had charged President Roosevelt and his friends anything for the special trains used by President Roosevelt on his tours of the country.

Mr. Rainey wants this point settled and he wants to know also what other roads provided transportation for President Roosevelt and the officials of the Roosevelt administration, whether they paid for the transportation and how and when they were paid.

WHITE IS CHIEF JUSTICE

Democrat Elevated by Republican President Takes Oath of Office—Harlan Does Honors.

Washington.—Associate Justice Edward Douglass White of the Supreme court of the United States became ninth chief justice of that august body when the oath of allegiance was administered by Associate Justice Harlan Monday.

The public ceremony of the installation was simple, the oath being taken in the seclusion of the robing room of the justices.

Chief Justice White was embarrassed when he moved to his seat at the center of the bench. Presiding Justice Harlan announced the presence of the new chief justice and extended the congratulations of the court. Clerk McKenney read the commission. Justice Harlan administered the judicial oath and moved aside to take his old position at the right hand of the chief justice, vacating the chair which he has filled since the death of Chief Justice Fuller. Chief Justice White sank into the chair with a smile for his wife and other relatives who were present.

SEEKS RAISE FOR CLERKS

Representative Carey Introduces Resolution to Increase Wages of Government Employes 25 Per Cent.

Washington.—Mr. Carey, Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution increasing 25 per cent. the salary or wage of government employes receiving less than $2,500 a year. The increase to become effective March 1.

In his resolution Mr. Carey says the high cost of living has come to stay and that congress has set a bad example in increasing the salaries of legislators and high officials while neglecting the clerks.

Modesty Costs Girl's Life.

New York.—Because she would not allow her fellow employes to fasten a tourniquet about her leg, Miss Helen Gerschen died at St. Vincent's hospital Wednesday. Miss Gerschen accidentally stabbed herself in the leg with a pair of scissors.

Confirm McChord and Meyers.

Washington.—The senate in executive session Wednesday confirmed the nominations of C. C. McChord and B. [illegible]

ONE REDEEMING FEATURE

When Papa Hears It He Urges Only Son to Grab Girl Quick.

The only son had just announced to the family his engagement.

"What, that girl!" remarked his mother. "Why, she squints."

"She has absolutely no style," commented his sister.

"Red-headed, isn't she?" asked auntie.

"I'm afraid she's flighty," was grandma's opinion.

"She hasn't any money," said uncle.

"And she doesn't look strong," chimed in the first cousin.

"She's stuck up, in my opinion," asseverated the second cousin.

"She's extravagant," was the opinion given by the third cousin.

"Well, she's got one redeeming feature, at any rate," remarked the only son, thoughtfully.

"What's that?" chorused the charitable band.

"She hasn't a relative on earth."

Papa had not yet spoken, but now he did.

"Grab her, my boy, grab her," he said.

HIRAM CARPENTER'S WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s. psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp; and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there would be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied to one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap. I commenced by taking Cuticura Resolvent three time a day after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left; and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. Under date of April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

Wants a Long Engagement.

"Do you believe in long engagements?" he asked after she had consented to be his.

"Yes, dearest," she replied. "I have always thought it was such a mistake for two people to rush into matrimony before they learned to really know each other."

"Well, about how long would you wish the engagement to be?"

"Let me see. Would you think it was too long if we did not get married until a week from next Thursday?"

A Great Invention.

Vance—I think Ferdie ranks with Edison as an inventor and benefactor of man.

Luella—What did he invent?

Vance—He invented a device to pwevent cigawette papers fwom blowing away in a stwong breeze.—Scraps.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Truly Spoken.

What a narrow, circumscribed life the woman must lead to whom a wrinkle is a tragedy!

Stop guessing! Try the best and most certain remedy for all painful ailments—Hamlins Wizard Oil. The way it relieves all soreness from sprains, cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, etc., is wonderful.

A collapsible conscience may be more comfortable than an ingrowing one, but it works as much harm.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

You possess only as much faith as [illegible]

Her Mother's Economy

By CLARA INEZ DEACON

Eunice always dreaded the coming of spring because there was always the distressing thought that just when all the living world was putting on its bravest and best she must go forth as usual wearing that old black leghorn hat.

Eunice's mother had bought the hat which was the best of its kind to be had because it was always her rule to get the best or go without. In vain Eunice begged for cheaper things and the privilege of having them changed occasionally.

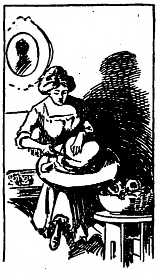
Mrs. Lys was English and obdurate. As she had been dressed she dressed her own daughter. The leghorn hat had been turned and twisted and coaxed into some semblance to prevailing modes until Eunice was ashamed to take it to Miss Adams, who was too conscientious to spoil it and thus make necessary the buying of new head-gear.

This season the styles were varied and bewilderingly beautiful. Day after day Eunice lingered before the enticing plate glass windows of Miss Adams' millinery parlors whence long ago the black leghorn had come to admire and yearn and choose with that sickening sense of futility which hurts to the very soul. She knew exactly the kind of hat she wanted—white horsehair with a froth of willow plume about the crown. Miss Adams had just such a hat and it was marked $20. Eunice had not seen the price, but Edith Benns had. In fact, Edith had tried on the wonderful hat.

"And, oh, it's the swellest thing, really, Eunice!" Edith said. "And I looked—well, of course, it's out of the question for me. My mother can't afford $20 hats, but your mother can. You ought to have it since you want it so badly. And anyway it's time you had a new hat. You must be deathly sick of that old leghorn."

"I am," admitted Eunce, faintly, swallowing at a sob. "But mother thinks it will do very well for a while yet. And, of course, it will." Eunice was loyal to her mother. "Only—only I do so want a new hat this spring."

"Well," said Edith conclusively, "all I can say is, if you don't have one you needn't expect Ward Royce to pay you much attention."



Desperation Had Lent Her Skill.

Eunice knew that. Her throat ached so miserably that she could not answer.

"I saw him with Belle White yesterday," Edith went on with the frank cruelty of youth and personal inexperience. "She was dressed to kill—everything new. You know that big black hat we both liked so much—one of the first Miss Adams showed? Well, she had on that hat. And she looked stunning."

Still Eunice did not answer. She went home helplessly unhappy to find her mother sitting in the cheerful company of an overflowing work-basket.

"I'm making over the sleeves of your shirtwaists, dear," she said. "I've found that by using a smaller pattern I can cut out all the worn places. The waists will wear for a good while yet. And I find," went on Mrs. Lys brightly, as if she were imparting the most pleasing information, "that I can turn your plaid skirt. It isn't faded a particle on the under side. That comes of buying the best material. Always remember that, dear. The plaid skirt will do very nicely to wear with your shirtwaists all summer."

Eunice's lips quivered. Ward would never look at her again. Men thought so much of a girl's being well dressed.

"I suppose," she said, making desperately one last appeal, "that if I am to wear that old skirt and all those old waists, I can have a new hat to go with them, can't I, mother?"

Mrs. Lys looked at her daughter in frank amazement. "Why, child!" she said. "Why, I expect that hat to do you for two seasons yet. It is a very good hat, indeed—much better than any I had when I was your age. I am surprised that you should be dissatisfied with it, Eunice."

Eunice was silent. But that night after she had gone to her room she sat a long time by the window, think-

deeply, very hopelessly, she believed, in love. Suddenly there came the twang of a banjo and a sonorous voice singing:

> "Weep no more my lady,
> Weep no more today"—

"I won't," said Eunce to herself, softly, for her mother slept on the other side of the wall, "but before I sleep I'll have a session with that hat. I'll never again take it to Miss Adams' to have her city trimmer laugh at it."

Eunice had never trimmed a hat in her life. She felt a fierce pleasure now in stripping the faded pink roses from the black leghorn, and she wheedled the limp brim to assume stability. Then she applied some ribbon and her best belt buckle after a manner which she had observed in Miss Adams' window. She was amazed at her own achievement. Desperation had lent her skill. She tried it on before the glass. It was not unbecoming. Then she crept into bed.

She showed the hat to her mother next morning.

"It looks well," was Mrs. Lys' only comment.

"I'm sure," Eunice said, speaking of that new resolution which had come to her with her success, "I could learn to trim hats for other people. I should like to know how to earn money."

Mrs. Lys looked pained. "Why, my dear child, why should you wish to earn money?" she asked. "There is no need. You have enough of everything now."

Eunice was disappointed. She knew how her mother felt, but if only her mother had known how she felt!

That afternoon Edith Benns came running in. "Oh, Eunice, come with us!" she said. "We're going on the river—Hal and Kitty and I, and we want you. Do hurry. They're waiting now, down on the bank."

"Put on a hat, dear," said Mrs. Lys.

Eunice put on the leghorn. After all she felt a shy pride in the fact that she had trimmed it herself. And she wanted to hear what Edith would say. What Edith said was characteristic of her charmingly sarcastic self.

"If long association is endearing you must be awfully attached to that hat," she remarked.

As for Hal Kinch, Edith's irrepressible cousin, he had an appropriate conundrum: "What member of the vegetable kingdom does Eunice's hat resemble?" The answer, of course, was "The live-forever." He also warbled a song: "Shall good old leghorns be forgot——" to the tune of Auld Lang Syne. It was all very distressing. It did seem a pity that the delightful May afternoon must be spoiled for her because of that old hat.

"Look, Eunice!" cried Kitty. "Look, Ede! There's Royce and Elmer Brent out there in that canoe."

It was, indeed, Ward and Elmer, And when they saw the quartet in the larger boat they shouted greeting and paddled toward them. At that moment Eunice thought—she was never sure—that she felt something touch her hat as if a pin was being stealthily withdraw. But before she had time to lift her hand to her head a smart little breeze came ruffling over the water and whisked her hat from her head. She gave a little cry as she saw it go, dipping and skimming on the current in the direction of the canoe.

It was Ward Royce who rescued that hat finally at the risk of a good wetting. He handed it to Eunice dripping, a hopelessly sodden thing.

Hal was weeping elaborately, with one eye on Eunice, whose face was scarlet. She felt joy and shame and relief all at once. The hat was a wreck. Surely she could never wear it again.

Ward Royce detached Eunice from the others of the group and walked home with her that afternoon. He carried the hat and pieced out Eunice's explanation of the catastrophe to her slightly surprised mother.

"You couldn't have pinned it securely," Mrs. Lys said. "Well, you may go and get another hat, dear. You shall choose for yourself this time. You are quite old enough. Only get something handsome and wearable and remember I do not wish to pay more than $15."

Eunice bought the white horsehair hat with the frothy willow plume. And then because it was such a handsome hat that it put all Eunice's other belongings quite to shame Mrs. Lys decided that she must have a dainty lingerie frock to go with it.

So it came about that Eunice was as charmingly clad that summer as even she could wish to be. And because she looked so sweet and was so sweet Ward Royce paid her that kind of extravagant attention which only ends in the one perfect way, though he maintained with the absolute conviction of the man in love that he had learned to adore her not under the willow plume, but under the old black leghorn.

The Worm That Had Turned.

—The Unsuccessful Angler (bitterly)—I'm not surprised. I always thought those worms tasted rotten, myself!—The Sketch.

One of the things a woman can't understand is why a man won't

One From the Cashier.

The harmless customer leaned across the cigar counter and smiled engagingly at the new cashier. As he handed across the amount his dinner check called for he ventured a bit of aimless converse, for he was of that sort.

"Funny," said he, "how easy it is to spend money."

"Well," snapped the cashier as she fed his fare to the register, "if money was intended for you to hold on to the mint would be turning out coins with handles on 'em."

Had Money in Lumps.

Charles H. Rosenberg of Bavaria had lumps on his shoulders, elbows, and hips when he arrived here from Hamburg on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. In fact, there was a series of smaller lumps along his spine, much like a mountain range, as it is presented on a bas-relief map.

The lumps were about the size of good Oregon apples, and as Rosenberg passed before the immigration doctor for observation, the doctor said softly to himself, "See that lump." Then he asked Mr. Rosenberg to step aside.

"You seem like a healthy man," said the doctor, "but I cannot pass you until I know the origin of those lumps on your body." "Ah, it is not a sickness," laughed the man from Bavaria. "Those swellings is money."

Taking off his coat he broke open a sample lump and showed that it contained $500 in American bank notes. He informed the doctor that he had $11,000 in all, with which he was going to purchase an apple orchard in Oregon.

He was admitted to the country.—New York Tribune.

Why He Laughed.

Miss Mattie belonged to the old south, and she was entertaining a guest of distinction.

On the morning following his arrival she told Tillie, the little colored maid, to take a pitcher of fresh water to Mr. Firman's room, and to say that Miss Mattie sent him her compliments, and that if he wanted a bath, the bathroom was at his service.

When Tillie returned she said:

"I tol' him, Miss Mattie, en' he laughed fit to bus' hisself."

"Why did he laugh, Tillie?"

"I dunno."

"What did you tell him?"

"Jus' what you tol' me to."

"Tillie, tell me exactly what you said."

"I banged de doah, and I said, 'Mr. Firman, Miss Mattie sends you her lub, and she says, 'Now you can get up and wash yo'self!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Where He Was Queer.

The negro, on occasions, displays a fine discrimination in the choice of words.

"Who's the best white-washer in town?" inquired the new resident.

"Ale Hall am a bo'nd a'tist with a whitewash brush, sah," answered the colored patriarch eloquently.

"Well, tell him to come and whitewash my chicken house tomorrow."

Uncle Jacob shook his head dubiously.

"Ah don' believe, sah, ah'd engage Ale Hall to whitewash a chicken house, sah."

"Why, didn't you say he was a good whitewasher?"

"Yes, sah, a powe'ful good whitewasher, sah; but mighty queer about a chicken house, sah, mighty queer!"—Mack's National Monthly.

MAKE UP YOUR MIND.

If you'll make up your mind to be
  Contented with your lot
And with the optimists agree
  That trouble's soon forgot,

You'll be surprised to find, I guess,
  Despite misfortune's darts,
What constant springs of happiness
  Lie hid in human hearts;

What sunny gleams and golden dreams
  The passing years unfold,
How soft and warm the lovelight beams
  When you are growing old.

Acted Like the Genuine.

"The landlady says that new boarder is a foreign nobleman."

"Bogus, I'll bet."

"Oh, I don't know. He may be the real thing. He hasn't paid her a cent as yet."

More Human Nature.

Grouchly—By denying myself three ten-cent cigars daily for the past 20 years I figure that I have saved $2,190.

Moxley—Is that so?"

Grouchly—Yes. Say, let me have a chew of your tobacco, will you?

Thanks to Burnt Cork.

"Gosh! But the colored race is a-comin' to the front fast!" whispered innocent Uncle Hiram, at the vaudeville show, as the black-face comedian was boisterously applauded.

"Yes, indeed," smiled the city man; "anyone can see that that fellow is a self-made negro."

Lo, the Rich Indian.

The per capita wealth of the Indian is approximately $2,130, that for other Americans is only a little more than $1,300. The lands owned by the Indians are rich in oil, timber and other natural resources of all kinds. Some of the best timber land in the United States is owned by Indians.

The value of their agricultural lands runs up in the millions. The ranges which they possess support about 500,000 sheep and cattle, owned by lessees, bringing in a revenue of more than $272,000 to the various tribes besides providing feed for more than 1,500,000 head of horses, cattle, sheep and goats belonging to the Indians themselves. Practically the only asphalt deposits in the United States are on Indian lands.—Red Man.

No Slang for Her.

"Slip me a brace of cackles!" ordered the chesty-looking man with a bored air, as he perched on the first stool in the lunchroom.

"A what?" asked the waitress, as she placed a glass of water before him.

"Adam and Eve flat on their backs! A pair of sunnysiders!" said the young man in an exasperated tone.

"You got me, kid," returned the waitress. "Watcha want?"

"Eggs up," said the young man. "'E-g-g-s,' the kind that come before the hen or after, I never knew which."

"Why didn't you say so in the first place?" asked the waitress. "You'd a had 'em by this time."

"Well, of all things——" said the young man.

"I knew what he was drivin' at all the time," began the waitress as the young man departed. "But he's one of them fellers that thinks they can get by with anything. He don't know that they're using plain English now in restaurants."

The League of Politeness.

The League of Politeness has been formed in Berlin. It aims at inculcating better manners among the people of Berlin. It was founded upon the initiative of Fraulein Cecelie Meyer, who was inspired by an existing organization in Rome. In deference to the parent organization the Berlin league has chosen the Italian motto, "Pro gentilezza." This will be emblazoned upon an attractive little medal worn where Germans are accustomed to wear the insignia of orders. The idea is that a glaance at the "talisman" will annihilate any inclination to indulge in bad temper or discourteous language. "Any polite person" is eligible for membership.

The "Country Churchyard."

Those who recall Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" will remember that the peaceful spot where "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep" is identified with St. Giles', Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire. In the prosaic pages of a recent issue of the Gazette there appears an order in council providing that ordinary interments are henceforth forbidden in the churchyard.

How She Learned.

The mother of a family of three small children was discussing their comparative precocity with a friend. "John was very slow at everything," she said, referring to her oldest. "Tom was a little better, and Edith, the baby, is the smartest of all. She picks up everything quick as can be."

Master John, who had been listening, now contributed his share of the conversation.

"Humph!" he exclaimed. "I know why her learns so quick. It's 'cause her has us and we didn't have us."

Economy.

The late former Governor Allen D. Candler of Georgia was famous in the south for his quaint humor.

"Governor Candler," said a Gainesville man, "once abandoned cigars for a pipe at the beginning of the year. He stuck to his resolve till the year's end. Then he was heard to say:

"'By actual calculation, I have saved by smoking a pipe instead of cigars this year $208. But where is it?'"

Moslem Traditions.

Ramadan is the month exalted by Moslems above all others. In that month the Koran—according to Moslem tradition—was brought down by Gabriel from heaven and delivered to men in small sections. In that month, Mohammed was accustomed to retire from Mecca to the cave of Hira, for prayer and meditation. In that month Abraham, Moses and other prophets received their divine revelations. In that month the "doors of heaven are always open, the passages to hell are shut, and the devils are chained." So run the traditions.—The Christian Herald.

A Medical Compromise.

"You had two doctors in consultation last night, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"What did they say?"

"Well, one recommended one thing and the other recommended something else."

"A deadlock, eh?"

"No, they finally told me to mix 'em!"

Hard on the Mare.

Twice, as the bus slowly wended its way up the steep Cumberland Gap, the door at the rear opened and slammed. At first those inside paid little heed; but the third time demanded to know why they should be disturbed in this fashion.

"Whist," cautioned the driver, doan't spake so loud; she'll overhear us."

"Who?"

"The mare. Spake low! Shure, Oi'm desavin th' crayture. Everry toime she 'ears th' door close, she thinks won o' yez is gettin' down ter walk up th' hill, an' that sort o' raises her sperrits."—Success Magazine.

Exaggeration.

On her arrival in New York Mme. Sara Bernhardt, replying to a compliment on her youthful appearance, said: "The secret of my youth? It is the good God—and then, you know, I work all the time. But I am a great-grandmother," she continued, thoughtfully, "so how can these many compliments be true? I am afraid my friends are exaggerating."

Mme. Bernhardt's laugh, spontaneous as a girl's, prompted a chorus of "No, no!"

"Yes," said the actress, "unconscious exaggeration, like the French nurse on the boulevard. Our boulevards are much more crowded than your streets, you know, and, although we have numerous accidents, things aren't quite as bad as the nurse suggested.

"Her little charge, a boy of six, begged her to stop a while in a crowd, surrounding an automobile accident. 'Please wait,' the little boy said, 'Want to see the man who was run over.' 'No; hurry,' his nurse answered. 'There will be plenty more to see further on.'"

A Retraction.

"You shouldn't have called that man a pig," said the conciliatory man.

"That's right," replied the vindictive person. "There is no sense in implying that he's worth 40 cents a pound to anybody."

Blissful Ignorance.

"Were you nervous when you proposed to your wife?" asked the sentimental person.

"No," replied Mr. Meekton; "but if I could have foreseen the next ten years I would have been."

Economy in Art.

"Of course," said Mr. Sirius Barker, "I want my daughter to have some sort of an artistic education. I think I'll have her study singing."

"Why not art or literature?"

"Art spoils canvas and paint and literature wastes reams of paper. Singing merely produces a temporary disturbance of the atmosphere.

Home Thought.

"It must have been frightful," said Mrs. Bossim to her husband, who was in the earthquake. "Tell me what was your first thought when you awakened in your room at the hotel and heard the alarm."

"My first thought was of you," answered Mr. Bossim.

"How noble!"

"Yes. First thing I knew, a vase off the mantel caught me on the ear; then a chair whirled in my direction, and when I jumped to the middle of the room four or five books and a framed picture struck me all at once."

Even after saying that, he affected to wonder what made her so angry for the remainder of the evening.—Mack's National Monthly.

New Process of Staining Glass.

The art of coloring glass has been lost and refound, jealously guarded and maliciously stolen so many times in the history of civilization that it seems almost impossible to say anything new on glass staining. Yet a process has beed discovered for making the stained glass used in windows which is a departure from anything known at the present time. What the Venetians and the Phoenicians knew of it we cannot tell.

The glass first receives its design in mineral colors and the whole is then fired in a heat so intense that the coloring matter and the glass are indissolubly fused. The most attractive feature of this method is that the surface acquires a peculiar pebbled character in the heat, so that when the glass is in place the lights are delightfully soft and mellow.

In making a large window in many shades each panel is separately moulded and bent and the sections are assembled in a metal frame.

Our Voices.

I think our conversational soprano, as sometimes overheard in the cars, arising from a group of young persons who have taken the train at one of our great industrial centers, for instance, young persons of the female sex, we will say, who have bustled in full dressed, engaged in loud, strident speech, and who, after free discussion, have fixed on two or more double seats, which having secured, they proceed to eat apples and hand round daguerreotypes—I say, I think the conversational soprano, heard under these circumstances, would not be among the allurements the old enemy would put in requisition were he getting up a new temptation of St. Anthony.

There are sweet voices among us, we all know, and voices not musical, it may be, to those who hear them for the first time, yet sweeter to us than any we shall hear until we listen to some warbling angel in the overture to that eternity of blissful harmonies we hope to enjoy. But why should I tell lies? If my friends love me, it is because I try to tell the truth. I never heard but two voices in my life that frightened me by their sweetness.—Holmes.

What About Brain Food?

This Question Came Up in the Recent Trial for Libel.

A "Weekly" printed some criticisms of the claims made for our foods. It evidently did not fancy our reply printed in various newspapers, and brought suit for libel. At the trial some interesting facts came out.

Some of the chemical and medical experts differed widely.

The following facts, however, were quite clearly established:

Analysis of brain by an unquestionable authority, Geoghegan, shows of Mineral Salts, Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined (Phosphate of Potash), 2.91 per cent of the total, 5.33 of all Mineral Salts.

This is over one-half.

Beaunis, another authority, shows "Phosphoric Acid combined" and Potash 73.44 per cent from a total of 101.07.

Considerable more than one-half of Phosphate of Potash.

Analysis of Grape-Nuts shows: Potassium and Phosphorus, (which join and make Phosphate of Potash), is considerable more than one-half of all the mineral salts in the food.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, an authority on the constituent elements of the body, says: "The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, Potassium Phosphate (Phosphate of Potash). This salt unites with albumen and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve fluid or the gray matter of the brain. Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve fluid, but Potassium Phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life."

Further on he says: "The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

The natural conclusion is that if Phosphate of Potash is the needed mineral element in brain and you use food which does not contain it, you have brain fag because its daily loss is not supplied.

On the contrary, if you eat food known to be rich in this element, you place before the life forces that which nature demands for brain-building.

In the trial a sneer was uttered because Mr. Post announced that he had made years of research in this country and some clinics of Europe, regarding the effect of the mind on digestion of food.

But we must be patient with those who sneer at facts they know nothing about.

Mind does not work well on a brain that is broken down by lack of nourishment.

A peaceful and evenly poised mind is necessary to good digestion.

Worry, anxiety, fear, hate, &c., &c., directly interfere with or stop the flow of Ptyalin, the digestive juice of the mouth, and also interfere with the flow of the digestive juices of stomach and pancreas.

Therefore, the mental state of the individual has much to do (more than suspected) with

This trial has demonstrated:

That Brain is made of Phosphate of Potash as the principal Mineral Salt, added to albumen and water.

That Grape-Nuts contains that element as more than one-half of all its mineral salts.

A healthy brain is important, if one would "do things" in this world.

A man who sneers at "Mind" sneers at the best and least understood part of himself. That part which some folks believe links us to the Infinite.

Mind asks for a healthy brain upon which to act, and Nature has defined a way to make a healthy brain and renew it day by day as it is used up from work of the previous day.

Nature's way to rebuild is by the use of food which supplies the things required.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SUNBEAM.

BY W. G. HUNT.

Published every Friday, at Sunbeam, Red Lake County, Minnesota.

Subscription price $1.00 per year in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50

Entered as Second-class matter August 30 1905, at the post office at Sunbeam Minn. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

NO MORE EXTENSION.

The petition that is being circulated to get further time for the homesteaders to make payment, and final proof on their lands will no doubt, and should be promptly turned down by our representatives in congress.

It is not now a question between the government and the homesteaders, but it is now one farmer and tax payer against the other There is now over one half of the land in the Eleven Towns that has been proved up, and a large part of it is being farmed by farmers that was compelled to prove up to get money to continue their improvements.

There are four organized school districts in this (Highlanding township), which all have good school houses and are maintaining schools from five to eight months every school year. The poorer class of homesteaders that have proved up have paid the most of the taxes to keep up the schools while them that did not prove have had their full share of the bennifit, and now it is time for them to prove up on their homesteads and pay their just share of taxes. No more extension! Get into the country you live in, and pay your share of the taxes to help your neighbors build roads and keep up schools.

The Eleven Towns seems to be of the opinion that we have forgotten that Pennington county has been established. Let us see how it comes out in court first, Mr. Lattimore, as we went to the expense of making a change in our business once for Columbia county, Minn., and will now sell you a Notary seal on that county at a big discount, if you can find the county.

WOOD WANTED.

Seald bids will be received by the board of directors of school district No, 87, for ten cords of green poplar wood, to be deliverd at the Highlanding school house by March 15th,. All bids should be handed in on or before Jan. 7th, at which time the bids will be opend and contract let.

W G. Hunt, clerk.

Underground Hotels.

An extraordinary hotel is that in the sewers of Paris, immediately below the Church of St. Madeleine. It was built and is conducted solely for the benefit of the sewer workers. Nearly a hundred meals are provided every day, and for the sum of $2.40 a man can be comfortably housed and fed for a week in this gigantic drainpipe.

Very similar is the hotel which caters for visitors to the coal mine of St. Pierre at Mons. It is to be found at the bottom of the mine, 600 feet below the earth, and is carved out of solid coal. The electric light on the glittering black walls, which have been left unpapered, is extremely effective. Large reception and tea rooms splendidly fitted up are provided, and the hotel even boasts the luxury of a swimming bath.

Mark Twain as "Attraction."

A girl who was a stranger to Mark Twain once found her way into his Bermuda home with the hope of getting a sight of the author. She came suddenly in contact with him and frankly explained her errand.

"Have you seen the crystal caves," he asked, "or the aquarium?"

"No; I came to see you first," she answered.

"Well, you shouldn't have seen me first," he answered. "I am in opposition to the crystal and the aquarium. But they're not shucks to me. I'm lots better. I give them their money's worth. But you should see them. Then you'll appreciate me."

This was said in the [illegible] drawl and [illegible]

A FAMOUS PICTURE

Rosa Bonheur's Stirring Masterpiece, "The Horse Fair."

A PRIZE THAT FRANCE LOST.

The Artist's Native Land Permitted the Great Canvas to Find a Home In This Country—The Story of the Painting and Its Replicas.

One of the chief glories of the Metropolitan museum in New York is Rosa Bonheur's stirring masterpiece, "The Horse Fair," a picture which for its irresistible movement and living portraiture of man's most useful friend holds a unique position in the annals of art and the affections of lovers of paintings.

Few, however, are acquainted with the intimate history of that notable canvas, and fewer still are aware that there are no less than five horse fair pictures in existence. The one in New York is the original and, it will be remembered, was first the property of A. T. Stewart and then purchased for the Metropolitan by Cornelius Vanderbilt for 250,000 francs.

It was painted in Paris, the models used being the horses of the Paris Omnibus company and a few animals studied at the horse market of the French capital. It was first exhibited at the salon of 1853, but went back to the artist unsold.

A part of the further history of the famous painting is recorded by Ernest Gambart in his manuscript memoirs, which have been freely drawn upon for the "Reminiscences of Rosa Bonheur."

"After the closing of the 1853 Paris salon 'The Horse Fair' was intrusted to the Society of Artists of Ghent for exhibition in that town, where it had a great success, but whence it also came back unsold. In the spring of 1854 I expressed to Mlle. Bonheur the desire to buy it from her. At that time it was in Bordeaux, her native town.

"Her preference was that the municipality should purchase it for the city museum, and a price of 12,000 francs had been mentioned at which the town authorities might acquire it. But she said to me that if the canvas came back to her again she would let me have it. However, she could not let it go to England for less than 40,000 francs.

"I unhesitatingly accepted the bargain, and it was agreed that the picture should be mine unless sold to Bordeaux. As the picture was back in her studio again in the following year, I told Mlle. Bonheur that I wished to take it at once in order to have it in my 1855 exhibition and that I should like to have it engraved by Thomas Landseer, the celebrated engraver and brother to the painter.

"She was delighted at the idea of the picture being engraved and said to me: 'I have asked you 40,000 francs for my picture, although in France I cannot get 12,000, and I am pleased at your consenting to my terms. On the other hand, I don't mean to take undue advantage of your liberality. How can we arrange matters? Let us see. Well, the picture is very large, and it will be difficult to find a place for it in an engraver's studio. Besides, you want to exhibit it. Wouldn't it be better for me to paint you a smaller copy?'"

That suggestion she carried out and explains how the second canvas came into existence. That smaller copy was the one from which Landseer's well known steel engraving was made and is the picture which is in the British National gallery.

When she heard that it had become the property of the British nation Mlle. Bonheur decided to make a third copy, thinking the second was not good enough for the London collection; hence "The Horse Fair" No. 3. But the National gallery authorities were not able to accept the substitute, as the painting which it was designed to replace had been given to them as trustees.

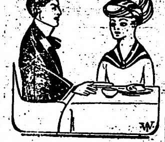
Besides these three Mlle. Bonheur executed a water color replica and a drawing based on a large photograph. Of all these, however, the picture in the Metropolitan is by far the finest work, which is only as it should be in view of the fact that the artist always found her best public in America.

This was recalled to her detriment when the rosette of the Legion of Honor was requested in her behalf. "She has ceased exhibiting at the salon," objected the president, "and sells in America everything she paints." The complete answer to that was that the French government had had the opportunity to buy "The Horse Fair," but had neglected it.—Argonaut.

Japan's Giant Wrestlers.

Japanese wrestlers are not to be confused with Japanese exponents of jiu jitsu. The wrestlers belong to the older school, in which weight is a paramount quality. It is a remarkable thing that a race which is on the average four or five inches under the European standard in point of height should have produced a special cult of wrestlers who are giants in stature and strength. The leading wrestlers of Tokyo or Osaka or Hiogo are all men at least six feet in height and weighing perhaps 300 pounds. They are a race apart. Wrestling is an occupation which has been handed down from father to son for many generations. And the explanation of their prowess is that they have always been great eaters, while the rest of Japan [illegible]

English Doesn't Express It.



Housewife—Wonder what is Esperanto for "cook?"

Husband—Bet it's something unfit for publication.

The Literary Squire.

Traveling Inspector (cross questioning the terrified class)—And now, boys, who wrote "Hamlet?"

Timid Boy—P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me.

Traveling Inspector (the same evening to his host, the squire of the village)—Most amusing thing happened today. I was questioning the class and asked a boy, "Who wrote 'Hamlet?'" and he answered tearfully, "P-p-please, sir, it wasn't me."

Squire (after loud and prolonged laughter)—Ha, ha! That's good, and I suppose the little devil had done it all the time.—London Answers.

Knocked Into a Cocked Hat.

The expression "knocked into a cocked hat" is familiar to every one, but perhaps its origin is not so generally known. Cocked hat was a variety of the game of bowls in which only three pins were used, set up at the angles of a triangle. When in bowling tenpins all were knocked down except the three at the corners the set was said to be "knocked into a cocked hat," whence the popular expression for depriving anything of its main body, character or purpose.

Perfect Happiness.

"Do you really believe there is such a thing in this world as 'perfect happiness?'"

"Of course, but some other fellow always has it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Distinguishing Mark.

"How do you distinguish the waiters from the guests in this cafe? Both wear full dress."

"Yes, but the waiters keep sober."—Cleveland Leader.

The Jokes on the Men.

Mrs A.—Do you ever read the jokes in the newspapers? Mrs. B.—Only the jokes on the men—the marriage notices, you know.—Boston Transcript

Napoleon and Waterloo.

There is nothing in the result of the Waterloo campaign to show any decline in Napoleon's powers of mind. The plan of the campaign as laid down by the emperor was a most brilliant one, and had it not rained on the night of the 17th of June Napoleon would in all likelihood have kept his throne. Had it not rained and made the land miry he would have had his artillery in position four hours before he actually did, and Wellington would have been disposed of long before Blucher's arrival. Even as it was, the Iron Duke was pretty well used up when the Prussian came up on his left. Napoleon's genius never shone more brilliantly than it did in his last campaign. He was defeated by the elements and by the unaccountable stupidity of some of his lieutenants.—New York American.

Assyrian Seals.

The ancient Assyrians nearly 6,000 years ago put in moist clay their seals, engraved in intaglio upon precious stones, on chests and doors, in order to prevent their being opened. There were no locks or keys in those days. If they wished to send a private letter they would often seal it with a hippogriff, which fabulous winged horse was regarded as the emblem of secrecy. Centuries later the Greeks and Romans adopted similar devices for the same purpose.

He Whistled.

Old Lady (to grocer's boy)—Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?

Boy—That's what the guv'nor told me to do, mum.

"Told you to whistle?"

"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."

Telling Eggs.

The problem of telling eggs is not an easy one by any means. Very few of us know how to do it properly. On the other hand, there are those who think they should not be told at all, but that is old fashioned nonsense, inspired entirely by false modesty. It is safe to say that eggs should be told at as early an age as possible consistent with their temperament. If allowed to go too long there is grave danger that the egg will become bad, and when an egg becomes bad it is hopeless. The world is full of bad eggs which might have been saved if they had been told in time.—Lippincott's.

The Big Bill.

Little Bob (just started in school)—Uncle Harry, what is the bird with the biggest bill? Uncle Harry (who is still thinking of the night before)—A quail. [illegible]

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 9th, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office, at Crookston Minn. December 3rd, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Christen N. Urdahl, of Brunkeberg Minn., who on July 2nd, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 514 Serial No. 04184, for N. E. ¼ Section 19 Township 154 N. Range 40 W. Fith principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge for the City of Thief River Falls Minn. at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 13th. day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Morgan Vaughan, Osmund Urdahl, of Germantown Minn. Alfred Elas, Gunder T. Skretvet, of Brunkeberg Minn.

AURTHUR P. TOUPIN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

First Pub. in The Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Department of the Interior., U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. December 15, 1910. NOTICE is hereby given that Torger L. Melgaard, as gurdian for Paul Skomedahl an insane person, of Thief River Falls Minnesota, who on July 1st, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 495 Serial No. 04176, for Lots 1, 2, & S. ½ N. E. ¼ Section 5 Township 153 N., Range 41 W. 5th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Wilhelm Michelet, United States Commissioner, for the District of Minnesota, at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 31st, day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Andru Aanusen, Knut Norgaren, of Brunkeberg Minn. Olaf J. Brevik, Gunder Olson, of Kratka Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

First Pub. in the Sunbeam Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Department of the Interior. U. S. Land Office at Crookston Minn. Dec. 19th, 1910. Notice is hereby given that Helen A. Wilson, of Kratka Minn. who on November 30th, 1904, made Homestead entery No. 976, Serial No. 04373 for Lots 3, 4, & E. ½ S. W. ¼ Section 30 Township 153 N. Range 41 W. 5th. Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Commutation Proof to establish claim to the land above described before J. M. Bishop, Municipal Judge of the City of Thief River Falls Minn., at Thief River Falls Minn. on the 23rd. day of January 1911.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Fred DuChamp, Michael Connelly, May Connelly, of Kratka Minn. Hans A. Swandby, of Hasel Minn.

Aurthur P. Toupin
Register.

U. S. Mail,

The U. S. Mail, leaves Sunbeam, at 10.00 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrives on the same days, at 4.30 p m

Wm. G. Hunt, p m

It is a maxim that no man was ever enslaved by influence while he was fit to be free.—Johnson.

10 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home

of the improved

"Simplex"

Hand Vacuum Cleaner

"The Cleaner That Cleans Clean"

We want to supply one lady in every neighborhood with a "Simplex" Vacuum Cleaner, for advertising purposes.

Write today for the most liberal offer ever made.

The "Simplex" is guaranteed to do as good work as electric machines costing $100.00 and over. It is light in weight (only 20 lbs) runs extremely easy and can be operated perfectly and easily by one person.

With ordinary care the "Simplex" will last a lifetime.

Dealers and Agents Wanted to sell both our Hand and electric machines

Electric Cleaner Co.

93 Jackson Boul. CHICAGO, ILL.

Barrie and Kipling.

Mr. Barrie was one day at Waterloo station in a hurry to catch a train. He was hastening from the bookstall laden with papers, "a good many six penny ones among them," he dolefully related, when, in rushing around a corner, he fell into the arms of Rudyard Kipling, equally in a tearing hurry. They turned on each other with scowling faces, then smiled in recognition and asked each other whither he went. Then Kipling, exclaiming, "Lucky beggar, you've got papers!" seized the bundle from Barrie, flung him some money and made off. "But you did not stoop to pick up his dirty halfpence, did you?" queried one of Mr. Barrie's hearers and edly. "Didn't I, though?" returned Barrie [illegible]

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NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

A trial order will convince you, that this is the best Store to buy your goods.

I HAVE A FINE LINE OF GROCERIES.

BOOTS, SHOES, & COMPLET STOCK OF WINTER FOOT WARE.

Give me a call and get prices.

GEORGE SINGER, Prop. Rhoda Minn.

Yes we have plenty of LUMBER,

IN THIEF RIVER FALLS

Windows and Doors. Lime and Brick.

☞ During the navigation season we in connection with Red Lake River Transportation Company will deliver lumber to any place on the Red Lake River between Thief River Falls and Little Oak, as cheap as it can be purchased at any railroad station in Minnesota.

THIEF RIVER FALLS LUMBER COMPANY.

D. N. WINTON,
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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS
FOR
Headache
FOR
NEURALGIA.
SCIATICA.
RHEUMATISM.
BACKACHE.
PAIN IN CHEST
DISTRESS IN STOMACH.
SLEEPLESSNESS
DR. MILES' ANTI-Pain Pills
TAKE ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE.
If you have Headache Try One
They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad After-effects
25 Doses 25 Cents
Never Sold in Bulk

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Applications to make final proof written free at this office.

HAPPY NEW YEARS.

Knut T. Sannes, of Malone was transacting business here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rodman, of Rhoda were transacting Notary Public business here Tuesday.

Stanly Depea made a flying trip from Kratka to Rhoda, and return to-day.

Stephen Singer the Kratka merchant made a business trip to Crookston yesterday.

C. L. Clark will leave for Sponer Monday to get work for his team in the lumber woods the rest of the winter.

Walter McAudress has been improveing the fine sleighing this week getting his hay hawled home from the meadows.

This is the coldest day that we have had this winter, and as our thermometer is broke it can get just as cold as it has mind to.

Walk softly tomorrow night, as the old year will be dieing You can dance out the old and in the new at either Kratka or Plummer.

Charles Inquist, the Kratka blacksmith, is the boy that can do you a satisfactory job of horse shoeing.

Sam McMahn completed the job of getting up the two big dredges for C. A. Karlber from Oklee and Trail city this week. He will now hawl out their summers supply of coal and the south side of the river ditches will be dug early in the season.

George Singer, of Rhoda received word from his attorney W. E. Rowe, of Crookston yesterday that there was a good prospect to make settlement with the Soo Railway Co., for the right of way across Mr. Singers Gully farm. The railway crossing this farm ruined one 40 acres of land and as they could not agree on a settlement Mr. Singer brougth a suit for damage.

Mr. Brown, of Thief River Falls did not attract any great amount of attention with his extension of time petition at Highlanding Monday. Your seven years will be out next summer and if you don't want to prove up on account of paying taxes, just sit down and allow your seven years to run out and you will never have to pay any taxes. It is the slickest scheme to get out of paying taxes you ever struck. Just try it!

Mr. Gande Austad, the Malone merchants seems to be having more than his share of sickness in his family. He lost one boy six years old on December 9th, and one boy two years old died on December 25th, and another boy four years old is sick with the same disease, and Dr. Bruckman was called to visit him Wednesday. We did not learn what the Doctors named the ailment, but it seems to be very fatal.

FROM ROLAND.

Happy Newyears to all!

Mrs. R. N. Fore ann son Andew spent Xmas with her mother at Fosston.

Miss Florence and Edelth Hanson left for the town of Eddy on Monday to visit with the family of Nylan.

August Lillo spent Xmas with his parents Mr. and Mrs. M. Lillo.

Mr. Letvig spent Xmas with friends in Deer Park.

There is going to be a duoble wedding next Friday. Now guess who!

Mrs. Otto Dahl retuned home last Friday, after a months visit with her parents in the town of Hill River.

Miss Esther Bourman left for her home near Lillo last Saturday, after working for Mrs. Otto Dahl the [illegible]

GET POSTAGE STAMPS.

Those who have mail boxes by the side of the mail road should provide themselves with postage stamps to put on their letters, as the postmaster general has ronled that mail carriers do not have to pick up change from a mail box and buy stamps for letters, and anyone leaving loose change and letters in a mail box beside the road during this cold weather are likely to find their change and letters at night just where they left them in the morning.

PROPOSAL.

Thief River Falls Minn
Dec. 12, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the Auditors Office in the Auditorium Building, City of Thief River Falls, until 4 o'clock P. M, Tuesday January 3rd, 1911, for the following:

For all official county printing as provided by Sections 428 and 909—Chapter Seven, Laws of 1905

The right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board of County Commissioners, Pennington County Minnesota.

A. H. Fasel.
County Auditor.

Aaron Burr's Grave.

Aaron Burr died at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Sept. 14, 1836. His remains were conveyed to Princeton, N. J., where, according to his request, he was interred at the feet of his father and grandfather. Both his father and grandfather were presidents of Princeton college.

Concerning the tombstone which marks his burial place, we quote from the history of his life by Parton: "Some efforts were made and some money subscribed soon after his death to procure a suitable monument, but the project failed. For nearly two years the spot where he lay was unmarked when one morning it was discovered that a small, very substantial and not inexpensive monument of granite and marble had been placed during the night over his remains. No one in the town saw the monument erected or knew anything whatever respecting it.' There was no stonecutter in the vicinity capable of executing the work. The stone bears the inscription: 'Aaron Burr. Born February 6, 1756. Died, September 14 1836.'"—Philadelphia Press.

The Presidential Salute.

One explanation of the reason for adopting twenty-one guns as the presidential salute is that there might be maintained a uniformity in national salutes. Great Britain having in the distant past adopted twenty-one as the number for the royal salute. Of the many surmises as to why the number twenty-one was settled upon we mention two—first, that twenty-one was the number of years fixed by English law as the age of majority; second, that seven was the original salute and three times seven would signify one seven for each of the divisions, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. It is asserted that the United States adopted this salute to signify to the mother country that her child had reached his majority and was prepared in law to inherit the land and to this end fired the "gun of 1776," the figures of which year, 1+7+7+6, equal 21.—Philadelphia Press.

The Child's Credentials.

Deacon—Ah, my child, they tell me you are a good girl.

"Yes; they call me the holy terror of the neighborhood."

The Cure.

He—There is a certain young lady deeply interested in me, and while I like her, you know, still I never could love her. I want to put an end to it without breaking the poor girl's heart. Can you suggest any plan?

She—Do you call there often?

He—No, indeed; not any oftener than I can possibly help.

She—Call oftener.

Condition.

Father—Now, Tommy, promise me that you will always count a hundred before you hit another boy. Tommy—Yes, I will if there's any one around to hold the other boy while I'm [illegible]

NEWS! News!

Cut this out and paste it in your BIG hat.

SINGER BRO.

KRATKA, MINN

Is the cheapest and best place

to Buy the Right Goods At the Right Prices

Clothing.

WE CAN FIT YOU OUT WITH CLOTHING, FROM $2.50 EVERY DAY SUITS, UP TO FIRST CLASS TAILOR MADE SUITS

We can save you money on Shoes & Clothing.

Best Line Of Groceries, Flour and Feed. Feed Mill at Kratka. Highest market price paid for farm produce.

Yours For Business.— SINGER BROS.

Kratka Minn.

NEW BANK.

FIRST STATE BANK,

OF OKLEE, Lambert Post Office Minn.

NEW STATION ON DULUTH SOO LINE

Your Business Solicited.

Directors: A. P. Toupin, Pres. Samuel Giteau Vic. Pre.
Larry O'Niel, Abrham Parquine, T. L. Cruzon.
J. A. DUFFY, Cashier. T. L. CRUZON, Assist. Cashier.

FARMS, THAT RAISE CROPS.

For Sale in Eastern Red Lake County.

We have a few choice farms for sale on the banks of the Red Lake River, near the Highlanding Creamery, and in a school District with a first grade school. We have one of these farms, and no more, for sale at a bargain.

Call on, or address, W. G HUNT,
Sunbeam Minn.

"Chief Ripply" a full-blooded Short horn bull, with good pedigree cand be found for servce at the residence of George Leimers in Deer Park, Terms $1.00.

Subscribe for THE SUNBEAM.

The Mississippi of Streets.

A street is like a river, with its human current carrying all manner of drift between its banks of residences or shops on either side. And if this simile be appropriate then New York's Broadway is the Mississippi of streets. Probably no other avenue in the world presents so many contrasts in the flotsam and jetsam it carries from Harlem to the Battery. Every type of humanity—uprooted saplings from farms and orchards, proud sailed craft in silks and satins—may be described in the surging mass. Banker and bootblack, the swaggering swell and the draggled derelict, walk shoulder to shoulder—rush, rather, for Broadway is a maelstrom, the embodiment of New York's bustle and hurry, the place where nothing can stand still. Richard Harding Davis once said that everybody "seems to be trying to reach the bank to have a check cashed before 3 o'clock."—George Seibel in Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

At the Darkhurst Club.

Ebenezer Coonz—Mistah President, I move yo' dat Nicodemus Kink be expelled.

"De membah will please expostulate his charges."

Mr. Coonz—He broke into [illegible]

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The Most Popular Book

By The Most Popular Man

African Game Trails

Given in book form by Roosevelt's own hand the sole account of his African Hunt.

AGENTS WANTED NOW in every City, Town and Village to handle Colonel Roosevelt's Great Book

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
153 Fifth Avenue - New York

His Question.

Edgar, aged six, was recently sent to school for the first time, and upon his return home he asked, "Papa, who taught Adam the alphabet?"

Trees That Explode.

All lightning blasted trees explode as overcharged boilers do. The flame of the lightning does not burn them up, nor does the electric flash split them like an ax. They simply explode, overcharged, as one might say, like a boiler with steam. The lightning is conducted into the [illegible]

W. G. Hunt.
Notary Public

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To Lean On Land.

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Highlanding .....Minn.

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PATENTS

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GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grew Too Tall.

"I recall a case of genuine boneheadedness, mixed with enthusiasm, that cost a great many people a bunch of money," said an oil operator. "It was during the time when a big strike meant a drop in the price of oil. The foreman of a drill crew had been instructed by the employers to use a code in the event of oil being found. If it was a big flow he was to wire, 'Pine trees grow tall.' If, on the other hand, the flow was small, 'Pine trees grow small,' was to be the code message. The drill struck a gusher, and the following message was sent by the ivory topped individual: 'Pine trees grow tall as Hell, and she is flowing all over the derrick!' Of course there were a number of men about the exchange who could understand [illegible]

Waiting.

Piker Pete—Wut ya worryin' 'bout, [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LARGE FARM VALUES

MINNESOTA IN LAST DECADE ADDS MANY MILLIONS TO AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

CENSUS SHOWS ENORMOUS GAIN

The Chief Statistician's Analysis Shows How State Is Forging to the Front as Agricultural Community.

Washington.—In the census bureau statement it is shown that the principal rates of increase in Minnesota in 1910, against 1900, are: In the total value of farm buildings alone, 120 per cent; in the total value of farm land and buildings 88 per cent; in the total value of farm land alone, 82 per cent; in the average value an acre of farm land and buildings 77 per cent; in the average value an acre of farm land alone, 76 per cent; in the total value of farm implements and machinery, 74 per cent; in the total expenditures for labor, 33 per cent; in the number of farms operated by the "all tenants" class, 22 per cent; in the total acreage 5 per cent; in the total number of farms operated by managers, 10 per cent; in the improved acreage, 6 per cent; in the average acres per farm, 4 per cent; and in the total numbers of farms 0.7 per cent.

The principal rates of decrease during the decade occurred in the total expenditures for fertilizers, 75 per cent, in the total number of farms operated by colored farmers, 25 per cent; and in the toal numbers of farms operated by the "all owners" class, 4 per cent.

Summary for the State.

The preliminary comparative summary of the census bureau for Minnesota follows:

	1910.	1900.	Per cent increase 1900-1910.
All farms	155,759	154,659	0.7
White farmers	155,479	154,287	0.8
Colored farmers	280	372	*25
19 acres, under	5,501	4,803	15
20 to 49 acres	11,901	13,278	*10
50 to 99 acres	26,511	30,990	*14
100 to 174 acres	55,255	56,758	*3
175 to 499 acres	52,761	45,473	16
500 to 999 acres	3,341	2,965	13
1,000 acres and over	299	365	*18
All farms, tenure	155,759	154,659	...
All owners	121,802	126,809	*4
Owners, free	65,744	....	...
Owners, mortg'ed	56,058	....	...
All tenants	32,748	26,755	22
Managers	1,209	1,095	10
Total acreage	27,623,000	26,248,000	5
Improved acreage	19,609,000	18,443,000	6
Ave. acres, farm	177	170	4
Value of land and buildings	$1,259,510,000	$669,522,000	88
Value of land	$1,016,889,000	$559,302,000	82
Value, buildings	$242,621,000	$110,220,000	120
Value of implements and machinery	$52,243,000	$30,009,000	74
Average value per acre of land and buildings	$46	$26	77
Average value per acre of land alone	$37	$21	76
Expenditures for Labor	$22,186,000	$16,658,000	33
Fertilizers	$63,000	$251,000	*75

*Decrease.

Extraordinary Increases.

Comparisons between the 1910 and 1900 totals for Minnesota show many changes. The most noteworthy of these is the increase in the value of farm buildings. These buildings in 1900 had a reported value of $110,220,000, while the census report in 1910 gives them a value of $242,621,000—a gain of $132,401,000, or 120 per cent. A great increase was chronicled by all the counties in the state. In every section a few counties are found with the percentage of increase slightly above that of the state as a whole, and others are met with having a percentage below that average. This percentage of building increase in Minnesota can with propriety be compared with that for Iowa, which was 88.8 per cent. The farm buildings of Minnesota in 1910 had a value only slightly in excess of those in Iowa in 1900, when the farm buildings in that state had a value of $240,803,000.

The value of land alone in Minnesota farms increased in ten years from $559,002,000 to $1,016,889,000; and that of land and buildings increased from $669,522,000 to $1,259,510,000. The value of the land increased 82 per cent, and the land and buildings, 88 per cent. In 1900 the buildings on Minnesota farms constituted 16.5 per cent of the value of the farms, while in 1910 they constituted 19.3 per cent. These percentages can be compared with those of Iowa farms, which were for the two years 16.1 and 14 respectively. The smaller percentage in 1910 for Iowa than for 1900 calls attention to the fact that while in Minnesota the value of farm buildings increased faster than that of farm lands, the opposite was the case in Iowa, where the percentage of increase in land value was 122.7 and that of buildings only 88.8. In the ten years the average value of farm land in Minnesota increased from $21 to $37 per acre, and that of farms, including buildings, from $26 to $46.

The principal farm expenses concerning which the census collected data in 1900 and in 1910 were those for fertilizer and labor. Minnesota farms have never used much artificial fertilizer, and are now expending less money for it than ten years ago, the payments for this class of purchases declining in ten years from $251,000 to $63,000—a decline of 75 per cent.

The expense for labor increased in ten years from $16,658,000 to $22,186,000—an increase of 33 per cent. As there has been no great change in the number of farms or acres of farm land in the intervening period, this percentage measures the increase in the average daily, monthly, or yearly compensation paid for farm labor in the state at the present time as compared with ten years ago.

Farms and Farm Land.

In ten years the number of farms in Minnesota changed only 0.7 per cent, the increase being from 154,659 to 155,759. The acres in farms increased, however, from 26,248,000 to 27,623,000—a gain of 5 per cent. The greater increase in acres than in farms was due to the gradual consolidation of farm holdings, and thus a small increase in the average size of farms. That size was 170 acres in 1900 and 177 in 1910. In nearly all the older counties of the state there was a decrease in the number of farms, while in the newer sections there was an increase.

Of the noteworthy increases, mention may be made of Aitkin county, in which the number of farms increased from 768 to 1,345, and farm acreage increased from 112,712 to 175,434. Carleton county farms increased from 605 to 1,189, and farm acreage from 67,092 to 119,142. Cook county farms increased from 36 to 146, and farm acreage from 5,523 to 23,769. Of the counties showing decrease in the number of farms, mention is made of Blue Earth, whose farms decreased from 3,186 to 2,937. The decrease was accompanied by an increase in the size of farms from 141 to 153 acres.

Fillmore farms decreased in number from 3,477 to 3,210; and the average size of farms increased from 150 to 162 acres. Houston county had 2,130 farms in 1900 and only 1,910 ten years later. This decrease in the number of farms gave rise to an increase in the average size of farms from 156 to 171 acres.

The greater part of Minnesota farms were operated in 1910, as in 1900, by white farmers. The number of such farmers increased from 154,287 to 155,497. There were only a small number of farms in either year cultivated by other than white farmers, and the number of such farmers decreased in ten years from 372 to 280. The greater number of these farmers other than white in Minnesota were Indians. The number of Indian farmers decreased in ten years from 341 to 251; while the number of farms operated by negroes or those of negro descent changed from 31 in 1900 to 29 in 1910.

A glance at the table will disclose the changes that ten years have chronicled in the number of farms of the various sizes. There was a slight increase in the number of farms containing less than twenty acres; but these farms constituted but an insignificant part of the farms of the state. Of the smaller and medium size farms included in the three classes next largest in area (farms containing from 20 to 49 acres, those containing from 50 to 99 acres, and those with from 100 to 174 acres), there was a decrease in the number of each size.

There was marked increase in the number of the two classes of farms which contain from 175 to 499 acres and those containing from 500 to 999 acres. There was an increase of over 10 per cent in the number of both of these classes of farms, and a decrease in the number of large farms—those containing more than 1,000 acres. This decrease was from 365 in 1900 to 299 in 1910.

Mortgage Debt.

Of the 121,802 farms operated by their owners in 1910, 65,744, or 54 per cent, were owned free from mortgage debt, and 56,058, or 46 per cent, were owned subject to such debt. No corresponding data relating to the subject were collected at any preceding census of agriculture. These figures can, however, be compared with those of the twelfth census relating to mortgaged farm homes. The number of farm homes owned free from mortgage debt in 1900 was 66,922, and the number subject to mortgage was 54,338. The former constituted 55.2 and the latter 44.8 per cent of the owned farm homes of the state, from which the data relating to mortgage debt was secured. As these figures are probably a fair index of the situation ten years ago, they give rise to the conclusion that ten years have seen but slight changes in the number of Minnesota farms that are mortgaged; but that what change has taken place is to increase slightly the relative number of those with mortgage debt.

Smallpox at Eagle Bend.

Wadena. — There is a very serious pox epidemic at Eagle Bend, a small village twenty miles south of this city. There are 12 cases there, and one case has resulted fatally.

LIABILITY LAW IS DRAFTED

MINNESOTA COMMISSION MAKES PUBLIC ITS REPORT.

Rights of Workingmen to Be Protected in Cases of Personal Injury.

St. Paul. — With a few minor changes made at a final conference attended by George M. Gillette, H. V. Mercer and W. E. McEwen, the employers' liability and workingmen's compensation bill as drafted by these three, constituting the Minnesota commission, is practically ready for presentation to the legislature.

The measure is put in the form of a code and if passed at the coming session will supersede all employers' liability laws now in force in Minnesota. Several months have been spent in the drafting of the measure. H. V. Mercer is chairman of the drafting commission and has had several years' experience and investigation into the subject.

Some of the features of the bill as drafted by the commission are as follows:

Every employment from which injuries arise to be declared a dangerous employment.

Every employer of men in such dangerous employment to be subject to payment for injury arising therefrom according to conditions in the bill.

As to Hospital Expense.

Hospital expenses, specified in the bill, to be borne by the employer for a stated time after the injury to the employe.

Definition given of dependents on an injured employe and the payments to be made to such dependents.

Partial diability, total disability and all other questions liable to arise, are defined.

Contributory negligence, or the fault of the employe, changed to that of risk of an industry.

Employe's earning power to be used as a basis for the payment of a compensation.

One of the unusual features of the measure is the preamble. It is seldom that either state or federal statutes include this in any of the measures adopted by the legislature. The object of the preamble is to indicate to the courts the necessity for the object of the law and the evil intended to be remedied so that courts can determine the legislative motive of the law.

The present measure is the outcome of the conference of representatives of 10 states that met in Chicago last month. H. V. Mercer was the chairman at that meeting. The bill in its entirety carries the Minnesota idea of employers' liability, and is known to industrial workmen and their employers throughout the United States.

Its purpose is to do away with expense of law suits, the company claim agent and the personal injury "shyster" lawyer. Injured workmen will not be compelled to compete with the large array of legal talent employed by big firms, according to the framers of the measure. The sum to be received will practically be fixed by law before the injury occurs.

It has not yet been decided who will take the bill and bring it before the legislature. Several members have been considered and it is expected that final choice will be made early next week.

A board of arbitration will be provided for in the proposed code and will consist of three members in every county of the state. These members will be apppointed by the district court and will hold their offices so long as the court approves.

P. J. GIBBONS ON TRIAL.

Man Accused of Slaying His Wife and a Priest.

Hastings. — The trial of P. J. Gibbons, indicted for the killing of his wife, Mrs. Nancy Gibbons, and Rev E. J. Walsh, at South St. Paul, on May 29 last, is on here. Judge Albert Johnson, of Red Wing, presiding. Three jurors were selected out of ten put on the stand: P. W. Mullaney, a barber of Hastings; George Valentine of Randolph; and Julius Schmidt, of Inver Grove, both farmers. The officers in charge were Acting Sheriff A. G. Merts, J. M. Wasser, of the Hastings court, W. W. Carson, of Hastings, and J. J. McCormack, special deputies in charge of the prisoner.

The defense will entertain the claim that the defendant was of unsound mind at the time the alleged crimes were committed. Gibbons, it will be remembered was a well known commission man of South St. Paul and formerly chief of police.

On the day of the tragedy he returned from the Lawrence sanitarium in Minneapolis, where he had been receiving treatment, and, going home is alleged to have shot his wife in the head while she was cooking supper and then drove to the house of Rev. E. J. Walsh, pastor of St. Augustine church, whom he also shot and killed. He gave himself up at the police station and was taken to St. Paul for safe keeping.

FARM AND GARDEN

WINDOW GARDEN FOR WINTER

Simple Greenhouse May Be Utilized for Raising Early Plants Like Cabbage, Tomatoes, Etc.

The drawing shown herewith illustrates a simple greenhouse that anyone handy with tools can easily make.

It consists of ordinary window-sash fastened together on three sides and to the sides and sill of the window.

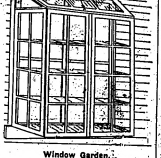
The roof is also a sash. It is loose and hinged at the top. It may be raised to any desired height, serving as a ventilator to the growing plants.

The best results are to be had from a south or southeast window.

The cut illustrates a window of four lights, 28x40 inches.

The shelves are 18 inches apart. In shorter windows the shelves may be closer, or fewer in number.

Sufficient heat may be supplied from the living room, or wherever there is a constant fire during the winter.



Window Garden.

This is where the plants of early cabbage, cauliflower, eggplant and tomatoes may be started, also the pansy, asters, petunias, nasturtiums and other free flowering annuals.

On the bottom shelf is a galvanized pan, 6 inches deep. This is filled with rich soil composed of leaf-mold and highly fertilized garden soil. In this the seeds are planted; the pot plants are arranged upon the shelves.

The whole thing should be put together with some screws so that it may be taken down and stored away during the summer.

Select a window for your garden that can be ventilated without any draught on the plants. One that is absolutely air-tight.

Do not have the shelves too near the glass, but allow space for a shade to be pulled down cold nights. When it is very cold, place several thicknesses of newspaper between the shade and the window.

The soil used for potting should be composed largely of leaf mould and sand. If leaf mould cannot be used resort to rich garden loams, sand and well-rotted manure, pulverized.

Pots, pans, baskets, boxes should be provided with holes for drainage and a layer of pebbles, stones, broken crockery or cinders put in the pots, etc., over the drainage holes.

When a plant needs water, the only safe way is to water thoroughly when the top soil is dusty and dry to the touch.

Spray once a week, and sponge off the leaves of the palms, rubber plants and all the smooth leaves with weak soap suds at least once a month.

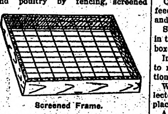
Be careful about the temperature, and remember that plants can stand a lower temperature with greater fortitude than a high one. The hot, dry air in most homes is neither good for human or flower life, therefore provide ventilation to give fresh air to the home when cold weather comes.

A pan of water on the stove is an easy way to provide moisture.

SCREENED FRAMES HANDY

Convenient Protection for Young Plants to Keep Poultry and Rabbits at Safe Distance.

Where one wishes to start young plants, and it is not convenient to have the beds protected from rabbits and poultry by fencing, screened



Screened Frame.

frames are very handy, says the Homestead. The frame is made from 1x6 inch stuff, the size one wishes, and covered with common fencing or window screen. After the beds are prepared and planted, the frames are set right down over them.

Tools for the Farmer.

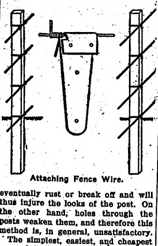
Are all the tools, from screwdriver to thrashing machine, snugly housed for the winter? They should be, but if not it is not too late to bring them in yet. Better do it now.

One of the best tools a farmer can have is a good riveter for mending leather straps of all kinds. One of these will save a good many trips to town and maybe more than [illegible]

ATTACHING WIRE TO POSTS

Numerous Methods of Fastening Fencing to Concrete—Simple and Cheap Way Illustrated.

There are numerous methods of attaching wire fencing to concrete posts. Some makers place staples or wire loops in the green concrete; others make holes in the posts. The former method is not desirable because the fastener cannot be located exactly where the wire of the fencing will come when the post is set in the ground; then, too, the fastener will eventually rust or break off and will thus injure the looks of the post. On the other hand, holes through the posts weaken them, and therefore this method is, in general, unsatisfactory.



Attaching Fence Wire.

The simplest, easiest, and cheapest way of fastening a wire fence to a concrete post is by encircling the post with a wire one size less than the corresponding wire in the fence proper and by twisting this wire around the strand of the fence. This is done in two ways. The fastening wire is placed around the post, twisted upon itself and then to the fence wire; or one end of the fastening wire is twisted around the fence wire, and the free end is then carried around the post and twisted on the other side to the same wire. Either plan is good, but care must be taken to draw the fastening wire tight, or else stock trying to get through the fence may raise or crush down the fencing with their heads. If any trouble is experienced, the post should be roughened at the fastening point with a cold chisel.

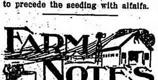
Expansion and contraction of the fence due to heat and cold are cared for by the tension curves or "kinks" in the wovenwire fencing, and no fear may be felt in drawing the fastening wires as tight as necessary. Wooden nailing strips should never be embedded in the posts, for moisture will swell the wood and crack the concrete.

Salt in Manure.

Salt added to fresh manure when in large heaps in the field four quarts per cord would not improve it. It would take up moisture and would tend to prevent heating, but nothing could be gained under the circumstances, while the salt itself does more harm than good to some crops. If salt is to be tried a better way would be to sprinkle a little in the manure gutters to soak up the liquid manure that might otherwise go to waste. But under any conditions not more than 200 to 300 pounds of salt should be used to the acre.

Good Cover Crop.

Melilotus (sweet clover), which is found growing luxuriantly by the roadside, has been found to be a good cover crop as well as an excellent one to precede the seeding with alfalfa.



A farm with bad roads is worse off than a farm with bad weather.

Sun is a fine thing for hogs and chickens, but it isn't good for grindstones.

Now that the general field work is over, keep the manure spreader in daily use.

A lighted lantern held between the feet under the robes means comfort on a cold day.

Instead of being an injury a good crop of aftergrass is an advantage for the following crop.

Corn fodder is one of the greatest feeds we have. It is easily handled and yields good returns.

Seed corn should always be stored in the ear. It should never be put into boxes, barrels or sacks.

In the cereals, barley has been found to require the shortest time for fixation of type and oats the longest.

Whether the corn is bought or selected from the field, it should be placed in dry, well-ventilated quarters.

A roll of tar paper and a bunch of lath applied with care will add greatly to the warmth of a cold barn or house.

There is really very little food value in ground corn cob. The cob itself is most all crude fiber and indigestible.

There are many methods of storing seed corn, but in all cases the place of storing must be dry and well ventilated.

The ordinary run of wheat screenings has a feeding value not to be neglected in this season of short feed and high prices.

Alfalfa is making good in the states east of the Mississippi and the farmers find that it is not so difficult to raise after all.

When potatoes and apples are stored in a cellar look at them every few [illegible]

PRAYER IS WITHOUT RESULT

Boy's Patience is Exhausted After Frequent Petitions to Throne of Grace.

A young man who is prominent in church work in Philadelphia tells this about his nephew.

Harold is the youngster's name, and next door lives another boy by the name of Dewey. They are each seven years old, and like most children of their age are disposed to get into mischief as often as possible. Several days ago they found a man's coat lying on the front pavement while the owner was fixing a gas main. From the pockets of the coat the two boys abstracted several tickets, and when Harold's mother found it out she made him return the tickets and explained the sin which he had committed, warning him to pray that he be forgiven that night. He obeyed, and while on his knees added a prayer for Dewey as well.

The next night Harold's mother was in the next room when he said his prayers, and she heard him ask God to forgive Dewey for stealing a piece of cake. On the following evening he again was moved to ask forgiveness for his friend, this time for stealing three pieces of candy. Apparently his patience was exhausted, for the next evening his mother was in the adjoining room when he offered his evening prayer, and this is what she heard:

"Gosh darn it, God, I have done the best I could for Dewey. I guess you will have to watch him yourself."—Philadelphia Record.

Not What He Asked For.

A small boy hurried into the corner butcher shop and told the proprietor his mother wanted a nice, tender turkey for Thanksgiving, and she wanted it dressed. The butcher selected just such a bird from the lot in the window, and said, with satisfaction:

"Here's a dandy, my boy—just what your mother wants!"

"No, it ain't!" returned the youth. "That turkey hasn't any clothes on."—Judge.

COLDS
Cured in One Day

THERE IS HOPE

"I regard my cold cure as being better than a Life Insurance Policy."—MUNYON.

As a rule a few doses of Munyon's Cold Cure will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the head, throat and lungs almost instantly. These little sugar pellets can be conveniently carried in the vest pocket for use at any time or anywhere. Price 25 cents at any druggists.

If you need Medical Advice write to Munyon's Doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and give you advice by mail absolutely free. Address Prof. Munyon, 53d and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of $10.00 or $12.00 an acre every year.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Land purchased 3 years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

Become Rich

by cattleraising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and preemption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

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J. M. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
(Use address nearest you.) 38

LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."
Anna Bazinet,
Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 928

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W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 53–1910.

PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE

BABY SETS BROTHER AFIRE.

Fatal Results From Children Playing With Matches.

Brainerd.—Two little sons of Thad Cooley, a farmer residing twelve miles east of Brainerd at Bay Lake, were playing with matches. One set fire to the other, aged 2 years, and the little one succumbed to the terrible burns received. Doctors were summoned from Brainerd, but the child died before they could arrive.

Nelson Seeks Place.

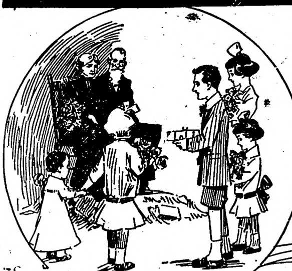
St. Paul.—From present appearances there will be only one contest to settle when the State Agricultural Society holds its annual meeting in St. Paul, January 10 to 12. Samuel Nelson, of Luverne, it is said, is a candidate for the place on the board of managers now held by George Atchison, of Mankato, whose term expires. Mr. Nelson was a candidate for the senate this summer and was defeated by only about two dozen [illegible]

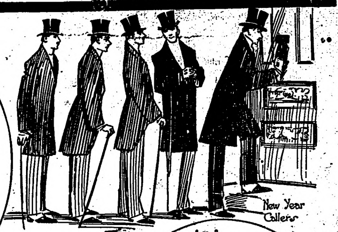
CHARGED WITH BOY'S DEATH.

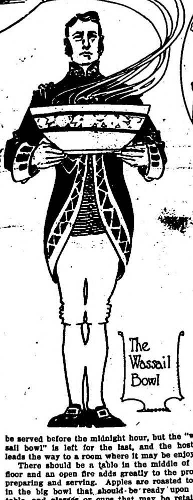
Accidental Discharge of Gun Results in Manslaughter Count.

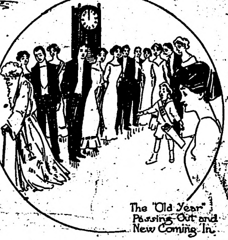
Stanchfield.—Walter Hegstrom, 18 years old, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree, charged with the death of Raymond Larson, aged 6 years, about a month ago. Hegstrom had been out hunting and passing Larson's place, stopped. The gun was discharged, instantly killing the lad. Hegstrom is being held to the grand jury and is out on [illegible] bail.

Celebrating New Year's Day


In France Grand-parents Sit in State to Receive the Children






The "Old Year" Passing Out and New Coming In.

IT HAS not been so many years ago that even young people cannot remember when New Year's day brought hosts of warm friends to exchange greetings and good wishes for the coming twelve months. Just why the custom of ladies receiving and men calling has fallen into disuse is a long story and not a very pleasant one.

Hostesses offered wine, eggnog and all sorts of drinks to soften the asperity of out of doors, to their men guests; a different sort partaken of at each house soon set brains in a whirl and manners suffered. The hospitality was abused; gentle ladies, outraged by having to receive men so far, under the influence of liquor that names even were forgotten.

So, of course, the matter rectified itself, as all such things will after a while. Women ceased to keep "open house" when men ceased to appreciate the honor shown by their reception in warm, softly lighted rooms by a bevy of fair women, daintily gowned and happy to extend greetings for the New Year.

But I have noted that in many cases the old-time custom is reviving; charming women are again welcoming their men friends, but not with a variety of intoxicating liquors to steal away ideas of propriety. It is not every man that can "look upon the wine when it is red" and partake of just enough. Better, then, to offer nothing stronger than hot coffee, or to those whom one knows well the foaming glass of well-made eggnog, that will not leave remorse along with a splitting headache the next morning.

This may not mean what it does bring, but where possible "let the dead past bury its dead," and grieve not over the mistakes of 1910. If they can be rectified, let them be so; if not, waste no vain regrets over what cannot be helped, but determine that exactly such mistakes shall not happen again.

Because what is experience for if not to teach? Harsh and seemingly without any feeling of pity, experience is indeed the "school for fools," and yet we do not learn. Like the inventive mind of the active child who does all sorts of things, nobody on earth ever thought of as possible, we mortals are forever forgetting lessons that may have been burned into our souls by this not-to-be-escaped teacher, and going into troubles anew, quite as bad, even if different.

By the time we learn it is time to die, usually, but we are fortunate to learn at all. It requires all the clearness of brain, all the activity of mind, all the fortitude of endurance to enable us to steer clear of the pitfalls of life anyway, and if we have not learned the lesson of caution by and through experience, how can we hope to escape these pitfalls again?

It is not in the making of good resolutions, but the determination to do the right thing, that our best course lies for this new year, that brings again the chance. If we can escape consequences, let us accept them without murmur; they are never so hard in the enduring as in the dreading.

And, first of all, let us all decide, deep down in the inmost recesses of our hearts, that our own failings are quite as great as those of our fellow-creatures. This in itself is so very worth while. To say, "I would not do so and so" is to mean that you know nothing about it; you do not know what you would do if you were situated as was the perpetrator of the very thing you are condemning.

Make allowances for temperament, for environment, for ancestry, for lack of education along the lines that perhaps you have been fortunate in traversing. Say to yourself, "Perhaps I should have done much worse." Then you will have reached the heights of understanding of the frailness of human nature and be prepared to make the new year better for yourself and all with whom you have associated. It is for this Christ was born and the calendar of years begun within the week after "the Holy Babe" came.

Where a hostess is quite sure of the congeniality of her guests, she can plan nothing more agreeable than the "watch party" for New Year's eve.

First, of course, there can be cards or dancing or music, or all three, with other attractive methods of entertaining, but as the hour of midnight draws near all assemble in one room. This should have two doors, and a big clock in full view. When the first stroke of the twelve sounds one of the doors is opened to admit "the old year," a feeble old man, who passes through the room with bows to right and left, disappearing through the rear door as the last stroke sounds.

Then appears a lovely boy, with beaming countenance and happy mein. He bears a quiver within which are arranged small gifts for each present, wrapped and tied to represent arrows; one of these he presents to each guest as he passes in turn before them. When he has distributed to all he disappears, but turns at the door to blow a light kiss to the assembled company. The windows are then thrown open, letting in the cold, fresh air, with the chimes of [illegible] may be served before the midnight hour, but the "wassail bowl" is left for the last, and the hostess leads the way to a room where it may be enjoyed.

There should be a table in the middle of the floor and an open fire adds greatly to the proper preparing and serving. Apples are roasted to go in the big bowl that should be ready upon the table, and glasses or cups that may be retained as souvenirs by guests are all made ready.

The genuine "wassail" is prepared as follows, according to a recipe that is centuries old: Boil half an ounce each cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg and four cloves, cardamom and coriander seeds in a couple of tumblerfuls of water; add to this half a gallon best ale and a quart of sherry wine, with sugar to taste; a pound or two will be needed. Heat again, but do not boil. Have the yolks of ten eggs and the whites of six beaten and put them first into the bowl; then slowly add the heated mixture, stirring slowly all the while; leave the other half of the liquor where it will come to a boil and add; lastly put in a dozen or as many as wished of fine apples that have been cored, filled with sugar and roasted.

The boiling of spices may be done beforehand, the ale and wine ready, the eggs beaten and the apples roasted when a hostess ushers her guests into the room to partake.

The Japanese, quaint, resourceful, quiet Orientals that they are, understand beauty better than we; they do not furnish rooms with all sorts of things to keep in order, with heavy curtains to keep out the fresh air and velvet-covered chairs to catch dust from every source.

So the hostess who is planning a "Japanese tea" will find it one of the easiest as well as most effective ways of entertaining. Cherry blossoms, the "flower of Japan," are to be had in paper, so perfect in form and color as to be mistaken for the real; cups and saucers for the everlasting tea, the favored drink of the little, nice Japanese woman, cost just what one cares to pay for them; some for a few cents are quite as pretty and characteristic as others worth several dollars the dozen.

And then the fans, and the parasols, and the chrysanthemums; the dainty confections and the pretty kimonos, with the big bow tied directly in the middle of the back—all these are distinctive and easily encompassed by the hostess of moderate means.

Every library has a list of books from which many customs of the Japanese may be collected. Jinrikishas, the queer small carriages in which natives and the ubiquitous tourist are carried to and fro, with the strong, if small, brown men as horses, may be provided for the amusement of guests. In these, if carriers can be obtained, short journeys from one room to another may be made, each room a province of the empire of Japan with decorations adapted.

Everywhere possible Japanese lanterns may hang; the favors may be Japanese, such as vases, fans, tiny parasols, etc. Fan-tan, a game played with cards, supposed to have originated in Japan, may prove interesting to guests. Not more than six should sit at one table for this game. No. 1 lays down a seven, or if there happens to be none in his hand he puts up a chip; these chips cost but little in celluloid, and each player may have so many counted out in the beginning of the game.

On one side of the seven is to be laid a six of the same suit, [illegible] A player who cannot build on one of these two must pay in a chip. Pretty trifles, Japanese characters, should be the prizes.

Japanese sweets can be had at any first-class grocery, and remember that tea served by the Japanese is made in each cup, and the cups are very tiny. They are lovely souvenirs.

As Christmas is the holiest of all days, the first day of January may be considered as emblematic of the happiest.

So it is that in some countries, notably France, the day is observed differently; all the younger members of families pay their respects to the older ones; grandparents sit in state to receive the children, and each of the latter, down to the tiniest babe, carries either bonbons or flowers to the revered elder ones.

It is such a pretty fashion; one the American mother might well adopt, in this land where old people are usually snubbed and rebuked if they venture to express an opinion, so conceited are the youth of today.

The Occidental can learn nothing more worth while from the Oriental than the reverence with which old people are treated in those so-called "heathen" countries.

Where the Latin races are so much in evidence, as in some of the southern states, this custom holds, and the French Babies are taken to visit "grand pere et grand mere" with all possible ceremony. Flowers, either bouquets or growing in small pots, are greatly favored as gifts to these dear old people, who, having tasted of the best life offers, are surely passing down hill, with memories sad and sweet as their companions.

Among pretty growing plants the dwarf peach trees in full blossom are lovely; after the fruit blossoms are gone tiny leaves appear and the little trees will live a long while with care.

Only in time of their blossoming are these especially pretty and florists manage to have them ready at this season of the year as gifts.

Where fresh flowers are so expensive, as in most northern climes, a single handsome blossom suffices, and in its stead a box of bonbons may be the gift. But the baby bears it in its rosy hands, and presents it with courtesy and delight to the aged ones. Is it not a beautiful custom? And may not all the mothers—and fathers—of little ones see that the dear older ones who may not, probably will not, be with them another year, adopt it with true understanding of how much, how very much, it means to the old to be remembered?

I have heard a dear woman say that among her recollections the most satisfying is the one wherein she gave an aged aunt a cup and saucer on a New Year's day. By the next the dear, patient aunt was not with her.

DYING

Silent and slow—silent and slow,
Over the hills in the glistening snow,
The old year goes to his final rest;
The moon looks down with a pitying eye.
The wind sweeps past with a quivering sigh,
And moans in the leafless tree tops nigh
Like a wandering soul distressed.

Feeble and frail, feeble and frail,
Swayed and bent by the northern gale,
Yet he falters not by the way;
His beard is white as the driven snow,
Off his forehead the scant locks blow,
Ah, me! and it was not long ago
He was young and blithe and gay.

Now let him rest, now let him rest,
The snow for a blanket to cover his breast,
And the winds to murmur a dirge.
We'll never forget him though brief was his stay,
He brought us much sunshine to brighten the way,
And taught us that all things must soon pass away
And into eternity merge.

ADMITTED HIS ERROR.

One of the neatest parliamentary apologies was that of an irate member of the house, who described another as "not having even the manners of a pig." At the cry of "Withdraw!" he did so. "I withdraw and apologize and beg to say that the honorable member has the manners of a [illegible]—London [illegible]

What Impressed Him.

W. H. Child, president of the Yellowstone Park association, went to Europe two or three years ago and had for a companion a man interested in the hotel business. They traveled over Europe, investigating hotel and commissary problems to some extent, and finally arrived in Rome. They went into St. Peter's and stood beneath the dome. "Well," said Child, "here it is. Here's the dome." The hotel man took one look forward. Then he turned to Child and asked: "How much did that man in London say he wanted for them hams?"

Incredible Brutality.

Willis—Under this year's football rules you can't assist the man with the ball.

Gillis—Great Scott! What do they do—stand around and let him die?—Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Occasionally you hear some one mentioned as being a good liar.

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That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.
They do their duty.
Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.
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SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE
Genuine must bear Signature
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All branches of Music Art and Dramatic Art, Orchestral and Band Instruments. Normal Courses in Public School Music, Art, Piano, Physical Training, Domestic Science. Terms Reasonable. Catalog Free.
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A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.
Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE WHOLE BODY.
You can't afford to accept a *secret* nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

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We are just as proud of the REMINGTON .22 Repeaters as we are of the Remington Big Game high power rifles—for just as good reasons. No other make of the .22 class is built to as high a standard.
The features that place the REMINGTON .22 in a class by itself are the real big REMINGTON features—Hammerless and Solid Breech. You clean the barrel from the breech—not forcing the dirt back into the working parts as in other .22's, insuring life-time usefulness and maintaining constant shooting condition.
There is perhaps a greater difference between the REMINGTON and other .22 Repeaters than is to be found between rifles of any other class.
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THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT
The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price.
There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the
STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

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$3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN
BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 AND $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.
The benefits of free hides, which apply principally to sole leather, and the reduced tariff on sole leather, now enables me to give the wearer more value for his money, better and longer wearing $3, $3.50 and $4 shoes than I could give previous to the tariff revision.
If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, the superior workmanship and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why Dollar for Dollar I Guarantee my Shoes to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy.
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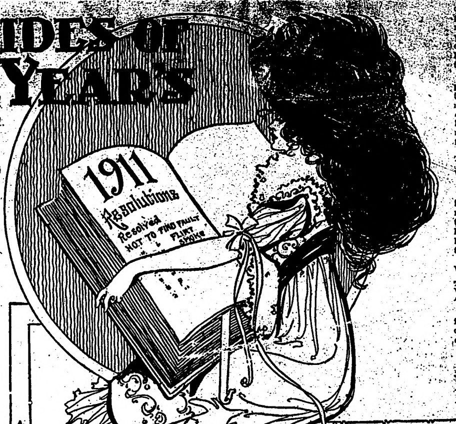
MICA AXLE GREASE
Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box.
Sold by dealers everywhere.
STANDARD OIL CO.

MANY SIDES OF NEW YEAR'S



THE custom of celebrating the New Year by leaving behind, in theory at least, one's pet pernicious habit or besetting sin, may be hackneyed, but it certainly is not entirely relegated to the limbo of things forgotten or outworn. Some time New Year's day, when a quiet moment in the day's swirl offers time for thought, there will be a hasty taking stock of the year that is gone, a recounting of errors and failures, a silent promise that this or that will not occur again.

And what does it all amount to, after all, this old custom of revamping threadbare resolutions or selecting new ones? The cynic will smile and say that it is all a waste of effort, a flash in the pan, a half-hearted glossing over of mistakes by wordy and none too sincere promises of reform. The humorist will have his little fling in cartoon and witty quip and jest. He will gurgle with the sardonic glee of Robin Goodfellow over the folly of mortals and find in every resolve new subject for laughter. From the pulpit on Sunday will sound the admonition of the minister and the moralist. They will take good resolutions seriously, and set upon them the stamp of divine approval. And whether the wry sneer of the cynic, the mocking grin of the humorist, or the approving smile of the moralist prophesy the fate of the resolutions and their maker, it will be true that even the most momentary impulses toward better things will not be entirely wasted.

There was a time when, in the simple faith of childhood, you set down in black and white your promises to do better. On the first page of your new diary, a yearly Christmas present, you wrote in your best Spencerian hand—we knew none better in those days—something like this: "During this year I resolve not to lose my temper; not to be saucy at home; not to put off doing the things I dislike; to read my Bible every day." Direct, sounding blows were these on the chain mail of your besetting sins of a quick temper, a wickedly sharp little tongue, procrastination, and childish irreligion. Behind closed doors, lest any one see him in so meek a moment, Brother Dick was scribbling earnestly: "I promise myself not to be late for dinner, not to forget to wash my neck and ears, not to get in debt to father for my allowance, and not to play hookey a single day." Of course you failed, both you and Dick, before the little diary had its new gilt dimmed or the soft penciling of the latter had blurred itself into unreproachful illegibility. But the effort wasn't altogether wasted, and there were fewer fits of temper and cleaner neck and ears than would otherwise have been.

A FLUCTUATING STREAM OF MEN IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE

We grown-ups miss, as we get older, some of the past and gone aids to New Year's resolves. The day was once upon a time more marked by pleasant social customs. Only in officialdom is New Year's now a stately day of ceremonial. But it is not hard to recall that a decade or two ago there still survived some of the dignity and good cheer that had attached itself to the day. Before the Christmas fruit cake had all been devoured, or the stone jars of small cakes suffered too severely from the inroads of rapacious children, preparations for New Year's day were well under way.

Children were not included in this celebration. This was essentially the festival of their elders. Orders to keep from under foot were rigidly enforced, and did you wish to see the fun no place remained but the second-story landing, which gave somewhat inconspicuously upon the hall below, with a strained view of the big parlors, and none of the dining room beyond. That it was there and in full working order was evidenced by a keen sense of smell.

It was always great fun to wander up and down the principal residence streets as noon drew near, to find out who were to be at home and who were not. A basket tied to the door knob with gay red ribbons said, for all the world to hear: "We are not receiving today." If you were a boy and daring, later in the afternoon you stole up on the step to peep in and discover, by the number of cards within, the respective popularity of village maids and matrons. Wherever the door lacked the basket, you knew that behind the drawn shades there was the soft glow of candles or the yellow glare of gas, poor substitute for sunlight on snow, but presumably kinder to complexions and gowns just a trifle passe. And you knew that in each house, subject only to trifling variations of background, there would be enacted the same scenes.

Into the front door that opened at the first touch of the bell passed a fluctuating stream of men in holiday attire. There were elderly beaux a-plenty in broadcloth that was brushed to the point of perfection, smart young dandies, sporting the newest fashion in ties; awkward beginners not quite used to the length of their frock coats—we called them Prince Alberts in the days when New Year's calls were in vogue—and a sprinkling of substantial-looking business men paying homage to the established custom of society. Everybody who was anybody in "our town" paid his devoirs to the incoming year by making the rounds of his friends' homes. [illegible]

drops. "Happy New Year" resounded on all sides. In the course of the afternoon the indefatigable had seen all their friends, had sampled the choicest types of Christmas baking, had toasted again and again the New Year in punch of varying strength and pungency, or substituted coffee in homes where temperance principles were popular. They had said pretty things to popular dames in the stimulating atmosphere of holly and green wreaths, and had matched wits with fascinating damsels in the dangerous vicinity of mistletoe that still boasted some berries. It was all very gay, very informal, and very homey. At no other time or on no other occasion did the holiday hilarity reach so high a pitch.

"I'd like to do it all over again," is the testimony of one stately lady, whose home twenty years ago was the scene of yearly New Year's receptions. "No other social function on my calendar was such fun for the guests and so little trouble for the hostess. The decorating had been done a week before, and a few fresh flowers were all that were needed. Given bright lights, a dozen pretty girls to help entertain, the simplest cakes, and plenty of mildly exhilarating punch made from a recipe that my Kentucky grandfather declared harmless, and success was assured. When six o'clock came you had seen all the nice men of your acquaintance undisturbed by the usual influx of other women, and had sent them away at peace with the world in general and full of the spirit of neighborliness."

Meanwhile, upstairs in the library window seats curled the family small fry, watching the procession as it passed, commenting with juvenile frankness on the toilets of the callers, counting the visitors as they came, listening to the hum of voices downstairs, the girls hugging close to the sash, the boys making daring detours to "peek" through the balustrade, returning to report what young ladies were sitting on the steps with what young men, [illegible]

GREAT FUN TO WANDER UP AND DOWN THE PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE STREETS

guiled until six, when twinkling street lights warned the callers to retreat.

Not a serious way to start the New Year! No, but a friendly one, that left hostesses and callers with a glow of human friendliness to last as warmth for many a day. And if seriousness were lacking, the same decade that enjoyed New Year's calling found itself also at one with the custom of watch-night service. For, in "our town," as in yours, mayhap, it was the thing to spend the closing hours of the old year in the quiet seriousness of prayer and sacred song. Children had their share in this, for fathers and mothers had not in that simpler time learned to fear the giving of definite religious instruction to their sons and daughters. It was clear and plain that a child must be trained in the way he should go, and watch night was a part of that training.

And, indeed, no youngster ever tried to beg off. There was first of all the joy of doing the unusual and the fun of sitting up past his bedtime. So you hied yourself to the nursery couch or the sitting-room lounge, after a hot supper, an old-fashioned winter supper of sausage and fried potatoes or scalloped oysters and muffins, and took a long, long nap. At half-past ten, father waked you, tucked you into cap and overcoat, and the family party started out under the cold stars, snow crunching under foot, to the nearby church.

Not so very long ago the writer came across an old chromo, of the sort that looks, in a dim and favorable light, like a fairly decent oil painting. In its day it had doubtless been the chief ornament of a well-furnished, comfortable parlor. Now it cluttered the window of a second-hand shop, dingy and out of sorts with fate. But even in the unflattering light of a dusty show window, it had a certain charm for the one who found it. It was the picture of a watch-night service, such as she had once known so well. Bright moonlight flooded the scene, bringing out in sharpened detail the snow-laden boughs of drooping elms and the Gothic spire of a small stone church. From stained-glass windows and opened door came streaming the warm glow of shaded gas jets. From village streets flocked men and women and children, stopping to say a word of greeting as they passed into the vestibule. The spell of the picture took her with the speed of the magic carpet or of the seven-leagued boots, back to the New Year's eves of her girlhood.

So she had walked with father and mother [illegible]

of those who had filled the pews, especially that of one man, the governor of the state, whose aquiline profile, flashing eyes and straight, glossy black hair formed a never-to-be-forgotten personality.

Watch-night hymns have a personality of their own, as those of Christmas or Easter, if not so widely known. They are naturally serious and a bit foreboding, with a touch of the melancholy that is associated with the rapid flight of time.

The year is gone, beyond recall,
With all its hopes and fears,
With all its bright and glad'ning smiles,
With all its mournful tears,

is an old Latin hymn to a common meter tune that illustrates the tendency of this branch of hymnology. Charles Wesley has been most prolific in voicing this thought.

Wisdom ascribe, and might, and praise,
To God who lenthens out our days;
Who spares us yet another year,
And makes us see his goodness here,

is an old favorite. Often just on the stroke of midnight another of his voiced the feelings of the congregation, that beginning:

Join, all ye ransomed sons of grace,
The holy joy prolong,
And shout to the Redeemer's praise,
A solemn midnight song

A bit more joyful is the splendid, quaintly irregular,

Come, let us anew our journey pursue,
Roll round with the year,
And never stand still till the Master appear.

It was easy after this to go home filled with loftiest aspirations, ready to begin the new diary with ambitious resolves that were bound to o'erleap themselves because of their very loftiness. There was one watch night when there drifted into the ken of the child the poem that has since meant to her, as it does to many, the very spirit of this day. From the choir gallery, just before the midnight hour, came the softened chorus of a strange melody. Then into the silence of the vaulted church rose a wonderful message in a voice that bore conviction to the listeners. It sang to the organ and the hushed accompaniment of the choir:

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild skies,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying, in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Through the whole of the splendid poem it swept, on to the triumphant conclusion:

"Ring in the Christ that is to be."

To the child the most dramatic moment of the evening came just on the stroke of the incoming year. While outside whistles blew and giant crackers exploded, bells clashed and clanged, inside hands clasped hands while together they sang the good old standby, "Blest be the tie that binds," before the hush of the benediction and the glad chorus of "Happy New Year's" that concluded the service.

There is another sort of quiet ushering in of the baby year that is conducive to the good resolve that counts so easily under favorable conditions. There were those in the old days, as there are in these, who felt that after the gala afternoon the happiest way of all was to sit quietly about the fire, chatting with half a dozen congenial spirits, singing a bit if the spirit moved, reminiscing as old times came back in the hush, and ending with the silent toast and the dash of sentiment that makes "Auld Lang Syne" the fitting song for such a moment.

That some such happy hour may begin little 1911's first appearance is the best wish one can offer to friends.

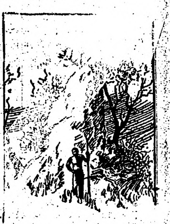
Let the auspicious morning be expressed [illegible]

AN INSECT "SKYSCRAPER"

A Termite "Ant Hill" in South Africa Which Is by No Means Extra Large.

Boston.—Though most abundant in hot climates, the termites, improperly called white ants, reach far beyond the tropics extending into our own hemisphere, from Chile to New England. The African species build great pinnacled nests, 50 feet in circumference at the base and sometimes 40 feet high. Formerly the plains of Africa were in many places thickly studded with these hills, but the advance of civilized man has driven them back from the neighborhood of the foreign settlements.

The nests are destroyed partly to obtain the clay, which is valuable for building purposes, but principally to rid the country of the insects which are the most formidable pests of that climate.



An Insect Skyscraper.

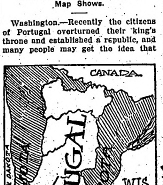
In founding a nest the termites erect first a single pinnacle several feet high and very small about the base, and then others near it; finally these are consolidated into a single dome and the middle pinnacles, having performed their part as scaffolding, are removed. When it has reached its maximum size the nest is a rounded dome of hard, solid clay upon whose outer surface grass and weeds grow freely, and in the dry season it looks not unlike a haycock.

The injuries wrought by these insects are terrible. They invade every vegetable fiber except cotton and destroy wood, matting, linen and woolen clothing, books and parchment by sap and mine. They habitually avoid the air and light, not because of an antipathy to them, but because of their helplessness and their necessity of a moist atmosphere. In consequence of this peculiarity their ravages are unobserved till everything sinks into ruins. When they desire to reach a certain point a covered gallery is immediately built to that point, that they may reach it unseen. African villages which have been abandoned, in a year or two have utterly disappeared and the ground on which they stood is found covered with vegetation. Posts are sometimes so riddled that a slight kick will dissipate them, leaving nothing in their stead but a heap of dust and debris. At Tournay, Charente, France, a whole dinner party, guests, host, table and all were let down through the floor into the cellar without a moment's warning in consequence of the termites' depredations in the flooring and beams.

PORTUGAL'S RELATIVE SIZE

New Republic Is Not Such a Great Country, as the Accompanying Map Shows.

Washington.—Recently the citizens of Portugal overturned their king's throne and established a republic, and many people may get the idea that Portugal is a great country; but it isn't. Portugal contains 35,490 square miles of territory, and the state of Minnesota 83,365 square miles. They are shown in comparison in the picture. The state of Maine, with 33,040 square miles, comes nearest the size of Portugal.



Portugal and Minnesota Compared.

The Canary's Ears.

Boston.—A canary's ears are back of and a little below its eyes. They are not hard to find when one has learned where to look. There is no outer ear, such as animals have, but simply a small opening which is covered by feathers. It is quite surprising that birds should possess the very [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

FINISH

SUNBEAM

SUNBEAM

JAN 1 1909 THRU DEC 30 1910

(Sunbeam) SUNBEAM

8:40 - 10:40

Inclusive Dates: Jan 1 1909' — Dec 30 1910*

Missing Issue: May 6, 1910

146--3-1982
147--3-1982

Originals held by: MHS X Other ___

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